

Statistical bulletin

# Employment in the UK: September 2020

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



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## Notice

### 15 September 2020

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

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

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# 1 . Other pages in this release

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](#)
- [Single-month Labour Force Survey estimates](#) (including weekly Labour Force Survey estimates)

## 2 . Main points for May to July 2020

- May to July figures show an increase in the unemployment rate; despite this increase and an increase in the number of redundancies, the employment rate is still not falling.
- Though still large, the reductions in total hours worked both on the year and the quarter are smaller than last month, with the May to July period covering a time when some of the coronavirus (COVID-19) lockdown measures started to be eased.
- The UK employment rate was estimated at 76.5%, 0.4 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.1 percentage point higher than the previous quarter.
- The UK unemployment rate was estimated at 4.1%, 0.3 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.2 percentage points higher than the previous quarter.
- The UK economic inactivity rate was estimated at a joint record low of 20.2%, 0.6 percentage points lower than the previous year and 0.3 percentage points lower than the previous quarter.
- The total number of weekly hours worked was 866.0 million, down 183.8 million hours on the previous year and down 93.9 million hours on the previous quarter.

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

## 3 . Coronavirus and measuring the labour market

Latest Labour Force Survey estimates are based on interviews that took place from the start of May to the end of July 2020. Interviews during the whole of May, June and July relate to the period following the start of lockdown and government measures aimed at protecting businesses and jobs during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, along with the start of easing of some of those measures.

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

Due to Covid-19 and the suspension of face to face interviewing on 17 March, we had to make operational changes to the Labour Force Survey, particularly in the way that we contact households for interview, which moved to a "by telephone" approach. These changes have resulted in a response where certain characteristics have not been as well represented as previously. This is evidenced in a change in the balance of type of household that we are reaching. In particular, the proportion of households where people own their homes in the sample has increased and rented accommodation households has decreased. At this point in time we cannot fully quantify this, but initial analysis produced by introducing weighting by tenure type indicate that our headline figures might be slightly impacted by the changes, but within the bounds of statistical variation. Further investigations are being carried out and will be presented in the form of an article.

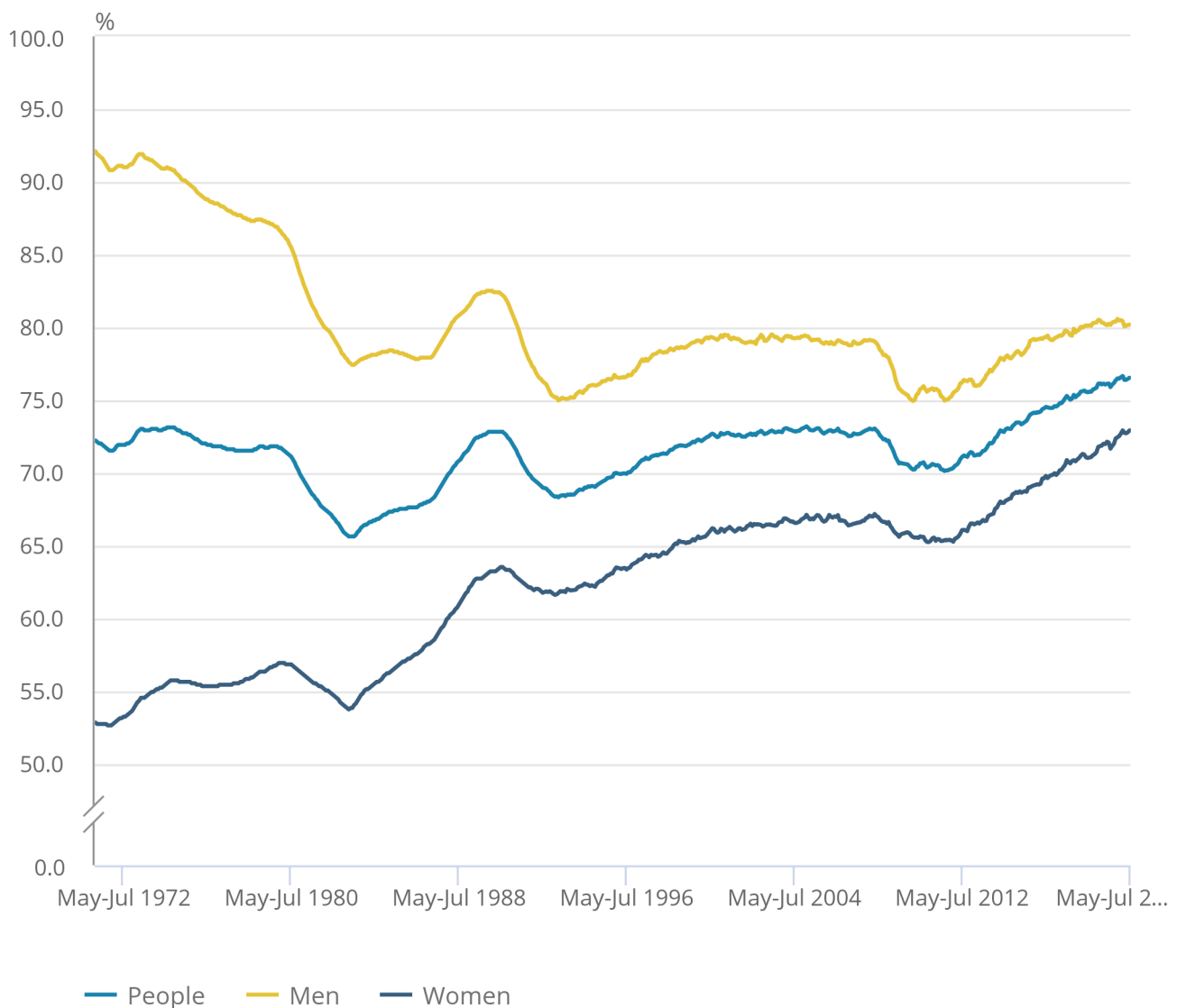
## 4 . Employment

**Figure 1: The employment rate for all people increased by 0.4 percentage points on the year to 76.5%, and was up 0.1 percentage points on the quarter**

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

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

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

The estimated employment rate for people aged between 16 and 64 years has generally been increasing since early 2012, largely driven by an increase in the employment rate for women (Figure 1).

For May to July 2020:

- the estimated employment rate for all people was 76.5%; this is 0.4 percentage points up on the year and 0.1 percentage points up on the quarter
- the estimated employment rate for men was 80.2%; this is 0.1 percentage points down on the year but 0.1 percentage points up on the quarter
- the estimated employment rate for women was at a joint record high of 72.9%; this is 0.8 percentage points up on the year and 0.2 percentage points up on the quarter

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

Experimental estimates based on returns for individual weeks suggest that the employment rate remained relatively steady through July. Further details of the experimental weekly figures can be found in the [Single-month and weekly Labour Force Survey estimates article](#).

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

Estimates for May to July 2020 show 32.98 million people aged 16 years and over in employment, 202,000 more than a year earlier. This annual increase was mainly driven by women in employment (up by 194,000 on the year to 15.71 million).

Employment decreased by 12,000 on the quarter; men in employment increased by 22,000, while women in employment decreased by 34,000. The small quarterly decrease in employment was the result of large decreases in employment for young and older workers (people aged 16 to 24 years and those aged 65 years and over), the self-employed and part-time workers being almost completely offset by increases in employment for workers aged 25 to 64 years and full-time employees.

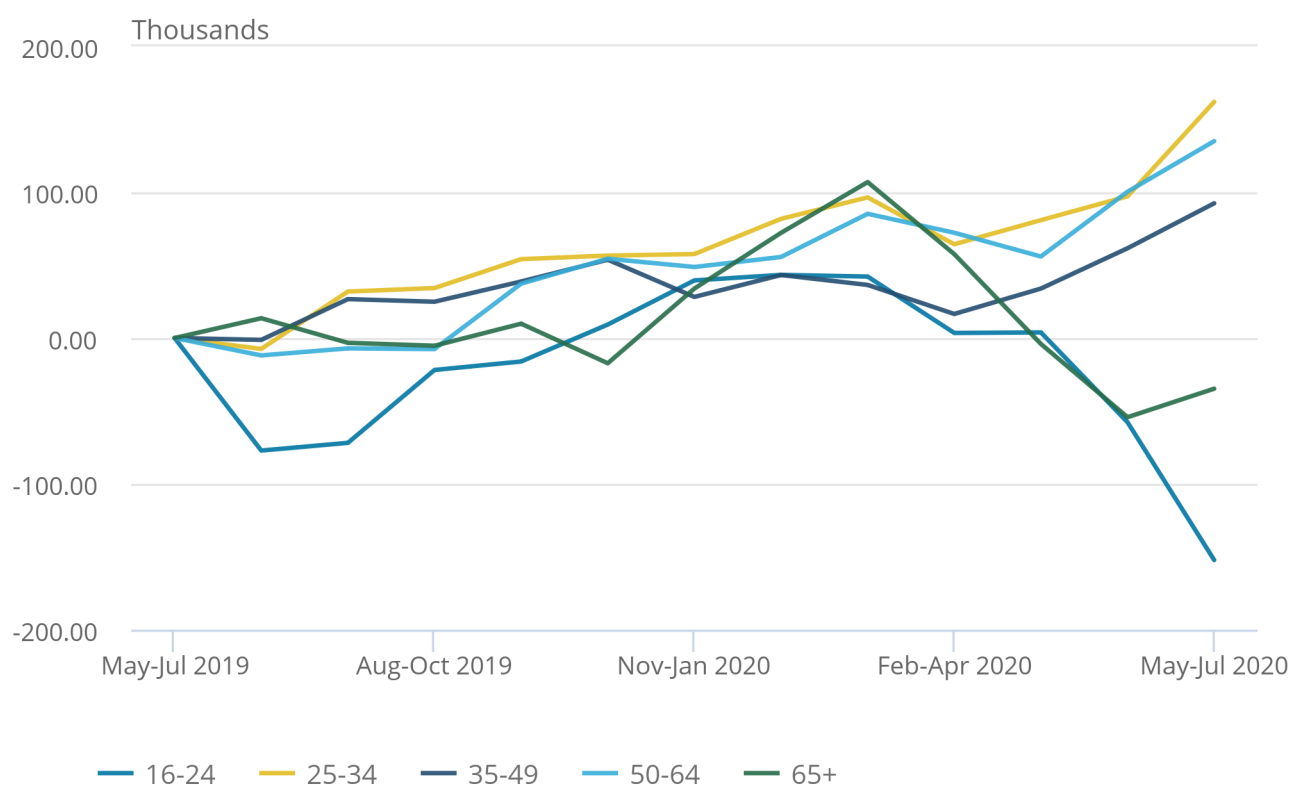
## Age group

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

UK change in employment level by age (16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2019 and May to July 2020

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

UK change in employment level by age (16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2019 and May to July 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking more closely at the change in employment over the quarter by age group (Figure 2), those aged 16 to 24 years decreased by 156,000 to 3.63 million (with a record decrease of 146,000 for those aged 18 to 24 years), while those aged 65 years and over decreased by 92,000 to 1.28 million (with a record decrease of 79,000 for women in that age group). In contrast, there was a combined increase of 236,000 on the quarter for those aged 25 to 64 years, to 28.07 million (with a record increase of 67,000 for women in the 25 to 34 years age group).

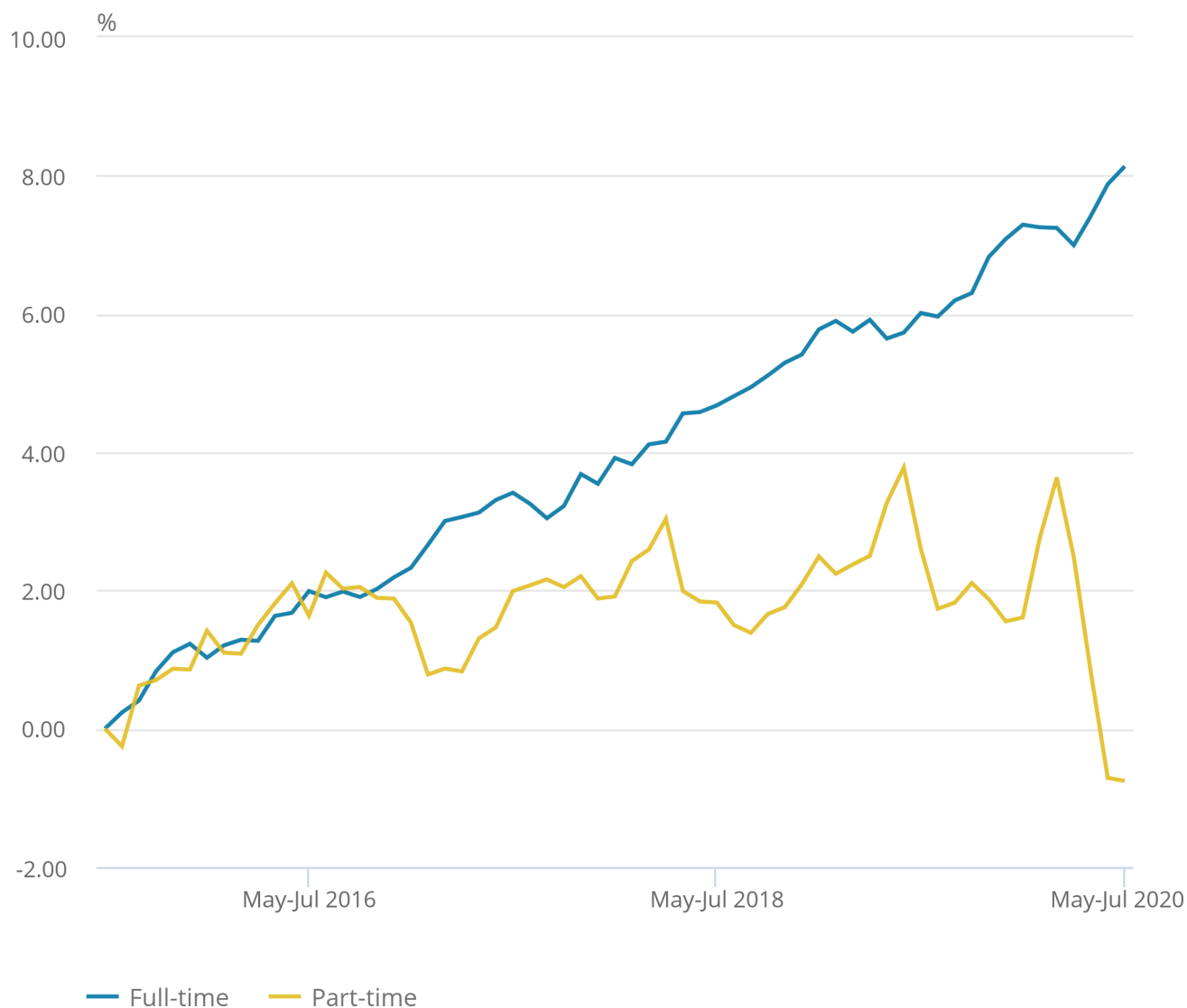
## Full-time and part-time

**Figure 3: Record quarterly increase in full-time workers while part-time workers continues to decrease**

UK employment percentage growth for full-time and part-time workers (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2015 and May to July 2020

### Figure 3: Record quarterly increase in full-time workers while part-time workers continues to decrease

UK employment percentage growth for full-time and part-time workers (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2015 and May to July 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey



Looking at the split between full-time and part-time employment (Figure 3), the number of full-time workers has continued to increase whereas the number of part-time workers has fallen. Full-time workers have increased by 484,000 on the year, and a record 260,000 on the quarter, to a record high of 24.66 million (with the latter mainly driven by a record quarterly increase for women). In contrast, the number of part-time workers decreased by 281,000 on the year, and 272,000 on the quarter, to 8.32 million (mainly driven by record decreases for women).

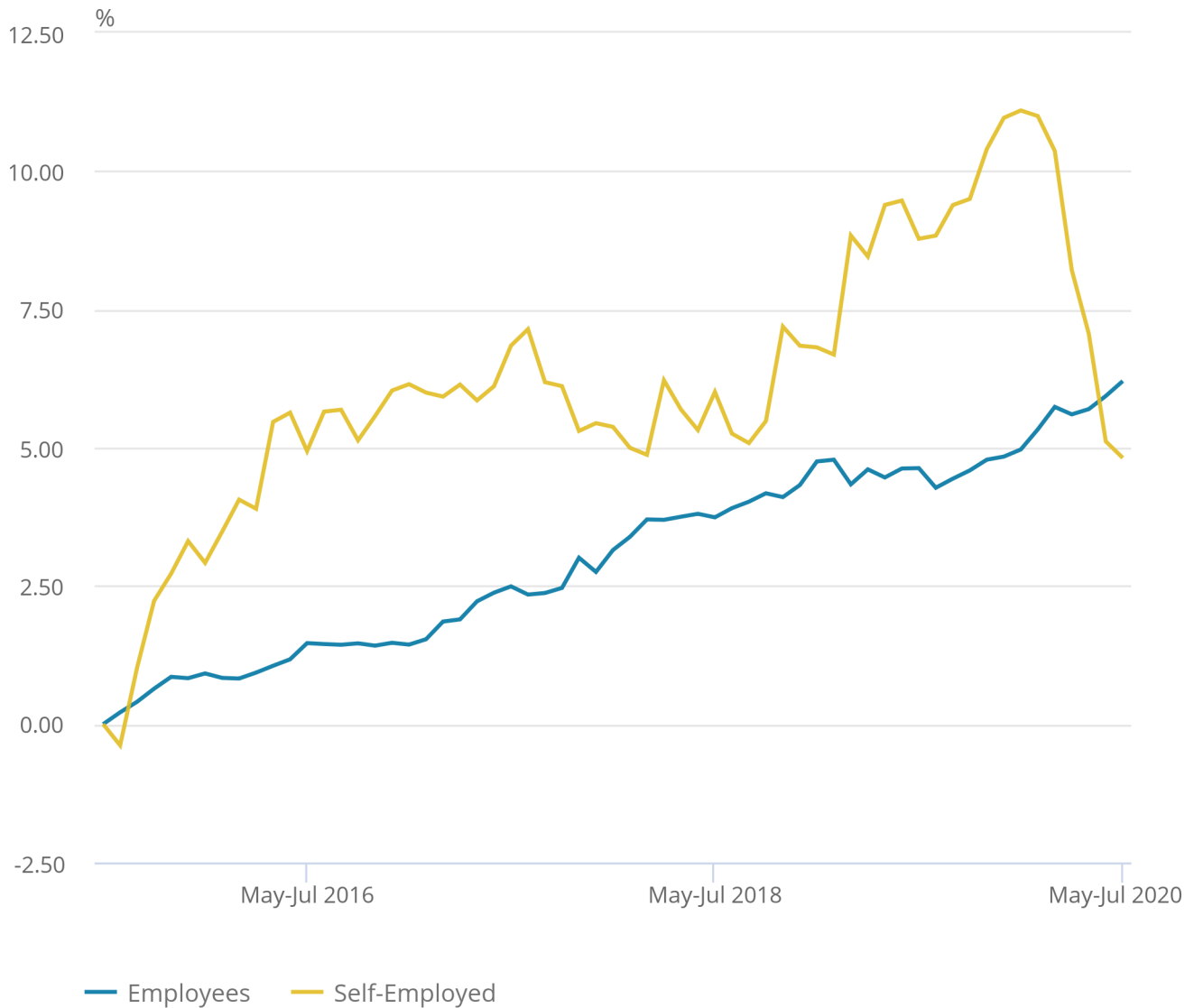
## Employees and self-employed

**Figure 4: Sharp fall in self-employed offset by continued increase in employees**

UK employment percentage growth for employees and self-employed people (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, compared with May to July 2015

### Figure 4: Sharp fall in self-employed offset by continued increase in employees

UK employment percentage growth for employees and self-employed people (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, compared with May to July 2015



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking at the estimates for May to July 2020 by type of employment (Figure 4), the number of self-employed has shown a sharp fall over the last quarter, which is not reflected in employees:

- there were a record 28.09 million employees (85.2% of all people in employment), 159,000 more than the previous quarter (driven by a record 185,000 increase for men)
- there were 4.75 million self-employed people (14.4% of all people in employment), 154,000 fewer than the previous quarter

These estimates for paid employees and self-employed people make up over 99% of all people in employment in the UK. The total employment figure also includes two other minor categories, as explained in the [Guide to labour market statistics](#).

