

Data Management and Analysis Group

Country of Birth and Labour Market Outcomes in London

An analysis of Labour Force Survey and Census data



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Lorna Spence

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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

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Adam Hinton.

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Summary of key findings

This report presents data about the country of birth and labour market outcomes of Londoners. The analysis brings together data from the Labour Force Survey 2002/03 and from the 2001 Census. The report profiles Londoners who were born outside the UK. Throughout the report, this group are referred to as 'migrants'.

A profile of London's migrant population

- Around two million Londoners were born outside the UK – 29 per cent of the London population. Migrants have an age structure that is skewed towards the working age group and they comprise 35 per cent of London's working age population. Forty-two per cent of the UK migrant population live in London.
- London attracts migrants from all over the world with high concentrations from Europe, Africa and Asia. London's largest single migrant groups are from India, Ireland, Bangladesh, Jamaica, Nigeria, Pakistan and Kenya. Thirty per cent of London's migrants are from high income countries and 70 per cent are from developing countries¹.
- Londoners born outside the UK have a diverse ethnic profile. 40 per cent are from White groups, 27 per cent from Asian groups and 20 per cent are from Black groups. The remainder were from Chinese, mixed or other ethnic groups.
- Forty-two per cent of London's migrants are UK nationals and 58 per cent are foreign nationals. Twenty-three per cent of London's migrants arrived before 1970 and 45 per cent arrived in the UK after 1990. Migrants from London's long established groups (eg Kenya, Jamaica) are the most likely to be UK nationals, while recent arrivals are generally younger and more likely to be foreign nationals.
- Migrants are more likely than UK-born Londoners to have dependent children – 44 per cent of London's working age migrants had children compared with 32 per cent of UK-born Londoners. This partly reflects the different age structures of the populations.
- Ten per cent of working age migrants are in full-time education – similar to the rate for UK-born Londoners (nine per cent). Migrants comprise 37 per cent of all working age Londoners in full-time education. Migrants from developing countries (12 per cent) are more likely to be students than migrants from high income countries (seven per cent).
- Working age migrants are more likely to have higher level qualifications (38 per cent) than UK-born Londoners (30 per cent). Migrants have a more polarised qualifications profile than UK-born Londoners as they are also over-represented in the group who have no qualifications. The percentage of migrants with higher level qualifications varies considerably across different groups and ranges from 76 per cent (USA) down to 12 per cent (Somalia).
- London's migrant population has a different profile from the migrant population living in the rest of the UK. London's migrants are more likely to be from developing countries and more

¹ Appendix A explains the world region groupings (eg high income & developing countries) used in this report.

likely to be from BME² groups than those living outside London. They are also more likely to be recent arrivals or foreign nationals than migrants living in the rest of the UK.

Employment rates by country of birth³

- Over 1 million Londoners in work were born outside the UK, this represents 31 per cent of all Londoners in employment. In general, migrants have significantly lower employment rates (65 per cent) than UK-born Londoners (78 per cent) but there is considerable variation in rates within the migrant population.
- Migrants from high income countries generally have higher employment rates (75 per cent) than those from developing countries (61 per cent). At individual country level, rates range from 86 per cent for Australians down to 16 per cent for Somalis.
- Other groups with very low employment rates included those born in Turkey (36 per cent) and Bangladesh (37 per cent) – two of London's larger migrant communities. Smaller migrant groups with very low rates included those from Serbia & Montenegro⁴ (26 per cent), Congo (27 per cent), DR Congo (28 per cent) and Afghanistan (29 per cent).
- Many of the migrant groups with the highest employment rates were from European countries: Sweden (83 per cent), Denmark (82 per cent), as well as from other high income countries such as the USA (76 per cent) and Singapore (78 per cent).
- Londoners from African countries were well represented in both the lowest and highest rate groups. Those born in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia all had employment rates of over 80 per cent, whereas those from Somalia, Congo, DR Congo, Rwanda, Angola, Eritrea and the Sudan all had rates of below 50 per cent.

Employment rates and gender

- Within the migrant population, employment rates are far lower for women (56 per cent) than men (75 per cent). The gender gap in rates is far larger in the migrant population than the UK-born population, where rates are closer and generally higher. (73 and 84 per cent). Employment rates are very low for women born in South Asia (37 per cent) and the Middle East & North Africa (39 per cent).
- The gender differential in rates is strongly associated with childcare responsibilities as women are more likely than men to take time out of the labour market to look after children. Female migrants without children have employment rates (70 per cent) that are fairly close to those of male migrants without children (73 per cent). For migrants with children, on the other hand, employment rates for women are 44 per cent compared with 77 per cent for men.
- Migrant women with children are far less likely than UK-born women with children to be in paid work. Employment rates for migrant women average 44 per cent compared with 61 per

² The term BME (Black and minority ethnic group) refers to all ethnic groups, other than White groups.

