

Data Management and Analysis Group

Introducing the Annual Population Survey

Preliminary results from the 2004 APS for London



DMAG Briefing 2005/34

September 2005

Introducing the Annual Population Survey

Preliminary results from the 2004 APS for London

For more information please contact:

Lorna Spence
Data Management and Analysis Group
Greater London Authority
City Hall (5 East)
The Queen's Walk
London SE1 2AA

Tel: 020 7983 4658
Lorna.spence@london.gov.uk

Copyright © Greater London Authority, 2005

APS data produced in this briefing have been reproduced with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office and the Queen's Printer for Scotland and are © Crown Copyright. An acknowledgement of the source is given at the end of each table or chart.

ISSN 1479-7879

Contents

Executive Summary	i
1. Introduction to the Annual Population Survey.....	1
Topics and terminology.....	1
Survey methodology and grossing	2
Reliability of APS data.....	2
Preliminary APS data and future research	2
2. Preliminary findings from the 2004 Annual Population Survey.....	3
Population profile	3
APS data on disabled Londoners.....	5
Labour market participation - overview.....	6
Employment rates for key groups in the population.....	7
Employment rates by ethnic group, nationality and country of birth	8
Employment rates by region.....	9
Unemployment rates by region	12
Appendix A: Tables	13
Appendix B: Survey methodology	28
Appendix C: Glossary of key APS/LFS definitions	31

Executive Summary

The Annual Population Survey (APS) is a new survey that replaces the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The APS collects a wide range of data about people and their labour market circumstances and is carried out by the Office for National Statistics. While the APS is new in terms of its sample design, it has similar topic coverage and sample size (in the case of London) to the LFS.

This *Briefing* provides an introduction to the APS and presents preliminary results for London on the theme of demography and labour market participation. All survey estimates refer to the working age population¹ and all percentages are rounded to the nearest percentage point. Data refer to the survey period January–December 2004.

Population: 2004 APS estimates

- APS estimates for 2004 suggest that London's working age population numbers around 4.8 million. APS population estimates relate mainly to those living in private households and are slightly lower than other demographic estimates for London.
- London has a relatively young working age population relative to the UK population. 45 per cent of working age Londoners are aged under 35 relative to 40 per cent in the UK. One fifth (19 per cent) of working age Londoners are aged over 50 relative to 25 per cent nationally.
- Disabled² Londoners comprise 16 per cent of the working age population.
- London's population is very diverse. 68 per cent of the working age population are from White ethnic groups and the remaining third (32 per cent) are from BME³ groups. Over one third (36 per cent) of London's working age population were born outside the UK. Of this group, 38 per cent are from White groups and 62 per cent are from BME groups.
- Seventy-nine per cent of London's working age population have UK nationality and 21 per cent are foreign nationals. 50 per cent of the foreign national population are from White ethnic groups and 50 per cent are from BME groups.

Labour market participation

- Three quarters (75 per cent) of London's working age population are economically active in the labour force. This group comprise those who are either in work or unemployed and looking for work.
- Around 259,000 Londoners are unemployed. This group comprise around seven per cent of the labour force. Unemployment rates are similar for both men and women. Unemployment rates are particularly high for young people aged 16–24 (19 per cent); disabled people (12 per cent) and BME Londoners (12 per cent).
- Sixty-nine per cent of London's working age population are in employment. Women have a lower employment rate (62 per cent) than men (76 per cent). GLA research⁴ has shown

¹ 16–59 for women and 16–64 for men

² Disabled people comprise those Londoners who are disabled according to either the 'DDA' and/or the 'work-limiting' definition of disability (See Appendix 1 for a full explanation of these terms).

³ The term BME (Black and minority ethnic) relates to all ethnic groups, other than White groups.

⁴ Women and the labour market, *DMAG Briefing 2003/12*

that the gender gap in rates is explained by the lower employment rate of women with children as rates for men and women without children are similar.

- Disabled Londoners have a very low employment rate (43 per cent) relative to non-disabled Londoners (74 per cent).
- The employment rate for BME Londoners is 57 per cent, far lower than the rate of White Londoners (75 per cent). The employment rate is lowest among BME women (49 per cent), especially those of Bangladeshi/Pakistani⁵ origin (24 per cent).
- Londoners who were born outside the UK tend to have lower employment rates (62 per cent) than UK-born Londoners (73 per cent). Within the migrant⁶ population, the employment rate for BME migrants is lower (57 per cent) relative to the rate for White migrants (71 per cent). Londoners with UK nationality have a higher employment rate (71 per cent) than foreign nationals (62 per cent)

Labour market participation by region and borough

- London's employment rate (69 per cent) is significantly below the UK average (74 per cent) and is one of the lowest rates of all regions, second only to that of Northern Ireland.
- Within London, the employment rate is far lower in Inner London (64 per cent) than Outer London where rates average 72 per cent, closer to the national average.
- Of all regions, the gender gap in employment rates is strongest in London, reflecting the relatively low employment rate of women, especially those in Inner London (56 per cent).
- Within London, employment rates range from 79 per cent in Bromley down to 54 per cent in Tower Hamlets. This gap in rates of almost 26 percentage points⁷ is the largest and most polarised of all (GB) regions. For London's women, rates are even more polarised across boroughs from 76 per cent in Bromley down to 44 per cent in Newham – a gap of 31 percentage points (rounded).
- Within London, the three boroughs with the lowest employment rates are: Tower Hamlets (54 per cent); Newham and Hackney (both 56 per cent). These areas have the lowest employment rates in Great Britain, followed by Manchester and Liverpool where rates were 60 and 61 per cent. Employment rates for women in these boroughs are all below 50 per cent and are the lowest female rates in Great Britain.
- Of all UK regions, London has the highest unemployment rate (seven per cent). Rates are highest in London for both men and women. Rates average nine per cent across Inner London borough and six per cent for Outer London boroughs.

This research is preliminary and is based on published summary tables. The GLA will be obtaining more detailed APS data in the near future. Future work will include more detailed analysis of labour market participation by ethnicity, disability, gender, family status, qualifications levels and student status. These analyses will be published in future DMAG *Briefings*.

⁵ Data was not available from NOMIS for these ethnic groups separately. The GLA will be producing more detailed data by ethnic group in the future once the full APS dataset is obtained.

⁶ The term 'migrant' refers to those Londoners born outside the UK.

⁷ Figures are rounded to the nearest percentage point after gap calculations are made.

1. Introduction to the Annual Population Survey

This *Briefing* provides an introduction to the new Annual Population Survey (APS), recently released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The report explains what the APS is, presents some preliminary results and outlines plans for future research.

The Annual Population Survey (APS) replaces the UK Labour Force Survey (LFS). The first set of APS data was released in Summer 2005 and relates to 2004. The APS is carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and replaces its predecessor (the LFS) as the largest regular household survey in the UK. The survey questionnaire collects a wide range of data about people and their labour market circumstances.

The APS comprises two key elements:

- the annual local area Labour Force Survey (in its entirety)
- plus an additional boost to the existing LFS sample for a core set of topics. These topics are a sub-set of the existing range of LFS questions.

Once these two elements are combined, the APS provides a final UK sample of around 500,000 residents and 235,000 households. The survey provides various demographic and socio-economic data about the population. The APS is primarily designed to produce more reliable inter-censal survey estimates at a local level than the annual LFS. However, the APS boost has largely affected areas outside London, so the sample size in London is likely to remain similar to that of the LFS, as will the quality of estimates⁸.

The other difference between the LFS and the APS is the time period covered. Previously, LFS data were released on quarterly and annual basis (the latter providing a larger but less timely sample). The APS provides annual data but on a rolling basis every quarter. So while the first APS dataset relates to the calendar year of 2004 (January-December), the next release will cover April 2004 to March 2005 and so on.

Topics and terminology

The key topic areas covered by the APS (& by the LFS) include:

- Demography (eg age, gender, family status)
- Ethnicity, country of birth and nationality
- Employment details (part-time working, self employment etc)
- Employment by occupation & industry sector
- Unemployment & economic inactivity
- Educational participation, qualifications & training
- Earnings
- Health problems & disability

The APS employs a range of concepts and definitions to explore and measure labour market activity. These include measures such as economic activity and unemployment. *These and other commonly used terms are explained in the glossary in Appendix C.*

The APS is residence-based and mainly provides data about those who live in an area. However, some (more limited) data are also collected about place of work allowing

⁸ ONS have not yet released regional sample size information.

estimates of commuting flows to be produced. The workplace data should become available later in the year.

Survey methodology and grossing

The APS is carefully designed to ensure that the final results are as representative as possible. The sample data are weighted and grossed up to reflect the size and composition of the general population. APS data relate mainly to the population living in private households and exclude many groups living in communal establishments who are usually included on official population estimates.

ONS are currently using interim grossing factors that take account of the population data derived from the 2001 Census data. Accordingly, the 2004 dataset is grossed up to be in line with the mid-year estimates for 2001 that were published in February 2003. These have since been revised and more up to date demographic data is now available but these revisions are not incorporated in the 2004 dataset. Therefore, population data derived from the APS dataset are on the low side in comparison to official ONS mid-year estimates for 2004 and the GLA's own demographic estimates based upon them. This needs to be borne in mind when using and interpreting the data (Appendix B compares APS, ONS and GLA estimates).

Reliability of APS data

As the APS is a sample survey, all data are estimates NOT precise measures and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. As a rule, the smaller the estimate the greater the margin of error as a proportion of the estimate. Some estimates have high levels of sampling variability and need to be interpreted with care (eg estimates at London borough level and data by ethnic group). Appendix A provides data tables for reference and where available, confidence intervals⁹ have been published alongside estimates to provide a measure of reliability.

APS data are available for the 32 London boroughs but data for the City of London are generally unreliable because the resident population and the subsequent sample size are too small. APS data are not available for wards. *Appendix B provides more detail on the APS survey methodology.*

Preliminary APS data and future research

ONS have made summary APS tables available via NOMIS (nomisweb.co.uk), the ONS website for official labour market data. The preliminary data in this report are based on that data release.

ONS also make APS datasets available for others to use under special licence (as the data are heavily restricted to protect respondent confidentiality). These datasets allow for more flexible and tailored analysis. The GLA is in the process of obtaining these data and is planning more detailed research in the coming year. The work will be designed to complement and add value to published APS data by analysing data for London in more detail. In the meantime, this *Briefing* aims to provide a preliminary snapshot of the types of data available.

⁹ The degree of variability attached to an estimate is often expressed through '95% confidence intervals'. These allow the user to take a view, based on statistical probability theory, about how close an estimate is likely to be to the true population value. For example, if the employment rate for Inner London was 71.3%, and we were estimating this figure from the APS, then 95 times out of 100, the APS employment rate estimate would fall in the range of 69.8% to 72.8% (ie ± 1.5 percentage points).

