

Statistical bulletin

Labour market overview, UK: September 2020

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



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Release date:
15 September 2020

Next release:
13 October 2020

Notice

15 September 2020

The effect of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on our capacity means we have reviewed the existing labour market releases and suspended 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

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2 . Main points

Early indicators for August 2020 suggest that the number of employees in the UK on payrolls was down around 695,000 compared with March 2020.

Figures for May to July 2020 show an increase in the unemployment rate; despite this increase and an increase in the number of redundancies, the employment rate was up and the economic inactivity rate has fallen.

Over the quarter, there has been a large decrease in the number of young people in employment, while unemployment for young people has increased.

While redundancies were still historically low, both the quarterly and annual changes are the largest seen since 2009.

The number of people who are estimated to be temporarily away from work (including furloughed workers) has fallen, but it was still more than 5 million in July 2020, with over 2.5 million of these being away for three months or more. There were also around 250,000 people away from work because of the pandemic and receiving no pay in July 2020.

Total hours worked was still low but showed some signs of recovery in the three months to July 2020.

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

The Claimant Count reached 2.7 million in August 2020, an increase of 120.8% since March 2020.

The rate of decline in employee pay growth slowed in July following strong falls in the previous three months. 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 July 2020.

- May to July figures show an increase in the unemployment rate; despite this increase and an increase in the number of redundancies, the employment rate is still not falling.
- Though still large, the reductions in total hours worked both on the year and the quarter are smaller than last month, with the May to July period covering a time when some of the coronavirus (COVID-19) lockdown measures started to be eased.
- Early estimates for August 2020 from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) indicate that the number of payroll employees fell by 2.4% (695,000) compared with March 2020.
- The Claimant Count increased in August 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 June to August 2020 were at an estimated 434,000; this is almost 30% higher than the record low in April to June 2020.
- The rate of decline in employee pay growth slowed in July following strong falls in the previous three months; growth has been affected by lower pay for furloughed employees and reduced bonuses; with some employees returning to work, nominal regular pay growth is back positive for May to July 2020 after being negative in the three months to June 2020.

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

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

4 . Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity

Figure 2: May to July figures show an increase in the unemployment rate; despite this increase, the employment rate is still not falling

UK employment, unemployment and economic inactivity rates, seasonally adjusted, between May to July 2010 and May to July 2020

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

Estimates for May to July 2020 show 32.98 million people aged 16 years and over in employment, 202,000 more than a year earlier but 12,000 fewer than the previous quarter.

For May to July 2020:

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

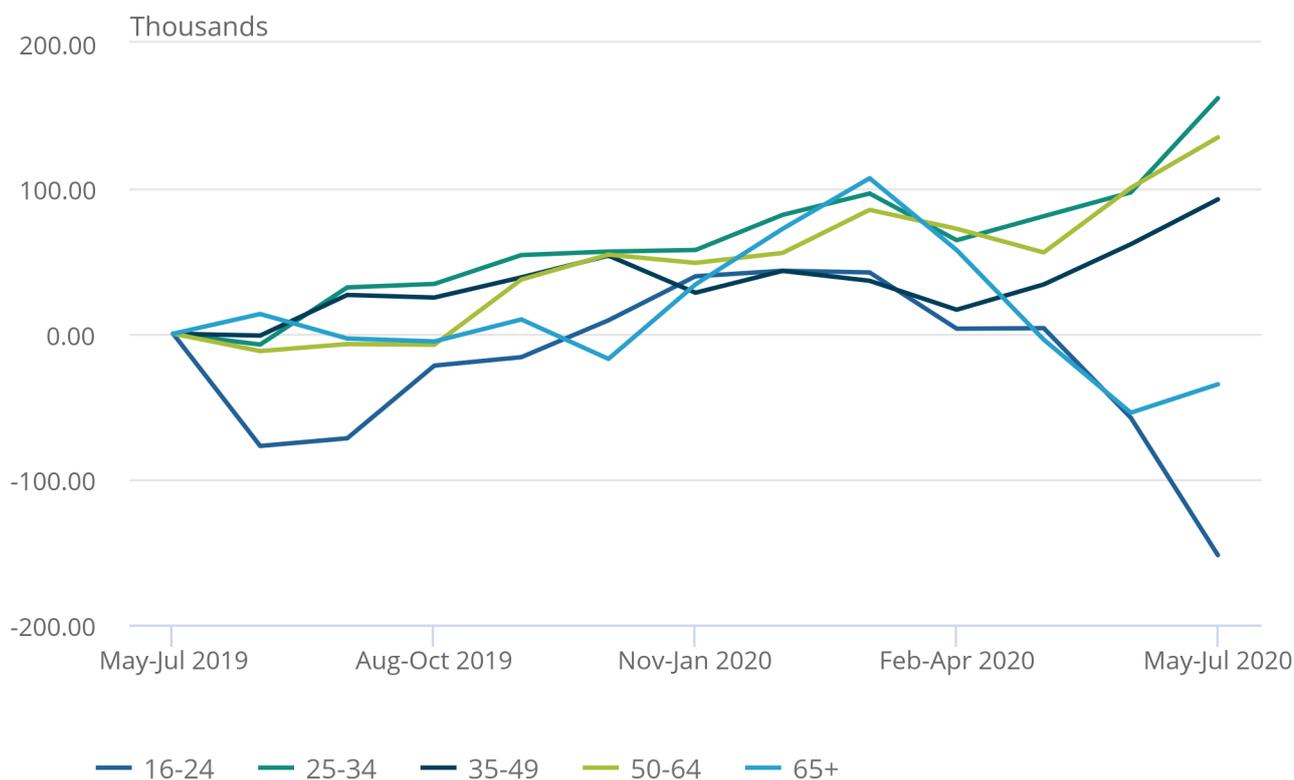
Looking more closely at the change in employment over the quarter by age group, those aged 16 to 24 years decreased by 156,000 to 3.63 million (with a record decrease of 146,000 for those aged 18 to 24 years), while those aged 65 years and over decreased by 92,000 to 1.28 million (with a record decrease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

Figure 3: There has been a large decrease in the number of young people (those aged 16 to 24 years) in employment over the last quarter

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

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

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 more than 5 million people were temporarily away from paid work in July 2020, with approximately 2.5 million of these being away for three months or more. Of those away for three months or more, at the end of July 2020 approximately four-fifths were earning half or more of their salary.

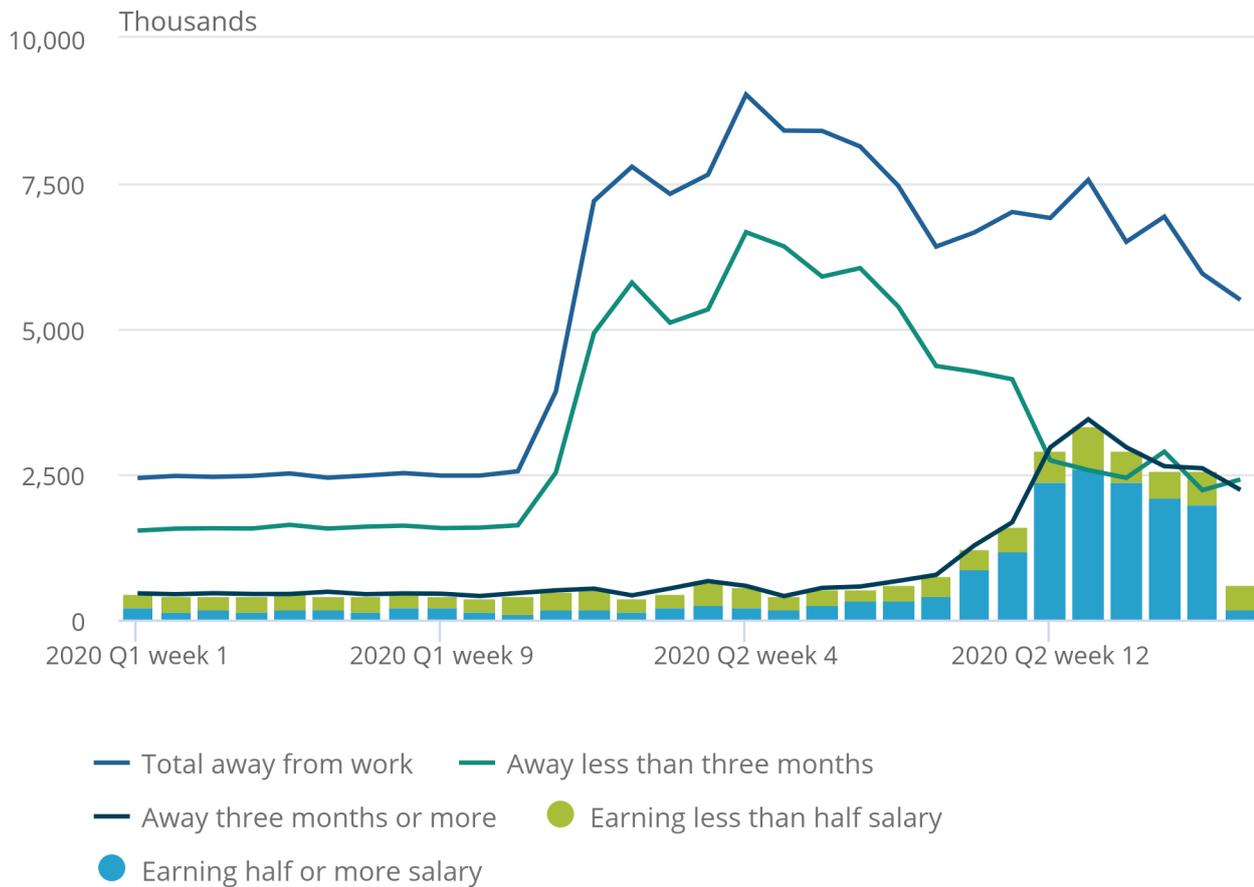
Further details of the experimental weekly figures can be found in the [Single-month and weekly LFS articles](#).

Figure 4: Of the more than 5 million people temporarily away from paid work in July 2020, more than 2.5 million people were away for three months or more

Total number of people temporarily away from paid work, including their time away and amount of wage receiving if away for three months or more, seasonally adjusted, UK, Jan to July 2017 to Jan to July 2020 (1000s)

Figure 4: Of the more than 5 million people temporarily away from paid work in July 2020, more than 2.5 million people were away for three months or more

Total number of people temporarily away from paid work, including their time away and amount of wage receiving if away for three months or more, seasonally adjusted, UK, Jan to July 2017 to Jan to July 2020 (1000s)



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Notes:

1. Time respondent has been temporarily away from paid work was asked to all in employment who were temporarily away from paid work in the reference period.
2. Amount of wage received was asked to all in employment who were temporarily away from paid work for three months or more in the reference period.
3. Estimates will not to sum to totals because of missing responses and limited constraining in the seasonal adjustment.

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 May to July 2020 show an estimated 1.40 million people were unemployed, 104,000 more than a year earlier and 62,000 more than the previous quarter.

For May to July 2020:

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

Looking in more detail at unemployment by age, the estimated number of people unemployed aged 16 to 24 years increased by 76,000 on the year to 563,000. Other age groups saw falls or very little change over the year.

