

Statistical bulletin

Labour market overview, UK: August 2020

Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and other employment-related statistics for the UK.



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Correction

11 August 2020 13:47

A error was spotted in Figure 8 of this release, total hours worked. The units showed in the chart as thousands instead of millions. The correct figures were quoted in the text.

We appologise for any inconvenience.

Notice

11 August 2020

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

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

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1 . Other pages in this release

- [Employment in the UK](#)
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- [Single-month and weekly Labour Force Survey estimates](#)

2 . Main points

Early indicators for July 2020 suggest that the number of employees in the UK on payrolls is down around 730,000 compared with March 2020. Flows analysis suggests that the falls in May, June and July are mainly because of fewer people moving into payrolled employment.

Survey data show employment is weakening and unemployment is largely unchanged because of increases in economic inactivity, with people out of work but not currently looking for work.

The decrease in employment on the quarter was the largest quarterly decrease since May to July 2009 with both men and women seeing decreases on the quarter. The quarterly decrease in employment was also driven by workers aged 65 years and over, the self-employed and part-time workers. Meanwhile full-time employees largely offset the decrease.

Hours worked has continued to fall reaching record lows both on the year and on the quarter.

A large number of people are estimated to be temporarily away from work, including furloughed workers; approximately 7.5 million in June 2020 with over 3 million of these being away for three months or more. New analysis shows that the youngest workers, oldest workers and those in manual or elementary occupations were those most likely to be temporarily away from paid work during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. There were also around 300,000 people away from work because of the pandemic and receiving no pay in June 2020.

Vacancies are showing increases in the latest period, driven by the smaller businesses, some of which are reporting taking on additional staff to meet COVID-19 guidelines.

The Claimant Count reached 2.7 million in July 2020, an increase of 116.8% since March 2020.

Pay fell for all measures in the three months to June 2020. However, for the sectors of wholesaling, retailing, hotels and restaurants and construction where the highest percentage of employees returned to work from furlough, there is a slight improvement in pay growth for June 2020.

- April to June figures show weakening employment rates, with numbers of self-employed and part-time workers seeing reductions; despite these falls, unemployment was not rising, because of increases in people out of work but not currently looking for work; the reduction in total hours worked is a record both on the year and on the quarter, with the whole period covering a time since the introduction of coronavirus measures.
- Early estimates for July 2020 from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) indicate that the number of payroll employees fell by 2.5% (730,000) compared with March 2020.
- The Claimant Count increased in July 2020, reaching 2.7 million; this includes both those working with low income or hours and those who are not working.
- Vacancies in the UK in May to July 2020 were at an estimated 370,000; this is 10% higher than the record low in April to June 2020.
- The three months to June 2020 saw strong falls in pay; total nominal pay fell by 1.2% on the year and regular nominal pay fell by 0.2% (the first negative pay growth in regular nominal earnings since records began in 2001).

The majority of data in this bulletin come from surveys of households and businesses. It is not possible to survey every household and business each month, so these statistics are estimates based on samples.

3 . Coronavirus and measuring the labour market

The data presented in this bulletin are collected from various sources. Each cover different reference periods or count dates and are therefore impacted differently by the coronavirus (COVID-19) social distancing and lockdown measures.

Figure 1 shows the data reported in this bulletin (dark bars) alongside their different reference periods and count dates (white text). The main coronavirus dates are included to show how much of the data presented were impacted by the implementation of coronavirus social distancing and lockdown measures.

Figure 1: Impact of the main coronavirus (COVID-19) dates on labour market data sources

Data source reporting periods, reference periods and count dates alongside main coronavirus (COVID-19) dates

Notes:

1. Workforce jobs and public sector employment data were first published on 16 June 2020. They have not been updated this month but are included for completeness.

4 . Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity

Figure 2: Employment is weakening and unemployment is largely unchanged, but there are some signs of economic inactivity rising with people out of work not currently looking for work compared with the previous quarter

Download this chart

[.XLSX](#)

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 (which they are expecting to return to). The employment rate is the proportion of people aged between 16 and 64 years who are in employment.

Estimates for April to June 2020 show 32.92 million people aged 16 years and over in employment, 113,000 more than a year earlier but 220,000 fewer than the previous quarter.

For April to June 2020:

- the estimated employment rate for all people was 76.4%; this is 0.3 percentage points up on the year but 0.2 percentage points down on the quarter
- the estimated employment rate for men was 80.2%; this is largely unchanged on the year and 0.3 percentage points down on the quarter
- the estimated employment rate for women was 72.8%; this is 0.7 percentage points up on the year and 0.1 percentage points down on the quarter

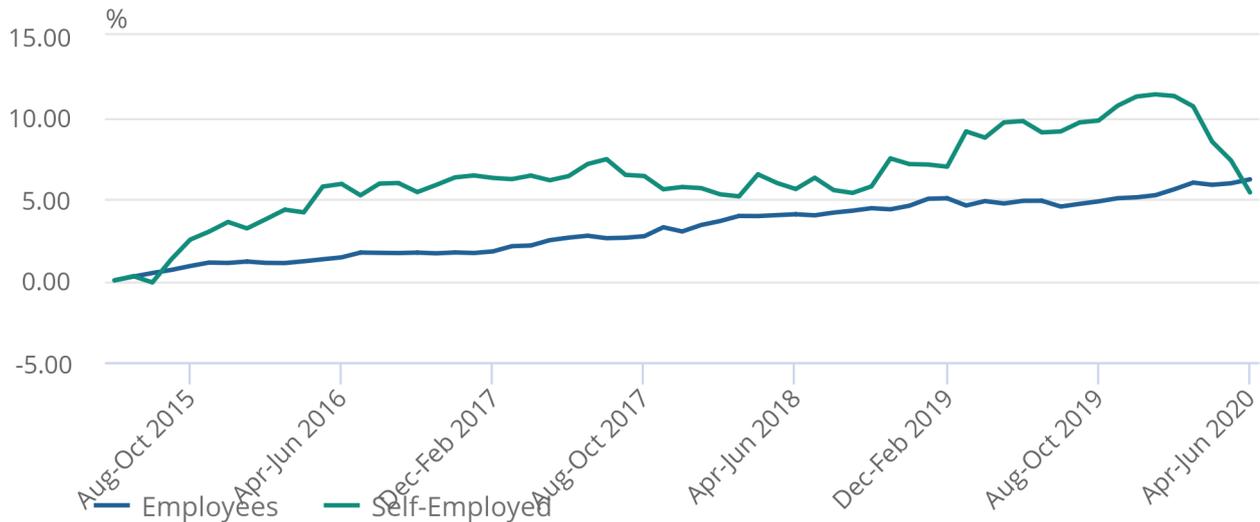
Looking more closely at the decreases in employment over the quarter by age, those aged 16 to 24 years decreased by 100,000 to 3.72 million, while those aged 65 years and over decreased by a record 161,000 to 1.26 million. This was partially offset by those aged 25 to 64 years, who increased by 41,000 on the quarter to 27.94 million.

Figure 3: Record quarterly decrease for self-employed workers

UK employment percentage growth for employees and self-employed people (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, April to June 2020 compared with April to June 2015

Figure 3: Record quarterly decrease for self-employed workers

UK employment percentage growth for employees and self-employed people (aged 16 years and over), seasonally adjusted, April to June 2020 compared with April to June 2015



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking at the estimates for April to June 2020 by type of employment (Figure 3), the number of self-employed has shown a sharp fall, which is not reflected in employees. In particular, there were 28.02 million employees (85.1% of all people in employment), 52,000 more than the previous quarter, and 4.76 million self-employed people (14.5% of all people in employment), a record 238,000 fewer than the previous quarter.

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

Further information on employment by employee, self-employed, and full and part time can be found in the [Employment in the UK bulletin](#).

Analysis of changes in employment over the past year by National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) shows higher managerial and professional, lower managerial and professional, and intermediate occupations have increased steadily. Meanwhile, small employers, own account workers, lower supervisory occupations, technical occupations, semi-routine occupations and routine occupations decreased. The largest decrease was in routine occupations, down 325,000 (or 11.3%) on the year and 195,000 (or 7.1%) on the quarter, indicating these occupations have been most affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) lockdown measures introduced in March 2020.

Estimates of the number of people in employment on the Labour Force Survey (LFS) are consistent with the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition of employment. Under this definition, employment includes both those who are in work during the reference period and those who are temporarily away from a job. [Experimental](#) estimates based on returns for individual weeks show that approximately 7.5 million people were temporarily away from paid work in June 2020, with over 3 million of these being away for three months or more. Of those away for three months or more, at the end of June 2020 over three-quarters were earning half or more of their salary.

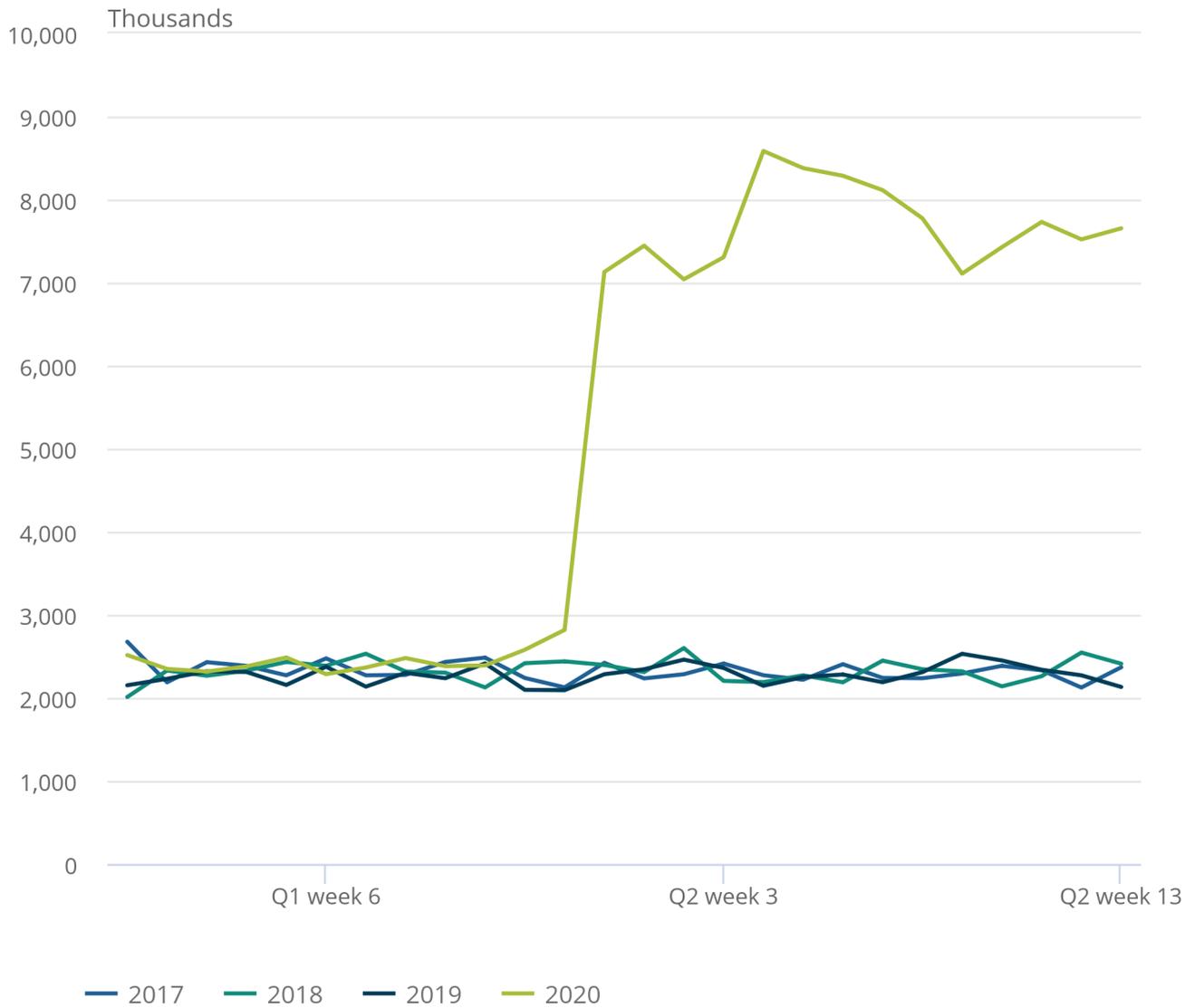
Further details of the experimental weekly figures can be found in the [Single-month and weekly LFS articles](#).

Figure 4: There were approximately 7.5 million people temporarily away from paid work in June 2020

Total number of people temporarily away from paid work, seasonally adjusted, UK, January to June 2017 to January to June 2020

Figure 4: There were approximately 7.5 million people temporarily away from paid work in June 2020

Total number of people temporarily away from paid work, seasonally adjusted, UK, January to June 2017 to January to June 2020



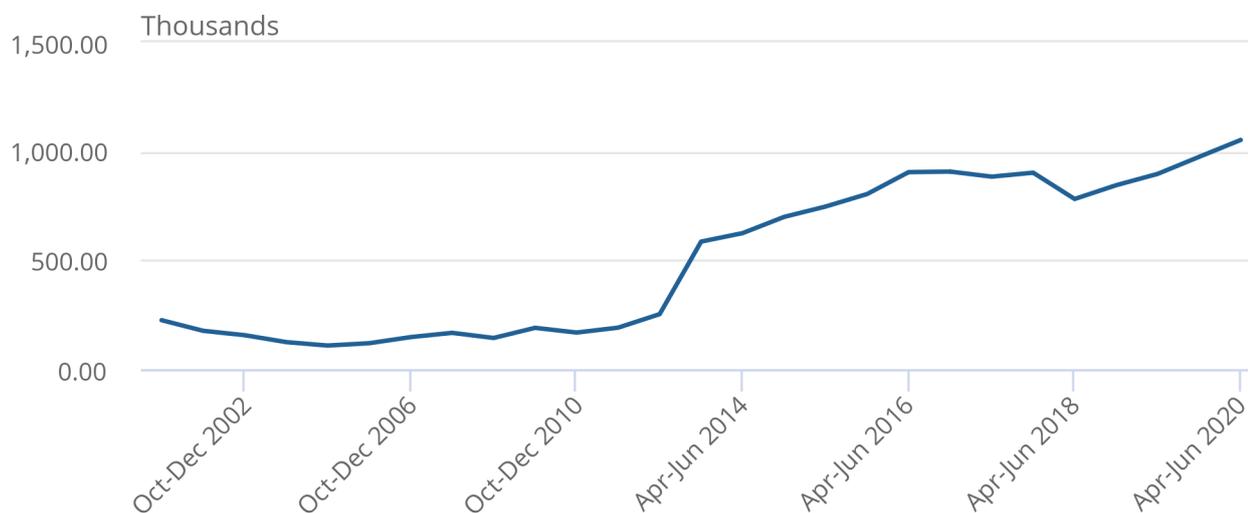
Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Figure 5: Number of people on zero-hours contracts has increased to over 1 million

People in employment on zero-hours contracts, UK, not seasonally adjusted, October to December 2000 and April to June 2020

Figure 5: Number of people on zero-hours contracts has increased to over 1 million

People in employment on zero-hours contracts, UK, not seasonally adjusted, October to December 2000 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

The number of people on zero-hours contracts has also been increasing steadily (Figure 5). Since April to June 2019, it has increased by 156,000 (or 17.4%) to a record high of 1.05 million.

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.

Estimates for April to June 2020 show an estimated 1.34 million people were unemployed, 9,000 more than a year earlier but 10,000 fewer than the previous quarter.

For April to June 2020:

- the estimated UK unemployment rate for all people was 3.9%; this is largely unchanged on both the year and the quarter
- the estimated UK unemployment rate for men was 4.1%; this is largely unchanged on the year earlier but 0.1 percentage points down on the quarter
- the estimated UK unemployment rate for women was 3.7%; this is 0.1 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 0.1 percentage points higher on the quarter

Despite the lack of overall increase in the number of unemployed people, the estimated number of people unemployed aged 16 to 24 years increased by 41,000 on the year, to 543,000. Other age groups saw falls or very little change over the year.

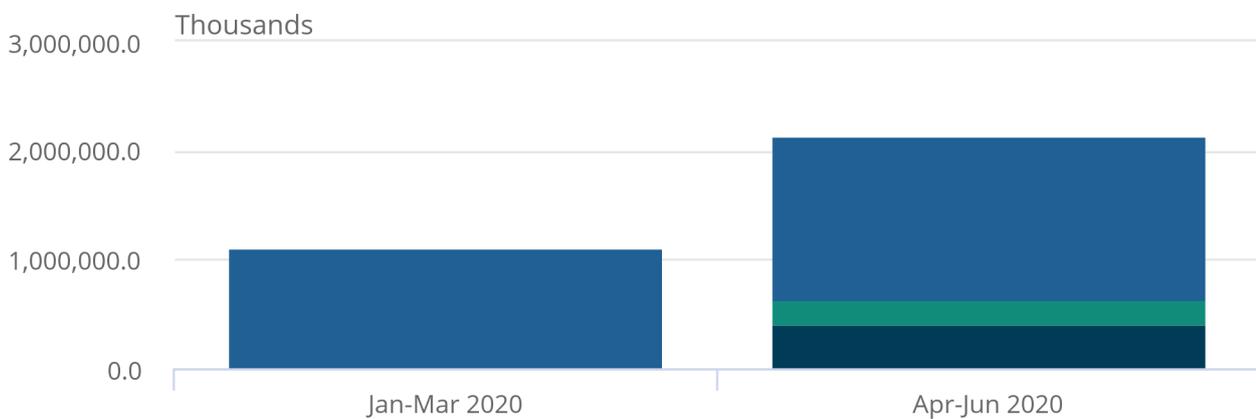
Looking at the duration of unemployment, it is those unemployed for up to six months who are seeing the largest increases, up 150,000 over the year to 943,000. The decrease in longer-term unemployment means that overall, the unemployment remains unchanged.

Figure 6: The number of people who are not unemployed but could potentially be seeking employment has increased over the quarter

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

Figure 6: The number of people who are not unemployed but could potentially be seeking employment has increased over the quarter

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



- Some Inactive - With potential to look for work
- Self-Employed - Away from job due to Covid-19, not eligible for SEISS
- Employee - Away from job due to COVID-19, not being paid

Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

The relative flatness of the unemployment figures may seem surprising. However, to be unemployed someone has to say that they do not have a job and that they are currently actively seeking and available for work.

Last month, we reported on a group of employees who, because of the impact of the coronavirus, have reported that they are temporarily away from work and not getting paid; in June 2020, this is estimated to account for approximately 300,000. Similarly, there are a group of self-employed people who are temporarily away from work but not eligible for the Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS). This month, we have published an article giving further information on people who are temporarily away from paid work. Although these people consider themselves to have a job and therefore are consistent with the ILO definition of employment, the lack of income means that they may soon need to look for work unless they are able to return to their job.

It is also possible to identify certain groups who are economically inactive as they are not currently looking for work but may look for work in the future. These are primarily those who want a job but are not yet looking; however, it also includes those who report they do not want a job but either do not believe jobs are available, are not yet looking, or are inactive for some other unspecified reason. The number of people in these categories has increased by 383,000 on the quarter.

Between January to March 2020 and April to June 2020, the number in these groups – the inactive who may begin to seek work and who are temporarily away from work for coronavirus-related reasons, without earnings – increased by 1.03 million to 2.13 million (Figure 6). This increase of people who are around the fringes of unemployment may explain why unemployment under the ILO definition has not increased.

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.

Estimates for April to June 2020 show 8.44 million people aged between 16 and 64 years not in the labour force (economically inactive), 127,000 fewer than a year earlier and 82,000 more than the previous quarter.

For April to June 2020:

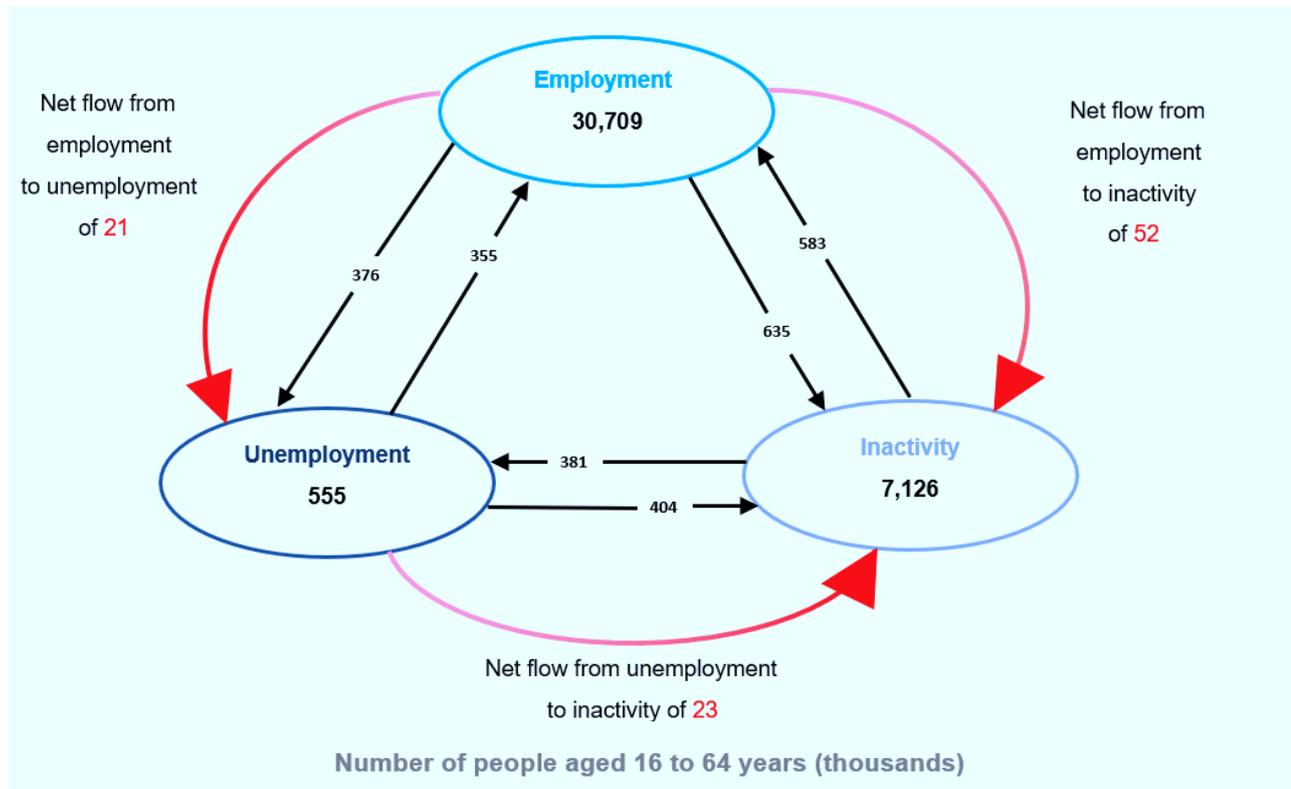
- the estimated economic inactivity rate for all people was 20.4%; this is down by 0.4 percentage points on the year but up by 0.2 percentage points on the quarter
- the estimated economic inactivity rate for men was 16.4%; this is largely unchanged on the year and up 0.3 percentage points on the quarter
- the estimated economic inactivity rate for women was 24.3%; this is down by 0.7 percentage points on the year but up by 0.1 percentage points on the quarter

Those who are economically inactive and who want a job increased by 235,000 on the year and 218,000 on the quarter, while those who do not want a job decreased by 362,000 on the year and 135,000 on the quarter. This suggests that people who want employment are not currently looking for work, and it is a further explanation of why we are not seeing a large rise in unemployment.

