

Data Management and Analysis Group

Claimant Count Model: Technical Note

Guidance note to accompany published data tables



DMAG Briefing 2005/7

February 2005

Claimant Count Model: Technical Note

Guidance note to accompany published data tables

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

Census and LFS 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 is © Crown Copyright. An acknowledgement of the source is given at the end of each table or chart.

ISSN 1479-7879

Claimant Count Model: Technical Note

Guidance note to accompany published data tables

Contents

Introduction.....	2
What the claimant count measures.....	3
Official ONS claimant data and rates.....	3
GLA claimant rates.....	4
GLA labour force estimates.....	5
Differences between GLA claimant count totals and ONS published statistics.....	5
Monthly data tables currently available via the website.....	8
Age and duration categories.....	8
Rounding of claimant count data, categories and precision of estimates.....	8
Historical changes to the model.....	9
Comparing data over time.....	9
Historical data: what data is available.....	9
How to access data via the GLA’s website.....	11
Reproducing this data in reports and on websites: copyright issues.....	11
Further information.....	11
Appendix 1. GLA local area labour force estimates for the 2005 model.....	12

Claimant Count Model: Technical Note

Overview

- The claimant count measures the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). The data represent a subset of the unemployed (those claiming JSA) and provide a useful - albeit partial - measure of unemployment. Despite their limitations, they have a number of applications and are widely used.
- The GLA maintains a model that generates claimant count rates by age and gender for London boroughs and wards. These data are produced monthly and are designed to complement and add value to statistics already published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).
- GLA rates are different to ONS rates. GLA rates express the claimant count as a proportion of the resident labour force, whereas ONS rates express the claimant count as a proportion of the population. Additionally, GLA rates are available by age and are derived from a labour force base that is regularly updated.
- In 2004, the model was substantially revised to incorporate ONS' change to using current (2002) ward boundaries and to take account of new GLA labour force estimates. More recently, the model was revised further to deal with ONS rounding of claimant count data by age and duration.
- This guidance note explains the basis of the current 2005 model and is designed primarily to accompany the monthly tables which are made available on the GLA's data website every month. The note also summarises the available historical data.

Introduction

The claimant count is based on the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)¹ and provides a useful - albeit partial - measure of unemployment. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) publishes a range of data on the number of claimants but data published in the form of percentage rates are more limited. For this reason, the GLA's Data Management and Analysis Group produces its own labour-force based rates for London. These rates are designed to complement the official population-based rates already produced by ONS.

To produce these rates, DMAG maintains a spreadsheet-based model that generates monthly claimant count rates by age and gender for London boroughs and wards. In addition, the model summarises data on duration of claims. These data are made available via the GLA's dedicated data sharing web site (<https://extranet.london.gov.uk/>).

This note explains the basis of the current 2005 model and is designed to accompany the published tables.

Specifically, the note outlines:

¹ JSA claimants include those who sign on for National Insurance credits but receive no benefit.

- What the claimant count measures
- How GLA and ONS rates are calculated
- Why GLA and ONS published data differ
- Data available on the website every month
- Rounding of claimant count data, categories and precision of estimates
- Revisions to the model & guide to available data
- Guidance on reproducing this data in reports and on websites: copyright issues

What the claimant count measures

The claimant count measures the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). As the claimant count is a by-product of the benefits administration system, it only counts those unemployed people who are claiming Jobseeker's Allowance. Recent analysis by the GLA has highlighted that some unemployed people are more likely to be missed by the claimant count than others; these include women, young people and those living in higher income households. This largely reflects the eligibility criteria for Jobseeker's Allowance. For this reason, the claimant count is best viewed as an unemployment indicator not a comprehensive unemployment measure.

The Government's official and preferred measure of unemployment is currently ILO² unemployment as measured by the Labour Force Survey. ILO unemployment measures those people out of work, who are actively looking for work and are available to start work. This measure is more comprehensive than the claimant count as it includes the many unemployed people who are not eligible for or not claiming JSA. Recent data for London suggested that the claimant count, at 157,000 in December 2004, was over 100,000 lower than the ILO unemployment estimate for Autumn 2004 (263,000).

