Regional analysis of public sector employment 2010

David Matthews, Business Statistics Division, ONS

Abstract

This article presents an updated analysis of public sector employment (PSE) by region, including, for the first time, regional estimates of PSE by sector classification and industry. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is now able to produce regional estimates of PSE based on returns from public sector organisations. These supersede those produced using the Labour Force Survey (LFS)[1], which previously had been used in conjunction with national PSE estimates[2] to produce estimates of PSE by region. The article uses the latest figures from public sector organisations for Scotland, Northern Ireland, England and Wales.

Background

Regional estimates of public sector employment (PSE) are used for policy-related purposes and since 2005 have been produced by the ONS using the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in conjunction with PSE estimates based on returns from public sector organisations. The ONS is now able to produce regional estimates of PSE solely based on returns from public sector organisations. These supersede those produced using the LFS.

This article is presented in four parts. First, a brief discussion provides context with regards to defining and measuring regional PSE. Second, the new improved methodology for estimating regional PSE is described. Third, an overview of regional PSE is presented in which regional PSE is analysed, for the first time, by sector classification, industry and then in comparison to the private sector. Lastly, a synthesis is provided, together with pointers to further research that may be undertaken to improve understanding of regional PSE in the UK.

Key findings

- ONS is now able to produce detailed regional estimates of PSE based on data returned from public sector organisations, including estimates of regional PSE by sector classification and industry.
- At Q1 2010, London had the largest number of public sector employees (782,000), followed by the North West (696,000), the South East (694,000) and Scotland (610,000).
- England (37,000; +0.8 per cent) and Northern Ireland (1,000; +0.4 per cent) both showed an increase in PSE in the year to Q1 2010. In contrast, Scotland[†] showed a 13,000 (-2.1 per cent) decrease and in Wales there was no change.

[†] Some of the decrease in public sector employment in Scotland has been driven by the transfer of local government staff to a privately contracted organisation.

- England (270,000; -1.4 per cent); Scotland (74,000; -3.9 per cent) and Wales (52,000; -5.4 per cent) all showed substantial reductions in levels of private sector employment in the year to 2010 Q1.

Regional public sector employment estimates

Estimates of PSE are now produced for the United Kingdom using returns from public sector organisations. These 'administrative-based' estimates are based on a combination of administrative data and estimates from surveys of public sector organisations[3]. For the purpose of this article, these estimates will be referred to as "*administrative-based*", since most of the surveys approach 100 per cent in coverage. UK PSE estimates are produced at ONS and combine the Scottish[4] and Northern Ireland[5] administrative based figures with administrative-based estimates for England and Wales.

The public sector comprises central government, local government and public corporations, as in the UK National Accounts. The ONS is responsible for the UK National Accounts, which provide an internationally comparable accounting framework.

Regional estimates of PSE are now produced each quarter as part of the regular PSE Statistical Bulletin. The most recent publication of regional PSE estimates was Q1 2010[2].

New methodology

For details of the previous methodology, which made use of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to derive regional estimates of PSE, see Millard (2007)[6].

Regional PSE statistics are derived from a range of sources. The primary source is the Quarterly Public Sector Employment Survey (QPSES)[3]. The QPSES comprises three separate data collections; the home Civil Service; Local Governments in England and Wales and public corporations and Non-Departmental Public Bodies (NDPBs) in England, Wales and Scotland. The survey(s) aim to achieve a complete census of the relevant sectors. The variables collected from each contributor are the number of permanent and temporary/casual employees in full and part-time jobs by gender. Information is requested on both a headcount and full-time equivalent basis and data are requested in line with agreed standard definitions. Each quarter, returned QPSES files are run through Common Software (CS); an in-house ONS-supported software package. It is now possible, using CS, for collected data to be apportioned using the ONS' Inter Departmental Business Register[7] (based on known locations of offices) to produce regional estimates of employment, based on where people are employed, by sector classification and industry.

So that estimates of total PSE and regional PSE can be made it is necessary for further information to be gathered from external sources. ONS has worked closely with departments to develop quarterly regional estimates of PSE (Table 1). Despite this, not all external sources are able to provide a regional breakdown of employment on a quarterly basis. As such, several compromises have had to be made, for example, for the "police", annual regional workforce estimates for England and Wales are used as a basis for quarterly regional estimation.

Limited time series

Over the past 5 years, ONS has been working closely with other government departments to develop regional PSE statistics directly from returns from public sector organisations, covering

England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland (Barnard 2008; James 2009). Whereas ONS collects some information directly from public sector organisations, as part of the QPSES, supplementary data are provided by external organisations (Table 1). To complete the development of regional PSE estimates, ONS had to request back-data by English region from each of the external organisations. As not all external agencies maintain time-series data, a decision was made by ONS, based on respondent burden and need, that a limited time-series would be constructed back to the first quarter of 2008 using the new improved methodology for regional estimation of PSE.

While these new estimates of employment supersede those provided by James (2009)[1] and Barnard (2008)[8], strong complementarity is evident; thus a user may make use of the previous estimates of employment as far back as 1999, if a longer time series than presented in this article is required. A comparison of the estimates of regional PSE produced by the two different sources, for the first quarter of 2008, where the estimates first overlap, is detailed as part of Table 2.

Table 2 highlights that for all of the 9 English regions, when calculated on a proportion to total PSE basis, there is less than a 1 percentage point difference (although it should be noted that these equate to substantial numbers of jobs) between the estimates of regional PSE based on those compiled using the Labour Force Survey (James 2009[1]) and the new methodology, as described earlier, based on returns from public sector organisations.

Updated estimates of regional PSE

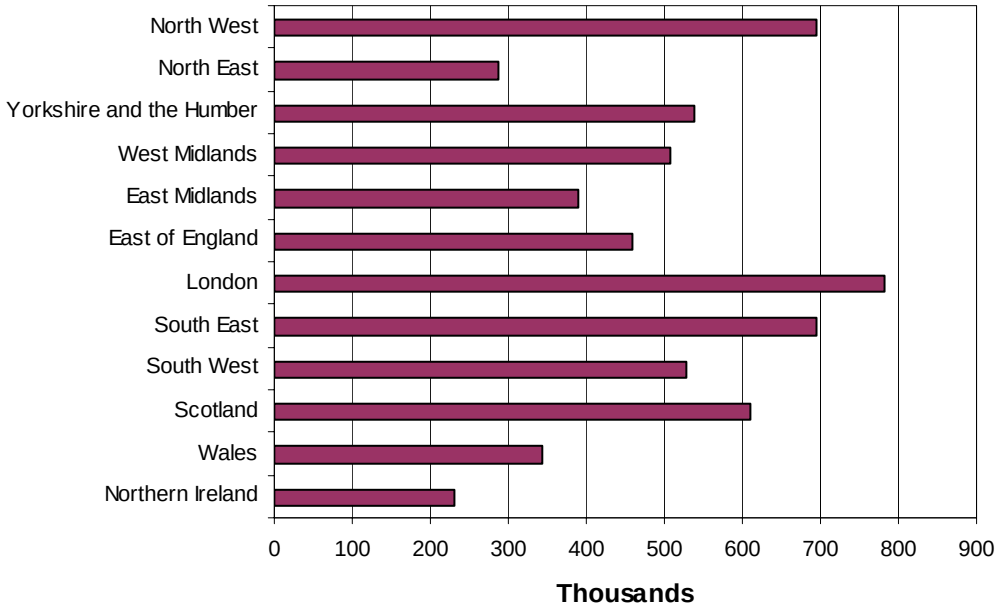
The rest of this paper will provide updated estimates of regional PSE for the UK. Attention will first focus on total PSE by region, before analysis by sector classification; industry and private sector employment are detailed.

