## Key time series

National accounts aggregates
Last updated: 20/12/07

|  | £ million |  | Indices (2003 = 100) |  |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | At current prices |  | Value indices at current prices |  | Chained volume indices |  |  | Implied deflators ${ }^{3}$ |  |
|  | Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices | Gross value added (GVA) at basic prices | GDP <br> at market prices ${ }^{1}$ | GVA <br> at basic prices | Gross national disposable income at market prices ${ }^{2}$ | GDP <br> at market prices | GVA <br> at basic prices | at market prices | GVA <br> at basic prices |
|  | YBHA | ABML | YBEU | YBEX | YBFP | YBEZ | CGCE | YBGB | CGBV |
| 2001 | 1,003,297 | 889,063 | 89.7 | 89.5 | 93.7 | 95.3 | 95.6 | 94.1 | 93.6 |
| 2002 | 1,055,793 | 937,323 | 94.4 | 94.3 | 97.1 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.0 | 97.0 |
| 2003 | 1,118,245 | 993,507 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 2004 | 1,184,296 | 1,051,934 | 105.9 | 105.9 | 103.4 | 103.3 | 103.3 | 102.6 | 102.5 |
| 2005 | 1,233,976 | 1,096,629 | 110.3 | 110.4 | 104.2 | 105.2 | 105.2 | 104.9 | 104.9 |
| 2006 | 1,303,573 | 1,158,871 | 116.6 | 116.6 | 105.8 | 108.2 | 108.3 | 107.7 | 107.7 |
| 2001 Q1 | 247,905 | 219,532 | 88.7 | 88.4 | 93.1 | 94.9 | 95.3 | 93.5 | 92.7 |
| 2001 Q2 | 249,597 | 220,901 | 89.3 | 88.9 | 93.4 | 95.0 | 95.3 | 94.0 | 93.3 |
| 2001 Q3 | 251,028 | 222,536 | 89.8 | 89.6 | 94.4 | 95.6 | 95.8 | 94.0 | 93.6 |
| 2001 Q4 | 254,767 | 226,094 | 91.1 | 91.0 | 94.1 | 95.9 | 96.0 | 95.0 | 94.9 |
| 2002 Q1 | 259,054 | 229,737 | 92.7 | 92.5 | 95.9 | 96.4 | 96.5 | 96.1 | 95.9 |
| 2002 Q2 | 262,774 | 233,372 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 96.2 | 97.0 | 96.9 | 96.9 | 97.0 |
| 2002 Q3 | 265,836 | 236,103 | 95.1 | 95.1 | 98.3 | 97.7 | 97.6 | 97.4 | 97.4 |
| 2002 Q4 | 268,129 | 238,111 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 97.7 | 97.7 |
| 2003 Q1 | 272,953 | 242,612 | 97.6 | 97.7 | 99.4 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 98.9 | 98.9 |
| 2003 Q2 | 277,119 | 246,427 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 98.9 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.8 | 99.9 |
| 2003 Q3 | 281,996 | 250,492 | 100.9 | 100.9 | 100.0 | 100.4 | 100.4 | 100.4 | 100.5 |
| 2003 Q4 | 286,177 | 253,976 | 102.4 | 102.3 | 101.7 | 101.5 | 101.6 | 100.9 | 100.7 |
| 2004 Q1 | 288,912 | 256,106 | 103.3 | 103.1 | 101.9 | 102.2 | 102.2 | 101.1 | 100.9 |
| 2004 Q2 | 295,066 | 262,094 | 105.5 | 105.5 | 103.2 | 103.1 | 103.2 | 102.3 | 102.3 |
| 2004 Q3 | 297,941 | 264,732 | 106.6 | 106.6 | 103.0 | 103.5 | 103.5 | 102.9 | 103.0 |
| 2004 Q4 | 302,377 | 269,002 | 108.2 | 108.3 | 105.4 | 104.1 | 104.2 | 103.9 | 104.0 |
| 2005 Q1 | 303,996 | 270,082 | 108.7 | 108.7 | 104.1 | 104.4 | 104.4 | 104.2 | 104.1 |
| 2005 Q2 | 307,306 | 273,158 | 109.9 | 110.0 | 105.4 | 104.8 | 104.9 | 104.9 | 104.8 |
| 2005 Q3 | 308,515 | 273,676 | 110.4 | 110.2 | 103.5 | 105.4 | 105.4 | 104.7 | 104.5 |
| 2005 Q4 | 314,159 | 279,713 | 112.4 | 112.6 | 104.1 | 106.1 | 106.2 | 106.0 | 106.1 |
| 2006 Q1 | 318,656 | 283,557 | 114.0 | 114.2 | 104.7 | 107.0 | 107.2 | 106.5 | 106.5 |
| 2006 Q2 | 322,143 | 286,232 | 115.2 | 115.2 | 105.9 | 107.8 | 108.0 | 106.9 | 106.7 |
| 2006 Q3 | 329,052 | 292,438 | 117.7 | 117.7 | 106.1 | 108.5 | 108.6 | 108.5 | 108.4 |
| 2006 Q4 | 333,722 | 296,644 | 119.4 | 119.4 | 106.3 | 109.5 | 109.6 | 109.0 | 109.0 |
| 2007 Q1 | 338,708 | 300,744 | 121.2 | 121.1 | 106.8 | 110.4 | 110.5 | 109.8 | 109.6 |
| 2007 Q2 | 345,384 | 307,024 | 123.5 | 123.6 | 108.5 | 111.3 | 111.4 | 111.0 | 111.0 |
| 2007 Q3 | 349,600 | 311,363 | 125.1 | 125.4 | 108.1 | 112.0 | 112.1 | 111.6 | 111.8 |

Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year ${ }^{4}$

| 2001 Q1 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2001 Q2 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| 2001 Q3 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| 2001 Q4 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 3.6 |
| 2002 Q1 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 3.5 |
| 2002 Q2 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 4.0 |
| 2002 Q3 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 4.1 |
| 2002 Q4 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| 2003 Q1 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| 2003 Q2 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| 2003 Q3 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| 2003 Q4 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| 2004 Q1 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| 2004 Q2 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| 2004 Q3 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| 2004 Q4 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| 2005 Q1 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| 2005 Q2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| 2005 Q3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| 2005 Q4 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | -1.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 2006 Q1 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| 2006 Q2 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| 2006 Q3 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| 2006 Q4 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| 2007 Q1 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| 2007 Q2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| 2007 Q3 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.1 |

Notes:
Sour

[^0]Gross domestic product: by category of expenditure
Last updated: 20/12/07


Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year

| 2001 Q1 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 9.7 | 4.3 | 9.0 | 2.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2001 Q2 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 5.5 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 6.1 | 2.3 |
| 2001 Q3 | 3.4 | -1.6 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 2.3 |
| 2001 Q4 | 4.0 | -3.0 | 3.3 | -1.6 | 2.7 | -1.6 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 2.1 |
| 2002 Q1 | 4.0 | -1.6 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 3.1 | -2.6 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 1.6 |
| 2002 Q2 | 4.0 | -0.5 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 6.0 | 2.1 |
| 2002 Q3 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 6.4 | 2.2 |
| 2002 Q4 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 9.0 | 3.8 | -0.8 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 2.3 |
| 2003 Q1 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 2.4 |
| 2003 Q2 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 2.3 | -1.3 | 1.6 | -1.4 | 2.5 |
| 2003 Q3 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 3.6 | -1.0 | 3.0 | -1.0 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 2.8 |
| 2003 Q4 | 3.1 | -0.7 | 5.5 | -0.6 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 3.4 |
| 2004 Q1 | 3.7 | -0.2 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| 2004 Q2 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 6.6 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 7.8 | 3.8 |
| 2004 Q3 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 8.4 | 3.5 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 8.0 | 3.1 |
| 2004 Q4 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 5.8 | 3.6 | 7.2 | 2.6 |
| 2005 Q1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 5.2 | 2.1 |
| 2005 Q2 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 6.3 | 2.4 | 5.5 | 1.6 |
| 2005 Q3 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 9.7 | 3.2 | 8.5 | 1.8 |
| 2005 Q4 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 13.1 | 3.4 | 9.1 | 1.8 |
| 2006 Q1 | 0.9 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 5.7 | 1.9 | 23.2 | 6.2 | 18.8 | 2.4 |
| 2006 Q2 | 2.3 | 6.4 | 1.4 | 7.8 | 2.9 | 20.7 | 6.6 | 19.2 | 2.8 |
| 2006 Q3 | 2.0 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 7.9 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| 2006 Q4 | 2.5 | 6.1 | 1.4 | 10.1 | 3.6 | -2.4 | 2.3 | -0.6 | 3.2 |
| 2007 Q1 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 9.2 | 3.7 | -9.9 | 0.5 | -7.4 | 3.1 |
| 2007 Q2 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 6.4 | 3.4 | -11.7 | -0.2 | -10.3 | 3.2 |
| 2007 Q3 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 3.3 |

