

## Public sector employment

Q1 2009



**Date:** 17 June 2009

**Coverage:** United Kingdom **Theme:** Labour Market

Public sector employment increased by 15,000 in the first quarter of 2009 to 6.020 million. This includes employment in Royal Bank of Scotland Group and Lloyds Banking Group following their classifications to the public sector effective from 13 October 2008. Quarter 4 public sector employment estimates have also been revised to include both banking groups (see background note 24). The classification of Royal Bank of Scotland Group and Lloyds Banking Group to the public sector increases employment in the public sector for Quarter 4 2008 by 230,000 (not seasonally adjusted).

Employment in central government in the first quarter of 2009 increased by 12,000. Public corporations increased by 1,000 and local government increased by 2,000. The number of employees in the Civil Service increased by 3,000.

The Q1 2009 public sector estimate is 285,000 higher than the same quarter a year ago.

Employment in the private sector decreased by 286,000 in the first quarter.

**Public sector employment;** United Kingdom (thousands), seasonally adjusted, headcount

	Central government (incl. NHS)	Local government	Public corporations	Total public sector	Of which: Civil Service
<i>Levels</i>					
2008 Q1	2,479 <sup>e</sup>	2,908 <sup>e</sup>	348	5,735 <sup>e</sup>	524
2008 Q2	2,490 <sup>e</sup>	2,910 <sup>e</sup>	350	5,750 <sup>e</sup>	522
2008 Q3	2,510 <sup>e</sup>	2,910 <sup>e</sup>	348	5,768 <sup>e</sup>	522
2008 Q4	2,529 <sup>e</sup>	2,905 <sup>e</sup>	571	6,005 <sup>e</sup>	523
<b>2009 Q1</b>	<b>2,541<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2,907<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>572</b>	<b>6,020<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>526</b>
<i>Change on latest quarter</i>	12	2	1	15	3
<i>Change %</i>	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6
<i>Change on year</i>	62	-1	224	285	2
<i>Change %</i>	2.5	0	64.4	5	0.4

Civil Service estimates are home Civil Service and therefore exclude Northern Ireland Civil Service, which is included in Central Government.

<sup>e</sup> Statistics for 2007 Q4 onwards are partly based on projections. Please see background note 9.

**Public sector employment by sector classification; headcount; (Table 1)**

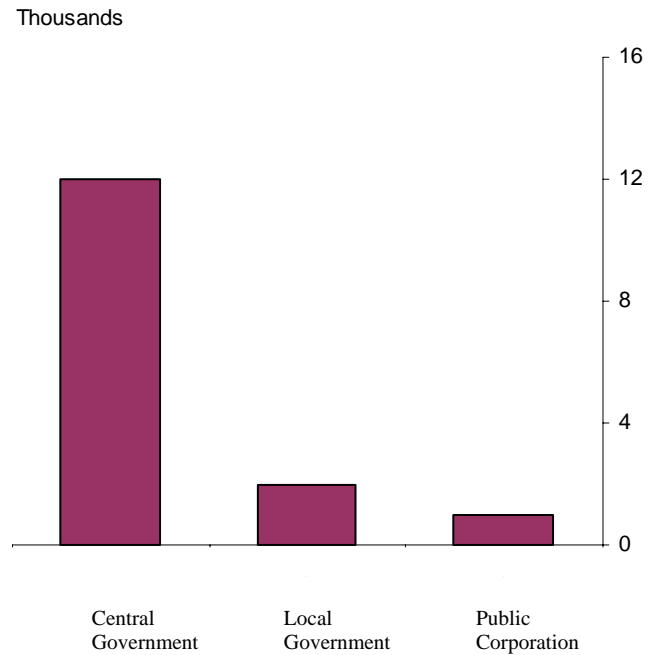
Total public sector employment was 6.020 million in the first quarter 2009, an increase of 15,000 (0.2 per cent) compared with the previous quarter.

Central government employment was 2.541 million, an increase of 12,000 (0.5 per cent) while local government increased by 2,000 (0.1 per cent) to 2.907 million.

Employment in public corporations increased by 1,000 (0.2 per cent) to 572,000. In Quarter 1 2009 employment in the Civil Service in Great Britain stood at 526,000, an increase of 3,000 (0.6 per cent) compared with the previous quarter.

Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 285,000 (5.0 per cent) in public sector employment. The largest increase was in total public corporations (224,000; 64 per cent).

**Public sector employment growth by sector in the latest quarter - 2009Q1; United Kingdom; headcount; seasonally adjusted**

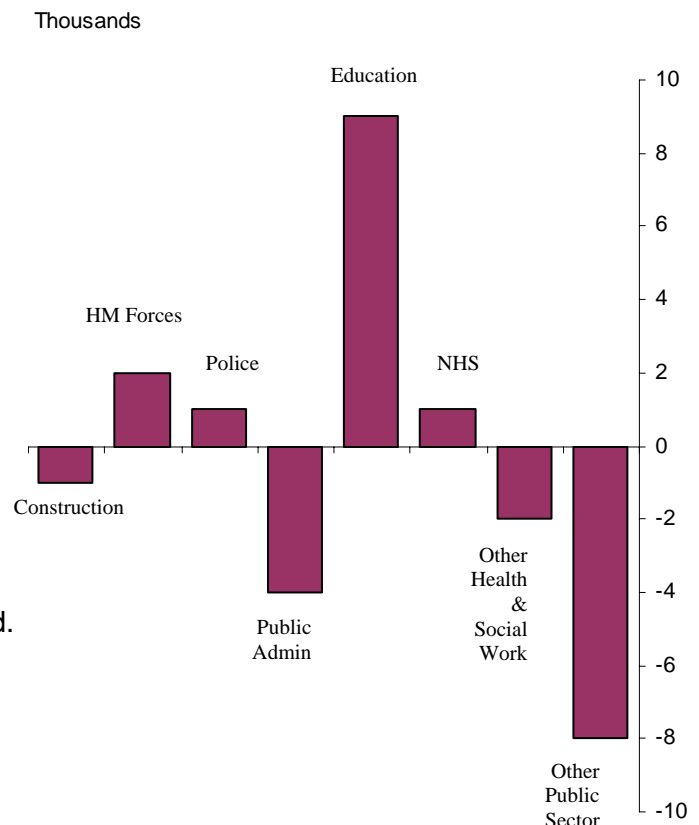


**Public sector employment by industry; headcount (Table 2)**

When public sector employment is analysed by Industry (Standard Industrial Classification), the largest increase in the first quarter 2009, compared with the fourth quarter 2008, was in education (9,000; 0.6 per cent). The largest decrease was in other public sector (8,000; 0.8 per cent).

Employment in HM Forces (2,000; 1.0 per cent) police (1,000; 0.3 per cent) and National Health Service (1,000; 0.1 per cent) increased, whereas employment in construction (1,000; 2.0 per cent), public administration (4,000; 0.3 per cent) and other health and social work (2,000; 0.5 per cent) decreased.

**Public sector employment growth by industry in the latest quarter - 2009Q1; United Kingdom; headcount; seasonally adjusted**



### Public sector employment by sector classification and Industry; Full-time equivalents (Tables 3 and 4)

Table 3 provides full-time equivalent (FTE) estimates by sector classification while Table 4 provides estimates by industry.

Total public sector employment on an FTE basis was 4.911 million in the first quarter 2009. Public sector employment on an FTE basis increased by 22,000 (0.4 per cent) driven by central government, where there was a 22,000 (1.0 per cent) increase. Total public corporations increased by 1,000 (0.2 per cent). Local government decreased by 1,000 (0.0 per cent) FTE over the quarter.

The number of FTE employees in the Civil Service in Great Britain increased by 2,000 in the three months to March 2009, a 0.4 per cent increase.

By industry, the largest increase in the three months to March 2009 was in the National Health Service (13,000; 1.0 per cent). The largest decrease was in other public sector (8,000; 1.0 per cent).

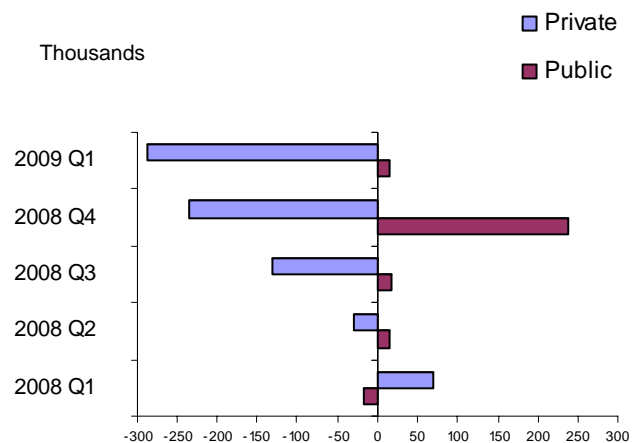
### Public and private sector employment; headcount (Table 5)

Private sector employment totals are derived as the difference between Labour Force Survey employment estimates for the whole economy and the public sector estimates collected from public sector organisations.

Between December and March 2009, employment in the private sector decreased by 286,000 (1.2 per cent). Employment in the public sector increased by 15,000 (0.2 per cent).