While the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimate of self-employment is showing decreases, the number of employees in employment continues to increase in May to July 2020, with the number of full-time employees increasing by a record of 382,000 on the quarter and reaching a record high level of 21.31 million. Meanwhile, experimental monthly statistics of paid employees from [HM Revenue and Customs'](#) (HMRC's) Real Time Information (RTI) data suggest that the number of employees on payroll fell by approximately 659,000 between March and July 2020.

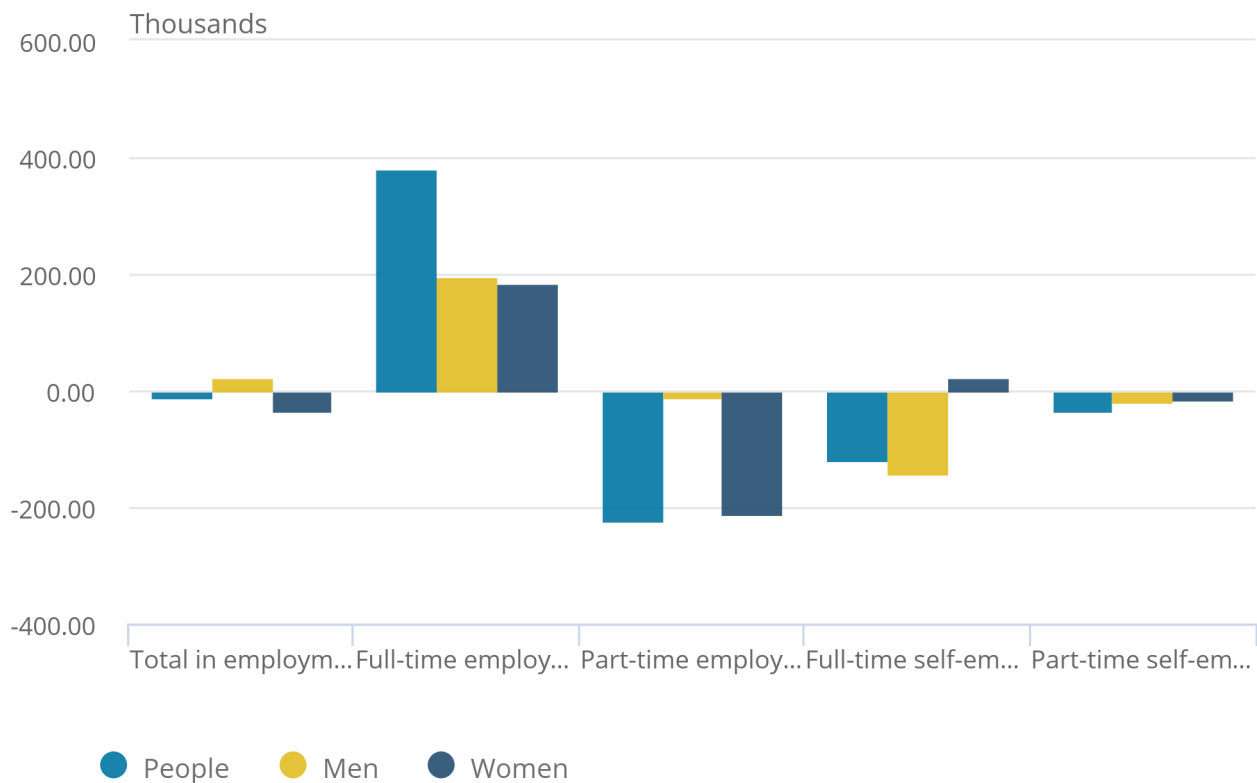
Employment status on the LFS is self-reported, with people classifying themselves as being either an employee or self-employed. In [April to June 2020](#) we saw that some of the fall in self-employment comes from an increase in the number of people who had changed to classifying themselves as an employee, even though they have not changed jobs. This change in self-classification also contributed to the continued increase in the number of employees. Analysis suggests that this trend continues in May to July 2020.

Figure 5: Full-time employees drive record high employment

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

Figure 5: Full-time employees drive record high employment

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking more closely at the quarterly increase in men's employment (Figure 5), full-time employee men (up by a record 196,000 to a record high of 12.61 million) are the drivers of the increase, which was largely offset by a decrease for full-time self-employed men (down by 144,000 to 2.45 million). The quarterly decrease in women's employment was mainly driven by part-time employee women (down by a record 212,000 to 5.24 million), which was largely offset by an increase for full-time employee women (up by a record 186,000 to a record high of 8.69 million).

Hours worked

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

Workers temporarily absent from a job as a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic would still be classed as employed, however, they would be employed working no hours. This directly impacted the total actual hours worked in May to July 2020. Since the average actual weekly hours are the average of all in employment, those temporarily absent from a job also impacted on those estimates. With the easing of lockdown restrictions in July and changes to the furlough scheme, the estimates show an increase for hours worked in May to July 2020 in comparison with April to June 2020. This was driven by increases in the hours worked during July compared with April seen in the experimental weekly LFS figures ([Single-month and weekly Labour Force Survey estimates article](#)).

Between February to April 2020 and May to July 2020, total actual weekly hours worked in the UK decreased by 93.9 million, or 9.8%, to 866.0 million hours (Figure 6). The decrease in total actual weekly hours worked over the quarter was mainly driven by the decrease in men's total hours worked (down 57.4 million hours), but there was also a large decrease in women's total hours worked (down 36.5 million hours).

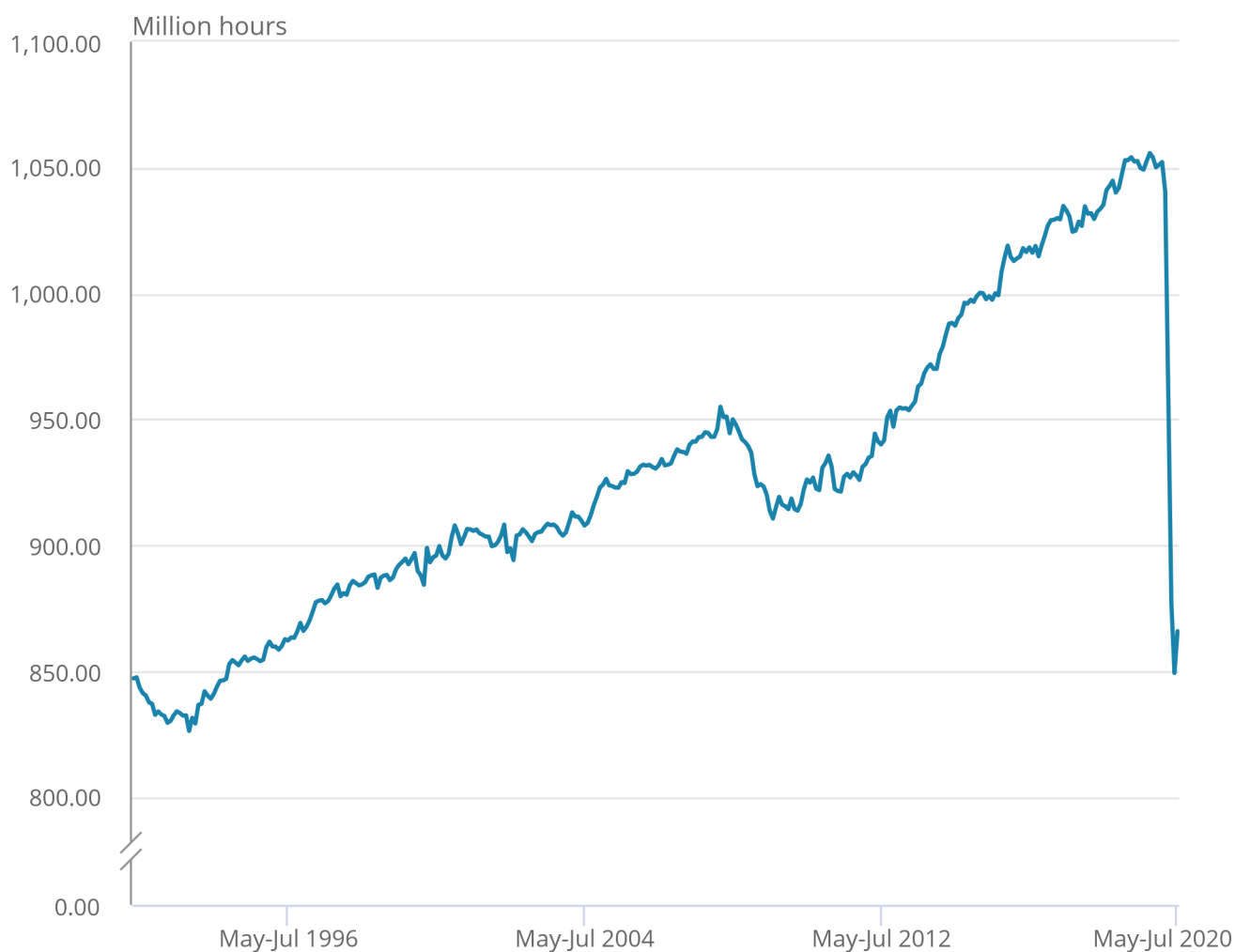
Average actual weekly hours worked fell by 2.8 hours on the quarter to 26.3 hours. The average weekly hours worked by men decreased by 3.4 hours to 29.6 hours, while women's hours decreased by 2.3 hours to 22.5 hours.

**Figure 6: Total hours worked still low but showing some signs of recovery**

UK total actual weekly hours worked (people aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between March to May 1992 and May to July 2020

## Figure 6: Total hours worked still low but showing some signs of recovery

UK total actual weekly hours worked (people aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between March to May 1992 and May to July 2020



**Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey**

Experimental estimates based on returns for individual weeks suggest that the average number of weekly hours worked started to slowly increase in July. Further details of the experimental weekly figures can be found in the [Single-month and weekly Labour Force Survey estimates article](#).

Between May to July 2019 and May to July 2020, average actual weekly hours worked fell by 5.8 hours. Decreases were observed in all industries apart from agriculture, forestry, and fishing. The largest decrease in average actual weekly hours was in the accommodation and food service activities industry, with a decrease of 15.4 hours to 13.5 hours per week in May to July 2020, followed by other services, which was down 10.7 hours to 18.6 hours per week. Other services are made up of arts, entertainment and recreation, households as employers, and other service activities, including personal service activities. Public administration, defence and social security had the smallest annual decrease, of 0.8 hours, to 31.7 hours per week (Figure 7).

Imputation used for the Labour Force Survey (LFS) was not designed to deal with the changes experienced in the labour market in recent months. Experimental work with adjusted methodology suggests the use of the existing methodology has understated the reduction in the actual numbers of hours worked by approximately 2% to 3%. The difference between the imputation methods has narrowed significantly because imputed hours for July are based on April figures which were low due to lockdown.

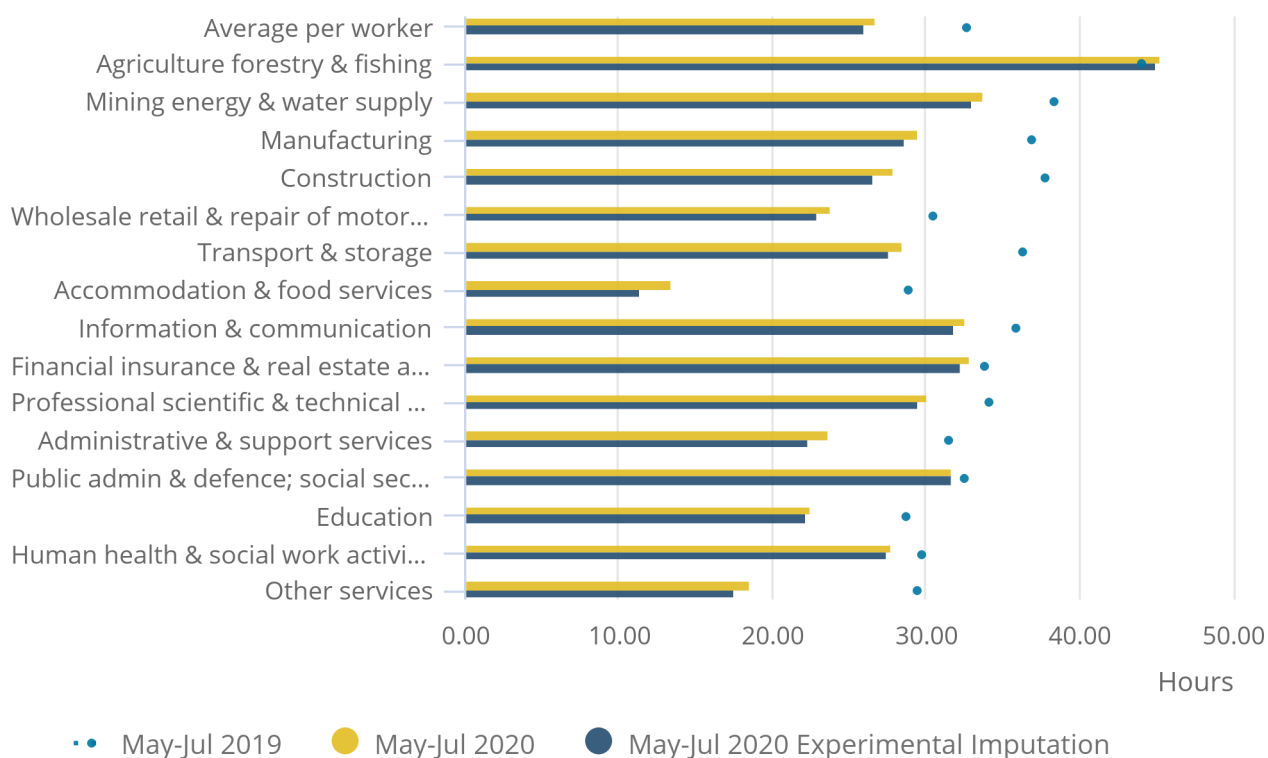
Figure 7 shows the industries that have experienced the largest reduction in hours because of the coronavirus are also those where this reduction is most understated. For example, using this adjusted imputation methodology, the hours worked in accommodation and food service activities decrease by a further 2.1 hours compared with the original imputation method, to an average of 11.4 hours a week in May to July 2020. Further information can be found in the section on Measuring the data.

**Figure 7: The largest annual decrease in average actual weekly hours worked was in accommodation and food service activities**

Average actual weekly hours worked by industry (people aged 16 years and over), not seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2019 and May to July 2020

**Figure 7: The largest annual decrease in average actual weekly hours worked was in accommodation and food service activities**

Average actual weekly hours worked by industry (people aged 16 years and over), not seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2019 and May to July 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey



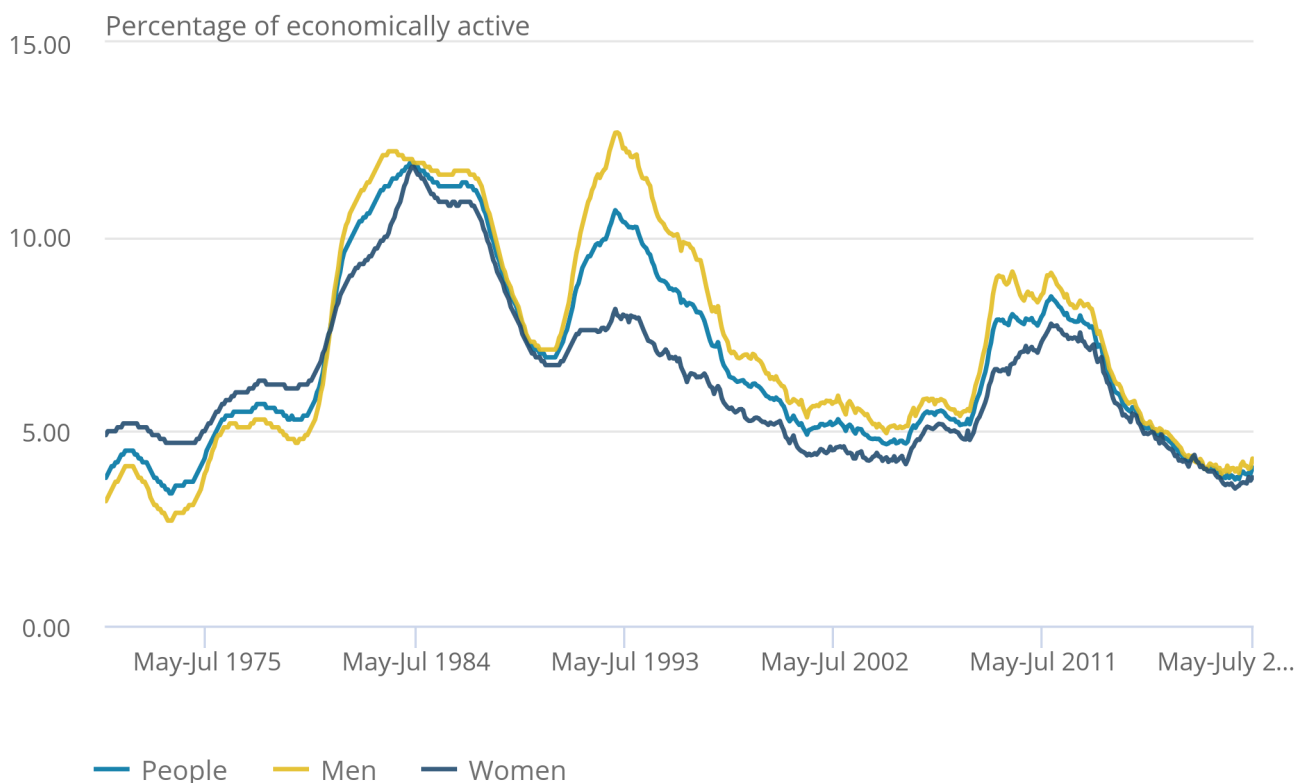
## 5 . Unemployment

**Figure 8: The unemployment rate for all people increased by 0.3 percentage points on the year to 4.1%, and was up 0.2 percentage points on the quarter**

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

Figure 8: The unemployment rate for all people increased by 0.3 percentage points on the year to 4.1%, and was up 0.2 percentage points on the quarter

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

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

Estimated unemployment rates for both men and women aged 16 years and over had generally been falling since late 2013 but have increased over recent periods (Figures 8 and 9).

