

Statistical bulletin

Employment in the UK: April 2021

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



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

2 . Main points

- December 2020 to February 2021 estimates show a quarterly decrease in the unemployment rate, the first quarterly decrease since October to December 2019, while the economic inactivity rate increased, as it did during the first coronavirus restrictions, and the employment rate continued to fall.
- Total hours worked decreased on the quarter with the reintroduction of many coronavirus restrictions.
- The UK employment rate was estimated at 75.1%, 1.4 percentage points lower than a year earlier and 0.1 percentage points lower than the previous quarter.
- The UK unemployment rate was estimated at 4.9%, 0.9 percentage points higher than a year earlier but 0.1 percentage points lower than the previous quarter.
- The UK economic inactivity rate was estimated at 20.9%, 0.7 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.2 percentage points higher than the previous quarter.
- The total number of weekly hours worked was 959.9 million, down 92.3 million hours on the same period the previous year and down 20.1 million hours compared with the previous quarter.
- The redundancy rate for the latest quarter was estimated at 7.3 people per thousand employees, which is down from the record high of 14.2 people per thousand employees in the previous quarter (September to November 2020).

3 . Coronavirus and measuring the labour market

Latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on interviews that took place from the start of December 2020 to the end of February 2021. Interviews during December, January and February relate to the period when a number of the government lockdown measures aimed at protecting businesses and jobs during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic were reintroduced.

Because of the coronavirus and the suspension of face-to-face interviewing on 17 March 2020, we had to make operational changes to the LFS, particularly in the way that we contact households for initial interview, which moved to a "by telephone" approach. More information about how this affected the response to the survey and the changes we made to the LFS weighting methodology to mitigate the impact of the resulting non-response bias can be found in [Section 10: Measuring the data](#).

LFS responses are weighted to official 2018-based population projections on demographic trends that pre-date the coronavirus pandemic. In our [Coronavirus and the impact on payroll employment](#) article we analyse the population totals used in the LFS weighting process and state our intention to make adjustments. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

More about economy, business and jobs

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

4 . Employment

[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 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.

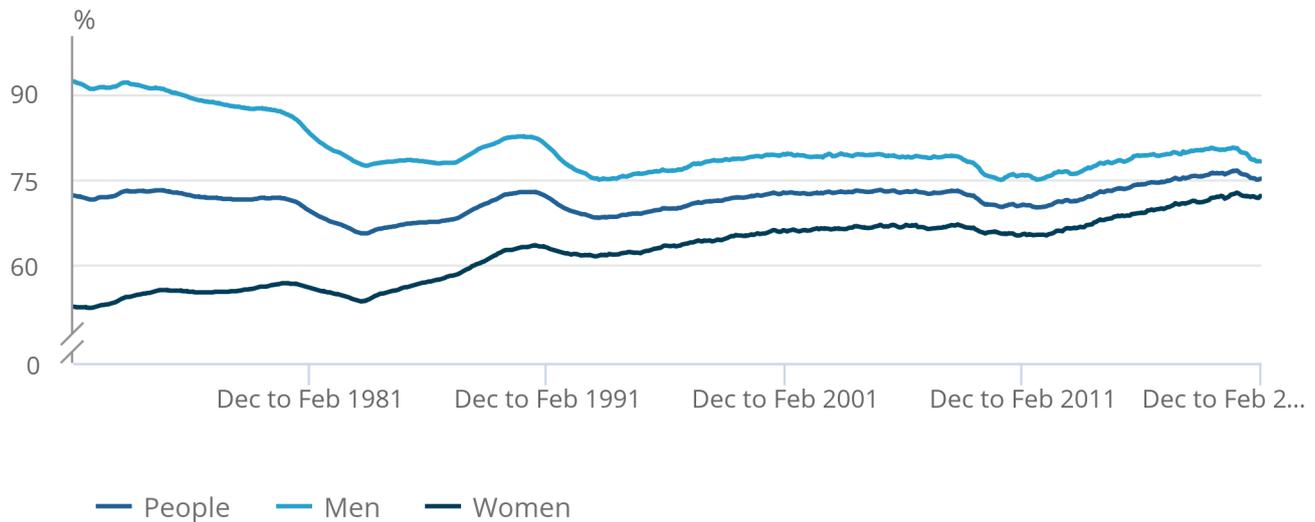
The estimated employment rate for people aged between 16 and 64 years had generally been increasing since early 2012, largely driven by an increase in the employment rate for women. However, there has been a decrease since December 2019 to February 2020, coinciding with the start of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic (Figure 1).

Figure 1: The employment rate for all people decreased by 1.4 percentage points on the year, and decreased by 0.1 percentage points on the quarter, to 75.1%

UK employment rates (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and December 2020 to February 2021

Figure 1: The employment rate for all people decreased by 1.4 percentage points on the year, and decreased by 0.1 percentage points on the quarter, to 75.1%

UK employment rates (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and December 2020 to February 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

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, after the equalisation of the State Pension age, the employment rate for women continued to rise until the start of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

For people aged between 16 and 64 years, for December 2020 to February 2021:

- the estimated employment rate for all people was 75.1%; this is 1.4 percentage points down on the same period the previous year and 0.1 percentage points down compared with the previous quarter (September to November 2020)
- the estimated employment rate for men was 78.2%; this is 2.3 percentage points down on the same period the previous year and 0.3 percentage points down on the quarter
- the estimated employment rate for women was 72.1%; this is 0.6 percentage points down on the same period the previous year but 0.1 percentage points up on the quarter

The [single-month](#) and [weekly](#) estimates of the employment rate over the three-month period suggest that the rate was lowest in December and increased slightly in January and February.

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 [Section 10: Measuring the data](#).

Estimates for December 2020 to February 2021 show 32.43 million people aged 16 years and over in employment, 643,000 fewer than a year earlier and down 73,000 on the quarter. The annual decrease was the largest since May to July 2009 and was mainly driven by men (down 471,000). However, there was also an annual decrease of 172,000 for women.

Age group

Looking at employment by age group, people aged 16 to 24 years and those aged 65 years and over were the main drivers for the annual decrease in the number of people in employment in December to February 2021, and this was also the case for the quarterly decrease.

The employment rate for those aged 16 to 24 years decreased by 5.1 percentage points on the year, and 1.5 percentage points on the quarter, to 50.5%. Meanwhile, the rate for those aged 65 years and over decreased by a record 1.1 percentage points on the year, and 0.5 percentage points on the quarter, to 10.4%.

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

Looking more closely at the quarterly decrease in employment, this was mainly driven by decreases in the number of full-time self-employed people and part-time employees. The decrease in full-time self-employed people was largely driven by men, while the decrease in part-time employees was driven by women. The quarterly decrease was partly offset by an increase in full-time employees to a record high, which was mainly driven by women.

Employment status on the LFS is self-reported, with people classifying themselves as being either an employee or self-employed. [Labour market flows estimates](#) show that the recent increases in the number of employees and decreases in the number of self-employed people have been driven in part, by a movement of people from self-employed to employee status. Of those who move from self-employed to employee status, the number who had changed jobs has only increased slightly from normal levels. Consequently, some of the fall in self-employment since January to March 2020 comes from an increase in the number of people who have changed to classifying themselves as an employee, even though they have not changed jobs. While the number of people in this group has decreased over recent periods and is now closer to more normal levels, there is evidence of a slight increase in this group in the latest period.

Temporarily away from job

From the way the Labour Force Survey (LFS) data are collected, it is possible to separate out responses relating to individual weeks during the survey period. We have developed a method for weighting the weekly LFS data to produce UK aggregates. The sample for any week is not representative, and the results are more volatile than the quarterly or monthly estimates. As such, their use is to show any large impact of a sudden change in labour market conditions and should not be used as a leading indicator.

The LFS collects information on those temporarily away from paid work that they expect to return to. These [experimental weekly Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#) estimates show that before the first lockdown the estimated proportion of people temporarily away from work (that is, the total number of people temporarily away from work divided by the total number of people in employment) was approximately 7.5%. These people could be away for a variety of reasons including sickness, maternity or paternity leave, holidays or economic reasons.

There was a large increase in both March and April 2020 in those stating that they were temporarily away from paid work, with nearly 28% away from work in the final week of April 2020. While the proportion of people temporarily away from work has fallen since its peak in April, it has still not dropped below 10%, and increased in November and December 2020 as a result of further national lockdowns. It remained elevated and averaged around 15% in the first two months of 2021.

In April 2020, several questions were added to the LFS questionnaire to gather additional information on the situation in the labour market during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. One question asks whether an employee is still being paid while their job is on hold and/or affected by the coronavirus pandemic; everyone answering this question will be defined as in employment.

[Experimental weekly Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#) estimates show approximately half a million employees received no pay while their job was on hold and/or affected by the coronavirus pandemic in April and May 2020. This decreased and had remained largely flat at around 200,000 since July 2020; however, it has increased over the last quarter to an average of just over 300,000 in January and February 2021.

Hours worked

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

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

In December 2020 to February 2021, total actual weekly hours worked in the UK was 959.9 million hours (Figure 2). This was a decrease of 20.1 million, or 2.1%, from the previous quarter, coinciding with the introduction of further coronavirus (COVID-19) lockdown measures which has stalled the recent recovery in total hours. Total hours worked for men saw a decrease of 9.6 million, or 1.7%, to 562.5 million hours, and total hours worked for women saw a decrease of 10.5 million, or 2.6%, to 397.3 million hours.

Figure 2: Total actual weekly hours worked decreased on the quarter, reflecting the increased coronavirus restrictions

UK total actual weekly hours worked (people aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between December 2005 to February 2006 and December 2020 to February 2021

Figure 2: Total actual weekly hours worked decreased on the quarter, reflecting the increased coronavirus restrictions

UK total actual weekly hours worked (people aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between December 2005 to February 2006 and December 2020 to February 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Average actual weekly hours worked saw a decrease of 0.6 hours on the quarter to 29.6 hours. Average weekly hours worked by men saw a decrease of 0.4 hours to 33.3 hours, while women's hours saw a decrease of 0.7 hours to 25.5 hours.

Imputation used for the Labour Force Survey was not designed to deal with the changes experienced in the labour market in recent months. Experimental work with adjusted methodology suggests that during the first lockdown we were understating the full extent of the reduction in total hours. As total hours increased in the second half of 2020, this reversed so the experimental methodology suggests we were understating the increase. However, now that total hours have declined again, the experimental methodology is once again suggesting we are understating the reduction in hours, by approximately 2%.

[Experimental weekly Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#) estimates show a decrease in average actual hours for both employees and the self-employed in March 2020, with the largest decrease seen for those identifying as self-employed. Since May 2020, we have seen hours for both groups start to increase slowly; by the end of February 2021 the average actual hours worked by employees were just over 30 hours per week, still slightly below the levels seen before the coronavirus pandemic. Self-employed hours have been more volatile than employee hours throughout the lockdown periods and, although they have increased since May, in February 2021 they were still well below the levels seen before the pandemic.

5 . 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 (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed.

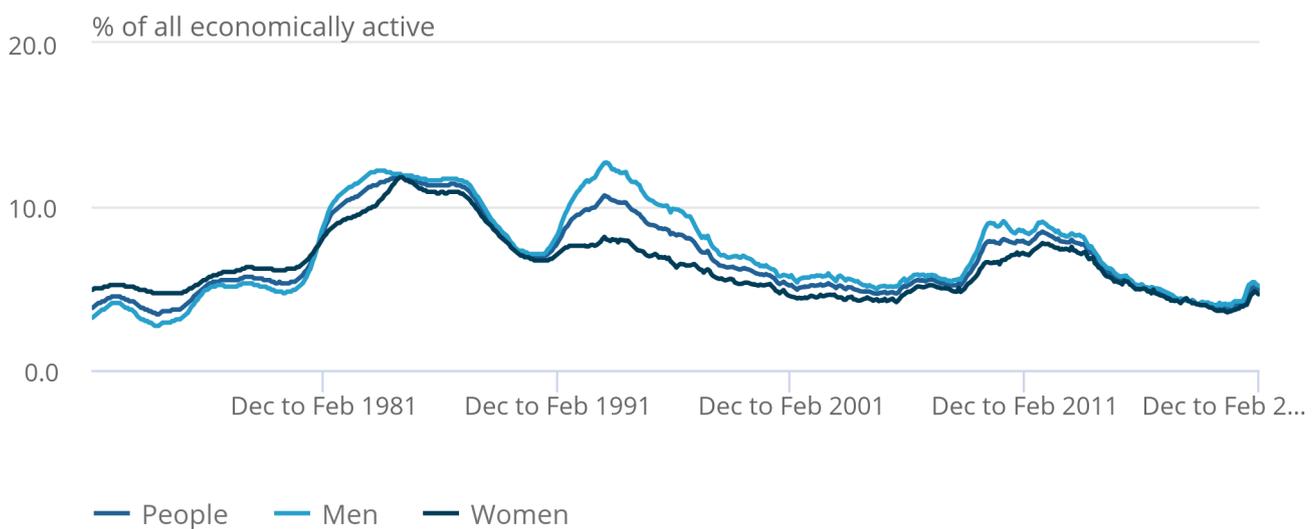
The estimated unemployment rate for people aged 16 years and over had generally been falling since late 2013 up until the start of the coronavirus pandemic. It has increased since then but has fallen slightly in the latest quarter (Figure 3).

Figure 3: The unemployment rate for all people increased by 0.9 percentage points on the year, but decreased by 0.1 percentage point on the quarter, to 4.9%

UK unemployment rates (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and December 2020 to February 2021

Figure 3: The unemployment rate for all people increased by 0.9 percentage points on the year, but decreased by 0.1 percentage point on the quarter, to 4.9%

UK unemployment rates (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and December 2020 to February 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

For people aged 16 years and over, for December 2020 to February 2021:

- the estimated UK unemployment rate for all people was 4.9%; this is 0.9 percentage points higher than a year earlier but 0.1 percentage points lower than the previous quarter
- the estimated UK unemployment rate for men was 5.2%; this is 1.0 percentage point higher than a year earlier but 0.2 percentage points lower than the previous quarter
- the estimated UK unemployment rate for women was 4.6%; this is 1.0 percentage point higher than a year earlier but largely unchanged compared with the previous quarter

The [single-month](#) and [weekly](#) estimates of the unemployment rate suggest that the rate decreased slightly between December 2020 and February 2021.

