



Labour Force Survey

User Guide

VOLUME 6 – ANNUAL POPULATION SURVEY (LOCAL AREA DATABASE)

Version 3: September 2015

ANNUAL POPULATION SURVEY/LOCAL AREA DATABASE

CONTENTS

| | Page |
|---|-------------|
| SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| SECTION 2 – ANNUAL DATA | 1 |
| The Local Area database (LADB) | 1 |
| Annual Local Area LFS (ALALFS) | 2 |
| The Annual Population Survey (APS) | 2 |
| Weighting and Structure of the Local Area Annual Datasets | 3 |
| Sampling variability of the Local Area Annual Datasets | 5 |
| Standard error estimates for levels | 6 |
| Standard error estimates for rates | 7 |
| Thresholds | 7 |
| Thresholds for data on ethnicity | 8 |
| Eurostat Ad-hoc module variables and weight | 9 |
| Wave 1 variables | 10 |
| Integrated Household Survey variables | 10 |
| APS Household datasets | 11 |
| Geography variables | 11 |
| SECTION 3 – ACCESSING LOCAL AREA DATA | 13 |
| | |
| ANNEX A – Core variables for JD04 to JD05 periods | 15 |
| ANNEX B – Average grossing factors (mean weights) for unitary and local authority areas from the January-December 2013 APS data | 16 |
| ANNEX C – Sampling variability for employment and ILO unemployment (of persons aged 16+) for unitary and local authority areas from the January-December 2013 APS data | 26 |
| ANNEX D – Calculating thresholds for England, Wales & Scotland | 36 |
| ANNEX E – List of the Eurostat Ad-hoc Module variables | 39 |
| ANNEX F – Wave 1 variables | 53 |
| ANNEX G – Geographies that may be removed from A15M16 | 54 |

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

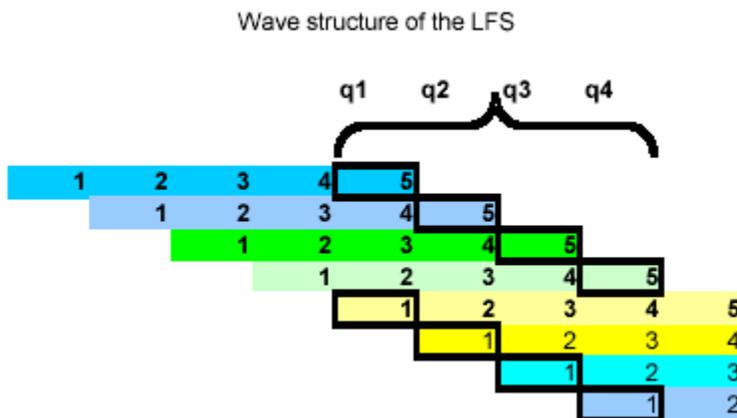
The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a key source of information of labour supply – that is, on individuals who supply their labour. The LFS is a quarterly survey of approximately 41,000 UK households per quarter. Each household is surveyed over five quarters, with the final (fifth) interview one year after 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.



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).

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

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 Local Labour Force Survey (LLFS) for England, Wales and Scotland). 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 | Oct – Dec 2013 |
| LFS cohort 1 <i>(first sampled January – March 2012)</i> | Wave 5 | | | |
| LFS cohort 2 <i>(first sampled April – June 2012)</i> | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | | |
| LFS cohort 3 <i>(first sampled July – Sept 2012)</i> | Wave 3 | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | |
| LFS cohort 4 <i>(First sampled Oct – Dec 2012)</i> | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4 | Wave 5 |
| LFS cohort 5 <i>(First sampled Jan – March 2013)</i> | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4 |
| LFS cohort 6 <i>(first sampled April – June 2013)</i> | | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 |
| LFS cohort 7 <i>(first sampled July – Sept 2013)</i> | | | Wave 1 | Wave 2 |
| LFS cohort 8 <i>(First sampled Oct – Dec 2013)</i> | | | | Wave 1 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| LLFS cohort 1 <i>(first sampled Jan– Dec 2010)</i> | Wave 4 | | | |
| LLFS cohort 2 <i>(first sampled Jan– Dec 2011)</i> | Wave 3 | | | |
| LLFS cohort 3 <i>(first sampled Jan– Dec 2012)</i> | Wave 2 | | | |
| LLFS cohort 4 <i>(first sampled Jan– Dec 2013)</i> | Wave 1 | | | |

Weighting and Structure of the Local Area Annual Datasets

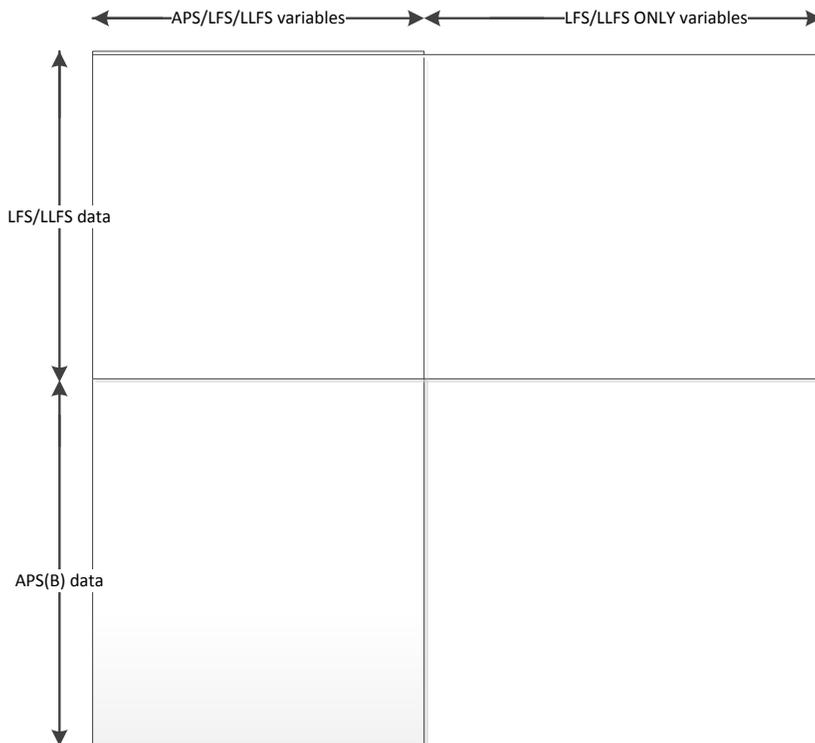
Weighting of the data is done in order to allow the sample to provide estimates relating to the total population and to minimise non-response bias. Each record's weight is the number of people in the population represented by that one sample member. The weights are based on the age and sex structures 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 Labour Force Survey (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.

A useful benchmark to assess the relative magnitude of a standard error is to calculate the ratio of the standard error derived from a particular (complex) sample design with the standard error that would have arisen from a simple random sample of the same size. This ratio (of the standard errors) is the design factor. It indicates the relative gain (or loss) in the estimate of standard error which results from the use of a particular complex sample design compared to a corresponding simple random sample. A design factor (or DEFT) of, say, 1.20 indicates that the standard error of the estimate in question is 20% greater than would have been the case for a simple random sample of the same size. The design factor (DEFT) should not be confused with the design effect (DEFF); the design effect is the design factor squared and is calculated by the ratio of variances instead of standard errors.

SE estimates for levels

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

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

where W_i is the average grossing factor (mean of the weights) for cases in a specific area i .

Average grossing factors, from the 2013 APS, are given in Annex B. If the area of interest spans several UA/LADs then the average grossing factor 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 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 (MT) is given by:

$$MT \pm 1.96 * s.e.$$

SE estimates for rates

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

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

For instance, in the January to December 2013 APS dataset, the estimate of the total number of people aged 16 and over who are in employment 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 the estimate, standard error and design factor (based on the precise standard errors) for the employment and ILO unemployment (of persons aged 16+) for UA/LADs using the 2013 APS data.

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:

$$0.1\% * 51,293,378 = 51,293 \quad (2)$$

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 estimates¹. 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 QHealth1.

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

Household level APS datasets are also available for the January-December periods (which allow labour market analysis to be carried out on families and households, at local area levels and for small sub-groups of the population across the UK). Additional information can be found in user guides volume 1 (background and methodology) and 8 (household and family data) <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/labour-market/labour-market-statistics/index.html>.

The main points to remember between the person and household datasets are:

- For the household data set, non-responders are included, as they are necessary to identify relationships between household members, assign them to complete family units within the household, and derive family and household variables.
- Unlike in the person data sets, weights for each person in the same household are equal. This ensures that weighted estimates at the household level are consistent

The APS household level weight is PHHWTA14 (from JD 2006). Similar weighting methodology is used to the household-level LFS dataset, but with a more detailed set of calibration groups.

Note due to changes from JD11, there are some additional cases included in the dataset (compared to JD06-JD10). These cases are:

- 1) households where everyone has an IOUTCOME of 6 (data brought forward from previous quarter) and THISWV=2,3 or 4,
 - 2) households where everyone has an IOUTCOME of 3 (non-response)
 - 3) households where everyone has an IOUTCOME of either 6 or 3 and THISWV=2,3 or 4.
- This won't have any impact on weighted analysis, since these cases have a zero weight, but it could have an impact if looking at the unweighted data.

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

| |
|--------------|
| 2005 Only |
| llodef05y |
| Inecac05y |
| hitqual05y |
| hiqual05y |
| levqual05y |

ANNEX B – Average grossing factors (mean weights) for Unitary Authorities/ Local Authority District areas from the January-December 2013 APS data

Note: The Local Authority AA City of London hasn't been included in this table due to the small sample size (number of respondents).

| Local Authority Area | Average Grossing Factor | AGF / 1000 |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| England | 224.9 | 0.22 |
| AB Barking and Dagenham | 194.8 | 0.19 |
| AC Barnet | 471.7 | 0.47 |
| AD Bexley | 297.0 | 0.30 |
| AE Brent | 258.8 | 0.26 |
| AF Bromley | 306.1 | 0.31 |
| AG Camden | 248.8 | 0.25 |
| AH Croydon | 431.3 | 0.43 |
| AJ Ealing | 370.0 | 0.37 |
| AK Enfield | 332.9 | 0.33 |
| AL Greenwich | 326.8 | 0.33 |
| AM Hackney | 272.8 | 0.27 |
| AN Hammersmith and Fulham | 183.2 | 0.18 |
| AP Haringey | 265.7 | 0.27 |
| AQ Harrow | 221.8 | 0.22 |
| AR Havering | 303.0 | 0.30 |
| AS Hillingdon | 335.9 | 0.34 |
| AT Hounslow | 277.1 | 0.28 |
| AU Islington | 273.4 | 0.27 |
| AW Kensington and Chelsea | 140.8 | 0.14 |
| AX Kingston upon Thames | 201.5 | 0.20 |
| AY Lambeth | 455.8 | 0.46 |
| AZ Lewisham | 321.9 | 0.32 |
| BA Merton | 257.2 | 0.26 |
| BB Newham | 294.7 | 0.29 |
| BC Redbridge | 281.7 | 0.28 |
| BD Richmond upon Thames | 216.2 | 0.22 |
| BE Southwark | 295.4 | 0.30 |
| BF Sutton | 294.3 | 0.29 |
| BG Tower Hamlets | 300.3 | 0.30 |
| BH Waltham Forest | 323.2 | 0.32 |
| BJ Wandsworth | 427.6 | 0.43 |
| BK Westminster | 211.1 | 0.21 |
| BL Bolton | 154.2 | 0.15 |
| BM Bury | 130.7 | 0.13 |
| BN Manchester | 260.7 | 0.26 |
| BP Oldham | 128.2 | 0.13 |
| BQ Rochdale | 109.4 | 0.11 |
| BR Salford | 137.0 | 0.14 |
| BS Stockport | 154.6 | 0.15 |
| BT Tameside | 131.3 | 0.13 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

| Local Authority Area | Average Grossing Factor | AGF / 1000 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| BU Trafford | 137.1 | 0.14 |
| BW Wigan | 194.3 | 0.19 |
| BX Knowsley | 87.7 | 0.09 |
| BY Liverpool | 233.7 | 0.23 |
| BZ St. Helens | 103.6 | 0.10 |
| CA Sefton | 172.1 | 0.17 |
| CB Wirral | 191.7 | 0.19 |
| CC Barnsley | 136.4 | 0.14 |
| CE Doncaster | 185.3 | 0.19 |
| CF Rotherham | 148.1 | 0.15 |
| CG Sheffield | 356.1 | 0.36 |
| CH Gateshead | 126.6 | 0.13 |
| CJ Newcastle upon Tyne | 155.3 | 0.16 |
| CK North Tyneside | 134.6 | 0.13 |
| CL South Tyneside | 76.4 | 0.08 |
| CM Sunderland | 155.7 | 0.16 |
| CN Birmingham | 482.1 | 0.48 |
| CQ Coventry | 209.7 | 0.21 |
| CR Dudley | 196.3 | 0.20 |
| CS Sandwell | 173.5 | 0.17 |
| CT Solihull | 111.8 | 0.11 |
| CU Walsall | 164.4 | 0.16 |
| CW Wolverhampton | 122.3 | 0.12 |
| CX Bradford | 319.7 | 0.32 |
| CY Calderdale | 126.9 | 0.13 |
| CZ Kirklees | 277.1 | 0.28 |
| DA Leeds | 373.3 | 0.37 |
| DB Wakefield | 176.2 | 0.18 |
| EB Hartlepool | 45.8 | 0.05 |
| EC Middlesbrough | 77.6 | 0.08 |
| EE Redcar and Cleveland | 73.3 | 0.07 |
| EF Stockton-on-Tees | 123.7 | 0.12 |
| EH Darlington | 59.7 | 0.06 |
| ET Halton | 76.3 | 0.08 |
| EU Warrington | 126.2 | 0.13 |
| EX Blackburn with Darwen | 85.5 | 0.09 |
| EY Blackpool | 84.6 | 0.08 |
| FA Kingston upon Hull, City of | 149.8 | 0.15 |
| FB East Riding of Yorkshire | 217.2 | 0.22 |
| FC North East Lincolnshire | 90.6 | 0.09 |
| FD North Lincolnshire | 100.9 | 0.10 |
| FF York | 107.9 | 0.11 |
| FK Derby | 135.3 | 0.14 |
| FN Leicester | 177.5 | 0.18 |
| FP Rutland | 75.0 | 0.08 |
| FY Nottingham | 150.3 | 0.15 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