Despite its limitations, the claimant count is widely used because it is timely (data are available monthly around 4/5 weeks after the date of the count) and because it is available at ward level. ILO estimates are poor at borough level and cannot be generated at all for wards.

Provided users are clear about what the count does and doesn't measure, it can be a very useful tool for local area profiling and has a range of applications. Recent research by ONS suggested that the claimant count was a leading indicator of labour market turning points in the economy³. More detail on the basis of the claimant count can be found in a recent DMAG Briefing: *Measuring Unemployment: A guide to different sources of data on unemployment (DMAG Briefing 2004/9)*.

Official ONS claimant data and rates

Claimant count data are made available every month by ONS via NOMIS, a website for official labour market statistics (www.nomisweb.co.uk). Data on the number of claimants are available by age, duration of claim and gender, down to ward level for areas across the UK. In addition to counts, ONS publish percentage rates. **ONS rates, also referred to as 'proportions', express the claimant count as a proportion of the working age population** (based on mid-year estimates). From May 2004, ONS rates have been available down to ward level.

² ILO stands for International Labour Organisation.

³ *Labour Market Turning Points*, Craig Lindsay, Labour Market Trends, November 2003

While population-based rates can be useful, there is also demand for labour force-based rates. Though ultimately which type of rate is most appropriate really depends on the aim of the exercise in question (ie why the data are being compared). Rates that express claimants as a percentage of the labour force are often preferred as they provide more sophisticated controls for differences in the composition of local populations. This is an important issue in London as economic activity rates differ significantly between areas and groups within the population.

ONS claimant rates have two other limitations: they are not published by age and in the case of ward rates, the population base is static (2001) so local population changes will not be reflected in the rates. The design of GLA rates overcomes both these limitations.

Figure 1 Derivation of GLA and ONS claimant count rates

<p>ONS claimant count rate (%) = $\frac{\text{Claimant count}}{\text{Population}} \%$</p>
<p>GLA claimant count rate (%) = $\frac{\text{Claimant count}}{\text{Persons economically active (excluding full-time students)}} \%$</p>

GLA claimant rates

The GLA model aims to widen the applications of claimant count data by generating ward and borough level rates by age and gender. The GLA rates are designed primarily for monitoring labour market exclusion and for this reason, the model uses a labour force-based rate. The rates are intended to provide an indication of how the resident workforce is faring in the labour market and to provide like for like area comparisons. **The GLA percentage rates express the claimant count in a borough or ward as a percentage of economically active residents in that area, excluding economically active full-time students.**

Economically active people are those who are either in work or who are unemployed and looking for work (ie the labour force). Full-time students who are economically active are excluded from the base as they are largely ineligible for unemployment-related benefits and also because their exclusion provides a more meaningful comparison between areas as the student population is not uniform across London or within boroughs. As the GLA base is the labour force, which is a subset of the population, GLA claimant rates are generally higher than ONS rates (See Table 1).

Table 1 Comparison of ONS and GLA claimant count rates, December 2004

	Claimant rates (%)	
	ONS (% population)	GLA (% labour force)
City of London	1.3	2.7
Barking & Dagenham	3.4	5.0
Barnet	2.4	3.3
Bexley	2.0	2.5
Brent	4.3	5.9
Bromley	2.0	2.5
Camden	3.6	5.4
Croydon	2.6	3.3
Ealing	2.7	3.7
Enfield	3.3	4.6
Greenwich	4.0	5.7
Hackney	5.3	8.1
Hammersmith & Fulham	3.2	4.4
Haringey	4.9	7.0
Harrow	2.1	2.8
Havering	1.6	2.0
Hillingdon	2.1	2.8
Hounslow	2.2	2.7
Islington	4.7	6.7
Kensington & Chelsea	2.1	3.1
Kingston upon Thames	1.6	2.0
Lambeth	5.1	6.5
Lewisham	4.5	5.9
Merton	2.1	2.7
Newham	4.1	6.5
Redbridge	2.4	3.2
Richmond upon Thames	1.4	1.8
Southwark	5.2	7.4
Sutton	1.7	2.0
Tower Hamlets	5.4	8.3
Waltham Forest	4.2	5.8
Wandsworth	2.6	3.4
Westminster	2.4	3.9
Greater London	3.2	4.4

