

Statistical bulletin

# Employment in the UK: October 2022

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](#)
- [Public sector employment, UK](#)
- [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK](#)

## 2 . Main points

- When comparing estimates for June to August 2022 against the previous three-month period (March to May 2022), be aware that survey estimates for March to May 2022 had a notably higher employment rate and lower economic inactivity rate than other recent periods.
- June to August 2022 estimates show a decrease in the unemployment rate compared with the previous three-month period (March to May 2022), and a decrease in the employment rate, while the economic inactivity rate increased.
- Total hours worked decreased compared with the previous three-month period and are still below pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic levels.
- The UK employment rate was estimated at 75.5%, which is 0.3 percentage points lower than the previous three-month period and 1.0 percentage points lower than before the pandemic (December 2019 to February 2020).
- The UK unemployment rate was estimated at 3.5%, which is 0.3 percentage points lower than the previous three-month period and 0.5 percentage points below pre-pandemic levels.
- The UK economic inactivity rate was estimated at 21.7%, which is 0.6 percentage points higher than the previous three-month period and 1.4 percentage points higher than before the pandemic.

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

Latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on interviews that took place from June to August 2022. Many of the government lockdown restrictions had eased prior to this period.

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

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

#### **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 . Summary

Table 1: June to August 2022 headline measures and changes

UK headline economic status levels and rates, total weekly hours, and redundancy levels and rates, seasonally adjusted (unless stated otherwise), June to August 2022

	Level or Rate	Change on previous three-month period	Change on year	Change since December 2019 to February 2020
<b>Employment (000s, aged 16 years and above)</b>	32,754	-109	+265	-319
<b>Employment rate (aged 16 to 64 years)</b>	75.5%	-0.3pp	+0.3pp	-1.0pp
<b>Unemployment (000s, aged 16 years and above)</b>	1,188	-97	-323	-176
<b>Unemployment rate (aged 16 years and above)</b>	3.5%	-0.3pp	-0.9pp	-0.5pp
<b>Economically inactive (000s, aged 16 to 64 years)</b>	8,999	+252	+226	+630
<b>Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64 years)</b>	21.7%	+0.6pp	+0.5pp	+1.4pp
<b>Total weekly hours (millions)</b>	1,045.9	-0.4	+21.9	-6.3
<b>Redundancies (000s, aged 16 years and above, not seasonally adjusted)</b>	68	+16	-31	-39
<b>Redundancy rate (per thousand, aged 16 years and above, seasonally adjusted)</b>	2.4	+0.5	-1.2	-1.5

Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

**Figure 1: June to August 2022 estimates show a decrease in both employment and unemployment rates, while the economic inactivity rate increased**

**UK employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity rates, seasonally adjusted, between June to August 2007 and June to August 2022**

## Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

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

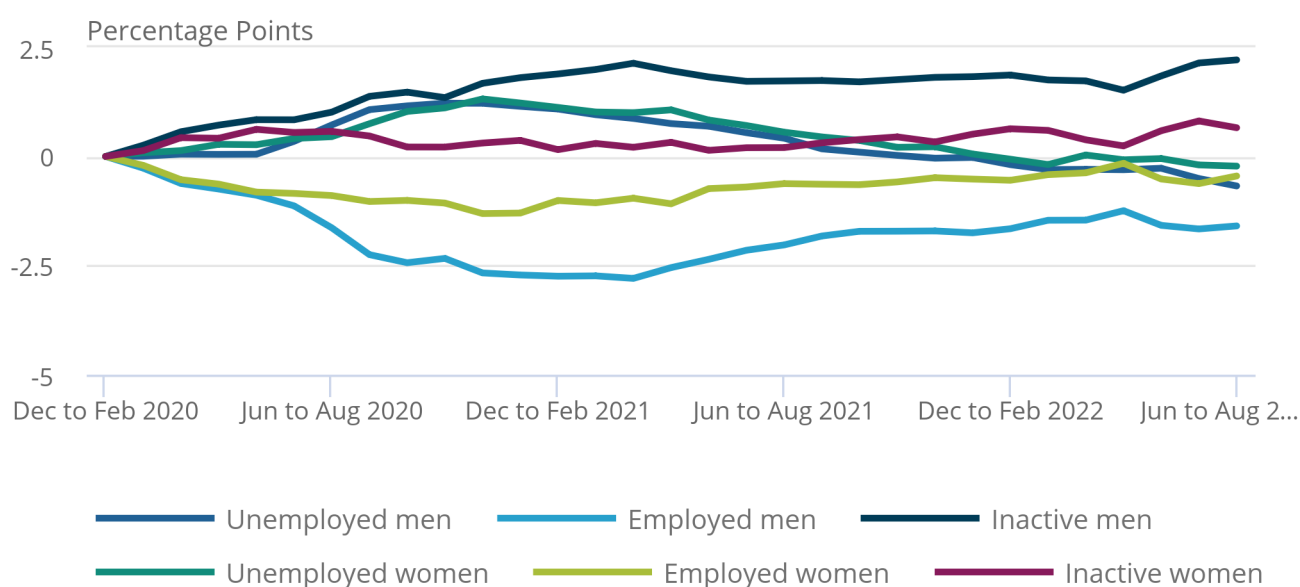
The decrease in the employment rate in the latest three-month period (June to August 2022) was driven by both men and women, and the increase in the economic inactivity rate was largely driven by men.

### Figure 2: Following increases since the beginning of 2021, the employment rates for both men and women have decreased over the latest three-month period

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

Figure 2: Following increases since the beginning of 2021, the employment rates for both men and women have decreased over the latest three-month period

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

## 5 . Employment

Following an increase in the [employment](#) rate since early 2012, the rate decreased from the start of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. There has been an increase since the end of 2020; however, the employment rate decreased in June to August 2022 compared with the previous three-month period. The previous three-month period (March to May 2022) had a higher employment rate than other recent periods, while the current three-month period (June to August 2022) is more in line with other recent periods.

The number of full-time employees decreased during the latest three-month period but is still above pre-pandemic levels. Part-time employees had generally been increasing since the beginning of 2021, showing recovery from the large falls in the early stages of the pandemic; there was, however, a decrease during the latest three-month period. The number of self-employed workers fell in the first year of the coronavirus pandemic and has remained low, although the number has increased during the latest three-month period for both the full-time and part-time self-employed (Figure 3). Previous evidence has shown that people aged 65 years and over have driven recent increases in self-employment.

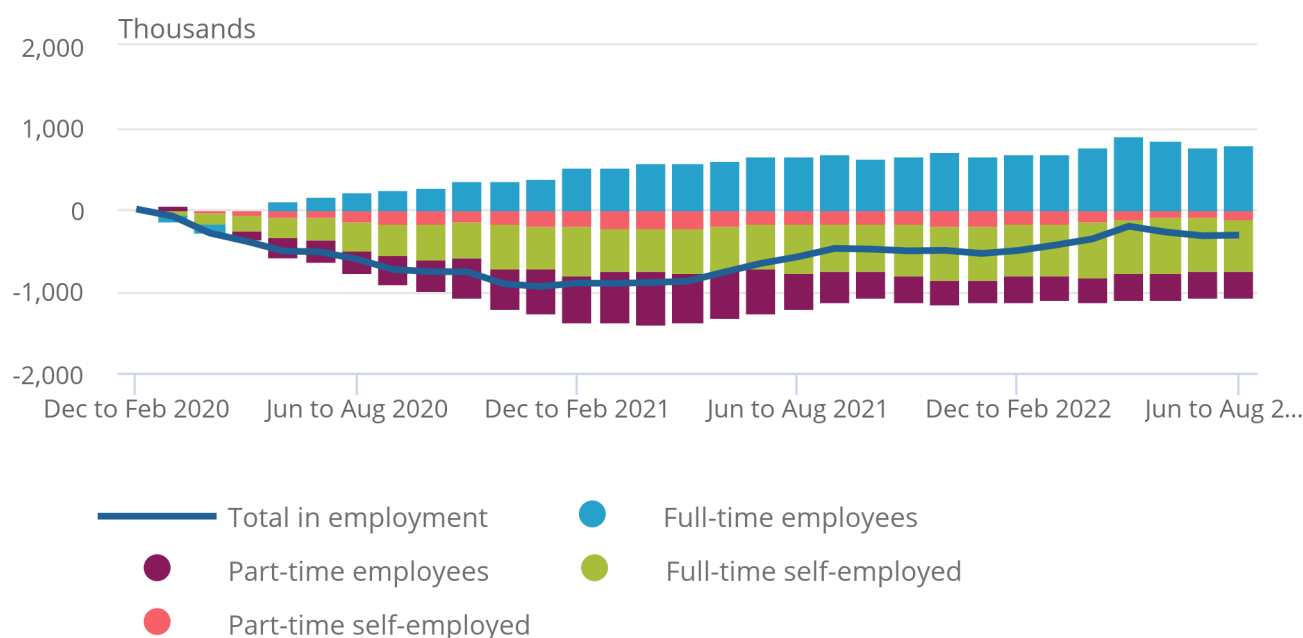
Meanwhile, the number of people with second jobs increased slightly during the latest three-month period, up 43,000 to 1,239 million.

**Figure 3: The number of employees decreased over the latest three-month period, while self-employed workers increased**

UK employees and self-employed workers, full-time and part-time workers aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, cumulative change from December 2019 to February 2020, for each period up to June to August 2022

### Figure 3: The number of employees decreased over the latest three-month period, while self-employed workers increased

UK employees and self-employed workers, full-time and part-time workers aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, cumulative change from December 2019 to February 2020, for each period up to June to August 2022



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

## Hours worked

[Total actual weekly hours worked](#) in the UK have been generally increasing since the relaxation of coronavirus lockdown measures. However, compared with the previous three-month period, total actual weekly hours worked decreased by 0.4 million hours to 1.05 billion hours in June to August 2022 (Figure 4). This is still 6.3 million hours below pre-coronavirus pandemic levels (December 2019 to February 2020). The decrease in the latest three-month period was driven by women, although the level for women remains above pre-pandemic levels. Meanwhile, total actual weekly hours worked by men increased in June to August 2022.

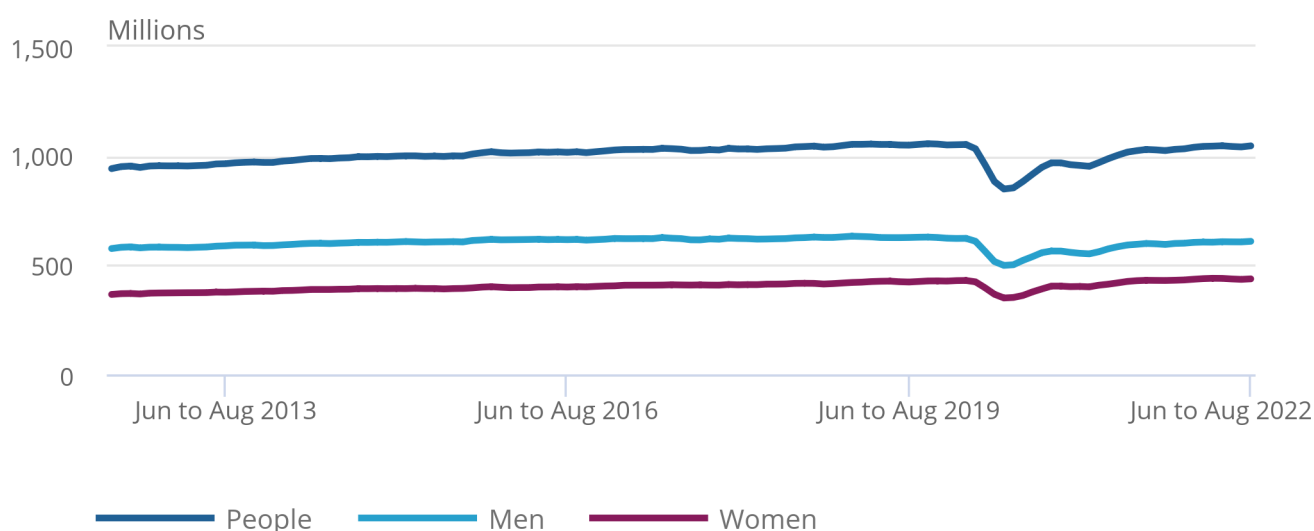
After falling sharply in the early stages of the pandemic, the average actual weekly hours worked have now returned to levels similar to those seen before the coronavirus pandemic. The shortfall in total actual weekly hours is therefore the result of fewer people in employment.