Imputation used for the Labour Force Survey (LFS) was not designed to deal with the changes experienced in the labour market in recent months. Experimental work with adjusted methodology suggests the use of the existing methodology has little impact on the unemployment rate (less than 0.1 percentage points). Further information can be found in [Section 10: Measuring the data](#).

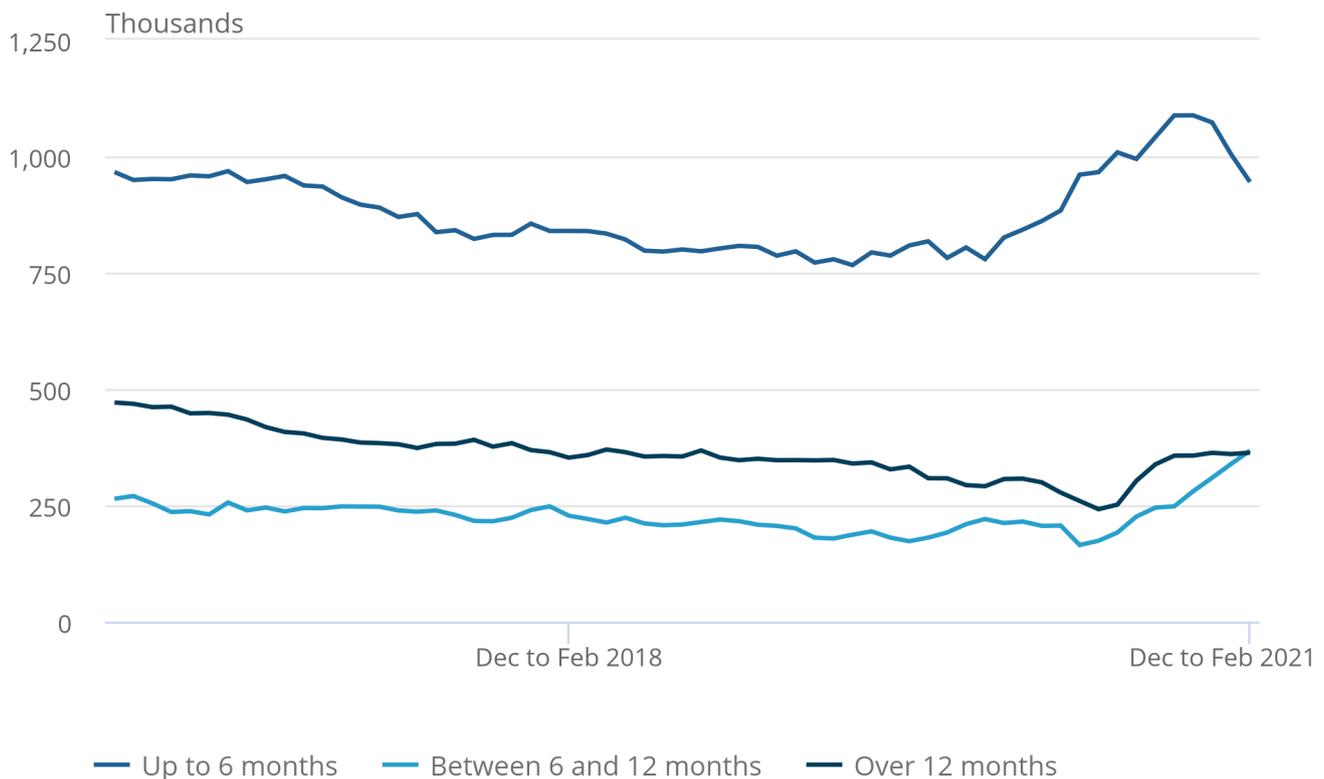
For December 2020 to February 2021, an estimated 1.67 million people were unemployed, up 311,000 on the same period the previous year but down 50,000 on the quarter, the first quarterly decrease since October to December 2019.

Figure 4: The number of people in short-term unemployment (those unemployed for up to six months) decreased on the quarter

UK unemployment by duration (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between December 2015 to February 2016 and December 2020 to February 2021

Figure 4: The number of people in short-term unemployment (those unemployed for up to six months) decreased on the quarter

UK unemployment by duration (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, between December 2015 to February 2016 and December 2020 to February 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

There has been a decrease in short-term unemployment (those unemployed for up to six months) on the quarter, with the number in this group down by a record 143,000 compared with September to November 2020 (Figure 4). However, there has been an annual increase of 255,000 for those unemployed for up to 12 months, with the number of people unemployed for between 6 and 12 months increasing by 87,000 on the quarter. Meanwhile, the number of people in long-term unemployment (those unemployed for over 12 months) has increased by 56,000 on the year, and 6,000 on the quarter, to 363,000.

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

The Claimant Count (Experimental Statistics)

The Claimant Count is not a measure of unemployment. Changes in the Claimant Count will not be wholly because of changes in the number of people who are unemployed. There is more detail available in [Section 10: Measuring the data](#).

The Claimant Count measures the number of people who are receiving benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed. Currently the Claimant Count consists of those people receiving Jobseekers' Allowance and those Universal Credit (UC) claimants in the "searching for work" conditionality group.

Enhancements to UC as part of the UK government's response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic mean that an increasing number of people became eligible for unemployment-related benefit support, although still employed. Consequently, changes in the Claimant Count will not be wholly because of changes in the number of people who are unemployed. We are not able to identify to what extent people who are employed or unemployed have affected the numbers.

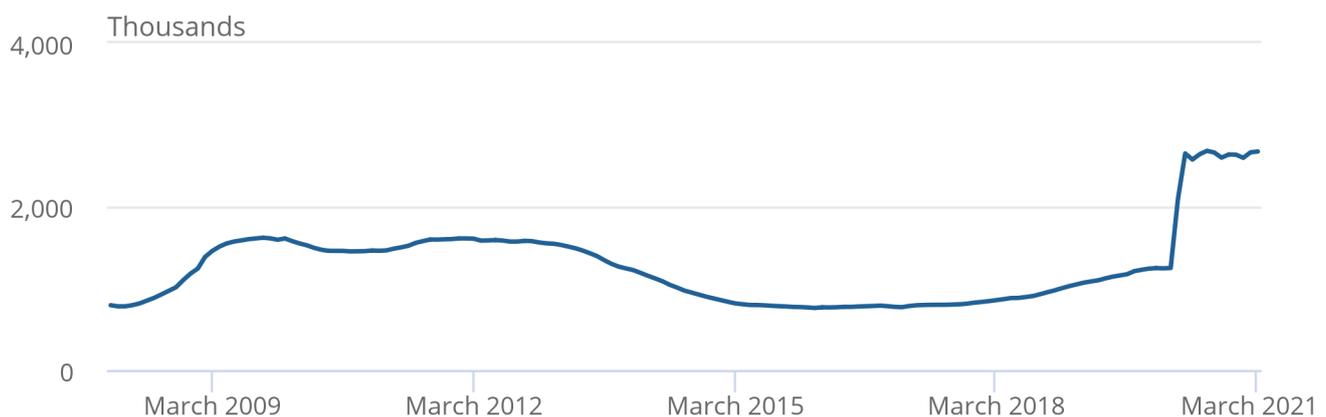
The Claimant Count, as at 11 March 2021, increased to 2.7 million (Figure 5). This represents a monthly increase of 0.4% and an increase of 114.3%, or 1.4 million, since March 2020. The level has been relatively stable since May 2020.

Figure 5: UK Claimant Count level has increased by 114.3% since March 2020 but has been relatively stable since May 2020

UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted, between January 2008 and March 2021

Figure 5: UK Claimant Count level has increased by 114.3% since March 2020 but has been relatively stable since May 2020

UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted, between January 2008 and March 2021



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.

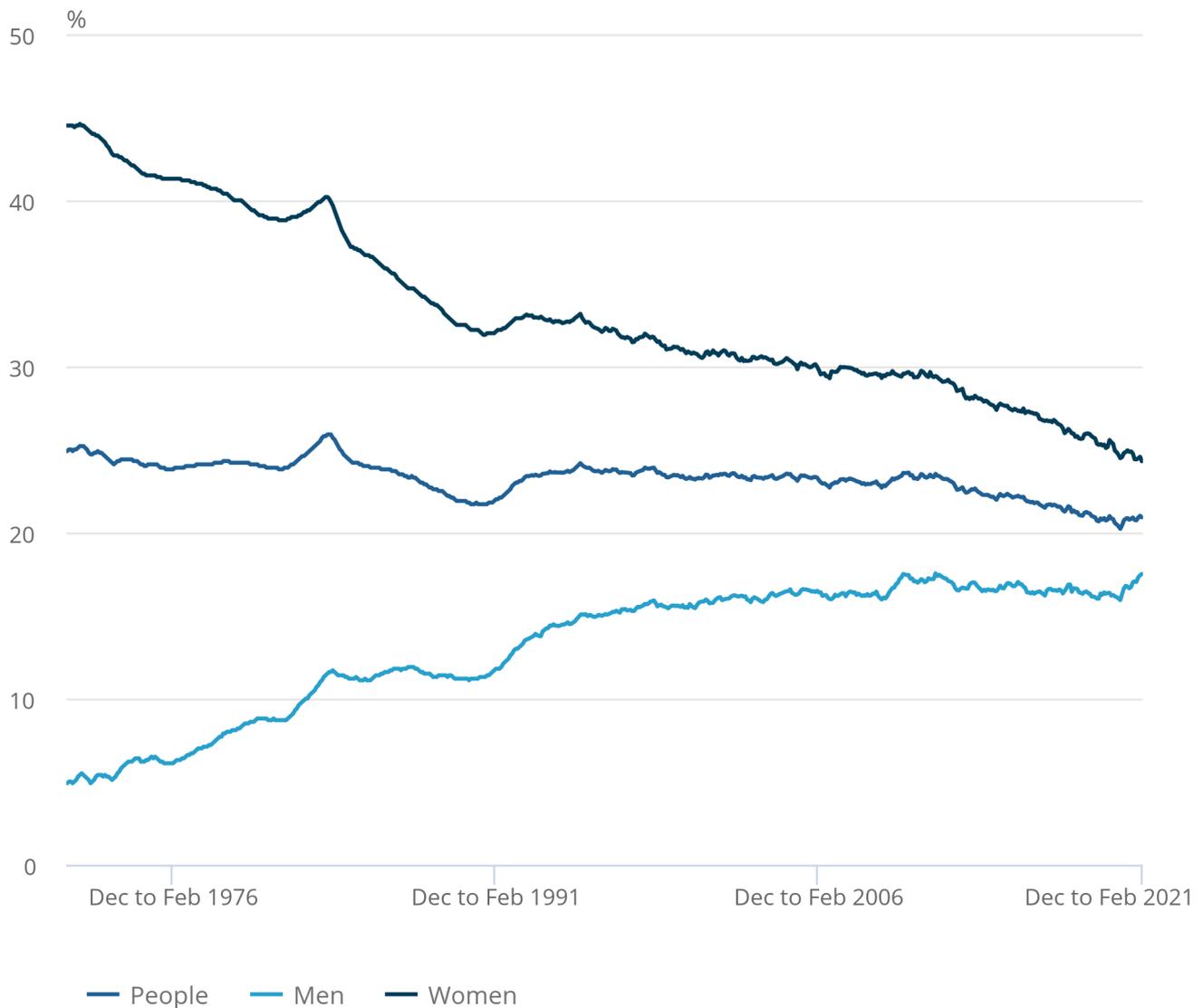
Since comparable records began in 1971, the economic inactivity rate for all people aged between 16 and 64 years has generally been falling (although it increased during recessions). This is because of a gradual fall in the economic inactivity rate for women, a trend which is continuing despite the impact of the pandemic. This fall reflects changes to the State Pension age, resulting in fewer women retiring between the ages of 60 and 65 years, as well as more women in younger age groups participating in the labour market. Over recent years, the economic inactivity rate for men had been relatively flat but has increased since the start of the pandemic (Figure 6).

Figure 6: The economic inactivity rate for all people increased by 0.7 percentage points on the year, and increased by 0.2 percentage points on the quarter, to 20.9%

UK economic inactivity rate (all people aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and December 2020 to February 2021

Figure 6: The economic inactivity rate for all people increased by 0.7 percentage points on the year, and increased by 0.2 percentage points on the quarter, to 20.9%

UK economic inactivity rate (all people aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, between January to March 1971 and December 2020 to February 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

For people aged between 16 and 64 years, for December 2020 to February 2021:

- the estimated economic inactivity rate for all people was 20.9%; this is up by 0.7 percentage points on the same period the previous year (the largest annual increase since February to April 2010) and up by 0.2 percentage points on the quarter
- the estimated economic inactivity rate for men was at a joint record high of 17.5% (the highest it's been since May to July 2011); this is up by a joint record 1.6 percentage points on the same period the previous year and up by 0.5 percentage points on the quarter
- the estimated economic inactivity rate for women was at a record low of 24.3%; this is down by 0.2 percentage points on the same period the previous year and down by 0.1 percentage points on the quarter

Imputation used for the Labour Force Survey was not designed to deal with the changes experienced in the labour market in recent months. Experimental work with adjusted imputation methodology suggests the use of the existing methodology has little impact on the economic inactivity rate (less than 0.1 percentage points). Further information can be found in [Section 10: Measuring the data](#).

