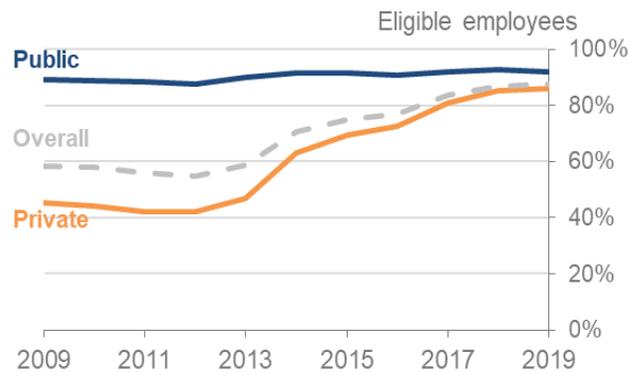


Automatic enrolment was introduced to help address the decline in private pension saving and to make long-term saving the norm. It aims to increase workplace pension saving in the UK and forms part of a wider set of pension reforms designed to enable individuals to achieve financial security in retirement. This annual official statistics publication is the seventh edition in the series. It complements the automatic enrolment evaluation reports by providing more detailed breakdowns of two key measures for evaluating the progress of automatic enrolment implementation: increasing the number of savers, by monitoring trends in workplace pension participation and persistency of saving; and increasing the amount of savings, by monitoring trends in workplace pension saving.

Main findings

Savers, by sector



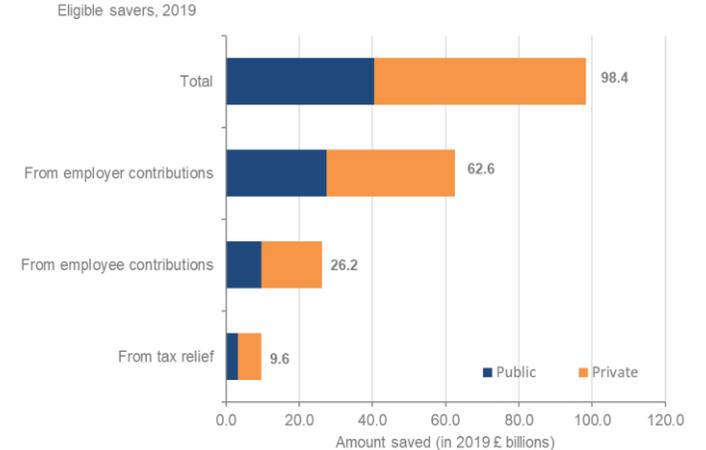
Overall 88 per cent of eligible employees (19.2 million) were participating in a workplace pension in 2019, up from 87 per cent in 2018.

Persistency of saving

70%

70 per cent of eligible employees saving into a workplace pension in 2016 were saving persistently over the following three years.

Amount saved



The annual total amount saved in 2019 by eligible savers was £98.4 billion, an increase of £5.3 billion on the total amount saved in 2018 in 2019 earnings terms.

At a glance

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Any comments? We welcome feedback

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What you need to know

Automatic enrolment mandates employers to provide a workplace pension for all workers meeting certain criteria¹. Automatic enrolment commenced in 2012. All employers in existence in April 2012, beginning with the largest employers, were required to meet their enrolment duties by April 2017. New-born employers who came into existence between April 2012 and September 2017 were given a staging date between October 2017 and February 2018. From October 2017, new-born employers are required to implement automatic enrolment immediately. As of April 2020 over 10 million workers have been automatically enrolled and over 1.6 million employers have met their automatic enrolment duties².

Throughout this report **eligible employees** are defined as employees who meet the automatic enrolment age and earnings criteria each year (see methodology and technical notes for details).

Minimum contribution rates under automatic enrolment started at 2 per cent of qualifying earnings with at least 1 per cent from employers. In April 2018 this increased to 5 per cent with at least 2 per cent from employers. The figures in this report relate to April 2019, shortly after minimum contribution rates increased to their current level of 8 per cent overall with at least 3 per cent from the employer. If there are lagged behavioural effects from the April 2019 minimum contribution rates increase, these will not be captured in this report.

Notes

The analysis includes members of all qualifying workplace pension schemes: occupational pension schemes, group personal pensions (GPPs), and group stakeholder pensions (GSHPs). All analysis is based on eligible employees, and uprated using ONS Average Weekly Earnings values.

Subgroup analysis in this publication does not include an assessment of which factors are the primary drivers of differences in participation across different subgroups.

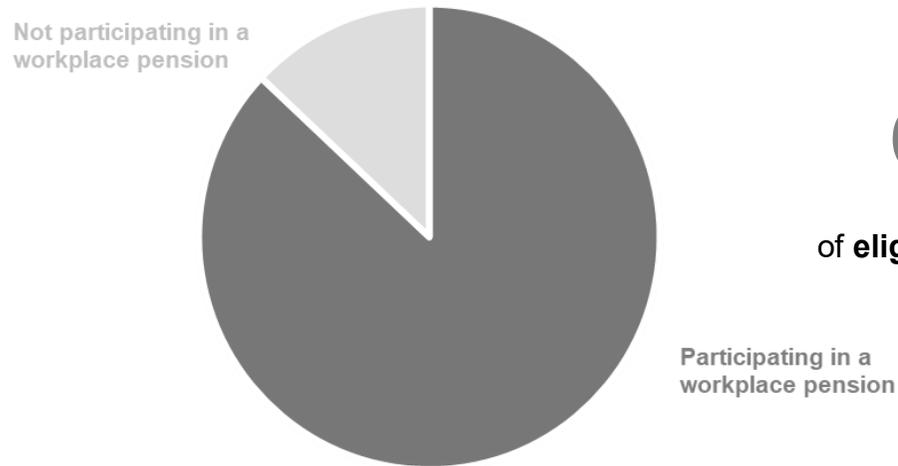
Numbers have been suppressed where the sample size is small. Data covers the period April 2009 to April 2019. Charts show the percentage of eligible employees participating in a workplace pension unless otherwise stated. We welcome feedback on the material provided to improve future releases.

All the information presented in the charts and figures is included in the accompanying excel tables.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/workplace-pensions>

² <http://www.thepensionsregulator.gov.uk/docs/automatic-enrolment-declaration-of-compliance-monthly-report.pdf>

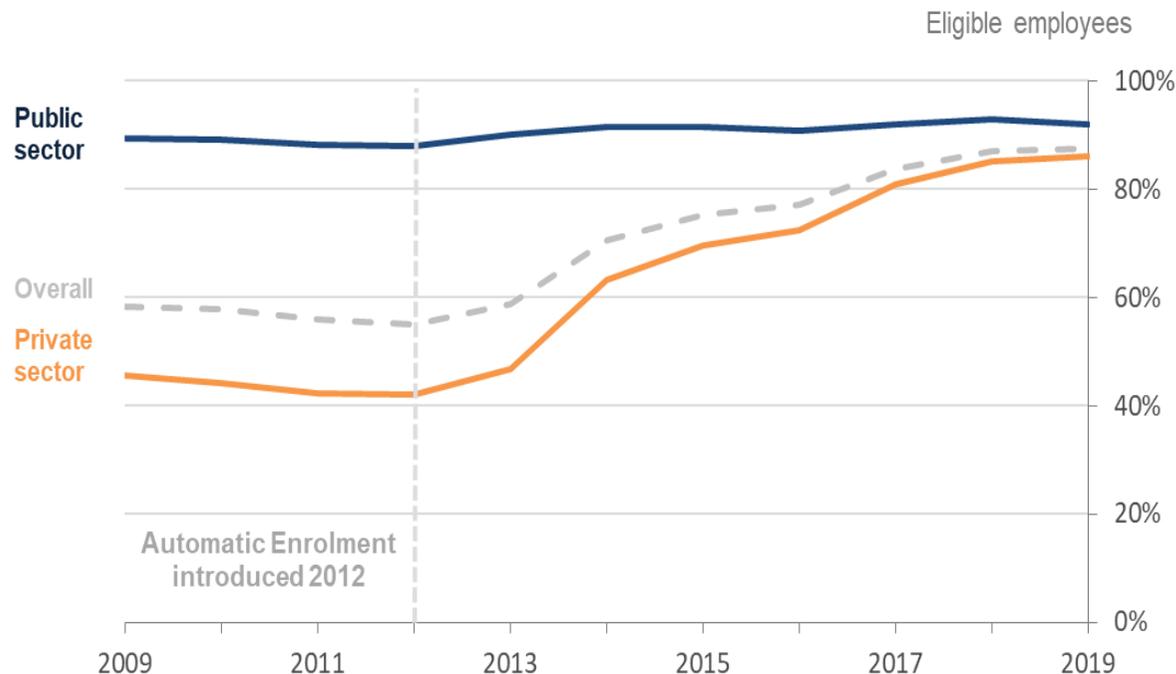
Trends in workplace pension participation



Overall, 88 per cent

of eligible employees were participating in a workplace pension in 2019

The proportion of private sector eligible employees participating in a workplace pension has increased sharply since 2012; public sector participation remains high