In Q1 2010 London had the largest number of public sector employees (782,000), followed by the North West (696,000), the South East (694,000) and Scotland (610,000).

Compared with the same quarter a year earlier, by English region, there were increases in PSE for London (23,000; +3.0 per cent), East of England (19,000; +4.3 per cent), the South West (5,000; +1.0 per cent) and East Midlands (3,000; +0.8 per cent). There were decreases in employment for the South East (7,000; -1.0 per cent), Yorkshire and the Humber (3,000; -0.6 per cent) and West Midlands (1,000; -0.2 per cent). The North West and North East showed no change in employment (Table 3).

England (37,000; +0.8 per cent) and Northern Ireland (1,000; +0.4 per cent) both showed an increase in PSE in the year to Q1 2010. In contrast, Scotland[1] showed a 13,000 (-2.1 per cent) decrease and in Wales there was no change.

Figure 1 Public Sector Employment Q1 2010; not seasonally adjusted



PSE in Great Britain (24,000; +0.4 per cent) increased as did total PSE in the United Kingdom (28,000; +0.5 per cent (seasonally adjusted)).

In the first quarter of 2010, Northern Ireland (30.5 per cent); Wales (27.5 per cent); the North East (25.7 per cent) and Scotland (25.1 per cent) had the highest proportion of their workforce employed in the public sector (Table 4). The areas of the UK with the lowest proportion of their workforce in the public sector are South East (17.7 per cent); East of England (18.2 per cent); London (18.9 per cent); East Midlands (19.8 per cent); and West Midlands (21.2 per cent). These rates are similar to those presented in James (2009)[1] for the four quarters to Q4 2008.

It is also possible to express PSE as a proportion of the population aged 16 years and over, illustrating the relationship between the size of the public sector and the size of the working population. Variation, when taking this into account, between regions is slightly smaller – for the first quarter of 2010, the range is between 9.9 per cent for the East of England and 16.5 per cent for Northern Ireland (Table 5).

By sector classification

When disaggregated by sector, different patterns of growth are evident. For example, in the year to 2010 Q1 central government and general government employment in the UK increased by 79,000 (+3.1 per cent (seasonally adjusted)) and 57,000 (+1.0 per cent) respectively, whereas decreases in employment were evident among public corporations (29,000, -5.0 per cent (seasonally adjusted)) and local government (22,000; -0.7 per cent (seasonally adjusted)). For the first time ONS is able to present how these changes in employment impact at a regional level.

Central Government

Central government employment (Table 6) is highest in London (328,000), followed by the South East (296,000), the North West (286,000) and Scotland (247,000).

Compared with the same quarter a year earlier, by English region, there were increases in central government PSE for all regions. Growth was spread across English regions, with approximately a 5 per cent range. The largest growth was in the East of England (+6.4 per cent) and the least in the North East (+1.7 per cent).

England (73,000; +3.8 per cent), Wales (3,000; +2.2 per cent), Scotland (3,000; 1.2 per cent) and Northern Ireland (1,000; 0.5 per cent) all showed an increase in central government PSE in the year to Q1 2010.

Local Government

Local government employment (Table 7) is highest in the North West (353,000), then within the South East (344,000), London (323,000), Scotland (304,000), Yorkshire and the Humber (279,000) and West Midlands (279,000).

Compared with the same quarter a year earlier, there were increases in local government employment for London (5,000; +1.6 per cent); East of England (3,000; +1.2 per cent) and the South East (1,000; +0.3 per cent). Wales and Northern Ireland showed no change. All other regions showed a decrease in employment, with reductions most prevalent in Scotland (9,000; -2.9 per cent)[†], Yorkshire and the Humber (8,000; -2.8 per cent) and West Midlands (7,000; -2.4 per cent).

General Government

The general government sector, in a UK context, is the sum total of central and local government employment. General government employment (Table 8) is highest in London (650,000), then within the South East (640,000), North West (639,000), Scotland (552,000), Yorkshire and the Humber (492,000) and the South West (482,000).

Compared with the same quarter a year earlier the largest increases in general government employment were in London (19,000; +3.0 per cent); East of England (14,000; +3.4 per cent), the South West (7,000; +1.5 per cent), the South East (7,000; 1.1 per cent) and the North West (7,000; 1.1 per cent). Reductions in employment were most prevalent in Scotland (5,000; -0.9 per cent), the North East (1,000; -0.4 per cent) and Yorkshire and the Humber (1,000; -0.2 per cent).

[†] This decrease is largely due to the transfer of some local government staff to a privately contracted organisation which means they are no longer included in the public sector according to National Accounts definitions.

Public Corporations

Table 9 provides estimates of employment for public corporations by region. It shows that London (131,000) has by far the most individuals employed in public corporations, followed by Scotland (59,000) and then the North West (58,000).

Employment in public corporations has been disproportionately affected by the reclassification of the banks to the public sector (please see Matthews 2010[9] for further explanation). The effect of these reclassifications, as a whole, was noticeable both on total PSE estimates as well on the regional statistics. For instance, a comparison of the first and fourth Quarter PSE estimates for 2008 shows that employment within public corporations increased by 230,000 (+64 per cent, seasonally adjusted). Increases in employment in public corporations over the same period (between Quarter 1 and Quarter 4 2008) were most pronounced in London (47,000; +56 per cent), Scotland (45,000; +196 per cent) and the South East (37,000; +106 per cent).

By selected industry

PSE can also be broken down by industry. Industry estimates are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 2007)[10]. At present, industry estimates of regional employment are available only for selected public sector industries; National Health Service (NHS); Education and Public Administration. ONS is working to develop more detailed industry breakdowns of employment, by 2-digit SIC07 classification, particularly for industry sectors that employ a large number of public sector employees, most notably construction and other health and social work.

This article will now, in-turn, look at these three industry groups (the National Heath Service, Education and Public Administration), which together account for 70 per cent of total PSE.

National Health Service

By industry, the largest employment in the UK public sector is within the National Health Service (NHS) (27 per cent of total PSE). At Quarter 1 2010, approximately 1.626 million people were employed by the NHS, an increase of 66,000 (+4.2 per cent) since the first quarter of 2009. Employment in the NHS (Table 10), is highest in London (202,000) and the North West (202,000), followed by the South East (179,000) and Scotland (163,000).

