Office for National Statistics

Labour Force Survey

User Guide

VOLUME 6 – ANNUAL POPULATION SURVEY (LOCAL AREA DATABASE)

# ANNUAL POPULATION SURVEY/LOCAL AREA DATABASE

CONTENTS

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a key source of information of labour supply – that is, on individuals who supply their labour. The LFS is a quarterly survey of approximately 41,000 UK households per quarter. Each household is surveyed over five quarters, with the final (fifth) interview one year after the first. It is designed to provide robust national labour market and macroeconomic information, but its sample size is insufficient to provide reliable data at local level. Therefore, annual datasets are produced for local area analysis, originally from the quarterly datasets and then with additional boost surveys.

SECTION 2: ANNUAL LOCAL AREA DATABASE (LADB)

The Local Area Database (LADB) was first created in 1996, with the aim to make available more accurate data for Unitary Authority/local authority districts (UA/LADs).

The first design of the annual database consisted of responses from four quarters of the quarterly LFS. Each quarter's LFS sample of households is made up of 5 waves. Each wave is interviewed in 5 successive quarters, such that in any one quarter, one wave will be receiving their first interview, one wave their second, and so on, with one receiving their fifth and last interview (see diagram below). The LADB was created by taking waves 1 and 5 from each of four consecutive quarters to obtain an annually representative sample. Over the period of four consecutive quarters, waves one and five will never contain the same households, and so this avoids the inclusion of responses from any household more than once in an annual dataset.

Wave structure of the LFS
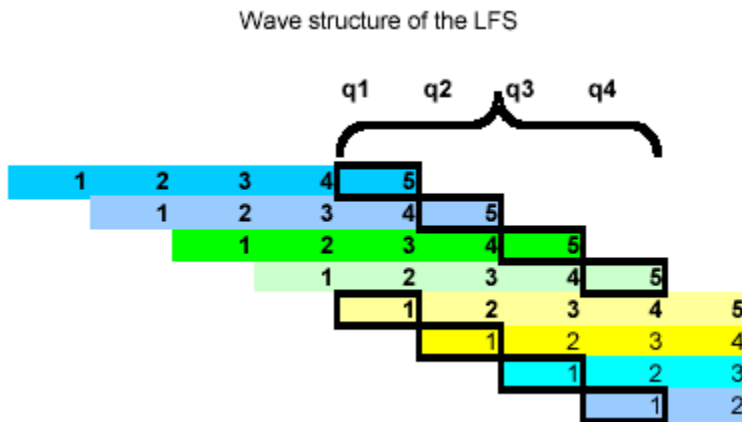
When the LADB was first introduced, the quarterly LFS was based on seasonal quarters: Spring (including the months March to May), Summer (June to August), Autumn (September to November), and Winter (December to February). Therefore, the LADB covered the period March to February. This changed to a calendar quarter basis (January to March, April to June, July to September, and October to December) in 2004.

Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (ALALFS)

For the period from March 2000 to February 2001, extra respondents were included in the LADB (but not in the quarterly LFS data). This first sample boost covered only respondents in England, and was called the English Local LFS (ELLFS) boost. In March 2002 a similar boost was introduced in Wales (the WLFS boost), and in 2003/04 the SLFS boost was introduced in Scotland. The combined surveys were called the Annual Local Area LFS (ALALFS).

The ELLFS was designed in such a way to give an expected minimum sample size of 875 economically active adults in each Local Education Authority (LEA) (450 in London Boroughs and 300 in Rutland). The WLFS is designed to have an expected minimum sample size of 875 economically active adults in each Unitary Authority (UA) (700 for Anglesey and Ceredigion, 575 for Blaenau Gwent, and 500 in Merthyr Tydfil). The sample size in each UA in Scotland is boosted to produce an expected minimum of 875 economically active adults. However, to avoid saturation sampling, this figure is reduced to 300 in Clackmannanshire, 600 in Stirling, 700 in Inverclyde and Midlothian, and 800 in East Lothian and East Renfrewshire.

Each household in the boost samples is interviewed annually for four years. To build up the sample, in 2000/01 for England (and 2001/02 for Wales and 2003/4 in Scotland), the sample was divided into four groups or waves. Over the following three years they dropped out one by one, so that only one of the original four waves was actually in the survey for all four years. A new wave is then sampled every year.

More information on the methodology behind the ELLFS is available in articles on the ONS website and in the May 2000 issue of *Labour Market Trends*, pp195-199 and the January 2002 issue of *Labour Market Trends*, pp33-41.

The Annual Population Survey (APS)

Although the quarterly LFS started using a calendar quarter basis in 2006, the LADB moved to a calendar quarter basis in 2004. In January 2004, a sample boost was introduced in England only. The aim of the boost was to provide an expected minimum sample size of 875 economically active adults in each UALAD in England instead of in each LEA. This allowed more accurate precision for the newly launched ONS Neighbourhood Statistics.

The boost was called the Annual Population Survey boost (APSB), and combined with the Annual Local Area LFS (which included the ELLFS, WLFS, and SLFS) was called the Annual Population Survey. To avoid confusion between the whole dataset and the new boost, the whole dataset was called the Annual Population Survey (APS), and the new boost was called the APS(B).

The respondents included in the APS(B) boost did not answer all the questions included in the main LFS and other sample boosts (ELLFS, WLFS and SLFS). Therefore, some estimates from the APS – such as those relating to qualifications - are based on a subset of the database excluding the APS(B) cases.

With the introduction of the APS, it was decided that the annual data should be published four times a year rather than just once, as had been the case with the ALALFS. Data are now published quarterly for overlapping annual periods (January to December; April to March; July to June; and October to September).

In 2006, funding for the APS(B) was withdrawn, and so the structure of the Annual Population Survey reverted to the same as the ALALFS (that is, waves 1 and 5 of the quarterly LFS plus the ELLFS, WLFS, and SLFS). However, the name 'Annual Population Survey' has been retained, and the data continue to be published four times a year (and all questions are now based on the complete database).

The figure below shows the current structure of the APS, with highlighted waves forming part of the APS January – December 2013 dataset.

	APS Dataset: January – December 2013			
	Jan – March 2013	April – June 2013	July – Sept 2013	Nov – Dec 2013
LFS cohort 1 *(first sampled January – March 2012)*	Wave 5			
LFS cohort 2 *(first sampled April – June 2012)*	Wave 4	Wave5		
LFS cohort 3 *(first sampled July – Sept 2012)*	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5	
LFS cohort 4 *(First sampled Nov – Dec 2012)*	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5
LFS cohort 5 *(First sampled Jan – March 2013)*	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4
LFS cohort 6 *(first sampled April – June 2013)*		Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3
LFS cohort 7 *(first sampled July – Sept 2013)*			Wave 1	Wave 2
LFS cohort 8 *(First sampled Nov – Dec 2013)*				Wave 1
LFS boost cohort 1 *(first sampled Jan– Dec 2010)*	Wave 4			
LFS boost cohort 2 *(first sampled Jan– Dec 2011)*	Wave 3			
LFS boost cohort 3 *(first sampled Jan– Dec 2012)*	Wave 2			
LFS boost cohort 4 *(first sampled Jan– Dec 2013)*	Wave 1			

Weighting and Structure of the Local Area Annual Datasets

Weighting of the data is done in order to allow the sample to provide estimates relating to the total population and to minimise non-response bias. Each record's weight is the number of people in the population represented by that one sample member. The weights are based on the age and sex structures of the sample and of the population. More information on the weighting procedure can be found in Volume 1 of the User Guide.

For the LADB, it is desirable to improve the 'weighted totals' at the local area level. This is done by using mid-year population estimates for local authorities and taking account of local authority populations as well as the age and sex structures of the sample and population.

The basic methodology which is used for weighting the datasets is the same as the method used for the quarterly LFS datasets, where the weights are calibrated to the population totals using a Generalised Estimation System (GES).

For the periods January-December 2004 (JD04) to January-December 2005 (JD05), there are two weighting variables on the datasets (PWAPS14 and PWLFS14). This is due to the different data sources which make up the final dataset, as illustrated in the diagram below:

The structure of the APS dataset
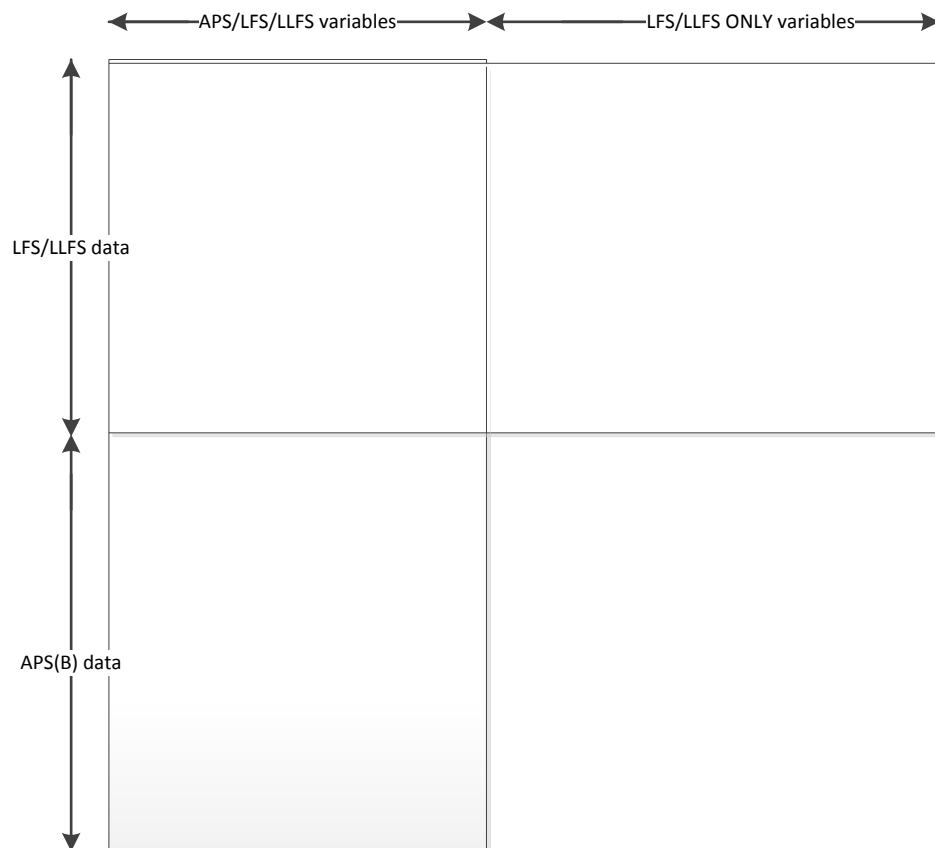
The LFS/LLFS comprises of the main LFS data (waves 1 and 5 from each quarter in the year) and all the data from the English, Scottish and Welsh enhancements (ELLFS/SLFS/WLFS).

The APS boost (APS(B)) only covers a subset of topics covered in the LFS and the Local LFS boosts (LLFS), however all of the variables appear on the dataset. The variables that are covered in both the APS (B) core and the LFS/LLFS questionnaire are known as the CORE variables. NON CORE variables are those that are solely on the LFS/LLFS. A list of CORE variables from JD04 to JD05 can be found in Annex A.

The LFSSAMP variable can be used to identify these cases-
LFSSAMP=1=LFS cases
LFSSAMP=2=LLFS cases
LFSSAMP=6=APS Boost

The two weights on the APS person datasets for the periods from JD04 to JD05 are:
- PWAPS14 – there is a weight for all cases on the dataset, which can be used when looking only at the CORE variables (e.g. age, sex, ethnic group).
- PWLFS14 – there is only a weight for the LFS/LLFS cases. The APS boost cases have a 0 value for this weight. This weight should be used only when looking at NON-CORE variables, or when looking at a combination of CORE and NON-CORE.

From April 05-May06 (A05M) the APS boost was removed, with the structure of the APS dataset comprising of LFS and LLFS data. As these data were asked both the CORE and NON CORE questions, a single weight (PWTA14) was present on subsequent APS dataset.

The 2011 census resulted in revisions to the population estimates and in 2014/15 a reweighted exercise was carried out to reweight the APS historical datasets from JD04 to update the population totals. Datasets from this exercise will have a weight with a 14 as the last two digits.

Sampling variability of the Local Area Annual Datasets

As the LFS is a sample survey, all estimates from it are subject to sampling variability. Sampling variability is dependent on several factors, including the size of the sample, the size of the estimate as a proportion of the population, and the effect of the design of the sample on the variable of interest. Standard errors calculated from simple random samples will, typically, differ from those calculated from more complicated sample designs, such as clustered or stratified samples. In the case of the LFS sample design, there is a clustering effect. This reflects the fact that addresses are sampled, but results are estimated for individuals. For example, ethnic group is particularly clustered, since it is likely that all members of a household living at a particular address will share the same ethnic group.

The sampling fraction is also important in determining sampling variability. A sampling fraction is the proportion of households in an area that are interviewed. For example, if there are 10,000 households and 50 of these are interviewed, then the sampling fraction would be 50/10,000 or 1/200. The greater the sampling fraction, the larger the sample size and hence the more reliable are the estimates.

The sampling fraction of the main LFS is consistent across Great Britain. However, the design of the local area annual samples means that sampling fractions may vary by area; English, Scottish and Welsh UALAs (or LEAs / UALADs prior to 2012) receiving a larger boost will have a higher sampling fraction. Northern Ireland will see no change. The sampling fraction varies so that a pre-determined target of economically active adults is achieved across UALAs.

Where the sampling fraction is consistent over all areas, the standard error of an estimate of a level is proportional to the size of the estimate. It is not possible to provide a table of size of estimate against standard error for the later, boosted, annual LFS datasets because of the different sampling fractions in different areas; however, there is a simple conservative formula that can be used to derive the standard errors of estimates of levels.

SE estimates for levels

An approximation to the standard error for an estimate of M thousand (M_T) from the annual data can be given by:

$\sqrt{}$ (M_T * W_i/1000) (1)

where W_i is the average of the weights for all the records for area i.

Average weights, from the 2005/06 APS, are given in Annex *B (this will be updated soon to reflect the January-December 2013 period)*. If the area of interest spans several UA/LADs then the average weight for several areas W can be given by:

$$W = \frac{\sum_i w_i s_i}{\sum_i s_i}$$

where w_i is the average weight for area i and s_i is the 16+ sample size in area i.

The 95 per cent confidence interval for an estimate of M thousand (M_T) is given by:

M_T ± 1.96 * s.e.

SE estimates for rates

A simple formula for producing standard errors for proportions (assuming a simple weighted random sample) is:

$$\sqrt{(p(1-p)/n)}$$

For instance, in the January to December 2013 APS dataset, the estimate of the total number of people aged 16 and over who are economically active is 29,882,655. This is 58.3% of all people in the UK who are aged 16 and over. The number of people aged 16 and over in the UK sample is 256,927. The standard error of 0.1% is calculated as:

$$\sqrt{((0.58 * 0.42)/256,927)}$$

ONS methodologists have produced more precise standard errors allowing for the design of the LFS including the different sampling fractions. However, this involves much more complex calculations than those described here for the approximate standard errors. Annex C shows estimates of confidence intervals (based on the precise standard errors) for economic activity for the 2003/04 annual LFS data (*this will be updated soon to reflect the January-December 2013 period*). They are not available for later data due to the added complexity of calculation, but would not be significantly different.

The standard error of the level of the estimate is simply the standard error of the proportion (or rate) multiplied by the population aged 16 and over:

0.1% * 51,293,378 = 51,293 (2)

The formulae (1) in the section above is an approximation of (2).

Thresholds

It is the nature of sampling variability that the smaller the group whose size is being estimated, or from which an estimate is being derived, the less precise that estimate is. Put another way, the size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger the standard error. But the larger the sample estimate, the smaller will be the standard error in percentage terms (relative standard error being the standard error as a percentage of the estimate). Thus, larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates: an estimate of 500,000, while having a standard error of 13,800, will have a relative standard error of 3%, whereas an estimate of 25,000 which has a standard error of 3,100 has a relative standard error of 12%.

Before 2005, publication thresholds were applied to quarterly and annual LFS estimates; any estimate smaller than the threshold was considered unreliable and hence not published. Since 2005, no estimates are suppressed due to lack of statistical reliability. All estimates are published along with 95% corresponding confidence intervals.

These thresholds are no longer applied by ONS in the dissemination of LFS and APS estimates, but this section is retained as thresholds can be used as a simple way of identifying cells with high sampling variability.

These thresholds were calculated to be approximately equivalent to publishing estimates which had a relative standard error of 20% or less. The threshold for quarterly LFS estimates was 10,000, and the thresholds for the annual LFS, before the sample boosts were introduced in 2000/01, was 6,000.

However, since 2000/01, the nature of LFS enhancement has meant that some areas have seen a very large increase in sample size, and others very small increase or none at all. This means that a single threshold for all areas is no longer appropriate.

For England, each area was allocated to one of three threshold bands - 2,000, 4,000 or 6,000. For Wales from 2001/02, each UA was given its own threshold. These ranged from 1,000 to 4,000. From 2003/04, each UA in Scotland was given its own threshold ranging from 1,000 to 5,000. Annex D shows how the thresholds were calculated for the local authorities in each of the three countries.

These thresholds can also be applied to the APS.

Thresholds for data on ethnicity

It has long been known that the effect on the LFS of clustering within households (or 'design effects') for ethnic group and for totals segregated by ethnic group can be substantial. For the annual LFS-based surveys it is appropriate to take account of the design effects in the thresholds for estimates of variables by ethnic groups. The local design effects may be different from the regional and national design effects because of local variations in household size and because of variations in the proportions of households in multi-occupied dwellings in different areas.

It is recommended for the ALALFS datasets in England that a single multiplier of 2.5 is applied to the general thresholds for most ethnic estimates[1]. A separate analysis of the WLFS recommended a multiplier of 4.0 in Cardiff and 2.5 in the rest of Wales. The SLFS uses the same multipliers of the standard thresholds as in England, and hence a multiplier of 2.5 is applied to the existing threshold.

These thresholds can also be applied to the APS.

Eurostat Ad-hoc module variables and weight.

From 2008, the JD APS person datasets have had additional variables added to the government cuts; these are known as the Eurostat Ad Hoc Modules (AHM) and the Eurostat wave 1 weight (EWEIGH14).