5 . Labour market flows

Figure 7: There was a net flow of 75,000 into economic inactivity between January to March 2020 and April to June 2020

Flows between employment, unemployment and economic inactivity, seasonally adjusted, UK, between January to March 2020 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Looking at estimates of flows between employment, unemployment and economic inactivity between January to March 2020 and April to June 2020, there was a net flow of:

- 52,000 from employment to economic inactivity, the largest since October to December 2016
- 23,000 from unemployment to economic inactivity, the first net flow from unemployment into economic inactivity on record
- 21,000 from employment to unemployment, the first net flow from employment into unemployment since April to June 2009

The net flow into economic inactivity was 75,000, the first net increase into economic inactivity since January to March 2013, driven by those moving from unemployment to economic inactivity.

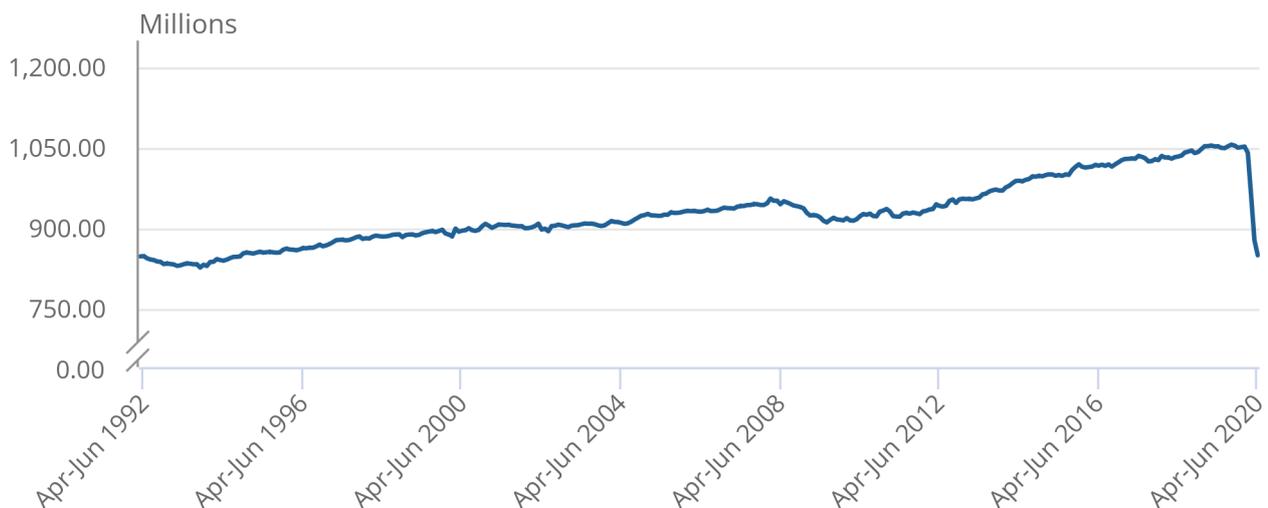
6 . Hours worked

Figure 8: Largest quarterly decrease in total actual weekly hours since records began in 1971

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

Figure 8: Largest quarterly decrease in total actual weekly hours since records began in 1971

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Between January to March 2020 and April to June 2020, total actual weekly hours worked in the UK decreased by a record 191.3 million, or 18.4%, to 849.3 million hours. This was the largest quarterly decrease since estimates began in 1971, with total hours dropping to its lowest level since September to November 1994. Average actual weekly hours fell by a record 5.6 hours on the quarter to a record low of 25.8 hours.

Over the year, total actual weekly hours worked in the UK decreased by 203.3 million, to 849.3 million hours in the three months to June 2020. This was the largest annual decrease since estimates began in 1971, with total hours dropping to its lowest level since September to November 1994. Over the same period, average actual weekly hours fell by 6.3 hours to a record low of 25.8 hours. The accommodation and food service activities industrial sector saw the biggest annual fall in average actual weekly hours, down 15.4 hours to a record low of 13.0 hours per week.

7 . Redundancies

Figure 9: Redundancies increased by 27,000 on the quarter

UK redundancies, seasonally adjusted, between April to June 2005 and April to June 2020

Figure 9: Redundancies increased by 27,000 on the quarter

UK redundancies, seasonally adjusted, between April to June 2005 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Redundancies increased by 30,000 on the year and 27,000 on the quarter to 134,000. While this is the highest level since February to April 2013, the level remains well below that seen during the 2008 downturn.

The redundancies estimates measure the number of people who were made redundant or who took voluntary redundancy in the three months before the Labour Force Survey interviews.

8 . Pay As You Earn Real Time Information

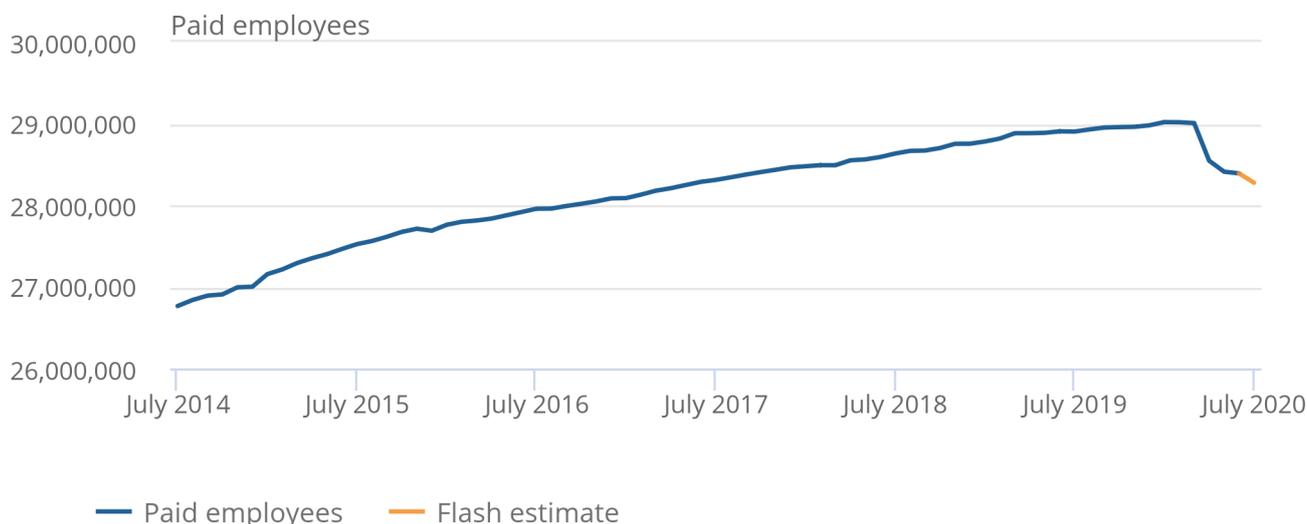
Another source that shows current labour market conditions is [experimental](#) data on the number of payroll employees and median earnings using HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI).

Figure 10: After rising for several years, the number of employees on payroll has fallen in recent months

Paid employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to July 2020

Figure 10: After rising for several years, the number of employees on payroll has fallen in recent months

Paid employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to July 2020



Source: HM Revenue and Customs – Pay As You Earn Real Time Information

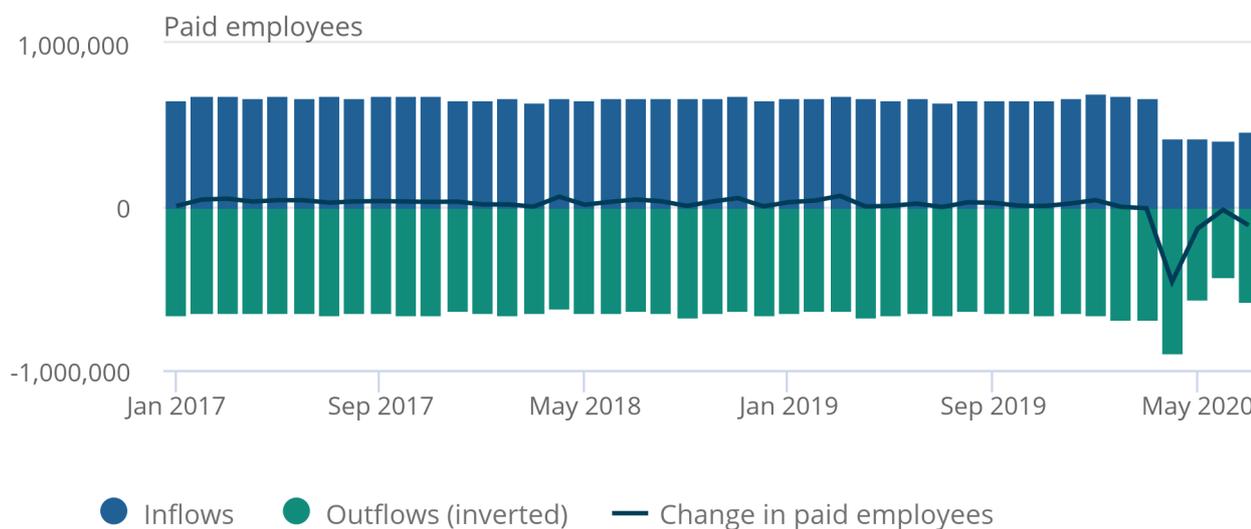
The latest figures show a fall in payroll employees in recent months. Early estimates for July 2020 from PAYE RTI indicate that the number of payroll employees fell by 2.5% compared with March 2020. In July, 730,000 fewer people were in paid employment when compared with March 2020 and 114,000 fewer when compared with June 2020.

Figure 11: Both inflows to and outflows from payroll employment have been below their pre-coronavirus levels in recent months

Month-on-month change in paid employment and contributions to this change from inflows (positive) and outflows (negative), seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to July 2020

Figure 11: Both inflows to and outflows from payroll employment have been below their pre-coronavirus levels in recent months

Month-on-month change in paid employment and contributions to this change from inflows (positive) and outflows (negative), seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to July 2020



Source: HM Revenue and Customs – Pay As You Earn Real Time Information

Notes:

1. The latest period, is based on early data and therefore could be subject to revisions.
2. Testing of this experimental data indicates a tendency for both inflows and outflows to be revised downwards. For this reason, additional caution should be used when interpreting these statistics. The scale of these revisions should not affect the broad analysis presented in the bulletin text.

Declines in the number of paid employees in recent months can be explained by examining inflows and outflows from payroll employment, included in the [Earnings and employment from PAYE RTI bulletin](#) (see Figure 11). For most of the periods prior to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, outflows and inflows were broadly equal – with inflows being slightly higher, resulting in a net increase in paid employment.

In recent periods, the changes in inflows and outflows driving the fall in payroll employees have differed. The fall in paid employment in April 2020 was because of, in (broadly) equal part, an increase in outflows and a fall in inflows compared with their pre-coronavirus trends. However, from May onwards, outflows have fallen and remained below their pre-coronavirus level while inflows have remained below pre-coronavirus levels since April 2020. As a result, the fall in paid employment in the latest three months can be explained primarily through lower than usual inflows, rather than higher than usual outflows.

Early estimates for July 2020 indicate that median monthly pay increased to £1,864, an increase of 2.5% when compared with the same period of the previous year.

9 . Claimant Count (Experimental Statistics)

These Claimant Count [Experimental Statistics](#) relate to 9 July 2020. Enhancements to Universal Credit as part of the UK government's response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) mean that an increasing number of people became eligible for unemployment-related benefit support although still being in work. Consequently, changes in the Claimant Count will not be wholly because of changes in the number of people who are not in work. We are not able to identify to what extent people who are employed or unemployed have affected the numbers.

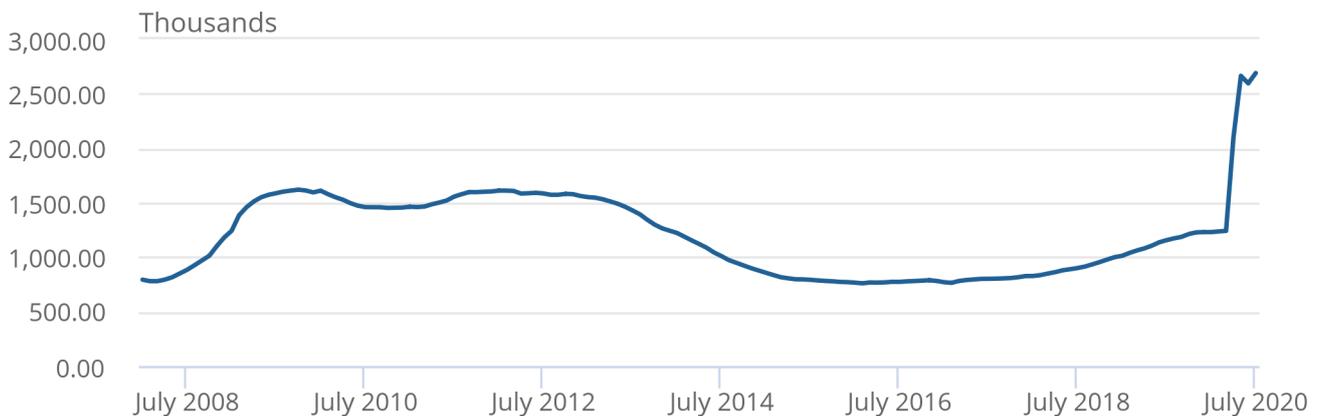
More detail on the Claimant Count can be found in the [Employment in the UK bulletin](#).

Figure 12: UK Claimant Count level increased by 116.8% since March 2020

UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted, January 2008 to July 2020

Figure 12: UK Claimant Count level increased by 116.8% since March 2020

UK Claimant Count, seasonally adjusted, January 2008 to July 2020



Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Between June 2020 and July 2020, the Claimant Count increased by 94,400 (3.6%) to 2.7 million (Figure 12). Since March 2020, the Claimant Count has increased by 116.8%, or 1.4 million.

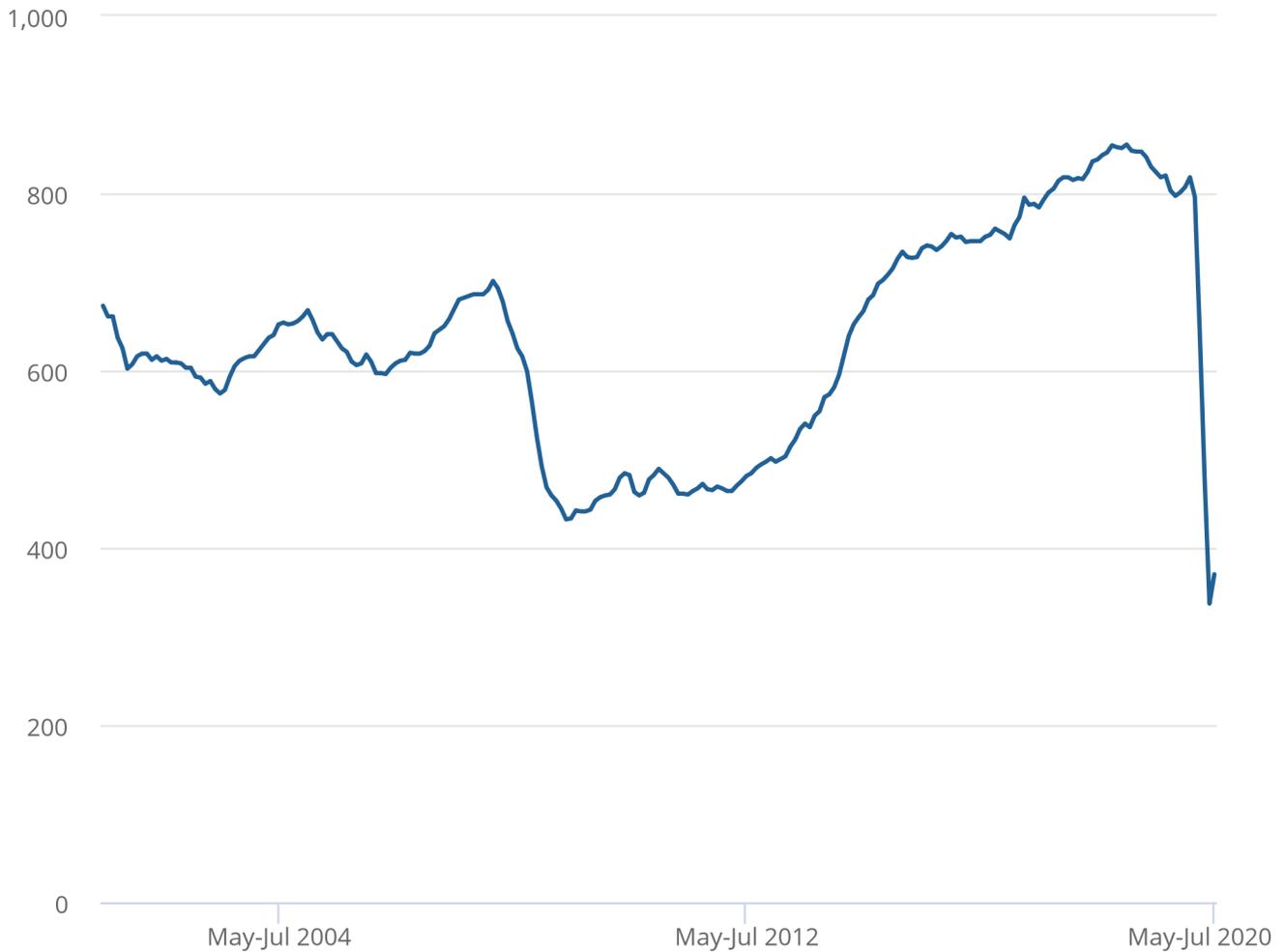
10 . Vacancies

Figure 13: May to July 2020 saw a 10% increase in the level of vacancies since the record low in April to June 2020

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2001 and May to July 2020

Figure 13: May to July 2020 saw a 10% increase in the level of vacancies since the record low in April to June 2020

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2001 and May to July 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

For May to July 2020, there were an estimated 370,000 vacancies in the UK, which is 10% higher than the record low in April to June 2020. The increase was driven by small businesses (less than 50 employees), some of which reported taking on staff to meet coronavirus (COVID-19) guidelines. Estimated vacancies for May to July 2020 were 274,000 fewer than in the previous quarter, February to April 2020 (where the responses for the first two months are prior to the start of coronavirus social distancing measures), and 453,000 fewer than a year earlier.

While the [experimental](#) single-month estimates should not be considered accurate estimates of vacancies in the reported months, they do indicate for July 2020 an increase of approximately 30% in the estimated vacancies compared with April 2020, with the accommodation and food service activities sector showing the strongest recovery.

11 . Earnings growth

Figure 14: Annual growth in employee total pay (including bonuses) is estimated to be negative 1.2%; this translates to a fall of 2.0% in real terms

Great Britain average weekly earnings annual growth rates, seasonally adjusted, between January to March 2001 and April to June 2020

Figure 14: Annual growth in employee total pay (including bonuses) is estimated to be negative 1.2%; this translates to a fall of 2.0% in real terms

Great Britain average weekly earnings annual growth rates, seasonally adjusted, between January to March 2001 and April to June 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey

The rate of earnings growth has been slowing since April to June 2019, when it stood at 4.0% for total pay and 3.9% for regular pay, the highest nominal pay growth rates since 2008. Total pay had slowed to 2.9% in December 2019 to February 2020 immediately prior to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Since then, it has slowed sharply to negative 1.2% in the three months to June 2020. Nominal regular pay growth for April to June 2020 was negative for the first time since records began in 2001, at negative 0.2%.