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

UK total actual weekly hours, people, men, and women, aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, between June to August 2012 and June to August 2022

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

UK total actual weekly hours, people, men, and women, aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, between June to August 2012 and June to August 2022



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

## 6 . Unemployment

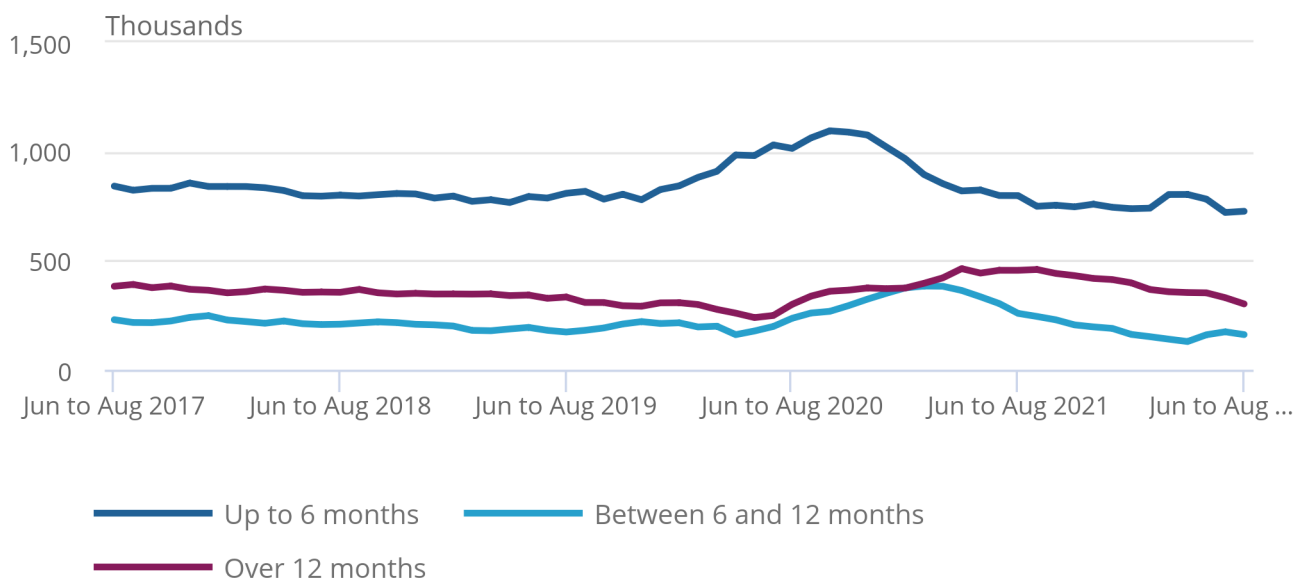
The [unemployment](#) rate had generally been falling since late 2013 until the start of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. It increased until the end of 2020 but has now returned to pre-coronavirus pandemic levels. Over the latest three-month period, the unemployment rate decreased to the lowest rate since December to February 1974.

**Figure 5: The number of people unemployed for up to 6 months and over 12 months decreased in the latest three-month period**

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

Figure 5: The number of people unemployed for up to 6 months and over 12 months decreased in the latest three-month period

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

In the latest three-month period, the number of people unemployed for between 6 and 12 months increased, while there were decreases for the short-term (up to 6 months) and long-term (over 12 months) unemployed (Figure 5).



## The Claimant Count (Experimental Statistics)

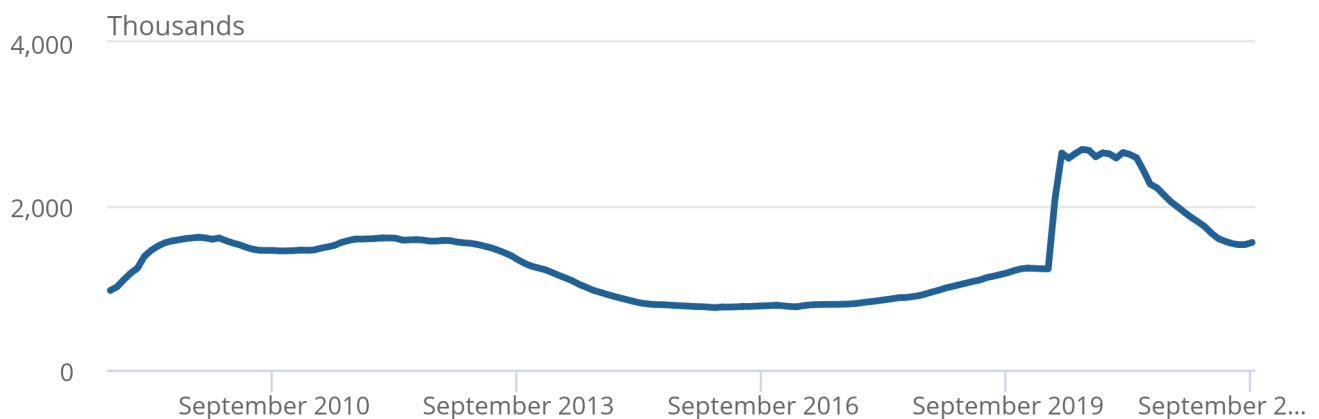
While there is still uncertainty regarding interpreting the Claimant Count, as a result of the introduction of Universal Credit and the impact of the pandemic (see [Section 10: Glossary](#)), the latest figures for September 2022 show a slight increase following a continuous decline since March 2021.

**Figure 6: The Claimant Count has increased slightly following large falls since March 2021**

UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted, between September 2008 and September 2022

### Figure 6: The Claimant Count has increased slightly following large falls since March 2021

UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted, between September 2008 and September 2022



Source: Department for Work and Pensions

## 7 . Economic inactivity

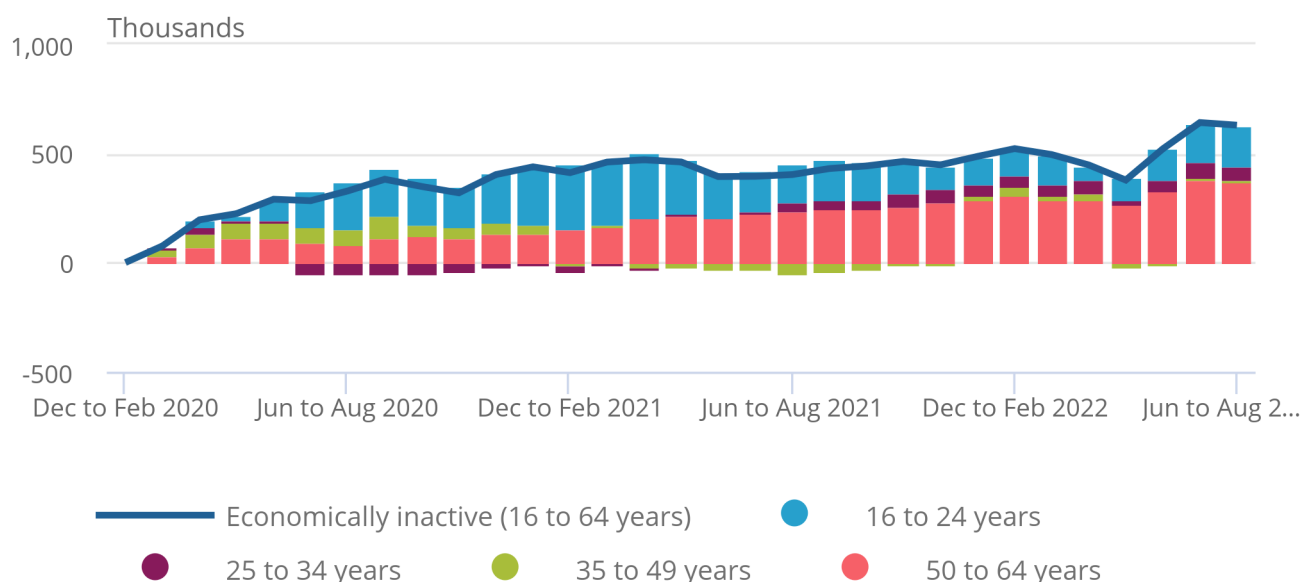
Since comparable records began in 1971, the [economic inactivity](#) rate had generally been falling; however, it increased during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. It has increased in June to August 2022 compared with the previous three-month period (March to May 2022). March to May 2022 had a lower inactivity rate compared with other recent periods, while the inactivity rate during the current period (June to August 2022) was more in line with other recent periods.

**Figure 7: The increase in economic inactivity during the latest three-month period was driven by those aged 50 to 64 years and those aged 16 to 24 years**

UK economic inactivity by age, people aged 16 to 64 years, seasonally adjusted, cumulative change from December 2019 to February 2020, for each period up to June to August 2022

Figure 7: The increase in economic inactivity during the latest three-month period was driven by those aged 50 to 64 years and those aged 16 to 24 years

UK economic inactivity by age, people aged 16 to 64 years, seasonally adjusted, cumulative change from December 2019 to February 2020, for each period up to June to August 2022



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

During the first year of the coronavirus pandemic, increases in economic inactivity were largely driven by those aged 16 to 24 years. This group had generally been decreasing since early 2021 but has increased in recent periods (Figure 6). More recent increases were also driven by those aged 50 to 64 years, with over 60% of the increase in economic inactivity during the pandemic (since December 2019 to February 2020) being driven by this age group. More detail on this trend is available in [Movements out of work for those aged over 50 years since the start of the coronavirus pandemic](#), published on 14 March 2022. Economic inactivity for those aged 65 and over has been decreasing since February to March 2022 but increased in the latest period.

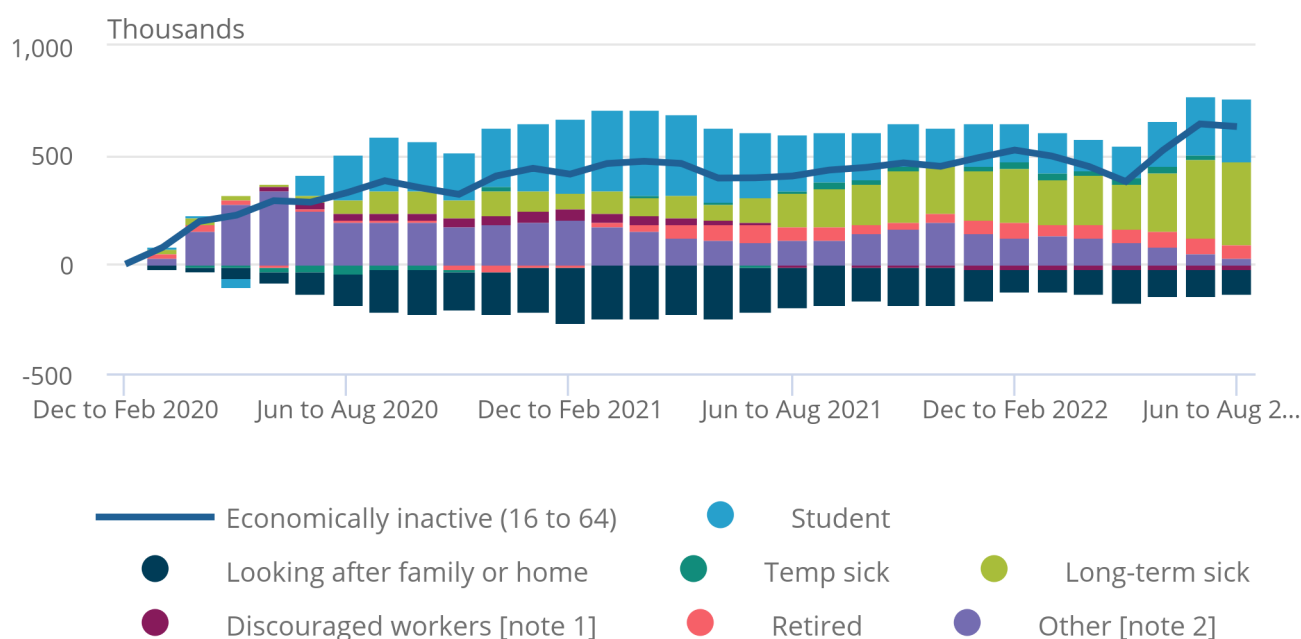
Although economic inactivity increased across all age groups in the latest three-month period (June to August 2022), those aged 50 to 64 years and those aged 16 to 24 years drove the increase in inactivity.