Growth in employment in the NHS since Q1 2009 has been spread, proportionately, across the whole of the UK, with the largest percentage increases in employment being in the East of England and East Midlands (both 7 per cent).

Education

Employment in education accounts for 23 per cent of total PSE; however this is not equally shared across all regions. In the West Midlands employment in education accounts for 29 per cent of total PSE, this is in contrast to London where employment in education accounts for only 18 per cent of total PSE (Table 11).

At Q1 2010, employment in public sector education stood at 1.417 million (seasonally adjusted) an increase of 7,000 (+0.5 per cent) since the first quarter of 2009. Official estimates of PSE exclude

universities and further education colleges, as they are classified to the private sector by National Accounts standards as they are not controlled by government.

The South East (178,000) has the largest number of education employees, followed by the North West (162,000) and West Midlands (145,000). The North East (59,000), Northern Ireland (65,000) and Wales have the least number of employees (81,000).

Public administration

Public administration spreads across the activities of central government, local government and public corporations. It covers activities such as central and local government administration, social security administration, justice and judicial activities, fire services, foreign affairs and supporting services for the government like archives maintenance. All civil servants are considered to be working in public administration. The Civil Service is a significant component of public administration in the UK, accounting for 44 per cent (529,000 as at Q1 2010) of public administration employment.

At Q1 2010, approximately 1.210 million people were employed in public administration, which corresponds to 20 per cent of total PSE. London is the region with the greatest employment in public administration (168,000), followed by the North West (141,000), South East (125,000) and South West (110,000).

Employment in public administration for the UK has increased since the first quarter of 2009, by 5,000 (+0.4 per cent; seasonally adjusted); however, this is not the case for all areas of the UK. Wales (5,000; -6.2 per cent), the West Midlands (3,000; -3.2 per cent), East Midlands (2,000; -2.4 per cent) and the South East (2,000; -1.6 per cent) all showed a decline in employment in public administration over the period.

Private sector employment

Private sector employment totals are derived as the difference between Labour Force Survey[11] (LFS) employment estimates for the whole economy and public sector estimates collected from public sector organisations (Table 13).

In the year to the first quarter of 2010, private sector employment decreased by 251,000 (seasonally adjusted) to 22.782 million.

In the year to the first quarter of 2010, by English region, decreases in employment were most pronounced in the East Midlands (79,000; -4.8 per cent), East of England (47,000; -2.2 per cent) and the South West (45,000; -2.2 per cent). Increases in employment over the last 12 months are evident in the North East (9,000; +1.1 per cent); West Midlands (6,000; +0.3 per cent) and the North West (1,000; +0.0 per cent).

England (270,000; -1.4 per cent), Scotland (74,000; -3.9 per cent) and Wales (52,000; -5.4 per cent) all showed substantial reductions in levels of private sector employment in the year to 2010 Q1. This served to show an overall decrease in private sector employment for Great Britain (396,000; -1.8 per cent).

Conclusions

This article introduces users of these statistics to a new and improved means of estimating regional PSE in the UK, based on actual returns from public sector organisations rather than the Labour Force Survey (LFS) as a source of estimation. It also highlights the changing nature of regional PSE since the first quarter of 2008.

ONS is now able to produce detailed regional estimates of PSE based on data returned from public sector organisations. These data have highlighted, that (at Q1 2010) London is the region with the largest number of employees (782,000), followed by the North West (696,000), the South East (694,000) and Scotland (610,000).

For the first time, ONS has been able to present regional estimates of PSE by sector classification and broad industry classifications. Future work will attempt to unpick the various industries that individuals in the public sector are employed within and over time ONS will be able to build more robust time series on a consistent basis.

This article presents the best available estimates of regional PSE. Estimates of UK PSE employment are published as part of the quarterly Public Sector Employment Statistical Bulletin which can be found at:

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/pse0610.pdf

References

1 James N (2009) 'Regional analysis of public sector employment', Economic & Labour Market Review, vol 3, no 9, pp 37-43, www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/article.asp?ID=20262
2 Public Sector Employment Statistical Bulletin: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/pse0610.pdf
3 Information paper for Public Sector Employment: http://www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/methodology-and-quality/quality/qual-info-economic-social-and-bus-stats/quality-reports-for-business-statistics/public-sector-employment.pdf
4 Scotland: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/06/15171937/0
5 Northern Ireland: http://www.detini.gov.uk/lmr_july_2010.pdf
6 Millard (2007) 'Regional analysis of public sector employment', Economic & Labour Market Review, vol 1, no 3, pp 33-39, http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/article.asp?ID=1738
7 IDBR: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nugget.asp?ID=195&Pos=3&ColRank=1&Rank=208
8 Barnard (2008) 'Regional analysis of public sector employment', Economic & Labour Market Review, vol 2, no 7, pp 31, http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/article.asp?ID=2026
9 Matthews (2010) 'The changing face of public sector employment 1999-2009', Economic & Labour Market Review, vol 4, no 7, pp 28-35, http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/article.asp?ID=2466
10 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC): http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=14012&Pos=1&ColRank=1&Rank=272
11 Labour Force Survey (LFS): http://www.ons.gov.uk/about/surveys/a-z-of-surveys/labour-force-survey/index.html

Table 1 External sources of Public Sector Employment

Employment	Geographic Coverage	Source	Regional Estimation
Central Government			
HM Forces	UK	Ministry of Defence: DASA	Yes, but regional ratios refer to previous quarter.
National Health Service	England	Information Centre for health and social care	Yes, direct from source.
	Wales	Welsh Assembly Government	N/A
	Scotland	Scottish Government	N/A
	Northern Ireland	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, Northern Ireland (DETINI)	N/A
Other cental government	Great Britain	Home Office (National Probation Service)	Yes, direct from source.
	Northern Ireland	DETINI	N/A
Local Government			
Local Authorities	Scotland	Scottish Government (Joint Staffing Watch)	N/A
	Northern Ireland	DETINI	N/A
Police (including civilians)	England and Wales	Home Office (Police Service Strength)	Yes, quarterly estimation based on annual Police Service Strength census.
	Scotland	Scottish Government (Joint Staffing Watch)	N/A
	Northern Ireland	DETINI	N/A
Public Corporations			
	Northern Ireland	DETINI	N/A

Table 2 A comparison of estimates of proportionate regional PSE made by the Labour Force Survey and returns from public sector organisations for Q1 2008

England and Wales; Per cent of total PSE

	North West	North East	Yorkshire and the Humber	West Midlands	East Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales
Labour Force Survey (James 2009) [2]	13.3	5.3	10.1	10.3	6.9	8.8	15.2	13.8	9.9	6.3
Returns from public sector organisations (new methodology)	13.5	5.8	10.2	9.9	7.5	8.9	14.5	13.1	9.9	6.6
Difference (percentage point - proportion of total PSE)	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**-0.4**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**-0.7**	**-0.7**	**0.0**	**0.4**
Difference (total employment - thousands)	**8**	**20**	**4**	**-20**	**25**	**4**	**-40**	**-37**	**-3**	**17**