## Notes:

Source: Office for National Statistics
1 Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH).
2 This series includes a quarterly alignment adjustment.

Labour market summary
Last updated: 12/12/07

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ed Kingdom ( | housands), seas | y adjusted |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | All aged 16 | over |  |  |  |
|  | All | Total economically active | Total in employment | Unemployed | Economically inactive | Economic activity rate (\%) | Employment rate (\%) | Unemployment rate (\%) | Economic inactivity rate (\%) |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| All persons | MGSL | MGSF | MGRZ | MGSC | MGSI | MGWG | MGSR | MGSX | YBTC |
| Aug-Oct 2005 | 47,925 | 30,331 | 28,830 | 1,501 | 17,594 | 63.3 | 60.2 | 4.9 | 36.7 |
| Aug-Oct 2006 | 48,318 | 30,765 | 29,065 | 1,699 | 17,553 | 63.7 | 60.2 | 5.5 | 36.3 |
| Nov-Jan 2007 | 48,420 | 30,787 | 29,090 | 1,697 | 17,633 | 63.6 | 60.1 | 5.5 | 36.4 |
| Feb-Apr 2007 | 48,522 | 30,770 | 29,087 | 1,683 | 17,752 | 63.4 | 59.9 | 5.5 | 36.6 |
| May-Jul 2007 | 48,624 | 30,833 | 29,178 | 1,656 | 17,791 | 63.4 | 60.0 | 5.4 | 36.6 |
| Aug-Oct 2007 | 48,730 | 30,931 | 29,291 | 1,640 | 17,799 | 63.5 | 60.1 | 5.3 | 36.5 |
| Male | MGSM | MGSG | MGSA | MGSD | MGSJ | MGWH | MGSS | MGSY | YBTD |
| $\text { Aug-Oct } 2005$ | 23,244 | 16,438 | 15,550 | 888 | 6,806 | 70.7 | 66.9 | 5.4 | 29.3 |
| Aug-Oct 2006 | 23,466 | 16,679 | 15,697 | 982 | 6,787 | 71.1 | 66.9 | 5.9 | 28.9 |
| Nov-Jan 2007 | 23,523 | 16,687 | 15,716 | 971 | 6,837 | 70.9 | 66.8 | 5.8 | 29.1 |
| Feb-Apr 2007 | 23,580 | 16,707 | 15,736 | 971 | 6,873 | 70.9 | 66.7 | 5.8 | 29.1 |
| May-Jul 2007 | 23,638 | 16,734 | 15,783 | 951 | 6,904 | 70.8 | 66.8 | 5.7 | 29.2 |
| Aug-Oct 2007 | 23,696 | 16,757 | 15,832 | 925 | 6,939 | 70.7 | 66.8 | 5.5 | 29.3 |
| Female | MGSN | MGSH | MGSB | MGSE | MGSK | MGWI | MGST | MGSZ | YBTE |
| Aug-Oct 2005 | 24,681 | 13,893 | 13,280 | 613 | 10,788 | 56.3 | 53.8 | 4.4 | 43.7 |
| Aug-Oct 2006 | 24,852 | 14,086 | 13,368 | 717 | 10,766 | 56.7 | 53.8 | 5.1 | 43.3 |
| Nov-Jan 2007 | 24,897 | 14,101 | 13,374 | 727 | 10,796 | 56.6 | 53.7 | 5.2 | 43.4 |
| Feb-Apr 2007 | 24,942 | 14,063 | 13,350 | 712 | 10,879 | 56.4 | 53.5 | 5.1 | 43.6 |
| May-Jul 2007 | 24,987 | 14,099 | 13,394 | 705 | 10,887 | 56.4 | 53.6 | 5.0 | 43.6 |
| Aug-Oct 2007 | 25,035 | 14,174 | 13,459 | 715 | 10,860 | 56.6 | 53.8 | 5.0 | 43.4 |


