



Labour Force Survey

User Guide

VOLUME 6 – ANNUAL POPULATION SURVEY (LOCAL AREA DATABASE)

Version 1: March 2016

ANNUAL POPULATION SURVEY/LOCAL AREA DATABASE

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

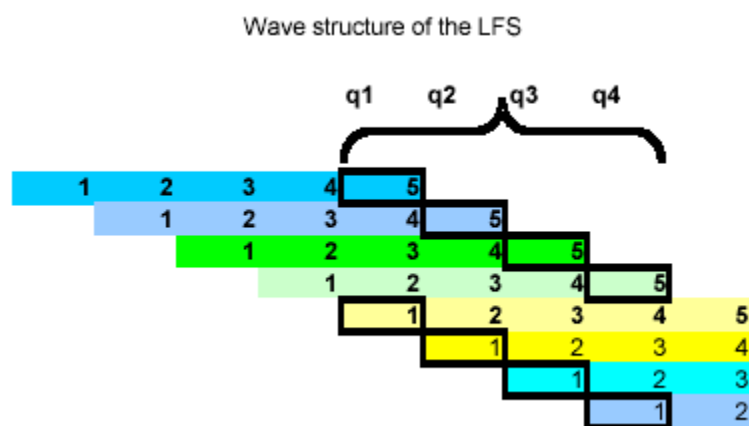
The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a key source of information of labour supply – that is, on individuals who supply their labour. The LFS is a quarterly survey of approximately 41,000 UK households per quarter. Each household is surveyed over five quarters, with the final (fifth) interview one year after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

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 2015 dataset.

	APS Dataset: January – December 2015			
	Jan – March 2015	April – June 2015	July – Sept 2015	Oct – Dec 2015
LFS cohort 1 <i>(first sampled January – March 2014)</i>	Wave 5			
LFS cohort 2 <i>(first sampled April – June 2014)</i>	Wave 4	Wave 5		
LFS cohort 3 <i>(first sampled July – Sept 2014)</i>	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5	
LFS cohort 4 <i>(First sampled Oct – Dec 2014)</i>	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5
LFS cohort 5 <i>(First sampled Jan – March 2015)</i>	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4
LFS cohort 6 <i>(first sampled April – June 2015)</i>		Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3
LFS cohort 7 <i>(first sampled July – Sept 2015)</i>			Wave 1	Wave 2
LFS cohort 8 <i>(First sampled Oct – Dec 2015)</i>				Wave 1
LLFS cohort 1 <i>(first sampled Jan– Dec 2012)</i>	Wave 4			
LLFS cohort 2 <i>(first sampled Jan– Dec 2013)</i>	Wave 3			
LLFS cohort 3 <i>(first sampled Jan– Dec 2014)</i>	Wave 2			
LLFS cohort 4 <i>(first sampled Jan– Dec 2015)</i>	Wave 1			

Weighting and Structure of the Local Area Annual Datasets

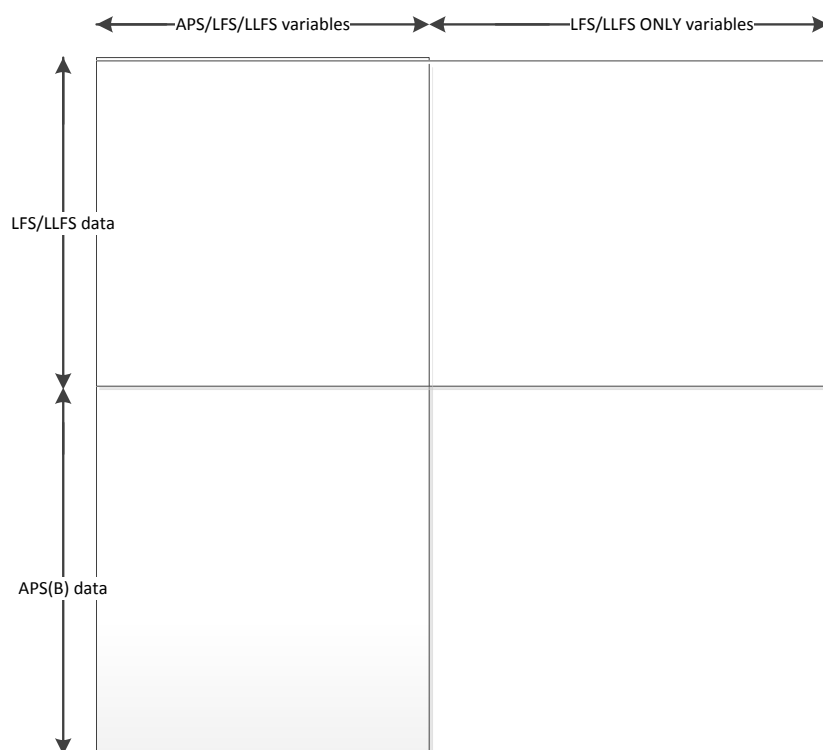
Weighting of the data is done in order to allow the sample to provide estimates relating to the total population and to minimise non-response bias. Each record's weight is the number of people in the population represented by that one sample member. The weights are based on the age and sex structures 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 (PWT14) 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
2015	An ad-hoc module didn't run this year ¹

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): <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/methodologies/labourforcesurveyuserguidance>

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.

¹ The wave 1 weight and variables are still included on the JD15 dataset

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)

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/methodologies/labourforcesurveyuserguidance>

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 PHHWT14 (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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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
AI 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

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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

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	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

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	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

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	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

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	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 Ribble 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
31UJ 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

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	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

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	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
43UI 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

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	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

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	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'

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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

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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'
	EWORKED	Work during studies in formal education	0 'No work or work less than 1 month per year' 1 'Work (only) as part of educational programme'

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

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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

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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'

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

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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'

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

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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'

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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'

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			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

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	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

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			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
JD15	There wasn't an Ad-hoc module in 2015		

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:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/methodologies/labourforcesurveyuserguidance>

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):

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/methodologies/labourforcesurveyuserguidance>

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)