Source: GLA & Office for National Statistics

GLA labour force estimates

The labour force data used in the model are estimates produced by the GLA's Demography Team. The estimates are generated by applying 2001 Census data on economic activity to the

GLA ward population projections. Estimates are age and gender specific and are updated annually (usually in January) to come into line with the latest population projections for that year. Additional revisions to the base can take place mid-year should improved labour force data become available. Currently, 2005 rates are derived using a 2005 labour force base, consistent with the latest round of GLA population projections⁴. Appendix 1 provides more technical detail on the modelling process.

Differences between GLA claimant count totals and ONS published statistics

As well as differences in rates, claimant count totals can also differ. Borough and ward totals generated by the model will differ slightly from headline claimant count data published by ONS. This is due to (i) the issue of computerised claims and (ii) ONS borough boundaries:

- **Computerised and clerical claims**

All claimant count data used in the GLA model are based on computerised claims, these exclude manually processed claims that are not in the system at the time of the count. Computerised claims represent around 99 per cent of all claims, so count totals presented in the GLA model are sometimes slightly lower than ONS headline totals (See Table 2). Age and duration data is only available for computerised claims, which is why the model uses this as its base.

- **Inconsistent borough geographies**

The way in which ONS and the GLA deal with borough level geography is different and this is another reason why ONS and GLA borough totals are slightly different. The GLA model is entirely based on current ward and borough boundaries (in the case of London: boundaries in place at December 2002 consistent with 2001 Census geographies). However, ONS are still publishing borough and regional claimant count totals on the basis of 1991 boundaries. This is because ONS wanted to maintain consistent time-series data at borough and regional level. For the most part, borough level differences in ONS and GLA counts are trivial with the exceptions of the City, Redbridge and Barking & Dagenham. Table 2 illustrates these issues by comparing GLA and ONS borough counts on various bases.

⁴ 2003 Round GLA Population Projections, Scenario 8.1 Interim Update

Table 2 Comparison of GLA and ONS claimant count data for boroughs, December 2004

	ONS statistics (1991 boundaries)		Claimant count GLA derived totals (current boundaries)		Difference due to boundaries (GLA- ONS, all claims)		Computerised as % of all claims (current boundaries)
	All claims	Comput- erised	All claims	Comput- erised*	No. % change		
					No.	%	
Greater London	157,319	155,080	157,387	155,150	68	0	99
City of London	83	85	125	125	42	51	100
Barking & Dagenham	3,437	3,415	3,683	3,655	246	7	99
Barnet	5,038	5,010	5,028	5,000	-10	0	99
Bexley	2,625	2,610	2,626	2,610	1	0	99
Brent	7,819	7,680	7,681	7,545	-138	-2	98
Bromley	3,643	3,595	3,644	3,600	1	0	99
Camden	5,496	5,405	5,497	5,410	1	0	98
Croydon	5,656	5,465	5,656	5,465	0	0	97
Ealing	5,634	5,530	5,636	5,530	2	0	98
Enfield	5,831	5,770	5,908	5,845	77	1	99
Greenwich	5,847	5,805	5,807	5,765	-40	-1	99
Hackney	7,397	7,285	7,391	7,280	-6	0	98
Hammersmith & Fulham	4,004	3,945	4,026	3,970	22	1	99
Haringey	7,554	7,470	7,566	7,480	12	0	99
Harrow	2,854	2,825	2,888	2,855	34	1	99
Havering	2,146	2,140	2,142	2,135	-4	0	100
Hillingdon	3,329	3,295	3,341	3,305	12	0	99
Hounslow	3,064	2,960	3,038	2,935	-26	-1	97
Islington	6,073	6,000	6,052	5,980	-21	0	99
Kensington & Chelsea	2,557	2,505	2,605	2,555	48	2	98
Kingston upon Thames	1,563	1,550	1,558	1,545	-5	0	99
Lambeth	9,648	9,520	9,572	9,445	-76	-1	99
Lewisham	7,463	7,360	7,517	7,410	54	1	99
Merton	2,720	2,675	2,722	2,680	2	0	98
Newham	6,759	6,655	6,741	6,635	-18	0	98
Redbridge	3,794	3,765	3,575	3,550	-219	-6	99
Richmond upon Thames	1,625	1,595	1,656	1,630	31	2	98
Southwark	9,034	8,920	9,092	8,975	58	1	99
Sutton	1,882	1,865	1,868	1,850	-14	-1	99
Tower Hamlets	7,597	7,525	7,575	7,500	-22	0	99
Waltham Forest	6,089	6,010	6,087	6,010	-2	0	99
Wandsworth	5,169	5,035	5,187	5,055	18	0	97
City of Westminster	3,889	3,810	3,897	3,820	8	0	98