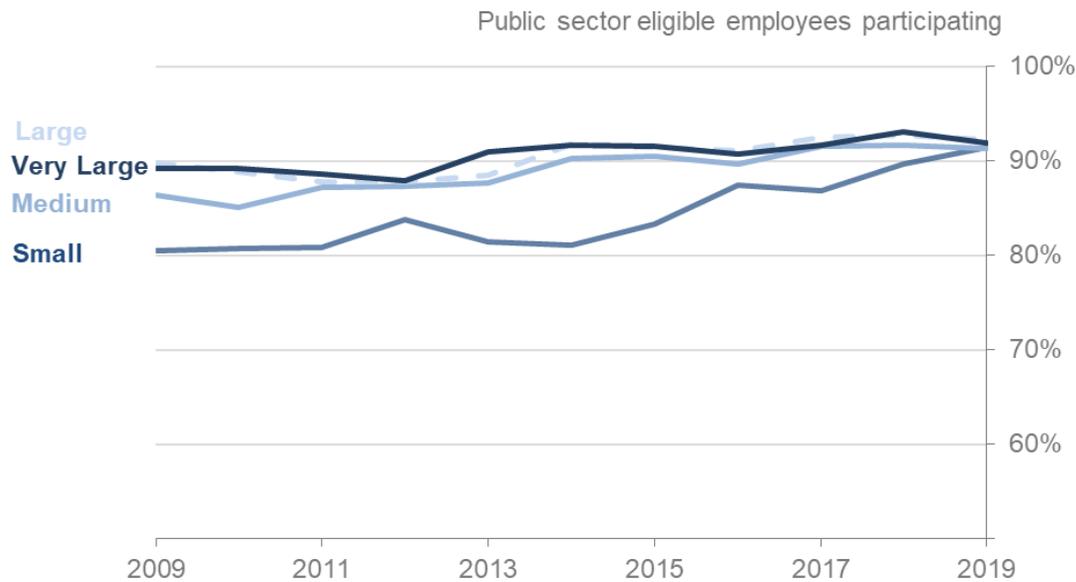
Between 2009 and 2012 there was a general downward trend in workplace pension participation, from 58 per cent (11.4 million eligible employees) to a low of 55 per cent (10.7 million eligible employees). Since 2012 there has been a large increase of 8.5 million to 19.2 million eligible employees participating in a workplace pension (88 per cent) in 2019, showing the positive impact of the workplace pension reforms to date.

Public sector pension participation remains high at 92 per cent in 2019 (4.8 million eligible public sector workers), an increase of 4 percentage points since 2012.

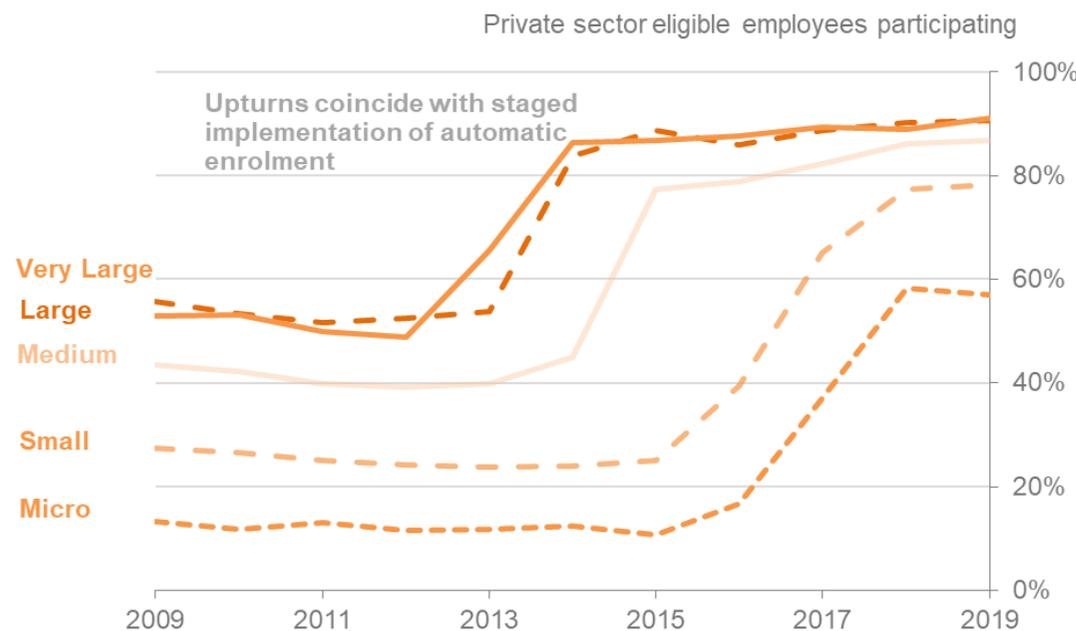
The largest increases in workplace pension saving have been seen within the **private sector**. Since 2012 private sector participation has risen by 44 percentage points to 86 per cent of private sector eligible employees participating in 2019 (14.4 million eligible employees). The gap between public and private sector participation has narrowed.

Employer size, by sector

Participation rates in the private sector have stabilised for each employer size band



In the **public sector** participation rates have remained stable for most employer sizes. Since 2014, participation rates for small employers (5 to 49 employees) have increased, closing the gap in participation by employer size. Participation rates for micro employers (1 to 4 employees) in the public sector are not shown due to small sample sizes.



The highest levels of **private sector** participation in 2019 were seen in the larger employer bands, with both 91 per cent of eligible employees participating in the very large employer size band (5000+ employees) and in the large band (250 to 4,999 employees).

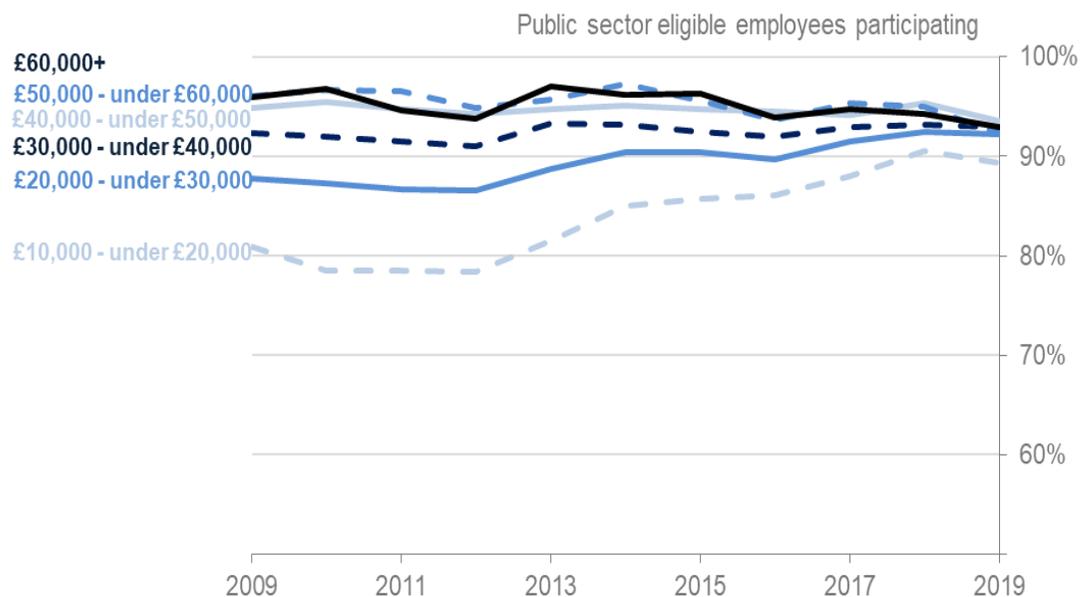
All employer sizes have seen large increases in eligible employee participation rates since the start of the relevant automatic enrolment staging date. Since the end of the staging period for each employer size band (with the exception of new-born employers coming into existence after April 2012), participation rates broadly stabilised.

Staged implementation of automatic enrolment: The automatic enrolment duties were staged in between October 2012 and February 2018 by employer size, starting in October 2012 with the largest employers based on PAYE scheme size, to the smallest in 2017. New PAYE schemes between April 2012 and September 2017 were staged last, in 2017 and 2018. New PAYE schemes from October 2017 have immediate automatic enrolment duties.

Source: DWP estimates derived from the ONS ASHE, GB, 2009 to 2019

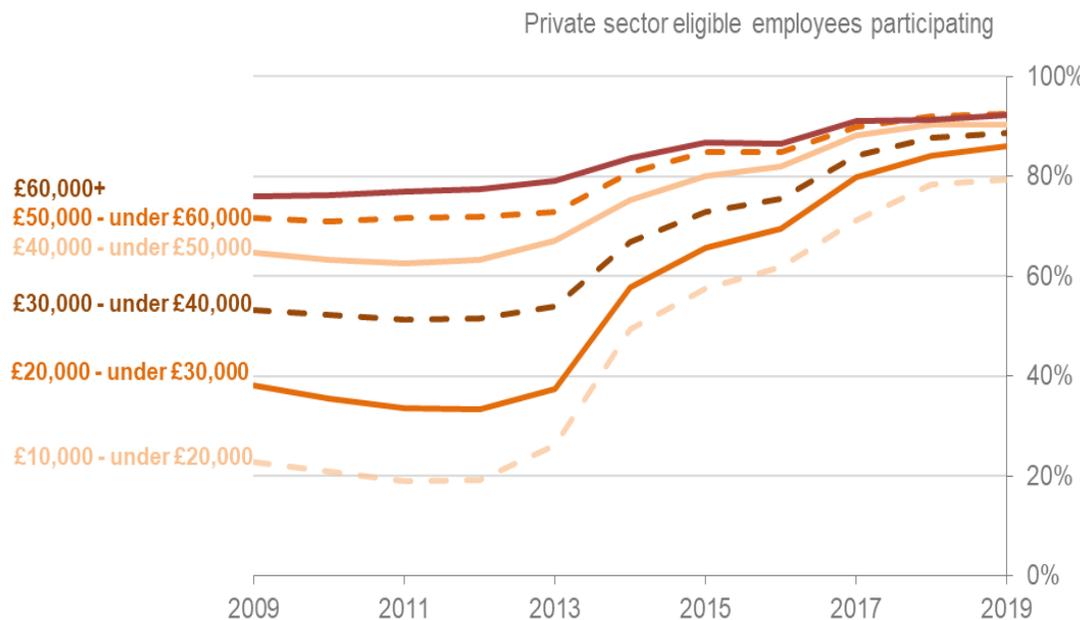
Earnings, by sector

Higher earners continue to have higher participation rates for both sectors but the gap has narrowed



Across the **whole economy** those earning between £50,000 and £60,000 show the highest participation levels. In 2019, 93 per cent of eligible employees within this earnings band were participating in a workplace pension.