2. Preliminary findings from the 2004 Annual Population Survey

This section presents preliminary results for London on the theme of demography and labour market participation. More detailed tables are provided in Appendix A for reference purposes. All estimates refer to the working age population (16-59 for women and 16-64 for men) unless otherwise specified and relate to the survey period January to December 2004. All percentages are rounded to the nearest percentage point.

Population profile

APS estimates for 2004 suggest that London's working age population numbers around 4.777 million. APS population estimates relate mainly to those living in private households and are slightly lower than other demographic estimates for London. The official ONS mid-year estimate for 2004 puts the London working age population at 4.953 million.

While the APS is not the best source of data on the size of the London's population, it does provide good information on the characteristics of Londoners. More specifically, the APS provides a range of useful demographic indicators beyond just age and gender, including information on the ethnicity, nationality and country of birth of respondents.

Table 1 shows the proportion of the working age population belonging to different groups and contrasts London with the UK.

Around half of London's working age population (49 per cent) are women, similar to the national picture.

London has a relatively young working age population relative to the UK population. Forty-five per cent of working age Londoners are aged under 35 relative to 40 per cent in the UK. One fifth (19 per cent) of working age Londoners are aged over 50 relative to 25 per cent nationally.

London's population is very diverse. 68 per cent of the working age population belong to White ethnic groups and the remaining third (32 per cent) are from BME¹⁰ groups. Thirty-six per cent of working age Londoners were born outside the UK. Of this group, 38 per cent are from White ethnic groups and 62 per cent are from BME groups.

Seventy-nine per cent of London's working age population have UK nationality and 21 per cent are foreign nationals. Fifty per cent of the foreign national population are from White ethnic groups and 50 per cent are from BME groups.

More detailed demographic data on ethnicity and country of birth can be generated from the APS but confidence intervals can be large. The GLA will be carrying out further research to explore how much data can be extracted for London. The 2001 Census remains the best source of detailed demographic data on the ethnicity and country of birth of Londoners¹¹.

¹⁰ The term BME (Black and minority ethnic) relates to all ethnic groups, other than White groups.

¹¹ 2001 Census data on ethnicity and country of birth is summarised in the following report: *London – the world in a city*, DMAG Briefing 2005/6.

Table 1. Working age population by age, gender, ethnicity, country of birth and nationality, Greater London and UK, 2004

	% of working age population in each group	
	Greater London	UK
Working age population	100	100
Males aged 16-64	51	51
Females aged 16-59	49	49
Age groups		
16-24	18	18
25-34	27	21
35-49	36	36
50-59/64	19	25
Ethnicity		
White groups	68	91
BME groups	32	9
- Indian	7	2
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	5	2
- Black or Black British	10	2
- Mixed ethnic group	2	1
- Other ethnic group	9	2
Country of birth and ethnicity		
UK-born	64	89
- White groups	54	86
- BME groups	10	3
Born outside UK	36	11
- White groups	14	5
- BME groups	22	6
Ethnicity and nationality		
UK nationals	79	94
- White groups	57	88
- BME groups	21	6
Non-UK nationals	21	6
- White groups	11	3
- BME groups	11	3
<i>Base population</i>	<i>4,777,200</i>	<i>36,315,700</i>

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

APS data on disabled Londoners

The APS is one of the few data sources that collects regular data on the prevalence of disability among Londoners.

It is recognised that there are major difficulties relating to the definition of disability and that the concept itself is both complex and controversial. The Greater London Authority has adopted the social model of disability¹² but the standard definitions of disability used by official surveys like the APS tend to focus on medically derived definitions and terminology. These do not fit easily with the social model in that the questions asked aggregate both impairment and long-term health needs. However, despite this limitation, the APS is still considered to be a valuable source of quantitative data on this issue.

In the APS, people are defined as having a long-term disability if they are disabled according to either the DDA (Disability Discrimination Act) definition and/or the APS 'work-limiting' definition of disability. A wide range of questions on health and disability are asked to determine whether respondents are disabled according to these definitions.

Table 1 Working age population by disability, Greater London, 2004

	Number	As % of working age population	Confidence interval (+/-) attached to %
Persons working age (16-59/64)	4,777,200	100.0	
Disabled people	776,400	16.3	±0.5
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	493,200	10.3	±0.4
- DDA disabled only	132,500	2.8	±0.2
- Work-limiting disabled only	150,700	3.2	±0.3
Non-disabled people	4,000,800	83.7	±0.5

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: 95% confidence intervals relate to the percentage point interval attached to the working age population percentages.

The **DDA definition** relates to those who identify themselves as having a current disability covered by the 1995 DDA. This covers people who said they had a health problem or disability they felt would last for more than a year and who said this problem or disability would 'substantially limit their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities'¹³.

The **APS 'work-limiting' definition** of disability relates to people who said they had a health problem or disability they felt would last for more than a year and who said that the health problem or disability in question 'affected either the kind or amount of paid work they could do'

¹² The Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) defines disability as 'a physical or mental impairment, which has a substantial and long term adverse effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day to day activities'. However, disabled people's organisations prefer a social approach, which defines disability as 'the loss or limitation of opportunities that prevent people who have impairments from taking part in the life of the community on an equal level with others due to physical and social barriers'.

¹³ Additionally, people with progressive illnesses (eg cancer, multiple sclerosis, symptomatic HIV, Parkinson's disease, muscular dystrophy) are also included under this definition.

People who have a current long-term disability according to one or both of these definitions are referred to as disabled people in this report. APS data on disability is only collected from working age respondents.

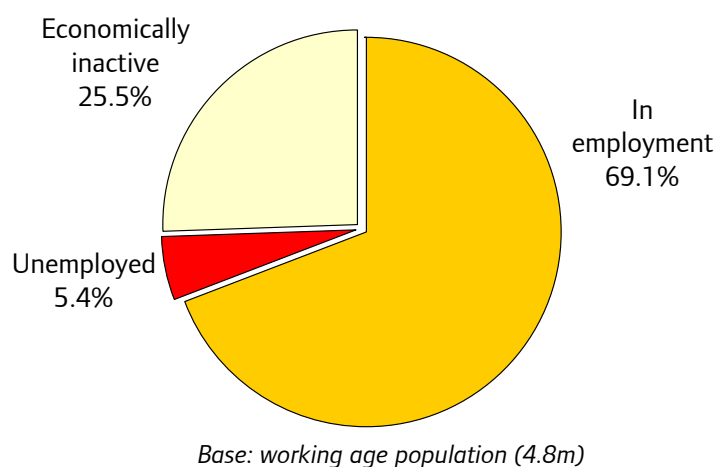
Disabled Londoners comprise 16 per cent of London's working age population. Of this group, almost two-thirds (64 per cent) are disabled according to both definitions – ten per cent of the working age population. The remainder are disabled according to one disability definition only.

Labour market participation - overview

The APS provides a wide range of data about the level and nature of people's labour market participation. These can be brought together with demographic data to profile the labour market experience of different groups within the population.

Figure 2 shows the overall labour market position of working age Londoners. Three quarters (75 per cent) of London's working age population are economically active in the labour force, that is they are either employed or unemployed¹⁴. The remaining quarter are economically inactive. This latter group includes those caring for children, those too sick to work, those who have retired and students (who are not also in work). The economically inactive population are, by definition, less ready or able to enter the labour market relative to the unemployed who are actively seeking work.

Figure 2 Labour market position of working age Londoners, 2004



Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Around 259,000 Londoners are unemployed. This group comprise around five per cent of the working age population and seven per cent of the economically active population. This latter measure is usually referred to as the *unemployment rate* and expresses the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Unemployment rates in London are similar for both men and women (both seven per cent). Rates are relatively high for young people aged 16-24 (19 per cent); disabled people (12 per cent) and BME Londoners (12 per cent).

¹⁴ The definition of unemployment used in the APS is the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) measure of unemployment that refers to people without a job who were able to start work in two weeks following their APS interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

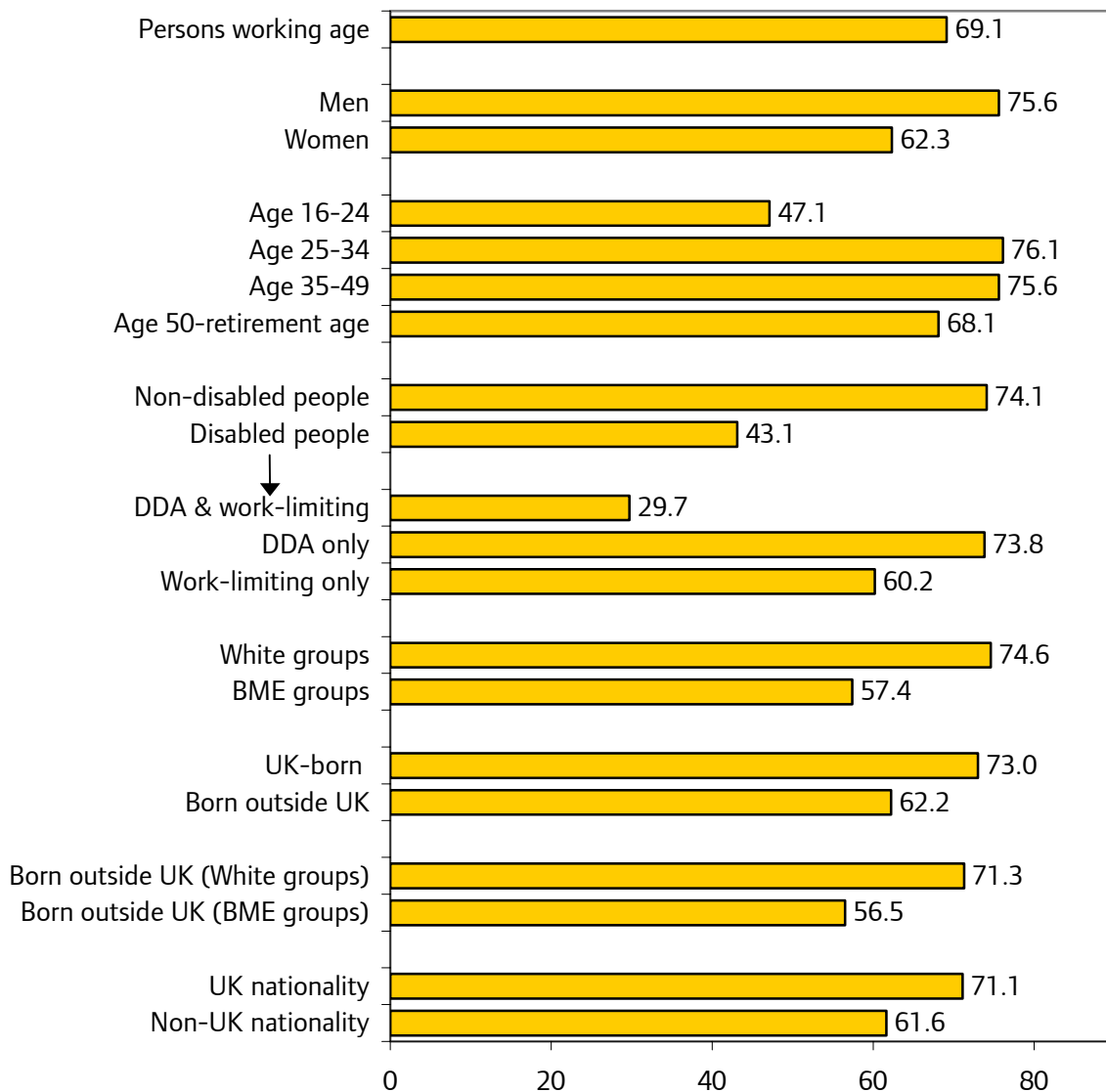
Sixty-nine per cent of London's working age population are in employment. This percentage is called the *employment rate* and is a widely used measure of labour market participation.