Source: Office for National Statistics & GLA calculations (*The GLA model uses this measure)

Notes: Data on computerised claims are only available rounded (to the nearest five).

Monthly data tables currently available via the website

The final output of the model is a large Excel spreadsheet of data tables. Eight data tables are made available every month for the 32 London boroughs. In each case data is presented for wards with borough totals. In addition, a summary table is published for the London boroughs, that also has comparator data for Greater London, Inner London, Outer London, England, England & Wales and Great Britain. Summary data for the City of London is also available on this table. No ward tables are produced for the City of London due to the small size of its resident population. Data are also available for GLA constituency areas on request.

Table 3. Monthly tables and age and duration categories used (2005 model)

Tables	Age groups	Duration of claim
Table 1 Claimant count and rates by gender	16-24	Up to 13 weeks
Table 2 Claimant count and rates by age, persons	25-44	14-26 weeks
Table 3 Claimant count and rates by age, males	45-59/64	27-52 weeks
Table 4 Claimant count and rates by age, females	(59 women	53-104 weeks
Table 5 Claimant count, young claimants by age	& 64 for men)	Over 104 weeks
Table 6 Claimant count by duration, persons		
Table 7 Claimant count by duration, males		
Table 8 Claimant count by duration, females		
Table 9 Summary ward rankings	Gender split only	
Table 10 Labour force ward denominators	Reference table by age & gender	

Age and duration categories

The model generates data by ward by gender, age and duration of claim. Data by age is presented for three age groups within the main claimant age group (16 to pensionable age) as shown in Table 3. Very few unemployed 16 and 17 year olds are eligible for Jobseeker's Allowance (unless special circumstances apply) so this group tends to be significantly under represented in the claimant count. Each month, a table on young claimants by age is published to illustrate this point. In December 2004, of all London claimants aged 16 to 24, only 3 per cent were aged 16 or 17.

If users require more detailed count data by age and duration, this is available direct via NOMIS (more detailed data is only available via NOMIS for counts not rates).

Rounding of claimant count data, categories and precision of estimates

In June 2004, ONS started rounding claimant count data by age and duration to the nearest five. As counts were no longer precise, rates based on very low counts were less reliable. This and other technical issues associated with rounding led to a review of the GLA model design and a consequent reduction of the number of categories used.

The intention of the redesign was to limit the publication of poor quality data. Despite the redesign, in the case of some wards and age groups (especially for females), claimant numbers are still very low (eg under 20). In these cases, rate estimates are likely to be less reliable, in general, the smaller the count, the less accurate the derived rate.

Even when considering data for larger groups, users need to bear in mind that GLA rates are estimates NOT precise measures. The count is rounded and the labour force base is an estimate, so all rates have a degree of error attached to them.

Historical changes to the model

Claimant count rate data on the GLA website are available from January 2002 onwards. However, the basis of the model has been revised twice since then:

- **February 2004: Change to new ward boundaries and radical overhaul of the model**

In 2004, ONS started to publish ward claimant count data on the basis of current ward boundaries (previously data had been based on 1991 boundaries). At this time, the GLA decided to substantially revise its model to reflect both the new geographies and to take account of more up to date resident labour force data (used to derive the rates). The new model improved on its predecessor as the labour force base was dynamic and designed to be updated annually (unlike the old model which had a static base).