In the first quarter 2009, the public sector accounted for 20.7 per cent of total employment in the United Kingdom.

Quarterly growth in employment by main sector in 2009Q1; United Kingdom; headcount; seasonally adjusted



### Civil Service employment by department (Table 6)

Headline Civil Service numbers and time series data are seasonally adjusted. Seasonally adjusted Civil Service employment increased by 3,000 compared with the previous quarter to 526,000. However, when the numbers are reported at a departmental level, as in Table 6, they are not seasonally adjusted.

The number of employees in the Civil Service (not seasonally adjusted) in Great Britain increased by 1,480 (0.3 per cent) compared with the previous quarter and, on a full-time equivalent basis, by 1,210 (0.2 per cent).

At a departmental level, the only department showing large growth in the first quarter 2009 (on a full-time equivalent basis), that was not a consequence of machinery of government change, was Department for Work and Pensions (approximately 2,140), due to an increase in employment for Job Centre Plus (2,310 increase).

The largest decreases in employment (on a full-time equivalent basis) in the first quarter 2009 were recorded by HM Revenue and Customs (610), Home Office (290) and Defence (280).

## Background Notes

### Results for Quarter 4 2008 to Quarter 1 2009

#### Basic Quality Information

1. In 2005, ONS, in collaboration with other government departments and the devolved administrations implemented major improvements to PSE estimates. Standard definitions for public sector employment across all departmental statistics were agreed and a single definitive set of quarterly PSE estimates introduced. A new Quarterly Public Sector Employment Survey (QPSES) was established. ONS publishes official PSE estimates each quarter, as National Statistics in the form of a Statistical Bulletin, approximately 11 weeks after the period to which they refer.
2. A Summary Quality Report for *Public Sector Employment* can be found at:  
[http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/quality/information\\_business\\_statistics.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/quality/information_business_statistics.asp)  
This report describes, in detail, the intended uses of the statistics presented in this publication, their general quality and the methods used to produce them.

#### Relevance to users

3. The public sector comprises central government, local government and public corporations as defined for the UK National Accounts. ONS produces the United Kingdom's National Accounts. The National Accounts are an internationally comparable accounting framework that describes the activities in a national economy. The relevant international manuals are the System of National Accounts 1993(SNA93) and the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95). As part of the process of producing the National Accounts, ONS decides on the classification of institutions and transactions within the economy. This well-established process is set out in Annex A of the National Statistics Protocol on Statistical Integration and Classification available at:  
[www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/ns-standard/cop/protocols/index.html](http://www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/ns-standard/cop/protocols/index.html)
4. The Sector Classifications Guide (MA23) provides information on the classification of organisations and institutions in the National Accounts:  
[www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/SearchRes.asp?term=ma23](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/SearchRes.asp?term=ma23)
5. The public sector employment estimates relate to the number of people employed according to returns from relevant organisations, but they include a number of workers with a second job in the public sector whose main job is in the private sector or in a separate

public sector organisation. The private sector estimate, which is obtained by taking the difference between the Labour Force Survey estimate of people employed in the whole economy and the public sector total, will thus tend to be correspondingly understated by a small percentage.

6. Headcount estimates are based on the number of employees with an employment contract who are being paid by the organisation. Employees can be permanent, on a fixed-term contract or employed on a casual basis. Self-employed, contract workers and agency workers are excluded.
7. Permanent employees, as defined in Table 6, are employees with a contract with no agreed expiry date or a fixed term contract of more than 12 months. Temporary/casual employees are those with a fixed term contract of twelve months or less or employed on a casual basis.
8. As well as the headcount estimates, estimates have also been produced for the number of employees in full-time equivalents (FTE) back to 1999. This is based on converting part-time employees' hours into a full-time employees' equivalent and provides a better indicator of total labour input than a simple headcount.

### **Common pitfalls in interpreting series**

9. Estimates of public sector employment for Quarter 4 2008 to Quarter 1 2009 are based partly on projections for some sources. As part of the development programme to improve the quality of public sector employment estimates, government departments are working towards the production of timely quarterly estimates. Until this development programme is completed, there remains a requirement to include estimates for certain sources:
  - i) Police (including civilians) workforce estimates for England and Wales are published every six months (for two quarters) by the Home Office.
  - ii) NHS workforce statistics for England are derived from a pay system which covers all but 2 of the over 400 English NHS organisations. This produces very good estimates of staff numbers. Figures for the 2 other organisations are estimated based on annual NHS Workforce Census figures. This new source of estimates will reduce the need to revise estimates in the future. NHS workforce statistics for Scotland are currently published annually for the year ending 30 September.

In the absence of statistics for the latest periods, Scottish Government has supplied estimates for the NHS. The Home Office has provided estimates for the Police in England and Wales. These estimates are based on projections and may be subject to revision.

10. Public sector employment statistics have previously been published for periods up to and including Q4 2008. In line with the published revisions policy for public sector employment statistics: [http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_labour/PSERevisionsPolicyPDF](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/PSERevisionsPolicyPDF) the statistics have been revised to take account of late information for respondents and seasonal adjustment updates.
11. Tables 1R to 5R illustrate the size of the revisions in each category.

### Concepts and definitions

12. *Central government* includes all administrative departments of government and other central agencies and non-departmental public bodies. This sector also includes HM Forces and the National Health Service (NHS). Within education, Academies are also classified to central government. From 1 April 2005, central government includes the former Magistrates' Courts Service which has been brought together with the Court Service to form Her Majesty's Courts Service. The Magistrates' Courts Service was previously classified to local government.
13. *Local government* covers those types of public administration that only cover a locality and any bodies controlled and mainly financed by them. The sub-sector includes all areas of administrative authorities including parish councils, though these units are not covered by the current estimates for local authorities. It includes police forces and their civilian staff. All functions of local authorities are classified to the sub-sector, although trading activities that produce market output (for example, housing and municipally owned markets) are regarded as quasi-corporations and appear under public corporations. Local education authorities are part of local government, as are voluntary aided schools, county schools and, from September 1999, foundation schools (formerly grant-maintained).
14. *Public corporations* are companies or quasi-corporations controlled by government. Examples include British Nuclear Fuels plc and Royal Mail. These companies receive more than half their income from sales of goods or services into the market place.
15. The estimates of Civil Service employees count all home Civil Service employees (including from 1 April 2005 the employees of the former Magistrates' Courts Service). Civil Service employees can be classified to central government or public corporations. Examples of public corporations include the UK Intellectual Property Office and the Driving Standards

Agency. Civil Service estimates exclude the Northern Ireland Civil Service and other Crown servants. Employees in these groups, though, are included in estimates of central government employment.

## Accuracy

16. *Response rates:* PSE statistics are compiled from a range of sources. The primary source is the Quarterly Public Sector Employment Survey (QPSES). The QPSES comprises three separate data collections; the home Civil Service, Local Authorities in England and Wales and Great Britain public corporations and Non-Departmental Public Bodies (NDPBs). Returned questionnaires go through a series of automated validation tests to check for completeness and consistency and to identify any significant movements compared with the previous period reported (and the same period the previous year). The automated checks are followed up with respondents where errors are detected or further explanation is required. The target is to clear 95 per cent of test failures prior to processing results. ONS targets for response to each of the three surveys ahead of compiling results are 85 per cent (number of respondents) and 90 per cent (of total employment). In addition, each survey has a list of critical respondents (usually those with the largest employment) for which special efforts are made to achieve 100 per cent response and clearance of test failures.

### 2009 Quarter 1 response rates

	<b>Response (per cent of forms returned)</b>	<b>Response (per cent of employment)</b>
Local Authorities Survey	90	88
Public Bodies Survey	90	100
Civil Service Survey	100	100
<i>Other sources (see below)</i>	100	100

Data for non-responders is imputed based on previous returns and known annual changes in seasonality. It is extremely rare for a Local Authority, Public Body or Civil Service department to non-respond for two consecutive quarters. The data collection is statutory for Local Authorities and Public Bodies (Statistics of Trade Act 1947) and positive action is taken to alleviate non-response issues as and when they occur.

So that estimates of total public sector employment can be made it is necessary for further information to be gathered from external sources.

<b>Sources for Public Sector Employment estimates</b>		
	<b>Geographic coverage</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>Central government</b>		
HM Forces	UK	MoD: DASA
National Health Service	England	Information Centre for Health and Social Care
	Wales	Welsh Assembly Government
	Scotland	Scottish Government
	Northern Ireland	DETINI
Other central government	GB	Quarterly Public Sector Employees Survey (ONS) Home Office (National Probation Service and Police Service Strength)
	NI	DETINI
<b>Local government</b>		
Local authorities	England and Wales	Quarterly Public Sector Employees Survey (ONS)
	Scotland	Joint Staffing Watch: Scottish Government
	Northern Ireland	DETINI
Police (including civilians)	England and Wales	Home Office
	Scotland	Joint Staffing Watch: Scottish Government
	Northern Ireland	DETINI
<b>Public corporations</b>		
	GB	Quarterly Public Sector Employees Survey (ONS)
	Northern Ireland	DETINI

17. The Public Sector Employment (PSE) surveys are its preferred source for estimates of employment in the sector as they have comprehensive coverage of employers. However, PSE estimates are not available on a regional basis so the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is used in conjunction with national PSE estimates to produce estimates by region. The Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) provides estimates of employee jobs by industry rather than by public or private sector. Industries typically thought of as public sector, for example

education and health, also include private sector workers. Therefore, the ABI is not a preferred source of public sector employment by region.