Employment rates for key groups in the population

Employment rates vary significantly for different groups within the population. Figure 3 illustrate this and shows employment rates for Londoners by gender, age, disability, ethnicity, nationality and country of birth.

Women have a lower employment rate (62 per cent) than men (76 per cent). GLA research¹⁵ has established that the gender gap in rates is mainly due to the lower employment rate of women with children, as rates for men and women without children are similar.

Figure 3 Employment rates of key population groups, persons working age, Greater London, 2004



Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

¹⁵ *Women and the labour market*, DMAG Briefing 2003/12

Across age groups, employment rates are lowest for young people (47 per cent) reflecting the high proportions of students in this group, the majority of whom do not work. Employment rates also begin to decline as people approach retirement age.

Disabled people face a range of barriers in accessing the labour market¹⁶ and the employment rate for working age disabled Londoners is very low (43 per cent) relative to the rate for non-disabled Londoners (74 per cent). Within the disabled population, those who are disabled according to **both** DDA and work-limiting definitions of disability have the lowest employment rate (30 per cent).

Those who are disabled according to the DDA definition but not according to the work-limiting definition have much higher employment rates (74 per cent) similar to the rate for the non-disabled population. Those who are disabled according to the work-limiting definition but not according to the DDA definition have an employment rate of 60 per cent.

Employment rates by ethnic group, nationality and country of birth

Table 2 shows employment rates by ethnic group and gender. Published data on employment rates are only published for aggregations of different ethnic groups and confidence intervals attached to ethnicity estimates tend to be large.

Table 2 Employment rates by ethnicity & gender, Greater London, 2004

	Persons working age		Males 16-64		Females 16-59	
	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Persons working age	69.1	±0.7	75.6	±0.9	62.3	±1.0
White groups	74.6	±1.5	79.8	±2.0	68.8	±2.3
BME groups	57.4	±2.6	66.0	±3.6	49.2	±3.5
- Indian	68.1	±5.4	75.1	±7.2	60.2	±8.1
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	42.4	±6.4	60.0	±9.0	23.5	±7.8
- Black or Black British	58.3	±4.5	63.0	±6.9	54.5	±5.9
- Mixed ethnic group	60.0	±10.6	66.2	±16.3	55.5	±13.8
- Other ethnic group	55.5	±5.0	65.0	±6.9	45.6	±6.8

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: CI = 95% confidence interval, in percentage points, attached to the employment rate.

The employment rate for Londoners from BME groups is 57 per cent, far lower than the rate for White Londoners (75 per cent). Within the BME population, rates are lowest for those from Bangladeshi/Pakistani groups (42 per cent) and highest for the Indian population (68 per cent).

Employment rates for women are lower than men across all ethnic groups, but the gender gap in rates is widest within the BME population where the employment rate for women is 49 per cent relative to a male rate of 66 per cent. Rates are very low among Pakistani/Bangladeshi women (24 per cent).

¹⁶ *Disabled people and the labour market*, DMAG Briefing 2003/1

Londoners who were born outside the UK tend to have lower employment rates (62 per cent) than UK-born Londoners (73 per cent). Within the migrant¹⁷ population, the employment rate for BME migrants is lower (57 per cent) relative to the rate for White migrants (71 per cent). Londoners with UK nationality have a higher employment rate (71 per cent) than those who retain foreign nationality (62 per cent).

It is recognised that there is massive diversity within London's BME and migrant population which is disguised by these aggregate data. Recent GLA research¹⁸ has looked at this some depth and provides details of employment rates for different migrant populations in London based on Census data. This report is available on request (Reference: *Country of birth and labour market outcomes in London*, DMAG Briefing 2005/01).

Employment rates by region

London's employment rate (69 per cent) is significantly below the national (UK) average (74 per cent) and is one of the lowest rates of all regions, second only to that of Northern Ireland. Rates for London's neighbouring regions (South East & East of England) are around 10 percentage points higher.

Table 3 Employment rates by gender and region (persons working age), 2004

	Employment rate (%)			Percentage point difference in rates (males-females)
	Persons working age	Males (aged 16-64)	Females (aged 16-59)	
United Kingdom	74.2	78.9	69.3	9.6
North East	70.0	73.5	66.3	7.2
North West	72.6	76.3	68.8	7.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	73.9	78.2	69.3	8.9
East Midlands	75.4	79.8	70.7	9.1
West Midlands	73.5	78.4	68.2	10.2
East of England	78.6	84.1	72.8	11.3
London	69.1	75.6	62.3	13.3
- Inner London	64.0	71.3	56.4	14.9
- Outer London	72.5	78.4	66.2	12.2
South East	78.9	84.0	73.6	10.4
South West	77.9	81.9	73.6	8.3
Wales	71.2	74.8	67.4	7.4
Scotland	74.7	77.8	71.5	6.3
Northern Ireland	67.6	73.5	61.4	12.1

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Across all regions, employment rates for women are lower than those of men, but the gender gap in employment rates is most pronounced in London (a difference of 13 percentage points).

¹⁷ The term 'migrant' refers to those Londoners born outside the UK.

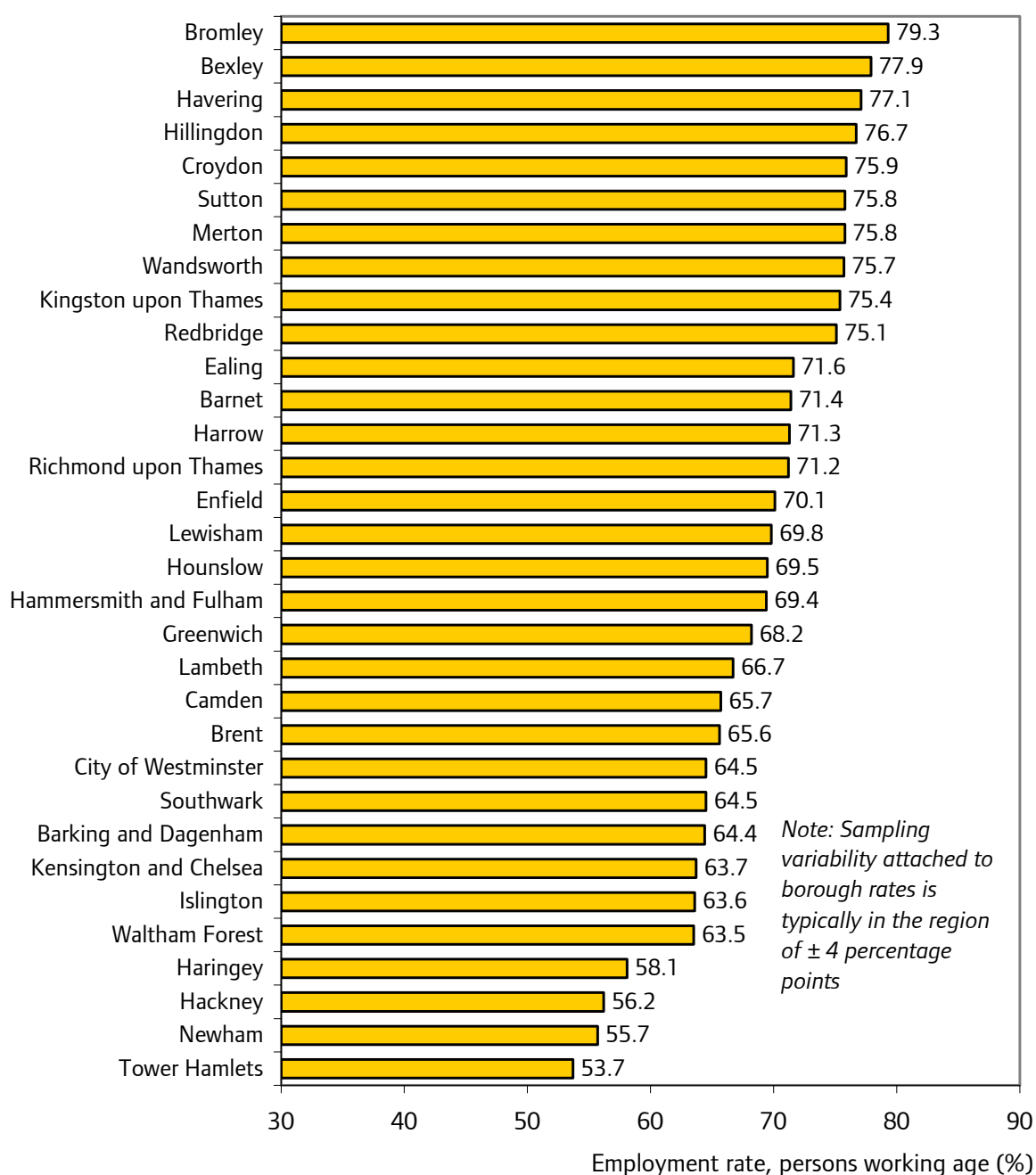
¹⁸ *Country of birth and labour market outcomes in London*, DMAG Briefing 2005/01

Employment rates for women in London average 62 per cent relative to 74 per cent (South East) and 73 per cent (East of England) for women living in neighbouring regions. Within London, the employment rate is far lower in Inner London (64 per cent) than Outer London where rates average 72 per cent, closer to the national average.

Employment rates by London borough

The APS is able to generate employment rates for over 400 unitary and district local authorities in Great Britain. Data for some areas, including the City of London, are not reliable enough to use due to small sample size. For all other local authority areas, employment rate estimates are still subject to sizeable confidence intervals. Despite these limitations APS estimates are the only regular inter-censal estimates of employment rates for London boroughs and are widely used.