**Figure 8: The increase in economic inactivity during the latest three-month period was driven by those inactive because they are long-term sick or students**

UK economic inactivity by reason, people aged 16 to 64 years, seasonally adjusted, cumulative change from December 2019 to February 2020, for each period up to June to August 2022

## Figure 8: The increase in economic inactivity during the latest three-month period was driven by those inactive because they are long-term sick or students

UK economic inactivity by reason, people aged 16 to 64 years, seasonally adjusted, cumulative change from December 2019 to February 2020, for each period up to June to August 2022



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, those who have not yet started looking for work, those who do not need or want employment, those who have given an uncategorised reason for being economically inactive, or those who have not given a reason for being economically inactive.

The increase in economic inactivity since the start of the coronavirus pandemic had been largely driven by those who were students and the long-term sick (Figure 7).

The number of those inactive because they are students has been decreasing since mid-2021 but has increased in recent periods. During the latest period, the number of economically inactive students measured prior to seasonal adjustment showed a decrease, but this was a much smaller decrease than is typically seen at this time of year. As result, the seasonally adjusted number of economically inactive students has increased. The increase in economic inactivity compared with the previous three-month period was also driven by the long-term sick, who increased to a record high.

## 8 . Redundancies

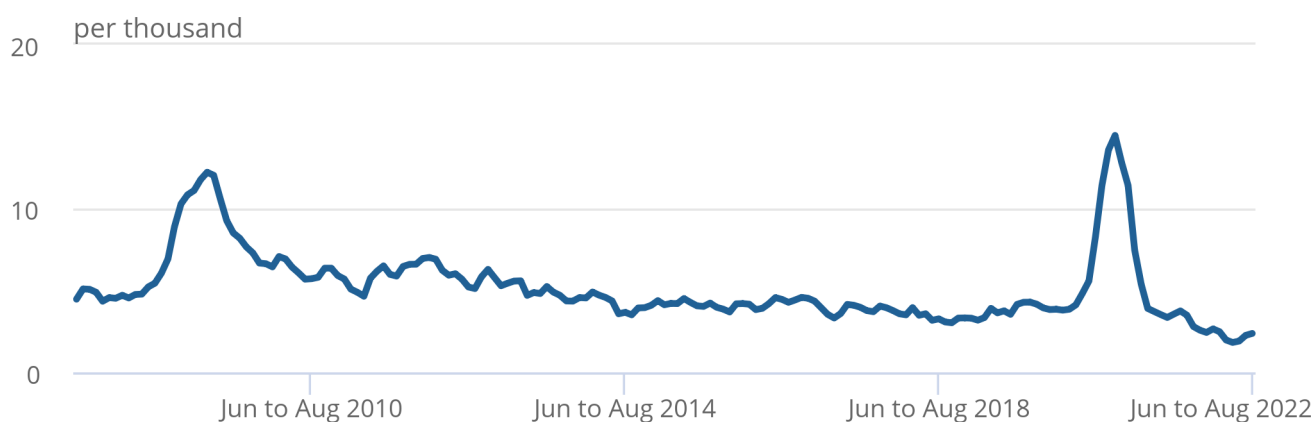
In June to August 2022, reports of redundancies in the three months prior to interview increased by 0.5 per thousand employees, compared with the previous three-month period, to 2.4 per thousand employees (Figure 9).

**Figure 9: The redundancy rate has slightly increased in the latest three-month period but remains low**

UK redundancy rate, people aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, between June to August 2007 and June to August 2022

Figure 9: The redundancy rate has slightly increased in the latest three-month period but remains low

UK redundancy rate, people aged 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted, between June to August 2007 and June to August 2022



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

**Notes:**

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

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

## 9 . Employment in the UK data

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

Dataset A05 SA | Released 11 October 2022

Employment, unemployment, economic activity and inactivity by age group (seasonally adjusted). These estimates are sourced from the Labour Force Survey, a survey of households.

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

Dataset EMP01 SA | Released 11 October 2022

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers (seasonally adjusted). These estimates are sourced from the Labour Force Survey, a survey of households.

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

Dataset HOUR01 SA | Released 11 October 2022

Actual weekly hours worked (seasonally adjusted). These estimates are sourced from the Labour Force Survey, a survey of households.

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

Dataset UNEM01 SA | Released 11 October 2022

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

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

Dataset INAC01 SA | Released 11 October 2022

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

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

Dataset X08 | Released 14 June 2022

This table includes estimates of key LFS indicators using both old and new weighting methodology, and the revisions between the two series.

## 10 . Glossary

### Actual and usual hours worked

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

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

### Claimant Count

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

## Economic inactivity

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

## Employment

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

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

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

## Redundancies

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

## Unemployment

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

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

# 11 . Measuring the data

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

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

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

## Coronavirus (COVID-19)

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

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

## Making our published spreadsheets accessible

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

## Occupational data in ONS surveys

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has identified an issue with the collection of some occupational data in a number of our surveys, including the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Annual Population Survey (APS), which are used in the production of the labour market publication. While we estimate any impacts will be small overall, this will affect the accuracy of the breakdowns of some detailed (four-digit Standard Occupational Classifications (SOC)) occupations, and data derived from them.

On 26 September 2022, [the ONS published an article](#) based on initial analysis of the potential impact on different four-digit SOC codes. The ONS advises to continue exercising caution in the use of detailed SOC breakdowns until the issue has been corrected.

## 12 . Strengths and limitations

### Uncertainty in these data

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Comparability

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

The [annual reconciliation report of job estimates](#) article compares the latest workforce jobs series estimates with the equivalent estimates of jobs from the LFS. It is usually published in March each year following the benchmarking of workforce jobs. The 2022 article was postponed to October to allow for the reweighting of the data.

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

## 13 . Related links

### [Working and workless households in the UK: April to June 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 29 September 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 25 August 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 6 October 2022

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

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

Article | Released 23 May 2022

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

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

Article | Released 6 May 2020

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

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

Webpage | Updated frequently

Latest data and analysis on coronavirus (COVID-19) in the UK and its effect on the economy and society.

## 14 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistical (ONS), released 11 October 2022, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Employment in the UK: October 2022](#)



# Index of Tables

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

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/employment>

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

Statistical Bulletin table number	Table description	Dataset
<b>SUMMARY</b>		
1	Labour Force Survey Summary	<a href="#">Dataset A02 SA</a>
2 (*)	Labour market status by age group	<a href="#">Dataset A05 SA</a>
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS</b>		
3	Full-time, part-time & temporary workers	<a href="#">Dataset EMP01 SA</a>
4	Public and private sector employment	<a href="#">Dataset EMP02</a>
4(1)	Public sector employment by industry	<a href="#">Dataset EMP03</a>
5	Workforce jobs summary	<a href="#">Dataset JOBS01</a>
6 (**)	Workforce jobs by industry	<a href="#">Dataset JOBS02</a>
7	Actual weekly hours worked	<a href="#">Dataset HOUR01 SA</a>
7(1)	Usual weekly hours worked	<a href="#">Dataset HOUR02 SA</a>
<b>NON-UK WORKERS</b>		
8	Employment by country of birth and nationality	<a href="#">Dataset EMP06</a>
8(1)	Unemployment and economic inactivity by country of birth and nationality	<a href="#">Dataset A12</a>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>		
9	Unemployment by age and duration	<a href="#">Dataset UNEM01 SA</a>
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY</b>		
10(*)	Economic activity by age	<a href="#">Dataset A05 SA</a>
11	Economic inactivity by reason	<a href="#">Dataset INAC01 SA</a>
12	Labour market and educational status of young people	<a href="#">Dataset A06 SA</a>
<b>EARNINGS</b>		
13	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Total pay	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
14	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Bonus pay	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
15	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Regular pay	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
16	Average Weekly Earnings real and nominal (summary table)	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
<b>INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY</b>		
17	International comparisons of employment and unemployment	<a href="#">Dataset A10</a>
<b>LABOUR DISPUTES</b>		
18	Labour disputes	<a href="#">Dataset LABD01</a>
<b>VACANCIES</b>		
19	Vacancies by size of business	<a href="#">Dataset VACS03</a>
20	Vacancies and unemployment	<a href="#">Dataset VACS01</a>
21	Vacancies by industry	<a href="#">Dataset VACS02</a>
<b>REDUNDANCIES</b>		
22	Redundancies levels and rates	<a href="#">Dataset RED01 SA</a>
<b>REGIONAL SUMMARY</b>		
23(1)	Regional labour market summary	<a href="#">Dataset A07</a>
23(2)	Regional summary of Workforce Jobs	<a href="#">Dataset JOBS05</a>

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

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

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

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

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

# SUMMARY

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

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	LFS household population <sup>1</sup>				Headline indicators			
					Employment		Unemployment	
					Level		Rate <sup>3</sup>	
					Rate <sup>2</sup>		Level	
	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 to 64
	MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MG SX	LF2M	LF2S
<b>People</b>								
Jun-Aug 2020	53,543	41,388	32,461	75.3	1,549	4.6	8,698	21.0
Jun-Aug 2021	53,741	41,414	32,489	75.2	1,511	4.4	8,773	21.2
Sep-Nov 2021	53,759	41,428	32,561	75.4	1,382	4.1	8,833	21.3
Dec-Feb 2022	53,749	41,420	32,566	75.5	1,298	3.8	8,892	21.5
Mar-May 2022	53,808	41,466	32,863	75.9	1,285	3.8	8,748	21.1
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	53,935	41,563	32,754	75.5	1,188	3.5	8,999	21.7
Change on quarter	127	98	-109	-0.3	-97	-0.3	252	0.6
Change %	0.2	0.2	-0.3		-7.6		2.9	
Change on year	194	149	265	0.3	-323	-0.9	226	0.5
Change %	0.4	0.4	0.8		-21.4		2.6	
<b>Men</b>	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MG SY	YBSO	YBTM
Jun-Aug 2020	26,230	20,600	16,981	78.8	881	4.9	3,491	16.9
Jun-Aug 2021	26,341	20,620	16,976	78.4	824	4.6	3,641	17.7
Sep-Nov 2021	26,350	20,627	17,015	78.8	753	4.2	3,649	17.7
Dec-Feb 2022	26,345	20,623	17,026	78.8	714	4.0	3,670	17.8
Mar-May 2022	26,374	20,646	17,187	79.2	699	3.9	3,602	17.4
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	26,436	20,694	17,113	78.9	628	3.5	3,754	18.1
Change on quarter	62	49	-73	-0.3	-72	-0.4	152	0.7
Change %	0.2	0.2	-0.4		-10.2		4.2	
Change on year	95	74	138	0.4	-197	-1.1	113	0.5
Change %	0.4	0.4	0.8		-23.9		3.1	
<b>Women</b>	MGSN	LF2P	MG SB	LF25	MG SE	MG SZ	LF2N	LF2T
Jun-Aug 2020	27,312	20,788	15,480	71.8	668	4.1	5,207	25.0
Jun-Aug 2021	27,400	20,794	15,514	72.1	686	4.2	5,132	24.7
Sep-Nov 2021	27,409	20,801	15,547	72.1	630	3.9	5,184	24.9
Dec-Feb 2022	27,404	20,797	15,540	72.1	583	3.6	5,222	25.1
Mar-May 2022	27,434	20,820	15,676	72.5	586	3.6	5,146	24.7
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	27,499	20,869	15,641	72.2	560	3.5	5,245	25.1
Change on quarter	65	49	-35	-0.3	-26	-0.1	99	0.4
Change %	0.2	0.2	-0.2		-4.4		1.9	
Change on year	99	75	127	0.2	-126	-0.8	113	0.5
Change %	0.4	0.4	0.8		-18.4		2.2	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

3. The headline unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people (aged 16+) divided by the economically active population (aged 16+). The economically active population is defined as those in employment plus those who are unemployed.