In the **public sector**, participation in the £50,000 to £60,000 band has seen the largest decrease of 3 percentage points over the period of 2012 to 2019. Participation in the £10,000 to £20,000 earning band has increased by 11 percentage points between 2012 and 2019.



In the **private sector** the gap between the highest and lowest earners has narrowed since the introduction of automatic enrolment. The difference in participation rates between the highest and lowest earning groups was 58 percentage points in 2012, but has fallen to 13 percentage points in 2019.

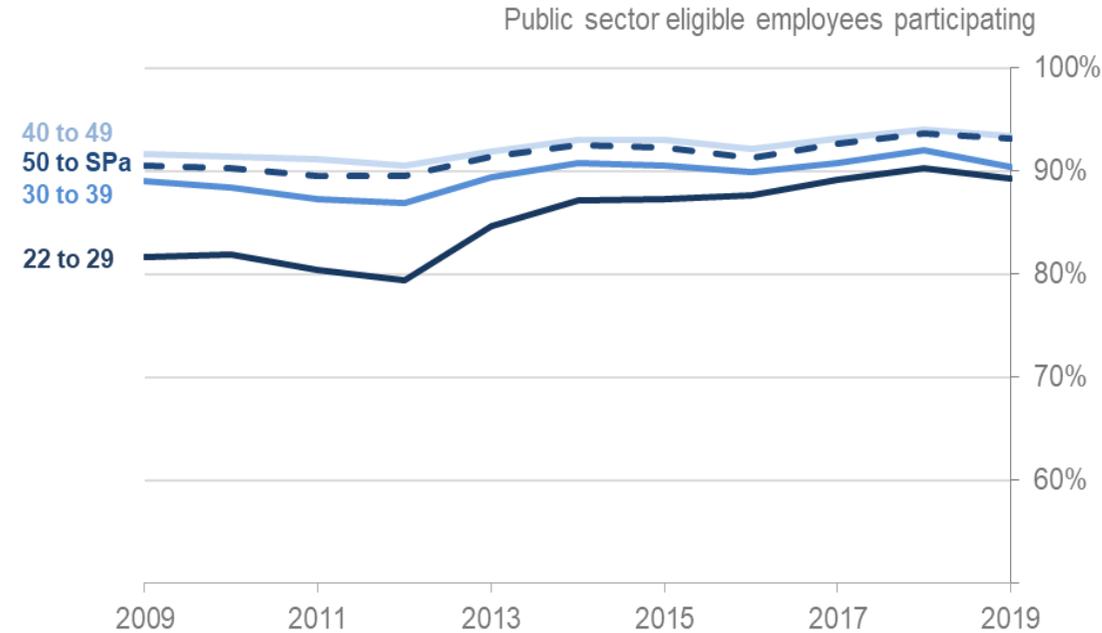
Note that all earnings bands are defined in terms of individuals' gross annual earnings in 2019 terms.

See **Table 1.5.1** in the accompanying workbook for a breakdown by both gender and earnings.

Source: DWP estimates derived from the ONS ASHE, GB, 2009 to 2019

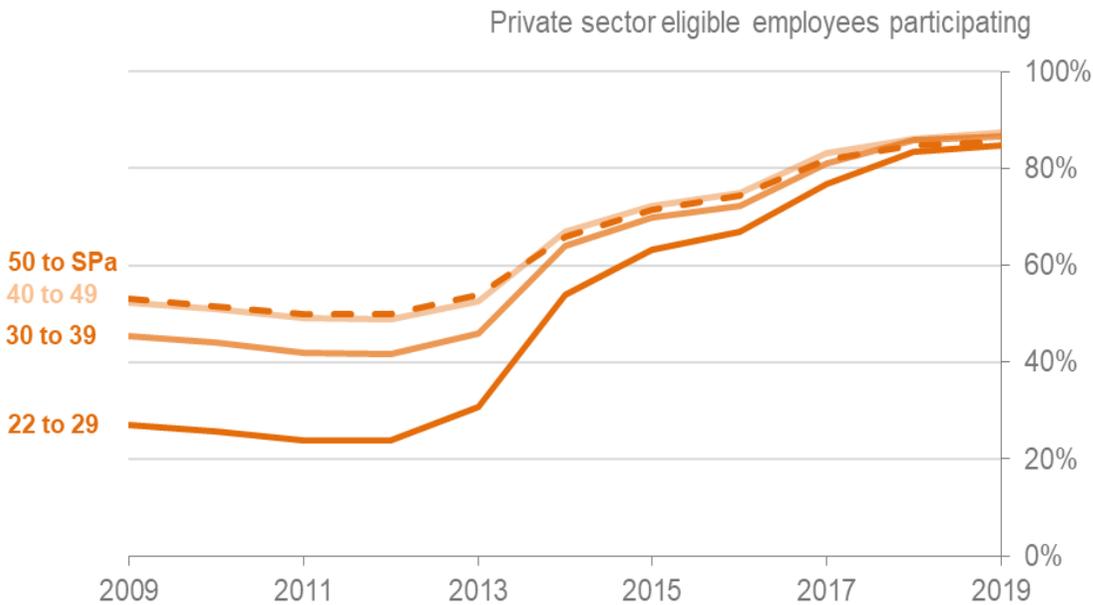
Age, by sector

The gap in participation rates between age groups for both sector has narrowed since 2012



Across the **whole economy**, participation rates for eligible employees in 2019 are highest for the 40 to 49 age group (89 per cent) and lowest for the 22 to 29 age group (86 per cent).

Participation rates in the **public sector** remain high and broadly stable since 2014. Despite narrowing after 2012, there is a small but persistent gap between the younger and older age groups.

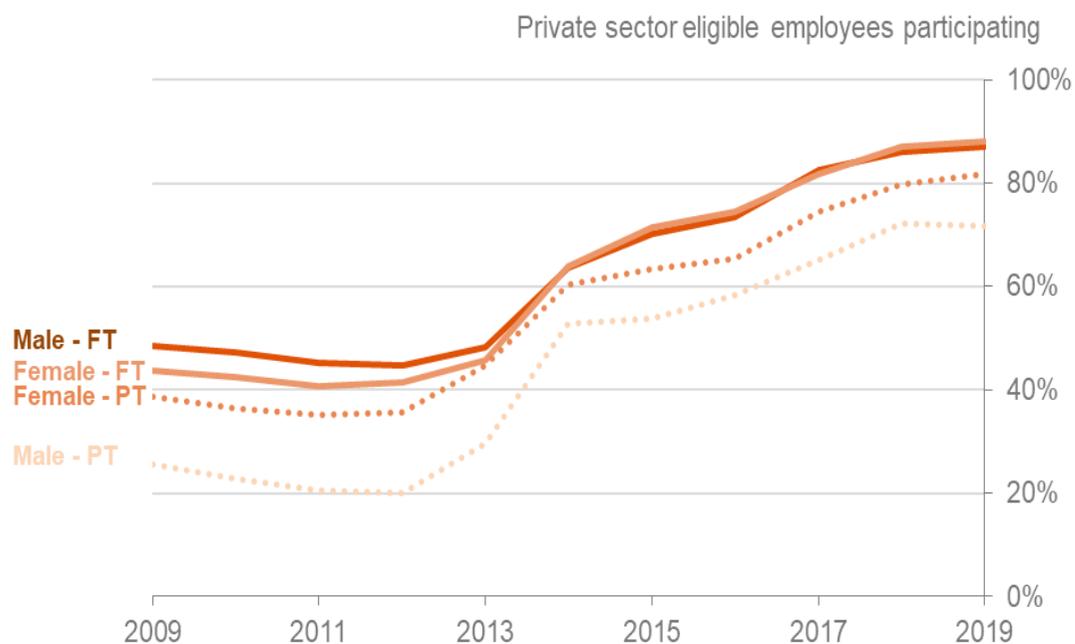
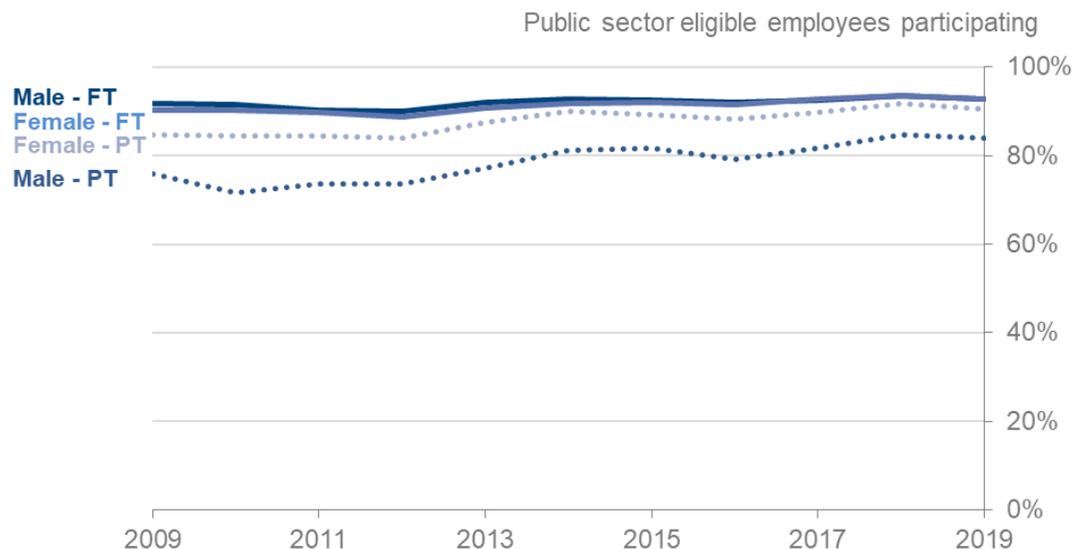