For May to July 2020:

- the estimated UK unemployment rate for all people was 4.1%; this is 0.3 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.2 percentage points higher than the previous quarter
- the estimated UK unemployment rate for men was 4.3%; this is 0.3 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.2 percentage points higher than the previous quarter
- the estimated UK unemployment rate for women was 3.8%; this is 0.2 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.2 percentage points higher than the previous quarter

Experimental estimates based on returns for individual weeks suggest that the unemployment rate increased throughout July. Further details of the experimental weekly figures can be found in the [Single-month and weekly Labour Force Survey estimates article](#).

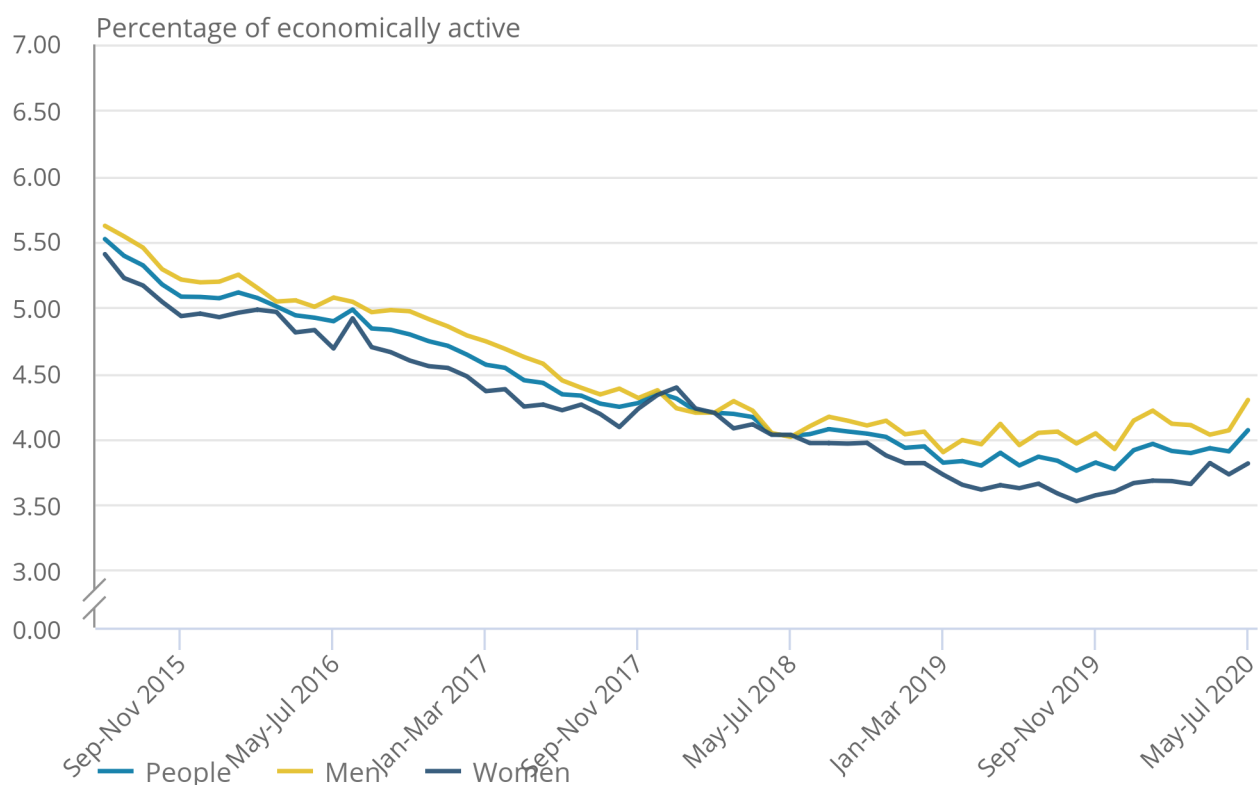
Imputation used for the Labour Force Survey was not designed to deal with the changes experienced in the labour market in recent months. Experimental work with adjusted methodology suggests the use of the existing methodology has little impact on the unemployment rate (less than 0.1 percentage points).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

## Figure 9: Unemployment rates for both men and women have increased over recent periods

UK unemployment rates (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2015 and May to July 2020

### Figure 9: Unemployment rates for both men and women have increased over recent periods

UK unemployment rates (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2015 and May to July 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

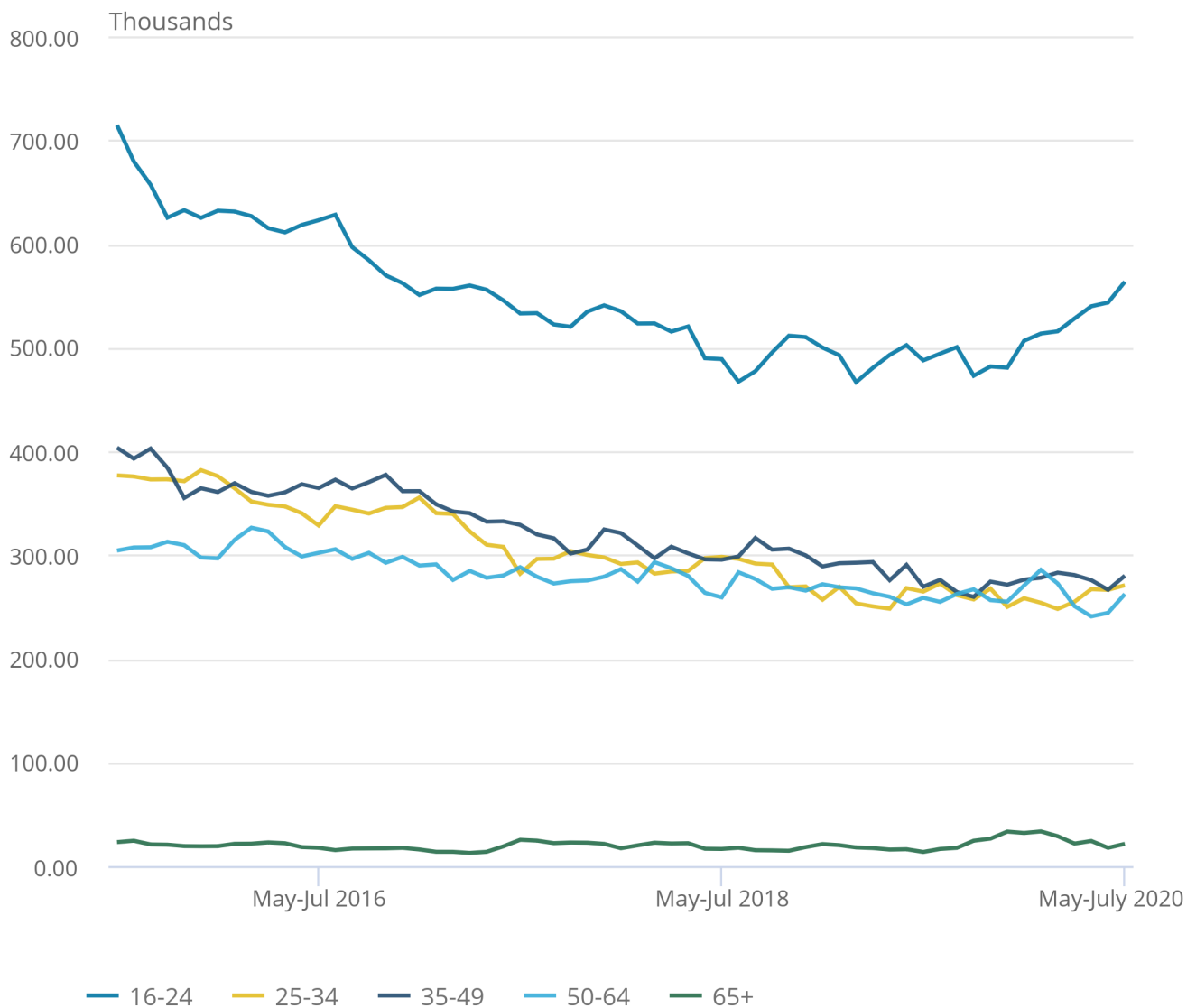
For May to July 2020, an estimated 1.4 million people were unemployed, up 104,000 on the year and up 62,000 on the quarter. The annual increase was the largest since February to April 2012. The quarterly increase was mainly driven by an increase for unemployed people aged 18 to 24 years (up 49,000) and people who have been unemployed for up to six months (up 128,000). However, this was offset somewhat by a decrease for people who have been unemployed for over six months (down 66,000).

**Figure 10: The number of unemployed people aged 16 to 24 years has increased on the year while other age groups remained largely steady**

Unemployment in the UK by age (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2015 and May to July 2020

Figure 10: The number of unemployed people aged 16 to 24 years has increased on the year while other age groups remained largely steady

Unemployment in the UK by age (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2015 and May to July 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking in more detail at unemployment by age (Figure 10):

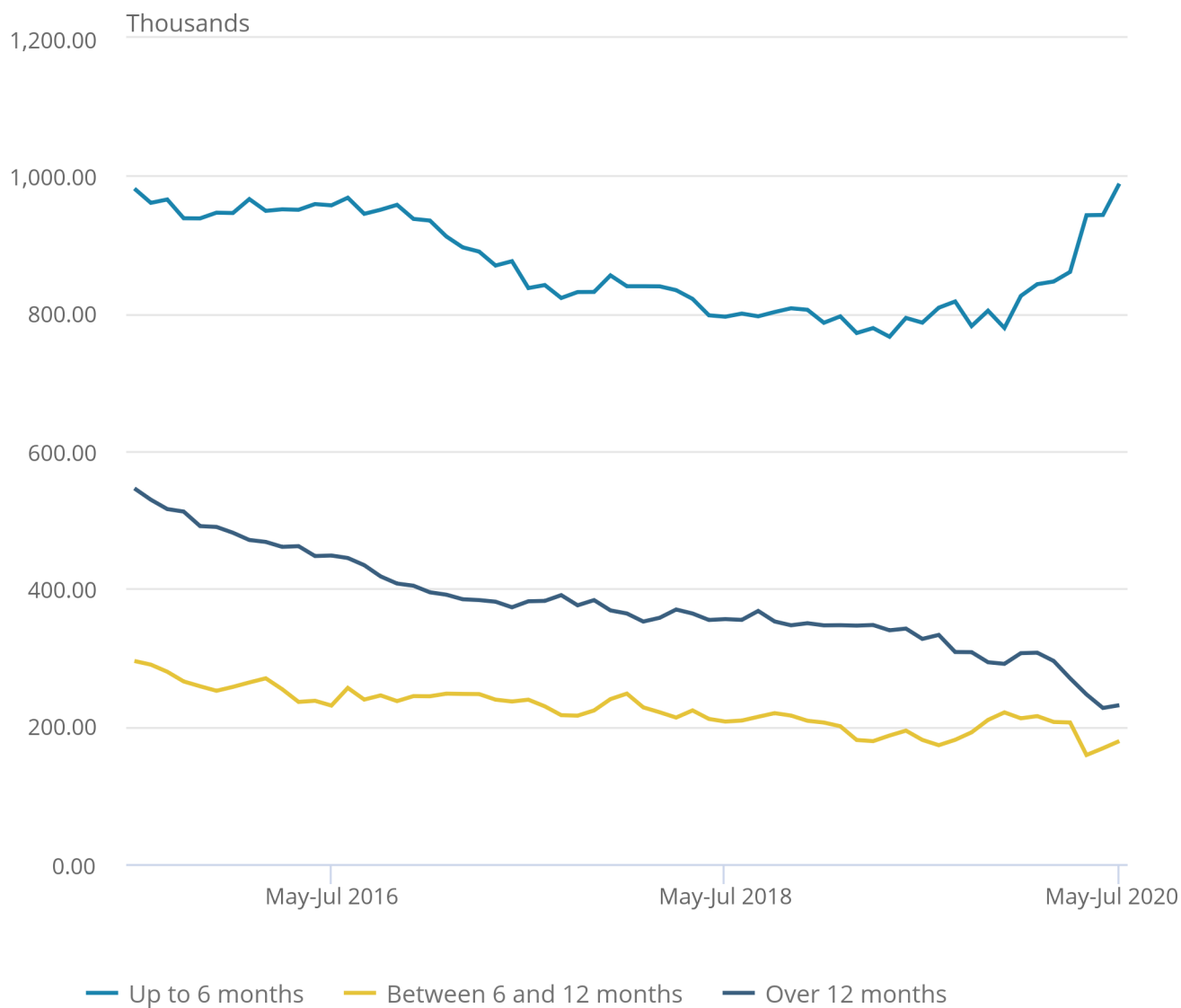
- the estimated number of people unemployed aged 16 to 24 years increased by 76,000 on the year, and 36,000 on the quarter, to 563,000
- those unemployed aged 25 to 34 years increased by 6,000 on the year, and increased by 16,000 on the quarter, to 271,000
- unemployment for those aged 35 years and over increased by 22,000 on the year, and 11,000 on the quarter, to 563,000

## Figure 11: Short-term unemployment continues to increase

Unemployment in the UK by duration (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2015 and May to July 2020

### Figure 11: Short-term unemployment continues to increase

Unemployment in the UK by duration (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2015 and May to July 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking in more detail at the increase of 104,000 in unemployment over the last year (Figure 11):

- the estimated number of people unemployed for up to six months increased by 202,000 to 988,000, and was up by 128,000 on the quarter
- for those unemployed for over six months and up to 12 months, the number fell by 2,000 to 179,000, with a decrease of 27,000 on the quarter
- long-term unemployment (those unemployed for over one year) was down by 96,000 to 231,000, with a 39,000 decrease on the quarter

The changes in unemployment duration, coupled with movements seen in economic inactivity, may suggest that some of those who had been unemployed for longer periods and had stopped looking for work during the lockdown period may now be searching for work again, leading to an increase in unemployment.

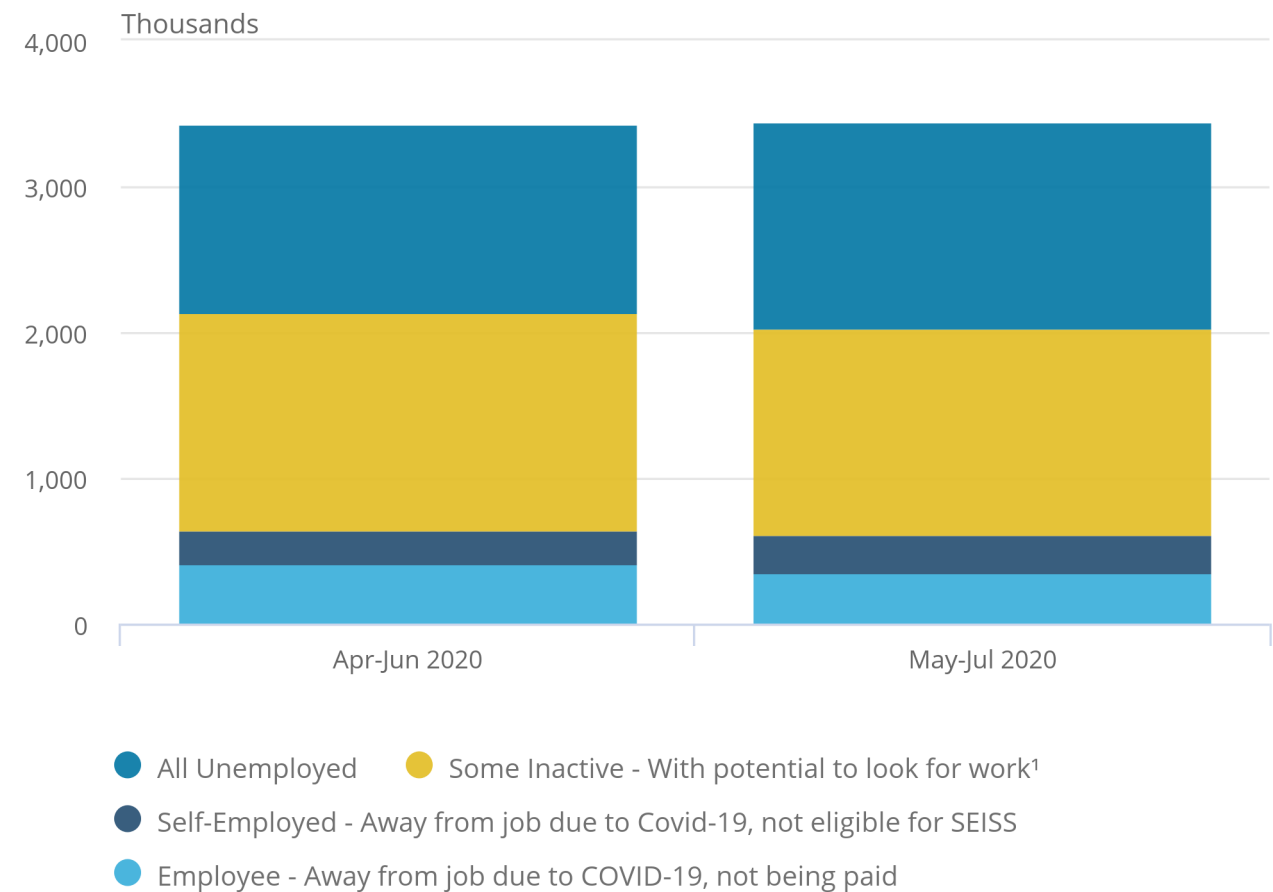
In the LFS, comparing two overlapping periods (for example, May to July 2020 with April to June 2020) is not ideal because two of the months (for example, May and June) are the same in the two periods. However, in what follows, we make such a comparison as this allows us to interpret how the labour market might be evolving since the initial three months of lockdown.

**Figure 12: Increases in unemployment are matched by decreases in numbers in other groups of people who are out of work and could potentially be seeking employment**

Economically inactive who may seek employment, those away from work because of the pandemic and not getting paid, and all unemployed (aged 16 years and over), not seasonally adjusted, April to June 2020 and May to July 2020

Figure 12: Increases in unemployment are matched by decreases in numbers in other groups of people who are out of work and could potentially be seeking employment

Economically inactive who may seek employment, those away from work because of the pandemic and not getting paid, and all unemployed (aged 16 years and over), not seasonally adjusted, April to June 2020 and May to July 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Notes:

1. Primarily those who want a job but are not yet looking, but also includes those who report they do not want a job but either do not believe jobs are available, are not yet looking, or are inactive for some other unspecified reason.

Last month we reported on a group of employees who, because of the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, have reported that they are [temporarily away from work and not getting paid](#). Similarly, there are a group of self-employed people who are temporarily away from work but not eligible for the Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS). Although these people consider themselves to have a job and therefore are consistent with the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition of employment, their lack of income means that they may soon need to look for work unless they are able to return to their job.



It is also possible to identify certain groups who are economically inactive as they are not currently looking for work, but may look for work in the future. These are primarily those who want a job but are not yet looking, but also includes those who report they do not want a job but either do not believe jobs are available, are not yet looking, or are inactive for some other unspecified reason.

Between April to June 2020 and May to July 2020, the number of people in these groups – the inactive who may begin to seek work and those temporarily away from work for coronavirus reasons, without earnings – decreased from 2.13 million to 2.03 million (Figure 12). This decrease in the number of people who are around the fringes of unemployment coupled with the observed increase in unemployment suggests that some of the people who could have potentially been seeking employment in the previous period (April to June 2020) are seeking employment in May to July 2020.