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

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

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

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

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

# SUMMARY

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

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 16 and over						Aged 16-64					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	MGRZ	MGSR	MGSC	MG SX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
Jun-Aug 2020	32,461	60.6	1,549	4.6	19,533	36.5	31,165	75.3	1,526	4.7	8,698	21.0
Jun-Aug 2021	32,489	60.5	1,511	4.4	19,741	36.7	31,161	75.2	1,480	4.5	8,773	21.2
Sep-Nov 2021	32,561	60.6	1,382	4.1	19,815	36.9	31,244	75.4	1,351	4.1	8,833	21.3
Dec-Feb 2022	32,566	60.6	1,298	3.8	19,885	37.0	31,258	75.5	1,270	3.9	8,892	21.5
Mar-May 2022	32,863	61.1	1,285	3.8	19,660	36.5	31,458	75.9	1,259	3.8	8,748	21.1
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	32,754	60.7	1,188	3.5	19,993	37.1	31,400	75.5	1,164	3.6	8,999	21.7
Change on quarter	-109	-0.3	-97	-0.3	333	0.5	-59	-0.3	-95	-0.3	252	0.6
Change %	-0.3		-7.6		1.7		-0.2		-7.5		2.9	
Change on year	265	0.3	-323	-0.9	252	0.3	239	0.3	-316	-1.0	226	0.5
Change %	0.8		-21.4		1.3		0.8		-21.3		2.6	
<b>Men</b>	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MG SY	MG SJ	YBTD	YBSF	MG SV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Jun-Aug 2020	16,981	64.7	881	4.9	8,369	31.9	16,241	78.8	868	5.1	3,491	16.9
Jun-Aug 2021	16,976	64.4	824	4.6	8,541	32.4	16,176	78.4	802	4.7	3,641	17.7
Sep-Nov 2021	17,015	64.6	753	4.2	8,582	32.6	16,247	78.8	731	4.3	3,649	17.7
Dec-Feb 2022	17,026	64.6	714	4.0	8,605	32.7	16,255	78.8	698	4.1	3,670	17.8
Mar-May 2022	17,187	65.2	699	3.9	8,488	32.2	16,359	79.2	685	4.0	3,602	17.4
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	17,113	64.7	628	3.5	8,695	32.9	16,325	78.9	615	3.6	3,754	18.1
Change on quarter	-73	-0.4	-72	-0.4	207	0.7	-34	-0.3	-70	-0.4	152	0.7
Change %	-0.4		-10.2		2.4		-0.2		-10.2		4.2	
Change on year	138	0.3	-197	-1.1	154	0.5	148	0.4	-187	-1.1	113	0.5
Change %	0.8		-23.9		1.8		0.9		-23.3		3.1	
<b>Women</b>	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MG SY	MG SJ	YBTD	YBSF	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
Jun-Aug 2020	15,480	56.7	668	4.1	11,164	40.9	14,923	71.8	657	4.2	5,207	25.0
Jun-Aug 2021	15,514	56.6	686	4.2	11,200	40.9	14,984	72.1	678	4.3	5,132	24.7
Sep-Nov 2021	15,547	56.7	630	3.9	11,233	41.0	14,997	72.1	619	4.0	5,184	24.9
Dec-Feb 2022	15,540	56.7	583	3.6	11,280	41.2	15,002	72.1	573	3.7	5,222	25.1
Mar-May 2022	15,676	57.1	586	3.6	11,172	40.7	15,100	72.5	574	3.7	5,146	24.7
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	15,641	56.9	560	3.5	11,298	41.1	15,075	72.2	549	3.5	5,245	25.1
Change on quarter	-35	-0.3	-26	-0.1	126	0.4	-25	-0.3	-25	-0.1	99	0.4
Change %	-0.2		-4.4		1.1		-0.2		-4.3		1.9	
Change on year	127	0.3	-126	-0.8	98	0.2	90	0.2	-129	-0.8	113	0.5
Change %	0.8		-18.4		0.9		0.6		-19.0		2.2	
	Aged 16-17						Aged 18-24					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	YBTO	YBUA	YBVH	YBVK	YCAS	LWEX	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA
Jun-Aug 2020	276	19.3	90	24.6	1,065	74.4	3,237	59.7	492	13.2	1,694	31.2
Jun-Aug 2021	314	21.4	103	24.8	1,046	71.5	3,291	61.5	391	10.6	1,668	31.2
Sep-Nov 2021	336	22.9	95	22.1	1,033	70.5	3,330	62.2	357	9.7	1,664	31.1
Dec-Feb 2022	354	24.2	99	21.9	1,011	69.0	3,335	62.3	366	9.9	1,649	30.8
Mar-May 2022	355	24.2	96	21.3	1,015	69.2	3,387	63.2	338	9.1	1,631	30.4
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	343	23.3	95	21.8	1,031	70.2	3,398	63.3	277	7.5	1,693	31.5
Change on quarter	-12	-0.9	-1	0.4	16	1.0	11	0.1	-61	-1.5	62	1.1
Change %	-3.4		-1.0		1.6		0.3		-18.1		3.8	
Change on year	29	1.9	-8	-3.0	-15	-1.3	108	1.8	-114	-3.1	25	0.4
Change %	9.2		-7.9		-1.5		3.3		-29.1		1.5	
<b>Men</b>	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAV	LWFB
Jun-Aug 2020	130	17.8	44	25.3	558	76.2	1,651	59.6	307	15.7	810	29.3
Jun-Aug 2021	141	18.8	51	26.6	557	74.4	1,671	61.2	226	11.9	832	30.5
Sep-Nov 2021	153	20.4	48	23.7	549	73.2	1,689	61.9	212	11.1	829	30.4
Dec-Feb 2022	159	21.2	54	25.4	537	71.6	1,689	61.9	227	11.8	814	29.8
Mar-May 2022	161	21.4	55	25.4	534	71.2	1,715	62.8	203	10.6	815	29.8
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	152	20.1	60	28.4	540	71.9	1,723	62.9	170	9.0	845	30.9
Change on quarter	-9	-1.3	5	2.9	6	0.6	9	0.2	-32	-1.6	30	1.0
Change %	-5.8		9.4		1.1		0.5		-16.0		3.7	
Change on year	11	1.4	9	1.8	-17	-2.5	52	1.7	-56	-2.9	13	0.4
Change %	7.6		17.8		-3.1		3.1		-24.6		1.6	
<b>Women</b>	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAV	LWFC
Jun-Aug 2020	145	20.8	46	24.0	507	72.6	1,585	59.7	185	10.5	884	33.3
Jun-Aug 2021	173	24.2	53	23.3	489	68.4	1,620	61.8	165	9.2	836	31.9
Sep-Nov 2021	183	25.5	48	20.8	484	67.8	1,640	62.6	146	8.2	835	31.8
Dec-Feb 2022	195	27.3	46	18.9	474	66.3	1,646	62.8	139	7.8	835	31.9
Mar-May 2022	194	27.1	41	17.6	480	67.1	1,672	63.8	135	7.5	816	31.1
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	191	26.7	35	15.6	491	68.4	1,675	63.7	106	6.0	848	32.2
Change on quarter	-3	-0.4	-6	-2.0	11	1.3	3	0.0	-29	-1.5	32	1.2
Change %	-1.4		-14.8		2.2		0.2		-21.2		3.9	
Change on year	18	2.5	-17	-7.7	2	0.0	55	1.9	-58	-3.3	12	0.3
Change %	10.5		-32.9		0.3		3.4		-35.3		1.5	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# SUMMARY

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

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 25-34						Aged 35-49					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAY	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
Jun-Aug 2020	7,610	85.1	310	3.9	1,019	11.4	10,782	84.9	311	2.8	1,609	12.7
Jun-Aug 2021	7,489	84.0	317	4.1	1,108	12.4	10,831	85.5	347	3.1	1,485	11.7
Sep-Nov 2021	7,519	84.3	276	3.5	1,122	12.6	10,837	85.5	306	2.8	1,524	12.0
Dec-Feb 2022	7,535	84.5	261	3.3	1,119	12.6	10,808	85.3	290	2.6	1,567	12.4
Mar-May 2022	7,544	84.5	292	3.7	1,088	12.2	10,889	85.9	272	2.4	1,518	12.0
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	7,533	84.2	287	3.7	1,126	12.6	10,906	85.8	258	2.3	1,545	12.2
Change on quarter	-11	-0.3	-6	-0.1	38	0.4	17	-0.1	-14	-0.1	28	0.2
Change %	-0.2		-2.0		3.5		0.2		-5.2		1.8	
Change on year	44	0.2	-30	-0.4	18	0.2	75	0.3	-89	-0.8	60	0.4
Change %	0.6		-9.5		1.6		0.7		-25.7		4.1	
<b>Men</b>	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAY	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
Jun-Aug 2020	4,007	89.0	165	4.0	329	7.3	5,647	90.0	156	2.7	474	7.5
Jun-Aug 2021	3,947	87.7	175	4.2	378	8.4	5,651	90.2	173	3.0	438	7.0
Sep-Nov 2021	3,986	88.6	143	3.5	372	8.3	5,639	90.0	151	2.6	474	7.6
Dec-Feb 2022	4,010	89.1	126	3.0	364	8.1	5,645	90.1	141	2.4	477	7.6
Mar-May 2022	3,984	88.4	155	3.7	366	8.1	5,696	90.9	129	2.2	444	7.1
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	3,969	87.9	138	3.4	408	9.0	5,684	90.5	112	1.9	488	7.8
Change on quarter	-14	-0.5	-17	-0.4	42	0.9	-11	-0.4	-17	-0.3	43	0.7
Change %	-0.4		-11.0		11.4		-0.2		-13.1		9.7	
Change on year	23	0.2	-37	-0.9	30	0.6	34	0.2	-61	-1.0	50	0.8
Change %	0.6		-21.0		8.0		0.6		-35.1		11.3	
<b>Women</b>	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAY	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
Jun-Aug 2020	3,602	81.2	145	3.9	690	15.5	5,136	79.9	154	2.9	1,136	17.7
Jun-Aug 2021	3,542	80.2	142	3.8	730	16.5	5,181	80.9	174	3.2	1,047	16.4
Sep-Nov 2021	3,533	80.0	133	3.6	750	17.0	5,198	81.2	156	2.9	1,050	16.4
Dec-Feb 2022	3,524	79.8	135	3.7	755	17.1	5,163	80.6	149	2.8	1,091	17.0
Mar-May 2022	3,560	80.6	137	3.7	722	16.3	5,194	81.0	143	2.7	1,073	16.7
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	3,563	80.4	148	4.0	718	16.2	5,222	81.3	145	2.7	1,058	16.5
Change on quarter	3	-0.1	11	0.3	-4	-0.1	28	0.2	3	0.0	-16	-0.3
Change %	0.1		8.3		-0.5		0.5		1.9		-1.5	
Change on year	21	0.2	7	0.1	-12	-0.3	41	0.3	-28	-0.5	10	0.1
Change %	0.6		4.7		-1.7		0.8		-16.3		1.0	
	Aged 50-64						Age 65+					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
<b>People</b>	LF26	LF2U	LF28	LF2E	LF2A	LF2W	LFK4	LFK6	K5HU	K5HW	LFL4	LFL6
Jun-Aug 2020	9,260	71.8	323	3.4	3,311	25.7	1,296	10.7	23	1.8	10,835	89.1
Jun-Aug 2021	9,236	70.9	323	3.4	3,466	26.6	1,329	10.8	31	2.3	10,968	89.0
Sep-Nov 2021	9,223	70.8	316	3.3	3,490	26.8	1,318	10.7	32	2.3	10,982	89.1
Dec-Feb 2022	9,226	70.8	255	2.7	3,546	27.2	1,309	10.6	27	2.0	10,993	89.2
Mar-May 2022	9,283	71.2	261	2.7	3,497	26.8	1,404	11.4	26	1.8	10,912	88.4
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	9,220	70.5	248	2.6	3,604	27.6	1,355	10.9	24	1.7	10,994	88.9
Change on quarter	-63	-0.7	-13	-0.1	107	0.8	-50	-0.4	-2	-0.1	81	0.4
Change %	-0.7		-5.0		3.1		-3.5		-9.3		0.7	
Change on year	-16	-0.4	-75	-0.8	138	1.0	26	0.2	-7	-0.5	25	-0.1
Change %	-0.2		-23.2		4.0		2.0		-22.7		0.2	
<b>Men</b>	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
Jun-Aug 2020	4,806	76.0	195	3.9	1,320	20.9	739	13.1	13	1.8	4,878	86.6
Jun-Aug 2021	4,767	74.7	178	3.6	1,436	22.5	799	14.0	22	2.7	4,899	85.6
Sep-Nov 2021	4,779	74.9	179	3.6	1,425	22.3	768	13.4	21	2.7	4,933	86.2
Dec-Feb 2022	4,753	74.5	150	3.1	1,479	23.2	771	13.5	16	2.1	4,935	86.2
Mar-May 2022	4,804	75.2	143	2.9	1,442	22.6	828	14.5	14	1.6	4,886	85.3
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	4,796	74.9	134	2.7	1,473	23.0	789	13.7	12	1.5	4,941	86.1
Change on quarter	-7	-0.3	-9	-0.2	31	0.4	-40	-0.7	-2	-0.1	55	0.8
Change %	-0.2		-6.2		2.2		-4.8		-11.2		1.1	
Change on year	29	0.2	-43	-0.9	37	0.5	-11	-0.2	-10	-1.2	41	0.4
Change %	0.6		-24.3		2.6		-1.3		-44.5		0.8	
<b>Women</b>	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
Jun-Aug 2020	4,455	67.8	128	2.8	1,991	30.3	557	8.5	10	1.8	5,957	91.3
Jun-Aug 2021	4,469	67.3	145	3.2	2,030	30.5	529	8.0	8	1.6	6,069	91.9
Sep-Nov 2021	4,444	66.9	137	3.0	2,065	31.1	549	8.3	10	1.8	6,049	91.5
Dec-Feb 2022	4,474	67.3	105	2.3	2,067	31.1	538	8.1	11	2.0	6,058	91.7
Mar-May 2022	4,480	67.3	118	2.6	2,055	30.9	576	8.7	12	2.1	6,026	91.1
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	4,423	66.3	114	2.5	2,131	32.0	566	8.5	11	2.0	6,053	91.3
Change on quarter	-56	-1.0	-4	-0.1	76	1.1	-10	-0.2	-1	-0.1	26	0.2
Change %	-1.3		-3.4		3.7		-1.7		-7.2		0.4	
Change on year	-45	-0.9	-32	-0.6	101	1.4	37	0.5	3	0.4	-16	-0.6
Change %	-1.0		-21.9		5.0		6.9		34.7		-0.3	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