### Future revisions

18. Statistics for the NHS for England and Scotland for Q4 2007 onwards are based on projections and informed modelled estimates have been supplied by the Information Centre for health and social care and the Scottish Government. These estimates may be revised following the publication of the annual NHS workforce statistics.
19. Statistics for the Police (including civilians) for Q4 2007 onwards for England and Wales are based partly on projections supplied by the Home Office. These estimates may be revised following the publication of the latest Home Office statistics.
20. Due to ongoing validation of data from the new HM Forces Personnel Administration System, figures for 2007 Q2 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

### Coherence

21. The estimates of public sector employment in education (SIC division 80) differ from the school workforce estimates published by the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) mainly as a result of differences in coverage and data sources. DCSF estimates focus on the number of FTE teachers and support staff in the maintained school sector for England only. By comparison, the ONS estimates are derived by allocating local authority employees to education using the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) and the Quarterly Public Sector Employment Survey (QPSES) in England and Wales. Estimates include all employees reported by local authorities as working in primary, secondary and adult education establishments including some groups who are not covered by the DCSF statistics, such as adult education staff and certain categories of support staff. Employment in education in Scotland and Northern Ireland are also included to give a wider UK coverage. For further information on the differences between DCSF and ONS data on education please see pages 44 to 46 of the Public Sector Employment Trends 2005 article published in October 2005:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/articles/nojournal/PublicSectorEmploymentTrends2005.pdf>

In order to make a fairer comparison between DCSF and ONS estimates, ONS FTE estimates for England only should be compared against DCSF estimates.

The different coverage of the ONS and DCSF education statistics serve the needs of different users. Those who require information on the workforce in England who are directly

involved in pupils' teaching and learning should use DCSF published statistics. Users should also refer to DCSF published statistics to gauge trends in education employment. Those who seek data on UK public sector employment in education, in its widest sense, should use the ONS data in this release.

22. ONS estimates for the NHS also differ from the headline figure produced by the Information Centre for health and social care. Again, this reflects the wider UK coverage (Information Centre figures are for England only) plus the exclusion by ONS of general practitioners (GPs). ONS, in accordance with National Accounts practice, classifies GPs as part of the private sector. ONS also include 'hospital practitioners and clinical assistants' who work in hospitals on a salaried pay scale but generally work as GPs leading the Information Centre to exclude them from their totals to avoid double counting. When these factors are allowed for, ONS and NHS data can be shown to be identical.
23. Sector classification and machinery of government changes in the period since 31 March 2008 are listed here:

<b>Sector classification changes affecting Public Sector Employment and machinery of government changes affecting the Civil Service</b>	
Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (DBIS)	On 5 June 2009, the Government created a new Department for Business, Innovation and Skills whose key role will be to build Britain's capabilities to compete in the global economy. The Department will be created by merging BERR and DIUS (to be included from Quarter 2 2009).
Food Environment Research Agency	On 1 April 2009, Central Science Laboratory became part of The Food and Environment Research Agency (Fera) (to be included from Quarter 2 2009).
The Rent Service	As of 1 April 2009, the functions of The Rent Service (TRS) transferred to the Valuation Office Agency (VOA). This means that TRS no longer exists as a standalone agency but has been merged into the VOA. All the services rent officers provided under TRS will continue (to be incorporated from Quarter 2 2009).
UK Border Agency	On 1 April 2008 the Border and Immigration

	Agency became the UK Border Agency following a merger with UK Visas, the port of entry functions of HMRC (to be incorporated from Quarter 2 2009).
National Measurement Office	On 1 April 2009, the National Measurement System transferred to National Weights and Measures Laboratory and has changed its name to National Measurement Office (NMO) (to be incorporated from Quarter 2 2009).
Committee on Climate Change (CCC)	The CCC is an independent body established under the Climate Change Act. The CCC became an NDPB on 1 December 2008 (to be included from Quarter 3 2009).
Government Equalities Office (GEO)	The Government Equalities Office (GEO) is the department responsible for equalities legislation and policy in the UK. The department was created by Parliament in October 2007 and obtained its own payroll for collection in December 2008.
Child Maintenance and Enforcement Commission (CMEC)	Child Maintenance and Enforcement Commission took responsibility for the Child Support Agency (CSA) in November 2008.
UK Financial Investments Ltd (UKFI)	UKFI was set up on 3 November 2008 to manage the Government's Investments in financial institutions including Northern Rock, Royal Bank of Scotland Banking Group, Lloyds Banking Group and Bradford and Bingley.
Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)	The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) was created in October 2008, bringing together energy policy (previously with BERR - the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform) with climate change mitigation policy (previously with DEFRA - the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs). At present, DECC does not have its own payroll and so employment information is still collected from DEFRA and BERR.

Royal Bank of Scotland Group	On 19 February 2009, ONS announced the classification of Royal Bank of Scotland Group as a public corporation from 13 October 2008 (see background note 24).
Lloyds Banking Group	On 19 February 2009, ONS announced the classification of Lloyds Banking Group (formerly HBOS and Lloyds TSB) as a public corporation from 13 October 2008 (see background note 24).
Local Better Regulation Office (LBRO)	LBRO became a non-departmental public body with statutory powers on 1 October 2008 with commencement of the Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act (to be included from Quarter 3 2009).
Bradford and Bingley plc	Classified as a public financial corporation from 26 September 2008.
Atomic Weapons Establishment (AWE)	AWE was formed in 1987 but was classified as being a public corporation by National Accounts from May 2008.
Skills Development Scotland/ Careers Scotland	Skills Development Scotland came into operation on 1 April 2008. It includes Careers Scotland and some skills elements from Scottish Enterprise and Highlands & Islands Enterprise.
Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board	The Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board is a Non-Departmental Public Body established under the Agriculture Development Board Order 2008. It became operational on 1 April 2008 replacing the British Potato Council, Home Grown Cereals Authority, Horticulture Development Council, Meat and Livestock Commission and Milk Development Council.
Communities Scotland	Communities Scotland was abolished on 1 April 2008. On that date, most of its non-regulatory functions were transferred to the Scottish Government's Housing and Regeneration directorate. The work of Communities Scotland's Regulation and Inspection division has been transferred to the new Scottish Housing Regulator.

Government Skills	Government Skills, the sector skills council for central government, moved from Cabinet Office to the Department for Innovation, University and Skills from April 1, 2008.
Pensions & Disability Carers Service	On 1 April 2008 the Department for Work and Pensions officially launched a new Agency, the Pension, Disability and Carers Service, made up of two of its existing Agencies, The Pension Service and the Disability and Carers Service.
UK Statistics Authority	The UK Statistics Authority (the Authority) was established on 1 April 2008. The Authority is an independent body operating at arm's length from government as a non-ministerial department, directly accountable to Parliament. One of the functions of the Authority is to oversee the Office for National Statistics (ONS) - its executive office. As such, one departmental return has been made for the Authority incorporating ONS. All employees of the Authority and ONS are civil servants.
UK Statistics Authority / IPS	On 1 April 2008 employees of the General Register Office were transferred from the UK Statistics Authority to the Identity and Passport Service (IPS).
Army Base Repair Organisation and Defence Aviation Repair Agency	Merged on 1 April 2008 to form an in-house defence support group.
Assets Recovery Agency	On 1 April 2008, the Assets Recovery Agency merged with the Serious Organised Crime Agency.
UK Commission for Employment and Skills	Launched on 1 April 2008, the UK Commission for Employment and Skills was a key recommendation in Lord Leitch's 2006 review: Prosperity for all in the Global Economy: World Class Skills.
The Commission for Patient and Public Involvement in Health	This independent non-departmental public body was abolished on the 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2008

## FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS CLASSIFIED TO THE PUBLIC SECTOR

24. On 19 February 2009, ONS announced the classification of Royal Bank of Scotland Group and Lloyds Banking Group as public corporations from 13 October 2008. To ensure that users of public sector employment statistics fully understand the discontinuity between Quarter 3 2008 estimates of employment and Quarter 4 2008 estimates ONS have sought permission from both public corporations to publish their individual employment totals for Quarter 4 2008.

As at 31 December 2008, 113,000 individuals (105,000 on a full-time equivalent basis) were employed by the Royal Bank of Scotland Group in the UK.

As at 31 December 2008, 117,000 individuals (104,000 on a full-time equivalent basis) were employed by Lloyds Banking Group in the UK.

To further facilitate analyses of public sector employment estimates by users, the following time-series has been created to demonstrate the full impact of recent financial corporations' classifications to the public sector (based on Standard Industrial Classification 65 (Financial Intermediation)).

