

Key time series

1. National Accounts aggregates

Last updated 22/12/10

Seasonally adjusted

	£ million		Indices (2006 = 100)						
	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 at market prices ¹	GVA at basic prices	Gross national disposable income at market prices ²	GDP at market prices	GVA at basic prices	GDP at market prices	GVA at basic prices
	YBHA	ABML	YBEU	YBEX	YBFP	YBEZ	CGCE	YBGB	CGBV
2008	1,445,580	1,295,663	108.8	109.5	104.3	102.6	102.7	106.0	106.6
2009	1,394,989	1,257,627	105.0	106.2	98.4	97.6	97.9	107.6	108.5
2008 Q2	363,264	323,679	109.4	109.4	105.2	103.5	103.7	105.6	105.5
2008 Q3	361,466	325,041	108.8	109.8	103.8	102.6	102.6	106.1	107.1
2008 Q4	358,848	324,009	108.1	109.5	100.9	100.5	100.5	107.5	108.9
2009 Q1	349,801	317,113	105.3	107.2	99.5	98.2	98.4	107.2	108.9
2009 Q2	344,504	311,156	103.7	105.1	96.6	97.4	97.7	106.5	107.6
2009 Q3	348,081	313,018	104.8	105.8	98.3	97.2	97.5	107.9	108.5
2009 Q4	352,603	316,340	106.2	106.9	99.4	97.6	98.0	108.8	109.0
2010 Q1	358,941	320,297	108.1	108.2	98.7	97.9	98.3	110.4	110.1
2010 Q2	362,630	323,260	109.2	109.2	101.0	99.0	99.4	110.3	109.9
2010 Q3	365,920	326,192	110.2	110.2	100.6	99.7	100.1	110.5	110.1
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year									
			IHYO	ABML ⁴	YBGO ⁴	IHYR	ABMM ⁴	IHYU	ABML/ABMM ⁴
2008 Q2	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.1	1.0	1.1	2.9	2.8
2008 Q3	2.4	3.4	2.4	3.4	0.3	-0.4	-0.6	2.9	4.0
2008 Q4	0.5	1.6	0.5	1.6	-5.2	-2.7	-2.8	3.3	4.6
2009 Q1	-3.4	-1.8	-3.4	-1.8	-7.2	-5.4	-5.4	2.1	3.8
2009 Q2	-5.2	-3.9	-5.2	-3.9	-8.2	-5.9	-5.8	0.8	2.0
2009 Q3	-3.7	-3.7	-3.7	-3.7	-5.3	-5.3	-5.0	1.7	1.4
2009 Q4	-1.7	-2.4	-1.7	-2.4	-1.6	-2.8	-2.5	1.1	0.1
2010 Q1	2.6	1.0	2.6	1.0	-0.8	-0.3	0.0	2.9	1.0
2010 Q2	5.3	3.9	5.3	3.9	4.6	1.6	1.7	3.6	2.1
2010 Q3	5.1	4.2	5.1	4.2	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.4	1.5

Notes

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. Derived from these identification (CDID) codes.

2. Gross Domestic Product: by category of expenditure

Last updated 22/12/10

£ million, chained volume measures, reference year 2006, seasonally adjusted

Domestic expenditure on goods and services at market prices												
Final consumption expenditure				Gross capital formation								
Households	Non-profit institutions ¹	General government	Gross fixed capital formation	Changes in inventories ²	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	Total	Exports of goods and services	Gross final expenditure	less Imports of goods and services	Statistical discrepancy (expenditure)	Gross domestic product at market prices	
ABJR	HAYO	NMRY	NPQT	CAFU	NPJR	YBIM	IKBK	ABMG	IKBL	GIXS	ABMI	
2008	842,174	32,338	293,464	232,777	130	1,290	1,402,173	372,104	1,774,277	411,138	0	1,363,139
2009	814,666	32,281	296,306	196,997	-16,012	1,222	1,325,460	334,601	1,660,061	362,026	-1,346	1,296,689
2008 Q1	213,214	8,292	72,104	59,619	3,228	206	356,664	93,858	450,522	105,712	0	344,809
2008 Q2	211,525	8,183	73,334	59,779	872	440	354,134	94,284	448,418	104,550	0	343,868
2008 Q3	210,330	8,018	73,473	57,254	645	367	350,088	93,918	444,005	103,226	0	340,780
2008 Q4	207,105	7,845	74,553	56,125	-4,615	277	341,287	90,044	431,332	97,650	0	333,682
2009 Q1	204,262	8,153	73,972	51,112	-4,514	420	333,404	83,645	417,050	90,636	-156	326,257
2009 Q2	202,792	8,078	74,089	48,858	-3,796	239	330,260	82,166	412,426	88,581	-260	323,585
2009 Q3	202,828	8,026	73,958	48,878	-4,191	212	329,711	82,879	412,590	89,547	-388	322,655
2009 Q4	204,784	8,024	74,287	48,149	-3,511	351	332,085	85,911	417,995	93,262	-542	324,192
2010 Q1	204,582	7,988	74,778	49,656	-1,124	267	336,148	85,153	421,300	95,214	-888	325,198
2010 Q2	206,251	8,050	75,239	50,164	-762	369	339,310	87,763	427,073	97,162	-1,031	328,881
2010 Q3	206,885	7,862	74,952	51,846	318	210	342,073	89,066	431,140	98,789	-1,129	331,222
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year												
2008 Q1	2.9	0.1	0.8	-1.9			1.8	3.7	2.2	3.1		1.9
2008 Q2	1.4	-1.5	1.9	-1.4			1.2	2.7	1.5	3.1		1
2008 Q3	0.1	-4.1	1.2	-6.0			-1.3	0.5	-0.9	-2.5		-0.4
2008 Q4	-2.1	-6.9	2.5	-10.5			-4.4	-2.7	-4.1	-8.4		-2.7
2009 Q1	-4.2	-1.7	2.6	-14.3			-6.5	-10.9	-7.4	-14.3		-5.4
2009 Q2	-4.1	-1.3	1.0	-18.3			-6.7	-12.9	-8	-15.3		-5.9
2009 Q3	-3.6	0.1	0.7	-14.6			-5.8	-11.8	-7.1	-13.3		-5.3
2009 Q4	-1.1	2.3	-0.4	-14.2			-2.7	-4.6	-3.1	-4.5		-2.8
2010 Q1	0.2	-2.0	1.1	-2.8			0.8	1.8	1	5.1		-0.3
2010 Q2	1.7	-0.3	1.6	2.7			2.7	6.8	3.6	9.7		1.6
2010 Q3	2.0	-2.0	1.3	6.1			3.7	7.5	4.5	10.3		2.7