Source: Office for National Statistics

1 Estimates are based on where people are employed

2 Headcount; rolling four-quarter average

Table 3 Regional Public Sector Employment [1 2 3 4]

Headcount (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

All employees	Government Office Region (GOR)								
	North West	North East	Yorkshire and the Humber	West Midlands	East Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West
2008	670	284	504	489	369	440	713	652	487
2009	699	290	538	507	385	459	764	687	518
2008 Q1	668	284	504	489	368	441	714	648	488
2008 Q2	670	284	504	489	369	440	713	652	487
2008 Q3	665	283	510	489	369	436	714	661	488
2008 Q4	702	289	542	509	385	446	762	702	519
2009 Q1	696	287	541	508	386	440	759	701	523
2009 Q2	699	290	538	507	385	459	764	687	518
2009 Q3	700	289	539	509	382	457	768	684	520
2009 Q4	701	287	544	509	385	459	787	694	532
2010 Q1	696	287	538	507	389	459	782	694	528
Change on quarter to:									
2010 Q1	-5	0	-6	-2	4	0	-5	0	-4
% change	-0.7	0.0	-1.1	-0.4	1.0	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.8
Change on year to:									
2010 Q1	0	0	-3	-1	3	19	23	-7	5
% change	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.2	0.8	4.3	3.0	-1.0	1.0

Headcount (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

All employees	England	Wales	Scotland[5]	Great Britain	Northern Ireland[6]	United Kingdom[7]	United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted)
2008	4609	328	576	5513	224	5774	5777
2009	4847	341	614	5801	229	6065	6070
2008 Q1	4605	328	576	5509	225	5772	5761
2008 Q2	4609	328	576	5513	224	5774	5777
2008 Q3	4614	328	576	5518	220	5774	5803
2008 Q4	4857	341	623	5820	227	6076	6052
2009 Q1	4842	344	623	5809	229	6070	6062
2009 Q2	4847	341	614	5801	229	6065	6070
2009 Q3	4848	342	613	5803	226	6063	6091
2009 Q4	4899	346	614	5859	231	6122	6097
2010 Q1	4879	344	610	5833	230	6098	6090
Change on quarter to:							
2010 Q1	-20	-2	-4	-26	-1	-24	-7
% change	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1
Change on year to:							
2010 Q1	37	0	-13	24	1	28	28
% change	0.8	0.0	-2.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5

Source: Office for National Statistics

1 Annual figures relate to June quarter (Q2).

2 Estimates are based on where people are employed.

3 Northern Rock classified to the public sector from 9 October 2007. Bradford and Bingley classified to public sector from 26 September 2008. Royal Bank of Scotland Group and Lloyds Banking Group classified to public sector from 13 October 2008.

4 Quarterly changes in employment may be due to seasonal effects.

5 Estimates of PSE for Scotland are supplied by Scottish Government and match those produced by Scottish Government on a quarterly basis.

6 Estimates of PSE for Northern Ireland will differ to those published by DETINI. The ONS figures include HM Forces personnel.

7 Includes approximately 30,000 public sector employees that could not be assigned to a region.

Table 4 Regional public sector employment rate: by region and country of workplace [1 2 3 4]

Headcount (thousands), per cent, not seasonally adjusted

All employees	Government Office Region (GOR)								
	North West	North East	Yorkshire and the Humber	West Midlands	East Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West
2008	21.2	24.9	20.7	19.9	18.5	17.1	17.0	16.1	19.0
2009	22.3	27.1	22.5	21.3	18.9	18.1	18.5	17.4	20.9
2008 Q1	21.2	25.2	20.5	19.7	18.2	17.2	17.0	16.3	19.1
2008 Q2	21.2	24.9	20.7	19.9	18.5	17.1	17.0	16.1	19.0
2008 Q3	21.1	24.9	20.7	20.0	18.2	16.9	17.1	16.2	19.0
2008 Q4	22.2	25.6	22.2	20.9	18.8	17.3	18.1	17.3	20.3
2009 Q1	22.2	25.9	22.6	21.3	18.9	17.2	18.1	17.6	20.7
2009 Q2	22.3	27.1	22.5	21.3	18.9	18.1	18.5	17.4	20.9
2009 Q3	22.3	26.3	22.4	21.1	18.5	17.9	18.5	17.2	20.8
2009 Q4	22.4	25.6	22.5	20.9	19.0	18.0	19.1	17.6	21.2
2010 Q1	22.2	25.7	22.6	21.2	19.8	18.2	18.9	17.7	21.2

Headcount (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

All employees	England	Wales	Scotland[5]	Great Britain	Northern Ireland[6]	United Kingdom[7 8]	United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted)[8]
2008	18.8	24.3	22.7	19.4	29.3	19.6	19.6
2009	20.1	26.5	24.6	20.8	31.4	21.0	21.0
2008 Q1	18.8	24.8	22.6	19.4	29.5	19.6	19.5
2008 Q2	18.8	24.3	22.7	19.4	29.3	19.6	19.6
2008 Q3	18.7	24.7	22.6	19.4	28.9	19.6	19.8
2008 Q4	19.7	26.0	24.6	20.5	30.3	20.7	20.6
2009 Q1	19.9	26.4	24.8	20.6	31.1	20.9	20.8
2009 Q2	20.1	26.5	24.6	20.8	31.4	21.0	21.0
2009 Q3	20.0	27.1	24.3	20.7	30.7	20.9	21.1
2009 Q4	20.2	27.6	24.8	20.9	30.8	21.2	21.1
2010 Q1	20.3	27.5	25.1	21.0	30.5	21.2	21.1

Source: Office for National Statistics

1. Annual figures relate to June quarter (Q2). Estimates for GOR are based on Labour Force Survey calendar quarters.

2. Estimates are based on where people are employed.

3. Northern Rock classified to the public sector from 9 October 2007. Bradford and Bingley classified to public sector from 26 September 2008. Royal Bank of Scotland Group and Lloyds Banking Group classified to public sector from 13 October 2008.

4. Quarterly changes in employment may be due to seasonal effects.

5. Estimates of PSE for Scotland are supplied by Scottish Government and match those produced by Scottish Government on a quarterly basis.

6. Estimates of PSE for Northern Ireland will differ to those published by DETINI. The ONS figures include HM Forces personnel. These ONS figures also use the Labour Force Survey employment as a denominator as opposed to the Quarterly Employment Survey employee estimate used by DETINI.

7. Includes overseas employees, those who did not state their region of workplace when surveyed as part of the Labour Force Survey and approximately 30,000 public sector employees that could not be assigned to a region.

8. Labour Force Survey – All in employment aged 16 and over. Data refer to Q1 to Feb-Apr, Q2 to May-July, Q3 to Aug-Oct and Q4 to Nov-Jan.

