LOCAL AREA DATA

2007

CONTENTS

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

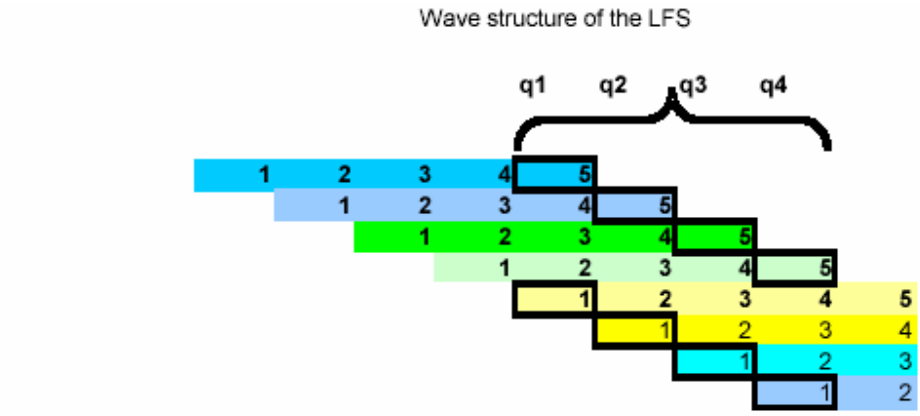
The Labour Force Survey is a key source of information of labour supply, that is on individuals who supply their labour. The LFS is a quarterly survey of some 53,000 households per quarter. Each household is surveyed over five quarters, with the final (fifth) interview one year after the first. It is designed to provide robust national labour market and macro economic information, but its sample size is insufficient to provide reliable data at local level. Therefore, for local area analysis annual datasets are produced, originally from the quarterly datasets and then with additional boost surveys.

SECTION 2: ANNUAL DATA

The Local Area Database (LADB)

The first design of the annual database from 1996 was called the Local Area Database (or LADB) and consisted of responses from four quarters of the quarterly LFS.

Each quarter's LFS sample of households is made up of 5 waves, each of approximately 12,000 private households. 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.



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). So, the LADB covered the period March to February (the quarterly LFS was moved to Calendar quarters in 2006).

Annual Local Area LFS (ALALFS)

For the period from March 2000 to February 2001, extra respondents were included in the annual data (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 is designed in such a way to give an expected minimum sample size of 875 economically active adults in each 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 (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 only is available in articles on the National Statistics 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)

Because of a European Regulation, in 2006, the quarterly LFS changed from being based on seasonal quarters to being based on calendar quarters (quarter 1: January to March; quarter 2: April to June; quarter 3: July to September; and quarter 4: October to December). However, the annual databases moved to a calendar quarter basis in 2004. From January 2004, a new sample boost was introduced in England only. The aim of the new 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 new boost was called the Annual Population Survey boost, and this new boost 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 is called the Annual Population Survey (APS), and the new boost is 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). Some estimates from the APS, therefore, for example those relating to qualifications, are based on a subset of the database (that is, 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, the WLFS and the 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).

Weighting the 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 local area (annual) databases 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 of raking which is used for weighting the LADB and ALALFS datasets is the same as the method used for the quarterly LFS datasets. However, the APS datasets are weighted using a superior generalised regression method.

Sampling variability of the 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, ethnicity is particularly clustered, since it is likely that all members of a household living at a particular address will share the same ethnicity.

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 annual samples means that from 2000/01 sampling fractions may vary between Local Education Authorities in England, from 2001/02, between UAs in Wales, and from 2003/04, between Scottish UAs database. English LEAs and Scottish and Welsh UAs receiving a larger boost will have a higher sampling fraction. Northern Ireland will see no change. The sampling fraction varies so that the 875 target of economically active adults is achieved across LEAs and UALADs.

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. For the later, boosted, annual LFS datasets, because of the different sampling fractions in different areas it is not possible to provide a table of size of estimate against standard error. 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:

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

Where G_i is the average grossing factor (or the average of the weights for all the records) for area i.

Average grossing factors for UA/LADs, from the 2005/06 APS, are given in Annex A. If the area of interest spans several UA/LADs then the average grossing factor for several areas G can be given by:

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

Where g_i is the average grossing factor 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:

$M_T \pm 1.96 * s.e.$

SE estimates for rates

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

Square root(p(1 - p)/n)

For instance, in the January to December 2006 APS dataset, the estimate of the total number of people aged 16 and over who are economically active is 28,182,564. This is 59.4% 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 283,358. The standard error, 0.09% is calculated as:

Square root((0.59 * 0.41)/283,358)

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 B shows estimates of confidence intervals (based on the precise standard errors) for economic activity. Because of the complexity of these calculations, these are for the 2003/04 annual LFS data. They are not available for later data 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:

0.09% * 47,452,934 = 42,707 (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%, compared with an estimate of 25,000 which has a standard error of 3,100 and a relative standard error of 12%.