Figure 4 Employment rates by London borough, 2004



Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Within London, there is considerable variation in employment rates at borough level (Figure 4). Rates range from 79 per cent in Bromley down to 54 per cent in Tower Hamlets. This gap in rates of almost 26 percentage points¹⁹ is the largest and most polarised of all (GB) regions. In London's neighbouring regions, the South East and the East of England, rates are generally much higher and the gaps much narrower (both 15 percentage points).

Table 4 Working age employment rates by region, lowest and highest local authority rates, 2004

	Emp. rate (%)	Unitary/district local authority in each region with:				Difference
		Lowest rate (%)		Highest rate (%)		
Great Britain	74.4					
North East	70.0	Middlesbrough	64.4	Darlington	76.6	12.2
North West	72.6	Manchester	59.5	Stockport	81.9	22.4
Yorkshire & Humber	73.9	Sheffield	68.6	Harrogate	83.6	15.0
East Midlands	75.4	Nottingham	63.2	South Northants	85.9	22.7
West Midlands	73.5	Sandwell	66.1	Rugby	81.7	15.6
East of England	78.6	Great Yarmouth	70.7	Dacorum	85.4	14.7
London	69.1	Tower Hamlets	53.7	Bromley	79.3	25.6
South East	78.9	Oxford	70.0	Eastleigh	85.0	15.0
South West	77.9	Penwith	70.4	S. Gloucestershire	83.7	13.3
Wales	71.2	Merthyr Tydfil	62.5	Flintshire	79.1	16.6
Scotland	74.7	Glasgow City	64.9	Shetland Islands	85.8	20.9

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Estimates for the City of London and the Isles of Scilly were not included in the analysis due to small sample size. Data for Northern Ireland were not yet available.

Appendix Tables A10-A12 provide more detail on employment rates for London boroughs by gender.

For London's women rates are even more polarised across boroughs from 76 per cent in Bromley down to 44 per cent in Newham: a gap of 31 percentage points. For men rates range from 84 per cent in Merton down to 62 per cent in Tower Hamlets: a gap of 23 percentage points (data are rounded to nearest percentage point).

Within London, the three boroughs with the lowest employment rates are: Tower Hamlets (54 per cent); Newham and Hackney (both 56 per cent). These areas have the lowest employment rates in Great Britain, followed by Manchester and Liverpool where rates were 60 and 61 per cent.

Employment rates for women in these boroughs are all below 50 per cent and are the lowest female rates in Great Britain, followed by the City of Westminster, Haringey and Kensington & Chelsea all with female employment rates of between 53 and 55 per cent.

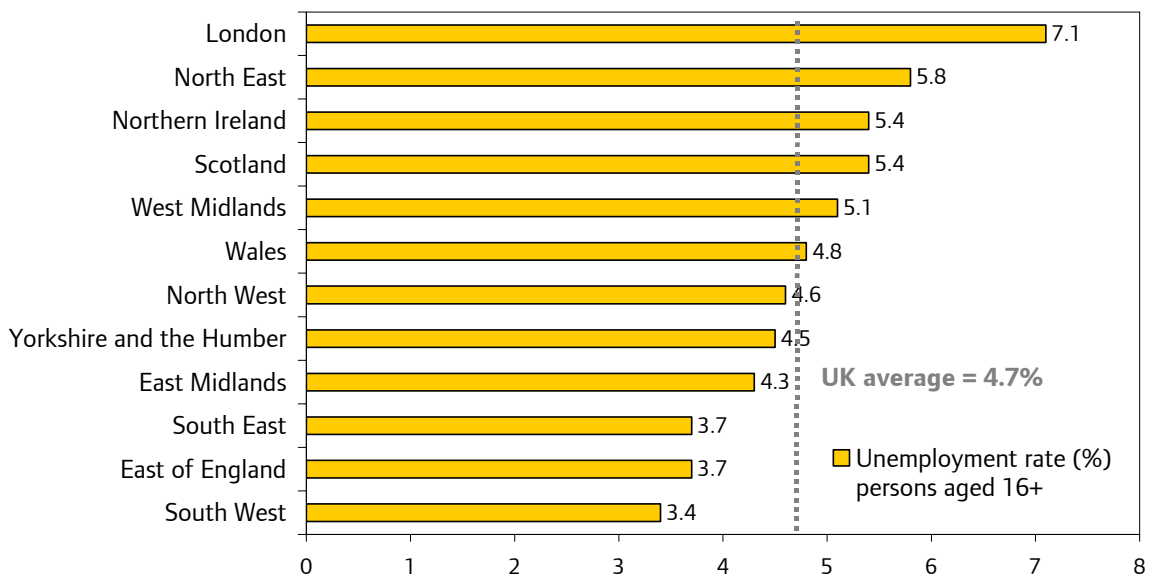
¹⁹ Figures are rounded to the nearest percentage point after gap calculations are made.

Unemployment rates by region

Of all UK regions, London has the highest unemployment rate (seven per cent). Rates are highest in London for both men and women. Rates average nine per cent across Inner London borough and six per cent for Outer London boroughs.

APS estimates of unemployment rates at borough level are available but are prone to very large confidence intervals which limits their application and makes interpretation difficult.

Figure 5 Unemployment rates (%) by region, persons aged 16 and over, 2004



Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

For this reason, they are not discussed in any detail here but are presented in Appendix Table A14 for reference purposes with accompanying confidence intervals.

For advice on alternative measures of unemployment at borough level, please refer to DMAG Briefing 2004/9: *Measuring unemployment: A guide to different data sources on unemployment*.

Future research

This preliminary research is based on published APS summary tables. The GLA hopes to obtain the APS dataset in the near future and intends to carry out more tailored analysis across a range of topics. Future work planned will include detailed analysis of labour market participation by ethnicity, disability, gender, family status, qualifications levels and student status. These analyses will be published in future DMAG *Briefings*.

Appendix A: Tables

- A1 Working age population by age, gender, ethnicity, nationality and country of birth, Greater London and UK, 2004
- A2 Working age population by gender and disability, Greater London, 2004
- A3 Economic position by gender, working age persons, Greater London, 2004
- A4 Employment rates by gender, age and disability, Greater London, 2004
Employment rates by ethnic group, country of birth and nationality, Greater London, 2004
- A5
- A6 Employment rates for key groups, Inner and Outer London, 2004
- A7 Employment rates for key groups, London and UK, 2004
- A8 Employment rates by gender and region, 2004
- A9 Employment rates, persons working age, London boroughs, 2004
- A10 Employment rates, males, London boroughs, 2004
- A11 Employment rates, females, London boroughs, 2004
- A12 Unemployment rates by gender and region, 2004
- A13 Unemployment rates for key groups, Greater London, 2004
- A14 Unemployment rates, London boroughs, 2004

A1. Working age population by age, gender, ethnicity, country of birth and nationality, Greater London and UK, 2004

	Number	Greater London		UK	
		% of working age population	CI attached to %	% of working age population	CI attached to %
Working age population	4,777,200	100			
Males aged 16-64	2,456,000	51.4	±0.7	51.3	±0.2
Females aged 16-59	2,321,100	48.6	±0.7	48.7	±0.2
Age groups					
16-24	869,200	18.2		18.4	±0.1
- 16-19	346,100	7.2		8.4	±0.1
- 20-24	523,000	10.9		10.0	±0.1
25-34	1,269,000	26.6		21.2	±0.1
35-49	1,718,100	36.0		35.6	±0.1
50-59/64	920,900	19.3		24.8	±0.1
Ethnicity					
White groups	3,245,900	67.9	±1.4	90.8	±0.2
BME groups	1,520,600	31.8	±1.4	9.1	±0.2
- Indian	319,300	6.7	±0.7	2.1	±0.1
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	218,400	4.6	±0.6	1.9	±0.1
- Black or Black British	489,200	10.2	±0.9	2.1	±0.1
- Mixed ethnic group	86,200	1.8	±0.4	0.7	±0.1
- Other ethnic group	407,500	8.5	±0.8	2.4	±0.1
Country of birth and ethnicity					
UK-born	3,061,600	64.1		89.0	
- White groups	2,592,700	54.3	±1.5	85.9	±0.2
- BME groups	468,900	9.8	±0.9	3.2	±0.1
Born outside UK	1,704,200	35.7		10.9	
- White groups	653,100	13.7	±1.0	4.9	±0.2
- BME groups	1,051,100	22.0	±1.2	6.0	±0.2
Ethnicity and nationality					
UK nationals	3,753,300	78.5		93.8	
- White groups	2,744,300	57.4	±1.4	87.7	±0.2
- BME groups	1,009,000	21.1	±1.2	6.1	±0.2
Non-UK nationals	1,012,900	21.2		6.1	
- White groups	501,600	10.5	±0.9	3.1	±0.1
- BME groups	511,300	10.7	±0.9	3.0	±0.1

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Percentages (and numbers) do not sum exactly to totals due to a small amount of missing data on ethnicity, country of birth and nationality for some respondents. CI=95% confidence interval (in percentage points). These are quoted where available.

A2. Working age population by gender and disability, Greater London, 2004

	Number	As % of working age population	Confidence interval (+/-) attached to percentage
Persons working age (16-59/64)	4,777,200	100.0	
Disabled people	776,400	16.3	±0.5
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	493,200	10.3	±0.4
- DDA disabled only	132,500	2.8	±0.2
- Work-limiting disabled only	150,700	3.2	±0.3
Non-disabled people	4,000,800	83.7	±0.5
Males aged 16-64	2,456,000	100.0	
Disabled people	395,000	16.1	±0.8
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	257,800	10.5	±0.6
- DDA disabled only	57,000	2.3	±0.3
- Work-limiting disabled only	80,300	3.3	±0.4
Non-disabled people	2,061,000	83.9	±0.8
Females aged 16-59	2,321,100	100.0	
Disabled people	381,400	16.4	±0.8
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	235,400	10.1	±0.6
- DDA disabled only	75,500	3.3	±0.4
- Work-limiting disabled only	70,400	3.0	±0.3
Non-disabled people	1,939,800	83.6	±0.8

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: See Appendix 1 for a full explanation of APS disability definitions. 95% confidence intervals (in percentage points) are quoted where available.