Since 2012, pension participation in the **private sector** has continued to increase for all age groups. The largest increase was seen in the 22 to 29 age group, increasing from 24 per cent in 2012 to 85 per cent in 2019 (a 61 percentage point rise), and the pension participation gap between age groups has reduced since 2012 from 26 percentage points to only two percentage points in 2019.

Source: DWP estimates derived from the ONS ASHE, GB, 2009 to 2019

Gender and working pattern, by sector

The male and female participation rates in the private sector have equalised for full-time employees



Across the **whole economy**, there is only a small gap in participation rates by gender among full-time eligible employees in 2019 (88 per cent for male employees and 89 per cent for female employees). Among part-time eligible employees the gap is bigger: 85 per cent of female part-time employees are participating compared to only 74 per cent of male employees.

In the **public sector**, overall participation rates for both male and female eligible employees have remained stable, and were both 92 per cent in 2019. Among **full-time** employees in the public sector, participation rates in 2019 were equal for male and female employees (93 per cent), while among **part-time** employees, the participation rate has remained persistently higher for female than male employees (91 and 84 per cent respectively in 2019).

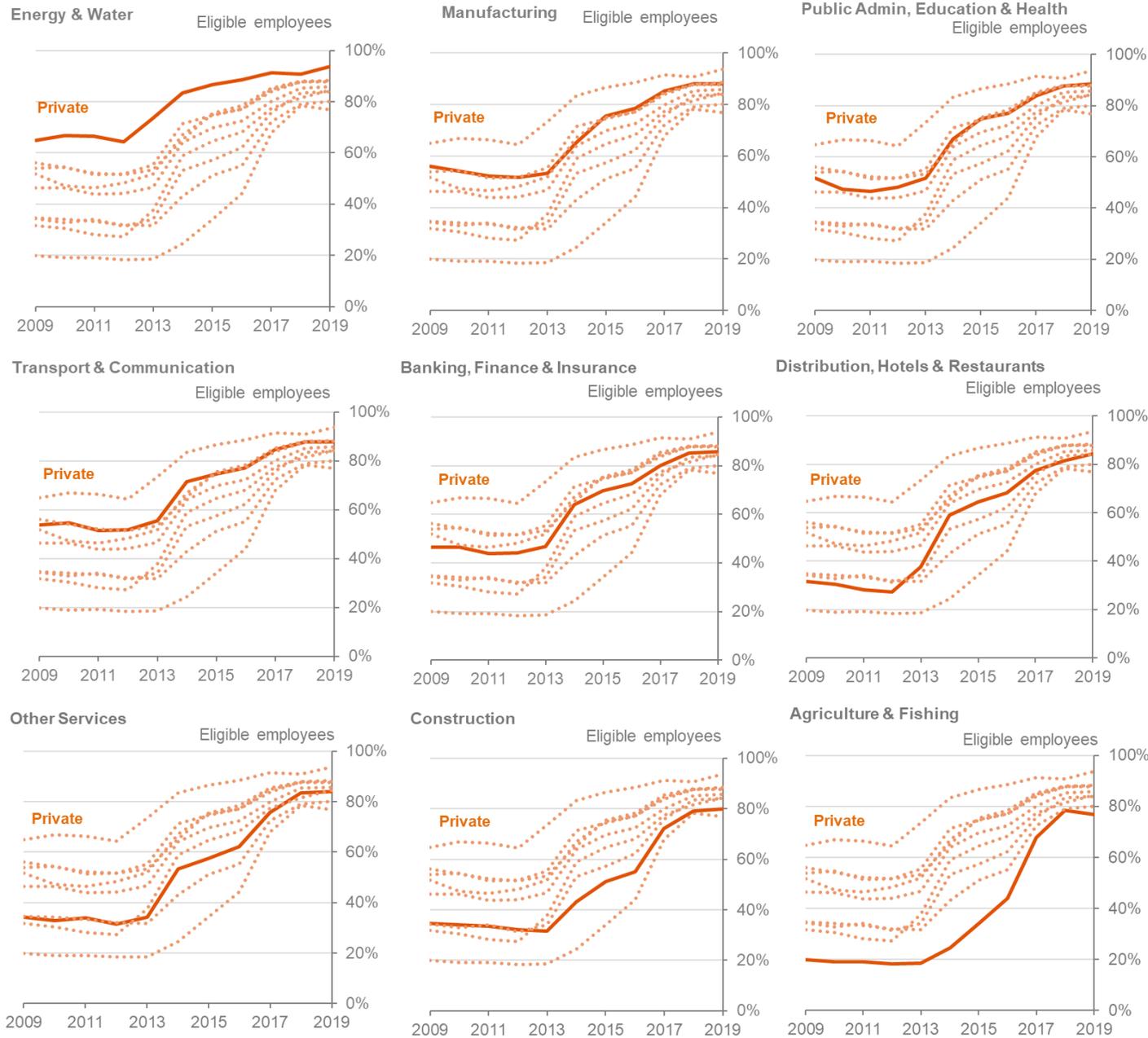
In the **private sector**, overall participation rates for both male and female eligible employees were 86 per cent in 2019, compared to 2012 when the participation rate for male employees was three percentage points higher (43 per cent compared to 40 per cent for female employees). The same trend of a narrowing gender gap since 2012 is seen among **full-time** employees in the private sector, and in 2019 the participation rate for female full-time employees (88 per cent) was slightly higher than for male full-time employees (87 per cent). Among **part-time** employees the participation rate has remained persistently higher for female than male employees (82 per cent and 72 per cent respectively in 2019), although the rates for both genders have increased greatly since 2012.

See **Table 1.5.1** for a breakdown by gender and earnings and **Table 1.9** for a breakdown by gender and region.

Every year around 15 per cent of eligible employees in the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) are classed as part time (i.e. working 30 hours or less per week or, for those in teaching professions, less than 25 hours per week). It should also be noted that part time workers may be more likely to be earning less than the trigger and therefore not included in the eligible population.

Industry, by sector

The gap in participation level between industries has narrowed since 2012



Across the **whole economy** in 2019, workplace pension participation was highest in the Energy and Water industry with 94 per cent of eligible employees participating and lowest in the Agriculture and Fishing industry with 78 per cent participating.