## The Claimant Count (Experimental Statistics)

These Claimant Count statistics relate to 13 August 2020. Enhancements to Universal Credit as part of the UK government's response to the coronavirus mean that an increasing number of people became eligible for unemployment-related benefit support, although still employed.

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

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

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

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

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

As part of the UK government's response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, a number of enhancements were introduced to UC. These may have increased the number of employed people eligible for UC through their earnings falling below income thresholds.

Such claims will generally fall within the work search conditionality within UC.

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

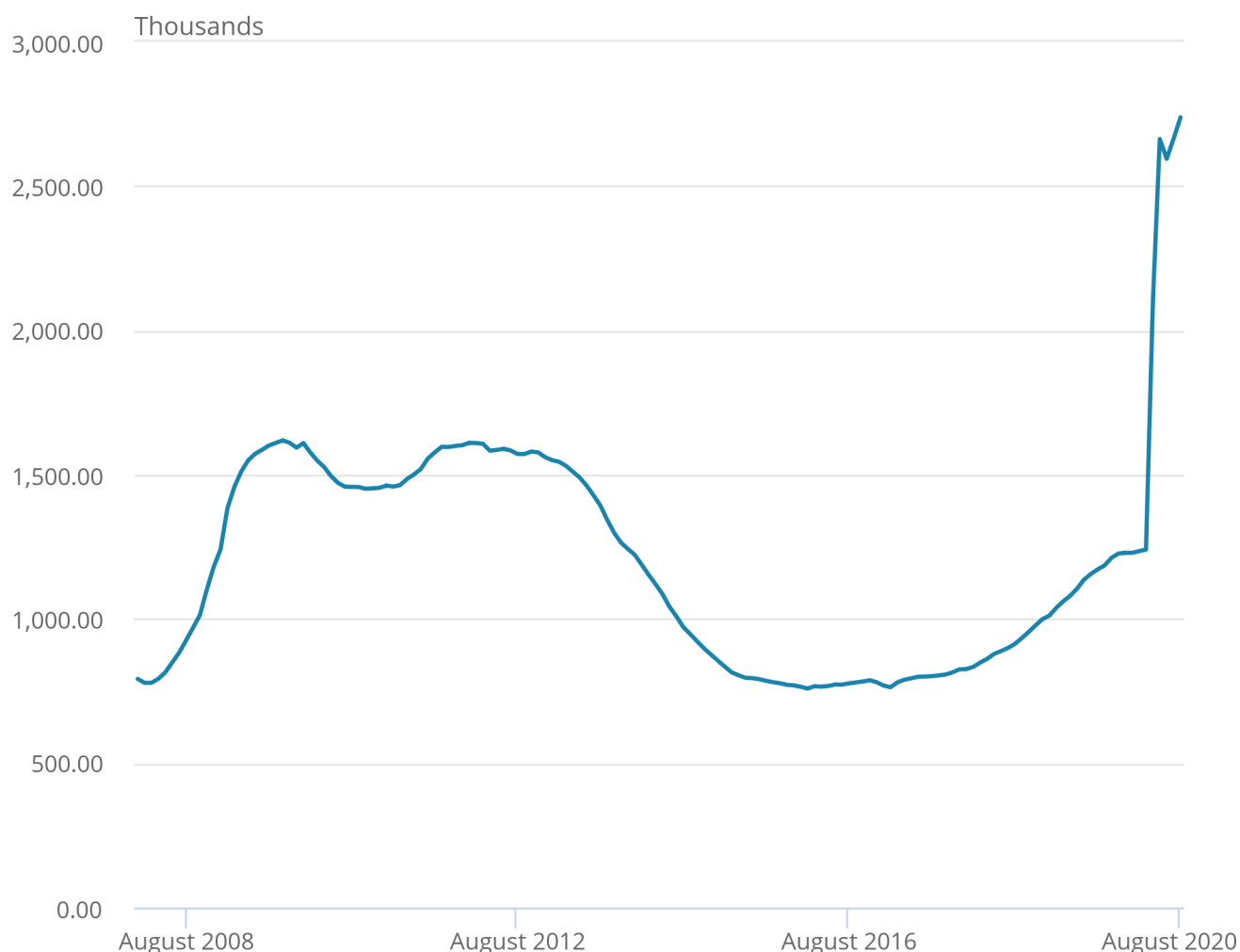
The Claimant Count increased in August 2020 to 2.7 million (Figure 13). This represents a monthly increase of 2.8% and an increase of 120.8%, or 1.5 million, since March 2020.

**Figure 13: UK Claimant Count level has increased by 120.8% since March 2020**

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

**Figure 13: UK Claimant Count level has increased by 120.8% since March 2020**

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



Source: Department for Work and Pensions

## 6 . Economic inactivity

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

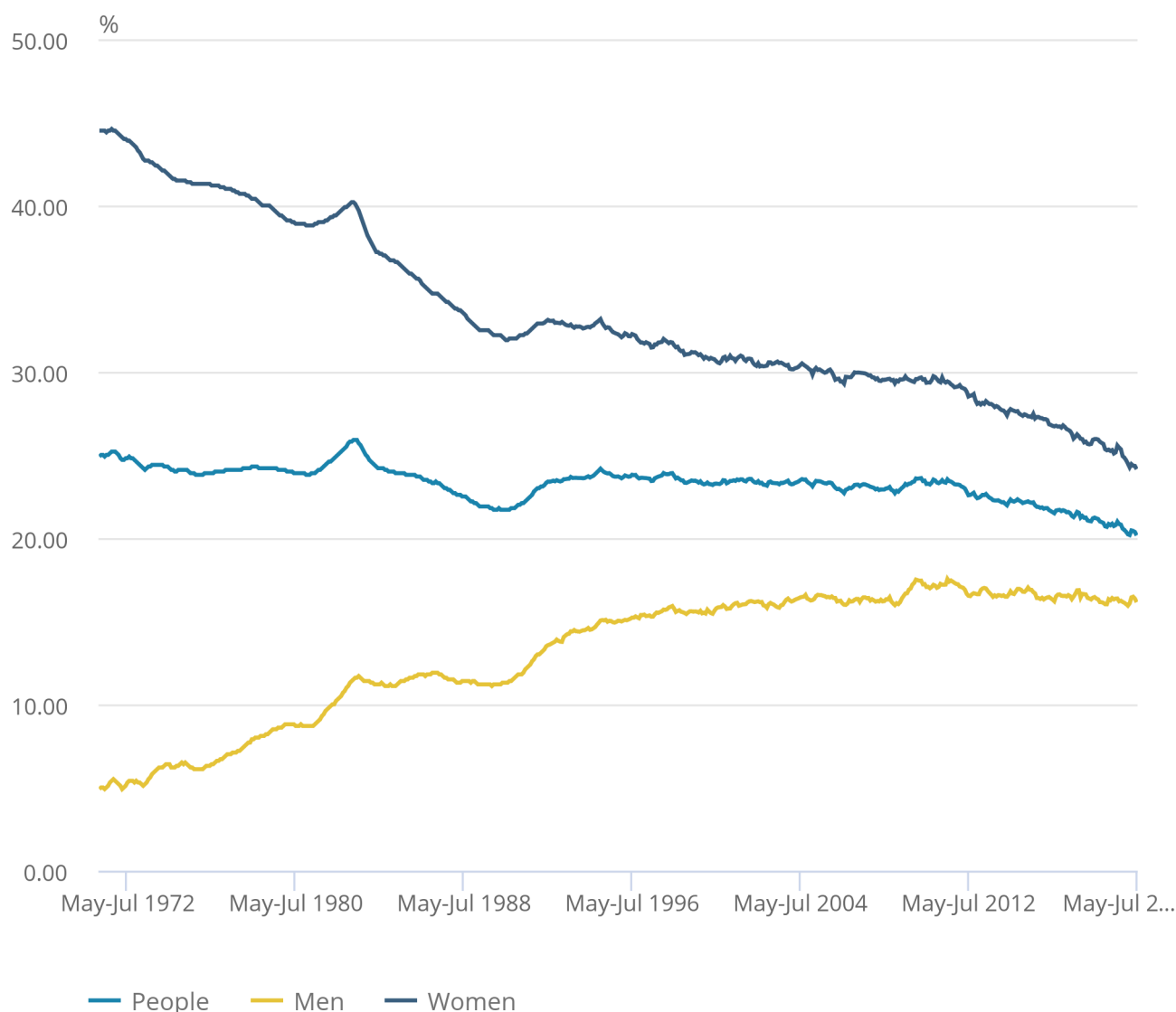
Since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for all people aged between 16 and 64 years has generally been falling (although it increased during recessions). This is because of a gradual fall in the economic inactivity rate for women (as seen in Figure 14). Over recent years, the economic inactivity rate for men has been relatively flat.

**Figure 14: The overall economic inactivity rate for people aged between 16 and 64 years was at a joint record low of 20.2%, down 0.6 percentage points on the year and down 0.3 percentage points on the quarter**

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

Figure 14: The overall economic inactivity rate for people aged between 16 and 64 years was at a joint record low of 20.2%, down 0.6 percentage points on the year and down 0.3 percentage points on the quarter

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



For people aged between 16 and 64 years, for May to July 2020 (Figure 15):

- the estimated economic inactivity rate for all people was a joint record low of 20.2%; this is down by 0.6 percentage points on the year and down by 0.3 percentage points on the quarter
- the estimated economic inactivity rate for men was 16.1%; this is down by 0.2 percentage points on the year and down by 0.3 percentage points on the quarter
- the estimated economic inactivity rate for women was at a record low of 24.1%; this is down by 1.0 percentage point on the year and down by 0.3 percentage points on the quarter

Experimental estimates based on returns for individual weeks suggest that the economic inactivity rate remained largely steady through July. Further details of the experimental weekly figures can be found in the [Single-month and weekly Labour Force Survey estimates article](#).

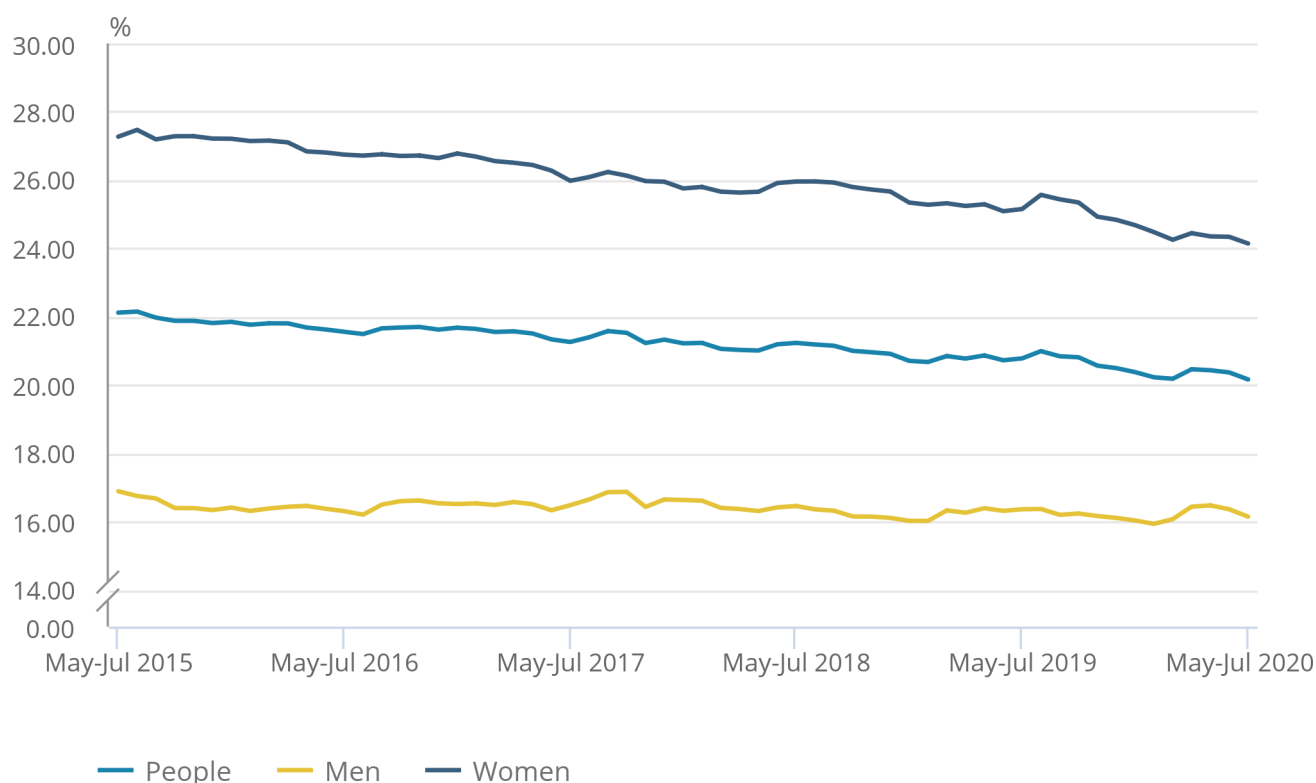
Imputation used for the Labour Force Survey was not designed to deal with the changes experienced in the labour market in recent months. Experimental work with adjusted imputation methodology suggests the use of the existing methodology has little impact on the economic inactivity rate (around 0.1 percentage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

## Figure 15: The economic inactivity rate has decreased on the year and the quarter for both men and women

UK economic inactivity rate (all people aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2015 and May to July 2020

### Figure 15: The economic inactivity rate has decreased on the year and the quarter for both men and women

UK economic inactivity rate (all people aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2015 and May to July 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Estimates for May to July 2020 show 8.35 million people aged between 16 and 64 years not in the labour force (economically inactive). This was 684,000 fewer than five years earlier and 235,000 fewer than a year earlier.

The estimated fall of 684,000 in economic inactivity over the last five years was largely among women, with a decrease of 588,000. This reflects changes to the State Pension age, resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65 years, as well as more women in younger age groups participating in the labour market.

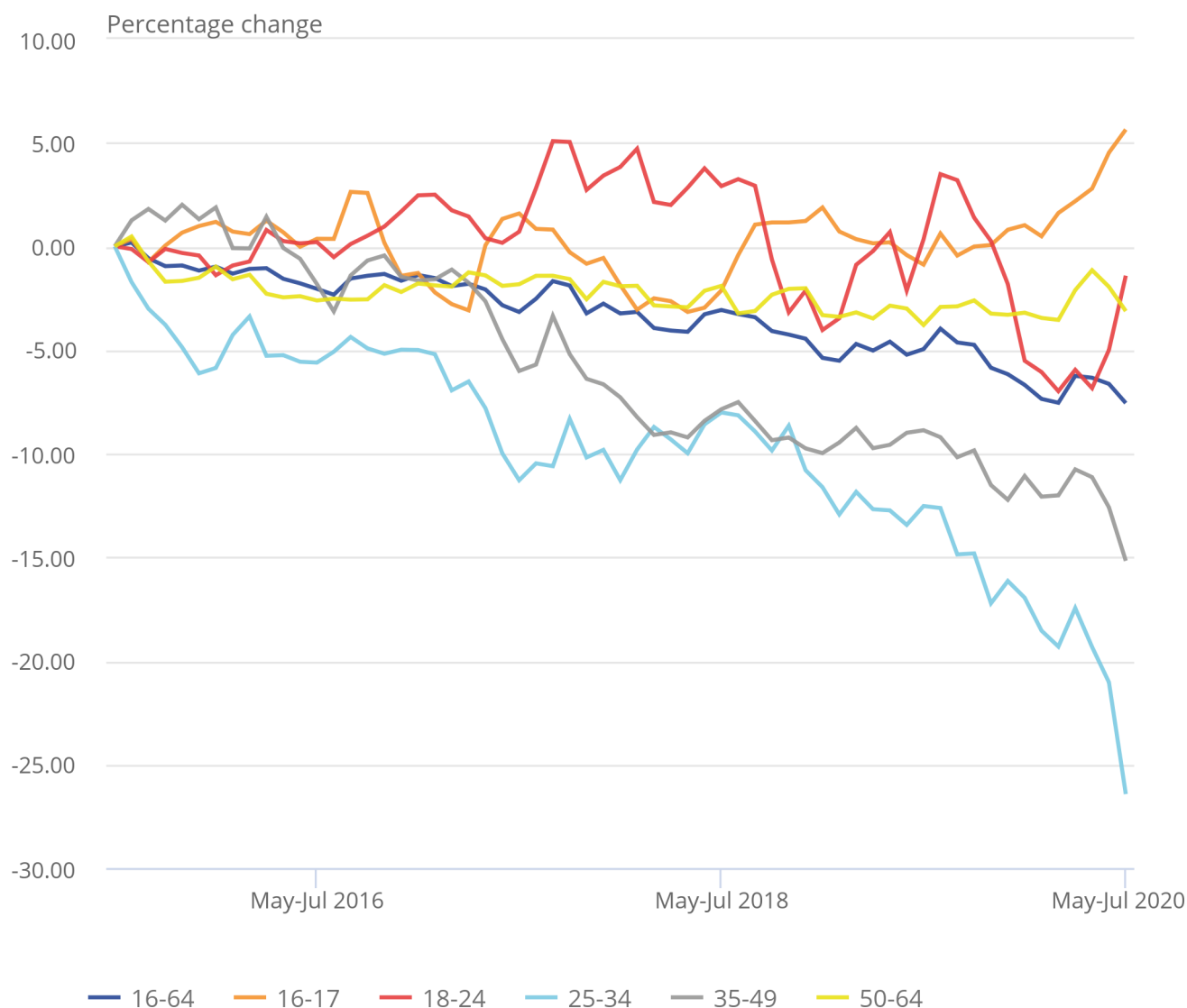
Economic inactivity has decreased on the quarter by 118,000. This was mainly driven by those aged 25 to 49 years and those who are economically inactive due to looking after family/home or who are long-term sick. However, the decrease was offset somewhat by an increase in economic inactivity for young people (those aged 16 to 24 years).