A3. Economic position by gender, working age persons, Greater London, 2004

	Estimate	CI (+/-)
Persons		
Working age population	4,777,200	
Economically active	3,560,900	
In employment	3,302,400	
Unemployed	258,500	
Economically inactive	1,216,300	
<i>Rates (%)</i>		
Economic activity rate (%)	74.5	±0.6
Employment rate (%)	69.1	±0.7
Unemployment rate (%)	7.3	±0.4
Economic inactivity rate (%)	25.5	±0.6
Males		
Working age population	2,456,000	
Economically active	1,999,300	
In employment	1,856,900	
Unemployed	142,300	
Economically inactive	456,800	
<i>Rates (%)</i>		
Economic activity rate (%)	81.4	±0.8
Employment rate (%)	75.6	±0.9
Unemployment rate (%)	7.1	±0.6
Economic inactivity rate (%)	18.6	±0.8
Females		
Working age population	2,321,100	
Economically active	1,561,600	
In employment	1,445,400	
Unemployed	116,200	
Economically inactive	759,500	
<i>Rates (%)</i>		
Economic activity rate (%)	67.3	±1.0
Employment rate (%)	62.3	±1.0
Unemployment rate (%)	7.4	±0.7
Economic inactivity rate (%)	32.7	±1.0

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: See Appendix C for a full explanation of APS definitions of economic activity. 95% confidence intervals are quoted where available. Economic activity, employment and inactivity rates all express estimates as a percentage of the working age population. Unemployment rates express the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force (ie the economically active population).

CI = 95% confidence interval, in percentage points, attached to rates.

A4. Employment rates by gender, age and disability, Greater London, 2004

	In employment (working age)	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Persons working age	3,302,400	4,777,200	69.1	±0.7
Age 16-24	409,100	869,200	47.1	±1.8
Age 25-34	966,300	1,269,000	76.1	±1.2
Age 35-49	1,299,300	1,718,100	75.6	±1.0
Age 50-retirement age	627,600	920,900	68.1	±1.5
Males aged 16-64	1,856,900	2,456,000	75.6	±0.9
Age 16-24	209,100	432,900	48.3	±2.5
Age 25-34	542,500	636,100	85.3	±1.5
Age 35-49	733,200	865,000	84.8	±1.3
Age 50-64	372,100	522,000	71.3	±2.0
Females aged 16-59	1,445,400	2,321,100	62.3	±1.0
Age 16-24	200,000	436,200	45.9	±2.5
Age 25-34	423,800	633,000	67.0	±1.8
Age 35-49	566,100	853,000	66.4	±1.6
Age 50-59	255,500	398,900	64.0	±2.3
Disability (persons)				
Disabled people	334,900	776,400	43.1	±1.8
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	146,500	493,200	29.7	±2.0
- DDA disabled only	97,700	132,500	73.8	±3.8
- Work-limiting disabled only	90,800	150,700	60.2	±4.0
Non-disabled people	2,966,500	4,000,800	74.1	±0.7
Disability (males)				
Disabled people	180,200	395,000	45.6	±2.6
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	79,300	257,800	30.7	±2.9
- DDA disabled only	48,500	57,000	85.0	±4.8
- Work-limiting disabled only	52,500	80,300	65.4	±5.5
Non-disabled people	1,676,400	2,061,000	81.3	±0.9
Disability (females)				
Disabled people	154,700	381,400	40.6	±2.4
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	67,200	235,400	28.6	±2.8
- DDA disabled only	49,300	75,500	65.2	±5.3
- Work-limiting disabled only	38,200	70,400	54.3	±5.8
Non-disabled people	1,290,100	1,939,800	66.5	±1.1

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: See Appendix 1 for a full explanation of APS disability definitions. CI = 95% confidence interval, in percentage points, attached to employment rate.

A5. Employment rates by ethnicity, country of birth & nationality, Greater London, 2004

	In employment (working age)	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Persons working age (16-59/64)	3,302,400	4,777,200	69.1	±0.7
White groups	2,421,800	3,245,900	74.6	±1.5
BME groups	872,900	1,520,600	57.4	±2.6
- Indian	217,500	319,300	68.1	±5.4
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	92,500	218,400	42.4	±6.4
- Black or Black British	285,100	489,200	58.3	±4.5
- Mixed ethnic group	51,700	86,200	60.0	±10.6
- Other ethnic group	226,000	407,500	55.5	±5.0
Males aged 16-64				
White groups	1,363,500	1,708,300	79.8	±2.0
BME groups	489,700	741,600	66.0	±3.6
- Indian	127,800	170,100	75.1	±7.2
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	67,700	112,800	60.0	±9.0
- Black or Black British	135,900	215,700	63.0	±6.9
- Mixed ethnic group	24,000	36,300	66.2	±16.3
- Other ethnic group	134,300	206,700	65.0	±6.9
Females aged 16-59				
White groups	1,058,300	1,537,600	68.8	±2.3
BME groups	383,200	779,000	49.2	±3.5
- Indian	89,800	149,200	60.2	±8.1
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	24,800	105,600	23.5	±7.8
- Black or Black British	149,200	273,500	54.5	±5.9
- Mixed ethnic group	27,700	49,900	55.5	±13.8
- Other ethnic group	91,700	200,800	45.6	±6.8
Country of birth and ethnicity				
UK-born	2,235,100	3,061,600	73.0	
Born outside UK	1,059,400	1,704,200	62.2	
White groups: UK-born	1,955,900	2,592,700	75.4	±1.7
White groups: Born outside UK	465,900	653,100	71.3	±3.6
BME: UK-born	279,200	468,900	59.6	±4.6
BME: Born outside UK	593,500	1,051,100	56.5	±3.1
Nationality and ethnicity				
UK nationals	2,670,300	3,753,300	71.1	
Non-UK nationals	624,400	1,012,900	61.6	
White groups: UK nationals	2,066,100	2,744,300	75.3	±1.7
White groups: non-UK nationals	355,700	501,600	70.9	±4.1
BME groups: UK nationals	604,200	1,009,000	59.9	±3.1
BME groups: non-UK nationals	268,700	511,300	52.6	±4.5

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Percentages (and numbers) do not sum exactly to totals due to a small amount of missing data on ethnicity, country of birth and nationality for some respondents. CI = 95% confidence interval, in percentage points, attached to employment rate. These are presented where available.

A6. Employment rates for key groups, Inner and Outer London, 2004

	Inner London			Outer London			Difference in rates (Inner-Outer)
	In emp- loyment rate (%)	Emp. rate (%)	CI (+/-)	In emp- loyment rate (%)	Emp. rate (%)	CI (+/-)	
Persons working age	1,226,100	64.0	±1.1	2,076,300	72.5	±0.9	-8.5
Age 16-24	148,800	41.5	±2.6	260,300	51.0	±2.4	-9.5
Age 25-49	887,700	71.2	±1.3	1,378,000	79.1	±1.0	-7.9
Age 50-59/64	189,600	61.2	±2.6	438,000	71.7	±1.8	-10.5
Males working age	697,900	71.3	±1.5	1,159,000	78.4	±1.1	-7.1
Age 16-24	76,000	43.4	±3.7	133,100	51.6	±3.4	-8.2
Age 25-49	506,900	80.6	±1.6	768,800	88.2	±1.2	-7.6
Age 50-64	115,000	66.1	±3.4	257,100	73.9	±2.4	-7.8
Females working age	528,200	56.4	±1.5	917,200	66.2	±1.3	-9.8
Age 16-24	72,800	39.8	±3.6	127,200	50.3	±3.3	-10.5
Age 25-49	380,800	61.7	±1.8	609,200	70.1	±1.6	-8.4
Age 50-59	74,600	54.9	±3.9	180,900	68.7	±2.9	-13.8
Ethnicity							
White groups	875,700	71.7	±2.5	1,546,100	76.4	±1.9	-4.7
BME groups	348,400	50.5	±3.7	524,600	63.1	±3.5	-12.6
Males: White groups	500,700	77.3	±3.3	862,800	81.3	±2.5	-4.0
Males: BME groups	196,000	59.5	±5.4	293,800	71.2	±4.8	-11.7
Females: White groups	375,000	65.3	±3.8	683,300	70.9	±2.9	-5.6
Females: BME groups	152,400	42.3	±4.9	230,800	55.1	±4.9	-12.8
Disability							
Disabled people	107,600	34.8	±2.6	227,400	48.6	±2.3	-13.8
Males	55,400	36.0	±3.9	124,900	51.8	±3.3	-15.8
Females	52,200	33.7	±3.5	102,500	45.3	±3.3	-11.6
Non-disabled people	1,117,800	69.6	±1.1	1,848,700	77.2	±0.9	-7.6
Males	642,300	77.9	±1.5	1,034,000	83.6	±1.1	-5.7
Females	475,500	60.9	±1.7	814,600	70.3	±1.4	-9.4

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Percentages (and numbers) do not sum exactly to totals due to a small amount of missing data for some respondents. Employment rates express the number in employment as a percentage of the population in that group. CI = 95% confidence interval, in percentage points, attached to employment rate.

A7. Employment rates for key groups, London and UK compared, 2004

	Greater London			UK			Difference in rates (London-UK)
	In employment	Emp. rate (%)	CI (+/-)	In employment	Emp. rate (%)	CI (+/-)	
Persons working age	3,302,400	69.1	±0.7	26,951,100	74.2	±0.2	-5.1
Age 16-24	409,100	47.1	±1.8	3,955,600	59.2	±0.4	-12.1
Age 25-49	2,265,700	75.8	±0.8	16,699,800	80.9	±0.2	-5.1
Age 50-59/64	627,600	68.1	±1.5	6,295,800	69.9	±0.3	-1.8
Males working age (16-64)	1,856,900	75.6	±0.9	14,700,300	78.9	±0.2	-3.3
Age 16-24	209,100	48.3	±2.5	2,053,800	61.3	±0.6	-13.0
Age 25-49	1,275,700	85.0	±1.0	8,923,700	88.3	±0.2	-3.3
Age 50-64	372,100	71.3	±2.0	3,722,800	71.8	±0.4	-0.5
Females working age (16-59)	1,445,400	62.3	±1.0	12,250,900	69.3	±0.2	-7.0
Age 16-24	200,000	45.9	±2.5	1,901,800	57.0	±0.6	-11.1
Age 25-49	990,000	66.6	±1.2	7,776,100	73.9	±0.3	-7.3
Age 50-59	255,500	64.0	±2.3	2,573,000	67.4	±0.5	-3.4
Ethnicity							
White groups	2,421,800	74.6	±1.5	24,986,200	75.8	±0.3	-1.2
BME groups	872,900	57.4	±2.6	1,942,600	58.5	±1.4	-1.1
Males: White groups	1,363,500	79.8	±2.0	13,576,200	80.0	±0.4	-0.2
Males: BME groups	489,700	66.0	±3.6	1,111,700	67.2	±1.9	-1.2
Females: White groups	1,058,300	68.8	±2.3	11,410,000	71.3	±0.5	-2.5
Females: BME groups	383,200	49.2	±3.5	831,000	49.9	±2.0	-0.7
Disability							
Disabled people	334,900	43.1	±1.8	3,341,000	48.8	±0.5	-5.7
Males	180,200	45.6	±2.6	1,820,100	51.2	±0.7	-5.6
Females	154,700	40.6	±2.4	1,520,900	46.2	±0.7	-5.6
Non-disabled people	2,966,500	74.1	±0.7	23,626,500	80.2	±0.2	-6.1
Males	1,676,400	81.3	±0.9	12,890,100	85.4	±0.2	-4.1
Females	1,290,100	66.5	±1.1	10,736,400	74.6	±0.3	-8.1

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Percentages (and numbers) do not sum exactly to totals due to a small amount of missing data for some respondents. Employment rates express the number in employment as a percentage of the population in that group. CI = 95% confidence interval, in percentage points, attached to employment rate.