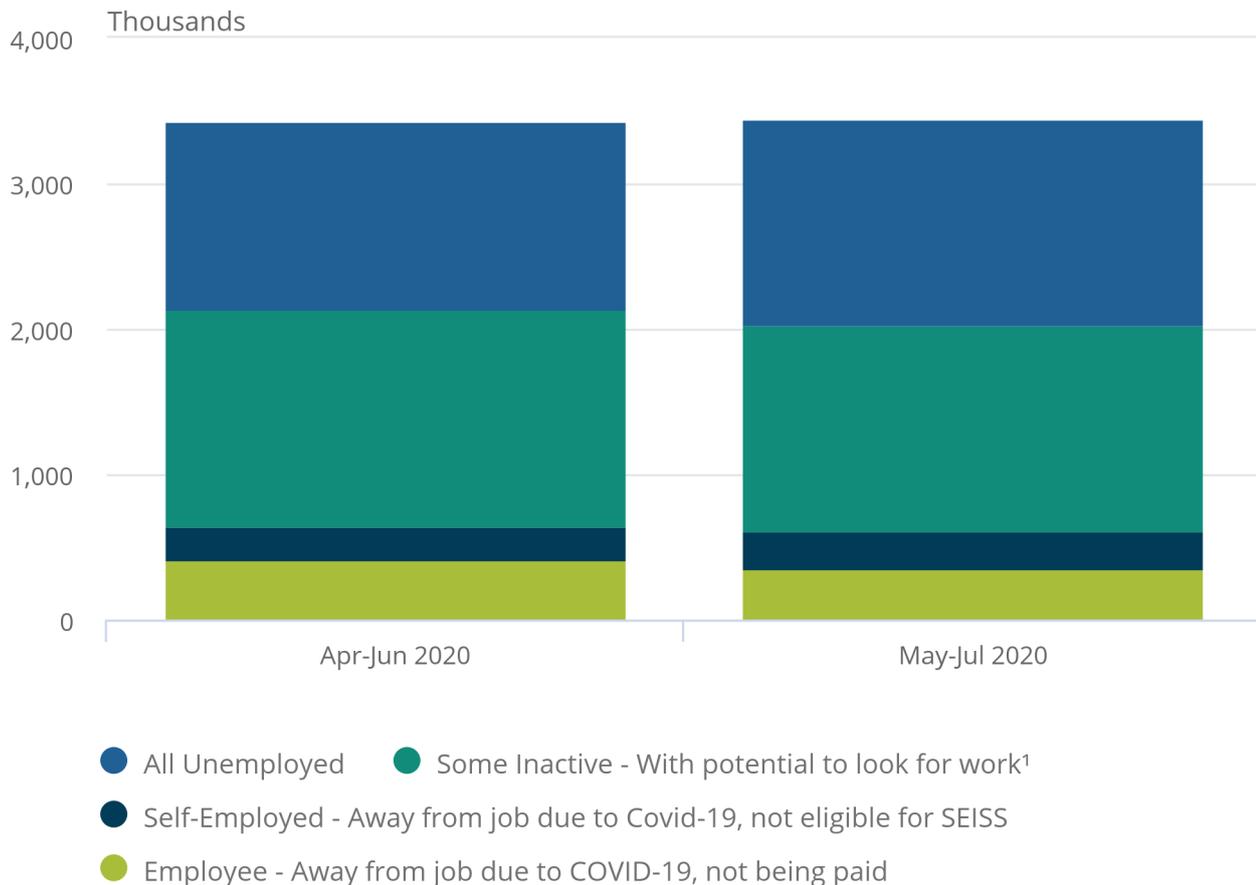
Looking at the duration of unemployment, it is those unemployed for up to six months who are seeing the largest increases, up 202,000 over the year to 988,000.

Figure 5: Increases in unemployment are matched by decreases in numbers in other groups of people who are out of work and could potentially be seeking employment

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

Figure 5: Increases in unemployment are matched by decreases in numbers in other groups of people who are out of work and could potentially be seeking employment

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Notes:

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

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

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

Between April to June 2020 and May to July 2020, the number of people in these groups -- the inactive who may begin to seek work and those temporarily away from work for coronavirus reasons, without earnings -- decreased from 2.13 million to 2.03 million (Figure 5). This decrease in the number of people who are around the fringes of unemployment coupled with the observed increase in unemployment suggests that some of the people who could have potentially been seeking employment in the previous period (April to June 2020) were actually seeking employment in May to July 2020.

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 May to July 2020 show 8.35 million people aged between 16 and 64 years not in the labour force (economically inactive), 235,000 fewer than a year earlier and 118,000 fewer than the previous quarter.

For May to July 2020:

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

5 . Hours worked

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

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

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Between February to April 2020 and May to July 2020, total actual weekly hours worked in the UK decreased by 93.9 million to 866.0 million hours. Average actual weekly hours fell by 2.8 hours on the quarter to 26.3 hours.

Over the year, total actual weekly hours worked in the UK decreased by 183.8 million to 866.0 million hours in the three months to July 2020. Over the same period, average actual weekly hours fell by 5.8 hours to 26.3 hours. The accommodation and food service activities sector saw the biggest annual fall in average actual weekly hours, down by 15.4 hours to 13.5 hours per week.

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

6 . Redundancies

Figure 7: Redundancies increased by 48,000 on the quarter

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

Figure 7: Redundancies increased by 48,000 on the quarter

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

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

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

7 . Pay As You Earn Real Time Information

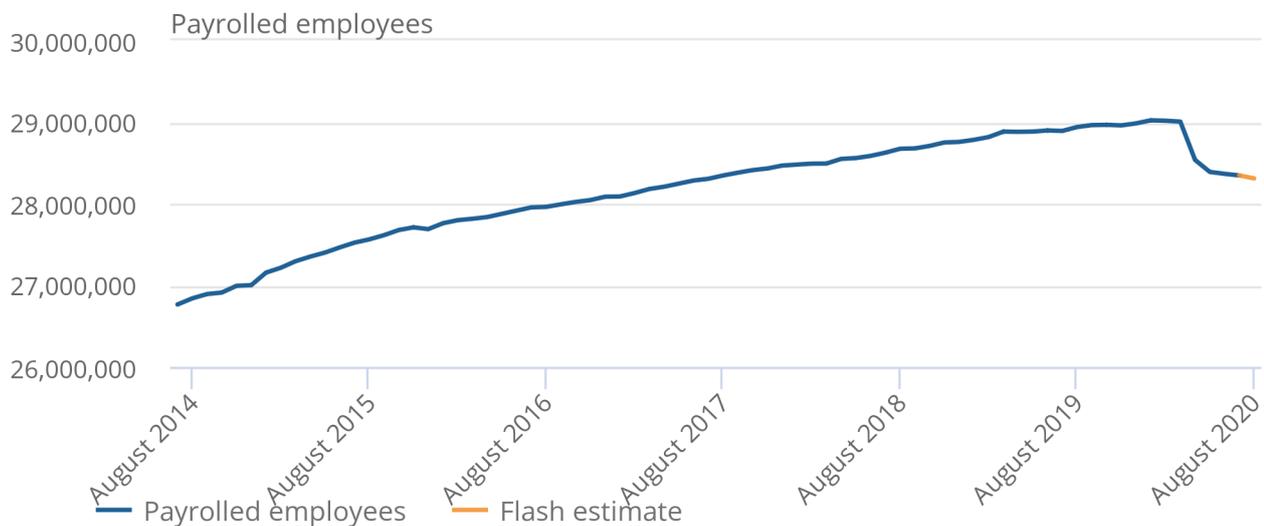
[Experimental](#) data on the number of payroll employees and median earnings, using HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI), also show current labour market conditions.

Figure 8: After rising for several years, the number of employees has fallen in recent months

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to August 2020

Figure 8: After rising for several years, the number of employees has fallen in recent months

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to August 2020



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

Notes:

1. The latest period, highlighted in orange, is based on early data and therefore could be subject to revisions.
2. The July 2020 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

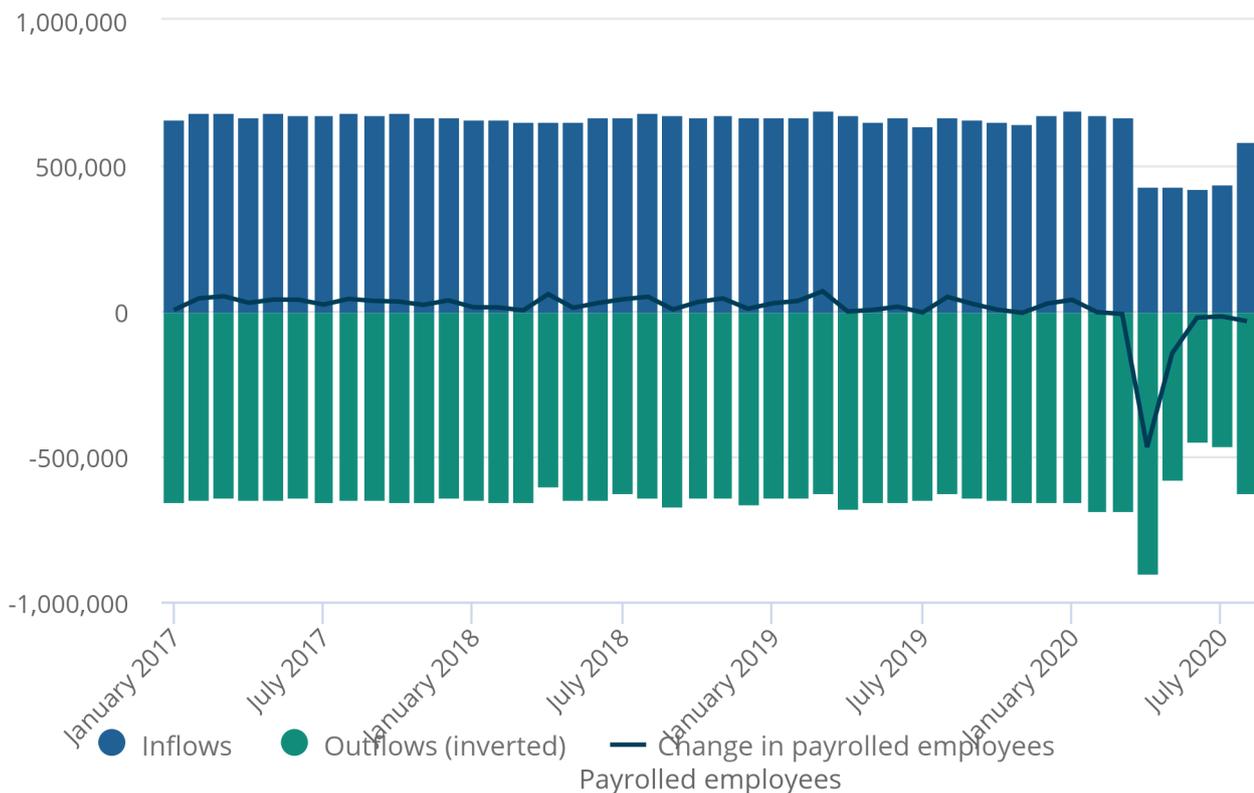
The latest figures show a fall in payroll employees in recent months. Early estimates for August 2020 from PAYE RTI indicate that the number of payroll employees fell by 2.4% compared with March 2020. In August, 695,000 fewer people were in paid employment than in March 2020 and 36,000 fewer than in July 2020.

Figure 9: Both inflows to and outflows from payrolled employment fell below their pre-coronavirus levels in recent months

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

Figure 9: Both inflows to and outflows from payrolled employment fell below their pre-coronavirus levels in recent months

Month-on-month change in payrolled employees and contributions to this change from inflows (positive) and outflows (negative), seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to August 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](#). 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 (see Figure 9).

While payrolled employment has fallen since the coronavirus pandemic, the changes in inflows and outflows driving this fall have differed. The April 2020 fall, which was the largest, was (broadly) equally because of an increase in outflows and a decrease in inflows compared with their pre-pandemic trends. From May to July 2020, outflows fell and remained below their pre-pandemic level while inflows remained below their usual level. As a result, the falls in payrolled employment in May to July can be explained primarily through lower than usual inflows rather than higher than usual outflows. Early data for August indicate both inflows and outflows increased toward their pre-COVID-19 levels, but recent data periods are subject to increased levels of imputation and so should be treated as experimental and with caution.

Early estimates for August 2020 indicate that median monthly pay increased to £1,872, an increase of 2.7% when compared with the same period of the previous year.

8 . Claimant Count (Experimental Statistics)

These Claimant Count [Experimental Statistics](#) relate to 13 August 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 despite 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.