### SIC 65; United Kingdom (Thousands); Not seasonally adjusted

Period	Headcount	Full-time equivalent
2008 Q1 <sup>12</sup>	9,300	8,700
2008 Q2	9,400	8,800
2008 Q3 <sup>3</sup>	10,700	10,100
2008 Q4 <sup>45</sup>	238,800	217,800
2009 Q1	239,200	217,400

1 Bank of England classified as a public financial corporation on 7 February 2008 from its inception (1946).

2 Northern Rock classified as a public financial corporation from 9 October 2007.

3 Bradford and Bingley plc classified as a public financial corporation from 26 September 2008.

4 Lloyds Banking Group classified as a public financial corporation from 13 October 2008.

5 Royal Bank of Scotland Group classified as a public financial corporation from 13 October 2008.

## PUBLICATION POLICY

25. The complete run of data in the tables of this Statistical Bulletin is also available to view and download in other electronic formats free of charge using the ONS Time Series Data website service. Users can download the complete release in a choice of zipped formats, or

view and download their own selections of individual series. The Time Series Data service can be accessed at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/timeseries>

26. Details of the policy governing the release of new data are available from the press office. Also available is a list of the names of those given pre-publication access to the contents of this release.
  
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# 1 Public sector employment by sector classification; Headcount<sup>1</sup>

United Kingdom (Thousands), seasonally adjusted

	General government			Total public corporations <sup>7</sup>	Total public sector <sup>2 5 7</sup>	Of which: Civil Service <sup>4 8</sup>
	Central government <sup>2 3 4 5</sup>	Local government <sup>2 3 4 6</sup>	Total general government			
	G6NQ	G6NT	G6NW	G7AR	G7AU	G7D6
1999	2 109	2 722	4 831	359	5 190	503
2000	2 148	2 757	4 905	365	5 270	515
2001	2 226	2 759	4 985	378	5 363	521
2002	2 318	2 777	5 095	376	5 471	537
2003	2 428	2 820	5 248	379	5 627	558
2004	2 500	2 874	5 374	371	5 745	568
2005	2 559	2 912	5 471	374	5 845	569
2006	2 536	2 922	5 458	353	5 811	557
2007	2 490	2 929	5 419	347	5 766	539
2008	2 490	2 910	5 400	350	5 750	522
2005 Q1	2 548	2 909	5 457	371	5 828	564
Q2	2 559	2 912	5 471	374	5 845	569
Q3	2 559	2 917	5 476	373	5 849	567
Q4	2 559	2 920	5 479	364	5 843	563
2006 Q1	2 552	2 920	5 472	359	5 831	562
Q2	2 536	2 922	5 458	353	5 811	557
Q3	2 515	2 929	5 444	352	5 796	553
Q4	2 510	2 922	5 432	348	5 780	548
2007 Q1	2 503	2 929	5 432	347	5 779	544
Q2	2 490	2 929	5 419	347	5 766	539
Q3	2 482	2 922	5 404	345	5 749	533
Q4	2 477	2 916	5 393	360	5 753	529
2008 Q1	2 479 <sup>†</sup>	2 908	5 387 <sup>†</sup>	348 <sup>†</sup>	5 735 <sup>†</sup>	524 <sup>†</sup>
Q2	2 490	2 910	5 400	350	5 750	522
Q3	2 510	2 910	5 420	348	5 768	522
Q4	2 529	2 905 <sup>†</sup>	5 434	571	6 005	523
2009 Q1	2 541	2 907	5 448	572	6 020	526
Change on quarter to:						
2008 Q1	2 <sup>†</sup>	-8	-6 <sup>†</sup>	-12 <sup>†</sup>	-18 <sup>†</sup>	-5 <sup>†</sup>
Q2	11	2	13	2	15	-2
Q3	20	-	20	-2	18	-
Q4	19	-5 <sup>†</sup>	14	223	237	1
2009 Q1	12	2	14	1	15	3
% change on quarter to:						
2008 Q1	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-3.3 <sup>†</sup>	-0.3	-0.9 <sup>†</sup>
Q2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	-0.4
Q3	0.8	0.0	0.4	-0.6	0.3	0.0
Q4	0.8	-0.2	0.3	64.1	4.1 <sup>†</sup>	0.2
2009 Q1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6
Change on year to:						
2008 Q1	-24 <sup>†</sup>	-21	-45 <sup>†</sup>	1 <sup>†</sup>	-44 <sup>†</sup>	-20 <sup>†</sup>
Q2	-	-19	-19	3	-16	-17
Q3	28	-12	16	3	19	-11
Q4	52	-11 <sup>†</sup>	41	211	252	-6
2009 Q1	62	-1	61	224	285	2
% change on year to:						
2008 Q1	-1.0	-0.7	-0.8	0.3 <sup>†</sup>	-0.8	-3.7 <sup>†</sup>
Q2	0.0	-0.6	-0.4	0.9	-0.3	-3.2
Q3	1.1	-0.4	0.3	0.9	0.3	-2.1
Q4	2.1	-0.4	0.8	58.6	4.4 <sup>†</sup>	-1.1
2009 Q1	2.5	0.0	1.1	64.4	5.0	0.4

1 Annual figures relate to June quarter (Q2).

2 Police (England & Wales) based on projections.

3 National Probation Service (England & Wales) re-classified from Local Government to Central Government from April 2001.

4 Magistrates' Courts Service transferred from Local Government to Central Government (and Civil Service) from April 2005.

5 10,000 duplicate NHS records removed from Q3 2006 onwards. Earlier figures are not available.

6 Further education & 6th form college transferred to private sector April 1993.

7 Northern Rock classified to public sector from 9 October 2007. Bradford & 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. See background note 24.

8 Home Civil Service (excludes Northern Ireland Civil Service which is included in Central Government).

<sup>†</sup> Indicates earliest revision

Source: Office for National Statistics

# 2 Public sector employment by industry; Headcount

United Kingdom (Thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Public admin, defence, compulsory social security					Health and social work		
	Construction	HM Forces <sup>1 2</sup>	Police (including civilians) <sup>3</sup>	Public administration	Education	National Health Service <sup>4 5</sup>	Other health and social work	Other public sector <sup>6</sup>
	G7ER	G7EU	G7EX	G7F2	G7F5	G7FG	G7FJ	G7FM
1999	113	218	227	1 133	1 151	1 212	413	729
2000	110	217	225	1 139	1 206	1 239	410	732
2001	99	214	229	1 146	1 233	1 285	396	766
2002	85	214	238	1 174	1 243	1 348	388	787
2003	77	223	249	1 216	1 300	1 417	370	782
2004	78	218	264	1 228	1 337	1 475	384	767
2005	70	210	272	1 244	1 359	1 528	390	774
2006	64	204	274	1 240	1 385	1 522	383	740
2007	57	197	282	1 226	1 398	1 497	382	725
2008	49	193	286	1 187	1 403	1 519	379	730
2005 Q1	72	212	271	1 239	1 356	1 515	391	768
Q2	70	210	272	1 244	1 359	1 528	390	774
Q3	70	208	271	1 240	1 370	1 532	386	771
Q4	67	205	274	1 243	1 376	1 533	387	760
2006 Q1	65	205	273	1 241	1 379	1 529	383	751
Q2	64	204	274	1 240	1 385	1 522	383	740
Q3	61	203	276	1 240	1 387	1 506	387	734
Q4	59	201	278	1 239	1 386	1 503	384	731
2007 Q1	59	199	282	1 231	1 393	1 505	383	726
Q2	57	197	282	1 226	1 398	1 497	382	725
Q3	59	195	283	1 225	1 398	1 501	381	707
Q4	55	195	284	1 221	1 403	1 502	376	723
2008 Q1	52	193	285	1 195	1 399 <sup>†</sup>	1 507	379	725 <sup>†</sup>
Q2	49	193	286	1 187	1 403	1 519	379	730
Q3	53	195	288	1 168	1 407	1 540	380	735
Q4	51	193 <sup>†</sup>	289	1 173	1 410	1 561	380	963
2009 Q1	50	195	290	1 169	1 419	1 562	378	955
Change on quarter to:								
2008 Q1	-3	-2	1	-26	-4 <sup>†</sup>	5	3	2 <sup>†</sup>
Q2	-3	-	1	-8	4	12	-	5
Q3	4	2	2	-19	4	21	1	5
Q4	-2	-2 <sup>†</sup>	1	5	3	21	-	228
2009 Q1	-1	2	1	-4	9	1	-2	-8
% change on quarter to:								
2008 Q1	-5.5	-1.0	0.4	-2.1	-0.3 <sup>†</sup>	0.3	0.8	0.3 <sup>†</sup>
Q2	-5.8	0.0	0.4	-0.7	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.7
Q3	8.2	1.0	0.7	-1.6	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.7
Q4	-3.8	-1.0 <sup>†</sup>	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.0	31.0
2009 Q1	-2.0	1.0	0.3	-0.3	0.6	0.1	-0.5	-0.8
Change on year to:								
2008 Q1	-7	-6	3	-36	6 <sup>†</sup>	2	-4	-1 <sup>†</sup>
Q2	-8	-4	4	-39	5	22	-3	5
Q3	-6	-	5	-57	9	39	-1	28
Q4	-4	-2 <sup>†</sup>	5	-48	7	59	4	240
2009 Q1	-2	2	5	-26	20	55	-1	230
% change on year to:								
2008 Q1	-11.9	-3.0	1.1	-2.9	0.4 <sup>†</sup>	0.1	-1.0	-0.1 <sup>†</sup>
Q2	-14.0	-2.0	1.4	-3.2	0.4	1.5	-0.8	0.7
Q3	-10.2	0.0	1.8	-4.7	0.6	2.6	-0.3	4.0
Q4	-7.3	-1.0 <sup>†</sup>	1.8	-3.9	0.5	3.9	1.1	33.2
2009 Q1	-3.8	1.0	1.8	-2.2	1.4	3.6	-0.3	31.7

1 HM Forces series exclude locally engaged staff. The series also excludes mobilised reservists prior to 1996 as statistics are not available. Prior to Q2 2008 Q1=1 March, Q2=1 June, Q3=1 September, Q4=1 December. From Q2 2008 onwards Q1=1 April, Q2=1 July, Q3= 1 October, Q4= 1 January.