**Figure 16: The quarterly decrease in the level of economic inactivity was largely driven by people aged between 25 and 49 years**

UK economic inactivity growth by age groups (all people aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2015 and May to July 2020

Figure 16: The quarterly decrease in the level of economic inactivity was largely driven by people aged between 25 and 49 years

UK economic inactivity growth by age groups (all people aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2015 and May to July 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

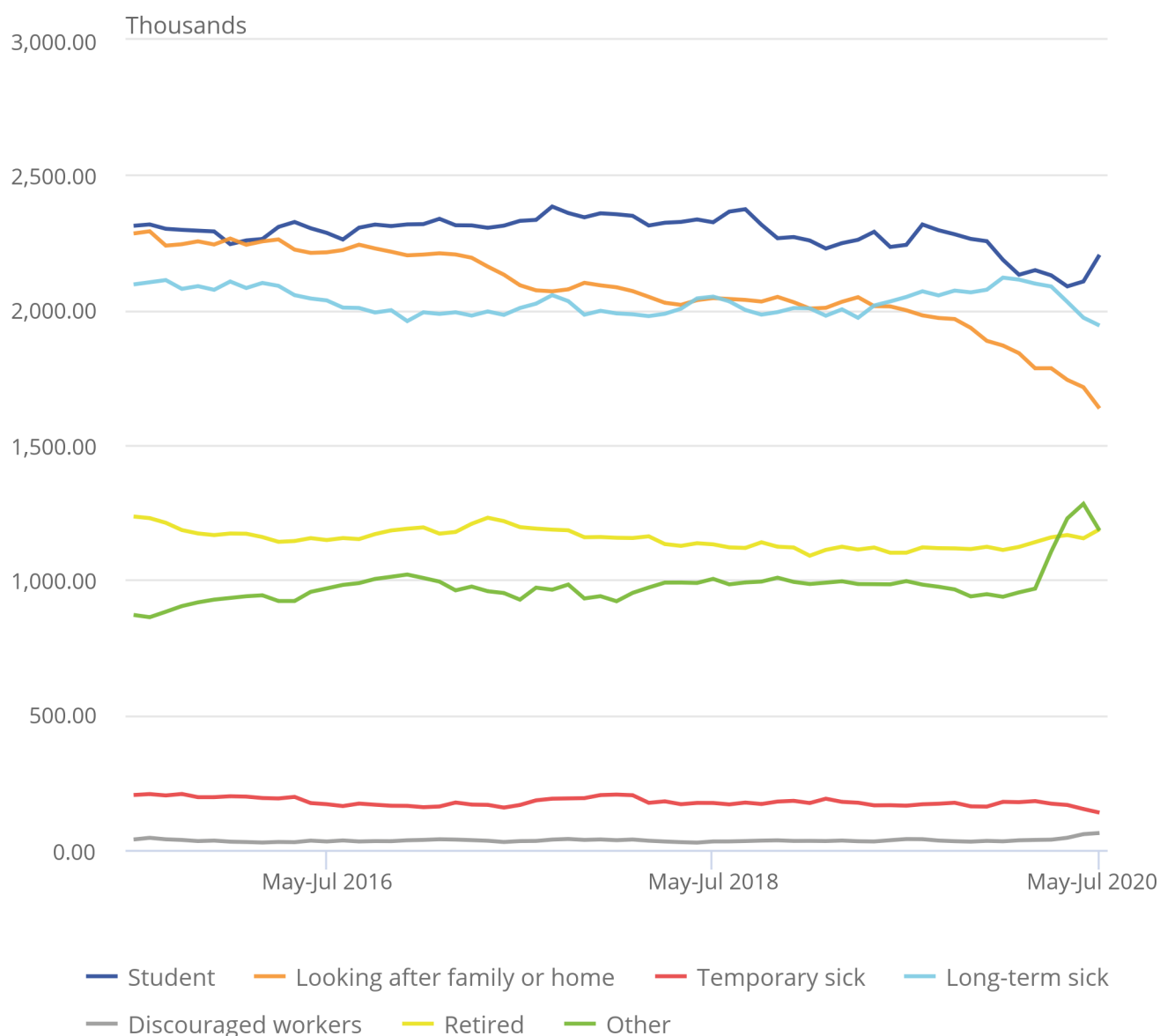
The quarterly decrease in the level of economic inactivity was largely driven by people aged between 25 to 49 years (Figure 16), with a record decrease for those aged 25 to 34 years (down 117,000 to a record low of 960,000) and the level for those aged 35 to 49 years reaching a record low (1.48 million). In contrast, the number of economically inactive people aged 16 to 24 years increased by 110,000, with the level reaching a record high of 492,000 for women in that age group.

**Figure 17: Record quarterly decreases for people who are economically inactive because of looking after family or home and those who are long-term sick**

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

**Figure 17: Record quarterly decreases for people who are economically inactive because of looking after family or home and those who are long-term sick**

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking at the movements in economic inactivity over the last year by reason (Figure 17), we see that the largest decrease was for people looking after family or home (down by a record 363,000 on the year to a record low of 1.64 million), followed by the economically inactive long-term sick (down by 106,000 on the year and by a record 145,000 on the quarter).

The number of economically inactive students and people temporarily sick also decreased on the year (by 37,000 and 26,000 respectively). However, the annual decrease was partially offset by an increase in the number of people who were economically inactive for other reasons (up by 187,000 on the year, and 78,000 on the quarter, to 1.18 million); the number of people in this category rose sharply during the initial phases of the lockdown, but has now shown signs of decreasing from its peak level.

Other reasons include people who:

- are waiting 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
- have not given a reason for being economically inactive

Economically inactive discouraged workers also increased by 22,000 on the year and a record 25,000 on the quarter to 62,000, the highest level since March to May 2013 (Figure 18). People in this category are those who are not looking for work because they believe no jobs are available.



**Figure 18: Record quarterly increase for economically inactive “discouraged workers”**

Discouraged workers (aged 16 to 64 years), UK, seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2005 and May to July 2020

## Figure 18: Record quarterly increase for economically inactive “discouraged workers”

Discouraged workers (aged 16 to 64 years), UK, seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2005 and May to July 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

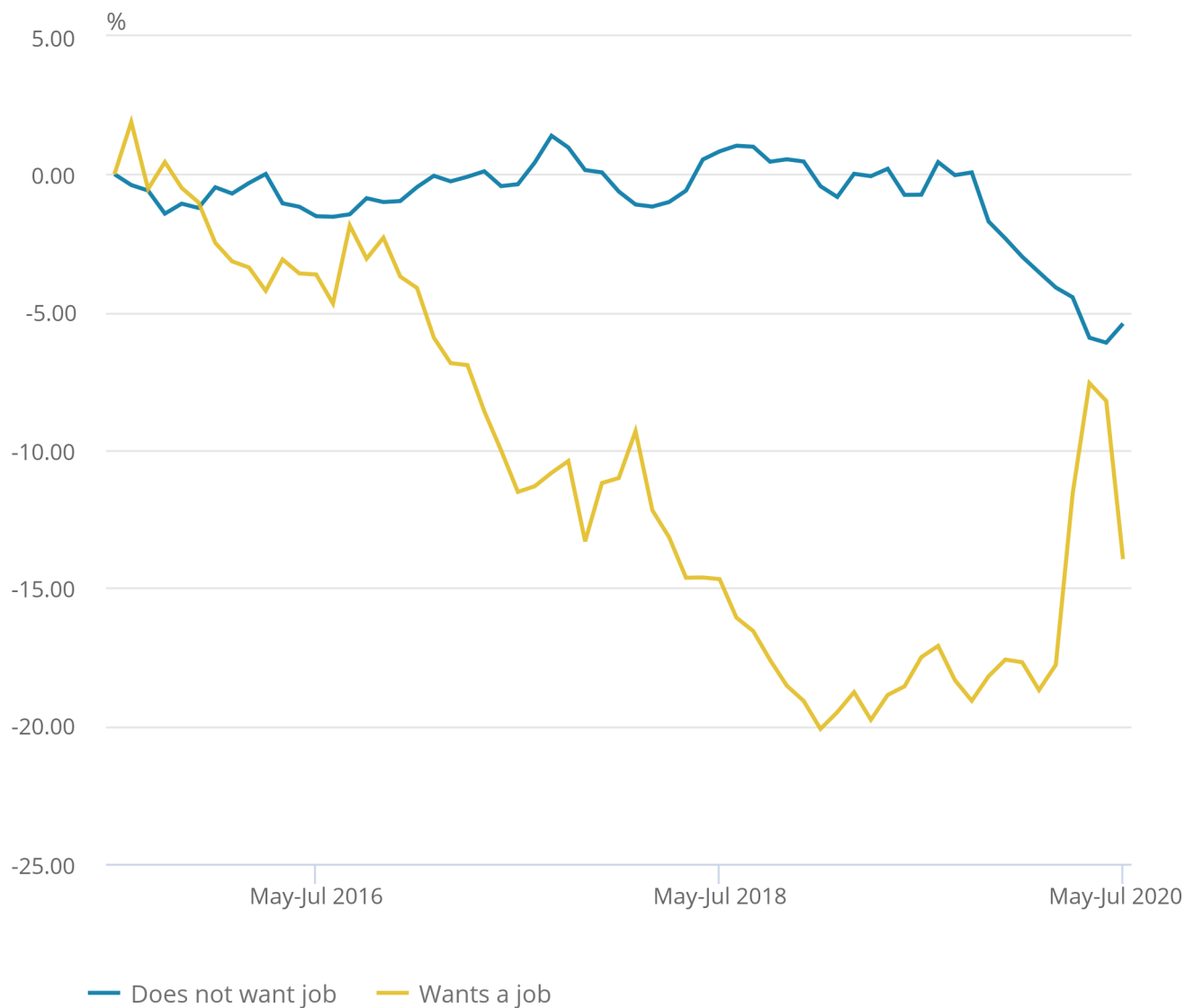
Those who are economically inactive and who want a job increased by 81,000 on the year but decreased 54,000 on the quarter, while those who do not want a job decreased by 316,000 on the year and 65,000 on the quarter. The series for those who want a job has fallen back from its recent peak (Figure 19). This suggests that some people who wanted employment but were not looking for work in the previous period are looking for work in the current period, and is a possible further explanation of why we are seeing an increase in unemployment in May to July 2020.

**Figure 19: Quarterly decrease for economically inactive people who want a job**

UK economically inactive percentage growth for people who want a job and who do not want a job (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, compared with May to July 2015

## Figure 19: Quarterly decrease for economically inactive people who want a job

UK economically inactive percentage growth for people who want a job and who do not want a job (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, compared with May to July 2015



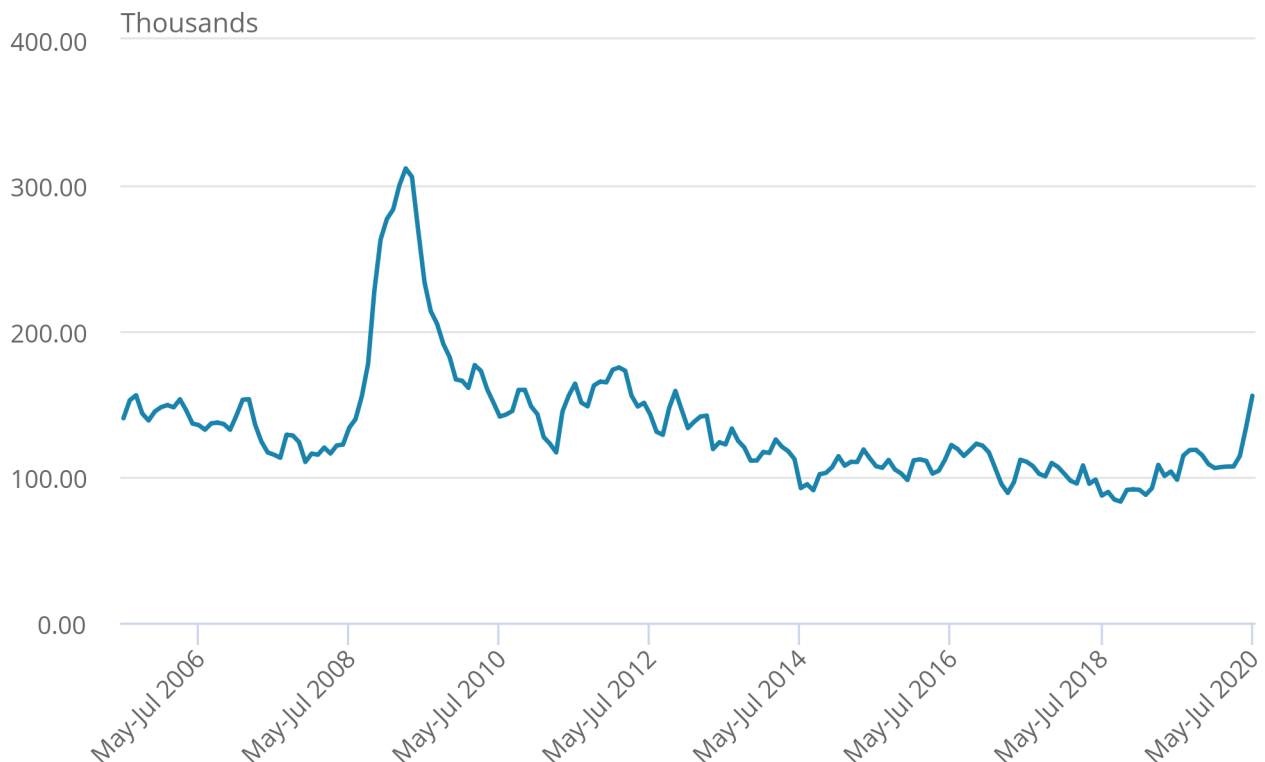
## 7 . Redundancies

**Figure 20: Redundancies increased by 48,000 on the quarter**

UK redundancies, not seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2005 and May to July 2020

### Figure 20: Redundancies increased by 48,000 on the quarter

UK redundancies, not seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2005 and May to July 2020



**Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey**

Redundancies increased by 58,000 on the year, and 48,000 on the quarter, to 156,000 (Figure 20). These are the largest annual and quarterly increases seen since 2009. While redundancies are at their highest level since September to November 2012, the level remains well below that seen during the 2008 downturn.

The redundancies 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 doesn't take into consideration planned redundancies.

## 8 . Employment in the UK data

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

Dataset A05 SA | Released 15 September 2020

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

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

Dataset EMP01 SA | Released 15 September 2020

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

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

Dataset HOUR01 SA | Released 15 September 2020

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

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

Dataset UNEM01 SA | Released 15 September 2020

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

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

Dataset INAC01 SA | Released 15 September 2020

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

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

Dataset A11 | Released 15 September 2020

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

## 9 . Glossary

### Actual and usual hours worked

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

### Economic inactivity

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

### Employment

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

## Unemployment

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

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

## 10 . Measuring the data

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

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

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

## Coronavirus

In response to the developing coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, we are working to ensure that we continue to publish economic statistics. For more information, please see [COVID-19 and the production of statistics](#).

We have reviewed all publications and data published as part of the labour market release in response to the coronavirus pandemic. This has led to the [postponement of some publications and datasets](#) to ensure that we can continue to publish our main labour market data. This will protect the delivery and quality of our remaining outputs as well as ensuring we can respond to new demands as a direct result of the coronavirus.

For more information on how labour market data sources, among others, will be affected by the coronavirus pandemic, see the [statement](#) published on 27 March 2020. A further [article](#) published on 6 May 2020, detailed some of the challenges that we have faced in producing estimates at this time.

Our latest data and analysis on the impact of the coronavirus on the UK economy and population is now available on our dedicated [coronavirus webpage](#). This will be the hub for all special coronavirus-related publications, drawing on all available data.

## Impact of the coronavirus on data collection

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

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

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

## **Impact of the coronavirus on survey imputation methodology**

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

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

- there is little impact from the use of existing methodology on the headline measures of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity (around 0.1 percentage points)
- measures relating to hours in this release understate the reduction in the actual number of hours worked by approximately 2% to 3%

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

## **Impact of the coronavirus on survey weighting methodology**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## After EU withdrawal

As the UK leaves the EU, it is important that our statistics continue to be of high quality and are internationally comparable. During the transition period, those UK statistics that align with EU practice and rules will continue to do so in the same way as before 31 January 2020.

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

## 11 . Strengths and limitations

### Uncertainty in this data

The estimates presented in this bulletin contain [uncertainty](#). There are many sources of uncertainty, but the main sources in the information presented include each of the following.

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

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

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

### Comparability

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

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

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

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

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

	Level	Sampling variability of level <sup>1</sup>	Change on quarter	Sampling variability of change on quarter <sup>1</sup>	Change on year	Sampling variability of change on year <sup>1</sup>
Employment (000s, aged 16+ )	32,979	± 196	-12	± 168	202	± 254
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	76.5	± 0.4	0.1	± 0.4	0.4	± 0.6
Average weekly hours	26.3	± 0.2	-2.8	± 0.2	-5.8	± 0.3
Unemployment (000s, aged 16+)	1,398	± 85	62	± 85	104	± 107
Unemployment rate (aged 16+)	4.1	± 0.2	0.2	± 0.2	0.3	± 0.3
Economically active (000s, aged 16+)	34,377	± 188	50	± 164	306	± 243
Economic activity rate (aged 16 to 64)	79.8	± 0.4	0.3	± 0.4	0.6	± 0.5
Economically inactive (000s, aged 16 to 64)	8,352	± 172	-118	± 149	-235	± 222
Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	20.2	± 0.4	-0.3	± 0.4	-0.6	± 0.5
Redundancies (000s, aged 16+)	156	± 25	48	± 33	58	± 31

Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

#### Notes

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



## 12 . Related links

### [Labour market in the regions of the UK: September 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 15 September 2020

Regional, local authority and Parliamentary constituency breakdowns of changes in UK employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and other employment-related statistics.

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

Bulletin | Released 20 August 2020

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

### [Working and workless households in the UK: April to June 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 26 August 2020

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

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

Methodology article | Released 21 January 2020

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

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

Article | Released 6 May 2020

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

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

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

# Index of Tables

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

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

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

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

The following symbols are used in the tables: p provisional, r revised, .. Not available,\* suppressed due to small sample size.  
The four-character identification codes appearing in the tables are the ONS references for the data series appearing in the Labour Market Statistics dataset which is available on the website at:  
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/labourmarketstatistics>

# SUMMARY

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

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	LFS household population <sup>1</sup>				Headline indicators			
					Employment		Unemployment	
					Level		Rate <sup>2</sup>	
					Level		Rate <sup>3</sup>	
	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 to 64
	MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MG SX	LF2M	LF2S
<b>People</b>								
May-Jul 2018	53,025	41,251	32,408	75.5	1,358	4.0	8,758	21.2
May-Jul 2019	53,298	41,330	32,777	76.1	1,294	3.8	8,587	20.8
Aug-Oct 2019	53,368	41,355	32,801	76.2	1,281	3.8	8,606	20.8
Nov-Jan 2020	53,439	41,379	32,985	76.5	1,343	3.9	8,431	20.4
Feb-Apr 2020	53,509	41,404	32,991	76.4	1,336	3.9	8,470	20.5
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	53,580	41,428	32,979	76.5	1,398	4.1	8,352	20.2
Change on quarter	71	25	-12	0.1	62	0.2	-118	-0.3
Change %	0.1	0.1	0.0		4.6		-1.4	
Change on year	282	98	202	0.4	104	0.3	-235	-0.6
Change %	0.5	0.2	0.6		8.0		-2.7	
<b>Men</b>								
	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MG SY	YBSO	YBTM
May-Jul 2018	25,944	20,514	17,175	80.1	718	4.0	3,375	16.5
May-Jul 2019	26,093	20,562	17,261	80.2	710	4.0	3,364	16.4
Aug-Oct 2019	26,132	20,576	17,315	80.4	715	4.0	3,340	16.2
Nov-Jan 2020	26,170	20,591	17,327	80.4	748	4.1	3,300	16.0
Feb-Apr 2020	26,209	20,605	17,247	80.1	738	4.1	3,386	16.4
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	26,248	20,619	17,269	80.2	775	4.3	3,328	16.1
Change on quarter	38	14	22	0.1	37	0.2	-58	-0.3
Change %	0.1	0.1	0.1		5.0		-1.7	
Change on year	154	57	9	-0.1	65	0.3	-35	-0.2
Change %	0.6	0.3	0.0		9.1		-1.1	
<b>Women</b>								
	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
May-Jul 2018	27,081	20,738	15,233	71.0	640	4.0	5,383	26.0
May-Jul 2019	27,204	20,768	15,517	72.1	583	3.6	5,223	25.2
Aug-Oct 2019	27,236	20,778	15,487	72.0	566	3.5	5,266	25.3
Nov-Jan 2020	27,268	20,789	15,658	72.5	595	3.7	5,130	24.7
Feb-Apr 2020	27,300	20,799	15,744	72.7	597	3.7	5,084	24.4
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	27,332	20,809	15,710	72.9	623	3.8	5,023	24.1
Change on quarter	32	10	-34	0.2	25	0.2	-61	-0.3
Change %	0.1	0.0	-0.2		4.2		-1.2	
Change on year	128	41	194	0.8	39	0.2	-200	-1.0
Change %	0.5	0.2	1.2		6.7		-3.8	

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.