³ Employment rates express the number in work as a percentage of the population. Here rates are generated for the working age group (16-59/64 for LFS data and 16-64 for Census data) and exclude full-time students.

⁴ Most migrants born in Serbia & Montenegro were from the province of Kosovo.

cent for UK-born women. The employment rate for migrant women with children is far lower in Inner London (34 per cent) than Outer London (52 per cent).

Employment rates by ethnicity, year of arrival and qualifications

- Migrants from BME groups (61 per cent) have lower employment rates than migrants from White groups (73 per cent). Londoners from BME groups who were born in the UK have higher employment rates (72 per cent) than those born outside the UK (61 per cent). The same is true of White Londoners – those born in the UK (79 per cent) have higher employment rates than those born outside the UK (73 per cent).
- The year of arrival and nationality of migrants are associated with employment rates but only for certain groups. For example, long established⁵ migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa had employment rates around 13 percentage points higher than more recent arrivals. However, within the South Asian group, there was no significant difference in rates by year of arrival. Data on nationality show similar patterns, as recent arrivals are generally foreign nationals.
- Qualifications are strongly associated with employment rates. Migrants with qualifications are twice as likely to be in employment (72 per cent) as migrants with no qualifications (35 per cent). The same differential is evident for UK-born Londoners – but it is not so wide and employment rates for both groups are far higher (82 and 52 per cent).

Unemployment

- Around 250,000 Londoners are unemployed⁶ – a rate of 7 per cent. Unemployment rates are higher for migrants (10 per cent) than for UK-born Londoners (6 per cent). Within the migrant population, rates were highest for those with no qualifications (21 per cent), young people aged under 25 (19 per cent) and those from BME groups (11 per cent).
- There is enormous variation in unemployment rates between different groups. Rates range from four per cent for migrants from Switzerland up to 55 per cent for Somalis. Other groups with very high unemployment rates include those from: DR Congo, Congo, Rwanda, Afghanistan and Serbia & Montenegro. All these groups have rates of over 36 per cent – more than five times higher than the London average.
- Migrant groups from high income countries (eg Australia, USA, Sweden) typically have rates that are below the London average (4-5 per cent).

Patterns of employment by occupation and industry

- Migrants are fairly well-represented across all occupational groups but employment patterns vary enormously for different groups. Workers from high income countries have a strong skew towards professional and managerial occupations⁷. Sixty per cent of migrants from high income countries work in these occupations compared with only 39 per cent of those from

⁵ Those who arrived before 1991

⁶ Unemployment rates express unemployment as a percentage of the economically active population. Estimates relate to the working age population: 16-59/64 for LFS estimates and 16-64 for Census estimates.

⁷ These occupations include: managers & senior officials, professional occupations and associate, professional & technical occupations.

developing countries. Londoners born in developing countries tend to be over-represented in lower paid occupational groups.

- Employment profiles are even more polarised at individual country level. The proportion of workers employed in professional and managerial occupations ranges from 84 per cent (USA) down to 19 per cent (Rwanda).
- Migrant workers are well represented across all industrial sectors but have strong over-representation in the hotel and restaurant sector. Ten percent of all migrants in work are employed in this sector compared with only three percent of UK-born Londoners. Sixty per cent of all Londoners working in the hotel & restaurant sector are migrants.
- Workers from high income countries are more likely to work in the finance and business activities sectors (33 per cent) than those from developing countries (21 per cent). The proportion of workers employed in these sectors ranges from 48 per cent of Swiss down to 13 per cent of Bangladeshis.
- Migrants from developing countries tend to be over represented in the retail & wholesale sector. Workers from Sri Lanka (32 per cent), Turkey, Kenya and Pakistan (all 25 per cent) are all heavily represented in retail. Workers from parts of Africa and the Caribbean are concentrated in the health & social work sector, 37 per cent of workers from Trinidad & Tobago and 24 per cent of Jamaicans work in this sector.
- Workers from developing countries are more likely to work part-time (23 per cent) than migrants from the high income group (16 per cent). At individual country level, rates of part-time working vary from 9 per cent (Australia) up to 45 per cent (Slovakia).
- While female migrants (30 per cent) are more likely to work part-time than males (13 per cent), rates of part-time working among males from developing countries are relatively high (16 per cent) compared with men from high income countries (7 per cent) and UK-born men (9 per cent).

