

Statistical bulletin

Employment in the UK: December 2024

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

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1 . Other pages in this release

- [Labour market overview](#)
- [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain](#)
- [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information. UK](#)
- [Labour market in the regions of the UK](#)
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2 . Main points

- Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates have been reweighted to 2022 mid-year population estimates for periods from January to March 2019; headline UK seasonally adjusted series before this have been modelled, but other series have a discontinuity at this point.
- LFS estimates have been affected by increased volatility, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes, meaning that estimates of change should be treated with additional caution, and we recommend using them as part of our suite of labour market indicators alongside Workforce Jobs (WFJ), Claimant Count data, and Pay As You Earn Real Time Information (PAYE RTI) estimates.
- The LFS reweighting partially closes the gap between our employment indicators but the longer-term broad coherence between WFJ and RTI, when looking at annual change, suggests that these sources are likely to be providing a more reliable read on employment, particularly for employees; these sources continue to indicate that we have seen a sustained moderation of growth in employment over the last year.
- Despite these coherence challenges, the LFS continues to be the sole source of data for unemployment, economic inactivity and self-employment, and provides a range of breakdowns that are only possible from LFS data.
- It is also likely that some of the recent movements in LFS estimates are being affected by the increased sample size and change in data collection methods taken over the last year, in addition to any underlying changes in the labour market.
- In the year to August to October 2024, the UK employment rate was largely unchanged at 74.9%, the UK unemployment rate increased to 4.3%, and the UK economic inactivity rate decreased to 21.7%.

These are official statistics in development and we advise caution when using the data. Ongoing challenges with response rates and levels mean that LFS-based labour market statistics will be badged as official statistics in development until further review. Read more in [Section 11: Data sources and quality](#).

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

Latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on interviews that took place from August to October 2024.

Because of coronavirus (COVID-19) and the suspension of face-to-face interviewing, we had to make operational changes to the LFS, which moved to a by-telephone approach. This introduced an increased non-response bias to the survey, which was partially mitigated by the introduction of housing tenure-based weights into the survey in October 2020, as detailed in our [Coronavirus and its impact on the Labour Force Survey article](#).

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

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

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

However, we have modelled the seasonally adjusted UK levels of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity by sex and age band back to the start of the population revisions in June to August 2011. This ensures that the headline series in Table 1, Table 2 (1) and Table 2 (2) (also available in A02SA, A05SA and A01 Tables 1 and 2) are comparable over the full series. Further information is available in our [Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators, UK: December 2024](#)

This reweighting does not address the volatility seen in recent periods and this may be seen, to some extent, in the future. Therefore, we advise increased caution when interpreting changes in series and recommend using them as part of a suite of labour market indicators, alongside Workforce Jobs (WFJ), Claimant Count data and Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) estimates.

The LFS reweighting partially closes the gap between our employment indicators. However, the longer-term, broad coherence between WFJ and RTI when looking at annual change suggests that these sources are likely to be providing a more reliable read on employment, particularly for employees. These sources continue to indicate that we have seen a sustained moderation of growth in employment over the last year. These two sources also show less volatility than the LFS over the same time period.

Despite these coherence challenges, the LFS continues to be the sole source of data for unemployment, economic inactivity and the self-employed. There are also a range of breakdowns that are only possible from LFS data.

As external sources are suggesting that recent increases in LFS measures of employment are likely to be overstating underlying employment growth, we expect that underlying changes in the other labour market statuses will also be affected. For example, the more modest growth we see in alternative employment sources may indicate that unemployment and economic inactivity may have moved less than the LFS has recently suggested.

It is also likely that some of the recent movements in LFS estimates are being impacted by the increased sample size and change in data collection methods taken over the last year, in addition to any underlying changes in the labour market.

The wave structure of the LFS means that any changes in sampling can take a substantial period of time to fully feed through the survey. We interview sampled households at quarterly intervals for five consecutive quarters. Any given three-month dataset includes respondents completing their first, second, third, fourth or fifth interview (often called "waves").

Between July and December 2023, the Wave 1 sample for the LFS was reduced to its pre-coronavirus level, before the boost was reinstated from January 2024. This reduction in the sample stays in our LFS datasets for five quarters, as these smaller cohorts progress through subsequent waves, all the way to Wave 5. From July 2024, the smaller cohorts are steadily being replaced by boosted cohorts. However, it will not be until the January to March 2025 period (published in May 2025) when LFS data only include boosted cohorts.

We are continuing to improve the quality of the LFS, building on our work to date. This has led to an increase in achieved interviews, from 44,238 in July to September 2023 to 59,139 in July to September 2024, as shown in our [Labour Force Survey performance and quality monitoring report: July to September 2024](#). With this work ongoing, we advise caution, particularly when interpreting change in the LFS, and encourage users to make use of a wide range of data sources where possible.

LFS estimates are currently not considered accredited official statistics and are currently designated as [official statistics in development](#).

4 . Summary

Table 1: August to October 2024 headline measures and changes [note 1]
UK headline economic status levels and rates, total weekly hours, and redundancy levels and rates, seasonally adjusted, August to October 2024

	Level/Rate	Sampling variability of level/rate	Change on quarter	Sampling variability of change on quarter	Change on year	Sampling variability of change on year
Employment (000s, aged 16+)	33,770	± 239	+173	± 209	+409	± 373
Employment rate (aged 16 to 64)	74.9%	± 0.5	+0.1	± 0.5	0.0	± 0.8
Unemployment (000s, aged 16+)	1,508	± 105	+31	± 114	+110	± 161
Unemployment rate (aged 16+)	4.30%	± 0.3	+0.1pp	± 0.3	+0.3pp	± 0.5
Economically inactive (000s, aged 16 to 64)	9,337	± 211	-67	± 189	+2	± 335
Economic inactivity rate (aged 16 to 64)	21.7%	± 0.5	-0.2pp	± 0.5	-0.2pp	± 0.8
Total weekly hours (millions)	1,084.6	Not available	+12.3	Not available	+34.6	Not available
Redundancies (000s, aged 16 years and over)	99	± 25	+13	± 34	+40	± 36
Redundancy rate (per thousand, aged 16+)	3.4	Not available	+0.4	Not available	+1.4	Not available

Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. Increased volatility of LFS estimates resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes, means that estimates of change should be treated with additional caution.

5 . Employment

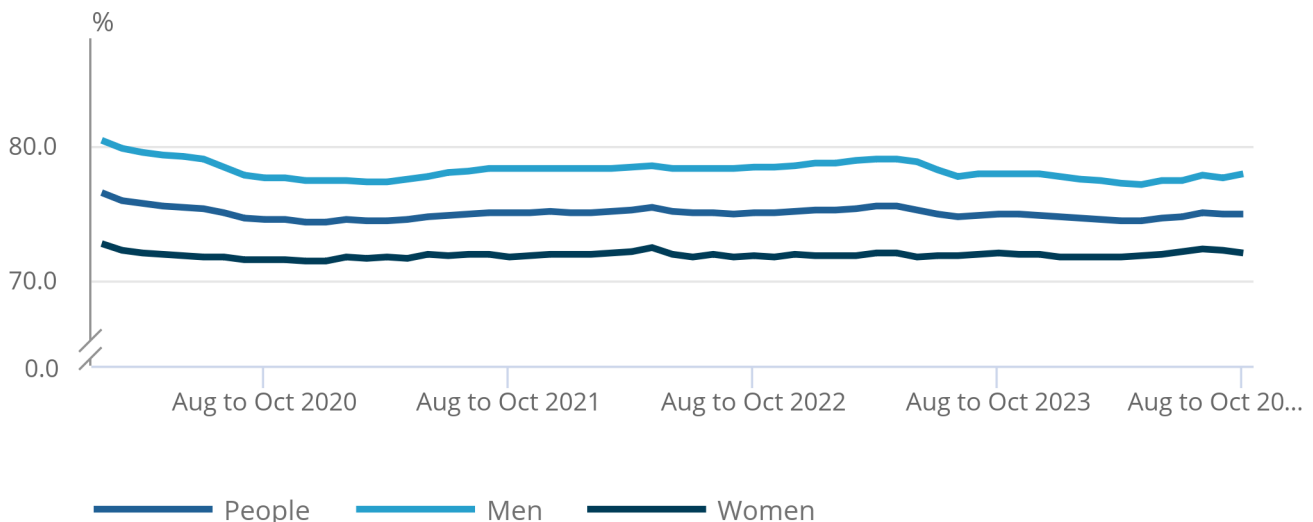
Following an increase in the [employment](#) rate since early 2012, the rate decreased from the start of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. There has generally been an increase since the end of 2020, followed by an overall decrease between mid-2023 and early 2024. Overall, the employment rate has been increasing since. Over the year, the employment rate was largely unchanged, although it increased in the latest quarter (August to October 2024).