A8. Employment rates by gender and region (persons working age), 2004

	In employment	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Persons working age				
United Kingdom	26,951,100	36,315,700	74.2	±0.2
North East	1,066,700	1,524,900	70.0	±0.6
North West	2,972,300	4,091,600	72.6	±0.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,244,600	3,036,600	73.9	±0.6
East Midlands	1,945,500	2,581,500	75.4	±0.5
West Midlands	2,348,600	3,196,700	73.5	±0.5
East of England	2,601,600	3,310,900	78.6	±0.5
London	3,302,400	4,777,200	69.1	±0.7
South East	3,887,900	4,929,100	78.9	±0.4
South West	2,298,700	2,952,700	77.9	±0.5
Wales	1,242,800	1,745,600	71.2	±0.5
Scotland	2,334,800	3,125,700	74.7	±0.5
Northern Ireland	705,200	1,043,200	67.6	±1.3
Males (aged 16-64)				
United Kingdom	14,700,300	18,641,900	78.9	±0.2
North East	571,800	778,500	73.5	±0.9
North West	1,604,700	2,103,700	76.3	±0.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,226,800	1,568,100	78.2	±0.8
East Midlands	1,059,000	1,327,100	79.8	±0.7
West Midlands	1,295,000	1,652,400	78.4	±0.7
East of England	1,424,500	1,693,800	84.1	±0.6
London	1,856,900	2,456,000	75.6	±0.9
South East	2,115,900	2,519,900	84.0	±0.5
South West	1,242,400	1,517,700	81.9	±0.6
Wales	669,700	895,600	74.8	±0.7
Scotland	1,240,300	1,594,100	77.8	±0.7
Northern Ireland	393,300	534,900	73.5	±1.8
Females (aged 16-59)				
United Kingdom	12,250,900	17,673,800	69.3	±0.2
North East	494,900	746,400	66.3	±0.9
North West	1,367,600	1,987,900	68.8	±0.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,017,900	1,468,500	69.3	±0.9
East Midlands	886,500	1,254,400	70.7	±0.8
West Midlands	1,053,700	1,544,200	68.2	±0.8
East of England	1,177,100	1,617,100	72.8	±0.8
London	1,445,400	2,321,100	62.3	±1.0
South East	1,772,000	2,409,100	73.6	±0.6
South West	1,056,400	1,435,000	73.6	±0.7
Wales	573,100	850,000	67.4	±0.8
Scotland	1,094,400	1,531,700	71.5	±0.7
Northern Ireland	311,900	508,300	61.4	±1.9

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Employment rates express the number in employment as a percentage of the population in that group. CI = 95% confidence interval, in percentage points, attached to employment rate.

A9. Employment rates, persons working age, London boroughs, 2004

	Persons working age (16-59/64)			
	In employment	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Barking and Dagenham	63,300	98,300	64.4	±4.2
Barnet	152,600	213,800	71.4	±3.8
Bexley	104,900	134,700	77.9	±3.7
Brent	113,200	172,500	65.6	±3.7
Bromley	144,700	182,500	79.3	±3.4
Camden	92,900	141,400	65.7	±4.1
Croydon	163,900	215,800	75.9	±3.4
Ealing	147,300	205,700	71.6	±3.6
Enfield	122,600	175,000	70.1	±4.0
Greenwich	94,200	138,100	68.2	±3.6
Hackney	78,100	138,800	56.2	±4.0
Hammersmith and Fulham	85,900	123,700	69.4	±4.3
Haringey	86,400	148,700	58.1	±3.6
Harrow	98,300	137,800	71.3	±4.3
Havering	104,500	135,400	77.1	±3.9
Hillingdon	121,600	158,600	76.7	±3.6
Hounslow	96,900	139,300	69.5	±3.6
Islington	77,600	121,900	63.6	±3.8
Kensington and Chelsea	75,400	118,400	63.7	±3.9
Kingston upon Thames	76,400	101,400	75.4	±3.7
Lambeth	118,100	177,100	66.7	±4.2
Lewisham	116,400	166,600	69.8	±3.6
Merton	97,100	128,200	75.8	±3.7
Newham	87,000	156,100	55.7	±3.9
Redbridge	115,600	153,900	75.1	±3.6
Richmond upon Thames	84,500	118,800	71.2	±4.0
Southwark	104,100	161,500	64.5	±4.2
Sutton	87,000	114,700	75.8	±3.7
Tower Hamlets	72,900	135,600	53.7	±3.6
Waltham Forest	87,700	138,100	63.5	±3.8
Wandsworth	140,600	185,800	75.7	±3.3
Westminster, City of	87,700	136,000	64.5	±3.7
Inner London	1,226,100	1,914,400	64.0	±1.1
Outer London	2,076,300	2,862,800	72.5	±0.9
Greater London	3,302,400	4,777,200	69.1	±0.7
Great Britain	26,246,000	35,272,500	74.4	±0.2
United Kingdom	26,951,100	36,315,700	74.2	±0.2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Employment rates express the number in employment as a percentage of the population in that group. CI = 95% confidence interval, in percentage points, attached to employment rate.

A10. Employment rates, males working age (16-64), London boroughs, 2004

	Males aged 16-64			
	In employment	All working age males	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Barking and Dagenham	34,800	49,900	69.6	±5.9
Barnet	88,400	111,900	79.0	±5.0
Bexley	56,100	68,700	81.6	±4.9
Brent	64,600	91,400	70.6	±5.3
Bromley	76,600	92,300	83.1	±4.5
Camden	52,200	72,600	71.9	±5.6
Croydon	92,500	110,400	83.8	±4.2
Ealing	86,900	108,500	80.1	±4.6
Enfield	70,400	91,600	76.8	±5.5
Greenwich	52,000	69,800	74.5	±4.9
Hackney	46,600	72,000	64.7	±5.6
Hammersmith and Fulham	47,700	62,600	76.2	±5.7
Haringey	47,800	76,800	62.2	±5.3
Harrow	54,600	69,900	78.1	±5.5
Havering	57,700	70,500	81.8	±5.0
Hillingdon	68,000	82,000	82.9	±4.5
Hounslow	53,800	72,700	74.1	±4.9
Islington	43,900	62,200	70.6	±5.2
Kensington and Chelsea	44,000	61,100	72.0	±5.3
Kingston upon Thames	42,400	53,200	79.6	±4.9
Lambeth	67,200	89,000	75.5	±5.7
Lewisham	62,400	83,600	74.6	±5.0
Merton	55,200	65,500	84.3	±4.6
Newham	53,400	80,500	66.3	±5.3
Redbridge	63,500	79,200	80.2	±4.7
Richmond upon Thames	46,300	61,100	75.8	±5.3
Southwark	57,000	83,100	68.6	±5.8
Sutton	46,400	58,400	79.4	±5.0
Tower Hamlets	42,600	69,100	61.7	±5.0
Waltham Forest	48,700	70,500	69.1	±5.2
Wandsworth	77,500	92,500	83.7	±4.2
Westminster, City of	52,900	70,600	74.9	±4.7
Inner London	697,900	978,500	71.3	±1.5
Outer London	1,159,000	1,477,500	78.4	±1.1
Greater London	1,856,900	2,456,000	75.6	±0.9
Great Britain	14,307,000	18,107,000	79.0	±0.2
United Kingdom	14,700,300	18,641,900	78.9	±0.2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Employment rates express the number in employment as a percentage of the population in that group. CI = 95% confidence interval, in percentage points, attached to employment rate.

A11. Employment rates, females working age (16-59), London boroughs, 2004

	Females aged 16-59			
	In employment	All females	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Barking and Dagenham	28,600	48,400	59.1	±5.8
Barnet	64,200	101,900	63.0	±5.6
Bexley	48,800	66,000	73.9	±5.6
Brent	48,600	81,000	59.9	±5.2
Bromley	68,100	90,200	75.5	±5.1
Camden	40,700	68,800	59.1	±5.9
Croydon	71,300	105,400	67.7	±5.3
Ealing	60,400	97,200	62.1	±5.5
Enfield	52,200	83,400	62.6	±5.9
Greenwich	42,100	68,200	61.7	±5.3
Hackney	31,500	66,800	47.1	±5.5
Hammersmith and Fulham	38,200	61,100	62.4	±6.2
Haringey	38,700	71,900	53.8	±4.9
Harrow	43,700	67,900	64.3	±6.4
Havering	46,800	65,000	72.1	±5.9
Hillingdon	53,600	76,500	70.1	±5.5
Hounslow	43,000	66,700	64.6	±5.1
Islington	33,600	59,700	56.3	±5.4
Kensington and Chelsea	31,400	57,300	54.8	±5.6
Kingston upon Thames	34,100	48,200	70.7	±5.6
Lambeth	51,000	88,100	57.8	±6.0
Lewisham	54,000	83,000	65.1	±5.2
Merton	41,900	62,700	66.8	±5.6
Newham	33,600	75,600	44.4	±5.6
Redbridge	52,000	74,700	69.7	±5.6
Richmond upon Thames	38,200	57,700	66.2	±6.1
Southwark	47,000	78,400	60.0	±6.0
Sutton	40,600	56,300	72.1	±5.6
Tower Hamlets	30,300	66,600	45.5	±5.0
Waltham Forest	39,000	67,600	57.6	±5.6
Wandsworth	63,100	93,300	67.7	±4.9
Westminster, City of	34,800	65,300	53.3	±5.6
Inner London	528,200	935,800	56.4	±1.5
Outer London	917,200	1,385,300	66.2	±1.3
Greater London	1,445,400	2,321,100	62.3	±1.0
Great Britain	11,939,000	17,165,500	69.6	±0.2
United Kingdom	12,250,900	17,673,800	69.3	±0.2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Employment rates express the number in employment as a percentage of the population in that group. CI = 95% confidence interval, in percentage points, attached to employment rate.