Under Regulation (EC) No 577/98, Eurostat includes a number of variables each year which provide information on aspects of the labour market that do not form part of the standard questionnaire. This set of variables constitute an "*ad hoc* module". The different themes since 2008 are:

Year	Theme
2008	Labour Market situation of migrants and the immediate descendants of migrants
2009	Transition from school to work life
2010	Reconciliation between work and family life
2011	Employment of disabled people
2012	Transition from work into retirement
2013	Accidents at work and other work-related health problems
2014	Labour market situation of migrants and their descendants

A brief description of the ad hoc module variables can be found in Annex E

More information about the Eurostat aspects, including more details about the ad-hoc module variables, can be found in user guide 9 (Eurostat and Eurostat derived variables): http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/labour-market/labour-market-statistics/index.html

The Eurostat variables are collected in the first wave only on the LFS, and this means a separate weight is required (EWEIGH14) to use along with the AHM variables.

The calculation of the Eurostat weight is similar to the method used for the calibration of the LFS and APS weights (GES). However, with the Eurostat weight the bounded option in GES is included, so the calibration weights cannot exceed the value 9999, a constraint set by Eurostat; this affects some multiple occupancy households from Q3 2010 due to changes to the LFS at that time. Since the Eurostat variables are based on wave 1 data only, the 75+ adjustment which is applied to wave 1 LFS data (as households where all residents are aged 75 and over are no longer interviewed in subsequent waves) is removed.

Wave 1 variables

From JD08, various wave 1 LFS variables have been added to the JD APS person datasets (on the Government cuts).

A list of the wave 1 variables can be found in Annex F.

It is worth noting that several of these variables have only recently (in quarters in 2014) been asked in wave 1 only. However, in order to do some analysis with other years, they have been included in earlier periods of the APS dataset where they may have been asked in Wave 1 and Wave 5 of the LFS.

When analysis is carried out based on these variables the Wave 1 weight should be used: EWEIGH14 (the Eurostat one that can also be used for the ad hoc modules).

There may be a discrepancy between the unweighted and weighted results, as the Wave 5 cases will be included in the unweighted counts but not in the weighted counts (This is because only Wave 1 cases have weights.)

Integrated Household Survey (IHS) variables

Several variables from the IHS have also been included in the APS person datasets:

Smoking (from A09M10)
- **SMOKEVER** (Ever Smoked)
- **CIGNOW** (Smoke at all nowadays)
- **CIGSMK1** (Smoking Status)

Health (from J09J10)
- **QHEALTH1** (How is the respondent's health)

The inclusion of these variables are currently for QA purposes, with users advised to use the Integrated Household Survey to analyse smoking prevalence and QHeatlh1.

Veterans (from JD14)
- **VETCURR** (Currently serving in the armed forces)
- **VETSERV** (Ever served in armed forces)
- **VETYEARLFT** (Year left armed forces)
- **VTYRLFT2** (Age left the UK Regular Armed Forces or the UK Reserve Armed Forces)
- **VTYRLFT3** (Year left the UK Regular Armed Forces or the UK Reserve Armed Forces).

The inclusion of veterans data is currently limited to APS government datasets, due to statistical disclosure control.

When carrying out analysis on these IHS variables, the APS person weight PWTA14 should be used.

APS Household datasets

A household-level APS dataset is also available for the January-December periods. This dataset uses a similar weighting methodology to the household-level LFS dataset, but with a more detailed set of calibration groups. The APS household-level weight is PHHWTA14. For more details, see volume 8 of the LFS user guide.

Geography variables

There have been changes to the geography variables, which has involved some existing variables being removed and new ones added. This will affect the APS government datasets (both person and household level) from JD14. The change is due to ONS Geography moving to using a nine-digit coding structure in 2011, and the availability of new geographies following the 2011 Census; previously, the information was sourced from current ONS geographical products (supported geographies) and old postcode directories (unsupported).

The new geography variables (mostly nine-digit) can be seen in the table below:

Variable name	Description
PARK	National Parks
LEA	Local Education Authority
CTRY9D	Country
NUTS102	NUTS 2 areas (2010)
NUTS103	NUTS 3 areas (2010)
NUTS104	NUTS 4 areas (2010)
TTWA9D	Travel to work area
RU11IND	2011 Census rural-urban classification
OA11	2011 Census output area
GOR9D	Region
PCON9D	Westminster parliamentary constituency (UK)
LAUA	Local Authority District
TECLEC	Local Learning and Skills Council (England) Enterprise Region (Scotland) DCELLS (Wales)
LSOA11	2011 Census Lower layer super output area
MSOA11	2011 Census Middle layer super output area
WARD	Electoral Ward
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Groups
CTY	Counties
LEP	Local Enterprise Partnerships (DV not supported by ONS Geography)

There is a proposal to drop the unsupported geographies from the APS datasets from A15M16. A list of these variables can be found in Annex G.

The reweighted historical LFS and APS government datasets (pre-2014) do not contain any nine-digit geographies. These new variables will be added (though no further back than 2011) when the switch to the LFS/APS weighting methodology is introduced; this is likely to be in 2016.

SECTION 3: ACCESSING LOCAL AREA DATA

Local area LFS data are available via four routes:

(i) ONS website

The 'Local labour markets: statistical indicators' publication can be found at:
http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Local+Labour+Market+Indicators

This publication gives an overview of labour markets indicators for local areas, and the APS is used for estimates of labour supply. The publication includes some summary tables and analysis, plus downloadable Excel spreadsheets containing data for all local authorities and parliamentary constituencies.

ONS's on-line guide to labour market statistics http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-guidance/guide-to-labour-market-statistics/guide-to-lm-statistics.html also contains information on local area data, including information on the annual LFS and APS.

The Guide to Regional and Local Labour Market Statistics can be found at:
http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110218135832/http:/statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/Guide_regional_local_lms.pdf

(ii) Nomis

Nomis contains tables of both annual LFS and APS data for a wide range of geographies. To access these data visit www.nomisweb.co.uk. Regular users are encouraged to register and obtain a user account, but the data can be accessed without registering. The most recent annual data on Nomis allows some additional functionality, such as allowing user defined areas and variables. Estimates from the 2003/04 annual LFS and all APS datasets are output, along with corresponding 95% confidence intervals.

Annual LFS/APS data are available for the following geographies:

- Countries
- Government Office Regions
- Counties
- Unitary authorities
- Local authority districts
- Parliamentary constituencies
- NUTS areas
- Learning and policy geographies (eg ELWAs and local learning and skills councils)

(iii) ONS local area LFS Dataservice

The estimates from the annual LFS/APS available from the ONS web site and from Nomis are pre-defined aggregates. For users who want to specify their own analyses and tabulations, ONS runs a service to provide these. There is a charge for this service. To request a table from this service or obtain more information about the service e-mail socialsurveys@ons.gov.uk

(iv) Access to APS micro-data

The UK Data Service manages access to the APS microdata, offering an end–user and special licence procedure to allow users access to the microdata files. As well as the end-user microdata files, which only contain a limited number of variables held at the Archive, a further data file is now available to users who obtain the special licence, enabling them access to a greater number of variables on their data files.

Information on accessing these data can be found on the UK Data Service website:
http://ukdataservice.ac.uk/get-data/how-to-access.aspx

Further Information

For general information about LFS local area data please telephone the Labour Market Statistics Helpline on 020 7533 6094, e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk.

For further information about the ONS tabulation services contact socialsurveys@ons.gov.uk or Tel: 01633 455678.

For more information on Nomis contact info@nomisweb.co.uk or Tel: 0191 334 2680.

ANNEX A – Core variables for JD04 to JD05 periods

aage	dteofbth	gorwk2r	lktima	numhhld	quals401	samelad	typhst4	xr12
add	durun	govtof	lktimb	numol4	quals402	sc2kmmj	typhst5	xr13
addjob	durun2	govtor	lkyt4	numol5	quals403	sc2kmmn	uacnty	xr14
advhst	edage	hallres	look4	numol5f	quals404	schm04	uala	xr15
age	emplen	hdpch19	manager	numolfo	quals405	scotpca	ualdgb	ystart
agedfe	empmon	hhld	mardy	numsce	quals406	sctvec	ualdwk	ytetjb
ages	enroll	higho	marsex	nuts2	quals407	sector	ukpca	ytetmp
amarstt	eth01	hitqua05y	marstt	nuts3	quals408	sectro03	undabl	
aofl16	ethas	hitqua4	mpnr02	nuts4	quals409	self1	undnst	
aofl19	ethbl	hitqua5	natidb	nvqlev	quals410	self2	undskhr	
aohl16	ethcen15	hohid	natide	nvqsvq	quals411	self3	undst	
aohl19	ethcen6	home	natidi	nvqun	quals601	self4	uresmc	
appr4	ethmx	hout	natido	nvqun2	quals602	sex	urind	
attend	ethwh	hrp	natids	oacode	quals603	smsxfu	w1yr	
ayfl19	everwk	hrpid	natidw	oneten	quals604	soa1	wait	
ayhl19	extfu	hst	nation	ownbus	quals605	soa2	ward03	
Befor	famunit	ilodefr	nato	pca	quals606	soc2km	ward05	
Beforf	fdpch15	ilodefr05	natox	pcode	quals607	solo2	ward98	
Btec	fdpch16	ilodefr05y	ndtype4	pdwage	quals608	solor	wavfnd	
caind	fdpch19	indd92m	newdea4	persno	quals609	start	week	
cameyr	fdpch2	indg92m	nolook	prxrel	quals610	stat2	wnleft	
candg	fdpch4	indm92m	nolowa01	publicr	quals611	statr	wnleft2	
caseno	fdpch9	inds92m	nolowa02	pwaps05a	quota	stucur	workage	
casward	fmplus	indsect	nolowa03	qgcse41	recno	supvis	worst30	
conmon	ftpt	inecac05	nolowa04	qgcse42	refdte	supvis2	worst30n	
conmpy	ftptwk	inecac05y	nolowa05	qgcse43	refwkd	teach41	wrkage	
consey	furn	inecacr	nolowa06	qgcse44	refwkm	teach42	wrking	
country	gcse41	ioutcome	nolowa07	qgcse45	refwky	teach43	xr00	
course	gcse42	jbaway	nolowa08	qgnvq	regwkr	teach44	xr01	
cry01	gcse43	jobbeg	nolowa09	qrtr	relbus	teach45	xr02	
cryo	gcse44	land96	nolowa10	qualch41	relhfu	teach46	xr03	
cryox	gcse45	lea	nolwm	qualch42	relhrp	teclec4	xr04	
cured	gcseful1	leftm	nolwmy	qualch43	relig	ten96	xr05	
degcls	gcseful2	leftw	nowant	qualch44	rent96	thiswv	xr06	
degree4	gcseful3	leftyr	nsecm	qualch51	resbby	tlec98	xr07	
difjob	gcseful4	leiscl	nsecmmj	qualch52	resmth	ttwa	xr08	
dobd	gcseful5	lfssamp	num5up	qualch53	respno	typhst1	xr09	
dobm	gnvq4	likewk	numal	qualch54	restme	typhst2	xr10	
doby	gorwkr	livtog	numas	qualch55	rsa	typhst3	xr11	

2005 Only
llodef05y
lnecac05y
hitqual05y
hiqual05y
levqual05y

Weight to use: **PWAPS – Core Only**   **PWLFS – Non Core or Non Core & Core**

ANNEX B – Average grossing factors (average weights) for local authority areas from 2005/2006 APS data
(This will be updated soon for the January-December 2013 period)

England

	Average Grossing Factor	AGF/1000		Average Grossing Factor	AGF/1000
AA City of London	467	0.47	21UG Rother	265	0.27
AB Barking and Dagenham	172	0.17	21UH Wealden	308	0.31
AC Barnet	428	0.43	22UB Basildon	303	0.30
AD Bexley	262	0.26	22UC Braintree	307	0.31
AE Brent	333	0.33	22UD Brentwood	331	0.33
AF Bromley	319	0.32	22UE Castle Point	340	0.34
AG Camden	264	0.26	22UF Chelmsford	284	0.28
AH Croydon	348	0.35	22UG Colchester	299	0.30
AJ Ealing	320	0.32	22UH Epping Forest	363	0.36
AK Enfield	332	0.33	22UJ Harlow	314	0.31
AL Greenwich	222	0.22	22UK Maldon	302	0.30
AM Hackney	229	0.23	22UL Rochford	351	0.35
AN Hammersmith and Fulham	177	0.18	22UN Tendring	368	0.37
AP Haringey	204	0.20	22UQ Uttlesford	317	0.32
AQ Harrow	289	0.29	23UB Cheltenham	351	0.35
AR Havering	270	0.27	23UC Cotswold	311	0.31
AS Hillingdon	273	0.27	23UD Forest of Dean	327	0.33
AT Hounslow	225	0.23	23UE Gloucester	315	0.31
AU Islington	214	0.21	23UF Stroud	256	0.26
AW Kensington and Chelsea	183	0.18	23UG Tewkesbury	338	0.34
AX Kingston upon Thames	183	0.18	24UB Basingstoke and Deane	276	0.28
AY Lambeth	317	0.32	24UC East Hampshire	292	0.29
AZ Lewisham	274	0.27	24UD Eastleigh	320	0.32
BA Merton	249	0.25	24UE Fareham	298	0.30
BB Newham	244	0.24	24UF Gosport	320	0.32
BC Redbridge	278	0.28	24UG Hart	257	0.26
BD Richmond upon Thames	201	0.20	24UH Havant	296	0.30
BE Southwark	282	0.28	24UJ New Forest	270	0.27
BF Sutton	241	0.24	24UL Rushmoor	303	0.30
BG Tower Hamlets	195	0.20	24UN Test Valley	284	0.28
BH Waltham Forest	218	0.22	24UP Winchester	300	0.30
BJ Wandsworth	389	0.39	26UB Broxbourne	368	0.37
BK Westminster	219	0.22	26UC Dacorum	308	0.31
BL Bolton	137	0.14	26UD East Hertfordshire	304	0.30
BM Bury	104	0.10	26UE Hertsmere	313	0.31
BN Manchester	197	0.20	26UF North Hertfordshire	263	0.26
BP Oldham	132	0.13	26UG St. Albans	270	0.27
BQ Rochdale	112	0.11	26UH Stevenage	296	0.30
BR Salford	92	0.09	26UJ Three Rivers	247	0.25
BS Stockport	167	0.17	26UK Watford	322	0.32
BT Tameside	121	0.12	26UL Welwyn Hatfield	347	0.35
BU Trafford	119	0.12	29UB Ashford	262	0.26
BW Wigan	200	0.20	29UC Canterbury	315	0.31
BX Knowsley	64	0.06	29UD Dartford	327	0.33
BY Liverpool	196	0.20	29UE Dover	277	0.28
BZ St. Helens	82	0.08	29UG Gravesham	370	0.37
CA Sefton	142	0.14	29UH Maidstone	300	0.30
CB Wirral	185	0.19	29UK Sevenoaks	352	0.35
CC Barnsley	109	0.11	29UL Shepway	280	0.28
CE Doncaster	155	0.15	29UM Swale	295	0.30
CF Rotherham	125	0.12	29UN Thanet	310	0.31
CG Sheffield	284	0.28	29UP Tonbridge and Malling	310	0.31
CH Gateshead	93	0.09	29UQ Tunbridge Wells	301	0.30
CJ Newcastle upon Tyne	125	0.13	30UD Burnley	284	0.28
CK North Tyneside	100	0.10	30UE Chorley	289	0.29
CL South Tyneside	73	0.07	30UF Fylde	294	0.29
CM Sunderland	150	0.15	30UG Hyndburn	310	0.31
CN Birmingham	323	0.32	30UH Lancaster	284	0.28
CQ Coventry	154	0.15	30UJ Pendle	269	0.27
CR Dudley	179	0.18	30UK Preston	322	0.32
CS Sandwell	147	0.15	30UL Ribble Valley	273	0.27
CT Solihull	115	0.12	30UM Rossendale	300	0.30
CU Walsall	147	0.15	30UN South Ribble	296	0.30
CW Wolverhampton	135	0.13	30UP West Lancashire	292	0.29
CX Bradford	251	0.25	30UQ Wyre	277	0.28
CY Calderdale	118	0.12	31UB Blaby	288	0.29
CZ Kirklees	225	0.22	31UC Charnwood	323	0.32

