

Statistical bulletin

# Employment in the UK: March 2025

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

Contact:  
Labour Market team  
labour.market@ons.gov.uk  
+44 1633 455400

Release date:  
20 March 2025

Next release:  
15 April 2025

## 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. [Data on employment in the UK](#)
10. [Glossary](#)
11. [Data sources and quality](#)
12. [Related links](#)
13. [Cite this statistical bulletin](#)

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

## 2 . Main points

- Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates have been affected by increased volatility resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes, meaning that estimates of change should be treated with additional caution, and we recommend using them as part of our suite of labour market indicators alongside Workforce Jobs (WFJ), Claimant Count data, and Pay As You Earn Real Time Information (PAYE RTI) estimates.
- It is also likely that some of the recent movements in LFS estimates are being affected by recent increases in sample size and changes in data collection methods taken over the last year, in addition to any underlying changes in the labour market.
- The LFS continues to be the sole source of data for unemployment, economic inactivity and self-employment, and provides a range of breakdowns that are only possible from LFS data.
- LFS estimates are weighted to 2022 mid-year population estimates for periods from January to March 2019; headline UK seasonally adjusted series before this have been modelled, but other series have a discontinuity at this point.
- In the year to November 2024 to January 2025, the UK employment rate increased to 75.0%, the UK unemployment rate increased to 4.4%, and the UK economic inactivity rate decreased to 21.5%

These are official statistics in development, and we advise caution when using the data. Ongoing challenges with response rates and levels mean that LFS-based labour market statistics will be badged as official statistics in development until further review. Read more in [Section 11: Data sources and quality](#).

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

Latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on interviews that took place from November 2024 to January 2025.

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

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

LFS periods from January to March 2019 onwards were reweighted from our December 2024 labour market release. The reweighted LFS estimates incorporate information on the size and composition of the UK population, based on 2022 mid-year estimates. For England, Wales and Northern Ireland, they are projected forward using scaling factors from 2021-based National Population Projections, published in January 2024. For Scotland, they are projected forward using scaling factors from 2020-based National Population Projections, published in January 2023.

This reweighting creates a discontinuity between the December 2018 to February 2019 and January to March 2019 periods. Users should take this discontinuity into consideration when considering long-term movements in the series.

However, we have modelled the seasonally adjusted UK levels of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity by sex and age band back to the start of the population revisions in June to August 2011. This ensures that the headline series in Table 1, Table 2 (1) and Table 2 (2) (also available in A02SA, A05SA and A01 Tables 1 and 2) are comparable over the full series. Further information is available in our [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators, UK: December 2024](#).

This reweighting does not address the volatility seen in recent periods and that may be seen, to some extent, in the future. Therefore, we advise increased caution when interpreting changes in series and recommend using them as part of a suite of labour market indicators, alongside workforce jobs (WFJ), Claimant Count data and Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) estimates.

The LFS reweighting partially closes the gap between our employment indicators, but the longer-term, broad coherence between WFJ and RTI, when looking at annual change, suggests that these sources are likely to be providing a more reliable understanding of employment, particularly for employees. These two sources also show less volatility than the LFS over the same time period.

It is also likely that some of the recent movements in LFS estimates are being affected by the increased sample size and change in data collection methods taken over the last year, in addition to any underlying changes in the labour market.

The wave structure of the LFS means that any changes in sampling can take a substantial period of time to fully feed through the survey. We interview sampled households at quarterly intervals for five consecutive quarters. Any given three-month dataset includes respondents completing their first, second, third, fourth or fifth interview (often called "waves").

Between July and December 2023, the Wave 1 sample for the LFS was reduced to its pre-coronavirus level, before the boost was reinstated from January 2024. This reduction in the sample stays in our LFS datasets for five quarters, as these smaller cohorts progress through subsequent waves, all the way to Wave 5. From July 2024, the smaller cohorts are steadily being replaced by boosted cohorts. However, it will not be until the January to March 2025 period (published in May 2025) when LFS data only include boosted cohorts.

Despite these coherence challenges, the LFS continues to be the sole source of data for unemployment, economic inactivity and the self-employed. There are also a range of breakdowns that are only possible from LFS data.

We are continuing to improve the quality of the LFS, building on our work to date. This has led to an increase in achieved interviews, from 44,238 in July to September 2023 to 63,069 in October to December 2024, as shown in our [LFS performance and quality monitoring report: October to December 2024](#). With this work ongoing, we advise caution particularly when interpreting change in the LFS and encourage users to make use of a wide range of data sources where possible.

LFS estimates are currently not considered accredited official statistics and are designated as [official statistics in development](#).

## 4 . Summary

Table 1: November 2024 to January 2025 headline measures and changes [note 1]  
UK headline economic status levels and rates, total weekly hours, and redundancy rates, seasonally adjusted, November 2024 to January 2025

	Level /Rate	Sampling variability of level/rate	Change on quarter	Sampling variability of change on quarter	Change on year	Sampling variability of change on year
<b>Employment (000s, aged 16+)</b>	33,922	± 230	144	± 200	608	± 350
<b>Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)</b>	75.0	± 0.5	0.1	± 0.5	0.3	± 0.8
<b>Unemployment (000s, aged 16+)</b>	1,545	± 99	40	± 110	132	± 150
<b>Unemployment rate (aged 16+)</b>	4.4	± 0.3	0.1	± 0.3	0.3	± 0.4
<b>Economically inactive (000s, aged 16 to 64)</b>	9,268	± 206	-65	± 181	-169	± 318
<b>Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)</b>	21.5	± 0.5	-0.2	± 0.4	-0.6	± 0.7
<b>Total weekly hours (millions)</b>	1,081.2	N/A	-3.1	N/A	18.7	N/A
<b>Redundancies (000s, aged 16 years and over)</b>	124	± 28	25	± 37	-9	± 44
<b>Redundancy rate (per thousand, aged 16+)</b>	4.2	N/A	0.9	N/A	-0.4	N/A

Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

### Notes

1. Increased volatility of Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes means that estimates of change should be treated with additional caution.

## 5 . Employment

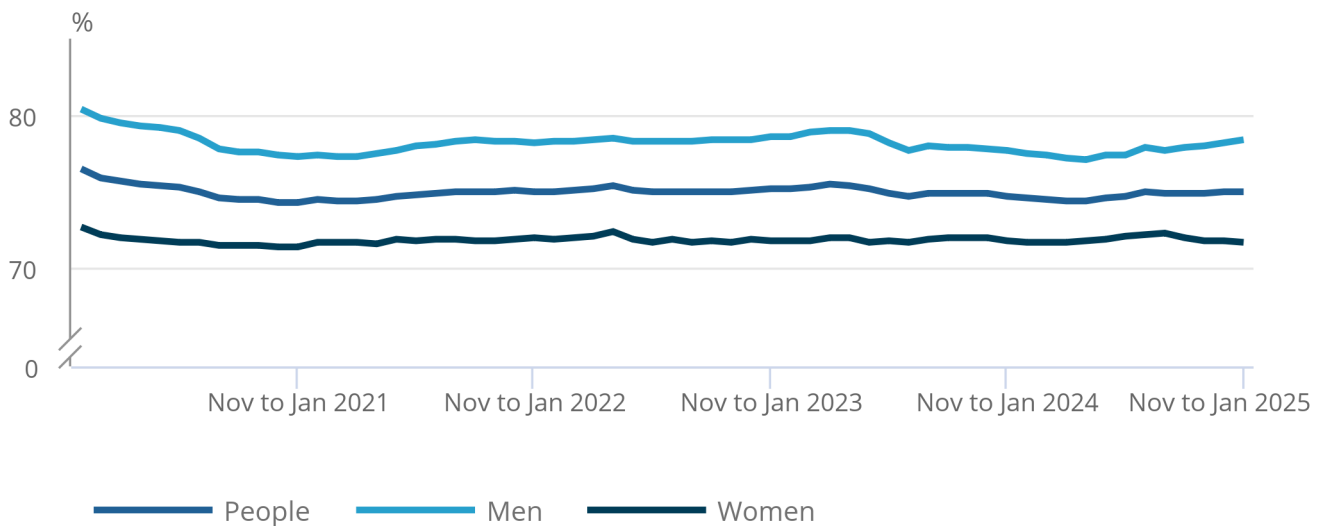
Following an increase in the [employment](#) rate since early 2012, there was a decrease from the start of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. There had generally been an increase since the end of 2020, followed by a decrease between mid-2023 and early 2024. The rate then increased until mid-2024, and has been relatively stable since. The employment rate increased over the year and in the latest quarter (November 2024 to January 2025).