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

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

	All in employment					Full-time and part-time workers <sup>1</sup>								Total Workers with second jobs
	Total	Employee s	Self- employed	Unpaid family workers	Self- employed training & employment	Total people working full-time	total people working part-time	Employee s working full-time	Employee s working part-time	Self- employed people working full-time	Self- employed people working part-time			
People	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRU	MGRV	YCBF	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW		
Jun-Aug 2020	32,461	27,781	4,544	96	40	24,306	8,155	21,080	6,701	3,173	1,371	1,076		
Jun-Aug 2021	32,489	28,077	4,273	90	50	24,519	7,971	21,526	6,551	2,947	1,326	1,174		
Sep-Nov 2021	32,561	28,204	4,221	89	48	24,461	8,101	21,527	6,677	2,893	1,328	1,164		
Dec-Feb 2022	32,566	28,181	4,243	85	57	24,511	8,055	21,540	6,641	2,911	1,333	1,209		
Mar-May 2022	32,863	28,444	4,249	100	70	24,686	8,177	21,765	6,679	2,858	1,391	1,196		
Jun-Aug 2022	32,754	28,330	4,292	72	60	24,609	8,145	21,669	6,661	2,894	1,398	1,239		
Change on quarter	-109	-113	43	-28	-10	-77	-32	-96	-17	36	7	43		
Change %	-0.3	-0.4	1.0	-28.1	-13.9	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	1.3	0.5	3.6		
Change on year	265	253	19	-18	10	91	174	143	110	-53	72	65		
Change %	0.8	0.9	0.4	-19.5	20.9	0.4	2.2	0.7	1.7	-1.8	5.4	5.5		
Men	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBH	YCBL	YCBT	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX		
Jun-Aug 2020	16,981	13,970	2,939	47	24	14,836	2,145	12,426	1,544	2,376	563	470		
Jun-Aug 2021	16,976	14,147	2,761	41	26	14,775	2,201	12,524	1,623	2,224	537	482		
Sep-Nov 2021	17,015	14,212	2,740	42	20	14,784	2,231	12,548	1,663	2,217	523	496		
Dec-Feb 2022	17,026	14,174	2,772	46	34	14,792	2,234	12,531	1,643	2,227	545	550		
Mar-May 2022	17,187	14,357	2,750	40	40	14,932	2,255	12,704	1,653	2,195	555	500		
Jun-Aug 2022	17,113	14,318	2,733	34	27	14,842	2,272	12,633	1,685	2,183	551	551		
Change on quarter	-73	-38	-16	-6	-13	-90	17	-70	32	-12	-5	51		
Change %	-0.4	-0.3	-0.6	-14.5	-32.3	-0.6	0.7	-0.6	2.0	-0.5	-0.9	10.1		
Change on year	138	171	-28	-7	1	67	71	109	62	-41	14	69		
Change %	0.8	1.2	-1.0	-17.6	3.8	0.5	3.2	0.9	3.8	-1.9	2.6	14.4		
Women	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY		
Jun-Aug 2020	15,480	13,812	1,605	48	16	9,470	6,010	8,654	5,158	796	808	606		
Jun-Aug 2021	15,514	13,930	1,512	48	23	9,744	5,770	9,002	4,927	722	790	692		
Sep-Nov 2021	15,547	13,992	1,480	47	27	9,677	5,870	9,879	5,014	676	805	668		
Dec-Feb 2022	15,540	14,007	1,471	40	23	9,720	5,821	9,009	4,998	684	787	659		
Mar-May 2022	15,676	14,087	1,499	60	30	9,754	5,922	9,061	5,025	663	836	696		
Jun-Aug 2022	15,641	14,012	1,558	38	33	9,768	5,873	9,036	4,976	711	848	688		
Change on quarter	-35	-75	59	-22	3	13	-48	-26	-50	48	12	-8		
Change %	-0.2	-0.5	3.9	-37.0	11.3	0.1	-0.8	-0.3	-1.0	7.2	1.4	-1.1		
Change on year	127	82	46	-10	9	24	103	34	48	-12	58	-4		
Change %	0.8	0.6	3.1	-21.2	40.1	0.2	1.8	0.4	1.0	-1.6	7.3	-0.6		
Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)														Total <sup>1</sup>
Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) <sup>2</sup>														
Total as % of all permanent 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	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	YCCB	YCCF	YCCI	YCCG	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCCD	YCDG	YCDJ		
Jun-Aug 2020	1,484	5.3	392	26.4	360	115	617	8,073	908	11.3	5,750	287	1,029	
Jun-Aug 2021	1,693	6.0	504	29.8	426	132	630	7,877	996	12.6	5,522	267	1,048	
Sep-Nov 2021	1,692	6.0	454	26.8	446	155	637	8,005	912	11.4	5,643	278	1,111	
Dec-Feb 2022	1,688	6.0	444	26.3	463	151	630	7,974	914	11.5	5,558	282	1,161	
Mar-May 2022	1,653	5.8	403	24.4	459	186	605	8,070	848	10.5	5,722	337	1,102	
Jun-Aug 2022	1,653	5.8	403	24.4	468	184	598	8,059	803	10.0	5,723	325	1,151	
Change on quarter	-1	0.0	0	0.0	9	-2	-7	-11	-45	-0.5	1	-12	49	
Change %	0.0		-0.1		1.9	-0.9	-1.2	-0.1	-5.3		0.0	-3.7	4.5	
Change on year	-40	-0.2	-101	-5.4	42	51	-32	182	-193	-2.7	201	58	103	
Change %	-2.4		-20.0		9.8	38.8	-5.1	2.3	-19.4		3.6	21.5	9.8	
Men	YCCA	YCCG	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCCB	YCCD	YCCF	YCCJ	YCKD		
Jun-Aug 2020	683	4.9	204	29.9	148	50	281	2,107	388	18.4	1,138	109	424	
Jun-Aug 2021	740	5.2	221	29.8	185	65	270	2,160	415	19.2	1,199	93	435	
Sep-Nov 2021	731	5.1	224	30.6	180	66	261	2,187	392	17.9	1,209	97	459	
Dec-Feb 2022	734	5.2	211	28.8	179	67	277	2,188	399	18.2	1,189	104	468	
Mar-May 2022	734	5.1	189	25.8	197	85	263	2,209	376	17.0	1,240	127	438	
Jun-Aug 2022	773	5.4	199	25.8	212	93	269	2,236	357	16.0	1,249	124	480	
Change on quarter	39	0.3	10	0.0	15	8	6	27	-19	-1.1	9	-3	42	
Change %	5.3		5.2		7.6	9.2	2.4	1.2	-5.0		0.7	-2.0	9.6	
Change on year	33	0.2	-21	-4.1	28	28	-2	76	-58	-3.2	50	31	45	
Change %	4.5		-9.7		15.0	43.9	-0.6	3.5	-14.0		4.2	33.2	10.2	
Women	YCCB	YCCD	YCCF	YCCG	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCU	YCCV	YCCZ	YCCD	YCCF	YCDI	YCDL	
Jun-Aug 2020	801	5.8	188	23.5	212	65	336	5,966	520	8.7	4,612	178	605	
Jun-Aug 2021	952	6.8	283	29.7	242	68	360	5,717	581	10.2	4,323	174	613	
Sep-Nov 2021	961	6.9	230	23.9	265	89	376	5,818	520	8.9	4,435	181	652	
Dec-Feb 2022	954	6.8	232	24.4	284	84	353	5,785	516	8.9	4,369	178	693	
Mar-May 2022	919	6.5	214	23.3	262	100	343	5,861	472	8.1	4,482	210	665	
Jun-Aug 2022	879	6.3	203	23.1	256	91	329	5,823	446	7.7	4,474	201	672	
Change on quarter	-40	-0.2	-10	-0.1	-6	-10	-14	-38	-26	-0.4	-8	-10	7	
Change %	-4.3		-4.8		-2.4	-9.6	-4.0	-6.6	-5.5		-0.2	-4.7	1.1	
Change on year	-73	-0.6	-79	-6.6	14	23	-31	106	-135	-2.5	151	27	58	
Change %	-7.7		-28.1		5.8	33.9	-8.5	1.9	-23.2		3.5	15.3	9.9	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

# EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

## 7 Actual weekly hours worked

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

Average (mean) actual weekly hours worked

	Total weekly hours (millions) <sup>12</sup>	All workers <sup>1</sup>	Full-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Part-time workers <sup>3</sup>	Second Jobs
<b>People</b>	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Jun-Aug 2020	882.8	27.2	31.9	12.7	9.4
Jun-Aug 2021	1,024.0	31.5	36.0	15.9	9.7
Sep-Nov 2021	1,024.3	31.5	36.0	16.2	10.1
Dec-Feb 2022	1,039.4	31.9	36.6	16.7	9.6
Mar-May 2022	1,046.3	31.8	36.5	16.5	9.9
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	1,045.9	31.9	36.5	16.4	10.3
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.4
<i>Change %</i>	0.0	0.3	0.2	-0.8	3.6
<i>Change on year</i>	21.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
<i>Change %</i>	2.1	1.3	1.4	3.0	5.9
<b>Men</b>	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Jun-Aug 2020	521.7	30.7	33.3	12.5	10.4
Jun-Aug 2021	595.3	35.1	37.4	15.5	10.1
Sep-Nov 2021	594.7	35.0	37.5	16.0	10.8
Dec-Feb 2022	604.0	35.5	38.1	16.3	10.4
Mar-May 2022	607.1	35.3	37.9	16.2	11.0
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	608.9	35.6	38.0	16.2	10.6
<i>Change on quarter</i>	1.8	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.4
<i>Change %</i>	0.3	0.7	0.5	-0.5	-3.5
<i>Change on year</i>	13.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
<i>Change %</i>	2.3	1.5	1.7	4.3	5.7
<b>Women</b>	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Jun-Aug 2020	361.0	23.3	29.6	12.8	8.5
Jun-Aug 2021	428.7	27.6	33.9	16.0	9.4
Sep-Nov 2021	429.7	27.6	33.8	16.3	9.6
Dec-Feb 2022	435.3	28.0	34.2	16.8	9.0
Mar-May 2022	439.2	28.0	34.3	16.6	9.1
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	437.0	27.9	34.2	16.4	10.0
<i>Change on quarter</i>	-2.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.9
<i>Change %</i>	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.9	9.5
<i>Change on year</i>	8.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
<i>Change %</i>	1.9	1.1	0.9	2.5	5.6