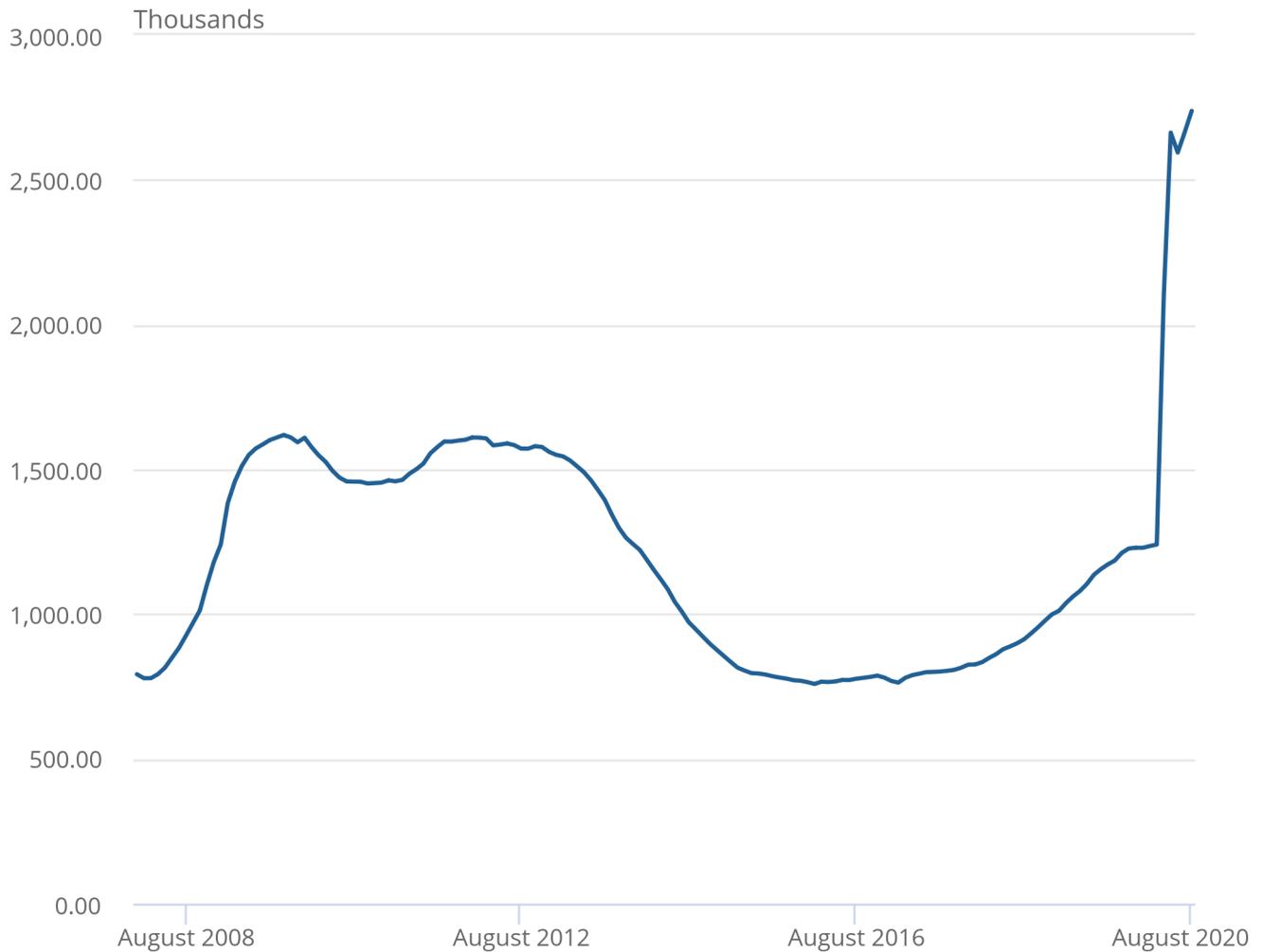
More detail on the Claimant Count can be found in the [Employment in the UK bulletin](#).

Figure 10: UK Claimant Count level has increased by 120.8% since March 2020

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

Figure 10: UK Claimant Count level has increased by 120.8% since March 2020

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



Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Between July 2020 and August 2020, the Claimant Count increased by 73,700 (2.8%) to 2.7 million (Figure 10). Since March 2020, the Claimant Count has increased by 120.8% or 1.5 million.

9 . Vacancies

Figure 11: June to August 2020 saw a continued recovery in the level of vacancies with vacancies almost 30 % higher than the record low in April to June 2020

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, between June to August 2001 and June to August 2020

Figure 11: June to August 2020 saw a continued recovery in the level of vacancies with vacancies almost 30 % higher than the record low in April to June 2020

Number of vacancies in the UK, seasonally adjusted, between June to August 2001 and June to August 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Vacancy Survey

For June to August 2020, there were an estimated 434,000 vacancies in the UK, which is almost 30% higher than the record low in April to June 2020. The increase was driven by small businesses (those with 49 or fewer employees). Estimated vacancies for June to August 2020 were 48,000 fewer than in the previous quarter, March to May 2020 (where the responses for the first month were prior to the start of coronavirus (COVID-19) social distancing measures), and 383,000 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 August 2020 an increase of approximately 55% in the estimated vacancies compared with the record low in May 2020. However, estimated vacancies for August 2020 were still around 40% less than in February 2020.

10 . Earnings growth

Figure 12: Annual growth in employee total pay (including bonuses) is estimated to be negative 1.0%; this translates to a fall of 1.8% in real terms

Great Britain average weekly earnings annual growth rates, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2001 to May to July 2020

Figure 12: Annual growth in employee total pay (including bonuses) is estimated to be negative 1.0%; this translates to a fall of 1.8% in real terms

Great Britain average weekly earnings annual growth rates, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2001 to May to July 2020



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

In May to July 2020, the rate of annual pay growth stood at negative 1.0% for total pay but positive 0.2% for regular pay. The difference between the two measures is because of subdued bonuses, which fell by an average negative 21.4% (in nominal terms) in the three months from May to July 2020.

The rate of 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. It had slowed to 2.9% in December 2019 to February 2020 immediately prior to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, but since then it has slowed sharply before stabilising in May to July 2020.

Between May to July 2019 and May to July 2020, average pay growth varied by industry sector. The public sector saw the highest estimated growth, at 4.5% for regular pay. Negative growth was seen in the construction sector, estimated at negative 7.5%; the wholesaling, retailing, hotels and restaurants sector, estimated at negative 3.2%; and the manufacturing sector, estimated at negative 1.7%.

For the construction, manufacturing, and wholesaling, retailing, hotels and restaurants sectors, the single-month estimate of annual growth for July 2020 shows signs of improvement when compared with May to July 2020.

In real terms, pay is now growing at a slower rate than inflation, at negative 1.8% for total pay. Regular pay growth in real terms is also negative, at negative 0.7%.

11 . Economic commentary

In the three months to July 2020, UK workers were largely shielded from the adverse effects of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic by the job retention schemes. From May 2020, lockdown measures started to be relaxed with some businesses reopening and some workers starting work again. In the three months to July, employment declined slightly. Between January to March and May to July 2020, the number of employees as measured by the Labour Force Survey (LFS) increased by 123,000 to 28.09 million. Between March and August, the number of payroll employees, as measured by the HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) data, decreased by 695,000 to 28.3 million.

In the period May to July 2020, unemployment increased with more men than women becoming unemployed. Overall economic inactivity declined, and the number of discouraged workers increased. In addition, the compositions of both unemployment and economic inactivity have been changing. Younger workers (those aged 18 to 24 years) experienced the largest decrease in employment and the largest increases in unemployment. This age group experienced the second-largest increase in economic inactivity, after workers aged 65 years and over. The increase in youth unemployment is linked to younger workers' tendency to work in industries that were worst affected by the pandemic, that is, accommodation and food service activities and arts, entertainment and recreation. In addition, quarantine rules for international travellers to the UK have affected the flow of tourists, which may slow the recovery of the industries worst affected by the pandemic.

The labour market outcomes are linked to economic growth performance. In Quarter 2 (May to June) 2020, UK gross domestic product (GDP) declined by 20.4%, following on a 2.2% decline in Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020. Of [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development \(OECD\) countries](#), the UK experienced the greatest GDP decline in Quarter 2 2020, followed by France (negative 13.8%) and Italy (negative 12.8%). In the UK, the largest decline was in the construction sector (negative 35%), followed by the services sector (negative 19.9%) and production (negative 16.9%). Although monthly GDP grew by 8.7% in June 2020, this did not offset the declines in April and May (20% and 18.7% respectively). Despite the overall decline, there was widespread recovery in services, manufacturing and construction in June.

The reopening of the UK economy continued in July 2020. The government, through initiatives supporting the labour market (the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) and the Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS)), shielded the labour market from the worst consequences of the pandemic. Despite these initiatives, uncertainty about future performance of the economy remained. The Bank of England's [Decision Maker Panel \(DMP\) survey](#) for the period 3 to 17 July 2020 found that most firms (76%) viewed economic uncertainty as high or very high. Uncertainty was also heightened by the prospects for the end of the job retention schemes and of employers having to start contributing to salaries covered by the CJRS.

The DMP found that businesses expected Quarter 2 2020 sales, employment and investment to be lower than normal because of the coronavirus pandemic. Businesses expected the impact on employment to be more persistent than on sales. However, businesses reported that the number of workers on furlough had reduced from 30% in June to 18% in July as more workers returned to work. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) [Business Impact of COVID-19 Survey \(BICS\)](#) for the period 13 to 26 July reported that the highest proportion of the workforce returning from furlough was in the entertainment and recreation sector (25%), followed by that in the accommodation and food service activities sector (17%).

Although workers continued to return from furlough leave, the economy continued to experience elevated economic uncertainty, increasing redundancies and unemployment, and falling incomes because of the pandemic. However, the easing of restrictions has helped production and spending to increase even though the recovery is uneven across the economy because of different abilities to implement social distancing requirements and strengths of cashflows. The [IHS Markit UK Household Finance Index for July](#) shows that the index increased in July, reaching the highest level since March 2020. This was in response to reopening of the economy. Overall, households' overall perceptions of financial well-being remained pessimistic in July and [worsened in August](#) because of weak job security.

Despite the pessimism about financial well-being, households increased spending in July. The ONS reported that in July 2020, [the volume of retail sales increased compared with June](#) and rose above the pre-pandemic levels in February 2020, driven by growth in non-food and fuel sales. However, the retail sector was characterised by a changing structure of sales shifting more in favour of online sales that in July were 50.4% higher than the pre-pandemic levels in February 2020 and accounted for 28.9% of retail spending. The structural change may disadvantage low-skill and low-paid workers in the sector, who may find occupational switching difficult. [The latest IHS Markit and CIPS UK Services Purchasing Managers' Index \(PMI\) business activity index](#) was 56.5 in July and increased in August. Services sector business confidence reached a five-month high in July, although new work abroad decreased and businesses reduced employment.

The UK economy remains vulnerable to flare-ups of COVID-19 infections, which disrupt economic activities if local lockdown measures to reduce the spread of the disease are put in place. The use of public transport remained limited as commuters feared getting infected. Many factors affect the rate of returning to work and influence workers' desire to continue working from home, even though the rate of exclusive working from home decreased from a peak of 38% in June to 24% in July.

Working at the office is changing, with some firms indicating that they have no immediate plans for their workers to return to the office and only allowing workers who cannot work from home into the office. Some pandemic-induced work flexibility may prove to be permanent, but the government is encouraging workers to return to the office if their [employers have put in place necessary changes that allow social distancing on site](#).

The demand for labour remained subdued while labour supply (unemployment) increased. Redundancies increased by 45.3% on the quarter to 156,000 in the three months to July 2020. Some of the people who were made redundant became unemployed because they perceived vacancies in the economy were increasing. Others became economically inactive as the number of discouraged workers increased by 65.7% on the quarter to 62,000. Redundancies are driven by firms' uncertainty about the future, cashflow challenges and uncertain prospects for the end of the job retention schemes. The situation is compounded by limited vacancy numbers. In the three months to July 2020, vacancies decreased across all industries by, on average, 42.5% on the quarter to 370,000 with the largest decreases in arts, entertainment and recreation and in accommodation and food service activities. Vacancies also decreased by 9.9% on quarter to 434,000 in the three months to August 2020. However, the ONS's [experimental Adzuna online vacancies](#) data show that online vacancies started increasing in May 2020 even though between 17 and 24 July the volume of job adverts remained at 52% of its 2019 average. [Experimental](#) monthly vacancies data also show that vacancies started increasing in June 2020.

Average weekly earnings growth remained subdued in July 2020 because of the pandemic. Total pay growth was negative 1.0% in the year to July. It was also negative in May and June. Regular pay growth was 0.2% in July after declining in June. Bonuses in the private sector fell by 20.5% in the year to July and by 28.9% in the public sector over the same period. Total pay growth in the private sector declined in May, June and July but increased in the public sector. The impacts of the pandemic continue to show in the economy.

12 . Labour market data

[Summary of labour market statistics](#)

Dataset A01 | Released 15 September 2020

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

[Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity](#)

Dataset A02 SA | Released 15 September 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 15 September 2020

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

[Vacancies by industry](#)

Dataset VACS02 | Released 15 September 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 15 September 2020

Earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) (Experimental Statistics) seasonally adjusted.

[Claimant Count](#)

Dataset CLA01 | Released 15 September 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 15 September 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.

13 . 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 aged under 18 years, who 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.

14 . 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 in July 2020 by Jonathan Athow, Deputy National Statistician for Economic Statistics, explains some of the differences between sources.

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

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.

Pre-release data

The Bank of England were granted exceptional pre-release access to the Labour market overview, UK: September 2020 bulletin and accompanying tables at 1:00pm, followed by access to HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) data at 1:30pm on Friday 11 September 2020, so that the data were available for the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting held on that day. See exchange of letters from [June](#) and [September](#) requesting exceptional pre-release access so that data are available for discussion at the MPC meeting.

The employment, unemployment and economic inactivity estimates rely on data collected from the Labour Force Survey (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

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

Sampling variability

Table 1: Labour Force Survey sampling variability (95% confidence intervals)
Sampling variability (95% confidence intervals¹) of UK Labour Force Survey estimates, May to July 2020

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

Source: Office for National Statistics – Labour Force Survey

Notes

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

Table 2: Summary of employee earnings, Great Britain, May to July 2020, seasonally adjusted

	Annual growth rate (estimate)	Sampling variability of growth rate¹
Total pay (nominal)	-1.0	± 0.5
Total pay (real)	-1.8	
Regular pay (nominal)	0.2	± 0.5
Regular pay (real)	-0.7	

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.