Figure 1: The employment rate is similar to estimates a year ago but increased in the latest quarter [note 1]

UK employment rates, people, men, and women, seasonally adjusted, between December 2019 to February 2020 and August to October 2024

Figure 1: The employment rate is similar to estimates a year ago but increased in the latest quarter [note 1]

UK employment rates, people, men, and women, seasonally adjusted, between December 2019 to February 2020 and August to October 2024



Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Increased volatility of Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes, means that estimates of change should be treated with additional caution.

Since August to October 2023, the number of full-time employees and self-employed workers increased. This was partially offset by decreases in part-time employees.

The number of people with second jobs has increased since August to October 2023. However, the number fell in the latest quarter (August to October 2024), to 1.256 million people (3.7% of people in employment).

We also publish estimates of payrolled employees in our [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK bulletin](#) and estimates of the number of jobs in our [Vacancies and jobs in the UK bulletin](#).

Hours worked

The number of [total actual weekly hours worked](#) has generally been increasing since 2020, but was largely flat during 2023.. Total actual weekly hours worked increased over the year and in the latest quarter (August to October 2024). Both men and women's working hours increased over the year and in the latest quarter.

Average actual weekly hours worked increased on the year and on the quarter.

6 . Unemployment

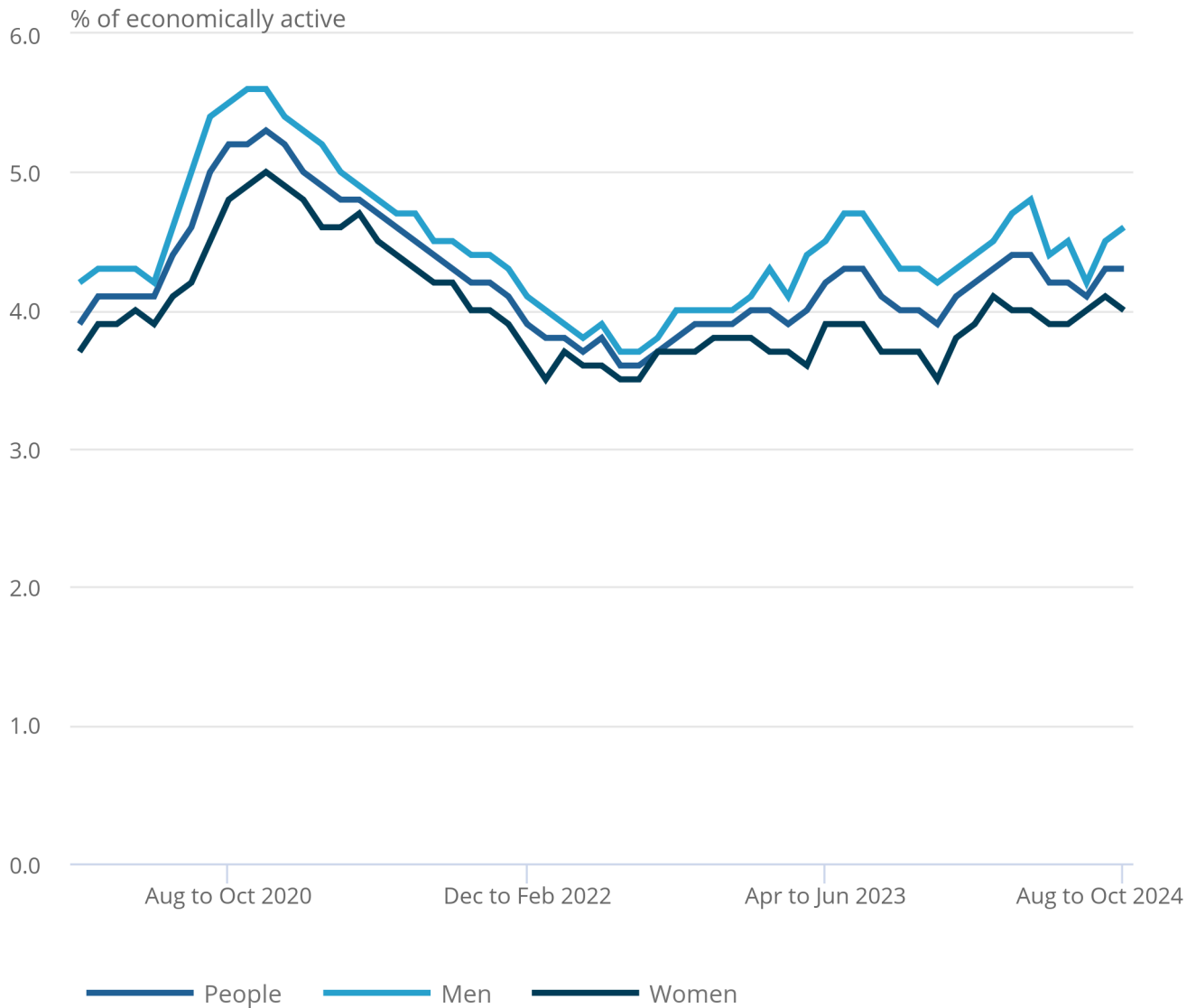
Following decreases in the [unemployment](#) rate since late 2013, the unemployment rate increased during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. From early 2021, it decreased to below pre-coronavirus rates until mid-2022. The unemployment rate has been largely increasing since then, despite a period of decrease during the latter half of 2023. Over the year since August to October 2023 and in the latest quarter, August to October 2024, the unemployment rate increased.

Figure 2: The unemployment rate increased on the year and on the quarter [note 1]

UK unemployment rates, people, men and women, seasonally adjusted, between December to February 2020 and August to October 2024

Figure 2: The unemployment rate increased on the year and on the quarter [note 1]

UK unemployment rates, people, men and women, seasonally adjusted, between December to February 2020 and August to October 2024



Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Increased volatility of Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes, means that estimates of change should be treated with additional caution.

The increase in the number of people who are unemployed over the year since August to October 2023 was driven by those unemployed for over 6 months. Meanwhile, the increase in the number of people who are unemployed in the latest quarter (August to October 2024) was driven by those unemployed for up to 12 months.

We also publish the [Claimant Count](#), a measure of the number of people who are receiving a benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed. Claimant Count statistics are currently designated as [official statistics in development](#). The UK Claimant Count for November 2024 increased by 300 (0.0%) on the month to 1.769 million.

7 . Economic inactivity

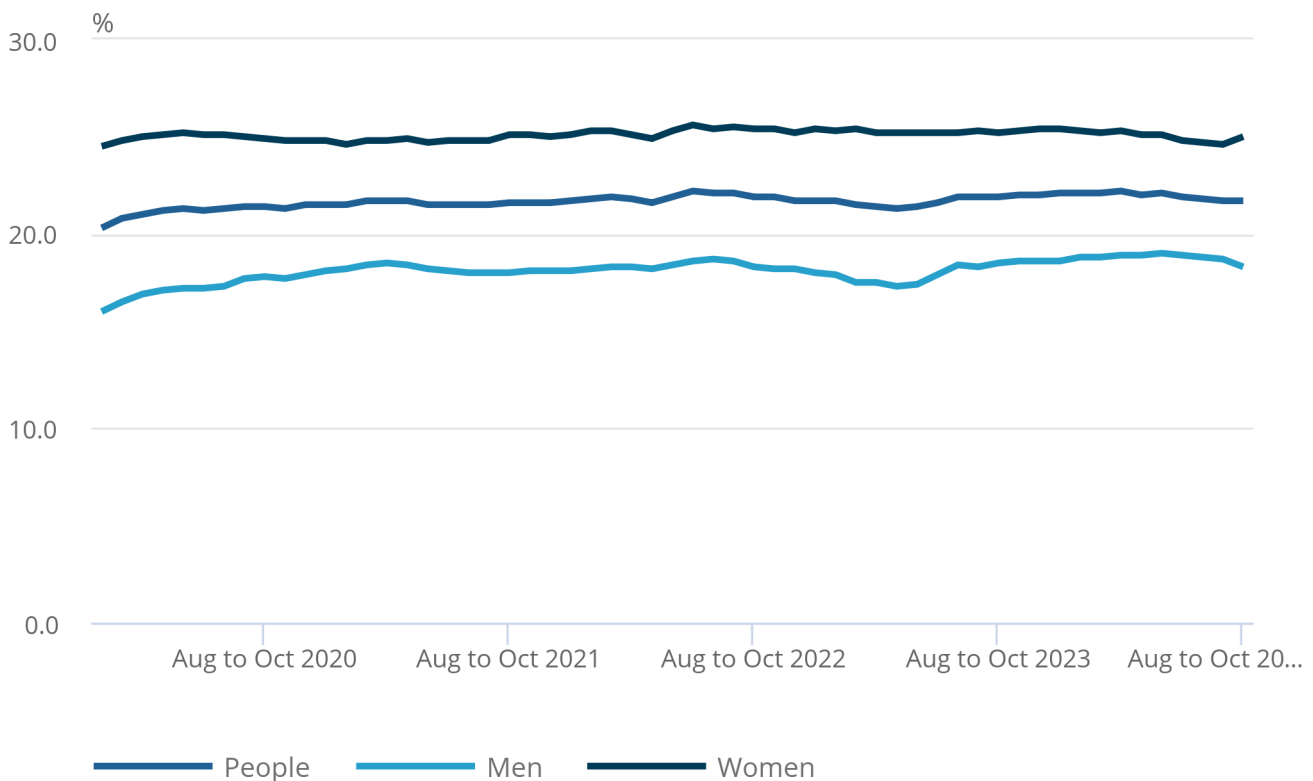
Since comparable records began in 1971, the [economic inactivity](#) rate had generally been falling. However, it increased during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and fluctuated around this increased rate. Over the year since August to October 2023, and in the latest quarter (August to October 2024) the economic inactivity rate decreased.