Code	Area	Value	Prop	Code	Area	Value	Prop
DA	Leeds	289	0.29	31UD	Harborough	318	0.32
DB	Wakefield	187	0.19	31UE	Hinckley and Bosworth	293	0.29
EB	Hartlepool	45	0.04	31UG	Melton	355	0.36
EC	Middlesbrough	63	0.06	31UH	North West Leicestershire	282	0.28
EE	Redcar and Cleveland	66	0.07	31UJ	Oadby and Wigston	366	0.37
EF	Stockton-on-Tees	105	0.11	32UB	Boston	237	0.24
EH	Darlington	55	0.06	32UC	East Lindsey	331	0.33
ET	Halton	64	0.06	32UD	Lincoln	253	0.25
EU	Warrington	110	0.11	32UE	North Kesteven	280	0.28
EX	Blackburn with Darwen	63	0.06	32UF	South Holland	324	0.32
EY	Blackpool	76	0.08	32UG	South Kesteven	308	0.31
FA	Kingston upon Hull, City of	138	0.14	32UH	West Lindsey	283	0.28
FB	East Riding of Yorkshire	169	0.17	33UB	Breckland	290	0.29
FC	North East Lincolnshire	86	0.09	33UC	Broadland	269	0.27
FD	North Lincolnshire	87	0.09	33UD	Great Yarmouth	288	0.29
FF	York	108	0.11	33UE	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	290	0.29
FK	Derby	116	0.12	33UF	North Norfolk	295	0.30
FN	Leicester	138	0.14	33UG	Norwich	331	0.33
FP	Rutland	58	0.06	33UH	South Norfolk	296	0.30
FY	Nottingham	142	0.14	34UB	Corby	323	0.32
GA	Herefordshire, County of	99	0.10	34UC	Daventry	289	0.29
GF	Telford and Wrekin	104	0.10	34UD	East Northamptonshire	282	0.28
GL	Stoke-on-Trent	133	0.13	34UE	Kettering	261	0.26
HA	Bath and North East Somerset	102	0.10	34UF	Northampton	328	0.33
HB	Bristol, City of	235	0.23	34UG	South Northamptonshire	311	0.31
HC	North Somerset	101	0.10	34UH	Wellingborough	284	0.28
HD	South Gloucestershire	154	0.15	35UB	Alnwick	165	0.17
HG	Plymouth	134	0.13	35UC	Berwick-upon-Tweed	185	0.19
HH	Torbay	66	0.07	35UD	Blyth Valley	159	0.16
HN	Bournemouth	89	0.09	35UE	Castle Morpeth	170	0.17
HP	Poole	84	0.08	35UF	Tynedale	184	0.18
HX	Swindon	130	0.13	35UG	Wansbeck	177	0.18
JA	Peterborough	88	0.09	36UB	Craven	337	0.34
KA	Luton	116	0.12	36UC	Hambleton	304	0.30
KF	Southend-on-Sea	91	0.09	36UD	Harrogate	330	0.33
KG	Thurrock	90	0.09	36UE	Richmondshire	281	0.28
LC	Medway	158	0.16	36UF	Ryedale	293	0.29
MA	Bracknell Forest	60	0.06	36UG	Scarborough	297	0.30
MB	West Berkshire	99	0.10	36UH	Selby	272	0.27
MC	Reading	88	0.09	37UB	Ashfield	317	0.32
MD	Slough	67	0.07	37UC	Bassetlaw	271	0.27
ME	Windsor and Maidenhead	69	0.07	37UD	Broxtowe	308	0.31
MF	Wokingham	92	0.09	37UE	Gedling	300	0.30
MG	Milton Keynes	150	0.15	37UF	Mansfield	261	0.26
ML	Brighton and Hove	143	0.14	37UG	Newark and Sherwood	306	0.31
MR	Portsmouth	116	0.12	37UJ	Rushcliffe	287	0.29
MS	Southampton	127	0.13	38UB	Cherwell	305	0.30
MW	Isle of Wight	65	0.06	38UC	Oxford	329	0.33
09UC	Mid Bedfordshire	295	0.30	38UD	South Oxfordshire	264	0.26
09UD	Bedford	243	0.24	38UE	Vale of White Horse	289	0.29
09UE	South Bedfordshire	308	0.31	38UF	West Oxfordshire	283	0.28
11UB	Aylesbury Vale	306	0.31	39UB	Bridgnorth	186	0.19
11UC	Chiltern	273	0.27	39UC	North Shropshire	250	0.25
11UE	South Bucks	416	0.42	39UD	Oswestry	168	0.17
11UF	Wycombe	284	0.28	39UE	Shrewsbury and Atcham	191	0.19
12UB	Cambridge	304	0.30	39UF	South Shropshire	161	0.16
12UC	East Cambridgeshire	318	0.32	40UB	Mendip	294	0.29
12UD	Fenland	279	0.28	40UC	Sedgemoor	338	0.34
12UE	Huntingdonshire	316	0.32	40UD	South Somerset	306	0.31
12UG	South Cambridgeshire	259	0.26	40UE	Taunton Deane	277	0.28
13UB	Chester	318	0.32	40UF	West Somerset	311	0.31
13UC	Congleton	279	0.28	41UB	Cannock Chase	316	0.32
13UD	Crewe and Nantwich	332	0.33	41UC	East Staffordshire	326	0.33
13UE	Ellesmere Port and Neston	306	0.31	41UD	Lichfield	359	0.36
13UG	Macclesfield	310	0.31	41UE	Newcastle-under-Lyme	296	0.30
13UH	Vale Royal	313	0.31	41UF	South Staffordshire	346	0.35
15UB	Caradon	272	0.27	41UG	Stafford	293	0.29
15UC	Carrick	254	0.25	41UH	Staffordshire Moorlands	279	0.28
15UD	Kerrier	277	0.28	41UK	Tamworth	292	0.29
15UE	North Cornwall	289	0.29	42UB	Babergh	346	0.35
15UF	Penwith	290	0.29	42UC	Forest Heath	374	0.37
15UG	Restormel	305	0.30	42UD	Ipswich	297	0.30

16UC Barrow-in-Furness	355	0.35	42UF St. Edmundsbury	328	0.33
16UD Carlisle	296	0.30	42UG Suffolk Coastal	297	0.30
16UE Copeland	307	0.31	42UH Waveney	266	0.27
16UF Eden	295	0.30	43UB Elmbridge	354	0.35
16UG South Lakeland	310	0.31	43UC Epsom and Ewell	272	0.27
17UB Amber Valley	327	0.33	43UD Guildford	333	0.33
17UC Bolsover	283	0.28	43UE Mole Valley	273	0.27
17UD Chesterfield	325	0.33	43UF Reigate and Banstead	304	0.30
17UF Derbyshire Dales	328	0.33	43UG Runnymede	345	0.34
17UG Erewash	281	0.28	43UH Spelthorne	303	0.30
17UH High Peak	334	0.33	43UJ Surrey Heath	272	0.27
17UJ North East Derbyshire	274	0.27	43UK Tandridge	295	0.30
17UK South Derbyshire	320	0.32	43UL Waverley	277	0.28
18UB East Devon	291	0.29	43UM Woking	326	0.33
18UC Exeter	292	0.29	44UB North Warwickshire	240	0.24
18UD Mid Devon			44UC Nuneaton and Bedworth		
	321	0.32		254	0.25
18UE North Devon	305	0.30	44UD Rugby	281	0.28
18UG South Hams	310	0.31	44UE Stratford-on-Avon	237	0.24
18UH Teignbridge	312	0.31	44UF Warwick	250	0.25
18UK Torridge	290	0.29	45UB Adur	282	0.28
18UL West Devon	278	0.28	45UC Arun	295	0.29
19UC Christchurch	244	0.24	45UD Chichester	314	0.31
19UD East Dorset	216	0.22	45UE Crawley	275	0.28
19UE North Dorset	241	0.24	45UF Horsham	268	0.27
19UG Purbeck	286	0.29	45UG Mid Sussex	309	0.31
19UH West Dorset	273	0.27	45UH Worthing	269	0.27
19UJ Weymouth and Portland	298	0.30	46UB Kennet	259	0.26
20UB Chester-le-Street	272	0.27	46UC North Wiltshire	265	0.27
20UD Derwentside	254	0.25	46UD Salisbury	285	0.29
20UE Durham	320	0.32	46UF West Wiltshire	284	0.28
20UF Easington	267	0.27	47UB Bromsgrove	270	0.27
20UG Sedgefield	252	0.25	47UC Malvern Hills	289	0.29
20UH Teesdale	220	0.22	47UD Redditch	266	0.27
20UJ Wear Valley	275	0.27	47UE Worcester	253	0.25
21UC Eastbourne	309	0.31	47UF Wychavon	284	0.28
21UD Hastings	282	0.28	47UG Wyre Forest	316	0.32
21UF Lewes	280	0.28			

Wales

	Average Grossing Factor	AGF/1000
NA Anglesey, Isle of	43	0.04
NC Gwynedd	56	0.06
NE Conwy	55	0.06
NG Denbighshire	57	0.06
NJ Flintshire	80	0.08
NL Wrexham	83	0.08
NN Powys	66	0.07
NQ Ceredigion	46	0.05
NS Pembrokeshire	54	0.05
NU Carmarthenshire	85	0.09
NX Swansea	119	0.12
NZ Neath Port Talbot	58	0.06
PB Bridgend	64	0.06
PD Vale of Glamorgan, The	66	0.07
PF Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	110	0.11
PH Merthyr Tydfil	43	0.04
PK Caerphilly	84	0.08
PL Blaenau Gwent	46	0.05
PM Torfaen	41	0.04
PP Monmouthshire	46	0.05
PR Newport	65	0.07
PT Cardiff	151	0.15

Scotland

	Average Grossing Factor	AGF/1000
QA Aberdeen City	126	0.13
QB Aberdeenshire	132	0.13
QC Angus	51	0.05
QD Argyll & Bute	46	0.05
QE Scot Borders, The	56	0.06
QF Clackmannanshire	66	0.07
QG West Dunbartonshire	44	0.04
QH Dumfries and Galloway	74	0.07
QJ Dundee City	69	0.07
QK East Ayrshire	58	0.06
QL East Dunbartonshire	52	0.05
QM East Lothian	52	0.05
QN East Renfrewshire	57	0.06
QP Edinburgh, City of	280	0.28
QQ Falkirk	82	0.08
QR Fife	200	0.20
QS Glasgow City	311	0.31
QT Highland	136	0.14
QU Inverclyde	47	0.05
QW Midlothian	58	0.06
QX Moray	38	0.04
QY North Ayrshire	63	0.06
QZ North Lanarkshire	160	0.16
RA Orkney Islands	47	0.05
RB Perth and Kinross	65	0.07
RC Renfrewshire	85	0.08
RD Shetland Islands	43	0.04
RE South Ayrshire	55	0.06
RF South Lanarkshire	171	0.17
RG Stirling	56	0.06
RH West Lothian	100	0.10
RJ Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	53	0.05

ANNEX C – Sampling Variability for economic activity statuses for local authority areas (from 2003/04 annual LFS data)
(This will be updated soon for the January-December 2013 period)

	Economic activity						Employment						ILO unemployment						Inactivity		
	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%)	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%)	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (16+)	SE	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)
		(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)	
Aberdeen City	108	1.9	2	79.7	1.4	2	104	2.0	2	76.8	1.5	2	4	0.7	18	3.6	0.6	18	59	1.9	3
Aberdeenshire	123	1.9	2	82.9	1.2	1	118	2.1	2	79.1	1.3	2	5	0.8	15	4.4	0.7	15	57	1.9	3
Adur	29	1.5	5	82.0	3.7	5	29	1.5	5	81.3	3.9	5	*	*	100	*	*	100	20	2.2	11
Allerdale	48	1.5	3	84.1	2.6	3	46	1.8	4	80.8	3.1	4	*	*	46	*	*	46	30	2.3	8
Alnwick	15	0.8	5	79.1	3.9	5	15	0.8	5	77.5	3.9	5	*	*	100	*	*	100	9	1.0	11
Amber Valley	58	2.1	4	77.9	2.7	3	55	2.0	4	74.8	2.7	4	*	*	34	*	*	33	36	2.9	8
Angus	52	0.9	2	78.8	1.4	2	49	1.0	2	74.2	1.6	2	3	0.4	15	5.7	0.9	15	33	0.9	3
Antrim	24	1.9	8	81.8	4.4	5	23	1.8	8	78.1	4.6	6	*	*	52	*	*	50	12	2.0	16
Ards	35	2.4	7	69.7	3.3	5	34	2.4	7	67.3	3.3	5	*	*	44	*	*	44	26	2.2	8
Argyll & Bute	44	0.8	2	80.2	1.3	2	42	0.9	2	75.6	1.5	2	2	0.4	16	5.4	0.9	16	28	0.8	3
Armagh	26	1.6	6	72.5	3.3	4	24	1.6	7	67.3	3.5	5	2	0.5	30	6.9	2.1	30	16	1.5	10
Arun	65	2.4	4	79.5	2.8	4	62	2.5	4	75.3	2.9	4	3	1.0	31	4.9	1.5	31	54	3.1	6
Ashfield	58	2.1	4	80.8	2.9	4	53	2.5	5	74.2	3.4	5	5	1.3	27	8.0	2.2	28	32	3.0	9
Ashford	52	2.1	4	80.1	3.1	4	50	2.1	4	77.9	3.3	4	*	*	44	*	*	44	30	2.8	10
Aylesbury Vale	92	2.1	2	85.1	1.8	2	89	2.3	3	82.5	2.1	2	3	0.9	32	3.0	1.0	32	35	3.0	9
Babergh	47	1.7	3	90.2	2.5	3	46	1.7	4	87.9	2.6	3	*	*	55	*	*	55	21	2.5	12
Ballymena	30	1.7	6	78.3	2.9	4	30	1.7	6	76.8	3.0	4	*	*	57	*	*	57	14	1.3	9
Ballymoney	12	1.2	10	69.8	5.2	7	11	1.2	11	65.7	5.7	9	*	*	60	*	*	59	9	1.2	14
Banbridge	20	1.5	8	72.1	4.7	7	19	1.5	8	69.3	4.8	7	*	*	49	*	*	48	11	1.5	14
Barking and Dagenham	71	2.4	3	70.9	2.3	3	65	2.4	4	64.8	2.4	4	6	1.1	19	8.3	1.5	18	52	2.8	5
Barnet	165	4.2	3	75.0	1.9	3	158	4.5	3	71.6	2.0	3	7	1.5	21	4.3	0.9	21	92	5.0	5
Barnsley	98	1.8	2	72.0	1.3	2	94	1.8	2	68.6	1.3	2	5	0.7	15	4.6	0.7	15	73	2.4	3
Barrow-in-Furness	31	1.5	5	70.7	3.6	5	29	1.5	5	66.5	3.6	5	*	*	39	*	*	39	25	2.2	9
Basildon	84	2.4	3	80.0	2.3	3	78	2.8	4	74.1	2.7	4	6	1.4	23	7.1	1.7	24	47	3.4	7
Basingstoke and Deane	85	2.3	3	85.1	2.1	2	83	2.3	3	83.1	2.1	2	*	*	36	*	*	35	32	2.6	8
Bassetlaw	48	2.2	5	72.7	3.3	4	46	2.3	5	69.3	3.5	5	*	*	37	*	*	37	31	3.0	10
Bath and North East Somerset	88	1.4	2	80.4	1.3	2	86	1.5	2	77.8	1.3	2	3	0.5	18	3.1	0.6	18	48	1.9	4
Bedford	79	1.9	2	82.8	1.9	2	75	2.0	3	79.0	2.1	3	4	0.9	25	4.5	1.1	25	37	2.7	7
Belfast	107	4.4	4	65.1	2.1	3	98	4.4	4	59.9	2.2	4	8	1.4	17	7.8	1.3	17	105	4.6	4
Berwick-upon-Tweed	13	1.2	9	79.5	4.0	5	12	1.1	9	75.6	4.6	6	*	*	77	*	*	76	9	1.2	13
Bexley	112	2.6	2	80.5	1.8	2	107	2.7	3	77.2	1.9	2	4	1.1	25	4.0	1.0	25	64	3.9	6
Birmingham	434	7.2	2	71.3	1.2	2	395	7.8	2	64.8	1.3	2	38	3.6	9	8.9	0.8	9	315	9.1	3
Blaby	50	1.7	3	85.4	2.6	3	50	1.7	4	84.5	2.7	3	*	*	71	*	*	71	23	2.2	10
Blackburn with Darwen	62	1.2	2	73.6	1.4	2	59	1.2	2	69.9	1.5	2	3	0.5	15	4.9	0.8	15	40	1.5	4
Blackpool	64	1.2	2	75.6	1.4	2	60	1.3	2	70.0	1.6	2	5	0.6	14	7.1	1.0	14	48	1.7	3
Blaenau Gwent	29	0.7	2	68.6	1.6	2	27	0.7	3	63.5	1.7	3	2	0.3	14	7.4	1.0	13	26	0.7	3
Blyth Valley	43	1.2	3	81.2	2.3	3	40	1.3	3	75.7	2.5	3	3	0.7	24	6.6	1.6	24	22	1.6	8
Bolsover	35	1.7	5	77.0	3.6	5	33	1.8	5	71.8	3.8	5	*	*	38	*	*	38	20	2.1	10
Bolton	126	2.3	2	77.1	1.4	2	120	2.5	2	72.9	1.5	2	7	1.1	16	5.3	0.8	16	78	3.4	4
Boston	25	1.6	7	75.0	4.7	6	25	1.6	7	73.3	4.7	6	*	*	97	*	*	96	22	2.2	10
Bournemouth	82	1.3	2	80.5	1.2	2	78	1.3	2	77.2	1.3	2	3	0.5	16	4.0	0.6	16	49	1.8	4
Bracknell Forest	63	0.8	1	85.1	1.1	1	61	0.9	1	82.6	1.2	1	2	0.3	19	2.8	0.5	19	25	1.1	5
Bradford	221	4.0	2	75.0	1.3	2	209	4.2	2	71.1	1.4	2	12	1.6	14	5.2	0.7	14	139	5.1	4
Braintree	73	2.1	3	83.3	2.3	3	72	2.2	3	81.7	2.4	3	*	*	45	*	*	45	34	2.8	8
Breckland	60	1.9	3	82.1	2.4	3	58	1.9	3	78.9	2.4	3	*	*	34	*	*	33	39	2.9	7
Brent	125	3.6	3	70.6	2.0	3	115	3.8	3	65.5	2.1	3	9	1.6	17	7.5	1.3	17	80	4.1	5
Brentwood	36	1.7	5	80.9	3.5	4	36	1.8	5	80.1	3.7	5	*	*	101	*	*	101	23	2.3	10
Bridgend	59	1.1	2	74.9	1.3	2	57	1.1	2	72.0	1.4	2	2	0.4	17	3.9	0.7	17	42	1.1	2