- **January 2005: Edit of current model to accommodate rounding and new 2005 labour force base**

More recently, the model has been further revised to incorporate the rounding of claimant count data, as already mentioned. The result of this has been the reduction of the number of age and duration categories that took effect from June 2004. Additionally, count data for January 2005 onwards now incorporates the new 2005 labour force base. *Age and duration tables were suspended for some time whilst re-modelling took place but these have now been re-instated.*

Comparing data over time

The first and more substantive of the two revisions, makes comparing ward data over time very difficult. Specifically, data from February 2004 onwards are not comparable in any way with data from the old GLA model. This is because the two models use different geographies, have entirely different labour force bases and additionally use slightly different age categories and table layouts. The January 2004 count was the last to be released on the old basis by ONS and retrospective data are not available.

The second set of revisions is less radical and headline data can be compared over time, but only for headline totals or for age and duration categories that haven't changed. Even so, users are advised not to read too much into monthly changes in data. These can be affected by (i) seasonality or (ii) the updating of the labour force base, which usually comes into effect in the January count of each year. Users are advised to look at longer term trends before drawing firm conclusions about changes in the claimant count.

Historical data availability

The table below summarises exactly what monthly data are available and on what basis. Data from 2002 are available on the GLA extranet, though rates derived from the old model (pre February 2004) carry significant health warnings. This is due to the fact that the labour force based in the old model was static and related to the size of the labour force as at 1991. Consequently, reliability of rates can be poor, especially for wards that experienced high

population change between 1991 and 2001. Users wishing to use this data are encouraged to contact the GLA for further advice on this issue. All data prior to 2002 are available on request.

Table 4: GLA claimant count modelled estimates: a guide to available data

	Claimant count data for months:			
Basis of data:	August 1999 to January 2004	February to December 2004	January 2005 onwards	
Model	Old 1991 based model*	Current model (2004 base)	Current model (2005 base)	
Ward boundaries	1991	2002	2002	
Labour force base	1991	Mid-2004	Mid-2005	
Age categories	16-19 20-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-59 60+	<i>Feb-May:</i> 16-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-PA** In response to ONS rounding procedures, the number of categories was reduced.	<i>Jun-Dec:</i> 16-24 25-44 45-PA	Working age 16-24 25-44 45-PA
Duration categories	Up to 6 weeks 7-13 weeks 14-26 weeks 27-52 weeks 53-104 weeks 105-156 weeks Over 156 weeks	Up to 6 weeks 7-13 weeks 14-26 weeks 27-52 weeks 53-104 weeks 105-156 weeks Over 156 weeks	< 14 weeks 14-26 weeks 27-52 weeks 53-104 weeks 105 weeks+	< 14 weeks 14-26 weeks 27-52 weeks 53-104 weeks 105 weeks+
Where is data?	Data from January 2002 is available on the GLA data extranet. Older data is available on request.			

Notes:

- * Rates based on the old GLA model (data for months prior to February 2004) were derived using a 1991 labour force base. Consequently, rates have poor reliability, especially for wards where population change between 1991 and 2001 was high. Further advice on the use of this data is available on request.
- ** PA=up to pensionable age (59 for women and 64 for men)

How to access data via the GLA's website

Data tables from the model are made available every month via 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 that will enable you to download data each month. The site is intended for regular users. For one-off enquiries, the GLA will email data direct.

Additionally, official claimant count data direct from the Office for National Statistics is available via NOMIS (www.nomisweb.co.uk).

Reproducing this data in reports and on websites: copyright issues

As monthly data tables are based on data from both the Office for National Statistics and the GLA, users are advised to take care over reproducing data and ensure they follow copyright guidance. Specifically if organisations want to reproduce this data (via reports or websites) they must:

- Ensure that they have permission to reproduce ONS data as they are Crown Copyright. Most organisations do this by obtaining a 'click-use' licence: (www.clickanduse.hmso.gov.uk).
- Ensure that the relevant source is acknowledged/visible on each table.
- Ensure that the data are reproduced accurately and not misrepresented in any way.
- Ensure that appropriate copyright statements are visible somewhere in the report:
 - (i) *Claimant count data are © Crown Copyright and are reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO and the Queen's Printer for Scotland*
 - (ii) *Copyright © Greater London Authority, 2005*

