

Statistical bulletin

Labour market in the regions of the UK: March 2026

Regional, local authority, and parliamentary constituency breakdowns of changes in UK employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity, and other related statistics. These are official statistics in development.

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1 . Other pages in this release

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2 . Main points

- Estimates from January to March 2025 include the full effect of the improvements in Labour Force Survey (LFS) data collection and sampling methods introduced from January 2024; however, estimates may be subject to the effect of further ongoing improvements.
- An increased amount of volatility will remain in the LFS estimates from mid-2023 and throughout 2024, so we advise additional caution when interpreting change involving those periods.
- We recommend using the LFS estimates as part of our suite of labour market indicators, alongside workforce jobs, Claimant Count, and Pay As You Earn Real Time Information (PAYE RTI) estimates.
- LFS estimates are weighted to 2022 mid-year population estimates for periods from January to March 2019; headline UK seasonally adjusted series before this have been modelled, but other series have a discontinuity at this point.
- The highest employment rate in the UK was in the South West (78.8%), while the lowest was in the North East (70.1%); the highest unemployment rate was in London (7.9%), while the lowest was in Northern Ireland (2.2%); and the highest economic inactivity rate was in Northern Ireland (26.7%), while the lowest was in the East of England (17.9%), in November 2025 to January 2026.
- The number of payrolled employees has decreased for all regions and countries of the UK except Northern Ireland, where it has increased by 1.4%, when comparing February 2026 with the same period the previous year; figures for February 2026 should be treated as provisional estimates and are likely to be revised when more data are received next month.
- Workforce jobs decreased in 8 out of 12 regions of the UK between December 2024 and December 2025, with London seeing the largest decrease of 110,000; London also had the highest proportion of service-based jobs (93.0%), while the East Midlands had the highest proportion of production sector jobs (11.6%).

The ongoing challenges with response rates, response levels and weighting approach mean that labour market statistics based on both the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Annual Population Survey (APS) will be considered [official statistics in development](#) until further review. Because of increased volatility of LFS and APS estimates, estimates of change should be treated with additional caution. Read more in [Section 6: Data sources and quality](#).

3 . Latest headline estimate

Table 1: Summary of the latest headline estimates and quarterly changes [Notes 1, 5, and 6]
UK regions, seasonally adjusted, November 2025 to January 2026

	Employment rate (%) aged 16 to 64 years [Note 2]	Change on August to October 2025	Unemployment rate (%) aged 16 years and over [Note 3]	Change on August to October 2025	Inactivity rate (%) aged 16 to 64 years [Note 4]	Change on August to October 2025
UK	75.1	0.2	5.2	0.1	20.7	-0.3
Great Britain	75.2	0.2	5.2	0.1	20.6	-0.2
England	75.4	0.1	5.4	0.2	20.2	-0.3
North East	70.1	-0.4	7.1	1.5	24.4	-0.6
North West	73.5	0.3	4.7	-0.3	22.8	0.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	73.1	0.9	6.0	0.5	22.1	-1.5
East Midlands	75.9	0.8	5.6	-0.2	19.5	-0.7
West Midlands	73.3	-0.4	6.1	0.2	21.8	0.3
East	78.5	0.5	4.3	-0.7	17.9	0.0
London	73.8	-0.2	7.9	1.2	19.8	-0.9
South East	78.5	0.0	4.0	-0.1	18.1	0.1
South West	78.8	-0.3	3.9	0.4	18.0	-0.1
Wales	71.9	1.1	3.5	-2.6	25.4	0.9
Scotland	74.8	-0.1	3.9	0.1	22.1	0.0
Northern Ireland	71.6	0.9	2.2	-0.2	26.7	-0.8

Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. Increased volatility of Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes, means that estimates of change should be treated with additional caution.
2. Calculation of headline employment rate: number of employed people aged 16 to 64 years, divided by the population aged 16 to 64 years; population is the sum of employed, plus unemployed, plus inactive people.
3. Calculation of headline unemployment rate: number of unemployed people aged 16 years and over, divided by the sum of employed people aged 16 years and over, plus unemployed people aged 16 years and over.
4. Calculation of headline economic inactivity rate: number of economically inactive people aged 16 to 64 years, divided by the population aged 16 to 64 years; population is the sum of employed, plus unemployed, plus inactive people.
5. The estimates in this table come from a survey and are therefore subject to sampling variability.
6. More information on the quality of these estimates is available in Table A11 of our Labour market overview, and in this release's Dataset S02.