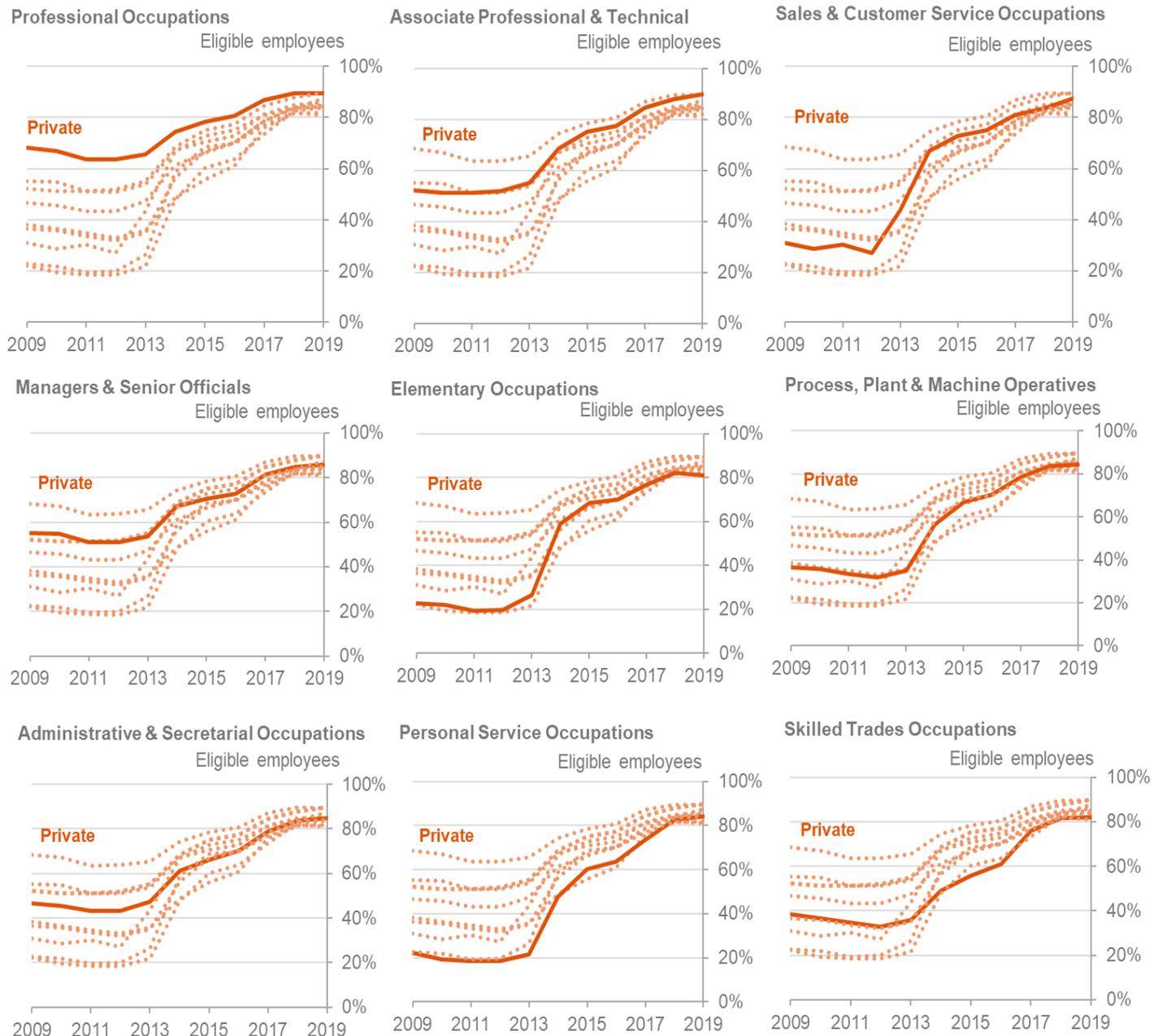
In the **private sector** all industries have seen large increases in participation since 2012, and the gap between different industries has narrowed. The industry seeing the largest increase in participation since 2012 is the Agriculture & Fishing industry, which saw an increase of 59 percentage points.

Participation in the **public sector** has remained high in all industries over the time series. Small sample sizes in the data mean that comparisons across industries in the public sector are less meaningful than in the private sector.

Source: DWP estimates derived from the ONS ASHE, GB, 2009 to 2019

Occupation, by sector

The gap in participation level between occupations has narrowed since 2012



Across the **whole economy**, workplace pension participation is highest in the Associate Professional & Technical occupations with 91 per cent of eligible employees in these occupations participating in 2019, compared to the lowest in Elementary occupations where 82 per cent were participating in 2019.

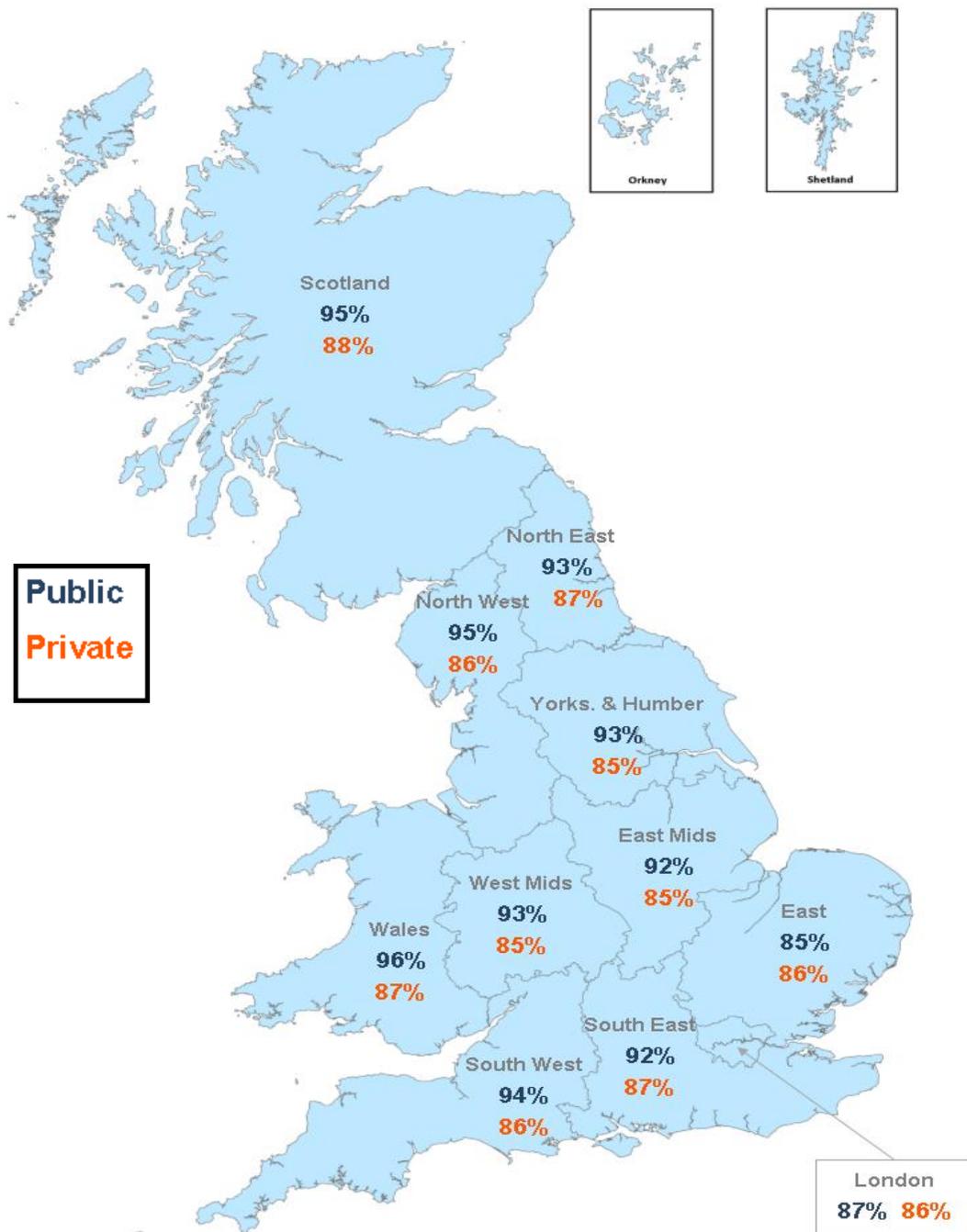
In the **public sector** participation by occupation remains relatively stable with all occupations continuing to show higher participation levels than those seen in the private sector. Personal Service occupations (such as carers, travel agents and nurses) have shown the largest increase since 2012 of 14 percentage points, from 78 per cent to 92 per cent in 2019.

Since 2012, all occupations in the **private sector** have seen a large increase, and the gap in participation between different occupations has narrowed. The largest increase could be seen in Personal Service occupations where the participation rate increased by 65 percentage points from 19 per cent in 2012 to 84 per cent in 2019.

Source: DWP estimates derived from the ONS ASHE, GB, 2009 to 2019

Region, by sector

Differences between the public and private sector participation levels have narrowed across most regions



In general, there is little regional variation in workplace pension participation trends within sectors, with the exception of London and the East where public sector participation in 2019 is noticeably lower than elsewhere. Outside of these two regions, the difference between the public and private sector participation levels is apparent across Great Britain.

The map opposite shows workplace pension participation of eligible employees by region and sector in 2019.

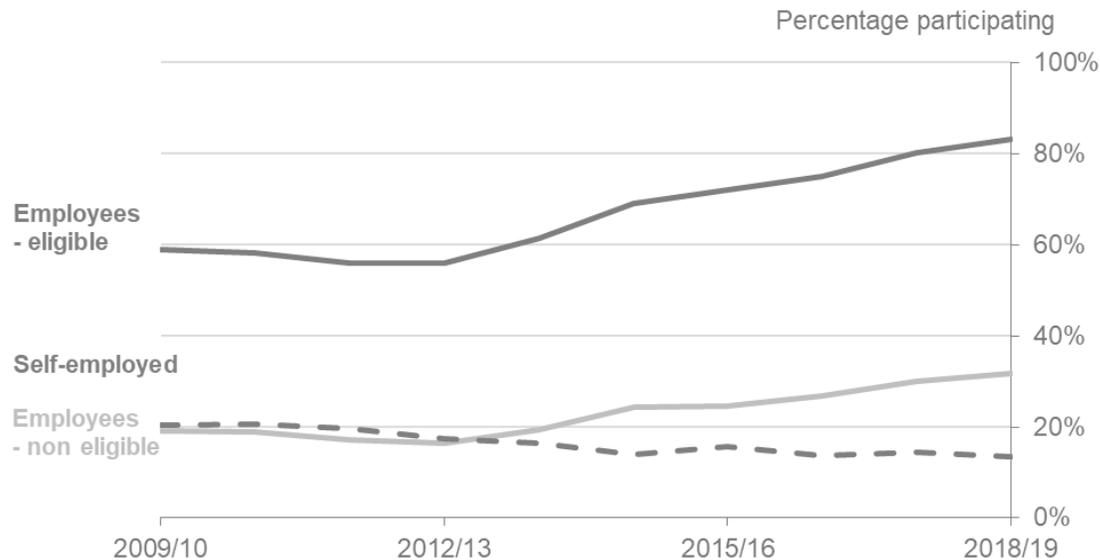
Within the **public sector** in 2019, the region with the highest levels of eligible employees participating in a workplace pension was Wales, with 96 per cent. The lowest participation rate of 85 per cent is observed in the East.