| Local Authority Area | Average Grossing Factor | AGF / 1000 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| GA Herefordshire, County of | 93.4 | 0.09 |
| GF Telford and Wrekin | 100.0 | 0.10 |
| GL Stoke-on-Trent | 184.6 | 0.18 |
| HA Bath and North East Somerset | 93.2 | 0.09 |
| HB Bristol, City of | 300.5 | 0.30 |
| HC North Somerset | 139.9 | 0.14 |
| HD South Gloucestershire | 184.0 | 0.18 |
| HG Plymouth | 139.1 | 0.14 |
| HH Torbay | 69.1 | 0.07 |
| HN Bournemouth | 110.6 | 0.11 |
| HP Poole | 91.5 | 0.09 |
| HX Swindon | 150.4 | 0.15 |
| JA Peterborough | 120.8 | 0.12 |
| KA Luton | 116.0 | 0.12 |
| KF Southend-on-Sea | 109.8 | 0.11 |
| KG Thurrock | 109.1 | 0.11 |
| LC Medway | 159.9 | 0.16 |
| MA Bracknell Forest | 69.0 | 0.07 |
| MB West Berkshire | 96.7 | 0.10 |
| MC Reading | 89.5 | 0.09 |
| MD Slough | 85.9 | 0.09 |
| ME Windsor and Maidenhead | 78.0 | 0.08 |
| MF Wokingham | 108.4 | 0.11 |
| MG Milton Keynes | 136.2 | 0.14 |
| ML Brighton and Hove | 164.3 | 0.16 |
| MR Portsmouth | 122.4 | 0.12 |
| MS Southampton | 141.6 | 0.14 |
| MW Isle of Wight | 60.7 | 0.06 |
| 09UC Mid Bedfordshire | 268.6 | 0.27 |
| 09UD Bedford | 304.8 | 0.30 |
| 09UE South Bedfordshire | 335.9 | 0.34 |
| 11UB Aylesbury Vale | 294.8 | 0.29 |
| 11UC Chiltern | 253.5 | 0.25 |
| 11UE South Bucks | 327.2 | 0.33 |
| 11UF Wycombe | 297.2 | 0.30 |
| 12UB Cambridge | 433.4 | 0.43 |
| 12UC East Cambridgeshire | 290.7 | 0.29 |
| 12UD Fenland | 401.2 | 0.40 |
| 12UE Huntingdonshire | 363.7 | 0.36 |
| 12UG South Cambridgeshire | 325.4 | 0.33 |
| 13UB Chester | 412.8 | 0.41 |
| 13UC Congleton | 375.4 | 0.38 |
| 13UD Crewe and Nantwich | 417.9 | 0.42 |
| 13UE Ellesmere Port and Neston | 391.7 | 0.39 |
| 13UG Macclesfield | 378.9 | 0.38 |
| 13UH Vale Royal | 369.4 | 0.37 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

| Local Authority Area | Average Grossing Factor | AGF / 1000 |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 15UB Caradon | 286.1 | 0.29 |
| 15UC Carrick | 319.9 | 0.32 |
| 15UD Kerrier | 359.5 | 0.36 |
| 15UE North Cornwall | 278.4 | 0.28 |
| 15UF Penwith | 316.8 | 0.32 |
| 15UG Restormel | 286.9 | 0.29 |
| 16UB Allerdale | 273.6 | 0.27 |
| 16UC Barrow-in-Furness | 336.1 | 0.34 |
| 16UD Carlisle | 322.2 | 0.32 |
| 16UE Copeland | 273.1 | 0.27 |
| 16UF Eden | 252.0 | 0.25 |
| 16UG South Lakeland | 269.7 | 0.27 |
| 17UB Amber Valley | 387.6 | 0.39 |
| 17UC Bolsover | 380.5 | 0.38 |
| 17UD Chesterfield | 410.8 | 0.41 |
| 17UF Derbyshire Dales | 364.5 | 0.36 |
| 17UG Erewash | 427.5 | 0.43 |
| 17UH High Peak | 359.5 | 0.36 |
| 17UJ North East Derbyshire | 395.1 | 0.40 |
| 17UK South Derbyshire | 416.0 | 0.42 |
| 18UB East Devon | 446.8 | 0.45 |
| 18UC Exeter | 444.7 | 0.44 |
| 18UD Mid Devon | 383.6 | 0.38 |
| 18UE North Devon | 399.6 | 0.40 |
| 18UG South Hams | 304.0 | 0.30 |
| 18UH Teignbridge | 354.9 | 0.35 |
| 18UK Torridge | 420.3 | 0.42 |
| 18UL West Devon | 430.5 | 0.43 |
| 19UC Christchurch | 226.3 | 0.23 |
| 19UD East Dorset | 218.9 | 0.22 |
| 19UE North Dorset | 222.0 | 0.22 |
| 19UG Purbeck | 201.6 | 0.20 |
| 19UH West Dorset | 242.5 | 0.24 |
| 19UJ Weymouth and Portland | 272.5 | 0.27 |
| 20UB Chester-le-Street | 317.8 | 0.32 |
| 20UD Derwentside | 293.3 | 0.29 |
| 20UE Durham | 358.9 | 0.36 |
| 20UF Easington | 333.7 | 0.33 |
| 20UG Sedgefield | 297.4 | 0.30 |
| 20UH Teesdale | 353.1 | 0.35 |
| 20UJ Wear Valley | 290.6 | 0.29 |
| 21UC Eastbourne | 378.7 | 0.38 |
| 21UD Hastings | 317.5 | 0.32 |
| 21UF Lewes | 307.9 | 0.31 |
| 21UG Rother | 339.8 | 0.34 |
| 21UH Wealden | 251.8 | 0.25 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

| Local Authority Area | Average Grossing Factor | AGF / 1000 |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 22UB Basildon | 537.6 | 0.54 |
| 22UC Braintree | 372.7 | 0.37 |
| 22UD Brentwood | 517.5 | 0.52 |
| 22UE Castle Point | 425.3 | 0.43 |
| 22UF Chelmsford | 333.1 | 0.33 |
| 22UG Colchester | 403.4 | 0.40 |
| 22UH Epping Forest | 438.3 | 0.44 |
| 22UJ Harlow | 457.3 | 0.46 |
| 22UK Maldon | 343.2 | 0.34 |
| 22UL Rochford | 483.0 | 0.48 |
| 22UN Tendring | 366.4 | 0.37 |
| 22UQ Uttlesford | 398.9 | 0.40 |
| 23UB Cheltenham | 382.7 | 0.38 |
| 23UC Cotswold | 344.0 | 0.34 |
| 23UD Forest of Dean | 336.4 | 0.34 |
| 23UE Gloucester | 390.9 | 0.39 |
| 23UF Stroud | 391.7 | 0.39 |
| 23UG Tewkesbury | 333.8 | 0.33 |
| 24UB Basingstoke and Deane | 365.9 | 0.37 |
| 24UC East Hampshire | 347.6 | 0.35 |
| 24UD Eastleigh | 418.7 | 0.42 |
| 24UE Fareham | 461.6 | 0.46 |
| 24UF Gosport | 520.7 | 0.52 |
| 24UG Hart | 436.6 | 0.44 |
| 24UH Havant | 407.1 | 0.41 |
| 24UJ New Forest | 378.1 | 0.38 |
| 24UL Rushmoor | 395.6 | 0.40 |
| 24UN Test Valley | 456.5 | 0.46 |
| 24UP Winchester | 355.5 | 0.36 |
| 26UB Broxbourne | 471.4 | 0.47 |
| 26UC Dacorum | 404.4 | 0.40 |
| 26UD East Hertfordshire | 406.2 | 0.41 |
| 26UE Hertsmere | 440.9 | 0.44 |
| 26UF North Hertfordshire | 312.2 | 0.31 |
| 26UG St. Albans | 392.4 | 0.39 |
| 26UH Stevenage | 380.7 | 0.38 |
| 26UJ Three Rivers | 339.8 | 0.34 |
| 26UK Watford | 399.9 | 0.40 |
| 26UL Welwyn Hatfield | 474.4 | 0.47 |
| 29UB Ashford | 356.5 | 0.36 |
| 29UC Canterbury | 450.5 | 0.45 |
| 29UD Dartford | 471.7 | 0.47 |
| 29UE Dover | 389.6 | 0.39 |
| 29UG Gravesham | 532.4 | 0.53 |
| 29UH Maidstone | 423.3 | 0.42 |
| 29UK Sevenoaks | 460.0 | 0.46 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

| Local Authority Area | Average Grossing Factor | AGF / 1000 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 29UL Shepway | 332.1 | 0.33 |
| 29UM Swale | 385.4 | 0.39 |
| 29UN Thanet | 550.6 | 0.55 |
| 29UP Tonbridge and Malling | 476.4 | 0.48 |
| 29UQ Tunbridge Wells | 404.8 | 0.40 |
| 30UD Burnley | 562.9 | 0.56 |
| 30UE Chorley | 348.1 | 0.35 |
| 30UF Fylde | 420.5 | 0.42 |
| 30UG Hyndburn | 434.6 | 0.43 |
| 30UH Lancaster | 403.4 | 0.40 |
| 30UJ Pendle | 397.4 | 0.40 |
| 30UK Preston | 362.9 | 0.36 |
| 30UL Ribble Valley | 442.0 | 0.44 |
| 30UM Rossendale | 432.0 | 0.43 |
| 30UN South Ribble | 397.2 | 0.40 |
| 30UP West Lancashire | 396.4 | 0.40 |
| 30UQ Wyre | 414.5 | 0.41 |
| 31UB Blaby | 355.5 | 0.36 |
| 31UC Charnwood | 364.3 | 0.36 |
| 31UD Harborough | 389.2 | 0.39 |
| 31UE Hinckley and Bosworth | 444.1 | 0.44 |
| 31UG Melton | 398.4 | 0.40 |
| 31UH North West Leicestershire | 363.9 | 0.36 |
| 31UJ Oadby and Wigston | 338.7 | 0.34 |
| 32UB Boston | 396.6 | 0.40 |
| 32UC East Lindsey | 356.1 | 0.36 |
| 32UD Lincoln | 453.5 | 0.45 |
| 32UE North Kesteven | 314.8 | 0.31 |
| 32UF South Holland | 376.1 | 0.38 |
| 32UG South Kesteven | 346.1 | 0.35 |
| 32UH West Lindsey | 351.2 | 0.35 |
| 33UB Breckland | 357.4 | 0.36 |
| 33UC Broadland | 365.2 | 0.37 |
| 33UD Great Yarmouth | 382.5 | 0.38 |
| 33UE Kings Lynn and West Norfolk | 425.3 | 0.43 |
| 33UF North Norfolk | 377.9 | 0.38 |
| 33UG Norwich | 376.1 | 0.38 |
| 33UH South Norfolk | 370.1 | 0.37 |
| 34UB Corby | 393.4 | 0.39 |
| 34UC Daventry | 390.1 | 0.39 |
| 34UD East Northamptonshire | 386.6 | 0.39 |
| 34UE Kettering | 432.4 | 0.43 |
| 34UF Northampton | 363.8 | 0.36 |
| 34UG South Northamptonshire | 314.7 | 0.31 |
| 34UH Wellingborough | 376.0 | 0.38 |
| 35UB Alnwick | 175.8 | 0.18 |
| 35UC Berwick-upon-Tweed | 180.2 | 0.18 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

| Local Authority Area | Average Grossing Factor | AGF / 1000 |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 35UD Blyth Valley | 187.0 | 0.19 |
| 35UE Castle Morpeth | 168.9 | 0.17 |
| 35UF Tynedale | 165.8 | 0.17 |
| 35UG Wansbeck | 194.1 | 0.19 |
| 36UB Craven | 380.5 | 0.38 |
| 36UC Hambleton | 393.7 | 0.39 |
| 36UD Harrogate | 339.6 | 0.34 |
| 36UE Richmondshire | 338.0 | 0.34 |
| 36UF Ryedale | 367.2 | 0.37 |
| 36UG Scarborough | 409.8 | 0.41 |
| 36UH Selby | 279.6 | 0.28 |
| 37UB Ashfield | 454.4 | 0.45 |
| 37UC Bassetlaw | 316.5 | 0.32 |
| 37UD Broxtowe | 417.8 | 0.42 |
| 37UE Gedling | 343.0 | 0.34 |
| 37UF Mansfield | 429.7 | 0.43 |
| 37UG Newark and Sherwood | 388.7 | 0.39 |
| 37UJ Rushcliffe | 413.8 | 0.41 |
| 38UB Cherwell | 457.5 | 0.46 |
| 38UC Oxford | 513.2 | 0.51 |
| 38UD South Oxfordshire | 327.1 | 0.33 |
| 38UE Vale of White Horse | 318.6 | 0.32 |
| 38UF West Oxfordshire | 378.1 | 0.38 |
| 39UB Bridgnorth | 175.1 | 0.18 |
| 39UC North Shropshire | 189.6 | 0.19 |
| 39UD Oswestry | 205.8 | 0.21 |
| 39UE Shrewsbury and Atcham | 202.7 | 0.20 |
| 39UF South Shropshire | 183.2 | 0.18 |
| 40UB Mendip | 294.2 | 0.29 |
| 40UC Sedgemoor | 333.7 | 0.33 |
| 40UD South Somerset | 374.0 | 0.37 |
| 40UE Taunton Deane | 348.6 | 0.35 |
| 40UF West Somerset | 376.4 | 0.38 |
| 41UB Cannock Chase | 492.6 | 0.49 |
| 41UC East Staffordshire | 432.3 | 0.43 |
| 41UD Lichfield | 342.8 | 0.34 |
| 41UE Newcastle-under-Lyme | 444.6 | 0.44 |
| 41UF South Staffordshire | 352.9 | 0.35 |
| 41UG Stafford | 423.3 | 0.42 |
| 41UH Staffordshire Moorlands | 442.4 | 0.44 |
| 41UK Tamworth | 483.4 | 0.48 |
| 42UB Babergh | 423.8 | 0.42 |
| 42UC Forest Heath | 430.8 | 0.43 |
| 42UD Ipswich | 340.1 | 0.34 |
| 42UE Mid Suffolk | 372.2 | 0.37 |
| 42UF St. Edmundsbury | 322.1 | 0.32 |
| 42UG Suffolk Coastal | 372.5 | 0.37 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