Earnings

- Migrant workers earn on average £11.57 per hour – around 90 per cent as much as UK-born Londoners (£12.91), but within the migrant population there is considerable polarity in earnings. Workers from high income countries earn relatively high pay rates (£14.29) – 42 per cent more than the rates for workers from developing country groups (£10.05) and 11 per cent higher than rates for UK-born Londoners (£12.91).
- Within the migrant population, hourly pay rates are lowest among those who work part-time (£8.04), those from BME groups (£9.95) and among women (£10.52). Pay rates are very low for migrants working in certain occupations: sales & customer service (£5.91) and elementary occupations (£6.15). Workers in these occupations earn around one third of the pay rates of migrants working as managers & senior officials (£18.23). By industry sector, pay rates are lowest for migrants working in the hotels & restaurants sector (£6.84) and highest for migrants employed in the financial intermediation sector (£20.44).

London and the UK compared

- The analysis shows that migrants living in London have lower employment rates (65 per cent) than those living outside London (69 per cent). Unemployment rates are also higher for migrants living in London (10 per cent) than for those outside London (7 per cent). London's relative position is largely determined by the poor outcomes of those from developing countries who live in Inner London, who have very low employment rates (55 per cent) and high rates of unemployment (14 per cent).
- Census analysis shows that, within many migrant groups (especially those which fare particularly poorly in the labour market), those who live in London find it harder to get access to employment than people from the same country of origin who are resident outside the capital. This finding points to the possibility that local labour market conditions may be playing a part in explaining regional differentials.

Conclusions

- The analysis shows that country of birth is central to understanding the labour market outcomes of Londoners. Overall, migrant Londoners have poorer labour market outcomes than UK-born Londoners. Within the migrant population, however, there is enormous diversity and polarity in outcomes.
- Some migrant groups fare very well in the London labour market. These are typically people from high income countries (eg Western Europe, USA & Asia-Pacific region) and certain African countries (eg South Africa). These are all groups characterised by high levels of labour market participation. Workers from these groups tend to be concentrated in professional and managerial jobs and enjoy higher earnings relative to other groups.
- In contrast, many migrant groups have fairly poor labour market outcomes. These are typically migrants from developing countries who face particular difficulties in accessing the labour market and once in work, tend to be concentrated in lower paid occupations.
- Within the developing country category, some migrant groups have exceptionally poor outcomes (eg those born in Somalia, Congo, Eritrea, Afghanistan) and face a high degree of exclusion from the labour market. These are groups – many of them highly concentrated in London – which are likely to include a high proportion of refugees and asylum seekers.
- The analysis has been able to quantify certain factors also associated with outcomes for different migrant groups. These have included, gender, family responsibilities, ethnicity, qualifications, nationality, year of arrival, area of residence – all of which have some association with employment rates and outcomes. Other factors are also known to be important but are more difficult to quantify. These include the reasons and circumstances behind migration as well as language abilities (ie fluency in English).
- This analysis is intended as a first step in bringing together data on country of birth and labour market outcomes. There is considerable scope to develop and refine the analysis further, particularly to understand more clearly how immigration routes relate to labour market outcomes. The GLA is currently planning more research in this area.

1. Introduction

Objectives & context

This report presents data showing how labour market outcomes differ for London residents according to their country of origin. It focuses on those born outside the UK, referred to in the report as 'migrants'.

Its key aims are:

- to provide a socio-economic profile of Londoners born outside the UK
- to explore how country of birth relates to labour market outcomes and to identify groups most at risk of labour market exclusion
- to measure labour market participation by country of birth
- to profile employment patterns by country of birth
- to examine reasons for non-employment by country of birth
- to explore diversity within London's migrant population
- to assess whether London's migrants differ from those living in the rest of the UK in their labour market experience.

Policy context

London is a city created historically by immigration: both the voluntary arrival of people seeking work or joining families, and the forced arrival of those seeking asylum. For a 21st century world city, international migration is a key driver of development, opening up new possibilities for the city's social life and economy.

Mayor of London Ken Livingstone recognises that immigration thus links directly with his responsibilities for London's economic, social and cultural development, and for championing equalities, health and community safety. It is in his view vital for London that the response to this major process of social change be well informed, combating exclusion and encouraging integration. He works to promote policies, at regional, national and European level, that will help London to make the most of the historic opportunity offered by the arrival and settlement of people born abroad.

Analysis in the following pages was commissioned to inform the development of such policies. However the report also forms part of a wider programme of GLA work for the Mayor on social inclusion, supporting him in framing policy to make London a fairer, safer and more prosperous city.