**Figure 1: The employment rate increased both on the year and in the latest quarter [note 1]**

UK employment rates, people, men and women aged 16 to 64 years, seasonally adjusted, between December 2019 to February 2020 and November 2024 to January 2025

Figure 1: The employment rate increased both on the year and in the latest quarter [note 1]

UK employment rates, people, men and women aged 16 to 64 years, seasonally adjusted, between December 2019 to February 2020 and November 2024 to January 2025



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) from the Office for National Statistics

**Notes:**

1. Increased volatility of LFS estimates, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes, means that estimates of change should be treated with additional caution.

Over the year since November 2023 to January 2024, both full-time and part-time workers increased. In the latest quarter (November 2024 to January 2025), the increase in employment was largely because of full-time workers.

Following decreases in early 2023, the number of people with second jobs increased over the year and in the latest quarter (November 2024 to January 2025) to 1.262 million (3.7% of people in employment).

We also publish estimates of payrolled employees in our [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK bulletin](#) and estimates of the number of jobs in our [Vacancies and jobs in the UK bulletin](#).

## Hours worked

The number of [total actual weekly hours worked](#) has generally been increasing in the UK since 2020. Total actual weekly hours worked increased over the year but decreased in the latest quarter (November 2024 to January 2025). Both men and women's working hours increased over the year but decreased in the latest quarter.

Average actual weekly hours worked was largely unchanged on the year but decreased in the latest quarter.

## 6 . Unemployment

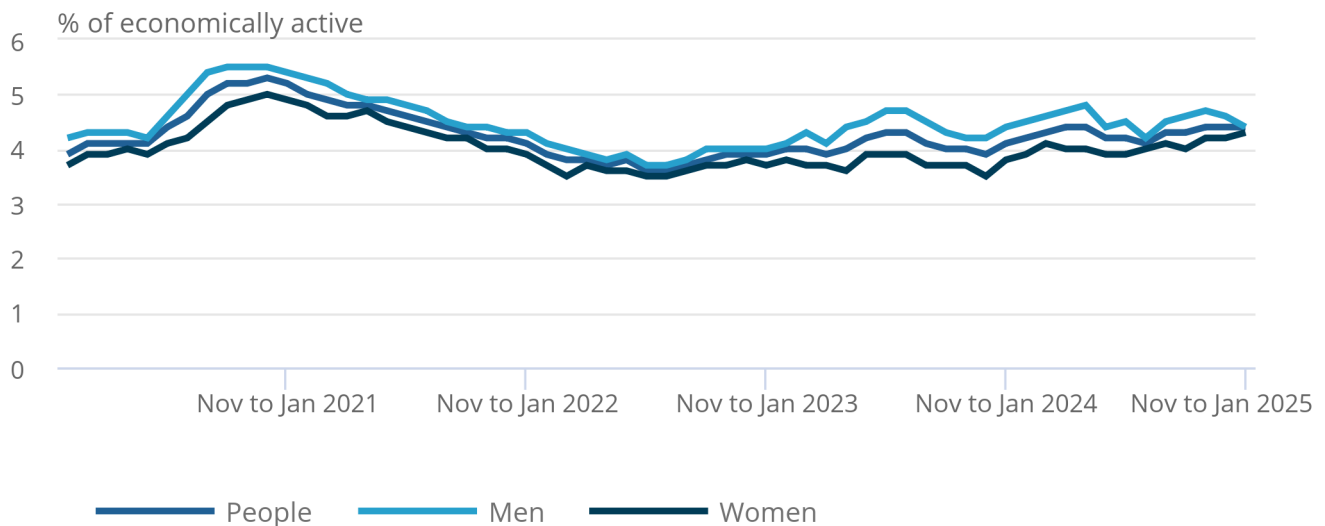
Following decreases in the [unemployment](#) rate since late 2013, the unemployment rate increased during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. From early 2021, it decreased to below pre-coronavirus rates until mid-2022. The unemployment rate has been largely increasing since. Over the year since November 2023 to January 2024 and in the latest quarter, November 2024 to January 2025, the unemployment rate increased.

**Figure 2: The unemployment rate increased both on the year and in the latest quarter [note 1]**

UK unemployment rates, people, men and women aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, between December to February 2020 and November 2024 to January 2025

Figure 2: The unemployment rate increased both on the year and in the latest quarter [note 1]

UK unemployment rates, people, men and women aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, between December to February 2020 and November 2024 to January 2025



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) from the Office for National Statistics

**Notes:**

1. Increased volatility of LFS estimates, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes, means that estimates of change should be treated with additional caution.

The number of people unemployed for both up to 12 months and over 12 months increased over the year since November 2023 to January 2024. In the latest quarter (November 2024 to January 2025), those unemployed for up to 12 months increased, while those unemployed for over 12 months decreased.

We also publish the [Claimant Count](#), a measure of the number of people who are receiving a benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed. Claimant Count statistics are currently designated as [official statistics in development](#). The UK Claimant Count for February 2024 increased on the month and the year to 1.775 million.

## 7 . Economic inactivity

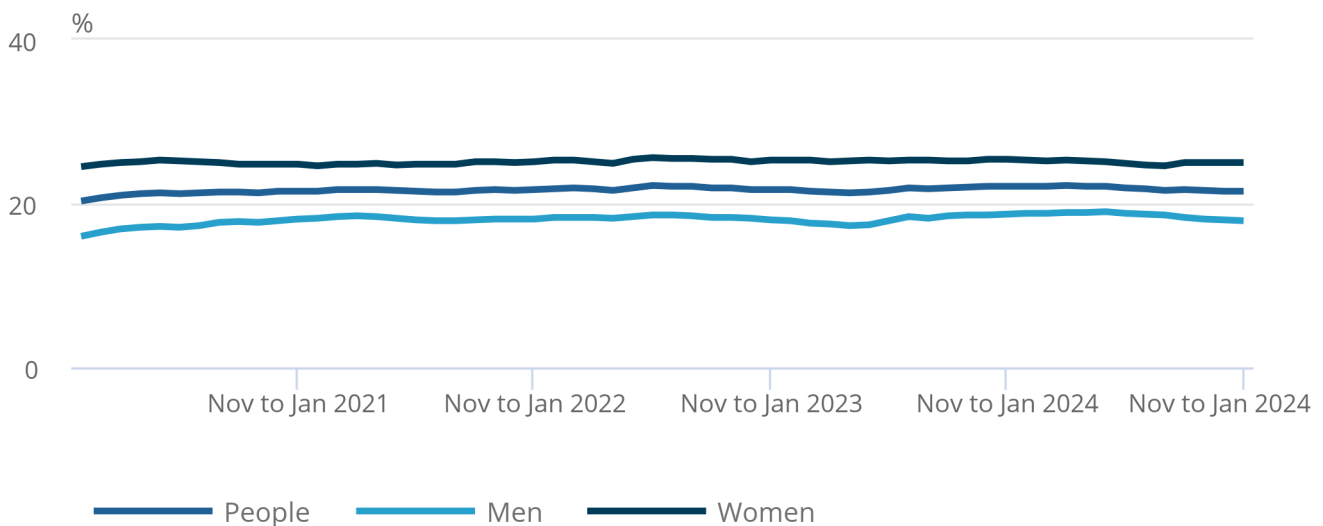
Since comparable records began in 1971, the [economic inactivity](#) rate had generally been falling. However, it increased during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and fluctuated around this increased rate. The economic inactivity rate decreased over the year since November 2023 to January 2024 and in the latest quarter (November 2024 to January 2025).

**Figure 3: The economic inactivity rate fell on the year and in the latest quarter [note 1]**

UK economic inactivity rates, people, men and women aged 16 to 64 years, seasonally adjusted, between December to February 2020 and November 2024 to January 2025

Figure 3: The economic inactivity rate fell on the year and in the latest quarter [note 1]

UK economic inactivity rates, people, men and women aged 16 to 64 years, seasonally adjusted, between December to February 2020 and November 2024 to January 2025



Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) from the Office for National Statistics

**Notes:**

1. Increased volatility of LFS estimates, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes, means that estimates of change should be treated with additional caution.

Increases in economic inactivity in the first year of the pandemic were largely among those aged 16 to 24 years. Following the pandemic, increases were largely among those aged 50 to 64 years.

The economic inactivity rate for all age groups fell over the year since November 2023 to January 2024. The quarterly decrease in economic inactivity was largely because of those aged 35 to 49 years.