| Local Authority Area | Average Grossing Factor | AGF / 1000 |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 42UH Waveney | 317.3 | 0.32 |
| 43UB Elmbridge | 364.7 | 0.36 |
| 43UC Epsom and Ewell | 468.5 | 0.47 |
| 43UD Guildford | 377.7 | 0.38 |
| 43UE Mole Valley | 407.3 | 0.41 |
| 43UF Reigate and Banstead | 440.3 | 0.44 |
| 43UG Runnymede | 452.0 | 0.45 |
| 43UH Spelthorne | 332.7 | 0.33 |
| 43UJ Surrey Heath | 400.0 | 0.40 |
| 43UK Tandridge | 385.3 | 0.39 |
| 43UL Waverley | 357.1 | 0.36 |
| 43UM Woking | 435.7 | 0.44 |
| 44UB North Warwickshire | 446.5 | 0.45 |
| 44UC Nuneaton and Bedworth | 420.3 | 0.42 |
| 44UD Rugby | 434.7 | 0.43 |
| 44UE Stratford-on-Avon | 311.0 | 0.31 |
| 44UF Warwick | 331.3 | 0.33 |
| 45UB Adur | 488.2 | 0.49 |
| 45UC Arun | 455.2 | 0.46 |
| 45UD Chichester | 418.9 | 0.42 |
| 45UE Crawley | 392.4 | 0.39 |
| 45UF Horsham | 379.4 | 0.38 |
| 45UG Mid Sussex | 395.4 | 0.40 |
| 45UH Worthing | 435.5 | 0.44 |
| 46UB Kennet | 295.5 | 0.30 |
| 46UC North Wiltshire | 243.9 | 0.24 |
| 46UD Salisbury | 318.1 | 0.32 |
| 46UF West Wiltshire | 247.1 | 0.25 |
| 47UB Bromsgrove | 367.0 | 0.37 |
| 47UC Malvern Hills | 377.0 | 0.38 |
| 47UD Redditch | 296.4 | 0.30 |
| 47UE Worcester | 394.4 | 0.39 |
| 47UF Wychavon | 355.5 | 0.36 |
| 47UG Wyre Forest | 345.2 | 0.35 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

| Local Authority Area | Average Grossing Factor | AGF / 1000 |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Wales | 82.8 | 0.08 |
| NA Anglesey, Isle of | 40.3 | 0.04 |
| NC Gwynedd | 69.7 | 0.07 |
| NE Conwy | 56.5 | 0.06 |
| NG Denbighshire | 48.6 | 0.05 |
| NJ Flintshire | 87.5 | 0.09 |
| NL Wrexham | 81.5 | 0.08 |
| NN Powys | 77.4 | 0.08 |
| NQ Ceredigion | 42.3 | 0.04 |
| NS Pembrokeshire | 71.0 | 0.07 |
| NU Carmarthenshire | 105.9 | 0.11 |
| NX Swansea | 129.4 | 0.13 |
| NZ Neath Port Talbot | 83.8 | 0.08 |
| PB Bridgend | 87.7 | 0.09 |
| PD Vale of Glamorgan, The | 73.8 | 0.07 |
| PF Rhondda, Cynon, Taff | 144.6 | 0.14 |
| PH Merthyr Tydfil | 50.1 | 0.05 |
| PK Caerphilly | 104.0 | 0.10 |
| PL Blaenau Gwent | 60.2 | 0.06 |
| PM Torfaen | 54.7 | 0.05 |
| PP Monmouthshire | 47.4 | 0.05 |
| PR Newport | 101.6 | 0.10 |
| PT Cardiff | 202.0 | 0.20 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

| Local Authority Area | Average Grossing Factor | AGF / 1000 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Scotland | 124.1 | 0.12 |
| QA Aberdeen City | 158.5 | 0.16 |
| QB Aberdeenshire | 216.1 | 0.22 |
| QC Angus | 86.5 | 0.09 |
| QD Argyll & Bute | 51.5 | 0.05 |
| QE Scottish Borders, The | 70.2 | 0.07 |
| QF Clackmannanshire | 99.8 | 0.10 |
| QG West Dunbartonshire | 56.4 | 0.06 |
| QH Dumfries and Galloway | 85.3 | 0.09 |
| QJ Dundee City | 91.0 | 0.09 |
| QK East Ayrshire | 82.0 | 0.08 |
| QL East Dunbartonshire | 74.2 | 0.07 |
| QM East Lothian | 76.5 | 0.08 |
| QN East Renfrewshire | 66.1 | 0.07 |
| QP Edinburgh, City of | 355.5 | 0.36 |
| QQ Falkirk | 96.4 | 0.10 |
| QR Fife | 238.5 | 0.24 |
| QS Glasgow City | 443.1 | 0.44 |
| QT Highland | 160.7 | 0.16 |
| QU Inverclyde | 58.5 | 0.06 |
| QW Midlothian | 74.3 | 0.07 |
| QX Moray | 56.0 | 0.06 |
| QY North Ayrshire | 90.3 | 0.09 |
| QZ North Lanarkshire | 202.5 | 0.20 |
| RA Orkney Islands | 70.5 | 0.07 |
| RB Perth and Kinross | 91.2 | 0.09 |
| RC Renfrewshire | 119.3 | 0.12 |
| RD Shetland Islands | 89.5 | 0.09 |
| RE South Ayrshire | 77.9 | 0.08 |
| RF South Lanarkshire | 209.5 | 0.21 |
| RG Stirling | 71.7 | 0.07 |
| RH West Lothian | 120.1 | 0.12 |
| RJ Eilean Siar (Western Isles) | 55.7 | 0.06 |
| Northern Ireland | 277.3 | 0.28 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

ANNEX C – Sampling Variability for employment and ILO unemployment (of persons aged 16+) for Unitary Authorities/Local Authority District areas from the January-December 2013 APS data

Note: The Local authority AA City of London hasn't been included in this table due to the small sample size (number of respondents).

Some of the figures may differ slightly from publication due to seasonal adjustment

¹ The total estimate and standard error have been divided by 1000.

| | Employment | | | | | | | ILO Unemployment | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|
| | Total | | | Rate | | | | Total | | | Rate | | | |
| | Sample Size | Estimate ¹ | Standard Error ¹ | Design Factor | Estimate | Standard Error | Design Factor | Sample Size | Estimate ¹ | Standard Error ¹ | Design Factor | Estimate | Standard Error | Design Factor |
| England | 104,749 | 25,213 | 50.5 | 0.92 | 58.6 | 0.1 | 1.04 | 8,265 | 2,039 | 26.2 | 1.24 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 1.25 |
| AB Barking and Dagenham | 363 | 79 | 2.5 | 0.82 | 55.8 | 1.8 | 0.95 | 61 | 13 | 1.6 | 1.07 | 9.1 | 1.2 | 1.08 |
| AC Barnet | 363 | 181 | 4.7 | 0.71 | 61.4 | 1.6 | 0.82 | 22 | 11 | 2.3 | 1.03 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 1.03 |
| AD Bexley | 331 | 109 | 3.2 | 0.76 | 58.5 | 1.7 | 0.86 | 29 | 10 | 1.8 | 1.08 | 5.4 | 1.0 | 1.09 |
| AE Brent | 520 | 148 | 4.0 | 0.89 | 59.6 | 1.6 | 1.02 | 55 | 18 | 2.9 | 1.41 | 7.2 | 1.2 | 1.42 |
| AF Bromley | 486 | 155 | 3.6 | 0.74 | 61.7 | 1.5 | 0.85 | 25 | 9 | 1.9 | 1.15 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 1.15 |
| AG Camden | 372 | 107 | 4.0 | 1.08 | 57.1 | 2.1 | 1.19 | 26 | 8 | 1.8 | 1.31 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 1.32 |
| AH Croydon | 417 | 183 | 4.7 | 0.74 | 63.9 | 1.6 | 0.88 | 40 | 17 | 2.7 | 1.02 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 1.03 |
| AJ Ealing | 373 | 155 | 4.8 | 0.85 | 58.4 | 1.8 | 0.98 | 46 | 21 | 3.3 | 1.21 | 7.9 | 1.2 | 1.22 |
| AK Enfield | 384 | 142 | 4.4 | 0.87 | 57.7 | 1.8 | 0.99 | 31 | 13 | 2.2 | 1.10 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 1.10 |
| AL Greenwich | 323 | 118 | 4.1 | 0.89 | 57.1 | 2.0 | 1.00 | 36 | 14 | 2.2 | 1.05 | 6.8 | 1.1 | 1.06 |
| AM Hackney | 368 | 118 | 3.8 | 0.92 | 58.2 | 1.9 | 1.05 | 44 | 14 | 2.2 | 1.15 | 7.1 | 1.1 | 1.16 |
| AN Hammersmith and Fulham | 415 | 95 | 2.6 | 0.92 | 63.6 | 1.7 | 1.04 | 34 | 6 | 1.3 | 1.19 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 1.20 |
| AP Haringey | 429 | 129 | 3.8 | 0.90 | 62.1 | 1.8 | 1.05 | 41 | 12 | 2.1 | 1.20 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 1.20 |
| AQ Harrow | 461 | 111 | 2.7 | 0.75 | 56.3 | 1.4 | 0.83 | 48 | 12 | 1.6 | 1.04 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 1.05 |
| AR Havering | 328 | 109 | 3.5 | 0.82 | 55.5 | 1.8 | 0.91 | 30 | 10 | 2.0 | 1.15 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 1.15 |
| AS Hillingdon | 397 | 139 | 3.9 | 0.80 | 62.6 | 1.8 | 0.94 | 35 | 13 | 2.1 | 1.04 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 1.05 |
| AT Hounslow | 433 | 133 | 3.6 | 0.83 | 64.1 | 1.7 | 0.97 | 35 | 11 | 2.1 | 1.22 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 1.22 |
| AU Islington | 357 | 111 | 3.3 | 0.86 | 60.5 | 1.8 | 0.95 | 39 | 11 | 1.9 | 1.09 | 6.1 | 1.0 | 1.10 |
| AW Kensington and Chelsea | 439 | 74 | 2.2 | 0.96 | 58.1 | 1.8 | 1.07 | 33 | 6 | 1.3 | 1.45 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 1.46 |
| AX Kingston upon Thames | 405 | 86 | 2.3 | 0.81 | 64.2 | 1.7 | 0.94 | 27 | 6 | 1.1 | 1.00 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 1.01 |
| AY Lambeth | 364 | 186 | 5.0 | 0.85 | 71.6 | 1.9 | 1.01 | 33 | 16 | 2.8 | 1.07 | 6.1 | 1.1 | 1.08 |
| AZ Lewisham | 421 | 142 | 3.8 | 0.80 | 64.8 | 1.8 | 0.96 | 42 | 17 | 2.6 | 1.11 | 7.9 | 1.2 | 1.13 |
| BA Merton | 392 | 109 | 2.6 | 0.73 | 67.0 | 1.6 | 0.87 | 20 | 5 | 1.2 | 1.00 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 1.00 |
| BB Newham | 415 | 141 | 4.9 | 1.01 | 57.5 | 2.0 | 1.16 | 55 | 19 | 2.9 | 1.24 | 7.9 | 1.2 | 1.25 |
| BC Redbridge | 429 | 131 | 3.8 | 0.84 | 59.0 | 1.7 | 0.97 | 47 | 16 | 2.4 | 1.16 | 7.0 | 1.1 | 1.17 |
| BD Richmond upon Thames | 458 | 101 | 2.3 | 0.72 | 66.8 | 1.5 | 0.84 | 16 | 4 | 0.9 | 1.04 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 1.05 |
| BE Southwark | 427 | 141 | 4.5 | 0.95 | 58.4 | 1.8 | 1.07 | 53 | 18 | 2.6 | 1.18 | 7.4 | 1.1 | 1.19 |
| BF Sutton | 315 | 100 | 2.6 | 0.69 | 64.9 | 1.7 | 0.81 | 22 | 7 | 1.5 | 1.06 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 1.07 |
| BG Tower Hamlets | 390 | 125 | 3.9 | 0.87 | 59.4 | 1.9 | 1.01 | 63 | 20 | 2.4 | 1.02 | 9.5 | 1.1 | 1.04 |
| BH Waltham Forest | 370 | 130 | 3.8 | 0.81 | 62.9 | 1.8 | 0.95 | 29 | 11 | 2.0 | 1.08 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 1.09 |
| BJ Wandsworth | 345 | 172 | 4.8 | 0.85 | 67.7 | 1.9 | 0.99 | 33 | 18 | 3.0 | 1.12 | 7.0 | 1.2 | 1.13 |
| BK Westminster | 466 | 115 | 4.1 | 1.19 | 60.9 | 2.2 | 1.33 | 29 | 7 | 1.8 | 1.48 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 1.48 |
| BL Bolton | 754 | 119 | 2.8 | 0.85 | 55.2 | 1.3 | 0.96 | 81 | 14 | 1.5 | 1.08 | 6.4 | 0.7 | 1.09 |
| BM Bury | 644 | 88 | 2.0 | 0.80 | 60.8 | 1.4 | 0.92 | 43 | 6 | 1.0 | 1.07 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 1.08 |
| BN Manchester | 812 | 226 | 5.3 | 0.92 | 55.2 | 1.3 | 1.03 | 89 | 26 | 2.8 | 1.09 | 6.4 | 0.7 | 1.09 |
| BP Oldham | 706 | 96 | 2.3 | 0.86 | 54.6 | 1.3 | 0.96 | 64 | 9 | 1.2 | 1.11 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 1.11 |
| BQ Rochdale | 735 | 87 | 2.0 | 0.87 | 50.8 | 1.2 | 0.95 | 65 | 8 | 1.0 | 1.12 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 1.12 |
| BR Salford | 692 | 103 | 2.6 | 0.91 | 54.7 | 1.4 | 1.02 | 97 | 15 | 1.5 | 1.05 | 8.0 | 0.8 | 1.06 |
| BS Stockport | 847 | 138 | 2.5 | 0.76 | 60.3 | 1.1 | 0.86 | 36 | 7 | 1.1 | 1.07 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 1.07 |
| BT Tameside | 704 | 99 | 2.4 | 0.88 | 55.1 | 1.3 | 0.97 | 68 | 10 | 1.2 | 1.09 | 5.8 | 0.7 | 1.10 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