A12. Unemployment rates by gender and region, 2004

	Persons aged 16 and over			
	Number unemployed	Number economically active	Unemployment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Persons				
United Kingdom	1,393,900	29,347,700	4.7	±0.1
North East	68,000	1,163,500	5.8	±0.4
North West	148,100	3,216,800	4.6	±0.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	108,100	2,423,400	4.5	±0.3
East Midlands	89,700	2,106,500	4.3	±0.3
West Midlands	130,700	2,562,100	5.1	±0.3
East of England	103,700	2,815,600	3.7	±0.2
London	262,000	3,678,100	7.1	±0.4
South East	156,700	4,223,100	3.7	±0.2
South West	84,800	2,495,000	3.4	±0.2
Wales	64,600	1,351,600	4.8	±0.3
Scotland	136,400	2,546,500	5.4	±0.3
Northern Ireland	41,200	765,600	5.4	±0.7
Males				
United Kingdom	813,200	15,863,400	5.1	±0.1
North East	40,500	620,700	6.5	±0.5
North West	86,100	1,722,100	5.0	±0.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	67,500	1,314,800	5.1	±0.5
East Midlands	52,200	1,137,100	4.6	±0.4
West Midlands	76,100	1,400,200	5.4	±0.4
East of England	58,600	1,522,500	3.8	±0.3
London	144,900	2,040,300	7.1	±0.6
South East	85,800	2,265,900	3.8	±0.3
South West	51,600	1,338,100	3.9	±0.3
Wales	37,700	722,300	5.2	±0.4
Scotland	83,300	1,349,700	6.2	±0.4
Northern Ireland	28,800	429,700	6.7	±1.1
Females				
United Kingdom	580,700	13,484,300	4.3	±0.1
North East	27,500	542,800	5.1	±0.5
North West	62,000	1,494,600	4.1	±0.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	40,600	1,108,600	3.7	±0.4
East Midlands	37,500	969,400	3.9	±0.4
West Midlands	54,600	1,161,900	4.7	±0.4
East of England	45,200	1,293,000	3.5	±0.3
London	117,000	1,637,800	7.1	±0.6
South East	70,900	1,957,200	3.6	±0.3
South West	33,200	1,156,800	2.9	±0.3
Wales	26,800	629,200	4.3	±0.4
Scotland	53,100	1,196,800	4.4	±0.4
Northern Ireland	12,400	336,000	3.7	±0.9

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Rates express the number unemployed as a percentage of those economically active. CI = 95% confidence interval, in percentage points, attached to unemployment rate.

A13. Unemployment rates for key groups, Greater London, 2004

	Number unemployed	Number economically active	Unemployment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Persons				
Persons aged 16 and over	262,000	3,678,100	7.1	±0.4
Persons working age (16-59/64)	258,500	3,560,900	7.3	±0.4
16-24	93,500	502,600	18.6	±1.8
16-19	40,800	139,500	29.2	±3.9
20-24	52,700	363,100	14.5	±2.0
25-49	135,200	2,400,900	5.6	±0.5
25-34	58,800	1,025,200	5.7	±0.7
35-49	76,400	1,375,700	5.6	±0.6
50-retirement age	29,800	657,400	4.5	±0.8
Males				
Persons aged 16 and over	144,900	2,040,300	7.1	±0.6
Persons working age (16-59/64)	142,300	1,999,300	7.1	±0.6
16-24	48,400	257,500	18.8	±2.6
16-19	20,600	68,500	30.1	±5.5
20-24	27,800	189,000	14.7	±2.9
25-49	75,100	1,350,800	5.6	±0.7
50-retirement age	18,800	391,000	4.8	±1.1
Females				
Persons aged 16 and over	117,000	1,637,800	7.1	±0.6
Persons working age (16-59/64)	116,200	1,561,600	7.4	±0.7
16-24	45,000	245,100	18.4	±2.6
16-19	20,100	71,000	28.3	±5.4
20-24	24,900	174,000	14.3	±2.9
25-49	60,200	1,050,100	5.7	±0.7
50-retirement age	11,000	266,400	4.1	±1.2
Disability (persons working age)				
Disabled people	46,600	381,500	12.2	±1.7
Non-disabled people	213,700	3,180,200	6.7	±0.5
Ethnicity (persons aged 16+)				
White groups	144,700	2,664,300	5.4	±0.9
BME groups	116,400	1,004,900	11.6	±2.1
Males: White groups	79,700	1,476,600	5.4	±1.2
Males: BME groups	64,400	559,000	11.5	±2.8
Females: White groups	65,000	1,187,800	5.5	±1.3
Females: BME groups	52,000	445,900	11.7	±3.0

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Unemployment rates express the number unemployed as a percentage of those economically active. Numbers do not always sum exactly to totals due to a small amount of missing data for some respondents. CI = 95% confidence interval, in percentage point

A14. Unemployment rates for London boroughs, 2004

	Persons aged 16 and over			
	Unemployment rate (%)	Economically active population	Unemployment rate (%)	CI (+/-) attached to rate
Barking and Dagenham	6,600	71,800	9.2	±3.0
Barnet	11,200	170,000	6.6	±2.3
Bexley	3,700	112,100	3.3	±1.8
Brent	10,100	126,900	8.0	±2.5
Bromley	7,300	156,500	4.7	±1.9
Camden	7,700	104,800	7.3	±2.6
Croydon	9,900	177,300	5.6	±2.0
Ealing	9,200	159,800	5.8	±2.1
Enfield	6,200	133,500	4.7	±2.1
Greenwich	8,300	107,300	7.7	±2.4
Hackney	10,900	91,500	11.9	±3.2
Hammersmith and Fulham	9,100	97,300	9.4	±3.1
Haringey	11,300	100,300	11.3	±2.9
Harrow	9,300	111,200	8.4	±2.9
Havering	3,000	112,400	2.6	±1.6
Hillingdon	5,300	129,700	4.1	±1.8
Hounslow	9,700	110,600	8.8	±2.5
Islington	7,800	87,600	8.9	±2.7
Kensington and Chelsea	5,000	85,100	5.9	±2.2
Kingston upon Thames	3,400	81,800	4.2	±1.9
Lambeth	15,500	136,100	11.4	±3.3
Lewisham	12,400	132,000	9.4	±2.6
Merton	7,700	110,000	7.0	±2.4
Newham	9,000	98,300	9.1	±2.9
Redbridge	5,100	125,800	4.1	±1.8
Richmond upon Thames	4,700	93,300	5.0	±2.2
Southwark	13,900	122,200	11.4	±3.2
Sutton	5,000	95,400	5.2	±2.1
Tower Hamlets	10,700	84,900	12.6	±3.1
Waltham Forest	8,200	98,200	8.3	±2.6
Wandsworth	7,700	152,600	5.0	±1.9
Westminster, City of	7,100	98,700	7.2	±2.4
Inner London	128,000	1,394,500	9.2	±0.8
Outer London	134,000	2,283,600	5.9	±0.5
Greater London	262,000	3,678,100	7.1	±0.4
Great Britain	1,352,700	28,582,100	4.7	±0.1
United Kingdom	1,393,900	29,347,700	4.7	±0.1

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Rates express the unemployed as a percentage of those economically active. CI = 95% confidence interval, in percentage points, attached to rates. CI's are very high for borough level unemployment data and tend to be quite volatile over time due to the high error levels.

Appendix B: Survey methodology

The Annual Population Survey (APS) is a new survey that replaces the UK Labour Force Survey (LFS). The APS is carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and replaces its predecessor (the LFS) as the largest regular household survey in the UK. The survey questionnaire is large and collects a wide range of data about people and their labour market circumstances.

The APS (LFS) is a large and well designed survey (ie stratified random sample). The APS has a panel survey design and respondents are interviewed more than once. The interviews are carried out in person or by telephone.

The APS comprises two key elements:

- The existing annual local area Labour Force Survey (in its entirety) which includes:
 - Data from the core LFS quarterly surveys
 - LFS annual boosts for England, Wales and Scotland
- APS boost: A new additional boost to the existing LFS sample, for a core set of topics. These topics are a sub-set of the existing range of LFS questions.

The LFS annual core data from quarterly surveys (96,000 households)

The annual LFS is based on four successive quarters of the regular quarterly LFS survey and created by taking waves 1 and 5 from each of the consecutive quarters to give an annually representative sample of around 96,000 households. (Each quarter's sample is made up of five "waves" of around 12,000 households. Each wave is interviewed in 5 successive quarters, such that in any one quarter, one wave will be receiving their first interview, one their second, and so on, with one receiving their fifth and last interview). This means that the sample drawn avoids the inclusion of responses from the same household twice.

LFS annual survey boosts (74,000 households)

Since 2000/01, the core annual sample has been increased substantially by various annual boost samples, first in England (2000/01), additionally in Wales (2001/02) and later in Scotland (2003/04). The 2003/04 annual LFS was the largest ever and comprised 170,000 households. Each household in the boost sample is interviewed annually for four years.

The APS boost (65,000 households)

In 2004, the Annual Population Survey took effect. This focused on providing enhanced samples across England providing at least 510 economically active persons for each unitary authority/local authority district and 450 economic actively persons in the case of London Boroughs. Like the annual survey boosts, each household in the annual boost sample is interviewed annually for four years, however, the range of topics covered is a sub-set of the main suite of LFS questions.

In total, the APS comprises 235,000 households and around 500,000 people. The recent boost is unlikely to improve sample size for London as the targets for London samples remain lower than for other local authority districts. Detailed sample data have not yet been released.

More information about the methodology is summarised in LFS User Guide Volume 6²⁰ on local area LFS data.

Reliability of data and 95% confidence intervals

As the APS is a sample survey, all estimates are subject to sampling variability. As a rule, the smaller the estimate the greater the margin of error as a proportion of the estimate.

ONS publishes estimates alongside confidence intervals and does not suppress any statistics – even those based on a handful of respondents. To avoid misinterpretation of data, the GLA has decided to avoid using data based on small samples in its reports (or to suppress certain estimates within tables). However, users should be aware, that even for estimates above suppression thresholds, there could still be a high margin of error associated with estimates. Where possible, confidence intervals are published alongside estimates.

The degree of variability attached to an estimate is often expressed through '95% confidence intervals'. These allow the user to take a view, based on statistical probability theory, about how close an estimate is likely to be to the true population value. For example, if the actual number of people who were unemployed in London was 254,000 – and this figure was estimated by the APS dataset – then 95 times out of 100, the APS estimate of the size of that group would fall in the range of 238,800 to 269,200 (ie $\pm 15,200$ or $\pm 6\%$).

Confidence intervals can also be attached to percentage rates. For example, if the employment rate for Inner London was 71.3%, and this figure was estimated from the APS, then 95 times out of 100, the APS employment rate estimate would fall in the range of 69.8% to 72.8% (ie ± 1.5 percentage points). All confidence intervals quoted in this report are in terms of percentage point intervals as these are the only data currently published.