1 Main and second job

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

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

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

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

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
<b>Jun-Aug 2021</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.5	1.1	3.1	1.9	5.3
6 up to 15 hours	6.0	3.3	8.9	5.3	2.9	7.8	9.6	5.1	17.7
16 up to 30 hours	18.7	10.2	28.1	17.9	8.7	27.3	24.3	17.6	36.5
31 up to 45 hours	57.7	63.7	51.1	60.3	66.9	53.6	40.9	48.0	28.0
Over 45 hours	16.4	22.0	10.4	15.7	21.0	10.2	22.1	27.4	12.5
Total (thousands)	32,489	16,976	15,514	28,077	14,147	13,930	4,273	2,761	1,512
<b>Mar-May 2022</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.5	1.1	3.7	2.0	6.8
6 up to 15 hours	6.2	3.5	9.1	5.5	3.1	8.0	10.1	5.1	19.2
16 up to 30 hours	18.6	10.1	27.9	17.6	8.4	26.9	25.4	18.5	38.0
31 up to 45 hours	58.2	64.4	51.4	61.0	67.6	54.3	40.0	48.2	24.8
Over 45 hours	15.8	21.3	9.9	15.1	20.4	9.8	20.9	26.1	11.3
Total (thousands)	32,863	17,187	15,676	28,444	14,357	14,087	4,249	2,750	1,499
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>									
Less than 6 Hours	1.3	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.2	3.5	2.5	5.4
6 up to 15 hours	6.1	3.6	8.9	5.4	3.0	7.9	10.5	6.5	17.7
16 up to 30 hours	18.4	10.0	27.7	17.4	8.6	26.5	25.0	17.0	39.0
31 up to 45 hours	58.4	64.5	51.8	61.3	67.7	54.7	39.9	47.8	26.0
Over 45 hours	15.8	21.0	10.0	15.0	20.1	9.8	21.0	26.2	11.9
Total (thousands)	32,754	17,113	15,641	28,330	14,318	14,012	4,292	2,733	1,558

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. The total series includes people who do not state their country of birth or nationality. The total series (series TOT20) does not therefore equal the sum of the "UK" and "Non-UK" series.

2. The series consists of 27 EU member states. The series equals the sum of EU24, EU6, EU2 and Other EU.

3. Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

4. Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovak Republic and Slovenia.

5. Romania and Bulgaria.

6. Cyprus, Malta and Croatia.

7. Total Non-EU equals the sum of Other Europe, Total Africa, Total Asia and Total America and Oceania.

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

The results presented above confidence intervals cannot be used as confidence in the EU20 percentages for EU24, EU6, EU2 and EU1. Moreover, there are considerable variations in the detailed country breakdown in the TOT20 and may not be available at the same time period level. Therefore, the data will be presented only in the aggregate format. The format of variables in Labour Force Survey has been revised. 2023 data are shown in parentheses.

The estimates shown in this table relate to the number of barrels in armament and should not be used as a proxy for flows of foreign minerals into the UK



# 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 <sup>1</sup>		UK		Non-UK		EU27 <sup>2</sup>		Non-EU		Total <sup>1</sup>		UK		Non-UK		EU27 <sup>2</sup>		Non-EU	
						All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	All econom- ically inactive	Of which: Students <sup>3</sup>	
Levels (thousands of people)																				
Country of birth levels																				
	MGTP	DSWD	DT35	DT3F	DTKB	LF9L	LF9W	DTLK	DYUP	DYUR	DYVR	DYVZ	DYWL	DYWR	DZ37					
Apr-Jun 2020	1,340	1,052	288	110	178	8,781	2,222	7,185	1,808	1,566	413	419	131	1,146	282					
Apr-Jun 2021	1,539	1,178	361	100	261	8,890	2,569	7,271	2,083	1,588	483	430	180	1,158	303					
Jul-Sep 2021	1,521	1,160	361	88	273	8,694	2,187	7,141	1,789	1,529	398	382	120	1,147	278					
Oct-Dec 2021	1,382	1,044	338	69	269	8,753	2,251	7,166	1,833	1,559	418	396	128	1,163	290					
Jan-Mar 2022	1,240	917	323	73	250	8,903	2,433	7,252	1,975	1,637	459	398	134	1,239	324					
Apr-Jun 2022	1,233	934	299	71	228	9,019	2,436	7,329	1,945	1,668	490	413	145	1,255	345					
Change on year	-306	-243	-62	-30	-33	129	-132	58	-138	80	7	-16	-35	97	42					
Change %	-19.9	-20.7	-17.3	-29.4	-12.6	1.4	-5.2	0.8	-6.6	5.1	1.5	-3.8	-19.6	8.3	13.9					
Country of birth rates																				
	MGUK	DT2W	DT3B	DTJG	DTKD	CRZK		DYTD		DYUT		DYWD		DYWT						
Apr-Jun 2020	4.0	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.7	21.2		21.4		20.5		14.6		24.0						
Apr-Jun 2021	4.6	4.3	5.7	4.1	6.6	21.5		21.7		20.4		15.2		23.3						
Jul-Sep 2021	4.5	4.2	5.7	3.8	6.8	21.0		21.2		19.9		14.4		22.8						
Oct-Dec 2021	4.1	3.8	5.3	2.8	6.8	21.1		21.3		20.0		14.0		23.4						
Jan-Mar 2022	3.7	3.4	4.8	2.9	6.0	21.5		21.8		20.1		13.9		23.5						
Apr-Jun 2022	3.6	3.4	4.6	2.9	5.6	21.7		22.0		20.7		14.6		23.9						
Change on year	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	-1.2	-1.1	0.2		0.3		0.3		-0.5		0.6						
Nationality levels																				
	MGTP	DSWE	DT39	DTG9	DTKC	LF9L	LF9W	DYTC	DYUQ	DYUS	DYVU	DYWA	DYWM	DYWS	DZGD					
Apr-Jun 2020	1,340	1,142	198	94	104	8,781	2,222	7,798	1,932	954	285	403	129	551	156					
Apr-Jun 2021	1,539	1,310	228	102	125	8,890	2,569	7,891	2,228	964	338	416	181	548	157					
Jul-Sep 2021	1,521	1,303	217	82	135	8,694	2,187	7,767	1,927	903	258	370	125	533	133					
Oct-Dec 2021	1,382	1,168	213	70	142	8,753	2,251	7,803	1,974	922	276	360	126	562	150					
Jan-Mar 2022	1,240	1,026	213	75	138	8,903	2,433	7,853	2,115	1,035	319	381	132	654	186					
Apr-Jun 2022	1,233	1,029	204	82	122	9,019	2,436	7,922	2,082	1,080	354	399	147	681	207					
Change on year	-306	-281	-24	-21	-3	129	-132	31	-146	116	16	-17	-34	134	51					
Change %	-19.9	-21.5	-10.3	-20.1	-2.4	1.4	-5.2	0.4	-6.6	12.1	4.9	-4.2	-18.8	24.4	32.3					
Nationality rates																				
	MGUK	DT2Z	DT3D	DTKA	DTLH	CRZK		DYUQ		DYUJ		DYWE		DZ36						
Apr-Jun 2020	4.0	3.8	5.1	4.0	6.9	21.2		21.4		20.0		14.8		27.0						
Apr-Jun 2021	4.6	4.4	5.8	4.4	7.8	21.5		21.6		20.0		15.5		25.6						
Jul-Sep 2021	4.5	4.3	5.6	3.8	8.0	21.0		21.2		19.2		14.7		24.3						
Oct-Dec 2021	4.1	3.9	5.4	3.1	8.6	21.1		21.3		19.3		14.0		25.5						
Jan-Mar 2022	3.7	3.5	5.2	3.3	7.6	21.5		21.6		20.2		14.3		26.6						
Apr-Jun 2022	3.6	3.5	4.9	3.6	6.4	21.7		21.9		20.8		15.2		26.5						
Change on year	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-1.4	0.2		0.2		0.8		-0.3		0.8						

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(1) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

All aged 16 & over								All aged 16 - 64							
	All	Rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months		All	Rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>People</b>	MGSX	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL		LF21	LF2Q	LF2V	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
Jun-Aug 2020	1,549	4.6	1,014	236	299	19.3	155		1,526	4.7	1,005	232	288	18.9	152
Jun-Aug 2021	1,511	4.4	798	258	455	30.1	197		1,480	4.5	790	252	438	29.6	192
Sep-Nov 2021	1,382	4.1	746	205	431	31.2	211		1,351	4.1	736	201	414	30.6	200
Dec-Feb 2022	1,298	3.8	738	162	398	30.7	217		1,270	3.9	729	160	381	30.0	206
Mar-May 2022	1,285	3.8	803	129	353	27.5	182		1,259	3.8	787	123	350	27.8	175
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	1,188	3.5	726	161	301	25.4	147		1,164	3.6	715	158	291	25.0	142
Change on quarter	-97	-0.3	-77	32	-52	-2.1	-35		-95	-0.3	-72	35	-58	-2.7	-33
Change %	-7.6		-9.6	24.6	-14.7		-19.1		-7.5		-9.1	28.3	-16.6		-18.9
Change on year	-323	-0.9	-72	-97	-154	-4.8	-50		-316	-1.0	-75	-94	-147	-4.6	-50
Change %	-21.4		-9.0	-37.7	-33.8		-25.4		-21.3		-9.5	-37.4	-33.5		-26.0
<b>Men</b>	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM		YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWX	YBYX
Jun-Aug 2020	881	4.9	559	136	186	21.1	107		868	5.1	559	134	175	20.2	105
Jun-Aug 2021	824	4.6	396	142	287	34.8	131		802	4.7	391	139	272	33.9	128
Sep-Nov 2021	753	4.2	373	103	277	36.8	141		731	4.3	367	101	264	36.0	133
Dec-Feb 2022	714	4.0	380	82	252	35.2	143		698	4.1	374	81	243	34.8	136
Mar-May 2022	699	3.9	430	56	213	30.5	118		685	4.0	419	54	213	31.0	116
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	628	3.5	371	72	184	29.4	94		615	3.6	367	71	177	28.8	92
Change on quarter	-72	-0.4	-59	16	-29	-1.1	-24		-70	-0.4	-52	17	-35	-2.2	-24
Change %	-10.2		-13.7	28.2	-13.4		-20.0		-10.2		-12.3	31.6	-16.7		-20.8
Change on year	-197	-1.1	-25	-70	-102	-5.4	-37		-187	-1.1	-24	-68	-95	-5.1	-37
Change %	-23.9		-6.3	-49.2	-35.6		-28.1		-23.3		-6.1	-49.1	-34.8		-28.6
<b>Women</b>	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN		LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
Jun-Aug 2020	668	4.1	455	99	113	17.0	48		657	4.2	446	98	113	17.1	47
Jun-Aug 2021	686	4.2	402	116	169	24.6	66		678	4.3	399	113	166	24.5	64
Sep-Nov 2021	630	3.9	374	102	154	24.5	69		619	4.0	369	100	150	24.3	67
Dec-Feb 2022	583	3.6	357	80	147	25.1	73		573	3.7	355	79	139	24.2	70
Mar-May 2022	586	3.6	373	73	140	24.0	64		574	3.7	368	69	137	23.8	60
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	560	3.5	355	88	117	20.9	53		549	3.5	348	87	114	20.8	51
Change on quarter	-26	-0.1	-18	16	-23	-3.1	-11		-25	-0.1	-20	18	-23	-3.1	-9
Change %	-4.4		-4.9	21.9	-16.7		-17.6		-4.3		-5.4	25.7	-16.6		-15.2
Change on year	-126	-0.8	-47	-27	-52	-3.7	-13		-129	-0.8	-51	-26	-52	-3.7	-13
Change %	-18.4		-11.7	-23.6	-30.7		-20.1		-19.0		-12.9	-22.9	-31.2		-20.9