Table 5 Public sector employment as a proportion of population aged 16+: by region and country [1 2 3 4]

Headcount (thousands), per cent, not seasonally adjusted

All employees	Government Office Region (GOR)								
	North West	North East	Yorkshire and the Humber	West Midlands	East Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West
2008	12.2	13.7	12.1	11.4	10.4	9.6	11.7	9.8	11.6
2009	12.7	13.9	12.8	11.8	10.7	10.0	12.4	10.2	12.3
2008 Q1	12.2	13.7	12.1	11.4	10.4	9.7	11.8	9.8	11.7
2008 Q2	12.2	13.7	12.1	11.4	10.4	9.6	11.7	9.8	11.6
2008 Q3	12.1	13.6	12.2	11.4	10.4	9.5	11.7	9.9	11.6
2008 Q4	12.8	13.9	13.0	11.8	10.8	9.7	12.4	10.5	12.3
2009 Q1	12.7	13.7	12.9	11.8	10.8	9.6	12.3	10.5	12.4
2009 Q2	12.7	13.9	12.8	11.8	10.7	10.0	12.4	10.2	12.3
2009 Q3	12.7	13.8	12.8	11.8	10.6	9.9	12.4	10.2	12.3
2009 Q4	12.7	13.7	12.9	11.8	10.7	9.9	12.6	10.3	12.5
2010 Q1	12.6	13.7	12.8	11.7	10.8	9.9	12.5	10.3	12.4

Headcount (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

All employees	England	Wales	Scotland[5]	Great Britain	Northern Ireland[6]	United Kingdom[7]	United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted)
2008	11.2	13.6	13.7	11.6	16.4	11.8	11.8
2009	11.7	14.1	14.5	12.1	16.6	12.3	12.3
2008 Q1	11.2	13.7	13.7	11.6	16.5	11.8	11.8
2008 Q2	11.2	13.6	13.7	11.6	16.4	11.8	11.8
2008 Q3	11.2	13.6	13.7	11.6	16.0	11.8	11.8
2008 Q4	11.8	14.1	14.8	12.2	16.5	12.3	12.3
2009 Q1	11.7	14.3	14.8	12.1	16.6	12.3	12.3
2009 Q2	11.7	14.1	14.5	12.1	16.6	12.3	12.3
2009 Q3	11.7	14.1	14.5	12.1	16.3	12.2	12.3
2009 Q4	11.8	14.3	14.5	12.1	16.7	12.3	12.3
2010 Q1	11.7	14.2	14.4	12.1	16.5	12.3	12.3

Source: Office for National Statistics

1. Annual figures relate to June quarter (Q2).

2. Labour Force Survey is tabulated by region of residence. Returns from public sector organisations are based on where people work.

3. Northern Rock classified to the public sector from 9 October 2007. Bradford and Bingley classified to public sector from 26 September 2008. Royal Bank of Scotland Group and Lloyds Banking Group classified to public sector from 13 October 2008.

4. Quarterly changes in employment may be due to seasonal effects.

5. Estimates of PSE for Scotland are supplied by Scottish Government and match those produced by Scottish Government on a quarterly basis.

6. Estimates of PSE for Northern Ireland will differ to those published by DETINI. The ONS figures include HM Forces personnel. These ONS figures also use the Labour Force Survey employment as a denominator as opposed to the Quarterly Employment Survey employee estimate used by DETINI.

7. Includes approximately 30,000 public sector employees that could not be assigned to a region.

Table 6 Regional employment in Central Government [1 2 3 4]

Headcount (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

All employees	Government Office Region (GOR)								
	North West	North East	Yorkshire and the Humber	West Midlands	East Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West
2008	272	115	198	177	136	168	308	280	225
2009	281	119	208	186	141	174	317	290	233
2008 Q1	270	115	197	176	136	167	307	279	224
2008 Q2	272	115	198	177	136	168	308	280	225
2008 Q3	275	117	201	179	138	171	313	285	228
2008 Q4	278	117	206	183	139	171	313	290	230
2009 Q1	278	117	206	183	140	171	313	290	231
2009 Q2	281	119	208	186	141	174	317	290	233
2009 Q3	284	120	212	190	146	179	323	296	237
2009 Q4	287	119	214	192	145	181	329	295	239
2010 Q1	286	119	213	192	147	182	328	296	239
Change on quarter to:									
2010 Q1	-1	0	-1	0	2	1	-1	1	0
% change	-0.3	0.0	-0.5	0.0	1.4	0.6	-0.3	0.3	0.0
Change on year to:									
2010 Q1	8	2	7	9	7	11	15	6	8
% change	2.9	1.7	3.4	4.9	5.0	6.4	4.8	2.1	3.5

Headcount (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

All employees	England	Wales	Scotland[5]	Great Britain	Northern Ireland[6]	United Kingdom[7]	United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted)
2008	1879	132	240	2251	203	2479	2479
2009	1949	136	247	2332	206	2565	2565
2008 Q1	1871	132	238	2241	205	2470	2470
2008 Q2	1879	132	240	2251	203	2479	2479
2008 Q3	1907	133	241	2281	199	2505	2505
2008 Q4	1927	134	242	2303	203	2533	2533
2009 Q1	1929	135	244	2308	206	2541	2541
2009 Q2	1949	136	247	2332	206	2565	2565
2009 Q3	1987	139	248	2374	203	2602	2597
2009 Q4	2001	138	248	2387	207	2620	2620
2010 Q1	2002	138	247	2387	207	2620	2620
Change on quarter to:							
2010 Q1	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0
% change	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Change on year to:							
2010 Q1	73	3	3	79	1	79	79
% change	3.8	2.2	1.2	3.4	0.5	3.1	3.1

Source: Office for National Statistics

1. Annual figures relate to June quarter (Q2).

2. Estimates are based on where people are employed.

3. Northern Rock classified to the public sector from 9 October 2007. Bradford and Bingley classified to public sector from 26 September 2008. Royal Bank of Scotland Group and Lloyds Banking Group classified to public sector from 13 October 2008.

4. Quarterly changes in employment may be due to seasonal effects.

5. Estimates of PSE for Scotland are supplied by Scottish Government and match those produced by Scottish Government on a quarterly basis.

6. Estimates of PSE for Northern Ireland will differ to those published by DETINI. The ONS figures include HM Forces personnel.