The annual and quarterly decreases in economic inactivity in November 2024 to January 2025 were largely because of those economically inactive because they were students or retired.

We also publish estimates of economic inactivity by reason and age from the Annual Population Survey (APS). Latest APS estimates, up to January to December 2024, show the majority of those who were inactive because of long-term sickness were aged 50 to 64 years. However, long-term sickness in this age group had decreased during the year to December 2024.



APS estimates are currently not considered accredited official statistics and are designated as [official statistics in development](#).

APS estimates have not been weighted to the same populations as the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Consequently, all APS tables will be inconsistent with those used for the LFS. More information on the relationship between the APS and LFS is available in our [Comparison of labour market data sources](#).

## 8 . Redundancies

The number of people reporting redundancy in the three months prior to interview decreased over the year but increased in the latest quarter to 4.2 per thousand employees in November 2024 to January 2025.

We also publish our [HR1: Potential redundancies dataset](#) showing potential redundancies, covering those notified by employers to the Insolvency Service through the form, broken down by region and industry.

## 9 . Data on employment in the UK

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

Dataset A05 SA | Released 20 March 2025

Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity levels and rates by age group, UK, rolling three-monthly figures, seasonally adjusted. Labour Force Survey. These are official statistics in development.

### [Labour Force Survey sampling variability \(not seasonally adjusted\)](#)

Dataset A11 | Released 20 March 2025

Sampling variability for Labour Force Survey estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity, 95% confidence intervals, rolling three-monthly figures, non-seasonally adjusted. These are official statistics in development.

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

Dataset EMP01 SA | Released 20 March 2025

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers, by sex, UK, rolling three-monthly figures published monthly, seasonally adjusted. Labour Force Survey. These are official statistics in development.

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

Dataset HOUR01 SA | Released 20 March 2025

Actual weekly hours worked including by sex, full-time, part-time and second jobs, UK, rolling three-monthly figures published monthly, seasonally adjusted. Labour Force Survey. These are official statistics in development.

### [Unemployment by age and duration \(seasonally adjusted\)](#)

Dataset UNEM01 SA | Released 20 March 2025

Unemployment by age and duration (seasonally adjusted). These estimates are sourced from the Labour Force Survey, a survey of households. These are official statistics in development.

### [Economic inactivity by reason \(seasonally adjusted\)](#)

Dataset INAC01 SA | Released 20 March 2025

Economic inactivity (aged 16 to 64 years) by reason (seasonally adjusted). These estimates are sourced from the Labour Force Survey, a survey of households. These are official statistics in development.

View all related data on our [related data page](#).

## 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.

## Claimant Count

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

## Economic inactivity

People not in the labour force (also known as [economically inactive](#)) are not in employment but do not meet the internationally accepted definition of unemployment because they have 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

The term [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 the number of 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 . Data sources and quality

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

## Important note

In the March 2025 publication, Labour Force Survey data have been revised back to January to March 2019 because of a seasonal adjustment review.

## Official statistics in development

These statistics are labelled as "official statistics in development". Until September 2023, these were called "experimental statistics". Read more about the change in our [Guide to official statistics in development](#).

These statistics are based on information from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The reweighting exercise has improved the coherence of our LFS estimates with Workforce Jobs (WFJ) and Pay As You Earn Real Time Information (PAYE RTI) estimates for periods from January to March 2019. Nonetheless, the ongoing challenges with response rates and levels mean that LFS-based labour market statistics are now badged as [official statistics in development](#) until further review. This is also in line with the [letter from the Office for Statistics Regulation \(OSR\)](#), stating that LFS statistics should not be published as accredited official statistics until OSR has reviewed them.

We would advise caution when interpreting changes in headline LFS rates and recommend using them as part of our suite of labour market indicators alongside Workforce Jobs (WFJ), Claimant Count data and Pay As You Earn Real Time Information (PAYE RTI) estimates.

We are transforming how we collect and produce the LFS data to improve the quality of these statistics. We have published a [Labour market transformation article](#) providing an update on the transformation of labour market statistics.

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

## Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Read more about how the labour market data sources are affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in our [Coronavirus and the effects on UK labour market statistics article](#).

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

## Making our published spreadsheets accessible

Following the Government Statistical Service (GSS) guidance on [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, we will initially publish the tables in both the new and current formats. If you have any questions or comments, please email [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk).

## Country of birth and nationality labour market outputs

The RTI adjustment applied from January to March 2020 to June to August 2022 was removed from the LFS weighting methodology as part of the reweighting exercise in December 2024, as described in our [Impact of reweighting on LFS key indicators: December 2024 article](#).

Because of quality concerns during the pandemic (as explained in more detail in our A12 dataset), we have removed the labour market status by country of birth and nationality from our [A01: Summary of labour market statistics dataset](#) and from tables accompanying this bulletin and our [Labour market overview bulletins](#). The country of birth and nationality labour market data will also be withdrawn from our time series data.

Our [EMP06: Employment by country of birth and nationality dataset](#) and our [A12: Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity by nationality and country of birth dataset](#) will continue to be made available with additional guidance for users.

We will continue to review and update users accordingly.

## Strengths and limitations

### Uncertainty in these data

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

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

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

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

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

Information on the quality of estimates is available in our [Labour Force Survey sampling variability 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.

Our annual [reconciliation report of job estimates](#) article compares the latest workforce jobs series estimates with the equivalent estimates of jobs from the LFS.

We are looking to refresh our work on reconciling estimates of employment from the LFS and WFJ. This work makes several adjustments to both LFS and WFJ estimates to try and account for known differences in concepts, coverage and measurement.

Our [Comparison of labour market data sources methodology](#) compares data sources and discusses some of the main differences

## 12 . Related links

### [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: December 2024](#)

Article | Released 3 December 2024

Indicative estimates of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) reweighting on key indicators for the UK and countries of the UK, between January to March 2019 and April to June 2024.

### [Labour market transformation - update on progress and plans: December 2024](#)

Article | Released 3 December 2024

Labour market transformation overview, building on previous engagement on the transformed Labour Force Survey

### [Working and workless households in the UK: October to December 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 5 March 2025

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

### [Young people not in education, employment or training \(NEET\), UK: February 2025](#)

Bulletin | Released 27 February 2025

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

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

Bulletin | Released fortnightly

The impact of challenges facing the economy and other events on UK businesses, including financial performance, workforce, trade and business resilience.

## 13 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistical (ONS), released 20 March 2025, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Employment in the UK: March 2025](#)

# Index of Tables

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

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/employmentintheuk/march2025/relateddata>

Statistical Bulletin table number	Table description	Dataset
<b>SUMMARY</b>		
1	Labour Force Survey Summary	<a href="#">Dataset A02 SA</a>
2 (*)	Labour market status by age group	<a href="#">Dataset A05 SA</a>
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS</b>		
3	Full-time, part-time & temporary workers	<a href="#">Dataset EMP01 SA</a>
4	Public and private sector employment	<a href="#">Dataset EMP02</a>
4(1)	Public sector employment by industry	<a href="#">Dataset EMP03</a>
5	Workforce jobs summary	<a href="#">Dataset JOBS01</a>
6 (**)	Workforce jobs by industry	<a href="#">Dataset JOBS02</a>
7	Actual weekly hours worked	<a href="#">Dataset HOUR01 SA</a>
7(1)	Usual weekly hours worked	<a href="#">Dataset HOUR02 SA</a>
<b>NON-UK WORKERS</b>		
8(1)	Employment by country of birth and nationality	<a href="#">Dataset EMP06</a>
8(2)	Unemployment and economic inactivity by country of birth and nationality	<a href="#">Dataset A12</a>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>		
9	Unemployment by age and duration	<a href="#">Dataset UNEM01 SA</a>
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY</b>		
10(*)	Economic activity by age	<a href="#">Dataset A05 SA</a>
11	Economic inactivity by reason	<a href="#">Dataset INAC01 SA</a>
12	Labour market and educational status of young people	<a href="#">Dataset A06 SA</a>
<b>EARNINGS</b>		
13	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Total pay	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
14	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Bonus pay	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
15	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Regular pay	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
16	Average Weekly Earnings real and nominal (summary table)	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
<b>INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY</b>		
17	International comparisons of employment and unemployment	<a href="#">Dataset A10</a>
<b>LABOUR DISPUTES</b>		
18	Labour disputes	<a href="#">Labour Disputes in the UK</a>
<b>VACANCIES</b>		
19	Vacancies by size of business	<a href="#">Dataset VACS03</a>
20	Vacancies and unemployment	<a href="#">Dataset VACS01</a>
21	Vacancies by industry	<a href="#">Dataset VACS02</a>
<b>REDUNDANCIES</b>		
22	Redundancies levels and rates	<a href="#">Dataset RED01 SA</a>
<b>REGIONAL SUMMARY</b>		
23(1)	Regional labour market summary	<a href="#">Dataset A07</a>
23(2)	Regional summary of Workforce Jobs	<a href="#">Dataset JOBS05</a>