# 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
May-Jul 2018	32,408	61.1	1,358	4.0	19,260	36.3	31,153	75.5	1,341	4.1	8,758	21.2
May-Jul 2019	32,777	61.5	1,294	3.8	19,227	36.1	31,463	76.1	1,280	3.9	8,587	20.8
Aug-Oct 2019	32,801	61.5	1,281	3.8	19,286	36.1	31,493	76.2	1,256	3.8	8,606	20.8
Nov-Jan 2020	32,985	61.7	1,343	3.9	19,111	35.8	31,637	76.5	1,311	4.0	8,431	20.4
Feb-Apr 2020	32,991	61.7	1,336	3.9	19,183	35.8	31,620	76.4	1,314	4.0	8,470	20.5
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	32,979	61.6	1,398	4.1	19,203	35.8	31,700	76.5	1,376	4.2	8,352	20.2
Change on quarter	-12	-0.1	62	0.2	20	0.0	81	0.1	62	0.2	-118	-0.3
Change %	0.0		4.6		0.1		0.3		4.7		-1.4	
Change on year	202	0.1	104	0.3	-24	-0.2	237	0.4	96	0.3	-235	-0.6
Change %	0.6		8.0		-0.1		0.8		7.5		-2.7	
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
May-Jul 2018	17,175	66.2	718	4.0	8,051	31.0	16,429	80.1	709	4.1	3,375	16.5
May-Jul 2019	17,261	66.1	710	4.0	8,123	31.1	16,497	80.2	701	4.1	3,364	16.4
Aug-Oct 2019	17,315	66.3	715	4.0	8,103	31.0	16,538	80.4	699	4.1	3,340	16.2
Nov-Jan 2020	17,327	66.2	748	4.1	8,096	30.9	16,565	80.4	725	4.2	3,300	16.0
Feb-Apr 2020	17,247	65.8	738	4.1	8,224	31.4	16,495	80.1	724	4.2	3,386	16.4
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	17,269	65.8	775	4.3	8,203	31.3	16,530	80.2	761	4.4	3,328	16.1
Change on quarter	22	0.0	37	0.2	-21	-0.1	35	0.1	37	0.2	-58	-0.3
Change %	0.1		5.0		-0.3		0.2		5.1		-1.7	
Change on year	9	-0.4	65	0.3	81	0.1	33	-0.1	60	0.3	-35	-0.2
Change %	0.0		9.1		1.0		0.2		8.5		-1.1	
<b>Women</b>	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
May-Jul 2018	15,233	56.2	640	4.0	11,208	41.4	14,723	71.0	632	4.1	5,383	26.0
May-Jul 2019	15,517	57.0	583	3.6	11,104	40.8	14,966	72.1	579	3.7	5,223	25.2
Aug-Oct 2019	15,487	56.9	566	3.5	11,184	41.1	14,955	72.0	557	3.6	5,266	25.3
Nov-Jan 2020	15,658	57.4	595	3.7	11,015	40.4	15,072	72.5	586	3.7	5,130	24.7
Feb-Apr 2020	15,744	57.7	597	3.7	10,958	40.1	15,125	72.7	590	3.8	5,084	24.4
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	15,710	57.5	623	3.8	10,999	40.2	15,170	72.9	615	3.9	5,023	24.1
Change on quarter	-34	-0.2	25	0.2	41	0.1	45	0.2	25	0.1	-61	-0.3
Change %	-0.2		4.2		0.4		0.3		4.3		-1.2	
Change on year	194	0.4	39	0.2	-105	-0.6	204	0.8	36	0.2	-200	-1.0
Change %	1.2		6.7		-0.9		1.4		6.3		-3.8	
	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
May-Jul 2018	348	25.0	100	22.4	945	67.8	3,487	62.3	389	10.0	1,724	30.8
May-Jul 2019	351	25.2	84	19.3	957	68.8	3,430	62.2	404	10.5	1,681	30.5
Aug-Oct 2019	348	24.9	87	20.0	965	68.9	3,411	62.1	386	10.2	1,699	30.9
Nov-Jan 2020	339	24.0	96	22.1	975	69.2	3,482	63.6	410	10.5	1,583	28.9
Feb-Apr 2020	321	22.6	112	25.8	987	69.5	3,463	63.5	416	10.7	1,576	28.9
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	311	21.8	98	23.9	1,020	71.4	3,318	61.0	466	12.3	1,652	30.4
Change on quarter	-10	-0.9	-14	-1.9	33	1.9	-146	-2.4	49	1.6	76	1.5
Change %	-3.2		-12.4		3.4		-4.2		11.9		4.8	
Change on year	-40	-3.5	14	4.7	63	2.6	-112	-1.2	62	1.8	-29	-0.1
Change %	-11.4		16.9		6.6		-3.3		15.3		-1.8	
<b>Men</b>	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
May-Jul 2018	174	24.3	49	22.1	490	68.7	1,822	63.7	223	10.9	815	28.5
May-Jul 2019	164	23.0	46	22.0	502	70.5	1,745	61.9	246	12.3	826	29.3
Aug-Oct 2019	157	21.9	52	25.1	508	70.8	1,767	63.0	225	11.3	813	29.0
Nov-Jan 2020	148	20.5	56	27.5	518	71.7	1,798	64.3	242	11.9	755	27.0
Feb-Apr 2020	145	20.0	65	30.8	517	71.1	1,786	64.1	229	11.3	771	27.7
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	150	20.5	54	26.5	528	72.1	1,703	61.4	272	13.8	800	28.8
Change on quarter	5	0.5	-11	-4.3	11	1.0	-83	-2.8	44	2.4	29	1.2
Change %	3.1		-16.6		2.1		-4.7		19.1		3.8	
Change on year	-14	-2.5	8	4.5	25	1.6	-42	-0.6	26	1.4	-26	-0.5
Change %	-8.6		16.6		5.0		-2.4		10.7		-3.1	
<b>Women</b>	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAH	LWFC
May-Jul 2018	175	25.7	51	22.6	455	66.8	1,665	60.8	166	9.0	909	33.2
May-Jul 2019	187	27.5	37	16.7	454	67.0	1,685	62.4	158	8.6	855	31.7
Aug-Oct 2019	191	28.0	35	15.3	457	66.9	1,643	61.1	160	8.9	886	32.9
Nov-Jan 2020	190	27.7	40	17.4	457	66.5	1,683	62.8	168	9.1	828	30.9
Feb-Apr 2020	176	25.4	47	21.1	470	67.9	1,677	62.8	188	10.1	805	30.2
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	161	23.1	44	21.4	492	70.6	1,615	60.7	193	10.7	852	32.0
Change on quarter	-15	-2.3	-3	0.3	22	2.8	-62	-2.1	6	0.6	47	1.9
Change %	-8.4		-6.7		4.8		-3.7		3.1		5.8	
Change on year	-26	-4.4	6	4.7	38	3.7	-71	-1.7	35	2.1	-4	0.3
Change %	-13.8		17.2		8.3		-4.2		22.4		-0.4	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# SUMMARY

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

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 25-34						Aged 35-49					
	Employment			Unemployment			Employment			Unemployment		
	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
May-Jul 2018	7,429	83.2	298	3.9	1,200	13.4	10,875	85.1	295	2.6	1,607	12.6
May-Jul 2019	7,557	84.3	265	3.4	1,141	12.7	10,867	85.4	269	2.4	1,590	12.5
Aug-Oct 2019	7,591	84.7	257	3.3	1,111	12.4	10,892	85.6	260	2.3	1,573	12.4
Nov-Jan 2020	7,615	85.0	258	3.3	1,084	12.1	10,896	85.6	276	2.5	1,551	12.2
Feb-Apr 2020	7,621	85.1	255	3.2	1,077	12.0	10,884	85.6	281	2.5	1,557	12.2
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	7,719	86.2	271	3.4	960	10.7	10,960	86.2	280	2.5	1,480	11.6
Change on quarter	98	1.1	16	0.2	-117	-1.3	76	0.6	-1	0.0	-77	-0.6
Change %	1.3		6.3		-10.9		0.7		-0.2		-4.9	
Change on year	162	1.9	6	0.0	-181	-2.0	92	0.8	11	0.1	-110	-0.9
Change %	2.1		2.3		-15.9		0.9		3.9		-6.9	
<b>Men</b>	YBTU	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBC	LWFH
May-Jul 2018	3,998	89.4	157	3.8	318	7.1	5,726	90.8	145	2.5	436	6.9
May-Jul 2019	4,047	89.9	145	3.4	311	6.9	5,743	91.4	123	2.1	418	6.7
Aug-Oct 2019	4,055	90.1	142	3.4	306	6.8	5,758	91.6	120	2.0	406	6.5
Nov-Jan 2020	4,066	90.3	140	3.3	298	6.6	5,723	91.1	136	2.3	425	6.8
Feb-Apr 2020	4,043	89.7	125	3.0	337	7.5	5,690	90.6	154	2.6	440	7.0
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	4,074	90.4	139	3.3	293	6.5	5,721	91.0	142	2.4	421	6.7
Change on quarter	31	0.7	14	0.3	-44	-1.0	31	0.5	-12	-0.2	-19	-0.3
Change %	0.8		11.2		-13.0		0.5		-8.0		-4.2	
Change on year	27	0.5	-6	-0.2	-18	-0.4	-21	-0.3	19	0.3	3	0.0
Change %	0.7		-3.9		-5.7		-0.4		15.3		0.7	
<b>Women</b>	YBTU	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
May-Jul 2018	3,430	77.0	142	4.0	883	19.8	5,149	79.6	151	2.8	1,171	18.1
May-Jul 2019	3,510	78.7	120	3.3	830	18.6	5,125	79.5	146	2.8	1,171	18.2
Aug-Oct 2019	3,536	79.3	115	3.2	805	18.1	5,134	79.7	140	2.6	1,166	18.1
Nov-Jan 2020	3,549	79.7	118	3.2	785	17.6	5,173	80.3	140	2.6	1,126	17.5
Feb-Apr 2020	3,578	80.4	130	3.5	740	16.6	5,194	80.7	127	2.4	1,117	17.3
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	3,645	82.0	132	3.5	667	15.0	5,238	81.4	138	2.6	1,058	16.4
Change on quarter	67	1.6	2	0.0	-73	-1.6	45	0.7	12	0.2	-58	-0.9
Change %	1.9		1.5		-9.9		0.9		9.2		-5.2	
Change on year	135	3.3	12	0.2	-164	-3.6	114	1.9	-8	-0.2	-113	-1.7
Change %	3.8		9.8		-19.7		2.2		-5.6		-9.6	
	Aged 50-64						Age 65+					
	Employment			Unemployment			Employment			Unemployment		
	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
May-Jul 2018	9,014	71.8	259	2.8	3,281	26.1	1,255	10.7	16	1.3	10,502	89.2
May-Jul 2019	9,258	72.7	259	2.7	3,218	25.3	1,314	11.0	14	1.0	10,640	88.9
Aug-Oct 2019	9,250	72.4	267	2.8	3,257	25.5	1,309	10.9	24	1.8	10,681	88.9
Nov-Jan 2020	9,307	72.6	271	2.8	3,238	25.3	1,348	11.2	32	2.3	10,680	88.6
Feb-Apr 2020	9,330	72.6	251	2.6	3,274	25.5	1,371	11.3	22	1.6	10,713	88.5
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	9,393	72.8	262	2.7	3,240	25.1	1,279	10.5	21	1.6	10,851	89.3
Change on quarter	63	0.3	12	0.1	-34	-0.3	-92	-0.8	0	0.1	139	0.8
Change %	0.7		4.6		-1.0		-6.7		-1.2		1.3	
Change on year	135	0.1	4	0.0	23	-0.1	-35	-0.5	8	0.6	211	0.4
Change %	1.5		1.4		0.7		-2.6		57.3		2.0	
<b>Men</b>	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
May-Jul 2018	4,710	76.4	136	2.8	1,315	21.4	745	13.7	9	1.2	4,676	86.1
May-Jul 2019	4,799	76.8	142	2.9	1,306	20.9	763	13.8	9	1.2	4,759	86.0
Aug-Oct 2019	4,800	76.6	159	3.2	1,306	20.8	777	14.0	16	2.0	4,763	85.7
Nov-Jan 2020	4,830	76.9	151	3.0	1,303	20.7	762	13.6	23	2.9	4,795	85.9
Feb-Apr 2020	4,830	76.6	152	3.0	1,321	21.0	752	13.4	14	1.8	4,838	86.3
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	4,882	77.2	154	3.1	1,286	20.3	739	13.1	14	1.9	4,875	86.6
Change on quarter	52	0.6	2	0.0	-35	-0.6	-13	-0.3	0	0.0	37	0.3
Change %	1.1		1.6		-2.7		-1.7		-1.0		0.8	
Change on year	83	0.4	13	0.2	-20	-0.6	-24	-0.7	5	0.7	116	0.6
Change %	1.7		9.0		-1.5		-3.2		51.2		2.4	
<b>Women</b>	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
May-Jul 2018	4,304	67.3	123	2.8	1,965	30.7	510	8.0	8	1.5	5,826	91.8
May-Jul 2019	4,459	68.7	117	2.6	1,912	29.5	551	8.6	*	*	5,881	91.4
Aug-Oct 2019	4,450	68.4	107	2.4	1,951	30.0	531	8.2	9	1.6	5,918	91.6
Nov-Jan 2020	4,477	68.5	119	2.6	1,934	29.6	586	9.0	9	1.5	5,885	90.8
Feb-Apr 2020	4,500	68.7	99	2.1	1,953	29.8	620	9.5	8	1.2	5,874	90.4
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	4,511	68.6	108	2.3	1,954	29.7	540	8.3	7	1.3	5,976	91.6
Change on quarter	11	-0.1	9	0.2	2	-0.1	-79	-1.2	0	0.2	101	1.3
Change %	0.2		9.2		0.1		-12.8		-1.5		1.7	
Change on year	52	-0.1	-9	-0.2	43	0.3	-10	-0.3	*	*	95	0.2
Change %	1.2		-7.8		2.2		-1.9		*		1.6	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

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

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

	All in employment					Full-time and part-time workers <sup>1</sup>							
	Total	Employees	Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training & employment programmes <sup>2</sup>	Total people working full-time	total people working part-time	Employees working full-time	Employees working part-time	Self-employed people working full-time	Self-employed people working part-time	Total Workers with second jobs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
People	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW	
May-Jul 2018	32,408	27,435	4,802	123	47	23,867	8,540	20,487	6,948	3,337	1,465	1,111	
May-Jul 2019	32,777	27,671	4,928	126	53	24,172	8,605	20,661	7,009	3,456	1,472	1,147	
Aug-Oct 2019	32,801	27,660	4,960	126	55	24,238	8,564	20,712	6,948	3,483	1,477	1,139	
Nov-Jan 2020	32,985	27,760	5,033	134	58	24,463	8,522	20,851	6,908	3,556	1,477	1,171	
Feb-Apr 2020	32,991	27,928	4,902	108	53	24,396	8,595	20,926	7,001	3,413	1,489	1,187	
May-Jul 2020	32,979	28,087	4,748	104	41	24,656	8,324	21,308	6,779	3,294	1,454	1,090	
Change on quarter	-12	159	-154	-5	-12	260	-272	382	-223	-119	-35	-98	
Change %	0.0	0.6	-3.1	-4.2	-23.1	1.1	-3.2	1.8	-3.2	-3.5	-2.4	-8.2	
Change on year	202	416	-179	-23	-12	484	-281	647	-231	-161	-18	-58	
Change %	0.6	1.5	-3.6	-17.9	-22.7	2.0	-3.3	3.1	-3.3	-4.7	-1.2	-5.0	
Men	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX	
May-Jul 2018	17,175	13,894	3,195	58	27	14,894	2,281	12,280	1,634	2,610	585	473	
May-Jul 2019	17,261	13,893	3,276	57	35	15,024	2,237	12,305	1,587	2,683	593	475	
Aug-Oct 2019	17,315	13,926	3,295	63	30	15,063	2,251	12,336	1,591	2,701	594	486	
Nov-Jan 2020	17,327	13,918	3,318	61	29	15,110	2,217	12,344	1,574	2,732	587	490	
Feb-Apr 2020	17,247	13,968	3,198	53	28	15,047	2,200	12,419	1,549	2,598	600	497	
May-Jul 2020	17,269	14,153	3,036	57	24	15,102	2,168	12,615	1,538	2,454	581	472	
Change on quarter	22	185	-162	4	-4	55	-33	196	-11	-144	-18	-25	
Change %	0.1	1.3	-5.1	6.8	-15.3	0.4	-1.5	1.6	-0.7	-5.5	-3.1	-5.1	
Change on year	9	260	-240	-1	-11	78	-69	309	-49	-228	-12	-3	
Change %	0.0	1.9	-7.3	-1.3	-31.4	0.5	-3.1	2.5	-3.1	-8.5	-2.0	-0.6	
Women	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY	
May-Jul 2018	15,233	13,541	1,607	65	20	8,974	6,259	8,227	5,314	727	880	638	
May-Jul 2019	15,517	13,778	1,652	69	18	9,148	6,368	8,356	5,422	773	879	673	
Aug-Oct 2019	15,487	13,734	1,665	63	25	9,174	6,313	8,376	5,358	782	883	652	
Nov-Jan 2020	15,658	13,842	1,714	73	29	9,353	6,305	8,507	5,335	824	890	681	
Feb-Apr 2020	15,744	13,960	1,704	55	25	9,349	6,395	8,507	5,453	815	889	690	
May-Jul 2020	15,710	13,934	1,712	47	17	9,554	6,156	8,693	5,241	840	872	618	
Change on quarter	-34	-26	8	-8	-8	205	-239	186	-212	25	-17	-72	
Change %	-0.2	-0.2	0.5	-14.8	-32.0	2.2	-3.7	2.2	-3.9	3.1	-1.9	-10.5	
Change on year	194	156	61	-22	-1	406	-212	338	-182	67	-6	-55	
Change %	1.2	1.1	3.7	-31.7	-5.9	4.4	-3.3	4.0	-3.3	8.7	-0.7	-8.1	
Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)													
Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) <sup>3</sup>													
	Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total <sup>4</sup>	Could not find full-time job	% that could not find full-time job	Did not want full-time job	Ill or disabled	Student or at school
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
People	YCBZ	YCCC	YCCF	YCCI	YCOL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ
May-Jul 2018	1,530	5.6	420	27.4	432	136	543	8,413	954	11.3	6,021	267	1,114
May-Jul 2019	1,424	5.1	357	25.0	410	124	533	8,481	890	10.5	6,133	278	1,116
Aug-Oct 2019	1,423	5.1	364	25.6	370	131	557	8,425	875	10.4	6,122	275	1,095
Nov-Jan 2020	1,446	5.2	363	25.1	410	122	551	8,385	909	10.8	6,048	297	1,081
Feb-Apr 2020	1,517	5.4	411	27.1	421	114	571	8,490	881	10.4	6,132	320	1,106
May-Jul 2020	1,468	5.2	371	25.3	401	120	576	8,232	859	10.4	5,939	280	1,067
Change on quarter	-49	-0.2	-40	-1.8	-19	6	5	-258	-22	0.1	-193	-40	-39
Change %	-3.2		-9.8		-4.6	5.2	0.9	-3.0	-2.4		-3.1	-12.4	-3.5
Change on year	44	0.1	14	0.2	-9	-4	43	-249	-31	-0.1	-194	2	-48
Change %	3.1		4.0		-2.2	-3.2	8.0	-2.9	-3.5		-3.2	0.9	-4.3
Men	YCCA	YCCG		YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK	
May-Jul 2018	732	5.3	223	30.4	190	65	254	2,219	436	19.6	1,176	99	484
May-Jul 2019	647	4.7	183	28.2	164	60	241	2,180	370	17.0	1,255	92	439
Aug-Oct 2019	673	4.8	186	27.7	158	69	259	2,184	374	17.1	1,262	89	437
Nov-Jan 2020	687	4.9	175	25.5	189	64	259	2,160	375	17.3	1,243	102	426
Feb-Apr 2020	702	5.0	201	28.6	184	51	266	2,148	362	16.9	1,226	110	436
May-Jul 2020	672	4.7	187	27.9	176	50	259	2,119	370	17.5	1,165	96	454
Change on quarter	-30	-0.3	-14	-0.7	-8	-1	-7	-29	8	0.6	-61	-14	18
Change %	-4.3		-6.7		-4.5	-2.4	-2.7	-1.3	2.2		-4.9	-13.0	4.1
Change on year	24	0.1	5	-0.3	12	-10	18	-61	0	0.5	-90	3	14
Change %	3.8		2.5		7.4	-17.4	7.5	-2.8	0.0		-7.2	3.5	3.2
Women	YCCB	YCCE	YCCH	YCCK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCT	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDE	YCDI	YCDL
May-Jul 2018	798	5.9	197	24.7	242	70	288	6,194	519	8.4	4,846	169	630
May-Jul 2019	777	5.6	174	22.4	247	64	292	6,301	520	8.3	4,878	186	677
Aug-Oct 2019	750	5.5	178	23.7	212	62	298	6,241	501	8.0	4,860	186	658
Nov-Jan 2020	759	5.5	188	24.8	221	58	291	6,225	535	8.6	4,806	196	655
Feb-Apr 2020	815	5.8	210	25.8	237	63	305	6,342	519	8.2	4,907	210	671
May-Jul 2020	797	5.7	184	23.0	226	70	317	6,113	489	8.0	4,774	185	614
Change on quarter	-19	-0.1	-27	-2.8	-11	7	12	-229	-30	-0.2	-133	-25	-57
Change %	-2.3		-12.8		-4.7	11.3	4.0	-3.6	-5.7		-2.7	-12.1	-8.5
Change on year	19	0.1	10	0.7	-21	6	25	-188	-31	-0.3	-104	-1	-63
Change %	2.5		5.5		-8.6	10.1	8.4	-3.0	-5.9		-2.1	-0.5	-9.3