15 . 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](#).

16 . Related links

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

Bulletin | Released 15 September 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 15 September 2020

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

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

Bulletin | Released 20 August 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 10 September 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.

Summary of labour market statistics published on 15 September 2020

Series	Reference period	Latest estimate	Last time higher	Last time lower	Comparable data begins in
Employment level (aged 16 and over)	May-Jul 2020	32.979 million	Feb-Apr 2020 (32.991 million)	Apr-Jun 2020 (32.924 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	May-Jul 2020	76.5%	Jan-Mar 2020 (76.6%)	Apr-Jun 2020 (76.4%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment level (aged 16 and over)	May-Jul 2020	1.398 million	Mar-May 2018 (1.408 million)	Apr-Jun 2020 (1.338 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over)	May-Jul 2020	4.1%	Mar-May 2018 (4.2%)	Apr-Jun 2020 (3.9%)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity level (aged 16 to 64)	May-Jul 2020	8.352 million	Apr-Jun 2020 (8.435 million)	Oct-Dec 1991 (8.317 million)	Jan-Mar 1971
Inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	May-Jul 2020	20.2%	Apr-Jun 2020 (20.4%)	Never	Jan-Mar 1971
Average Earnings (total pay - nominal)	May-Jul 2020	-1.0%	Mar-May 2020 (-0.3%)	Apr-Jun 2020 (-1.2%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay - nominal)	May-Jul 2020	0.2%	Mar-May 2020 (0.7%)	Apr-Jun 2020 (-0.2%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (total pay - real)	May-Jul 2020	-1.8%	Mar-May 2020 (-1.3%)	Apr-Jun 2020 (-2%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Average Earnings (regular pay - real)	May-Jul 2020	-0.7%	Mar-May 2020 (-0.3%)	Apr-Jun 2020 (-0.9%)	Jan-Mar 2001
Vacancies level	Jun-Aug 2020	434,000	Mar-May 2020 (482,000)	May-Jul 2020 (377,000)	Apr-Jun 2001

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

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

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

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

Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity rates

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

Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity levels

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

SUMMARY

2(1) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 16 and over						Aged 16-64					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	MGRZ	MGSR	MGSC	MGSX	MGSI	YBTC	LF2G	LF24	LF2I	LF2Q	LF2M	LF2S
May-Jul 2018	32,408	61.1	1,358	4.0	19,260	36.3	31,153	75.5	1,341	4.1	8,758	21.2
May-Jul 2019	32,777	61.5	1,294	3.8	19,227	36.1	31,463	76.1	1,280	3.9	8,587	20.8
Aug-Oct 2019	32,801	61.5	1,281	3.8	19,286	36.1	31,493	76.2	1,256	3.8	8,606	20.8
Nov-Jan 2020	32,985	61.7	1,343	3.9	19,111	35.8	31,637	76.5	1,311	4.0	8,431	20.4
Feb-Apr 2020	32,991	61.7	1,336	3.9	19,183	35.8	31,620	76.4	1,314	4.0	8,470	20.5
May-Jul 2020	32,979	61.6	1,398	4.1	19,203	35.8	31,700	76.5	1,376	4.2	8,352	20.2
Change on quarter	-12	-0.1	62	0.2	20	0.0	81	0.1	62	0.2	-118	-0.3
Change %	0.0		4.6		0.1		0.3		4.7		-1.4	
Change on year	202	0.1	104	0.3	-24	-0.2	237	0.4	96	0.3	-235	-0.6
Change %	0.6		8.0		-0.1		0.8		7.5		-2.7	
Men	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
May-Jul 2018	17,175	66.2	718	4.0	8,051	31.0	16,429	80.1	709	4.1	3,375	16.5
May-Jul 2019	17,261	66.1	710	4.0	8,123	31.1	16,497	80.2	701	4.1	3,364	16.4
Aug-Oct 2019	17,315	66.3	715	4.0	8,103	31.0	16,538	80.4	699	4.1	3,340	16.2
Nov-Jan 2020	17,327	66.2	748	4.1	8,096	30.9	16,565	80.4	725	4.2	3,300	16.0
Feb-Apr 2020	17,247	65.8	738	4.1	8,224	31.4	16,495	80.1	724	4.2	3,386	16.4
May-Jul 2020	17,269	65.8	775	4.3	8,203	31.3	16,530	80.2	761	4.4	3,328	16.1
Change on quarter	22	0.0	37	0.2	-21	-0.1	35	0.1	37	0.2	-58	-0.3
Change %	0.1		5.0		-0.3		0.2		5.1		-1.7	
Change on year	9	-0.4	65	0.3	81	0.1	33	-0.1	60	0.3	-35	-0.2
Change %	0.0		9.1		1.0		0.2		8.5		-1.1	
Women	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
May-Jul 2018	15,233	56.2	640	4.0	11,208	41.4	14,723	71.0	632	4.1	5,383	26.0
May-Jul 2019	15,517	57.0	583	3.6	11,104	40.8	14,966	72.1	579	3.7	5,223	25.2
Aug-Oct 2019	15,487	56.9	566	3.5	11,184	41.1	14,955	72.0	557	3.6	5,266	25.3
Nov-Jan 2020	15,658	57.4	595	3.7	11,015	40.4	15,072	72.5	586	3.7	5,130	24.7
Feb-Apr 2020	15,744	57.7	597	3.7	10,958	40.1	15,125	72.7	590	3.8	5,084	24.4
May-Jul 2020	15,710	57.5	623	3.8	10,999	40.2	15,170	72.9	615	3.9	5,023	24.1
Change on quarter	-34	-0.2	25	0.2	41	0.1	45	0.2	25	0.1	-61	-0.3
Change %	-0.2		4.2		0.4		0.3		4.3		-1.2	
Change on year	194	0.4	39	0.2	-105	-0.6	204	0.8	36	0.2	-200	-1.0
Change %	1.2		6.7		-0.9		1.4		6.3		-3.8	
	Aged 16-17						Aged 18-24					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	YBTO	YBUA	YBVH	YBVK	YCAS	LWEX	YBTR	YBUD	YBVN	YBVQ	YCAV	LWFA
May-Jul 2018	348	25.0	100	22.4	945	67.8	3,487	62.3	389	10.0	1,724	30.8
May-Jul 2019	351	25.2	84	19.3	957	68.8	3,430	62.2	404	10.5	1,681	30.5
Aug-Oct 2019	348	24.9	87	20.0	965	68.9	3,411	62.1	386	10.2	1,699	30.9
Nov-Jan 2020	339	24.0	96	22.1	975	69.2	3,482	63.6	410	10.5	1,583	28.9
Feb-Apr 2020	321	22.6	112	25.8	987	69.5	3,463	63.5	416	10.7	1,576	28.9
May-Jul 2020	311	21.8	98	23.9	1,020	71.4	3,318	61.0	466	12.3	1,652	30.4
Change on quarter	-10	-0.9	-14	-1.9	33	1.9	-146	-2.4	49	1.6	76	1.5
Change %	-3.2		-12.4		3.4		-4.2		11.9		4.8	
Change on year	-40	-3.5	14	4.7	63	2.6	-112	-1.2	62	1.8	-29	-0.1
Change %	-11.4		16.9		6.6		-3.3		15.3		-1.8	
Men	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
May-Jul 2018	174	24.3	49	22.1	490	68.7	1,822	63.7	223	10.9	815	28.5
May-Jul 2019	164	23.0	46	22.0	502	70.5	1,745	61.9	246	12.3	826	29.3
Aug-Oct 2019	157	21.9	52	25.1	508	70.8	1,767	63.0	225	11.3	813	29.0
Nov-Jan 2020	148	20.5	56	27.5	518	71.7	1,798	64.3	242	11.9	755	27.0
Feb-Apr 2020	145	20.0	65	30.8	517	71.1	1,786	64.1	229	11.3	771	27.7
May-Jul 2020	150	20.5	54	26.5	528	72.1	1,703	61.4	272	13.8	800	28.8
Change on quarter	5	0.5	-11	-4.3	11	1.0	-83	-2.8	44	2.4	29	1.2
Change %	3.1		-16.6		2.1		-4.7		19.1		3.8	
Change on year	-14	-2.5	8	4.5	25	1.6	-42	-0.6	26	1.4	-26	-0.5
Change %	-8.6		16.6		5.0		-2.4		10.7		-3.1	
Women	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAX	LWFC
May-Jul 2018	175	25.7	51	22.6	455	66.8	1,665	60.8	166	9.0	909	33.2
May-Jul 2019	187	27.5	37	16.7	454	67.0	1,685	62.4	158	8.6	855	31.7
Aug-Oct 2019	191	28.0	35	15.3	457	66.9	1,643	61.1	160	8.9	886	32.9
Nov-Jan 2020	190	27.7	40	17.4	457	66.5	1,683	62.8	168	9.1	828	30.9
Feb-Apr 2020	176	25.4	47	21.1	470	67.9	1,677	62.8	188	10.1	805	30.2
May-Jul 2020	161	23.1	44	21.4	492	70.6	1,615	60.7	193	10.7	852	32.0
Change on quarter	-15	-2.3	-3	0.3	22	2.8	-62	-2.1	6	0.6	47	1.9
Change %	-8.4		-6.7		4.8		-3.7		3.1		5.8	
Change on year	-26	-4.4	6	4.7	38	3.7	-71	-1.7	35	2.1	-4	0.3
Change %	-13.8		17.2		8.3		-4.2		22.4		-0.4	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