Notes

1. Non-profit institutions serving households
2. This series includes a quarterly alignment adjustment

3. Labour Market summary

Last updated 15/12/10

United Kingdom (thousands) seasonally adjusted

	LFS household population ¹		Headline indicators					
			Employment		Unemployment		Inactivity	
	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	Level	Rate ²	Level	Rate ³	Level	Rate ⁴
			All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64	All aged 16 & over	All aged 16 to 64
People	MGSL	LF2O	MGRZ	LF24	MGSC	MG SX	LF2M	LF2S
Aug–Oct 2008	49,165	39,636	29,351	72.3	1,876	6.0	9,122	23.0
Aug–Oct 2009	49,548	39,854	28,906	70.6	2,485	7.9	9,248	23.2
Nov–Jan 2010	49,646	39,905	28,861	70.4	2,443	7.8	9,396	23.5
Feb–Apr 2010	49,744	39,955	28,872	70.3	2,475	7.9	9,422	23.6
May–Jul 2010	49,842	40,006	29,158	70.7	2,467	7.8	9,264	23.2
Aug–Oct 2010	49,935	40,050	29,125	70.6	2,502	7.9	9,286	23.2
<i>Change on quarter</i>	92	44	-33	-0.1	35	0.1	22	0.0
<i>Change on quarter %</i>	0.2	0.1	-0.1		1.4		0.2	
<i>Change on year</i>	387	197	219	0.0	18	0.0	37	0.0
<i>Change on year %</i>	0.8	0.5	0.8		0.7		0.4	
Men	MGSM	YBTG	MGSA	MGSV	MGSD	MG SY	YBSO	YBTM
Aug–Oct 2008	23,941	19,718	15,821	78.0	1,111	6.6	3,236	16.4
Aug–Oct 2009	24,148	19,830	15,408	75.4	1,535	9.1	3,360	16.9
Nov–Jan 2010	24,202	19,858	15,355	75.0	1,505	8.9	3,476	17.5
Feb–Apr 2010	24,257	19,885	15,389	75.0	1,511	8.9	3,468	17.4
May–Jul 2010	24,311	19,912	15,610	75.8	1,452	8.5	3,375	17.0
Aug–Oct 2010	24,362	19,935	15,620	75.8	1,464	8.6	3,372	16.9
<i>Change on quarter</i>	51	23	10	0.0	11	0.1	-3	0.0
<i>Change on quarter %</i>	0.2	0.1	0.1		0.8		0.1	
<i>Change on year</i>	215	105	211	0.4	-71	-0.5	12	0.0
<i>Change on year %</i>	0.9	0.5	1.4		-4.6		0.4	
Women	MGSN	LF2P	MG SB	LF25	MG SE	MG SZ	LF2N	LF2T
Aug–Oct 2008	25,224	19,918	13,530	66.6	765	5.4	5,886	29.6
Aug–Oct 2009	25,400	20,023	13,497	65.9	950	6.6	5,888	29.4
Nov–Jan 2010	25,444	20,047	13,506	65.8	938	6.5	5,920	29.5
Feb–Apr 2010	25,487	20,071	13,483	65.6	964	6.7	5,954	29.7
May–Jul 2010	25,531	20,095	13,548	65.7	1,015	7.0	5,888	29.3
Aug–Oct 2010	25,573	20,115	13,505	65.5	1,039	7.1	5,914	29.4
<i>Change on quarter</i>	42	201	-43	-0.2	24	0.2	25	0.1
<i>Change on quarter %</i>	0.2	0.1	-0.3		2.4		0.4	
<i>Change on year</i>	172	92	8	-0.4	89	0.6	26	0.0
<i>Change on year %</i>	0.7	0.5	0.1		9.4		0.4	

Notes

1. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of the population of private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.
2. The headline employment rate is the number of people aged 16 to 64 in employment divided by the population aged 16 to 64.
3. The headline unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people (aged 16+) divided by the economically active population (aged 16+). The economically active population is defined as those in employment plus those who are unemployed.
4. The headline inactivity rate is the number of people aged 16 to 64 divided by the population aged 16 to 64.

Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity rates

The headline employment and inactivity rates are based on the population aged 16 to 64 but the headline unemployment rate is based on the economically active population aged 16 and over. The employment and inactivity rates for those aged 16 and over are affected by the inclusion of the retired population in the denominators and are therefore less meaningful than the rates for those aged from 16 to 64. However, for the unemployment rate for those aged 16 and over, no such effect occurs as the denominator for the unemployment rate is the economically active population which only includes people in work or actively seeking and able to work.

Note on headline employment, unemployment and inactivity levels

The headline employment and unemployment levels are for those aged 16 and over; they measure all people in work or actively seeking and able to work. However, the headline inactivity level is for those aged 16 to 64. The inactivity level for those aged 16 and over is less meaningful as it includes elderly people who have retired from the labour force.

4. Prices

Last updated 14/12/10

	Percentage change over 12 months, Not seasonally adjusted									
	Consumer prices						Producer prices			
	Consumer prices index (CPI)			Retail prices index (RPI)			Output prices		Input prices	
	All items	CPI excluding indirect taxes (CPIY) ¹	CPI at constant tax rates (CPI-CT)	All items	All items excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	All items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) ²	All manufactured products	Excluding food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum products	Materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry	Excluding food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum products
D7G7	EL2S	EAD6	CZBH	CDKQ	CBZX	PLLU ³	PLLV ^{3,4}	RNNK ^{3,4}	RNNQ ^{3,4}	
2009 Jan	3.0	4.5	4.1	0.1	2.4	3.4	3.5	4.0	1.7	10.8
2009 Feb	3.2	4.6	4.2	0.0	2.5	3.5	3.0	3.7	0.8	8.9
2009 Mar	2.9	4.3	3.9	-0.4	2.2	3.2	2.0	3.2	-0.4	7.5
2009 Apr	2.3	3.8	3.4	-1.2	1.7	2.7	1.3	2.5	-5.8	2.6
2009 May	2.2	3.6	3.3	-1.1	1.6	2.6	-0.3	1.2	-8.8	0.2
2009 Jun	1.8	3.1	2.9	-1.6	1.0	1.9	-1.0	0.3	-12.0	-2.9
2009 Jul	1.8	3.1	2.8	-1.4	1.2	2.1	-1.3	0.2	-12.2	-3.4
2009 Aug	1.6	2.9	2.7	-1.3	1.4	2.3	-0.3	0.8	-7.7	-2.1
2009 Sep	1.1	2.2	2.1	-1.4	1.3	2.0	0.4	1.3	-6.2	-1.2
2009 Oct	1.5	2.6	2.5	-0.8	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.1	0.5	0.9
2009 Nov	1.9	3.0	2.9	0.3	2.7	3.5	2.9	2.0	4.2	0.8
2009 Dec	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.8	3.8	3.5	2.5	7.4	1.1
2010 Jan	3.5	1.9	1.7	3.7	4.6	3.3	3.8	2.6	7.7	1.4
2010 Feb	3.0	1.4	1.2	3.7	4.2	2.9	4.2	3.0	7.8	2.4
2010 Mar	3.4	1.8	1.6	4.4	4.8	3.5	5.0	3.7	10.5	4.4
2010 Apr	3.7	2.0	1.9	5.3	5.4	3.9	5.9	4.5	12.8	6.3
2010 May	3.4	1.7	1.6	5.1	5.1	3.8	5.5	4.4	11.7	7.2
2010 Jun	3.2	1.6	1.5	5.0	5.0	3.8	5.1	5.0	10.6	7.1
2010 Jul	3.1	1.4	1.3	4.8	4.8	3.5	5.0	4.7	10.8	7.6
2010 Aug	3.1	1.4	1.3	4.7	4.7	3.4	4.7	4.6	8.7	6.6
2010 Sep	3.1	1.5	1.4	4.6	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	9.5	6.4
2010 Oct	3.2	1.6	1.4	4.5	4.6	3.2				
2010 Nov	3.3	1.6	1.5	4.7	4.7	3.4				

Notes

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.

4 These derived series replace those previously shown.

Notes to tables

Identification (CDID) codes

The four-letter identification code at the top of each data column is the ONS reference for this series of data on our time series database. Please quote the relevant code if you contact us requiring any further information 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 as shown. Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change etc by users, 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 (less than half the final digit shown)
P	provisional
—	break in series
R	revised
r	series revised from indicated entry onwards

Labour market statistics concepts and definitions

Labour Force Survey 'monthly' estimates

Labour Force Survey (LFS) results are three-monthly 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 force summary table

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), self-employment 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