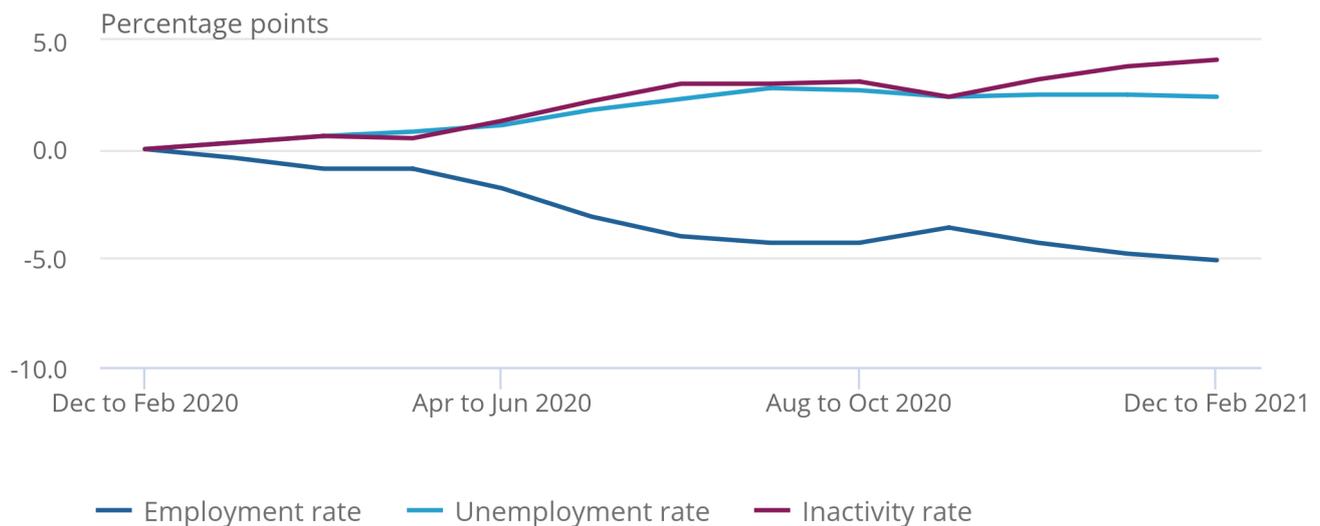
The economic inactivity rate for young people (those aged 16 to 24 years) increased by a record 4.1 percentage points on the year, and 1.7 percentage points on the quarter, to a record high of 41.1%. In comparison, over the last quarter, there was a decrease in the employment rate for young people while the unemployment rate for young people was largely flat (Figure 7). This suggests that more young people are staying in education and not looking for work, which is supported by the fact that the proportion of young people in full-time education has reached record highs during the pandemic, at around 46%.

Figure 7: The economic inactivity rate for young people (those aged 16 to 24 years) increased by a record 4.1 percentage points on the year

UK rates by economic status (people aged 16 to 24 years), seasonally adjusted, cumulative change from December 2019 to February 2020, for each period up to December 2020 to February 2021

Figure 7: The economic inactivity rate for young people (those aged 16 to 24 years) increased by a record 4.1 percentage points on the year

UK rates by economic status (people aged 16 to 24 years), seasonally adjusted, cumulative change from December 2019 to February 2020, for each period up to December 2020 to February 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Estimates for December 2020 to February 2021 show 8.67 million people aged between 16 and 64 years not in the labour force (economically inactive). This was 303,000 more than a year earlier, which was the largest annual increase since February to April 2010, and was driven by men (a record increase of 332,000), who reached a record high of 3.61 million. Meanwhile, the number of economically inactive women decreased to a record low of 5.06 million.

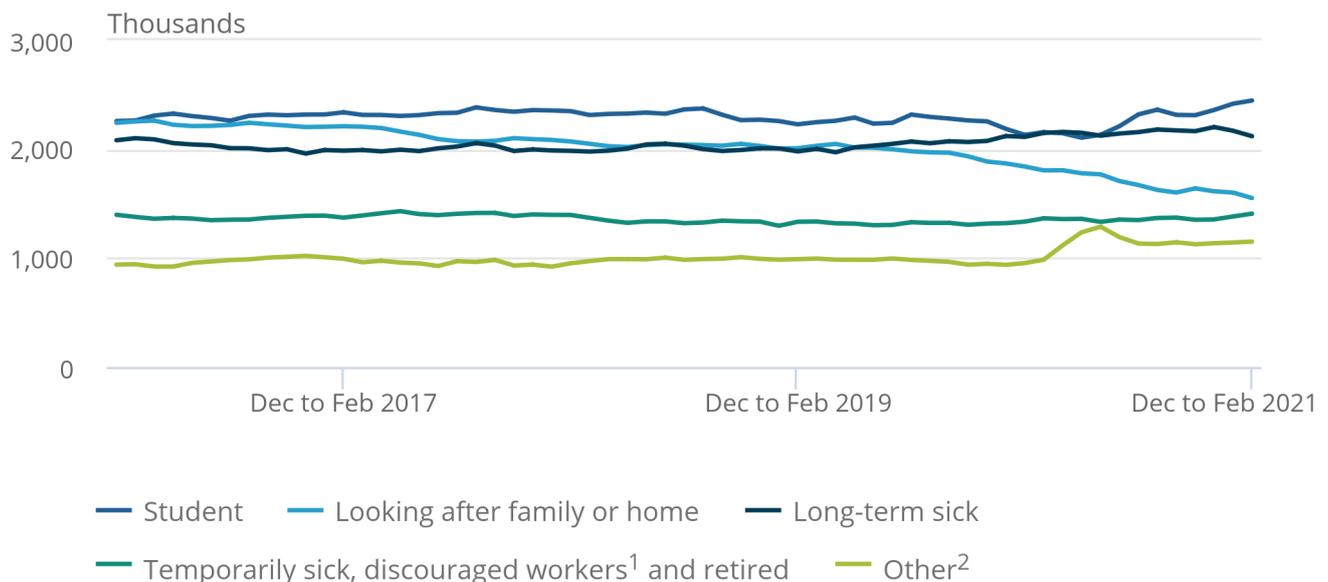
Economic inactivity had been relatively flat for the last two quarters but has increased by 80,000 compared with September to November 2020, coinciding with the introduction of further national lockdown measures. This is similar to the large increases in economic inactivity we saw at the time of the first lockdown.

Figure 8: The annual increase for people who are economically inactive was largely driven by people who are inactive because they are students or because of “other” reasons

Economically inactive people by reason in the UK (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, December 2015 to February 2016 to December 2020 to February 2021

Figure 8: The annual increase for people who are economically inactive was largely driven by people who are inactive because they are students or because of “other” reasons

Economically inactive people by reason in the UK (aged 16 to 64 years), seasonally adjusted, December 2015 to February 2016 to December 2020 to February 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Notes:

1. Discouraged workers are those who are not looking for work because they believe no jobs are available.
2. Other reasons for being economically inactive include those who are waiting for the results of a job application; have not yet started looking for work; do not need or want employment; have given an uncategorised reason for being economically inactive; or have not given a reason for being economically inactive.

In terms of reasons for economic inactivity (Figure 8), the annual increase was largely driven by:

- those who state they are economically inactive because they are students (up a record 315,000 to a record high of 2.45 million), with this group also largely driving the quarterly increase in economic inactivity as they did during the summer
- those who are economically inactive because of "other" reasons (up 197,000 on the year to 1.15 million), with this group also increasing on the quarter

The annual increase was offset somewhat by the large decrease in people (mainly women) who were economically inactive because of looking after family or home (down 289,000 on the year to a record low of 1.55 million).

7 . Redundancies

The redundancy estimates measure the number of people who were made redundant or who took voluntary redundancy in the three months before the Labour Force Survey interviews; it does not take into consideration planned redundancies. So, in this release, the latest estimates may relate to redundancies over the period from the beginning of October 2020 to the end of February 2021.

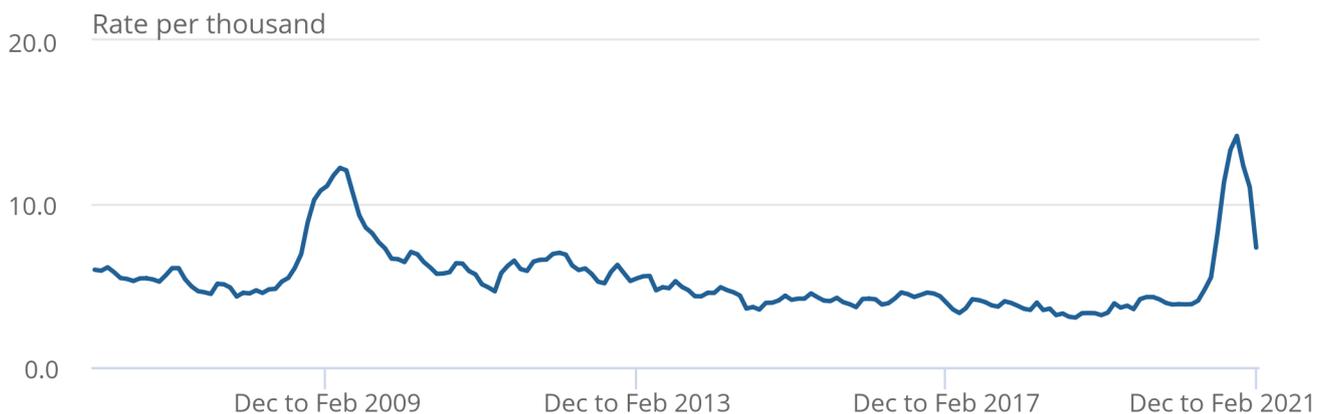
In December 2020 to February 2021, reports of redundancy in the three months prior to interview increased by 3.5 per thousand on the year, but decreased by a record 6.8 per thousand on the quarter, to 7.3 per thousand, substantially lower than the record high of 14.2 per thousand in September to November 2020 (Figure 9).

Figure 9: The redundancy rate increased by 3.5 per thousand on the year, but decreased by a record 6.8 per thousand on the quarter, to 7.3 per thousand

UK redundancy rate¹, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), between December 2005 to February 2006 and December 2020 to February 2021

Figure 9: The redundancy rate increased by 3.5 per thousand on the year, but decreased by a record 6.8 per thousand on the quarter, to 7.3 per thousand

UK redundancy rate¹, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), between December 2005 to February 2006 and December 2020 to February 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Notes:

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

Looking at redundancy rates by different characteristics in the three months prior to interview in December 2020 to February 2021:

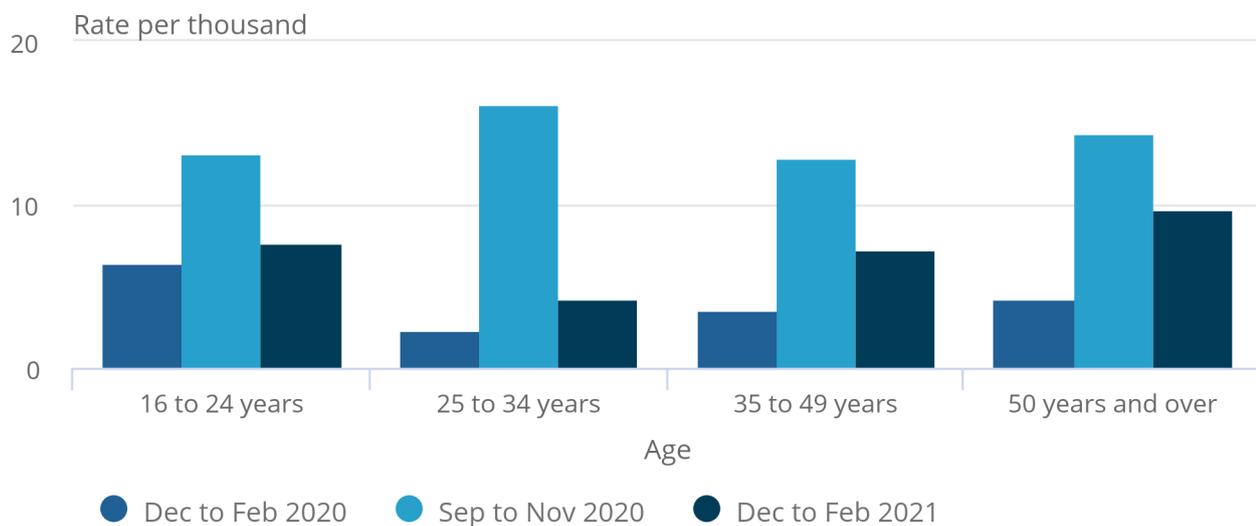
- the region of residence with the highest redundancy rate was London, up 5.5 per thousand on the year, but down 6.8 per thousand on the quarter, to 10.7 per thousand
- the industry with the highest redundancy rate was administrative and support services, up 12.7 per thousand on the year, but down 15.4 per thousand on the quarter, to 20.4 per thousand

Figure 10: People aged 50 years and over had the highest redundancy rate, at 9.7 per thousand

UK redundancy rate¹ by age, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), December 2019 to February 2020, September to November 2020 and December 2020 to February 2021

Figure 10: People aged 50 years and over had the highest redundancy rate, at 9.7 per thousand

UK redundancy rate¹ by age, people aged 16 years and over (not seasonally adjusted), December 2019 to February 2020, September to November 2020 and December 2020 to February 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Notes:

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

The age group with the highest redundancy rate was those aged 50 years and over, up 5.4 per thousand on the year, but down 4.7 per thousand on the quarter, to 9.7 per thousand (Figure 10). In the previous quarter (September to November 2020) the highest redundancy rate was for those aged 25 to 34 years (16.2 per thousand). However, the redundancy rate for this age group decreased by 11.9 per thousand on the quarter to 4.3 per thousand in December 2020 to February 2021, the lowest rate across all age groups.

[Experimental weekly Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#) estimates show that the number of people reporting redundancy in the three months prior to interview had been increasing since June 2020 and peaked in September. The number has gradually decreased since then and in February 2021 was close to the level seen before the pandemic.

8 . Employment in the UK data

[Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity](#)

Dataset A05 SA | Released 20 April 2021

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

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

Dataset EMP01 SA | Released 20 April 2021

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 20 April 2021

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

[Unemployment by age and duration](#)

Dataset UNEM01 SA | Released 20 April 2021

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 20 April 2021

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 20 April 2021

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

[Labour Force Survey single month estimates](#)

Dataset X01 | Released 20 April 2021

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

[Labour Force Survey weekly estimates](#)

Dataset X07 | Released 20 April 2021

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

9 . Glossary

Actual and usual hours worked

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

Claimant Count

The Claimant Count measures the number of people who are receiving benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed. Currently the Claimant Count consists of those people receiving Jobseekers' Allowance and those Universal Credit claimants in the "searching for work" conditionality group.

