

Statistical bulletin

Employment in the UK: June 2022

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



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Table of contents

1. [Other pages in this release](#)
2. [Main points](#)
3. [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) and measuring the labour market](#)
4. [Summary](#)
5. [Employment](#)
6. [Unemployment](#)
7. [Economic inactivity](#)
8. [Redundancies](#)
9. [Employment in the UK data](#)
10. [Glossary](#)
11. [Measuring the data](#)
12. [Strengths and limitations](#)
13. [Related links](#)

1 . Other pages in this release

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

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

Reweighting

Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses have been reweighted using updated HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Real Time Information (RTI). See the [Measuring the Data section](#) for further information.

2 . Main points

- February to April 2022 estimates show an increase in the employment rate and decreases in the unemployment and economic inactivity rates compared with the previous three-month period (November 2021 to January 2022).
- Total hours worked increased compared with the previous three-month period but are still just below pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic levels.
- The UK employment rate was estimated at 75.6%, 0.2 percentage points higher than the previous three-month period but 0.9 percentage points lower than before the coronavirus pandemic (December 2019 to February 2020).
- The UK unemployment rate was estimated at 3.8%, 0.2 percentage points lower than the previous three-month period, and 0.1 percentage points below pre-coronavirus pandemic levels.
- The UK economic inactivity rate was estimated at 21.3%, 0.1 percentage points lower than the previous three-month period, but 1.1 percentage points higher than before the coronavirus pandemic.

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

Latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on interviews that took place from February to April 2022. Many of the government lockdown restrictions had eased prior to this period, including the end of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS).

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

However, it was acknowledged that further improvement work was required to deal with the increase in non-response from those with a non-UK country of birth or nationality. As a result, a new [weighting methodology](#) was introduced in July 2021. Further information is available in [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators, UK: 2020](#).

Labour Force Survey estimates published on 14 June 2022 have been reweighted for periods from January to March 2020, using updated [Pay As You Earn \(PAYE\) Real Time Information \(RTI\) data](#). This uses the same method of applying growth rates from PAYE RTI data as that implemented in [July 2021](#). The non-response bias adjustment, previously implemented for England, Wales and Scotland data, has now also been applied to Northern Ireland data. [Our Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2022 article](#) explains the impact and gives a more detailed reweighting timeline. [Dataset X08: Impact of LFS reweighting on key Labour Force Survey indicators](#) includes estimates of key LFS indicators using both old and new weighting methodology, and the revisions between the two series. All estimates in this release are based on the new methodology.

4 . Summary

Table 1: February to April 2022 headline measures and changes
UK headline economic status levels and rates, total weekly hours, and redundancy levels and rates, seasonally adjusted (unless stated otherwise), February to April 2022

	Level/Rate	Change on quarter	Change on year	Change since December 2019 to February 2020
Employment (000s, aged 16+)	32,707	+177	+533	-366
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	75.6%	+0.2pp	+1.0pp	-0.9pp
Unemployment (000s, aged 16+)	1,300	-47	-356	-65
Unemployment rate (aged 16+)	3.8%	-0.2pp	-1.1pp	-0.1pp
Economically inactive (000s, aged 16 to 64)	8,817	-39	-24	+447
Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	21.3%	-0.1pp	-0.1pp	+1.1pp
Total weekly hours (millions)	1,044.6	+12.2	+75.3	-7.6
Redundancies (000s, aged 16 years and over, not seasonally adjusted)	56	-13	-52	-51
Redundancy rate (per thousand, aged 16+, not seasonally adjusted)	2.0	-0.5	-1.9	-1.9

Source: Office for National Statistics - Labour Force Survey

Figure 1: February to April 2022 estimates show an increase in the employment rate compared with the previous three-month period, while the unemployment and economic inactivity rates decreased

UK employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity rates, seasonally adjusted, between February to April 2007 and February to April 2022

Notes:

Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

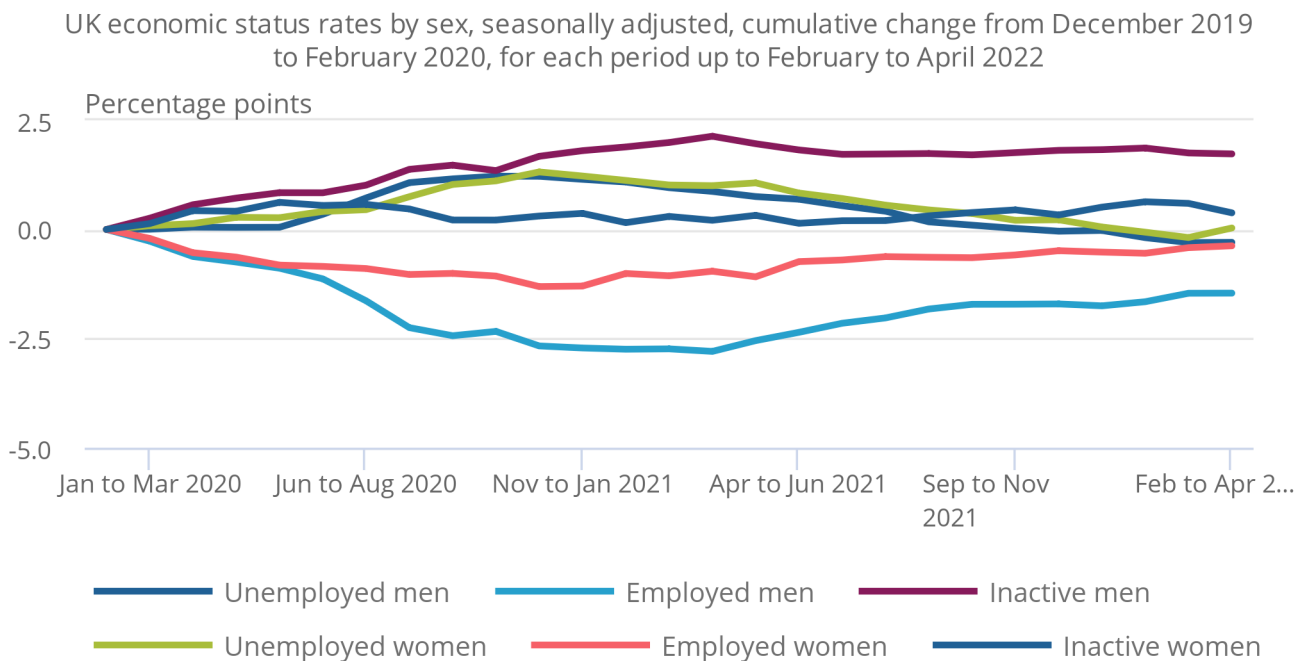
During the first year of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, there was a decrease in the employment rate and increases in the economic inactivity and unemployment rates for both men and women. However, the unemployment rate for both men and women has now returned to levels similar to those seen before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

During the latest three-month period (February to April 2022), the increase in the employment rate and the decrease in the unemployment rate were largely driven by men, while the unemployment rate for women was largely unchanged. The economic inactivity rates for both men and women decreased.

Figure 2: Following increases over the first year of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the unemployment rates for men and women have decreased to pre-coronavirus pandemic levels

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

Figure 2: Following increases over the first year of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the unemployment rates for men and women have decreased to pre-coronavirus pandemic levels



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

5 . Employment

Following an increase in the [employment](#) rate since early 2012, the rate decreased from the start of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. However, there has been an increase since the end of 2020.

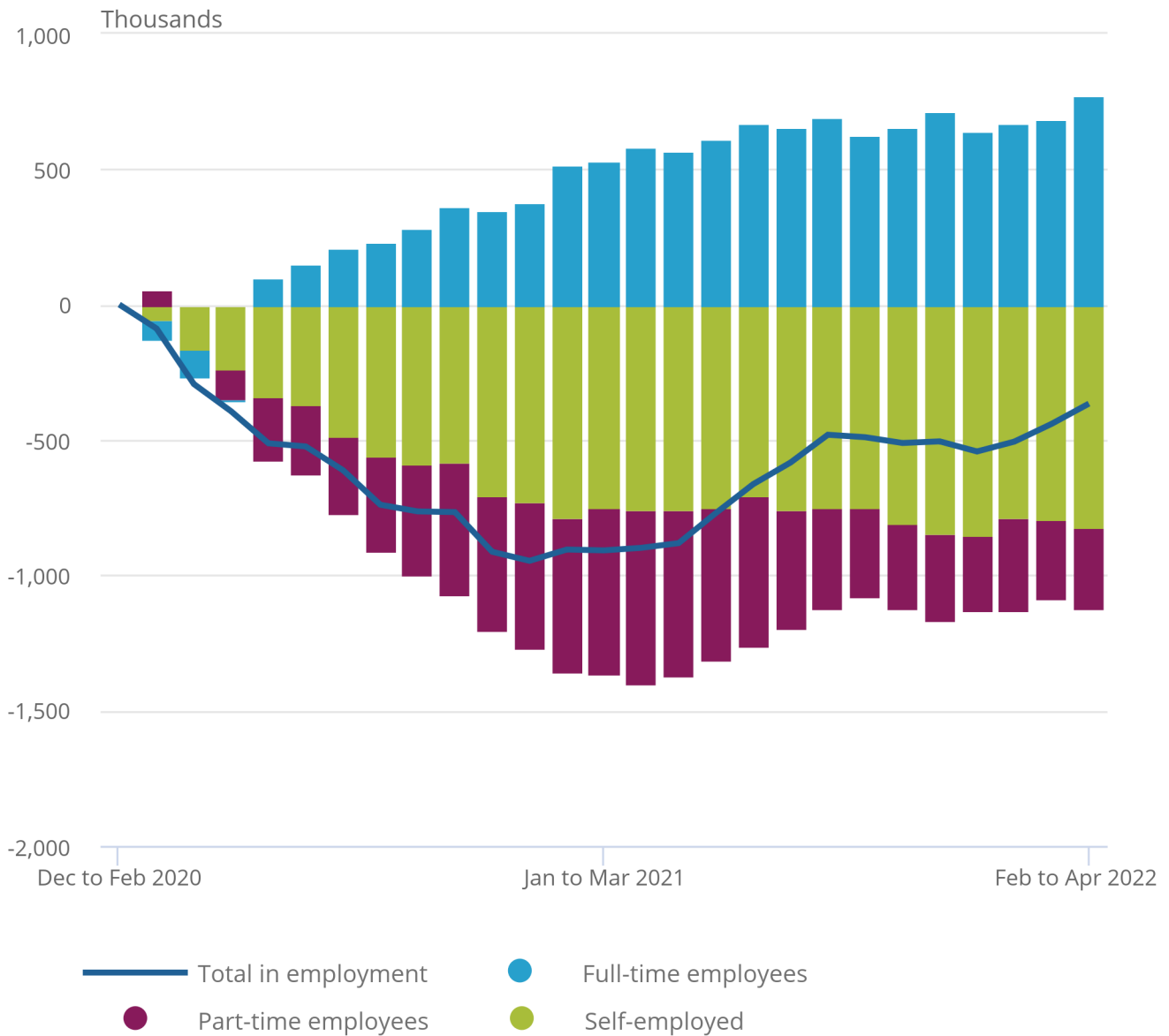
The number of full-time employees increased during the latest three-month period (to a record high); however, this was partially offset by a decrease in the number of part-time employees. Despite this, over the last year, part-time employees have been showing a recovery from the large falls in the early stages of the coronavirus pandemic. The number of self-employed workers also fell in the first year of the coronavirus pandemic and has remained low, although the number has increased during the latest three-month period (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Full-time employees and self-employed workers increased over the latest three-month period, while the number of part-time employees decreased slightly

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

Figure 3: Full-time employees and self-employed workers increased over the latest three-month period, while the number of part-time employees decreased slightly

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Hours worked

[Total actual weekly hours worked](#) in the UK have been increasing since the relaxation of coronavirus lockdown measures, despite increased coronavirus infections during the period. Compared with the previous three-month period, total actual weekly hours worked increased by 12.2 million hours to 1.04 billion hours in February to April 2022 (Figure 4). This is still 7.6 million below pre-coronavirus pandemic levels (December 2019 to February 2020); however, total actual weekly hours worked by women exceed pre-coronavirus pandemic levels and are at a record high.