In the **private sector** in 2019, the highest participation was in Scotland at 88 per cent of eligible employees. The lowest, at 85 per cent, were Yorkshire and The Humber, the East Midlands and West Midlands.

Source: DWP estimates derived from the ONS ASHE, GB, 2009 to 2019

Economic status, UK

Since 2012/13, non-eligible employee participation has also increased but has declined for the self-employed



Source: Modelled analysis derived from the FRS, UK, 2009/10 to 2018/19

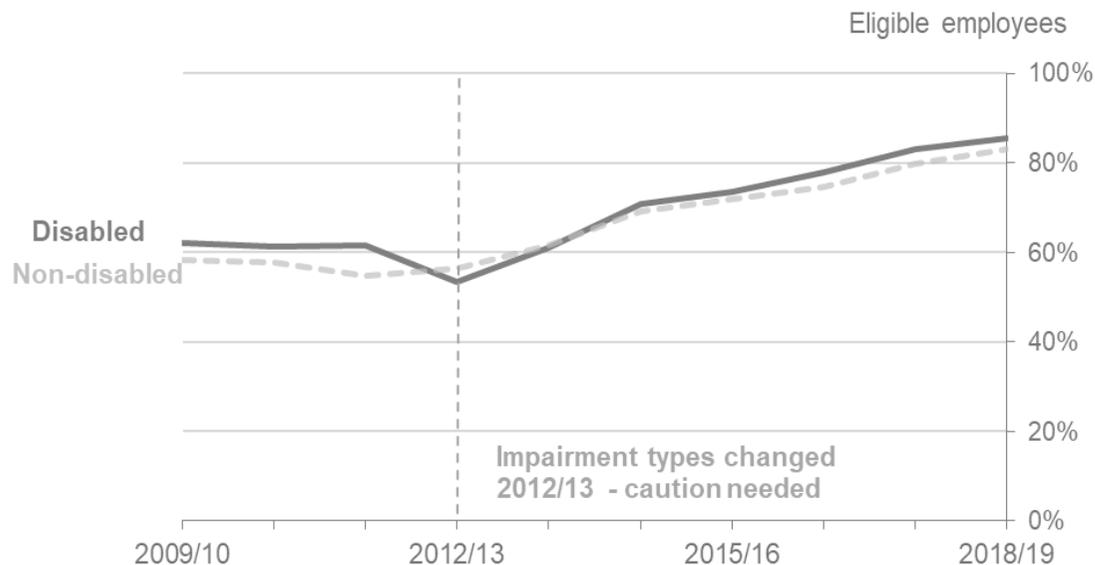
This analysis uses the DWP Family Resources Survey (FRS) to provide breakdowns by characteristics not available from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) but it is not possible to provide breakdowns by sector. More detail on this analysis can be found in the accompanying methodological notes section. Differences between the FRS and ASHE surveys mean the overall level of participation measured is not exactly the same.

Since 2012/13, participation rates among eligible employees have shown a marked increase from 56 per cent to 83 per cent in 2018/19. This trend is similar to that seen in the ASHE data, though participation rates have increased more over this period in ASHE (from 55 per cent in 2012 to 88 per cent in 2019) than in FRS.

An increase in participation can also be observed among non-eligible employees, rising from 16 per cent in 2012/13 to 32 per cent in 2018/19. Unlike employees, both eligible and non-eligible, the self-employed group has seen a consistent decline in participation from 21 per cent in 2009/10 to 14 per cent in 2018/19.

Disability, UK

Since 2014/2015, there has been a small but persistent gap between disabled and non-disabled employees



Source: Modelled analysis derived from the FRS, UK, 2008/09 to 2017/18

The FRS data can be used to show trends in pension participation for disabled and non-disabled eligible employees. In 2018/19 there was a small difference between these groups with 85 per cent of disabled eligible employees participating compared to 83 per cent of non-disabled eligible employees.

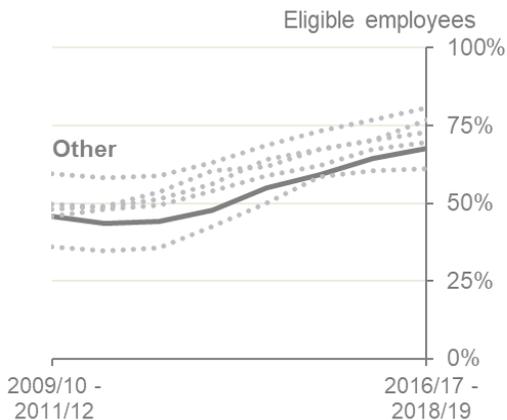
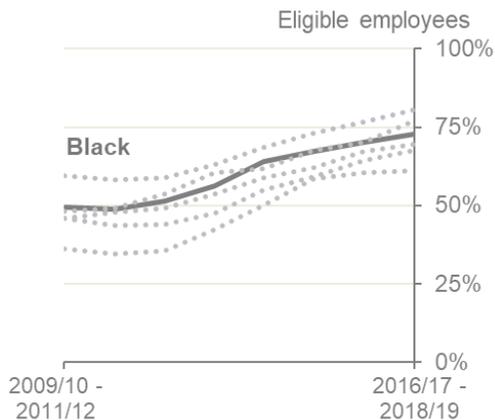
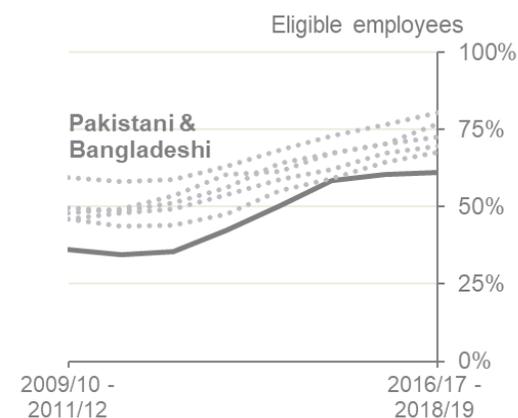
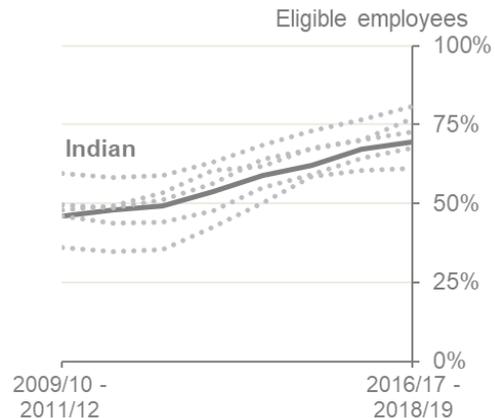
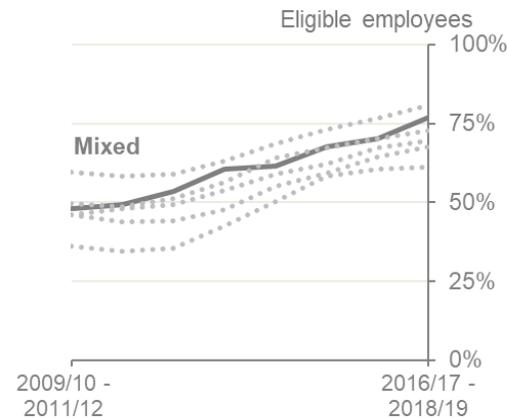
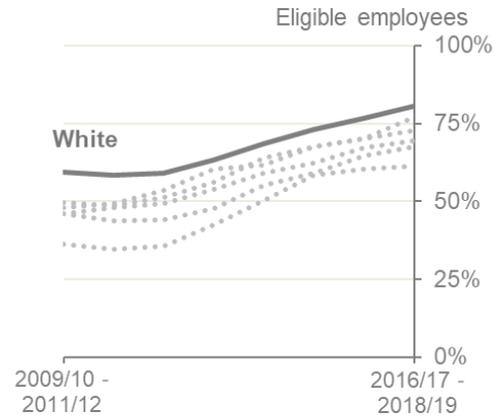
Both the disabled and non-disabled groups saw large increases between 2012/13 and 2018/19, rising 32 and 27 percentage points respectively.

The impairment types used to define disability status were changed in the 2012/13 survey to reflect new harmonised standards and therefore caution is needed where making comparisons over time.

It should be noted that disabled employees are generally less likely to be in the eligible group according to FRS data.

Ethnicity, UK

Eligible employee participation continues to increase across all ethnic groups but gaps persist



The FRS data can also be used to show trends in pension participation by ethnic group but three year rolling averages must be used to account for volatility in single year results which are caused by small sample sizes and clustering effects.

The White ethnic group has had the highest participation rate over the entire time series, and had an average participation rate of 81 per cent over the period 2016/17-2018/19. This compares to the lowest, Pakistani and Bangladeshi group at 61 per cent.