Economic inactivity

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

Employment

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

Unemployment

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

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

10 . Measuring the data

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

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

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

Coronavirus

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

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

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

LFS responses are weighted to official 2018-based population projections on demographic trends that pre-date the coronavirus pandemic. In our [Coronavirus and the impact on payroll employment](#) article we analyse the population totals used in the LFS weighting process and state our intention to make adjustments. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

Impact of the coronavirus on data collection

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

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

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

Impact of the coronavirus on survey imputation methodology

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

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

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

Impact of the coronavirus on survey weighting methodology

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

Because of the coronavirus and the suspension of face-to-face interviewing on 17 March 2020, we had to make operational changes to the LFS, particularly in the way that we contact households for initial interview, which moved to a "by telephone" approach. These changes resulted in a response where certain characteristics have not been as well represented as previously. This is evidenced in a change in the balance of type of household that we are reaching. In particular, the proportion of households where people own their homes in the sample has increased and rented accommodation households has decreased.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Claimant Count

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

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

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

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

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

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

End of EU exit transition period

As the UK enters into a new Trade and Cooperation Agreement with the EU, the UK statistical system will continue to produce and publish our wide range of economic and social statistics and analysis. We are committed to continued alignment with the highest international statistical standards, enabling comparability both over time and internationally, and ensuring the general public, statistical users and decision makers have the data they need to be informed.

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

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

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

11 . Strengths and limitations

Uncertainty in these data

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

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

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

As the 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.

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

LFS responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. The annual [reconciliation report of job estimates](#) article, which compares the latest WFJ estimates with the equivalent estimates of jobs from the LFS and is usually published every March, has been postponed until further adjustments are implemented.

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

Table 1: Labour Force Survey sampling variability
 Sampling variability (95% confidence intervals) of UK Labour Force Survey estimates, December 2020 to
 February 2021

	Level	Sampling variability of level ¹	Change on quarter	Sampling variability of change on quarter ¹	Change on year	Sampling variability of change on year ¹
Employment (000s, aged 16+)	32,430	± 194	-73	± 169	-643	± 254
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	75.1	± 0.4	-0.1	± 0.4	-1.4	± 0.6
Average weekly hours	29.6	± 0.2	-0.6	± 0.2	-2.2	± 0.3
Unemployment (000s, aged 16+)	1,675	± 90	-50	± 100	311	± 113
Unemployment rate (aged 16+)	4.9	± 0.3	-0.1	± 0.3	0.9	± 0.3
Economically active (000s, aged 16+)	34,105	± 184	-122	± 163	-332	± 242
Economic activity rate (aged 16 to 64)	79.1	± 0.4	-0.2	± 0.4	-0.7	± 0.5
Economically inactive (000s, aged 16 to 64)	8,673	± 174	80	± 153	303	± 223
Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	20.9	± 0.4	0.2	± 0.4	0.7	± 0.5
Redundancies (000s, aged 16+)	204	± 30	-191	± 52	98	± 35

Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Notes

1. The sampling variability estimates are for 95% confidence intervals and are calculated on data that are not seasonally adjusted.
2. These data are part of Dataset A11: Labour Force Survey sampling variability, which is part of the Labour market overview, UK release.
3. Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

12 . Related links

[Business insights and impact on the UK economy: 11 March 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 8 April 2021

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

[Working and workless households in the UK: October to December 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 10 March 2021

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

[Young people not in education, employment or training \(NEET\), UK: March 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 4 March 2021

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

[Changes to how we estimate the number of people in employment on zero-hours contracts](#)

Article | Release 8 February 2021

Explains the change in methodology following the move to quarterly data collection and assesses the impact of this change on published estimates of people in employment on zero hours contracts.

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

Article | Released 13 October 2020

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

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

Article | Released 6 May 2020

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

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

Methodology article | Released 21 January 2020

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

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

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

Index of Tables

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY

1 Summary of headline LFS¹ indicators

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	LFS household population ¹		Headline indicators					
			Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	Level	Rate ²	Level	Rate ³	Level	Rate ⁴
	MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MGSX	LF2M	LF2S
People								
Dec-Feb 2019	53,184	41,297	32,721	76.1	1,343	3.9	8,536	20.7
Dec-Feb 2020	53,463	41,388	33,073	76.6	1,364	4.0	8,370	20.2
Mar-May 2020†	53,534	41,423	32,744	75.9	1,384	4.1	8,628	20.8
Jun-Aug 2020†	53,603	41,435	32,591	75.6	1,522	4.5	8,625	20.8
Sep-Nov 2020†	53,673	41,453	32,503	75.2	1,724	5.0	8,592	20.7
Dec-Feb 2021†	53,742	41,472	32,430	75.1	1,675	4.9	8,673	20.9
Change on quarter	69	19	-73	-0.1	-50	-0.1	80	0.2
Change %	0.1	0.0	-0.2		-2.9		0.9	
Change on year	279	85	-643	-1.4	311	0.9	303	0.7
Change %	0.5	0.2	-1.9		22.8		3.6	
Men								
	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
Dec-Feb 2019	26,031	20,542	17,311	80.5	731	4.1	3,290	16.0
Dec-Feb 2020	26,183	20,595	17,345	80.5	763	4.2	3,281	15.9
Mar-May 2020†	26,221	20,615	17,158	79.7	749	4.2	3,460	16.8
Jun-Aug 2020†	26,260	20,623	17,043	79.1	877	4.9	3,448	16.7
Sep-Nov 2020†	26,298	20,635	16,959	78.4	963	5.4	3,512	17.0
Dec-Feb 2021†	26,335	20,646	16,875	78.2	919	5.2	3,613	17.5
Change on quarter	37	11	-84	-0.3	-44	-0.2	101	0.5
Change %	0.1	0.1	-0.5		-4.5		2.9	
Change on year	152	50	-471	-2.3	156	1.0	332	1.6
Change %	0.6	0.2	-2.7		20.5		10.1	
Women								
	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
Dec-Feb 2019	27,153	20,756	15,409	71.8	611	3.8	5,246	25.3
Dec-Feb 2020	27,279	20,792	15,728	72.7	601	3.7	5,089	24.5
Mar-May 2020†	27,313	20,808	15,586	72.2	634	3.9	5,168	24.8
Jun-Aug 2020†	27,343	20,811	15,548	72.1	646	4.0	5,178	24.9
Sep-Nov 2020†	27,375	20,819	15,544	72.0	761	4.7	5,080	24.4
Dec-Feb 2021†	27,407	20,826	15,556	72.1	755	4.6	5,059	24.3
Change on quarter	32	8	11	0.1	-6	0.0	-20	-0.1
Change %	0.1	0.0	0.1		-0.8		-0.4	
Change on year	127	34	-172	-0.6	154	1.0	-30	-0.2
Change %	0.5	0.2	-1.1		25.7		-0.6	

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.

† - Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

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
People	MGRZ	MGSR	MGSC	MGSX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
Dec-Feb 2019	32,721	61.5	1,343	3.9	19,120	36.0	31,438	76.1	1,323	4.0	8,536	20.7
Dec-Feb 2020	33,073	61.9	1,364	4.0	19,026	35.6	31,687	76.6	1,331	4.0	8,370	20.2
Mar-May 2020†	32,744	61.2	1,384	4.1	19,407	36.3	31,437	75.9	1,358	4.1	8,628	20.8
Jun-Aug 2020†	32,591	60.8	1,522	4.5	19,490	36.4	31,308	75.6	1,501	4.6	8,625	20.8
Sep-Nov 2020†	32,503	60.6	1,724	5.0	19,445	36.2	31,171	75.2	1,690	5.1	8,592	20.7
Dec-Feb 2021†	32,430	60.3	1,675	4.9	19,637	36.5	31,157	75.1	1,643	5.0	8,673	20.9
Change on quarter	-73	-0.2	-50	-0.1	191	0.3	-14	-0.1	-47	-0.1	80	0.2
Change %	-0.2		-2.9		1.0		0.0		-2.8		0.9	
Change on year	-643	-1.5	311	0.9	611	1.0	-531	-1.4	313	1.0	303	0.7
Change %	-1.9		22.8		3.2		-1.7		23.5		3.6	
Men	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Dec-Feb 2019	17,311	66.5	731	4.1	7,988	30.7	16,532	80.5	719	4.2	3,290	16.0
Dec-Feb 2020	17,345	66.2	763	4.2	8,075	30.8	16,575	80.5	740	4.3	3,281	15.9
Mar-May 2020†	17,158	65.4	749	4.2	8,314	31.7	16,423	79.7	732	4.3	3,460	16.8
Jun-Aug 2020†	17,043	64.9	877	4.9	8,341	31.8	16,311	79.1	864	5.0	3,448	16.7
Sep-Nov 2020†	16,959	64.5	963	5.4	8,376	31.9	16,184	78.4	938	5.5	3,512	17.0
Dec-Feb 2021†	16,875	64.1	919	5.2	8,541	32.4	16,135	78.2	898	5.3	3,613	17.5
Change on quarter	-84	-0.4	-44	-0.2	165	0.6	-49	-0.3	-40	-0.2	101	0.5
Change %	-0.5		-4.5		2.0		-0.3		-4.3		2.9	
Change on year	-471	-2.2	156	1.0	466	1.6	-440	-2.3	158	1.0	332	1.6
Change %	-2.7		20.5		5.8		-2.7		21.3		10.1	
Women	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
Dec-Feb 2019	15,409	56.8	611	3.8	11,132	41.0	14,906	71.8	603	3.9	5,246	25.3
Dec-Feb 2020	15,728	57.7	601	3.7	10,951	40.1	15,113	72.7	591	3.8	5,089	24.5
Mar-May 2020†	15,586	57.1	634	3.9	11,093	40.6	15,014	72.2	626	4.0	5,168	24.8
Jun-Aug 2020†	15,548	56.9	646	4.0	11,149	40.8	14,997	72.1	637	4.1	5,178	24.9
Sep-Nov 2020†	15,544	56.8	761	4.7	11,069	40.4	14,986	72.0	753	4.8	5,080	24.4
Dec-Feb 2021†	15,556	56.8	755	4.6	11,095	40.5	15,022	72.1	746	4.7	5,059	24.3
Change on quarter	11	0.0	-6	0.0	26	0.0	35	0.1	-7	-0.1	-20	-0.1
Change %	0.1		-0.8		0.2		0.2		-0.9		-0.4	
Change on year	-172	-0.9	154	1.0	145	0.3	-91	-0.6	155	1.0	-30	-0.2
Change %	-1.1		25.7		1.3		-0.6		26.2		-0.6	
	Aged 16-17						Aged 18-24					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	YBTO	YBUA	YBVH	YBVK	YCAS	LWEY	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA
Dec-Feb 2019	332	23.8	88	21.0	972	69.8	3,528	63.6	404	10.3	1,618	29.1
Dec-Feb 2020	338	23.9	105	23.8	970	68.7	3,487	63.8	408	10.5	1,574	28.8
Mar-May 2020†	317	22.3	108	25.3	995	70.1	3,440	63.0	438	11.3	1,580	29.0
Jun-Aug 2020†	288	20.1	92	24.2	1,052	73.5	3,248	59.8	489	13.1	1,692	31.2
Sep-Nov 2020†	249	17.3	86	25.6	1,107	76.8	3,312	61.2	505	13.2	1,593	29.4
Dec-Feb 2021†	211	14.5	98	31.8	1,142	78.7	3,246	60.2	476	12.8	1,670	31.0
Change on quarter	-38	-2.8	13	6.2	36	1.9	-66	-1.0	-29	-0.4	77	1.5
Change %	-15.4		14.7		3.2		-2.0		-5.8		4.8	
Change on year	-127	-9.4	-7	8.0	172	10.1	-241	-3.6	68	2.3	96	2.2
Change %	-37.6		-6.8		17.7		-6.9		16.7		6.1	
Men	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
Dec-Feb 2019	161	22.6	50	23.8	502	70.3	1,813	64.0	248	12.0	773	27.3
Dec-Feb 2020	148	20.4	62	29.4	514	71.0	1,795	64.3	240	11.8	758	27.1
Mar-May 2020†	154	21.2	64	29.2	509	70.1	1,774	63.7	231	11.5	782	28.1
Jun-Aug 2020†	136	18.5	46	25.1	552	75.3	1,666	60.1	309	15.7	797	28.7
Sep-Nov 2020†	117	15.8	47	28.6	575	77.9	1,669	60.4	300	15.2	793	28.7
Dec-Feb 2021†	96	12.9	43	31.1	604	81.3	1,628	59.1	280	14.7	844	30.7
Change on quarter	-21	-2.9	-4	2.5	29	3.4	-41	-1.3	-20	-0.6	51	2.0
Change %	-17.9		-7.6		5.1		-2.5		-6.6		6.4	
Change on year	-52	-7.6	-19	1.7	90	10.3	-167	-5.1	40	2.9	86	3.5
Change %	-35.3		-30.0		17.5		-9.3		16.6		11.4	
Women	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAW	LWFC
Dec-Feb 2019	171	25.1	38	18.1	471	69.3	1,715	63.2	156	8.3	844	31.1
Dec-Feb 2020	190	27.5	44	18.7	456	66.1	1,692	63.2	168	9.0	816	30.5
Mar-May 2020†	163	23.5	44	21.3	486	70.1	1,665	62.4	207	11.1	798	29.9
Jun-Aug 2020†	153	21.8	46	23.3	500	71.5	1,582	59.6	180	10.2	895	33.7
Sep-Nov 2020†	133	18.9	39	22.7	532	75.6	1,643	62.0	205	11.1	800	30.2
Dec-Feb 2021†	115	16.2	55	32.4	538	76.0	1,618	61.3	196	10.8	826	31.3
Change on quarter	-18	-2.6	16	9.7	6	0.4	-25	-0.8	-9	-0.3	26	1.1
Change %	-13.3		41.4		1.2		-1.5		-4.5		3.3	
Change on year	-75	-11.3	11	13.7	82	9.8	-74	-1.9	28	1.8	9	0.8
Change %	-39.4		26.0		18.0		-4.4		16.9		1.2	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

† - Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

SUMMARY

2(2) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 25-34						Aged 35-49					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAV	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
Dec-Feb 2019	7,543	84.3	269	3.4	1,136	12.7	10,876	85.3	292	2.6	1,579	12.4
Dec-Feb 2020	7,639	85.3	254	3.2	1,063	11.9	10,911	85.8	278	2.5	1,534	12.1
Mar-May 2020†	7,597	84.8	276	3.5	1,085	12.1	10,830	85.1	287	2.6	1,610	12.6
Jun-Aug 2020†	7,626	85.2	308	3.9	1,014	11.3	10,850	85.3	295	2.6	1,572	12.4
Sep-Nov 2020†	7,590	84.9	336	4.2	1,019	11.4	10,785	84.9	385	3.4	1,540	12.1
Dec-Feb 2021†	7,634	85.4	296	3.7	1,009	11.3	10,834	85.3	378	3.4	1,491	11.7
Change on quarter	44	0.5	-39	-0.5	-9	-0.1	48	0.4	-7	-0.1	-49	-0.4
Change %	0.6		-11.7		-0.9		0.4		-1.8		-3.2	
Change on year	-4	0.1	42	0.5	-54	-0.6	-77	-0.5	100	0.9	-43	-0.3
Change %	-0.1		16.7		-5.0		-0.7		36.1		-2.8	
Men	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAV	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
Dec-Feb 2019	4,050	90.2	141	3.4	299	6.7	5,738	91.2	131	2.2	425	6.7
Dec-Feb 2020	4,072	90.4	135	3.2	298	6.6	5,729	91.2	138	2.3	418	6.6
Mar-May 2020†	4,030	89.4	130	3.1	348	7.7	5,668	90.2	154	2.6	465	7.4
Jun-Aug 2020†	4,016	89.1	166	4.0	324	7.2	5,673	90.3	151	2.6	459	7.3
Sep-Nov 2020†	3,982	88.3	173	4.2	352	7.8	5,640	89.8	183	3.1	458	7.3
Dec-Feb 2021†	3,985	88.4	159	3.8	363	8.1	5,653	90.0	183	3.1	442	7.0
Change on quarter	4	0.1	-14	-0.3	11	0.2	13	0.2	1	0.0	-16	-0.2
Change %	0.1		-8.1		3.2		0.2		0.4		-3.5	
Change on year	-86	-2.0	24	0.6	65	1.4	-76	-1.1	46	0.8	25	0.4
Change %	-2.1		17.8		22.0		-1.3		33.2		5.9	
Women	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAV	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
Dec-Feb 2019	3,493	78.3	128	3.5	837	18.8	5,138	79.6	161	3.0	1,155	17.9
Dec-Feb 2020	3,567	80.1	119	3.2	765	17.2	5,182	80.5	140	2.6	1,116	17.3
Mar-May 2020†	3,567	80.2	146	3.9	737	16.6	5,162	80.2	132	2.5	1,145	17.8
Jun-Aug 2020†	3,610	81.3	142	3.8	690	15.5	5,177	80.5	144	2.7	1,112	17.3
Sep-Nov 2020†	3,608	81.3	162	4.3	667	15.0	5,145	80.0	203	3.8	1,081	16.8
Dec-Feb 2021†	3,649	82.3	137	3.6	646	14.6	5,180	80.6	195	3.6	1,048	16.3
Change on quarter	41	1.0	-25	-0.7	-21	-0.4	36	0.6	-8	-0.2	-33	-0.5
Change %	1.1		-15.6		-3.1		0.7		-3.8		-3.0	
Change on year	82	2.2	18	0.4	-119	-2.6	-2	0.2	55	1.0	-67	-1.0
Change %	2.3		15.5		-15.6		0.0		38.9		-6.0	
	Aged 50-64						Age 65+					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	LF26	LF2U	LF28	LF2E	LF2A	LF2W	LFK4	LFK6	K5HU	K5HW	LFL4	LFL6
Dec-Feb 2019	9,159	72.4	269	2.9	3,231	25.5	1,282	10.8	20	1.5	10,584	89.0
Dec-Feb 2020	9,314	72.6	286	3.0	3,229	25.2	1,386	11.5	33	2.3	10,656	88.2
Mar-May 2020†	9,253	71.9	250	2.6	3,358	26.1	1,307	10.8	26	1.9	10,779	89.0
Jun-Aug 2020†	9,295	72.0	317	3.3	3,297	25.5	1,282	10.5	21	1.6	10,865	89.3
Sep-Nov 2020†	9,235	71.3	378	3.9	3,335	25.8	1,332	10.9	34	2.5	10,853	88.8
Dec-Feb 2021†	9,232	71.1	394	4.1	3,360	25.9	1,274	10.4	32	2.4	10,964	89.4
Change on quarter	-2	-0.2	16	0.2	26	0.1	-58	-0.5	-2	-0.1	111	0.5
Change %	0.0		4.2		0.8		-4.4		-7.2		1.0	
Change on year	-81	-1.5	109	1.1	131	0.7	-112	-1.1	-2	0.1	308	1.1
Change %	-0.9		38.1		4.1		-8.1		-5.2		2.9	
Men	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
Dec-Feb 2019	4,770	76.8	149	3.0	1,292	20.8	779	14.2	12	1.5	4,698	85.6
Dec-Feb 2020	4,832	76.8	165	3.3	1,293	20.6	771	13.8	23	2.9	4,794	85.8
Mar-May 2020†	4,797	76.1	153	3.1	1,356	21.5	735	13.1	18	2.3	4,854	86.6
Jun-Aug 2020†	4,820	76.2	192	3.8	1,315	20.8	732	13.0	13	1.7	4,893	86.8
Sep-Nov 2020†	4,777	75.3	235	4.7	1,334	21.0	774	13.7	25	3.2	4,864	85.9
Dec-Feb 2021†	4,773	75.0	232	4.6	1,359	21.4	740	13.0	22	2.8	4,928	86.6
Change on quarter	-4	-0.3	-3	-0.1	25	0.3	-35	-0.7	-4	-0.3	64	0.7
Change %	-0.1		-1.4		1.9		-4.5		-14.9		1.3	
Change on year	-59	-1.8	67	1.3	66	0.8	-31	-0.8	-1	0.0	134	0.8
Change %	-1.2		40.3		5.1		-4.1		-5.7		2.8	
Women	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
Dec-Feb 2019	4,390	68.1	120	2.7	1,939	30.1	503	7.9	8	1.6	5,886	92.0
Dec-Feb 2020	4,482	68.6	120	2.6	1,936	29.6	615	9.5	10	1.7	5,862	90.4
Mar-May 2020†	4,456	68.0	97	2.1	2,002	30.5	572	8.8	8	1.4	5,925	91.1
Jun-Aug 2020†	4,475	68.0	125	2.7	1,981	30.1	551	8.4	9	1.6	5,972	91.4
Sep-Nov 2020†	4,458	67.5	143	3.1	2,000	30.3	558	8.5	9	1.5	5,989	91.4
Dec-Feb 2021†	4,459	67.3	163	3.5	2,001	30.2	534	8.1	10	1.8	6,036	91.7
Change on quarter	1	-0.2	19	0.4	1	-0.1	-24	-0.4	1	0.3	47	0.4
Change %	0.0		13.4		0.0		-4.3		15.6		0.8	
Change on year	-23	-1.2	42	0.9	65	0.6	-81	-1.4	0	0.2	174	1.4
Change %	-0.5		35.1		3.4		-13.1		-4.2		3.0	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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† - Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

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 ¹								Total Workers with second jobs		
	Total	Employees	Self employed	Unpaid family workers	Government supported training & employment programmes ²	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				
												1		2	3
People	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRU	MGRV	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW			
Dec-Feb 2019	32,721	27,711	4,833	134	43	24,146	8,575	20,684	7,027	3,414	1,418	1,129			
Dec-Feb 2020	33,073	27,856	5,028	129	61	24,455	8,618	20,868	6,988	3,529	1,499	1,215			
Mar-May 2020†	32,744	27,804	4,796	94	49	24,341	8,403	20,934	6,870	3,356	1,440	1,084			
Jun-Aug 2020†	32,591	27,897	4,556	96	42	24,390	8,200	21,152	6,745	3,187	1,369	1,078			
Sep-Nov 2020†	32,503	27,885	4,491	87	40	24,489	8,014	21,322	6,563	3,116	1,375	1,118			
Dec-Feb 2021†	32,430	27,988	4,313	100	29	24,578	7,853	21,535	6,453	2,992	1,320	1,126			
Change on quarter	-73	103	-178	13	-11	88	-161	213	-110	-123	-55	8			
Change %	-0.2	0.4	-4.0	14.5	-26.6	0.4	-2.0	1.0	-1.7	-4.0	-4.0	0.7			
Change on year	-643	133	-715	-29	-31	123	-766	667	-535	-537	-179	-89			
Change %	-1.9	0.5	-14.2	-22.2	-51.5	0.5	-8.9	3.2	-7.7	-15.2	-11.9	-7.4			
Men	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRV	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX			
Dec-Feb 2019	17,311	13,969	3,258	61	24	15,052	2,259	12,353	1,616	2,673	584	472			
Dec-Feb 2020	17,345	13,942	3,313	58	32	15,119	2,226	12,366	1,577	2,720	593	520			
Mar-May 2020†	17,158	13,968	3,114	50	27	14,988	2,170	12,421	1,547	2,538	576	451			
Jun-Aug 2020†	17,043	14,024	2,947	47	25	14,900	2,142	12,482	1,542	2,385	562	466			
Sep-Nov 2020†	16,959	13,993	2,899	38	29	14,876	2,082	12,516	1,477	2,329	570	465			
Dec-Feb 2021†	16,875	14,043	2,766	54	12	14,801	2,074	12,556	1,487	2,219	547	465			
Change on quarter	-84	50	-134	16	-16	-76	-8	40	10	-110	-24	0			
Change %	-0.5	0.4	-4.6	43.6	-57.3	-0.5	-0.4	0.3	0.7	-4.7	-4.1	0.0			
Change on year	-471	101	-547	-4	-20	-318	-153	190	-90	-502	-46	-55			
Change %	-2.7	0.7	-16.5	-7.0	-61.8	-2.1	-6.9	1.5	-5.7	-18.4	-7.8	-10.6			
Women	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY			
Dec-Feb 2019	15,409	13,742	1,575	73	20	9,093	6,316	8,331	5,411	741	834	657			
Dec-Feb 2020	15,728	13,913	1,715	71	29	9,336	6,392	8,502	5,412	809	907	695			
Mar-May 2020†	15,586	13,836	1,682	45	22	9,353	6,232	8,513	5,323	818	864	633			
Jun-Aug 2020†	15,548	13,873	1,609	49	17	9,490	6,058	8,670	5,203	801	808	611			
Sep-Nov 2020†	15,544	13,892	1,592	50	11	9,613	5,932	8,805	5,086	787	805	653			
Dec-Feb 2021†	15,556	13,945	1,547	46	17	9,777	5,779	8,979	4,967	773	774	661			
Change on quarter	11	54	-45	-4	6	164	-153	173	-120	-13	-31	8			
Change %	0.1	0.4	-2.8	-7.4	51.1	1.7	-2.6	2.0	-2.4	-1.7	-3.9	1.2			
Change on year	-172	32	-168	-24	-11	441	-613	477	-445	-35	-133	-34			
Change %	-1.1	0.2	-9.8	-34.7	-40.0	4.7	-9.6	5.6	-8.2	-4.3	-14.6	-4.9			
	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)				Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) ³										
	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 ⁴	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	YCCJ	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ		
Dec-Feb 2019	1,545	5.6	408	26.4	453	136	548	8,446	950	11.2	6,094	262	1,069		
Dec-Feb 2020	1,476	5.3	382	25.9	421	117	555	8,487	889	10.5	6,126	302	1,125		
Mar-May 2020†	1,490	5.4	395	26.5	412	113	569	8,311	899	10.8	5,961	298	1,088		
Jun-Aug 2020†	1,455	5.2	375	25.8	363	113	604	8,114	886	10.9	5,808	284	1,038		
Sep-Nov 2020†	1,517	5.4	439	29.0	359	122	597	7,938	990	12.5	5,652	275	944		
Dec-Feb 2021†	1,541	5.5	471	30.6	341	123	606	7,774	1,001	12.9	5,535	268	883		
Change on quarter	24	0.1	32	1.6	-18	1	9	-165	11	0.4	-117	-7	-61		
Change %	1.6		7.3		-5.1	1.1	1.5	-2.1	1.1		-2.1	-2.5	-6.5		
Change on year	65	0.2	89	4.7	-81	6	51	-714	112	2.4	-590	-33	-243		
Change %	4.4		23.3		-19.2	5.5	9.2	-8.4	12.6		-9.6	-11.1	-21.6		
Men	YCCA	YCCG	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK				
Dec-Feb 2019	707	5.1	216	30.5	181	71	239	2,200	414	18.8	1,229	95	433		
Dec-Feb 2020	672	4.8	180	26.8	193	58	242	2,169	358	16.5	1,252	102	443		
Mar-May 2020†	690	4.9	194	28.1	177	46	274	2,123	368	17.3	1,185	99	447		
Jun-Aug 2020†	663	4.7	188	28.4	149	50	277	2,104	371	17.6	1,141	112	434		
Sep-Nov 2020†	703	5.0	231	32.8	143	54	275	2,047	420	20.5	1,123	99	372		
Dec-Feb 2021†	713	5.1	238	33.3	150	57	269	2,033	454	22.3	1,106	90	352		
Change on quarter	10	0.1	7	0.5	7	3	-6	-14	34	1.8	-17	-9	-21		
Change %	1.4		3.1		4.7	4.7	-2.3	-0.7	8.2		-1.5	-8.7	-5.5		
Change on year	41	0.3	58	6.6	-43	-1	27	-136	96	5.8	-145	-11	-91		
Change %	6.0		32.1		-22.5	-1.3	11.2	-6.3	26.9		-11.6	-11.1	-20.6		
Women	YCCB	YCCF	YCCJ	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCR	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL			
Dec-Feb 2019	839	6.1	193	23.0	272	65	309	6,246	536	8.6	4,866	168	637		
Dec-Feb 2020	803	5.8	203	25.2	228	59	313	6,318	531	8.4	4,874	200	682		
Mar-May 2020†	799	5.8	202	25.2	236	67	295	6,188	531	8.6	4,776	200	641		
Jun-Aug 2020†	792	5.7	187	23.6	214	63	327	6,011	515	8.6	4,667	172	604		
Sep-Nov 2020†	814	5.9	209	25.6	216	68	322	5,891	570	9.7	4,529	177	572		
Dec-Feb 2021†	828	5.9	234	28.2	191	66	337	5,740	547	9.5	4,429	178	531		
Change on quarter	14	0.1	25	2.6	-25	-1	15	-151	-24	-0.2	-100	2	-40		
Change %	1.7		12.0		-11.7	-1.8	4.7	-2.6	-4.1		-2.2	0.9	-7.1		
Change on year	25	0.2	31	3.0	-37	7	24	-578	16	1.1	-445	-22	-151		
Change %	3.1		15.4		-16.4	12.2	7.6	-9.1	3.0		-9.1	-11.0	-22.2		