Terminology and scope of the report

This report concerns Londoners who were born in a country outside the United Kingdom and are therefore 'migrants' in the broadest sense, as by definition they have moved to the UK at some point in the past.

'Migrant' as used in this report thus refers to a very diverse population - ranging from those whose UK residence is recent or temporary (as the term is often taken to imply), to people whose settlement here is long-term and permanent. Indeed, the migrant population on this

definition includes many who have been resident in the UK for most of their adult lives: 23 per cent of Londoners born outside the UK arrived before 1970⁸. The wide scope of the term and the diversity of the population it covers should be borne in mind throughout. Looking at the migrant population in this broad sense strengthens the report's analysis, allowing it to show how labour market outcomes may vary between groups of foreign-born Londoners resident in the UK for different lengths of time.

Limitations on its analysis should also be borne in mind. The report gives a snapshot of Londoners and their socio-economic situation at a point in time, exploring how these differ according to country of birth. It does not attempt to provide a comprehensive account of the effects of migration (as opposed to other factors) on labour market outcomes, and in particular cannot show the dynamic relationship between them.

The aim of the report is to provide a baseline of data on country of birth and labour market outcomes, which can help in establishing a general context for further work. We hope this will be useful for future exploration of issues to do with immigration and the labour market, as well as other issues, including ethnicity and the labour market and patterns of women's employment in London.

Data

The analysis brings together information on country of birth from two key data sources:

- The annual local area Labour Force Survey (LFS), 2002/03
- The 2001 Census

Both the Census and the LFS are produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and are extensively used to profile the characteristics of Londoners. The Census and the LFS both record the country of birth of respondents, but the nature of data available from each source is quite different which is why both are considered here.

What this report covers

Section 2 provides more detailed information about the **LFS** and the **Census** and their strengths and weaknesses. This section also explains the country groupings used throughout the report.

Section 3 provides a **profile of London's migrants** in terms of age, gender, country of origin, ethnicity, year of arrival, nationality, educational participation and qualifications. This section aims to provide the contextual data needed to underpin the labour market analysis that follows.

Section 4 explores **labour market participation** by country of birth. The analysis examines the association between economic activity and country of birth by presenting data on employment rates. The analysis explores how factors such as age, gender, ethnicity, nationality, year of arrival and qualifications, affect employment rates across the migrant population.

⁸ Annual local area Labour Force Survey 2002/03

To help further understand why employment rates vary between different migrant groups, Section 5 focuses on the main reasons for **non-employment**. This section profiles three groups of migrants, those who are **unemployed**, those who take time out of the labour market to **look after family** and those are not in work due to **sickness or disability**.

Section 6 profiles London's migrant workers and their **employment patterns**. Data on occupation, industry and part-time working are examined alongside data on earnings.

Section 7 considers how migrants resident in **London** compare with those living in **the rest of the UK**.

Section 8 **concludes** and suggests areas for future analysis.

Appendices A-H provide more detailed technical notes on the data presented and a full set of LFS and Census data tables for reference purposes.

Further information

This analysis has been produced by the GLA Data Management and Analysis Group. For further information about this report, please contact Lorna Spence (lorna.spence@london.gov.uk).

2. Data and country groupings

This section provides more detail about the data used as the basis for analysis and the country groupings used for analytical purposes.

Two data sources are used:

- The annual local area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03
- The 2001 Census of Population

Considered together, the LFS and the Census provide a wide range of data on country of birth and labour market issues. Each data source has different strengths and weaknesses and brings different elements to the analysis.

The Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The LFS is a large sample survey of UK households that provides a wide range of data about people's labour market activity. The LFS asks more questions than the Census so has wider topic coverage, thereby allowing investigation of areas such as nationality, year of arrival and earnings (none of which are covered by the Census).

For this analysis, the GLA has used the annual local area LFS dataset (2002/03). It is designed specifically for local area analysis and has a larger sample size than quarterly datasets, meaning estimates are more reliable at the London level. The dataset is fairly flexible which enables tailored and more creative analysis, one of its key strengths.

The main drawback of the LFS is that it is a sample survey so all data are estimates, not precise measures. For this reason, data on country of birth tend to be unreliable when analysed at an individual country level as the sample size is too small. Consequently, most LFS analysis presented here relates to groupings of countries. Some limited data at country level have been presented where the migrant group in London is relatively large (eg India, Jamaica). Appendix D provides more technical detail about the Annual LFS dataset.

The 2001 Census of Population

The Census aims to provide a count of all people and households in the UK and is carried out every ten years. In addition to baseline demographic information, the Census also collects information about people's labour market circumstances.