SUMMARY

2(2) Labour market status by age group

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

3 Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

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

	All in employment					Full-time and part-time workers ¹							
	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	
May-Jul 2018	32,408	27,435	4,802	123	47	23,867	8,540	20,487	6,948	3,337	1,465	1,111	
May-Jul 2019	32,777	27,671	4,928	126	53	24,172	8,605	20,661	7,009	3,456	1,472	1,147	
Aug-Oct 2019	32,801	27,660	4,960	126	55	24,238	8,564	20,712	6,948	3,483	1,477	1,139	
Nov-Jan 2020	32,985	27,760	5,033	134	58	24,463	8,522	20,851	6,908	3,556	1,477	1,171	
Feb-Apr 2020	32,991	27,928	4,902	108	53	24,396	8,595	20,926	7,001	3,413	1,489	1,187	
May-Jul 2020	32,979	28,087	4,748	104	41	24,656	8,324	21,308	6,779	3,294	1,454	1,090	
Change on quarter	-12	159	-154	-5	-12	260	-272	382	-223	-119	-35	-98	
Change %	0.0	0.6	-3.1	-4.2	-23.1	1.1	-3.2	1.8	-3.2	-3.5	-2.4	-8.2	
Change on year	202	416	-179	-23	-12	484	-281	647	-231	-161	-18	-58	
Change %	0.6	1.5	-3.6	-17.9	-22.7	2.0	-3.3	3.1	-3.3	-4.7	-1.2	-5.0	
Men	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX	
May-Jul 2018	17,175	13,894	3,195	58	27	14,894	2,281	12,260	1,634	2,610	585	473	
May-Jul 2019	17,261	13,893	3,276	57	35	15,024	2,237	12,305	1,587	2,683	593	475	
Aug-Oct 2019	17,315	13,926	3,295	63	30	15,063	2,251	12,336	1,591	2,701	594	486	
Nov-Jan 2020	17,327	13,918	3,318	61	29	15,110	2,217	12,344	1,574	2,732	587	490	
Feb-Apr 2020	17,247	13,968	3,198	53	28	15,047	2,200	12,419	1,549	2,598	600	497	
May-Jul 2020	17,269	14,153	3,036	57	24	15,102	2,168	12,615	1,538	2,454	581	472	
Change on quarter	22	185	-162	4	-4	55	-33	196	-11	-144	-18	-25	
Change %	0.1	1.3	-5.1	6.8	-15.3	0.4	-1.5	1.6	-0.7	-5.5	-3.1	-5.1	
Change on year	9	260	-240	-1	-11	78	-69	309	-49	-228	-12	-3	
Change %	0.0	1.9	-7.3	-1.3	-31.4	0.5	-3.1	2.5	-3.1	-8.5	-2.0	-0.6	
Women	MGSB	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY	
May-Jul 2018	15,233	13,541	1,607	65	20	8,974	6,259	5,314	727	880	838	638	
May-Jul 2019	15,517	13,778	1,652	69	18	9,148	6,368	5,422	773	879	879	673	
Aug-Oct 2019	15,487	13,734	1,665	63	25	9,174	6,313	5,358	782	883	883	652	
Nov-Jan 2020	15,658	13,842	1,714	73	29	9,353	6,305	5,335	824	890	890	681	
Feb-Apr 2020	15,744	13,960	1,704	55	25	9,349	6,395	5,507	815	889	889	690	
May-Jul 2020	15,710	13,934	1,712	47	17	9,554	6,156	5,241	840	872	872	618	
Change on quarter	-34	-26	8	-8	-8	205	-239	186	-212	25	-17	-72	
Change %	-0.2	-0.2	0.5	-14.8	-32.0	2.2	-3.7	2.2	-3.9	3.1	-1.9	-10.5	
Change on year	194	156	61	-22	-1	406	-212	338	-182	67	-6	-55	
Change %	1.2	1.1	3.7	-31.7	-5.9	4.4	-3.3	4.0	-3.3	8.7	-0.7	-8.1	
	Temporary employees (reasons for temporary working)					Part-time workers (reasons for working part-time) 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
May-Jul 2018	1,530	5.6	420	27.4	432	136	543	8,413	954	11.3	6,021	267	1,114
May-Jul 2019	1,424	5.1	357	25.0	410	124	533	8,481	890	10.5	6,133	278	1,116
Aug-Oct 2019	1,423	5.1	364	25.6	370	131	557	8,425	875	10.4	6,122	275	1,095
Nov-Jan 2020	1,446	5.2	363	25.1	410	122	551	8,385	909	10.8	6,048	297	1,081
Feb-Apr 2020	1,517	5.4	411	27.1	421	114	571	8,490	881	10.4	6,132	320	1,106
May-Jul 2020	1,468	5.2	371	25.3	401	120	576	8,232	859	10.4	5,939	280	1,067
Change on quarter	-49	-0.2	-40	-1.8	-19	6	5	-258	-22	0.1	-193	-40	-39
Change %	-3.2		-9.8		-4.6	5.2	0.9	-3.0	-2.4		-3.1	-12.4	-3.5
Change on year	44	0.1	14	0.2	-9	-4	43	-249	-31	-0.1	-194	2	-48
Change %	3.1		4.0		-2.2	-3.2	8.0	-2.9	-3.5		-3.2	0.9	-4.3
Men	YCCA	YCCG	YCCM	YCCP	YCCS	YCCV	YCCY	YCDB	YCDE	YCDH	YCDK		
May-Jul 2018	732	5.3	223	30.4	190	65	254	2,219	436	19.6	1,176	99	484
May-Jul 2019	647	4.7	183	28.2	164	60	241	2,180	370	17.0	1,255	92	439
Aug-Oct 2019	673	4.8	186	27.7	158	69	259	2,184	374	17.1	1,262	89	437
Nov-Jan 2020	687	4.9	175	25.5	189	64	259	2,160	375	17.3	1,243	102	426
Feb-Apr 2020	702	5.0	201	28.6	184	51	266	2,148	362	16.9	1,226	110	436
May-Jul 2020	672	4.7	187	27.9	176	50	259	2,119	370	17.5	1,165	96	454
Change on quarter	-30	-0.3	-14	-0.7	-8	-1	-7	-29	8	0.6	-61	-14	18
Change %	-4.3		-6.7		-4.5	-2.4	-2.7	-1.3	2.2		-4.9	-13.0	4.1
Change on year	24	0.1	5	-0.3	12	-10	18	-61	0	0.5	-90	3	14
Change %	3.8		2.5		7.4	-17.4	7.5	-2.8	0.0		-7.2	3.5	3.2
Women	YCCB	YCCE	YCHH	YCCK	YCCN	YCCQ	YCCT	YCCW	YCCZ	YCDC	YCDF	YCDI	YCDL
May-Jul 2018	798	5.9	197	24.7	242	70	288	6,194	519	8.4	4,846	169	630
May-Jul 2019	777	5.6	174	22.4	247	64	292	6,301	520	8.3	4,878	186	677
Aug-Oct 2019	750	5.5	178	23.7	212	62	298	6,241	501	8.0	4,860	186	658
Nov-Jan 2020	759	5.5	188	24.8	221	58	291	6,225	535	8.6	4,806	196	655
Feb-Apr 2020	815	5.8	210	25.8	237	63	305	6,342	519	8.2	4,907	210	671
May-Jul 2020	797	5.7	184	23.0	226	70	317	6,113	489	8.0	4,774	185	614
Change on quarter	-19	-0.1	-27	-2.8	-11	7	12	-229	-30	-0.2	-133	-25	-57
Change %	-2.3		-12.8		-4.7	11.3	4.0	-3.6	-5.7		-2.7	-12.1	-8.5
Change on year	19	0.1	10	0.7	-21	6	25	-188	-31	-0.3	-104	-1	-63
Change %	2.5		5.5		-8.6	10.1	8.4	-3.0	-5.9		-2.1	-0.5	-9.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

4 Public and private sector employment

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	
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	16.4	27,372	83.6	32,746	5,286	16.1	27,460	83.9	
Jun 19	5,393 r	16.5	27,384 r	83.5	32,777	5,304 r	16.2	27,473 r	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	16.5	27,546	83.5	32,985	5,351	16.2	27,634	83.8	
Mar 20	5,469 r	16.6	27,522 r	83.4	32,991	5,380 r	16.3	27,611 r	83.7	
Jun 20	5,508	16.7	27,471	83.3	32,979	5,417	16.4	27,562	83.6	
Change on quarter	39	0.1	-51	-0.1	-12	37	0.1	-49	-0.1	
Change %	0.7	-	-0.2	-	0.0	0.7	-	-0.2	-	
Change on year	115	0.2	87	-0.2	202	113	0.2	89	-0.2	
Change %	2.1	-	0.3	-	0.6	2.1	-	0.3	-	

Enquiries 01633 455400

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

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

See footnotes under table 4(1)

4(1) Public sector employment by industry

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
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	249	1,050	446	1,493	1,683	214	498	5,374
Jun 19	36	152	249	1,054	448	1,496	1,694 r	215	498 r	5,393 r
Sep 19	35	153	252	1,056	451	1,497	1,711	214	505	5,423
Dec 19	35	153	253	1,065	453	1,492	1,727	212	502	5,439
Mar 20	36	155 r	258 r	1,069 r	456	1,491	1,748 r	211 r	505	5,469 r
Jun 20	36	156	261	1,073	459	1,487	1,782	208	505	5,508
Change on quarter	0	1	3	4	3	-4	34	-3	0	39
Change %	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.7	-0.3	1.9	-1.4	0.0	0.7
Change on year	0	4	12	19	11	-9	88	-7	7	115
Change %	0.0	2.6	4.8	1.8	2.5	-0.6	5.2	-3.3	1.4	2.1

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.

4. This series excludes the Northern Ireland Civil Service.

5. This series may not exactly equal the sum of the components because each component is independently seasonally adjusted.

More detailed estimates are available in the Public Sector Employment Statistical Bulletin at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/publicsectorpersonnel/bulletins/publicsectoremployment/latest>

EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

5 Workforce jobs

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Workforce jobs	Employee jobs	Self-employment jobs ¹	HM Forces	Government-supported trainees ¹
	1	2	3	4	5
	DYDC	BCAJ	DYZN	LOJX	LOJU
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 (r) ²	35,767	31,032	4,549	154	30
Jun 20 (p)	35,412	30,805	4,422	156	30
Change on quarter	-354	-227	-128	2	-1
Change %	-1.0	-0.7	-2.8	1.0	-2.5
Change on year	-264	-5	-251	4	-12
Change %	-0.7	0.0	-5.4	2.6	-28.2

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

See footnotes under table 6

6 Workforce jobs by industry

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted

SIC 2007 sections	All jobs A-T	Agriculture, forestry & fishing		Mining & quarrying B	Manufacturing C	Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply		Water supply, sewerage, waste & remediation activities E	Construction		Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles		Transport & storage H	Accommodation & food service activities		Information & communication J
		A	B			D	E		F	G	I	J				
	DYDC	JWR5	JWR6	JWR7	JWR8	JWR9	JWS2	JWS3	JWS4	JWS5	JWS6					
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 (r) ²	35,767	377	64	2,700	151	237	2,273	4,948	1,790	2,514	1,559					
Jun 20 (p)	35,412	362	59	2,652	149	234	2,296	4,999	1,792	2,404	1,546					
Change on quarter	-354	-15	-5	-49	-2	-3	23	51	2	-110	-13					
Change %	-1.0	-4.1	-8.5	-1.8	-1.3	-1.1	1.0	1.0	0.1	-4.4	-0.8					
Change on year	-264	-30	1	-57	4	-9	-9	-11	-32	-91	32					
Change %	-0.7	-7.6	1.5	-2.1	2.7	-3.5	-0.4	-0.2	-1.8	-3.6	2.1					

SIC 2007 sections	Financial & insurance activities		Real estate activities L	Professional scientific & technical activities		Administrative & support service activities N	Public admin & defence; compulsory social security ³		Education P	Human health & social work activities		Arts, entertainment & recreation R	Other service activities S	People employed by households, etc.		Total services G-T
	K	L		M	O		Q	R		T	U					
	JWS7	JWS8	JWS9	JWT2	JWT3	JWT4	JWT5	JWT6	JWT7	KW78	JWT8					
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 (r) ²	1,131	661	3,297	3,018	1,544	2,975	4,475	1,029	968	55	29,964					
Jun 20 (p)	1,138	657	3,205	2,868	1,563	2,970	4,491	994	994	40	29,861					
Change on quarter	7	-5	-91	-150	18	-5	16	-35	26	-16	-303					
Change %	0.6	-0.7	-2.8	-5.0	1.2	-0.2	0.4	-3.4	2.6	-28.6	-1.0					
Change on year	15	63	-46	-174	51	18	28	-22	27	-24	-165					
Change %	1.3	10.7	-1.4	-5.7	3.4	0.6	0.6	-2.2	2.8	-37.4	-0.6					

Workforce jobs enquiries 01633 456776

Sources: Employer surveys, Labour Force Survey and administrative sources

1. Workforce Jobs figures are a measure of jobs rather than people. For this reason estimates of self-employment jobs and government supported trainee jobs differ from estimates of people in self-employment and in government supported training and employment programmes shown at Table 3. The estimates for government supported trainees shown in this table exclude trainees with contracts of employment as such people are included in the estimates of employee jobs.

2. The employee jobs data relate to the March 2020 period before reported cases of the coronavirus (COVID-19) in the UK. Self-employment jobs relate to the period February-April 2020 which includes self-employment jobs before and after COVID-19 measures were implemented.

3. This series is not exclusively a public sector series as it includes some private sector jobs. See table 4 for estimates of public and private sector employment.

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

1 Main and second job

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

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

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

7 (1) Usual weekly hours of work¹

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

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

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

NON-UK WORKERS

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

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

	Europe										Africa		Asia			America and Oceania				
	European Union (EU)										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
	Total ¹	UK	Non UK	Total Europe	Total EU (EU27) ²	EU14 ³	EU8 ⁴	EU2 ⁵	Other EU ⁶	EU14 ³										
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	2,830	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

NON-UK WORKERS

8(2) Unemployment and economic inactivity levels and rates by country of birth and nationality (first published 11 August 2020)

United Kingdom (thousands of people) not seasonally adjusted

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

10 Economic activity by age

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged & over	16 16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
Economically active	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
People	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
May-Jul 2018	33,765	32,494	449	3,875	7,727	11,170	9,273	1,272
May-Jul 2019	34,071	32,743	435	3,834	7,822	11,137	9,517	1,327
Aug-Oct 2019	34,082	32,749	435	3,796	7,848	11,152	9,517	1,333
Nov-Jan 2020	34,328	32,949	435	3,892	7,873	11,172	9,577	1,380
Feb-Apr 2020	34,327	32,934	433	3,879	7,876	11,165	9,581	1,393
May-Jul 2020	34,377	33,077	409	3,783	7,990	11,240	9,655	1,300
Change on quarter	50	143	-24	-96	114	75	74	-93
Change %	0.1	0.4	-5.6	-2.5	1.4	0.7	0.8	-6.6
Change on year	306	333	-26	-51	168	103	139	-27
Change %	0.9	1.0	-5.9	-1.3	2.1	0.9	1.5	-2.0
Men	MGSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
May-Jul 2018	17,893	17,139	223	2,045	4,155	5,870	4,846	754
May-Jul 2019	17,971	17,198	210	1,991	4,191	5,866	4,940	773
Aug-Oct 2019	18,029	17,236	209	1,993	4,197	5,878	4,959	793
Nov-Jan 2020	18,075	17,290	204	2,040	4,206	5,859	4,981	784
Feb-Apr 2020	17,985	17,219	210	2,015	4,168	5,844	4,982	766
May-Jul 2020	18,044	17,291	204	1,975	4,213	5,863	5,036	753
Change on quarter	59	72	-6	-40	45	19	54	-13
Change %	0.3	0.4	-3.0	-2.0	1.1	0.3	1.1	-1.7
Change on year	73	93	-6	-15	22	-3	96	-20
Change %	0.4	0.5	-3.1	-0.8	0.5	0.0	1.9	-2.5
Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
May-Jul 2018	15,873	15,355	226	1,830	3,572	5,300	4,427	518
May-Jul 2019	16,100	15,545	224	1,843	3,630	5,271	4,576	555
Aug-Oct 2019	16,053	15,513	226	1,803	3,651	5,274	4,558	540
Nov-Jan 2020	16,254	15,658	231	1,852	3,667	5,313	4,596	595
Feb-Apr 2020	16,342	15,715	223	1,865	3,708	5,320	4,599	627
May-Jul 2020	16,333	15,785	205	1,808	3,777	5,377	4,619	548
Change on quarter	-9	71	-18	-57	69	57	20	-80
Change %	-0.1	0.5	-8.0	-3.0	1.9	1.1	0.4	-12.7
Change on year	233	240	-19	-35	147	106	43	-7
Change %	1.4	1.5	-8.7	-1.9	4.0	2.0	0.9	-1.3