7. Includes approximately 30,000 public sector employees that could not be assigned to a region.

Table 7 Regional employment in Local Government [1 2 3 4]

Headcount (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

All employees	Government Office Region (GOR)								
	North West	North East	Yorkshire and the Humber	West Midlands	East Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West
2008	356	151	282	292	214	249	319	338	235
2009	354	148	281	283	218	249	317	339	242
2008 Q1	355	152	283	293	214	251	319	336	237
2008 Q2	356	151	282	292	214	249	319	338	235
2008 Q3	348	149	285	289	213	241	315	340	234
2008 Q4	355	149	285	285	218	241	316	341	243
2009 Q1	354	148	287	286	219	241	318	343	244
2009 Q2	354	148	281	283	218	249	317	339	242
2009 Q3	350	148	277	281	212	243	317	337	239
2009 Q4	353	146	280	279	214	244	323	343	245
2010 Q1	353	146	279	279	217	244	323	344	243
Change on quarter to:									
2010 Q1	0	0	-1	0	3	0	0	1	-2
% change	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	-0.8
Change on year to:									
2010 Q1	-1	-2	-8	-7	-2	3	5	1	-1
% change	-0.3	-1.4	-2.8	-2.4	-0.9	1.2	1.6	0.3	-0.4

Headcount (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

All employees	England	Wales	Scotland[5]	Great Britain	Northern Ireland[6]	United Kingdom	United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted)
2008	2436	180	313	2929	12	2941	2938
2009	2431	182	305	2918	12	2930	2926
2008 Q1	2440	180	315	2935	11	2946	2934
2008 Q2	2436	180	313	2929	12	2941	2938
2008 Q3	2414	180	312	2906	12	2918	2940
2008 Q4	2433	182	313	2928	12	2940	2932
2009 Q1	2440	182	313	2935	12	2947	2937
2009 Q2	2431	182	305	2918	12	2930	2926
2009 Q3	2404	181	304	2889	12	2901	2923
2009 Q4	2427	183	305	2915	12	2927	2919
2010 Q1	2428	182	304	2914	12	2926	2915
Change on quarter to:							
2010 Q1	1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-4
% change	0.0	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Change on year to:							
2010 Q1	-12	0	-9	-21	0	-21	-22
% change	-0.5	0.0	-2.9	-0.7	0.0	-0.7	-0.7

Source: Office for National Statistics

1. Annual figures relate to June quarter (Q2).

2. Estimates are based on where people are employed.

3. Northern Rock classified to the public sector from 9 October 2007. Bradford and Bingley classified to public sector from 26 September 2008. Royal Bank of Scotland Group and Lloyds Banking Group classified to public sector from 13 October 2008.

4. Quarterly changes in employment may be due to seasonal effects.

5. Estimates of PSE for Scotland are supplied by Scottish Government and match those produced by Scottish Government on a quarterly basis.

6. Estimates of PSE for Northern Ireland are supplied by DETINI and match those produced by DETINI on a quarterly basis.

Table 8 Regional employment in General Government [1 2 3 4]

Headcount (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

All employ	Government Office Region (GOR)								
	North West	North East	Yorkshire and the Humber	West Midlands	East Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West
2008	627	267	479	469	350	417	628	618	460
2009	635	266	489	469	359	424	634	629	475
2008 Q1	626	266	480	468	350	418	627	615	461
2008 Q2	627	267	479	469	350	417	628	618	460
2008 Q3	624	265	486	468	351	412	629	625	462
2008 Q4	634	265	491	468	357	412	629	631	473
2009 Q1	632	266	493	469	359	412	631	633	475
2009 Q2	635	266	489	469	359	424	634	629	475
2009 Q3	633	268	489	471	358	422	639	633	477
2009 Q4	641	265	494	471	359	425	653	637	484
2010 Q1	639	265	492	471	364	426	650	640	482
Change on quarter to:									
2010 Q1	-2	0	-2	0	5	1	-3	3	-2
% change	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	0.0	1.4	0.2	-0.5	0.5	-0.4
Change on year to:									
2010 Q1	7	-1	-1	2	5	14	19	7	7
% change	1.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.4	1.4	3.4	3.0	1.1	1.5

Headcount (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

All employ	England	Wales	Scotland[5]	Great Britain	Northern Ireland[6]	United Kingdom[7]	United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted)
2008	4315	313	553	5181	215	5419	5417
2009	4380	318	552	5250	217	5494	5491
2008 Q1	4311	313	554	5178	216	5417	5404
2008 Q2	4315	313	553	5181	215	5419	5417
2008 Q3	4322	313	553	5188	211	5422	5445
2008 Q4	4360	316	555	5231	215	5472	5465
2009 Q1	4370	317	557	5244	217	5490	5478
2009 Q2	4380	318	552	5250	217	5494	5491
2009 Q3	4390	319	552	5261	215	5503	5520
2009 Q4	4429	321	553	5303	219	5547	5539
2010 Q1	4429	320	552	5301	219	5546	5535
Change on quarter to:							
2010 Q1	0	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-4
% change	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Change on year to:							
2010 Q1	59	3	-5	57	2	56	57
% change	1.4	0.9	-0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0

Source: Office for National Statistics

1. Annual figures relate to June quarter (Q2).

2. Estimates are based on where people are employed.

3. Northern Rock classified to the public sector from 9 October 2007. Bradford and Bingley classified to public sector from 26 September 2008. Royal Bank of Scotland Group and Lloyds Banking Group classified to public sector from 13 October 2008.

4. Quarterly changes in employment may be due to seasonal effects.

5. Estimates of PSE for Scotland are supplied by Scottish Government and match those produced by Scottish Government on a quarterly basis.

6. Estimates of PSE for Northern Ireland will differ to those published by DETINI. The ONS figures include HM Forces personnel.

7. Includes approximately 30,000 public sector employees that could not be assigned to a region.

Table 9 Regional employment in Public Corporations [1 2 3 4]

Headcount (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

All employees	Government Office Region (GOR)								
	North West	North East	Yorkshire and the Humber	West Midlands	East Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West
2008	40	17	23	21	19	22	83	35	31
2009	62	22	47	38	26	35	128	60	46
2008 Q1	41	17	23	21	18	23	84	35	31
2008 Q2	40	17	23	21	19	22	83	35	31
2008 Q3	39	16	23	21	18	24	84	38	30
2008 Q4	66	23	50	41	28	33	131	72	50
2009 Q1	64	22	48	39	27	29	128	68	48
2009 Q2	62	22	47	38	26	35	128	60	46
2009 Q3	62	21	47	37	25	34	130	58	46
2009 Q4	61	22	50	38	26	35	135	57	48
2010 Q1	58	22	46	36	25	33	131	54	46
Change on quarter to:									
2010 Q1	-3	0	-4	-2	-1	-2	-4	-3	-2
% change	-4.9	0.0	-8.0	-5.3	-3.8	-5.7	-3.0	-5.3	-4.2
Change on year to:									
2010 Q1	-6	0	-2	-3	-2	4	3	-14	-2
% change	-9.4	0.0	-4.2	-7.7	-7.4	13.8	2.3	-20.6	-4.2

Headcount (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

All employees	England	Wales	Scotland[5]	Great Britain	Northern Ireland[6]	United Kingdom	United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted)
2008	291	18	23	332	9	341	360
2009	464	25	62	551	12	563	579
2008 Q1	293	18	23	334	9	343	357
2008 Q2	291	18	23	332	9	341	360
2008 Q3	293	18	23	334	9	343	358
2008 Q4	494	28	68	590	12	602	587
2009 Q1	473	26	66	565	12	577	584
2009 Q2	464	25	62	551	12	563	579
2009 Q3	460	25	61	546	11	557	571
2009 Q4	472	25	60	557	12	569	558
2010 Q1	451	24	59	534	11	545	555
Change on quarter to:							
2010 Q1	-21	-1	-1	-23	-1	-24	-3
% change	-4.4	-4.0	-1.7	-4.1	-8.3	-4.2	-0.5
Change on year to:							
2010 Q1	-22	-2	-7	-31	-1	-32	-29
% change	-4.7	-7.7	-10.6	-5.5	-8.3	-5.5	-5.0

Source: Office for National Statistics

1. Annual figures relate to June quarter (Q2).

2. Estimates are based on where people are employed.

3. Northern Rock classified to the public sector from 9 October 2007. Bradford and Bingley classified to public sector from 26 September 2008. Royal Bank of Scotland Group and Lloyds Banking Group classified to public sector from 13 October 2008.