Table 2: Summary of the latest headline estimates and annual changes [Notes 1, 5 and 6]
 UK regions, seasonally adjusted, November 2025 to January 2026

	Employment rate (%) aged 16 to 64 years [Note 2]	Change on November 2024 to January 2025	Unemployment rate (%) aged 16 years and over [Note 3]	Change on November 2024 to January 2025	Inactivity rate (%) aged 16 to 64 years [Note 4]	Change on November 2024 to January 2025
UK	75.1	0.1	5.2	0.8	20.7	-0.8
Great Britain	75.2	0.1	5.2	0.8	20.6	-0.8
England	75.4	0.0	5.4	1.0	20.2	-0.8
North East	70.1	-0.4	7.1	2.4	24.4	-1.7
North West	73.5	-1.0	4.7	0.8	22.8	0.4
Yorkshire and The Humber	73.1	0.5	6.0	1.9	22.1	-2.2
East Midlands	75.9	0.9	5.6	1.4	19.5	-2.0
West Midlands	73.3	-0.7	6.1	1.6	21.8	-0.6
East London	78.5	0.8	4.3	0.0	17.9	-0.8
South East	73.8	-0.3	7.9	1.6	19.8	-1.2
South West	78.5	0.2	4.0	0.0	18.1	-0.3
Wales	78.8	-0.3	3.9	0.5	18.0	0.0
Scotland	71.9	2.1	3.5	-1.8	25.4	-0.6
Northern Ireland	74.8	0.7	3.9	0.2	22.1	-0.8
	71.6	-0.6	2.2	0.6	26.7	0.1

Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. Increased volatility of Labour Force Survey estimates, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes, means that estimates of change should be treated with additional caution.
2. Calculation of headline employment rate: number of employed people aged 16 to 64 years, divided by the population aged 16 to 64 years; population is the sum of employed, plus unemployed, plus inactive people.
3. Calculation of headline unemployment rate: number of unemployed people aged 16 years and over, divided by the sum of employed people aged 16 years and over, plus unemployed people aged 16 years and over.
4. Calculation of headline economic inactivity rate: number of economically inactive people aged 16 to 64 years, divided by the population aged 16 to 64 years; population is the sum of employed, plus unemployed, plus inactive people.
5. The estimates in this table come from a survey and are therefore subject to sampling variability.
6. More information on the quality of these estimates is available in Table A11 of our Labour market overview, and in this release's Dataset S02.

4 . Data on regional labour market

[Regional labour market: Claimant Count denominators](#)

Dataset S03 | Released 13 May 2025

Work-placed based denominators used for calculating Claimant Count rates for regions and countries of the UK.

[Regional labour market: headline Labour Force Survey indicators for all regions](#)

Dataset HI00 | Released 19 March 2026

Labour market indicators for UK constituent countries and English regions, including employment, unemployment, economic inactivity, workers' hours, jobs and Claimant Count, published monthly.

[Regional labour market: Claimant Count by unitary and local authority \(official statistics in development\)](#)

Dataset CC01 | Released 19 March 2026

Claimant Count by sex for local and unitary authorities, counties and regions in the UK, published monthly. These are official statistics in development.

[Regional labour market summary](#)

Dataset S01 | Released 19 March 2026

Labour market indicators for UK countries and regions, including employment, unemployment and economic inactivity, rolling three-monthly figures published monthly, seasonally adjusted. Labour Force Survey.

[Regional labour market: local indicators for counties, local and unitary authorities](#)

Dataset LI01 | Released 20 January 2026

Labour market indicators for local authorities, unitary authorities, counties and regions in Great Britain for a 12-month period, published quarterly. These are official statistics in development.

[Earnings and employment from PayAsYou Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted](#)

Dataset | Released 19 March 2026

Earnings and employment statistics from PayAsYou Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI), UK, NUTS 1, 2 and 3 areas and local authorities, monthly, seasonally adjusted.

All regional labour market datasets used in this bulletin are available on our [Related data page](#).

Alternatively, [Nomis](#) provides free access to the most detailed and up-to-date UK labour market statistics.

5 . Glossary

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.

Claimant Count

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

Economic inactivity

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

Employment

The term [employment](#) refers to the number of people in paid work or those 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 methodology](#).

Unemployment

The term [unemployment](#) refers to the number of people without a job who have been actively seeking work within the last four weeks and are available to start work within the next two weeks. The unemployment rate is not the proportion of the total population 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.

Local labour market indicators

Local labour market indicators cover employment, unemployment, economic inactivity, and jobs density for subregional geographical areas (such as local and unitary authorities, counties and regions in the UK) for the most recent 12-month period available of the Annual Population Survey (APS). The jobs density of an area is the number of jobs per head of resident population, aged 16 to 64 years.