	Economic activity						Employment						ILO unemployment						Inactivity		
	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%)	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%)	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (16+)	SE	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)
		(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)	
Bridgnorth	24	1.3	5	75.2	3.9	5	23	1.3	6	70.5	3.9	5	*	*	33	*	*	32	19	1.6	9
Brighton and Hove	139	2.2	2	82.1	1.3	2	132	2.3	2	78.1	1.4	2	7	0.9	14	4.7	0.7	14	65	2.8	4
Bristol, City of	204	3.4	2	81.1	1.3	2	196	3.6	2	77.7	1.4	2	8	1.5	18	4.0	0.7	18	99	4.3	4
Broadland	62	2.2	4	81.3	2.6	3	59	2.3	4	77.9	2.8	4	2	0.8	32	4.0	1.3	32	33	2.9	9
Bromley	151	3.7	2	79.7	1.8	2	143	3.9	3	75.3	2.0	3	8	1.8	22	5.5	1.2	22	86	4.7	5
Bromsgrove	45	1.7	4	82.1	2.9	4	44	1.8	4	80.4	3.1	4	*	*	50	*	*	50	25	2.4	10
Broxbourne	48	1.6	3	86.2	2.3	3	47	1.7	4	83.3	2.6	3	*	*	44	*	*	44	20	1.9	10
Broxtowe	54	2.0	4	79.2	2.9	4	54	2.0	4	78.8	2.9	4	*	*	100	*	*	100	32	3.0	9
Burnley	45	2.0	4	80.9	3.2	4	43	2.2	5	77.3	3.5	5	*	*	40	*	*	41	22	2.7	12
Bury	93	1.6	2	80.0	1.3	2	89	1.7	2	76.2	1.4	2	4	0.8	18	4.6	0.8	18	50	2.3	4
Caerphilly	74	1.4	2	70.8	1.3	2	70	1.5	2	67.1	1.4	2	4	0.5	14	5.2	0.7	14	58	1.4	2
Calderdale	95	1.7	2	77.7	1.4	2	91	1.9	2	74.2	1.5	2	4	0.7	17	4.5	0.8	17	54	2.3	4
Cambridge	61	3.3	5	79.1	4.4	6	58	3.3	6	75.5	4.4	6	*	*	43	*	*	42	28	3.7	13
Camden	112	2.8	3	75.8	1.8	2	103	3.1	3	69.0	2.0	3	9	1.5	16	8.5	1.3	16	54	2.9	5
Cannock Chase	50	1.8	4	80.6	2.7	3	48	1.8	4	77.9	2.7	4	*	*	41	*	*	40	25	2.5	10
Canterbury	64	2.8	4	74.9	3.4	4	59	3.0	5	68.8	3.6	5	5	1.3	27	7.7	2.1	27	43	3.6	8
Caradon	42	1.3	3	83.3	2.4	3	41	1.4	4	80.8	2.8	3	*	*	41	*	*	41	27	2.0	8
Cardiff	149	2.8	2	75.3	1.4	2	140	2.9	2	70.7	1.4	2	9	1.2	13	5.9	0.8	13	93	2.8	3
Carlisle	48	2.0	4	75.7	3.1	4	47	2.1	4	72.9	3.2	4	*	*	39	*	*	39	31	2.6	9
Carmarthenshire	73	1.4	2	69.4	1.4	2	70	1.5	2	65.7	1.4	2	4	0.5	14	5.1	0.7	14	66	1.4	2
Carrick	40	1.8	5	75.0	3.3	4	39	1.9	5	73.2	3.4	5	*	*	44	*	*	44	34	2.4	7
Carrickfergus	19	1.7	9	80.0	4.1	5	19	1.7	9	77.8	4.5	6	*	*	71	*	*	71	10	1.4	14
Castle Morpeth	24	0.9	4	80.5	3.0	4	23	1.0	4	76.1	3.2	4	*	*	34	*	*	33	15	1.4	9
Castle Point	43	1.8	4	79.4	3.1	4	41	2.1	5	75.6	3.7	5	*	*	37	*	*	38	23	2.6	11
Castlereagh	32	2.3	7	83.9	3.3	4	31	2.3	7	81.9	3.3	4	*	*	58	*	*	58	18	2.4	13
Ceredigion	37	0.8	2	72.9	1.7	2	34	0.8	2	68.0	1.7	3	2	0.4	16	6.4	1.0	16	28	0.8	3
Charnwood	85	2.5	3	82.8	2.3	3	81	2.6	3	78.7	2.5	3	4	1.0	26	4.7	1.2	26	39	3.4	9
Chelmsford	82	2.0	2	82.3	1.9	2	80	2.1	3	80.1	2.1	3	*	*	35	*	*	35	41	3.0	7
Cheltenham	57	2.1	4	79.4	2.8	4	55	2.0	4	75.8	2.8	4	*	*	39	*	*	38	32	2.4	8
Cherwell	76	1.9	3	86.3	1.9	2	75	2.0	3	85.3	2.0	2	*	*	57	*	*	57	30	2.7	9
Chester	52	2.5	5	72.5	3.5	5	51	2.5	5	70.9	3.5	5	*	*	50	*	*	50	42	3.6	8
Chesterfield	54	1.9	4	83.8	2.9	3	49	2.1	4	77.0	3.3	4	4	1.2	27	8.3	2.2	27	28	2.8	10
Chester-le-Street	26	1.5	6	75.3	4.5	6	24	1.5	6	70.7	4.6	7	*	*	40	*	*	39	17	2.0	12
Chichester	51	1.9	4	79.3	2.7	3	50	1.9	4	77.3	2.8	4	*	*	44	*	*	44	37	2.7	7
Chiltern	48	1.7	4	86.4	2.6	3	46	1.8	4	83.6	2.7	3	*	*	41	*	*	41	19	2.2	11
Chorley	52	2.0	4	79.9	2.9	4	50	2.0	4	78.0	3.0	4	*	*	48	*	*	48	29	2.6	9
Christchurch	23	1.0	4	89.6	3.5	4	22	1.0	5	86.3	3.7	4	*	*	51	*	*	50	15	1.6	11
Clackmannanshire	23	0.6	3	76.9	2.1	3	21	0.7	3	71.9	2.3	3	1	0.3	20	6.4	1.3	20	15	0.6	4
Colchester	83	2.2	3	84.0	2.1	2	80	2.3	3	80.6	2.2	3	3	0.9	29	3.7	1.1	29	41	3.1	8
Coleraine	27	1.8	7	76.5	3.8	5	26	1.8	7	73.1	4.0	5	*	*	44	*	*	43	16	1.9	12
Congleton	52	1.5	3	88.5	2.4	3	50	1.6	3	85.4	2.6	3	*	*	39	*	*	39	22	2.4	11
Conwy	48	1.0	2	74.9	1.5	2	46	1.0	2	72.0	1.6	2	2	0.4	21	3.9	0.8	21	41	1.0	2
Cookstown	16	1.5	9	77.9	4.0	5	16	1.4	9	75.9	4.2	6	*	*	70	*	*	69	7	1.1	15
Copeland	34	1.4	4	78.3	3.4	4	31	1.6	5	71.6	3.9	6	3	1.0	36	8.2	2.9	36	22	2.0	9
Corby	24	1.6	7	75.9	5.1	7	24	1.7	7	74.9	5.2	7	*	*	99	*	*	99	15	2.4	16
Cotswold	39	1.9	5	78.1	3.5	4	38	1.8	5	76.1	3.5	5	*	*	50	*	*	49	26	2.3	9
Coventry	146	2.6	2	76.2	1.3	2	137	2.7	2	71.6	1.4	2	8	1.0	13	5.6	0.7	13	94	3.3	4
Craigavon	37	2.1	6	67.9	3.2	5	35	2.2	6	64.5	3.3	5	2	0.6	36	5.0	1.8	36	28	2.3	8
Craven	29	1.2	4	89.9	3.6	4	27	1.3	5	84.5	4.0	5	*	*	32	*	*	32	14	1.8	13
Crawley	55	1.7	3	85.3	2.3	3	53	1.8	3	83.2	2.5	3	*	*	44	*	*	44	22	2.1	10
Crewe and Nantwich	59	2.2	4	80.9	2.9	4	57	2.5	4	78.5	3.3	4	*	*	50	*	*	51	29	3.2	11
Croydon	176	4.3	2	80.2	1.9	2	165	4.5	3	75.1	2.0	3	11	1.9	17	6.4	1.1	17	85	5.3	6

	Economic activity						Employment						ILO unemployment						Inactivity		
	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%)	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%)	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (16+)	SE	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)
		(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)	
Dacorum	75	1.8	2	86.7	1.9	2	73	1.9	3	83.6	2.0	2	3	0.9	34	3.5	1.2	33	32	2.9	9
Darlington	47	0.9	2	78.4	1.4	2	45	0.9	2	75.2	1.5	2	2	0.3	18	4.1	0.7	18	31	1.4	5
Dartford	46	2.0	4	81.9	3.7	4	44	2.0	5	78.7	3.8	5	*	*	45	*	*	44	23	2.6	11
Daventry	41	1.3	3	89.6	2.7	3	39	1.3	3	86.3	2.9	3	*	*	48	*	*	47	16	2.3	14
Denbighshire	44	0.8	2	78.1	1.4	2	42	0.9	2	75.2	1.5	2	2	0.3	19	3.6	0.7	19	32	0.8	3
Derby	106	2.0	2	76.5	1.5	2	99	2.2	2	71.2	1.6	2	7	1.0	13	6.8	0.9	14	71	2.8	4
Derbyshire Dales	36	1.5	4	83.7	3.1	4	35	1.5	4	80.9	3.2	4	*	*	44	*	*	44	17	2.0	11
Derry	39	2.6	7	60.1	3.2	5	32	2.6	8	49.8	3.4	7	7	1.4	21	17.0	3.5	20	38	2.7	7
Derwentside	39	2.2	6	73.5	4.2	6	35	2.3	7	66.9	4.5	7	3	1.1	32	8.9	2.9	32	29	3.0	10
Doncaster	130	2.4	2	74.3	1.3	2	123	2.5	2	70.1	1.4	2	7	0.9	13	5.6	0.7	13	96	3.4	4
Dover	49	2.0	4	76.5	3.0	4	47	2.1	5	73.1	3.2	4	*	*	43	*	*	43	35	2.9	8
Down	32	1.6	5	77.2	3.0	4	30	1.5	5	73.8	2.9	4	*	*	37	*	*	36	16	1.8	11
Dudley	154	2.8	2	80.9	1.5	2	148	3.1	2	77.7	1.6	2	6	1.1	19	3.8	0.7	19	91	4.1	5
Dumfries and Galloway	72	1.1	2	81.4	1.2	1	69	1.2	2	77.6	1.3	2	3	0.5	15	4.7	0.7	15	47	1.1	2
Dundee City	67	1.3	2	75.7	1.4	2	61	1.3	2	69.4	1.5	2	5	0.7	12	8.2	1.0	12	49	1.3	3
Dungannon	21	1.7	8	69.9	4.1	6	19	1.7	9	63.3	4.4	7	2	0.7	36	9.1	3.2	35	13	1.5	11
Durham	42	2.2	5	75.2	4.0	5	40	2.2	5	71.6	3.9	5	*	*	44	*	*	43	31	2.9	9
Ealing	159	3.7	2	76.6	1.8	2	150	3.7	2	72.1	1.8	2	9	1.5	17	5.7	1.0	17	83	4.3	5
Easington	35	1.9	5	62.6	3.4	5	32	2.1	6	57.3	3.8	7	3	0.7	25	8.3	2.2	26	37	2.6	7
East Ayrshire	56	1.0	2	76.0	1.3	2	52	1.1	2	70.3	1.5	2	4	0.5	13	7.2	0.9	13	39	1.0	3
East Cambridgeshire	39	1.5	4	82.6	3.0	4	37	1.5	4	78.3	3.2	4	*	*	40	*	*	39	18	2.2	12
East Devon	57	2.3	4	79.4	2.9	4	56	2.4	4	77.6	2.9	4	*	*	50	*	*	50	44	3.5	8
East Dorset	39	1.5	4	77.5	2.8	4	38	1.5	4	75.4	2.9	4	*	*	44	*	*	44	31	2.3	8
East Dunbartonshire	56	0.9	2	81.6	1.3	2	54	1.0	2	78.9	1.4	2	2	0.4	19	3.3	0.6	19	31	0.9	3
East Hampshire	60	1.9	3	84.6	2.5	3	59	2.0	3	82.8	2.6	3	*	*	50	*	*	50	26	2.9	11
East Hertfordshire	72	2.3	3	83.2	2.7	3	71	2.4	3	82.0	2.7	3	*	*	58	*	*	58	34	3.1	9
East Lindsey	57	2.5	4	73.6	2.9	4	54	2.6	5	69.6	3.1	4	3	1.0	34	5.2	1.7	34	45	3.6	8
East Lothian	45	0.8	2	78.6	1.4	2	43	0.9	2	75.0	1.5	2	2	0.4	19	4.4	0.8	18	28	0.8	3
East Northamptonshire	41	1.7	4	82.8	3.3	4	40	1.8	4	79.7	3.5	4	*	*	53	*	*	52	23	2.7	12
East Renfrewshire	47	0.8	2	82.3	1.3	2	45	0.8	2	78.6	1.4	2	2	0.4	18	4.4	0.8	18	25	0.8	3
East Riding of Yorkshire	157	2.6	2	81.1	1.3	2	151	2.7	2	77.8	1.4	2	6	1.1	18	4.0	0.7	18	100	3.8	4
East Staffordshire	54	1.5	3	83.8	2.3	3	52	1.8	3	81.0	2.7	3	*	*	40	*	*	41	27	2.5	9
Eastbourne	43	1.9	5	78.1	3.2	4	42	2.0	5	75.4	3.3	4	*	*	50	*	*	50	29	2.4	8
Eastleigh	68	2.1	3	87.4	2.3	3	65	2.3	4	82.8	2.7	3	3	1.1	31	5.0	1.6	31	27	2.5	9
Eden	27	1.4	5	85.2	3.6	4	26	1.3	5	83.2	3.5	4	*	*	59	*	*	58	14	2.1	15
Edinburgh City of	239	4.2	2	79.4	1.4	2	225	4.3	2	74.8	1.4	2	13	1.9	14	5.5	0.8	14	129	4.2	3
Eilean Siar	13	0.5	4	85.0	2.7	3	13	0.5	4	81.1	2.9	4	*	*	36	*	*	36	8	0.5	6
Ellesmere Port and Neston	42	1.5	4	84.6	3.0	4	41	1.5	4	81.1	3.1	4	*	*	33	*	*	33	21	2.7	12
Elmbridge	65	2.9	4	77.3	3.4	4	63	3.0	5	75.5	3.5	5	*	*	57	*	*	57	39	3.3	9
Enfield	136	3.6	3	75.7	1.9	3	128	3.8	3	71.3	2.0	3	8	1.6	20	5.7	1.2	20	79	4.5	6
Epping Forest	63	2.5	4	80.7	2.8	3	61	2.5	4	78.7	2.9	4	*	*	50	*	*	50	35	3.3	10
Epsom and Ewell	35	1.4	4	85.0	3.5	4	34	1.4	4	82.2	3.5	4	*	*	56	*	*	55	19	2.3	12
Erewash	57	1.7	3	82.5	2.4	3	55	1.8	3	80.2	2.6	3	*	*	41	*	*	41	31	2.5	8
Exeter	56	2.3	4	78.4	3.0	4	55	2.4	4	77.1	3.1	4	*	*	58	*	*	58	31	3.2	10
Falkirk	73	1.3	2	79.0	1.4	2	70	1.3	2	75.6	1.4	2	3	0.5	18	3.9	0.7	18	44	1.3	3
Fareham	58	1.5	3	87.3	2.2	3	56	1.6	3	84.8	2.3	3	*	*	40	*	*	40	28	2.6	9
Fenland	42	1.7	4	83.4	3.3	4	40	1.8	5	79.5	3.6	4	*	*	41	*	*	40	28	2.7	10
Fermanagh	27	1.8	7	73.6	3.3	4	24	1.8	7	65.9	3.9	6	3	0.7	28	10.0	2.7	27	18	1.6	9
Fife	177	2.7	2	79.7	1.2	1	168	2.9	2	75.5	1.3	2	9	1.3	14	5.1	0.7	14	105	2.7	3
Flintshire	77	1.2	2	80.7	1.2	2	75	1.3	2	78.3	1.3	2	2	0.5	19	3.1	0.6	19	41	1.2	3
Forest Heath	30	1.6	5	87.8	4.0	5	30	1.5	5	86.7	3.9	4	*	*	102	*	*	101	13	2.7	20
Forest of Dean	42	1.7	4	80.7	3.1	4	40	1.7	4	76.9	3.4	4	*	*	33	*	*	33	23	2.2	10