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

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

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

The four-character identification codes appearing in the tables are the ONS references for the data series appearing in the Labour Market Statistics dataset which is available on the website at:

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

# SUMMARY

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

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	LFS household population <sup>1</sup>				Headline indicators					
	All aged 16 & over		All aged 16 to 64		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
					Level	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>3</sup>	Level	Rate <sup>4</sup>
	MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MGSX	LF2M	LF2S		
<b>People</b>										
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	54,690	42,289	33,156	75.2	1,335	3.9	9,195	21.7		
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	55,345	42,730	33,314	74.7	1,414	4.1	9,437	22.1		
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	55,508	42,836	33,344	74.4	1,524	4.4	9,490	22.2		
May-Jul 2024 [r]	55,672	42,942	33,589	74.7	1,480	4.2	9,411	21.9		
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	55,819	43,030	33,778	74.9	1,505	4.3	9,333	21.7		
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	55,967	43,119	33,922	75.0	1,545	4.4	9,268	21.5		
Change on quarter	148	89	144	0.1	40	0.1	-65	-0.2		
Change %	0.3	0.2	0.4		2.7		-0.7			
Change on year	622	389	608	0.3	132	0.3	-169	-0.6		
Change %	1.1	0.9	1.8		9.3		-1.8			
<b>Men</b>	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM		
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	26,514	20,763	17,126	78.6	711	4.0	3,740	18.0		
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	26,857	20,998	17,167	77.7	783	4.4	3,924	18.7		
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	26,942	21,054	17,137	77.2	853	4.7	3,969	18.9		
May-Jul 2024 [r]	27,027	21,111	17,227	77.4	808	4.5	3,976	18.8		
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	27,104	21,158	17,372	77.9	830	4.6	3,867	18.3		
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	27,182	21,206	17,515	78.4	813	4.4	3,797	17.9		
Change on quarter	77	48	143	0.4	-17	-0.1	-70	-0.4		
Change %	0.3	0.2	0.8		-2.0		-1.8			
Change on year	325	208	348	0.7	30	0.1	-127	-0.8		
Change %	1.2	1.0	2.0		3.9		-3.2			
<b>Women</b>	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T		
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	28,176	21,526	16,030	71.8	624	3.7	5,455	25.3		
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	28,488	21,732	16,146	71.8	631	3.8	5,513	25.4		
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	28,566	21,782	16,207	71.7	671	4.0	5,521	25.3		
May-Jul 2024 [r]	28,645	21,831	16,361	72.1	672	3.9	5,435	24.9		
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	28,715	21,872	16,406	72.0	675	4.0	5,466	25.0		
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	28,786	21,913	16,407	71.7	732	4.3	5,471	25.0		
Change on quarter	71	41	1	-0.2	57	0.3	5	0.0		
Change %	0.2	0.2	0.0		8.5		0.1			
Change on year	298	181	260	0.0	101	0.5	-42	-0.4		
Change %	1.0	0.8	1.6		16.1		-0.8			

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of households in the UK.

2. The headline employment rate is the number of people aged 16 to 64 in employment divided by the population aged 16 to 64.

3. The headline unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people (aged 16+) divided by the economically active population (aged 16+).

The economically active population is defined as those in employment plus those who are unemployed.

4. The headline inactivity rate is the number of people aged 16 to 64 divided by the population aged 16-64.

5. Data from Jun-Aug 2011 to Jun-Aug 2022 have been modelled to make them consistent with the new populations introduced in Jul-Sep 2022

[r] Revised data due to a seasonal adjustment review

### Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity rates

The headline employment and inactivity rates are based on the population aged 16 to 64 but the headline unemployment rate is based on the economically active population aged 16 and over. The employment and inactivity rates for those aged 16 and over are affected by the inclusion of the retired population in the denominators and are therefore less meaningful than the rates for those aged from 16 to 64. However, for the unemployment rate for those aged 16 and over, no such effect occurs as the denominator for the unemployment rate is the economically active population which only includes people in work or actively seeking and able to work.

### Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity levels

The headline employment and unemployment levels are for those aged 16 and over; they measure all people in work or actively seeking and able to work. However, the headline inactivity level is for those aged 16 to 64. The inactivity rate for those aged 16 and over is less meaningful as it includes elderly people who have retired from the labour force.

# SUMMARY

## 2(1) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 16 and over						Aged 16-64					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	MGRZ	MGSR	MGSC	MGSX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	33,156	60.6	1,335	3.9	20,199	36.9	31,785	75.2	1,310	4.0	9,195	21.7
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	33,314	60.2	1,414	4.1	20,617	37.3	31,902	74.7	1,391	4.2	9,437	22.1
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	33,344	60.1	1,524	4.4	20,640	37.2	31,868	74.4	1,477	4.4	9,490	22.2
May-Jul 2024 [r]	33,589	60.3	1,480	4.2	20,603	37.0	32,088	74.7	1,443	4.3	9,411	21.9
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	33,778	60.5	1,505	4.3	20,536	36.8	32,231	74.9	1,467	4.4	9,333	21.7
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	33,922	60.6	1,545	4.4	20,500	36.6	32,342	75.0	1,510	4.5	9,268	21.5
Change on quarter	144	0.1	40	0.1	-36	-0.2	111	0.1	43	0.1	-65	-0.2
Change %	0.4		2.7		-0.2		0.3		2.9		-0.7	
Change on year	608	0.4	132	0.3	-118	-0.6	440	0.3	118	0.3	-169	-0.6
Change %	1.8		9.3		-0.6		1.4		8.5		-1.8	
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	17,126	64.6	711	4.0	8,677	32.7	16,330	78.6	693	4.1	3,740	18.0
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	17,167	63.9	783	4.4	8,907	33.2	16,306	77.7	767	4.5	3,924	18.7
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	17,137	63.6	853	4.7	8,952	33.2	16,257	77.2	828	4.8	3,969	18.9
May-Jul 2024 [r]	17,227	63.7	808	4.5	8,992	33.3	16,349	77.4	786	4.6	3,976	18.8
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	17,372	64.1	830	4.6	8,902	32.8	16,492	77.9	799	4.6	3,867	18.3
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	17,515	64.4	813	4.4	8,853	32.6	16,621	78.4	788	4.5	3,797	17.9
Change on quarter	143	0.3	-17	-0.1	-49	-0.3	128	0.4	-11	-0.1	-70	-0.4
Change %	0.8		-2.0		-0.6		0.8		-1.3		-1.8	
Change on year	348	0.5	30	0.1	-54	-0.6	314	0.7	21	0.0	-127	-0.8
Change %	2.0		3.9		-0.6		1.9		2.7		-3.2	
<b>Women</b>	MGSB	MGST	MGSE	MGSZ	MGSK	YBTE	LF2H	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	16,030	56.9	624	3.7	11,522	40.9	15,455	71.8	616	3.8	5,455	25.3
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	16,146	56.7	631	3.8	11,711	41.1	15,595	71.8	624	3.8	5,513	25.4
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	16,207	56.7	671	4.0	11,688	40.9	15,611	71.7	649	4.0	5,521	25.3
May-Jul 2024 [r]	16,361	57.1	672	3.9	11,611	40.5	15,739	72.1	657	4.0	5,435	24.9
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	16,406	57.1	675	4.0	11,634	40.5	15,738	72.0	668	4.1	5,466	25.0
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	16,407	57.0	732	4.3	11,647	40.5	15,721	71.7	721	4.4	5,471	25.0
Change on quarter	1	-0.1	57	0.3	13	-0.1	-17	-0.2	54	0.3	5	0.0
Change %	0.0		8.5		0.1		-0.1		8.0		0.1	
Change on year	260	0.3	101	0.5	-64	-0.6	126	0.0	97	0.5	-42	-0.4
Change %	1.6		16.1		-0.5		0.8		15.6		-0.8	
	Aged 16-17						Aged 18-24					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	YBTO	YBUA	YBVH	YBVK	YCAS	LWEX	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	400	26.2	106	20.9	1,021	66.9	3,484	62.4	384	9.9	1,714	30.7
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	371	23.6	120	24.5	1,080	68.7	3,343	58.9	397	10.6	1,935	34.1
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	352	22.2	131	27.1	1,101	69.5	3,363	59.0	452	11.9	1,880	33.0
May-Jul 2024 [r]	353	22.1	104	22.7	1,143	71.5	3,353	58.7	515	13.3	1,848	32.3
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	361	22.5	114	24.0	1,132	70.4	3,373	58.8	493	12.7	1,873	32.6
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	338	20.9	130	27.7	1,148	71.0	3,397	59.0	503	12.9	1,861	32.3
Change on quarter	-23	-1.5	16	3.7	16	0.6	24	0.2	10	0.2	-11	-0.3
Change %	-6.4		13.6		1.4		0.7		2.1		-0.6	
Change on year	-32	-2.7	9	3.2	68	2.3	54	0.1	106	2.3	-74	-1.8
Change %	-8.7		7.8		6.3		1.6		26.7		-3.8	
<b>Men</b>	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	188	23.9	67	26.5	528	67.4	1,753	62.0	228	11.5	848	30.0
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	168	20.9	62	27.0	574	71.3	1,664	57.6	272	14.0	951	32.9
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	163	20.0	70	30.1	580	71.4	1,691	58.3	291	14.7	917	31.6
May-Jul 2024 [r]	163	19.8	51	23.8	606	74.0	1,677	57.6	323	16.1	912	31.3
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	160	19.5	63	28.3	600	72.8	1,729	59.1	298	14.7	897	30.7
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	160	19.3	69	30.1	599	72.4	1,765	60.1	282	13.8	891	30.3
Change on quarter	-1	-0.2	5	1.8	-1	-0.5	36	1.0	-16	-0.9	-7	-0.4
Change %	-0.4		8.6		-0.1		2.1		-5.3		-0.7	
Change on year	-9	-1.6	7	3.1	25	1.1	101	2.4	11	-0.2	-60	-2.6
Change %	-5.2		10.4		4.3		6.1		3.9		-6.3	
<b>Women</b>	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAX	LWFC
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	213	28.6	38	15.2	493	66.3	1,730	62.8	156	8.3	867	31.5
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	202	26.4	58	22.3	505	66.0	1,679	60.2	125	7.0	985	35.3
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	190	24.6	61	24.4	522	67.5	1,672	59.8	161	8.8	963	34.4
May-Jul 2024 [r]	190	24.4	53	21.7	537	68.8	1,675	59.8	192	10.3	937	33.4
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	201	25.7	51	20.1	532	67.9	1,644	58.4	194	10.6	975	34.7
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	179	22.7	61	25.4	549	69.6	1,632	57.8	221	11.9	971	34.4
Change on quarter	-23	-3.0	10	5.2	17	1.8	-12	-0.6	26	1.3	-5	-0.3
Change %	-11.2		19.8		3.1		-0.7		13.5		-0.5	
Change on year	-24	-3.8	3	3.1	43	3.6	-47	-2.4	95	5.0	-14	-0.9
Change %	-11.7		4.9		8.6		-2.8		75.8		-1.4	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. Data from Jun-Aug 2011 to Dec 2018-Feb 2019 have been modelled to make them consistent with the new populations introduced in Jan-Mar 2019