16-17								18-24							
	All	Rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months		All	Rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
<b>People</b>	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXN	YBXP		YBVN	YBVQ	YBXK	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Jun-Aug 2020	90	24.6	63	24	3	3.7	*		492	13.2	352	59	82	16.6	30
Jun-Aug 2021	103	24.8	82	12	9	9.2	*		391	10.6	242	60	88	22.6	22
Sep-Nov 2021	95	22.1	74	17	4	4.7	*		357	9.7	224	45	89	25.0	24
Dec-Feb 2022	99	21.9	78	15	6	6.2	*		366	9.9	251	35	80	21.8	29
Mar-May 2022	96	21.3	77	15	5	4.9	*		338	9.1	258	21	59	17.4	19
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	95	21.8	79	10	6	6.5	*		277	7.5	189	33	55	19.8	13
Change on quarter	-1	0.4	2	-5	1	1.5	*		-61	-1.5	-69	12	-4	2.5	-6
Change %	-1.0		3.0	-31.3	29.9		*		-18.1		-26.7	56.3	-6.5		-32.1
Change on year	-8	-3.0	-3	-1	-3	-2.7	*		-114	-3.1	-53	-28	-33	-2.8	-10
Change %	-7.9		-4.2	-11.7	-35.1		*		-29.1		-21.8	-45.8	-37.9		-43.0
<b>Men</b>	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ		YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Jun-Aug 2020	44	25.3	31	12	*	*	*		307	15.7	211	40	56	18.4	25
Jun-Aug 2021	51	26.6	42	4	6	11.2	*		226	11.9	129	36	61	26.9	12
Sep-Nov 2021	48	23.7	37	7	3	6.7	*		212	11.1	125	30	56	26.6	16
Dec-Feb 2022	54	25.4	42	9	3	5.6	*		227	11.8	151	26	50	22.0	21
Mar-May 2022	55	25.4	44	10	*	*	*		203	10.6	156	13	33	16.4	13
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	60	28.4	51	6	3	5.5	*		170	9.0	111	18	42	24.5	8
Change on quarter	5	2.9	7	-4	*	*	*		-32	-1.6	-45	4	9	8.1	-5
Change %	9.4		15.3	-38.7	*	*	*		-16.0		-29.0	32.5	25.9		-36.0
Change on year	9	1.8	9	2	-2	-5.7	*		-56	-2.9	-18	-19	-19	-2.4	-3
Change %	17.8		22.0	62.4	-41.9		*		-24.6		-13.9	-51.6	-31.2		-29.7
<b>Women</b>	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR		YBVP	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Jun-Aug 2020	46	24.0	31	12	*	*	*		185	10.5	141	19	25	13.8	5
Jun-Aug 2021	53	23.3	41	8	4	7.2	*		165	9.2	113	24	28	16.8	11
Sep-Nov 2021	48	20.8	37	9	*	*	*		146	8.2	98	14	33	22.7	8
Dec-Feb 2022	46	18.9	36	6	3	7.1	*		139	7.8	100	9	30	21.6	8
Mar-May 2022	41	17.6	33	5	4	8.9	*		135	7.5	102	8	26	18.9	6
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	35	15.6	28	4	*	*	*		106	6.0	78	15	13	12.3	4
Change on quarter	-6	-2.0	-4	-1	*	*	*		-29	-1.5	-24	7	-12	-6.6	-1
Change %	-14.8		-13.5	-16.8	*	*	*		-21.2		-23.2	98.4	-48.6		-23.3
Change on year	-17	-7.7	-13	-4	*	*	*		-58	-3.3	-35	-9	-15	-4.5	-6
Change %	-32.9		-30.9	-46.9	*	*	*		-35.3		-30.8	-37.0	-52.6		-57.8

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

# UNEMPLOYMENT

## 9(2) Unemployment by age and duration

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	25-49								50 and over							
	All		Rate(%) <sup>1</sup>		Up to 6 months		Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months		Up to 6 months		Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>People</b>	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYO	YBYT	YBYU	YBYV	YBYW	YBYX	YBYZ	YBYA	YBYB	YBYC	YBYD
Jun-Aug 2020	621	3.3	414	96	110	17.8	52	346	3.2	185	57	104	30.0	73	346	3.2
Jun-Aug 2021	663	3.5	333	124	206	31.0	89	354	3.2	140	62	152	43.0	86	354	3.2
Sep-Nov 2021	582	3.1	299	89	194	33.4	105	348	3.2	150	55	143	41.2	82	348	3.2
Dec-Feb 2022	551	2.9	290	74	187	34.0	113	282	2.6	119	38	125	44.4	72	282	2.6
Mar-May 2022	564	3.0	330	56	178	31.5	104	287	2.6	138	37	112	39.1	59	287	2.6
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	544	2.9	323	86	135	24.9	69	272	2.5	134	32	105	38.7	66	272	2.5
Change on quarter	-20	-0.1	-7	29	-43	-6.7	-36	-15	-0.1	-4	-4	-7	-0.4	7	-15	-0.1
Change %	-3.5		-2.0	51.7	-23.9		-34.3	-5.4		-2.8	-12.1	-6.3		12.7	-23.2	
Change on year	-119	-0.6	-10	-39	-70	-6.1	-21	-82	-0.7	-5	-30	-47	-4.3	-20	-23.2	-0.7
Change %	-17.9		-3.1	-31.1	-34.1		-23.3	-23.2		-3.9	-47.9	-30.9		-23.3	-23.2	
<b>Men</b>	YBYF	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBYU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ	YBYU	YBYV
Jun-Aug 2020	322	3.2	213	49	59	18.4	34	208	3.6	104	35	70	33.5	48	208	3.6
Jun-Aug 2021	348	3.5	158	66	124	35.6	60	200	3.5	67	36	96	48.3	59	200	3.5
Sep-Nov 2021	294	3.0	135	42	117	39.8	70	200	3.5	76	24	101	50.2	56	200	3.5
Dec-Feb 2022	267	2.7	122	30	115	42.9	74	167	2.9	65	17	84	50.6	48	167	2.9
Mar-May 2022	284	2.9	157	16	111	39.2	70	157	2.7	73	17	67	42.9	35	157	2.7
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	250	2.5	146	28	77	30.6	44	147	2.6	63	21	63	42.7	41	147	2.6
Change on quarter	-34	-0.3	-11	12	-35	-8.6	-26	-10	-0.2	-9	4	-5	-0.2	6	-10	-0.2
Change %	-11.9		-7.0	73.5	-31.2		-37.0	-6.7		-12.9	21.2	-7.0		18.1	-26.5	
Change on year	-97	-1.0	-12	-38	-47	-5.0	-16	-53	-0.9	-4	-16	-34	-5.5	-18	-26.5	-0.9
Change %	-28.0		-7.9	-57.6	-38.1		-26.9	-26.5		-5.4	-43.1	-34.9		-30.8	-26.5	
<b>Women</b>	YBYG	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBYV	YBYV	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK	YBYV	YBYW
Jun-Aug 2020	299	3.3	201	46	51	17.2	18	138	2.7	81	22	34	24.7	25	138	2.7
Jun-Aug 2021	315	3.5	175	59	82	25.9	29	154	3.0	73	25	55	36.1	26	154	3.0
Sep-Nov 2021	288	3.2	164	47	77	26.8	35	147	2.9	74	31	42	28.8	26	147	2.9
Dec-Feb 2022	283	3.2	168	43	72	25.5	39	115	2.3	54	21	41	35.4	24	115	2.3
Mar-May 2022	280	3.1	173	40	67	23.8	35	130	2.5	66	20	45	34.4	24	130	2.5
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	294	3.2	177	58	59	20.0	25	125	2.4	71	11	42	33.9	25	125	2.4
Change on quarter	14	0.1	4	17	-8	-3.8	-10	-5	-0.1	6	-8	-2	-0.5	1	-5	-0.1
Change %	5.0		2.5	43.0	-11.8		-29.1	-3.8		8.4	-41.4	-5.3		4.6	-18.8	
Change on year	-22	-0.3	2	-1	-23	-5.9	-5	-29	-0.5	-2	-14	-13	-2.2	-2	-29	-0.5
Change %	-6.9		1.3	-1.5	-28.2		-16.0	-18.8		-2.4	-54.9	-23.8		-6.5	-18.8	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

\* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 10 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
<b>Economically active</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>People</b>	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Jun-Aug 2020	34,010	32,690	366	3,729	7,920	11,093	9,583	1,320
Jun-Aug 2021	34,000	32,641	417	3,681	7,805	11,178	9,559	1,359
Sep-Nov 2021	33,944	32,594	431	3,687	7,794	11,143	9,539	1,349
Dec-Feb 2022	33,864	32,528	453	3,701	7,795	11,098	9,481	1,336
Mar-May 2022	34,148	32,718	451	3,725	7,836	11,161	9,544	1,430
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	33,942	32,564	438	3,675	7,819	11,164	9,468	1,378
Change on quarter	-206	-154	-13	-50	-17	2	-76	-52
Change %	-0.6	-0.5	-2.9	-1.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.8	-3.6
Change on year	-58	-77	21	-6	14	-14	-91	19
Change %	-0.2	-0.2	5.0	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	-1.0	1.4
<b>Men</b>	MMSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Jun-Aug 2020	17,862	17,109	174	1,959	4,173	5,803	5,001	753
Jun-Aug 2021	17,800	16,979	192	1,897	4,122	5,824	4,945	821
Sep-Nov 2021	17,768	16,978	201	1,901	4,129	5,790	4,958	790
Dec-Feb 2022	17,740	16,953	212	1,916	4,136	5,786	4,903	787
Mar-May 2022	17,886	17,044	216	1,917	4,139	5,825	4,947	842
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	17,741	16,940	212	1,894	4,107	5,797	4,931	801
Change on quarter	-145	-104	-4	-24	-31	-28	-16	-41
Change %	-0.8	-0.6	-1.9	-1.2	-0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-4.9
Change on year	-59	-39	20	-3	-14	-27	-14	-21
Change %	-0.3	-0.2	10.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-2.5
<b>Women</b>	MGSF	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Jun-Aug 2020	16,148	15,581	191	1,770	3,747	5,290	4,582	567
Jun-Aug 2021	16,200	15,662	226	1,784	3,684	5,355	4,614	538
Sep-Nov 2021	16,176	15,616	230	1,786	3,666	5,353	4,581	560
Dec-Feb 2022	16,124	15,575	241	1,785	3,659	5,312	4,578	549
Mar-May 2022	16,262	15,674	235	1,808	3,698	5,336	4,597	588
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	16,201	15,624	226	1,781	3,712	5,367	4,537	577
Change on quarter	-61	-50	-9	-26	14	31	-60	-11
Change %	-0.4	-0.3	-3.8	-1.4	0.4	0.6	-1.3	-1.8
Change on year	1	-38	1	-3	28	13	-77	40
Change %	0.0	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.8	0.2	-1.7	7.4