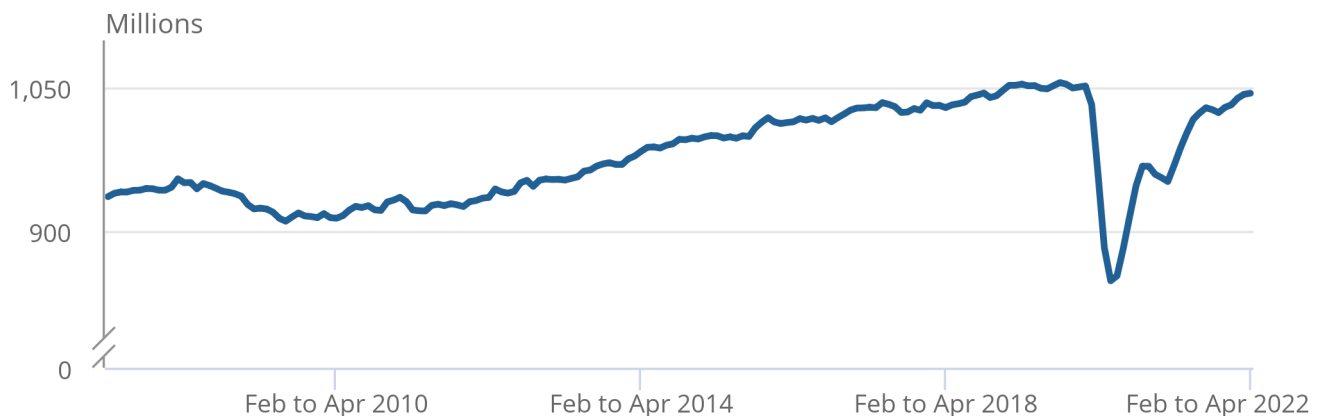
After falling in the early stages of the coronavirus pandemic, the average actual weekly hours worked have now returned to levels similar to those seen before the coronavirus pandemic, with the average hours worked by part-time workers 0.6 hours above their pre-coronavirus pandemic levels. Consequently, the shortfall in total hours compared with pre-coronavirus pandemic levels is down to the reduced numbers in employment.

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

UK total actual weekly hours worked, people aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, between February to April 2007 and February to April 2022

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

UK total actual weekly hours worked, people aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, between February to April 2007 and February to April 2022



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

6 . Unemployment

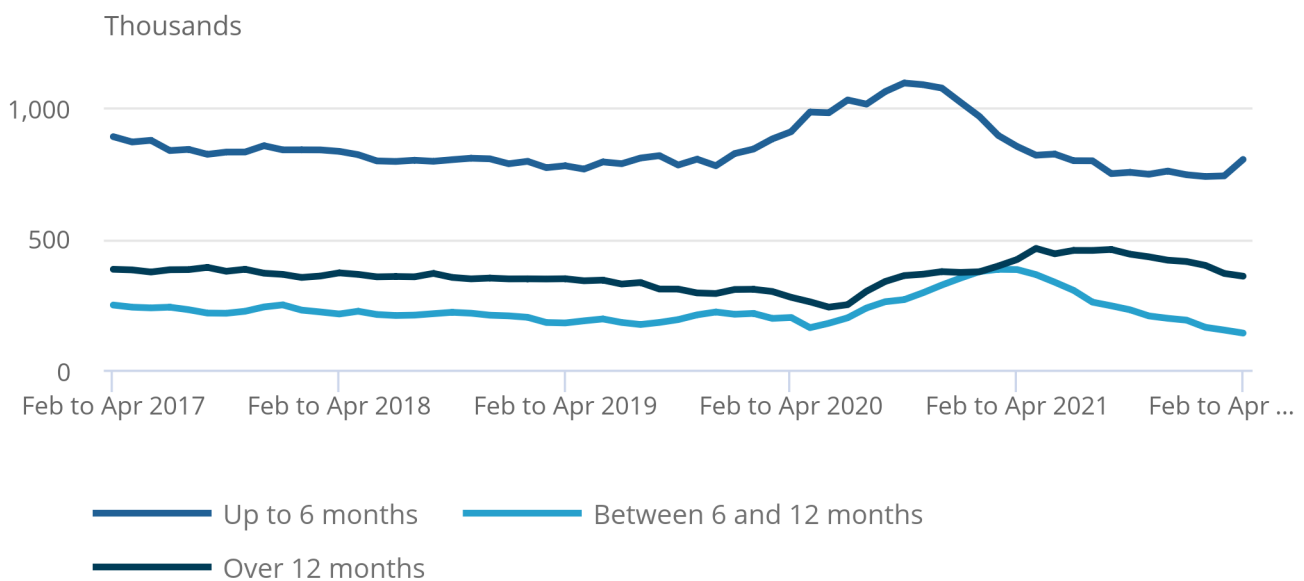
The [unemployment](#) rate had generally been falling since late 2013 until the start of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. It increased until the end of 2020 but has now returned to pre-coronavirus pandemic levels. Over the latest three-month period, the unemployment rate decreased.

Figure 5: The number of people unemployed for up to six months increased on the quarter

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

Figure 5: The number of people unemployed for up to six months increased on the quarter

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Those unemployed for up to six months increased over the latest three-month period, which is the largest increase since late 2020. However, this was offset by decreases in those unemployed for over six months, with those unemployed for between 6 and 12 months decreasing to a record low, and those unemployed for over 12 months continuing to decrease (Figure 5).

Although LFS single-month estimates, available in [dataset X01](#), should be used with caution because of greater volatility than the headline LFS estimates, the latest single-month estimates show an increase in the unemployment rate between March and April 2022.

7 . Economic inactivity

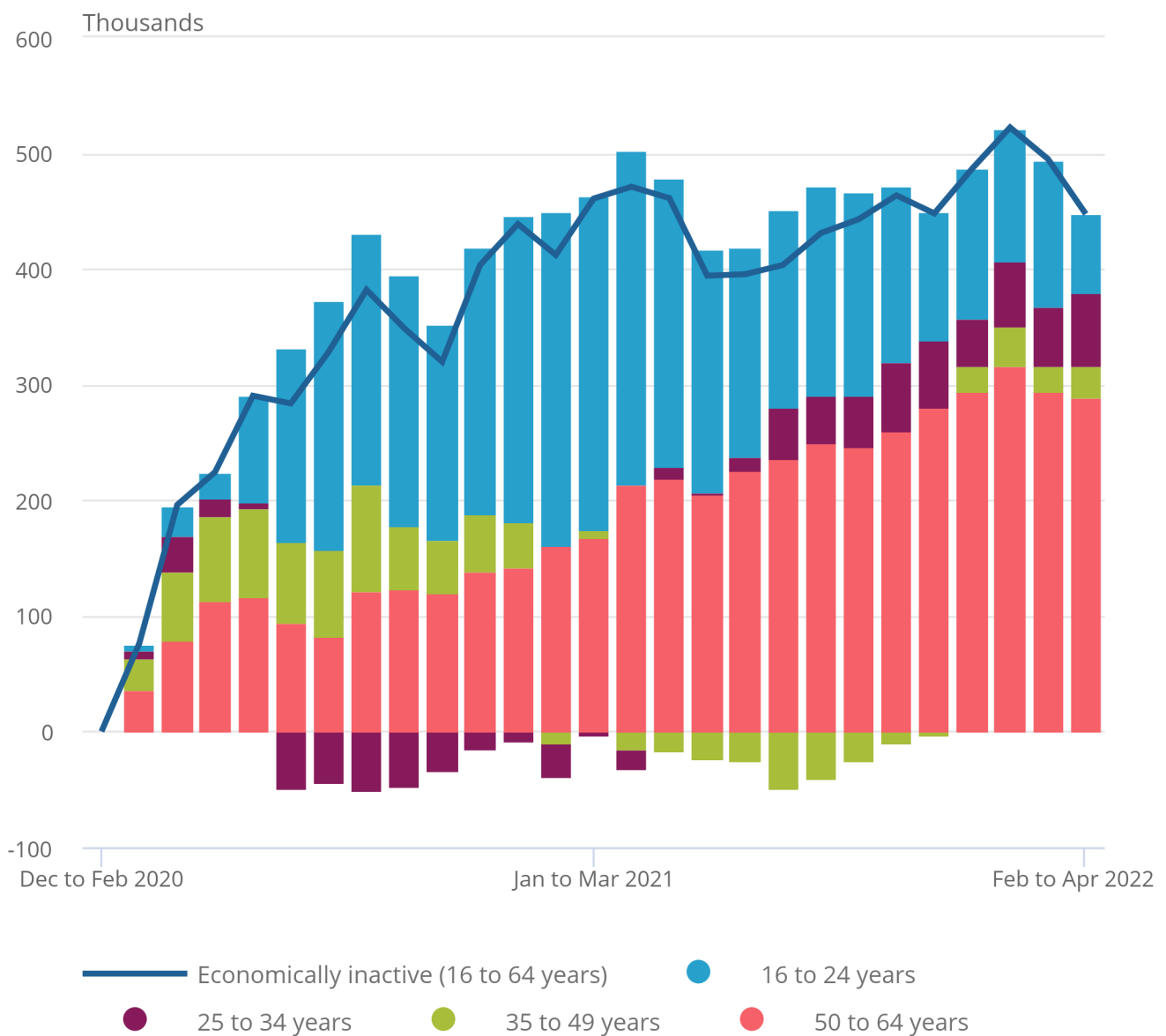
Since comparable records began in 1971, the [economic inactivity](#) rate had generally been falling; however, it has generally been increasing during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

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

UK economic inactivity by age, seasonally adjusted, cumulative change from December 2019 to February 2020, for each period up to February to April 2022

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

UK economic inactivity by age, seasonally adjusted, cumulative change from December 2019 to February 2020, for each period up to February to April 2022



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

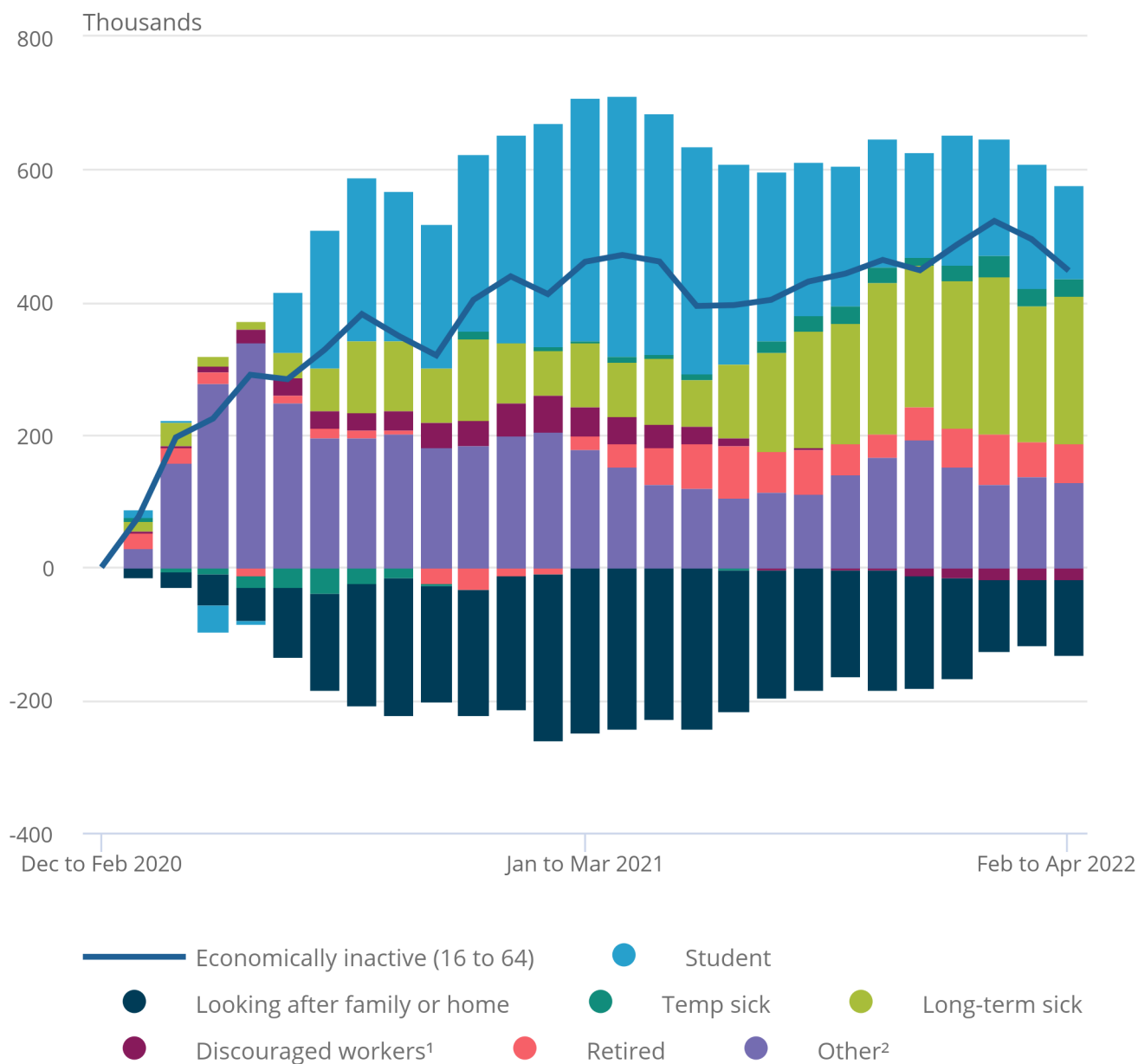
During the first year of the coronavirus pandemic, increases in economic inactivity were largely driven by those aged 16 to 24 years (Figure 6). However, more recent increases were driven by those aged 50 to 64 years, and more detail on this trend is available in [Movements out of work for those aged over 50 years since the start of the coronavirus pandemic](#), published on 14 March 2022. Meanwhile, the number of economically inactive people aged 16 to 24 years has generally been decreasing since early 2021, and the decrease in economic inactivity in the latest period was driven by this age group.