[r] Revised data due to a seasonal adjustment review



# SUMMARY

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

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 25-34						Aged 35-49					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAV	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	7,601	84.5	251	3.2	1,140	12.7	10,993	84.8	285	2.5	1,678	13.0
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	7,540	83.1	310	3.9	1,229	13.5	11,186	85.1	319	2.8	1,635	12.4
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	7,589	83.4	315	4.0	1,196	13.1	11,199	84.9	319	2.8	1,671	12.7
May-Jul 2024 [r]	7,665	84.0	279	3.5	1,176	12.9	11,299	85.4	304	2.6	1,635	12.3
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	7,646	83.8	321	4.0	1,162	12.7	11,389	85.7	284	2.4	1,619	12.2
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	7,675	84.0	320	4.0	1,144	12.5	11,456	85.8	316	2.7	1,573	11.8
Change on quarter	29	0.2	-2	0.0	-18	-0.2	67	0.2	33	0.3	-45	-0.4
Change %	0.4		-0.5		-1.6		0.6		11.5		-2.8	
Change on year	135	0.9	10	0.1	-85	-1.0	270	0.7	-3	-0.1	-61	-0.7
Change %	1.8		3.2		-6.9		2.4		-0.9		-3.8	
<b>Men</b>	YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	3,886	88.7	108	2.7	387	8.8	5,689	90.4	112	1.9	492	7.8
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	3,856	86.8	149	3.7	436	9.8	5,699	89.4	148	2.5	529	8.3
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	3,865	86.8	154	3.8	435	9.8	5,699	89.1	156	2.7	544	8.5
May-Jul 2024 [r]	3,898	87.2	145	3.6	425	9.5	5,756	89.6	125	2.1	539	8.4
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	3,905	87.2	169	4.1	403	9.0	5,819	90.3	120	2.0	506	7.9
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	3,952	88.1	158	3.9	375	8.4	5,838	90.2	144	2.4	489	7.6
Change on quarter	47	0.9	-10	-0.3	-28	-0.6	18	-0.1	24	0.4	-17	-0.3
Change %	1.2		-6.2		-7.0		0.3		19.7		-3.4	
Change on year	97	1.3	10	0.1	-60	-1.4	139	0.8	-4	-0.1	-40	-0.7
Change %	2.5		6.4		-13.9		2.4		-2.7		-7.5	
<b>Women</b>	YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBA	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	3,715	80.6	142	3.7	753	16.3	5,304	79.6	173	3.2	1,186	17.8
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	3,684	79.4	161	4.2	793	17.1	5,487	81.1	171	3.0	1,106	16.3
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	3,723	80.2	161	4.2	760	16.4	5,500	81.0	163	2.9	1,127	16.6
May-Jul 2024 [r]	3,767	81.0	134	3.4	751	16.1	5,543	81.3	178	3.1	1,095	16.1
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	3,741	80.4	152	3.9	758	16.3	5,570	81.4	163	2.9	1,112	16.2
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	3,723	80.0	161	4.1	768	16.5	5,618	81.7	172	3.0	1,084	15.8
Change on quarter	-18	-0.4	9	0.2	10	0.2	48	0.4	9	0.1	-28	-0.5
Change %	-0.5		5.7		1.3		0.9		5.4		-2.5	
Change on year	38	0.6	1	0.0	-25	-0.6	131	0.6	1	-0.1	-22	-0.6
Change %	1.0		0.3		-3.2		2.4		0.6		-2.0	
	Aged 50-64						Age 65+					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	LF26	LF2U	LF28	LF2E	LF2A	LF2W	LFK4	LFK6	K5HU	K5HW	LFL4	LFL6
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	9,307	70.3	285	3.0	3,641	27.5	1,372	11.1	25	1.8	11,004	88.7
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	9,462	71.3	245	2.5	3,558	26.8	1,412	11.2	22	1.6	11,181	88.6
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	9,366	70.6	260	2.7	3,641	27.4	1,476	11.6	47	3.1	11,150	88.0
May-Jul 2024 [r]	9,418	71.0	243	2.5	3,609	27.2	1,501	11.8	37	2.4	11,192	87.9
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	9,461	71.3	255	2.6	3,548	26.8	1,547	12.1	38	2.4	11,203	87.6
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	9,476	71.5	241	2.5	3,542	26.7	1,580	12.3	36	2.2	11,232	87.4
Change on quarter	15	0.1	-14	-0.1	-7	0.0	33	0.2	-3	-0.2	29	-0.2
Change %	0.2		-5.3		-0.2		2.1		-6.7		0.3	
Change on year	14	0.1	-4	0.0	-17	-0.1	168	1.1	14	0.7	51	-1.2
Change %	0.1		-1.6		-0.5		11.9		60.6		0.5	
<b>Men</b>	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	4,814	74.3	178	3.6	1,485	22.9	796	13.8	18	2.2	4,937	85.8
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	4,919	75.8	137	2.7	1,434	22.1	861	14.7	16	1.8	4,983	85.0
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	4,840	74.6	158	3.2	1,492	23.0	879	14.9	25	2.8	4,983	84.6
May-Jul 2024 [r]	4,855	74.8	142	2.8	1,493	23.0	878	14.8	22	2.5	5,016	84.8
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	4,879	75.2	148	2.9	1,460	22.5	880	14.8	31	3.5	5,035	84.7
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	4,906	75.7	135	2.7	1,442	22.2	894	15.0	25	2.7	5,056	84.6
Change on quarter	27	0.5	-13	-0.3	-18	-0.3	15	0.2	-6	-0.7	21	-0.1
Change %	0.6		-8.9		-1.2		1.7		-20.1		0.4	
Change on year	-13	-0.1	-2	0.0	8	0.2	34	0.3	10	1.0	73	-0.4
Change %	-0.3		-1.4		0.6		3.9		61.3		1.5	
<b>Women</b>	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	4,493	66.5	107	2.3	2,156	31.9	576	8.7	7	1.2	6,067	91.2
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	4,543	67.0	109	2.3	2,124	31.3	551	8.2	7	1.2	6,198	91.7
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	4,526	66.8	102	2.2	2,149	31.7	596	8.8	22	3.5	6,167	90.9
May-Jul 2024 [r]	4,563	67.3	100	2.2	2,115	31.2	622	9.1	15	2.3	6,176	90.6
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	4,582	67.6	107	2.3	2,088	30.8	667	9.8	7	1.0	6,168	90.1
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	4,570	67.4	107	2.3	2,099	31.0	686	10.0	11	1.5	6,176	89.9
Change on quarter	-12	-0.2	0	0.0	11	0.2	18	0.2	4	0.5	8	-0.3
Change %	-0.3		-0.3		0.5		2.7		53.8		0.1	
Change on year	27	0.4	-2	-0.1	-25	-0.4	135	1.8	4	0.3	-22	-1.9
Change %	0.6		-1.9		-1.2		24.4		58.9		-0.4	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. Data from Jun-Aug 2011 to Dec 2018-Feb 2019 have been modelled to make them consistent with the new populations introduced in Jan-Mar 2019