| | Employment | | | | | | | ILO Unemployment | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|
| | Total | | | | Rate | | | Total | | | Rate | | | |
| | Sample Size | Estimate ¹ | Standard Error ¹ | Design Factor | Estimate | Standard Error | Design Factor | Sample Size | Estimate ¹ | Standard Error ¹ | Design Factor | Estimate | Standard Error | Design Factor |
| BU Trafford | 765 | 108 | 2.2 | 0.78 | 58.0 | 1.2 | 0.88 | 49 | 8 | 1.1 | 1.12 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 1.13 |
| BW Wigan | 733 | 146 | 3.3 | 0.85 | 57.2 | 1.3 | 0.96 | 65 | 15 | 1.9 | 1.13 | 5.8 | 0.7 | 1.13 |
| BX Knowsley | 640 | 61 | 1.6 | 0.89 | 51.7 | 1.3 | 0.97 | 65 | 6 | 0.8 | 1.07 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 1.08 |
| BY Liverpool | 778 | 200 | 5.5 | 1.07 | 52.4 | 1.4 | 1.17 | 98 | 27 | 2.9 | 1.20 | 7.1 | 0.8 | 1.21 |
| BZ St. Helens | 745 | 80 | 1.8 | 0.85 | 55.9 | 1.3 | 0.94 | 54 | 6 | 0.9 | 1.11 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 1.11 |
| CA Sefton | 679 | 124 | 2.7 | 0.78 | 55.0 | 1.2 | 0.85 | 59 | 12 | 1.7 | 1.16 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 1.17 |
| CB Wirral | 693 | 140 | 3.3 | 0.86 | 54.5 | 1.3 | 0.95 | 52 | 12 | 1.8 | 1.19 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 1.20 |
| CC Barnsley | 752 | 106 | 2.1 | 0.75 | 54.8 | 1.1 | 0.83 | 82 | 12 | 1.4 | 1.07 | 6.4 | 0.7 | 1.08 |
| CE Doncaster | 693 | 130 | 3.4 | 0.91 | 53.4 | 1.4 | 1.00 | 69 | 14 | 1.8 | 1.10 | 5.9 | 0.7 | 1.11 |
| CF Rotherham | 702 | 108 | 2.7 | 0.88 | 52.7 | 1.3 | 0.97 | 90 | 15 | 1.5 | 1.05 | 7.4 | 0.7 | 1.05 |
| CG Sheffield | 718 | 260 | 5.7 | 0.81 | 57.9 | 1.3 | 0.92 | 74 | 30 | 3.5 | 1.10 | 6.6 | 0.8 | 1.10 |
| CH Gateshead | 672 | 88 | 2.0 | 0.81 | 53.8 | 1.2 | 0.89 | 56 | 8 | 1.0 | 1.04 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 1.04 |
| CJ Newcastle upon Tyne | 718 | 116 | 3.1 | 0.96 | 50.7 | 1.4 | 1.05 | 83 | 15 | 1.7 | 1.19 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 1.20 |
| CK North Tyneside | 629 | 91 | 2.1 | 0.81 | 54.6 | 1.3 | 0.89 | 51 | 8 | 1.1 | 1.12 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 1.12 |
| CL South Tyneside | 826 | 64 | 1.3 | 0.81 | 53.4 | 1.1 | 0.89 | 101 | 8 | 0.8 | 1.09 | 6.9 | 0.7 | 1.10 |
| CM Sunderland | 693 | 115 | 2.7 | 0.83 | 50.6 | 1.2 | 0.90 | 102 | 18 | 1.8 | 1.13 | 8.0 | 0.8 | 1.14 |
| CN Birmingham | 819 | 420 | 10.4 | 0.93 | 50.8 | 1.3 | 1.04 | 138 | 75 | 6.2 | 1.07 | 9.1 | 0.8 | 1.08 |
| CQ Coventry | 617 | 145 | 3.7 | 0.90 | 55.6 | 1.4 | 1.01 | 49 | 12 | 1.8 | 1.13 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 1.13 |
| CR Dudley | 689 | 140 | 3.3 | 0.85 | 56.1 | 1.3 | 0.95 | 68 | 15 | 1.9 | 1.15 | 6.0 | 0.8 | 1.16 |
| CS Sandwell | 700 | 128 | 3.2 | 0.87 | 52.9 | 1.3 | 0.97 | 90 | 17 | 1.8 | 1.05 | 7.1 | 0.7 | 1.06 |
| CT Solihull | 823 | 95 | 1.8 | 0.75 | 55.5 | 1.0 | 0.82 | 55 | 7 | 0.9 | 1.05 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 1.05 |
| CU Walsall | 609 | 106 | 3.0 | 0.91 | 49.3 | 1.4 | 0.99 | 74 | 14 | 1.8 | 1.20 | 6.5 | 0.8 | 1.21 |
| CW Wolverhampton | 767 | 102 | 2.5 | 0.91 | 49.7 | 1.2 | 0.99 | 99 | 14 | 1.5 | 1.20 | 6.9 | 0.8 | 1.21 |
| CX Bradford | 651 | 222 | 5.4 | 0.84 | 56.1 | 1.4 | 0.96 | 76 | 27 | 3.5 | 1.22 | 6.9 | 0.9 | 1.23 |
| CY Calderdale | 705 | 95 | 2.0 | 0.78 | 57.5 | 1.2 | 0.88 | 62 | 9 | 1.1 | 1.05 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 1.06 |
| CZ Kirklees | 639 | 193 | 4.8 | 0.88 | 56.0 | 1.4 | 0.98 | 47 | 15 | 2.2 | 1.08 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 1.08 |
| DA Leeds | 918 | 350 | 7.7 | 0.92 | 57.0 | 1.3 | 1.03 | 90 | 37 | 4.1 | 1.14 | 6.0 | 0.7 | 1.15 |
| DB Wakefield | 833 | 148 | 3.0 | 0.79 | 56.6 | 1.1 | 0.89 | 79 | 16 | 1.8 | 1.12 | 6.1 | 0.7 | 1.13 |
| EB Hartlepool | 727 | 37 | 0.9 | 0.92 | 49.2 | 1.2 | 1.00 | 120 | 7 | 0.6 | 1.13 | 8.8 | 0.8 | 1.14 |
| EC Middlesbrough | 656 | 55 | 1.4 | 0.89 | 49.4 | 1.3 | 0.97 | 92 | 8 | 0.8 | 1.03 | 7.3 | 0.7 | 1.03 |
| EE Redcar and Cleveland | 689 | 55 | 1.3 | 0.84 | 50.7 | 1.2 | 0.91 | 80 | 7 | 0.8 | 1.15 | 6.3 | 0.7 | 1.15 |
| EF Stockton-on-Tees | 641 | 88 | 2.1 | 0.86 | 58.2 | 1.4 | 0.98 | 55 | 8 | 1.2 | 1.18 | 5.4 | 0.8 | 1.19 |
| EH Darlington | 788 | 49 | 1.0 | 0.77 | 56.5 | 1.1 | 0.84 | 67 | 4 | 0.6 | 1.13 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 1.14 |
| ET Halton | 699 | 56 | 1.3 | 0.86 | 54.9 | 1.3 | 0.95 | 70 | 6 | 0.7 | 1.11 | 6.1 | 0.7 | 1.12 |
| EU Warrington | 765 | 102 | 1.8 | 0.71 | 61.6 | 1.1 | 0.81 | 46 | 6 | 0.9 | 1.06 | 3.9 | 0.6 | 1.06 |
| EX Blackburn with Darwen | 659 | 60 | 1.5 | 0.84 | 51.4 | 1.3 | 0.93 | 58 | 5 | 0.7 | 1.08 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 1.09 |
| EY Blackpool | 641 | 59 | 1.5 | 0.91 | 51.8 | 1.3 | 0.99 | 53 | 5 | 0.8 | 1.16 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 1.16 |
| FA Kingston upon Hull, City of | 693 | 109 | 2.7 | 0.89 | 53.0 | 1.3 | 0.98 | 106 | 18 | 1.8 | 1.15 | 8.5 | 0.9 | 1.16 |
| FB East Riding of Yorkshire | 696 | 155 | 3.7 | 0.87 | 57.0 | 1.4 | 0.97 | 51 | 13 | 1.9 | 1.18 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 1.19 |
| FC North East Lincolnshire | 735 | 70 | 1.7 | 0.88 | 54.7 | 1.3 | 0.98 | 86 | 9 | 0.9 | 1.08 | 6.6 | 0.7 | 1.08 |
| FD North Lincolnshire | 732 | 80 | 1.6 | 0.77 | 58.0 | 1.1 | 0.86 | 43 | 5 | 0.8 | 1.08 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 1.08 |
| FF York | 878 | 100 | 1.9 | 0.83 | 58.2 | 1.1 | 0.90 | 40 | 5 | 0.8 | 1.06 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 1.06 |
| FK Derby | 792 | 115 | 2.3 | 0.81 | 56.0 | 1.1 | 0.89 | 75 | 11 | 1.3 | 1.11 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 1.11 |
| FN Leicester | 766 | 141 | 3.2 | 0.85 | 53.8 | 1.2 | 0.95 | 126 | 25 | 2.2 | 1.07 | 9.4 | 0.8 | 1.08 |
| FP Rutland | 202 | 16 | 0.6 | 0.72 | 57.5 | 2.0 | 0.79 | 3 | 0 | 0.1 | 1.00 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.00 |
| FY Nottingham | 763 | 127 | 3.5 | 1.03 | 49.5 | 1.4 | 1.11 | 100 | 18 | 1.8 | 1.15 | 6.8 | 0.7 | 1.15 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

| | Employment | | | | | | | ILO Unemployment | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|
| | Total | | | | Rate | | | Total | | | | Rate | | |
| | Sample Size | Estimate ¹ | Standard Error ¹ | Design Factor | Estimate | Standard Error | Design Factor | Sample Size | Estimate ¹ | Standard Error ¹ | Design Factor | Estimate | Standard Error | Design Factor |
| GA Herefordshire, County of | 905 | 88 | 1.6 | 0.80 | 56.7 | 1.1 | 0.87 | 49 | 5 | 0.8 | 1.15 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 1.15 |
| GF Telford and Wrekin | 727 | 78 | 1.6 | 0.80 | 58.3 | 1.2 | 0.91 | 67 | 7 | 0.9 | 1.11 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 1.12 |
| GL Stoke-on-Trent | 560 | 108 | 3.0 | 0.88 | 52.3 | 1.4 | 0.96 | 52 | 11 | 1.5 | 1.06 | 5.2 | 0.7 | 1.06 |
| HA Bath and North East Somerset | 845 | 86 | 1.8 | 0.89 | 59.5 | 1.2 | 0.99 | 36 | 4 | 0.7 | 1.11 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 1.11 |
| HB Bristol, City of | 646 | 210 | 5.6 | 0.98 | 59.6 | 1.6 | 1.10 | 50 | 18 | 2.8 | 1.22 | 5.1 | 0.8 | 1.23 |
| HC North Somerset | 658 | 95 | 2.2 | 0.83 | 56.1 | 1.3 | 0.91 | 28 | 5 | 0.9 | 1.16 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 1.17 |
| HD South Gloucestershire | 710 | 135 | 2.6 | 0.75 | 62.8 | 1.2 | 0.86 | 39 | 8 | 1.3 | 1.05 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 1.05 |
| HG Plymouth | 805 | 120 | 2.7 | 0.89 | 55.8 | 1.2 | 0.98 | 81 | 14 | 1.7 | 1.28 | 6.6 | 0.8 | 1.29 |
| HH Torbay | 754 | 56 | 1.2 | 0.84 | 51.2 | 1.1 | 0.91 | 41 | 3 | 0.5 | 1.13 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 1.13 |
| HN Bournemouth | 778 | 94 | 1.9 | 0.85 | 58.6 | 1.2 | 0.93 | 49 | 6 | 0.9 | 1.07 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 1.07 |
| HP Poole | 730 | 75 | 1.3 | 0.71 | 62.5 | 1.1 | 0.81 | 16 | 2 | 0.4 | 1.08 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 1.08 |
| HX Swindon | 655 | 108 | 2.0 | 0.72 | 61.6 | 1.2 | 0.82 | 43 | 7 | 1.1 | 1.11 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 1.11 |
| JA Peterborough | 689 | 90 | 1.9 | 0.79 | 60.4 | 1.3 | 0.90 | 56 | 8 | 1.0 | 1.11 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 1.11 |
| KA Luton | 724 | 94 | 2.0 | 0.83 | 59.1 | 1.3 | 0.96 | 72 | 9 | 1.1 | 1.10 | 5.9 | 0.7 | 1.11 |
| KF Southend-on-Sea | 675 | 80 | 1.7 | 0.77 | 56.0 | 1.2 | 0.85 | 42 | 5 | 0.8 | 1.11 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 1.11 |
| KG Thurrock | 668 | 80 | 1.6 | 0.77 | 60.1 | 1.2 | 0.87 | 45 | 5 | 0.8 | 1.04 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 1.04 |
| LC Medway | 708 | 124 | 2.8 | 0.86 | 55.8 | 1.3 | 0.95 | 72 | 14 | 1.6 | 1.14 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 1.14 |
| MA Bracknell Forest | 862 | 64 | 0.9 | 0.65 | 69.9 | 1.0 | 0.78 | 27 | 2 | 0.4 | 1.10 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 1.11 |
| MB West Berkshire | 809 | 82 | 1.3 | 0.70 | 67.4 | 1.1 | 0.83 | 31 | 3 | 0.7 | 1.17 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 1.17 |
| MC Reading | 829 | 82 | 1.7 | 0.90 | 64.8 | 1.3 | 1.05 | 40 | 4 | 0.8 | 1.30 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 1.31 |
| MD Slough | 736 | 67 | 1.3 | 0.77 | 62.3 | 1.3 | 0.91 | 65 | 6 | 0.7 | 1.05 | 5.6 | 0.7 | 1.06 |
| ME Windsor and Maidenhead | 881 | 73 | 1.2 | 0.72 | 65.3 | 1.1 | 0.85 | 27 | 2 | 0.5 | 1.15 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 1.15 |
| MF Wokingham | 690 | 82 | 1.4 | 0.66 | 65.7 | 1.1 | 0.78 | 26 | 3 | 0.6 | 1.05 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 1.05 |
| MG Milton Keynes | 848 | 125 | 2.2 | 0.74 | 62.0 | 1.1 | 0.85 | 64 | 10 | 1.3 | 1.15 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 1.16 |
| ML Brighton and Hove | 818 | 144 | 3.2 | 0.95 | 62.3 | 1.4 | 1.07 | 63 | 11 | 1.5 | 1.12 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 1.13 |
| MR Portsmouth | 767 | 103 | 2.2 | 0.86 | 59.8 | 1.3 | 0.96 | 46 | 7 | 1.0 | 1.09 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 1.10 |
| MS Southampton | 773 | 119 | 2.8 | 0.97 | 58.6 | 1.4 | 1.07 | 60 | 10 | 1.4 | 1.18 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 1.19 |
| MW Isle of Wight | 861 | 58 | 1.1 | 0.81 | 49.4 | 1.0 | 0.85 | 62 | 5 | 0.6 | 1.16 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 1.16 |
| 09UC Mid Bedfordshire | 242 | 70 | 2.4 | 0.79 | 63.0 | 2.2 | 0.92 | 14 | 4 | 1.0 | 0.99 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 0.99 |
| 09UD Bedford | 262 | 79 | 2.6 | 0.74 | 63.5 | 2.1 | 0.87 | 23 | 7 | 1.6 | 1.12 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 1.13 |
| 09UE South Bedfordshire | 167 | 62 | 2.6 | 0.81 | 61.1 | 2.6 | 0.92 | 6 | 2 | 1.0 | 1.12 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1.12 |
| 11UB Aylesbury Vale | 295 | 89 | 2.4 | 0.66 | 63.8 | 1.7 | 0.78 | 12 | 4 | 1.0 | 0.98 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 0.99 |
| 11UC Chiltern | 178 | 45 | 1.9 | 0.76 | 63.4 | 2.6 | 0.90 | 4 | 1 | 0.5 | 1.03 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.03 |
| 11UE South Bucks | 95 | 31 | 2.1 | 0.90 | 53.7 | 3.6 | 0.96 | 8 | 3 | 1.1 | 1.12 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 1.13 |
| 11UF Wycombe | 292 | 89 | 2.5 | 0.71 | 63.3 | 1.8 | 0.82 | 16 | 5 | 1.1 | 0.97 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 0.97 |
| 12UB Cambridge | 151 | 70 | 2.9 | 0.80 | 65.3 | 2.8 | 0.90 | 12 | 5 | 1.6 | 1.05 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 1.06 |
| 12UC East Cambridgeshire | 144 | 43 | 1.5 | 0.61 | 65.2 | 2.3 | 0.73 | 4 | 1 | 0.5 | 0.92 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.92 |
| 12UD Fenland | 110 | 46 | 2.4 | 0.76 | 56.9 | 2.9 | 0.82 | 10 | 4 | 1.2 | 0.97 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 0.98 |
| 12UE Huntingdonshire | 237 | 89 | 2.6 | 0.66 | 65.9 | 2.0 | 0.79 | 9 | 4 | 1.2 | 1.07 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 1.07 |
| 12UG South Cambridgeshire | 239 | 75 | 2.6 | 0.75 | 63.5 | 2.2 | 0.88 | 11 | 3 | 1.2 | 1.13 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 1.14 |
| 13UB Chester | 141 | 63 | 2.5 | 0.71 | 62.1 | 2.5 | 0.81 | 8 | 4 | 1.3 | 1.05 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 1.05 |
| 13UC Congleton | 115 | 44 | 2.0 | 0.67 | 62.3 | 2.8 | 0.79 | 8 | 3 | 1.1 | 0.99 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 1.00 |
| 13UD Crewe and Nantwich | 127 | 53 | 3.3 | 0.92 | 53.4 | 3.3 | 1.00 | 14 | 7 | 1.8 | 1.12 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 1.13 |
| 13UE Ellesmere Port and Neston | 95 | 37 | 2.0 | 0.72 | 58.6 | 3.2 | 0.82 | 7 | 3 | 1.0 | 1.00 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 1.01 |
| 13UG Macclesfield | 194 | 75 | 2.7 | 0.70 | 58.2 | 2.1 | 0.78 | 6 | 2 | 1.0 | 1.07 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 1.07 |
| 13UH Vale Royal | 146 | 56 | 2.9 | 0.85 | 54.7 | 2.9 | 0.95 | 9 | 4 | 1.2 | 1.05 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 1.05 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