2 Due to ongoing validation of data from the new HM Forces Personnel Administration System, figures for 2007 Q2 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

3 Police (England and Wales) based on projections and subject to revision.

4 Data for the NHS are subject to revisions.

5 10,000 duplicate NHS records removed from Q3 2006 onwards. Earlier figures are not available.

6 Northern Rock classified to public sector from 9 October 2007. Bradford & 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. See background note 24.

<sup>†</sup> Indicates earliest revision.

Source: Office for National Statistics

# 3 Public sector employment by sector classification; Full-time equivalent<sup>1</sup>

United Kingdom (Thousands), seasonally adjusted

	General government		Total general government	Total public corporations <sup>6</sup>	Total public sector <sup>2 6</sup>	Of which: Civil Service <sup>4 7</sup>
	Central government <sup>2 3 4</sup>	Local government <sup>2 3 4 5</sup>				
	G7FP	G7FS	G7FV	G7FY	G7G3	G7G6
1999	1 835	1 989	3 824	339	4 163	480
2000	1 866	2 003	3 869	345	4 214	491
2001	1 927	1 998	3 925	357	4 282	496
2002	2 002	2 017	4 019	356	4 375	509
2003	2 093	2 053	4 146	357	4 503	528
2004	2 166	2 097	4 263	349	4 612	537
2005	2 195	2 133	4 328	353	4 681	536
2006	2 182	2 163	4 345	331	4 676	523
2007	2 155	2 174	4 329	323	4 652	504
2008	2 160	2 160	4 320	326	4 646	488
2005 Q1	2 194	2 130	4 324	350	4 674	532
Q2	2 195	2 133	4 328	353	4 681	536
Q3	2 203	2 149	4 352	351	4 703	533
Q4	2 203	2 151	4 354	341	4 695	529
2006 Q1	2 196	2 157	4 353	336	4 689	527
Q2	2 182	2 163	4 345	331	4 676	523
Q3	2 176	2 165	4 341	328	4 669	518
Q4	2 174	2 174	4 348	325	4 673	515
2007 Q1	2 172	2 174	4 346	323	4 669	511
Q2	2 155	2 174	4 329	323	4 652	504
Q3	2 147	2 171	4 318	321	4 639	499
Q4	2 146	2 163	4 309	337	4 646	495
2008 Q1	2 148 <sup>†</sup>	2 162	4 310 <sup>†</sup>	325	4 635 <sup>†</sup>	491
Q2	2 160	2 160	4 320	326	4 646	488
Q3	2 175	2 164	4 339	323	4 662	488
Q4	2 196	2 167	4 363	526 <sup>†</sup>	4 889	488 <sup>†</sup>
2009 Q1	2 218	2 166	4 384	527	4 911	490
Change on quarter to:						
2008 Q1	2 <sup>†</sup>	-1	1 <sup>†</sup>	-12	-11 <sup>†</sup>	-4
Q2	12	-2	10	1	11	-3
Q3	15	4	19	-3	16	-
Q4	21	3	24	203 <sup>†</sup>	227	- <sup>†</sup>
2009 Q1	22	-1	21	1	22	2
% change on quarter to:						
2008 Q1	0.1 <sup>†</sup>	0.0	0.0 <sup>†</sup>	-3.6	-0.2 <sup>†</sup>	-0.8
Q2	0.6	-0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.6
Q3	0.7	0.2	0.4	-0.9	0.3	0.0
Q4	1.0	0.1	0.6	62.8 <sup>†</sup>	4.9	0.0 <sup>†</sup>
2009 Q1	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4
Change on year to:						
2008 Q1	-24 <sup>†</sup>	-12	-36 <sup>†</sup>	2	-34 <sup>†</sup>	-20
Q2	5	-14	-9	3	-6	-16
Q3	28	-7	21	2	23	-11
Q4	50	4	54	189 <sup>†</sup>	243	-7 <sup>†</sup>
2009 Q1	70	4	74	202	276	-1
% change on year to:						
2008 Q1	-1.1 <sup>†</sup>	-0.6	-0.8 <sup>†</sup>	0.6	-0.7 <sup>†</sup>	-3.9
Q2	0.2	-0.6	-0.2	0.9	-0.1	-3.2
Q3	1.3	-0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	-2.2
Q4	2.3	0.2	1.3	56.1 <sup>†</sup>	5.2	-1.4 <sup>†</sup>
2009 Q1	3.3	0.2	1.7	62.2	6.0	-0.2

1 Annual figures relate to June quarter (Q2).

2 Police (England & Wales) are based on projections.

3 National Probation Service (England & Wales) reclassified from Local Government to Central Government from April 2001.

4 Magistrates' Courts Service transferred from Local Government to Central Government (and Civil Service) from April 2005.

5 Further Education & 6th form colleges transferred to the private sector from April 1993.

6 Northern Rock classified to public sector from 9 October 2007. Bradford & 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. See background note 24.

7 Home Civil Service (excludes Northern Ireland Civil Service which is included in Central Government).

<sup>†</sup> Indicates earliest revision.

Source: Office for National Statistics

# 4 Public sector employment by industry; Full-time equivalent

United Kingdom (Thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security					Health and social work		
	Construction <sup>1</sup>	HM Forces <sup>2 3</sup>	Police (including civilians) <sup>4</sup>	Public administration	Education	National Health Service <sup>5</sup>	Other health and social work	Other public sector <sup>6</sup>
	G9BC	G7G9	G7GC	G7GF	G7GI	G7GL	G7GR	G7K2
1999	..	218	220	969	794	982	291	607
2000	..	217	218	975	829	1 001	287	608
2001	..	214	222	979	845	1 037	277	636
2002	..	214	230	1 001	855	1 088	274	650
2003	..	223	240	1 034	897	1 139	262	648
2004	..	218	254	1 047	924	1 192	273	637
2005	..	210	262	1 058	943	1 236	280	646
2006	..	204	264	1 054	974	1 238	278	616
2007	..	197	272	1 038	984	1 233	279	603
2008	..	193	275	1 005	989	1 259	275	611
2005 Q1	..	212	261	1 053	938	1 225	280	642
Q2	..	210	262	1 058	943	1 236	280	646
Q3	..	208	263	1 057	958	1 244	279	644
Q4	..	205	264	1 056	962	1 245	279	632
2006 Q1	..	205	263	1 055	968	1 239	278	626
Q2	..	204	264	1 054	974	1 238	278	616
Q3	..	203	266	1 054	975	1 237	281	611
Q4	..	201	268	1 052	980	1 238	279	609
2007 Q1	..	199	271	1 044	982	1 239	279	605
Q2	..	197	272	1 038	984	1 233	279	603
Q3	..	195	272	1 039	989	1 237	277	592
Q4	..	195	273	1 032	988	1 240	272	609
2008 Q1	..	193	274	1 013	987	1 243	276	607 <sup>†</sup>
Q2	..	193	275	1 005	989	1 259	275	611
Q3	..	195	277	994	993	1 272	277	615
Q4	..	193 <sup>†</sup>	278	997	997	1 295	277	824
2009 Q1	..	195	279	994	1 003	1 308	277	816
Change on quarter to:								
2008 Q1	..	-2	1	-19	-1	3	4	-2 <sup>†</sup>
Q2	..	-	1	-8	2	16	-1	4
Q3	..	2	2	-11	4	13	2	4
Q4	..	-2 <sup>†</sup>	1	3	4	23	-	209
2009 Q1	..	2	1	-3	6	13	-	-8
% change on quarter to:								
2008 Q1	..	-1.0	0.4	-1.8	-0.1	0.2	1.5	-0.3 <sup>†</sup>
Q2	..	0.0	0.4	-0.8	0.2	1.3	-0.4	0.7
Q3	..	1.0	0.7	-1.1	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.7
Q4	..	-1.0 <sup>†</sup>	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.8	0.0	34.0
2009 Q1	..	1.0	0.4	-0.3	0.6	1.0	0.0	-1.0
Change on year to:								
2008 Q1	..	-6	3	-31	5	4	-3	2 <sup>†</sup>
Q2	..	-4	3	-33	5	26	-4	8
Q3	..	-	5	-45	4	35	-	23
Q4	..	-2 <sup>†</sup>	5	-35	9	55	5	215
2009 Q1	..	2	5	-19	16	65	1	209
% change on year to:								
2008 Q1	..	-3.0	1.1	-3.0	0.5	0.3	-1.1	0.3 <sup>†</sup>
Q2	..	-2.0	1.1	-3.2	0.5	2.1	-1.4	1.3
Q3	..	0.0	1.8	-4.3	0.4	2.8	0.0	3.9
Q4	..	-1.0 <sup>†</sup>	1.8	-3.4	0.9	4.4	1.8	35.3
2009 Q1	..	1.0	1.8	-1.9	1.6	5.2	0.4	34.4

1 Construction estimates for full-time equivalents have not been published as they are of insufficient quality.

2 HM Forces series exclude locally engaged staff. The series also excludes mobilised reservists prior to 1996 as statistics are not available. Prior to Q2 2008 Q1=1 March, Q2=1 June, Q3=1 September, Q4=1 December. From Q2 2008 Q1= 1 April, Q2= 1 July, Q3= 1 October, Q4= 1 January.