While the Census aims for complete coverage of the population, in practice, it reached about 94 per cent of UK residents in 2001. Response was lower in London (85 per cent). To deal with non-response and under-enumeration ONS impute the missing values so that the final Census data accurately reflects the size and composition of the population. While the Census may not have complete coverage and relies on some estimation, its coverage is excellent (relative to sample surveys) and enables detailed analysis for small groups within the population. The Census provides a range of data for individual countries of birth. This provides valuable detail on diversity within country groupings, something the LFS is unable to offer.

Figure 1. Key features of the LFS and Census

	Labour Force Survey	2001 Census
Provider	Office for National Statistics	Office for National Statistics
Description	Large sample survey of UK households	UK Census of population
Sampling & coverage	Annual sample of 156,000 UK households. Mainly private household & selected communal establishments (99% of population).	85 per cent response in London (& imputation). Final estimates aim to cover the entire population, including all people in communal establishments.
Residence or workplace based?	The data available is mainly residence based, though both sources also collect some data on a workplace basis. In this report all data for London relate to residents not workers.	
Data collection	Face to face & telephone interviews	Self-completion forms
Frequency	Fieldwork continuous, data available on various bases (Quarterly/Annual)	Every ten years
Dataset used for this analysis	Annual local area LFS dataset 2002/03 (March 2002-Feb 2003).	2001 Census: commissioned tables C0116 and C0116a.
Precision of statistical estimates	All data are estimates with confidence intervals attached, data are sometimes suppressed due to very poor reliability.	Reliability & precision very good relative to sample surveys - especially for small groups within the population.
<i>LFS & Census population estimates presented here for London are significantly lower (7.17m) than current mid-year estimates for 2001 (7.32m) and 2002 (7.37m).</i>		
Key topics		
- Country of birth	✓	✓
- Nationality	✓	X
- Year of arrival	✓	X
- Ethnicity	✓	✓
- Age/Gender	✓	✓
- Qualifications	✓	✓
- Occupation	✓	✓
- Industry sector	✓	✓
- Earnings	✓	X
Strengths	• Wide range of linked variables • Dataset is flexible so all variables can be cross-tabulated, allowing more tailored & creative analysis. • Data can be updated annually	• Analysis possible at individual country level, allowing exploration of diversity within country groupings. • Good precision of estimates relative to LFS
Weaknesses	• Sample size limits regional analysis • For most countries, data generally not reliable at individual country level. For most analysis, data need to be grouped to be reliable, disguising diversity.	• Only available every ten years • Census data on individual country of birth is only available in standard formats so analysis is not flexible, narrow range of linked topics. • Data on country of birth is restricted due to ONS disclosure control procedures.
Key reasons why Census & LFS counts in this report may differ	• The timing of surveys is different (Census: April 2001, LFS: 2002/03) • Data collection, coding methods and in some cases definitions are different. This can lead to differences in measures of economic activity and different categorisations (eg ethnic group and qualifications groupings). • Unlike LFS, Census covers all people in communal establishments • Working age categories used are different	

The main drawback of the Census is that data are only available in standard tabular formats so analysis is restricted to certain topic areas. For example, at the time of writing, the data allowed analysis of country of birth and employment but could not be split further by gender. Appendix E provides more technical detail on the Census data used in this report.

Reconciling data from the LFS and Census

Figure 1 summarises the key features of each data source and summarises their strengths and weaknesses. Inevitably, there are a wide range of methodological differences between the two data sources. These include differences in coverage, timing, survey methodology and question wording and coding. Data therefore differ slightly between the two sources. These differences do not detract from the key findings presented, as Census and LFS estimates tend to be broadly consistent, pointing to the same analytical conclusions.

ONS are in the process of undertaking research which will provide more information on how both sources measure labour market indicators and why differences occur.

The issue of under-enumeration and temporary residents

Both the Census and LFS aim to count those people who usually live in the UK. In the LFS people are counted if their usual residence is here. People with more than one address are counted at the sample address if they regard that as their main residence. However, people who have lived away from their main address for more than six months are not counted. In the Census, people are counted as a usual resident at a UK address if they live there for all or most of the time. Both the LFS and the Census exclude visitors.

The LFS annual dataset for 2002/03 is grossed up to be broadly consistent with Census based population totals, so headline totals are similar. However, the latest ONS estimates for 2001 - 2003 show that London's resident population was significantly higher than the Census suggested, particularly amongst working age males. For this reason, LFS and Census population totals presented here will be significantly lower than demographic estimates presented elsewhere by the GLA and used in GLA projections.