Figure 3: Economic inactivity rate fell on the year and in the latest quarter [note 1]

UK economic inactivity rates, people, men, and women, seasonally adjusted, between December to February 2020 and August to October 2024

Figure 3: Economic inactivity rate fell on the year and in the latest quarter [note 1]

UK economic inactivity rates, people, men, and women, seasonally adjusted, between December to February 2020 and August to October 2024



Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Increased volatility of Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes, means that estimates of change should be treated with additional caution.

The decrease in the economic inactivity rate over the year since August to October 2023 was largely because of those aged between 35 and 64 years. The decrease in the latest quarter (since May to July 2024) was largely because of those aged between 25 and 64 years.

The decrease in the economic inactivity rate over the year since August to October 2023 was led by those aged between 35 and 64 years. The decrease in the latest quarter (since May to July 2024) was led by those aged between 25 and 64 years.

In August to October 2024, the annual decrease in the number of people who are economically inactive was largely because of those who were inactive because they were long-term sick or looking after the family or home. This annual decrease was partially offset by an increase in those who were economically inactive because they were students. Meanwhile, the quarterly decrease in the number of people who are economically inactive was also largely because of those who were inactive because they were looking after the family or home, or because they were long-term sick. This quarterly decrease was partially offset by an increase in those who were economically inactive because they were retired.

We also publish estimates of economic inactivity by reason and age from the Annual Population Survey (APS). The latest APS estimates, up to the July 2023 to June 2024 period, show the majority of those who were inactive because of long-term sickness were aged 50 to 64 years, although long-term sickness had been increasing across all age groups during the year to June 2024.

APS estimates are currently not considered accredited official statistics and are currently designated as [official statistics in development](#).

APS estimates have not been weighted to the same populations as the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Consequently, all APS tables will be inconsistent with those used for the LFS. More information on the relationship between the APS and LFS is available in our [Comparison of labour market data sources](#).

8 . Redundancies

The number of people reporting redundancy in the three months before interview increased over the year and in the latest quarter to 3.4 per thousand employees in August to October 2024.

We also publish our [HR1: Potential redundancies dataset](#), which shows potential redundancies and includes those notified by employers to the Insolvency Service through the form, broken down by region and industry.

9 . Data on Employment in the UK

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

Dataset A05 SA | Released 17 December 2024

Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity levels and rates by age group, UK, rolling three-monthly figures, seasonally adjusted. Labour Force Survey. These are official statistics in development.

[Labour Force Survey sampling variability \(not seasonally adjusted\)](#)

Dataset A11 | Released 17 December 2024

Sampling variability for Labour Force Survey estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity, 95% confidence intervals, rolling three-monthly figures, non-seasonally adjusted. These are official statistics in development.

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

Dataset EMP01 SA | Released 17 December 2024

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers, by sex, UK, rolling three-monthly figures published monthly, seasonally adjusted. Labour Force Survey. These are official statistics in development.

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

Dataset HOUR01 SA | Released 17 December 2024

Actual weekly hours worked including by sex, full-time, part-time and second jobs, UK, rolling three-monthly figures published monthly, seasonally adjusted. Labour Force Survey. These are official statistics in development.

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

Dataset UNEM01 SA | Released 17 December 2024

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

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

Dataset INAC01 SA | Released 17 December 2024

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

View all related data on our [related data page](#).

10 . Glossary

Actual and usual hours worked

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

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

Claimant Count

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

Economic inactivity

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

Employment

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

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

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

Redundancies

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

Unemployment

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

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

11 . Data sources and quality

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

Official statistics in development

These statistics are labelled as "official statistics in development". Until September 2023, these were called "experimental statistics". Read more about the change in our [Guide to official statistics in development](#).

These statistics are based on information from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The reweighting exercise has improved the coherence of our LFS estimates with Workforce Jobs (WFJ) and Pay As You Earn Real Time Information (PAYE RTI) estimates for periods from January to March 2019. Nonetheless, the ongoing challenges with response rates and levels mean that LFS-based labour market statistics are now badged as [official statistics in development](#) until further review. This is also in line with the [letter from the Office for Statistics Regulation \(OSR\)](#), stating that LFS statistics should not be published as accredited official statistics until OSR has reviewed them.

We would advise caution when interpreting changes in headline LFS rates and recommend using them as part of our suite of labour market indicators alongside Workforce Jobs (WFJ), Claimant Count data and Pay As You Earn Real Time Information (PAYE RTI) estimates.

We are transforming how we collect and produce the LFS data to improve the quality of these statistics. We have published a [Labour market transformation article](#) providing an update on the transformation of labour market statistics.

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

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Read more about how the labour market data sources are affected by the coronavirus pandemic in our [Coronavirus and the effects on UK labour market statistics article](#).

For a comparison of our labour market data sources and the main differences, read our [Comparison of our labour market data sources methodology](#).

Making our published spreadsheets accessible

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

Country of birth and nationality labour market outputs

The RTI adjustment applied from January to March 2020 to June to August 2022 was removed from the LFS weighting methodology as part of the reweighting exercise in December 2024, as described in our [Impact of reweighting on LFS key indicators: December 2024 article](#). Comparisons with alternative data sources have raised data concerns with the labour market breakdowns by country of birth and nationality since the pandemic period.

We have therefore removed the labour market status by country of birth and nationality from our [A01: Summary of labour market statistics dataset](#) and from tables accompanying our Labour market overview bulletin, and our Employment in the UK bulletin. Our [EMP06: Employment by country of birth and nationality dataset](#) and our [A12: Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity by nationality and country of birth dataset](#) will still be made available on our website, with additional guidance for users.

Our next update will be published in February 2025 and will incorporate the LFS reweighted data. From the February 2025 publication, the country of birth and nationality labour market data will be withdrawn from our time series data. We will continue to review and update users accordingly.

Strengths and limitations

Uncertainty in these data

The estimates presented in this bulletin contain uncertainty. For more information on uncertainty, please see our [Uncertainty and how we measure it for our surveys web page](#).

The figures in this bulletin come from the LFS, which gathers information from a sample of households across the UK, rather than from the whole population. The sample is designed to be as accurate as possible, given practical limitations. Results from sample surveys are always estimates, not precise figures. This can have an impact on how changes in the estimates should be interpreted, especially for short-term comparisons. For more information on sampling, see Section 2 of our [Uncertainty and how we measure it for our surveys web page](#).

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

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

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

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

Comparability

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

Our annual [Reconciliation report of job estimates article](#) compares the latest workforce jobs series estimates with the equivalent estimates of jobs from the LFS.

We are looking to refresh our work on reconciling estimates of employment from the LFS and WFJ. This work makes several adjustments to both LFS and WFJ estimates to try and account for known differences in concepts, coverage and measurement.

Our [Comparison of labour market data sources methodology](#) compares data sources and discusses some of the main differences.

12 . Related links

[Impact of reweighting on Labour Force Survey key indicators: December 2024](#)

Article | Released 3 December 2024

Indicative estimates of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) reweighting on key indicators for the UK, up to and including April to June 2024.

[Labour market transformation - update on progress and plans: December 2024](#)

Article | Released 3 December 2024

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

[Working and workless households in the UK: July to September 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 27 November 2024

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

[Young people not in education, employment or training \(NEET\), UK: November 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 21 November 2024

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

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

Bulletin | Released 5 December 2024

The impact of challenges facing the economy and other events on UK businesses, including financial performance, workforce, trade and business resilience.