| | Employment | | | | | | | ILO Unemployment | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|
| | Total | | | | Rate | | | Total | | | | Rate | | |
| | Sample Size | Estimate ¹ | Standard Error ¹ | Design Factor | Estimate | Standard Error | Design Factor | Sample Size | Estimate ¹ | Standard Error ¹ | Design Factor | Estimate | Standard Error | Design Factor |
| 15UB Caradon | 115 | 36 | 2.1 | 0.86 | 50.2 | 2.9 | 0.92 | 6 | 2 | 0.7 | 0.97 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 0.98 |
| 15UC Carrick | 139 | 47 | 2.6 | 0.94 | 57.9 | 3.2 | 1.03 | 7 | 2 | 0.8 | 0.96 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 0.96 |
| 15UD Kerrier | 112 | 45 | 2.5 | 0.81 | 52.5 | 2.9 | 0.88 | 7 | 3 | 1.1 | 1.14 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 1.15 |
| 15UE North Cornwall | 136 | 40 | 2.3 | 0.93 | 57.0 | 3.3 | 1.05 | 6 | 2 | 0.8 | 1.07 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 1.07 |
| 15UF Penwith | 82 | 29 | 1.9 | 0.83 | 50.5 | 3.4 | 0.89 | 6 | 2 | 0.9 | 1.07 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 1.08 |
| 15UG Restormel | 167 | 50 | 2.3 | 0.82 | 58.0 | 2.6 | 0.92 | 8 | 3 | 1.0 | 1.13 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 1.13 |
| 16UB Allerdale | 166 | 44 | 1.8 | 0.70 | 58.2 | 2.3 | 0.79 | 13 | 4 | 0.9 | 0.98 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 0.99 |
| 16UC Barrow-in-Furness | 82 | 27 | 1.9 | 0.81 | 50.5 | 3.5 | 0.88 | 3 | 1 | 0.6 | 1.00 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.00 |
| 16UD Carlisle | 148 | 51 | 2.3 | 0.77 | 57.1 | 2.5 | 0.85 | 14 | 5 | 1.3 | 1.03 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 1.03 |
| 16UE Copeland | 109 | 33 | 1.6 | 0.72 | 58.0 | 2.8 | 0.81 | 5 | 2 | 0.7 | 1.01 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.01 |
| 16UF Eden | 108 | 28 | 1.4 | 0.78 | 63.8 | 3.3 | 0.89 | 3 | 1 | 0.5 | 1.08 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.08 |
| 16UG South Lakeland | 192 | 54 | 1.9 | 0.73 | 61.9 | 2.2 | 0.80 | 3 | 1 | 0.5 | 1.08 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.08 |
| 17UB Amber Valley | 170 | 64 | 2.7 | 0.76 | 65.9 | 2.8 | 0.91 | 6 | 3 | 1.0 | 0.99 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 0.99 |
| 17UC Bolsover | 96 | 36 | 1.8 | 0.68 | 57.3 | 2.9 | 0.76 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 17UD Chesterfield | 113 | 47 | 2.4 | 0.75 | 55.9 | 2.9 | 0.84 | 5 | 2 | 0.9 | 0.99 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 1.00 |
| 17UF Derbyshire Dales | 90 | 34 | 1.8 | 0.73 | 58.5 | 3.2 | 0.82 | 3 | 1 | 0.7 | 1.07 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.07 |
| 17UG Erewash | 110 | 53 | 2.7 | 0.79 | 58.2 | 3.0 | 0.89 | 9 | 5 | 1.5 | 1.05 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 1.05 |
| 17UH High Peak | 125 | 45 | 2.1 | 0.75 | 61.5 | 2.9 | 0.85 | 7 | 3 | 1.1 | 1.16 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 1.17 |
| 17UJ North East Derbyshire | 121 | 47 | 2.4 | 0.77 | 58.0 | 3.0 | 0.86 | 4 | 2 | 0.8 | 0.97 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.97 |
| 17UK South Derbyshire | 112 | 49 | 2.4 | 0.76 | 65.9 | 3.2 | 0.91 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 18UB East Devon | 126 | 58 | 2.7 | 0.71 | 51.9 | 2.5 | 0.78 | 4 | 2 | 1.0 | 1.03 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.04 |
| 18UC Exeter | 133 | 60 | 3.3 | 0.90 | 62.4 | 3.4 | 1.04 | 4 | 3 | 1.0 | 1.00 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 1.00 |
| 18UD Mid Devon | 98 | 39 | 2.2 | 0.80 | 62.5 | 3.6 | 0.93 | 3 | 1 | 0.8 | 1.13 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.13 |
| 18UE North Devon | 105 | 41 | 2.5 | 0.83 | 54.6 | 3.4 | 0.92 | 7 | 3 | 1.1 | 0.96 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 0.96 |
| 18UG South Hams | 143 | 41 | 2.0 | 0.80 | 63.6 | 3.1 | 0.94 | 7 | 2 | 0.9 | 1.12 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 1.12 |
| 18UH Teignbridge | 156 | 58 | 2.4 | 0.72 | 58.9 | 2.4 | 0.82 | 8 | 3 | 1.1 | 0.99 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 1.00 |
| 18UK Torridge | 66 | 29 | 2.3 | 0.88 | 55.1 | 4.4 | 0.97 | 6 | 3 | 1.1 | 1.07 | 4.9 | 2.1 | 1.08 |
| 18UL West Devon | 57 | 28 | 1.8 | 0.72 | 59.4 | 3.8 | 0.78 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 19UC Christchurch | 81 | 19 | 1.2 | 0.72 | 46.4 | 2.9 | 0.78 | 4 | 1 | 0.5 | 1.00 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 1.00 |
| 19UD East Dorset | 190 | 42 | 1.5 | 0.68 | 58.2 | 2.1 | 0.76 | 8 | 2 | 0.7 | 1.11 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 1.11 |
| 19UE North Dorset | 159 | 36 | 1.3 | 0.68 | 65.5 | 2.4 | 0.79 | 3 | 1 | 0.5 | 1.19 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.19 |
| 19UG Purbeck | 94 | 20 | 1.1 | 0.72 | 58.4 | 3.1 | 0.83 | 6 | 2 | 0.6 | 1.12 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 1.12 |
| 19UH West Dorset | 189 | 49 | 1.7 | 0.71 | 59.0 | 2.1 | 0.79 | 8 | 2 | 0.8 | 1.04 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 1.04 |
| 19UJ Weymouth and Portland | 112 | 28 | 1.5 | 0.70 | 51.9 | 2.7 | 0.76 | 10 | 4 | 1.4 | 1.36 | 7.2 | 2.5 | 1.37 |
| 20UB Chester-le-Street | 75 | 24 | 1.4 | 0.68 | 54.1 | 3.2 | 0.75 | 8 | 3 | 1.1 | 1.21 | 6.3 | 2.5 | 1.22 |
| 20UD Derwentside | 127 | 37 | 2.1 | 0.83 | 52.3 | 3.0 | 0.93 | 12 | 4 | 1.3 | 1.27 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 1.28 |
| 20UE Durham | 103 | 45 | 2.5 | 0.85 | 55.9 | 3.1 | 0.92 | 6 | 3 | 1.2 | 1.13 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 1.13 |
| 20UF Easington | 122 | 40 | 2.3 | 0.82 | 54.4 | 3.1 | 0.92 | 13 | 5 | 1.3 | 1.05 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 1.06 |
| 20UG Sedgefield | 126 | 39 | 1.9 | 0.74 | 55.2 | 2.7 | 0.83 | 18 | 6 | 1.2 | 0.95 | 8.0 | 1.7 | 0.96 |
| 20UH Teesdale | 25 | 9 | 1.5 | 1.03 | 43.5 | 6.8 | 1.07 | 3 | 1 | 0.6 | 0.92 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 0.92 |
| 20UJ Wear Valley | 78 | 25 | 1.8 | 0.87 | 48.8 | 3.6 | 0.95 | 10 | 3 | 1.0 | 1.07 | 6.6 | 2.0 | 1.08 |
| 21UC Eastbourne | 123 | 48 | 2.3 | 0.74 | 57.0 | 2.7 | 0.81 | 9 | 3 | 1.0 | 0.97 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 0.97 |
| 21UD Hastings | 110 | 38 | 2.5 | 0.94 | 53.7 | 3.5 | 1.04 | 11 | 4 | 1.3 | 1.15 | 6.0 | 1.8 | 1.16 |
| 21UF Lewes | 135 | 45 | 2.1 | 0.77 | 56.4 | 2.7 | 0.86 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 21UG Rother | 106 | 37 | 2.1 | 0.77 | 47.3 | 2.7 | 0.81 | 7 | 2 | 0.9 | 0.99 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 0.99 |
| 21UH Wealden | 293 | 73 | 2.5 | 0.81 | 61.8 | 2.1 | 0.93 | 13 | 4 | 0.9 | 0.96 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 0.96 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