Figure 7: The decrease in economic inactivity compared with the previous three-month period was largely driven by those inactive because they were students

UK economic inactivity by reason, people aged 16 to 64 years, seasonally adjusted, between December 2019 to February 2020, for each period up to February to April 2022

Figure 7: The decrease in economic inactivity compared with the previous three-month period was largely driven by those inactive because they were students

UK economic inactivity by reason, people aged 16 to 64 years, seasonally adjusted, between December 2019 to February 2020, for each period up to February to April 2022



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.

The increase in economic inactivity since the start of the coronavirus pandemic has been largely driven by those who were students, the long-term sick and those who were economically inactive for “other” reasons (Figure 7). The decrease in economic inactivity in the latest three-month period was largely driven by those who were economically inactive because they were students.

8 . Redundancies

In February to April 2022, reports of redundancies in the three months prior to interview decreased by 0.5 per thousand employees, compared with the previous three-month period, to a record low of 2.0 per thousand employees (Figure 8).

Figure 8: The redundancy rate fell to a record low in the latest three-month period

UK redundancy rate, people aged 16 years and over, not seasonally adjusted, between February to April 2007 and February to April 2022

Figure 8: The redundancy rate fell to a record low in the latest three-month period

UK redundancy rate, people aged 16 years and over, not seasonally adjusted, between February to April 2007 and February to April 2022



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Notes:

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

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

9 . Employment in the UK data

[Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity](#)

Dataset A05 SA | Released 14 June 2022

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

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

Dataset EMP01 SA | Released 14 June 2022

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 14 June 2022

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

[Unemployment by age and duration](#)

Dataset UNEM01 SA | Released 14 June 2022

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 14 June 2022

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

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

Dataset X08 | Released 14 June 2022

Estimates of key LFS indicators using both old and new weighting methodology, and the revisions between the two series.

10 . Glossary

Actual and usual hours worked

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

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

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.

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

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

Redundancies

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

Unemployment

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

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

11 . Measuring the data

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

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

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

Reweighting

LFS estimates published on 14 June 2022 have been reweighted for periods from January to March 2020, using updated [Pay As You Earn \(PAYE\) Real Time Information \(RTI\) data](#). This uses the same method of applying growth rates from PAYE RTI data as that implemented in [July 2021](#). The non-response bias adjustment, previously implemented for England, Wales and Scotland data, has now also been applied to Northern Ireland data. [Our Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2022 article](#) explains the impact and gives a more detailed reweighting timeline. [Dataset X08: Impact of LFS reweighting on key Labour Force Survey indicators](#) includes estimates of key LFS indicators using both old and new weighting methodology, and the revisions between the two series.

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

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

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

Making our published spreadsheets accessible

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

Consultation on release practices

The Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) has finalised its [consultation on release practices](#). The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has welcomed the findings in [a statement on the ONS's response to the OSR's proposals](#), specifically noting that the release-time exemptions, which were granted during the coronavirus pandemic, are now incorporated into the revised Code of Practice. As such, the monthly labour market bulletin will continue to be published at 7am.

Labour market statistics user engagement

Over the last few years, the ONS has been developing a transformed version of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) using an online-first multimode collection approach. With recent developments, including the addition of the ability to respond by telephone, the ONS is now in a position to begin moving towards incorporating the transformed LFS data into the regular labour market data releases.

We understand these changes may have an impact on some of our users, and [we are carrying out a survey](#), which closes 29 June 2022, to better understand those impacts.

12 . 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. 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.

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

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

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

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

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.

The annual [reconciliation report of job estimates](#) article compares the latest workforce jobs series estimates with the equivalent estimates of jobs from the LFS. It is usually published every March but has been postponed until after the workforce jobs series has been reweighted.

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

13 . Related links

[Working and workless households in the UK: January to March 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 1 June 2022

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

[Young people not in education, employment or training \(NEET\), UK: May 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 26 May 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 1 June 2022

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

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

Article | Released 23 May 2022

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

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

Article | Released 6 May 2020

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

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

Webpage | Updated frequently

Latest data and analysis on coronavirus (COVID-19) in the UK and its effect on the economy and society. Includes recent articles on coronavirus and self-employment in the UK, coronavirus and employment for parents in the UK, and coronavirus and employment for 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 and it shows how these table numbers match up with the Excel spreadsheet datasets which are available on the website at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/june2022/related>

Table 18 (Labour Disputes) is also temporarily suspended as data collection has ceased for the foreseeable future. The data presented is the latest available.

Statistical Bulletin table number	Table description	Dataset
SUMMARY		
1	Labour Force Survey Summary	Dataset A02 SA
2 (*)	Labour market status by age group	Dataset A05 SA
EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS		
3	Full-time, part-time & temporary workers	Dataset EMP01 SA
4	Public and private sector employment	Dataset EMP02
4(1)	Public sector employment by industry	Dataset EMP03
5	Workforce jobs summary	Dataset JOBS01
6 (**)	Workforce jobs by industry	Dataset JOBS02
7	Actual weekly hours worked	Dataset HOUR01 SA
7(1)	Usual weekly hours worked	Dataset HOUR02 SA
NON-UK WORKERS		
8	Employment by country of birth and nationality	Dataset EMP06
8(1)	Unemployment and economic inactivity by country of birth and nationality	Dataset A12
UNEMPLOYMENT		
9	Unemployment by age and duration	Dataset UNEM01 SA
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY		
10(*)	Economic activity by age	Dataset A05 SA
11	Economic inactivity by reason	Dataset INAC01 SA
12	Labour market and educational status of young people	Dataset A06 SA
EARNINGS		
13	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Total pay	Dataset EARN01
14	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Bonus pay	Dataset EARN01
15	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Regular pay	Dataset EARN01
16	Average Weekly Earnings real and nominal (summary table)	Dataset EARN01
INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY		
17	International comparisons of employment and unemployment	Dataset A10
LABOUR DISPUTES		
18	Labour disputes	Dataset LABD01
VACANCIES		
19	Vacancies by size of business	Dataset VACS03
20	Vacancies and unemployment	Dataset VACS01
21	Vacancies by industry	Dataset VACS02
REDUNDANCIES		
22	Redundancies levels and rates	Dataset RED01 SA
REGIONAL SUMMARY		
23	Regional labour market summary	Dataset A07

(*) 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 Updated with new LFS weights

1 Summary of headline LFS¹ indicators United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	LFS household population ¹				Headline indicators					
	All aged 16 & over		All aged 16 to 64		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
					Level	Rate ²	Level	Rate ³	Level	Rate ⁴
	MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MGSX	LF2M	LF2S		
People										
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	53,426	41,339	32,779	76.0	1,384	4.1	8,566	20.7		
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	53,590	41,332	32,174	74.7	1,655	4.9	8,841	21.4		
May-Jul 2021 [r]	53,707	41,387	32,409	75.1	1,556	4.6	8,765	21.2		
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	53,775	41,440	32,583	75.4	1,423	4.2	8,813	21.3		
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	53,735	41,410	32,530	75.4	1,346	4.0	8,856	21.4		
Feb-Apr 2022	53,783	41,446	32,707	75.6	1,300	3.8	8,817	21.3		
Change on quarter	47	36	177	0.2	-47	-0.2	-39	-0.1		
Change %	0.1	0.1	0.5		-3.5		-0.4			
Change on year	192	114	533	1.0	-356	-1.1	-24	-0.1		
Change %	0.4	0.3	1.7		-21.5		-0.3			
Men	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM		
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	26,168	20,573	17,179	79.9	765	4.3	3,394	16.5		
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	26,263	20,577	16,763	77.7	898	5.1	3,717	18.1		
May-Jul 2021 [r]	26,324	20,607	16,920	78.3	845	4.8	3,637	17.7		
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	26,357	20,633	17,039	78.8	768	4.3	3,639	17.6		
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	26,338	20,618	16,993	78.7	743	4.2	3,661	17.8		
Feb-Apr 2022	26,361	20,636	17,094	79.0	697	3.9	3,645	17.7		
Change on quarter	23	18	101	0.3	-46	-0.3	-17	-0.1		
Change %	0.1	0.1	0.6		-6.2		-0.5			
Change on year	98	58	332	1.3	-201	-1.2	-73	-0.4		
Change %	0.4	0.3	2.0		-22.4		-2.0			
Women	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T		
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	27,258	20,766	15,600	72.2	619	3.8	5,172	24.9		
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	27,327	20,755	15,411	71.7	757	4.7	5,123	24.7		
May-Jul 2021 [r]	27,383	20,781	15,489	72.0	711	4.4	5,128	24.7		
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	27,417	20,807	15,543	72.0	655	4.0	5,173	24.9		
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	27,397	20,792	15,537	72.2	603	3.7	5,195	25.0		
Feb-Apr 2022	27,421	20,810	15,612	72.3	602	3.7	5,172	24.9		
Change on quarter	24	18	76	0.1	-1	0.0	-23	-0.1		
Change %	0.1	0.1	0.5		-0.1		-0.4			
Change on year	95	55	201	0.6	-155	-1.0	49	0.2		
Change %	0.3	0.3	1.3		-20.5		1.0			

Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour market statistics enquiries: 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.

[r] Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses have been reweighted for periods from January to March 2020 using updated HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Real Time Information (RTI) data. The non-response bias adjustment, previously implemented for England, Wales and Scotland data, has now also been applied to Northern Ireland data. [Our Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2022 article](#) gives more information on the reweighting exercise.