|  | All aged 16 to 59/64 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All | Total economically active | Total in employment | Unemployed | Economically inactive | Economic activity rate (\%) | Employment rate (\%) | Unemployment rate (\%) | Economic inactivity rate (\%) |
|  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| All persons | YBTF | YBSK | YBSE | YBSH | YBSN | MGSO | MGSU | YBTI | YBTL |
| Aug-Oct 2005 | 37,129 | 29,213 | 27,735 | 1,478 | 7,917 | 78.7 | 74.7 | 5.1 | 21.3 |
| Aug-Oct 2006 | 37,401 | 29,554 | 27,882 | 1,672 | 7,846 | 79.0 | 74.5 | 5.7 | 21.0 |
| Nov-Jan 2007 | 37,453 | 29,562 | 27,887 | 1,675 | 7,891 | 78.9 | 74.5 | 5.7 | 21.1 |
| Feb-Apr 2007 | 37,505 | 29,534 | 27,875 | 1,658 | 7,971 | 78.7 | 74.3 | 5.6 | 21.3 |
| May-Jul 2007 | 37,557 | 29,583 | 27,954 | 1,629 | 7,974 | 78.8 | 74.4 | 5.5 | 21.2 |
| Aug-Oct 2007 | 37,608 | 29,650 | 28,035 | 1,615 | 7,958 | 78.8 | 74.5 | 5.4 | 21.2 |
| Male | YBTG | YBSL | YBSF | YBSI | YBSO | MGSP | MGSV | YBTJ | YBTM |
| Aug-Oct 2005 | 19,222 | 16,052 | 15,175 | 877 | 3,170 | 83.5 | 78.9 | 5.5 | 16.5 |
| Aug-Oct 2006 | 19,402 | 16,270 | 15,299 | 971 | 3,133 | 83.9 | 78.9 | 6.0 | 16.1 |
| Nov-Jan 2007 | 19,446 | 16,279 | 15,316 | 963 | 3,168 | 83.7 | 78.8 | 5.9 | 16.3 |
| Feb-Apr 2007 | 19,490 | 16,296 | 15,336 | 960 | 3,195 | 83.6 | 78.7 | 5.9 | 16.4 |
| May-Jul 2007 | 19,534 | 16,308 | 15,368 | 940 | 3,226 | 83.5 | 78.7 | 5.8 | 16.5 |
| Aug-Oct 2007 | 19,572 | 16,333 | 15,418 | 915 | 3,239 | 83.4 | 78.8 | 5.6 | 16.6 |
| Female | YBTH | YBSM | YBSG | YBSJ | YBSP | MGSQ | MGSW | YBTK | YBTN |
| Aug-Oct 2005 | 17,908 | 13,160 | 12,560 | 600 | 4,747 | 73.5 | 70.1 | 4.6 | 26.5 |
| Aug-Oct 2006 | 17,998 | 13,285 | 12,583 | 701 | 4,714 | 73.8 | 69.9 | 5.3 | 26.2 |
| Nov-Jan 2007 | 18,007 | 13,283 | 12,571 | 712 | 4,723 | 73.8 | 69.8 | 5.4 | 26.2 |
| Feb-Apr 2007 | 18,015 | 13,238 | 12,539 | 698 | 4,777 | 73.5 | 69.6 | 5.3 | 26.5 |
| May-Jul 2007 | 18,023 | 13,275 | 12,586 | 689 | 4,748 | 73.7 | 69.8 | 5.2 | 26.3 |
| Aug-Oct 2007 | 18,035 | 13,317 | 12,618 | 699 | 4,718 | 73.8 | 70.0 | 5.3 | 26.2 |

## Notes:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics
Relationship between columns: $1=2+5 ; 2=3+4 ; 6=2 / 1 ; 7=3 / 1 ; 8=4 / 2$;
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 01633456901
$9=5 / 1 ; 10=11+14 ; 11=12+13 ; 15=11 / 10 ; 16=12 / 10 ; 17=13 / 11 ; 18=14 / 10$

Prices
Percentage change over 12 months


## Notes:

Source: Office for National Statistics
1 The taxes excluded are VAT, duties, insurance premium tax, air passenger duty and stamp duty on share transactions.
2 The taxes excluded are council tax, VAT, duties, vehicle excise duty, insurance premium tax and air passenger duty.
3 Derived from these identification (CDID) codes.