Pay is now growing at a slower rate than inflation, at negative 2.0% for total real pay, the lowest rate since January to March 2012. Regular pay growth in real terms was also negative, at negative 1.0%. The difference between the two measures is because of subdued bonuses, which fell by an average of negative 19.4% (in nominal terms) in the three months from April to June 2020. Between April to June 2019 and April to June 2020, average pay growth varied by industry sector. The public sector saw the highest estimated growth, at 4.1% for regular pay, while negative growth was seen in the construction sector (estimated at negative 8.7%), the wholesaling, retailing, hotels and restaurants sector (estimated at negative 3.9%), and the manufacturing sector (estimated at negative 2.5%).

For the sectors of wholesaling, retailing, hotels and restaurants, and construction where the highest percentage of employees returned to work from furlough, there was a slight improvement in pay growth for the single month of June 2020 compared with April to June 2020, but growth remained negative.

The [Pay As You Earn \(PAYE\) Real Time Information \(RTI\) publication](#) estimates growth in median pay at 1.1% in June 2020, which is higher than the estimate of change in mean earnings in this Average Weekly Earnings series. The lower percentage figure for mean pay growth was driven by more downward pressure on pay among both higher- and lower-paid employees, with less impact on those in the middle. Reduced pay for furloughed staff is more likely to impact lower-paid employees, and reduced bonuses have the most impact among the highest paid.

12 . Economic commentary

April to June 2020 saw the largest quarterly decrease in the total number of people in employment since May to July 2009 (mainly because of a drop in self-employment), although the employment rate remained high. The unemployment rate has remained unchanged on the quarter while the level of economic inactivity increased.

Despite the quarterly decrease in the level of employment, the number of employees increased in the three months to June 2020. In fact, the period experienced a record increase in the number of full-time employees. This can partly be attributed to 253,000 job-to-job flows from self-employment into employee status. The number of paid employees, as reported by [HM Revenue and Customs' \(HMRC's\) Pay As You Earn \(PAYE\) Real Time Information \(RTI\) data](#), fell by 730,000 between March and July 2020. [The Office for National Statistics \(ONS\) explains the discrepancy between these two figures](#) as a group of employees who report in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) that they are in employment and temporarily away from work because of the pandemic but are not being paid. Another factor is the changing of reported status of people in the survey. Such people are not counted in the PAYE RTI figure as they are not recorded on the company's payroll. This was true for over around 300,000 people in June 2020. Women and the youngest and oldest workers were more likely to be temporarily away from paid work.

Several external reports have also cited the Claimant Count as high and rising because of deteriorating economic conditions and a surge in out-of-work benefit claims. The Resolution Foundation suggested that the difference between the Claimant Count and headline LFS measure of unemployment is partly a result of the [easing of the usual work-search conditions and definitional changes](#), and they attribute 27% (400,000) of the rise in Claimant Count between March and May to the number of Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS) recipients who are still working, furloughed workers or self-employed.

The employment rate remains high by historical standards, also because of the government's job retention schemes. [The Business Impact of Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Survey \(BICS\) results](#) for the period 15 to 28 June 2020 showed that of firms continuing to trade, 17% of the workforce had been furloughed under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS), rising to 86% of those who had temporarily closed or paused trading. The impact of this shows in the reduction of the number of hours worked rather than employment. Average actual weekly hours worked continued to decline to reach a record low of 25.8 hours in the three months to June 2020.

The CJRS dampened earnings growth as furloughed workers receive 80% of their pay unless topped up by their employers. The [BICS](#) for the period 29 June to 12 July 2020 showed 56.1% of businesses that had a proportion of their workforce furloughed in the last two weeks of June did not top up the CJRS payments. This was most common in the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation, and accommodation and food industries.

Workers are increasingly returning from furlough as businesses continue to open. The [BICS](#) showed, of businesses continuing to trade, 7% of the workforce had returned from furlough between 29 June and 12 July 2020. The [Bank of England reported](#) a deterioration in the employment outlook with the rate of redundancies having increased in June and July. The heaviest job losses were reported by airline carriers, holiday operators, non-food retailers, automotive manufacturers, and firms along aerospace supply chains.

The LFS shows that redundancies picked up slightly in the three months to June 2020, increasing by 27,000 (25.1%) compared with the three months to March 2020. Unemployment has remained unchanged (at 3.9%). Labour market flows analysis shows that more people left employment for economic inactivity than for unemployment. This resulted in a rise in economic inactivity, driven by the number of people who cited the reason for economic inactivity as believing that no other jobs were available. The growth of economic inactivity was also driven by movement out of medium- and long-term unemployment. The current economic uncertainty owing to the coronavirus pandemic and a historically low level of vacancies may have deterred those unemployed for over six months from continuing to look for work. The latest Vacancy Survey shows that the number of vacancies for May to July 2020 are around 10% higher than the record low in the period April to June 2020. This was driven by growth in vacancies offered by small businesses of 45% compared with record low levels in April to June 2020. The Bank of England report that [variation in vacancies numbers are dispersed across sectors: this could possibly lead to a greater level of mismatch](#). The Bank of England also expects that the unemployment rate will rise to 7.5% in Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2020. The arts, entertainment and recreation industry saw the largest quarterly percentage decline in vacancies, while the public admin and defence sector recorded the smallest. In the monthly vacancy series, the vacancy levels in the arts, entertainment and recreation industry were similar for July compared with April, which suggests that the industry had not yet started to recover.

The [inaugural estimates of experimental Adzuna online job adverts by UK country and NUTS1 regions](#) show that on 31 July 2020, online job adverts were closest to their 2019 average in London and Northern Ireland. Compared with their 2019 averages, the online job adverts were lowest in Yorkshire and The Humber and the East of England. The recovery from the lockdown minimum to the latest value was strongest in Northern Ireland and London and weakest in Yorkshire and The Humber and the East of England.

The government announced on 8 July 2020 that some [Value Added Tax \(VAT\) registered businesses were able to apply for a temporary 5% reduced rate of VAT](#) from 15 July. This applies to businesses in the hospitality, hotel and holiday accommodation industries and admission to certain attractions. Data for May to July 2020 show the accommodation and food service activities sector is showing the strongest recovery in vacancies from its record low in April to June. Experimental [Adzuna adverts data](#) for 17 July show the growth in the total number of job adverts in the categories "travel/tourism" and "catering and hospitality" continued to decline compared with their respective 2019 averages but at a slower rate compared with the week prior to the announcement of VAT cuts in July 2020. In addition to VAT cuts, the [Eat Out to Help Out Scheme](#) was announced effective from 3 to 31 August 2020; this involves a 50% discount applied to food and non-alcoholic drinks in registered restaurants. This is intended to stimulate labour demand and hiring activity in the accommodation and food industry in coming months.

13 . Labour market data

[Summary of labour market statistics](#)

Dataset A01 | Released 11 August 2020

Estimates of employment, unemployment and other employment-related statistics for the UK.

[Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity](#)

Dataset A02 SA | Released 11 August 2020

Estimates of UK employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for people aged 16 years and over and people aged between 16 and 64 years based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

[Average weekly earnings](#)

Dataset EARN01 | Released 11 August 2020

Estimates of Great Britain earnings growth based on the Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey.

[Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 11 August 2020

Estimates of the number of UK job vacancies for each industry, based on a survey of businesses.

[Real Time Information statistics](#)

Dataset Real Time Information statistics | Released 11 August 2020 Earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) (Experimental Statistics) seasonally adjusted.

[Claimant Count](#)

Dataset CLA01 | Released 11 August 2020

Experimental estimates of the Claimant Count including Jobseeker's Allowance and out of work Universal Credit claimants.

[Labour Force Survey weekly estimates](#)

Dataset X07 | Released 11 August 2020

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

View all related data on the [related data page](#). Alternatively, Nomis provides free access to the most detailed and up-to-date UK labour market statistics from official sources.

14 . Glossary

Average weekly earnings

[Average weekly earnings](#) measures money paid by employers to employees in Great Britain before tax and other deductions from pay. The estimates are not just a measure of pay rises as they also reflect, for example, changes in the overall structure of the workforce. More high-paid jobs in the economy would have an upward effect on the earnings growth rate.

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 they are unable to start work in the next two weeks. The economic inactivity rate is the proportion of people aged between 16 and 64 years who are not in the labour force.

Employment

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

Vacancies

[Vacancies](#) are defined as positions for which employers are actively seeking recruits from outside their business or organisation. The estimates are based on the Vacancy Survey; this is a survey of businesses designed to provide estimates of the stock of vacancies across the economy, excluding agriculture, forestry and fishing (a small sector for which the collection of estimates would not be practical).

Claimant Count

The Claimant Count measures the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits.

The Claimant Count estimates are currently designated as [Experimental Statistics](#) because the Universal Credit estimates are still being developed by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). However, the Claimant Count estimates provide the best available estimates of the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits in the UK.

The Claimant Count does not meet the internationally agreed definition of unemployment specified by the International Labour Organization (ILO). The estimates are sourced from the Jobcentre Plus administrative system.

There is a large degree of overlap between the Claimant Count and unemployment, although the latter figures are generally much higher. People who are not claimants can appear among the unemployed if they are not entitled to unemployment-related benefits. For example:

- people who are only looking for part-time work
- young people under 18 years are not usually eligible to claim Jobseeker's Allowance
- students looking for vacation work
- people who have left their job voluntarily

Some people recorded in the Claimant Count would not be counted as unemployed. For example, in certain circumstances people can claim Jobseeker's Allowance or Universal Credit while they have relatively low earnings from part-time work. These people would not be unemployed.

Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI)

These data come from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) system. They cover the whole population rather than a sample of people or companies, and they will allow for more detailed estimates of the population. The release is classed as Experimental Statistics as the methodologies used to produce the statistics are still in their development phase. As a result, the series are subject to revisions.

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

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

15 . Measuring the data

Coronavirus

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

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

For more information on how labour market data sources, among others, will be affected by the coronavirus pandemic, see the [statement](#) published on 27 March 2020. A further [article](#) published on 6 May 2020 detailed some of the challenges that we have faced in producing estimates at this time. A [blog](#) published by Jonathan Athow, Deputy National Statistician for Economic Statistics, explains why nearly half a million employees are not being paid.

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

After EU withdrawal

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

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

The employment, unemployment and economic inactivity estimates rely on data collected from the LFS, a survey run by field interviewers with people across the UK every month.

The [LFS performance and quality monitoring reports](#) provide data on response rates and other quality related issues for the LFS, including breakdowns of response by LFS wave, region and question-specific response issues. The average weekly earnings and vacancies estimates rely on data collected from surveys of employers.

More quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in the following QMI reports:

[LFS QMI](#)

[Average weekly earnings QMI](#)

[Vacancy Survey QMI](#)

[Claimant Count QMI](#)

Future publication dates

15 September 2020
13 October 2020
10 November 2020
15 December 2020
26 January 2021
23 February 2021

Sampling variability

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

	Level	Sampling variability of level (*)	Change on quarter	Sampling variability of change on quarter (*)	Change on year	Sampling variability of change on year (*)
Employment (000s, aged 16+)	32,924	± 197	-220	± 166	113	± 253
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	76.4	± 0.4	-0.2	± 0.4	0.3	± 0.6
Average weekly hours	25.8	± 0.2	-5.6	± 0.2	-6.3	± 0.3
Unemployment (000s, aged 16+)	1,338	± 80	-10	± 82	9	± 104
Unemployment rate (aged 16+)	3.9	± 0.2	0.0	± 0.2	0.0	± 0.3
Economically active (000s, aged 16+)	34,262	± 188	-230	± 162	122	± 243
Economic activity rate (aged 16 to 64)	79.6	± 0.4	-0.2	± 0.4	0.4	± 0.5
Economically inactive (000s, aged 16 to 64)	8,435	± 172	82	± 146	-127	± 221
Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	20.4	± 0.4	0.2	± 0.4	-0.4	± 0.5
Redundancies (000s, aged 16+)	134	± 24	27	± 31	30	± 30

Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Notes

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

Table 2: Summary of employee earnings, seasonally adjusted, Great Britain, April to June 2020

	Annual growth rate (estimate)	Sampling variability of growth rate¹
Total pay (nominal)	-1.2	± 0.5
Total pay (real)	-2.0	
Regular pay (nominal)	-0.2	± 0.5
Regular pay (real)	-1.0	

Source: Office for National Statistics – Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey

Notes

1. The sampling variability estimates are for 95% confidence intervals (where we are 95% certain the true value lies within the specified range) and are calculated on not seasonally adjusted data for single month growth rates for the 12 months from January to December 2014. It is not possible to calculate confidence intervals for growth rates in real terms.

16 . Strengths and limitations

Accuracy of the statistics: estimating and reporting uncertainty

Some of the figures in this bulletin come from surveys, which gather information from a sample 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. Therefore, the estimates presented in this bulletin contain some [uncertainty](#) and are not precise figures. This can have an impact on how changes in the estimates should be interpreted, especially for short-term comparisons.

As the number of people available in the sample gets smaller, the variability of the estimates that we can make from that sample size gets larger. Estimates for small groups (for example, unemployed people aged between 16 and 17 years), which are based on small subsets of the Labour Force Survey (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.

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

Where to find data about uncertainty and reliability

Dataset A11 shows sampling variabilities for estimates derived from the LFS.

Sampling variability information for average weekly earnings growth rates is available from the “Sampling Variability” worksheets within datasets [EARN01](#) and [EARN03](#). The sampling variability of the three-month average vacancies level is around plus or minus 1.5% of that level. Information on revisions is available in the [labour market statistics revisions policy](#).

17 . Related links

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

Bulletin | Released 11 August 2020

Experimental monthly estimates of paid employees and their pay from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) data.

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

Bulletin | Released 11 August 2020

Regional breakdowns of changes in UK employment, unemployment and economic inactivity.

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

Bulletin | Released 28 May 2020

Estimates of people in the UK aged between 16 and 24 years who are not in education, employment or training (NEET).

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) latest data and analysis](#)

Web page | Updated as and when data become available

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

[Coronavirus and the economic impacts on the UK](#)

Article | Released 30 July 2020

New experimental data on the UK economy detailing the impact on businesses from the coronavirus.

[Coronavirus and key workers in the UK](#)

Article | Released 15 May 2020

Estimates of the numbers and characteristics of those who could be considered as potential key workers in the response to the coronavirus.

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:

Statistical Bulletin table number	Table description	Dataset
SUMMARY		
1	Labour Force Survey Summary	Dataset A02 SA
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	Actual weekly hours worked	Dataset HOUR01 SA
7(1)	Usual weekly hours worked	Dataset HOUR02 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	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 of labour market statistics published on 11 August 2020

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	Apr-Jun 2020	32.924 million	Mar-May 2020 (32.948 million)	Sep-Nov 2019 (32.901 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	Apr-Jun 2020	76.4%	Jan-Mar 2020 (76.6%)	Sep-Nov 2019 (76.3%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	Apr-Jun 2020	1.338 million	Mar-May 2020 (1.347 million)	Feb-Apr 2020 (1.336 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	Apr-Jun 2020	3.9%	Dec-Feb 2020 (4%)	Oct-Dec 2019 (3.8%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	Apr-Jun 2020	8.435 million	Mar-May 2020 (8.462 million)	Jan-Mar 2020 (8.353 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	Apr-Jun 2020	20.4%	Feb-Apr 2020 (20.5%)	Jan-Mar 2020 (20.2%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Average Earnings (total pay - nominal)	Apr-Jun 2020	-1.2%	Mar-May 2020 (-0.3%)	Feb-Apr 2009 (-1.8%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay - nominal)	Apr-Jun 2020	-0.2%	Mar-May 2020 (0.7%)	Never	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (total pay - real)	Apr-Jun 2020	-2.0%	Mar-May 2020 (-1.3%)	Jan-Mar 2012 (-2.3%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay - real)	Apr-Jun 2020	-1.0%	Mar-May 2020 (-0.3%)	Apr-Jun 2014 (-1.1%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	May-Jul 2020	370,000	Mar-May 2020 (478,000)	Apr-Jun 2020 (337,000)	Apr-Jun 2001

SUMMARY

1 Summary of headline LFS¹ indicators

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	LFS household population ¹				Headline indicators					
	All aged 16 & over		All aged 16 to 64		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
					Level	Rate ²	Level	Rate ³	Level	Rate ⁴
	MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MGSX	LF2M	LF2S		
People										
Apr-Jun 2018	53,001	41,243	32,386	75.5	1,362	4.0	8,739	21.2		
Apr-Jun 2019	53,275	41,323	32,811	76.1	1,329	3.9	8,562	20.7		
Jul-Sep 2019	53,345	41,347	32,753	76.0	1,306	3.8	8,616	20.8		
Oct-Dec 2019	53,415	41,371	32,934	76.5	1,290	3.8	8,478	20.5		
Jan-Mar 2020	53,485	41,395	33,144	76.6	1,348	3.9	8,353	20.2		
Apr-Jun 2020	53,556	41,420	32,924	76.4	1,338	3.9	8,435	20.4		
Change on quarter	71	25	-220	-0.2	-10	0.0	82	0.2		
Change %	0.1	0.1	-0.7		-0.7		1.0			
Change on year	282	97	113	0.3	9	0.0	-127	-0.4		
Change %	0.5	0.2	0.3		0.7		-1.5			
Men	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM		
Apr-Jun 2018	25,930	20,508	17,161	80.1	723	4.0	3,366	16.4		
Apr-Jun 2019	26,081	20,558	17,263	80.1	740	4.1	3,353	16.3		
Jul-Sep 2019	26,119	20,571	17,298	80.3	731	4.1	3,332	16.2		
Oct-Dec 2019	26,158	20,586	17,328	80.6	707	3.9	3,315	16.1		
Jan-Mar 2020	26,196	20,600	17,354	80.4	745	4.1	3,310	16.1		
Apr-Jun 2020	26,235	20,615	17,219	80.2	729	4.1	3,372	16.4		
Change on quarter	39	15	-135	-0.3	-15	-0.1	62	0.3		
Change %	0.1	0.1	-0.8		-2.0		1.9			
Change on year	154	57	-44	0.0	-11	0.0	19	0.0		
Change %	0.6	0.3	-0.3		-1.5		0.6			
Women	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T		
Apr-Jun 2018	27,071	20,735	15,226	71.0	639	4.0	5,373	25.9		
Apr-Jun 2019	27,194	20,766	15,548	72.1	589	3.6	5,209	25.1		
Jul-Sep 2019	27,226	20,775	15,455	71.8	575	3.6	5,284	25.4		
Oct-Dec 2019	27,258	20,785	15,605	72.4	582	3.6	5,162	24.8		
Jan-Mar 2020	27,290	20,795	15,790	72.9	603	3.7	5,043	24.2		
Apr-Jun 2020	27,322	20,806	15,705	72.8	608	3.7	5,064	24.3		
Change on quarter	32	10	-85	-0.1	5	0.1	21	0.1		
Change %	0.1	0.0	-0.5		0.9		0.4			
Change on year	128	40	157	0.7	20	0.1	-146	-0.7		
Change %	0.5	0.2	1.0		3.4		-2.8			

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

1. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of households in the UK.
2. The headline employment rate is the number of people aged 16 to 64 in employment divided by the population aged 16 to 64.
3. The headline unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people (aged 16+) divided by the economically active population (aged 16+). The economically active population is defined as those in employment plus those who are unemployed.
4. The headline inactivity rate is the number of people aged 16 to 64 divided by the population aged 16-64.

Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity rates

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

Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity levels

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

SUMMARY

2(1) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 16 and over						Aged 16-64					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	MGRZ	MGSR	MGSC	MGSX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
Apr-Jun 2018	32,386	61.1	1,362	4.0	19,252	36.3	31,159	75.5	1,346	4.1	8,739	21.2
Apr-Jun 2019	32,811	61.6	1,329	3.9	19,134	35.9	31,448	76.1	1,313	4.0	8,562	20.7
Jul-Sep 2019	32,753	61.4	1,306	3.8	19,286	36.2	31,443	76.0	1,288	3.9	8,616	20.8
Oct-Dec 2019	32,934	61.7	1,290	3.8	19,192	35.9	31,637	76.5	1,257	3.8	8,478	20.5
Jan-Mar 2020	33,144	62.0	1,348	3.9	18,994	35.5	31,723	76.6	1,319	4.0	8,353	20.2
Apr-Jun 2020	32,924	61.5	1,338	3.9	19,295	36.0	31,665	76.4	1,320	4.0	8,435	20.4
Change on quarter	-220	-0.5	-10	0.0	301	0.5	-59	-0.2	1	0.0	82	0.2
Change %	-0.7		-0.7		1.6		-0.2		0.1		1.0	
Change on year	113	-0.1	9	0.0	160	0.1	217	0.3	7	0.0	-127	-0.4
Change %	0.3		0.7		0.8		0.7		0.6		-1.5	
Men	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Apr-Jun 2018	17,161	66.2	723	4.0	8,046	31.0	16,429	80.1	714	4.2	3,366	16.4
Apr-Jun 2019	17,263	66.2	740	4.1	8,077	31.0	16,473	80.1	732	4.3	3,353	16.3
Jul-Sep 2019	17,298	66.2	731	4.1	8,090	31.0	16,521	80.3	719	4.2	3,332	16.2
Oct-Dec 2019	17,328	66.2	707	3.9	8,122	31.0	16,585	80.6	686	4.0	3,315	16.1
Jan-Mar 2020	17,354	66.2	745	4.1	8,097	30.9	16,564	80.4	726	4.2	3,310	16.1
Apr-Jun 2020	17,219	65.6	729	4.1	8,286	31.6	16,524	80.2	719	4.2	3,372	16.4
Change on quarter	-135	-0.6	-15	-0.1	189	0.7	-40	-0.3	-7	0.0	62	0.3
Change %	-0.8		-2.0		2.3		-0.2		-0.9		1.9	
Change on year	-44	-0.6	-11	0.0	209	0.6	51	0.0	-13	-0.1	19	0.0
Change %	-0.3		-1.5		2.6		0.3		-1.8		0.6	
Women	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
Apr-Jun 2018	15,226	56.2	639	4.0	11,206	41.4	14,730	71.0	632	4.1	5,373	25.9
Apr-Jun 2019	15,548	57.2	589	3.6	11,057	40.7	14,975	72.1	581	3.7	5,209	25.1
Jul-Sep 2019	15,455	56.8	575	3.6	11,196	41.1	14,922	71.8	569	3.7	5,284	25.4
Oct-Dec 2019	15,605	57.3	582	3.6	11,070	40.6	15,053	72.4	571	3.7	5,162	24.8
Jan-Mar 2020	15,790	57.9	603	3.7	10,896	39.9	15,159	72.9	593	3.8	5,043	24.2
Apr-Jun 2020	15,705	57.5	608	3.7	11,008	40.3	15,141	72.8	601	3.8	5,064	24.3
Change on quarter	-85	-0.4	5	0.1	112	0.4	-19	-0.1	8	0.1	21	0.1
Change %	-0.5		0.9		1.0		-0.1		1.4		0.4	
Change on year	157	0.3	20	0.1	-49	-0.4	165	0.7	20	0.1	-146	-0.7
Change %	1.0		3.4		-0.4		1.1		3.5		-2.8	
	Aged 16-17						Aged 18-24					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	YBTO	YBUA	YBVK	YBVL	YCAS	LWEX	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA
Apr-Jun 2018	357	25.6	102	22.3	937	67.1	3,478	62.1	387	10.0	1,739	31.0
Apr-Jun 2019	347	24.9	83	19.4	961	69.1	3,463	62.7	419	10.8	1,640	29.7
Jul-Sep 2019	345	24.7	91	21.0	961	68.8	3,364	61.1	409	10.8	1,729	31.4
Oct-Dec 2019	336	23.9	98	22.5	973	69.2	3,454	63.0	383	10.0	1,645	30.0
Jan-Mar 2020	330	23.3	105	24.2	981	69.3	3,493	64.0	410	10.5	1,559	28.5
Apr-Jun 2020	308	21.6	108	25.9	1,009	70.8	3,415	62.7	435	11.3	1,592	29.3
Change on quarter	-21	-1.7	3	1.7	28	1.5	-79	-1.2	25	0.8	33	0.7
Change %	-6.5		2.5		2.9		-2.2		6.1		2.1	
Change on year	-39	-3.3	25	6.6	48	1.7	-49	0.0	16	0.5	-48	-0.4
Change %	-11.1		29.6		5.0		-1.4		3.9		-2.9	
Men	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
Apr-Jun 2018	178	24.9	51	22.3	485	67.9	1,812	63.3	226	11.1	824	28.8
Apr-Jun 2019	164	23.0	47	22.4	501	70.3	1,753	62.1	260	12.9	808	28.7
Jul-Sep 2019	157	21.9	52	24.9	508	70.9	1,737	61.8	244	12.3	829	29.5
Oct-Dec 2019	152	21.0	57	27.2	513	71.1	1,793	64.0	228	11.3	779	27.8
Jan-Mar 2020	145	20.0	63	30.2	518	71.4	1,799	64.5	230	11.3	760	27.3
Apr-Jun 2020	146	20.0	61	29.5	523	71.6	1,741	62.7	238	12.0	799	28.8
Change on quarter	1	0.0	-2	-0.7	5	0.3	-57	-1.8	8	0.7	39	1.5
Change %	0.7		-2.6		1.0		-3.2		3.7		5.1	
Change on year	-18	-3.0	14	7.0	22	1.3	-11	0.5	-21	-0.9	-9	0.1
Change %	-11.0		28.7		4.3		-0.6		-8.1		-1.1	
Women	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAC	LWFC
Apr-Jun 2018	179	26.2	51	22.2	452	66.3	1,666	60.8	162	8.9	915	33.3
Apr-Jun 2019	183	26.9	36	16.4	460	67.8	1,711	63.3	159	8.5	832	30.8
Jul-Sep 2019	188	27.7	40	17.4	453	66.5	1,627	60.4	165	9.2	900	33.4
Oct-Dec 2019	185	26.9	41	18.2	461	67.1	1,661	61.9	155	8.5	866	32.3
Jan-Mar 2020	185	26.7	43	18.7	463	67.1	1,694	63.4	180	9.6	798	29.9
Apr-Jun 2020	162	23.3	47	22.4	486	69.9	1,673	62.8	197	10.5	793	29.8
Change on quarter	-22	-3.4	4	3.7	23	2.8	-21	-0.6	17	0.9	-5	-0.1
Change %	-12.2		9.9		4.9		-1.3		9.3		-0.7	
Change on year	-20	-3.6	11	6.0	26	2.1	-38	-0.5	38	2.0	-39	-1.0
Change %	-11.2		30.9		5.7		-2.2		23.5		-4.7	

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
People	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAZ	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
Apr-Jun 2018	7,433	83.3	297	3.8	1,193	13.4	10,888	85.2	296	2.6	1,597	12.5
Apr-Jun 2019	7,563	84.4	268	3.4	1,129	12.6	10,853	85.2	290	2.6	1,587	12.5
Jul-Sep 2019	7,589	84.7	261	3.3	1,111	12.4	10,894	85.6	264	2.4	1,567	12.3
Oct-Dec 2019	7,614	85.0	250	3.2	1,094	12.2	10,921	85.8	271	2.4	1,531	12.0
Jan-Mar 2020	7,654	85.5	248	3.1	1,053	11.8	10,904	85.7	283	2.5	1,535	12.1
Apr-Jun 2020	7,654	85.5	266	3.4	1,030	11.5	10,929	85.9	266	2.4	1,525	12.0
Change on quarter	1	0.0	18	0.2	-22	-0.2	25	0.2	-17	-0.1	-10	-0.1
Change %	0.0		7.4		-2.1		0.2		-5.9		-0.7	
Change on year	92	1.1	-2	-0.1	-99	-1.1	76	0.7	-24	-0.2	-63	-0.5
Change %	1.2		-0.6		-8.8		0.7		-8.3		-4.0	
Men	YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBB	LWFH
Apr-Jun 2018	4,008	89.7	155	3.7	306	6.8	5,728	90.8	142	2.4	438	6.9
Apr-Jun 2019	4,043	89.8	146	3.5	311	6.9	5,742	91.3	137	2.3	407	6.5
Jul-Sep 2019	4,066	90.3	143	3.4	294	6.5	5,758	91.6	124	2.1	402	6.4
Oct-Dec 2019	4,064	90.2	134	3.2	306	6.8	5,734	91.3	130	2.2	419	6.7
Jan-Mar 2020	4,070	90.3	126	3.0	309	6.9	5,715	90.9	144	2.5	425	6.8
Apr-Jun 2020	4,058	90.1	135	3.2	313	6.9	5,717	91.0	141	2.4	426	6.8
Change on quarter	-11	-0.3	8	0.2	4	0.1	2	0.0	-3	0.0	1	0.0
Change %	-0.3		6.7		1.2		0.0		-1.8		0.3	
Change on year	16	0.2	-12	-0.3	2	0.0	-25	-0.4	4	0.1	19	0.3
Change %	0.4		-8.1		0.7		-0.4		2.8		4.8	
Women	YBTV	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBB	LWFI
Apr-Jun 2018	3,425	76.9	142	4.0	887	19.9	5,160	79.7	153	2.9	1,159	17.9
Apr-Jun 2019	3,520	78.9	122	3.3	819	18.4	5,111	79.3	153	2.9	1,181	18.3
Jul-Sep 2019	3,523	79.0	118	3.3	817	18.3	5,136	79.7	140	2.7	1,165	18.1
Oct-Dec 2019	3,550	79.7	116	3.2	788	17.7	5,187	80.5	141	2.6	1,112	17.3
Jan-Mar 2020	3,584	80.6	122	3.3	743	16.7	5,189	80.6	139	2.6	1,110	17.2
Apr-Jun 2020	3,596	80.9	132	3.5	717	16.1	5,212	81.0	125	2.3	1,099	17.1
Change on quarter	12	0.3	10	0.2	-26	-0.6	23	0.4	-14	-0.3	-11	-0.2
Change %	0.3		8.1		-3.5		0.5		-10.1		-1.0	
Change on year	76	2.0	10	0.2	-101	-2.2	101	1.7	-28	-0.6	-82	-1.2
Change %	2.2		8.4		-12.4		2.0		-18.2		-7.0	
	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
Apr-Jun 2018	9,002	71.8	263	2.8	3,273	26.1	1,228	10.4	17	1.3	10,513	89.4
Apr-Jun 2019	9,222	72.5	252	2.7	3,244	25.1	1,363	11.4	16	1.2	10,572	88.5
Jul-Sep 2019	9,251	72.5	262	2.8	3,248	25.5	1,311	10.9	17	1.3	10,670	89.9
Oct-Dec 2019	9,312	72.7	255	2.7	3,234	25.3	1,297	10.8	33	2.5	10,715	89.0
Jan-Mar 2020	9,343	72.8	272	2.8	3,226	25.1	1,421	11.8	29	2.0	10,641	88.0
Apr-Jun 2020	9,358	72.6	244	2.5	3,279	25.5	1,259	10.4	18	1.4	10,859	89.5
Change on quarter	15	-0.1	-28	-0.3	53	0.3	-161	-1.4	-11	-0.6	219	1.5
Change %	0.2		-10.4		1.7		-11.4		-39.0		2.1	
Change on year	136	0.1	-8	-0.1	35	-0.1	-104	-1.0	1	0.2	287	1.0
Change %	1.5		-3.2		1.1		-7.6		8.5		2.7	
Men	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
Apr-Jun 2018	4,702	76.4	139	2.9	1,313	21.3	732	13.5	9	1.3	4,680	86.3
Apr-Jun 2019	4,772	76.5	141	2.9	1,326	21.3	790	14.3	9	1.1	4,724	85.5
Jul-Sep 2019	4,804	76.8	156	3.2	1,299	20.7	777	14.0	12	1.6	4,758	85.8
Oct-Dec 2019	4,842	77.1	137	2.8	1,299	20.7	744	13.3	22	2.8	4,806	86.3
Jan-Mar 2020	4,836	76.8	163	3.3	1,298	20.6	790	14.1	19	2.3	4,787	85.5
Apr-Jun 2020	4,861	77.0	143	2.9	1,311	20.8	695	12.4	11	1.5	4,914	87.4
Change on quarter	26	0.2	-20	-0.4	13	0.1	-95	-1.7	-8	-0.8	127	1.9
Change %	0.5		-12.0		1.0		-12.0		-44.2		2.7	
Change on year	89	0.5	2	0.0	-15	-0.5	-95	-1.9	2	0.4	190	1.9
Change %	1.9		1.8		-1.2		-12.1		21.6		4.0	
Women	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
Apr-Jun 2018	4,300	67.3	124	2.8	1,960	30.7	496	7.8	7	1.5	5,833	92.1
Apr-Jun 2019	4,451	68.7	111	2.4	1,918	29.6	573	8.9	7	1.3	5,848	91.0
Jul-Sep 2019	4,447	68.4	106	2.3	1,949	30.0	533	8.3	5	1.0	5,912	91.7
Oct-Dec 2019	4,470	68.5	118	2.6	1,935	29.7	553	8.5	12	2.1	5,908	91.3
Jan-Mar 2020	4,508	68.9	109	2.4	1,928	29.5	631	9.7	10	1.5	5,853	90.1
Apr-Jun 2020	4,497	68.5	101	2.2	1,968	30.0	564	8.7	7	1.2	5,945	91.2
Change on quarter	-11	-0.4	-9	-0.2	41	0.5	-67	-1.1	-3	-0.3	91	1.1
Change %	-0.2		-7.9		2.1		-10.6		-28.9		1.6	
Change on year	46	-0.2	-11	-0.2	50	0.4	-8	-0.2	0	-0.1	97	0.3
Change %	1.0		-9.5		2.6		-1.5		-6.6		1.7	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

3 Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

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

	All in employment					Full-time and part-time workers							
	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	Total Workers with second jobs	
													1
People	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRT	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW	
Apr-Jun 2018	32,386	27,452	4,771	114	49	23,845	8,541	20,461	6,991	3,334	1,436	1,115	
Apr-Jun 2019	32,811	27,669	4,959	135	49	24,107	8,704	20,610	7,059	3,443	1,516	1,138	
Jul-Sep 2019	32,753	27,620	4,955	121	57	24,213	8,540	20,662	6,959	3,499	1,456	1,136	
Oct-Dec 2019	32,934	27,726	5,027	126	55	24,416	8,517	20,792	6,934	3,571	1,455	1,165	
Jan-Mar 2020	33,144	27,964	4,999	120	62	24,453	8,692	20,910	7,054	3,484	1,515	1,227	
Apr-Jun 2020	32,924	28,016	4,762	103	44	24,597	8,327	21,211	6,805	3,330	1,431	1,072	
Change on quarter	-220	52	-238	-17	-18	144	-364	301	-249	-154	-84	-155	
Change %	-0.7	0.2	-4.8	-1.4	-28.5	0.6	-4.2	1.4	-3.5	-4.4	-5.5	-12.6	
Change on year	113	347	-197	-32	-4	489	-377	601	-254	-112	-85	-66	
Change %	0.3	1.3	-4.0	-23.9	-9.2	2.0	-4.3	2.9	-3.6	-3.3	-5.6	-5.8	
Men	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX	
Apr-Jun 2018	17,161	13,908	3,173	53	27	14,889	2,272	12,255	1,652	2,606	567	471	
Apr-Jun 2019	17,263	13,883	3,287	63	30	14,961	2,302	12,271	1,611	2,657	630	466	
Jul-Sep 2019	17,298	13,877	3,322	64	35	15,055	2,244	12,306	1,571	2,718	605	476	
Oct-Dec 2019	17,328	13,929	3,312	61	27	15,108	2,220	12,343	1,585	2,732	580	481	
Jan-Mar 2020	17,354	13,980	3,286	57	31	15,114	2,240	12,417	1,563	2,665	621	510	
Apr-Jun 2020	17,219	14,091	3,050	51	27	15,112	2,107	12,578	1,513	2,502	548	456	
Change on quarter	-135	111	-236	-6	-4	-2	-133	161	-50	-163	-72	-54	
Change %	-0.8	0.8	-7.2	-10.8	-13.3	0.0	-5.9	1.3	-3.2	-6.1	-11.6	-10.6	
Change on year	-44	208	-237	-12	-4	151	-195	307	-98	-155	-82	-11	
Change %	-0.3	1.5	-7.2	-19.0	-12.5	1.0	-8.5	2.5	-6.1	-5.8	-13.0	-2.3	
Women	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY	
Apr-Jun 2018	15,226	13,545	1,598	61	22	8,956	6,269	8,206	5,338	729	869	643	
Apr-Jun 2019	15,548	13,786	1,672	72	18	9,146	6,402	8,339	5,447	786	886	671	
Jul-Sep 2019	15,455	13,743	1,633	56	22	9,159	6,296	8,356	5,387	782	851	660	
Oct-Dec 2019	15,605	13,797	1,715	65	28	9,308	6,297	8,449	5,348	839	876	684	
Jan-Mar 2020	15,790	13,984	1,714	62	31	9,339	6,452	8,493	5,490	819	895	717	
Apr-Jun 2020	15,705	13,925	1,711	52	18	9,485	6,220	8,633	5,292	829	883	616	
Change on quarter	-85	-59	-2	-11	-13	146	-231	139	-198	10	-12	-101	
Change %	-0.5	-0.4	-0.1	-17.2	-43.5	1.6	-3.6	1.6	-3.6	1.2	-1.3	-14.1	
Change on year	157	138	39	-20	-1	339	-182	294	-155	42	-3	-55	
Change %	1.0	1.0	2.4	-28.2	-3.9	3.7	-2.8	3.5	-2.9	5.4	-0.3	-8.2	
	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)					Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) ³							
	Total	Total as % of all employees	Could not find permanent job	% that could not find permanent job	Did not want permanent job	Had a contract with period of training	Some other reason	Total 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	YCCL	YCCO	YCCR	YCCU	YCCX	YCDA	YCDD	YCDG	YCDJ
Apr-Jun 2018	1,562	5.7	436	27.9	439	144	543	8,427	975	11.6	6,026	257	1,115
Apr-Jun 2019	1,476	5.3	361	24.4	452	133	530	8,575	914	10.7	6,215	278	1,101
Jul-Sep 2019	1,420	5.1	351	24.7	365	135	569	8,414	865	10.3	6,122	272	1,095
Oct-Dec 2019	1,422	5.1	361	25.4	396	113	552	8,389	918	10.9	6,058	291	1,071
Jan-Mar 2020	1,502	5.4	414	27.6	421	115	551	8,569	903	10.5	6,196	304	1,118
Apr-Jun 2020	1,489	5.3	376	25.2	401	124	588	8,236	872	10.6	5,943	292	1,064
Change on quarter	-13	-0.1	-39	-2.4	-20	9	37	-333	-31	0.0	-252	-11	-54
Change %	-0.9		-9.3		-4.8	7.7	6.7	-3.9	-3.5		-4.1	-3.7	-4.8
Change on year	13	0.0	15	0.8	-51	-9	58	-338	-43	-0.1	-272	14	-37
Change %	0.9		4.1		-11.3	-6.4	10.9	-3.9	-4.7		-4.4	5.0	-3.3
Men	YCCA	YCCG	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK		
Apr-Jun 2018	732	5.3	230	31.4	184	68	250	2,220	444	20.0	1,170	93	488
Apr-Jun 2019	680	4.9	191	28.0	188	63	239	2,242	399	17.8	1,281	95	442
Jul-Sep 2019	656	4.7	176	26.8	153	67	260	2,176	371	17.1	1,269	92	423
Oct-Dec 2019	672	4.8	180	26.7	175	63	254	2,165	386	17.8	1,243	100	419
Jan-Mar 2020	686	4.9	201	29.3	190	51	245	2,184	367	16.8	1,267	105	432
Apr-Jun 2020	692	4.9	193	27.9	171	50	278	2,061	369	17.9	1,128	96	446
Change on quarter	5	0.0	-8	-1.4	-19	-1	33	-122	2	1.1	-139	-9	14
Change %	0.8		-4.2		-9.9	-1.0	13.5	-5.6	0.6		-11.0	-8.3	3.3
Change on year	11	0.0	2	-0.1	-17	-13	39	-180	-30	0.1	-153	2	4
Change %	1.7		1.2		-8.9	-20.4	16.2	-8.0	-7.5		-11.9	1.8	0.9
Women	YCCB	YCCE	YCCH	YCCK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCT	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL
Apr-Jun 2018	830	6.1	206	24.9	255	75	293	6,207	531	8.6	4,856	164	627
Apr-Jun 2019	795	5.8	170	21.4	264	69	291	6,333	515	8.1	4,934	184	659
Jul-Sep 2019	764	5.6	175	22.9	212	68	308	6,238	493	7.9	4,853	180	671
Oct-Dec 2019	750	5.4	182	24.2	221	49	298	6,224	533	8.6	4,815	191	652
Jan-Mar 2020	816	5.8	213	26.1	231	64	307	6,385	536	8.4	4,929	198	687
Apr-Jun 2020	797	5.7	183	22.9	230	74	310	6,175	503	8.1	4,816	196	619
Change on quarter	-18	-0.1	-30	-3.2	-1	9	4	-210	-33	-0.3	-114	-3	-68
Change %	-2.3		-14.2		-0.6	14.6	1.2	-3.3	-6.2		-2.3	-1.3	-9.9
Change on year	2	0.0	13	1.5	-34	4	19	-158	-13	0.0	-119	12	-41
Change %	0.2		7.4		-13.0	6.2	6.6	-2.5	-2.5		-2.4	6.6	-6.2

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

4 Public and private sector employment

(first published on 16 June 2020)

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

	Public sector		Private sector ¹		Total employment ²	Public sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory note at bottom of table)		Private sector excluding effects of major reclassifications (See Explanatory note at bottom of table)		
	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)		(000s)	(000s)	(%)	(000s)	(%)
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9
	G7AU	G9BZ	G7K5	G9C2	G7GO	MFY7	MFY9	MFZ2	MFY5	
Dec 17	5,343	16.6	26,898	83.4	32,241	5,224	16.2	27,017	83.8	
Mar 18	5,351	16.5	27,038	83.5	32,389	5,233	16.2	27,156	83.8	
Jun 18	5,352	16.5	27,056	83.5	32,408	5,247	16.2	27,161	83.8	
Sep 18	5,345	16.5	27,147	83.5	32,492	5,257	16.2	27,235	83.8	
Dec 18	5,359	16.4	27,355	83.6	32,714	5,271	16.1	27,443	83.9	
Mar 19	5,374 r	16.4	27,372 r	83.6	32,746	5,286 r	16.1	27,460 r	83.9	
Jun 19	5,398	16.5	27,379	83.5	32,777	5,307	16.2	27,470	83.8	
Sep 19	5,423	16.5	27,378	83.5	32,801	5,336	16.3	27,465	83.7	
Dec 19	5,439 r	16.5	27,546 r	83.5	32,985	5,351 r	16.2	27,634 r	83.8	
Mar 20	5,465	16.6	27,526	83.4	32,991	5,375	16.3	27,616	83.7	
Change on quarter	26	0.1	-20	-0.1	6	24	0.1	-18	-0.1	
Change %	0.5	-	-0.1	-	0.0	0.4	-	-0.1	-	
Change on year	91	0.2	154	-0.2	245	89	0.2	156	-0.2	
Change %	1.7	-	0.6	-	0.7	1.7	-	0.6	-	

Enquiries 01633 455400

Relationship between columns: 2 = 1/5*100; 3 = 5-1; 4 = 3/5*100, 5=6+8

Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) and returns from public sector organisations

See footnotes under table 4(1)

4(1) Public sector employment by industry

(first published on 16 June 2020)

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

	Construction	HM Forces ³	Police (including civilians)	Public administration	Of which: Civil Service ⁴	Education	National Health Service	Other health and social work	Other (including financial corporations)	Total public sector employment ⁵
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	G7ER	G7EU	G7EX	G7F2	G7D6	G7F5	G7FG	G7FJ	G7FM	G7AU
Dec 17	38	155	246	1,019	427	1,495	1,639	231	521	5,343
Mar 18	35	155	246	1,024	430	1,498	1,642	229	524	5,351
Jun 18	35	153	247	1,029	431	1,501	1,650	222	516	5,352
Sep 18	35	153	247	1,033	436	1,495	1,662	216	506	5,345
Dec 18	35	151	247	1,040	440	1,496	1,670	215	504	5,359
Mar 19	36	152 r	249	1,050 r	446	1,493 r	1,683	214 r	498 r	5,374
Jun 19	36	152	249	1,054	448	1,496	1,696	215	500	5,398
Sep 19	35	153	252	1,056	451	1,497	1,711	214	505	5,423
Dec 19	35	153	253 r	1,065	453	1,492 r	1,727 r	212 r	502 r	5,439
Mar 20	36	154	257	1,067	456	1,491	1,744	210	505	5,465
Change on quarter	1	1	4	2	3	-1	17	-2	3	26
Change %	2.9	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.7	-0.1	1.0	-0.9	0.6	0.5
Change on year	0	2	8	17	10	-2	61	-4	7	91
Change %	0.0	1.3	3.2	1.6	2.2	-0.1	3.6	-1.9	1.4	1.7

Enquiries 01633 455400

Source: returns from public sector organisations

Explanatory Note: The public and private sector employment series have been affected by a number of major reclassifications where bodies employing large numbers of people have moved between the public and private sectors. These major reclassifications are as follows:

Further Education corporations and Sixth Form College corporations in England are included in the private sector from June 2012 but in the public sector for earlier time periods.