Economic activity rates (%)¹

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

Data source: Labour Force Survey

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

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									
	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 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
May-Jul 2018	8,758	2,325	2,044	174	2,049	31	1,132	1,004	6,818	1,939
May-Jul 2019	8,587	2,241	1,999	164	2,048	40	1,101	995	6,712	1,875
Aug-Oct 2019	8,606	2,280	1,966	174	2,072	32	1,117	965	6,767	1,839
Nov-Jan 2020	8,431	2,186	1,868	178	2,120	31	1,111	937	6,560	1,871
Feb-Apr 2020	8,470	2,128	1,784	171	2,087	38	1,158	1,105	6,461	2,009
May-Jul 2020	8,352	2,204	1,635	138	1,942	62	1,187	1,183	6,396	1,956
Change on quarter	-118	76	-149	-33	-145	25	30	78	-65	-54
Change %	-1.4	3.6	-8.3	-19.4	-6.9	65.7	2.6	7.0	-1.0	-2.7
Change on year	-235	-37	-363	-26	-106	22	87	187	-316	81
Change %	-2.7	-1.6	-18.2	-15.7	-5.2	56.3	7.9	18.8	-4.7	4.3
Men	YBSO	BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
May-Jul 2018	3,375	1,135	224	80	1,023	18	461	434	2,573	802
May-Jul 2019	3,364	1,135	226	72	964	24	506	437	2,591	772
Aug-Oct 2019	3,340	1,142	235	75	961	18	506	403	2,590	750
Nov-Jan 2020	3,300	1,103	225	78	981	20	501	394	2,520	780
Feb-Apr 2020	3,386	1,068	229	79	954	24	521	512	2,517	869
May-Jul 2020	3,328	1,098	221	66	873	32	523	515	2,504	824
Change on quarter	-58	30	-7	-13	-81	8	3	3	-13	-45
Change %	-1.7	2.8	-3.2	-16.5	-8.5	34.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	-5.2
Change on year	-35	-37	-5	-7	-91	9	18	78	-88	52
Change %	-1.1	-3.3	-2.1	-9.2	-9.4	36.0	3.5	17.8	-3.4	6.7
Women	LF2N	LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
May-Jul 2018	5,383	1,189	1,820	94	1,027	13	671	570	4,245	1,137
May-Jul 2019	5,223	1,106	1,773	91	1,084	16	595	558	4,120	1,103
Aug-Oct 2019	5,266	1,139	1,731	100	1,111	14	611	561	4,177	1,089
Nov-Jan 2020	5,130	1,083	1,643	100	1,139	12	610	544	4,040	1,091
Feb-Apr 2020	5,084	1,060	1,555	92	1,133	14	637	593	3,944	1,140
May-Jul 2020	5,023	1,106	1,414	72	1,069	30	664	668	3,892	1,132
Change on quarter	-61	46	-141	-20	-64	16	27	75	-52	-9
Change %	-1.2	4.4	-9.1	-21.7	-5.6	119.7	4.2	12.6	-1.3	-0.7
Change on year	-200	0	-359	-19	-15	14	69	110	-229	29
Change %	-3.8	0.0	-20.2	-20.8	-1.3	85.6	11.5	19.6	-5.5	2.6
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
May-Jul 2018	100.0	26.5	23.3	2.0	23.4	0.4	12.9	11.5	77.9	22.1
May-Jul 2019	100.0	26.1	23.3	1.9	23.8	0.5	12.8	11.6	78.2	21.8
Aug-Oct 2019	100.0	26.5	22.8	2.0	24.1	0.4	13.0	11.2	78.6	21.4
Nov-Jan 2020	100.0	25.9	22.2	2.1	25.1	0.4	13.2	11.1	77.8	22.2
Feb-Apr 2020	100.0	25.1	21.1	2.0	24.6	0.4	13.7	13.0	76.3	23.7
May-Jul 2020	100.0	26.4	19.6	1.7	23.3	0.7	14.2	14.2	76.6	23.4
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
May-Jul 2018	100.0	33.6	6.6	2.4	30.3	0.5	13.6	12.9	76.2	23.8
May-Jul 2019	100.0	33.7	6.7	2.1	28.7	0.7	15.0	13.0	77.0	23.0
Aug-Oct 2019	100.0	34.2	7.0	2.2	28.8	0.5	15.1	12.1	77.5	22.5
Nov-Jan 2020	100.0	33.4	6.8	2.4	29.7	0.6	15.2	11.9	76.4	23.6
Feb-Apr 2020	100.0	31.5	6.8	2.3	28.2	0.7	15.4	15.1	74.3	25.7
May-Jul 2020	100.0	33.0	6.6	2.0	26.2	1.0	15.7	15.5	75.2	24.8
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
May-Jul 2018	100.0	22.1	33.8	1.7	19.1	0.2	12.5	10.6	78.9	21.1
May-Jul 2019	100.0	21.2	33.9	1.7	20.7	0.3	11.4	10.7	78.9	21.1
Aug-Oct 2019	100.0	21.6	32.9	1.9	21.1	0.3	11.6	10.7	79.3	20.7
Nov-Jan 2020	100.0	21.1	32.0	2.0	22.2	0.2	11.9	10.6	78.7	21.3
Feb-Apr 2020	100.0	20.9	30.6	1.8	22.3	0.3	12.5	11.7	77.6	22.4
May-Jul 2020	100.0	22.0	28.1	1.4	21.3	0.6	13.2	13.3	77.5	22.5

Data Source: Labour Force Survey.

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

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

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

May-July 2020

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	All aged 16 to 24				In full-time education (FTE)				Not in full-time education (FTE) 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	1,429	311	98	1,020	1,257	261	73	923	172	50	25	97
18-24	5,435	3,318	466	1,652	1,824	608	120	1,097	3,611	2,710	345	555
16-24	6,864	3,628	563	2,672	3,081	869	193	2,019	3,783	2,760	371	652
Men												
16-17	732	150	54	528	644	121	42	480	88	29	12	47
18-24	2,775	1,703	272	800	877	271	51	555	1,899	1,432	221	245
16-24	3,507	1,853	326	1,328	1,520	392	93	1,036	1,987	1,461	234	292
Women												
16-17	697	161	44	492	613	140	31	442	84	21	13	50
18-24	2,660	1,615	193	852	948	337	69	541	1,712	1,278	124	310
16-24	3,357	1,776	237	1,344	1,561	477	100	984	1,796	1,299	137	360
Changes on quarter												
People												
16-17	9	-10	-14	33	56	17	-4	43	-47	-27	-10	-9
18-24	-20	-146	49	76	63	-46	19	90	-84	-100	30	-14
16-24	-11	-156	36	110	119	-29	15	133	-130	-127	20	-23
Men												
16-17	5	5	-11	11	38	20	1	17	-34	-15	-12	-6
18-24	-10	-83	44	29	57	7	13	37	-68	-91	31	-8
16-24	-6	-79	33	40	96	27	14	54	-101	-106	19	-14
Women												
16-17	5	-15	-3	22	17	-3	-5	26	-13	-12	2	-3
18-24	-10	-62	6	47	6	-53	6	53	-16	-9	-1	-6
16-24	-5	-77	3	69	24	-56	1	79	-29	-21	1	-9
Rates(%)³												
People												
16-17		21.8	23.9	71.4		20.8	21.8	73.4		28.9	33.7	56.4
18-24		61.0	12.3	30.4		33.3	16.5	60.1		75.0	11.3	15.4
16-24		52.9	13.4	38.9		28.2	18.2	65.5		73.0	11.8	17.2
Men												
16-17		20.5	26.5	72.1		18.8	25.7	74.7		32.7	29.7	53.5
18-24		61.4	13.8	28.8		30.9	15.8	63.3		75.4	13.4	12.9
16-24		52.8	15.0	37.9		25.8	19.1	68.1		73.5	13.8	14.7
Women												
16-17		23.1	21.4	70.6		22.8	18.0	72.2		25.0	38.5	59.3
18-24		60.7	10.7	32.0		35.5	17.1	57.1		74.6	8.8	18.1
16-24		52.9	11.8	40.0		30.5	17.4	63.0		72.3	9.5	20.1
Changes on quarter												
People												
16-17		-0.9	-1.9	1.9		0.4	-2.1	0.1		-6.2	2.1	7.7
18-24		-2.4	1.6	1.5		-3.8	3.1	2.9		-1.0	1.2	0.0
16-24		-2.2	1.2	1.7		-2.1	1.7	1.8		-0.8	1.0	0.0
Men												
16-17		0.5	-4.3	1.0		2.1	-2.9	-1.9		-3.7	-5.8	9.9
18-24		-2.8	2.4	1.2		-1.2	3.2	0.1		-2.0	2.3	0.0
16-24		-2.2	1.8	1.2		0.2	1.4	-0.8		-1.5	1.7	0.1
Women												
16-17		-2.3	0.3	2.8		-1.2	-2.1	2.2		-8.6	13.1	4.4
18-24		-2.1	0.6	1.9		-5.9	3.2	5.2		0.1	0.0	-0.2
16-24		-2.2	0.5	2.1		-4.1	1.7	4.1		0.0	0.2	-0.2

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/unemployment/bulletins/youngpeoplenotineducationemploymentortrainingneet/latest>

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

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

EARNINGS

13 Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - total pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)									
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
Jul 18 (r)	519	3.2	2.6	518	3.2	2.6	527	3.0	2.4
May 19 (r)	536	4.0	3.5	535	4.0	3.5	543	3.9	3.6
Jun 19 (r)	538	3.8	4.0	537	3.8	4.0	544	3.8	4.0
Jul 19 (r)	539	3.8	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	2.7	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	2.6	2.9	543	2.4	2.8	551	3.5	3.3
Mar 20 (r)	538	1.2	2.3	534	0.8	2.1	552	3.3	3.3
Apr 20 (r)	529	-1.0	1.0	523	-1.8	0.5	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 (r)	529	-1.6	-1.2	521	-2.9	-2.4	569	4.6	4.1
Jul 20 (p)	539	-0.1	-1.0	534	-0.9	-2.1	563	3.1	4.1

Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²									
Weekly Earnings (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)			
	% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% 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	KA2E
Jul 18 (r)	504	3.4	2.5	666	3.3	1.6	523	3.2	2.5
May 19 (r)	520	4.0	3.6	690	5.4	4.3	539	3.9	3.6
Jun 19 (r)	522	3.9	4.0	694	5.2	5.3	538	3.5	3.9
Jul 19 (r)	523	3.9	3.9	691	3.9	4.8	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	4.4	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)	529	2.7	3.0	692	2.5	3.0	547	3.6	3.4
Mar 20 (r)	522	1.3	2.4	678	-0.2	1.8	548	3.5	3.4
Apr 20 (r)	519	0.1	1.4	688	0.1	0.8	557	3.1	3.4
May 20 (r)	519	-0.3	0.4	689	-0.1	-0.1	565	4.8	3.8
Jun 20 (r)	517	-0.8	-0.3	675	-2.8	-0.9	564	4.8	4.2
Jul 20 (p)	525	0.4	-0.3	691	0.0	-1.0	559	3.0	4.2

Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ²									
Weekly Earnings (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)			
	% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% 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	KA2E
Jul 18 (r)	504	3.4	2.5	666	3.3	1.6	523	3.2	2.5
May 19 (r)	520	4.0	3.6	690	5.4	4.3	539	3.9	3.6
Jun 19 (r)	522	3.9	4.0	694	5.2	5.3	538	3.5	3.9
Jul 19 (r)	523	3.9	3.9	691	3.9	4.8	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	4.4	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)	529	2.7	3.0	692	2.5	3.0	547	3.6	3.4
Mar 20 (r)	522	1.3	2.4	678	-0.2	1.8	548	3.5	3.4
Apr 20 (r)	519	0.1	1.4	688	0.1	0.8	557	3.1	3.4
May 20 (r)	519	-0.3	0.4	689	-0.1	-0.1	565	4.8	3.8
Jun 20 (r)	517	-0.8	-0.3	675	-2.8	-0.9	564	4.8	4.2
Jul 20 (p)	525	0.4	-0.3	691	0.0	-1.0	559	3.0	4.2

Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ²									
Weekly Earnings (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)			
	% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% 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	KA2E
Jul 18 (r)	504	3.4	2.5	666	3.3	1.6	523	3.2	2.5
May 19 (r)	520	4.0	3.6	690	5.4	4.3	539	3.9	3.6
Jun 19 (r)	522	3.9	4.0	694	5.2	5.3	538	3.5	3.9
Jul 19 (r)	523	3.9	3.9	691	3.9	4.8	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	4.4	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)	529	2.7	3.0	692	2.5	3.0	547	3.6	3.4
Mar 20 (r)	522	1.3	2.4	678	-0.2	1.8	548	3.5	3.4
Apr 20 (r)	519	0.1	1.4	688	0.1	0.8	557	3.1	3.4
May 20 (r)	519	-0.3	0.4	689	-0.1	-0.1	565	4.8	3.8
Jun 20 (r)	517	-0.8	-0.3	675	-2.8	-0.9	564	4.8	4.2
Jul 20 (p)	525	0.4	-0.3	691	0.0	-1.0	559	3.0	4.2

Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (9%) ²									
Weekly Earnings (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)			
	% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% 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
Jul 18 (r)	602	2.3	2.3	608	3.4	4.5	353	4.0	3.7
May 19 (r)	613	2.4	1.9	648	6.2	5.3	362	1.5	0.9
Jun 19 (r)	615	2.8	2.6	648	5.4	6.1	363	3.9	2.3
Jul 19 (r)	616	2.2	2.5	652	7.2	6.3	363	2.8	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 (r)	593	-3.5	-3.4	592	-8.7	-10.2	347	-4.3	-5.4
Jul 20 (p)	606	-1.5	-2.7	618	-5.2	-8.2	355	-2.2	-4.5

Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) ²									
Weekly Earnings (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)			
	% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% 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
Jul 18 (r)	602	2.3	2.3	608	3.4	4.5	353	4.0	3.7
May 19 (r)	613	2.4	1.9	648	6.2	5.3	362	1.5	0.9
Jun 19 (r)	615	2.8	2.6	648	5.4	6.1	363	3.9	2.3
Jul 19 (r)	616	2.2	2.5	652	7.2	6.3	363	2.8	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 (r)	593	-3.5	-3.4	592	-8.7	-10.2	347	-4.3	-5.4
Jul 20 (p)	606	-1.5	-2.7	618	-5.2	-8.2	355	-2.2	-4.5

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.

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

Email: earnings@ons.gov.uk

EARNINGS

14 Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - bonus pay

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)				Private sector (85%) ¹				Great Britain, seasonally adjusted			
Whole Economy (100%) ¹				Private sector (85%) ¹				Public sector (15%) ¹			
Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year			Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year			Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		
	Single month	3 month average ²	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²	3 month average ²
Jul 18 (f)	32	3.0	-2.7	39	3.7	-2.6	3	20.3	-4.7		
May 19 (f)	33	7.8	3.3	40	7.3	2.7	2	15.3	37.7		
Jun 19 (f)	32	1.8	3.6	39	-0.2	3.8	2	24.1	15.8		
Jul 19 (f)	33	5.7	5.1	41	5.7	4.2	5	71.7	41.9		
Aug 19 (f)	32	-2.1	1.7	39	-0.1	1.8	1	-58.8	5.9		
Sep 19 (f)	33	9.4	4.2	41	8.6	4.7	2	31.7	5.7		
Oct 19 (f)	32	-16.2	-4.0	39	-16.0	-3.5	2	-36.8	-35.3		
Nov 19 (f)	33	5.7	-1.3	40	5.6	-1.4	2	0.0	-10.6		
Dec 19 (f)	32	-3.3	-5.1	38	-3.8	-5.2	2	-3.6	-17.1		
Jan 20 (f)	34	7.3	3.5	42	6.6	3.7	3	25.0	9.6		
Feb 20 (f)	32	-1.5	0.8	38	-1.5	1.0	2	5.3	12.4		
Mar 20 (f)	31	-4.3	0.5	36	-4.0	1.0	2	-28.9	1.3		
Apr 20 (f)	27	-15.4	-7.0	33	-15.3	-7.1	2	-5.2	-9.9		
May 20 (f)	26	-20.1	-15.3	31	-20.7	-15.5	3	29.7	-4.4		
Jun 20 (f)	24	-25.0	-20.2	28	-25.6	-20.9	2	-7.2	-4.8		
Jul 20 (p)	27	-19.2	-21.4	35	-14.4	-20.5	2	-65.8	-28.9		
Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ¹											
Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ¹				Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) ¹				Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ¹			
Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year			Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year			Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		
	Single month	3 month average ²	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²	3 month average ²
Jul 18 (f)	34	6.1	-1.0	82	9.6	-5.4	2	35.3	-0.1		
May 19 (f)	34	7.0	2.2	82	21.3	7.9	1	12.6	42.2		
Jun 19 (f)	33	2.7	4.1	83	4.9	8.9	1	-15.9	1.2		
Jul 19 (f)	36	5.8	5.2	82	0.4	8.1	3	68.1	27.5		
Aug 19 (f)	33	-2.2	2.1	80	1.1	2.1	1	-58.8	-1.2		
Sep 19 (f)	35	9.1	4.2	86	11.4	4.2	1	24.1	8.0		
Oct 19 (f)	33	-18.7	-5.1	81	-12.7	-0.8	1	-38.2	-34.2		
Nov 19 (f)	34	7.0	-2.4	83	1.8	-0.6	1	-1.0	-11.8		
Dec 19 (f)	32	-4.0	-6.3	78	0.2	-4.0	1	5.3	-14.6		
Jan 20 (f)	36	8.6	3.8	82	6.2	2.7	2	9.5	4.8		
Feb 20 (f)	32	-2.8	0.6	75	-2.0	1.5	2	13.8	9.9		
Mar 20 (f)	31	-5.6	0.1	73	-6.8	-0.9	1	-36.2	-8.6		
Apr 20 (f)	29	-11.8	6.7	71	-11.0	-6.6	1	-4.6	-13.1		
May 20 (f)	27	-20.0	-12.6	71	-13.4	-10.4	2	24.0	-11.6		
Jun 20 (f)	25	-23.9	-18.6	65	-23.4	-19.4	1	14.9	10.7		
Jul 20 (p)	29	-18.6	-20.7	68	-17.5	-21.5	1	-67.5	-29.2		
Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) ¹											
Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ¹				Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%) ¹				Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) ¹			
Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year			Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year			Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		
	Single month	3 month average ²	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²	3 month average ²
Jul 18 (f)	27	-6.1	0.9	21	-12.9	-12.0	22	-3.7	4.0		
May 19 (f)	26	-3.8	-2.6	30	32.0	25.6	24	-14.1	-15.4		
Jun 19 (f)	28	14.0	4.4	28	14.3	34.0	23	14.4	-5.1		
Jul 19 (f)	26	-0.6	2.9	33	52.9	32.2	21	4.1	-2.8		
Aug 19 (f)	27	14.9	9.1	27	-21.8	8.9	22	1.9	3.9		
Sep 19 (f)	24	-4.2	3.1	32	15.0	9.3	22	6.1	1.2		
Oct 19 (f)	26	2.2	4.0	29	-12.1	-7.6	22	-15.4	-2.4		
Nov 19 (f)	25	7.4	1.7	29	6.0	2.3	21	0.5	-2.9		
Dec 19 (f)	25	-5.5	1.2	30	1.0	-2.8	21	-2.6	-5.6		
Jan 20 (f)	25	-4.1	-1.0	25	40.4	13.9	24	19.4	5.5		
Feb 20 (f)	25	10.9	-0.1	33	15.0	16.8	20	-11.5	1.3		
Mar 20 (f)	25	7.3	4.3	28	-8.3	13.9	19	-4.3	0.8		
Apr 20 (f)	23	-17.5	-11.0	15	-57.4	-19.5	16	-20.3	-12.0		
May 20 (f)	23	-10.8	-7.7	16	-48.1	-38.7	15	-37.2	-21.6		
Jun 20 (f)	17	-37.8	-22.5	21	-25.5	-44.8	18	-22.0	-26.9		
Jul 20 (p)	20	-24.0	-24.6	28	-14.2	-29.0	18	-10.9	-24.0		

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					
	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							
	KA17	KA18	KA19	KA12	KA13	KA14	KA15	KA16	KA17									
Jul 18 (r)	489	3.2	2.9	481	3.3	3.0	525	2.9	2.4									
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	499	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)	509	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 (r)	505	-0.2	-0.2	492	-1.4	-1.2	565	4.5	4.1									
Jul 20 (p)	512	0.9	0.2	500	0.1	-0.9	563	4.1	4.5									

	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							
	KSDL	KSDM	KSDN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8									
Jul 18 (r)	472	3.2	2.8	587	2.7	2.4	521	2.9	2.5									
May 19 (r)	487	3.9	3.7	608	4.3	4.3	536	3.9	3.5									
Jun 19 (r)	489	4.2	4.1	614	5.3	4.7	537	3.6	3.9									
Jul 19 (r)	490	2.9	4.0	611	4.6	4.5	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	3.1	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	3.4									
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	615	1.2	1.7	562	4.8	3.8									
Jun 20 (r)	492	0.6	0.7	616	0.4	1.0	561	4.5	4.2									
Jul 20 (p)	498	1.5	1.0	623	1.9	1.1	560	4.0	4.5									

	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							
	KSDU	KSDV	KSDW	KSDX	KSDY	KSDZ	KSE2	KSE3	KSE4									
Jul 18 (r)	575	2.7	2.4	588	4.2	5.1	332	4.5	3.5									
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)	596	2.8	2.8	619	2.0	3.5	340	1.4	1.5									
Jan 20 (r)	593	1.7	2.4	620	2.7	2.7	344	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 (r)	576	-1.9	-2.5	570	-8.1	-8.7	329	-3.4	-3.9									
Jul 20 (p)	585	-0.6	-1.7	592	-4.8	-7.5	336	-1.7	-3.2									

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.

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey
Earnings enquiries: 01833 456120
Email: earnings@ons.gov.uk

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
Jul 18	(r)	519	3.2	2.6	491	0.8	0.3
May 19	(r)	536	4.0	3.5	499	2.1	1.6
Jun 19	(r)	538	3.8	4.0	500	1.8	2.0
Jul 19	(r)	539	3.8	3.9	501	1.9	1.9
Aug 19	(r)	540	3.3	3.7	500	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	503	1.4	1.5
Feb 20	(r)	545	2.6	2.9	502	0.9	1.2
Mar 20	(r)	538	1.2	2.3	495	-0.2	0.7
Apr 20	(r)	529	-1.0	1.0	489	-1.9	-0.4
May 20	(r)	530	-1.2	-0.3	490	-1.9	-1.3
Jun 20	(r)	529	-1.6	-1.2	488	-2.3	-2.0
Jul 20	(p)	539	-0.1	-1.0	494	-1.2	-1.8

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
Jul 18	(r)	489	3.2	2.9	462	0.8	0.5
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)	509	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	(r)	505	-0.2	-0.2	465	-1.0	-0.9
Jul 20	(p)	512	0.9	0.2	469	-0.2	-0.7