SUMMARY Updated with new LFS weights

2(1) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 16 and over						Aged 16-64					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	MGRZ	MGSR	MGSC	MGSX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	32,779	61.4	1,384	4.1	19,262	36.1	31,412	76.0	1,362	4.2	8,566	20.7
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	32,174	60.0	1,655	4.9	19,761	36.9	30,872	74.7	1,620	5.0	8,841	21.4
May-Jul 2021 [r]	32,409	60.3	1,556	4.6	19,741	36.8	31,099	75.1	1,523	4.7	8,765	21.2
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	32,583	60.6	1,423	4.2	19,769	36.8	31,239	75.4	1,388	4.3	8,813	21.3
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	32,530	60.5	1,346	4.0	19,859	37.0	31,236	75.4	1,317	4.0	8,856	21.4
Feb-Apr 2022	32,707	60.8	1,300	3.8	19,776	36.8	31,353	75.6	1,275	3.9	8,817	21.3
Change on quarter	177	0.3	-47	-0.2	-83	-0.2	117	0.2	-42	-0.1	-39	-0.1
Change %	0.5		-3.5		-0.4		0.4		-3.2		-0.4	
Change on year	533	0.8	-356	-1.1	15	-0.1	481	1.0	-344	-1.1	-24	-0.1
Change %	1.7		-21.5		0.1		1.6		-21.3		-0.3	
Men	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	17,179	65.6	765	4.3	8,223	31.4	16,429	79.9	750	4.4	3,394	16.5
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	16,763	63.8	898	5.1	8,603	32.8	15,985	77.7	875	5.2	3,717	18.1
May-Jul 2021 [r]	16,920	64.3	845	4.8	8,558	32.5	16,141	78.3	829	4.9	3,637	17.7
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	17,039	64.6	768	4.3	8,550	32.4	16,251	78.8	743	4.4	3,639	17.6
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	16,993	64.5	743	4.2	8,602	32.7	16,232	78.7	725	4.3	3,661	17.8
Feb-Apr 2022	17,094	64.8	697	3.9	8,570	32.5	16,306	79.0	685	4.0	3,645	17.7
Change on quarter	101	0.3	-46	-0.3	-32	-0.2	74	0.3	-40	-0.2	-17	-0.1
Change %	0.6		-6.2		-0.4		0.5		-5.5		-0.5	
Change on year	332	1.0	-201	-1.2	-33	-0.2	321	1.3	-190	-1.2	-73	-0.4
Change %	2.0		-22.4		-0.4		2.0		-21.7		-2.0	
Women	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	15,600	57.2	619	3.8	11,039	40.5	14,983	72.2	611	3.9	5,172	24.9
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	15,411	56.4	757	4.7	11,158	40.8	14,887	71.7	745	4.8	5,123	24.7
May-Jul 2021 [r]	15,489	56.6	711	4.4	11,183	40.8	14,959	72.0	694	4.4	5,128	24.7
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	15,543	56.7	655	4.0	11,218	40.9	14,989	72.0	645	4.1	5,173	24.9
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	15,537	56.7	603	3.7	11,257	41.1	15,004	72.2	592	3.8	5,195	25.0
Feb-Apr 2022	15,612	56.9	602	3.7	11,206	40.9	15,047	72.3	590	3.8	5,172	24.9
Change on quarter	76	0.2	-1	0.0	-51	-0.2	43	0.1	-2	0.0	-23	-0.1
Change %	0.5		-0.1		-0.4		0.3		-0.4		-0.4	
Change on year	201	0.5	-155	-1.0	48	0.0	161	0.6	-155	-1.0	49	0.2
Change %	1.3		-20.5		0.4		1.1		-20.7		1.0	
	Aged 16-17						Aged 18-24					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	YBTO	YBUA	YBVH	YBVK	YCAS	LWEX	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	324	22.8	114	26.0	980	69.2	3,425	62.9	431	11.2	1,591	29.2
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	202	13.9	96	32.3	1,154	79.5	3,240	60.4	441	12.0	1,679	31.3
May-Jul 2021 [r]	272	18.6	118	30.2	1,073	73.4	3,287	61.5	405	11.0	1,653	30.9
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	330	22.6	94	22.2	1,040	71.0	3,307	61.8	364	9.9	1,681	31.4
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	351	24.0	101	22.3	1,012	69.1	3,327	62.2	361	9.8	1,661	31.1
Feb-Apr 2022	350	23.9	101	22.4	1,014	69.2	3,402	63.6	354	9.4	1,597	29.8
Change on quarter	-1	-0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1	76	1.4	-7	-0.4	-64	-1.2
Change %	-0.3		-0.1		0.3		2.3		-1.9		-3.9	
Change on year	148	10.0	5	-9.9	-140	-10.2	163	3.1	-87	-2.6	-82	-1.5
Change %	73.4		4.9		-12.1		5.0		-19.7		-4.9	
Men	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	147	20.3	66	31.0	513	70.6	1,775	63.8	238	11.8	769	27.6
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	90	12.1	43	32.4	610	82.0	1,618	59.1	258	13.8	859	31.4
May-Jul 2021 [r]	117	15.7	58	33.1	573	76.6	1,660	60.9	231	12.2	836	30.6
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	152	20.3	46	23.2	552	73.6	1,684	61.7	211	11.1	835	30.6
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	156	20.8	55	26.0	538	71.9	1,685	61.8	217	11.4	827	30.3
Feb-Apr 2022	157	20.9	57	26.7	536	71.5	1,728	63.3	206	10.7	797	29.2
Change on quarter	1	0.1	2	0.7	-3	-0.4	43	1.5	-11	-0.7	-30	-1.1
Change %	0.6		4.3		-0.5		2.5		-4.9		-3.6	
Change on year	67	8.8	14	-5.7	-74	-10.6	111	4.1	-52	-3.1	-63	-2.3
Change %	73.9		32.0		-12.1		6.8		-20.0		-7.3	
Women	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAC	LWFC
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	177	25.5	48	21.2	467	67.6	1,650	61.9	193	10.5	822	30.8
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	112	15.7	53	32.2	544	76.8	1,622	61.8	183	10.1	820	31.2
May-Jul 2021 [r]	155	21.7	59	27.8	500	70.0	1,627	62.1	174	9.6	817	31.2
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	178	24.9	48	21.3	488	68.3	1,622	61.9	154	8.7	845	32.3
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	195	27.3	46	19.2	473	66.2	1,641	62.7	144	8.1	835	31.9
Feb-Apr 2022	193	27.0	44	18.5	478	66.9	1,674	63.8	148	8.1	800	30.5
Change on quarter	-2	-0.3	-2	-0.7	5	0.7	33	1.2	4	0.0	-34	-1.3
Change %	-1.1		-5.4		1.1		2.0		2.7		-4.1	
Change on year	81	11.2	-9	-13.7	-66	-9.9	52	2.0	-35	-2.0	-19	-0.7
Change %	73.0		-17.3		-12.1		3.2		-19.3		-2.3	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

[r] Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses have been reweighted for periods from January to March 2020 using updated HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Real Time Information (RTI) data. The non-response bias adjustment, previously implemented for England, Wales and Scotland data, has now also been applied to Northern Ireland data. [Our Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2022 article](#) gives more information on the reweighting exercise.

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS Updated with new LFS weights

3 Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

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

People	All in employment												Full-time and part-time workers ¹											
	Employee			Self-employed			Unpaid family workers			Overseas not supported training & employment			Total people working full-time			Employee working full-time			Self-employed working full-time			Total Workers with second job		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Feb-Apr 2020 [t]	32,779	27,755	4,864	106	55	24,213	8,567	20,768	6,987	3,388	1,476	1,165	32,174	27,792	4,275	80	27	24,471	7,703	21,452	6,339	2,962	1,293	1,153
Feb-Apr 2021 [t]	32,409	27,972	4,324	73	41	24,569	7,640	21,538	6,435	2,991	1,333	1,179	32,583	28,156	4,277	101	49	24,485	8,068	21,497	6,659	2,955	1,323	1,156
Aug-Oct 2021 [t]	32,530	28,217	4,160	82	50	24,430	8,100	21,512	6,705	2,858	1,312	1,162	32,707	28,324	4,209	111	64	24,562	8,145	21,638	6,685	2,855	1,354	1,220
Feb-Apr 2022	32,707	28,324	4,209	111	64	24,562	8,145	21,638	6,685	2,855	1,354	1,220												
Change on quarter	177	107	28	29	13	132	45	126	-19	-13	41	39												
Change %	0.5	0.4	0.7	34.8	26.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	-0.3	-0.5	3.2	3.3												
Change on year	533	532	-66	30	37	91	442	186	346	-127	61	67												
Change %	1.7	1.9	-1.5	37.8	136.2	0.4	5.7	0.9	5.5	-4.3	4.7	5.8												
Men	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW												
Feb-Apr 2020 [t]	17,179	13,914	3,183	51	31	14,960	2,220	12,343	1,571	2,586	597	484												
Feb-Apr 2021 [t]	16,763	13,983	2,730	40	10	14,712	2,051	12,485	1,497	2,206	524	489												
May-Jul 2021 [t]	16,820	14,095	2,766	39	20	14,766	2,155	12,512	1,584	2,231	534	490												
Aug-Oct 2021 [t]	17,039	14,199	2,781	40	20	14,791	2,248	12,519	1,680	2,254	527	481												
Nov-Jan 2022 [t]	16,993	14,196	2,727	44	26	14,738	2,257	12,523	1,673	2,184	542	524												
Feb-Apr 2022	17,094	14,287	2,721	49	37	14,852	2,242	12,633	1,654	2,180	541	540												
Change on quarter	101	91	-5	5	11	116	-15	110	-19	-4	-1	16												
Change %	0.6	0.6	-0.2	10.8	41.9	0.8	-0.7	0.9	-1.1	-0.2	-0.2	3.1												
Change on year	332	304	-8	9	27	141	191	148	156	-26	17	52												
Change %	2.0	2.2	-0.3	23.3	254.5	1.0	9.3	1.2	10.4	-1.2	3.3	10.6												
Women	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY												
Feb-Apr 2020 [t]	15,600	13,840	1,681	54	24	9,253	6,347	8,424	5,416	802	879	681												
Feb-Apr 2021 [t]	15,411	13,809	1,545	41	16	9,760	5,651	8,967	4,842	776	770	665												
May-Jul 2021 [t]	15,489	13,877	1,558	33	21	9,804	5,685	9,026	4,851	759	799	689												
Aug-Oct 2021 [t]	15,543	13,957	1,497	61	29	9,703	5,840	8,978	4,979	700	796	675												
Nov-Jan 2022 [t]	15,537	14,021	1,454	38	24	9,694	5,843	8,989	5,032	684	770	658												
Feb-Apr 2022	15,612	14,037	1,487	62	26	9,710	5,903	9,005	5,032	675	813	680												
Change on quarter	76	16	34	24	2	16	60	16	0	-9	42	22												
Change %	0.5	0.1	2.3	62.6	9.3	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	-1.3	5.5	3.4												
Change on year	201	228	-58	21	10	-50	251	38	190	-101	43	15												
Change %	1.3	1.7	-3.7	52.0	60.8	-0.5	4.4	0.4	3.9	-13.0	5.6	2.3												

People	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)												Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) ²											
	% that												% that											
	Total employees	Could not find permanent job	Could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Did not want permanent job with period of training	Had a contract with other reason	Some	Total ³	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												
Feb-Apr 2020 [t]	1,513	5.5	410	27.1	410	115	578	8,463	891	10.5	6,085	314	1,118											
Feb-Apr 2021 [t]	1,600	5.8	521	32.6	364	110	606	7,632	1,038	13.6	5,385	255	880											
May-Jul 2021 [t]	1,653	5.9	523	31.6	402	122	606	7,768	984	12.7	5,465	264	1,000											
Aug-Oct 2021 [t]	1,691	6.0	491	29.0	431	151	618	7,982	980	12.3	5,599	275	1,070											
Nov-Jan 2022 [t]	1,696	6.0	425	25.0	467	160	645	8,017	917	11.4	5,588	270	1,180											
Feb-Apr 2022	1,679	5.9	401	23.9	473	172	633	8,039	861	10.7	5,648	311	1,158											
Change on quarter	-16	-0.1	-23	-1.1	7	12	-12	22	-55	-0.7	60	41	-22											
Change %	-0.9	-0.9	-5.5	-1.4	7.6	-1.8	0.3	-6.0	-1.1	-1.1	15.3	-1.8												
Change on year	79	0.2	-120	-8.7	109	62	28	407	-177	-2.9	264	56	278											
Change %	5.0	0.2	-23.0	-30.0	57.0	4.5	5.3	-17.0	-4.9	-2.9	21.9	31.6												
Men	YCCA	YCCG	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCCB	YCCD	YCCH	YCCK													
Feb-Apr 2020 [t]	698	5.0	204	29.2	174	52	268	2,168	369	17.0	1,225	111	445											
Feb-Apr 2021 [t]	739	5.3	243	32.9	171	51	274	2,021	436	21.6	1,129	85	335											
May-Jul 2021 [t]	747	5.3	244	32.7	174	62	266	2,118	413	19.5	1,190	90	404											
Aug-Oct 2021 [t]	741	5.2	232	31.3	183	70	257	2,207	429	19.4	1,202	97	452											
Nov-Jan 2022 [t]	730	5.1	206	28.2	181	69	273	2,215	418	18.9	1,197	98	474											
Feb-Apr 2022	727	5.1	194	26.7	189	76	269	2,195	385	17.5	1,211	114	459											
Change on quarter	-2	0.0	-12	-1.6	8	6	-4	-20	-33	-1.3	14	16	-15											
Change %	-0.3	-0.3	-5.8	-4.2	9.3	-1.6	-0.9	-7.9	-1.2	-1.2	16.3	-3.1												
Change on year	-12	-0.2	-49	-6.2	18	25	-5	174	-51	-4.0	82	28	124											
Change %	-1.6	-0.2	-20.2	-10.4	48.6	-1.9	8.6	-11.8	-7.3	-4.0	33.1	36.9												
Women	YCCB	YCCY	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCCB	YCCD	YCCH	YCCK													
Feb-Apr 2020 [t]	815	5.9	206	25.3	236	63	310	6,295	523	8.3	4,860	203	674											
Feb-Apr 2021 [t]	861	6.2	278	32.3	193	59	331	5,612	603	10.7	4,256	170	545											
May-Jul 2021 [t]	906	6.5	279	30.8	228	60	340	5,650	571	10.1	4,275	174	596											
Aug-Oct 2021 [t]	950	6.8	259	27.3	248	82	361	5,775	551	9.5	4,396	178	619											
Nov-Jan 2022 [t]	966	6.9	218	22.6	286	90	371	5,802	499	8.6	4,391	172	706											
Feb-Apr 2022	952	6.8	207	21.8	285	96	364	5,844	477	8.2	4,437	198	699											
Change on quarter	-14	-0.1	-11	-0.9	-1	6	-7	42	-22	-0.4	46	25	-7											
Change %	-1.4	-0.1	-5.2	-4.0	6.3	-1.9	0.7	-4.5	-1.0	-1.0	14.8	-1.0												
Change on year	91	0.5	-71	-10.5	92	38	33	233	-126	-2.6	181	28	155											
Change %	10.6	0.5	-25.5	-10.5	47.4	64.2	9.9	4.1	-20.9	-2.6	16.3	28.4												

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

[1] Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses have been reweighted for periods from January to March 2020 using updated HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Real Time Information (RTI) data. The non-response bias adjustment, previously implemented for England, Wales and Scotland data, has now also been applied to Northern Ireland data. [Our Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2022 article](#) gives more information on the reweighting exercise.