	Economic activity						Employment						ILO unemployment						Inactivity		
	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%)	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%)	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (16+)	SE	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)
		(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)	
Fylde	34	1.4	4	77.4	3.0	4	34	1.4	4	76.2	3.0	4	*	*	70	*	*	69	25	2.5	10
Gateshead	91	1.5	2	77.0	1.3	2	86	1.6	2	72.8	1.3	2	5	0.7	14	5.4	0.7	14	64	2.2	4
Gedling	53	2.5	5	74.8	3.3	4	51	2.6	5	71.4	3.4	5	*	*	35	*	*	35	40	3.3	8
Glasgow City	264	5.6	2	69.9	1.5	2	242	6.2	3	64.3	1.7	3	21	2.8	13	8.0	1.1	13	199	5.6	3
Gloucester	54	2.0	4	80.9	2.9	4	51	2.1	4	76.0	3.2	4	3	1.0	30	6.0	1.8	30	31	2.9	9
Gosport	35	1.8	5	75.0	3.7	5	34	1.8	5	73.7	3.7	5	*	*	71	*	*	71	24	2.2	9
Gravesham	49	1.7	3	84.1	2.8	3	47	1.8	4	80.3	3.1	4	*	*	42	*	*	42	27	2.7	10
Great Yarmouth	42	1.9	4	76.5	3.1	4	40	2.0	5	72.5	3.2	4	*	*	36	*	*	36	29	2.7	9
Greenwich	102	2.6	3	72.5	1.9	3	93	2.9	3	66.0	2.1	3	9	1.5	16	8.7	1.4	16	66	3.3	5
Guildford	73	2.3	3	85.6	2.4	3	71	2.4	3	83.2	2.5	3	*	*	40	*	*	40	28	2.8	10
Gwynedd	55	0.9	2	76.1	1.3	2	53	1.0	2	73.2	1.3	2	2	0.3	16	3.7	0.6	16	39	0.9	2
Hackney	92	3.0	3	64.8	2.1	3	83	3.1	4	58.4	2.2	4	9	1.3	14	9.7	1.4	14	66	3.2	5
Halton	53	1.1	2	71.3	1.5	2	50	1.1	2	66.6	1.5	2	3	0.5	14	6.1	0.9	14	37	1.4	4
Hambleton	43	1.7	4	80.2	3.0	4	42	1.6	4	78.4	2.8	4	*	*	58	*	*	57	23	2.4	10
Hammersmith and Fulham	99	2.5	3	78.9	2.0	3	91	2.8	3	72.6	2.2	3	8	1.3	17	7.9	1.3	17	41	2.7	7
Harborough	43	1.7	4	83.3	3.0	4	41	1.7	4	79.5	2.9	4	*	*	40	*	*	39	20	2.2	11
Haringey	93	3.5	4	61.7	2.4	4	87	3.5	4	57.3	2.3	4	7	1.4	21	7.0	1.4	20	79	4.0	5
Harlow	40	1.6	4	83.3	3.1	4	37	1.7	5	77.7	3.5	5	3	0.9	33	6.5	2.2	33	19	2.2	12
Harrogate	80	2.0	3	85.4	1.9	2	77	2.2	3	82.4	2.1	3	3	0.9	31	3.8	1.2	31	38	3.3	9
Harrow	109	3.1	3	76.7	2.2	3	99	3.4	3	69.7	2.4	3	9	1.9	20	8.7	1.7	20	59	3.7	6
Hart	48	1.3	3	84.0	2.0	2	47	1.3	3	82.1	2.2	3	*	*	49	*	*	49	17	1.9	11
Hartlepool	39	0.8	2	71.0	1.5	2	35	0.9	2	65.0	1.6	2	3	0.4	13	8.3	1.1	13	31	1.1	3
Hastings	36	2.0	5	71.1	3.7	5	36	2.0	6	69.8	3.8	5	*	*	57	*	*	57	29	2.7	10
Havant	55	2.2	4	78.5	3.1	4	52	2.2	4	73.6	3.2	4	3	0.8	24	5.6	1.4	24	40	3.1	8
Havering	117	2.4	2	83.7	1.6	2	112	2.5	2	79.9	1.8	2	5	1.2	22	4.5	1.0	22	68	3.7	6
Herefordshire County of	88	1.3	1	81.7	1.2	1	85	1.4	2	78.6	1.3	2	3	0.5	17	3.6	0.6	17	55	1.9	4
Hertsmere	49	1.7	3	82.5	2.5	3	47	1.7	4	78.8	2.6	3	*	*	33	*	*	33	21	2.2	10
High Peak	47	1.7	4	80.1	2.9	4	45	1.8	4	77.1	3.2	4	*	*	44	*	*	44	23	2.6	11
Highland	109	1.6	1	84.5	1.2	1	105	1.7	2	80.5	1.3	2	5	0.8	16	4.4	0.7	16	55	1.6	3
Hillingdon	126	3.2	3	77.2	1.9	3	120	3.3	3	74.0	2.0	3	5	1.2	24	4.1	1.0	23	72	3.9	5
Hinckley and Bosworth	54	2.0	4	84.1	3.0	4	52	2.0	4	81.7	3.0	4	*	*	46	*	*	45	29	3.1	11
Horsham	67	1.7	3	88.0	2.2	2	63	2.0	3	81.9	2.7	3	5	1.2	27	6.8	1.8	27	28	2.7	10
Hounslow	110	2.6	2	76.6	1.8	2	103	2.7	3	71.7	1.9	3	7	1.2	17	6.2	1.1	17	57	3.4	6
Huntingdonshire	92	2.3	3	87.5	1.9	2	90	2.5	3	85.6	2.1	2	*	*	37	*	*	37	33	3.4	10
Hyndburn	40	1.8	5	80.5	3.5	4	37	1.9	5	75.6	3.8	5	*	*	30	*	*	30	25	2.7	11
Inverclyde	37	0.8	2	73.0	1.5	2	35	0.8	2	67.4	1.5	2	3	0.4	15	7.7	1.1	14	28	0.8	3
Ipswich	59	2.2	4	80.8	2.9	4	55	2.3	4	75.2	3.1	4	4	1.2	28	7.2	2.0	28	32	2.9	9
Isle of Anglesey	31	0.6	2	74.3	1.3	2	30	0.6	2	70.8	1.4	2	1	0.2	17	4.5	0.8	17	23	0.6	2
Isle of Wight	62	1.0	2	78.8	1.2	2	59	1.1	2	75.1	1.3	2	3	0.4	16	4.4	0.7	16	45	1.5	3
Islington	88	2.9	3	71.3	2.3	3	81	3.1	4	65.5	2.5	4	7	1.3	18	7.9	1.5	19	56	3.3	6
Kennet	39	1.4	4	83.7	2.8	3	38	1.4	4	81.8	2.8	3	*	*	45	*	*	45	17	1.9	11
Kensington and Chelsea	90	2.4	3	73.2	2.0	3	84	2.5	3	68.1	2.0	3	6	1.1	18	6.6	1.2	18	49	2.6	5
Kerrier	45	1.7	4	78.9	2.8	4	42	1.7	4	74.6	3.0	4	3	0.8	29	5.8	1.7	29	31	2.4	8
Kettering	44	1.7	4	82.8	2.9	4	44	1.8	4	81.0	3.0	4	*	*	69	*	*	69	23	2.3	10
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	67	2.5	4	80.4	2.8	4	65	2.6	4	76.6	3.2	4	3	1.0	35	4.3	1.6	36	48	3.4	7
Kingston upon Hull, City of	112	2.2	2	74.5	1.5	2	101	2.4	2	67.2	1.6	2	11	1.1	11	9.7	1.0	10	77	3.0	4
Kingston upon Thames	83	1.8	2	81.3	1.7	2	81	1.8	2	79.1	1.7	2	2	0.7	31	2.6	0.8	30	36	2.3	6
Kirklees	193	3.3	2	79.3	1.3	2	184	3.5	2	75.5	1.4	2	9	1.4	16	4.7	0.7	16	106	4.5	4
Knowsley	63	1.4	2	68.6	1.6	2	59	1.5	3	64.2	1.6	3	4	0.6	14	6.3	0.9	14	53	1.8	3
Lambeth	134	3.9	3	72.8	2.1	3	121	4.1	3	65.9	2.2	3	12	1.9	16	9.1	1.4	16	78	4.4	6
Lancaster	64	2.3	4	75.5	2.7	4	61	2.4	4	71.6	2.8	4	3	1.0	30	5.1	1.5	30	43	3.3	8
Larne	17	1.1	7	81.8	4.1	5	17	1.1	7	80.7	4.2	5	*	*	99	*	*	99	8	1.3	15

	Economic activity						Employment						ILO unemployment						Inactivity		
	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%)	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%)	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (16+) (%)	SE	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)
		(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)	
Leeds	364	5.8	2	77.4	1.2	2	348	6.1	2	74.0	1.3	2	15	2.1	13	4.2	0.6	13	221	7.5	3
Leicester	126	2.4	2	70.7	1.4	2	112	2.6	2	63.0	1.5	2	14	1.4	11	10.7	1.1	11	87	3.0	3
Lewes	47	1.8	4	85.9	2.8	3	46	1.9	4	83.1	3.0	4	*	*	38	*	*	38	29	2.6	9
Lewisham	128	3.4	3	76.2	2.0	3	115	3.6	3	68.6	2.2	3	13	1.9	15	9.9	1.5	15	65	4.2	6
Lichfield	49	1.8	4	84.0	2.9	3	47	2.0	4	80.0	3.3	4	*	*	38	*	*	39	22	2.4	11
Limavady	16	1.6	10	72.8	5.7	8	15	1.6	11	68.1	6.1	9	*	*	49	*	*	50	10	1.7	17
Lincoln	38	1.8	5	71.8	3.3	5	35	1.9	5	66.7	3.6	5	3	0.8	32	6.9	2.2	32	30	2.7	9
Lisburn	51	2.8	6	72.0	3.0	4	48	2.8	6	68.7	3.2	5	2	0.8	36	4.4	1.6	36	30	2.8	9
Liverpool	183	4.3	2	66.0	1.5	2	169	4.4	3	60.6	1.6	3	15	1.8	12	8.0	1.0	12	156	5.4	3
Luton	91	1.5	2	78.0	1.2	2	85	1.6	2	72.7	1.4	2	6	0.8	13	6.7	0.8	13	49	1.9	4
Macclesfield	78	2.1	3	82.7	2.2	3	76	2.2	3	81.0	2.3	3	*	*	44	*	*	44	42	3.5	8
Magherafelt	17	1.4	9	66.4	4.9	7	16	1.4	9	63.5	5.0	8	*	*	48	*	*	48	13	1.7	13
Maidstone	72	2.1	3	81.8	2.3	3	70	2.2	3	78.8	2.4	3	3	0.8	33	3.5	1.2	33	40	3.1	8
Maldon	32	1.4	4	84.3	3.3	4	31	1.5	5	82.5	3.6	4	*	*	72	*	*	72	16	2.2	14
Malvern Hills	35	1.5	4	79.3	3.2	4	34	1.5	5	76.7	3.3	4	*	*	46	*	*	45	22	2.3	11
Manchester	166	4.1	2	65.0	1.6	2	153	4.2	3	59.9	1.7	3	13	1.7	13	7.7	1.0	13	142	4.9	3
Mansfield	42	2.1	5	68.6	3.3	5	40	2.3	6	64.9	3.6	5	*	*	36	*	*	36	36	3.0	8
Medway	130	2.0	2	80.8	1.2	1	122	2.1	2	75.2	1.3	2	9	1.1	12	6.8	0.8	12	64	2.6	4
Melton	28	0.8	3	92.3	2.1	2	28	0.9	3	89.5	2.5	3	*	*	49	*	*	49	8	1.4	17
Mendip	52	1.9	4	80.6	2.8	4	51	1.9	4	78.8	2.9	4	*	*	49	*	*	49	31	2.9	9
Merthyr Tydfil	23	0.6	3	66.8	1.7	3	22	0.6	3	63.3	1.7	3	1	0.2	18	5.4	0.9	18	21	0.6	3
Merton	111	2.4	2	84.3	1.7	2	101	2.9	3	77.2	2.1	3	9	1.5	16	8.4	1.4	16	44	3.1	7
Mid Bedfordshire	70	1.6	2	86.4	1.9	2	68	1.7	3	83.1	1.9	2	3	0.7	28	3.7	1.0	28	29	2.4	8
Mid Devon	37	1.4	4	87.5	2.8	3	36	1.5	4	83.0	3.0	4	*	*	39	*	*	39	19	2.2	11
Mid Suffolk	42	2.0	5	80.2	3.6	4	41	2.0	5	77.1	3.6	5	*	*	43	*	*	43	26	3.0	12
Mid Sussex	67	1.9	3	82.8	2.2	3	66	1.9	3	81.6	2.2	3	*	*	50	*	*	49	34	3.0	9
Middlesbrough	57	1.2	2	70.4	1.4	2	52	1.2	2	63.5	1.5	2	6	0.6	11	9.7	1.0	11	46	1.6	3
Midlothian	42	0.8	2	80.3	1.5	2	40	0.9	2	76.5	1.6	2	2	0.4	19	4.6	0.9	19	22	0.8	4
Milton Keynes	119	1.6	1	84.2	1.1	1	113	1.8	2	79.8	1.2	2	6	0.9	14	5.2	0.7	14	41	2.1	5
Mole Valley	41	1.6	4	82.5	3.0	4	39	1.7	4	79.6	3.2	4	*	*	49	*	*	49	26	2.6	10
Monmouthshire	42	0.7	2	79.4	1.2	2	40	0.7	2	76.4	1.3	2	2	0.3	17	3.7	0.6	17	26	0.7	3
Moray	44	0.7	2	83.1	1.3	2	42	0.8	2	78.3	1.4	2	2	0.4	17	5.6	0.9	17	24	0.7	3
Moyle	8	0.8	10	72.8	5.9	8	8	1.0	12	66.0	7.2	11	*	*	55	*	*	57	5	0.7	16
Neath Port Talbot	55	1.0	2	66.9	1.3	2	51	1.1	2	62.2	1.3	2	4	0.4	12	6.9	0.8	11	53	1.0	2
New Forest	86	2.4	3	83.9	2.2	3	85	2.4	3	83.1	2.1	3	*	*	57	*	*	57	53	3.4	6
Newark and Sherwood	51	1.8	4	79.4	2.8	4	49	1.9	4	76.2	2.9	4	*	*	47	*	*	46	33	3.2	10
Newcastle upon Tyne	118	2.6	2	71.0	1.5	2	110	2.6	2	65.6	1.6	2	9	1.1	12	7.4	0.9	12	89	3.2	4
Newcastle-under-Lyme	62	2.0	3	84.1	2.7	3	60	2.2	4	81.2	2.9	4	*	*	37	*	*	37	38	3.0	8
Newham	91	3.4	4	57.9	2.2	4	83	3.4	4	52.4	2.2	4	9	1.3	15	9.4	1.4	15	91	3.9	4
Newport	63	1.2	2	75.1	1.4	2	60	1.2	2	71.4	1.4	2	3	0.5	14	4.9	0.7	14	43	1.2	3
Newry & Mourne	41	2.5	6	71.3	3.1	4	38	2.6	7	65.9	3.6	6	3	1.0	33	7.3	2.4	33	27	2.3	9
Newtownabbey	43	2.3	5	84.3	3.0	4	42	2.3	6	81.4	3.1	4	*	*	34	*	*	34	22	2.4	11
North Ayrshire	62	1.1	2	73.4	1.3	2	57	1.2	2	66.7	1.4	2	6	0.6	10	9.2	0.9	10	46	1.1	2
North Cornwall	38	1.9	5	77.2	3.9	5	37	2.0	5	75.2	4.1	5	*	*	57	*	*	58	31	2.3	8
North Devon	44	1.8	4	83.3	3.1	4	43	1.9	4	80.9	3.3	4	*	*	49	*	*	49	25	2.8	11
North Dorset	32	1.4	5	83.3	3.2	4	31	1.4	4	82.6	3.4	4	*	*	70	*	*	69	18	2.0	12
North Down	39	2.0	5	75.4	2.7	4	38	2.0	5	73.4	2.8	4	*	*	44	*	*	43	24	2.0	8
North East Derbyshire	53	1.5	3	85.7	2.4	3	51	1.7	3	82.4	2.7	3	*	*	37	*	*	37	24	2.4	10
North East Lincolnshire	74	1.3	2	79.4	1.3	2	70	1.3	2	74.6	1.4	2	4	0.6	14	6.0	0.8	14	45	1.8	4
North Hertfordshire	65	1.9	3	86.3	2.2	2	63	2.0	3	83.6	2.3	3	*	*	38	*	*	38	31	2.7	9
North Kesteven	51	1.5	3	85.1	2.3	3	49	1.6	3	83.0	2.5	3	*	*	44	*	*	45	31	2.2	7
North Lanarkshire	151	3.1	2	73.5	1.5	2	137	3.4	3	66.3	1.6	2	14	1.6	11	9.5	1.1	11	104	3.1	3