3 Due to ongoing validation of data from the new HM Forces Personnel Administration System, figures for 2007 Q2 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

4 Data for the Police (including civilians) for England and Wales are based on projections and are therefore subject to revision. See background note 2.

5 Data for the NHS are subject to revisions.

6 Northern Rock classified to public sector from 9 October 2007. Bradford & 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. See background note 24.

<sup>†</sup> Indicates earliest revision.

Source: Office for National Statistics

# 5 Public and private sector employment; Headcount<sup>1</sup>

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	Public sector		Private sector		Total employment(thousands) <sup>7</sup>
	Headcount(thousands) <sup>2 3 4</sup>	Percentage <sup>5</sup>	Headcount(thousands) <sup>6 7</sup>	Percentage <sup>8</sup>	
	G7AU	G9BZ	G7K5	G9C2	G7GO
1999	5 190	19.1	21 926	80.9	27 116
2000	5 270	19.1	22 259	80.9	27 529
2001	5 363	19.4	22 338	80.6	27 701
2002	5 471	19.6	22 416	80.4	27 887
2003	5 627	20.0	22 574	80.0	28 201
2004	5 745	20.2	22 679	79.8	28 424
2005	5 845	20.3	22 936	79.7	28 781
2006	5 811	20.0	23 218	80.0	29 029
2007	5 766	19.7	23 433	80.3	29 199
2008	5 750	19.5	23 741	80.5	29 491
2005 Q1	5 828	20.3	22 871	79.7	28 699
Q2	5 845	20.3	22 936	79.7	28 781
Q3	5 849	20.3	22 982	79.7	28 831
Q4	5 843	20.3	23 007	79.7	28 850
2006 Q1	5 831	20.1	23 165	79.9	28 996
Q2	5 811	20.0	23 218	80.0	29 029
Q3	5 796	19.9	23 287	80.1	29 083
Q4	5 780	19.9	23 307	80.1	29 087
2007 Q1	5 779	19.9	23 306	80.1	29 085
Q2	5 766	19.7	23 433	80.3	29 199
Q3	5 749	19.6	23 570	80.4	29 319
Q4	5 753	19.5	23 701	80.5	29 454
2008 Q1	5 735 <sup>†</sup>	19.4	23 771 <sup>†</sup>	80.6	29 506
Q2	5 750	19.5	23 741	80.5	29 491
Q3	5 768	19.6	23 609	80.4	29 377
Q4	6 005	20.4 <sup>†</sup>	23 374	79.6 <sup>†</sup>	29 379
2009 Q1	6 020	20.7	23 088	79.3	29 108
Change on quarter to:					
2008 Q1	-18 <sup>†</sup>	-0.1	70 <sup>†</sup>	0.1	52
Q2	15	0.1	-30	-0.1	-15
Q3	18	0.1	-132	-0.1	-114
Q4	237	0.8 <sup>†</sup>	-235	-0.8 <sup>†</sup>	2
2009 Q1	15	0.3	-286	-0.3	-271
% change on quarter to:					
2008 Q1	-0.3		0.3		0.2
Q2	0.3		-0.1		-0.1
Q3	0.3		-0.6		-0.4
Q4	4.1 <sup>†</sup>		-1.0 <sup>†</sup>		0.0
2009 Q1	0.2		-1.2		-0.9
Change on year to:					
2008 Q1	-44 <sup>†</sup>	-0.5	465 <sup>†</sup>	0.5	421
Q2	-16	-0.2	308	0.2	292
Q3	19	-	39	-	58
Q4	252	0.9 <sup>†</sup>	-327	-0.9 <sup>†</sup>	-75
2009 Q1	285	1.3	-683	-1.3	-398
% change on year to:					
2008 Q1	-0.8		2.0		1.4
Q2	-0.3		1.3		1.0
Q3	0.3		0.2		0.2
Q4	4.4 <sup>†</sup>		-1.4 <sup>†</sup>		-0.3
2009 Q1	5.0		-2.9		-1.3

1 Annual figures relate to June quarter (Q2).

2 Estimates for Q4 2007 onwards are based partly on projections.

3 10,000 duplicate NHS records removed from Q3 2006 onwards. Earlier figures are not available.

4 Northern Rock classified to public sector from 9 October 2007. Bradford & 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. See background note 24.

5 Represents G7AU/G7GO\*100.

6 Estimated as the difference between LFS total employment and the data from public sector organisations.

7 Labour Force Survey - All in Employment aged 16 and over. Data refer to May-July for annual data from 1992-2004, for Q1 to Feb-Apr, Q2 to May-July, Q3 to Aug-Oct and Q4 to Nov-Jan. Quarterly and annual changes may differ slightly from those published elsewhere due to rounding conventions.

8 Represents G7K5/G7GO\*100.

<sup>†</sup> Indicates earliest revision.

Sources: Labour Force Survey and estimates from public sector organisations; Office for National Statistics

## 6 Civil Service employment by department <sup>1</sup>

Headcount, Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

	2009 Q1						2008 Q4		Change on Quarter
	Male			Female			Total	Total	
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total			
<b>Permanent employees</b>									
Attorney General's departments	3260	160	3420	4490	1940	6430	9850	9800	50
Cabinet Office	600	10	610	570	100	670	1280	1260	20
Other Cabinet Office agencies	420	10	430	470	120	590	1020	1010	10
HM Treasury	620	10	630	480	60	540	1170	1090	80
Chancellor's other departments <sup>2,3</sup>	1030	20	1050	460	100	570	1620	1570	50
United Kingdom Statistics Authority <sup>2,3,4</sup>	1070	620	1690	1020	1050	2070	3750	3750	10
Charity Commission	190	20	210	190	80	270	470	470	10
Communities and Local Government	2950	230	3180	1670	550	2220	5400	5360	40
Culture, Media and Sport	300	10	310	220	40	270	580	570	10
Defence	48640	1300	49940	21480	5800	27280	77220	77410	-200
Children, Schools and Families	1310	50	1360	1500	460	1950	3310	3300	10
Innovation, Universities and Skills	940	50	990	690	230	930	1920	1940	-20
Ofsted	640	20	660	1290	330	1610	2270	2510	-240
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	5070	230	5300	4340	1470	5810	11110	11100	10
Export Credits Guarantee Department	130	..	130	60	10	70	210	210	0
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	3480	30	3510	2330	180	2510	6020	5960	60
Health	1580	50	1620	1730	360	2090	3710	3660	50
Food Standards Agency	310	20	330	350	70	430	760	760	0
Meat Hygiene Service	830	10	840	140	10	150	990	1040	-50
HM Revenue and Customs	35890	3850	39740	31770	21290	53060	92790	93390	-600
Home Office	10480	880	11360	10450	4210	14660	26020	26410	-390
International Development	810	20	820	700	120	820	1640	1650	0
Justice	42310	2860	45170	31610	10860	42470	87640	87180	460
Northern Ireland Office	70	0	70	40	20	60	120	130	0
Security and Intelligence Services	3530	140	3670	1360	650	2020	5680	5590	100
Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform	4240	190	4430	3530	1050	4580	9010	8930	80
Transport	10800	500	11300	5850	2120	7980	19280	19200	80
Work and Pensions	34400	3840	38240	43650	36300	79950	118190	115960	2230
Government Equalities Office	40	0	40	50	10	50	90	70	20
<b>Central Government Departments Total</b>	<b>215930</b>	<b>15090</b>	<b>231030</b>	<b>172490</b>	<b>89590</b>	<b>262080</b>	<b>493100</b>	<b>491250</b>	<b>1850</b>
Scottish Government	8640	380	9020	6040	1860	7900	16920	16660	260
Welsh Assembly	2400	100	2510	2630	770	3400	5910	5820	90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>226970</b>	<b>15580</b>	<b>242550</b>	<b>181170</b>	<b>92210</b>	<b>273380</b>	<b>515930</b>	<b>513730</b>	<b>2200</b>