| | Employment | | | | | | | ILO Unemployment | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|
| | Total | | | Rate | | | | Total | | | Rate | | | |
| | Sample Size | Estimate ¹ | Standard Error ¹ | Design Factor | Estimate | Standard Error | Design Factor | Sample Size | Estimate ¹ | Standard Error ¹ | Design Factor | Estimate | Standard Error | Design Factor |
| 22UB Basildon | 147 | 81 | 3.9 | 0.79 | 56.7 | 2.7 | 0.89 | 12 | 7 | 2.3 | 1.19 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 1.20 |
| 22UC Braintree | 177 | 69 | 2.8 | 0.76 | 60.2 | 2.5 | 0.89 | 13 | 5 | 1.4 | 1.05 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 1.06 |
| 22UD Brentwood | 73 | 41 | 2.5 | 0.81 | 66.8 | 4.1 | 0.95 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 22UE Castle Point | 106 | 42 | 2.2 | 0.71 | 60.5 | 3.1 | 0.81 | 6 | 2 | 0.9 | 0.96 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 0.97 |
| 22UF Chelmsford | 258 | 87 | 2.7 | 0.73 | 67.0 | 2.1 | 0.89 | 12 | 4 | 1.3 | 1.05 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 1.06 |
| 22UG Colchester | 206 | 89 | 3.0 | 0.72 | 63.0 | 2.2 | 0.83 | 14 | 6 | 1.6 | 1.05 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 1.05 |
| 22UH Epping Forest | 151 | 67 | 3.0 | 0.80 | 63.1 | 2.9 | 0.92 | 10 | 5 | 1.5 | 1.06 | 4.6 | 1.4 | 1.07 |
| 22UJ Harlow | 87 | 39 | 2.6 | 0.84 | 58.7 | 3.9 | 0.95 | 10 | 4 | 1.3 | 0.95 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 0.96 |
| 22UK Maldon | 94 | 30 | 2.0 | 0.88 | 60.9 | 4.1 | 1.01 | 5 | 3 | 1.3 | 1.43 | 5.2 | 2.7 | 1.44 |
| 22UL Rochford | 87 | 43 | 2.8 | 0.87 | 59.2 | 3.8 | 0.95 | 6 | 3 | 1.4 | 1.11 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 1.11 |
| 22UN Tendring | 152 | 52 | 2.9 | 0.83 | 48.8 | 2.7 | 0.92 | 13 | 5 | 1.3 | 1.00 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 1.00 |
| 22UQ Uttlesford | 115 | 45 | 2.0 | 0.69 | 69.2 | 3.0 | 0.82 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 23UB Cheltenham | 147 | 59 | 2.6 | 0.77 | 61.1 | 2.7 | 0.86 | 7 | 2 | 1.0 | 1.03 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 1.03 |
| 23UC Cotswold | 126 | 43 | 2.5 | 0.92 | 63.6 | 3.6 | 1.03 | 5 | 2 | 0.7 | 0.95 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.95 |
| 23UD Forest of Dean | 113 | 37 | 2.3 | 0.85 | 54.6 | 3.4 | 0.95 | 9 | 5 | 1.6 | 1.29 | 6.7 | 2.3 | 1.30 |
| 23UE Gloucester | 149 | 62 | 2.9 | 0.81 | 63.1 | 2.9 | 0.95 | 10 | 4 | 1.5 | 1.14 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 1.15 |
| 23UF Stroud | 156 | 59 | 2.2 | 0.66 | 65.5 | 2.5 | 0.80 | 6 | 3 | 1.1 | 1.11 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 1.11 |
| 23UG Tewkesbury | 114 | 40 | 1.8 | 0.67 | 59.3 | 2.7 | 0.77 | 4 | 1 | 0.7 | 1.01 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.01 |
| 24UB Basingstoke and Deane | 233 | 90 | 2.3 | 0.58 | 68.3 | 1.8 | 0.73 | 12 | 4 | 1.3 | 1.04 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 1.04 |
| 24UC East Hampshire | 154 | 57 | 2.2 | 0.70 | 65.7 | 2.6 | 0.85 | 7 | 3 | 1.2 | 1.17 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 1.17 |
| 24UD Eastleigh | 131 | 60 | 2.7 | 0.75 | 58.4 | 2.7 | 0.86 | 8 | 4 | 1.6 | 1.27 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 1.28 |
| 24UE Fareham | 122 | 57 | 2.7 | 0.73 | 62.6 | 3.0 | 0.86 | 7 | 3 | 1.1 | 0.95 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 0.96 |
| 24UF Gosport | 70 | 39 | 2.8 | 0.83 | 55.0 | 3.9 | 0.91 | 6 | 4 | 1.8 | 1.26 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 1.27 |
| 24UG Hart | 112 | 48 | 2.1 | 0.68 | 64.1 | 2.9 | 0.78 | 3 | 2 | 0.9 | 1.06 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.06 |
| 24UH Havant | 131 | 55 | 3.1 | 0.88 | 56.3 | 3.1 | 0.97 | 9 | 4 | 1.4 | 1.12 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 1.12 |
| 24UJ New Forest | 230 | 88 | 2.9 | 0.70 | 63.1 | 2.1 | 0.83 | 10 | 4 | 1.3 | 1.11 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1.11 |
| 24UL Rushmoor | 111 | 46 | 2.3 | 0.74 | 58.2 | 2.9 | 0.82 | 5 | 2 | 0.9 | 1.02 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 1.02 |
| 24UN Test Valley | 127 | 62 | 2.9 | 0.80 | 66.8 | 3.1 | 0.95 | 4 | 2 | 1.0 | 1.10 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.10 |
| 24UP Winchester | 165 | 57 | 2.7 | 0.84 | 63.4 | 3.1 | 1.01 | 7 | 3 | 1.1 | 1.08 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 1.09 |
| 26UB Broxbourne | 101 | 47 | 2.4 | 0.71 | 64.3 | 3.3 | 0.85 | 4 | 2 | 0.9 | 1.00 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.00 |
| 26UC Dacorum | 203 | 82 | 2.6 | 0.68 | 69.9 | 2.2 | 0.81 | 4 | 2 | 0.9 | 1.04 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.04 |
| 26UD East Hertfordshire | 177 | 73 | 2.4 | 0.64 | 66.2 | 2.2 | 0.77 | 7 | 3 | 1.1 | 1.02 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 1.03 |
| 26UE Hertsmere | 111 | 48 | 2.2 | 0.65 | 61.2 | 2.8 | 0.76 | 4 | 2 | 0.9 | 0.99 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.99 |
| 26UF North Hertfordshire | 196 | 63 | 2.2 | 0.68 | 60.7 | 2.2 | 0.81 | 17 | 6 | 1.3 | 1.03 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 1.04 |
| 26UG St. Albans | 181 | 72 | 2.6 | 0.69 | 64.8 | 2.4 | 0.83 | 15 | 6 | 1.7 | 1.17 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 1.18 |
| 26UH Stevenage | 120 | 44 | 2.0 | 0.69 | 64.6 | 2.9 | 0.81 | 11 | 4 | 1.1 | 0.95 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 0.95 |
| 26UJ Three Rivers | 117 | 41 | 2.3 | 0.83 | 58.1 | 3.2 | 0.93 | 11 | 4 | 1.3 | 1.13 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 1.13 |
| 26UK Watford | 125 | 52 | 1.9 | 0.64 | 71.0 | 2.7 | 0.79 | 7 | 3 | 1.2 | 1.04 | 4.3 | 1.6 | 1.05 |
| 26UL Welwyn Hatfield | 108 | 56 | 3.2 | 0.87 | 60.2 | 3.5 | 0.98 | 4 | 2 | 1.1 | 1.10 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.11 |
| 29UB Ashford | 165 | 62 | 2.5 | 0.77 | 62.8 | 2.6 | 0.88 | 11 | 4 | 1.2 | 1.05 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 1.05 |
| 29UC Canterbury | 129 | 63 | 3.7 | 0.91 | 51.9 | 3.1 | 1.00 | 19 | 10 | 2.4 | 1.16 | 8.6 | 2.0 | 1.17 |
| 29UD Dartford | 105 | 50 | 2.6 | 0.77 | 67.3 | 3.6 | 0.95 | 9 | 4 | 1.4 | 1.02 | 5.5 | 1.9 | 1.03 |
| 29UE Dover | 139 | 52 | 2.4 | 0.74 | 60.8 | 2.9 | 0.86 | 8 | 3 | 1.2 | 1.05 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 1.06 |
| 29UG Gravesham | 84 | 48 | 2.7 | 0.74 | 59.6 | 3.4 | 0.85 | 7 | 4 | 1.7 | 1.19 | 5.0 | 2.1 | 1.20 |
| 29UH Maidstone | 189 | 81 | 3.0 | 0.74 | 62.8 | 2.4 | 0.85 | 13 | 6 | 1.8 | 1.14 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 1.15 |
| 29UK Sevenoaks | 116 | 57 | 2.2 | 0.59 | 59.0 | 2.3 | 0.68 | 7 | 3 | 1.3 | 1.02 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 1.03 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

| | Employment | | | | | | ILO Unemployment | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|
| | Total | | | Rate | | | Total | | | Rate | | | |
| | Sample Size | Estimate ¹ | Design Factor | Estimate | Standard Error | Design Factor | Sample Size | Estimate ¹ | Standard Error ¹ | Design Factor | Estimate | Standard Error | Design Factor |
| 29UL Shepway | 148 | 50 | 0.74 | 60.4 | 2.7 | 0.86 | 9 | 3 | 1.0 | 1.02 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 1.02 |
| 29UM Swale | 162 | 63 | 0.75 | 59.3 | 2.6 | 0.85 | 16 | 6 | 1.5 | 0.98 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 0.98 |
| 29UN Thanet | 92 | 54 | 1.01 | 47.2 | 3.8 | 1.08 | 9 | 6 | 1.9 | 1.05 | 5.4 | 1.7 | 1.05 |
| 29UP Tonbridge and Malling | 123 | 58 | 0.71 | 60.3 | 2.8 | 0.82 | 7 | 3 | 1.3 | 1.03 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 1.04 |
| 29UQ Tunbridge Wells | 132 | 58 | 0.68 | 64.4 | 2.6 | 0.81 | 4 | 2 | 1.1 | 1.17 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.18 |
| 30UD Burnley | 66 | 36 | 0.84 | 51.5 | 4.2 | 0.92 | 9 | 5 | 1.6 | 1.00 | 7.3 | 2.4 | 1.01 |
| 30UE Chorley | 164 | 54 | 0.70 | 65.4 | 2.6 | 0.84 | 7 | 2 | 1.0 | 1.10 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 1.10 |
| 30UF Fylde | 74 | 33 | 0.64 | 53.4 | 2.9 | 0.70 | 4 | 2 | 1.1 | 1.23 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 1.23 |
| 30UG Hyndburn | 73 | 33 | 0.86 | 53.7 | 4.1 | 0.97 | 4 | 2 | 0.9 | 1.01 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 1.01 |
| 30UH Lancaster | 145 | 62 | 0.94 | 55.2 | 3.1 | 1.04 | 5 | 2 | 1.3 | 1.33 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.33 |
| 30UJ Pendle | 87 | 34 | 0.96 | 47.1 | 3.9 | 1.03 | 8 | 4 | 1.2 | 1.02 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 1.02 |
| 30UK Preston | 185 | 68 | 0.85 | 63.0 | 2.8 | 1.00 | 8 | 3 | 1.2 | 1.15 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 1.15 |
| 30UL Ribbles Valley | 56 | 25 | 0.88 | 51.7 | 4.6 | 0.95 | 4 | 2 | 0.9 | 0.98 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 0.98 |
| 30UM Rossendale | 61 | 29 | 0.88 | 55.6 | 4.6 | 1.00 | 6 | 3 | 1.1 | 1.01 | 5.9 | 2.2 | 1.02 |
| 30UN South Ribble | 121 | 54 | 0.75 | 56.6 | 2.6 | 0.81 | 6 | 3 | 1.4 | 1.30 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 1.30 |
| 30UP West Lancashire | 134 | 51 | 0.69 | 57.9 | 2.6 | 0.78 | 4 | 2 | 0.8 | 1.02 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.02 |
| 30UQ Wyre | 109 | 48 | 0.75 | 53.1 | 2.8 | 0.81 | 8 | 4 | 1.2 | 0.98 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 0.99 |
| 31UB Blaby | 139 | 48 | 0.68 | 64.7 | 2.7 | 0.80 | 8 | 3 | 1.0 | 0.98 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 0.98 |
| 31UC Charnwood | 222 | 81 | 0.89 | 59.6 | 2.6 | 1.01 | 18 | 7 | 1.8 | 1.12 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 1.12 |
| 31UD Harborough | 96 | 42 | 0.74 | 56.2 | 2.9 | 0.80 | 6 | 3 | 1.3 | 1.20 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 1.20 |
| 31UE Hinckley and Bosworth | 102 | 46 | 0.73 | 52.2 | 2.8 | 0.80 | 6 | 2 | 1.0 | 0.96 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 0.97 |
| 31UG Melton | 62 | 27 | 0.83 | 61.9 | 4.2 | 0.91 | 3 | 1 | 0.7 | 1.04 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 1.04 |
| 31UH North West Leicestershire | 115 | 42 | 0.81 | 57.6 | 3.2 | 0.92 | 8 | 3 | 1.1 | 1.05 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 1.05 |
| 31UI Oadby and Wigston | 77 | 27 | 0.75 | 59.2 | 3.6 | 0.84 | 3 | 1 | 0.6 | 0.98 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 0.99 |
| 32UB Boston | 74 | 34 | 0.77 | 62.0 | 3.6 | 0.86 | 3 | 1 | 0.7 | 1.02 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.02 |
| 32UC East Lindsey | 146 | 53 | 0.79 | 47.6 | 2.4 | 0.85 | 15 | 5 | 1.4 | 1.04 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 1.04 |
| 32UD Lincoln | 114 | 50 | 0.76 | 63.7 | 3.2 | 0.87 | 9 | 5 | 1.6 | 1.11 | 5.7 | 2.0 | 1.11 |
| 32UE North Kesteven | 166 | 51 | 0.76 | 60.5 | 2.7 | 0.91 | 12 | 4 | 1.2 | 1.06 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 1.06 |
| 32UF South Holland | 100 | 38 | 0.68 | 50.1 | 2.7 | 0.75 | 7 | 3 | 1.0 | 0.97 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 0.98 |
| 32UG South Kesteven | 197 | 68 | 0.80 | 59.8 | 2.5 | 0.91 | 11 | 5 | 1.6 | 1.28 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 1.28 |
| 32UH West Lindsey | 102 | 39 | 0.86 | 54.2 | 3.4 | 0.97 | 7 | 3 | 1.2 | 1.15 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 1.16 |
| 33UB Breckland | 157 | 58 | 0.75 | 54.2 | 2.4 | 0.83 | 16 | 6 | 1.6 | 1.12 | 5.5 | 1.5 | 1.12 |
| 33UC Broadland | 177 | 60 | 0.70 | 59.4 | 2.4 | 0.79 | 8 | 3 | 0.9 | 0.88 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 0.89 |
| 33UD Great Yarmouth | 121 | 46 | 0.69 | 61.6 | 2.9 | 0.82 | 8 | 3 | 1.1 | 0.97 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 0.97 |
| 33UE Kings Lynn and West Norfolk | 149 | 65 | 0.79 | 52.3 | 2.5 | 0.87 | 8 | 4 | 1.4 | 1.12 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 1.13 |
| 33UF North Norfolk | 108 | 46 | 0.83 | 51.3 | 2.9 | 0.87 | 4 | 2 | 0.9 | 1.12 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.12 |
| 33UG Norwich | 173 | 67 | 0.92 | 60.1 | 3.0 | 1.03 | 15 | 6 | 1.6 | 1.04 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 1.05 |
| 33UH South Norfolk | 173 | 62 | 0.75 | 59.7 | 2.5 | 0.85 | 10 | 5 | 1.7 | 1.29 | 4.7 | 1.6 | 1.29 |
| 34UB Corby | 75 | 30 | 0.63 | 61.3 | 3.3 | 0.75 | 8 | 3 | 1.1 | 1.05 | 5.8 | 2.2 | 1.06 |
| 34UC Daventry | 91 | 38 | 0.73 | 60.9 | 3.2 | 0.83 | 3 | 1 | 0.7 | 1.05 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.05 |
| 34UD East Northamptonshire | 111 | 42 | 0.78 | 62.1 | 3.3 | 0.89 | 12 | 5 | 1.4 | 1.04 | 7.6 | 2.1 | 1.05 |
| 34UE Kettering | 103 | 50 | 0.65 | 65.6 | 2.8 | 0.78 | 4 | 2 | 1.0 | 1.06 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1.07 |
| 34UF Northampton | 264 | 106 | 0.82 | 62.6 | 2.2 | 0.95 | 25 | 10 | 2.0 | 1.08 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 1.09 |
| 34UG South Northamptonshire | 164 | 52 | 0.72 | 75.4 | 2.7 | 0.92 | 3 | 1 | 0.8 | 1.41 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.41 |
| 34UH Wellingborough | 101 | 35 | 0.71 | 60.4 | 3.3 | 0.84 | 11 | 4 | 1.2 | 0.97 | 7.3 | 2.1 | 0.98 |
| 35UB Alnwick | 94 | 17 | 0.81 | 59.9 | 3.4 | 0.88 | 3 | 1 | 0.3 | 1.09 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.09 |
| 35UC Berwick-upon-Tweed | 59 | 12 | 0.66 | 50.1 | 3.1 | 0.70 | 4 | 1 | 0.4 | 1.05 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 1.06 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