The GLA is happy to share the data with local authorities and other agencies and will give permission for tables to be made available via other organisations websites provided organisations ensure the above conditions are met. Additionally the GLA require:

- (i) That this guidance note is made available to accompany the tables.
- (ii) That the data is made **freely** available to others (ie not sold on)

Further information

Other information on the subject of unemployment indicators can be found in two recent DMAG Briefings:

DMAG Briefing 2003/26	Unemployment in London: An analysis of 2001 Census
DMAG Briefing 2004/9	Measuring Unemployment: A guide to different sources of data on unemployment

If you have comments about the data or would like further information, please contact Lorna Spence in the GLA's Data Management and Analysis Group on 0207 983 4658 or by e-mail: lorna.spence@london.gov.uk

Appendix 1. GLA local area labour force estimates for the 2005 model

This note explains how the labour force base, which underpins the GLA claimant count model, is calculated.

The base is derived using data from the 2001 Census, GLA population projections and the Government Actuary's Department.

2001 Census figures were used to determine the base for each ward. Using this base, a ratio of economically active persons (excluding full-time students) to population was calculated and then applied to the 2005 projected population figures.

The ratios were age and gender specific to take account of differences within the population. In keeping with the standard 'working-age' definitions, rates have been calculated for ages 16-17, 18, 19, 20-24, 25-29, ... 55-59 and 60-64 (males only) and accumulated to age groups 16 to 24, 25 to 44 and 45 to 64 year olds for males and 16 to 24, 25 to 44 and 45 to 59 year olds for females. The total labour force figures are calculated from the age groups. Borough totals were sums of the ward level labour force estimates.

2001 Census base = Total economically active – Economically active full-time students

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{2001 Census base}}{\text{2001 Census population}}$$

2005 base = 2005 population x ratio

The national population figures were produced by the Government Actuary's Department as part of its 2003-based projections.

Every year, the GLA produces population projections by borough and ward. The projections are produced using a model that takes account of many factors, including births, deaths, migration, electorates and dwelling stock. The dwelling stock data come from the London Housing Capacity Study (LHCS). The current study, carried out in 1999/2000 is consistent with the *London Plan*. A 2004/05 LHCS is being completed and is due for publication in mid-2005.

This *interim* set of population projections has been produced for the purposes of this work and is an updated version of GLA 2003 Round Scenario 8.1 that incorporates ONS borough mid-2003 population estimates. These projections will be updated to the 2004 Round once the new LHCS is available.

The GLA projections are produced up to 2021, and every year new projections are calculated taking account of additional data that have become available. To create the denominator for the claimant count rates, the latest available population projections for that particular year will be used.

For illustrative purposes, using males aged 20 to 24 in wards in Camden, Table A1 shows the figures that were used to calculate the 2005 labour force figures.

Table A1. Deriving the 2005 labour force base for Camden wards, males aged 20-24

	2001 Census data (‘EA’=Economically active)					2003 Round Scenario 8.1 <i>Interim Update</i>	
	Population	Persons EA	EA full-time students	Base ¹	Ratio ²	2005 Population	2005 Final Base ³
Males, aged 20-24⁴							
Belsize	366	231	27	204	0.56	342	191
Bloomsbury	799	280	111	169	0.21	722	153
Camden Town with Prim. Hill	411	270	37	233	0.57	584	331
Canteloves	452	263	36	227	0.50	584	293
Fortune Green	432	319	33	286	0.66	419	277
Frognaal and Fitzjohns	519	285	21	264	0.51	484	246
Gospel Oak	336	209	34	175	0.52	498	260
Hampstead Town	263	161	6	155	0.59	356	210
Haverstock	419	289	38	251	0.60	516	309
Highgate	273	204	28	176	0.64	488	314
Holborn & Covent Garden	521	296	50	246	0.47	588	278
Kentish Town	405	295	42	253	0.62	607	379
Kilburn	380	269	27	242	0.64	457	291
King's Cross	867	315	97	218	0.25	1,005	253
Regent's Park	538	310	57	253	0.47	683	321
St. Pancras & Somers Town	462	291	40	251	0.54	657	357
Swiss Cottage	414	272	17	255	0.62	334	206
West Hampstead	428	328	29	299	0.70	334	233
Camden	8,281	4,887	730	4,157	na	9,660	4,903