[r] Revised data due to a seasonal adjustment review



# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 7 Actual weekly hours worked

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

Average (mean) actual weekly hours worked

	Total weekly hours (millions) <sup>1,2</sup>	All workers <sup>1</sup>	Full-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Second Jobs
<b>People</b>	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	1,053.2	31.8	36.5	16.8	9.3
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	1,062.5	31.9	36.6	16.5	9.7
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	1,064.2	31.9	36.5	16.5	9.7
May-Jul 2024 [r]	1,070.7	31.9	36.5	16.5	9.6
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	1,084.3	32.1	36.8	16.8	9.5
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	1,081.2	31.9	36.5	16.6	9.3
Change on quarter	-3.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1
Change %	-0.3	-0.7	-0.8	-1.4	-1.4
Change on year	18.7	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.3
Change %	1.8	-0.1	-0.3	0.5	-3.5
<b>Men</b>	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	605.2	35.3	38.0	17.1	9.4
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	606.2	35.3	38.0	16.1	11.1
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	606.1	35.4	38.0	16.1	11.0
May-Jul 2024 [r]	606.8	35.2	38.1	16.2	10.4
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	617.9	35.6	38.4	16.3	10.3
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	616.2	35.2	38.1	15.8	9.9
Change on quarter	-1.7	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5
Change %	-0.3	-1.1	-1.0	-2.9	-4.4
Change on year	10.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-1.2
Change %	1.7	-0.4	0.0	-1.6	-11.2
<b>Women</b>	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	448.0	27.9	34.2	16.6	9.3
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	456.4	28.3	34.6	16.7	8.6
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	458.1	28.3	34.3	16.7	8.8
May-Jul 2024 [r]	463.9	28.4	34.4	16.7	8.9
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	466.4	28.4	34.5	17.0	8.8
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	465.0	28.3	34.3	16.9	8.9
Change on quarter	-1.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.1
Change %	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	1.2
Change on year	8.6	0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.4
Change %	1.9	0.3	-0.7	1.3	4.1

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. Main and second job

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

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

[r] Revised data due to a seasonal adjustment review

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

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
<b>Nov-Jan 2024 [r]</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.5	1.2	3.4	2.1	5.5
6 up to 15 hours	5.9	3.5	8.5	5.2	3.0	7.3	10.5	5.7	19.0
16 up to 30 hours	18.6	10.2	27.5	17.9	9.0	26.7	23.4	16.5	35.7
31 up to 45 hours	59.4	65.4	53.0	62.3	69.0	55.8	40.6	48.0	27.7
Over 45 hours	14.8	20.0	9.4	13.7	18.4	9.1	22.1	27.7	12.1
Total (thousands)	33,314	17,167	16,146	28,857	14,319	14,538	4,322	2,762	1,561
<b>Aug-Oct 2024 [r]</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.4	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.2	3.8	2.6	5.9
6 up to 15 hours	6.0	3.7	8.4	5.2	3.1	7.3	10.4	6.0	18.1
16 up to 30 hours	18.9	11.0	27.3	18.1	9.5	26.5	24.8	18.7	35.5
31 up to 45 hours	59.2	64.7	53.5	62.3	68.4	56.2	39.8	45.7	29.6
Over 45 hours	14.5	19.7	8.9	13.5	18.4	8.7	21.1	27.0	10.9
Total (thousands)	33,778	17,372	16,406	29,206	14,489	14,717	4,390	2,786	1,603
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.4	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.6	1.1	4.4	2.9	7.3
6 up to 15 hours	5.9	3.7	8.2	5.2	3.2	7.2	10.3	6.3	17.7
16 up to 30 hours	18.7	10.7	27.3	18.0	9.3	26.5	24.0	17.8	35.4
31 up to 45 hours	59.9	65.2	54.1	62.8	69.0	56.8	40.6	46.8	29.2
Over 45 hours	14.2	19.3	8.7	13.2	18.0	8.5	20.7	26.2	10.4
Total (thousands)	33,922	17,515	16,407	29,361	14,566	14,795	4,386	2,841	1,545

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

[r] Revised data due to a seasonal adjustment review

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

## Employment by country of birth and nationality

The temporary RTI adjustment applied from January to March 2020 to June to August 2022 was removed from the LFS weighting methodology as part of the reweighting exercise in December 2024, as described in our [Impact of reweighting on LFS key indicators: December 2024](#) article.

Due to quality concerns during the pandemic period (as explained in more detail in our [A12 dataset](#)), we have removed the labour market status by country of birth and nationality from our A01 dataset and from tables accompanying our Labour market overview and Employment in the UK bulletins. The country of birth and nationality labour market data will also be withdrawn from our time series data.

Our EMP06 and A12 dataset will continue to be made available on our website, with additional guidance for users. From our February 2025 publication, EMP06 and A12 will be published using the reweighted LFS data.

We will continue to review and update users accordingly.

[A12 dataset](#)

## **Unemployment and economic inactivity by country of birth and nationality**

The temporary RTI adjustment applied from January to March 2020 to June to August 2022 was removed from the LFS weighting methodology as part of the reweighting exercise in December 2024, as described in our [Impact of reweighting on LFS key indicators: December 2024](#) article.

Due to quality concerns during the pandemic period (as explained in more detail in our [A12 dataset](#)), we have removed the labour market status by country of birth and nationality from our A01 dataset and from tables accompanying our Labour market overview and Employment in the UK bulletins. The country of birth and nationality labour market data will also be withdrawn from our time series data.

Our EMP06 and A12 dataset will continue to be made available on our website, with additional guidance for users. From our February 2025 publication, EMP06 and A12 will be published using the reweighted LFS data.

We will continue to review and update users accordingly.