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS Updated with new LFS weights

4 Public and private sector employment

United Kingdom (thousands of people aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted									
Public sector		Private sector ^{1 6}		Total employment ^{2 6}	Public sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory note at bottom of table)		Private sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory note at bottom of table)		
(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
G7AU	G9BZ	G7K5	G9C2	G7GO	MFY7	MFY9	MFZ2	MFY5	
Dec 19	5,437	16.5	27,548	83.5	32,985	5,346	16.2	27,639	83.8
Mar 20	5,464	16.7	27,315 r	83.3	32,779 r	5,372	16.4	27,407 r	83.6
Jun 20	5,550	17.1 r	26,999 r	82.9 r	32,549 r	5,404	16.6	27,145 r	83.4
Sep 20	5,559	17.2	26,750 r	82.8	32,309 r	5,420	16.8	26,889 r	83.2
Dec 20	5,594	17.4	26,532 r	82.6	32,126 r	5,455	17.0	26,671 r	83.0
Mar 21	5,673	17.6	26,501 r	82.4	32,174 r	5,530 r	17.2	26,644 r	82.8
Jun 21	5,674	17.5	26,735 r	82.5	32,409 r	5,532	17.1	26,877 r	82.9
Sep 21	5,697	17.5	26,886 r	82.5	32,583 r	5,559	17.1	27,024 r	82.9
Dec 21	5,719 r	17.6	26,811 r	82.4	32,530 r	5,583 r	17.2	26,947 r	82.8
Mar 22	5,740	17.5	26,967	82.5	32,707	5,598	17.1	27,109	82.9
Change on quarter	21	-0.1	156	0.1	177	15	-0.1	162	0.1
Change %	0.4	-	0.6	-	0.5	0.3	-	0.6	-
Change on year	67	-0.1	466	0.1	533	68	-0.1	465	0.1
Change %	1.2	-	1.8	-	1.7	1.2	-	1.7	-

Enquiries 01633 455400

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) and returns from public sector organisations

Relationship between columns: 2 = 1/5*100; 3 = 5-1; 4 = 3/5*100, 5=6+8

See footnotes under table 4(1)

4(1) Public sector employment by industry

United Kingdom (thousands of people aged 16 and over), seasonally adjusted										
Construction	HM Forces ³	Police (including civilians)	Public administration	Of which: Civil Service ⁴	Education	National Health Service	Other health and social work	Other (including financial corporations)	Total public sector employment ⁵	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
G7ER	G7EU	G7EX	G7F2	G7D6	G7F5	G7FG	G7FJ	G7FM	G7AU	
Dec 19	35	154	253	1,064	453	1,487	1,728	212	502	5,437
Mar 20	36	154	258	1,066	456	1,485	1,746	210	508	5,464
Jun 20	36	156	261	1,073	459	1,481	1,782	208	556	5,550
Sep 20	36	157	263	1,081	463	1,488	1,775	210	550	5,559
Dec 20	35	158	264	1,096	473	1,487	1,794	210	548	5,594
Mar 21	35	159	268	1,124 r	505	1,486 r	1,839 r	211	549	5,673
Jun 21	34	159	269	1,121	498	1,491	1,846	208	548	5,674
Sep 21	35	159	271	1,128	505	1,500	1,850	212	545	5,697
Dec 21	35	159	270	1,133 r	507 r	1,501	1,865 r	211 r	545 r	5,719 r
Mar 22	35	157	273	1,141	511	1,505	1,878	213	539	5,740
Change on quarter	0	-2	3	8	4	4	13	2	-6	21
Change %	0.0	-1.3	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.9	-1.1	0.4
Change on year	0	-2	5	17	6	19	39	2	-10	67
Change %	0.0	-1.3	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.3	2.1	0.9	-1.8	1.2

Enquiries 01633 455400

Source: returns from public sector organisations

Explanatory Note: The public and private sector employment series have been affected by a number of major reclassifications where bodies employing large numbers of people have moved between the public and private sectors. These major reclassifications are as follows:

Further Education corporations and Sixth Form College corporations in England are included in the private sector from June 2012 but in the public sector for earlier time periods.

Royal Mail plc is included in the private sector from December 2013 but in the public sector for earlier time periods.

Lloyds Banking Group plc is included in the public sector from December 2008 to December 2013 but in the private sector for earlier and later time periods.

Royal Bank of Scotland plc is included in the public sector from December 2008 but in the private sector for earlier time periods.

Network Rail is included in the private sector before December 2002. From December 2002 onwards it is included in the public sector (except for the period from June 2003 to March 2004, when it is included in the private sector).

Northern Rock is included in the public sector from December 2007 until December 2011 but in the private sector for earlier and later time periods.

Bradford and Bingley is included in the public sector from September 2008 but in the private sector for earlier time periods.

Welsh Further Education colleges are included in the private sector from March 2015 but in the public sector for earlier time periods.

Housing associations in England are included in the public sector between September 2008 and September 2017; they are in the private sector for earlier and later time periods.

Housing associations in Scotland are included in the public sector from September 2001 until June 2018; they are included in the private sector for earlier and later time periods.

Housing associations in Wales are included in the private sector from June 2018; they are included in the public sector for earlier time periods.

Housing associations in Northern Ireland are included in the public sector from March 1999 to June 2020.

Train operating companies in England, Scotland and Wales operating under emergency measure agreements are included in the public sector from June 2020.

The series shown at Table 4 (in columns 6 to 9) for public and private sector employment excluding the effects of major reclassifications show all of the above mentioned bodies included in the private sector for all time periods and excluded from the public sector for all time periods. When using figures from this table, the latest estimate of the number of people employed in the public and private sectors should be taken from columns 1 and 3 respectively. However the quarterly and annual changes in employment shown in these columns are affected by reclassifications. Figures from columns 6 and 8 should be used for assessments of the recent underlying changes in public and private sector employment. The changes in employment shown in these columns are measured on a consistent basis to remove the effect of major reclassifications.

1. Estimated as the difference between LFS total employment and the data from public sector organisations.

2. LFS employment data for March refer to February-April, June refers to May-July, September refers to August-October and December refers to November-January.

3. This series excludes locally engaged staff stationed outside the United Kingdom.

4. This series excludes the Northern Ireland Civil Service.

5. This series may not exactly equal the sum of the components because each component is independently seasonally adjusted.

6. Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses have been reweighted for periods from January to March 2020 using updated HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Real Time Information (RTI) data. The non-response bias adjustment, previously implemented for England, Wales and Scotland data, has now also been applied to Northern Ireland data. Our [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2022 article](#) gives more information on the reweighting exercise.

More detailed estimates are available in the Public Sector Employment Statistical Bulletin at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/publicsectorpersonnel/bulletins/publicsectoremployment/latest>

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS Updated with new LFS weights

7 Actual weekly hours worked

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

	Average (mean) actual weekly hours worked				
	Total weekly hours (millions) ^{1,2}	All workers ¹	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Second Jobs
People	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	960.2	29.3	33.9	14.4	9.4
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	969.3	30.1	34.6	14.7	9.8
May-Jul 2021 [r]	1,017.2	31.4	35.8	15.6	10.0
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	1,027.5	31.5	36.1	16.2	10.0
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	1,032.4	31.7	36.4	16.5	9.8
Feb-Apr 2022	1,044.6	31.9	36.5	16.7	9.8
<i>Change on quarter</i>	12.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
<i>Change %</i>	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.1
<i>Change on year</i>	75.3	1.8	1.9	2.0	0.0
<i>Change %</i>	7.8	6.0	5.6	13.8	-0.5
Men	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	563.6	32.8	35.1	13.9	10.5
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	561.2	33.5	35.9	14.2	10.0
May-Jul 2021 [r]	592.0	35.0	37.3	15.3	10.5
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	597.5	35.1	37.6	16.0	10.6
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	600.3	35.3	37.9	16.3	10.5
Feb-Apr 2022	604.9	35.4	37.9	16.3	10.9
<i>Change on quarter</i>	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
<i>Change %</i>	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.9
<i>Change on year</i>	43.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	0.8
<i>Change %</i>	7.8	5.7	5.6	15.1	8.4
Women	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	396.6	25.4	32.1	14.5	8.7
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	408.1	26.5	32.7	14.9	9.6
May-Jul 2021 [r]	425.3	27.5	33.7	15.8	9.6
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	430.0	27.7	33.9	16.3	9.6
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	432.2	27.8	34.0	16.6	9.2
Feb-Apr 2022	439.7	28.2	34.5	16.9	8.9
<i>Change on quarter</i>	7.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.3
<i>Change %</i>	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.8	-3.4
<i>Change on year</i>	31.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	-0.8
<i>Change %</i>	7.7	6.4	5.6	13.4	-7.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

1 Main and second job Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

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

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

[r] Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses have been reweighted for periods from January to March 2020 using updated HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Real Time Information (RTI) data. The non-response bias adjustment, previously implemented for England, Wales and Scotland data, has now also been applied to Northern Ireland data. [Our Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2022 article](#) gives more information on the reweighting exercise.

7 (1) Usual weekly hours of work¹ Updated with new LFS weights

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]									
Less than 6 Hours	1.1	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.5	1.0	2.8	1.5	5.1
6 up to 15 hours	5.6	3.2	8.3	5.1	2.7	7.5	9.2	5.5	15.8
16 up to 30 hours	18.7	9.9	28.3	17.9	8.4	27.4	24.7	17.8	37.0
31 up to 45 hours	57.9	64.0	51.2	60.5	67.4	53.6	40.6	47.3	28.8
Over 45 hours	16.6	22.1	10.7	15.7	21.0	10.4	22.7	28.0	13.3
Total (thousands)	32,174	16,763	15,411	27,792	13,983	13,809	4,275	2,730	1,545
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]									
Less than 6 Hours	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.2	3.0	1.6	5.8
6 up to 15 hours	6.0	3.5	8.7	5.3	3.0	7.6	10.1	5.9	18.1
16 up to 30 hours	18.9	10.3	28.3	18.1	8.9	27.4	24.3	17.6	36.8
31 up to 45 hours	57.8	63.9	51.1	60.6	67.2	53.8	39.7	46.9	26.1
Over 45 hours	16.2	21.5	10.3	15.2	20.4	10.0	22.9	28.1	13.1
Total (thousands)	32,530	16,993	15,537	28,217	14,196	14,021	4,180	2,727	1,454
Feb-Apr 2022									
Less than 6 Hours	1.2	0.7	1.6	0.8	0.5	1.0	3.2	1.4	6.4
6 up to 15 hours	6.2	3.5	9.1	5.5	3.1	8.1	10.3	5.6	18.9
16 up to 30 hours	18.5	10.1	27.8	17.6	8.5	26.8	24.6	18.1	36.7
31 up to 45 hours	58.3	64.4	51.7	61.1	67.6	54.5	40.4	48.2	26.2
Over 45 hours	15.8	21.3	9.8	15.0	20.4	9.5	21.4	26.6	11.9
Total (thousands)	32,707	17,094	15,612	28,324	14,287	14,037	4,209	2,721	1,487

¹ Total usual weekly hours worked by people aged 16 and over in main job including paid and unpaid overtime.

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

[r] Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses have been reweighted for periods from January to March 2020 using updated HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Real Time Information (RTI) data. The non-response bias adjustment, previously implemented for England, Wales and Scotland data, has now also been applied to Northern Ireland data. [Our Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2022 article](#) gives more information on the reweighting exercise.