Royal Mail plc is included in the private sector from December 2013 but in the public sector for earlier time periods.

Lloyds Banking Group plc is included in the public sector from December 2008 to December 2013 but in the private sector for earlier and later time periods.

Royal Bank of Scotland plc is included in the public sector from December 2008 but in the private sector for earlier time periods.

Network Rail is included in the private sector before December 2002. From December 2002 onwards it is included in the public sector (except for the period from June 2003 to March 2004, when it is included in the private sector).

Northern Rock is included in the public sector from December 2007 until December 2011 but in the private sector for earlier and later time periods.

Bradford and Bingley is included in the public sector from September 2008 but in the private sector for earlier time periods.

Welsh Further Education colleges are included in the private sector from March 2015 but in the public sector for earlier time periods.

Housing associations in England are included in the public sector between September 2008 and September 2017; they are in the private sector for earlier and later time periods.

Housing associations in Scotland are included in the public sector from September 2001 until June 2018; they are included in the private sector for earlier and later time periods.

Housing associations in Wales are included in the private sector from June 2018; they are included in the public sector for earlier time periods.

Housing associations in Northern Ireland are included in the public sector back to the start of the time series in March 1999.

The series shown at Table 4 (in columns 6 to 9) for public and private sector employment excluding the effects of major reclassifications show all of the above mentioned bodies included in the private sector for all time periods and excluded from the public sector for all time periods. When using figures from this table, the latest estimate of the number of people employed in the public and private sectors should be taken from columns 1 and 3 respectively. However the quarterly and annual changes in employment shown in these columns are affected by reclassifications. Figures from columns 6 and 8 should be used for assessments of the recent underlying changes in public and private sector employment. The changes in employment shown in these columns are measured on a consistent basis to remove the effect of major reclassifications.

1. Estimated as the difference between LFS total employment and the data from public sector organisations.

2. LFS employment data for March refer to February-April, June refers to May-July, September refers to August-October and December refers to November-January.

3. This series excludes locally engaged staff stationed outside the United Kingdom.

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

5 Workforce jobs

(first published on 16 June 2020) United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs 1	Employee jobs 2	Self-employment jobs ¹ 3	HM Forces 4	Government- supported trainees ¹ 5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
Mar 18	34,975	30,293	4,500	154	28
Jun 18	35,012	30,295	4,537	153	28
Sep 18	35,101	30,444	4,481	153	23
Dec 18	35,291	30,530	4,589	152	21
Mar 19	35,542	30,705	4,658	153	27
Jun 19	35,676	30,810	4,673	152	41
Sep 19	35,764	30,965	4,618	153	29
Dec 19 (r)	35,796	30,916	4,692	153	35
Mar 20 (p)²	35,832	31,097	4,549	154	31
Change on quarter	35	181	-143	1	-4
Change %	0.1	0.6	-3.0	0.9	-11.8
Change on year	289	392	-109	2	4
Change %	0.8	1.3	-2.3	1.2	15.5

Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5

See footnotes under table 6

6 Workforce jobs by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

(First published 16 June 2020)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All jobs A-T	Agriculture, forestry & fishing A	Mining & quarrying B	Manufacturing C	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply D	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities E	Construction F	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles G	Transport & storage H	Accommodation & food service activities I	Information & communication J
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6
Mar 18	34,975	413	62	2,697	147	226	2,315	4,996	1,696	2,398	1,478
Jun 18	35,012	407	63	2,713	150	227	2,310	4,997	1,733	2,432	1,478
Sep 18	35,101	410	61	2,695	154	227	2,322	4,998	1,741	2,419	1,462
Dec 18	35,291	375	59	2,686	149	231	2,343	5,000	1,799	2,452	1,480
Mar 19	35,542	386	60	2,717	143	241	2,344	5,017	1,784	2,456	1,508
Jun 19	35,676	391	58	2,709	145	243	2,305	5,010	1,825	2,495	1,513
Sep 19	35,764	408	57	2,717	144	246	2,265	4,979	1,805	2,492	1,524
Dec 19 (r)	35,796	413	59	2,698	150	241	2,294	4,969	1,795	2,510	1,532
Mar 20 (p)²	35,832	376	64	2,708	154	234	2,283	4,969	1,792	2,532	1,563
Change on quarter	35	-37	5	10	4	-7	-11	0	-3	22	30
Change %	0.1	-8.9	8.9	0.4	2.9	-2.9	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.9	2.0
Change on year	289	-11	4	-9	12	-7	-61	-48	9	75	55
Change %	0.8	-2.7	6.2	-0.3	8.1	-2.8	-2.6	-1.0	0.5	3.1	3.7

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities K	Real estate activities L	Professional scientific & technical activities M	Administrative & support service activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security ³ O	Education P	Human health & social work activities Q	Arts, entertainment & recreation R	Other service activities by households, etc. S	People employed T	Total services G-T
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8
Mar 18	1,125	591	3,031	3,014	1,486	2,939	4,359	1,006	937	59	29,115
Jun 18	1,111	564	3,037	3,030	1,493	2,935	4,335	1,005	925	68	29,143
Sep 18	1,123	587	3,093	3,046	1,495	2,937	4,350	1,000	919	60	29,231
Dec 18	1,118	597	3,143	3,031	1,506	2,954	4,359	1,014	947	49	29,448
Mar 19	1,126	582	3,210	3,036	1,513	2,963	4,413	1,026	960	59	29,652
Jun 19	1,123	593	3,251	3,042	1,511	2,952	4,463	1,016	967	63	29,826
Sep 19	1,128	627	3,247	3,062	1,523	2,971	4,491	1,026	994	56	29,927
Dec 19 (r)	1,121	652	3,229	3,043	1,532	2,975	4,476	1,036	1,017	54	29,942
Mar 20 (p)²	1,130	660	3,286	3,034	1,542	2,972	4,480	1,030	967	55	30,012
Change on quarter	9	8	57	-9	11	-3	4	-6	-50	1	71
Change %	0.8	1.2	1.8	-0.3	0.7	-0.1	0.1	-0.6	-4.9	1.8	0.2
Change on year	4	79	76	-2	29	9	67	4	7	-4	361
Change %	0.4	13.6	2.4	-0.1	1.9	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.7	-6.8	1.2

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
Apr-Jun 2018	1,033.6	31.9	37.1	16.2	10.1
Apr-Jun 2019	1,052.6	32.1	37.3	16.3	9.6
Jul-Sep 2019	1,052.6	32.1	37.3	16.3	10.0
Oct-Dec 2019	1,050.1	31.9	36.9	16.2	9.8
Jan-Mar 2020	1,040.6	31.4	36.5	15.9	9.7
Apr-Jun 2020	849.3	25.8	30.3	11.6	8.6
Change on quarter	-191.3	-5.6	-6.1	-4.3	-1.1
Change %	-18.4	-17.8	-16.8	-27.2	-11.2
Change on year	-203.3	-6.3	-7.0	-4.8	-0.9
Change %	-19.3	-19.6	-18.7	-29.2	-9.9
Men	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Apr-Jun 2018	620.5	36.2	38.9	15.7	11.3
Apr-Jun 2019	625.9	36.3	39.0	16.3	10.4
Jul-Sep 2019	627.7	36.3	39.0	16.2	10.5
Oct-Dec 2019	623.2	36.0	38.6	16.1	10.6
Jan-Mar 2020	615.0	35.4	38.0	15.6	10.7
Apr-Jun 2020	501.3	29.1	31.4	10.8	10.3
Change on quarter	-113.7	-6.3	-6.6	-4.8	-0.4
Change %	-18.5	-17.8	-17.4	-30.8	-3.6
Change on year	-124.6	-7.1	-7.5	-5.6	-0.1
Change %	-19.9	-19.7	-19.4	-34.1	-0.9
Women	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Apr-Jun 2018	413.1	27.1	34.0	16.4	9.2
Apr-Jun 2019	426.7	27.4	34.6	16.3	9.0
Jul-Sep 2019	425.0	27.5	34.5	16.4	9.6
Oct-Dec 2019	426.9	27.4	34.2	16.2	9.2
Jan-Mar 2020	425.6	27.0	33.9	16.0	9.0
Apr-Jun 2020	348.0	22.2	28.6	11.8	7.4
Change on quarter	-77.6	-4.8	-5.3	-4.1	-1.6
Change %	-18.2	-17.8	-15.7	-26.0	-18.1
Change on year	-78.6	-5.3	-6.0	-4.5	-1.6
Change %	-18.4	-19.2	-17.4	-27.5	-17.9

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

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

	Europe										Africa			Asia			America and Oceania						
	European Union (EU)										Other Europe (not in EU)			Total Africa			Total Asia			Total 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	Total Non-EU ⁷				
Levels (aged 16 and over)	MGTM	JF6F	JF6G	FSC2	EO4Q	JJR3	JJR5	EQ4R	FSC3	FSC4	FSC5	JJS3	FSC6	JJS7	JJS9	FSC7	JJR7	JJS5	EQ4S				
Apr-Jun 2018	32,321	26,720	5,597	2,575	2,350	1,014	906	391	38	225	877	168	1,508	503	341	638	100	156	3,248				
Apr-Jun 2019	32,752	26,967	5,777	2,692	2,438	1,019	971	407	41	254	923	198	1,504	475	387	658	105	167	3,339				
Jul-Sep 2019	32,802	27,028	5,770	2,630	2,368	1,020	953	356	40	261	962	176	1,532	483	373	646	93	166	3,401				
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	33,113	27,244	5,861	2,736	2,457	1,044	962	413	38	279	927	185	1,573	523	359	626	93	167	3,404				
Apr-Jun 2020	32,853	27,389	5,450	2,462	2,187	1,014	794	340	39	275	868	165	1,475	515	342	645	97	157	3,263				
Change on year	101	422	-327	-200	-251	-5	-177	-67	-2	21	-55	-33	-29	41	-45	-13	-8	-10	-76				
Change %	0.3	1.6	-5.7	-8.6	-10.3	-0.5	-18.2	-16.4	-5.1	8.1	-6.0	-16.6	-1.9	8.6	-11.7	-2.0	-7.4	-6.1	-2.3				
Country of birth rates	LF9D	LFM6	LFM7	FSD5	EO4Y	LFM8	LFM9	EO4Z	FSD6	FSD7	FSD8	LFN4	FSD9	LFN6	LFN7	FSE2	LFN2	LFN5	EQ52				
Apr-Jun 2018	75.4	75.7	74.0	81.2	82.8	79.5	86.8	83.3	72.5	68.3	72.1	83.0	64.2	80.3	54.4	76.6	73.4	85.4	68.7				
Apr-Jun 2019	76.0	76.3	74.6	82.2	83.1	80.2	85.2	86.2	78.3	74.4	73.2	87.4	63.4	75.5	59.0	78.6	73.9	87.7	69.3				
Jul-Sep 2019	76.2	76.3	75.6	82.5	83.3	80.6	86.1	84.6	76.0	75.1	74.9	84.9	65.4	77.0	57.9	79.2	78.2	88.8	71.0				
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	76.6	76.6	76.6	82.5	83.4	81.2	85.7	84.2	78.8	75.1	75.6	87.2	67.0	79.0	56.6	81.4	76.4	88.0	72.2				
Apr-Jun 2020	76.3	76.3	76.4	81.3	82.0	80.6	83.5	83.4	75.7	76.5	74.8	83.4	68.6	78.5	60.7	80.8	80.2	84.4	73.0				
Change on year	0.3	0.0	1.8	-0.9	-1.1	0.4	-1.7	-2.8	-2.6	2.1	1.6	-4.0	5.2	3.0	1.6	2.2	6.3	-3.3	3.6				
Nationality levels	MGTM	JF6H	JF6I	FSC8	EO4U	JJR4	JJR6	EO4V	FSC9	FSCe	FSD2	JJS4	FSD3	JJS8	JJT2	FSD4	JJR8	JJS6	EQ4W				
Apr-Jun 2018	32,321	28,787	3,527	2,373	2,269	990	881	387	11	103	262	55	569	211	101	324	92	103	1,258				
Apr-Jun 2019	32,752	29,084	3,661	2,490	2,368	1,019	952	375	22	122	289	63	567	187	121	314	78	95	1,292				
Jul-Sep 2019	32,802	29,209	3,589	2,367	2,238	981	903	333	21	129	297	56	599	210	126	326	68	107	1,351				
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	33,113	29,405	3,698	2,467	2,341	1,018	921	386	16	126	296	65	610	217	112	325	70	112	1,357				
Apr-Jun 2020	32,853	29,506	3,330	2,159	2,057	968	759	315	15	102	287	61	563	214	119	320	76	103	1,273				
Change on year	101	422	-331	-331	-312	-52	-193	-60	-7	-20	-2	-1	-4	27	-2	6	-2	8	-19				
Change %	0.3	1.4	-9.0	-13.3	-13.2	-5.1	-20.3	-15.9	-30.8	-16.1	-0.7	-2.3	-0.7	14.2	-1.9	1.9	-2.0	8.6	-1.5				
Nationality rates	LF9D	LFN8	LFN9	FSE3	EO54	LFO2	LFO3	EO55	FSE4	FSE5	FSE6	LFO6	FSE7	LFO8	LFO9	FSE8	LFO4	LFO7	EO56				
Apr-Jun 2018	75.4	75.5	74.5	81.5	83.0	80.3	87.0	83.1	46.7	59.3	67.6	89.5	56.4	79.3	49.0	75.5	72.2	86.0	62.8				
Apr-Jun 2019	76.0	76.1	75.0	82.5	83.3	80.8	85.0	85.9	83.7	69.5	70.7	90.2	54.3	69.3	53.8	78.8	73.1	86.3	63.4				
Jul-Sep 2019	76.2	76.2	76.2	82.5	82.8	80.3	85.5	83.5	83.7	76.3	71.8	87.1	59.4	73.1	55.4	78.1	74.2	92.0	67.2				
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	76.6	76.6	76.9	82.4	83.0	80.7	85.4	83.8	76.7	72.3	67.3	90.6	62.7	77.6	53.4	80.2	72.8	86.8	68.1				
Apr-Jun 2020	76.3	76.3	76.4	81.5	82.2	80.3	84.5	82.7	75.9	70.3	67.7	93.0	63.6	77.3	56.7	80.3	73.8	87.7	68.6				
Change on year	0.3	0.2	1.4	-1.0	-1.1	-0.5	-0.5	-3.2	-7.8	0.8	-2.9	2.9	9.3	8.0	2.8	3.6	0.7	1.4	5.3				

Source: Labour Force Survey

1. 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.

2. This series consists of all 27 EU member states excluding the UK. This series equals the sum of EU14, EU8, 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.

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

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		% 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
				12 months	12 months						12 months	12 months		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
People	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	LF2I	LF2O	LF2Y	LF32	LF34	LF36	LF38
Apr-Jun 2018	1,362	4.0	797	211	354	26.0	192	1,346	4.1	787	207	351	26.1	191
Apr-Jun 2019	1,329	3.9	793	194	342	25.7	169	1,313	4.0	785	192	336	25.6	165
Jul-Sep 2019	1,306	3.8	817	180	308	23.6	153	1,288	3.9	813	177	298	23.1	149
Oct-Dec 2019	1,290	3.8	779	220	291	22.5	163	1,257	3.8	763	210	284	22.6	155
Jan-Mar 2020	1,348	3.9	846	206	295	21.9	163	1,319	4.0	835	201	283	21.5	154
Apr-Jun 2020	1,338	3.9	943	168	227	16.9	111	1,320	4.0	929	165	226	17.1	109
Change on quarter	-10	0.0	97	-38	-68	-4.9	-52	1	0.0	95	-36	-57	-4.3	-46
Change %	-0.7		11.4	-18.5	-23.2		-31.7	0.1		11.3	-18.0	-20.2		-29.6
Change on year	9	0.0	150	-26	-115	-8.8	-58	7	0.0	144	-27	-110	-8.5	-56
Change %	0.7		18.9	-13.2	-33.7		-34.3	0.6		18.4	-14.1	-32.7		-34.0
Men	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBXY	YBXB
Apr-Jun 2018	723	4.0	405	111	207	28.6	117	714	4.2	397	108	208	29.2	116
Apr-Jun 2019	740	4.1	414	113	213	28.8	113	732	4.3	409	111	211	28.9	110
Jul-Sep 2019	731	4.1	427	105	199	27.3	105	719	4.2	426	101	192	26.7	101
Oct-Dec 2019	707	3.9	407	127	173	24.5	96	686	4.0	398	117	171	24.9	93
Jan-Mar 2020	745	4.1	459	117	169	22.7	94	726	4.2	451	114	161	22.2	89
Apr-Jun 2020	729	4.1	493	107	130	17.8	70	719	4.2	484	103	131	18.3	69
Change on quarter	-15	-0.1	34	-10	-39	-4.9	-24	-7	0.0	33	-10	-30	-3.9	-20
Change %	-2.0		7.4	-8.8	-23.0		-25.8	-0.9		7.4	-9.0	-18.5		-22.6
Change on year	-11	0.0	79	-6	-83	-11.0	-43	-13	-0.1	75	-8	-80	-10.6	-41
Change %	-1.5		19.0	-5.6	-39.1		-38.0	-1.8		18.3	-6.9	-37.9		-37.6
Women	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	LF2J	LF2R	LF2Z	LF33	LF35	LF37	LF39
Apr-Jun 2018	639	4.0	392	99	148	23.1	75	632	4.1	390	98	143	22.6	74
Apr-Jun 2019	589	3.6	379	81	129	21.8	57	581	3.7	376	81	125	21.4	54
Jul-Sep 2019	575	3.6	390	76	109	18.9	48	569	3.7	387	76	106	18.7	48
Oct-Dec 2019	582	3.6	372	94	117	20.1	67	571	3.7	365	93	113	19.8	62
Jan-Mar 2020	603	3.7	387	89	126	20.9	69	593	3.8	384	87	122	20.6	65
Apr-Jun 2020	608	3.7	450	61	97	15.9	41	601	3.8	445	62	95	15.8	40
Change on quarter	5	0.1	63	-28	-29	-5.0	-27	8	0.1	61	-26	-27	-4.8	-26
Change %	0.9		16.2	-31.3	-23.3		-39.8	1.4		16.0	-29.6	-22.4		-39.0
Change on year	20	0.1	71	-19	-32	-5.9	-15	20	0.1	70	-19	-30	-5.7	-15
Change %	3.4		18.7	-23.9	-24.8		-26.9	3.5		18.5	-24.0	-23.9		-26.9
	16-17							18-24						
	All	Rate (%) ¹	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 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
	15	16	17	18	19			20	21	22	23	24		
People	YBVH	YBVK	YBXD	YBXG	YBXJ	YBXM	YBXP	YBVN	YBVO	YBXS	YBXV	YBXY	YBYB	YBYE
Apr-Jun 2018	102	22.3	80	15	7	7.1	*	387	10.0	258	57	72	18.6	29
Apr-Jun 2019	83	19.4	65	13	5	5.8	*	419	10.8	283	62	74	17.6	18
Jul-Sep 2019	91	21.0	72	13	6	7.1	*	409	10.8	292	53	64	15.6	16
Oct-Dec 2019	98	22.5	80	14	3	3.3	*	383	10.0	256	71	56	14.6	21
Jan-Mar 2020	105	24.2	80	19	7	6.2	*	410	10.5	285	62	63	15.4	18
Apr-Jun 2020	108	25.9	82	19	7	6.6	*	435	11.3	332	49	55	12.6	10
Change on quarter	3	1.7	2	0	1	0.4	*	25	0.8	47	-14	-8	-2.7	-8
Change %	2.5		2.1	1.6	9.2		*	6.1		16.5	-22.2	-12.7		-43.8
Change on year	25	6.6	17	6	2	0.8	*	16	0.5	49	-13	-19	-4.9	-8
Change %	29.6		25.4	44.2	46.5		*	3.9		17.1	-21.7	-25.2		-43.1
Men	YBVI	YBVL	YBXE	YBXH	YBXK	YBXN	YBXQ	YBVO	YBVR	YBXT	YBXW	YBXZ	YBYC	YBYF
Apr-Jun 2018	51	22.3	37	9	5	9.8	*	226	11.1	146	33	47	20.8	17
Apr-Jun 2019	47	22.4	37	7	3	7.1	*	260	12.9	166	40	53	20.5	14
Jul-Sep 2019	52	24.9	40	7	4	8.5	*	244	12.3	162	34	48	19.5	13
Oct-Dec 2019	57	27.2	47	7	3	4.6	*	228	11.3	144	47	37	16.3	13
Jan-Mar 2020	63	30.2	51	9	3	4.3	*	230	11.3	155	38	37	16.0	8
Apr-Jun 2020	61	29.5	45	12	4	7.3	*	238	12.0	173	34	32	13.5	6
Change on quarter	-2	-0.7	-6	3	2	3.0	*	8	0.7	18	-5	-5	-2.5	-2
Change %	-2.6		-12.1	29.3	65.0		*	3.7		11.5	-11.9	-12.8		-27.6
Change on year	14	7.0	7	5	1	0.2	*	-21	-0.9	6	-6	-21	-7.0	-8
Change %	28.7		19.3	78.9	32.3		*	-8.1		3.8	-15.9	-39.5		-60.4
Women	YBVJ	YBVM	YBXF	YBXI	YBXL	YBXO	YBXR	YBVS	YBVS	YBXU	YBXX	YBYA	YBYD	YBYG
Apr-Jun 2018	51	22.2	43	5	2	4.4	*	162	8.9	112	25	25	15.5	11
Apr-Jun 2019	36	16.4	28	7	*	*	*	159	8.5	117	22	20	12.9	4
Jul-Sep 2019	40	17.4	32	6	2	5.3	*	165	9.2	130	19	16	9.9	3
Oct-Dec 2019	41	18.2	33	7	*	*	*	155	8.5	112	24	19	12.1	8
Jan-Mar 2020	43	18.7	29	10	4	8.9	*	180	9.6	130	24	26	14.5	10
Apr-Jun 2020	47	22.4	37	7	3	5.6	*	197	10.5	159	15	23	11.6	5
Change on quarter	4	3.7	8	-2	-1	-3.3	*	17	0.9	29	-9	-3	-2.9	-6
Change %	9.9		26.8	-25.3	-30.6		*	9.3		22.5	-38.8	-12.5		-55.8
Change on year	11	6.0	9	1	*	*	*	38	2.0	42	-7	2	-1.2	1
Change %	30.9		33.6	8.8	*	*	*	23.5		36.0	-32.6	11.8		21.7