	2009 Q1						2008 Q4		Change on Quarter
	Male			Female			Total	Total	
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total			
<b>Temporary/Casual Employees</b>									
Attorney General's departments	140	20	150	250	30	280	430	470	-30
Cabinet Office	10	..	10	10	..	20	30	20	10
Other Cabinet Office agencies	110	10	120	130	10	140	260	220	40
HM Treasury	50	..	50	30	..	40	90	90	..
Chancellor's other departments <sup>2,3</sup>	120	..	130	40	..	40	170	150	20
United Kingdom Statistics Authority <sup>2,3,4</sup>	40	..	40	60	10	60	100	80	30
Charity Commission	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	10	0
Communities and Local Government	30	10	30	20	..	30	60	70	-10
Culture, Media and Sport	0	0	0	..	0	..	..	..	0
Defence	300	30	320	240	70	310	630	740	-120
Children, Schools and Families	10	0	10	10	..	20	20	20	..
Innovation, Universities and Skills	..	..	..	10	0	10	10	10	..
Ofsted	30	..	30	50	..	60	90	80	..
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	120	10	120	140	10	150	280	280	-10
Export Credits Guarantee Department	10	0	10	..	0	..	10	10	0
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	20	0	20	20	..	20	40	30	..
Health	30	0	30	50	10	60	100	70	30
Food Standards Agency	10	..	10	10	0	10	20	30	-10
Meat Hygiene Service	10	0	10	..	..	10	20	20	0
HM Revenue and Customs	110	10	110	60	20	80	200	130	60
Home Office <sup>2</sup>	110	10	110	120	10	130	250	190	60
International Development	..	0	..	..	..	..	10	10	0
Justice	680	40	720	720	100	820	1540	2220	-680
Northern Ireland Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Security and Intelligence Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform	120	20	140	140	10	150	290	290	-10
Transport	100	10	110	130	30	160	270	360	-90
Work and Pensions	1180	50	1230	1550	190	1740	2970	2980	-10
Government Equalities Office <sup>5</sup>	..	0	..	10	..	20	20	10	10
<b>Central Government Departments Total</b>	<b>3320</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>3530</b>	<b>3840</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>4340</b>	<b>7870</b>	<b>8570</b>	<b>-700</b>
Scottish Government	110	30	140	110	30	150	280	280	10
Welsh Assembly	100	10	110	190	30	220	330	350	-30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3530</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>3770</b>	<b>4140</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>4710</b>	<b>8480</b>	<b>9200</b>	<b>-720</b>

	2009 Q1						2008 Q4		Change on Quarter
	Male			Female			Total	Total	
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total			
<b>All employees</b>	<b>230500</b>	<b>15830</b>	<b>246320</b>	<b>185310</b>	<b>92780</b>	<b>278090</b>	<b>524410</b>	<b>522930</b>	<b>1480</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics

<sup>1</sup> Numbers are rounded to the nearest ten, and numbers less than five are represented by "..". Data not available are represented by "-".

<sup>2</sup> On 1 April 2008 employees of the General Register Office were transferred from the UK Statistics Authority to the Identity and Passport Service (Home Office).

<sup>3</sup> The UK Statistics Authority was established on 1 April 2008, when the 'Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007' came into effect. Office for National Statistics employees are now included within the UK Statistics Authority return.

<sup>4</sup> As of 1st April 2008, Field Interviewers are now classified as civil servants and are included as UK Statistics Authority employees.

<sup>5</sup> The Government Equalities Office (GEO) was created by Parliament in October 2007 and obtained its own payroll for collection in December 2008.

## 6 ..continued Civil Service employment by department <sup>1</sup>

Full-time equivalents, Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

	2009 Q1			2008 Q4	Change on Quarter
	Male	Female	Total	Total	Total
<b>Permanent employees</b>					
Attorney General's departments	3380	5820	9200	9170	40
Cabinet Office	610	640	1240	1230	10
Other Cabinet Office agencies	430	550	980	970	10
HM Treasury	630	520	1150	1080	70
Chancellor's other departments <sup>2,3</sup>	1050	530	1580	1530	40
United Kingdom Statistics Authority <sup>2,3,4</sup>	1390	1650	3040	3060	-10
Charity Commission	200	240	440	440	0
Communities and Local Government	3100	2060	5150	5110	40
Culture, Media and Sport	310	250	560	550	10
Defence	49560	25480	75040	75230	-190
Children, Schools and Families	1350	1820	3170	3160	10
Innovation, Universities and Skills	980	850	1830	1850	-20
Ofsted	650	1520	2170	2410	-240
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	5230	5330	10560	10560	-10
Export Credits Guarantee Department	130	70	200	200	..
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	3500	2450	5950	5890	60
Health	1600	1980	3580	3550	30
Food Standards Agency	330	410	730	740	0
Meat Hygiene Service	840	150	980	1030	-50
HM Revenue and Customs	38480	46300	84790	85460	-670
Home Office	11040	13250	24290	24640	-350
International Development	820	780	1600	1600	0
Justice	43990	38540	82530	82120	410
Northern Ireland Office	70	50	120	120	0
Security and Intelligence Services	3620	1810	5430	5350	90
Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform	4380	4260	8630	8570	70
Transport	11120	7230	18350	18290	60
Work and Pensions	37250	69130	106380	104240	2140
Government Equalities Office	40	50	90	70	20
<b>Central Government Departments Total</b>	<b>226050</b>	<b>233720</b>	<b>459770</b>	<b>458190</b>	<b>1570</b>
Scottish Government	8870	7270	16150	15960	190
Welsh Assembly	2470	3160	5630	5550	80
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>237390</b>	<b>244160</b>	<b>481550</b>	<b>479700</b>	<b>1850</b>

	2009 Q1			2008 Q4	Change on Quarter
	Male	Female	Total	Total	Total
<b>Temporary/Casual employees</b>					
Attorney General's departments	150	270	420	440	-30
Cabinet Office	10	20	30	20	10
Other Cabinet Office agencies	120	140	250	210	40
HM Treasury	50	40	90	90	..
Chancellor's other departments <sup>2</sup>	130	40	170	150	20
United Kingdom Statistics Authority <sup>2,3,4</sup>	40	60	100	70	30
Charity Commission	10	..	10	10	0
Communities and Local Government	30	30	50	60	-10
Culture, Media and Sport	0	..	..	..	0
Defence	320	280	600	690	-90
Children, Schools and Families	10	20	20	20	..
Innovation, Universities and Skills	..	10	10	10	..
Ofsted	30	60	80	80	..
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	120	150	270	280	-10
Export Credits Guarantee Department	10	..	10	10	0
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	20	20	40	30	10
Health	30	60	90	60	30
Food Standards Agency	10	10	20	30	-10
Meat Hygiene Service	10	10	20	20	0
HM Revenue and Customs	110	70	180	130	60
Home Office	110	130	240	180	60
International Development	..	..	..	10	0
Justice	700	790	1480	2110	-630
Northern Ireland Office	0	0	0	0	0
Security and Intelligence Services	0	0	0	0	0
Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform	130	140	280	280	0
Transport	110	150	250	330	-80
Work and Pensions	1210	1670	2870	2880	0
Government Equalities Office <sup>5</sup>	..	10	20	10	..
<b>Central Government Departments Total</b>	<b>3440</b>	<b>4140</b>	<b>7580</b>	<b>8190</b>	<b>-610</b>
Scottish Government	130	130	260	260	..
Welsh Assembly	100	210	310	330	-20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3670</b>	<b>4480</b>	<b>8150</b>	<b>8780</b>	<b>-630</b>

	2009 Q1			2008 Q4	Change on Quarter
	Male	Female	Total	Total	Total
<b>All employees</b>	<b>241060</b>	<b>248630</b>	<b>489690</b>	<b>488480</b>	<b>1210</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics

1 Numbers are rounded to the nearest ten, and numbers less than five are represented by "...". Data not available are represented by "-".  
2 On 1 April 2008 employees of the General Register Office were transferred from the UK Statistics Authority to the Identity and Passport Service (Home Office).  
3 The UK Statistics Authority was established on 1 April 2008, when the 'Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007' came into effect. Office for National Statistics employees are now included within the UK Statistics Authority return.  
4 As of 1st April 2008, Field Interviewers are now classified as civil servants and are included as UK Statistics Authority employees.  
5 The Government Equalities Office (GEO) was created by Parliament in October 2007 and obtained its own payroll for collection in December 2008.

# 1R Public sector employment by sector classification; Headcount - Revisions<sup>1</sup>

United Kingdom (Thousands), seasonally adjusted

	General government			Total public corporations <sup>7</sup>	Total public sector <sup>2 5 7</sup>	Of which: Civil Service <sup>4 8</sup>
	Central government <sup>2 3 4 5</sup>	Local government <sup>2 3 4 6</sup>	Total general government			
	G6NQ	G6NT	G6NW	G7AR	G7AU	G7D6
1999	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008 Q1	-1	-	-1	-1	-2	-1
Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	-	1	1	221	222	2
2009 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Change on quarter to:						
2008 Q1	-1	-	-1	-1	-2	-1
Q2	1	-	1	1	2	1
Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	-	1	1	221	222	2
2009 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
% change on quarter to:						
2008 Q1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.2
Q2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Q3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Q4	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.5	3.8	0.4
2009 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Change on year to:						
2008 Q1	-1	-	-1	-1	-2	-1
Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	-	1	1	221	222	2
2009 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
% change on year to:						
2008 Q1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.2
Q2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Q3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Q4	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.4	3.9	0.4
2009 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..