[A12 dataset](#)



# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>People</b>	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	536	2.8	340	73	123	22.9	70	310	2.8	139	41	130	41.8	84
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	629	3.2	429	66	133	21.2	71	268	2.4	141	42	85	31.7	56
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	634	3.3	387	85	161	25.4	74	307	2.8	159	55	94	30.5	67
May-Jul 2024 [r]	582	3.0	337	93	152	26.1	72	280	2.5	133	57	90	32.1	60
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	605	3.1	359	103	143	23.6	73	293	2.6	150	54	89	30.3	50
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	636	3.2	379	125	132	20.7	73	277	2.4	150	49	78	28.1	49
Change on quarter	31	0.1	21	21	-11	-2.9	0	-16	-0.1	0	-5	-11	-2.2	-1
Change %	5.1		5.8	20.6	-7.9		0.0	-5.5		0.1	-9.4	-12.5		-2.8
Change on year	7	0.0	-50	59	-2	-0.5	2	9	0.0	10	7	-7	-3.7	-7
Change %	1.1		-11.6	88.9	-1.2		3.1	3.5		6.8	16.7	-8.4		-12.9
<b>Men</b>	YBYF	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBYU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	221	2.3	134	29	59	26.5	46	196	3.4	82	26	88	44.7	63
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	297	3.0	184	26	87	29.5	55	152	2.6	73	24	55	36.2	36
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	309	3.1	161	40	107	34.8	61	183	3.1	89	36	58	31.6	40
May-Jul 2024 [r]	271	2.7	143	42	85	31.5	48	165	2.8	73	32	60	36.3	40
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	289	2.9	162	45	82	28.4	45	179	3.0	92	34	54	30.1	31
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	302	3.0	171	59	72	23.8	42	160	2.7	80	32	48	30.0	30
Change on quarter	13	0.1	9	15	-10	-4.7	-4	-20	-0.3	-12	-2	-6	-0.1	-1
Change %	4.6		5.6	32.6	-12.6		-8.0	-10.9		-12.7	-5.6	-11.1		-3.1
Change on year	6	0.0	-12	33	-16	-5.7	-13	8	0.1	7	8	-7	-6.2	-6
Change %	1.9		-6.7	130.1	-17.9		-24.1	5.0		9.6	32.5	-13.1		-15.9
<b>Women</b>	YBYG	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBYV	YBYV	YBYV	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	315	3.4	207	44	64	20.3	24	114	2.2	56	16	42	36.9	21
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	332	3.5	246	40	46	13.8	16	115	2.2	68	18	30	25.8	20
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	324	3.4	226	45	54	16.6	13	124	2.4	70	18	36	28.8	27
May-Jul 2024 [r]	312	3.2	194	51	67	21.4	25	115	2.2	60	25	30	26.2	20
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	316	3.3	196	59	61	19.3	28	114	2.1	58	21	35	30.7	19
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	333	3.4	208	65	60	18.0	31	117	2.2	70	17	30	25.5	19
Change on quarter	18	0.2	12	7	-1	-1.3	4	3	0.1	12	-3	-5	-5.3	0
Change %	5.6		6.0	11.5	-1.6		13.1	3.0		20.2	-15.6	-14.6		-2.2
Change on year	2	0.0	-38	25	14	4.1	15	2	0.0	3	-1	0	-0.3	-2
Change %	0.5		-15.3	62.6	30.5		96.4	1.6		3.8	-4.4	0.3		-7.5

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

[r] Revised data due to a seasonal adjustment review



# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 10 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
<b>Economically active</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>People</b>	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	34,491	33,094	506	3,867	7,852	11,278	9,591	1,397
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	34,727	33,293	491	3,740	7,850	11,505	9,707	1,434
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	34,868	33,346	484	3,815	7,903	11,518	9,626	1,523
May-Jul 2024 [r]	35,069	33,531	456	3,867	7,944	11,603	9,661	1,538
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	35,283	33,697	476	3,866	7,967	11,673	9,716	1,586
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	35,467	33,852	468	3,900	7,994	11,772	9,717	1,616
Change on quarter	184	154	-8	34	27	99	2	30
Change %	0.5	0.5	-1.6	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.9
Change on year	740	558	-23	160	145	267	10	182
Change %	2.1	1.7	-4.7	4.3	1.8	2.3	0.1	12.7
<b>Men</b>	MMSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	17,838	17,023	255	1,981	3,994	5,802	4,992	814
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	17,950	17,074	231	1,936	4,005	5,847	5,056	876
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	17,990	17,085	233	1,982	4,019	5,854	4,998	905
May-Jul 2024 [r]	18,036	17,135	213	2,000	4,043	5,881	4,997	901
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	18,202	17,291	224	2,028	4,074	5,940	5,027	911
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	18,329	17,409	229	2,047	4,111	5,982	5,041	920
Change on quarter	126	118	5	20	37	42	14	8
Change %	0.7	0.7	2.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.9
Change on year	379	335	-2	112	106	135	-15	43
Change %	2.1	2.0	-1.0	5.8	2.6	2.3	-0.3	4.9
<b>Women</b>	MGSB	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	16,654	16,071	251	1,886	3,857	5,477	4,599	583
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	16,777	16,219	260	1,804	3,845	5,658	4,652	558
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	16,879	16,261	251	1,833	3,884	5,664	4,628	618
May-Jul 2024 [r]	17,033	16,396	243	1,867	3,900	5,722	4,664	637
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	17,081	16,406	252	1,838	3,893	5,733	4,689	674
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	17,139	16,442	239	1,852	3,884	5,790	4,676	696
Change on quarter	58	36	-12	14	-10	57	-13	22
Change %	0.3	0.2	-5.0	0.8	-0.2	1.0	-0.3	3.2
Change on year	362	223	-21	48	39	132	25	139
Change %	2.2	1.4	-8.0	2.7	1.0	2.3	0.5	24.8

### Economic activity rates (%)

<b>People</b>	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	63.1	78.3	33.1	69.3	87.3	87.0	72.5	11.3
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	62.7	77.9	31.3	65.9	86.5	87.6	73.2	11.4
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	62.8	77.8	30.5	67.0	86.9	87.3	72.6	12.0
May-Jul 2024 [r]	63.0	78.1	28.5	67.7	87.1	87.7	72.8	12.1
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	63.2	78.3	29.6	67.4	87.3	87.8	73.2	12.4
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	63.4	78.5	29.0	67.7	87.5	88.2	73.3	12.6
Change on quarter	0.2	0.2	-0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2
Change on year	0.6	0.6	-2.3	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.1	1.2
<b>Men</b>	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	67.3	82.0	32.6	70.0	91.2	92.2	77.1	14.2
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	66.8	81.3	28.7	67.1	90.2	91.7	77.9	15.0
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	66.8	81.1	28.6	68.4	90.2	91.5	77.0	15.4
May-Jul 2024 [r]	66.7	81.2	26.0	68.7	90.5	91.6	77.0	15.2
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	67.2	81.7	27.2	69.3	91.0	92.1	77.5	15.3
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	67.4	82.1	27.6	69.7	91.6	92.4	77.8	15.4
Change on quarter	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1
Change on year	0.6	0.8	-1.1	2.6	1.4	0.7	-0.2	0.4
<b>Women</b>	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	59.1	74.7	33.7	68.5	83.7	82.2	68.1	8.8
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	58.9	74.6	34.0	64.7	82.9	83.7	68.7	8.3
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	59.1	74.7	32.5	65.6	83.6	83.4	68.3	9.1
May-Jul 2024 [r]	59.5	75.1	31.2	66.6	83.9	83.9	68.8	9.4
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	59.5	75.0	32.1	65.3	83.7	83.8	69.2	9.9
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	59.5	75.0	30.4	65.6	83.5	84.2	69.0	10.1
Change on quarter	0.1	0.0	-1.8	0.3	-0.2	0.5	-0.2	0.3
Change on year	0.6	0.4	-3.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.9

Data source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. Data from Jun-Aug 2011 to Dec 2018-Feb 2019 have been modelled to make them consistent with the new populations introduced in Jan-Mar 2019