NON-UK WORKERS Updated with new LFS weights

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

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

	Europe										Africa		Asia			America and Oceania				Total Non-EU ⁷
	European Union (EU)										Total Africa	Of which: South Africa	Total Asia	Of which: India	Of which: Pakistan and Bangladesh	Total America and Oceania	Of which: USA	Of which: Australia and New Zealand		
	Total ¹	UK	Non UK	Total Europe	Total EU (EU27) ²	EU14 ³	EU8 ⁴	EU2 ⁵	Other EU ⁶	Other Europe (not in EU)										
Levels (aged 16 and over)																				
Country of birth levels	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	FSC2	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	FSC3	FSC4	FSC5	JJS3	FSC6	JJS7	JJS9	FSC7	JJR7	JJS5	EQ4S	
Jan-Mar 2020 [r]	32,969	26,757	6,203	..	2,508	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,695
Jan-Mar 2021 [r]	32,151	25,986	6,161	..	2,337	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,824
Apr-Jun 2021 [r]	32,236	26,200	6,029	..	2,354	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,675
Jul-Sep 2021 [r]	32,631	26,653	5,970	..	2,242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,728
Oct-Dec 2021 [r]	32,611	26,541	6,066	..	2,412	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,654
Jan-Mar 2022 [r]	32,619	26,266	6,345	..	2,443	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,902
Change on year	468	280	184	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Change %	1.5	1.1	3.0	..	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1
Country of birth rates	LP9D	LFM6	LFM7	FSD5	EQ4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EQ4Z	FSD6	FSD7	FSD8	LFN4	FSD9	LFN6	LFN7	FSE2	LFN2	LFN5	EQ52	
Jan-Mar 2020 [r]	76.3	76.4	76.2	..	83.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72.0
Jan-Mar 2021 [r]	74.6	74.6	74.9	..	79.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72.1
Apr-Jun 2021 [r]	74.9	74.9	75.1	..	81.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.6
Jul-Sep 2021 [r]	75.4	75.4	75.5	..	82.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.8
Oct-Dec 2021 [r]	75.6	75.6	75.7	..	83.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.3
Jan-Mar 2022 [r]	75.6	75.5	76.0	..	83.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.9
Change on year	1.0	0.9	1.2	..	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-0.2
Nationality levels	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	FSC8	EQ4U	JJR4	JJR6	EQ4V	FSC9	FSC4	FSD2	JJS4	FSD3	JJS8	JJT2	FSD4	JJR8	JJS6	EQ4W	
Jan-Mar 2020 [r]	32,969	29,072	3,886	..	2,415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,471
Jan-Mar 2021 [r]	32,151	28,419	3,735	..	2,197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,538
Apr-Jun 2021 [r]	32,236	28,539	3,692	..	2,207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,485
Jul-Sep 2021 [r]	32,631	28,882	3,645	..	2,091	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,554
Oct-Dec 2021 [r]	32,611	28,915	3,690	..	2,173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,517
Jan-Mar 2022 [r]	32,619	28,685	3,918	..	2,227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,691
Change on year	468	272	183	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
Change %	1.5	1.0	4.9	..	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0
Nationality rates	LP9D	LFN8	LFN9	FSE3	EQ54	LFO2	LFO3	EQ55	FSE4	FSE5	FSE6	LFO6	FSE7	LFO8	LFO9	FSE8	LFO4	LFO7	EQ56	
Jan-Mar 2020 [r]	76.3	76.3	76.4	..	82.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67.8
Jan-Mar 2021 [r]	74.6	74.6	75.5	..	79.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70.3
Apr-Jun 2021 [r]	74.9	74.9	75.4	..	80.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68.6
Jul-Sep 2021 [r]	75.4	75.4	76.3	..	82.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69.7
Oct-Dec 2021 [r]	75.6	75.6	76.3	..	83.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68.1
Jan-Mar 2022 [r]	75.6	75.6	75.7	..	82.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67.8
Change on year	1.0	1.0	0.2	..	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-2.5

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. 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

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

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.

.. The quality assurance using preliminary census results give confidence in the LFS estimates for the UK, EU and non-EU. However, there remains uncertainty in the LFS estimates for the RTI data are not available at this more granular level. Therefore, the data will be suppressed going forward in the publication tables. Our [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2022](#) article gives more information.
 [r] Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses have been reweighted for periods from January to March 2020 using updated HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Real Time Information (RTI) data. The non-response bias adjustment, previously implemented for England, Wales and Scotland data, has now also been applied to Northern Ireland data. Our [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2022](#) article gives more information on the reweighting exercise.

NON-UK WORKERS Updated with new LFS weights

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

United Kingdom (thousands of people) not seasonally adjusted

	Unemployment (all aged 16 and over)					Economically inactive (all aged from 16 to 64)									
	Total ¹	UK	Non-UK	EU27 ²	Non-EU	Total ¹	UK		Non-UK		EU27 ²		Non-EU		
						All economically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All economically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All economically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All economically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All economically inactive	Of which: Students ³
Levels (thousands of people)															
Country of birth levels	MGTP	DSWD	DT35	DT3F	DTKB	LF9L	LF9W	DTLK	DYUP	DYUR	DYVR	DYVZ	DYWL	DYWR	DZ37
Jan-Mar 2020 [r]	1,360	1,068	292	92	200	8,479	2,258	6,851	1,803	1,603	454	407	138	1,197	317
Jan-Mar 2021 [r]	1,656	1,212	443	163	280	8,866	2,608	7,264	2,103	1,577	502	419	203	1,157	299
Apr-Jun 2021 [r]	1,539	1,178	361	100	261	8,890	2,569	7,271	2,083	1,588	483	430	180	1,158	303
Jul-Sep 2021 [r]	1,521	1,160	361	88	273	8,694	2,187	7,141	1,789	1,529	398	382	120	1,147	278
Oct-Dec 2021 [r]	1,382	1,044	338	69	269	8,753	2,251	7,166	1,833	1,559	418	396	128	1,163	290
Jan-Mar 2022 [r]	1,240	917	323	73	250	8,903	2,433	7,252	1,975	1,637	459	398	134	1,239	324
Change on year	-416	-295	-121	-91	-30	37	-175	-12	-128	60	-43	-22	-68	82	26
Change %	-25.1	-24.3	-27.3	-55.4	-10.8	0.4	-6.7	-0.2	-6.1	3.8	-8.5	-5.2	-33.8	7.1	8.6
Country of birth rates	MGUK	DT2W	DT3B	DTJG	DTKD	CRZK		DYTD		DYUT		DYWD		DYWT	
Jan-Mar 2020 [r]	4.0	3.8	4.5	3.5	5.1	20.5		20.5		20.2		13.8		24.0	
Jan-Mar 2021 [r]	4.9	4.5	6.7	6.5	6.8	21.4		21.8		19.7		14.6		22.6	
Apr-Jun 2021 [r]	4.6	4.3	5.7	4.1	6.6	21.5		21.7		20.4		15.2		23.3	
Jul-Sep 2021 [r]	4.5	4.2	5.7	3.8	6.8	21.0		21.2		19.9		14.4		22.8	
Oct-Dec 2021 [r]	4.1	3.8	5.3	2.8	6.8	21.1		21.3		20.0		14.0		23.4	
Jan-Mar 2022 [r]	3.7	3.4	4.8	2.9	6.0	21.5		21.8		20.1		13.9		23.5	
Change on year	-1.2	-1.1	-1.9	-3.6	-0.8	0.0		0.0		0.4		-0.7		0.9	
Nationality levels	MGTP	DSWE	DT39	DTG9	DTKC	LF9L	LF9W	DYTC	DYUQ	DYUS	DYVU	DYWA	DYWM	DYWS	DZGD
Jan-Mar 2020 [r]	1,360	1,157	203	89	114	8,479	2,258	7,469	1,941	982	314	406	144	576	170
Jan-Mar 2021 [r]	1,656	1,374	280	161	118	8,866	2,608	7,925	2,269	913	336	396	187	517	150
Apr-Jun 2021 [r]	1,539	1,310	228	102	125	8,890	2,569	7,891	2,228	864	338	416	181	548	157
Jul-Sep 2021 [r]	1,521	1,303	217	82	135	8,694	2,187	7,767	1,927	903	258	370	125	533	133
Oct-Dec 2021 [r]	1,382	1,168	213	70	142	8,753	2,251	7,803	1,974	922	276	360	126	562	150
Jan-Mar 2022 [r]	1,240	1,026	213	75	138	8,903	2,433	7,853	2,115	1,035	319	381	132	654	186
Change on year	-416	-348	-66	-86	20	37	-175	-72	-154	122	-18	-15	-54	136	36
Change %	-25.1	-25.3	-23.7	-53.4	16.7	0.4	-6.7	-0.9	-6.8	13.3	-5.3	-3.8	-29.0	26.4	24.2
Nationality rates	MGUK	DTZZ	DT3D	DTKA	DTLH	CRZK		DYUO		DYUU		DYWE		DZ36	
Jan-Mar 2020 [r]	4.0	3.8	5.0	3.5	7.2	20.5		20.6		19.6		14.1		26.9	
Jan-Mar 2021 [r]	4.9	4.6	7.0	6.8	7.2	21.4		21.7		18.8		14.6		24.1	
Apr-Jun 2021 [r]	4.6	4.4	5.8	4.4	7.8	21.5		21.6		20.0		15.5		25.6	
Jul-Sep 2021 [r]	4.5	4.3	5.6	3.8	8.0	21.0		21.2		19.2		14.7		24.3	
Oct-Dec 2021 [r]	4.1	3.9	5.4	3.1	8.6	21.1		21.3		19.3		14.0		25.5	
Jan-Mar 2022 [r]	3.7	3.5	5.2	3.3	7.6	21.5		21.6		20.2		14.3		26.6	
Change on year	-1.2	-1.2	-1.8	-3.6	0.4	0.0		-0.1		1.4		-0.2		2.4	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

2. This series consists of all 27 EU member states.

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

[r] Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses have been reweighted for periods from January to March 2020 using updated HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Real Time Information (RTI) data. The non-response bias adjustment, previously implemented for England, Wales and Scotland data, has now also been applied to Northern Ireland data. [Our Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2022 article](#) gives more information on the reweighting exercise.