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 7 Actual weekly hours worked

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

Average (mean) actual weekly hours worked

	Total weekly hours (millions) <sup>12</sup>	All workers <sup>1</sup>	Full-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Second Jobs
<b>People</b>	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
May-Jul 2018	1,035.2	31.9	37.1	16.2	10.1
May-Jul 2019	1,049.8	32.0	37.2	16.3	9.7
Aug-Oct 2019	1,055.7	32.2	37.3	16.4	9.8
Nov-Jan 2020	1,051.1	31.9	36.9	16.1	9.8
Feb-Apr 2020	959.9	29.1	33.9	14.4	9.4
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	866.0	26.3	30.8	11.8	8.5
Change on quarter	-93.9	-2.8	-3.1	-2.6	-0.9
Change %	-9.8	-9.8	-9.2	-17.9	-9.7
Change on year	-183.8	-5.8	-6.4	-4.5	-1.2
Change %	-17.5	-18.0	-17.1	-27.7	-12.1
<b>Men</b>	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
May-Jul 2018	621.5	36.2	39.0	15.9	11.1
May-Jul 2019	625.8	36.3	38.9	16.4	10.3
Aug-Oct 2019	628.3	36.3	39.0	16.2	10.6
Nov-Jan 2020	622.0	35.9	38.5	15.9	10.9
Feb-Apr 2020	569.2	33.0	35.1	14.0	10.6
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	511.7	29.6	32.0	11.3	10.0
Change on quarter	-57.4	-3.4	-3.2	-2.7	-0.5
Change %	-10.1	-10.2	-9.0	-19.2	-5.1
Change on year	-114.1	-6.6	-6.9	-5.1	-0.3
Change %	-18.2	-18.3	-17.8	-31.2	-3.1
<b>Women</b>	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
May-Jul 2018	413.8	27.2	34.1	16.3	9.3
May-Jul 2019	423.9	27.3	34.3	16.3	9.2
Aug-Oct 2019	427.4	27.6	34.7	16.4	9.2
Nov-Jan 2020	429.1	27.4	34.3	16.2	9.0
Feb-Apr 2020	390.7	24.8	31.9	14.5	8.6
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	354.2	22.5	28.9	12.0	7.4
Change on quarter	-36.5	-2.3	-3.1	-2.5	-1.3
Change %	-9.3	-9.1	-9.6	-17.4	-14.5
Change on year	-69.7	-4.8	-5.4	-4.3	-1.9
Change %	-16.4	-17.5	-15.8	-26.5	-20.1

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.

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

# 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>May-Jul 2019</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.1	1.0	0.6	1.3	3.6	1.9	6.9
6 up to 15 hours	6.3	3.4	9.6	5.7	2.9	8.6	9.3	5.3	17.4
16 up to 30 hours	19.8	10.2	30.6	19.4	8.9	30.0	22.3	15.4	35.9
31 up to 45 hours	54.0	60.0	47.2	56.8	63.6	49.9	38.3	44.9	25.2
Over 45 hours	18.4	25.5	10.5	17.0	24.0	10.1	26.5	32.5	14.6
Total (thousands)	32,777	17,261	15,517	27,671	13,893	13,778	4,928	3,276	1,652
<b>Feb-Apr 2020</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	1.4	3.6	2.1	6.5
6 up to 15 hours	6.3	3.4	9.6	5.8	2.9	8.6	9.1	4.7	17.4
16 up to 30 hours	19.2	9.6	29.7	18.7	8.1	29.2	22.3	16.1	34.0
31 up to 45 hours	55.2	61.7	48.1	57.9	65.2	50.7	40.2	47.2	27.1
Over 45 hours	17.7	24.3	10.5	16.6	23.1	10.0	24.8	29.9	15.1
Total (thousands)	32,991	17,247	15,744	27,928	13,968	13,960	4,902	3,198	1,704
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.3	0.8	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.1	3.5	1.6	6.7
6 up to 15 hours	6.0	3.3	9.0	5.5	2.9	8.1	8.9	4.4	16.8
16 up to 30 hours	19.1	9.7	29.5	18.4	8.0	28.9	23.5	17.6	34.0
31 up to 45 hours	56.3	62.7	49.3	59.1	66.1	52.1	40.2	48.0	26.4
Over 45 hours	17.3	23.4	10.5	16.2	22.4	9.8	23.9	28.4	16.0
Total (thousands)	32,979	17,269	15,710	28,087	14,153	13,934	4,748	3,036	1,712

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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



NON-UK WORKERS

8(1) Employment levels and rates by country of birth and nationality  
(first published 11 August 2020)

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

# NON-UK WORKERS

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

and nationality

(first published 11 August 2020)

United Kingdom (thousands of people) not seasonally adjusted

	Unemployment (all aged 16 and over)					Economically inactive (all aged from 16 to 64)									
	Total <sup>1</sup>	UK	Non-UK	EU27 <sup>2</sup>	Non-EU	Total <sup>1</sup>	UK	Non-UK	EU27 <sup>2</sup>	Non-EU					
						All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>
<b>Levels (thousands of people)</b>															
<b>Country of birth levels</b>	MGTP	DSWD	DT35	DT3F	DTKB	LF9L	LF9W	DTLK	DYUP	DYUR	DYVR	DYVZ	DYWL	DYWR	DZ37
Apr-Jun 2018	1,332	1,068	264	79	186	8,834	2,454	7,150	1,926	1,666	525	403	147	1,263	378
Apr-Jun 2019	1,296	1,015	280	74	206	8,659	2,350	7,006	1,864	1,640	485	414	159	1,226	327
Jul-Sep 2019	1,374	1,115	259	72	187	8,503	2,089	6,933	1,687	1,556	401	395	125	1,161	276
Oct-Dec 2019	1,268	1,030	237	85	152	8,450	2,223	6,844	1,769	1,596	455	403	130	1,193	325
Jan-Mar 2020	1,347	1,076	271	88	183	8,377	2,244	6,870	1,821	1,483	422	391	130	1,091	292
<b>Apr-Jun 2020</b>	1,303	1,049	254	98	156	8,544	2,209	7,127	1,841	1,388	366	374	116	1,014	250
Change on year	7	34	-26	24	-50	-115	-141	121	-22	-252	-119	-40	-43	-212	-76
Change %	0.5	3.3	-9.3	32.9	-24.5	-1.3	-6.0	1.7	-1.2	-15.3	-24.6	-9.6	-27.1	-17.3	-23.3
<b>Country of birth rates</b>	MGUK	DT2W	DT3B	DTJG	DTKD	CR2K		DYTD		DYUT		DYWD		DYWT	
Apr-Jun 2018	4.0	3.8	4.5	3.2	5.4	21.4		21.1		22.5		14.4		27.4	
Apr-Jun 2019	3.8	3.6	4.6	2.9	5.8	21.0		20.8		21.7		14.4		26.3	
Jul-Sep 2019	4.0	4.0	4.3	3.0	5.2	20.6		20.5		20.9		14.1		25.0	
Oct-Dec 2019	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.4	4.3	20.4		20.2		21.3		14.0		25.9	
Jan-Mar 2020	3.9	3.8	4.4	3.5	5.1	20.2		20.3		19.9		13.6		23.9	
<b>Apr-Jun 2020</b>	3.8	3.7	4.5	4.3	4.6	20.6		20.7		20.0		14.3		23.5	
Change on year	0.0	0.1	-0.2	1.4	-1.3	-0.3		-0.1		-1.7		-0.1		-2.8	
<b>Nationality levels</b>	MGTP	DSWE	DT39	DTG9	DTKC	LF9L	LF9W	DYTC	DYUQ	DYUS	DYVU	DYWA	DYWM	DYWS	DZGD
Apr-Jun 2018	1,332	1,172	160	72	89	8,834	2,454	7,782	2,080	1,036	372	387	143	649	229
Apr-Jun 2019	1,296	1,110	186	71	114	8,659	2,350	7,621	1,981	1,023	366	399	162	624	204
Jul-Sep 2019	1,374	1,206	168	76	92	8,503	2,089	7,546	1,801	940	287	382	125	558	162
Oct-Dec 2019	1,268	1,102	165	87	79	8,450	2,223	7,456	1,900	976	323	398	143	578	180
Jan-Mar 2020	1,347	1,159	188	86	103	8,377	2,244	7,437	1,947	913	294	387	136	526	158
<b>Apr-Jun 2020</b>	1,303	1,129	173	84	90	8,544	2,209	7,674	1,954	842	251	356	114	485	137
Change on year	7	19	-12	12	-24	-115	-141	53	-27	-181	-115	-43	-47	-138	-67
Change %	0.5	1.7	-6.6	16.8	-21.3	-1.3	-6.0	0.7	-1.4	-17.7	-31.3	-10.7	-29.3	-22.2	-32.9
<b>Nationality rates</b>	MGUK	DT2Z	DT3D	DTKA	DTLH	CR2K		DYUO		DYUU		DYWE		DZ36	
Apr-Jun 2018	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.1	6.6	21.4		21.3		22.1		14.3		32.8	
Apr-Jun 2019	3.8	3.7	4.8	2.9	8.1	21.0		20.9		21.2		14.2		31.0	
Jul-Sep 2019	4.0	4.0	4.5	3.3	6.4	20.6		20.6		20.2		14.4		28.1	
Oct-Dec 2019	3.7	3.6	4.3	3.6	5.5	20.4		20.4		20.6		14.4		29.1	
Jan-Mar 2020	3.9	3.8	4.8	3.5	7.0	20.2		20.3		19.3		14.0		26.7	
<b>Apr-Jun 2020</b>	3.8	3.7	4.9	3.9	6.6	20.6		20.7		19.6		14.4		26.5	
Change on year	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	-1.5	-0.3		-0.2		-1.6		0.3		-4.5	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(1) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

All aged 16 & over								All aged 16 - 64							
	All	Rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months		All	Rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
People	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL		LF2I	LF2Q	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
May-Jul 2018	1,358	4.0	795	207	356	26.2	188		1,341	4.1	789	203	349	26.0	188
May-Jul 2019	1,294	3.8	786	180	327	25.3	171		1,280	3.9	782	179	320	25.0	167
Aug-Oct 2019	1,281	3.8	782	191	308	24.0	158		1,256	3.8	771	187	299	23.8	151
Nov-Jan 2020	1,343	3.9	825	212	306	22.8	165		1,311	4.0	810	201	300	22.9	156
Feb-Apr 2020	1,336	3.9	860	206	270	20.2	138		1,314	4.0	853	202	259	19.7	132
May-Jul 2020	1,398	4.1	988	179	231	16.5	118		1,376	4.2	978	175	224	16.2	115
Change on quarter	62	0.2	128	-27	-39	-3.7	-20		62	0.2	125	-27	-35	-3.5	-17
Change %	4.6		14.9	-13.2	-14.5		-14.7		4.7		14.7	-13.5	-13.7		-12.6
Change on year	104	0.3	202	-2	-96	-8.8	-53		96	0.3	197	-4	-96	-8.7	-52
Change %	8.0		25.7	-1.0	-29.5		-31.0		7.5		25.1	-2.3	-30.1		-31.0
Men	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM		YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWY	YBWB
May-Jul 2018	718	4.0	398	108	213	29.6	118		709	4.1	394	106	209	29.5	117
May-Jul 2019	710	4.0	402	106	202	28.5	110		701	4.1	399	105	197	28.1	107
Aug-Oct 2019	715	4.0	413	108	193	27.0	102		699	4.1	407	104	188	26.9	98
Nov-Jan 2020	748	4.1	445	123	180	24.1	96		725	4.2	435	112	178	24.5	92
Feb-Apr 2020	738	4.1	461	121	156	21.2	81		724	4.2	456	119	149	20.6	77
May-Jul 2020	775	4.3	530	110	135	17.4	79		761	4.4	525	106	129	17.0	78
Change on quarter	37	0.2	69	-11	-21	-3.8	-2		37	0.2	70	-13	-20	-3.6	1
Change %	5.0		14.9	-8.8	-13.7		-2.9		5.1		15.3	-10.7	-13.3		0.9
Change on year	65	0.3	128	4	-68	-11.1	-31		60	0.3	126	1	-68	-11.1	-29
Change %	9.1		32.0	3.6	-33.4		-28.1		8.5		31.6	1.3	-34.4		-27.1
Women	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN		LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
May-Jul 2018	640	4.0	397	99	143	22.4	71		632	4.1	395	97	140	22.2	71
May-Jul 2019	583	3.6	385	74	125	21.4	61		579	3.7	382	74	123	21.3	60
Aug-Oct 2019	566	3.5	368	83	115	20.3	56		557	3.6	364	83	111	19.9	53
Nov-Jan 2020	595	3.7	380	89	126	21.2	69		586	3.7	376	89	122	20.8	65
Feb-Apr 2020	597	3.7	399	85	114	19.0	57		590	3.8	397	83	110	18.7	55
May-Jul 2020	623	3.8	458	68	96	15.4	39		615	3.9	453	68	94	15.4	37
Change on quarter	25	0.2	59	-16	-18	-3.6	-18		25	0.1	55	-14	-16	-3.3	-17
Change %	4.2		14.9	-19.4	-15.5		-31.6		4.3		14.0	-17.5	-14.2		-31.6
Change on year	39	0.2	73	-6	-29	-6.0	-22		36	0.2	70	-6	-29	-5.9	-23
Change %	6.7		19.1	-7.5	-23.0		-36.1		6.3		18.4	-7.5	-23.3		-38.0
16-17								18-24							
	All	Rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months		All	Rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
People	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP		YBVN	YBVO	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
May-Jul 2018	100	22.4	77	15	7	7.5	*		389	10.0	256	62	71	18.2	24
May-Jul 2019	84	19.3	63	16	5	5.8	*		404	10.5	275	56	72	17.8	21
Aug-Oct 2019	87	20.0	70	13	4	4.5	*		386	10.2	266	58	61	15.9	16
Nov-Jan 2020	96	22.1	77	14	5	5.5	*		410	10.5	278	67	66	16.0	22
Feb-Apr 2020	112	25.8	83	21	8	7.0	*		416	10.7	293	64	60	14.3	15
May-Jul 2020	98	23.9	73	20	5	5.0	*		466	12.3	365	46	54	11.6	16
Change on quarter	-14	-1.9	-9	-2	-3	-2.0	*		49	1.6	73	-18	-6	-2.7	1
Change %	-12.4		-11.3	-7.7	-37.5		*		11.9		24.8	-27.6	-9.4		7.6
Change on year	14	4.7	10	4	0	-0.7	*		62	1.8	90	-10	-18	-6.2	-5
Change %	16.9		15.8	25.7	2.0		*		15.3		32.6	-17.8	-25.0		-23.4
Men	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXX	YBXN	YBXQ		YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
May-Jul 2018	49	22.1	36	9	4	8.8	*		223	10.9	141	35	47	21.1	16
May-Jul 2019	46	22.0	34	8	4	8.9	*		246	12.3	155	41	50	20.4	15
Aug-Oct 2019	52	25.1	43	7	3	4.9	*		225	11.3	144	37	44	19.6	11
Nov-Jan 2020	56	27.5	45	7	4	7.1	*		242	11.9	158	42	42	17.2	13
Feb-Apr 2020	65	30.8	50	11	3	5.1	*		229	11.3	152	41	35	15.5	6
May-Jul 2020	54	26.5	42	10	*	*	*		272	13.8	205	34	33	12.2	12
Change on quarter	-11	-4.3	-9	-1	*	*	*		44	2.4	53	-7	-2	-3.3	6
Change %	-16.6		-17.5	-9.4	*	*	*		19.1		34.6	-16.8	-6.3		107.4
Change on year	8	4.5	8	2	*	*	*		26	1.4	50	-7	-17	-8.2	-3
Change %	16.6		22.7	20.7	*	*	*		10.7		32.5	-17.1	-33.8		-19.1
Women	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR		YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
May-Jul 2018	51	22.6	42	6	3	6.2	*		166	9.0	114	27	24	14.4	8
May-Jul 2019	37	16.7	29	7	*	*	*		158	8.6	121	16	22	13.8	6
Aug-Oct 2019	35	15.3	28	6	*	*	*		160	8.9	121	22	17	10.8	5
Nov-Jan 2020	40	17.4	32	7	*	*	*		168	9.1	119	25	24	14.3	9
Feb-Apr 2020	47	21.1	32	10	5	9.7	*		188	10.1	140	23	24	12.9	9
May-Jul 2020	44	21.4	32	10	3	5.8	*		193	10.7	160	13	21	10.7	4
Change on quarter	-3	0.3	-1	-1	-2	-3.9	*		6	0.6	20	-11	-3	-2.1	-5
Change %	-6.7		-1.7	-5.7	-44.2		*		3.1		14.2	-46.3	-14.0		-58.6
Change on year	6	4.7	2	2	*	*	*		35	2.1	40	-3	-1	-3.1	-2
Change %	17.2		7.8	31.4	*	*	*		22.4		32.8	-19.8	-4.9		-34.8