Sampling variability can be very high for some groups in the population (eg data at London borough level or for ethnic groups) and should be considered when drawing conclusions from data.

Borough level data and geography

Headline APS data are available for the 32 London boroughs but unavailable for the City of London because the resident population, and the subsequent sample size is too small. APS data are not available for wards. Each dataset uses the local authority boundaries that were in force on the 1st April that year.

APS grossing and population data for London

As the APS is a sample survey, all data need to be grossed up/weighted to reflect the size and composition of the general population. The datasets are usually grossed up according to the most up to date (official) population data available at the time of the data release. Grossing factors take account of the composition of the local population by age and gender.

APS data relate mainly to those living in private households and exclude many groups living in communal establishments who are usually included on official population estimates. For this reason, APS population estimates are usually slightly lower than the

²⁰ Available at the ONS website: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=1537>

official ONS mid-year estimates and the GLA's own demographic estimates based upon them.

In the past, ONS have used either mid-year estimates or population projections to gross annual LFS data. In light of the 2001 Census results and subsequent changes to population estimates, ONS is now in the process of substantively revising all of its grossing procedures and datasets. This process is likely to take some time and will impact on retrospective LFS estimates as well as APS estimates. In the meantime, ONS is using interim grossing factors that take account of the population data derived from the 2001 Census data. Accordingly, the 2004 dataset is grossed up to be in line with the mid-year estimates for 2001 that were published in February 2003. These have since been revised and more up to date demographic data is now available but these figures have not been incorporated into the 2004 dataset. For this reason, population data derived from the APS dataset are on the low side in comparison to other published demographic data. This needs to be borne in mind when using and interpreting the data.

Working age population estimates for London	
APS 2004 population estimate	4.777m
ONS mid-year estimate for 2004	4.953m
GLA estimate for mid-2004	4.955m

Further information about GLA analysis based on LFS

The GLA Data Management and Analysis Group has published the following analytical reports based on the Labour Force Survey:

- DMAG 2003/1 Disabled people and the labour market 2001/02
- DMAG 2003/6 Third country nationals living in London 2000/01
- DMAG 2003/12 Women and the Labour Market
- DMAG 2003/17 Public sector employment in London 2001/02
- DMAG 2003/18 Trade union membership in London - Autumn 2001
- DMAG 2004/8 Measuring unemployment: A guide to different data sources on unemployment
- DMAG 2005/1 Country of birth and labour market outcomes in London
- DMAG 2005/22 Workless households in London Autumn 2004

These Briefings are available on the GLA's dedicated data sharing website (<https://extranet.london.gov.uk/>) under the topic area Social Exclusion. To get access to the site, you must first register your details then you will receive a password and username. For more information about LFS or APS data, please contact Lorna Spence in the GLA Data Management and Analysis Group (lorna.spence@london.gov.uk)

Appendix C: Glossary of key APS/LFS definitions

Disability definitions used on the APS/LFS

The APS uses two different (but overlapping) definitions of disability to categorise respondents: the DDA definition and the work-limiting definition.

- a) DDA definition: relates to those who identify themselves as having a current disability as covered by the 1995 Disability Discrimination Act. This covers people who said their disability would last more than a year and who said their disability would substantially limit their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. Additionally, people with progressive illnesses (eg cancer, multiple sclerosis) are also included under this definition.
- b) The 'work-limiting' definition: relates to people who said they had a health problem or disability they felt would last more than a year and who said that the health problem or disability in question affected the *kind* or *amount* of work they could do.

People can be disabled according to one or both definitions – just under two thirds of all disabled people (people who qualify on either of the definitions) are disabled according to both definitions. APS data on disability are usually available for those of working age. For more detail see DMAG Briefing 2003/1: Disabled people and the labour market.

Economic activity

Economic activity is one of the key measures used in the APS to describe the economic status of respondents. Economically active people are those aged over 16 who are either in employment or ILO unemployed (defined below). This group of people are those active in the labour force.

Economic activity rate (%)

The economic activity rate is the number of people who are in employment or unemployed as a percentage of the total population. Rates can be calculated for any population group.

Economically inactive

People who are neither in employment nor unemployed (on the ILO measure). This group includes, for example, people who caring for their family or retired (as well as those aged under 16).

Employment

People aged 16 or over who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed); those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (eg on holiday); those on government supported training and employment programmes; and those doing unpaid family work (ie working in family business).

Employment rate (%)

The number of people in employment expressed as a percentage of the population in that age group.

Ethnic groups

Ethnic groups are defined using the National Statistics interim standard classification of ethnic groups. The final categories presented are broadly similar to those used in the 2001 Census (though there is no separate 'White Irish' category). The term BME (Black & minority ethnic groups) is used in this context to refer to all ethnic groups except White groups.

ILO unemployment

The International Labour Organisation's (ILO) measure of unemployment refers to people without a job who were able to start work in two weeks following their APS interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained. This measure is different to the claimant count measure of unemployment that is based solely on eligibility for benefits (ie Jobseekers' Allowance). The ILO measure is generally accepted to be a more comprehensive measure and is usually higher than the claimant count for any given period, especially for women.

ILO unemployment rate (%)

The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure, usually refers to those aged 16 and over or those of working age.

Regular Briefings from the GLA Data Management and Analysis Group

Recent DMAG Briefings:

DMAG 2005/1	County of Birth and Labour Market Outcomes	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2005/2	2001 Census: London Country of Birth Profiles	Giorgio Finella
DMAG 2005/3	2001 Census: Economic Activity in London	Giorgio Finella
DMAG 2005/4	2001 Census Profiles: Pakistanis in London	Gareth Piggott
DMAG 2005/5	Indices of Deprivation 2004: Ward analysis	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/6	London – The World in a City	Marian Mackintosh
DMAG 2005/7	Claimant Count Model: Technical Note	Lorna Spence/ Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/8	The National and London Pupil Datasets	David Ewens
DMAG 2005/9	Borough Fertility Rates 2000-02	John Hollis/ Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/10	Borough Life Tables 2000-02	John Hollis/ Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/11	Demography Team Workplan 2005-06	John Hollis
DMAG 2005/12	Ethnic Diversity Indices	Baljit Bains
DMAG 2005/13	London Borough and Sub-Regional Demographic Profiles (2003)	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/14	Guide to accessing the LHS at the ESRC Data Archive	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/15	GLA Ward Population Projection Manual	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/16	Income Poverty in London: 2003/04	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/17	Focus on London's Demography	John Hollis
DMAG 2005/18	Census Information Note 2005-1	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2005/19	2001 Census: London Country of Birth Profiles The Arab League	Giorgio Finella
DMAG 2005/20	Benefits Data for London: No 1 Income Support	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/21	Transgenerational Ethnicity	Baljit Bains/John Hollis/Vicky Clarke
DMAG 2005/22	Workless Households in London	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2005/23	2001 Census Economic Activity Rates	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/24	Ward Risks of Population Change	John Hollis
DMAG 2005/25	Child Yield	John Hollis
DMAG 2005/26	Religious Diversity Indices	Baljit Bains
DMAG 2005/27	ONS Mid-2004 Population Estimates	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/28	Benefits Data for London: No 2 Incapacity Benefits and Severe Disability Allowance	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/29	Paycheck 2005: An analysis of Household Income Data for London	Lovedeep Vaid

A full list of the 2004 DMAG Briefings is available to internal customers through the GLA Intranet; otherwise please contact Jackie Maguire who can also provide a CD containing PDF versions of the Briefings or hard copies, jackie.maguire@london.gov.uk.

Contact details for the Data Management and Analysis Group

Rob Lewis (020 7983 4652) is **Head of the Data Management and Analysis Group**.
rob.lewis@london.gov.uk

Bill Armstrong (020 7983 4653) works in the **Census Team** with particular responsibilities for **commissioned tables, workplace data** and **mapping**. bill.armstrong@london.gov.uk

Baljit Bains (020 7983 4613) works in the **Demography Team** and is responsible for **ethnic demography**, including **ethnic group projections**. baljit.bains@london.gov.uk

Gareth Baker (020 7983 4965) works on **GIS** issues. gareth.baker@london.gov.uk

Shen Cheng (020 7983 4889) works on **Education data** and is responsible for **school roll projections**. shen.cheng@london.gov.uk (maternity leave until early 2006)

David Ewens (020 7983 4656) is responsible for **Education research and data analysis**.
david.ewens@london.gov.uk

Giorgio Finella (020 7983 4328) works in the **Census Team**. giorgio.finella@london.gov.uk

Dennis Grenham (020 7983 4532) works mostly on **statistical compendia, election statistics** and **special publications**. dennis.grenham@london.gov.uk

Georgia Hay (020 7983 4347) works in the **Demography Team** and is responsible for **ward level projections**, the **Demography Extranet** and **borough liaison**. georgia.hay@london.gov.uk

John Hollis (020 7983 4604) is responsible for the work of the **Demography Team** and the **Social Exclusion Team**, and particularly for **demographic modelling**. john.hollis@london.gov.uk

Eileen Howes (020 7983 4657) is responsible for the work of the **Census Team** and the **SASPAC** project. eileen.howes@london.gov.uk

Ed Klodawski (020 7983 4694) works in the **Demography Team**. His post is joint with the **London Health Observatory** and specialises in **ethnic** and **health** issues. edmund.klodawski@london.gov.uk

Rachel Leeser (020 7983 4699) works in the **Social Exclusion Team** with particular responsibilities for **indicators** and **income data**. rachel.leeser@london.gov.uk (maternity leave until late 2005)

Alan Lewis (020 7983 4348) works on the **SASPAC** project. alan.lewis@london.gov.uk

Jackie Maguire (020 7983 4655) is responsible to the Group Head and co-ordinates the **administrative and financial** work of the Group. jackie.maguire@london.gov.uk

Michael Minors (020 7983 4654) is responsible for the work of the **General Statistics, Education, and GIS** team. michael.minors@london.gov.uk

Karen Osborne (020 7983 4889) works on **Education data** and is responsible for **school roll projections**. Karen.Osborne@london.gov.uk (maternity cover until early 2006)

Gareth Piggott (020 7983 4327) works in the **Census Team**. gareth.piggott@london.gov.uk

Lorna Spence (020 7983 4658) is a member of the **Social Exclusion Team**, with particular responsibilities for the **Labour Force Survey** and **benefits data**. lorna.spence@london.gov.uk

Lovedeep Vaid (020 7983 4699) works in the **Social Exclusion Team** with particular responsibilities for **indicators** and **income data**. lovedeep.vaid@london.gov.uk (maternity cover until late 2005)