	Economic activity						Employment						ILO unemployment						Inactivity		
	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%)	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%)	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (16+)	SE	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)
		(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)	
North Lincolnshire	72	1.3	2	76.5	1.4	2	68	1.4	2	71.8	1.5	2	4	0.6	15	6.0	0.9	15	49	1.9	4
North Norfolk	43	2.2	5	75.2	3.6	5	42	2.2	5	71.8	3.6	5	*	*	44	*	*	43	39	2.7	7
North Shropshire	29	1.0	3	84.4	2.3	3	28	1.1	4	81.1	2.8	3	*	*	47	*	*	47	16	1.6	10
North Somerset	95	1.6	2	81.3	1.3	2	92	1.7	2	78.8	1.4	2	3	0.5	18	3.0	0.6	18	55	2.3	4
North Tyneside	90	1.5	2	76.9	1.3	2	86	1.7	2	73.4	1.4	2	4	0.7	16	4.5	0.7	16	59	2.2	4
North Warwickshire	32	1.5	5	80.4	3.8	5	31	1.7	5	77.0	4.2	5	*	*	60	*	*	60	19	2.4	13
North West Leicestershire	48	1.4	3	88.0	2.5	3	47	1.4	3	87.0	2.6	3	*	*	71	*	*	71	21	2.3	11
North Wiltshire	70	1.8	3	86.0	1.8	2	68	1.9	3	83.6	2.0	2	*	*	36	*	*	36	29	2.5	9
Northampton	100	3.7	4	79.8	2.9	4	96	4.0	4	76.5	3.2	4	4	1.3	32	4.0	1.3	32	50	4.8	10
Norwich	55	2.4	4	70.7	3.0	4	53	2.4	5	68.0	3.0	4	*	*	38	*	*	37	42	3.1	8
Nottingham	114	2.9	3	65.4	1.7	3	105	3.0	3	60.5	1.7	3	9	1.1	13	7.5	0.9	13	96	3.4	4
Nuneaton and Bedworth	60	2.4	4	79.1	2.9	4	58	2.3	4	76.0	2.8	4	*	*	36	*	*	35	36	3.2	9
Oadby and Wigston	29	1.5	5	82.2	4.1	5	27	1.6	6	77.3	4.6	6	*	*	43	*	*	43	17	1.9	11
Oldham	105	2.1	2	77.5	1.5	2	100	2.2	2	73.4	1.6	2	6	0.9	17	5.3	0.9	17	60	2.8	5
Omagh	22	1.8	8	70.2	3.7	5	20	1.8	9	62.0	4.1	7	2	0.7	28	11.0	3.0	27	15	1.6	11
Orkney Islands	10	0.3	3	85.1	2.2	3	10	0.3	3	83.9	2.3	3	*	*	57	*	*	57	5	0.3	6
Oswestry	20	0.9	4	86.2	3.5	4	19	0.9	5	82.2	3.7	4	*	*	48	*	*	48	12	1.2	10
Oxford	73	2.7	4	77.2	2.6	3	70	2.9	4	73.5	2.8	4	3	1.0	32	4.5	1.4	32	36	3.1	9
Pembrokeshire	52	0.9	2	74.4	1.2	2	49	0.9	2	70.3	1.3	2	3	0.4	13	5.3	0.7	13	39	0.9	2
Pendle	45	2.2	5	80.6	3.7	5	44	2.2	5	79.2	3.7	5	*	*	70	*	*	70	26	3.2	12
Penwith	29	1.5	5	76.8	4.0	5	27	1.6	6	71.3	4.2	6	*	*	39	*	*	38	22	2.2	10
Perth and Kinross	65	1.3	2	80.2	1.5	2	64	1.3	2	78.2	1.6	2	2	0.4	26	2.4	0.6	26	42	1.3	3
Peterborough	82	1.3	2	81.8	1.2	1	78	1.4	2	78.1	1.3	2	4	0.6	16	4.5	0.7	16	42	1.8	4
Plymouth	118	2.2	2	77.1	1.4	2	112	2.3	2	73.3	1.5	2	6	0.9	16	4.9	0.8	16	72	2.9	4
Poole	70	1.1	2	82.1	1.2	1	68	1.2	2	79.5	1.3	2	2	0.4	19	3.1	0.6	19	42	1.6	4
Portsmouth	100	1.8	2	81.7	1.4	2	95	1.9	2	77.7	1.5	2	5	0.7	14	4.8	0.7	14	51	2.3	4
Powys	63	1.1	2	79.3	1.3	2	61	1.1	2	76.5	1.4	2	2	0.3	16	3.4	0.5	16	40	1.1	3
Preston	64	2.3	4	78.6	2.6	3	59	2.6	5	72.3	3.3	5	5	1.5	28	8.3	2.3	28	40	3.0	8
Purbeck	23	1.3	6	83.4	3.5	4	22	1.3	6	79.7	3.8	5	*	*	49	*	*	49	14	1.5	11
Reading	79	1.3	2	81.7	1.3	2	74	1.4	2	77.0	1.4	2	4	0.7	15	5.6	0.8	15	32	1.7	5
Redbridge	119	3.1	3	75.4	1.9	3	113	3.1	3	71.7	1.9	3	6	1.2	21	4.7	1.0	21	70	3.7	5
Redcar and Cleveland	61	1.1	2	71.5	1.3	2	56	1.2	2	66.1	1.4	2	5	0.5	12	7.5	0.9	12	50	1.6	3
Redditch	40	1.7	4	78.4	3.4	4	39	1.8	5	76.3	3.6	5	*	*	49	*	*	50	22	2.2	10
Reigate and Banstead	66	1.8	3	83.5	2.2	3	65	1.9	3	81.7	2.3	3	*	*	51	*	*	50	32	2.8	9
Renfrewshire	84	1.6	2	78.1	1.4	2	80	1.7	2	74.2	1.5	2	4	0.7	17	4.9	0.8	17	52	1.6	3
Restormel	47	1.8	4	76.4	2.9	4	44	1.9	4	71.6	3.0	4	3	0.9	31	5.9	1.8	31	28	2.5	9
Rhondda Cynon Taff	99	1.9	2	70.5	1.3	2	92	2.1	2	65.5	1.5	2	7	0.9	13	7.0	0.9	13	82	1.9	2
Ribble Valley	28	1.3	4	82.8	3.5	4	28	1.3	5	80.4	3.6	4	*	*	57	*	*	56	15	2.0	13
Richmond upon Thames	95	2.6	3	77.4	2.0	3	91	2.7	3	74.2	2.1	3	4	1.0	27	4.0	1.1	26	50	3.2	6
Richmondshire	24	1.2	5	83.5	4.0	5	23	1.2	5	81.0	4.1	5	*	*	57	*	*	57	15	1.7	12
Rochdale	98	1.9	2	76.3	1.5	2	92	2.1	2	71.5	1.6	2	6	0.8	13	6.3	0.9	14	60	2.5	4
Rochford	41	1.8	4	80.3	3.0	4	40	1.8	5	79.0	3.1	4	*	*	70	*	*	70	22	2.3	11
Rossendale	36	1.1	3	88.9	2.8	3	35	1.2	3	87.1	3.0	3	*	*	70	*	*	70	14	2.3	16
Rother	39	1.6	4	82.4	3.1	4	38	1.6	4	78.5	3.2	4	*	*	38	*	*	38	30	2.4	8
Rotherham	118	1.9	2	76.2	1.2	2	113	2.0	2	73.0	1.3	2	5	0.7	15	4.3	0.6	15	79	2.9	4
Rugby	47	1.8	4	83.9	3.0	4	47	1.9	4	82.7	3.2	4	*	*	70	*	*	70	25	2.6	11
Runnymede	41	2.2	5	80.8	3.8	5	40	2.2	6	78.4	3.8	5	*	*	57	*	*	57	23	2.7	12
Rushcliffe	59	1.8	3	85.8	2.5	3	57	1.9	3	83.4	2.7	3	*	*	43	*	*	43	29	2.8	9
Rushmoor	52	1.7	3	87.3	2.5	3	50	1.7	3	85.0	2.7	3	*	*	50	*	*	50	18	2.2	12
Rutland	18	0.5	3	79.2	2.1	3	17	0.5	3	76.1	2.1	3	1	0.2	25	3.7	0.9	25	11	0.6	6
Ryedale	25	1.3	5	83.0	3.7	5	25	1.3	5	83.0	3.7	5	*	*	0	*	*	0	16	1.8	11
Salford	94	2.1	2	70.8	1.6	2	90	2.2	2	67.3	1.6	2	5	0.9	19	4.9	0.9	19	73	2.7	4

	Economic activity						Employment						ILO unemployment						Inactivity		
	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%)	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%)	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (16+)	SE	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)
		(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)	
Salisbury	62	2.1	3	86.4	2.6	3	60	2.1	4	84.1	2.7	3	*	*	48	*	*	48	32	2.7	9
Sandwell	126	2.1	2	73.6	1.2	2	114	2.4	2	66.9	1.4	2	12	1.2	10	9.1	1.0	10	69	3.0	3
Scarborough	46	2.4	5	72.9	3.8	5	44	2.5	6	70.3	4.0	6	*	*	45	*	*	45	44	3.2	7
Scottish Borders, The	54	0.8	2	82.8	1.2	1	53	0.9	2	80.1	1.3	2	2	0.3	18	3.1	0.6	19	33	0.8	3
Sedgefield	36	2.3	6	67.8	4.3	6	34	2.2	6	62.8	4.1	7	3	0.8	32	7.2	2.2	31	32	2.8	9
Sedgemoor	54	1.9	3	82.2	2.6	3	52	2.2	4	78.8	3.0	4	*	*	38	*	*	39	32	2.8	9
Sefton	130	2.2	2	77.0	1.2	2	123	2.3	2	72.4	1.3	2	8	1.0	13	5.9	0.8	13	94	3.1	3
Selby	40	1.5	4	81.3	2.9	4	39	1.5	4	80.3	2.9	4	*	*	70	*	*	70	18	2.1	12
Sevenoaks	52	1.9	4	78.3	2.8	4	48	2.2	5	72.0	3.1	4	4	1.1	27	7.8	2.1	27	32	2.6	8
Sheffield	257	4.7	2	77.7	1.4	2	241	5.2	2	72.7	1.5	2	17	2.2	14	6.4	0.9	14	153	6.2	4
Shepway	45	2.2	5	76.0	3.4	5	43	2.4	6	71.4	3.8	5	3	1.0	41	5.6	2.3	41	33	2.8	9
Shetland Islands	12	0.3	3	86.8	2.4	3	12	0.4	3	84.2	2.7	3	*	*	44	*	*	44	5	0.3	7
Shrewsbury and Atcham	49	1.2	2	83.9	2.0	2	47	1.3	3	80.2	2.1	3	2	0.6	26	4.5	1.2	25	23	1.9	8
Slough	61	1.0	2	77.1	1.3	2	58	1.1	2	72.9	1.4	2	3	0.5	14	5.3	0.8	14	32	1.3	4
Solihull	102	1.5	1	81.8	1.2	1	97	1.6	2	78.0	1.2	2	5	0.7	15	4.7	0.7	15	55	2.2	4
South Ayrshire	53	0.8	2	78.9	1.2	2	50	0.9	2	74.1	1.4	2	3	0.5	15	6.0	0.9	15	37	0.8	2
South Bedfordshire	66	1.6	2	86.6	1.8	2	64	1.6	3	83.8	2.0	2	2	0.6	28	3.1	0.9	28	25	2.3	9
South Bucks	32	1.2	4	85.1	2.9	3	31	1.3	4	80.6	3.3	4	*	*	36	*	*	36	16	1.6	10
South Cambridgeshire	75	2.0	3	86.8	2.1	2	73	2.1	3	84.5	2.2	3	*	*	41	*	*	41	31	2.7	9
South Derbyshire	43	1.8	4	78.5	3.1	4	42	1.9	5	75.8	3.4	5	*	*	42	*	*	43	26	2.4	9
South Gloucestershire	131	2.1	2	83.3	1.3	2	128	2.2	2	81.3	1.4	2	3	0.7	21	2.4	0.5	21	65	3.0	5
South Hams	39	1.8	5	80.7	3.7	5	38	1.8	5	78.1	3.7	5	*	*	49	*	*	48	28	2.5	9
South Holland	42	1.9	4	84.4	3.3	4	40	2.0	5	80.3	3.7	5	*	*	49	*	*	49	26	2.7	10
South Kesteven	66	2.2	3	81.1	2.4	3	65	2.3	4	79.4	2.6	3	*	*	41	*	*	42	33	2.9	9
South Lakeland	53	1.7	3	87.0	2.7	3	51	1.9	4	83.4	3.2	4	*	*	34	*	*	35	30	2.7	9
South Lanarkshire	151	2.3	2	78.2	1.2	2	142	2.6	2	73.5	1.4	2	9	1.3	14	6.1	0.8	14	69	2.3	3
South Norfolk	55	2.0	4	79.8	2.6	3	53	2.1	4	76.9	2.8	4	*	*	34	*	*	34	35	2.8	8
South Northamptonshire	49	1.8	4	88.6	2.9	3	48	1.9	4	86.9	3.1	4	*	*	69	*	*	69	20	2.6	13
South Oxfordshire	69	1.9	3	84.0	2.0	2	66	2.1	3	80.5	2.3	3	3	0.8	29	4.0	1.2	29	31	2.3	7
South Ribble	54	1.6	3	83.5	2.5	3	53	1.7	3	81.2	2.7	3	*	*	39	*	*	39	29	2.7	10
South Shropshire	22	0.9	4	85.7	3.1	4	22	0.9	4	85.7	3.1	4	*	*	0	*	*	0	13	1.4	11
South Somerset	80	2.2	3	87.2	2.2	2	78	2.3	3	85.2	2.4	3	*	*	40	*	*	40	46	3.3	7
South Staffordshire	54	2.1	4	80.3	2.9	4	53	2.1	4	78.8	2.9	4	*	*	58	*	*	58	33	2.9	9
South Tyneside	66	1.2	2	71.7	1.3	2	60	1.3	2	65.5	1.4	2	6	0.7	12	8.6	1.0	12	55	1.7	3
Southampton	117	2.1	2	80.4	1.4	2	112	2.2	2	77.3	1.4	2	4	0.8	17	3.8	0.6	17	62	2.7	4
Southend-on-Sea	81	1.3	2	80.5	1.3	2	77	1.4	2	76.3	1.4	2	4	0.6	15	5.0	0.7	15	47	1.8	4
Southwark	123	3.4	3	74.2	2.0	3	107	3.5	3	63.8	2.1	3	17	2.2	13	13.5	1.7	13	65	3.9	6
Spelthorne	47	1.6	3	83.7	2.8	3	45	1.7	4	79.9	3.0	4	*	*	34	*	*	34	26	2.6	10
St. Albans	69	1.9	3	84.8	2.3	3	68	2.0	3	83.5	2.4	3	*	*	49	*	*	49	31	2.7	9
St. Edmundsbury	51	1.8	4	82.3	2.7	3	49	1.9	4	79.6	3.0	4	*	*	43	*	*	43	27	2.5	9
St. Helens	80	1.7	2	73.0	1.5	2	77	1.8	2	70.0	1.6	2	3	0.6	20	4.0	0.8	20	62	2.4	4
Stafford	64	1.9	3	83.3	2.3	3	62	2.0	3	80.1	2.5	3	2	0.7	32	3.7	1.2	32	28	2.7	10
Staffordshire Moorlands	47	1.7	4	79.7	2.7	3	47	1.7	4	78.4	2.7	3	*	*	58	*	*	57	31	2.8	9
Stevenage	45	1.2	3	87.9	2.4	3	44	1.3	3	85.7	2.6	3	*	*	49	*	*	49	16	1.9	12
Stirling	44	0.9	2	79.3	1.6	2	42	0.9	2	74.5	1.6	2	3	0.4	17	5.8	1.0	17	25	0.9	4
Stockport	149	2.5	2	83.0	1.4	2	144	2.7	2	80.0	1.5	2	5	1.2	23	3.4	0.8	23	80	3.4	4
Stockton-on-Tees	85	1.5	2	76.0	1.4	2	80	1.6	2	70.7	1.4	2	6	0.7	12	6.9	0.8	12	52	2.1	4
Stoke-on-Trent	109	2.1	2	72.4	1.3	2	102	2.2	2	68.0	1.4	2	6	0.9	14	6.0	0.8	14	80	2.9	4
Strabane	16	1.6	10	68.2	4.9	7	15	1.6	11	62.7	5.5	9	*	*	42	*	*	43	12	1.5	12
Stratford-on-Avon	63	1.8	3	87.7	2.3	3	61	1.8	3	85.1	2.5	3	*	*	40	*	*	40	28	2.6	9
Stroud	56	1.8	3	84.9	2.5	3	55	1.9	3	83.7	2.6	3	*	*	57	*	*	57	29	2.5	9
Suffolk Coastal	53	2.2	4	73.7	3.0	4	52	2.3	4	72.1	3.1	4	*	*	50	*	*	50	38	3.0	8

	Economic activity						Employment						ILO unemployment						Inactivity		
	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%)	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%)	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (16+)	SE	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)
		(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)	
Sunderland	125	2.3	2	71.8	1.3	2	115	2.4	2	66.0	1.4	2	10	1.1	11	8.0	0.9	11	96	3.1	3
Surrey Heath	42	1.5	4	80.6	3.1	4	41	1.5	4	79.8	3.1	4	*	*	99	*	*	99	21	2.2	11
Sutton	94	2.2	2	80.0	1.8	2	90	2.4	3	76.7	1.9	3	4	0.9	23	4.0	0.9	24	47	3.0	6
Swale	64	2.0	3	82.0	2.5	3	61	2.2	4	77.6	2.9	4	3	0.8	27	5.0	1.3	27	32	2.8	9
Swansea	104	1.7	2	75.4	1.2	2	98	1.8	2	71.0	1.3	2	6	0.8	14	5.7	0.8	14	74	1.7	2
Swindon	100	1.6	2	84.3	1.3	2	95	1.8	2	80.5	1.5	2	4	0.8	19	4.4	0.8	19	45	2.4	5
Tameside	106	1.8	2	79.0	1.3	2	102	1.9	2	75.6	1.4	2	4	0.7	16	4.2	0.7	16	58	2.5	4
Tamworth	40	1.8	4	79.9	3.1	4	37	1.8	5	72.7	3.4	5	4	1.1	30	8.7	2.6	29	20	2.1	10
Tandridge	44	1.6	4	87.0	3.0	3	42	1.8	4	83.3	3.5	4	*	*	45	*	*	45	17	2.4	14
Taunton Deane	55	1.6	3	88.4	2.4	3	54	1.6	3	86.8	2.5	3	*	*	33	*	*	33	26	2.5	10
Teesdale	10	1.7	17	72.2	7.7	11	9	1.6	17	67.8	7.4	11	*	*	65	*	*	59	9	1.6	18
Teignbridge	60	2.3	4	82.6	3.1	4	58	2.4	4	79.5	3.2	4	*	*	40	*	*	40	38	3.3	9
Telford and Wrekin	81	1.4	2	78.4	1.3	2	78	1.4	2	75.4	1.3	2	3	0.6	18	3.8	0.7	18	43	1.8	4
Tendring	58	2.5	4	73.4	3.2	4	57	2.6	5	70.9	3.4	5	*	*	41	*	*	41	57	3.9	7
Test Valley	64	1.7	3	87.4	2.2	3	61	2.0	3	83.1	2.6	3	3	1.2	38	4.8	1.8	38	26	2.6	10
Tewkesbury	39	1.7	4	81.3	3.5	4	37	1.8	5	77.0	3.8	5	*	*	37	*	*	38	23	2.2	10
Thanet	52	2.7	5	69.8	3.6	5	47	2.9	6	62.4	4.0	6	5	1.5	28	10.0	2.8	28	51	3.7	7
Three Rivers	42	1.5	4	79.2	2.8	4	40	1.7	4	76.1	3.1	4	*	*	39	*	*	39	23	2.1	9
Thurrock	74	1.2	2	79.1	1.3	2	71	1.3	2	75.4	1.4	2	3	0.5	15	4.6	0.7	15	41	1.7	4
Tonbridge and Malling	54	1.9	4	79.7	2.6	3	52	2.0	4	75.6	2.7	4	3	0.7	26	5.0	1.3	26	28	2.6	9
Torbay	59	1.0	2	77.6	1.3	2	57	1.1	2	73.7	1.4	2	3	0.4	16	4.9	0.8	16	44	1.5	3
Torfaen	41	0.7	2	73.6	1.3	2	38	0.7	2	69.5	1.3	2	2	0.3	13	5.5	0.7	13	31	0.7	2
Torridge	31	1.5	5	81.9	3.9	5	29	1.6	5	78.1	4.2	5	*	*	45	*	*	44	18	2.3	12
Tower Hamlets + City	91	3.0	3	64.6	2.1	3	80	3.1	4	57.0	2.2	4	10	1.3	12	11.5	1.4	12	70	3.5	5
Trafford	105	1.9	2	78.4	1.4	2	100	2.0	2	75.1	1.4	2	4	0.7	17	4.2	0.7	16	64	2.5	4
Tunbridge Wells	49	2.2	4	77.1	3.4	4	48	2.3	5	74.2	3.6	5	*	*	40	*	*	40	33	3.1	9
Tynedale	29	1.0	3	80.4	2.6	3	28	1.1	4	77.1	3.0	4	*	*	35	*	*	36	17	1.5	9
Uttlesford	37	1.5	4	81.8	3.2	4	35	1.6	5	79.2	3.6	5	*	*	38	*	*	39	20	2.3	12
The Vale of Glamorgan	57	0.9	2	77.7	1.2	1	54	1.0	2	73.3	1.3	2	3	0.4	13	5.5	0.7	13	36	0.9	2
Vale of White Horse	61	1.9	3	84.7	2.4	3	61	1.9	3	83.8	2.5	3	*	*	70	*	*	70	34	2.8	8
Vale Royal	62	2.2	4	78.5	2.7	3	61	2.4	4	76.5	2.8	4	*	*	45	*	*	46	36	2.9	8
Wakefield	159	2.7	2	80.2	1.3	2	150	3.0	2	75.3	1.5	2	10	1.4	15	6.0	0.9	15	85	3.9	5
Walsall	113	2.3	2	73.5	1.5	2	105	2.4	2	68.2	1.5	2	8	1.0	13	6.9	0.9	13	81	3.2	4
Waltham Forest	100	2.9	3	70.2	2.0	3	91	3.2	4	64.1	2.2	3	8	1.5	18	8.4	1.5	18	68	3.4	5
Wandsworth	154	3.1	2	80.9	1.6	2	145	3.3	2	76.2	1.7	2	9	1.5	17	5.6	1.0	17	63	3.3	5
Wansbeck	28	1.1	4	73.2	2.8	4	26	1.1	4	70.2	2.9	4	*	*	35	*	*	35	23	1.5	6
Warrington	94	1.8	2	77.3	1.4	2	92	1.9	2	75.2	1.5	2	3	0.6	22	2.7	0.6	22	59	2.5	4
Warwick	70	2.4	3	83.1	2.8	3	65	2.8	4	76.6	3.3	4	5	1.3	25	7.5	1.9	26	38	3.4	9
Watford	44	1.6	4	84.6	2.8	3	42	1.7	4	80.0	3.2	4	2	0.8	35	5.4	1.9	35	20	2.0	10
Waveney	49	2.2	5	75.0	3.4	4	48	2.2	5	73.6	3.3	5	*	*	56	*	*	56	42	3.4	8
Waverley	60	2.1	3	83.3	2.5	3	58	2.0	3	80.3	2.5	3	*	*	30	*	*	29	27	2.6	10
Wealden	73	2.0	3	84.7	2.0	2	71	2.0	3	83.0	1.9	2	*	*	38	*	*	37	40	2.9	7
Wear Valley	25	1.3	5	68.8	3.4	5	23	1.3	6	64.0	3.7	6	*	*	36	*	*	36	21	2.2	11
Wellingborough	37	2.1	6	82.6	4.5	5	37	2.1	6	80.8	4.7	6	*	*	71	*	*	72	17	2.6	16
Welwyn Hatfield	46	2.0	4	78.5	3.2	4	45	2.1	5	76.5	3.4	4	*	*	44	*	*	44	31	2.6	9
West Berkshire	81	1.2	1	84.1	1.1	1	79	1.2	2	82.2	1.2	1	2	0.4	21	2.3	0.5	21	32	1.6	5
West Devon	23	1.3	6	79.5	4.4	6	23	1.3	6	78.3	4.5	6	*	*	69	*	*	69	18	1.9	11
West Dorset	45	1.9	4	81.6	3.5	4	44	2.0	5	80.2	3.6	5	*	*	59	*	*	60	34	2.7	8
West Dunbartonshire	44	0.8	2	74.8	1.4	2	40	0.9	2	68.6	1.5	2	4	0.5	13	8.1	1.0	13	29	0.8	3
West Lancashire	54	2.1	4	78.4	2.9	4	51	2.0	4	74.7	2.8	4	2	0.9	35	4.6	1.6	34	31	3.1	10
West Lindsey	40	1.6	4	81.6	3.1	4	38	1.7	4	77.2	3.3	4	*	*	41	*	*	41	26	2.4	9
West Lothian	86	1.5	2	80.0	1.3	2	82	1.7	2	76.2	1.5	2	4	0.7	17	4.7	0.8	17	42	1.5	4