| | Employment | | | | | | | ILO Unemployment | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|
| | Total | | | | Rate | | | Total | | | | Rate | | |
| | Sample Size | Estimate ¹ | Standard Error ¹ | Design Factor | Estimate | Standard Error | Design Factor | Sample Size | Estimate ¹ | Standard Error ¹ | Design Factor | Estimate | Standard Error | Design Factor |
| 35UD Blyth Valley | 219 | 40 | 1.5 | 0.79 | 58.4 | 2.3 | 0.87 | 16 | 3 | 0.8 | 1.03 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 1.03 |
| 35UE Castle Morpeth | 132 | 24 | 1.0 | 0.72 | 56.9 | 2.5 | 0.79 | 3 | 1 | 0.4 | 1.17 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.17 |
| 35UF Tynedale | 167 | 28 | 1.0 | 0.66 | 58.5 | 2.1 | 0.74 | 5 | 1 | 0.4 | 1.01 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 1.02 |
| 35UG Wansbeck | 116 | 25 | 1.6 | 0.92 | 52.5 | 3.3 | 1.03 | 12 | 3 | 0.7 | 1.04 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 1.05 |
| 36UB Craven | 70 | 27 | 1.7 | 0.76 | 57.4 | 3.8 | 0.84 | 4 | 2 | 0.8 | 1.12 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 1.12 |
| 36UC Hambleton | 106 | 42 | 2.0 | 0.69 | 58.7 | 2.8 | 0.76 | 5 | 2 | 1.0 | 1.00 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 1.00 |
| 36UD Harrogate | 229 | 80 | 2.7 | 0.74 | 62.8 | 2.1 | 0.85 | 4 | 2 | 0.7 | 1.03 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.03 |
| 36UE Richmondshire | 71 | 25 | 1.3 | 0.64 | 64.6 | 3.6 | 0.79 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 36UF Ryedale | 74 | 27 | 1.5 | 0.71 | 62.9 | 3.5 | 0.78 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 36UG Scarborough | 116 | 45 | 2.8 | 0.85 | 52.3 | 3.2 | 0.94 | 12 | 5 | 1.7 | 1.16 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 1.17 |
| 36UH Selby | 144 | 42 | 1.9 | 0.77 | 62.5 | 2.8 | 0.90 | 6 | 2 | 0.7 | 1.01 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 1.02 |
| 37UB Ashfield | 117 | 55 | 3.1 | 0.83 | 56.6 | 3.2 | 0.93 | 8 | 4 | 1.6 | 1.17 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 1.18 |
| 37UC Bassetlaw | 144 | 50 | 2.1 | 0.70 | 56.2 | 2.4 | 0.79 | 6 | 2 | 0.9 | 1.02 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 1.03 |
| 37UD Broxtowe | 111 | 50 | 2.5 | 0.74 | 54.0 | 2.8 | 0.82 | 10 | 4 | 1.3 | 0.98 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 0.98 |
| 37UE Gedling | 142 | 52 | 2.7 | 0.88 | 58.4 | 3.1 | 1.00 | 11 | 4 | 1.4 | 1.19 | 4.7 | 1.6 | 1.19 |
| 37UF Mansfield | 101 | 43 | 3.3 | 0.99 | 49.4 | 3.8 | 1.08 | 16 | 8 | 2.3 | 1.30 | 9.2 | 2.7 | 1.31 |
| 37UG Newark and Sherwood | 142 | 57 | 2.6 | 0.77 | 61.3 | 2.8 | 0.88 | 3 | 1 | 0.7 | 1.06 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.06 |
| 37UJ Rushcliffe | 133 | 52 | 2.3 | 0.67 | 59.6 | 2.6 | 0.77 | 4 | 2 | 0.9 | 1.04 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.04 |
| 38UB Cherwell | 165 | 76 | 2.9 | 0.71 | 65.1 | 2.5 | 0.83 | 6 | 3 | 1.3 | 1.08 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 1.08 |
| 38UC Oxford | 157 | 81 | 3.9 | 0.89 | 66.6 | 3.2 | 1.05 | 9 | 5 | 1.9 | 1.22 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 1.22 |
| 38UD South Oxfordshire | 202 | 69 | 2.6 | 0.77 | 65.6 | 2.5 | 0.92 | 3 | 1 | 0.7 | 1.08 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.08 |
| 38UE Vale of White Horse | 186 | 62 | 2.1 | 0.66 | 68.7 | 2.3 | 0.82 | 9 | 3 | 1.1 | 1.10 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 1.11 |
| 38UF West Oxfordshire | 135 | 56 | 2.5 | 0.78 | 65.8 | 2.9 | 0.93 | 6 | 3 | 1.2 | 1.11 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 1.12 |
| 39UB Bridgnorth | 153 | 27 | 1.0 | 0.61 | 61.6 | 2.2 | 0.71 | 4 | 1 | 0.4 | 1.10 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.11 |
| 39UC North Shropshire | 160 | 31 | 1.2 | 0.72 | 60.6 | 2.4 | 0.81 | 10 | 2 | 0.6 | 1.00 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 1.01 |
| 39UD Oswestry | 82 | 19 | 1.2 | 0.80 | 57.7 | 3.5 | 0.89 | 11 | 3 | 0.9 | 1.19 | 7.9 | 2.5 | 1.20 |
| 39UE Shrewsbury and Atcham | 240 | 52 | 1.9 | 0.82 | 63.9 | 2.3 | 0.94 | 17 | 4 | 0.9 | 1.05 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 1.06 |
| 39UF South Shropshire | 124 | 23 | 1.1 | 0.78 | 62.5 | 3.1 | 0.88 | 4 | 1 | 0.4 | 1.05 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.06 |
| 40UB Mendip | 168 | 49 | 2.5 | 0.88 | 58.6 | 3.0 | 1.01 | 8 | 3 | 0.9 | 1.08 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 1.08 |
| 40UC Sedgemoor | 168 | 59 | 2.5 | 0.81 | 62.4 | 2.6 | 0.92 | 11 | 5 | 1.5 | 1.16 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 1.17 |
| 40UD South Somerset | 201 | 80 | 2.8 | 0.71 | 59.9 | 2.1 | 0.79 | 5 | 2 | 1.0 | 1.12 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 1.12 |
| 40UE Taunton Deane | 153 | 54 | 2.3 | 0.75 | 62.5 | 2.7 | 0.88 | 4 | 1 | 0.8 | 1.21 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.22 |
| 40UF West Somerset | 29 | 13 | 1.5 | 0.85 | 48.0 | 5.4 | 0.91 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 41UB Cannock Chase | 83 | 46 | 3.0 | 0.87 | 56.2 | 3.7 | 0.95 | 4 | 2 | 1.1 | 1.10 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 1.10 |
| 41UC East Staffordshire | 127 | 59 | 2.3 | 0.65 | 63.1 | 2.5 | 0.75 | 3 | 2 | 0.9 | 1.09 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.09 |
| 41UD Lichfield | 131 | 48 | 2.6 | 0.88 | 60.7 | 3.2 | 1.00 | 8 | 3 | 1.1 | 1.10 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 1.10 |
| 41UE Newcastle-under-Lyme | 131 | 60 | 3.2 | 0.86 | 60.9 | 3.2 | 0.99 | 9 | 4 | 1.3 | 0.98 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 0.98 |
| 41UF South Staffordshire | 147 | 52 | 2.3 | 0.73 | 57.7 | 2.6 | 0.82 | 9 | 3 | 1.0 | 1.00 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 1.00 |
| 41UG Stafford | 152 | 67 | 2.8 | 0.75 | 65.5 | 2.7 | 0.87 | 6 | 3 | 1.1 | 1.02 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 1.02 |
| 41UH Staffordshire Moorlands | 99 | 45 | 2.6 | 0.79 | 58.0 | 3.3 | 0.90 | 5 | 2 | 1.1 | 1.16 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1.16 |
| 41UK Tamworth | 68 | 37 | 2.6 | 0.86 | 58.5 | 4.3 | 0.98 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 42UB Babergh | 88 | 40 | 2.4 | 0.80 | 53.1 | 3.3 | 0.86 | 6 | 3 | 1.2 | 1.12 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 1.12 |
| 42UC Forest Heath | 69 | 31 | 1.6 | 0.64 | 63.5 | 3.3 | 0.73 | 3 | 1 | 0.8 | 1.10 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 1.11 |
| 42UD Ipswich | 193 | 66 | 2.6 | 0.76 | 63.5 | 2.5 | 0.90 | 18 | 7 | 1.5 | 1.04 | 6.6 | 1.5 | 1.05 |
| 42UE Mid Suffolk | 137 | 50 | 2.3 | 0.75 | 61.0 | 2.7 | 0.82 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 42UF St. Edmundsbury | 172 | 57 | 2.2 | 0.73 | 66.1 | 2.5 | 0.85 | 7 | 2 | 0.9 | 1.08 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1.08 |
| 42UG Suffolk Coastal | 171 | 60 | 2.5 | 0.73 | 60.3 | 2.5 | 0.83 | 7 | 3 | 0.9 | 0.94 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 0.94 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

| | Employment | | | | | | | ILO Unemployment | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|
| | Total | | | | Rate | | | Total | | | | Rate | | |
| | Sample Size | Estimate ¹ | Standard Error ¹ | Design Factor | Estimate | Standard Error | Design Factor | Sample Size | Estimate ¹ | Standard Error ¹ | Design Factor | Estimate | Standard Error | Design Factor |
| 42UH Waveney | 149 | 44 | 2.7 | 0.93 | 47.2 | 3.0 | 1.01 | 18 | 6 | 1.8 | 1.28 | 6.9 | 1.9 | 1.29 |
| 43UB Elmbridge | 176 | 64 | 2.7 | 0.78 | 62.8 | 2.7 | 0.91 | 5 | 2 | 0.8 | 0.98 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.99 |
| 43UC Epsom and Ewell | 76 | 37 | 3.0 | 1.01 | 59.1 | 4.8 | 1.13 | 5 | 2 | 1.0 | 0.98 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 0.98 |
| 43UD Guildford | 164 | 65 | 3.3 | 0.89 | 60.5 | 3.0 | 1.04 | 13 | 6 | 1.5 | 1.06 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 1.07 |
| 43UE Mole Valley | 115 | 44 | 1.7 | 0.58 | 61.3 | 2.6 | 0.69 | 5 | 2 | 0.8 | 0.93 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 0.93 |
| 43UF Reigate and Banstead | 165 | 75 | 2.6 | 0.66 | 68.1 | 2.4 | 0.79 | 4 | 2 | 0.9 | 0.97 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.97 |
| 43UG Runnymede | 97 | 44 | 2.3 | 0.75 | 65.8 | 3.4 | 0.86 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 43UH Spelthorne | 147 | 50 | 2.0 | 0.71 | 65.1 | 2.7 | 0.86 | 6 | 2 | 0.9 | 1.04 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.04 |
| 43UJ Surrey Heath | 109 | 43 | 2.2 | 0.76 | 58.3 | 3.2 | 0.86 | 11 | 4 | 1.6 | 1.21 | 6.1 | 2.2 | 1.21 |
| 43UK Tandridge | 103 | 44 | 1.8 | 0.64 | 68.8 | 2.9 | 0.79 | 3 | 1 | 0.7 | 1.06 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.06 |
| 43UL Waverley | 155 | 55 | 2.2 | 0.66 | 56.7 | 2.3 | 0.76 | 9 | 3 | 1.0 | 0.94 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 0.94 |
| 43UM Woking | 117 | 53 | 2.2 | 0.67 | 66.0 | 2.7 | 0.78 | 5 | 2 | 0.9 | 0.90 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 0.90 |
| 44UB North Warwickshire | 57 | 29 | 1.9 | 0.72 | 58.0 | 3.8 | 0.81 | 5 | 3 | 1.3 | 1.20 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 1.21 |
| 44UC Nuneaton and Bedworth | 141 | 62 | 2.6 | 0.72 | 61.4 | 2.6 | 0.82 | 10 | 4 | 1.3 | 1.00 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 1.01 |
| 44UD Rugby | 101 | 49 | 2.2 | 0.68 | 59.0 | 2.7 | 0.76 | 5 | 2 | 0.9 | 0.94 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 0.94 |
| 44UE Stratford-on-Avon | 183 | 59 | 2.3 | 0.75 | 58.9 | 2.3 | 0.83 | 6 | 2 | 0.8 | 1.05 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 1.05 |
| 44UF Warwick | 203 | 71 | 2.3 | 0.68 | 65.2 | 2.1 | 0.81 | 11 | 3 | 1.1 | 1.01 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 1.02 |
| 45UB Adur | 56 | 31 | 2.2 | 0.78 | 65.7 | 4.7 | 0.95 | 3 | 2 | 0.9 | 1.03 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 1.03 |
| 45UC Arun | 153 | 73 | 2.5 | 0.59 | 57.3 | 2.0 | 0.67 | 3 | 2 | 0.9 | 1.11 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.11 |
| 45UD Chichester | 138 | 59 | 2.6 | 0.74 | 62.4 | 2.6 | 0.81 | 10 | 4 | 1.2 | 0.94 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 0.94 |
| 45UE Crawley | 128 | 53 | 2.7 | 0.84 | 63.5 | 3.3 | 1.00 | 16 | 8 | 2.1 | 1.22 | 9.4 | 2.5 | 1.23 |
| 45UF Horsham | 172 | 68 | 2.3 | 0.65 | 65.9 | 2.3 | 0.78 | 6 | 2 | 1.1 | 1.17 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 1.17 |
| 45UG Mid Sussex | 195 | 78 | 2.2 | 0.58 | 68.0 | 1.9 | 0.70 | 7 | 2 | 0.9 | 0.90 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.90 |
| 45UH Worthing | 109 | 47 | 2.7 | 0.80 | 52.3 | 3.0 | 0.87 | 8 | 4 | 1.2 | 1.00 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 1.00 |
| 46UB Kennet | 131 | 42 | 2.1 | 0.84 | 60.4 | 3.0 | 0.94 | 12 | 4 | 1.0 | 1.03 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 1.03 |
| 46UC North Wiltshire | 261 | 64 | 2.4 | 0.82 | 59.2 | 2.2 | 0.94 | 23 | 6 | 1.3 | 1.11 | 5.7 | 1.2 | 1.12 |
| 46UD Salisbury | 176 | 62 | 2.1 | 0.68 | 65.8 | 2.3 | 0.81 | 4 | 1 | 0.7 | 1.09 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.09 |
| 46UF West Wiltshire | 237 | 59 | 2.2 | 0.77 | 59.6 | 2.2 | 0.90 | 21 | 6 | 1.2 | 0.97 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 0.98 |
| 47UB Bromsgrove | 127 | 49 | 1.9 | 0.64 | 63.3 | 2.4 | 0.73 | 5 | 2 | 0.9 | 1.04 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 1.04 |
| 47UC Malvern Hills | 98 | 39 | 2.1 | 0.80 | 62.5 | 3.4 | 0.90 | 5 | 2 | 0.9 | 1.06 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 1.06 |
| 47UD Redditch | 146 | 44 | 1.8 | 0.71 | 66.9 | 2.7 | 0.85 | 5 | 2 | 0.7 | 1.02 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 1.03 |
| 47UE Worcester | 115 | 50 | 2.8 | 0.89 | 60.7 | 3.4 | 1.00 | 6 | 4 | 1.5 | 1.25 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 1.26 |
| 47UF Wychavon | 172 | 58 | 2.5 | 0.78 | 60.6 | 2.6 | 0.89 | 6 | 2 | 0.8 | 0.93 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.93 |
| 47UG Wyre Forest | 132 | 48 | 2.5 | 0.85 | 60.1 | 3.1 | 0.96 | 10 | 4 | 1.3 | 1.16 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 1.17 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