UNEMPLOYMENT Updated with new LFS weights

9(1) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over							All aged 16-64						
	All	Rate (%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
People	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWX	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	1,384	4.1	909	199	276	20.0	143	1,362	4.2	897	197	267	19.6	137
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	1,655	4.9	852	382	421	25.4	205	1,620	5.0	839	373	408	25.2	198
May-Jul 2021 [r]	1,556	4.6	798	303	455	29.3	200	1,523	4.7	790	296	437	28.7	187
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	1,423	4.2	754	229	441	31.0	207	1,388	4.3	744	225	419	30.2	198
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	1,346	4.0	744	189	413	30.7	203	1,317	4.0	734	187	397	30.1	194
Feb-Apr 2022	1,300	3.8	803	140	357	27.5	195	1,275	3.9	789	137	350	27.4	188
Change on quarter	-47	-0.2	58	-49	-56	-3.2	-8	-42	-0.1	55	-49	-47	-2.7	-6
Change %	-3.5		7.9	-26.1	-13.5		-4.0	-3.2		7.5	-26.5	-11.9		-3.1
Change on year	-356	-1.1	-50	-242	-64	2.1	-11	-344	-1.1	-50	-236	-58	2.2	-10
Change %	-21.5		-5.8	-63.4	-15.1		-5.2	-21.3		-5.9	-63.3	-14.3		-5.3
Men	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWX	YBXC
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	765	4.3	489	116	161	21.0	85	750	4.4	479	116	155	20.6	81
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	898	5.1	427	206	265	29.5	139	875	5.2	420	200	254	29.1	133
May-Jul 2021 [r]	845	4.8	403	161	281	33.2	130	829	4.9	399	156	274	33.0	126
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	768	4.3	369	123	275	35.9	138	743	4.4	362	120	261	35.1	132
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	743	4.2	385	88	271	36.4	133	725	4.3	378	87	259	35.8	125
Feb-Apr 2022	697	3.9	417	64	216	30.9	126	685	4.0	407	64	215	31.3	123
Change on quarter	-46	-0.3	33	-24	-55	-5.5	-7	-40	-0.2	29	-24	-45	-4.4	-2
Change %	-6.2		8.5	-27.0	-20.3		-5.3	-5.5		7.6	-27.0	-17.2		-1.8
Change on year	-201	-1.2	-10	-142	-49	1.5	-13	-190	-1.2	-14	-136	-40	2.2	-10
Change %	-22.4		-2.2	-68.9	-18.5		-9.6	-21.7		-3.2	-68.1	-15.7		-7.3
Women	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	619	3.8	420	83	116	18.7	58	611	3.9	418	81	112	18.3	56
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	757	4.7	425	176	156	20.6	67	745	4.8	418	173	153	20.6	66
May-Jul 2021 [r]	711	4.4	395	142	174	24.5	70	694	4.4	391	139	164	23.6	61
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	655	4.0	385	105	166	25.3	69	645	4.1	382	105	159	24.6	66
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	603	3.7	360	101	142	23.6	70	592	3.8	356	99	138	23.2	69
Feb-Apr 2022	602	3.7	385	76	141	23.5	69	590	3.8	382	73	135	22.9	65
Change on quarter	-1	0.0	26	-26	-1	-0.1	-1	-2	0.0	26	-26	-3	-0.4	-4
Change %	-0.1		7.2	-25.3	-0.7		-1.5	-0.4		7.4	-26.1	-2.0		-5.3
Change on year	-155	-1.0	-40	-100	-15	2.9	3	-155	-1.0	-36	-100	-18	2.3	-1
Change %	-20.5		-9.4	-57.0	-9.4		3.9	-20.7		-8.7	-57.7	-12.0		-1.1
	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate (%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
People	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	114	26.0	82	24	8	6.7	*	431	11.2	309	62	59	13.7	13
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	96	32.3	68	15	14	14.6	*	441	12.0	251	93	96	21.8	30
May-Jul 2021 [r]	118	30.2	92	14	11	9.6	*	405	11.0	238	81	86	21.2	24
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	94	22.2	74	14	6	5.9	*	364	9.9	230	53	82	22.4	23
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	101	22.3	78	18	5	4.6	*	361	9.8	233	41	87	24.2	24
Feb-Apr 2022	101	22.4	78	16	8	7.6	*	354	9.4	269	19	65	18.4	16
Change on quarter	0	0.0	-1	-3	3	3.1	*	-7	-0.4	36	-21	-22	-5.8	-8
Change %	-0.1		-0.7	-14.4	66.8		*	-1.9		15.6	-51.9	-25.4		-32.8
Change on year	5	-9.9	10	1	-6	-6.9	*	-87	-2.6	18	-74	-31	-3.5	-14
Change %	4.9		14.7	7.3	-45.1		*	-19.7		7.3	-79.2	-32.4		-45.8
Men	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	66	31.0	50	12	3	5.1	*	238	11.8	163	40	35	14.8	6
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	43	32.4	31	8	4	9.3	*	258	13.8	142	60	57	22.1	18
May-Jul 2021 [r]	58	33.1	45	7	6	9.9	*	231	12.2	132	44	55	23.7	12
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	46	23.2	37	6	4	8.3	*	211	11.1	126	34	51	24.0	14
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	55	26.0	42	10	3	5.8	*	217	11.4	132	27	57	26.3	15
Feb-Apr 2022	57	26.7	44	10	3	4.9	*	206	10.7	157	12	37	18.1	13
Change on quarter	2	0.7	2	0	0	-0.8	*	-11	-0.7	25	-16	-20	-8.2	-2
Change %	4.3		5.7	2.9	-10.5		*	-4.9		18.8	-57.2	-34.6		-14.7
Change on year	14	-5.7	13	2	-1	-4.4	*	-52	-3.1	16	-48	-20	-4.0	-5
Change %	32.0		40.6	29.3	-30.0		*	-20.0		11.1	-80.3	-34.4		-27.2
Women	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	48	21.2	31	12	4	9.0	*	193	10.5	146	23	24	12.4	7
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	53	32.2	36	7	10	18.9	*	183	10.1	110	34	39	21.5	13
May-Jul 2021 [r]	59	27.8	47	7	6	9.4	*	174	9.6	106	36	31	17.9	12
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	48	21.3	38	9	*	*	*	154	8.7	104	19	31	20.1	9
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	46	19.2	36	8	*	*	*	144	8.1	101	13	30	20.9	9
Feb-Apr 2022	44	18.5	33	5	5	11.1	*	148	8.1	112	8	28	18.7	3
Change on quarter	-2	-0.7	-3	-3	*	*	*	4	0.0	12	-5	-2	-2.1	-6
Change %	-5.4		-8.2	-34.8	*	*	*	2.7		11.5	-40.9	-7.8		-62.5
Change on year	-9	-13.7	-3	-1	-5	-7.7	*	-35	-2.0	3	-26	-12	-2.7	-9
Change %	-17.3		-7.7	-18.4	-51.2		*	-19.3		2.3	-77.1	-29.5		-72.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

¹ Denominator = economically active for that age group.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

[r] Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses have been reweighted for periods from January to March 2020 using updated HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Real Time Information (RTI) data. The non-response bias adjustment, previously implemented for England, Wales and Scotland data, has now also been applied to Northern Ireland data. [Our impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2022 article](#) gives more information on the reweighting exercise.

UNEMPLOYMENT Updated with new LFS weights

9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

People	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
			Up to 6 months	12 months						Up to 6 months	12 months			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBYT	YBWW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	557	2.9	372	67	119	21.4	64	283	2.6	146	46	90	32.0	66
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	715	3.8	361	181	173	24.2	89	404	3.7	173	93	138	34.1	84
May-Jul 2021 [r]	673	3.5	334	138	202	30.0	78	361	3.3	134	70	156	43.3	97
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	599	3.2	303	97	199	33.2	99	366	3.3	146	65	155	42.3	86
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	579	3.1	300	85	193	33.4	110	306	2.8	133	45	128	41.8	67
Feb-Apr 2022	546	2.9	314	66	166	30.3	106	298	2.7	141	38	119	39.8	69
Change on quarter	-33	-0.2	14	-19	-28	-3.1	-4	-7	-0.1	9	-7	-9	-2.0	1
Change %	-5.6		4.6	-21.9	-14.4		-3.4	-2.4		6.6	-15.7	-7.1		2.1
Change on year	-168	-0.9	-46	-115	-7	6.2	17	-105	-1.0	-32	-55	-19	5.7	-15
Change %	-23.6		-12.9	-63.4	-4.1		18.5	-26.1		-18.2	-58.8	-13.8		-18.0
Men	YBYF	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBYU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZG	YBZJ	YBZI
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	290	2.9	189	42	59	20.2	35	171	3.0	86	22	63	37.0	45
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	363	3.7	171	87	105	29.0	59	234	4.1	83	52	99	42.2	61
May-Jul 2021 [r]	352	3.5	162	66	124	35.2	55	204	3.5	64	43	97	47.5	62
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	305	3.1	134	51	120	39.3	65	207	3.6	73	32	101	49.0	59
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	290	2.9	137	34	120	41.3	70	182	3.2	74	17	91	49.9	47
Feb-Apr 2022	267	2.7	144	23	101	37.7	69	166	2.9	72	20	75	44.9	43
Change on quarter	-23	-0.2	7	-11	-19	-3.6	-1	-15	-0.3	-2	3	-16	-5.0	-4
Change %	-7.8		5.4	-32.8	-15.8		-1.4	-8.3		-2.7	15.4	-17.5		-7.9
Change on year	-95	-1.0	-27	-64	-4	8.7	10	-67	-1.2	-11	-32	-24	2.8	-17
Change %	-26.3		-15.7	-74.1	-4.1		16.1	-28.8		-13.6	-62.0	-24.2		-28.8
Women	YBYG	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBYV	YBYV	YBYZ	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK	YBZI
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	267	3.0	182	25	60	22.6	29	111	2.1	60	24	27	24.4	21
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	352	3.9	190	94	68	19.2	30	170	3.3	90	41	39	23.0	23
May-Jul 2021 [r]	321	3.6	172	71	78	24.4	23	157	3.0	70	27	59	37.9	35
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	294	3.3	169	46	79	27.0	34	159	3.1	73	32	54	33.7	27
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	289	3.2	164	51	74	25.5	40	124	2.4	59	28	37	29.9	21
Feb-Apr 2022	279	3.1	170	44	65	23.2	37	132	2.6	70	19	44	33.3	26
Change on quarter	-10	-0.1	6	-8	-9	-2.3	-3	8	0.1	11	-10	7	3.4	5
Change %	-3.4		4.0	-14.7	-12.0		-6.9	6.2		18.2	-34.4	18.3		24.8
Change on year	-73	-0.8	-20	-51	-3	4.0	7	-38	-0.7	-20	-22	5	10.2	2
Change %	-20.7		-10.4	-53.5	-4.0		23.3	-22.2		-22.5	-54.7	12.4		10.2

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

¹ Denominator = economically active for that age group.

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

[r] Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses have been reweighted for periods from January to March 2020 using updated HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Real Time Information (RTI) data. The non-response bias adjustment, previously implemented for England, Wales and Scotland data, has now also been applied to Northern Ireland data. [Our Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2022 article](#) gives more information on the reweighting exercise.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Updated with new LFS weights

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+
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Economically active								
People	MGSP	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	34,164	32,774	437	3,856	7,846	11,108	9,526	1,390
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	33,829	32,492	298	3,681	7,859	11,131	9,523	1,338
May-Jul 2021 [r]	33,966	32,622	390	3,692	7,833	11,146	9,562	1,343
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	34,006	32,627	425	3,671	7,812	11,162	9,557	1,379
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	33,876	32,553	452	3,687	7,808	11,106	9,500	1,323
Feb-Apr 2022	34,006	32,629	451	3,756	7,794	11,112	9,516	1,378
Change on quarter	130	75	-1	69	-15	6	16	55
Change %	0.4	0.2	-0.3	1.9	-0.2	0.1	0.2	4.1
Change on year	177	137	153	76	-65	-19	-7	40
Change %	0.5	0.4	51.3	2.1	-0.8	-0.2	-0.1	3.0
Men	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	17,945	17,179	213	2,013	4,161	5,824	4,968	766
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	17,661	16,860	134	1,876	4,114	5,814	4,923	801
May-Jul 2021 [r]	17,766	16,970	176	1,892	4,132	5,818	4,953	796
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	17,807	16,994	198	1,895	4,147	5,797	4,957	814
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	17,736	16,957	211	1,902	4,131	5,785	4,928	780
Feb-Apr 2022	17,792	16,991	214	1,935	4,127	5,787	4,929	800
Change on quarter	55	35	3	32	-4	2	2	21
Change %	0.3	0.2	1.6	1.7	-0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6
Change on year	131	131	81	59	13	-28	6	0
Change %	0.7	0.8	60.3	3.1	0.3	-0.5	0.1	0.0
Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	16,219	15,594	224	1,843	3,685	5,284	4,558	624
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	16,169	15,631	164	1,805	3,745	5,317	4,600	537
May-Jul 2021 [r]	16,200	15,653	214	1,801	3,700	5,328	4,609	547
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	16,199	15,634	227	1,776	3,666	5,366	4,600	565
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	16,140	15,597	241	1,785	3,677	5,321	4,572	543
Feb-Apr 2022	16,215	15,637	237	1,822	3,667	5,326	4,587	577
Change on quarter	75	41	-5	37	-10	4	15	34
Change %	0.5	0.3	-1.9	2.0	-0.3	0.1	0.3	6.2
Change on year	46	6	72	17	-78	9	-13	40
Change %	0.3	0.0	44.0	0.9	-2.1	0.2	-0.3	7.5
Economic activity rates (%)								
People	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	63.9	79.3	30.8	70.8	87.8	87.5	74.2	11.5
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	63.1	78.6	20.5	68.7	89.3	88.0	73.4	10.9
May-Jul 2021 [r]	63.2	78.8	26.6	69.1	87.9	88.1	73.5	10.9
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	63.2	78.7	29.0	68.6	87.6	88.1	73.3	11.2
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	63.0	78.6	30.9	68.9	87.6	87.7	72.9	10.7
Feb-Apr 2022	63.2	78.7	30.8	70.2	87.4	87.7	73.0	11.2
Change on quarter	0.2	0.1	-0.1	1.2	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4
Change on year	0.1	0.1	10.2	1.5	-0.9	-0.3	-0.4	0.3
Men	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	68.6	83.5	29.4	72.4	92.5	92.8	79.0	13.7
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	67.2	81.9	18.0	68.6	91.6	93.0	77.5	14.1
May-Jul 2021 [r]	67.5	82.3	23.4	69.4	91.9	93.0	77.7	13.9
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	67.6	82.4	26.4	69.4	92.1	92.5	77.6	14.2
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	67.3	82.2	28.1	69.7	91.8	92.4	77.2	13.6
Feb-Apr 2022	67.5	82.3	28.5	70.8	91.6	92.3	77.2	14.0
Change on quarter	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.3
Change on year	0.2	0.4	10.6	2.3	0.1	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1
Women	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	59.5	75.1	32.4	69.2	83.0	82.2	69.7	9.6
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	59.2	75.3	23.2	68.8	84.9	83.1	69.6	8.2
May-Jul 2021 [r]	59.2	75.3	30.0	68.8	83.9	83.3	69.4	8.3
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	59.1	75.1	31.7	67.7	83.0	83.8	69.2	8.5
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	58.9	75.0	33.8	68.1	83.3	83.1	68.8	8.2
Feb-Apr 2022	59.1	75.1	33.1	69.5	83.0	83.1	69.0	8.7
Change on quarter	0.2	0.1	-0.7	1.3	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5
Change on year	0.0	-0.2	9.9	0.7	-1.9	0.0	-0.6	0.6