4. Quarterly changes in employment may be due to seasonal effects.

5. Estimates of PSE for Scotland are supplied by Scottish Government and match those produced by Scottish Government on a quarterly basis.

6. Estimates of PSE for Northern Ireland are supplied by DETINI and match those produced by DETINI on a quarterly basis.

Table 10 Regional employment in NHS [1 2 3 4 5 6]

Headcount (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

All employees	Government Office Region (GOR)								
	North West	North East	Yorkshire and the Humber	West Midlands	East Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West
2008	188	72	133	126	93	110	185	166	122
2009	198	75	139	133	97	115	195	174	128
2008 Q1	186	71	131	125	92	109	184	164	121
2008 Q2	188	72	133	126	93	110	185	166	122
2008 Q3	192	73	135	129	95	112	189	169	125
2008 Q4	195	75	138	131	96	114	192	172	127
2009 Q1	195	75	138	131	96	114	192	172	127
2009 Q2	198	75	139	133	97	115	195	174	128
2009 Q3	199	76	141	136	102	119	197	178	131
2009 Q4	203	75	143	139	101	121	203	178	132
2010 Q1	202	76	144	139	103	122	202	179	133
Change on quarter to:									
2010 Q1	-1	1	1	0	2	1	-1	1	1
% change	-0.5	1.3	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.8	-0.5	0.6	0.8
Change on year to:									
2010 Q1	7	1	6	8	7	8	10	7	6
% change	3.6	1.3	4.3	6.1	7.3	7.0	5.2	4.1	4.7

Headcount (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

All employees	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted)
2008	1195	88	158	1441	70	1510	1510
2009	1254	91	162	1507	70	1578	1578
2008 Q1	1183	88	157	1428	71	1499	1499
2008 Q2	1195	88	158	1441	70	1510	1510
2008 Q3	1219	89	159	1467	70	1537	1537
2008 Q4	1240	90	160	1490	70	1559	1559
2009 Q1	1240	90	161	1491	70	1560	1560
2009 Q2	1254	91	162	1507	70	1578	1578
2009 Q3	1279	93	162	1534	71	1606	1606
2009 Q4	1295	92	163	1550	71	1621	1621
2010 Q1	1300	92	163	1555	71	1626	1626
Change on quarter to:							
2010 Q1	5	0	0	5	0	5	5
% change	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3
Change on year to:							
2010 Q1	60	2	2	64	1	66	66
% change	4.8	2.2	1.2	4.3	1.4	4.2	4.2

Source: Office for National Statistics (data supplied by Information Centre for health and social care)

1. Annual figures relate to June quarter (Q2).

2. Quarterly changes in employment may be due to seasonal effects.

3. All regional figures are estimates which include non geographically focussed NHS organisations that have been apportioned to each region in proportion to the size of the region.

4. All the England level figures are estimates - except for the September 2008 and September 2009 figures which are obtained from the NHS Information Centre's annual NHS Workforce Census.

5. Estimates are based on where people are employed.

6. Estimates of PSE for Scotland are supplied by Scottish Government and match those produced by Scottish Government on a quarterly basis.

Table 11 Regional public sector employment in Education [1 2 3 4]

Headcount (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

All employees	Government Office Region (GOR)								
	North West	North East	Yorkshire and the Humber	West Midlands	East Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West
2008	163	66	131	146	96	128	136	167	108
2009	169	61	136	146	93	113	139	171	125
2008 Q1	165	66	123	148	97	130	136	168	110
2008 Q2	163	66	131	146	96	128	136	167	108
2008 Q3	164	61	132	141	89	123	138	171	117
2008 Q4	168	60	133	139	92	122	138	172	125
2009 Q1	168	60	134	146	93	122	138	173	126
2009 Q2	169	61	136	146	93	113	139	171	125
2009 Q3	158	60	136	142	92	122	137	171	118
2009 Q4	163	60	136	144	94	126	142	178	124
2010 Q1	162	59	132	145	96	130	142	178	122
Change on quarter to:									
2010 Q1	-1	-1	-4	1	2	4	0	0	-2
% change	-0.6	-1.7	-2.9	0.7	2.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	-1.6
Change on year to:									
2010 Q1	-6	-1	-2	-1	3	8	4	5	-4
% change	-3.6	-1.7	-1.5	-0.7	3.2	6.6	2.9	2.9	-3.2

Headcount (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

All employees	England	Wales	Scotland[5]	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted)
2008	1141	73	117	1331	62	1392	1393
2009	1153	77	116	1346	64	1410	1411
2008 Q1	1143	73	119	1335	62	1397	1389
2008 Q2	1141	73	117	1331	62	1392	1393
2008 Q3	1136	76	116	1328	58	1386	1400
2008 Q4	1149	77	117	1343	62	1406	1398
2009 Q1	1160	77	117	1354	64	1419	1410
2009 Q2	1153	77	116	1346	64	1410	1411
2009 Q3	1136	79	114	1329	60	1389	1403
2009 Q4	1167	81	116	1364	64	1427	1420
2010 Q1	1166	81	115	1362	65	1426	1417
Change on quarter to:							
2010 Q1	-1	0	-1	-2	1	-1	-3
% change	-0.1	0.0	-0.9	-0.1	1.6	-0.1	-0.2
Change on year to:							
2010 Q1	6	4	-2	8	1	7	7
% change	0.5	5.2	-1.7	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.5

Source: Office for National Statistics

1. Annual figures relate to June quarter (Q2).

2. Estimates are based on where people are employed.

3. Northern Rock classified to the public sector from 9 October 2007. Bradford and Bingley classified to public sector from 26 September 2008. Royal Bank of Scotland Group and Lloyds Banking Group classified to public sector from 13 October 2008.

4. Quarterly changes in employment may be due to seasonal effects.

5. Estimates of PSE for Scotland are supplied by Scottish Government and match those produced by Scottish Government on a quarterly basis.