# 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
May-Jul 2018	593	3.1	332	84	178	30.0	103	275	2.6	131	46	99	36.0	61
May-Jul 2019	534	2.8	313	69	152	28.5	86	272	2.5	135	40	98	36.0	62
Aug-Oct 2019	517	2.7	300	76	140	27.2	74	291	2.7	145	44	102	35.0	67
Nov-Jan 2020	534	2.8	320	81	133	25.0	75	302	2.8	150	50	102	33.7	69
Feb-Apr 2020	535	2.8	348	73	114	21.3	61	272	2.5	137	47	88	32.4	63
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	551	2.9	393	72	86	15.6	48	284	2.6	157	40	86	30.3	54
Change on quarter	15	0.1	45	-1	-28	-5.7	-13	11	0.1	20	-7	-2	-2.1	-9
Change %	2.9		12.8	-1.4	-24.8		-21.7	4.1		14.9	-14.4	-2.6		-14.3
Change on year	17	0.0	79	4	-66	-12.9	-38	11	0.1	23	1	-12	-5.7	-9
Change %	3.1		25.3	5.4	-43.6		-44.2	4.2		17.0	1.5	-12.4		-14.0
<b>Men</b>	YBYF	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBYU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
May-Jul 2018	301	3.0	158	39	105	34.7	68	145	2.6	63	25	57	39.3	33
May-Jul 2019	267	2.7	145	33	89	33.4	53	151	2.6	68	24	59	39.0	41
Aug-Oct 2019	262	2.6	144	36	82	31.3	47	175	3.0	83	28	64	36.7	44
Nov-Jan 2020	276	2.7	162	40	73	26.6	41	174	3.0	80	33	61	35.3	42
Feb-Apr 2020	279	2.8	178	45	56	20.0	33	166	2.9	81	24	62	37.1	43
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	280	2.8	193	42	45	16.0	31	168	2.9	90	24	54	32.2	35
Change on quarter	2	0.0	16	-3	-11	-4.0	-1	2	0.0	9	1	-8	-5.0	-7
Change %	0.6		8.9	-7.3	-19.4		-4.4	1.4		11.3	2.6	-12.2		-16.8
Change on year	13	0.1	49	9	-44	-17.4	-22	17	0.3	22	0	-5	-6.8	-6
Change %	4.9		33.6	26.6	-49.6		-40.8	11.5		32.1	0.8	-7.9		-14.1
<b>Women</b>	YBYG	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBYV	YBVY	YBYY	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
May-Jul 2018	292	3.3	173	45	74	25.3	35	131	2.6	68	21	42	32.4	27
May-Jul 2019	267	3.0	168	35	63	23.6	33	121	2.4	66	16	39	32.4	21
Aug-Oct 2019	255	2.9	157	40	58	22.9	27	116	2.3	62	16	38	32.5	23
Nov-Jan 2020	259	2.9	158	40	60	23.3	34	128	2.5	71	17	40	31.5	27
Feb-Apr 2020	257	2.8	170	28	58	22.7	29	106	2.0	56	23	27	25.0	20
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	270	3.0	199	30	41	15.1	17	115	2.2	67	16	32	27.6	18
Change on quarter	14	0.1	29	2	-17	-7.6	-12	9	0.2	11	-7	5	2.6	-2
Change %	5.3		16.9	8.2	-29.9		-41.4	8.5		19.9	-31.6	19.6		-9.0
Change on year	4	0.0	31	-5	-22	-8.4	-17	-6	-0.1	1	0	-7	-4.8	-3
Change %	1.3		18.2	-14.6	-35.0		-49.7	-5.0		1.5	2.6	-19.0		-13.8

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 10 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged & over	16 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
May-Jul 2018	33,765	32,494	449	3,875	7,727	11,170	9,273	1,272
May-Jul 2019	34,071	32,743	435	3,834	7,822	11,137	9,517	1,327
Aug-Oct 2019	34,082	32,749	435	3,796	7,848	11,152	9,517	1,333
Nov-Jan 2020	34,328	32,949	435	3,892	7,873	11,172	9,577	1,380
Feb-Apr 2020	34,327	32,934	433	3,879	7,876	11,165	9,581	1,393
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	<b>34,377</b>	<b>33,077</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>3,783</b>	<b>7,990</b>	<b>11,240</b>	<b>9,655</b>	<b>1,300</b>
Change on quarter	50	143	-24	-96	114	75	74	-93
Change %	0.1	0.4	-5.6	-2.5	1.4	0.7	0.8	-6.6
Change on year	306	333	-26	-51	168	103	139	-27
Change %	0.9	1.0	-5.9	-1.3	2.1	0.9	1.5	-2.0
<b>Men</b>	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
May-Jul 2018	17,893	17,139	223	2,045	4,155	5,870	4,846	754
May-Jul 2019	17,971	17,198	210	1,991	4,191	5,866	4,940	773
Aug-Oct 2019	18,029	17,236	209	1,993	4,197	5,878	4,959	793
Nov-Jan 2020	18,075	17,290	204	2,040	4,206	5,859	4,981	784
Feb-Apr 2020	17,985	17,219	210	2,015	4,168	5,844	4,982	766
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	<b>18,044</b>	<b>17,291</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>4,213</b>	<b>5,863</b>	<b>5,036</b>	<b>753</b>
Change on quarter	59	72	-6	-40	45	19	54	-13
Change %	0.3	0.4	-3.0	-2.0	1.1	0.3	1.1	-1.7
Change on year	73	93	-6	-15	22	-3	96	-20
Change %	0.4	0.5	-3.1	-0.8	0.5	0.0	1.9	-2.5
<b>Women</b>	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
May-Jul 2018	15,873	15,355	226	1,830	3,572	5,300	4,427	518
May-Jul 2019	16,100	15,545	224	1,843	3,630	5,271	4,576	555
Aug-Oct 2019	16,053	15,513	226	1,803	3,651	5,274	4,558	540
Nov-Jan 2020	16,254	15,658	231	1,852	3,667	5,313	4,596	595
Feb-Apr 2020	16,342	15,715	223	1,865	3,708	5,320	4,599	627
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	<b>16,333</b>	<b>15,785</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>3,777</b>	<b>5,377</b>	<b>4,619</b>	<b>548</b>
Change on quarter	-9	71	-18	-57	69	57	20	-80
Change %	-0.1	0.5	-8.0	-3.0	1.9	1.1	0.4	-12.7
Change on year	233	240	-19	-35	147	106	43	-7
Change %	1.4	1.5	-8.7	-1.9	4.0	2.0	0.9	-1.3

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

<b>People</b>	MGWG	LF22	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
May-Jul 2018	63.7	78.8	32.2	69.2	86.6	87.4	73.9	10.8
May-Jul 2019	63.9	79.2	31.2	69.5	87.3	87.5	74.7	11.1
Aug-Oct 2019	63.9	79.2	31.1	69.1	87.6	87.6	74.5	11.1
Nov-Jan 2020	64.2	79.6	30.8	71.1	87.9	87.8	74.7	11.4
Feb-Apr 2020	64.2	79.5	30.5	71.1	88.0	87.8	74.5	11.5
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>
Change on quarter	0.0	0.3	-1.9	-1.5	1.3	0.6	0.3	-0.8
Change on year	0.2	0.6	-2.6	0.1	2.0	0.9	0.1	-0.4
<b>Men</b>	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
May-Jul 2018	69.0	83.5	31.3	71.5	92.9	93.1	78.6	13.9
May-Jul 2019	68.9	83.6	29.5	70.7	93.1	93.3	79.1	14.0
Aug-Oct 2019	69.0	83.8	29.2	71.0	93.2	93.5	79.2	14.3
Nov-Jan 2020	69.1	84.0	28.3	73.0	93.4	93.2	79.3	14.1
Feb-Apr 2020	68.6	83.6	28.9	72.3	92.5	93.0	79.0	13.7
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>
Change on quarter	0.1	0.3	-1.0	-1.2	1.0	0.3	0.6	-0.3
Change on year	-0.1	0.2	-1.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	-0.6
<b>Women</b>	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
May-Jul 2018	58.6	74.0	33.2	66.8	80.2	81.9	69.3	8.2
May-Jul 2019	59.2	74.8	33.0	68.3	81.4	81.8	70.5	8.6
Aug-Oct 2019	58.9	74.7	33.1	67.1	81.9	81.9	70.0	8.4
Nov-Jan 2020	59.6	75.3	33.5	69.1	82.4	82.5	70.4	9.2
Feb-Apr 2020	59.9	75.6	32.1	69.8	83.4	82.7	70.2	9.6
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>
Change on quarter	-0.1	0.3	-2.8	-1.9	1.6	0.9	0.1	-1.3
Change on year	0.6	1.0	-3.7	-0.3	3.6	1.7	-0.3	-0.2

Data source: Labour Force Survey

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 11 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)									
	Total aged 16-64									
	Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)									
	Student	Looking after family / home	Temp sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged workers	Retired	Other	Does not want job	Wants a job <sup>1</sup>	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>People</b>	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
May-Jul 2018	8,758	2,325	2,044	174	2,049	31	1,132	1,004	6,818	1,939
May-Jul 2019	8,587	2,241	1,999	164	2,048	40	1,101	995	6,712	1,875
Aug-Oct 2019	8,606	2,280	1,966	174	2,072	32	1,117	965	6,767	1,839
Nov-Jan 2020	8,431	2,186	1,868	178	2,120	31	1,111	937	6,560	1,871
Feb-Apr 2020	8,470	2,128	1,784	171	2,087	38	1,158	1,105	6,461	2,009
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	8,352	2,204	1,635	138	1,942	62	1,187	1,183	6,396	1,956
Change on quarter	-118	76	-149	-33	-145	25	30	78	-65	-54
Change %	-1.4	3.6	-8.3	-19.4	-6.9	65.7	2.6	7.0	-1.0	-2.7
Change on year	-235	-37	-363	-26	-106	22	87	187	-316	81
Change %	-2.7	-1.6	-18.2	-15.7	-5.2	56.3	7.9	18.8	-4.7	4.3
<b>Men</b>	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
May-Jul 2018	3,375	1,135	224	80	1,023	18	461	434	2,573	802
May-Jul 2019	3,364	1,135	226	72	964	24	506	437	2,591	772
Aug-Oct 2019	3,340	1,142	235	75	961	18	506	403	2,590	750
Nov-Jan 2020	3,300	1,103	225	78	981	20	501	394	2,520	780
Feb-Apr 2020	3,386	1,068	229	79	954	24	521	512	2,517	869
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	3,328	1,098	221	66	873	32	523	515	2,504	824
Change on quarter	-58	30	-7	-13	-81	8	3	3	-13	-45
Change %	-1.7	2.8	-3.2	-16.5	-8.5	34.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	-5.2
Change on year	-35	-37	-5	-7	-91	9	18	78	-88	52
Change %	-1.1	-3.3	-2.1	-9.2	-9.4	36.0	3.5	17.8	-3.4	6.7
<b>Women</b>	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
May-Jul 2018	5,383	1,189	1,820	94	1,027	13	671	570	4,245	1,137
May-Jul 2019	5,223	1,106	1,773	91	1,084	16	595	558	4,120	1,103
Aug-Oct 2019	5,266	1,139	1,731	100	1,111	14	611	561	4,177	1,089
Nov-Jan 2020	5,130	1,083	1,643	100	1,139	12	610	544	4,040	1,091
Feb-Apr 2020	5,084	1,060	1,555	92	1,133	14	637	593	3,944	1,140
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	5,023	1,106	1,414	72	1,069	30	664	668	3,892	1,132
Change on quarter	-61	46	-141	-20	-64	16	27	75	-52	-9
Change %	-1.2	4.4	-9.1	-21.7	-5.6	119.7	4.2	12.6	-1.3	-0.7
Change on year	-200	0	-359	-19	-15	14	69	110	-229	29
Change %	-3.8	0.0	-20.2	-20.8	-1.3	85.6	11.5	19.6	-5.5	2.6
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
<b>People</b>	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
May-Jul 2018	100.0	26.5	23.3	2.0	23.4	0.4	12.9	11.5	77.9	22.1
May-Jul 2019	100.0	26.1	23.3	1.9	23.8	0.5	12.8	11.6	78.2	21.8
Aug-Oct 2019	100.0	26.5	22.8	2.0	24.1	0.4	13.0	11.2	78.6	21.4
Nov-Jan 2020	100.0	25.9	22.2	2.1	25.1	0.4	13.2	11.1	77.8	22.2
Feb-Apr 2020	100.0	25.1	21.1	2.0	24.6	0.4	13.7	13.0	76.3	23.7
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	100.0	26.4	19.6	1.7	23.3	0.7	14.2	14.2	76.6	23.4
<b>Men</b>	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEH	BEEQ	BEEU	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
May-Jul 2018	100.0	33.6	6.6	2.4	30.3	0.5	13.6	12.9	76.2	23.8
May-Jul 2019	100.0	33.7	6.7	2.1	28.7	0.7	15.0	13.0	77.0	23.0
Aug-Oct 2019	100.0	34.2	7.0	2.2	28.8	0.5	15.1	12.1	77.5	22.5
Nov-Jan 2020	100.0	33.4	6.8	2.4	29.7	0.6	15.2	11.9	76.4	23.6
Feb-Apr 2020	100.0	31.5	6.8	2.3	28.2	0.7	15.4	15.1	74.3	25.7
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	100.0	33.0	6.6	2.0	26.2	1.0	15.7	15.5	75.2	24.8
<b>Women</b>	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
May-Jul 2018	100.0	22.1	33.8	1.7	19.1	0.2	12.5	10.6	78.9	21.1
May-Jul 2019	100.0	21.2	33.9	1.7	20.7	0.3	11.4	10.7	78.9	21.1
Aug-Oct 2019	100.0	21.6	32.9	1.9	21.1	0.3	11.6	10.7	79.3	20.7
Nov-Jan 2020	100.0	21.1	32.0	2.0	22.2	0.2	11.9	10.6	78.7	21.3
Feb-Apr 2020	100.0	20.9	30.6	1.8	22.3	0.3	12.5	11.7	77.6	22.4
<b>May-Jul 2020</b>	100.0	22.0	28.1	1.4	21.3	0.6	13.2	13.3	77.5	22.5

Data Source: Labour Force Survey.

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

May-July 2020

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
<b>Levels</b>													
<b>People</b>													
	16-17	1,429	311	98	1,020	1,257	261	73	923	172	50	25	97
	18-24	5,435	3,318	466	1,652	1,824	608	120	1,097	3,611	2,710	345	555
	16-24	6,864	3,628	563	2,672	3,081	869	193	2,019	3,783	2,760	371	652
<b>Men</b>													
	16-17	732	150	54	528	644	121	42	480	88	29	12	47
	18-24	2,775	1,703	272	800	877	271	51	555	1,899	1,432	221	245
	16-24	3,507	1,853	326	1,328	1,520	392	93	1,036	1,987	1,461	234	292
<b>Women</b>													
	16-17	697	161	44	492	613	140	31	442	84	21	13	50
	18-24	2,660	1,615	193	852	948	337	69	541	1,712	1,278	124	310
	16-24	3,357	1,776	237	1,344	1,561	477	100	984	1,796	1,299	137	360
<b>Changes on quarter</b>													
<b>People</b>													
	16-17	9	-10	-14	33	56	17	-4	43	-47	-27	-10	-9
	18-24	-20	-146	49	76	63	-46	19	90	-84	-100	30	-14
	16-24	-11	-156	36	110	119	-29	15	133	-130	-127	20	-23
<b>Men</b>													
	16-17	5	5	-11	11	38	20	1	17	-34	-15	-12	-6
	18-24	-10	-83	44	29	57	7	13	37	-68	-91	31	-8
	16-24	-6	-79	33	40	96	27	14	54	-101	-106	19	-14
<b>Women</b>													
	16-17	5	-15	-3	22	17	-3	-5	26	-13	-12	2	-3
	18-24	-10	-62	6	47	6	-53	6	53	-16	-9	-1	-6
	16-24	-5	-77	3	69	24	-56	1	79	-29	-21	1	-9
<b>Rates(%)<sup>3</sup></b>													
<b>People</b>													
	16-17		21.8	23.9	71.4		20.8	21.8	73.4		28.9	33.7	56.4
	18-24		61.0	12.3	30.4		33.3	16.5	60.1		75.0	11.3	15.4
	16-24		52.9	13.4	38.9		28.2	18.2	65.5		73.0	11.8	17.2
<b>Men</b>													
	16-17		20.5	26.5	72.1		18.8	25.7	74.7		32.7	29.7	53.5
	18-24		61.4	13.8	28.8		30.9	15.8	63.3		75.4	13.4	12.9
	16-24		52.8	15.0	37.9		25.8	19.1	68.1		73.5	13.8	14.7
<b>Women</b>													
	16-17		23.1	21.4	70.6		22.8	18.0	72.2		25.0	38.5	59.3
	18-24		60.7	10.7	32.0		35.5	17.1	57.1		74.6	8.8	18.1
	16-24		52.9	11.8	40.0		30.5	17.4	63.0		72.3	9.5	20.1
<b>Changes on quarter</b>													
<b>People</b>													
	16-17		-0.9	-1.9	1.9		0.4	-2.1	0.1		-6.2	2.1	7.7
	18-24		-2.4	1.6	1.5		-3.8	3.1	2.9		-1.0	1.2	0.0
	16-24		-2.2	1.2	1.7		-2.1	1.7	1.8		-0.8	1.0	0.0
<b>Men</b>													
	16-17		0.5	-4.3	1.0		2.1	-2.9	-1.9		-3.7	-5.8	9.9
	18-24		-2.8	2.4	1.2		-1.2	3.2	0.1		-2.0	2.3	0.0
	16-24		-2.2	1.8	1.2		0.2	1.4	-0.8		-1.5	1.7	0.1
<b>Women</b>													
	16-17		-2.3	0.3	2.8		-1.2	-2.1	2.2		-8.6	13.1	4.4
	18-24		-2.1	0.6	1.9		-5.9	3.2	5.2		0.1	0.0	-0.2
	16-24		-2.2	0.5	2.1		-4.1	1.7	4.1		0.0	0.2	-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](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk)

1. Not in full-time education includes people in part-time education and/or some form of training. Estimates of the number of young people who were not in employment, education or training ("NEET") cannot therefore be derived from this table. Estimates of young people who were NEET are published separately at:  
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/unemployment/bulletins/youngpeoplenotinfulltimeeducationemploymentortrainingneet/latest>

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

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