	Economic activity						Employment						ILO unemployment						Inactivity		
	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%)	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (%) (16-59/64)	SE (%)	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)	Rate (16+)	SE	RSE (%)	Total	SE	RSE (%)
		(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)			(+/-)	
West Oxfordshire	57	1.7	3	89.8	2.3	3	57	1.8	3	89.3	2.3	3	*	*	100	*	*	100	22	2.7	12
West Somerset	16	1.0	6	84.2	4.8	6	16	1.0	6	82.4	4.9	6	*	*	96	*	*	98	11	1.6	15
West Wiltshire	58	2.1	4	79.0	2.7	3	57	2.2	4	76.7	3.0	4	*	*	40	*	*	41	34	2.9	8
Westminster	96	2.5	3	68.6	1.8	3	88	2.7	3	63.2	2.0	3	7	1.1	15	7.8	1.2	15	63	2.9	5
Weymouth and Portland	31	1.6	5	80.9	4.1	5	29	1.8	6	76.9	4.7	6	*	*	37	*	*	39	21	2.1	10
Wigan	150	2.7	2	77.9	1.4	2	143	3.0	2	74.1	1.5	2	7	1.1	15	4.7	0.7	16	86	3.9	5
Winchester	52	2.2	4	76.8	3.0	4	51	2.3	4	74.7	3.1	4	*	*	41	*	*	41	32	2.6	8
Windsor and Maidenhead	71	1.1	2	80.7	1.2	1	69	1.1	2	78.1	1.2	2	2	0.4	17	3.3	0.5	17	38	1.4	4
Wirral	146	2.4	2	77.3	1.3	2	137	2.6	2	73.0	1.4	2	8	1.1	13	5.6	0.8	13	95	3.4	4
Woking	45	2.2	5	77.0	3.8	5	44	2.2	5	74.7	3.7	5	*	*	44	*	*	43	26	2.7	10
Wokingham	87	1.2	1	86.0	1.1	1	84	1.3	1	83.0	1.2	1	3	0.5	17	3.4	0.6	17	34	1.6	5
Wolverhampton	103	2.1	2	72.1	1.5	2	96	2.2	2	66.7	1.5	2	8	1.0	13	7.3	1.0	13	82	3.0	4
Worcester	49	1.6	3	81.6	2.4	3	47	1.6	3	78.2	2.4	3	*	*	33	*	*	33	24	2.3	10
Worthing	50	1.7	3	87.4	2.6	3	49	1.6	3	85.1	2.7	3	*	*	46	*	*	45	26	2.5	10
Wrexham	63	1.2	2	76.7	1.4	2	62	1.3	2	75.0	1.5	2	2	0.3	22	2.5	0.5	22	40	1.2	3
Wychavon	56	2.0	4	78.2	2.7	3	54	2.0	4	75.9	2.8	4	*	*	38	*	*	37	33	2.7	8
Wycombe	89	2.5	3	83.9	2.0	2	85	2.7	3	80.1	2.3	3	4	1.0	26	4.3	1.1	26	39	3.2	8
Wyre	50	1.6	3	82.3	2.6	3	49	1.6	3	80.5	2.6	3	*	*	49	*	*	48	33	2.7	8
Wyre Forest	47	2.1	4	76.8	3.2	4	44	2.1	5	72.9	3.3	5	2	0.8	36	4.9	1.8	36	32	2.9	9
York	96	1.5	2	82.6	1.3	2	92	1.6	2	79.1	1.3	2	4	0.7	17	4.0	0.7	17	52	2.3	4

ANNEX D - Calculating thresholds for England, Wales & Scotland

This Annex explains how the publication thresholds were calculated for different areas for annual LFS data in GB. ONS does not use these thresholds now, but they can still be used as a simple way of identifying cells with high sampling variability.

It is the nature of sampling variability that the smaller the group whose size is being estimated, or from which an estimate is being derived, the less precise that estimate is relative to its size. Put another way, the size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger is the standard error. But the larger the estimate, the smaller is the standard error in relative terms. The standard error as a proportion of the estimate is known as the relative standard error or coefficient of variation (c.v.).

When thresholds were applied (such that estimates with a lower value than the threshold were not published), estimates below 10,000 from the quarterly survey and below 6,000 for annual data prior to 2000/1 were not published, as they were considered to be unreliable. These thresholds equate to a sample size of about 30 and a relative standard error of about 20 per cent.

The boosted sample, which combines with data from Wave 1 and Wave 5 from the main LFS to make up the annual LFS data for England, Wales and Scotland in 2003/04, is not spread evenly across the country. This means that for each local authority in England and for each unitary authority in Wales and Scotland, there may be a different sampling fraction. This in turn means that the relative standard errors for the same estimate may vary across local authorities, resulting in a requirement for individual thresholds for each area.

Approximate thresholds may be calculated for each local authority with the aim of providing a threshold value that ensures that the relative standard error is at most 20 per cent.

For a small subgroup from a large simple random sample, the subgroup sample size, n, is approximately distributed as a Poisson variable. For such a variable, the mean and the variance are equal and are estimated by n.

If W_i is the average weight for cases in subgroup i, the value of the grossed estimate is $W_i * n_i$.

Then ignoring the variable weights and the clustered design (approximately):

$$Var (E_i = W_i * n_i) = W_i^2 * n_i \qquad (1)$$

The effect of both the grossing and the clustered design is reflected in the design effect, and this has been calculated for the quarterly survey for a range of different estimates. These combined design effects vary substantially for different variables - for estimates of employment and economic activity they are substantially below 1, whereas for unemployment they are greater than 1.

So (1) should be modified to:

$$Var(E_i) = W_i^2 * n_i * deff_i \qquad (2)$$

Thus:

$$Cv(E_i) = \text{Square root } (deff_i/n_i) \qquad (3)$$

For the threshold for this variable, we must have:

$$cv(E_i) < 0.2 \qquad (4)$$

So from (3) and (4) we obtain:

$n_i > 25 * deff_i$

Or in terms of the grossed estimate:

$E_i > 25 * W_i * deff_i$ (5)

The values of the right hand side of (5) provide the required thresholds.

W_i for a particular local authority is the average weight (grossing factor) taken directly from the annual LFS data.

One result of including the design effect in the calculation is to lead to different thresholds for different variables. However, variables are often used in combination - e.g. a tabulation of employment by ethnic group.

The design effect for employment is low, but the design effects for some ethnic groups are very high. This makes it very difficult to come up with design effects for every eventuality. For the quarterly LFS, a design effect of 1 is assumed for all estimates except those for characteristics of minority ethnic groups, where a design effect of 2.5 is assumed.

As noted above, this calculation leads to an individual threshold for each local authority. ONS recognises that this would be very complex to implement, and recommend the use of one of three threshold bands. The table below shows how the approximate thresholds have been used to assign areas to these bands.

Approximate threshold	Threshold band
5000+	6000
3000 – 4999	4000
0 – 2999	2000

For Wales, the theoretical threshold for each unitary authority was not banded as above but simply rounded to the nearest thousand. This resulted in thresholds for the 23 UAs in Wales ranging from 1,000 to 4,000.

For the 32 Scottish UAs, the ideal thresholds were rounded for the total employed and unemployed. Thresholds thus range from 1,000 to 5,000.

ANNEX E – List of the Eurostat Ad-hoc Module Variables

Period	Variable	Variable Name	Variable Labels
JD08	EACCESS	Whether current legal access to the labour market is restricted	1 'Yes, access restricted to employment for specific employers/sectors/occupations' 2 'Yes, access restricted to self-employment' 3 'Yes, access not allowing self-employment' 4 'Yes, combination of 1 and 2' 5 'Yes, combination of 1 and 3' 6 'Yes, other legal access restrictions' 7 'No' 8 'Does not know' 9 'Not applicable'
	ECITIZEN	Year of acquisition of citizenship	9996 'Year unknown but national acquisition' 9997 'National at birth' 9999 'Not applicable'
	EHELP	Main help received in the host country in finding the current job or setting up own business	1 'Relatives/friends' 2 'Public employment office' 3 'Private employment service' 4 'Migrant or ethnic organisation' 5 'Other' 6 'None' 9 'Not applicable'
	ELANGJB	Need to improve host country langiage skills to get an appropriate job	1 'Yes' 2 'No' 9 'Not applicable'
	EPERMIT	Whether duration of current residence is limited	0 'Yes, less than 1 year' 1 'Yes, 1 year' 2 'Yes, 2 years' 3 'Yes, 3 years' 4 'Yes, 4 years' 5 'Yes, 5 years' 6 'Yes, limited duration of more than 5 years' 7 'Yes, but do not know the duration' 8 'No' 9 'Not applicable'
	EQUALUK	Use of facilities for establishing what highest qualification equates to in the host country system	1 'Yes, established what qualification equates to' 2 'Yes, but not established what qualification equates to or procedure not yet completed' 3 'No, no need because highest qualification obtained in the host country' 4 'No, no need for reason other reason than code 3' 5 'No for other reason'

			9 'Not applicable'
	ESERV	Use of services for labour market integration in the two years following the last arrival	1 'Yes, contact with an adviser for job guidance/counselling or job search assistance' 2 'Yes, participation in labour market training/programmes' 3 'Yes, participation in host country language tuition' 4 'Yes, combination of 1 and 2' 5 'Yes, combination of 1 and 3' 6 'Yes, combination of 2 and 3' 7 'Yes, combination of 1, 2 and 3' 8 ' No, not entitled to' 9 'No, for reason other than code 08' 99 'Not applicable'
	EUKYRS	Total number of years of residence in the host country	99 'Not applicable'
	EWHYUK	Main reason for migrating	1 'Employment, intra-corporate transfer' 2 'Employment, job found before migrating' 3 'Employment, no job found before migrating' 4 'Study' 5 'International protection' 6 'Accompanying family/family reunification' 7 'Family formation' 8 'Other' 9 'Not applicable'
	ECOBFAT	Country of birth of father	98 'Country unknown but father born abroad' 99 'Not applicable'
	ECOBMOT	Country of birth of mother	98 'Country unknown but mother born abroad' 99 'Not applicable'
JD09	ECOBPARF	Country of birth of father	
	ECOBPARM	Country of birth of mother	
	ECONTRTY	Type of contract of the first job of more than 3 months (after leaving formal education for the last time)	1 'Self-employed' 2 'Employee, permanent full-time' 3 'Employee, permanent part-time' 4 'Employee, temporary full-time' 5 'Employee, temporary part-time' 6 'Family worker' 9 'Not applicable
	EFINDJOB	Method which allowed to find the first job of more than 3 months (after leaving formal education for the last time)	1 'Via educational institution' 2 'Via Public Employment Services' 3 'Via ads in press or on the

			Internet' 4 'Submission of direct job application to employer' 5 'Via family and friends' 6 'Job found after previous experience in the same company' 7 'Launching private business' 8 'Other' 9 'Not applicable'
	EFSTJOBM	Month of start of the first job of more than 3 months after leaving formal education for the last time	0 'Never had a job of more than 3 months' 99 'Not applicable'
	EFSTJOBY	Year of start of the first job of more than 3 months after leaving formal education for the last time	0 'Never had a job of more than 3 months' 1 'Current job is my first job' 9999 'Not applicable'
	EHEDPAR	Highest level of education successfully completed by father or mother	1 'Low: ISCED 0,1,2 and 3c' 2 'Medium: ISCED 3-4 without 3c' 3 'High: ISCED 5-6' 9 'Not applicable'
	EHLEVED	Orientation of the highest level of formal education attained	1 'General education' 2 'Vocational education: school based' 3 'Combination of school and workplace based vocational education' 4 'Vocational education: workplace based' 5 'Vocational education with no distinction possible between 2,3,and 4' 9 'Not applicable'
	EJISCO	Occupation of the first job of more than 3 months (after leaving formal education for the last time)	
	EJOBDUR	Duration of the first job of more than 3 months (after leaving formal education for the last time)	
	ETRANACT	Main activity after leaving formal education for the last time and before starting the first job of a duration of at least 3 months	1 'Employed -work in jobs of short duration (max 3 months)' 2 'Compulsory military or community service 3 'Not employed, actively looking for a job' 4 'Family responsibilities' 5 'Participation in non-formal education' 6 'Voluntary activities' 7 'Health problems' 8 'Other reasons' 9 'Not applicable'
	EWORKED	Work during studies in formal education	0 'No work or work less than 1 month per year' 1 'Work (only) as part of educational programme'