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	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	All over 12 months	% over 12 months	All over 24 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
People	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYO	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Apr-Jun 2018	593	3.1	328	93	171	28.9	100	280	2.7	131	45	104	37.1	64
Apr-Jun 2019	558	2.9	320	76	162	28.9	91	268	2.5	125	42	102	38.0	60
Jul-Sep 2019	525	2.8	314	72	139	26.5	71	280	2.6	140	42	98	35.1	65
Oct-Dec 2019	521	2.7	299	86	136	26.2	78	288	2.6	144	49	95	33.1	65
Jan-Mar 2020	531	2.8	338	74	119	22.4	68	301	2.7	143	51	107	35.4	77
Apr-Jun 2020	533	2.8	374	63	95	17.8	56	262	2.4	155	37	70	26.6	45
Change on quarter	2	0.0	36	-10	-24	-4.6	-12	-39	-0.3	12	-14	-37	-8.7	-32
Change %	0.3		10.7	-13.8	-20.2		-17.6	-13.1		8.3	-28.1	-34.6		-41.2
Change on year	-26	-0.2	54	-13	-67	-11.1	-35	-7	-0.1	30	-5	-32	-11.3	-15
Change %	-4.6		16.9	-17.1	-41.3		-38.3	-2.5		24.4	-11.9	-31.6		-24.5
Men	YBYF	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBYU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Apr-Jun 2018	298	3.0	158	45	96	32.1	64	148	2.7	64	25	59	40.0	36
Apr-Jun 2019	284	2.8	148	42	94	33.2	58	150	2.6	62	24	63	42.0	40
Jul-Sep 2019	267	2.6	149	35	83	31.1	46	169	2.9	76	28	64	38.1	46
Oct-Dec 2019	265	2.6	145	44	76	28.7	44	159	2.8	72	29	58	36.4	39
Jan-Mar 2020	270	2.7	171	41	58	21.5	36	182	3.1	83	28	71	39.2	51
Apr-Jun 2020	276	2.7	188	39	50	17.9	35	154	2.7	88	22	44	28.5	30
Change on quarter	6	0.1	17	-3	-8	-3.5	-1	-28	-0.4	5	-6	-27	-10.7	-21
Change %	2.2		10.0	-6.3	-14.6		-3.0	-15.4		6.3	-20.8	-38.5		-41.4
Change on year	-8	-0.1	40	-3	-45	-15.2	-24	4	0.1	26	-2	-19	-13.5	-10
Change %	-2.8		26.7	-7.1	-47.4		-40.8	2.9		41.0	-9.2	-30.2		-25.1
Women	YBYG	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBYV	YBYV	YBYV	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Apr-Jun 2018	295	3.3	170	49	76	25.7	36	132	2.7	67	21	45	33.8	28
Apr-Jun 2019	274	3.1	172	35	67	24.6	33	119	2.3	62	18	39	32.9	20
Jul-Sep 2019	258	2.9	165	37	56	21.8	25	111	2.2	64	14	34	30.5	19
Oct-Dec 2019	257	2.9	154	42	60	23.5	33	130	2.5	72	20	37	28.9	26
Jan-Mar 2020	261	2.9	168	32	61	23.3	32	119	2.3	60	24	35	29.6	26
Apr-Jun 2020	257	2.8	187	25	45	17.6	22	108	2.1	67	15	26	24.0	15
Change on quarter	-4	-0.1	19	-8	-16	-5.7	-11	-11	-0.2	7	-9	-9	-5.6	-10
Change %	-1.6		11.4	-23.4	-25.6		-33.6	-9.6		11.0	-36.8	-26.7		-40.6
Change on year	-18	-0.2	15	-10	-22	-6.9	-11	-11	-0.2	5	-3	-13	-8.9	-5
Change %	-6.4		8.5	-29.0	-32.9		-33.9	-9.3		7.8	-15.5	-33.9		-23.2

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

10 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged & over	16 - 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
Apr-Jun 2018	33,749	32,504	459	3,866	7,730	11,184	9,265	1,244
Apr-Jun 2019	34,140	32,761	430	3,882	7,831	11,143	9,475	1,379
Jul-Sep 2019	34,059	32,731	437	3,773	7,850	11,158	9,513	1,328
Oct-Dec 2019	34,223	32,894	434	3,837	7,863	11,192	9,567	1,330
Jan-Mar 2020	34,492	33,042	435	3,903	7,901	11,187	9,616	1,450
Apr-Jun 2020	34,262	32,985	416	3,850	7,921	11,195	9,602	1,277
Change on quarter	-230	-57	-19	-53	19	9	-13	-172
Change %	-0.7	-0.2	-4.3	-1.4	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-11.9
Change on year	122	224	-14	-32	90	52	128	-102
Change %	0.4	0.7	-3.2	-0.8	1.1	0.5	1.3	-7.4
Men	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Apr-Jun 2018	17,884	17,142	229	2,038	4,163	5,871	4,841	741
Apr-Jun 2019	18,004	17,205	212	2,012	4,189	5,879	4,913	799
Jul-Sep 2019	18,029	17,240	208	1,980	4,209	5,882	4,960	790
Oct-Dec 2019	18,036	17,270	208	2,020	4,198	5,865	4,979	765
Jan-Mar 2020	18,098	17,290	208	2,029	4,196	5,859	4,999	809
Apr-Jun 2020	17,948	17,243	207	1,980	4,193	5,858	5,005	706
Change on quarter	-150	-47	-1	-49	-3	-1	6	-103
Change %	-0.8	-0.3	-0.3	-2.4	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-12.7
Change on year	-55	38	-4	-32	4	-21	92	-93
Change %	-0.3	0.2	-2.1	-1.6	0.1	-0.4	1.9	-11.7
Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Apr-Jun 2018	15,865	15,362	230	1,828	3,567	5,313	4,424	503
Apr-Jun 2019	16,137	15,556	219	1,870	3,642	5,264	4,562	580
Jul-Sep 2019	16,030	15,491	228	1,792	3,641	5,276	4,553	538
Oct-Dec 2019	16,188	15,623	226	1,816	3,665	5,328	4,588	564
Jan-Mar 2020	16,393	15,753	227	1,875	3,706	5,328	4,617	641
Apr-Jun 2020	16,313	15,742	209	1,870	3,728	5,337	4,598	571
Change on quarter	-80	-11	-18	-4	22	9	-19	-69
Change %	-0.5	-0.1	-8.0	-0.2	0.6	0.2	-0.4	-10.8
Change on year	177	186	-9	0	86	73	36	-9
Change %	1.1	1.2	-4.3	0.0	2.4	1.4	0.8	-1.5

Economic activity rates (%)¹

People	MGWG	LF22	YCAC	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Apr-Jun 2018	63.7	78.8	32.9	69.0	86.6	87.5	73.9	10.6
Apr-Jun 2019	64.1	79.3	30.9	70.3	87.4	87.5	74.5	11.5
Jul-Sep 2019	63.8	79.2	31.2	68.6	87.6	87.7	74.5	11.1
Oct-Dec 2019	64.1	79.5	30.8	70.0	87.8	88.0	74.7	11.0
Jan-Mar 2020	64.5	79.8	30.7	71.5	88.2	87.9	74.9	12.0
Apr-Jun 2020	64.0	79.6	29.2	70.7	88.5	88.0	74.5	10.5
Change on quarter	-0.5	-0.2	-1.5	-0.7	0.2	0.1	-0.3	-1.5
Change on year	-0.1	0.4	-1.7	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.1	-1.0
Men	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Apr-Jun 2018	69.0	83.6	32.1	71.2	93.2	93.1	78.7	13.7
Apr-Jun 2019	69.0	83.7	29.7	71.3	93.1	93.5	78.7	14.5
Jul-Sep 2019	69.0	83.8	29.1	70.5	93.5	93.6	79.3	14.2
Oct-Dec 2019	69.0	83.9	28.9	72.2	93.2	93.3	79.3	13.7
Jan-Mar 2020	69.1	83.9	28.6	72.7	93.1	93.2	79.4	14.5
Apr-Jun 2020	68.4	83.6	28.4	71.2	93.1	93.2	79.2	12.6
Change on quarter	-0.7	-0.3	-0.3	-1.5	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-1.9
Change on year	-0.6	0.0	-1.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.5	-1.9
Women	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Apr-Jun 2018	58.6	74.1	33.7	66.7	80.1	82.1	69.3	7.9
Apr-Jun 2019	59.3	74.9	32.2	69.2	81.6	81.7	70.4	9.0
Jul-Sep 2019	58.9	74.6	33.5	66.6	81.7	81.9	70.0	8.3
Oct-Dec 2019	59.4	75.2	32.9	67.7	82.3	82.7	70.3	8.7
Jan-Mar 2020	60.1	75.8	32.9	70.1	83.3	82.8	70.5	9.9
Apr-Jun 2020	59.7	75.7	30.1	70.2	83.9	82.9	70.0	8.8
Change on quarter	-0.4	-0.1	-2.8	0.1	0.6	0.2	-0.5	-1.1
Change on year	0.4	0.7	-2.1	1.0	2.2	1.2	-0.4	-0.3

Data source: Labour Force Survey

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

11 Economic inactivity: reasons

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)									
	Total aged 16-64									Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)
	Student	Looking after family / home	Temp sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged workers	Retired	Other	Does not want job	Wants a job ¹	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People	LF2M	LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Apr-Jun 2018	8,739	2,335	2,036	174	2,043	27	1,136	989	6,798	1,941
Apr-Jun 2019	8,562	2,233	2,013	165	2,031	36	1,100	983	6,712	1,851
Jul-Sep 2019	8,616	2,295	1,970	171	2,054	34	1,117	974	6,760	1,856
Oct-Dec 2019	8,478	2,255	1,885	160	2,075	33	1,123	947	6,605	1,873
Jan-Mar 2020	8,353	2,147	1,784	181	2,097	37	1,140	968	6,484	1,869
Apr-Jun 2020	8,435	2,105	1,714	151	1,971	58	1,154	1,282	6,349	2,086
Change on quarter	82	-42	-70	-29	-126	21	14	314	-135	218
Change %	1.0	-1.9	-3.9	-16.2	-6.0	58.6	1.2	32.5	-2.1	11.6
Change on year	-127	-128	-299	-14	-60	23	54	298	-362	235
Change %	-1.5	-5.7	-14.9	-8.5	-3.0	63.2	4.9	30.3	-5.4	12.7
Men	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Apr-Jun 2018	3,366	1,141	231	83	1,013	16	461	422	2,564	802
Apr-Jun 2019	3,353	1,132	229	79	951	24	507	431	2,594	760
Jul-Sep 2019	3,332	1,146	221	75	957	18	505	409	2,586	746
Oct-Dec 2019	3,315	1,141	225	64	964	20	501	399	2,552	763
Jan-Mar 2020	3,310	1,084	220	83	956	25	511	431	2,518	792
Apr-Jun 2020	3,372	1,060	233	72	883	29	526	568	2,468	903
Change on quarter	62	-24	13	-11	-73	4	15	137	-50	111
Change %	1.9	-2.2	6.0	-13.5	-7.6	17.5	3.0	31.8	-2.0	14.1
Change on year	19	-71	4	-8	-67	5	19	137	-125	144
Change %	0.6	-6.3	1.8	-9.7	-7.1	21.7	3.7	31.7	-4.8	18.9
Women	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Apr-Jun 2018	5,373	1,195	1,805	91	1,030	11	674	567	4,234	1,139
Apr-Jun 2019	5,209	1,102	1,784	86	1,081	12	593	552	4,118	1,091
Jul-Sep 2019	5,284	1,149	1,749	96	1,096	17	612	565	4,174	1,110
Oct-Dec 2019	5,162	1,113	1,660	96	1,111	13	621	548	4,052	1,110
Jan-Mar 2020	5,043	1,063	1,564	98	1,141	12	629	536	3,966	1,077
Apr-Jun 2020	5,064	1,045	1,481	80	1,088	29	628	714	3,881	1,183
Change on quarter	21	-18	-83	-18	-53	17	-1	177	-85	106
Change %	0.4	-1.7	-5.3	-18.6	-4.7	143.9	-0.2	33.0	-2.2	9.9
Change on year	-146	-57	-303	-6	7	17	35	161	-237	91
Change %	-2.8	-5.1	-17.0	-7.4	0.7	147.6	5.9	29.2	-5.8	8.4

Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)

People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Apr-Jun 2018	100.0	26.7	23.3	2.0	23.4	0.3	13.0	11.3	77.8	22.2
Apr-Jun 2019	100.0	26.1	23.5	1.9	23.7	0.4	12.9	11.5	78.4	21.6
Jul-Sep 2019	100.0	26.6	22.9	2.0	23.8	0.4	13.0	11.3	78.5	21.5
Oct-Dec 2019	100.0	26.6	22.2	1.9	24.5	0.4	13.2	11.2	77.9	22.1
Jan-Mar 2020	100.0	25.7	21.4	2.2	25.1	0.4	13.6	11.6	77.6	22.4
Apr-Jun 2020	100.0	25.0	20.3	1.8	23.4	0.7	13.7	15.2	75.3	24.7
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEEN	BEEQ	BREET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Apr-Jun 2018	100.0	33.9	6.9	2.5	30.1	0.5	13.7	12.5	76.2	23.8
Apr-Jun 2019	100.0	33.7	6.8	2.4	28.3	0.7	15.1	12.9	77.3	22.7
Jul-Sep 2019	100.0	34.4	6.6	2.2	28.7	0.5	15.2	12.3	77.6	22.4
Oct-Dec 2019	100.0	34.4	6.8	1.9	29.1	0.6	15.1	12.0	77.0	23.0
Jan-Mar 2020	100.0	32.8	6.6	2.5	28.9	0.7	15.4	13.0	76.1	23.9
Apr-Jun 2020	100.0	31.4	6.9	2.1	26.2	0.9	15.6	16.8	73.2	26.8
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Apr-Jun 2018	100.0	22.2	33.6	1.7	19.2	0.2	12.6	10.5	78.8	21.2
Apr-Jun 2019	100.0	21.1	34.2	1.6	20.7	0.2	11.4	10.6	79.1	20.9
Jul-Sep 2019	100.0	21.7	33.1	1.8	20.7	0.3	11.6	10.7	79.0	21.0
Oct-Dec 2019	100.0	21.6	32.2	1.9	21.5	0.2	12.0	10.6	78.5	21.5
Jan-Mar 2020	100.0	21.1	31.0	1.9	22.6	0.2	12.5	10.6	78.6	21.4
Apr-Jun 2020	100.0	20.6	29.2	1.6	21.5	0.6	12.4	14.1	76.6	23.4

Data Source: Labour Force Survey.

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

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	1,426	308	108	1,009	1,213	249	75	889	213	60	33	120
18-24	5,442	3,415	435	1,592	1,720	598	113	1,009	3,722	2,817	323	583
16-24	6,867	3,723	543	2,601	2,932	847	188	1,898	3,935	2,876	356	703
Men												
16-17	730	146	61	523	615	111	40	464	115	35	21	59
18-24	2,779	1,741	238	799	821	256	44	520	1,957	1,485	194	279
16-24	3,509	1,887	300	1,322	1,436	368	85	984	2,072	1,520	215	338
Women												
16-17	695	162	47	486	598	137	35	425	98	25	12	61
18-24	2,663	1,673	197	793	898	341	68	489	1,765	1,332	129	304
16-24	3,359	1,836	244	1,279	1,496	479	103	914	1,863	1,357	141	365
Changes on quarter												
People												
16-17	9	-21	3	28	-9	-6	7	-10	19	-15	-4	38
18-24	-20	-79	25	33	-45	-62	19	-3	25	-17	6	36
16-24	-11	-100	28	61	-54	-68	26	-13	43	-32	2	74
Men												
16-17	5	1	-2	5	4	12	2	-10	1	-11	-4	15
18-24	-10	-57	8	39	0	-8	6	2	-10	-49	3	37
16-24	-6	-56	7	44	4	4	8	-8	-9	-60	-1	52
Women												
16-17	5	-22	4	23	-13	-18	5	0	18	-4	0	23
18-24	-10	-21	17	-5	-44	-53	14	-5	35	32	3	-1
16-24	-5	-44	21	18	-58	-71	18	-4	53	28	3	22
Rates(%)³												
People												
16-17		21.6	25.9	70.8		20.5	23.2	73.3		28.1	35.5	56.5
18-24		62.7	11.3	29.3		34.8	15.9	58.7		75.7	10.3	15.7
16-24		54.2	12.7	37.9		28.9	18.2	64.7		73.1	11.0	17.9
Men												
16-17		20.0	29.5	71.6		18.1	26.5	75.3		30.3	37.5	51.6
18-24		62.7	12.0	28.8		31.2	14.8	63.4		75.9	11.6	14.2
16-24		53.8	13.7	37.7		25.6	18.7	68.5		73.3	12.4	16.3
Women												
16-17		23.3	22.4	69.9		23.0	20.2	71.2		25.5	32.5	62.2
18-24		62.8	10.5	29.8		38.0	16.6	54.4		75.5	8.8	17.2
16-24		54.7	11.7	38.1		32.0	17.7	61.1		72.8	9.4	19.6
Changes on quarter												
People												
16-17		-1.7	1.7	1.5		-0.3	2.0	-0.3		-10.6	2.5	14.2
18-24		-1.2	0.8	0.7		-2.6	3.5	1.3		-1.0	0.2	0.9
16-24		-1.4	0.9	1.0		-1.7	3.1	0.7		-1.6	0.2	1.7
Men												
16-17		0.0	-0.7	0.3		1.8	-1.2	-2.1		-9.8	2.5	13.2
18-24		-1.8	0.7	1.5		-1.0	2.1	0.3		-2.1	0.5	1.9
16-24		-1.5	0.6	1.3		0.2	1.3	-0.7		-2.6	0.4	2.6
Women												
16-17		-3.4	3.7	2.8		-2.5	4.0	1.6		-11.2	2.8	14.5
18-24		-0.6	0.9	-0.1		-3.9	4.5	2.1		0.3	0.0	-0.4
16-24		-1.2	1.1	0.6		-3.4	4.3	2.0		-0.6	0.0	0.7

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

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

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

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peoplenotinwork/unemployment/bulletins/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.