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

† - Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

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) ¹²	All workers ¹	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Second Jobs
People	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Dec-Feb 2019	1,052.9	32.2	37.4	16.3	9.7
Dec-Feb 2020	1,052.2	31.8	36.9	16.2	9.7
Mar-May 2020†	870.9	26.6	31.2	12.6	8.8
Jun-Aug 2020†	891.0	27.3	31.9	12.9	9.0
Sep-Nov 2020†	979.9	30.1	34.7	14.8	9.8
Dec-Feb 2021†	959.9	29.6	33.9	14.0	9.6
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-20.1	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-0.2
<i>Change %</i>	-2.0	-1.8	-2.3	-5.2	-2.1
<i>Change on year</i>	-92.3	-2.2	-2.9	-2.2	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	-8.8	-7.0	-8.0	-13.4	-1.4
Men	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Dec-Feb 2019	632.3	36.5	39.2	16.4	10.5
Dec-Feb 2020	622.5	35.9	38.5	15.9	10.7
Mar-May 2020†	510.7	29.8	32.1	11.9	10.3
Jun-Aug 2020†	527.8	31.0	33.3	12.7	10.5
Sep-Nov 2020†	572.1	33.7	36.1	14.4	10.4
Dec-Feb 2021†	562.5	33.3	35.4	13.2	10.1
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-9.6	-0.4	-0.7	-1.2	-0.3
<i>Change %</i>	-1.7	-1.2	-1.9	-8.0	-2.5
<i>Change on year</i>	-60.0	-2.6	-3.1	-2.6	-0.5
<i>Change %</i>	-9.6	-7.1	-8.0	-16.5	-4.7
Women	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Dec-Feb 2019	420.6	27.3	34.3	16.3	9.1
Dec-Feb 2020	429.7	27.3	34.2	16.3	9.0
Mar-May 2020†	360.3	23.1	29.6	12.8	7.8
Jun-Aug 2020†	363.1	23.4	29.8	13.0	7.8
Sep-Nov 2020†	407.8	26.2	32.6	14.9	9.4
Dec-Feb 2021†	397.3	25.5	31.6	14.3	9.2
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-10.5	-0.7	-0.9	-0.6	-0.2
<i>Change %</i>	-2.6	-2.6	-2.9	-4.2	-1.8
<i>Change on year</i>	-32.3	-1.8	-2.6	-2.0	0.2
<i>Change %</i>	-7.5	-6.5	-7.5	-12.3	1.8

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

† - Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

7 (1) Usual weekly hours of work¹

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
Dec-Feb 2020									
Less than 6 Hours	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.1	0.7	1.4	3.5	2.3	5.8
6 up to 15 hours	6.4	3.4	9.7	5.8	3.0	8.6	8.7	4.0	17.8
16 up to 30 hours	19.0	9.6	29.4	18.5	8.2	28.8	22.3	15.6	35.3
31 up to 45 hours	54.9	61.1	48.1	57.7	64.6	50.8	39.7	46.5	26.5
Over 45 hours	18.1	24.9	10.7	16.9	23.5	10.3	25.8	31.6	14.5
Total (thousands)	33,073	17,345	15,728	27,856	13,942	13,913	5,028	3,313	1,715
Sep-Nov 2020†									
Less than 6 Hours	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.6	1.1	3.1	1.9	5.1
6 up to 15 hours	6.0	3.3	8.9	5.2	2.8	7.8	10.4	5.5	19.1
16 up to 30 hours	19.0	10.0	28.9	18.3	8.2	28.4	24.0	18.7	33.5
31 up to 45 hours	57.3	63.7	50.3	60.2	67.4	52.9	39.4	45.8	27.6
Over 45 hours	16.5	22.2	10.3	15.4	21.0	9.8	23.3	28.0	14.6
Total (thousands)	32,503	16,959	15,544	27,885	13,993	13,892	4,491	2,899	1,592
Dec-Feb 2021†									
Less than 6 Hours	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.5	1.1	3.0	1.8	5.2
6 up to 15 hours	5.7	3.2	8.4	5.0	2.5	7.5	9.8	5.7	17.1
16 up to 30 hours	18.9	10.0	28.6	18.2	8.6	27.9	23.6	17.1	35.3
31 up to 45 hours	57.6	63.8	50.9	60.3	67.3	53.3	40.2	46.2	29.4
Over 45 hours	16.7	22.3	10.5	15.7	21.1	10.3	23.3	29.1	13.0
Total (thousands)	32,430	16,875	15,556	27,988	14,043	13,945	4,313	2,766	1,547

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

† - Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

NON-UK WORKERS

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

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

	European Union (EU)																			Africa		Asia			America and Oceania				Total Non-EU ⁷
	Total ¹	UK	Non UK	Total Europe	Total EU (EU27) ²	EU14 ³	EU8 ⁴	EU2 ⁵	Other EU ⁶	Other Europe (not in EU)	Total Africa	Of which: South Africa	Total Asia	Of which: India	Of which: Pakistan and Bangladesh	Total America and Oceania	Of which: USA	Of which: Australia and New Zealand	EQ4S										
																				MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	FSC2	EQ4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	FSC3	
Levels (aged 16 and over)																													
Country of birth levels																													
Oct-Dec 2018	32,671	27,011	5,651	2,550	2,303	989	886	384	43	248	893	174	1,568	476	344	640	107	130	3,349										
Oct-Dec 2019	32,983	27,171	5,809	2,704	2,436	1,026	970	400	40	269	937	171	1,544	490	373	624	95	169	3,373										
Jan-Mar 2020†	32,998	27,097	5,893	2,759	2,478	1,045	975	422	37	281	933	186	1,573	521	360	628	93	168	3,414										
Apr-Jun 2020†	32,592	27,004	5,574	2,548	2,268	1,028	839	363	39	280	896	167	1,477	514	341	652	99	156	3,306										
Jul-Sep 2020†	32,515	27,328	5,176	2,248	1,983	963	710	276	33	265	929	191	1,345	449	273	653	103	156	3,193										
Oct-Dec 2020†	32,441	27,422	5,014	2,138	1,938	968	668	262	40	199	857	182	1,358	456	264	662	118	159	3,076										
Change on year	-542	251	-795	-567	-497	-58	-302	-138	1	-70	-80	11	-186	-34	-109	38	23	-10	-298										
Change %	-1.6	0.9	-13.7	-21.0	-20.4	-5.6	-31.1	-34.5	1.4	-25.9	-8.5	6.5	-12.0	-6.9	-29.2	6.0	24.2	-6.1	-8.8										
Country of birth rates																													
Oct-Dec 2018	76.0	76.3	74.7	81.6	82.6	79.8	86.1	83.5	71.8	73.0	73.3	84.7	65.5	75.5	55.9	77.6	79.1	85.7	70.1										
Oct-Dec 2019	76.6	76.8	75.6	82.0	83.1	80.9	85.7	82.7	78.0	73.5	74.2	82.3	65.7	78.7	56.7	80.2	79.1	87.8	70.9										
Jan-Mar 2020†	76.3	76.4	76.4	82.4	83.3	81.0	85.6	84.1	78.5	75.1	75.3	86.9	66.7	78.6	56.5	81.4	76.0	88.0	72.0										
Apr-Jun 2020†	75.7	75.6	76.0	81.0	81.7	80.1	83.3	83.3	75.8	75.8	74.2	82.9	68.0	78.0	60.1	80.5	79.9	84.3	72.4										
Jul-Sep 2020†	75.3	75.3	75.4	80.2	81.1	81.1	79.8	86.6	70.0	74.1	72.1	81.9	69.4	76.5	59.1	78.2	82.0	77.2	72.2										
Oct-Dec 2020†	75.1	75.2	74.8	79.5	80.1	79.9	78.8	86.1	72.2	73.5	70.2	79.5	69.8	78.3	61.0	78.2	76.7	80.6	71.8										
Change on year	-1.5	-1.6	-0.7	-2.5	-2.9	-1.1	-6.9	3.4	-5.7	0.0	-4.0	-2.8	4.1	-0.4	4.3	-2.0	-2.3	-7.2	0.9										
Nationality levels																													
Oct-Dec 2018	32,671	29,098	3,569	2,400	2,274	1,011	869	370	24	126	277	64	593	194	107	299	96	71	1,295										
Oct-Dec 2019	32,983	29,325	3,654	2,439	2,310	994	931	367	17	129	298	68	602	199	126	316	75	107	1,344										
Jan-Mar 2020†	32,998	29,251	3,737	2,495	2,367	1,025	933	394	15	128	300	66	616	218	114	326	70	113	1,370										
Apr-Jun 2020†	32,592	29,107	3,468	2,257	2,154	994	805	339	15	104	305	64	579	220	122	327	79	103	1,314										
Jul-Sep 2020†	32,515	29,352	3,161	1,976	1,874	920	685	252	17	102	333	79	512	183	93	340	85	96	1,287										
Oct-Dec 2020†	32,441	29,347	3,092	1,911	1,831	928	640	240	23	80	301	64	494	177	81	386	102	102	1,260										
Change on year	-542	22	-563	-528	-478	-66	-291	-127	6	-49	3	-5	-108	-22	-44	70	27	-5	-84										
Change %	-1.6	0.1	-15.4	-21.6	-20.7	-6.7	-31.2	-34.6	36.9	-38.2	1.1	-6.6	-18.0	-11.1	-35.2	22.2	35.7	-4.7	-6.3										
Nationality rates																													
Oct-Dec 2018	76.0	76.0	75.8	82.6	83.3	81.0	86.0	84.5	68.9	72.3	70.5	86.6	58.3	69.7	48.4	77.0	73.7	86.1	65.6										
Oct-Dec 2019	76.6	76.7	76.0	81.9	82.4	80.3	85.4	81.0	80.0	73.4	69.0	85.8	60.3	74.6	55.2	78.5	77.2	87.8	66.9										
Jan-Mar 2020†	76.3	76.3	76.6	82.3	82.9	80.5	85.4	83.7	76.2	72.3	67.0	90.4	62.3	77.1	53.2	80.0	72.2	86.9	67.8										
Apr-Jun 2020†	75.7	75.6	76.0	81.3	82.0	80.0	84.3	82.7	74.8	69.3	67.2	92.6	63.0	76.6	56.2	80.0	73.2	87.6	68.0										
Jul-Sep 2020†	75.3	75.2	76.1	80.5	81.3	79.8	81.5	85.5	96.0	68.2	69.1	88.6	65.2	73.5	57.3	78.8	76.0	80.2	69.6										
Oct-Dec 2020†	75.1	75.1	75.5	79.7	80.5	78.8	80.7	86.0	92.0	64.4	68.4	82.9	64.2	74.2	57.9	79.4	73.9	84.2	69.3										
Change on year	-1.5	-1.6	-0.4	-2.2	-1.9	-1.5	-4.7	5.0	12.1	-9.0	-0.6	-2.9	3.9	-0.4	2.7	0.9	-3.3	-3.5	2.3										

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

- The total series includes people who do not state their country of birth or nationality. The total levels series MGTM does not therefore equal the sum of the "UK" and "Non-UK" series.
- This series consists of all 27 EU member states excluding the UK. This series equals the sum of EU14, EU8, EU2 and Other EU.
- Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.
- Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovak Republic and Slovenia.
- Romania and Bulgaria.
- Cyprus, Malta and Croatia
- Total Non-EU equals the sum of Other Europe, Total Africa, Total Asia and Total America and Oceania

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

† Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and may make adjustments if appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution.

NON-UK WORKERS

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

United Kingdom (thousands of people) not seasonally adjusted

	Unemployment (all aged 16 and over)					Economically inactive (all aged from 16 to 64)									
	Total ¹	UK	Non-UK	EU27 ²	Non-EU	Total ¹	UK		Non-UK		EU27 ²		Non-EU		
						All economically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All economically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All economically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All economically inactive	Of which: Students ³	All economically inactive	Of which: Students ³
Levels (thousands of people)															
Country of birth levels	MGTP	DSWD	DT35	DT3F	DTKB	LF9L	LF9W	DTLK	DYUP	DYUR	DYVR	DYVZ	DYWL	DYWR	DZ37
Oct-Dec 2018	1,328	1,068	260	78	182	8,598	2,228	6,957	1,757	1,623	470	399	161	1,224	309
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†	1,357	1,082	275	90	184	8,471	2,254	6,941	1,823	1,505	430	398	133	1,108	297
Apr-Jun 2020†	1,338	1,072	266	103	163	8,766	2,221	7,284	1,835	1,452	384	396	122	1,056	262
Jul-Sep 2020†	1,703	1,344	359	125	235	8,569	2,196	7,261	1,823	1,285	372	332	104	954	268
Oct-Dec 2020†	1,730	1,362	368	121	247	8,619	2,351	7,322	1,964	1,276	387	352	136	925	251
Change on year	463	332	130	36	95	169	128	478	195	-319	-68	-51	6	-268	-74
Change %	36.5	32.2	55.0	41.7	62.4	2.0	5.8	7.0	11.0	-20.0	-15.0	-12.7	4.7	-22.5	-22.8
Country of birth rates	MGUK	DT2W	DT3B	DTJG	DTKD	CRZK		DYTD		DYUT		DYWD		DYWT	
Oct-Dec 2018	3.9	3.8	4.4	3.3	5.1	20.8		20.6		21.9		14.6		26.1	
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	4.5	3.5	5.1	20.5		20.5		20.0		13.6		24.1	
Apr-Jun 2020†	3.9	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.7	21.2		21.3		20.3		14.5		23.9	
Jul-Sep 2020†	5.0	4.7	6.5	5.9	6.8	20.7		20.9		19.2		13.8		22.3	
Oct-Dec 2020†	5.1	4.7	6.8	5.9	7.4	20.8		21.0		19.6		14.8		22.3	
Change on year	1.4	1.1	2.9	2.5	3.1	0.4		0.8		-1.7		0.8		-3.5	
Nationality levels	MGTP	DSWE	DT39	DTG9	DTKC	LF9L	LF9W	DYTC	DYUQ	DYUS	DYVU	DYWA	DYWM	DYWS	DZGD
Oct-Dec 2018	1,328	1,154	173	76	97	8,598	2,228	7,630	1,892	954	335	377	165	577	170
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†	1,357	1,165	192	88	104	8,471	2,254	7,511	1,949	934	302	394	139	540	163
Apr-Jun 2020†	1,338	1,154	184	88	96	8,766	2,221	7,843	1,951	894	266	379	121	515	145
Jul-Sep 2020†	1,703	1,470	233	111	122	8,569	2,196	7,797	1,958	749	235	318	111	431	124
Oct-Dec 2020†	1,730	1,491	239	113	126	8,619	2,351	7,849	2,099	747	249	324	130	423	119
Change on year	463	388	74	26	48	169	128	393	199	-229	-73	-74	-13	-155	-60
Change %	36.5	35.2	44.8	30.3	60.8	2.0	5.8	5.3	10.5	-23.4	-22.8	-18.6	-9.3	-26.8	-33.5
Nationality rates	MGUK	DT2Z	DT3D	DTKA	DTLH	CRZK		DYUO		DYUU		DYWE		DZ36	
Oct-Dec 2018	3.9	3.8	4.6	3.2	7.0	20.8		20.8		20.5		14.0		29.5	
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	4.9	3.6	7.1	20.5		20.5		19.4		14.0		27.1	
Apr-Jun 2020†	3.9	3.8	5.0	3.9	6.8	21.2		21.3		19.9		14.6		27.0	
Jul-Sep 2020†	5.0	4.8	6.9	5.6	8.7	20.7		20.9		18.3		13.9		23.7	
Oct-Dec 2020†	5.1	4.8	7.2	5.8	9.1	20.8		21.0		18.5		14.4		23.7	
Change on year	1.4	1.2	2.9	2.2	3.6	0.4		0.6		-2.0		0.0		-5.4	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

† - Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and may make adjustments if appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

UNEMPLOYMENT

9(1) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 & over							All aged 16 - 64								
	All	Rate(%) ¹		Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹		Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	
		1	2							3	4					5
	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	LF2I	LF2O	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38		
Dec-Feb 2019	1,343	3.9	796	200	347	25.8	173	1,323	4.0	786	196	340	25.7	169		
Dec-Feb 2020	1,364	4.0	842	215	307	22.5	170	1,331	4.0	828	205	298	22.4	160		
Mar-May 2020	1,384	4.1	960	164	259	18.7	125	1,358	4.1	948	160	251	18.5	118		
Jun-Aug 2020	1,522	4.5	994	226	303	19.9	153	1,501	4.6	988	223	291	19.4	149		
Sep-Nov 2020	1,724	5.0	1,088	280	357	20.7	185	1,690	5.1	1,078	274	338	20.0	170		
Dec-Feb 2021	1,675	4.9	945	367	363	21.7	185	1,643	5.0	932	364	348	21.2	175		
Change on quarter	-50	-0.1	-143	87	6	1.0	0	-47	-0.1	-146	89	10	1.2	5		
Change %	-2.9		-13.1	31.1	1.8		-0.2	-2.8		-13.5	32.5	2.9		2.9		
Change on year	311	0.9	102	152	56	-0.8	15	313	1.0	104	159	50	-1.2	14		
Change %	22.8		12.2	70.9	18.3		8.7	23.5		12.6	77.4	16.6		9.0		
Men	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBWB		
Dec-Feb 2019	731	4.1	399	118	215	29.4	114	719	4.2	396	116	208	28.9	111		
Dec-Feb 2020	763	4.2	470	124	170	22.3	94	740	4.3	460	114	166	22.4	89		
Mar-May 2020	749	4.2	489	102	158	21.1	80	732	4.3	479	100	153	20.9	75		
Jun-Aug 2020	877	4.9	553	134	190	21.6	105	864	5.0	552	131	180	20.9	104		
Sep-Nov 2020	963	5.4	601	143	220	22.8	120	938	5.5	596	139	203	21.6	105		
Dec-Feb 2021	919	5.2	493	195	232	25.2	127	898	5.3	487	193	218	24.3	117		
Change on quarter	-44	-0.2	-108	52	12	2.4	7	-40	-0.2	-109	54	15	2.6	12		
Change %	-4.5		-17.9	36.4	5.4		5.8	-4.3		-18.2	38.7	7.3		11.2		
Change on year	156	1.0	23	71	62	2.9	33	158	1.0	27	79	52	1.9	28		
Change %	20.5		5.0	57.6	36.4		35.6	21.3		5.8	69.2	31.6		31.5		
Women	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39		
Dec-Feb 2019	611	3.8	397	82	132	21.6	59	603	3.9	390	80	132	22.0	58		
Dec-Feb 2020	601	3.7	373	91	137	22.8	76	591	3.8	367	91	133	22.5	71		
Mar-May 2020	634	3.9	472	62	101	15.9	45	626	4.0	469	60	98	15.6	43		
Jun-Aug 2020	646	4.0	441	92	113	17.5	47	637	4.1	435	91	111	17.4	46		
Sep-Nov 2020	761	4.7	487	137	137	18.0	65	753	4.8	482	135	135	18.0	65		
Dec-Feb 2021	755	4.6	452	172	131	17.4	58	746	4.7	445	171	130	17.4	58		
Change on quarter	-6	0.0	-35	35	-6	-0.6	-7	-7	-0.1	-37	35	-5	-0.5	-7		
Change %	-0.8		-7.2	25.5	-4.0		-11.1	-0.9		-7.7	26.1	-3.8		-10.5		
Change on year	154	1.0	79	81	-6	-5.4	-19	155	1.0	78	80	-3	-5.0	-14		
Change %	25.7		21.2	88.9	-4.2		-24.2	26.2		21.2	87.6	-2.1		-19.0		
	16-17							18-24								
	All	Rate(%) ¹		Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹		Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	12 months	12 months	24 months
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
People	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVG	YBVQ	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE		
Dec-Feb 2019	88	21.0	69	12	7	8.1	*	404	10.3	276	66	63	15.6	16		
Dec-Feb 2020	105	23.8	81	16	8	8.0	*	408	10.5	287	61	60	14.8	21		
Mar-May 2020	108	25.3	84	17	6	5.9	*	438	11.3	331	50	57	13.1	11		
Jun-Aug 2020	92	24.2	64	24	4	4.2	*	489	13.1	352	53	83	17.0	29		
Sep-Nov 2020	86	25.6	59	23	5	5.3	*	505	13.2	342	72	91	18.0	28		
Dec-Feb 2021	98	31.8	70	18	10	10.6	*	476	12.8	285	100	91	19.1	34		
Change on quarter	13	6.2	11	-4	6	5.4	*	-29	-0.4	-58	28	0	1.2	5		
Change %	14.7		18.8	-19.6	131.6		*	-5.8		-16.8	39.0	0.3		18.8		
Change on year	-7	8.0	-11	2	2	2.6	*	68	2.3	-2	40	31	4.3	13		
Change %	-6.8		-13.9	13.2	24.0		*	16.7		-0.7	65.2	50.7		61.1		
Men	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF		
Dec-Feb 2019	50	23.8	38	7	6	11.4	*	248	12.0	162	43	43	17.3	13		
Dec-Feb 2020	62	29.4	50	7	5	7.4	*	240	11.8	167	39	34	14.0	9		
Mar-May 2020	64	29.2	49	10	4	6.3	*	231	11.5	162	30	38	16.5	7		
Jun-Aug 2020	46	25.1	32	12	*	*	*	309	15.7	216	37	57	18.5	24		
Sep-Nov 2020	47	28.6	34	10	*	*	*	300	15.2	200	40	60	20.0	21		
Dec-Feb 2021	43	31.1	32	8	2	5.7	*	280	14.7	159	65	57	20.3	20		
Change on quarter	-4	2.5	-1	-2	*	*	*	-20	-0.6	-41	24	-3	0.3	0		
Change %	-7.6		-4.3	-18.8	*	*	*	-6.6		-20.5	59.5	-5.1		-0.6		
Change on year	-19	1.7	-18	2	-2	-1.6	*	40	2.9	-9	25	23	6.3	11		
Change %	-30.0		-35.9	24.1	-45.6		*	16.6		-5.1	64.5	68.6		121.1		
Women	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG		
Dec-Feb 2019	38	18.1	32	5	*	*	*	156	8.3	113	22	20	13.0	3		
Dec-Feb 2020	44	18.7	31	9	4	8.9	*	168	9.0	119	22	27	15.9	12		
Mar-May 2020	44	21.3	35	7	2	5.4	*	207	11.1	169	19	19	9.3	3		
Jun-Aug 2020	46	23.3	32	12	*	*	*	180	10.2	137	17	26	14.5	4		
Sep-Nov 2020	39	22.7	25	12	*	*	*	205	11.1	143	32	31	15.1	8		
Dec-Feb 2021	55	32.4	37	10	8	14.5	*	196	10.8	126	36	34	17.5	13		
Change on quarter	16	9.7	13	-2	*	*	*	-9	-0.3	-17	4	3	2.4	5		
Change %	41.4		50.1	-20.3	*	*	*	-4.5		-11.7	12.8	10.7		70.0		
Change on year	11	13.7	7	0	4	5.6	*	28	1.8	6	14	8	1.5	2		
Change %	26.0		22.2	5.1	104.6		*	16.9		5.4	66.6	28.1		13.5		

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

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UNEMPLOYMENT

9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	up to 12 months	All over 12 months	12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate(%) ¹	Up to 6 months	and up to 12 months	12 months	12 months	24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
People	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Dec-Feb 2019	561	3.0	322	83	156	27.8	85	289	2.7	128	40	121	41.8	71
Dec-Feb 2020	532	2.8	324	81	127	23.9	71	319	2.9	151	57	111	34.7	79
Mar-May 2020	563	3.0	391	59	113	20.0	61	275	2.5	154	39	83	30.1	54
Jun-Aug 2020	603	3.2	401	91	111	18.3	51	338	3.1	176	57	105	31.0	72
Sep-Nov 2020	721	3.8	461	121	139	19.3	76	412	3.8	226	64	122	29.7	80
Dec-Feb 2021	674	3.5	383	157	134	19.9	69	426	3.9	207	91	127	29.9	81
Change on quarter	-46	-0.3	-78	36	-5	0.6	-8	14	0.1	-19	27	5	0.2	1
Change %	-6.4		-16.9	29.8	-3.4		-9.9	3.3		-8.3	42.6	4.0		1.2
Change on year	143	0.7	60	76	7	-4.1	-2	107	1.0	56	34	17	-4.8	3
Change %	26.8		18.4	94.3	5.3		-3.2	33.6		37.2	60.0	15.0		3.5
Men	YBYF	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBYU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Dec-Feb 2019	272	2.7	138	44	89	32.9	58	161	2.8	60	24	77	47.7	42
Dec-Feb 2020	273	2.7	167	42	63	23.3	37	188	3.2	85	35	68	36.2	48
Mar-May 2020	284	2.8	186	39	59	20.7	35	171	3.0	91	22	58	33.8	38
Jun-Aug 2020	317	3.2	207	50	61	19.1	34	205	3.6	99	35	71	34.5	47
Sep-Nov 2020	356	3.6	235	54	67	18.7	42	260	4.5	132	38	91	34.8	58
Dec-Feb 2021	343	3.4	196	66	81	23.7	48	253	4.4	106	56	91	35.9	59
Change on quarter	-13	-0.1	-39	11	15	5.0	6	-7	-0.1	-26	19	0	1.1	1
Change %	-3.7		-16.8	21.1	22.1		14.5	-2.7		-19.7	49.0	0.4		1.7
Change on year	70	0.7	29	23	18	0.4	11	65	1.1	21	21	23	-0.2	11
Change %	25.6		17.1	55.5	27.9		30.9	34.7		25.2	59.1	33.8		22.7
Women	YBYG	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBYV	YBVY	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Dec-Feb 2019	289	3.2	184	39	66	22.9	27	128	2.5	68	16	44	34.4	29
Dec-Feb 2020	259	2.9	156	39	64	24.7	35	131	2.5	66	22	43	32.6	31
Mar-May 2020	279	3.1	205	20	54	19.3	26	105	2.0	63	16	25	24.0	17
Jun-Aug 2020	286	3.2	195	41	50	17.5	18	133	2.6	77	22	34	25.7	25
Sep-Nov 2020	365	4.0	226	67	72	19.8	35	152	2.9	94	26	32	20.9	23
Dec-Feb 2021	332	3.6	187	92	53	15.9	21	173	3.3	101	35	36	21.0	23
Change on quarter	-33	-0.4	-38	25	-19	-3.9	-14	21	0.4	7	9	5	0.1	0
Change %	-9.1		-17.0	36.8	-26.9		-39.3	13.5		7.7	33.3	14.3		-0.2
Change on year	73	0.7	31	53	-11	-8.7	-14	42	0.8	35	13	-6	-11.6	-8
Change %	28.1		19.8	136.6	-17.2		-39.3	31.9		52.4	61.5	-15.0		-26.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

10 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
Economically active	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
People	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Dec-Feb 2019	34,063	32,761	420	3,933	7,812	11,168	9,428	1,302
Dec-Feb 2020	34,437	33,018	443	3,895	7,893	11,189	9,599	1,419
Mar-May 2020†	34,127	32,795	425	3,878	7,873	11,117	9,503	1,332
Jun-Aug 2020†	34,113	32,809	380	3,737	7,934	11,145	9,612	1,304
Sep-Nov 2020†	34,228	32,861	335	3,817	7,926	11,170	9,613	1,366
Dec-Feb 2021†	34,105	32,800	309	3,722	7,931	11,212	9,627	1,306
Change on quarter	-122	-61	-26	-96	5	41	14	-61
Change %	-0.4	-0.2	-7.7	-2.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	-4.5
Change on year	-332	-218	-134	-173	38	23	28	-114
Change %	-1.0	-0.7	-30.3	-4.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	-8.0
Men	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Dec-Feb 2019	18,043	17,252	211	2,061	4,191	5,869	4,919	791
Dec-Feb 2020	18,108	17,315	210	2,035	4,207	5,866	4,997	794
Mar-May 2020†	17,907	17,155	218	2,005	4,160	5,823	4,950	752
Jun-Aug 2020†	17,919	17,175	181	1,975	4,182	5,824	5,013	744
Sep-Nov 2020†	17,922	17,122	163	1,969	4,155	5,823	5,012	800
Dec-Feb 2021†	17,794	17,033	139	1,908	4,145	5,837	5,005	761
Change on quarter	-128	-89	-24	-61	-11	14	-7	-38
Change %	-0.7	-0.5	-15.0	-3.1	-0.3	0.2	-0.1	-4.8
Change on year	-314	-282	-71	-127	-62	-30	8	-33
Change %	-1.7	-1.6	-33.8	-6.2	-1.5	-0.5	0.2	-4.1
Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Dec-Feb 2019	16,021	15,509	209	1,871	3,621	5,299	4,509	511
Dec-Feb 2020	16,329	15,703	233	1,860	3,686	5,322	4,602	625
Mar-May 2020†	16,220	15,640	207	1,873	3,713	5,295	4,553	580
Jun-Aug 2020†	16,194	15,634	199	1,762	3,752	5,321	4,599	560
Sep-Nov 2020†	16,306	15,739	172	1,849	3,770	5,347	4,601	567
Dec-Feb 2021†	16,311	15,767	170	1,814	3,786	5,375	4,622	544
Change on quarter	6	28	-1	-35	16	28	21	-22
Change %	0.0	0.2	-0.8	-1.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	-4.0
Change on year	-17	64	-63	-46	100	53	20	-81
Change %	-0.1	0.4	-27.1	-2.5	2.7	1.0	0.4	-13.0