## Economic activity rates (%)

<b>People</b>	MGWG	LF22	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Jun-Aug 2020	63.5	79.0	25.6	68.8	88.6	87.3	74.3	10.9
Jun-Aug 2021	63.3	78.8	28.5	68.8	87.6	88.3	73.4	11.0
Sep-Nov 2021	63.1	78.7	29.5	68.9	87.4	88.0	73.2	10.9
Dec-Feb 2022	63.0	78.5	31.0	69.2	87.4	87.6	72.8	10.8
Mar-May 2022	63.5	78.9	30.8	69.6	87.8	88.0	73.2	11.6
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	62.9	78.3	29.8	68.5	87.4	87.8	72.4	11.1
Change on quarter	-0.5	-0.6	-1.0	-1.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.8	-0.4
Change on year	-0.3	-0.5	1.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4	-1.0	0.1
<b>Men</b>	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Jun-Aug 2020	68.1	83.1	23.8	70.7	92.7	92.5	79.1	13.4
Jun-Aug 2021	67.6	82.3	25.6	69.5	91.6	93.0	77.5	14.4
Sep-Nov 2021	67.4	82.3	26.8	69.6	91.7	92.4	77.7	13.8
Dec-Feb 2022	67.3	82.2	28.4	70.2	91.9	92.4	76.8	13.8
Mar-May 2022	67.8	82.6	28.8	70.2	91.9	92.9	77.4	14.7
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	67.1	81.9	28.1	69.1	91.0	92.2	77.0	13.9
Change on quarter	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-1.0	-0.9	-0.7	-0.4	-0.8
Change on year	-0.5	-0.5	2.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4
<b>Women</b>	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Jun-Aug 2020	59.1	75.0	27.4	66.7	84.5	82.3	69.7	8.7
Jun-Aug 2021	59.1	75.3	31.6	68.1	83.5	83.6	69.5	8.1
Sep-Nov 2021	59.0	75.1	32.2	68.2	83.0	83.6	68.9	8.5
Dec-Feb 2022	58.8	74.9	33.7	68.1	82.9	83.0	68.9	8.3
Mar-May 2022	59.3	75.3	32.9	68.9	83.7	83.3	69.1	8.9
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	58.9	74.9	31.6	67.8	83.8	83.5	68.0	8.7
Change on quarter	-0.4	-0.4	-1.3	-1.2	0.1	0.3	-1.1	-0.2
Change on year	-0.2	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	0.3	-0.1	-1.4	0.6

Data source: Labour Force Survey

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

## 11 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Total aged 16-64									
	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)									
	Looking after							Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)		
	Student	family / home	Temp sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged workers <sup>1</sup>	Retired	Other <sup>2</sup>	Does not want job	Wants a job	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Jun-Aug 2020	8,698	2,338	1,695	139	2,176	62	1,137	1,151	6,676	2,022
Jun-Aug 2021	8,773	2,385	1,647	192	2,262	34	1,183	1,070	7,035	1,738
Sep-Nov 2021	8,833	2,324	1,658	200	2,340	33	1,157	1,121	7,131	1,702
Dec-Feb 2022	8,892	2,303	1,733	209	2,350	17	1,199	1,080	7,159	1,733
Mar-May 2022	8,748	2,270	1,692	207	2,321	13	1,185	1,060	7,049	1,699
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	<b>8,999</b>	<b>2,419</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>2,490</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>7,256</b>	<b>1,744</b>
Change on quarter	252	149	35	-35	169	7	-4	-69	207	45
Change %	2.9	6.6	2.0	-17.1	7.3	55.9	-0.3	-6.5	2.9	2.6
Change on year	226	34	79	-20	228	-13	-2	-80	221	5
Change %	2.6	1.4	4.8	-10.4	10.1	-37.8	-0.2	-7.4	3.1	0.3
<b>Men</b>	<b>YBSO</b>	<b>BEEX</b>	<b>BEAQ</b>	<b>BEDI</b>	<b>BEDL</b>	<b>YCFP</b>	<b>BEDR</b>	<b>BEDU</b>	<b>YBWA</b>	<b>YBWD</b>
Jun-Aug 2020	3,491	1,176	237	65	986	37	506	484	2,651	839
Jun-Aug 2021	3,641	1,213	240	95	1,048	14	547	483	2,858	784
Sep-Nov 2021	3,649	1,185	249	109	1,079	21	513	493	2,849	800
Dec-Feb 2022	3,670	1,160	258	111	1,100	6	562	473	2,886	784
Mar-May 2022	3,602	1,160	235	109	1,106	7	541	443	2,854	748
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	<b>3,754</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>2,988</b>	<b>767</b>
Change on quarter	152	87	41	-28	66	4	-18	0	134	18
Change %	4.2	7.5	17.5	-26.0	6.0	65.3	-3.4	-0.1	4.7	2.4
Change on year	113	34	36	-14	125	-3	-24	-40	130	-17
Change %	3.1	2.8	15.0	-15.1	11.9	-22.5	-4.4	-8.3	4.6	-2.2
<b>Women</b>	<b>LF2N</b>	<b>LF64</b>	<b>LF66</b>	<b>LF68</b>	<b>LF6A</b>	<b>LFM3</b>	<b>LF6C</b>	<b>LF6E</b>	<b>LFM4</b>	<b>LFM5</b>
Jun-Aug 2020	5,207	1,162	1,458	74	1,190	25	631	667	4,025	1,183
Jun-Aug 2021	5,132	1,172	1,407	97	1,214	19	636	587	4,177	955
Sep-Nov 2021	5,184	1,139	1,409	91	1,260	12	644	629	4,282	902
Dec-Feb 2022	5,222	1,143	1,475	98	1,250	11	637	608	4,272	949
Mar-May 2022	5,146	1,110	1,456	98	1,215	7	644	617	4,196	950
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	<b>5,245</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>4,268</b>	<b>977</b>
Change on quarter	99	62	-7	-7	103	3	14	-69	73	27
Change %	1.9	5.6	-0.5	-7.1	8.5	46.4	2.2	-11.2	1.7	2.8
Change on year	113	0	43	-6	104	-9	22	-39	91	22
Change %	2.2	0.0	3.0	-5.8	8.5	-49.1	3.5	-6.7	2.2	2.3
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
<b>People</b>	<b>LF6V</b>	<b>LF6X</b>	<b>LF6Z</b>	<b>LF73</b>	<b>LF75</b>	<b>LF77</b>	<b>LF79</b>	<b>LF7B</b>	<b>LF7D</b>	<b>LF7F</b>
Jun-Aug 2020	100.0	26.9	19.5	1.6	25.0	0.7	13.1	13.2	76.8	23.2
Jun-Aug 2021	100.0	27.2	18.8	2.2	25.8	0.4	13.5	12.2	80.2	19.8
Sep-Nov 2021	100.0	26.3	18.8	2.3	26.5	0.4	13.1	12.7	80.7	19.3
Dec-Feb 2022	100.0	25.9	19.5	2.3	26.4	0.2	13.5	12.1	80.5	19.5
Mar-May 2022	100.0	25.9	19.3	2.4	26.5	0.2	13.5	12.1	80.6	19.4
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>19.4</b>
<b>Men</b>	<b>BEBP</b>	<b>BEEH</b>	<b>BEEK</b>	<b>BEEN</b>	<b>BEEQ</b>	<b>BEET</b>	<b>BEEW</b>	<b>BEEZ</b>	<b>BEAS</b>	<b>BEGT</b>
Jun-Aug 2020	100.0	33.7	6.8	1.9	28.3	1.1	14.5	13.9	76.0	24.0
Jun-Aug 2021	100.0	33.3	6.6	2.6	28.8	0.4	15.0	13.3	78.5	21.5
Sep-Nov 2021	100.0	32.5	6.8	3.0	29.6	0.6	14.1	13.5	78.1	21.9
Dec-Feb 2022	100.0	31.6	7.0	3.0	30.0	0.2	15.3	12.9	78.7	21.3
Mar-May 2022	100.0	32.2	6.5	3.0	30.7	0.2	15.0	12.3	79.2	20.8
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>20.4</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>LF6W</b>	<b>LF6Y</b>	<b>LF72</b>	<b>LF74</b>	<b>LF76</b>	<b>LF78</b>	<b>LF7A</b>	<b>LF7C</b>	<b>LF7E</b>	<b>LF7G</b>
Jun-Aug 2020	100.0	22.3	28.0	1.4	22.9	0.5	12.1	12.8	77.3	22.7
Jun-Aug 2021	100.0	22.8	27.4	1.9	23.7	0.4	12.4	11.4	81.4	18.6
Sep-Nov 2021	100.0	22.0	27.2	1.8	24.3	0.2	12.4	12.1	82.6	17.4
Dec-Feb 2022	100.0	21.9	28.2	1.9	23.9	0.2	12.2	11.6	81.8	18.2
Mar-May 2022	100.0	21.6	28.3	1.9	23.6	0.1	12.5	12.0	81.5	18.5
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>18.6</b>

Data Source: Labour Force Survey.

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

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

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

Jun-Aug 2022

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

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

### Levels

#### People

16-17	1,469	343	95	1,031	1,302	269	73	960	167	74	22	71
18-24	5,368	3,398	277	1,693	1,926	683	74	1,169	3,442	2,716	203	524
16-24	6,837	3,741	372	2,724	3,228	952	147	2,129	3,610	2,789	225	595

#### Men

16-17	752	152	60	540	659	113	46	500	93	38	14	40
18-24	2,739	1,723	170	845	958	314	41	602	1,781	1,409	129	243
16-24	3,491	1,875	230	1,386	1,617	427	87	1,103	1,874	1,448	143	283

#### Women

16-17	717	191	35	491	642	156	27	460	75	35	8	31
18-24	2,629	1,675	106	848	968	368	33	567	1,661	1,307	74	281
16-24	3,347	1,866	142	1,339	1,611	524	60	1,027	1,736	1,342	82	312

### Changes on quarter

#### People

16-17	3	-12	-1	16	17	-10	2	25	-14	-2	-3	-9
18-24	13	11	-61	62	111	37	-8	83	-99	-25	-53	-21
16-24	16	-1	-62	79	128	27	-6	108	-112	-28	-56	-29

#### Men

16-17	2	-9	5	6	16	-3	8	11	-14	-6	-3	-5
18-24	6	9	-32	30	67	19	4	44	-60	-10	-36	-14
16-24	8	-1	-27	36	82	15	12	55	-74	-16	-39	-19

#### Women

16-17	2	-3	-6	11	1	-6	-6	14	0	4	0	-3
18-24	6	3	-29	32	45	18	-12	39	-38	-15	-16	-7
16-24	8	0	-35	43	46	12	-18	53	-38	-12	-16	-10

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

#### People

16-17	23.3	21.8	70.2	20.7	21.3	73.7	44.1	23.3	42.5
18-24	63.3	7.5	31.5	35.4	9.8	60.7	78.9	7.0	15.2
16-24	54.7	9.0	39.8	29.5	13.4	66.0	77.3	7.5	16.5

#### Men

16-17	20.1	28.4	71.9	17.1	28.9	75.9	41.5	26.9	43.2
18-24	62.9	9.0	30.9	32.8	11.6	62.9	79.1	8.4	13.6
16-24	53.7	10.9	39.7	26.4	17.0	68.2	77.3	9.0	15.1

#### Women

16-17	26.7	15.6	68.4	24.3	14.7	71.5	47.3	19.0	41.6
18-24	63.7	6.0	32.2	38.1	8.1	58.6	78.7	5.3	16.9
16-24	55.8	7.1	40.0	32.6	10.2	63.7	77.3	5.8	18.0

### Changes on quarter

#### People

16-17	-0.9	0.4	1.0	-1.0	1.0	1.0	2.1	-1.7	-1.5
18-24	0.1	-1.5	1.1	-0.2	-1.5	0.9	1.5	-1.6	-0.2
16-24	-0.1	-1.3	1.1	-0.4	-0.9	0.8	1.6	-1.6	-0.3

#### Men

16-17	-1.3	2.9	0.6	-1.0	4.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.9	0.7
18-24	0.2	-1.6	1.0	-0.4	0.4	0.3	2.0	-2.0	-0.3
16-24	-0.1	-1.1	0.9	-0.4	1.5	-0.1	2.1	-2.1	-0.4

#### Women

16-17	-0.4	-2.0	1.3	-1.0	-2.2	2.0	4.6	-1.7	-4.5
18-24	0.0	-1.5	1.2	0.1	-3.2	1.4	0.9	-1.0	0.0
16-24	-0.1	-1.6	1.2	-0.2	-3.0	1.5	1.0	-1.0	-0.2

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

# REDUNDANCIES

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

United Kingdom

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Level (000s) <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
Jun-Aug 2020	230	8.3	127	9.1	102	7.4
Jun-Aug 2021	99	3.6	49	3.5	50	3.6
Sep-Nov 2021	78	2.8	42	3.0	36	2.6
Dec-Feb 2022	75	2.7	47	3.3	28	2.0
Mar-May 2022	51	1.8	25	1.8	27	1.9
<b>Jun-Aug 2022</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Change on quarter	16	0.5	17	1.2	-1	-0.1
Change %	31.3		68.7		-3.9	
Change on year	-31	-1.2	-7	-0.6	-24	-1.8
Change %	-31.7		-14.2		-48.8	

Data source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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