13 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistical (ONS), released 17 December 2024, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Employment in the UK: December 2024](#)

Index of Tables

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

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/employmentintheuk/december2024/relateddata>

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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
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8(1)	Employment by country of birth and nationality	Dataset EMP06
8(2)	Unemployment and economic inactivity by country of birth and nationality	Dataset A12
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9	Unemployment by age and duration	Dataset UNEM01 SA
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10(*)	Economic activity by age	Dataset A05 SA
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16	Average Weekly Earnings real and nominal (summary table)	Dataset EARN01
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18	Labour disputes	Labour Disputes in the UK
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19	Vacancies by size of business	Dataset VACS03
20	Vacancies and unemployment	Dataset VACS01
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23(1)	Regional labour market summary	Dataset A07
23(2)	Regional summary of Workforce Jobs	Dataset JOBS05

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

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

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

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

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

SUMMARY

1 Summary of headline LFS^{1,5} indicators

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	LFS household population ¹		Headline indicators					
			Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
			Level	Rate ²	Level	Rate ³	Level	Rate ⁴
	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 to 64
MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MGSX	LF2M	LF2S	
People								
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	54,527	42,175	32,968	75.0	1,318	3.8	9,252	21.9
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	55,181	42,623	33,361	74.9	1,398	4.0	9,335	21.9
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	55,345	42,730	33,323	74.7	1,412	4.1	9,431	22.1
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	55,508	42,836	33,348	74.4	1,524	4.4	9,490	22.2
May-Jul 2024 [r]	55,672	42,942	33,597	74.7	1,478	4.2	9,405	21.9
Aug-Oct 2024	55,819	43,030	33,770	74.9	1,508	4.3	9,337	21.7
Change on quarter	147	88	173	0.1	31	0.1	-67	-0.2
Change %	0.3	0.2	0.5		2.1		-0.7	
Change on year	639	407	409	0.0	110	0.3	2	-0.2
Change %	1.2	1.0	1.2		7.8		0.0	
Men								
	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MGSY	YBSO	YBTM
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	26,429	20,703	17,002	78.4	703	4.0	3,793	18.3
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	26,771	20,941	17,200	77.9	773	4.3	3,877	18.5
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	26,857	20,998	17,181	77.7	778	4.3	3,915	18.6
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	26,942	21,054	17,139	77.2	853	4.7	3,969	18.9
May-Jul 2024 [r]	27,027	21,111	17,222	77.4	808	4.5	3,980	18.9
Aug-Oct 2024	27,104	21,158	17,364	77.9	832	4.6	3,874	18.3
Change on quarter	77	48	143	0.5	23	0.1	-106	-0.5
Change %	0.3	0.2	0.8		2.9		-2.7	
Change on year	333	217	165	0.0	59	0.3	-3	-0.2
Change %	1.2	1.0	1.0		7.6		-0.1	
Women								
	MGSN	LF2P	MGSB	LF25	MGSE	MGSZ	LF2N	LF2T
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	28,098	21,472	15,966	71.8	615	3.7	5,459	25.4
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	28,409	21,682	16,162	72.0	626	3.7	5,458	25.2
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	28,488	21,732	16,142	71.7	635	3.8	5,515	25.4
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	28,566	21,782	16,209	71.7	671	4.0	5,521	25.3
May-Jul 2024 [r]	28,645	21,831	16,376	72.1	669	3.9	5,425	24.8
Aug-Oct 2024	28,715	21,872	16,406	72.0	677	4.0	5,464	25.0
Change on quarter	70	41	30	-0.2	7	0.0	39	0.1
Change %	0.2	0.2	0.2		1.1		0.7	
Change on year	306	190	244	0.0	51	0.2	6	-0.2
Change %	1.1	0.9	1.5		8.1		0.1	

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.

5. Data from Jun-Aug 2011 to Dec 2018-Feb 2019 have been modelled to make them consistent with the new populations introduced in Jan-Mar 2019.

[r] Data revised due to reweighting exercise

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 group¹

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
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	32,968	60.5	1,318	3.8	20,241	37.1	31,636	75.0	1,287	3.9	9,252	21.9
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	33,361	60.5	1,398	4.0	20,421	37.0	31,912	74.9	1,377	4.1	9,335	21.9
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	33,323	60.2	1,412	4.1	20,610	37.2	31,908	74.7	1,391	4.2	9,431	22.1
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	33,348	60.1	1,524	4.4	20,636	37.2	31,870	74.4	1,476	4.4	9,490	22.2
May-Jul 2024 [r]	33,597	60.3	1,478	4.2	20,597	37.0	32,095	74.7	1,442	4.3	9,405	21.9
Aug-Oct 2024	33,770	60.5	1,508	4.3	20,541	36.8	32,225	74.9	1,468	4.4	9,337	21.7
Change on quarter	173	0.2	31	0.1	-56	-0.2	130	0.1	26	0.1	-67	-0.2
Change %	0.5		2.1		-0.3		0.4		1.8		-0.7	
Change on year	409	0.0	110	0.3	120	-0.2	313	0.0	91	0.2	2	-0.2
Change %	1.2		7.8		0.6		1.0		6.6		0.0	
Men	MGSA	MGSS	MGSD	MGSY	MGSJ	YBTD	YBSF	MGSV	YBSI	YBTJ	YBSO	YBTM
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	17,002	64.3	703	4.0	8,724	33.0	16,223	78.4	687	4.1	3,793	18.3
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	17,200	64.2	773	4.3	8,799	32.9	16,308	77.9	756	4.4	3,877	18.5
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	17,181	64.0	778	4.3	8,898	33.1	16,319	77.7	763	4.5	3,915	18.6
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	17,139	63.6	853	4.7	8,951	33.2	16,259	77.2	826	4.8	3,969	18.9
May-Jul 2024 [r]	17,222	63.7	808	4.5	8,997	33.3	16,345	77.4	786	4.6	3,980	18.9
Aug-Oct 2024	17,364	64.1	832	4.6	8,908	32.9	16,485	77.9	800	4.6	3,874	18.3
Change on quarter	143	0.3	23	0.1	-89	-0.4	140	0.5	14	0.0	-106	-0.5
Change %	0.8		2.9		-1.0		0.9		1.8		-2.7	
Change on year	165	-0.2	59	0.3	110	0.0	176	0.0	44	0.2	-3	-0.2
Change %	1.0		7.6		1.2		1.1		5.8		-0.1	
Women	MGSB	MGST	MGSE	MGSZ	MGSK	YBTE	LF2H	LF25	LF2J	LF2R	LF2N	LF2T
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	15,966	56.8	615	3.7	11,517	41.0	15,413	71.8	600	3.7	5,459	25.4
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	16,162	56.9	626	3.7	11,622	40.9	15,604	72.0	621	3.8	5,458	25.2
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	16,142	56.7	635	3.8	11,712	41.1	15,589	71.7	628	3.9	5,515	25.4
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	16,209	56.7	671	4.0	11,685	40.9	15,611	71.7	650	4.0	5,521	25.3
May-Jul 2024 [r]	16,376	57.2	669	3.9	11,600	40.5	15,751	72.1	656	4.0	5,425	24.8
Aug-Oct 2024	16,406	57.1	677	4.0	11,632	40.5	15,741	72.0	668	4.1	5,464	25.0
Change on quarter	30	0.0	7	0.0	33	0.0	-10	-0.2	12	0.1	39	0.1
Change %	0.2		1.1		0.3		-0.1		1.8		0.7	
Change on year	244	0.2	51	0.2	10	-0.4	137	0.0	47	0.2	6	-0.2
Change %	1.5		8.1		0.1		0.9		7.6		0.1	
	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
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	377	24.8	97	20.5	1,046	68.8	3,403	61.3	362	9.6	1,790	32.2
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	387	24.9	98	20.2	1,071	68.8	3,353	59.3	422	11.2	1,880	33.2
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	365	23.2	126	25.6	1,080	68.8	3,340	58.9	396	10.6	1,940	34.2
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	353	22.3	131	27.0	1,101	69.5	3,366	59.1	452	11.8	1,877	33.0
May-Jul 2024 [r]	355	22.2	101	22.2	1,144	71.5	3,349	58.6	517	13.4	1,849	32.3
Aug-Oct 2024	362	22.5	114	24.0	1,131	70.3	3,373	58.8	490	12.7	1,876	32.7
Change on quarter	8	0.4	13	1.8	-13	-1.2	24	0.2	-27	-0.7	27	0.3
Change %	2.2		13.0		-1.1		0.7		-5.3		1.4	
Change on year	-25	-2.3	16	3.8	59	1.5	20	-0.5	68	1.5	-5	-0.6
Change %	-6.4		16.8		5.5		0.6		16.1		-0.2	
Men	YBTP	YBUB	YBVI	YBVL	YCAT	LWEY	YBTS	YBUE	YBVO	YBVR	YCAW	LWFB
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	171	21.9	63	26.9	546	70.0	1,664	59.2	228	12.0	920	32.7
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	182	22.8	45	19.9	571	71.6	1,690	58.8	266	13.6	918	31.9
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	166	20.7	67	28.6	572	71.1	1,667	57.8	267	13.8	952	33.0
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	163	20.1	70	29.9	579	71.3	1,693	58.4	291	14.7	915	31.6
May-Jul 2024 [r]	162	19.8	49	23.3	608	74.2	1,671	57.4	326	16.3	915	31.4
Aug-Oct 2024	160	19.4	63	28.3	601	73.0	1,727	59.1	298	14.7	899	30.7
Change on quarter	-2	-0.4	14	5.0	-7	-1.2	57	1.7	-28	-1.6	-15	-0.7
Change %	-1.5		28.1		-1.2		3.4		-8.5		-1.7	
Change on year	-22	-3.4	18	8.3	30	1.4	38	0.3	32	1.1	-19	-1.2
Change %	-12.1		39.1		5.2		2.2		12.0		-2.1	
Women	YBTQ	YBUC	YBVJ	YBVM	YCAU	LWEZ	YBTT	YBUF	YBVP	YBVS	YCAX	LWFC
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	206	27.9	34	14.2	499	67.5	1,740	63.4	134	7.1	870	31.7
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	205	27.1	53	20.4	500	66.0	1,663	59.8	156	8.6	962	34.6
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	199	25.9	59	23.0	508	66.3	1,673	60.0	128	7.1	988	35.4
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	189	24.5	61	24.3	522	67.6	1,673	59.8	161	8.8	962	34.4
May-Jul 2024 [r]	192	24.7	52	21.3	535	68.7	1,679	59.9	191	10.2	934	33.3
Aug-Oct 2024	203	25.9	51	20.2	530	67.6	1,645	58.5	192	10.4	976	34.7
Change on quarter	10	1.2	-1	-1.1	-6	-1.1	-33	-1.4	1	0.2	42	1.4
Change %	5.4		-1.3		-1.0		-2.0		0.3		4.5	
Change on year	-3	-1.2	-1	-0.2	30	1.6	-18	-1.3	36	1.9	14	0.1
Change %	-1.3		-2.5		5.9		-1.1		23.0		1.5	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. Data from Jun-Aug 2011 to Dec 2018-Feb 2019 have been modelled to make them consistent with the new populations introduced in Jan-Mar 2019.