[r] Revised data due to a seasonal adjustment review

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 11 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Total aged 16-64									
	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)								Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
	Student	Looking after family / home	Temp sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged workers <sup>1</sup>	Retired	Other <sup>2</sup>	Does not want job	Wants a job	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>People</b>		LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	9,195	2,296	1,790	202	2,667	27	1,086	1,127	7,352	1,843
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	9,437	2,614	1,625	190	2,821	32	1,113	1,041	7,626	1,811
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	9,490	2,549	1,751	208	2,839	15	1,094	1,033	7,743	1,747
May-Jul 2024 [r]	9,411	2,469	1,742	218	2,835	36	1,055	1,054	7,541	1,870
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	9,333	2,466	1,685	198	2,795	25	1,095	1,068	7,412	1,921
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	9,268	2,419	1,653	221	2,812	26	1,061	1,074	7,294	1,973
Change on quarter	-65	-47	-32	23	17	1	-34	6	-118	53
Change %	-0.7	-1.9	-1.9	11.5	0.6	3.3	-3.1	0.6	-1.6	2.7
Change on year	-169	-195	28	31	-8	-5	-52	33	-332	163
Change %	-1.8	-7.5	1.7	16.1	-0.3	-17.3	-4.7	3.2	-4.4	9.0
<b>Men</b>		BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	3,740	1,143	242	105	1,226	19	481	524	2,934	806
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	3,924	1,281	257	109	1,258	17	511	492	3,111	813
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	3,969	1,263	277	125	1,312	7	497	489	3,201	768
May-Jul 2024 [r]	3,976	1,250	257	121	1,324	26	477	521	3,107	869
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	3,867	1,211	233	106	1,289	14	492	522	3,020	847
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	3,797	1,173	235	130	1,292	15	478	474	2,947	850
Change on quarter	-70	-38	2	24	3	1	-14	-48	-73	3
Change %	-1.8	-3.1	0.8	22.4	0.3	5.3	-2.8	-9.2	-2.4	0.3
Change on year	-127	-107	-22	21	34	-2	-33	-18	-163	36
Change %	-3.2	-8.4	-8.6	19.0	2.7	-12.1	-6.4	-3.7	-5.3	4.5
<b>Women</b>		LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	5,455	1,153	1,548	97	1,441	9	604	603	4,417	1,037
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	5,513	1,334	1,368	81	1,563	15	603	549	4,515	997
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	5,521	1,286	1,474	83	1,527	9	598	544	4,542	979
May-Jul 2024 [r]	5,435	1,219	1,486	97	1,511	10	578	533	4,434	1,001
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	5,466	1,255	1,452	92	1,506	12	603	546	4,392	1,074
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	5,471	1,246	1,418	91	1,520	12	583	600	4,347	1,124
Change on quarter	5	-9	-34	-1	14	0	-20	54	-45	50
Change %	0.1	-0.7	-2.3	-1.2	0.9	1.0	-3.3	10.0	-1.0	4.7
Change on year	-42	-88	50	10	-43	-3	-20	51	-169	127
Change %	-0.8	-6.6	3.6	12.2	-2.7	-22.8	-3.2	9.4	-3.7	12.7
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
<b>People</b>	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	100.0	25.0	19.5	2.2	29.0	0.3	11.8	12.3	80.0	20.0
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	100.0	27.7	17.2	2.0	29.9	0.3	11.8	11.0	80.8	19.2
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	100.0	26.9	18.5	2.2	29.9	0.2	11.5	10.9	81.6	18.4
May-Jul 2024 [r]	100.0	26.2	18.5	2.3	30.1	0.4	11.2	11.2	80.1	19.9
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	100.0	26.4	18.1	2.1	29.9	0.3	11.7	11.4	79.4	20.6
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	100.0	26.1	17.8	2.4	30.3	0.3	11.5	11.6	78.7	21.3
<b>Men</b>	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	100.0	30.6	6.5	2.8	32.8	0.5	12.9	14.0	78.5	21.5
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	100.0	32.6	6.5	2.8	32.1	0.4	13.0	12.5	79.3	20.7
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	100.0	31.8	7.0	3.1	33.1	0.2	12.5	12.3	80.7	19.3
May-Jul 2024 [r]	100.0	31.4	6.5	3.0	33.3	0.6	12.0	13.1	78.1	21.9
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	100.0	31.3	6.0	2.8	33.3	0.4	12.7	13.5	78.1	21.9
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	100.0	30.9	6.2	3.4	34.0	0.4	12.6	12.5	77.6	22.4
<b>Women</b>	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	100.0	21.1	28.4	1.8	26.4	0.2	11.1	11.1	81.0	19.0
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	100.0	24.2	24.8	1.5	28.3	0.3	10.9	10.0	81.9	18.1
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	100.0	23.3	26.7	1.5	27.7	0.2	10.8	9.9	82.3	17.7
May-Jul 2024 [r]	100.0	22.4	27.3	1.8	27.8	0.2	10.6	9.8	81.6	18.4
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	100.0	23.0	26.6	1.7	27.6	0.2	11.0	10.0	80.4	19.6
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	100.0	22.8	25.9	1.7	27.8	0.2	10.7	11.0	79.5	20.5

Data Source: Labour Force Survey.

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

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

[r] Revised data due to a seasonal adjustment review

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

Nov-Jan 2025

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

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

### Levels

#### People

16-17	1,616	338	130	1,148	1,387	264	88	1,034	229	74	41	114
18-24	5,761	3,397	503	1,861	1,931	674	127	1,130	3,831	2,723	376	732
16-24	7,377	3,735	633	3,009	3,318	939	215	2,164	4,060	2,797	418	845

#### Men

16-17	828	160	69	599	704	122	44	538	124	38	25	61
18-24	2,938	1,765	282	891	918	306	48	564	2,021	1,459	234	327
16-24	3,766	1,925	351	1,490	1,621	427	92	1,102	2,145	1,497	259	388

#### Women

16-17	788	179	61	549	683	143	44	496	105	36	17	52
18-24	2,823	1,632	221	971	1,013	369	78	566	1,810	1,263	142	404
16-24	3,611	1,811	281	1,519	1,696	511	122	1,062	1,915	1,299	159	457

### Changes on quarter

#### People

16-17	8	-23	16	16	16	-14	16	13	-7	-10	0	2
18-24	23	24	10	-11	6	35	-8	-21	17	-11	18	10
16-24	31	1	26	5	22	21	8	-8	9	-21	18	13

#### Men

16-17	4	-1	5	-1	18	13	5	1	-14	-13	1	-1
18-24	13	36	-16	-7	36	41	-10	5	-23	-5	-6	-12
16-24	17	35	-10	-7	55	53	-5	6	-37	-18	-6	-13

#### Women

16-17	4	-23	10	17	-3	-26	11	13	7	4	-1	4
18-24	9	-12	26	-5	-30	-6	2	-26	40	-6	24	22
16-24	14	-35	36	12	-33	-32	13	-14	46	-3	24	26

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

#### People

16-17	20.9	27.7	71.0	19.1	25.0	74.6	32.3	35.9	49.6
18-24	59.0	12.9	32.3	34.9	15.8	58.5	71.1	12.1	19.1
16-24	50.6	14.5	40.8	28.3	18.6	65.2	68.9	13.0	20.8

#### Men

16-17	19.3	30.1	72.4	17.3	26.6	76.4	30.7	39.4	49.4
18-24	60.1	13.8	30.3	33.3	13.6	61.4	72.2	13.8	16.2
16-24	51.1	15.4	39.6	26.4	17.8	67.9	69.8	14.7	18.1

#### Women

16-17	22.7	25.4	69.6	20.9	23.6	72.6	34.2	31.7	49.9
18-24	57.8	11.9	34.4	36.4	17.5	55.9	69.8	10.1	22.3
16-24	50.1	13.5	42.1	30.1	19.3	62.6	67.8	10.9	23.9

### Changes on quarter

#### People

16-17	-1.5	3.7	0.6	-1.2	4.3	0.1	-3.1	2.6	2.6
18-24	0.2	0.2	-0.3	1.7	-1.5	-1.3	-0.6	0.6	0.2
16-24	-0.2	0.5	-0.1	0.5	0.2	-0.7	-0.7	0.6	0.3

#### Men

16-17	-0.2	1.8	-0.5	1.4	0.2	-1.9	-6.5	7.3	4.1
18-24	1.0	-0.9	-0.4	3.3	-4.3	-2.0	0.6	-0.3	-0.4
16-24	0.7	-0.6	-0.4	2.5	-2.8	-2.0	0.4	-0.1	-0.3

#### Women

16-17	-3.0	5.2	1.8	-3.7	7.1	2.1	1.4	-3.4	0.5
18-24	-0.6	1.3	-0.3	0.5	0.6	-0.9	-1.9	1.6	0.7
16-24	-1.2	1.7	0.2	-1.3	2.5	0.4	-1.8	1.5	0.8

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/youngpeoplenotineducationemploymentortrainingn>.

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

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

# REDUNDANCIES

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

United Kingdom

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
Nov-Jan 2023 [r]	92	3.2	59	4.1	32	2.3
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	133	4.6	82	5.7	51	3.5
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	98	3.4	64	4.5	34	2.3
May-Jul 2024 [r]	86	3.0	48	3.4	38	2.6
Aug-Oct 2024 [r]	99	3.4	60	4.2	38	2.6
<b>Nov-Jan 2025</b>	124	4.2	78	5.4	46	3.1
Change on quarter	25	0.9	18	1.2	7	0.5
Change %	25.5		29.4		19.5	
Change on year	-9	-0.4	-4	-0.3	-5	-0.4
Change %	-6.6		-4.5		-10.0	

Data source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

[r] Revised data due to a seasonal adjustment review