Table 1. Population totals for London compared

Census and LFS totals:

Census (April 2001)	7.172m
LFS (2002/03)	7.167m

ONS mid-year estimates⁹:

2001 : 7.322m
2002 : 7.371m
2003 : 7.388m

Furthermore, it is likely that some residents will be missed from both Census and/or LFS estimates. These might include:

- People temporarily working/staying in London not counted as 'usually resident'

⁹ Revised September 2004.

- People living here but not staying in private households (in the case of LFS)
- People who want to evade official surveys
- People missed by the Census/LFS sampling frame for some other reason

It is quite possible that these factors may disproportionately affect the migrant population and that population estimates presented here are on the low side. For all these reasons, this analysis is designed to profile the composition and characteristics of the migrant population rather than to enumerate them precisely. In parallel with this work, the GLA is commissioning work on demographic estimates of London's new migrant population.

LFS country groupings used in this report

The analysis that follows shows that country of origin is central to explaining labour market outcomes of migrants. The LFS records over 140 different countries of birth but data cannot be analysed in that amount of detail due to sample size limitations. Individual country detail from the LFS can only be presented for migrant groups that are large in size (eg India) and even then, data are limited. To deal with this, data are presented mainly on the basis of two country groupings, designed to help facilitate analysis of the migrant population. These are:

- Geographic groupings
- World region groupings

LFS geographic groupings

These categories are based on LFS geographic groupings, adapted to provide more detail on European Union political areas. The categorisation is based on eight key areas and a further split into three zones within the European Union.

Figure 2. LFS geographic groupings

- European Union (EU25)
 - Ireland
 - Rest of EU15 (EU members at the time of the survey – 2002/03)
 - Rest of EU25 (10 new member states that joined in 2004)
- Other Europe
- Americas and Caribbean
- Africa
- Indian sub-continent
- Middle East
- Remainder of Asia
- Australasia & other

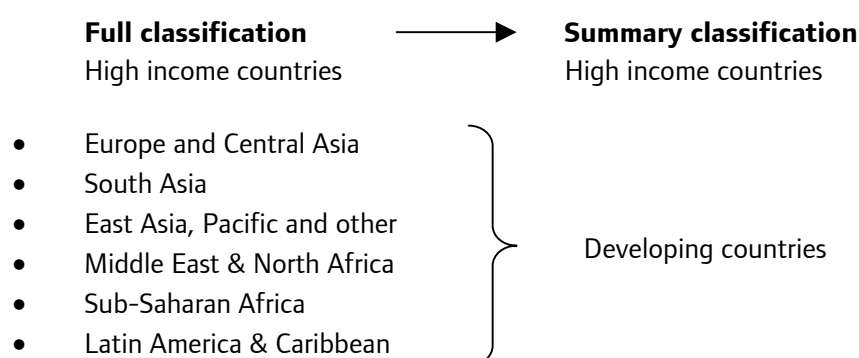
For a full listing of the countries under each heading, see Appendix B.

World region groupings

This second grouping is used extensively in the labour market analysis that follows, as it provides a finer split in terms of likely socio-economic profile of different groups. It divides countries into seven groups, based on categories used in the 'A Better World For All' report

which was jointly produced by the United Nations, the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in 2000. The classification is based on geographic and cultural affinities and the average income of residents. Developing countries and territories comprise six of the groups. High income countries are grouped together to make up the remaining group (defined as countries with a Gross National Product of \$9,360 per capita in 1998). By taking income and cultural affinities into account, these groupings provide another dimension, in addition to geography, which proves useful for analytical purposes.

Figure 3. A guide to world region groupings



For a full listing of the countries under each heading, see Appendix A.

2001 Census data for individual countries

Throughout the analysis, Census data are primarily used to provide detail on individual countries of birth, something the LFS cannot offer. They complement the LFS by providing valuable information on diversity within world region and geographic groupings.

Most Census analysis in this report is based on two specially commissioned Census tables: CO116 and CO116a (the latter was commissioned by the GLA). At the time of writing, these were the only tables available which provided data linking individual country of birth to labour market issues for London.

Considered together, they provide data for 133 separate countries of birth. Most are individual countries but some group together two or three neighbouring countries. Any country not listed separately is amalgamated into 'all other countries'. Unfortunately this 'all other' grouping includes some countries which contribute significantly to London's migrant population: Uganda, New Zealand, Canada and parts of the West Indies. Consequently, the Census listing of individual countries is not comprehensive but does list the vast majority of countries of interest for London. [At the time of writing, the GLA had just received more commissioned data that will fill these gaps].

A full listing of the individual countries of birth available from the Census tables (at the time of writing) is provided in Appendix E.