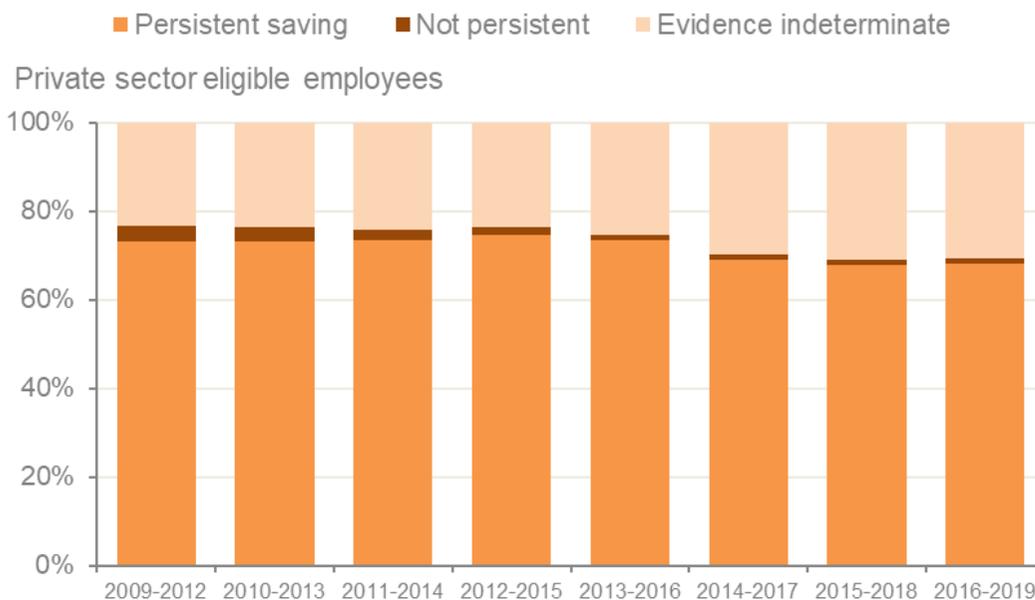
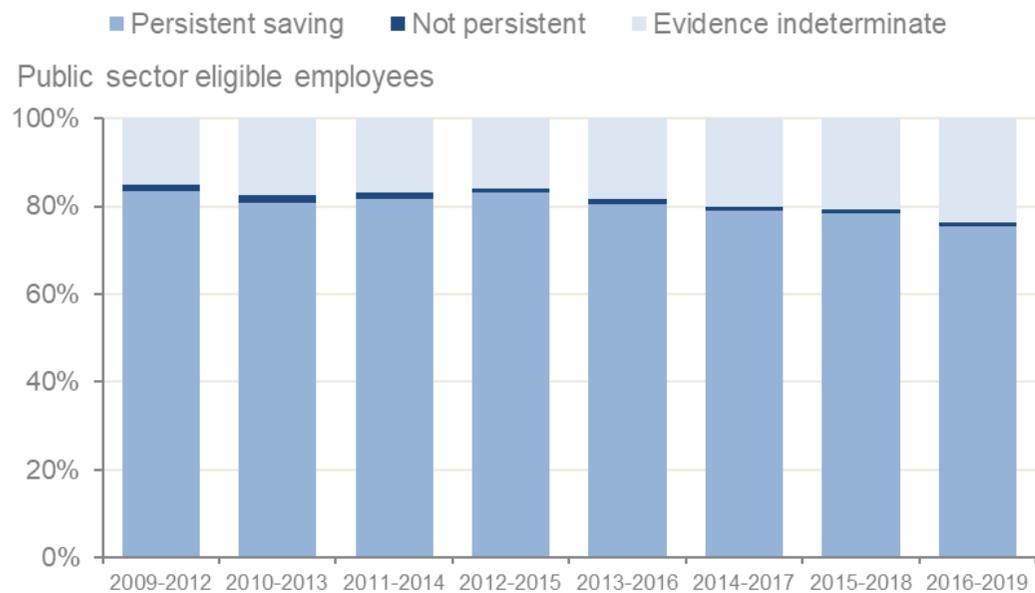
Between the 2011/12-2013/14 period and 2016/17-2018/19 there were large increases among all ethnic groups. The Pakistani & Bangladeshi ethnic group shows the largest increase from 36 per cent to 61 per cent (a 25 percentage point increase).

In comparison the lowest increase in the same period, 2011/12-2013/14 to 2016/17-2018/19, occurred in the Indian ethnic group. This group saw a 21 percentage point increase from 49 per cent to 70 per cent.

Note that the Other ethnic group includes Chinese.

Persistency of saving

Overall nearly three out of four eligible savers are saving persistently



For the ongoing evaluation of automatic enrolment, the ASHE data is used to derive a persistency of saving measure to monitor the number of eligible employees regularly saving. For the cohort of eligible savers in a given year, those who are also saving in at least two of the following three years are defined as **persistent savers**.

An employee may no longer appear in the ASHE data due to leaving the labour market or moving to an employer who does not return the ASHE questionnaire. Those in a cohort of eligible savers in a given year treated as having **indeterminate evidence of persistency** fall into two categories: those not present in the data in at least two of the following three years, and (a smaller number) those who are saving in exactly one of the following three years.

Those in the cohort of eligible savers in a given year who are not saving in any of the following three years, and are not in the evidence indeterminate group above, as defined as **not persistent savers**.

Overall 70 per cent of eligible savers in 2016 were saving in at least two of the following three years. One per cent of eligible savers were not saving persistently and for the remaining 29 per cent there is indeterminate evidence.

The persistency rate has declined slightly over time from 79 per cent in 2012. However, the proportion of eligible savers not saving persistently has remained at one per cent over this period, and the decline in the proportion persistently saving is a result of an increase in the 'evidence indeterminate' group. The reasons for this are not clear, although there has been a small decrease in the ASHE response rate since 2014.

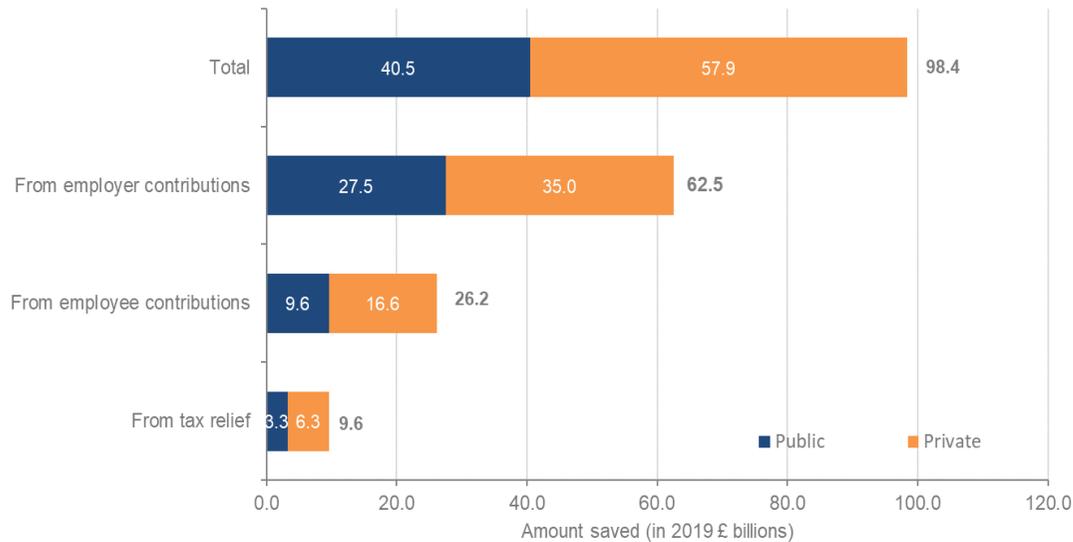
The proportion of eligible savers in 2016 in the **public sector** saving persistently is 75 per cent, while the proportion in the **private sector** is 68 per cent. The proportion identified as not saving persistently is 1 per cent in both sectors.

Note: For the June 2020 publication, there have been minor methodological changes to the calculations of persistency compared to previous years' publications, which have been applied to the entire time series. The effect of these changes is that the persistency rate in recent years is less than one percentage point smaller than previously estimated.

Increasing the amount of savings

Total annual savings for eligible employees increased to £98.4 Billion in 2019

Eligible savers, 2019



Minimum contribution rates under automatic enrolment started at 2 per cent of qualifying earners with at least 1 per cent from employers. In April 2018 this increased to 5 per cent with at least 2 per cent from employers. The figures in this report relate to April 2019, shortly after minimum contribution rates increased to their current level of 8 per cent overall with at least 3 per cent from the employer.

The annual total amount saved for eligible employees across both sectors stands at £98.4 billion in **2019**, which is an increase of £5.3 billion from 2018. Amounts saved in the **public sector** decreased by £0.8 billion and in the **private sector** the amount saved increased by £6.2 billion.