Before 2005, publication thresholds were applied to quarterly and annual LFS estimates. That is, any estimate which is smaller than the threshold was considered unreliable and hence not published. However, more

recently 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 C 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. Thus a multiplier of 2.5 is applied to the existing threshold.

These thresholds can also be applied to the APS.

SECTION 3: ACCESSING LOCAL AREA DATA

Local area LFS data are available via four routes:

(i) National Statistics website

The 'Local labour markets: statistical indicators' publication can be found at:
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14160

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.statistics.gov.uk/labour_guide 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://nswebcopy/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=4752

(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 National Statistics 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. It is called the LFS Dataservice (but despite the name also provides analyses of APS databases). There is a charge for this service. To request a table from this service or obtain more information about the service e-mail lfs.dataservice@ons.gov.uk

(iv) Access to APS micro-data

The UK Data Archive (UKDA) in Essex are now managing a 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.

Obtaining the data under special licence involves two key stages.

First, you need to get access to the UK data archive (UKDA). This is where the APS data are held and downloaded from. To get access, you need to get an 'Athens account'. The link to the UKDA website and instructions on how to do this are here found at the following website address: http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/orderingData/introduction.asp.The UKDA also provide useful background about the APS and links to more documentation here: http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/aps/ .All potential users of the data need to be named individually on the licence and need to have individual Athens accounts. Many public sector organisations can access the data for free but the UKDA can advise if you are in doubt.

Secondly, you have to complete a APS special licence application. This is considered by the ONS micro-data release panel who decide whether to grant access or not. It is important that you have an active Athens account and a project registered with the UKDA by this stage, as these details need to go on the licence application. Applicants may asked to supplement it with more information about how we intended to use the data at borough level. It is important to demonstrate why you need access to the APS special licence dataset and why other data sources such as the LFS, NOMIS or the non-disclosive version of the APS dataset (available through the UKDA), do not provide you with the detail or level of data, e.g. local authority level, that you need. A copy of the licence the GLA submitted is attached to this email with our later amendments included.

The UKDA advise that the best way to obtain the APS licence application form is to follow these steps (assuming you have already obtained your Athens id and registered with the data archive): to request the data via this page - http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/findingData/apsTitles.asp. At this stage, you will be prompted to register a usage (research project) if you have not already done so. The data set then gets added to a table and there are two links to click on in the 'Status' column - Request permission / Complete Special Licence. This places a request within the ordering system and links you through to the latest version of the APS Special Licence to complete, together with instructions as to how to return the completed application.

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 lfs.dataservice@ons.gov.uk or Tel: 01633 655732.

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

ANNEX A – Average grossing factors (average weights) for local authority areas from 2005/2006 APS data.

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

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	321	0.32	44UC Nuneaton and Bedworth	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 B – Sampling Variability for economic activity statuses for local authority areas (from 2003/04 annual LFS data)

ANNEX B - Sampling variability

	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	74.6	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	76.6	3.0	4	*	*	57	*	*	57	14	1.3	9
Ballymoney	12	1.2	10	69.6	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	90	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	86	2.3	3	85.1	2.1	2	83	2.3	3	83.1	2.1	2	*	*	36	*	*	35	32	2.6	8
Bassetlaw	46	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	77.6	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	7.6	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	7.6	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	71.6	3.8	5	*	*	38	*	*	38	20	2.1	10
Bolton	126	2.9	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	66	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	82.6	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	75.6	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	1.0	4	70.9	2.7	3	50	1.0	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	36	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	71.8	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	48	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	80.1	3.2	5	32	2.6	8	49.6	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	86	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	66	2.1	3	87.4	2.3	3	65	2.3	4	82.6	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	3.6	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	75.8	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	69.6	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	78.6	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	6.6	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	81.6	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	5.6	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	2.8	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	6	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	78.6	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	78.6	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	1.6	2	79.6	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	71.6	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	*	*	36	*	*	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	81.6	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	2.8	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	89	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	7.6	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	56	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	81.6	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	83.6	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	75.6	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	89	2.3	3
South Norfolk	55	2.0	4	79.6	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	0.6	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	0.6	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	1.6	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	1.6	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	1.6	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	4.6	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	2.6	4	76.6	3.3	4	5	1.3	25	7.5	1.9	26	36	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	*	*	98	*	*	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	66	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	62	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 C - 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 ten thousand from the quarterly survey and below six thousand 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 together with data from waves one and five from the main LFS, 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 G_i is the average grossing factor (or average weight) for cases in subgroup i, the value of the grossed estimate is $G_i * n_i$.

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

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

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 one, whereas for unemployment they are greater than one.

So (1) should be modified to:

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

Thus:

$$Cv(Ei)=\text{Square root } (deffi/ni) \qquad (3)$$

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:

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

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

G_i for a particular local authority is the average 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 ethnicity.

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 one 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 – six thousand, four thousand or two thousand. 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 one thousand to four thousand.

For the 32 Scottish UAs, the ideal thresholds were rounded for the total employed and unemployed. Thresholds thus range from one thousand to five thousand.