## NOTES TO TABLES

## Identification (CDID) codes

The four-character identification code at the top of each alpha column of data is the ONS reference for that series of data on our time series database. Please quote the relevant code if you contact us about the data.

## Conventions

Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total shown. Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate readers' calculation of percentage changes, rates of change, etc, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated to this degree of precision as they may be affected by sampling variability or imprecision in estimation methods.

The following standard symbols are used:
.. not available

- nil or negligible

P provisional

- break in series

R revised
$r$ series revised from indicated entry onwards

## CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

## Labour Force Survey 'monthly' estimates

Labour Force Survey (LFS) results are threemonthly averages, so consecutive months' results overlap. Comparing estimates for overlapping three-month periods can produce more volatile results, which can be difficult to interpret.

## Labour market summary

## Economically active

People aged 16 and over who are either in employment or unemployed.

## Economically inactive

People who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This includes those who want a job but have not been seeking work in the last four weeks, those who want a job and are seeking work but not available to start work, and those who do not want a job.

## Employment and jobs

There are two ways of looking at employment: the number of people with jobs, or the number of jobs. The two concepts are not the same as one person can have more than one job. The number of people with jobs is measured by the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and includes people aged 16 or over who do paid work (as an employee or self-employed), those who have a job that they are temporarily away from, those on government-supported training and employment programmes, and those doing unpaid family work. The number of jobs is measured by workforce jobs and is the sum of employee jobs (as measured by surveys of employers), selfemployment jobs from the LFS, people in HM Forces, and government-supported trainees. Vacant jobs are not included.

## Unemployment

The number of unemployed people in the UK is measured through the Labour Force Survey following the internationally agreed definition recommended by the ILO (International Labour Organisation) - an agency of the United Nations.

Unemployed people:
■ are without a job, want a job, have actively sought work in the last four weeks and are available to start work in the next two weeks, or
■ are out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next two weeks

## Other key indicators

Claimant count
The number of people claiming
Jobseeker's Allowance benefits.

## Earnings

A measure of the money people receive in return for work done, gross of tax. It includes salaries and, unless otherwise stated, bonuses but not unearned income, benefits in kind or arrears of pay.

## Productivity

Whole economy output per worker is the ratio of Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices and Labour Force Survey (LFS) total employment. Manufacturing output per filled job is the ratio of manufacturing output (from the Index of Production) and productivity jobs for manufacturing (constrained to LFS jobs at the whole economy level).

## Redundancies

The number of people who:

■ were not in employment during the reference week, and
■ reported that they had been made redundant in the month of, or the two calendar months prior to, the reference week
plus the number of people who:

- were in employment during the reference week, and
- started their job in the same calendar month as, or the two calendar months prior to, the reference week, and
■ reported that they had been made redundant in the month of, or the two calendar months prior to, the reference week


## Unit wage costs

A measure of the cost of wages and salaries per unit of output.

## Vacancies

The statistics are based on ONS's Vacancy Survey of businesses. The survey is designed to provide comprehensive estimates of the stock of vacancies across the economy, excluding those in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Vacancies are defined as positions for which employers are actively seeking recruits from outside their business or organisation. More information on labour market concepts, sources and methods is available in the Guide to Labour Market Statistics at www.statistics.gov.uk/about/ data/guides/LabourMarket/default.asp


[^0]:    1 "Money GDP".
    2 This series is only updated once a quarter, in line with the full quarterly national accounts data set.
    3 Based on chained volume measures and current price estimates of expenditure components of GDP.
    4 For index number series, these are derived from the rounded figures shown in the table.