[r] Data revised due to reweighting exercise

SUMMARY

2(2) Labour market status by age group¹

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 25-34						Aged 35-49					
	Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity		Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate
People	YBTU	YBUG	YCGM	YCGP	YCAV	LWFD	YBTX	YBUJ	YCGS	YCGV	YCBB	LWFG
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	7,539	84.1	289	3.7	1,141	12.7	11,004	85.2	271	2.4	1,639	12.7
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	7,718	85.2	263	3.3	1,077	11.9	11,048	84.4	361	3.2	1,682	12.8
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	7,553	83.2	308	3.9	1,217	13.4	11,187	85.1	319	2.8	1,634	12.4
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	7,589	83.4	314	4.0	1,196	13.1	11,199	84.9	318	2.8	1,672	12.7
May-Jul 2024 [r]	7,657	84.0	280	3.5	1,183	13.0	11,311	85.4	300	2.6	1,627	12.3
Aug-Oct 2024	7,645	83.8	323	4.1	1,161	12.7	11,385	85.7	284	2.4	1,623	12.2
Change on quarter	-12	-0.2	43	0.5	-22	-0.3	74	0.2	-16	-0.2	-4	-0.1
Change %	-0.2		15.2		-1.9		0.7		-5.5		-0.2	
Change on year	-73	-1.5	60	0.8	84	0.8	337	1.3	-77	-0.7	-59	-0.6
Change %	-0.9		22.9		7.8		3.0		-21.3		-3.5	
Men	YBTU	YBUH	YCGN	YCGQ	YCAZ	LWFE	YBTY	YBUK	YCGT	YCGW	YCBB	LWFH
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	3,849	88.2	142	3.5	375	8.6	5,677	90.5	103	1.8	494	7.9
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	3,950	89.2	139	3.4	338	7.6	5,649	88.9	164	2.8	540	8.5
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	3,859	86.9	148	3.7	433	9.8	5,703	89.4	147	2.5	527	8.3
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	3,865	86.8	153	3.8	436	9.8	5,698	89.0	155	2.7	546	8.5
May-Jul 2024 [r]	3,898	87.2	145	3.6	425	9.5	5,758	89.7	124	2.1	539	8.4
Aug-Oct 2024	3,903	87.2	170	4.2	405	9.0	5,818	90.3	120	2.0	508	7.9
Change on quarter	5	-0.1	25	0.6	-21	-0.5	60	0.6	-4	-0.1	-31	-0.5
Change %	0.1		17.0		-4.9		1.0		-3.1		-5.8	
Change on year	-46	-2.1	31	0.8	67	1.4	169	1.4	-44	-0.8	-33	-0.6
Change %	-1.2		22.0		19.9		3.0		-26.9		-6.0	
Women	YBTW	YBUI	YCGO	YCGR	YCBA	LWFF	YBTZ	YBUL	YCGU	YCGX	YCBD	LWFI
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	3,690	80.2	147	3.8	766	16.6	5,327	80.2	168	3.1	1,144	17.2
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	3,769	81.4	124	3.2	739	16.0	5,399	80.1	196	3.5	1,142	16.9
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	3,694	79.6	161	4.2	783	16.9	5,484	81.1	172	3.0	1,108	16.4
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	3,724	80.2	161	4.2	760	16.4	5,501	81.0	163	2.9	1,126	16.6
May-Jul 2024 [r]	3,759	80.8	136	3.5	757	16.3	5,553	81.5	176	3.1	1,087	16.0
Aug-Oct 2024	3,742	80.5	153	3.9	756	16.3	5,567	81.3	164	2.9	1,115	16.3
Change on quarter	-16	-0.4	18	0.5	-1	0.0	14	-0.1	-13	-0.2	28	0.3
Change %	-0.4		13.2		-0.2		0.2		-7.1		2.5	
Change on year	-26	-0.9	30	0.8	17	0.3	168	1.2	-33	-0.7	-27	-0.7
Change %	-0.7		23.9		2.2		3.1		-16.6		-2.3	
	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
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	9,312	70.5	268	2.8	3,637	27.5	1,333	10.8	31	2.3	10,988	89.0
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	9,406	70.9	233	2.4	3,624	27.3	1,449	11.5	22	1.5	11,086	88.3
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	9,463	71.3	242	2.5	3,560	26.8	1,414	11.2	21	1.5	11,179	88.6
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	9,363	70.6	260	2.7	3,644	27.5	1,478	11.7	49	3.2	11,146	88.0
May-Jul 2024 [r]	9,423	71.0	243	2.5	3,603	27.2	1,502	11.8	35	2.3	11,193	87.9
Aug-Oct 2024	9,460	71.3	257	2.6	3,547	26.7	1,545	12.1	40	2.5	11,204	87.6
Change on quarter	36	0.3	14	0.1	-55	-0.4	43	0.3	5	0.2	11	-0.3
Change %	0.4		5.6		-1.5		2.9		14.1		0.1	
Change on year	54	0.4	24	0.2	-77	-0.6	96	0.5	18	1.1	117	-0.7
Change %	0.6		10.2		-2.1		6.6		84.9		1.1	
Men	MGUX	YBUN	MGVM	MGXF	MGWB	LWFK	MGVA	YBUQ	MGVP	MGXI	MGWE	LWFN
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	4,862	75.1	151	3.0	1,457	22.5	779	13.6	17	2.1	4,930	86.1
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	4,839	74.6	141	2.8	1,510	23.3	892	15.3	17	1.8	4,922	84.4
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	4,924	75.9	135	2.7	1,431	22.1	862	14.7	14	1.6	4,983	85.0
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	4,840	74.6	157	3.1	1,493	23.0	880	14.9	27	3.0	4,981	84.6
May-Jul 2024 [r]	4,856	74.8	142	2.8	1,493	23.0	877	14.8	22	2.5	5,017	84.8
Aug-Oct 2024	4,876	75.2	149	3.0	1,461	22.5	880	14.8	32	3.5	5,035	84.7
Change on quarter	21	0.4	7	0.1	-31	-0.5	3	0.0	9	1.0	17	-0.1
Change %	0.4		5.1		-2.1		0.3		42.1		0.3	
Change on year	37	0.6	8	0.1	-48	-0.7	-12	-0.5	15	1.6	113	0.3
Change %	0.8		5.7		-3.2		-1.3		88.3		2.3	
Women	LF27	LF2V	LF29	LF2F	LF2B	LF2X	LFK5	LFK7	K5HV	K5HX	LFL5	LFL7
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	4,450	66.0	117	2.6	2,180	32.3	554	8.4	14	2.5	6,058	91.4
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	4,567	67.4	92	2.0	2,115	31.2	558	8.3	5	0.9	6,164	91.6
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	4,539	67.0	107	2.3	2,129	31.4	552	8.2	7	1.2	6,196	91.7
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	4,524	66.7	103	2.2	2,151	31.7	599	8.8	21	3.5	6,164	90.9
May-Jul 2024 [r]	4,568	67.4	101	2.2	2,110	31.1	625	9.2	13	2.0	6,175	90.6
Aug-Oct 2024	4,583	67.6	108	2.3	2,086	30.8	665	9.7	9	1.3	6,169	90.2
Change on quarter	16	0.2	6	0.1	-24	-0.3	40	0.5	-4	-0.8	-6	-0.5
Change %	0.3		6.4		-1.1		6.4		-33.8		-0.1	
Change on year	16	0.2	16	0.3	-28	-0.4	107	1.4	4	0.4	5	-1.5
Change %	0.4		17.1		-1.3		19.3		73.4		0.1	

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. Data from Jun-Aug 2011 to Dec 2018-Feb 2019 have been modelled to make them consistent with the new populations introduced in Jan-Mar 2019.