EARNINGS

13 Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - total pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

		Whole Economy (100%) ²			Private sector (82%) ²			Public sector (18%) ²		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
			Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
		KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
Jun 18	(r)	518	2.0	2.2	517	1.9	2.3	524	2.5	2.2
Apr 19	(r)	534	4.1	3.3	532	3.9	3.4	544	4.5	3.1
May 19	(r)	536	3.9	3.5	535	4.0	3.4	543	3.9	3.6
Jun 19	(r)	538	3.9	4.0	537	3.9	3.9	544	3.8	4.0
Jul 19	(r)	539	3.9	3.9	539	3.9	3.9	546	3.7	3.8
Aug 19	(r)	540	3.3	3.7	539	3.4	3.7	544	2.8	3.4
Sep 19	(r)	542	3.8	3.6	541	3.8	3.7	547	3.5	3.3
Oct 19	(r)	542	2.4	3.2	541	2.2	3.2	547	3.2	3.1
Nov 19	(r)	544	3.4	3.2	543	3.4	3.1	549	3.3	3.3
Dec 19	(r)	544	2.8	2.9	542	2.7	2.8	549	3.3	3.3
Jan 20	(r)	546	3.1	3.1	545	3.2	3.1	549	3.0	3.2
Feb 20	(r)	545	2.7	2.9	544	2.5	2.8	551	3.5	3.3
Mar 20	(r)	538	1.2	2.3	534	0.8	2.2	552	3.3	3.3
Apr 20	(r)	528	-1.0	0.9	522	-2.0	0.4	560	3.0	3.3
May 20	(r)	530	-1.2	-0.3	522	-2.5	-1.2	569	4.8	3.7
Jun 20	(p)	530	-1.5	-1.2	522	-2.8	-2.4	568	4.5	4.1
		Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ²		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
			Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
		K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
Jun 18	(r)	502	1.8	2.1	660	0.5	1.1	520	2.5	2.3
Apr 19	(r)	519	4.2	3.4	687	5.1	3.6	540	4.4	3.0
May 19	(r)	521	4.1	3.6	689	5.4	4.3	539	3.9	3.6
Jun 19	(r)	522	3.9	4.0	694	5.2	5.2	538	3.5	3.9
Jul 19	(r)	524	3.9	4.0	693	4.0	4.9	543	3.8	3.7
Aug 19	(r)	524	3.3	3.7	695	4.4	4.5	539	2.7	3.3
Sep 19	(r)	526	3.8	3.6	699	5.0	4.5	542	3.5	3.4
Oct 19	(r)	527	2.2	3.1	697	3.4	4.3	543	3.2	3.2
Nov 19	(r)	528	3.4	3.1	699	3.9	4.1	545	3.4	3.4
Dec 19	(r)	528	2.9	2.9	696	3.4	3.6	545	3.4	3.3
Jan 20	(r)	530	3.3	3.2	699	3.1	3.5	545	3.1	3.3
Feb 20	(r)	528	2.7	3.0	692	2.5	3.0	547	3.6	3.4
Mar 20	(r)	523	1.3	2.4	678	-0.2	1.8	548	3.5	3.4
Apr 20	(r)	520	0.2	1.4	687	0.1	0.8	557	3.1	3.4
May 20	(r)	519	-0.3	0.4	688	-0.2	-0.1	565	4.8	3.8
Jun 20	(p)	518	-0.8	-0.3	676	-2.5	-0.9	563	4.6	4.2
		Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%) ²			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) ²		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
			Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
		K5CA	K5CB	K5CC	K5CD	K5CE	K5CF	K5CG	K5CH	K5CI
Jun 18	(r)	598	2.2	2.6	615	4.9	5.2	349	2.2	3.1
Apr 19	(r)	615	2.4	1.8	653	6.8	5.0	356	1.5	1.2
May 19	(r)	613	2.4	1.9	648	6.2	5.3	362	1.5	0.9
Jun 19	(r)	615	2.9	2.6	648	5.4	6.1	362	3.8	2.3
Jul 19	(r)	616	2.2	2.5	652	7.2	6.3	363	2.9	2.7
Aug 19	(r)	619	3.2	2.8	649	4.7	5.8	365	2.6	3.1
Sep 19	(r)	617	2.4	2.6	657	6.1	6.0	366	3.6	3.0
Oct 19	(r)	620	2.7	2.8	650	4.1	5.0	362	0.5	2.2
Nov 19	(r)	622	3.0	2.7	649	3.4	4.5	362	1.6	1.9
Dec 19	(r)	620	2.3	2.7	650	1.9	3.1	362	1.2	1.1
Jan 20	(r)	620	1.5	2.3	655	3.8	3.0	370	3.7	2.2
Feb 20	(r)	621	2.2	2.0	653	2.6	2.8	363	1.4	2.1
Mar 20	(r)	615	1.6	1.8	633	0.2	2.2	354	1.0	2.0
Apr 20	(r)	592	-3.8	0.0	582	-11.0	-2.8	339	-4.9	-0.9
May 20	(r)	595	-2.9	-1.7	578	-10.8	-7.3	337	-7.1	-3.7
Jun 20	(p)	593	-3.6	-3.5	590	-9.0	-10.3	348	-4.0	-5.3

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

Email: earnings@ons.gov.uk

1. Estimates of total pay include bonuses but exclude arrears of pay.

2. The figure in brackets is the percentage of whole economy employment in that sector or industry for the latest time period.

3. The three month average figures are the changes in the average seasonally adjusted values for the three months ending with the relevant month compared with the same period a year earlier.

EARNINGS

14 Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - bonus pay

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

		Whole Economy (100%) ¹			Private sector (82%) ²			Public sector (18%) ²		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
			Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
		KAF4	KAF5	KAF6	KAF7	KAF8	KAF9	KAG2	KAG3	KAG4
Jun 18	(r)	32	-9.2	-3.1	39	-10.2	-4.5	2	-7.8	-12.2
Apr 19	(r)	32	1.3	2.5	38	4.3	2.0	2	10.6	38.4
May 19	(r)	33	7.6	3.3	39	7.2	2.7	2	17.4	40.4
Jun 19	(r)	32	1.8	3.5	39	-0.3	3.6	2	25.3	17.5
Jul 19	(r)	33	5.6	5.0	40	3.6	3.4	4	61.1	36.7
Aug 19	(r)	32	-2.3	1.7	38	-0.3	1.0	1	-58.3	-1.7
Sep 19	(r)	33	9.4	4.1	40	8.7	4.0	2	33.8	-2.4
Oct 19	(r)	32	-16.4	-4.1	39	-16.1	-3.5	2	-38.1	-34.9
Nov 19	(r)	33	6.7	-1.4	40	6.7	-1.4	2	1.4	-9.4
Dec 19	(r)	32	-3.2	-5.1	38	-3.6	-5.2	2	-5.6	-16.7
Jan 20	(r)	34	7.5	3.6	42	8.7	3.8	3	26.1	9.4
Feb 20	(r)	32	-1.3	1.0	38	-1.4	1.2	2	10.4	12.2
Mar 20	(r)	31	-4.3	0.6	37	-3.6	1.2	2	-28.1	1.8
Apr 20	(r)	27	-15.5	-7.0	33	-15.5	-6.8	2	-4.3	-9.0
May 20	(r)	26	-20.2	-13.4	31	-20.8	-13.4	3	31.0	-3.4
Jun 20	(p)	25	-22.6	-19.4	29	-24.2	-20.2	2	-2.0	7.4
		Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ¹			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ²		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
			Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
		K5CS	K5CT	K5CU	K5CV	K5CW	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5
Jun 18	(r)	32	-7.1	-3.8	79	-12.7	-6.1	1	-6.1	-11.1
Apr 19	(r)	32	2.4	1.7	79	2.3	2.3	1	10.9	52.5
May 19	(r)	34	6.9	2.3	82	21.4	8.0	1	15.6	45.3
Jun 19	(r)	32	2.5	3.9	82	4.6	8.9	1	-13.6	3.9
Jul 19	(r)	34	3.6	4.3	81	-0.2	7.9	2	52.9	20.9
Aug 19	(r)	32	-2.4	1.2	80	1.0	1.8	1	-56.5	-9.2
Sep 19	(r)	35	9.2	3.4	85	11.4	4.0	1	26.3	-0.8
Oct 19	(r)	33	-18.7	-5.2	81	-12.7	-0.9	1	-37.5	-33.4
Nov 19	(r)	34	7.1	-2.3	83	1.7	-0.6	1	0.1	-10.6
Dec 19	(r)	32	-3.9	-6.2	78	0.2	-4.1	1	6.9	-13.4
Jan 20	(r)	36	8.8	4.0	83	6.2	2.7	2	10.9	6.2
Feb 20	(r)	32	-2.4	0.8	76	-1.9	1.5	2	15.3	11.4
Mar 20	(r)	31	-5.2	0.4	73	-6.6	-0.8	2	-35.0	-7.3
Apr 20	(r)	29	-11.8	-6.4	71	-10.8	-6.5	1	-2.3	-11.4
May 20	(r)	27	-19.9	-12.4	71	-13.3	-10.3	2	27.8	-9.3
Jun 20	(p)	26	-20.8	-17.5	58	-29.3	-17.9	1	20.3	14.4
		Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%) ¹			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) ²		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
			Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
		K5D3	K5D4	K5D5	K5D6	K5D7	K5D8	K5D9	K5DA	K5DB
Jun 18	(r)	25	-0.3	6.5	24	-9.3	-10.5	20	-10.0	4.7
Apr 19	(r)	28	3.8	-4.5	35	57.7	22.0	21	-11.3	-10.8
May 19	(r)	26	-3.6	-2.4	30	32.2	25.7	24	-14.0	-15.4
Jun 19	(r)	28	14.2	4.5	28	14.5	34.1	23	14.2	-5.2
Jul 19	(r)	26	-1.5	2.8	31	50.7	31.4	20	-4.6	-3.0
Aug 19	(r)	27	14.8	8.9	27	-21.7	8.1	22	2.0	3.7
Sep 19	(r)	24	-4.2	2.7	32	15.2	8.5	22	6.2	1.2
Oct 19	(r)	26	2.2	4.0	28	-12.0	-7.5	22	-13.3	-2.4
Nov 19	(r)	25	7.5	1.7	29	6.0	2.4	22	0.5	-2.8
Dec 19	(r)	25	-5.4	1.2	30	-1.0	-2.8	21	-2.4	-5.5
Jan 20	(r)	25	-4.1	-0.9	35	40.4	13.9	25	19.5	5.7
Feb 20	(r)	25	10.9	0.0	33	15.1	16.9	20	-11.4	1.4
Mar 20	(r)	25	7.3	4.4	29	-8.0	14.0	18	-4.4	1.0
Apr 20	(r)	23	-17.7	-0.9	15	-57.4	-19.3	16	-20.2	-12.1
May 20	(r)	23	-10.7	-7.7	16	-48.1	-38.5	15	-37.2	-21.9
Jun 20	(p)	17	-39.8	-23.1	19	-30.9	-46.5	19	-16.2	-24.9

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

Email: earnings@ons.gov.uk

1. The figure in brackets is the percentage of whole economy employment in that sector or industry for the latest time period.

2. The three month average figures are the changes in the average seasonally adjusted values for the three months ending with the relevant month compared with the same period a year earlier.

EARNINGS

15 Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - regular pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

		Whole Economy (100%) ²			Private sector (82%) ²			Public sector (18%) ²		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average ³	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average ³	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average ³
		KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	KAJ2	KAJ3	KAJ4	KAJ5	KAJ6	KAJ7
Jun 18	(r)	486	2.8	2.7	479	2.9	2.8	522	2.5	2.2
Apr 19	(r)	503	4.0	3.4	494	3.9	3.6	542	4.4	3.0
May 19	(r)	504	3.8	3.6	496	3.8	3.7	540	3.8	3.5
Jun 19	(r)	506	4.0	3.9	498	4.1	4.0	540	3.5	3.9
Jul 19	(r)	507	3.8	3.9	500	3.9	4.0	541	3.1	3.5
Aug 19	(r)	508	3.6	3.8	501	3.6	3.9	542	3.2	3.3
Sep 19	(r)	509	3.6	3.6	501	3.6	3.7	544	3.4	3.2
Oct 19	(r)	510	3.2	3.5	502	3.2	3.5	546	3.3	3.3
Nov 19	(r)	510	3.2	3.3	503	3.2	3.3	547	3.4	3.4
Dec 19	(r)	511	3.2	3.2	504	3.2	3.2	548	3.3	3.3
Jan 20	(r)	512	2.8	3.1	504	2.7	3.0	548	3.0	3.2
Feb 20	(r)	512	2.8	2.9	504	2.7	2.8	549	3.3	3.2
Mar 20	(r)	510	2.4	2.7	502	2.1	2.5	550	3.5	3.3
Apr 20	(r)	503	-0.1	1.7	490	-0.9	1.3	558	3.1	3.3
May 20	(r)	503	-0.2	0.7	489	-1.4	-0.1	565	4.8	3.8
Jun 20	(p)	504	-0.3	-0.2	491	-1.5	-1.2	564	4.4	4.1

		Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ²		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average ³	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average ³	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average ³
		K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
Jun 18	(r)	470	2.7	2.6	583	2.3	2.2	518	2.6	2.3
Apr 19	(r)	486	4.1	3.5	605	4.5	4.0	538	4.2	3.0
May 19	(r)	487	3.9	3.7	607	4.3	4.3	536	3.9	3.5
Jun 19	(r)	489	4.2	4.1	613	5.3	4.7	537	3.6	3.9
Jul 19	(r)	491	3.8	4.0	611	4.2	4.6	538	3.2	3.6
Aug 19	(r)	491	3.5	3.8	613	4.6	4.7	539	3.2	3.3
Sep 19	(r)	492	3.6	3.7	616	4.6	4.5	541	3.4	3.3
Oct 19	(r)	493	3.2	3.5	618	4.5	4.6	542	3.4	3.4
Nov 19	(r)	494	3.3	3.4	617	4.0	4.4	544	3.4	3.4
Dec 19	(r)	495	3.4	3.3	619	3.9	4.1	544	3.4	3.4
Jan 20	(r)	495	3.0	3.2	616	2.5	3.5	544	3.1	3.3
Feb 20	(r)	495	3.0	3.1	618	3.2	3.2	546	3.4	3.3
Mar 20	(r)	495	2.6	2.9	617	2.3	2.7	547	3.5	3.3
Apr 20	(r)	490	0.8	2.2	615	1.5	2.3	555	3.2	3.4
May 20	(r)	491	0.8	1.4	614	1.2	1.7	562	4.8	3.8
Jun 20	(p)	492	0.5	0.7	615	0.2	1.0	560	4.4	4.1

		Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%) ²			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) ²		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average ³	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average ³	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average ³
		K5DU	K5DV	K5DW	K5DX	K5DY	K5DZ	K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
Jun 18	(r)	574	2.3	2.4	590	5.5	5.5	329	2.9	2.7
Apr 19	(r)	587	2.4	2.3	616	5.2	4.4	337	3.0	2.5
May 19	(r)	588	2.7	2.4	619	5.2	4.5	339	3.0	2.7
Jun 19	(r)	587	2.3	2.5	620	5.2	5.2	341	3.4	3.1
Jul 19	(r)	589	2.4	2.5	621	5.7	5.4	342	3.2	3.2
Aug 19	(r)	593	3.0	2.6	623	5.6	5.5	343	2.7	3.1
Sep 19	(r)	592	2.5	2.7	622	5.5	5.6	343	3.5	3.1
Oct 19	(r)	594	2.7	2.8	621	5.1	5.4	339	1.4	2.5
Nov 19	(r)	596	2.9	2.7	620	3.3	4.6	340	1.6	2.2
Dec 19	(r)	595	2.8	2.8	619	2.0	3.5	341	1.4	1.5
Jan 20	(r)	593	1.7	2.4	620	2.7	2.7	345	2.9	2.0
Feb 20	(r)	596	1.9	2.1	619	2.1	2.3	343	2.3	2.2
Mar 20	(r)	590	0.9	1.5	611	1.2	2.0	339	1.7	2.3
Apr 20	(r)	570	-2.9	0.0	564	-8.5	-1.8	324	-3.9	0.0
May 20	(r)	572	-2.7	-1.6	561	-9.5	-5.6	324	-4.5	-2.3
Jun 20	(p)	576	-1.9	-2.5	569	-8.3	-8.7	329	-3.3	-3.9

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

Email: earnings@ons.gov.uk

1. Estimates of regular pay exclude bonuses and arrears of pay.

2. The figure in brackets is the percentage of whole economy employment in that sector or industry for the latest time period.

3. The three month average figures are the changes in the average seasonally adjusted values for the three months ending with the relevant month compared with the same period a year earlier.

EARNINGS

16 Average Weekly Earnings - real and nominal¹

Great Britain whole economy, seasonally adjusted

		Total pay (including bonuses) ¹					
		Nominal earnings			Real earnings ³		
		Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2015 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
			Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
		KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	A3WX	A3WV	A3WW
Jun 18	(r)	518	2.0	2.2	491	-0.2	0.0
Apr 19	(r)	534	4.1	3.3	499	2.1	1.4
May 19	(r)	536	3.9	3.5	499	2.1	1.6
Jun 19	(r)	538	3.9	4.0	500	1.9	2.0
Jul 19	(r)	539	3.9	3.9	501	1.9	2.0
Aug 19	(r)	540	3.3	3.7	501	1.6	1.8
Sep 19	(r)	542	3.8	3.6	502	2.1	1.9
Oct 19	(r)	542	2.4	3.2	502	0.9	1.5
Nov 19	(r)	544	3.4	3.2	502	1.8	1.6
Dec 19	(r)	544	2.8	2.9	502	1.4	1.4
Jan 20	(r)	546	3.1	3.1	502	1.3	1.5
Feb 20	(r)	545	2.7	2.9	501	0.8	1.2
Mar 20	(r)	538	1.2	2.3	496	-0.2	0.7
Apr 20	(r)	528	-1.0	0.9	489	-1.8	-0.4
May 20	(r)	530	-1.2	-0.3	490	-1.9	-1.3
Jun 20	(p)	530	-1.5	-1.2	489	-2.2	-2.0

		Regular pay (excluding bonuses)					
		Nominal earnings			Real earnings ³		
		Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2015 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
			Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
		KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	A2FC	A2F9	A2FA
Jun 18	(r)	486	2.8	2.7	460	0.4	0.4
Apr 19	(r)	503	4.0	3.4	469	2.0	1.5
May 19	(r)	504	3.8	3.6	469	1.9	1.7
Jun 19	(r)	506	4.0	3.9	470	2.1	2.0
Jul 19	(r)	507	3.8	3.9	470	1.8	1.9
Aug 19	(r)	508	3.6	3.8	470	1.7	1.9
Sep 19	(r)	509	3.6	3.6	471	1.9	1.8
Oct 19	(r)	510	3.2	3.5	472	1.6	1.7
Nov 19	(r)	510	3.2	3.3	472	1.7	1.7
Dec 19	(r)	511	3.2	3.2	473	1.8	1.7
Jan 20	(r)	512	2.8	3.1	472	1.0	1.5
Feb 20	(r)	512	2.8	2.9	471	1.2	1.3
Mar 20	(r)	510	2.4	2.7	471	0.9	1.0
Apr 20	(r)	503	-0.1	1.7	464	-0.9	0.4
May 20	(r)	503	-0.2	0.7	465	-0.9	-0.3
Jun 20	(p)	504	-0.3	-0.2	465	-1.1	-1.0

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

Email: earnings@ons.gov.uk

1. Estimates of total pay include bonuses but exclude arrears of pay.

2. The three month average figures are the changes in the average seasonally adjusted values for the three months ending with the relevant month compared with the same period a year earlier.

3. Estimates of real earnings are calculated by deflating the nominal earnings estimates by the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH), our preferred measure of consumer price inflation.

17 International comparisons of employment and unemployment

Employment rates as published by EUROSTAT: (not seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by EUROSTAT on 1 August 2020 (seasonally adjusted)					
	Latest period		Employment rate (%) ^{1,2}	Change on year %		Latest Period	Unemployment rate (%) ³	Change on month %	Change on year %	
United Kingdom (*)	ANZ6	Jan-Mar 20	75.6	0.6	United Kingdom (*)	ZXDW	Apr 20	3.9	0.1	0.2
European Union (EU)					European Union (EU)					
Austria	YXSN	Jan-Mar 20	72.3	-0.4	Austria	ZXDS	Jun 20	5.7	-0.2	1.3
Belgium	YXSO	Jan-Mar 20	65.1	0.6	Belgium	ZXDI	Jun 20	5.5	0.1	0.1
Bulgaria	A495	Jan-Mar 20	68.1	-0.2	Bulgaria	A492	Jun 20	4.4	-0.2	0.4
Croatia	GUMI	Jan-Mar 20	61.4	0.2	Croatia	GUMJ	Jun 20	8.8	-0.1	2.2
Cyprus	A4AC	Jan-Mar 20	70.0	0.9	Cyprus	A4AN	Jun 20	8.8	0.5	1.6
Czech Republic	A4AD	Jan-Mar 20	74.8	-0.2	Czech Republic	A4AO	Jun 20	2.6	0.2	0.8
Denmark	YXSP	Jan-Mar 20	74.7	0.6	Denmark	ZXDJ	Jun 20	5.8	0.3	1.2
Estonia	A4AE	Jan-Mar 20	75.0	0.9	Estonia	A4AP	May 20	7.0	1.0	2.0
Finland	YXSO	Jan-Mar 20	72.0	0.6	Finland	ZXDU	Jun 20	7.3	0.1	0.5
France	YXSR	Jan-Mar 20	65.7	0.6	France	ZXDN	Jun 20	7.7	-0.5	-0.8
Germany	YXSS	Oct-Dec 19	77.0	0.5	Germany	ZXDK	Jun 20	4.2	0.1	1.2
Greece	YXST	Jan-Mar 20	55.9	0.9	Greece	ZXDL	Apr 20	15.5	1.0	-2.0
Hungary	A4AF	Jan-Mar 20	69.7	-0.2	Hungary	A4AQ	Jun 20	7.7	0.0	4.2
Ireland	YXSU	Jan-Mar 20	69.8	0.5	Ireland	ZXDO	Jun 20	5.3	-0.3	0.2
Italy	YXSV	Jan-Mar 20	58.4	0.2	Italy	ZXDP	Jun 20	8.8	-0.1	-0.8
Latvia	A4AG	Jan-Mar 20	71.9	0.5	Latvia	A4AR	Jun 20	9.8	-0.4	3.4
Lithuania	A4AH	Jan-Mar 20	73.0	0.5	Lithuania	A4AS	Jun 20	10.1	0.3	3.9
Luxembourg	YXSW	Jan-Mar 20	66.7	-0.9	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	Jun 20	9.4	0.1	3.7
Malta	A4AI	Jan-Mar 20	74.6	2.0	Malta	A4AT	May 20	4.8	0.7	1.5
Netherlands	YXSX	Jan-Mar 20	78.4	0.7	Netherlands	ZXDR	Jun 20	4.3	0.7	0.9
Poland	A4AJ	Jan-Mar 20	68.4	1.2	Poland	A4AU	Jun 20	3.0	0.1	-0.3
Portugal	YXSY	Jan-Mar 20	69.8	-0.1	Portugal	ZXDT	Jun 20	7.0	1.1	0.4
Romania	A494	Jan-Mar 20	65.4	1.2	Romania	A48Z	Jun 20	5.2	0.0	1.4
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Jan-Mar 20	68.0	-0.6	Slovak Republic	A4AV	Jun 20	6.6	0.1	0.8
Slovenia	A4AL	Jan-Mar 20	71.5	0.2	Slovenia	A4AW	Jun 20	4.8	0.0	0.3
Spain	YXSZ	Jan-Mar 20	62.6	0.1	Spain	ZXDM	Jun 20	15.6	0.2	1.4
Sweden	YXTA	Jan-Mar 20	75.4	-0.8	Sweden ⁵	ZXDV	Jun 20	9.2	0.7	2.7
Total EU⁴	A496	Oct-Dec 19	68.6	0.7	Total EU⁴	A493	Jun 20	7.1	0.1	0.5
Eurozone ⁴	YXTC	Oct-Dec 19	68.3	0.7	Eurozone ⁴	ZXDH	Jun 20	7.8	0.1	0.3
Employment rates published by the OECD (seasonally adjusted)					Unemployment rates as published by national statistical offices (seasonally adjusted)					
Canada	A48O	Apr-Jun 20	64.7	-9.8	Canada	ZXDZ	Jul 20	10.9	-1.4	5.2
Japan	A48P	Apr-Jun 20	77.0	-0.6	Japan	ZXDY	May 20	2.9	0.3	0.5
United States	A48Q	Apr-Jun 20	62.6	-8.6	United States	ZXDX	Jul 20	10.2	-0.9	6.5

Sources: EUROSTAT, OECD, national statistical offices.
Labour market statistics enquiries: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

(*) Note: The UK rates shown in this table are as published by EUROSTAT (the EUs statistical office). See Table 1 for the latest rates for the UK as published by ONS.