Comparing Census data by country of birth – large and small groups

The size of different migrant populations in London varies enormously, from populations of only a few hundred up to 170,000. This presents certain challenges in analysing and comparing different migrant groups. To simplify the analysis, when countries are ranked in the report, very small populations have been excluded. These have been defined as migrant groups with a London population (aged 16-64) of less than 1,000. In addition to this, in the narrative, distinctions have been made between large and smaller migrant populations, and where relevant, data are presented separately for London's larger migrant groups. These have been defined as those with a London population (aged 16-64) of 20,000 or higher.

Appendix F (Tables A1 to A10) provide comprehensive data for all 133 countries of birth – large and small.

3. A profile of Londoners born outside the UK

Introduction

People come to London for a wide range of reasons. Many come to work, some to study, some come to join family, while others may be refugees fleeing persecution or war in their own countries. The population is quite dynamic and while some migrants choose to settle here, others are short-term residents who return home after a period of study or work.

Consequently, there is enormous diversity within London's migrant population in terms of its demographic and socio-economic characteristics. This section explores this by presenting a profile of London's migrants in terms of:

- Country of origin
- Age & gender
- Ethnicity
- Nationality
- Year of arrival
- Educational participation & qualifications levels

This analysis is designed to give the context for the labour market analysis that follows, and only presents data relevant to labour market issues. More comprehensive research on the demographic profile of various migrant groups is being carried out by the GLA's Census team. This will provide far more detailed demographic analysis and profiling at a sub-regional level.

Overview

LFS estimates for 2002/03 suggest that 29 per cent of Londoners were born outside the UK – around 2 million Londoners. This rises to 36 per cent in Inner London. Outside London (ie rest of UK), migrants make up around six per cent of the population. The UK's migrant population is heavily concentrated in London: 42 per cent of all migrants resident in the UK live in London compared with ten per cent of the UK-born population.

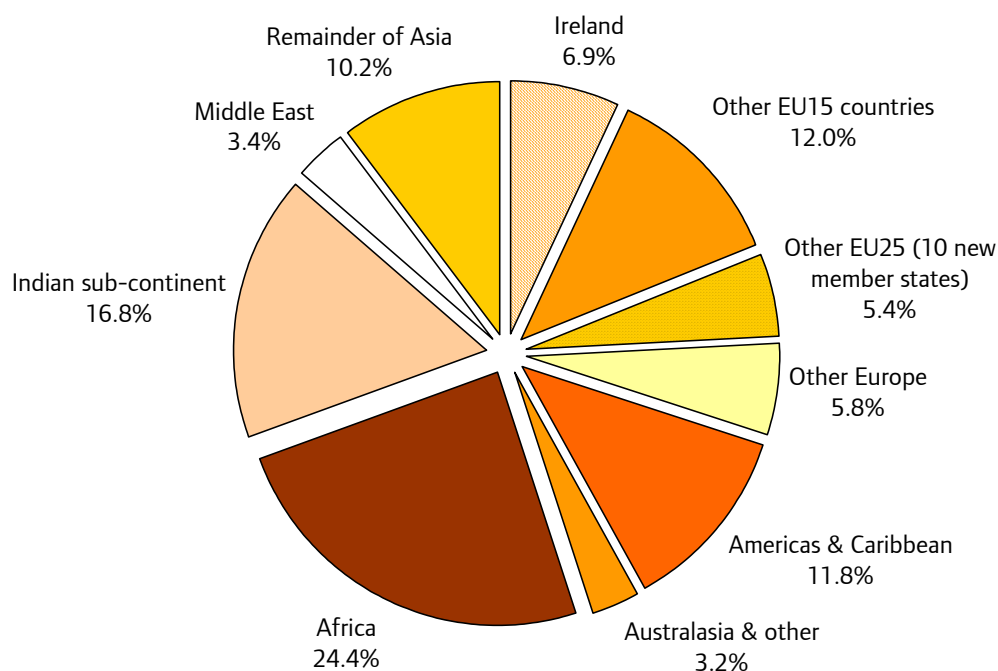
Table 2. Population by country of birth, LFS estimates, 2002/03

	Greater London	Inner London	Outer London	Rest of UK (Excluding London)	UK	London as a % of UK
All residents¹	7,162,000	2,767,000	4,395,000	51,089,000	58,251,000	12.3
Born in UK	5,112,000	1,766,000	3,346,000	48,279,000	53,390,000	9.6
Born outside UK	2,051,000	1,001,000	1,050,000	2,810,000	4,861,000	42.2
% born outside UK	28.6	36.2	23.9	5.5	8.3	

Source: ONS, Annual local area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

1 - LFS population data excludes some groups living in communal establishments and are lower than current population estimates (see Section 2).