[r] Data revised due to reweighting exercise

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) ^{1,2}	All workers ¹	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Second Jobs
People	YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	1,044.6	31.7	36.3	16.4	9.8
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	1,050.0	31.5	36.2	16.3	9.3
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	1,062.0	31.9	36.6	16.5	9.6
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	1,065.1	31.9	36.5	16.5	9.7
May-Jul 2024 [r]	1,072.3	31.9	36.6	16.5	9.6
Aug-Oct 2024	1,084.6	32.1	36.8	16.8	9.5
<i>Change on quarter</i>	12.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.8	-1.0
<i>Change on year</i>	34.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2
<i>Change %</i>	3.3	2.0	1.6	3.2	2.3
Men	YBUT	YBUW	YBUZ	YBVC	YBVF
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	600.9	35.3	37.9	16.2	10.4
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	600.6	34.9	37.6	16.0	9.9
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	606.1	35.3	38.0	16.0	11.0
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	606.7	35.4	38.1	16.1	11.0
May-Jul 2024 [r]	607.8	35.3	38.1	16.2	10.5
Aug-Oct 2024	617.8	35.6	38.4	16.4	10.3
<i>Change on quarter</i>	10.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.3	-1.0
<i>Change on year</i>	17.1	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4
<i>Change %</i>	2.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	4.3
Women	YBUU	YBUX	YBVA	YBVD	YBVG
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	443.7	27.8	34.0	16.4	9.4
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	449.4	27.8	34.2	16.4	8.8
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	455.9	28.2	34.5	16.7	8.6
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	458.4	28.3	34.3	16.7	8.8
May-Jul 2024 [r]	464.5	28.4	34.4	16.7	8.9
Aug-Oct 2024	466.8	28.5	34.5	17.0	8.8
<i>Change on quarter</i>	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.1
<i>Change %</i>	0.5	0.3	0.4	2.0	-0.8
<i>Change on year</i>	17.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.1
<i>Change %</i>	3.9	2.3	1.0	3.7	0.7

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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.

[r] Data revised due to reweighting exercise

7 (1) Usual weekly hours of work^{1, 2}

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	All in Employment (%)			Employees (%)			Self-Employed (%)		
	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women	People	Men	Women
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]									
Less than 6 Hours	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.8	0.5	1.2	4.1	2.6	6.8
6 up to 15 hours	6.2	3.9	8.8	5.5	3.3	7.7	10.8	6.3	19.1
16 up to 30 hours	18.6	10.6	27.0	17.9	9.3	26.3	22.8	17.0	33.7
31 up to 45 hours	59.8	66.0	53.2	62.5	69.5	55.7	42.8	49.1	30.9
Over 45 hours	14.1	18.6	9.2	13.3	17.5	9.2	19.6	25.0	9.4
Total (thousands)	33,361	17,200	16,162	28,885	14,295	14,591	4,336	2,816	1,521
May-Jul 2024 [r]									
Less than 6 Hours	1.4	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.2	3.7	2.3	6.3
6 up to 15 hours	5.9	3.7	8.3	5.1	3.0	7.1	11.1	6.6	18.8
16 up to 30 hours	18.7	10.5	27.4	18.0	9.0	26.7	24.3	18.1	35.0
31 up to 45 hours	59.5	65.3	53.4	62.4	68.8	56.1	40.7	47.5	28.8
Over 45 hours	14.5	19.7	9.1	13.7	18.6	8.9	20.2	25.5	11.0
Total (thousands)	33,597	17,222	16,376	29,138	14,402	14,737	4,296	2,728	1,568
Aug-Oct 2024									
Less than 6 Hours	1.4	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.2	3.8	2.6	5.9
6 up to 15 hours	6.0	3.7	8.5	5.2	3.1	7.3	10.4	6.0	18.1
16 up to 30 hours	19.0	11.0	27.3	18.1	9.5	26.5	24.8	18.7	35.5
31 up to 45 hours	59.2	64.6	53.4	62.2	68.4	56.1	39.7	45.6	29.6
Over 45 hours	14.5	19.7	9.0	13.6	18.4	8.8	21.2	27.1	11.0
Total (thousands)	33,770	17,364	16,406	29,205	14,489	14,716	4,383	2,780	1,604

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

2. Data from Jun-Aug 2011 to Dec 2018-Feb 2019 have been modelled to make them consistent with the new populations introduced in Jan-Mar 2019

[r] Data revised due to reweighting exercise

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

The RTI adjustment applied from January to March 2020 to June to August 2022 was removed from the LFS weighting methodology as part of the reweighting exercise in December 2024, as described in our [Impact of reweighting on LFS key indicators: December 2024](#) article. Comparisons with alternative data sources have raised data concerns with the labour market breakdowns by country of birth and nationality since the pandemic period.

We have therefore removed the labour market status by country of birth and nationality from our A01 dataset and from tables accompanying our Labour market overview and Employment in the UK bulletins. Our EMP06 and A12 dataset will still be made available on our website, with additional guidance for users.

Our next update will be published in February 2025, which will incorporate the LFS reweighted data. From the February 2025 publication, the country of birth and nationality labour market data will be withdrawn from our time series data. We will continue to review and update users accordingly.

The RTI adjustment applied from January to March 2020 to June to August 2022 was removed from the LFS weighting methodology as part of the reweighting exercise in December 2024, as described in our [Impact of reweighting on LFS key indicators: December 2024](#) article. Comparisons with alternative data sources have raised data concerns with the labour market breakdowns by country of birth and nationality since the pandemic period.

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UNEMPLOYMENT

9(2) Unemployment by age and duration²

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	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	560	2.9	352	79	129	23.1	73	299	2.7	149	34	116	38.9	74
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	623	3.2	450	67	107	17.1	55	255	2.3	136	38	80	31.6	45
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	627	3.2	428	66	133	21.2	71	263	2.4	137	42	84	31.9	56
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	632	3.3	386	86	160	25.4	74	309	2.8	159	55	94	30.5	67
May-Jul 2024 [r]	581	3.0	336	92	152	26.2	72	278	2.5	132	57	89	32.1	60
Aug-Oct 2024	607	3.1	363	100	143	23.6	73	297	2.6	152	54	90	30.5	50
Change on quarter	26	0.1	27	8	-9	-2.6	1	19	0.1	20	-2	1	-1.7	-10
Change %	4.5		8.0	8.7	-5.8		1.2	6.7		15.0	-4.0	1.1		-15.9
Change on year	-17	-0.1	-87	34	37	6.5	18	42	0.3	16	16	10	-1.1	5
Change %	-2.7		-19.3	50.2	34.3		33.3	16.5		11.9	41.7	12.4		11.2
Men	YBYF	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBYU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZJ
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	245	2.5	142	32	70	28.7	47	168	2.9	74	21	73	43.4	49
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	303	3.1	222	21	60	19.9	41	158	2.7	75	32	51	32.0	27
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	295	3.0	182	25	87	29.6	55	149	2.5	70	24	55	36.6	36
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	308	3.1	161	41	107	34.6	61	184	3.1	89	37	59	31.9	40
May-Jul 2024 [r]	269	2.7	142	42	86	31.8	48	164	2.8	73	31	60	36.5	40
Aug-Oct 2024	290	2.9	165	44	82	28.2	45	181	3.0	92	34	54	30.0	31
Change on quarter	21	0.2	23	2	-4	-3.6	-2	17	0.3	20	2	-6	-6.5	-8
Change %	7.7		16.0	4.9	-4.6		-4.8	10.1		27.1	7.9	-9.5		-21.1
Change on year	-14	-0.2	-58	23	21	8.3	4	23	0.4	17	2	4	-2.0	4
Change %	-4.5		-25.9	109.1	35.1		9.8	14.4		22.7	6.2	7.3		15.1
Women	YBYG	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBYV	YBVY	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	316	3.4	209	47	59	18.8	26	131	2.6	76	12	43	33.0	25
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	320	3.4	228	46	46	14.5	14	97	1.9	61	6	30	30.9	18
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	333	3.5	246	41	46	13.8	16	114	2.2	67	18	30	25.9	20
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	324	3.4	226	45	54	16.6	13	125	2.4	71	18	36	28.5	27
May-Jul 2024 [r]	312	3.2	194	51	67	21.4	25	114	2.2	60	25	30	25.9	20
Aug-Oct 2024	317	3.3	198	57	62	19.4	28	116	2.2	60	20	36	31.2	19
Change on quarter	5	0.1	4	6	-5	-1.9	3	2	0.0	0	-5	7	5.3	-1
Change %	1.7		2.1	11.9	-7.4		12.7	1.8		0.3	-18.9	22.6		-5.7
Change on year	-3	-0.1	-29	11	15	5.0	14	19	0.3	-1	14	6	0.3	1
Change %	-1.0		-12.9	23.6	33.2		104.6	20.0		-1.6	219.7	21.1		5.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