Economic activity rates (%)¹

People	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Dec-Feb 2019	64.0	79.3	30.2	70.9	87.3	87.6	74.5	11.0
Dec-Feb 2020	64.4	79.8	31.3	71.2	88.1	87.9	74.8	11.8
Mar-May 2020†	63.7	79.2	29.9	71.0	87.9	87.4	73.9	11.0
Jun-Aug 2020†	63.6	79.2	26.5	68.8	88.7	87.6	74.5	10.7
Sep-Nov 2020†	63.8	79.3	23.2	70.6	88.6	87.9	74.2	11.2
Dec-Feb 2021†	63.5	79.1	21.3	69.0	88.7	88.3	74.1	10.6
Change on quarter	-0.3	-0.2	-1.9	-1.5	0.1	0.4	-0.1	-0.5
Change on year	-1.0	-0.7	-10.1	-2.2	0.6	0.3	-0.7	-1.1
Men	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Dec-Feb 2019	69.3	84.0	29.7	72.7	93.3	93.3	79.2	14.4
Dec-Feb 2020	69.2	84.1	29.0	72.9	93.4	93.4	79.4	14.2
Mar-May 2020†	68.3	83.2	29.9	71.9	92.3	92.6	78.5	13.4
Jun-Aug 2020†	68.2	83.3	24.7	71.3	92.8	92.7	79.2	13.2
Sep-Nov 2020†	68.1	83.0	22.1	71.3	92.2	92.7	79.0	14.1
Dec-Feb 2021†	67.6	82.5	18.7	69.3	91.9	93.0	78.6	13.4
Change on quarter	-0.6	-0.5	-3.4	-2.0	-0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.7
Change on year	-1.6	-1.6	-10.3	-3.5	-1.4	-0.4	-0.8	-0.8
Women	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Dec-Feb 2019	59.0	74.7	30.7	68.9	81.2	82.1	69.9	8.0

Dec-Feb 2020	59.9	75.5	33.9	69.5	82.8	82.7	70.4	9.6
Mar-May 2020†	59.4	75.2	29.9	70.1	83.4	82.2	69.5	8.9
Jun-Aug 2020†	59.2	75.1	28.5	66.3	84.5	82.7	69.9	8.6
Sep-Nov 2020†	59.6	75.6	24.4	69.8	85.0	83.2	69.7	8.6
Dec-Feb 2021†	59.5	75.7	24.0	68.7	85.4	83.7	69.8	8.3
Change on quarter	0.0	0.1	-0.4	-1.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	-0.4
Change on year	-0.3	0.2	-9.8	-0.8	2.6	1.0	-0.6	-1.4
Change on year	-0.3	0.1	-9.0	-0.9	2.7	0.8	-0.8	-0.9

Data source: Labour Force Survey

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ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

11 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Total aged 16-64									
	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)								Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Dec-Feb 2019	8,536	2,227	2,008	189	1,979	33	1,111	990	6,707	1,830
Dec-Feb 2020	8,370	2,130	1,840	177	2,112	35	1,122	954	6,522	1,848
Mar-May 2020†	8,628	2,104	1,778	173	2,149	45	1,142	1,237	6,465	2,163
Jun-Aug 2020†	8,625	2,318	1,670	140	2,156	60	1,148	1,133	6,628	1,997
Sep-Nov 2020†	8,592	2,311	1,639	165	2,164	73	1,113	1,126	6,658	1,934
Dec-Feb 2021†	8,673	2,446	1,551	172	2,118	91	1,143	1,151	6,783	1,890
Change on quarter	80	134	-88	8	-46	18	30	24	125	-44
Change %	0.9	5.8	-5.4	4.6	-2.1	25.3	2.7	2.2	1.9	-2.3
Change on year	303	315	-289	-4	6	56	21	197	261	42
Change %	3.6	14.8	-15.7	-2.3	0.3	158.5	1.9	20.6	4.0	2.3
Men	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Dec-Feb 2019	3,290	1,122	212	94	939	22	491	409	2,557	733
Dec-Feb 2020	3,281	1,076	226	80	973	24	495	406	2,505	776
Mar-May 2020†	3,460	1,063	234	85	969	25	520	564	2,498	962
Jun-Aug 2020†	3,448	1,154	238	64	970	36	510	477	2,628	820
Sep-Nov 2020†	3,512	1,145	245	75	1,039	42	468	498	2,659	853
Dec-Feb 2021†	3,613	1,241	223	77	989	56	503	524	2,774	839
Change on quarter	101	96	-22	2	-50	14	35	26	115	-15
Change %	2.9	8.4	-9.1	2.5	-4.8	32.8	7.5	5.2	4.3	-1.7
Change on year	332	165	-3	-3	15	32	8	117	269	63
Change %	10.1	15.3	-1.3	-3.7	1.6	134.9	1.7	28.9	10.7	8.1
Women	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Dec-Feb 2019	5,246	1,105	1,796	95	1,039	10	620	580	4,150	1,096
Dec-Feb 2020	5,089	1,054	1,614	96	1,139	11	627	547	4,017	1,072
Mar-May 2020†	5,168	1,042	1,544	88	1,181	19	622	673	3,967	1,201
Jun-Aug 2020†	5,178	1,165	1,432	76	1,186	24	638	656	4,000	1,178
Sep-Nov 2020†	5,080	1,166	1,394	89	1,126	31	645	629	3,999	1,081
Dec-Feb 2021†	5,059	1,204	1,328	95	1,129	35	640	627	4,008	1,051
Change on quarter	-20	38	-66	6	4	5	-5	-2	9	-30
Change %	-0.4	3.3	-4.7	6.4	0.3	14.9	-0.8	-0.3	0.2	-2.8
Change on year	-30	150	-286	-1	-9	24	13	80	-9	-21
Change %	-0.6	14.3	-17.7	-1.2	-0.8	207.7	2.1	14.5	-0.2	-2.0
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Dec-Feb 2019	100.0	26.1	23.5	2.2	23.2	0.4	13.0	11.6	78.6	21.4
Dec-Feb 2020	100.0	25.5	22.0	2.1	25.2	0.4	13.4	11.4	77.9	22.1
Mar-May 2020†	100.0	24.4	20.6	2.0	24.9	0.5	13.2	14.3	74.9	25.1
Jun-Aug 2020†	100.0	26.9	19.4	1.6	25.0	0.7	13.3	13.1	76.8	23.2
Sep-Nov 2020†	100.0	26.9	19.1	1.9	25.2	0.8	13.0	13.1	77.5	22.5
Dec-Feb 2021†	100.0	28.2	17.9	2.0	24.4	1.1	13.2	13.3	78.2	21.8
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEH	BEEQ	BEEU	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Dec-Feb 2019	100.0	34.1	6.4	2.9	28.5	0.7	14.9	12.4	77.7	22.3
Dec-Feb 2020	100.0	32.8	6.9	2.4	29.7	0.7	15.1	12.4	76.4	23.6
Mar-May 2020†	100.0	30.7	6.8	2.5	28.0	0.7	15.0	16.3	72.2	27.8
Jun-Aug 2020†	100.0	33.5	6.9	1.8	28.1	1.0	14.8	13.8	76.2	23.8
Sep-Nov 2020†	100.0	32.6	7.0	2.1	29.6	1.2	13.3	14.2	75.7	24.3
Dec-Feb 2021†	100.0	34.4	6.2	2.1	27.4	1.6	13.9	14.5	76.8	23.2
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Dec-Feb 2019	100.0	21.1	34.2	1.8	19.8	0.2	11.8	11.1	79.1	20.9
Dec-Feb 2020	100.0	20.7	31.7	1.9	22.4	0.2	12.3	10.8	78.9	21.1
Mar-May 2020†	100.0	20.2	29.9	1.7	22.8	0.4	12.0	13.0	76.8	23.2
Jun-Aug 2020†	100.0	22.5	27.6	1.5	22.9	0.5	12.3	12.7	77.3	22.7
Sep-Nov 2020†	100.0	23.0	27.4	1.8	22.2	0.6	12.7	12.4	78.7	21.3
Dec-Feb 2021†	100.0	23.8	26.3	1.9	22.3	0.7	12.7	12.4	79.2	20.8

Data Source: Labour Force Survey.

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

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

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

† - Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

Dec-Feb 2021 †

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

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

Levels

People

16-17	1,451	211	98	1,142	1,316	166	80	1,070	135	44	18	73
18-24	5,392	3,246	476	1,670	1,828	581	114	1,133	3,563	2,664	362	537
16-24	6,843	3,456	575	2,812	3,145	748	195	2,202	3,698	2,708	380	610

Men

16-17	743	96	43	604	669	70	34	565	74	25	9	39
18-24	2,752	1,628	280	844	840	224	47	568	1,912	1,403	233	276
16-24	3,495	1,723	323	1,448	1,509	295	81	1,133	1,986	1,428	242	315

Women

16-17	708	115	55	538	647	96	47	505	61	19	9	33
18-24	2,640	1,618	196	826	989	357	67	564	1,651	1,261	129	261
16-24	3,348	1,733	251	1,364	1,636	453	114	1,069	1,712	1,280	138	295

Changes on quarter

People

16-17	10	-38	13	36	24	-27	11	40	-15	-12	2	-5
18-24	-19	-66	-29	77	22	-34	2	54	-40	-32	-31	23
16-24	-9	-105	-17	112	46	-61	13	94	-55	-44	-30	19

Men

16-17	5	-21	-4	29	16	-13	-3	32	-11	-8	-1	-3
18-24	-10	-41	-20	51	44	-9	-1	54	-54	-32	-19	-3
16-24	-5	-62	-23	80	60	-22	-4	86	-65	-40	-20	-6

Women

16-17	5	-18	16	6	8	-13	14	8	-3	-4	2	-2
18-24	-9	-25	-9	26	-23	-25	3	0	14	0	-12	26
16-24	-4	-43	7	32	-14	-38	17	7	10	-4	-10	25

Rates(%)³

People

16-17	14.5	31.8	78.7	12.6	32.5	81.3	32.8	29.0	53.8
18-24	60.2	12.8	31.0	31.8	16.4	61.9	74.8	12.0	15.1
16-24	50.5	14.3	41.1	23.8	20.6	70.0	73.2	12.3	16.5

Men

16-17	12.9	31.1	81.3	10.5	32.4	84.4	34.0	27.4	53.2
18-24	59.1	14.7	30.7	26.7	17.4	67.7	73.4	14.2	14.4
16-24	49.3	15.8	41.4	19.5	21.5	75.1	71.9	14.5	15.9

Women

16-17	16.2	32.4	76.0	14.8	32.7	78.0	31.3	31.0	54.7
18-24	61.3	10.8	31.3	36.1	15.8	57.1	76.4	9.3	15.8
16-24	51.8	12.7	40.7	27.7	20.0	65.4	74.8	9.7	17.2

Changes on quarter

People

16-17	-2.8	6.2	1.9	-2.3	6.1	1.6	-4.6	6.3	2.3
18-24	-1.0	-0.4	1.5	-2.3	1.0	2.2	-0.1	-0.8	0.8
16-24	-1.5	0.0	1.7	-2.3	2.3	2.0	-0.1	-0.7	0.7

Men

16-17	-2.9	2.5	3.4	-2.3	1.9	2.9	-4.4	3.8	3.5
18-24	-1.3	-0.6	2.0	-2.6	0.3	3.0	0.4	-0.7	0.2
16-24	-1.7	-0.5	2.4	-2.4	0.5	2.8	0.4	-0.6	0.2

Women

16-17	-2.6	9.7	0.4	-2.3	9.7	0.2	-4.7	9.6	0.5
18-24	-0.8	-0.3	1.1	-1.7	1.4	1.2	-0.7	-0.8	1.5
16-24	-1.2	0.6	1.0	-2.1	3.6	1.0	-0.7	-0.6	1.4

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

† - Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.

REDUNDANCIES

22 Redundancies: level¹ and rates²

United Kingdom

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) ¹	Rate ²	Level (000s) ¹	Rate ²	Level (000s) ¹	Rate ²
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
Dec-Feb 2019	88	3.2	56	4.0	32	2.4
Dec-Feb 2020	107	3.8	59	4.2	48	3.5
Mar-May 2020†	113	4.1	63	4.5	50	3.6
Jun-Aug 2020†	227	8.2	126	9.0	101	7.3
Sep-Nov 2020†	395	14.2	217	15.5	178	12.8
Dec-Feb 2021†	204	7.3	111	7.9	93	6.7
Change on quarter	-191	-6.8	-106	-7.5	-85	-6.1
Change %	-48.3		-48.9		-47.6	
Change on year	98	3.5	52	3.7	45	3.2
Change %	91.6		89.5		94.2	

Data source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

† - Labour Force Survey (LFS) responses are weighted to official population projections. As the current projections are 2018-based they are based on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. We are analysing the population totals used in the weighting process and intend to make adjustments where appropriate. Rates published from the LFS remain robust; however, levels and changes in levels should be used with caution. This will particularly affect estimates for country of birth, nationality, ethnicity and disability.