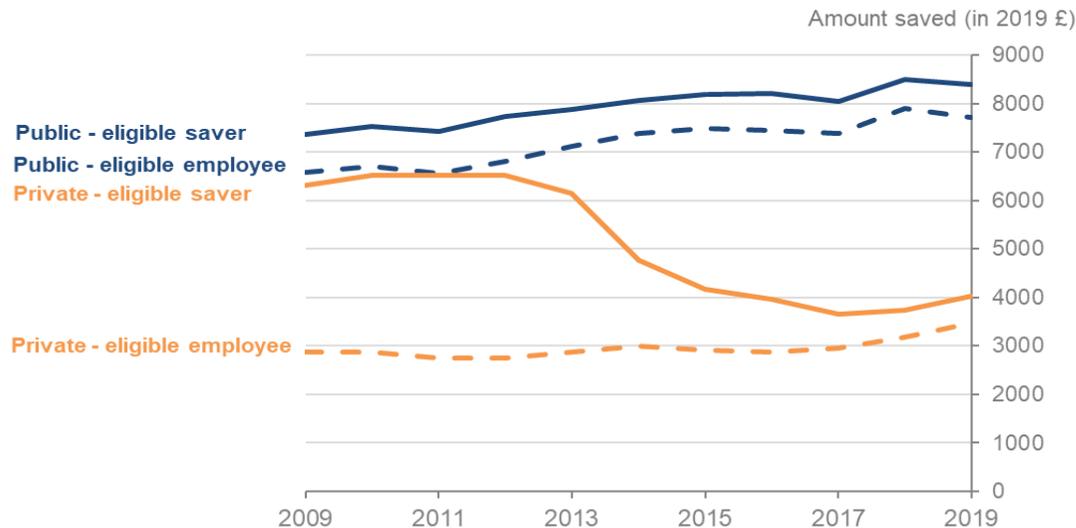
Overall in 2019, contributions by employees accounted for 27 per cent of saving, with employer contributions accounting for 64 per cent, and income tax relief on the employee contribution the remaining 10 per cent.

Within the **public sector** the average annual amount saved per eligible saver (i.e. those who are saving into a workplace pension) decreased by £101 in 2019.

In the **private sector** there was a further increase in the average annual amount saved per eligible saver after several years of decline from 2012 to 2017. The falling trend was a result of the increased number of savers in the private sector many of whom will be making contributions at the automatic enrolment minimum level and therefore lowering the average. After a slight increase of £69 between 2017 and 2018, the average annual amount saved per eligible saver has seen a larger increase of £291 between 2018 and 2019. These increases are most likely attributable to the phased increases in minimum contribution rates in April 2018 and April 2019.

Note: Figures for annual amounts saved are derived by converting actual amounts saved during a single pay period in April of the corresponding year to an annual equivalent.

Source: DWP estimates derived from the ONS ASHE, GB, 2019



Source: DWP estimates derived from the ONS ASHE, GB, 2009 to 2019

Methodological notes

Eligible employee: To define an eligible employee the data is restricted to capture employees who meet the automatic enrolment age and earnings criteria (age at least 22 and below SPa and earning above the automatic enrolment earnings threshold³) each year (see Technical Notes for further details). This includes employees already a member of a workplace pension scheme when automatic enrolment was introduced. An eligible saver is an eligible employee who is saving into a workplace pension.

Staged implementation: The automatic enrolment duties were staged in between October 2012 and February 2018 by employer size, starting in October 2012 with the largest employers based on PAYE scheme size, to the smallest in 2017. New PAYE schemes between April 2012 and September 2017 were staged last, in 2017 and 2018. New PAYE schemes from October 2017 have immediate automatic enrolment duties.

Phasing: Automatic enrolment regulations require minimum contribution rates from the employer and in total (i.e. employer's contributions, worker's contributions and tax relief). Before 5th April 2018 these minimums were 2 per cent of the worker's qualifying earnings of which the employer must contribute at least 1 per cent of earnings. Between 6th April 2018 and 5th April 2019, this rose to 5 per cent total including at least 3 per cent from employers, and on 6th April 2019 these rates rose again to a total of 8 per cent including at least 3 per cent from employers. The employee usually receives income tax relief on their contribution, usually at their marginal tax rate.

Data source, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE): is published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and is a key source of information on workplace pensions in GB as it collects information on all types of workplace pension: occupational pension schemes, group personal pensions and group stakeholder pensions. The survey results are used widely in order to analyse pension participation and to monitor the impacts of pension reforms.

- ASHE is based on a 1 per cent sample of employee jobs taken from HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) PAYE records. Information is obtained from employers and treated confidentially. ASHE does not cover the self-employed nor does it cover employees not paid during the reference period.
- The 2019 ASHE data has a reference date of the week containing 10th April 2019. Comparisons with 2018 relate to revised data published alongside the 2019 data.
- ASHE collects information on employee membership of the current employer's workplace pension scheme. This does not include preserved rights in any former employer's pension scheme or pensions paid by former employers.
- ASHE collects information from employers on employee jobs, although they are referred to in this Official Statistic as 'employees'.
- The overall level of uncertainty arising from the sample size of ASHE is low, however uncertainty may be higher for particular subgroups.

For further information on ASHE please see the Background notes section on the ONS website⁴.

Data source, DWP Family Resources Survey (FRS): is published by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), and is a survey which collects information on the income and circumstances of individuals living in a representative sample of private households in the United Kingdom. The primary objective of the FRS is to provide DWP with information to inform the development, monitoring and evaluation of social welfare policy. Detailed information is collected on respondents' income from all sources including benefits, tax credits and pensions; housing tenure; caring needs and responsibilities; disability; expenditure on housing; education; childcare; family circumstances; child maintenance.

- The latest FRS data was collected throughout the 2018/19 financial year and is not collected with reference to a specific time period like the ASHE data, therefore the two sources are not directly comparable. In addition, any potential impact of automatic enrolment may be lessened in FRS findings because fewer employees will have been automatically enrolled at the time they were interviewed due to the staged implementation approach.

³ <https://www.thepensionsregulator.gov.uk/en/business-advisers/automatic-enrolment-guide-for-business-advisers/9-knowing-your-clients-ongoing-duties/automatic-enrolment-earnings-threshold>

⁴

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/methodologies/annualsurveyofhoursandearningsashemethodologyandguidance>

- The FRS does not collect information on whether individuals work in the public or private sectors, therefore breakdowns by sector cannot be provided.
- The impairment types used to define disability status have been changed in the 2012/13 survey to reflect new harmonised standards and therefore caution is needed where making comparisons over time.
- Participation rates calculated using the FRS include participation in personal as well as workplace pensions. For the June 2019 publication, we have made minor revisions to the methodology used to calculate workplace pension participation to align more closely with FRS National Statistics.

For further information on FRS please see the latest published report: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/family-resources-survey-financial-year-201819>

Technical notes for accompanying tables

The data behind each of the charts can be found in the accompanying tables.

- The analysis includes members of all workplace pension schemes: occupational pension schemes, group personal pensions (GPPs) and group stakeholder pensions (GSHPs).
- All analysis is based on eligible employees. Amounts are deflated to 2019 earnings terms using ONS Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) values. Gross annual earnings are derived using weekly pay, and no filter has been included for loss of pay in the pay period. The ONS Average Weekly Earnings Statistics, EARN01⁵ (KAC3) series is used.
- The corresponding earnings thresholds have been used from 2012 onwards and deflated using ONS AWE between 2008 and 2011 to determine notional equivalent automatic enrolment eligibility before 2012.
- State Pension age (SPa) began to increase during 2010. The age tables take account of this change and therefore SPa varies from 2011, these changes have also been applied when selecting employees between 22 and SPa. See here for more information: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/310231/spa-timetable.pdf
- These estimates use the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2007 codes to identify industries.
- Data up to 2011 is based on Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2000. From 2011 onwards, SOC 2010 is used, creating a slight break in the series. Therefore, care should be taken when interpreting the full time series.
- In the amount saved tables, income tax relief on the employee contribution is calculated as the difference between the income tax due on observed earnings and the income tax that would be due if the employee contribution were treated as earnings.
- Numbers have been suppressed where the sample size is very low to prevent risk of disclosure, and where the sample size is relatively low results have been marked to indicate that they will have a relatively high degree of uncertainty. Sample size cut-offs, and rounding rules used, are different for tables using ASHE data and tables using FRS data according to the relevant guidance for each dataset and consistency with other Official and National Statistics using these datasets. See the notes for each accompanying table.

⁵ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datasets/averageweeklyearningsearn01>

About these statistics

These are Official Statistics produced in accordance with [Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007](#), signifying our commitment to comply with the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#). Further information about Official Statistics status can be found in the Code [glossary](#).

Useful links

More information can be found about automatic enrolment at: <http://www.thepensionsregulator.gov.uk/automatic-enrolment.aspx> or <https://www.gov.uk/workplace-pensions>

Previous publications can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/workplace-pension-participation-and-savings-trends>

Related Publications

- Automatic Enrolment Evaluation report published annually since 2013. The latest publication can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/automatic-enrolment-evaluation-report-2019>
- The Office for National Statistics has previously published statistics on the participation in 2019 of **all employees**, using the same data source used in this publication for participation of **eligible employees**. The latest publication can be found here: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/workplacepensions/bulletins/annualsurveyofhoursandearningspensionables/2019provisionaland2018finalresults>

Other National and Official Statistics

Details of other National and Official Statistics produced by the Department for Work and Pensions can be found on the DWP website and at the following links:

- The DWP benefit statistics dissemination tool: <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/webapi/jsf/login.xhtml>;
- A schedule of statistical releases over the next 12 months and a list of the most recent releases: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-work-pensions/about/statistics>;
- In accordance with the Code of Practice for Statistics, all DWP official statistics are announced at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/announcements>

In addition, users can find links to DWP additional statistical analyses that have not been included in our standard publications at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-work-pensions/series/ad-hoc-statistical-publications-list>