				2 'Work while studying but outside educational programmes' 3 'Work (only) during an interruption of studies' 4 'Work as combination of 1 and 2' 5 'Work as combination of 1 and 3' 6 'Work as combination of 2 and 3' 7 'Work as combination of 1,2 and 3' 9 'Not applicable'
	ELEAVEDM	Month of leaving formal education for the last time	
	ELEAVEDY	Year of leaving formal education for the last time	
JD10	ECHILDSV	Use of childcare services per week for the youngest child living in the household	1 'up to 10 hours' 2 'more than 10 hours and up to 20 hours' 3 'more than 20 hours and up to 30 hours' 4 'more than 30 hours and up to 40 hours' 5 'more than 40 hours' 6 'No use of childcare services' 9 'Not applicable'
	EVARHOUR	Variable working hours	1 'Fixed start and end of a working day or varying working time as decided by the employer' 2 'Flexitime/Working time banking' 3 'Daily number of hours fixed, but some flexibility within the day' 4 'Determines own work schedule (no formal boundaries at all)' 5 'Other' 9 'Not applicable'
	EREDWORK	Reduced working hours to take care of the youngest child in the household for at least one month (excluding maternity leave)	1 'Yes' 2 'No' 9 'Not applicable'
	EPOSTEND	Possible to vary start and/or end of working day for family reasons (at least one hour)	1 'Generally possible' 2 'Rarely possible' 3 'Not possible' 9 'Not applicable'
	EPARLEAV	Full-time parental leave of at least one month taken to care for the youngest child in the household (excluding maternity leave)	1 'No, has not taken full-time parental leave for at least one month' 2 'up to 3 months' 3 'more than 3 months and up to 6 months' 4 'more than 6 months and up

			to 1 year' 5 'more than 1 year' 6 'Leave is still ongoing' 9 'Not applicable'
	ESTOPWRK	Stopped working to take care of the youngest child in the household for at least one month (excluding maternity leave)	1 'No' 2 'up to 3 months' 3 'more than 3 months and up to 6 months' 4 'more than 6 months and up to 1 year' 5 'more than 1 year' 6 'Has not returned to work yet' 9 'Not applicable'
	EREGCARE	Person regularly takes care of other children up to 14 (other than own/spouse's children living in the household) or of ill, disabled, elderly relatives/friends aged 15 or more in need of care	1 'Yes, of other children up to 14' 2 'Yes, of relatives/friends aged 15 or more in need of care' 3 'Yes, of other children up to 14 and of relatives/friends aged 15 or more in need of care' 4 'No' 9 'Not applicable'
	EPOSGWT	Possible to organise working time in order to take whole days off for family reasons (without using holidays)	1 'Generally possible' 2 'Rarely possible' 3 'Not possible' 9 'Not applicable'
	ERECARPT	Main reason (linked with care of other dependants) for not working or working part-time	1 'No care services available' 2 'Available care services are too expensive' 3 'Available care services are not of sufficient quality' 4 'Other reasons linked with the lack of suitable care services' 9 'Not applicable'
	ERECHIPT	Main reason (linked with childcare) for not working or working part-time	1 'No childcare services available' 2 'Available childcare services are too expensive' 3 'Available childcare services are not of sufficient quality' 4 'Other reasons linked with the lack of suitable childcare services' 9 'Not applicable'
	EIMPFACL	Impact of availability and affordability of care facilities on not working or working part-time	1 'Suitable care services for children are not available or affordable' 2 'Suitable care services for ill, disabled, elderly are not available or affordable' 3 'Suitable care services for both children and ill, disabled and elderly are not available or affordable' 4 'Care facilities do not

			influence decision for labour market participation' 9 'Not applicable'.
JD11	EDIFFM	1st basic activity difficulty	1 'Seeing, even if wearing glasses' 2 'Hearing, even if using a hearing aid' 3 'Walking, climbing steps' 4 'Sitting or standing' 5 'Remembering, concentrating' 6 'Communicating, for example understanding or being understood' 7 'Reaching or stretching' 8 'Lifting and carrying' 9 'Bending' 10 'Holding, gripping, or turning' 11 'None' 99 'Not applicable'
	EDIFFS	2nd basic activity difficulty	1 'Seeing, even if wearing glasses' 2 'Hearing, even if using a hearing aid' 3 'Walking, climbing steps' 4 'Sitting or standing' 5 'Remembering, concentrating' 6 'Communicating, for example understanding or being understood' 7 'Reaching or stretching' 8 'Lifting and carrying' 9 'Bending' 10 'Holding, gripping, or turning' 11 'None' 99 'Not applicable'
	EHLTHM	Type of longstanding health condition or disease (code 1st main type)	1 'Problems with arms or hands (which includes arthritis or rheumatism)' 2 'Problems with legs or feet (which includes arthritis or rheumatism)' 3 'Problems with back or neck (which includes arthritis or rheumatism)' 4 'Cancer' 5 'Skin conditions, including allergic reactions and severe disfigurement' 6 'Heart, blood pressure or circulation problems' 7 'Chest or breathing problems, including asthma and bronchitis' 8 'Stomach, liver, kidney or digestive problems' 9 'Diabetes'

			10 'Epilepsy (include fits)' 11 'Severe headache such as migraine' 12 'Learning difficulties (reading, spelling or math disability)' 13 'Chronic anxiety' 14 'Depression' 15 'Other mental, nervous or emotional problems' 16 'Other progressive illnesses (which include multiple sclerosis, HIV, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease)' 17 'Other longstanding health problems' 18 'No longstanding health conditions or diseases' 99 'Not applicable'
	EHLTHS	Type of longstanding health condition or disease (code 2nd main type)	1 'Problems with arms or hands (which includes arthritis or rheumatism)' 2 'Problems with legs or feet (which includes arthritis or rheumatism)' 3 'Problems with back or neck (which includes arthritis or rheumatism)' 4 'Cancer' 5 'Skin conditions, including allergic reactions and severe disfigurement' 6 'Heart, blood pressure or circulation problems' 7 'Chest or breathing problems, including asthma and bronchitis' 8 'Stomach, liver, kidney or digestive problems' 9 'Diabetes' 10 'Epilepsy (include fits)' 11 'Severe headache such as migraine' 12 'Learning difficulties (reading, spelling or math disability)' 13 'Chronic anxiety' 14 'Depression' 15 'Other mental, nervous or emotional problems' 16 'Other progressive illnesses (which include multiple sclerosis, HIV, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease)' 17 'Other longstanding health problems'

			18 'No longstanding health conditions or diseases' 99 'Not applicable'
	ELIMHRSE	The health condition(s) or disease(s) or difficulty(ies) cause(s) the person's limitation in the number of hours that he/she can work in a week	1 'Yes, the health condition(s) or disease(s)' 2 'Yes, the activity difficulty(ies)' 3 'Yes, both, the health condition(s)/disease(s) and the activity difficulty(ies)' 4 'No' 9 'Not applicable'
	ELIMREAS	Main reason for limitation in work (number of hours, type, getting to and from work) that is not caused by the longstanding health conditions/diseases or basic activity difficulties	1 'Lack of qualifications/experience' 2 'Lack of appropriate job opportunities' 3 'Lack or poor transportation to and from workplace' 4 'Employers' lack of flexibility' 5 'Affects receipt of benefits' 6 'Family/caring responsibilities' 7 'Personal reasons' 8 'Other reason' 9 'No limitation in work' 99 'Not applicable'
	ENEEDOR	Because of the health condition/disease or activity difficulty(ies) the person needs/has special working arrangements to enable him/her to work	1 'Yes' 2 'No' 9 'Not applicable'
	ENEEDHLP	Because of the health condition(s)/disease(s) or activity difficulty(ies) the person needs (not employed persons)/uses (employed persons) personal assistance to enable him/her to work	1 'Yes' 2 'No' 9 'Not applicable'
	ENEEDAD	Because of the health condition/disease or activity difficulty(ies) the person needs/uses special equipment or needs/has workplace adaptations to enable him/her to work	1 'Yes' 2 'No' 9 'Not applicable'
	ELIMTYPE	The health condition(s) or disease(s) or difficulty(ies) cause(s) the person's limitation in the type of work that he/she can do	1 'Yes, the health condition(s) or disease(s)' 2 'Yes, the activity difficulty(ies)' 3 'Yes, both, the health condition(s)/disease(s) and the activity difficulty(ies)' 4 'No' 9 'Not applicable'
	ELIMTRAE	The health condition(s) or disease(s) or difficulty(ies) cause(s) the person's limitation in getting to and from work	1 'Yes, the health condition(s) or disease(s)' 2 'Yes, the activity difficulty(ies)' 3 'Yes, both, the health condition(s)/disease(s) and the activity difficulty(ies)' 4 'No' 9 'Not applicable'
JD12	EAGEPENS	Age at which person first received an old- age pension	99 'Not applicable '
	EBUILDPEN1	Pension rights built up so far: Statutory scheme	0 'No'

			1 'Yes' 9 'Not applicable'
	EBUILDPEN2	Pension rights built up so far: Occupational scheme	0 'No' 1 'Yes' 9 'Not applicable'
	EBUILDPEN3	Pension rights built up so far: Personal scheme	0 'No' 1 'Yes' 9 'Not applicable'
	EBUILDPEN4	Pension rights built up so far: Scheme unknown	0 'No' 1 'Yes' 9 'Not applicable'
	ECONTWORK	Expects to continue working/looking for a job after receiving old-age pension	1 'Yes, for financial reasons' 2 'Yes, for other reasons' 3 'No, stop immediately when receiving old-age pension' 4 ' No, stop before receiving old-age pension' 9 'Not applicable'
	EEARLYRET	Early retirement	1 'Yes' 2 'No' 9 'Not applicable'
	EPENSION	Person receives a pension	1 'Yes' 2 'No' 9 'Not applicable'
	EPENSTYP1	Type of pension: Statutory scheme	0 'No' 1 'Yes' 9 'Not applicable'
	EPENSTYP2	Type of pension: Occupational scheme	0 'No' 1 'Yes' 9 'Not applicable'
	EPENSTYP3	Type of pension: Personal scheme	0 'No' 1 'Yes' 9 'Not applicable'
	EPENSTYP4	Type of pension: Scheme unknown	0 'No' 1 'Yes' 9 'Not applicable'
	EPENSTYP5	Type of pension: Unemployment pension	0 'No' 1 'Yes' 9 'Not applicable'
	EPENSTYP6	Type of pension: Disability pension	0 'No' 1 'Yes' 9 'Not applicable'
	EPENSTYP7	Type of pension: Survivors pension	0 'No' 1 'Yes' 9 'Not applicable'
	EPENSTYP8	Type of pension: Other pension(s) or type of pension unknown	0 'No' 1 'Yes' 9 'Not applicable'
	EPLANSTOP	Plans to stop work	1 'In up to 1 year' 2 'In more than 1 year up to 3 years' 3 'In more than 3 years up to 5 years' 4 'In more than 5 years up to 10

			years' 5 'More than 10 years' 9 'Not applicable'
	EREASNOT	Main reason for not staying longer at work	1 'Favourable financial arrangements to leave' 2 'Lost job and/or could not find a job' 3 'Had reached the maximum retirement age' 4 'Had reached eligibility for a pension' 5 'Other job-related reasons' 6 'Own health or disability' 7 'Family or care related reasons' 8 'Other' 9 'Not applicable'
	EREDUCHRS	Person reduced working hours in a move towards full retirement	1 'Yes, before receiving the first old-age pension' 2 'Yes, since or after receiving the first old-age pension' 3 'No' 9 'Not applicable'
	ESTAYWRK	Main reason for staying at work	1 'To establish or increase future retirement pension entitlement' 2 'To provide sufficient personal/household income' 3 'Combination of 1 and 2' 4 'Non-financial reasons, e.g work satisfaction' 9 'Not applicable'
	EWORKLONG	Wish to stay longer at work	1 'Yes' 2 'No' 9 'Not applicable'
JD13	AWDOFF	Period off work because of accident	00 'Still off work as has not yet recovered from accident, but expects to resume work later' 01 'Expects never to return to work again because of this accident' 02 'Less than one day or no time off' 03 'At least one day but less than four days' 04 'At least four days but less than two weeks' 05 'At least two weeks but less than a month' 06 'At least one month but less than three months' 07 'At least three months but less than six months' 08 'At least six months but less than nine months'

			09 'Between nine and twelve months' 99 'DNA'
	AWJOB	Job of accident	1 'Main current job' 2 'Second current job' 3 'Last job' 4 'Job one year ago' 5 'Some other job' 9 'DNA'
	AWNUMBR	Accidents at work in the last 12 months	0 'None' 1 'One' 2 'Two or more' 9 'DNA'
	AWROAD	Type of accident at work	1 'A road traffic accident' 2 'Accident other than road traffic accident' 9 'DNA'
	MENTRISK	Exposure to mental well-being risk factors	0 'None' 1 'Yes, mainly due to severe time pressure or overload of work' 2 'Yes, mainly due to violence or threat of violence' 3 'Yes, mainly due to harassment or bullying' 9 'DNA'
	PHYSRISK	Exposure to physical health risk factors	0 'None' 1 'Yes, mainly due to difficult work postures or work movements' 2 'Yes, mainly due to handling of heavy loads' 3 'Yes, mainly due to noise or strong vibrations' 4 'Yes, mainly due to chemicals, dust, fumes, smoke or gases' 5 'Yes, mainly due to activities involving strong visual concentration' 6 'Yes, mainly due to risk of accidents' 9 'DNA'
	WHPDOFF	Period off work because of health problem	00 'Still off work as has not yet recovered from health problem, but expects to resume work later' 01 'Expects never to return to work again because of this accident' 02 'Less than one day or no time off' 03 'At least one day but less than four days' 04 'At least four days but less than two weeks'

			05 'At least two weeks but less than a month' 06 'At least one month but less than three months' 07 'At least three months but less than six month' 08 'At least six months but less than nine months' 09 'Between nine and twelve months' 99 'DNA'
	WHPJOB	Job of health problem	1 'Main current job' 2 'Second current job' 3 'Last job' 4 'Job one year ago' 5 'Some other job' 9 'DNA'
	WHPLIMAB	Health problem limiting daily activities	0 'No, not at all' 1 'Yes, to some extent' 2 'Yes, considerably' 9 'DNA'
	WHPNUMBR	Work related health problems	0 'None' 1 'One' 2 'Two or more' 9 'DNA'
	WHPTYPEP	Type of work related health problems	00 'Bone, joint or muscle problem which mainly affects neck, shoulders, arms or hands' 01 'Bone, joint or muscle problem which mainly affects hips, knees, legs or feet' 02 'Bone, joint or muscle problem which mainly affects back' 03 'Breathing or lung problem' 04 'Skin problem' 05 'Hearing problem' 06 'Stress, depression or anxiety' 07 'Headache and/or eyestrain' 08 'Heart disease or attack, or other problems in the circulatory system' 09 'Infectious disease (virus, bacteria or other type of infection)' 10 'Stomach, liver, kidney or digestive problem' 11 'Other types of health problem' 99 'DNA
JD14	COBFATH	Country of birth of father	2 digit ISO country classification 98 Country unknown but father born abroad 99 Not applicable

	COBMOTH	Country of birth of mother	2 digit ISO country classification 98 Country unknown but mother born abroad 99 Not applicable
	FINDMETH	Method finding current job	1 Advertisements, via any channel 2 Relatives, friends or acquaintances 3 Public employment office 4 Private employment agency 5 Education or training institution 6 Contacted employer directly 7 Employer contacted person directly 8 Other method 9 Not applicable
	JOBOBST1	Main obstacle not having suitable job	1 Lack of language skills in host country language(s) 2 Lack of recognition of qualifications obtained abroad 3 Restricted rights to work because of citizenship or residence permission 4 Origin, religion or social background 5 Other obstacle 6 No particular obstacle 9 Not applicable
	JOBOBST2	Second obstacle not having suitable job	1 Lack of language skills in host country language(s) 2 Lack of recognition of qualifications obtained abroad 3 Restricted rights to work because of citizenship or residence permission 4 Origin, religion or social background 5 Other obstacle 6 No other obstacle 9 Not applicable
	LANGCOURA	Participation in language course	1 Yes 2 No, was not necessary 3 No, for other reasons 9 Not applicable
	LANGHOST	Skills in host country language	1 Language is mother tongue 2 Advanced 3 Intermediate 4 Beginner or less skills 9 Not applicable
	MIGREAS	Reason for migrating	1 Employment, job found before migrating 2 Employment, no job found before migrating 3 Family reasons

			4 Study 5 International protection or asylum 6 Other 9 Not applicable
	OVERQUAL	Over qualified for job	1 Yes 2 No 9 Not applicable
	PARHAT	Level of educational attainment of parents	1 Low (ISCED 2011 0-2) 2 Medium (ISCED 2011 3-4) 3 High (ISCED 2011 5-8) 9 Not applicable
	WORKOTHCD	Last country worked abroad	2 digit ISO country classification 00 Has not worked abroad in last 10 years 98 Country unknown but has worked abroad 99 Not applicable

More information (e.g. a description of the ISO country classification used for several variables) can be found in user guide 9 'Eurostat and Eurostat derived variables' on the ONS website:
http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/labour-market/labour-market-statistics/index.html

ANNEX F – Wave 1 variables

These are based on the JD14 dataset. Note that some variables may have only been asked in wave 1 since OD14 (in previous quarters they could have been asked in multiple waves).

Wave 1 variables only		Wave 1 and Wave 5	
Variable	Variable Name	Variable	Variable Name
ATFROM	Type of business if working from home	DAYSPZ	Number of different days per week worked
EVDAY	Work during day	EVHM98	Ever do any paid or unpaid work at home
EVENG	Work in evening in past 4 weeks	FLEX10(1-3)	Type of working hours arrangement
EVEVE	Work during evening	HOMED(1-3)	Locations of work in refwk (main job)
EVNGHT	Work during night	LSSOTH	Time off flexi or annual
EVSAT	Work on Saturdays	NOLWF	Main reason (family) for not looking for work
EVSUN	Work on Sundays	OYCIRC	Employment situation 12 months ago
NWNCRE(1 -2)	Reason (care services) for not looking for work	OYMNGE	Managerial duties 1 year ago
PTNCRE7(1-2)	Reason (care sevices) for part time work	OYMPE02	Number of employees where worked 1 year ago
SATDY	How many Saturdays worked in past 4 weeks	OYMPS02	Number of people employed 1 year ago
SMESIT	Reason working from home	OYSIND	Work for same firm in refwk as 12 months ago
SUNDY	How many Sundays worked in past 4 weeks	OYSOCC	Main occupation in refwek same as 12 months ago
YNOTFT	Reason for not wanting a full time job	OYSOLO	On own or with employees 1 year ago
YPTCIA	Reason for part time job	OYSTAT	Employee or self-employed 1 year ago
		OYSUPVI	Supervisory responsibilities 1 year ago.
		SHFTYP	Type of shift pattern
		SHFTWK99	Shiftwork in main job
		USUWRKM(1-3)	Regular/normal work pattern
		WCHDAY(1-7)	Which days usually worked

More information about these variables can be found in the user guide volume 3 (details of LFS variables): http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/labour-market/labour-market-statistics/index.html

ANNEX G – Geographies that may be removed from A15M16

A list of the unsupported geographies that are proposed to be removed from the APS datasets from A15M16 onwards:

Variable name	Description and (new 9 digit replacement variable)
TLEC99	Training and Enterprise Council (None)
ELWA	Education and Learning Wales (None)
SCOTER	Scottish Enterprise Regions (TECLEC9D)
WALESPCA	Welsh Parliamentary Constituency Areas (None)
WARD03	Ward codes 2003 (WARD)
SCOTPCA	Scottish Parliamentary Constituency Areas (None)
URINDSC	Rural-urban classification Scotland (RU11IND)
UKPCA	UK Parliamentary constituency (PCON9D)
TTWA07	Travel to work 2007 (TTWA9D)
URINDEW	Rural-urban classification Eng & Wales (RU11IND)
PCA	UK Parliamentary Constituency Areas (PCON9D)
PCA2010	UK Parliamentary Constituency Areas 2010 (PCON9D)
TTWA08	Travel to work 2008 (TTWA9D)
NUTS	NUTS level (NUTS10)
NUTS2	NUTS level 2 (NUTS102)
NUTS3	NUTS level 3 (NUTS103)
NUTS4	NUTS level 4 (NUTS104)