1. Denominator = economically active for that age group.

2. Data from Jun-Aug 2011 to Dec 2018-Feb 2019 have been modelled to make them consistent with the new populations introduced in Jan-Mar 2019

[r] Data revised due to reweighting exercise

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

10 Economic activity by age¹

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Aged 16 & over	16 - 64	16 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 49	50 - 64	65+
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Economically active								
People	MGSF	LF2K	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	LF3A	LFK8
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	34,286	32,923	474	3,765	7,828	11,276	9,581	1,364
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	34,760	33,289	485	3,775	7,981	11,409	9,639	1,471
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	34,735	33,299	491	3,736	7,862	11,506	9,705	1,436
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	34,872	33,346	484	3,818	7,904	11,517	9,623	1,527
May-Jul 2024 [r]	35,075	33,538	456	3,867	7,937	11,611	9,667	1,537
Aug-Oct 2024	35,279	33,693	477	3,863	7,968	11,669	9,717	1,585
Change on quarter	204	156	21	-4	31	57	50	48
Change %	0.6	0.5	4.6	-0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	3.1
Change on year	519	405	-8	88	-13	260	77	114
Change %	1.5	1.2	-1.7	2.3	-0.2	2.3	0.8	7.8
Men	MMSG	YBSL	YBZM	YBZP	YBZS	YBZV	YBZY	YCAE
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	17,705	16,910	234	1,892	3,991	5,780	5,013	796
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	17,972	17,064	227	1,956	4,088	5,813	4,980	908
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	17,959	17,082	233	1,935	4,007	5,850	5,058	876
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	17,992	17,085	233	1,984	4,018	5,853	4,997	907
May-Jul 2024 [r]	18,030	17,131	211	1,997	4,043	5,882	4,997	899
Aug-Oct 2024	18,196	17,285	223	2,026	4,073	5,938	5,025	911
Change on quarter	166	154	11	29	29	56	28	12
Change %	0.9	0.9	5.4	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.3
Change on year	224	220	-4	70	-16	125	45	3
Change %	1.2	1.3	-1.9	3.6	-0.4	2.2	0.9	0.3
Women	MGSH	LF2L	YBZN	YBZQ	YBZT	YBZW	LF3B	LFK9
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	16,581	16,013	240	1,873	3,837	5,495	4,567	568
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	16,787	16,224	258	1,819	3,892	5,595	4,659	563
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	16,776	16,217	258	1,801	3,855	5,656	4,647	559
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	16,881	16,261	250	1,834	3,885	5,664	4,627	620
May-Jul 2024 [r]	17,045	16,407	244	1,870	3,894	5,729	4,669	638
Aug-Oct 2024	17,083	16,409	254	1,837	3,896	5,730	4,691	674
Change on quarter	38	2	10	-32	2	1	22	36
Change %	0.2	0.0	3.9	-1.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.6
Change on year	295	184	-4	18	3	135	32	111
Change %	1.8	1.1	-1.5	1.0	0.1	2.4	0.7	19.7

Economic activity rates (%)

People	MGWG	LF22	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	LF2C	LFL2
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	62.9	78.1	31.2	67.8	87.3	87.3	72.5	11.0
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	63.0	78.1	31.2	66.8	88.1	87.2	72.7	11.7
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	62.8	77.9	31.2	65.8	86.6	87.6	73.2	11.4
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	62.8	77.8	30.5	67.0	86.9	87.3	72.5	12.0
May-Jul 2024 [r]	63.0	78.1	28.5	67.7	87.0	87.7	72.8	12.1
Aug-Oct 2024	63.2	78.3	29.7	67.3	87.3	87.8	73.3	12.4
Change on quarter	0.2	0.2	1.2	-0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3
Change on year	0.2	0.2	-1.5	0.6	-0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7
Men	MGWH	MGSP	YCAH	YCAK	YCAN	YCAQ	MGWQ	MGWT
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	67.0	81.7	30.0	67.3	91.4	92.1	77.5	13.9
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	67.1	81.5	28.4	68.1	92.4	91.5	76.7	15.6
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	66.9	81.4	28.9	67.0	90.2	91.7	77.9	15.0
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	66.8	81.1	28.7	68.4	90.2	91.5	77.0	15.4
May-Jul 2024 [r]	66.7	81.1	25.8	68.6	90.5	91.6	77.0	15.2
Aug-Oct 2024	67.1	81.7	27.0	69.3	91.0	92.1	77.5	15.3
Change on quarter	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1
Change on year	0.0	0.2	-1.4	1.2	-1.4	0.6	0.7	-0.3
Women	MGWI	LF23	YCAI	YCAL	YCAO	YCAR	LF2D	LFL3
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	59.0	74.6	32.5	68.3	83.4	82.8	67.7	8.6
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	59.1	74.8	34.0	65.4	84.0	83.1	68.8	8.4
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	58.9	74.6	33.7	64.6	83.1	83.6	68.6	8.3
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	59.1	74.7	32.4	65.6	83.6	83.4	68.3	9.1
May-Jul 2024 [r]	59.5	75.2	31.3	66.7	83.7	84.0	68.9	9.4
Aug-Oct 2024	59.5	75.0	32.4	65.3	83.7	83.7	69.2	9.8
Change on quarter	0.0	-0.1	1.1	-1.4	0.0	-0.3	0.3	0.5
Change on year	0.4	0.2	-1.6	-0.1	-0.3	0.7	0.4	1.5

Data source: Labour Force Survey

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

1. Data from Jun-Aug 2011 to Dec 2018-Feb 2019 have been modelled to make them consistent with the new populations introduced in Jan-Mar 2019.