| | Employment | | | | | | | ILO Unemployment | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|
| | Total | | | | Rate | | | Total | | | | Rate | | |
| | Sample Size | Estimate ¹ | Standard Error ¹ | Design Factor | Estimate | Standard Error | Design Factor | Sample Size | Estimate ¹ | Standard Error ¹ | Design Factor | Estimate | Standard Error | Design Factor |
| Wales | 15,337 | 1,372 | 7.7 | 0.98 | 55.0 | 0.3 | 1.08 | 1,133 | 118 | 4.1 | 1.34 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 1.35 |
| NA Anglesey, Isle of | 690 | 30 | 0.7 | 0.80 | 52.8 | 1.2 | 0.88 | 61 | 3 | 0.4 | 1.07 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 1.08 |
| NC Gwynedd | 713 | 55 | 1.3 | 0.90 | 54.7 | 1.3 | 0.99 | 39 | 3 | 0.5 | 1.11 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 1.11 |
| NE Conwy | 801 | 50 | 1.0 | 0.83 | 53.0 | 1.1 | 0.90 | 33 | 2 | 0.4 | 1.21 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 1.21 |
| NG Denbighshire | 733 | 41 | 0.9 | 0.85 | 53.3 | 1.2 | 0.94 | 55 | 3 | 0.5 | 1.20 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 1.20 |
| NJ Flintshire | 774 | 72 | 1.5 | 0.81 | 58.2 | 1.2 | 0.91 | 48 | 5 | 0.7 | 1.14 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 1.14 |
| NL Wrexham | 770 | 66 | 1.3 | 0.80 | 60.0 | 1.2 | 0.91 | 43 | 4 | 0.7 | 1.29 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 1.29 |
| NN Powys | 784 | 64 | 1.3 | 0.81 | 58.6 | 1.2 | 0.90 | 24 | 2 | 0.5 | 1.13 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 1.13 |
| NQ Ceredigion | 751 | 33 | 0.9 | 1.04 | 50.7 | 1.4 | 1.11 | 17 | 1 | 0.2 | 1.22 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.22 |
| NS Pembrokeshire | 671 | 53 | 1.3 | 0.86 | 53.3 | 1.3 | 0.95 | 47 | 4 | 0.6 | 1.11 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 1.11 |
| NU Carmarthenshire | 688 | 80 | 1.9 | 0.87 | 53.3 | 1.3 | 0.96 | 47 | 6 | 1.0 | 1.21 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 1.22 |
| NX Swansea | 726 | 103 | 2.4 | 0.87 | 52.1 | 1.2 | 0.95 | 63 | 10 | 1.3 | 1.13 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 1.13 |
| NZ Neath Port Talbot | 656 | 60 | 1.4 | 0.83 | 52.2 | 1.2 | 0.91 | 58 | 6 | 0.8 | 1.14 | 5.1 | 0.7 | 1.15 |
| PB Bridgend | 703 | 64 | 1.4 | 0.79 | 56.8 | 1.2 | 0.88 | 47 | 5 | 0.7 | 1.09 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 1.09 |
| PD Vale of Glamorgan, The | 715 | 58 | 1.2 | 0.81 | 57.3 | 1.2 | 0.91 | 67 | 6 | 0.7 | 1.07 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 1.07 |
| PF Rhondda, Cynon, Taff | 647 | 100 | 2.5 | 0.86 | 52.7 | 1.3 | 0.95 | 78 | 13 | 1.6 | 1.16 | 7.0 | 0.8 | 1.16 |
| PH Merthyr Tydfil | 463 | 25 | 0.7 | 0.85 | 51.8 | 1.5 | 0.93 | 46 | 3 | 0.4 | 1.14 | 5.7 | 0.9 | 1.15 |
| PK Caerphilly | 735 | 81 | 1.9 | 0.88 | 56.3 | 1.3 | 0.98 | 58 | 7 | 0.9 | 1.12 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 1.12 |
| PL Blaenau Gwent | 416 | 28 | 0.9 | 0.88 | 48.6 | 1.6 | 0.95 | 71 | 5 | 0.6 | 1.20 | 8.8 | 1.1 | 1.21 |
| PM Torfaen | 665 | 39 | 0.9 | 0.85 | 52.9 | 1.3 | 0.94 | 77 | 5 | 0.6 | 1.11 | 6.6 | 0.8 | 1.11 |
| PP Monmouthshire | 860 | 43 | 0.8 | 0.75 | 57.8 | 1.0 | 0.83 | 44 | 2 | 0.3 | 1.05 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 1.05 |
| PR Newport | 590 | 64 | 1.6 | 0.82 | 54.8 | 1.3 | 0.91 | 47 | 5 | 0.8 | 1.08 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 1.08 |
| PT Cardiff | 786 | 166 | 4.3 | 1.02 | 58.6 | 1.5 | 1.14 | 63 | 16 | 2.3 | 1.30 | 5.8 | 0.8 | 1.31 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

| | Employment | | | | | | | | ILO Unemployment | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|--|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|---------------|--|
| | Total | | | | Rate | | | | Total | | | | Rate | | | |
| | Sample Size | Estimate ¹ | Standard Error ¹ | Design Factor | Estimate | Standard Error | Design Factor | | Sample Size | Estimate ¹ | Standard Error ¹ | Design Factor | Estimate | Standard Error | Design Factor | |
| Scotland | 18,974 | 2,494 | 13.8 | 1.08 | 57.4 | 0.3 | 1.20 | | 1,363 | 209 | 7.3 | 1.47 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 1.47 | |
| | - | | 0.0 | | | | | | - | | 0.0 | | | | | |
| QA Aberdeen City | 734 | 123 | 3.6 | 1.23 | 65.2 | 1.9 | 1.38 | | 30 | 6 | 1.4 | 1.45 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 1.45 | |
| QB Aberdeenshire | 598 | 136 | 2.9 | 0.77 | 65.5 | 1.4 | 0.90 | | 22 | 6 | 1.4 | 1.25 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 1.25 | |
| QC Angus | 611 | 54 | 1.4 | 0.91 | 56.3 | 1.5 | 1.01 | | 32 | 4 | 0.9 | 1.53 | 4.2 | 0.9 | 1.54 | |
| QD Argyll & Bute | 678 | 40 | 0.8 | 0.75 | 56.8 | 1.1 | 0.83 | | 29 | 2 | 0.4 | 1.24 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 1.24 | |
| QE Scottish Borders, The | 748 | 54 | 1.1 | 0.78 | 57.5 | 1.2 | 0.86 | | 29 | 2 | 0.4 | 1.00 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 1.00 | |
| QF Clackmannanshire | 213 | 22 | 0.9 | 0.80 | 54.3 | 2.1 | 0.88 | | 24 | 3 | 0.5 | 1.07 | 6.5 | 1.3 | 1.07 | |
| QG West Dunbartonshire | 635 | 38 | 1.0 | 0.91 | 52.2 | 1.4 | 0.99 | | 73 | 4 | 0.5 | 1.05 | 5.9 | 0.7 | 1.06 | |
| QH Dumfries and Galloway | 745 | 66 | 1.4 | 0.79 | 53.3 | 1.1 | 0.86 | | 51 | 5 | 0.7 | 1.15 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 1.15 | |
| QJ Dundee City | 673 | 61 | 2.2 | 1.25 | 50.1 | 1.8 | 1.34 | | 69 | 9 | 1.3 | 1.44 | 7.6 | 1.1 | 1.45 | |
| QK East Ayrshire | 624 | 54 | 1.3 | 0.84 | 53.8 | 1.3 | 0.92 | | 80 | 7 | 0.8 | 1.03 | 7.3 | 0.8 | 1.04 | |
| QL East Dunbartonshire | 640 | 52 | 1.0 | 0.72 | 59.3 | 1.2 | 0.81 | | 25 | 2 | 0.4 | 1.10 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 1.10 | |
| QM East Lothian | 614 | 49 | 1.1 | 0.79 | 60.5 | 1.3 | 0.89 | | 34 | 3 | 0.5 | 1.08 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 1.08 | |
| QN East Renfrewshire | 607 | 43 | 0.9 | 0.76 | 58.7 | 1.3 | 0.86 | | 44 | 3 | 0.5 | 1.09 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 1.10 | |
| QP Edinburgh, City of | 661 | 241 | 5.4 | 0.82 | 59.6 | 1.3 | 0.91 | | 44 | 18 | 3.0 | 1.20 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 1.20 | |
| QQ Falkirk | 761 | 76 | 1.5 | 0.77 | 60.0 | 1.2 | 0.86 | | 53 | 6 | 0.8 | 1.08 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 1.09 | |
| QR Fife | 678 | 166 | 4.0 | 0.87 | 55.9 | 1.4 | 0.96 | | 61 | 17 | 2.2 | 1.10 | 5.7 | 0.7 | 1.10 | |
| QS Glasgow City | 566 | 255 | 7.5 | 0.94 | 51.9 | 1.5 | 1.02 | | 56 | 29 | 4.0 | 1.15 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 1.15 | |
| QT Highland | 624 | 113 | 2.7 | 0.89 | 59.6 | 1.4 | 1.00 | | 28 | 6 | 1.2 | 1.18 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 1.19 | |
| QU Inverclyde | 575 | 36 | 0.9 | 0.85 | 54.7 | 1.4 | 0.93 | | 36 | 2 | 0.4 | 1.04 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 1.05 | |
| QW Midlothian | 502 | 40 | 1.0 | 0.80 | 58.5 | 1.5 | 0.90 | | 27 | 2 | 0.4 | 1.07 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 1.08 | |
| QX Moray | 794 | 46 | 0.8 | 0.74 | 61.4 | 1.1 | 0.84 | | 35 | 2 | 0.5 | 1.25 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 1.25 | |
| QY North Ayrshire | 559 | 53 | 1.6 | 0.92 | 46.9 | 1.4 | 0.99 | | 89 | 9 | 0.9 | 1.05 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 1.06 | |
| QZ North Lanarkshire | 753 | 157 | 3.4 | 0.82 | 57.8 | 1.2 | 0.92 | | 87 | 19 | 2.1 | 1.08 | 6.9 | 0.8 | 1.09 | |
| RA Orkney Islands | 145 | 12 | 0.5 | 0.88 | 64.3 | 3.0 | 1.00 | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| RB Perth and Kinross | 735 | 71 | 1.4 | 0.76 | 58.8 | 1.2 | 0.85 | | 41 | 5 | 0.8 | 1.20 | 3.9 | 0.6 | 1.21 | |
| RC Renfrewshire | 646 | 83 | 1.7 | 0.76 | 57.8 | 1.2 | 0.85 | | 48 | 6 | 0.9 | 1.07 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 1.08 | |
| RD Shetland Islands | 122 | 12 | 0.5 | 0.71 | 66.6 | 2.7 | 0.83 | | 4 | 0 | 0.2 | 1.09 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 1.09 | |
| RE South Ayrshire | 622 | 51 | 1.1 | 0.78 | 54.8 | 1.2 | 0.85 | | 41 | 4 | 0.7 | 1.23 | 4.0 | 0.7 | 1.23 | |
| RF South Lanarkshire | 704 | 151 | 3.4 | 0.84 | 58.7 | 1.3 | 0.94 | | 64 | 15 | 2.0 | 1.18 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 1.19 | |
| RG Stirling | 526 | 42 | 1.1 | 0.88 | 57.5 | 1.5 | 0.98 | | 38 | 3 | 0.6 | 1.19 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 1.20 | |
| RH West Lothian | 681 | 85 | 1.8 | 0.80 | 60.7 | 1.3 | 0.91 | | 52 | 7 | 1.0 | 1.07 | 4.9 | 0.7 | 1.07 | |
| RJ Eilean Siar (Western Isles) | 200 | 12 | 0.5 | 0.77 | 53.8 | 2.1 | 0.83 | | 15 | 1 | 0.3 | 1.13 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 1.13 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern Ireland | 2,867 | 804 | 9.2 | 0.82 | 56.2 | 0.6 | 0.93 | | 214 | 63 | 4.5 | 1.09 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 1.09 | |

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_i , is approximately distributed as a Poisson variable. For such a variable, the mean and the variance are equal and are estimated by n_i .

If W_i is the average grossing factor (mean 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):

$$\text{Var}(E_i = W_i * n_i) = W_i^2 * n_i \quad (1)$$

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:

$$\text{Var}(E_i) = W_i^2 * n_i * \text{deff}_i \quad (2)$$

Thus:

$$\text{Cv}(E_i) = \text{Square root}(\text{deff}_i/n_i) \quad (3)$$

For the threshold for this variable, we must have:

$$\text{cv}(E_i) < 0.2 \quad (4)$$

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

$$n_i > 25 * \text{deff}_i$$

Or in terms of the grossed estimate:

$$E_i > 25 * W_i * \text{deff}_i \quad (5)$$

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

W_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 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 language 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 than code 3' 5 'No for other reason' |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

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| | | | 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' |
| | ECOFAT | 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 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

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| | | | 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) | |
| | EJOB DUR | 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' |
| | EWORKE D | 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' |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

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

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

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| | | | 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 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

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| | | | 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' |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

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| | | | <p>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'</p> |
| EHLTHS | Type of longstanding health condition or disease (code 2nd main type) | | <p>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'</p> |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

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| | | | 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' |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

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| | | | 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' |
| | ECONWORK | 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 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

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| | | | 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' |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

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| | | | 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' |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

| | | | |
|------|----------|--|---|
| | | | 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 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| 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 |
| JOBOST1 | 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 |
| JOBOST2 | 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 |

Labour Force Survey User Guide-Volume 6:
Annual Population Survey (Local Area Database)

| | | | |
|--|-----------|--|--|
| | | | 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 services) 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 refwk 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) |