Table 12 Regional public sector employment in Public Administration [1 2 3 4 5]

Headcount (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

All employees	Government Office Region (GOR)								
	North West	North East	Yorkshire and the Humber	West Midlands	East Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West
2008	145	74	99	97	78	85	174	125	115
2009	139	74	99	93	84	89	168	125	106
2008 Q1	145	74	97	98	79	86	175	126	116
2008 Q2	145	74	99	97	78	85	174	125	115
2008 Q3	137	72	101	99	83	82	168	126	106
2008 Q4	140	72	99	99	84	83	169	128	106
2009 Q1	139	73	100	93	85	83	168	127	106
2009 Q2	139	74	99	93	84	89	168	125	106
2009 Q3	139	79	98	95	84	86	173	126	111
2009 Q4	138	78	103	93	83	84	170	125	111
2010 Q1	141	79	105	90	83	84	168	125	110
Change on quarter to:									
2010 Q1	3	1	2	-3	0	0	-2	0	-1
% change	2.2	1.3	1.9	-3.2	0.0	0.0	-1.2	0.0	-0.9
Change on year to:									
2010 Q1	2	6	5	-3	-2	1	0	-2	4
% change	1.4	8.2	5.0	-3.2	-2.4	1.2	0.0	-1.6	3.8

Headcount (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

All employees	England	Wales	Scotland[6]	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom[7]	United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted)
2008	992	84	95	1171	47	1222	1224
2009	977	81	94	1152	47	1207	1209
2008 Q1	996	84	96	1176	47	1229	1230
2008 Q2	992	84	95	1171	47	1222	1224
2008 Q3	974	80	94	1148	47	1203	1204
2008 Q4	980	80	93	1153	47	1208	1205
2009 Q1	974	81	95	1150	48	1204	1205
2009 Q2	977	81	94	1152	47	1207	1209
2009 Q3	991	76	96	1163	48	1216	1216
2009 Q4	985	77	95	1157	48	1212	1210
2010 Q1	985	76	94	1155	48	1210	1210
Change on quarter to:							
2010 Q1	0	-1	-1	-2	0	-2	0
% change	0.0	-1.3	-1.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Change on year to:							
2010 Q1	11	-5	-1	5	0	6	5
% change	1.1	-6.2	-1.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4

Source: Office for National Statistics

1. Annual figures relate to June quarter (Q2).

2. Estimates are based on where people are employed.

3. Excludes employment in the Police.

4. Northern Rock classified to the public sector from 9 October 2007. Bradford and Bingley classified to public sector from 26 September 2008. Royal Bank of Scotland Group and Lloyds Banking Group classified to public sector from 13 October 2008.

5. Quarterly changes in employment may be due to seasonal effects.

6. The methodology for the public administration estimates for Scotland is currently being reviewed by both the Office for National Statistics and Scottish Government. Any improvement to the methodology may result in revisions to the estimates of public administration for Scotland.

7. Includes approximately 6,000 public sector employees that could not be assigned to a region.

Table 13 Regional private sector employment: by region and country of workplace [1 2 3 4]

Headcount (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

All those in employment	Government Office Region (GOR)								
	North West	North East	Yorkshire and the Humber	West Midlands	East Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West
2008	2491	855	1930	1963	1631	2129	3487	3386	2076
2009	2430	782	1848	1878	1655	2080	3356	3270	1962
2008 Q1	2482	845	1949	1997	1659	2129	3481	3336	2073
2008 Q2	2491	855	1930	1963	1631	2129	3487	3386	2076
2008 Q3	2490	854	1956	1958	1662	2146	3453	3416	2082
2008 Q4	2459	840	1894	1924	1658	2127	3458	3351	2032
2009 Q1	2436	819	1851	1876	1652	2116	3423	3285	2008
2009 Q2	2430	782	1848	1878	1655	2080	3356	3270	1962
2009 Q3	2440	808	1870	1898	1681	2095	3381	3283	1979
2009 Q4	2433	836	1872	1928	1636	2094	3344	3249	1977
2010 Q1	2437	828	1847	1882	1573	2069	3362	3234	1963
Change on quarter to:									
2010 Q1	4	-8	-25	-46	-63	-25	18	-15	-14
% change	0.2	-1.0	-1.3	-2.4	-3.9	-1.2	0.5	-0.5	-0.7
Change on year to:									
2010 Q1	1	9	-4	6	-79	-47	-61	-51	-45
% change	0.0	1.1	-0.2	0.3	-4.8	-2.2	-1.8	-1.6	-2.2

Headcount (thousands), not seasonally adjusted

All employees	England	Wales	Scotland[5]	Great Britain	Northern Ireland[6]	United Kingdom[7 8]	United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted)[8]
2008	19949	1020	1966	22935	540	23715	23726
2009	19262	944	1878	22084	501	22776	22787
2008 Q1	19951	996	1971	22918	537	23669	23760
2008 Q2	19949	1020	1966	22935	540	23715	23726
2008 Q3	20018	998	1972	22988	542	23660	23548
2008 Q4	19742	972	1910	22624	523	23314	23297
2009 Q1	19466	960	1891	22317	507	22942	23033
2009 Q2	19262	944	1878	22084	501	22776	22787
2009 Q3	19436	922	1908	22266	511	22924	22815
2009 Q4	19368	908	1860	22136	518	22785	22764
2010 Q1	19196	908	1817	21921	525	22687	22782
Change on quarter to:							
2010 Q1	-172	0	-43	-215	7	-98	18
% change	-0.9	0.0	-2.3	-1.0	1.4	-0.4	0.1
Change on year to:							
2010 Q1	-270	-52	-74	-396	18	-255	-251
% change	-1.4	-5.4	-3.9	-1.8	3.6	-1.1	-1.1

Source: Office for National Statistics

1. Annual figures relate to quarter 2. Estimates for GOR are based on Labour Force Survey calendar quarters. Data refer to Q1 to Jan-Mar, Q2 to Apr-Jun, Q3 to Jul-Sep, Q4 to Oct-Dec. Estimates for UK are based on seasonal quarters, data refer to Q1 to Feb-Apr, Q2 to May-Jul, Q3 to Aug-Oct and Q4 to Nov-Jan.

2. Estimates are based on where people are employed.

3. Northern Rock classified to the public sector from 9 October 2007. Bradford and Bingley classified to public sector from 26 September 2008. Royal Bank of Scotland Group and Lloyds Banking Group classified to public sector from 13 October 2008.

4. Quarterly changes in employment may be due to seasonal effects.

5. Estimates of PSE for Scotland are supplied by Scottish Government and match those produced by Scottish Government on a quarterly basis.

6. Estimates of PSE for Northern Ireland will differ to those published by DETINI. The ONS figures include HM Forces personnel.

7. Includes overseas employees, those who did not state their region of workplace when surveyed as part of the Labour Force Survey and approximately 30,000 public sector employees that could not be assigned to a region.

8. Labour Force Survey – All in employment aged 16 and over. Data refer to Q1 to Feb-Apr, Q2 to May-Jul, Q3 to Aug-Oct and Q4 to Nov-Jan.