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 September 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	May 20	3.8	-0.1	0.0
European Union (EU)					European Union (EU)					
Austria	YXSN	Jan-Mar 20	72.3	-0.4	Austria	ZXDS	Jul 20	5.2	-0.2	0.7
Belgium	YXSO	Jan-Mar 20	65.1	0.6	Belgium	ZXDI	Jul 20	5.5	0.0	0.2
Bulgaria	A495	Jan-Mar 20	68.1	-0.2	Bulgaria	A492	Jul 20	4.4	0.0	0.4
Croatia	GUMI	Jan-Mar 20	61.4	0.2	Croatia	GUMJ	Jul 20	8.6	-0.2	2.0
Cyprus	A4AC	Apr-Jun 20	69.9	-1.3	Cyprus	A4AN	Jul 20	9.7	0.4	2.7
Czech Republic	A4AD	Jan-Mar 20	74.8	-0.2	Czech Republic	A4AO	Jul 20	2.7	0.0	0.7
Denmark	YXSP	Jan-Mar 20	74.7	0.6	Denmark	ZXDJ	Jul 20	6.0	0.0	1.3
Estonia	A4AE	Jan-Mar 20	75.0	0.9	Estonia	A4AP	Jun 20	8.0	1.0	3.3
Finland	YXSQ	Jan-Mar 20	72.0	0.6	Finland	ZXDU	Jul 20	7.8	0.2	0.9
France	YXSR	Apr-Jun 20	64.6	-1.1	France	ZXDN	Jul 20	6.9	0.3	-1.6
Germany	YXSS	Oct-Dec 19	77.0	0.5	Germany	ZXDK	Jul 20	4.4	0.1	1.4
Greece	YXST	Jan-Mar 20	55.9	0.9	Greece	ZXDL	May 20	17.0	1.3	-0.2
Hungary	A4AF	Jan-Mar 20	69.7	-0.2	Hungary	A4AQ	Jul 20	7.3	-0.4	3.9
Ireland	YXSU	Jan-Mar 20	69.8	0.5	Ireland	ZXDO	Jul 20	5.0	0.4	-0.1
Italy	YXSV	Jan-Mar 20	58.4	0.2	Italy	ZXDP	Jul 20	8.6	-0.2	-1.1
Latvia	A4AG	Jan-Mar 20	71.9	0.5	Latvia	A4AR	Jul 20	6.9	-0.5	0.5
Lithuania	A4AH	Jan-Mar 20	73.0	0.5	Lithuania	A4AS	Jul 20	9.0	0.1	2.6
Luxembourg	YXSW	Jan-Mar 20	66.7	-0.9	Luxembourg	ZXDQ	Jul 20	9.0	0.2	3.3
Malta	A4AI	Jan-Mar 20	74.7	2.2	Malta	A4AT	Jun 20	4.9	0.1	1.4
Netherlands	YXSX	Jan-Mar 20	78.4	0.7	Netherlands	ZXDR	Jul 20	4.5	0.2	1.1
Poland	A4AJ	Jan-Mar 20	68.4	1.2	Poland	A4AU	Jul 20	3.2	-0.1	0.0
Portugal	YXSY	Apr-Jun 20	67.9	-2.5	Portugal	ZXDT	Jul 20	8.1	0.8	1.6
Romania	A494	Jan-Mar 20	65.4	1.2	Romania	A48Z	Jul 20	5.4	0.1	1.4
Slovak Republic	A4AK	Jan-Mar 20	68.0	-0.6	Slovak Republic	A4AV	Jul 20	6.8	0.2	1.0
Slovenia	A4AL	Jan-Mar 20	71.5	0.2	Slovenia	A4AW	Jul 20	4.7	-0.1	-0.1
Spain	YXSZ	Apr-Jun 20	59.1	-4.4	Spain	ZXDM	Jul 20	15.8	0.0	1.5
Sweden	YXTA	Jan-Mar 20	75.4	-0.8	Sweden ⁵	ZXDV	Jul 20	9.2	0.0	2.1
Total EU⁴	A496	Oct-Dec 19	68.6	0.7	Total EU⁴	A493	Jul 20	7.2	0.1	0.5
Eurozone ⁴	YXTC	Oct-Dec 19	68.3	0.7	Eurozone ⁴	ZXDH	Jul 20	7.9	0.2	0.4
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	Aug 20	10.2	-0.7	4.5
Japan	A48P	Apr-Jun 20	77.0	-0.6	Japan	ZXDY	Jul 20	2.9	0.1	0.6
United States	A48Q	Apr-Jun 20	62.5	-8.7	United States	ZXDZ	Aug 20	8.4	-1.8	4.7

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 September 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						
Jun-Aug 2018	843	129	122	120	175	297
Jun-Aug 2019 (r)	818	112	121	111	183	291
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	644	83	79	90	135	257
Mar-May 2020 (r)	482	62	52	64	103	201
Apr-Jun 2020 (r)	341	46	33	43	70	149
May-Jul 2020 (r)	377	67	50	48	69	143
Jun-Aug 2020 (p)	434	88	64	59	74	149
Change on quarter *	-48	26	12	-5	-28	-52
Change % *	-9.9	42.1	22.9	-8.3	-27.7	-25.9
Change on year	-383	-24	-56	-53	-109	-142
Change %	-46.9	-21.0	-46.7	-47.2	-59.5	-48.8

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			
May-Jul 2018	838	1,358	1.6
May-Jul 2019	824	1,294	1.6
Aug-Oct 2019	803	1,281	1.6
Nov-Jan 2020	807	1,343	1.7
Feb-Apr 2020	644	1,336	2.1
May-Jul 2020 (r)	377	1,398	3.7
Change on quarter	-267	62	1.6
Change %	-41.5	4.6	
Change on year	-447	104	2.1
Change %	-54.3	8.0	

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)										
Jun-Aug 2018	843	1	61	4	4	27	134	41	92	47
Jun-Aug 2019 (r)	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	644	1	42	3	4	21	100	28	55	32
Mar-May 2020 (r)	482	1	33	2	3	13	66	19	27	22
Apr-Jun 2020 (r)	341	0	26	2	2	7	39	11	8	13
May-Jul 2020 (r)	377	0	28	2	2	12	43	13	17	16
Jun-Aug 2020 (p)	434	0	30	3	2	17	51	22	27	18
Change on quarter *	-48	-1	-4	0	-1	4	-15	3	0	-4
Change % *	-9.9	-55.6	-10.6	8.7	-23.3	32.0	-22.9	15.0	1.1	-18.1
Change on year	-383	-1	-25	-1	-2	-7	-78	-13	-68	-24
Change %	-46.9	-76.5	-45.3	-24.2	-42.5	-29.8	-60.6	-38.4	-71.8	-57.1
	AP2Z	JPA2	JPA3	JPA4	JPA5	JPA6	JPA7	JPA8	JPA9	JPB2
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Jun-Aug 2018	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.9	2.8	4.1	3.6
Jun-Aug 2019 (r)	2.7	3.3	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	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	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.7
Apr-Jun 2020 (r)	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.0
May-Jul 2020 (r)	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.2
Jun-Aug 2020 (p)	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.4
Change on quarter *	-0.2	-1.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.3
Change on year	-1.3	-2.5	-1.0	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5	-1.7	-0.9	-2.9	-1.8
	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)										
Jun-Aug 2018	39	11	75	57	21	50	134	18	27	745
Jun-Aug 2019 (r)	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	26	12	57	43	21	42	128	15	14	573
Mar-May 2020 (r)	22	9	45	39	18	31	115	10	9	430
Apr-Jun 2020 (r)	18	4	31	30	16	21	103	2	5	302
May-Jul 2020 (r)	17	5	36	32	18	22	104	3	6	330
Jun-Aug 2020 (p)	16	7	41	30	19	30	112	4	8	383
Change on quarter *	-6	-2	-4	-9	1	-1	-3	-6	-1	-47
Change % *	-27.9	-25.8	-9.6	-22.6	5.0	-3.2	-2.3	-58.3	-12.0	-10.9
Change on year	-17	-5	-39	-22	-4	-21	-27	-19	-11	-348
Change %	-52.0	-41.6	-49.3	-42.5	-16.8	-40.9	-19.4	-82.4	-57.8	-47.6
	JPB3	JPB4	JPB5	JPB6	JPB7	JPB8	JPB9	JPC2	JPC3	JPC4
Vacancies per 100 employee jobs										
Jun-Aug 2018	3.7	2.0	2.9	2.1	1.6	1.9	3.4	2.5	4.4	2.9
Jun-Aug 2019 (r)	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	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	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.8	1.3	1.4	1.6
Apr-Jun 2020 (r)	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.8	2.5	0.3	0.8	1.2
May-Jul 2020 (r)	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.8	2.5	0.4	0.9	1.3
Jun-Aug 2020 (p)	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.1	2.7	0.5	1.2	1.5
Change on quarter *	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.8	-0.2	-0.2
Change on year	-1.6	-0.9	-1.5	-0.8	-0.3	-0.8	-0.7	-2.5	-1.7	-1.3

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 rates ¹

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
May-Jul 2018	87	3.2	43	3.1	44	3.3
May-Jul 2019	98	3.5	51	3.7	47	3.4
Aug-Oct 2019	118	4.3	62	4.5	56	4.1
Nov-Jan 2020	106	3.8	61	4.4	45	3.3
Feb-Apr 2020	107	3.9	64	4.6	43	3.1
May-Jul 2020	156	5.6	79	5.7	77	5.5
Change on quarter	48	1.7	15	1.0	34	2.4
Change %	45.3		22.9		78.9	
Change on year	58	2.0	28	2.0	30	2.1
Change %	58.8		54.0		64.0	

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, multiplied by 1,000.

REGIONAL SUMMARY

23(1) Regional summary of labour market headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Headline estimates for May - July 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	34,377	79.8	32,979	76.5	1,398	4.1	8,352	20.2
K03000001	Great Britain	33,482	80.0	32,110	76.7	1,372	4.1	8,045	20.0
E92000001	England	29,171	80.4	27,975	77.0	1,196	4.1	6,852	19.6
E12000001	North East	1,319	78.6	1,251	74.6	68	5.2	350	21.4
E12000002	North West	3,668	79.0	3,539	76.1	129	3.5	944	21.0
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,718	78.0	2,609	74.8	108	4.0	744	22.0
E12000004	East Midlands	2,473	80.6	2,365	77.0	109	4.4	573	19.4
E12000005	West Midlands	2,954	78.7	2,825	75.2	129	4.4	770	21.3
E12000006	East	3,229	81.4	3,109	78.2	120	3.7	705	18.6
E12000007	London	5,136	81.1	4,880	77.0	256	5.0	1,158	18.9
E12000008	South East	4,824	82.6	4,655	79.6	169	3.5	974	17.4
E12000009	South West	2,851	81.0	2,743	77.8	108	3.8	634	19.0
W92000004	Wales	1,532	77.1	1,485	74.7	47	3.1	436	22.9
S92000003	Scotland	2,779	78.0	2,650	74.3	128	4.6	757	22.0
N92000002	Northern Ireland	895	73.7	870	71.5	26	2.9	307	26.3

Change on quarter (change since February - April 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	50	0.3	-12	0.1	62	0.2	-118	-0.3
K03000001	Great Britain	43	0.3	-13	0.2	57	0.2	-114	-0.3
E92000001	England	47	0.3	-7	0.2	54	0.2	-102	-0.3
E12000001	North East	6	0.7	6	0.7	0	0.0	-12	-0.7
E12000002	North West	-31	-0.2	-9	0.3	-22	-0.6	10	0.2
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	10	0.9	8	0.8	2	0.1	-29	-0.9
E12000004	East Midlands	-13	-0.6	-30	-1.2	17	0.7	18	0.6
E12000005	West Midlands	24	0.4	36	0.7	-12	-0.4	-15	-0.4
E12000006	East	0	0.3	-3	0.2	3	0.1	-10	-0.3
E12000007	London	73	0.9	52	0.7	21	0.3	-54	-0.9
E12000008	South East	-4	0.5	-27	0.1	23	0.5	-27	-0.5
E12000009	South West	-18	-0.5	-40	-1.2	22	0.8	17	0.5
W92000004	Wales	-4	0.4	-5	0.3	1	0.1	-7	-0.4
S92000003	Scotland	0	0.1	-2	0.1	1	0.1	-4	-0.1
N92000002	Northern Ireland	7	0.4	2	-0.1	5	0.6	-5	-0.4

Change on year (change since May - July 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	306	0.6	202	0.4	104	0.3	-235	-0.6
K03000001	Great Britain	306	0.6	202	0.4	104	0.3	-240	-0.6
E92000001	England	319	0.8	223	0.5	96	0.3	-255	-0.8
E12000001	North East	45	3.6	41	3.5	5	0.2	-60	-3.6
E12000002	North West	31	0.8	58	1.4	-27	-0.8	-36	-0.8
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	13	0.6	21	0.9	-8	-0.3	-20	-0.6
E12000004	East Midlands	-7	-0.2	-1	0.1	-6	-0.2	7	0.2
E12000005	West Midlands	15	0.8	8	0.5	7	0.2	-27	-0.8
E12000006	East	1	-0.5	-20	-1.0	21	0.7	20	0.5
E12000007	London	278	3.1	248	2.7	31	0.3	-181	-3.1
E12000008	South East	4	0.4	-30	-0.2	34	0.7	-17	-0.4
E12000009	South West	-62	-1.7	-102	-3.0	40	1.4	60	1.7
W92000004	Wales	-13	-0.6	-2	0.0	-11	-0.7	12	0.6
S92000003	Scotland	0	-0.1	-19	-0.6	19	0.7	3	0.1
N92000002	Northern Ireland	0	-0.4	0	-0.5	0	0.0	5	0.4

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	June 2020	Change on March 2020
K02000001	United Kingdom	35,412	-354
K03000001	Great Britain	34,489	-353
E92000001	England	30,231	-315
E12000001	North East	1,221	-6
E12000002	North West	3,768	-40
E12000003	Yorkshire and The Humber	2,768	-16
E12000004	East Midlands	2,454	-10
E12000005	West Midlands	2,902	-9
E12000006	East	3,225	-69
E12000007	London	6,026	-104
E12000008	South East	4,871	-29
E12000009	South West	2,997	-31
W92000004	Wales	1,472	-13
S92000003	Scotland	2,786	-25
N92000002	Northern Ireland	916	-1

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.