¹ Base = Economically active persons (excluding economically active full-time students) = Economically Active ‘All persons’ – Economically Active ‘full-time students’

² Ratio = 2001 Census Base \ 2001 Census Population

³ 2005 Base = 2005 Population * Ratio

⁴ Labour force data have been derived for detailed age bands then amalgamated to broader groups needed for the model

Taking Belsize as an example:

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{2001 Census base} - \text{2001 Census full-time students}}{\text{2001 Census population}} = \frac{231 - 27}{366} = \mathbf{0.56}$$

2005 base = 2005 population x ratio = 342 x 0.56 = **191**

More information

A full working copy of the spreadsheet used to produce the denominators is available on request. For more information about the modelling process, please contact Georgia Hay of the DMAG Demography Team on georgia.hay@london.gov.uk or 020 7983 4347.

Regular Briefings from the GLA Data Management and Analysis Group

Latest 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: An analysis of London wards based on SOA ranks	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/6	London – The World in a City	Marian Mackintosh

Recent DMAG Briefings:

DMAG 2004/1	2003 Round Ward Population Projections	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2004/2	London's Workers Part 1: 2001 Census results	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2004/3	Borough Demographic Profiles	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2004/4	DMAG Annual Review 2003	Jackie Maguire/Rob Lewis
DMAG 2004/5	2003 Round Demographic Projections	John Hollis
DMAG 2004/6	Londoners' Qualifications: Analysis of 2001 Census data	Gareth Piggott
DMAG 2004/7	The Parliamentary General Election, 2001	Michael Minors/Dennis Grenham/Jackie Maguire
DMAG 2004/8	Constituency Demographic Profiles	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2004/9	Measuring Unemployment	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2004/10	Measures of Income	Rachel Leaser/Lorna Spence
DMAG 2004/11	2001 Census Profiles: The Irish in London	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2004/12	Health in London Age-standardised Rates	Gareth Piggott
DMAG 2004/13	Data Sources on Refugees and Asylum Seekers	Ed Klodawski
DMAG 2004/14	Census Information Note 2004-1	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2004/15	2001 Census: Local Authority Population Studies	John Hollis
DMAG 2004/16	2001 Census Profiles: Bangladeshis in London	Gareth Piggott
DMAG 2004/17	London Plan Sub-Regional Demographic Profiles	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2004/18	Indices of Deprivation 2004	Rachel Leaser
DMAG 2004/19	2001 Census Profiles: Muslims in London	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2004/20	ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates: 2001 and 2002 (revised) and 2003	John Hollis/ Georgia Hay
DMAG 2004/21	School Register	Shen Cheng
DMAG 2004/22	Census Information Note 2004-2	Gareth Piggott
DMAG 2004/23	ONS Mid-year Population Estimates: 1991 to 2003	John Hollis/Georgia Hay
DMAG 2004/24	Fertility of Ethnic Groups in London, 2002/03	Ed Klodawski
DMAG 2004/25	ONS 2003-based Subnational Projections	John Hollis/Georgia Hay
DMAG 2004/26	Census Information Note 2004-3	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2004/27	PayCheck 2004	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2004/28	Greater London Demographic Review 2003	Georgia Hay

If you would like copies of previous briefings, please contact Jackie Maguire at the GLA, jackie.maguire@london.gov.uk

Contact details for the Data Management and Analysis Group are as follows:

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 in the **GIS Team**. 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

Hywel Davies (020 7983 4696) is responsible for the **SASPAC** project and for the development of **GIS** work. hywel.davies@london.gov.uk

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**.
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) is a member of the **SASPAC Team**. 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 and Education Team**. michael.minors@london.gov.uk

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 **deprivation indicators** and **income data**. lovedeep.vaid@london.gov.uk (maternity cover until late 2005).