Pay As You Earn Real Time Information

These data come from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) PayAsYou Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) system. They cover the whole population rather than a sample of people or companies, and they will allow for more detailed estimates of the population. The release is now accredited as official statistics.

PAYE is the system employers and pension providers use to take Income Tax and National Insurance contributions before they pay wages or pensions to employees and pensioners. This publication relates to employees only and not pensioners.

For more terms relating to the labour market, a more detailed glossary is available in our [Guide to labour market statistics methodology](#).

6 . Data sources and quality

From our December 2024 labour market release, Labour Force Survey (LFS) periods from January to March 2019 onwards have been reweighted. The reweighted LFS estimates incorporate information on the size and composition of the UK population, based on 2022 mid-year estimates. For England, Wales and Northern Ireland, they are projected forward using scaling factors from 2021-based national population projections, published in January 2024. For Scotland, they are projected forward using scaling factors from 2020-based national population projections, published in January 2023.

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

We have modelled the seasonally adjusted UK levels of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity by sex and age band back to the start of the population revisions in June to August 2011. This has been done by scaling to the latest population estimates, while accounting for the relative revisions to population by sex and age band in each year over the revision period. While UK measures have been modelled, estimates for the regions and countries have not. Therefore, LFS estimates for the regions and countries of the UK will be inconsistent with UK totals for periods between June to August 2011 and December 2018 to February 2019.

For further information, please see our [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators article](#).

The Annual Population Survey (APS) estimates have not been weighted to the same populations as the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Therefore, all APS tables will be inconsistent with those used for the LFS in the latest periods.

Reweightings increased the levels of all labour market statuses but did not address issues surrounding increased LFS volatility, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes.

Estimates from January to March 2025 include the full effect of the improvements in LFS data collection and sampling methods introduced from January 2024. However, since then, we have increased the number of interviewers for the LFS, which has continued to increase the number of responses to the survey. Consequently, estimates may be subject to the effect of these further improvements, which may have an ongoing impact on the survey. An increased amount of volatility will remain in the LFS estimates from mid-2023 and throughout 2024, so we would advise additional caution when interpreting change involving those periods. It should be noted that LFS, APS and Real Time Information (RTI) estimates are based on the region where someone lives, as opposed to the region where they may happen to work, which may be different.

Alongside the labour market publication in January 2026, we published an article on [Labour Market quality](#). The article provides information about current response rates and known biases in LFS data and provides users with information to better understand the current quality of the data.

Official statistics in development

LFS and APS estimates are currently not considered accredited official statistics and are designated as [official statistics in development](#). Until September 2023, these were called "experimental statistics". Read more about the change in our [Guide to official statistics in development](#). More information about the APS being classed as "official statistics in development" can be found in the [Office for National Statistics \(ONS\) letter to the Office for Statistics Regulation \(OSR\) about the Annual Population Survey](#), published on 9 October 2024.

Uncertainty

The estimates presented in this bulletin contain uncertainty, as defined in our [Uncertainty and how we measure it for our surveys methodology](#). The LFS gathers information from a [sample of households](#) across the UK. The sample is designed to be as accurate as possible, given practical limitations. This can have an impact on how changes in the estimates should be interpreted, especially for short-term comparisons.

As the number of people in the sample gets smaller, the variability of the estimates that we can make from that sample gets larger. Estimates for small groups, which are based on small subsets of the sample, are less reliable and tend to be more volatile than for larger aggregated groups.

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

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. For more information, see the ILO's [Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization publication](#).

Reliability of the main indicators in this bulletin can be obtained by monitoring the size of revisions. These measures are available in our [Regional sampling variability and revisions summary dataset](#).

Making our published spreadsheets accessible

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

7 . Related links

[Working and workless households in the UK: October to December 2025](#)

Bulletin | Released 4 March 2025

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

[Workless households for regions across the UK: 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 30 July 2025

Annual information at a local level about households and the adults and children living in them, by their economic activity status.

[Welsh Government labour market overview](#)

Bulletin | Released 19 March 2026

Monthly data on employment, unemployment and economic inactivity.

[Scottish Government labour market statistics](#)

Statistical release | Released 19 March 2026

Statistical publications relating to Scotland's labour market.

[Northern Ireland Statistics Research Agency labour market overview](#)

Article | Released 19 March 2026

A monthly overview of the main labour market statistics for Northern Ireland, from household and business surveys, plus administrative sources, from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA).

[Labour market transformation - update on progress and plans: November 2025](#)

Article | Released 14 November 2025

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

8 . Cite this statistical bulletin

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