Caution should be taken with international comparisons of labour markets during the COVID-19 pandemic, since definitional definitions of economic measures, such as furloughing, will vary between countries.

- All employment rates shown in this table are for those aged from 15 to 64 except for the rate for the United States published by OECD which are for those aged from 16 to 64.
- The employment rates for the EU are published by EUROSTAT and are not seasonally adjusted. EUROSTAT do not publish seasonally adjusted (SA) employment rates but SA rates for some EU countries are published by OECD. These OECD employment rates are available on our website at [dataset A10](#).
- Unemployment rates published by EUROSTAT for most EU countries (but not for the UK), are calculated by extrapolating from the most recent LFS data using monthly registered unemployment data. A standard population basis (15-74) is used by EUROSTAT except for Spain, Italy and the UK (16-74). The unemployment rate for the US is based on those aged 16 and over, but the rates for Canada and Japan are for those aged 15 and over. All unemployment rates shown in this table are seasonally adjusted.
- The "Total EU" series consist of all 27 EU countries. The Eurozone figures consist of the following EU countries: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Spain.
- The EU unemployment rates are as published on the EUROSTAT database. For Sweden the rates on the database differ from those shown in the EUROSTAT News Release published on 1 August 2020. This is because the figures for Sweden on the database are seasonally adjusted estimates but the figures for Sweden shown in the News Release are the trend component.

18 Labour disputes (first published 17 March 2020)

United Kingdom, not seasonally adjusted							
	Working days lost (thousands) ^{1,2}	Working days lost in the Public Sector (thousands) ^{1,2}	Working days lost in the Private Sector (thousands) ^{1,2}	Number of stoppages ³	Number of stoppages in the Public Sector	Number of stoppages in the Private Sector	Workers involved (thousands) ^{1,3}
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	BBFW	F8XZ	F8Y2	BLUU	F8Y3	F8Y4	BLUT
2018 January	9	1	8	18	4	14	3
2019 January	11	1	11	10	2	8	6
February	7	2	5	11	5	6	6
March	9	1	8	14	6	8	5
April	2	1	2	8	1	7	1
May	10	1	10	14	2	12	5
June	12	1	12	24	5	19	3
July	11	4	7	24	9	15	7
August	7	1	6	10	2	8	2
September	9	1	8	14	3	11	3
October	8	1	7	13	5	8	2
November	84	14	69	13	4	9	21
December (r)	64	7	57	12	7	5	19
2020 January (p)	18	17	1	7	5	2	7
Cumulative totals 12 months to:							
Jan 19	275	26	249	82	23	59	44
Jan 20 (p)	242	50	192	99	34	65	43

Relationship between columns 1=2+3; 4=5+6

Data source: ONS Labour Disputes Survey
Labour disputes enquiries 01633 455400

- Estimates of working days lost and workers involved are shown to the nearest thousand. Unrounded estimates of less than 500 therefore round to zero.
- Due to rounding the working days lost for the public and private sectors may not add up to the total working days lost.
- The latest 12 month cumulative totals for the figures in these columns will not necessarily equal the sum of the 12 months as some disputes continue for over one month. These disputes appear in each month's data, but only once in the total.

VACANCIES

19 Vacancies¹ by size of business

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies	Number of employees				
		1-9	10-49	50-249	250-2499	2500+
		AP2Y	ALY5	ALY6	ALY7	ALY8
Levels						
May-Jul 2018	838	132	119	119	173	294
May-Jul 2019 (r)	824	114	121	112	185	291
Jun-Aug 2019	818	112	121	111	184	290
Jul-Sept 2019	820	121	122	105	182	290
Aug-Oct 2019	803	113	119	102	178	290
Sept-Nov 2019	797	110	118	101	178	291
Oct-Dec 2019	801	110	119	103	180	290
Nov-Jan 2020	807	112	121	108	176	290
Dec-Feb 2020	818	118	121	113	171	295
Jan-Mar 2020	796	112	110	109	167	298
Feb-Apr 2020 (r)	644	83	79	90	135	257
Mar-May 2020 (r)	478	63	53	64	100	198
Apr-Jun 2020 (r)	337	46	34	43	67	146
May-Jul 2020 (p)	370	67	50	48	66	140
Change on quarter *	-274	-17	-29	-42	-70	-116
Change % *	-42.5	-19.9	-37.0	-46.4	-51.6	-45.4
Change on year	-453	-47	-71	-64	-119	-151
Change %	-55.0	-41.5	-58.9	-57.1	-64.5	-51.9

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

Vacancy Survey enquiries: vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk, 01633 456777

* Change on previous non-overlapping three month rolling average time period.

20 Vacancies¹ and Unemployment

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	All Vacancies ¹	Unemployment ²	Number of unemployed people per vacancy
	AP2Y	MGSC	JPC5
Levels			
Apr-Jun 2018	836	1,362	1.6
Apr-Jun 2019	830	1,329	1.6
Jul-Sep 2019	820	1,306	1.6
Oct-Dec 2019	801	1,290	1.6
Jan-Mar 2020	796	1,348	1.7
Apr-Jun 2020 (r)	337	1,338	4.0
Change on quarter	-460	-10	2.3
Change %	-57.7	-0.7	
Change on year	-494	9	2.4
Change %	-59.5	0.7	

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey/ Labour Force Survey

Vacancy Survey enquiries: vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk, 01633 456777

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

2. Unemployment estimates are produced from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and are always one period behind the ONS Vacancy Survey estimates. This table therefore shows estimates for the same periods as shown in table 1 (which shows LFS estimates).

VACANCIES

21 Vacancies by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All vacancies ¹	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply ²	Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	Transport & storage	Accommodation & food service activities	Information & communication
	B-S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	AP2Y	JP9H	JP9I	JP9J	JP9K	JP9L	JP9M	JP9N	JP9O	JP9P
Levels (thousands)										
May-Jul 2018	838	1	60	4	4	26	131	41	93	48
May-Jul 2019 (r)	824	2	54	3	4	25	134	38	93	42
Jun-Aug 2019	818	2	54	3	4	24	128	35	95	42
Jul-Sept 2019	820	2	52	3	3	25	131	33	97	44
Aug-Oct 2019	803	2	51	3	3	24	128	32	92	43
Sept-Nov 2019	797	1	50	3	4	26	131	33	88	41
Oct-Dec 2019	801	2	52	3	4	26	130	35	86	40
Nov-Jan 2020	807	2	55	3	4	26	129	36	87	42
Dec-Feb 2020	818	2	56	3	3	28	133	35	90	43
Jan-Mar 2020	796	1	52	3	4	27	131	35	86	43
Feb-Apr 2020 (r)	644	1	42	3	4	21	100	28	55	32
Mar-May 2020 (r)	478	1	33	2	3	13	66	19	27	22
Apr-Jun 2020 (r)	337	1	26	2	2	7	39	10	8	13
May-Jul 2020 (p)	370	0	27	2	2	11	43	13	18	16
Change on quarter *	-274	-1	-14	-1	-1	-10	-57	-15	-37	-16
Change % *	-42.5	-66.7	-34.2	-20.0	-40.0	-47.4	-57.0	-53.8	-67.9	-50.3
Change on year	-453	-1	-27	-1	-2	-14	-91	-25	-75	-27
Change %	-55.0	-75.0	-49.4	-29.4	-52.3	-55.8	-67.9	-66.1	-80.9	-62.6
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
May-Jul 2018	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.8	2.8	4.1	3.7
May-Jul 2019 (r)	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.5	1.9	1.7	2.9	2.5	4.0	3.2
Jun-Aug 2019	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.6	2.8	2.3	4.1	3.2
Jul-Sept 2019	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.7	2.8	2.2	4.1	3.3
Aug-Oct 2019	2.6	2.9	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.7	2.8	2.1	3.9	3.2
Sept-Nov 2019	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.8	2.2	3.8	3.1
Oct-Dec 2019	2.6	2.9	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.8	2.3	3.7	3.0
Nov-Jan 2020	2.6	3.1	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.8	2.4	3.7	3.2
Dec-Feb 2020	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.3	1.4	1.9	2.9	2.4	3.9	3.2
Jan-Mar 2020	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.8	2.8	2.3	3.7	3.2
Feb-Apr 2020 (r)	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.4
Mar-May 2020 (r)	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.7
Apr-Jun 2020 (r)	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.0
May-Jul 2020 (p)	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2
Change on quarter *	-0.9	-1.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-1.2	-1.0	-1.6	-1.2
Change on year	-1.5	-2.3	-1.1	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	-2.0	-1.7	-3.2	-2.0
	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	G-S
SIC 2007 sections	JP9Q	JP9R	JP9S	JP9T	JP9U	JP9V	JP9W	JP9X	JP9Y	JP9Z
Levels (thousands)										
May-Jul 2018	39	11	72	57	21	50	134	21	27	743
May-Jul 2019 (r)	34	11	80	48	22	52	139	23	19	735
Jun-Aug 2019	33	11	80	52	23	51	139	23	19	731
Jul-Sept 2019	32	10	84	54	22	49	139	20	20	734
Aug-Oct 2019	31	12	83	54	23	48	138	17	19	720
Sept-Nov 2019	31	11	79	52	23	51	138	16	19	714
Oct-Dec 2019	32	12	77	55	24	51	138	18	19	716
Nov-Jan 2020	31	11	75	53	22	53	137	22	19	717
Dec-Feb 2020	31	13	77	54	22	51	137	22	18	726
Jan-Mar 2020	29	14	72	51	22	50	136	23	17	709
Feb-Apr 2020 (r)	26	12	57	43	21	42	128	15	14	573
Mar-May 2020 (r)	22	9	43	37	18	32	113	10	9	426
Apr-Jun 2020 (r)	18	4	29	29	16	22	101	2	5	297
May-Jul 2020 (p)	17	4	33	30	17	23	103	3	6	326
Change on quarter *	-9	-8	-24	-13	-4	-20	-25	-12	-8	-248
Change % *	-35.4	-65.9	-41.7	-29.9	-16.8	-46.4	-19.4	-80.5	-58.8	-43.2
Change on year	-17	-7	-46	-18	-5	-30	-36	-20	-13	-410
Change %	-50.1	-62.2	-58.2	-37.0	-22.8	-56.8	-25.8	-87.3	-70.2	-55.7
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
May-Jul 2018	3.7	2.1	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.9	3.3	2.8	4.4	2.9
May-Jul 2019 (r)	3.2	2.1	3.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.8
Jun-Aug 2019	3.2	2.1	3.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.8
Jul-Sept 2019	3.0	1.9	3.1	2.0	1.7	1.9	3.4	2.7	3.1	2.8
Aug-Oct 2019	3.0	2.2	3.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	3.4	2.3	2.9	2.7
Sept-Nov 2019	2.9	2.1	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	3.4	2.2	2.9	2.7
Oct-Dec 2019	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	3.4	2.4	2.9	2.7
Nov-Jan 2020	3.0	2.1	2.8	2.0	1.6	2.0	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.7
Dec-Feb 2020	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.0	1.6	1.9	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.8
Jan-Mar 2020	2.8	2.6	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.7
Feb-Apr 2020 (r)	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.1	2.0	2.1	2.2
Mar-May 2020 (r)	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.8	1.3	1.4	1.6
Apr-Jun 2020 (r)	1.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.8	2.5	0.3	0.8	1.1
May-Jul 2020 (p)	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.8	2.5	0.4	0.9	1.2
Change on quarter *	-0.9	-1.5	-0.9	-0.5	-0.3	-0.7	-0.6	-1.6	-1.2	-0.9
Change on year	-1.6	-1.3	-1.7	-0.7	-0.4	-1.1	-0.9	-2.7	-2.0	-1.6

1. Excludes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

2. Not seasonally adjusted. These series do not display seasonality. Therefore the unadjusted series is the best estimate of a 'seasonally adjusted' series.

* Change on previous non-overlapping three month rolling average time period.

Source: ONS Vacancy Survey

Vacancy Survey enquiries: vacancy.survey@ons.gov.uk, 01633 456777

REDUNDANCIES

22 Redundancies: level and rates¹

United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted)

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s)	Rate ¹	Level (000s)	Rate ¹	Level (000s)	Rate ¹
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
Apr-Jun 2018	98	3.6	51	3.7	47	3.5
Apr-Jun 2019	104	3.8	59	4.2	45	3.3
Jul-Sep 2019	118	4.3	59	4.3	59	4.3
Oct-Dec 2019	109	3.9	63	4.6	45	3.3
Jan-Mar 2020	107	3.9	60	4.3	47	3.4
Apr-Jun 2020	134	4.8	71	5.1	63	4.5
Change on quarter	27	0.9	11	0.7	16	1.1
Change %	25.1		17.5		34.9	
Change on year	30	1.0	12	0.9	18	1.2
Change %	29.2		21.0		40.0	

Data source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. 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.

REGIONAL SUMMARY

23(1) Regional summary of labour market headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Headline estimates for April to June 2020

Area Codes	Area Names	Economically active ¹		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
		Aged 16+ Level	Aged 16-64 Rate (%) ²	Aged 16+ Level	Aged 16-64 Rate (%) ²	Aged 16+ Level	Aged 16+ Rate (%) ³	Aged 16-64 Level	Aged 16-64 Rate (%) ²
K02000001	United Kingdom	34,262	79.6	32,924	76.4	1,338	3.9	8,435	20.4
K03000001	Great Britain	33,370	79.8	32,054	76.6	1,316	3.9	8,127	20.2
E92000001	England	29,054	80.1	27,903	76.9	1,151	4.0	6,933	19.9
E12000001	North East	1,317	78.2	1,249	74.3	68	5.2	356	21.8
E12000002	North West	3,669	79.0	3,541	76.2	128	3.5	943	21.0
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,696	77.4	2,594	74.4	101	3.8	765	22.6
E12000004	East Midlands	2,478	80.9	2,371	77.3	107	4.3	564	19.1
E12000005	West Midlands	2,949	78.6	2,819	75.0	130	4.4	774	21.4
E12000006	East	3,198	81.1	3,076	77.9	122	3.8	716	18.9
E12000007	London	5,066	80.3	4,831	76.5	235	4.6	1,203	19.7
E12000008	South East	4,813	82.5	4,657	79.7	157	3.3	980	17.5
E12000009	South West	2,867	81.1	2,764	78.1	102	3.6	631	18.9
W92000004	Wales	1,541	77.4	1,500	75.3	41	2.7	432	22.6
S92000003	Scotland	2,775	77.8	2,651	74.3	124	4.5	763	22.2
N92000002	Northern Ireland	892	73.6	870	71.7	22	2.5	308	26.4

Change on quarter (change since January to March 2020)

Note: Changes on quarter at regional level are particularly subject to sampling variability and should be interpreted in the context of changes over several quarters rather than in isolation.

Area Codes	Area Names	Economically active ¹		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
		Aged 16+ Level	Aged 16-64 Rate (%) ²	Aged 16+ Level	Aged 16-64 Rate (%) ²	Aged 16+ Level	Aged 16+ Rate (%) ³	Aged 16-64 Level	Aged 16-64 Rate (%) ²
K02000001	United Kingdom	-230	-0.2	-220	-0.2	-10	0.0	82	0.2
K03000001	Great Britain	-223	-0.2	-213	-0.2	-11	0.0	76	0.2
E92000001	England	-231	-0.2	-217	-0.2	-14	0.0	83	0.2
E12000001	North East	22	1.1	23	1.4	-2	-0.2	-19	-1.1
E12000002	North West	-38	-0.4	-19	0.0	-20	-0.5	20	0.4
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	-22	0.1	-7	0.5	-15	-0.5	-3	-0.1
E12000004	East Midlands	-5	-0.4	-19	-0.9	13	0.6	12	0.4
E12000005	West Midlands	-8	-0.4	11	0.1	-18	-0.6	16	0.4
E12000006	East	-49	0.0	-51	-0.2	2	0.1	2	0.0
E12000007	London	-61	-0.3	-57	-0.4	-4	0.0	22	0.3
E12000008	South East	-56	-0.2	-71	-0.4	15	0.3	11	0.2
E12000009	South West	-14	-0.6	-29	-1.1	14	0.5	22	0.6
W92000004	Wales	11	0.6	19	1.0	-8	-0.5	-11	-0.6
S92000003	Scotland	-4	-0.1	-15	-0.4	11	0.4	3	0.1
N92000002	Northern Ireland	-6	-0.6	-7	-0.7	1	0.1	7	0.6

Change on year (change since April to June 2019)

Area Codes	Area Names	Economically active ¹		Employment		Unemployment		Economically inactive	
		Aged 16+ Level	Aged 16-64 Rate (%) ²	Aged 16+ Level	Aged 16-64 Rate (%) ²	Aged 16+ Level	Aged 16+ Rate (%) ³	Aged 16-64 Level	Aged 16-64 Rate (%) ²
K02000001	United Kingdom	122	0.4	113	0.3	9	0.0	-127	-0.4
K03000001	Great Britain	131	0.4	117	0.4	14	0.0	-138	-0.4
E92000001	England	163	0.5	151	0.5	12	0.0	-171	-0.5
E12000001	North East	45	3.2	45	3.5	0	-0.2	-54	-3.2
E12000002	North West	26	0.9	56	1.5	-30	-0.8	-39	-0.9
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	-17	0.0	18	1.0	-35	-1.3	-1	0.0
E12000004	East Midlands	6	0.4	5	0.4	1	0.0	-11	-0.4
E12000005	West Midlands	5	0.5	9	0.7	-4	-0.2	-17	-0.5
E12000006	East	-33	-0.6	-60	-1.3	27	0.9	26	0.6
E12000007	London	177	2.0	164	1.9	13	0.1	-114	-2.0
E12000008	South East	13	0.4	-4	0.1	17	0.4	-19	-0.4
E12000009	South West	-60	-1.7	-83	-2.5	23	0.9	59	1.7
W92000004	Wales	-20	-0.8	0	0.3	-20	-1.3	15	0.8
S92000003	Scotland	-12	-0.5	-34	-1.1	22	0.8	18	0.5
N92000002	Northern Ireland	-10	-0.9	-4	-0.4	-6	-0.6	11	0.9

The Labour Force Survey is tabulated by region of residence.

1. Economically active = Employment plus Unemployment.

2. Denominator = all persons aged 16 to 64.

3. Denominator = total economically active

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

REGIONAL SUMMARY

23(2) Regional summary of Workforce Jobs

Thousands,
seasonally adjusted

Area Codes	Area Names	March 2020	Change on December 2019
K02000001	United Kingdom	35,832	35
K03000001	Great Britain	34,904	33
E92000001	England	30,604	20
E12000001	North East	1,229	17
E12000002	North West	3,798	11
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,792	1
E12000004	East Midlands	2,473	24
E12000005	West Midlands	2,916	-20
E12000006	East	3,306	35
E12000007	London	6,144	22
E12000008	South East	4,907	-61
E12000009	South West	3,040	-9
W92000004	Wales	1,489	21
S92000003	Scotland	2,811	-8
N92000002	Northern Ireland	920	3

Workforce jobs are mainly sourced from employer surveys and are tabulated by region of workplace.

HM Forces stationed abroad are included in the UK workforce jobs estimates but not in the regional estimates. The UK workforce jobs estimates therefore do not equal the sum of the regional estimates.