1 Annual figures relate to June quarter (Q2).

2 Police (England & Wales) based on projections.

3 National Probation Service (England & Wales) re-classified from Local Government to Central Government from April 2001.

4 Magistrates' Courts Service transferred from Local Government to Central Government (and Civil Service) in April 2005.

5 10,000 duplicate NHS records removed from Q3 2006 onwards. Earlier figures are not available.

6 Further education & 6th form college transferred to private sector April 1993.

7 Northern Rock classified to public sector from 9 October 2007. Bradford & 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. See background note 24.

8 Home Civil Service (excludes Northern Ireland Civil Service which is included in Central Government).

† Indicates earliest revision

Source: Office for National Statistics

# 2R Public sector employment by industry; Headcount - Revisions

United Kingdom (Thousands), seasonally adjusted

	Public admin, defence, compulsory social security					Health and social work		
	Construction	HM Forces <sup>1 2</sup>	Police (including civilians) <sup>3</sup>	Public administration	Education	National Health Service <sup>4 5</sup>	Other health and social work	Other public sector <sup>6</sup>
	G7ER	G7EU	G7EX	G7F2	G7F5	G7FG	G7FJ	G7FM
1999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008 Q1	-	-	-	-	-1	-	-	1
Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	-	-1	-	-	2	-	-	228
2009 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Change on quarter to:								
2008 Q1	-	-	-	-	-1	-	-	1
Q2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-1
Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	-	-1	-	-	2	-	-	228
2009 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% change on quarter to:								
2008 Q1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Q2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Q3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Q4	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	31.0
2009 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Change on year to:								
2008 Q1	-	-	-	-	-1	-	-	1
Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	-	-1	-	-	2	-	-	228
2009 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% change on year to:								
2008 Q1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Q2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Q3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Q4	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	31.5
2009 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1 HM Forces series exclude locally engaged staff. The series also excludes mobilised reservists prior to 1996 as statistics are not available. Prior to Q2 2008 Q1= 1 March, Q2= 1 June, Q3= 1 September, Q4= 1 December. From Q2 2008 Q1= 1 April, Q2= 1 July, Q3= 1 October, Q4= 1 January.

2 Due to ongoing validation of data from the new HM Forces Personnel Administration System, figures for 2007 Q2 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

3 Police (England and Wales) based on projections and subject to revision.

4 Data for the NHS are subject to revisions.

5 10,000 duplicate NHS records removed from Q3 2006 onwards. Earlier figures are not available.

6 Northern Rock classified to public sector from 9 October 2007. Bradford & 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. See background note 24.

† Indicates earliest revision.

Source: Office for National Statistics

# 3R Public sector employment by sector classification; Full-time equivalent - Revisions<sup>1</sup>

United Kingdom (Thousands), seasonally adjusted

	General government			Total public corporations <sup>6</sup>	Total public sector <sup>2 6</sup>	Of which: Civil Service <sup>4 7</sup>
	Central government <sup>2 3 4</sup>	Local government <sup>2 3 4 5</sup>	Total general government			
	G7FP	G7FS	G7FV	G7FY	G7G3	G7G6
1999	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-
2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-
2006 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-
2007 Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008 Q1	-3	-	-3	-	-3	-
Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	4	-	4	201	205	1
2009 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Change on quarter to:						
2008 Q1	-3	-	-3	-	-3	-
Q2	3	-	3	-	3	-
Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	4	-	4	201	205	1
2009 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
% change on quarter to:						
2008 Q1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Q2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Q3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Q4	0.2	0.0	0.1	62.2	4.4	0.2
2009 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Change on year to:						
2008 Q1	-3	-	-3	-	-3	-
Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	4	-	4	201	205	1
2009 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..
% change on year to:						
2008 Q1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Q2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Q3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Q4	0.2	0.0	0.1	59.6	4.4	0.2
2009 Q1	..	..	..	..	..	..

1 Annual figures relate to June quarter (Q2).

2 Police (England & Wales) are based on projections.

3 National Probation Service (England & Wales) reclassified from Local Government to Central Government from April 2001.

4 Magistrates' Courts Service transferred from Local Government to Central Government (and Civil Service) from April 2005.

5 Further Education & 6th form colleges transferred to the private sector from April 1993.

6 Northern Rock classified to public sector from 9 October 2007. Bradford & 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. See background note 24.

7 Home Civil Service (excludes Northern Ireland Civil Service which is included in Central Government).

† Indicates earliest revision.

Source: Office for National Statistics

	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security					Health and social work		
	Construction <sup>1</sup>	HM Forces <sup>2 3</sup>	Police (including civilians) <sup>4</sup>	Public administration	Education	National Health Service <sup>5</sup>	Other health and social work	Other public sector <sup>6</sup>
	G9BC	G7G9	G7GC	G7GF	G7GI	G7GL	G7GR	G7K2
1999								
2000								
2001								
2002								
2003								
2004								
2005								
2006								
2007								
2008								
2005 Q1								
Q2								
Q3								
Q4								
2006 Q1								
Q2								
Q3								
Q4								
2007 Q1								
Q2								
Q3								
Q4								
2008 Q1								1
Q2								
Q3								
Q4		-1						208
2009 Q1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Change on quarter to:								
2008 Q1								1
Q2								-1
Q3								
Q4		-1						208
2009 Q1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% change on quarter to:								
2008 Q1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Q2		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Q3		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Q4		-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.8
2009 Q1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Change on year to:								
2008 Q1								1
Q2								
Q3								
Q4		-1						208
2009 Q1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% change on year to:								
2008 Q1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Q2		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Q3		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Q4		-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.2
2009 Q1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1 Construction estimates for full-time equivalents have not been published as they are of insufficient quality.

2 HM Forces series exclude locally engaged staff. The series also excludes mobilised reservists prior to 1996 as statistics are not available. Prior to Q2 2008 Q1= 1 March, Q2= 1 June, Q3= 1 September, Q4= 1 December. From Q2 2008 Q1= 1 April, Q2= 1 July, Q3= 1 October, Q4= 1 January.

3 Due to ongoing validation of data from the new HM Forces Personnel Administration System, figures for 2007 Q2 onwards are provisional and subject to review.

4 Data for the Police (including civilians) for England and Wales are based on projections and are therefore subject to revision. See background note 2.

5 Data for the NHS are subject to revisions.

6 Northern Rock classified to public sector from 9 October 2007. Bradford & 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. See background note 24.

† Indicates earliest revision.

Source: Office for National Statistics

# 5R Public and private sector employment; Headcount - Revisions<sup>1</sup>

United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted

	Public sector		Private sector		Total employment(thousands) <sup>7</sup>
	Headcount(thousands) <sup>2 3 4</sup>	Percentage <sup>5 6</sup>	Headcount(thousands) <sup>6 7</sup>	Percentage <sup>8</sup>	
	G7AU	G9BZ	G7K5	G9C2	G7GO
1999	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-	-
2001	-	-	-	-	-
2002	-	-	-	-	-
2003	-	-	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-
2008	-	-	-	-	-
2005 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
Q2	-	-	-	-	-
Q3	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	-	-	-	-	-
2006 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
Q2	-	-	-	-	-
Q3	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	-	-	-	-	-
2007 Q1	-	-	-	-	-
Q2	-	-	-	-	-
Q3	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	-	-	-	-	-
2008 Q1	-2	-	2	-	-
Q2	-	-	-	-	-
Q3	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	222	0.7	-222	-0.7	-
2009 Q1	..	..	..	..	..
Change on quarter to:					
2008 Q1	-2	-	2	-	-
Q2	2	-	-2	-	-
Q3	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	222	0.7	-222	-0.7	-
2009 Q1	..	..	..	..	..
% change on quarter to:					
2008 Q1	0.0		0.0		0.0
Q2	0.0		0.0		0.0
Q3	0.0		0.0		0.0
Q4	3.8		-0.9		0.0
2009 Q1	..		..		..
Change on year to:					
2008 Q1	-2	-	2	-	-
Q2	-	-	-	-	-
Q3	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	222	0.7	-222	-0.7	-
2009 Q1	..	..	..	..	..
% change on year to:					
2008 Q1	0.0		0.0		0.0
Q2	0.0		0.0		0.0
Q3	0.0		0.0		0.0
Q4	3.9		-0.9		0.0
2009 Q1	..		..		..

1 Annual figures relate to June quarter (Q2).

2 Estimates for Q4 2007 onwards are based partly on projections.

3 10,000 duplicate NHS records removed from Q3 2006 onwards. Earlier figures are not available.

4 Northern Rock classified to public sector from 9 October 2007. Bradford & 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. See background note 24.

5 Represents G7AU/G7GO\*100.

6 Estimated as the difference between LFS total employment and the data from public sector organisations.

7 Labour Force Survey - All in Employment aged 16 and over. Data refer to May-July for annual data from 1992-2004, for Q1 to Feb-Apr, Q2 to May-July, Q3 to Aug-Oct and Q4 to Nov-Jan. Quarterly and annual changes may differ slightly from those published elsewhere due to rounding conventions.

8 Represents G7K5/G7GO\*100.

† Indicates earliest revision.

Sources: Labour Force Survey and estimates from public sector organisations; Office for National Statistics

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