[r] Data revised due to reweighting exercise

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

11 Economic inactivity: reasons³

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	Total aged 16-64	Economic inactivity by reason (aged 16 to 64)							Wanting/not wanting a job (aged 16 to 64)	
	1	Student	Looking after family / home	Temp sick	Long-term sick	Discouraged workers ¹	Retired	Other ²	Does not want job	Wants a job
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
People		LF63	LF65	LF67	LF69	LFL8	LF6B	LF6D	LFL9	LFM2
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	9,252	2,485	1,799	184	2,589	27	1,131	1,038	7,456	1,797
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	9,335	2,431	1,720	177	2,824	28	1,075	1,081	7,485	1,850
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	9,431	2,604	1,618	190	2,821	32	1,113	1,052	7,610	1,821
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	9,490	2,548	1,753	208	2,839	15	1,094	1,033	7,745	1,745
May-Jul 2024 [r]	9,405	2,475	1,739	218	2,830	36	1,056	1,052	7,539	1,866
Aug-Oct 2024	9,337	2,470	1,693	197	2,795	25	1,093	1,064	7,425	1,912
Change on quarter	-67	-5	-46	-20	-35	-11	37	13	-113	46
Change %	-0.7	-0.2	-2.7	-9.3	-1.2	-29.8	3.5	1.2	-1.5	2.4
Change on year	2	39	-27	20	-29	-2	18	-17	-59	62
Change %	0.0	1.6	-1.6	11.2	-1.0	-7.8	1.7	-1.6	-0.8	3.3
Men		BEEEX	BEAQ	BEDI	BEDL	YCFP	BEDR	BEDU	YBWA	YBWD
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	3,793	1,276	257	90	1,182	17	486	484	3,003	790
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	3,877	1,226	258	79	1,285	18	497	514	3,027	850
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	3,915	1,274	255	110	1,260	17	512	488	3,101	814
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	3,969	1,262	279	125	1,312	7	496	489	3,199	771
May-Jul 2024 [r]	3,980	1,254	258	121	1,322	26	477	523	3,108	873
Aug-Oct 2024	3,874	1,217	235	106	1,287	14	491	523	3,030	844
Change on quarter	-106	-37	-23	-15	-35	-12	15	1	-78	-29
Change %	-2.7	-2.9	-9.0	-12.1	-2.7	-46.6	3.1	0.2	-2.5	-3.3
Change on year	-3	-9	-23	27	2	-4	-5	9	3	-6
Change %	-0.1	-0.7	-8.9	34.3	0.1	-23.4	-1.1	1.7	0.1	-0.7
Women		LF64	LF66	LF68	LF6A	LFM3	LF6C	LF6E	LFM4	LFM5
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	5,459	1,209	1,541	94	1,407	10	645	554	4,452	1,007
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	5,458	1,205	1,462	98	1,538	10	578	567	4,458	1,000
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	5,515	1,330	1,363	81	1,560	15	601	564	4,508	1,007
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	5,521	1,286	1,474	83	1,527	9	597	544	4,546	975
May-Jul 2024 [r]	5,425	1,221	1,481	97	1,508	10	579	529	4,431	994
Aug-Oct 2024	5,464	1,253	1,458	91	1,508	12	602	541	4,396	1,068
Change on quarter	39	32	-23	-6	0	1	23	12	-35	74
Change %	0.7	2.6	-1.6	-5.8	0.0	11.7	3.9	2.2	-0.8	7.5
Change on year	6	47	-4	-7	-31	2	24	-26	-62	68
Change %	0.1	3.9	-0.3	-7.3	-2.0	21.2	4.1	-4.6	-1.4	6.8
Percentage of economically inactive aged from 16 to 64 (%)										
People	LF6V	LF6X	LF6Z	LF73	LF75	LF77	LF79	LF7B	LF7D	LF7F
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	100.0	26.9	19.4	2.0	28.0	0.3	12.2	11.2	80.6	19.4
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	100.0	26.0	18.4	1.9	30.2	0.3	11.5	11.6	80.2	19.8
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	100.0	27.6	17.2	2.0	29.9	0.3	11.8	11.2	80.7	19.3
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	100.0	26.8	18.5	2.2	29.9	0.2	11.5	10.9	81.6	18.4
May-Jul 2024 [r]	100.0	26.3	18.5	2.3	30.1	0.4	11.2	11.2	80.2	19.8
Aug-Oct 2024	100.0	26.5	18.1	2.1	29.9	0.3	11.7	11.4	79.5	20.5
Men	BEBP	BEEH	BEEK	BEEN	BEEQ	BEET	BEEW	BEEZ	BEAS	BEGT
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	100.0	33.6	6.8	2.4	31.2	0.5	12.8	12.8	79.2	20.8
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	100.0	31.6	6.7	2.0	33.1	0.5	12.8	13.3	78.1	21.9
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	100.0	32.5	6.5	2.8	32.2	0.4	13.1	12.5	79.2	20.8
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	100.0	31.8	7.0	3.1	33.0	0.2	12.5	12.3	80.6	19.4
May-Jul 2024 [r]	100.0	31.5	6.5	3.0	33.2	0.6	12.0	13.1	78.1	21.9
Aug-Oct 2024	100.0	31.4	6.1	2.7	33.2	0.4	12.7	13.5	78.2	21.8
Women	LF6W	LF6Y	LF72	LF74	LF76	LF78	LF7A	LF7C	LF7E	LF7G
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	100.0	22.1	28.2	1.7	25.8	0.2	11.8	10.1	81.6	18.4
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	100.0	22.1	26.8	1.8	28.2	0.2	10.6	10.4	81.7	18.3
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	100.0	24.1	24.7	1.5	28.3	0.3	10.9	10.2	81.7	18.3
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	100.0	23.3	26.7	1.5	27.7	0.2	10.8	9.9	82.3	17.7
May-Jul 2024 [r]	100.0	22.5	27.3	1.8	27.8	0.2	10.7	9.8	81.7	18.3
Aug-Oct 2024	100.0	22.9	26.7	1.7	27.6	0.2	11.0	9.9	80.5	19.5

Data Source: Labour Force Survey.

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

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

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

3. Data from Jun-Aug 2011 to Dec 2018-Feb 2019 have been modelled to make them consistent with the new populations introduced in Jan-Mar 2019.

[r] Data revised due to reweighting exercise

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

12 Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of people aged from 16 to 24⁴

Aug-Oct 2024

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	1,607	362	114	1,131	1,368	277	73	1,019	239	85	42	112
18-24	5,739	3,373	490	1,876	1,924	642	131	1,151	3,815	2,731	359	725
16-24	7,346	3,735	604	3,006	3,292	919	204	2,169	4,054	2,816	400	837

Men

16-17	824	160	63	601	683	106	39	538	141	53	24	63
18-24	2,925	1,727	298	899	878	262	59	557	2,047	1,465	239	343
16-24	3,748	1,887	361	1,500	1,561	368	98	1,094	2,188	1,519	263	406

Women

16-17	784	203	51	530	686	171	34	481	98	32	17	49
18-24	2,814	1,645	192	976	1,046	380	72	594	1,768	1,266	120	382
16-24	3,598	1,848	243	1,506	1,732	550	106	1,075	1,866	1,298	137	431

Changes on quarter

People

16-17	8	8	13	-13	-1	6	1	-9	10	2	12	-4
18-24	23	24	-27	27	-52	-37	-2	-12	75	61	-25	39
16-24	31	32	-14	14	-53	-31	-1	-21	84	63	-13	35

Men

16-17	4	-2	14	-7	-1	-4	3	0	5	1	11	-7
18-24	13	57	-28	-15	-45	-6	-15	-24	58	62	-13	8
16-24	17	54	-14	-23	-46	-10	-12	-24	63	64	-2	1

Women

16-17	4	10	-1	-6	0	10	-2	-9	4	0	1	3
18-24	10	-33	1	42	-7	-32	13	12	17	-1	-12	31
16-24	14	-23	0	36	-8	-22	11	3	21	-1	-11	33

Rates(%)³

People

16-17	22.5	24.0	70.3	20.3	20.8	74.4	35.6	32.8	47.0
18-24	58.8	12.7	32.7	33.4	17.0	59.8	71.6	11.6	19.0
16-24	50.8	13.9	40.9	27.9	18.2	65.9	69.5	12.4	20.6

Men

16-17	19.4	28.3	73.0	15.6	26.7	78.7	37.8	31.2	45.0
18-24	59.1	14.7	30.7	29.8	18.5	63.4	71.6	14.0	16.7
16-24	50.3	16.1	40.0	23.6	21.1	70.1	69.4	14.8	18.6

Women

16-17	25.9	20.2	67.6	24.9	16.6	70.1	32.5	35.3	49.8
18-24	58.5	10.4	34.7	36.3	15.9	56.8	71.6	8.6	21.6
16-24	51.4	11.6	41.9	31.8	16.1	62.1	69.5	9.6	23.1

Changes on quarter

People

16-17	0.4	1.8	-1.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.6	-0.7	6.6	-3.8
18-24	0.2	-0.7	0.3	-1.0	0.5	0.9	0.2	-1.0	0.7
16-24	0.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	-0.6	0.4

Men

16-17	-0.4	5.0	-1.2	-0.6	2.2	0.1	-0.4	10.7	-6.9
18-24	1.7	-1.6	-0.7	0.8	-3.3	0.5	1.0	-1.2	-0.1
16-24	1.2	-0.9	-0.8	0.1	-1.5	0.5	0.9	-0.6	-0.5

Women

16-17	1.2	-1.1	-1.1	1.5	-1.6	-1.2	-1.2	1.4	0.8
18-24	-1.4	0.2	1.4	-2.8	3.4	1.5	-0.8	-0.8	1.5
16-24	-0.8	0.1	0.9	-1.1	1.9	0.4	-0.9	-0.7	1.5

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

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

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.

4. Data from Jun-Aug 2011 to Dec 2018 - Feb 2019 have been modelled to make them consistent with the new populations introduced in Jan-Mar 2019.

[r] Data revised due to reweighting exercise

REDUNDANCIES

22 Redundancies: level^{1,3} and rates^{2,3}

United Kingdom

	People (aged 16 and over)		Men (aged 16 and over)		Women (aged 16 and over)	
	Level (000s) ¹	Rate ²	Level (000s) ¹	Rate ²	Level (000s) ¹	Rate ²
	BEAO	BEIR	BEIU	BEIX	BEJA	BEJD
Aug-Oct 2022 [r]	90	3.1	63	4.5	26	1.8
Aug-Oct 2023 [r]	59	2.0	40	2.8	19	1.3
Nov-Jan 2024 [r]	133	4.6	82	5.7	51	3.5
Feb-Apr 2024 [r]	98	3.4	64	4.5	34	2.3
May-Jul 2024 [r]	86	3.0	48	3.4	38	2.6
Aug-Oct 2024	99	3.4	60	4.2	38	2.6
Change on quarter	13	0.4	12	0.8	1	0.0
Change %	14.9		24.9		2.1	
Change on year	40	1.4	21	1.4	20	1.3
Change %	68.4		51.4		104.7	

Data source: Labour Force Survey

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

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

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

3. Data from Jun-Aug 2011 to Dec 2018-Feb 2019 have been modelled to make them consistent with the new populations introduced in Jan-Mar 2019.

[r] Data revised due to reweighting exercise