Data source: Labour Force Survey

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

[r] Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses have been reweighted for periods from January to March 2020 using updated HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Real Time Information (RTI) data. The non-response bias adjustment, previously implemented for England, Wales and Scotland data, has now also been applied to Northern Ireland data. [Our Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2022 article](#) gives more information on the reweighting exercise.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Updated with new LFS weights

11 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Total aged 16-64									
	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)								Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
	Student	Looking after family / home	Temp sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged workers ¹	Retired	Other ²	Does not want job	Wants a job	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	8,566	2,133	1,817	171	2,148	37	1,145	1,114	6,522	2,044
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	8,841	2,521	1,598	185	2,197	75	1,158	1,106	6,970	1,870
May-Jul 2021 [r]	8,765	2,434	1,626	175	2,222	47	1,203	1,059	7,022	1,743
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	8,813	2,340	1,678	203	2,294	33	1,168	1,096	7,089	1,724
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	8,856	2,325	1,688	200	2,336	21	1,181	1,106	7,128	1,728
Feb-Apr 2022	8,817	2,271	1,724	203	2,337	20	1,180	1,083	7,085	1,733
Change on quarter	-39	-54	36	3	1	-2	-1	-23	-43	4
Change %	-0.4	-2.3	2.1	1.4	0.1	-7.6	-0.1	-2.1	-0.6	0.2
Change on year	-24	-250	125	17	140	-55	22	-24	114	-138
Change %	-0.3	-9.9	7.8	9.4	6.4	-73.8	1.9	-2.1	1.6	-7.4
Men	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	3,394	1,061	240	79	971	24	512	506	2,513	881
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	3,717	1,301	205	87	1,049	44	527	504	2,889	828
May-Jul 2021 [r]	3,637	1,245	236	86	1,028	22	554	466	2,860	777
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	3,639	1,191	250	107	1,065	19	528	479	2,848	791
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	3,661	1,173	260	102	1,083	10	544	490	2,875	786
Feb-Apr 2022	3,645	1,156	250	107	1,106	8	553	464	2,867	778
Change on quarter	-17	-16	-10	6	23	-1	9	-26	-8	-8
Change %	-0.5	-1.4	-3.9	5.7	2.1	-13.9	1.6	-5.3	-0.3	-1.1
Change on year	-73	-145	45	20	57	-36	26	-40	-22	-50
Change %	-2.0	-11.1	21.9	23.5	5.5	-81.0	4.9	-8.0	-0.8	-6.1
Women	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	5,172	1,071	1,577	92	1,177	14	633	608	4,009	1,163
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	5,123	1,220	1,394	98	1,148	30	631	602	4,081	1,042
May-Jul 2021 [r]	5,128	1,189	1,390	89	1,193	25	649	593	4,162	965
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	5,173	1,150	1,428	96	1,229	14	640	617	4,240	933
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	5,195	1,152	1,428	98	1,253	11	637	616	4,253	942
Feb-Apr 2022	5,172	1,115	1,474	95	1,231	11	627	619	4,217	955
Change on quarter	-23	-37	46	-3	-22	0	-9	3	-35	13
Change %	-0.4	-3.2	3.2	-3.1	-1.7	-2.2	-1.5	0.5	-0.8	1.3
Change on year	49	-105	80	-3	83	-19	-4	17	137	-87
Change %	1.0	-8.6	5.8	-3.1	7.2	-63.1	-0.6	2.8	3.3	-8.4
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	100.0	24.9	21.2	2.0	25.1	0.4	13.4	13.0	76.1	23.9
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	100.0	28.5	18.1	2.1	24.9	0.8	13.1	12.5	78.8	21.2
May-Jul 2021 [r]	100.0	27.8	18.6	2.0	25.3	0.5	13.7	12.1	80.1	19.9
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	100.0	26.6	19.0	2.3	26.0	0.4	13.3	12.4	80.4	19.6
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	100.0	26.2	19.1	2.3	26.4	0.2	13.3	12.5	80.5	19.5
Feb-Apr 2022	100.0	25.8	19.5	2.3	26.5	0.2	13.4	12.3	80.4	19.6
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEH	BEEQ	BEEU	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	100.0	31.3	7.1	2.3	28.6	0.7	15.1	14.9	74.0	26.0
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	100.0	35.0	5.5	2.3	28.2	1.2	14.2	13.6	77.7	22.3
May-Jul 2021 [r]	100.0	34.2	6.5	2.4	28.3	0.6	15.2	12.8	78.6	21.4
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	100.0	32.7	6.9	2.9	29.3	0.5	14.5	13.2	78.3	21.7
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	100.0	32.0	7.1	2.8	29.6	0.3	14.9	13.4	78.5	21.5
Feb-Apr 2022	100.0	31.7	6.9	2.9	30.3	0.2	15.2	12.7	78.7	21.3
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	100.0	20.7	30.5	1.8	22.8	0.3	12.2	11.8	77.5	22.5
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	100.0	23.8	27.2	1.9	22.4	0.6	12.3	11.8	79.7	20.3
May-Jul 2021 [r]	100.0	23.2	27.1	1.7	23.3	0.5	12.7	11.6	81.2	18.8
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	100.0	22.2	27.6	1.8	23.8	0.3	12.4	11.9	82.0	18.0
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	100.0	22.2	27.5	1.9	24.1	0.2	12.3	11.9	81.9	18.1
Feb-Apr 2022	100.0	21.5	28.5	1.8	23.8	0.2	12.1	12.0	81.5	18.5

Data Source: Labour Force Survey.

Labour market statistics enquiries: 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 uncategoryed reason for being economically inactive, or (v) have not given a reason for being economically inactive.

[r] Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses have been reweighted for periods from January to March 2020 using updated HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Real Time Information (RTI) data. The non-response bias adjustment, previously implemented for England, Wales and Scotland data, has now also been applied to Northern Ireland data. [Our Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2022 article](#) gives more information on the reweighting exercise.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY Updated with new LFS weights

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

Feb-Apr 2022

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 to 24				In full-time education (FTE)				Not in full-time education (FTE) ¹			
	Employed		cally inactive		Employed ²		cally inactive		Employed		cally inactive	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Levels

People

16-17	1,465	350	101	1,014	1,294	286	75	932	171	63	26	82
18-24	5,353	3,402	354	1,597	1,860	682	92	1,086	3,494	2,721	262	511
16-24	6,818	3,752	455	2,611	3,153	968	168	2,018	3,665	2,784	287	593

Men

16-17	750	157	57	536	649	119	40	490	101	38	17	46
18-24	2,731	1,728	206	797	890	297	37	556	1,841	1,431	170	241
16-24	3,481	1,885	263	1,332	1,539	417	77	1,045	1,942	1,468	187	287

Women

16-17	715	193	44	478	645	167	35	443	70	26	9	36
18-24	2,622	1,674	148	800	970	384	56	530	1,652	1,290	92	270
16-24	3,337	1,867	191	1,279	1,614	551	91	973	1,723	1,316	101	306

Changes on quarter

People

16-17	1	-1	0	3	1	-5	0	7	0	4	0	-4
18-24	5	76	-7	-64	-81	-23	6	-64	85	98	-13	0
16-24	6	74	-7	-62	-79	-28	6	-57	85	102	-12	-4

Men

16-17	1	1	2	-3	1	-6	4	3	0	7	-2	-6
18-24	2	43	-11	-30	-39	-13	-7	-20	42	56	-4	-10
16-24	3	44	-8	-33	-38	-19	-3	-17	41	63	-6	-16

Women

16-17	1	-2	-2	5	0	1	-5	4	0	-3	2	1
18-24	2	33	4	-34	-41	-10	13	-44	44	43	-9	10
16-24	3	31	1	-29	-41	-9	8	-40	44	39	-7	11

Rates(%)³

People

16-17	23.9	22.4	69.2		22.1	20.8	72.1		37.1	28.8	47.9	
18-24	63.6	9.4	29.8		36.7	11.9	58.4		77.9	8.8	14.6	
16-24	55.0	10.8	38.3		30.7	14.8	64.0		76.0	9.4	16.2	

Men

16-17	20.9	26.7	71.5		18.4	25.3	75.4		37.5	30.9	45.8	
18-24	63.3	10.7	29.2		33.4	10.9	62.5		77.7	10.6	13.1	
16-24	54.2	12.3	38.3		27.1	15.6	67.9		75.6	11.3	14.8	

Women

16-17	27.0	18.5	66.9		25.9	17.3	68.7		36.6	25.4	50.9	
18-24	63.8	8.1	30.5		39.6	12.7	54.6		78.1	6.7	16.4	
16-24	55.9	9.3	38.3		34.1	14.1	60.2		76.4	7.1	17.8	

Changes on quarter

People

16-17	-0.1	0.0	0.1		-0.4	0.2	0.4		2.2	-1.0	-2.4	
18-24	1.4	-0.4	-1.2		0.4	1.0	-0.9		0.9	-0.7	-0.4	
16-24	1.0	-0.3	-0.9		-0.1	0.8	-0.2		1.0	-0.7	-0.5	

Men

16-17	0.1	0.7	-0.4		-1.0	2.9	0.3		7.1	-7.0	-5.3	
18-24	1.5	-0.7	-1.1		0.1	-1.3	0.5		1.3	-0.6	-0.9	
16-24	1.2	-0.6	-1.0		-0.5	0.1	0.6		1.6	-0.8	-1.1	

Women

16-17	-0.3	-0.7	0.7		0.2	-2.0	0.6		-4.8	6.9	1.7	
18-24	1.2	0.0	-1.3		0.6	2.8	-2.1		0.5	-0.8	0.2	
16-24	0.9	-0.1	-0.9		0.3	1.3	-0.9		0.3	-0.7	0.2	

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. Not in full-time education includes people in part-time education and/or some form of training. Estimates of the number of young people who were not in employment, education or

training ("NEET") cannot therefore be derived from this table. Estimates of young people who were NEET are published separately at:

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

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

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

[†] Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses have been reweighted for periods from January to March 2020 using updated HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Real Time Information (RTI) data. The non-response bias adjustment, previously implemented for England, Wales and Scotland data, has now also been applied to Northern Ireland data. [Our Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2022 article](#) gives more information on the reweighting exercise.

REDUNDANCIES Updated with new LFS weights

22 Redundancies: level¹ and rates²

United Kingdom

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) ¹	Rate ²	Level (000s) ¹	Rate ²	Level (000s) ¹	Rate ²
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
Feb-Apr 2020 [r]	107	3.9	65	4.7	42	3.0
Feb-Apr 2021 [r]	108	3.9	61	4.4	47	3.4
May-Jul 2021 [r]	93	3.3	52	3.7	41	3.0
Aug-Oct 2021 [r]	98	3.5	46	3.2	52	3.8
Nov-Jan 2022 [r]	69	2.4	39	2.7	30	2.1
Feb-Apr 2022	56	2.0	31	2.2	25	1.8
Change on quarter	-13	-0.5	-8	-0.5	-5	-0.4
Change %	-18.7		-19.7		-17.4	
Change on year	-52	-1.9	-31	-2.2	-22	-1.6
Change %	-48.4		-49.7		-46.8	

Data source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. The redundancy level is the number of people who were made redundant in the three months prior to interview. The figure is not seasonally adjusted.

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

[r] Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses have been reweighted for periods from January to March 2020 using updated HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Real Time Information (RTI) data. The non-response bias adjustment, previously implemented for England, Wales and Scotland data, has now also been applied to Northern Ireland data. [Our Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: 2022 article](#) gives more information on the reweighting exercise.