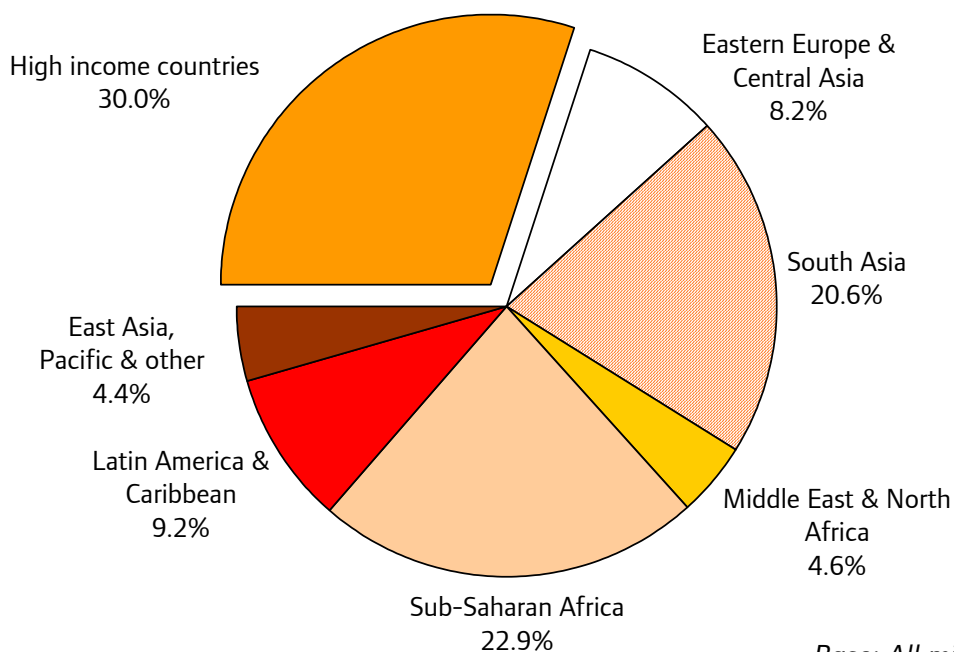
Figure 4. Migrants by country of birth, geographic groupings, Greater London, 2002/03



Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03

Base: All migrants (2.051m)

Figure 5. Migrants by country of birth, world region groupings, Greater London, 2002/03



Base: All migrants (2.051m)

Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03

Note: World region groupings categorise countries into 7 groups: 'high income' countries and 6 'developing country' groups. See Appendix A for more detail.

Country of birth

London attracts migrants from all over the world, with high concentrations from Europe, Africa and Asia. Figure 4 shows the country of birth of London's migrants (by geographic grouping).

Europe

Around 30 per cent of London's migrants are from Europe¹⁰ – mostly from other European Union countries. At the time of the survey, the EU comprised 15 member states¹¹. Nineteen per cent of migrants were from this group, including seven per cent from Ireland, one of London's longer established groups.

In 2004, the EU was enlarged to include ten new member states. LFS estimates for 2002/03 suggest that, pre-enlargement, around 110,000 of London's migrants originated from these countries (five per cent of all migrants). The majority in this group were from Cyprus and Poland.

Outside Europe

London's key migrant groups from outside Europe are from Africa (24 per cent of all migrants); the Indian sub-continent¹² (17 per cent); the Americas & Caribbean (12 per cent) and other Asian countries (ten per cent).

Figure 5 shows London's migrant population by world region¹³ groupings. Almost 30 per cent of London's migrant population are from the high income group. This includes EU15 countries and countries such as the USA, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong and Japan.

The remaining 70 per cent are from developing country groups – mainly Sub-Saharan Africa (23 per cent) and South Asia¹⁴ (21 per cent).

London's largest migrant populations

The 2001 Census¹⁵ provides data on individual countries of birth that enable us to identify London's largest migrant populations. Figure 6 shows the top 20 countries of birth of London's migrants at 2001. Together, these 20 countries account for over 1.2 million Londoners – 62 per cent of all London's migrants.

At the time of writing, Census data were not available for all countries of birth. One important omission is people born in Uganda, who are a significant migrant group in London in terms of population. Labour Force Survey estimates suggest that Londoners born in Uganda number around 34,000.

¹⁰ In the LFS, 'Europe' includes EU countries, other Western and Eastern European countries (inc former USSR).

¹¹ See Appendix C for a full list of EU countries pre and post enlargement.

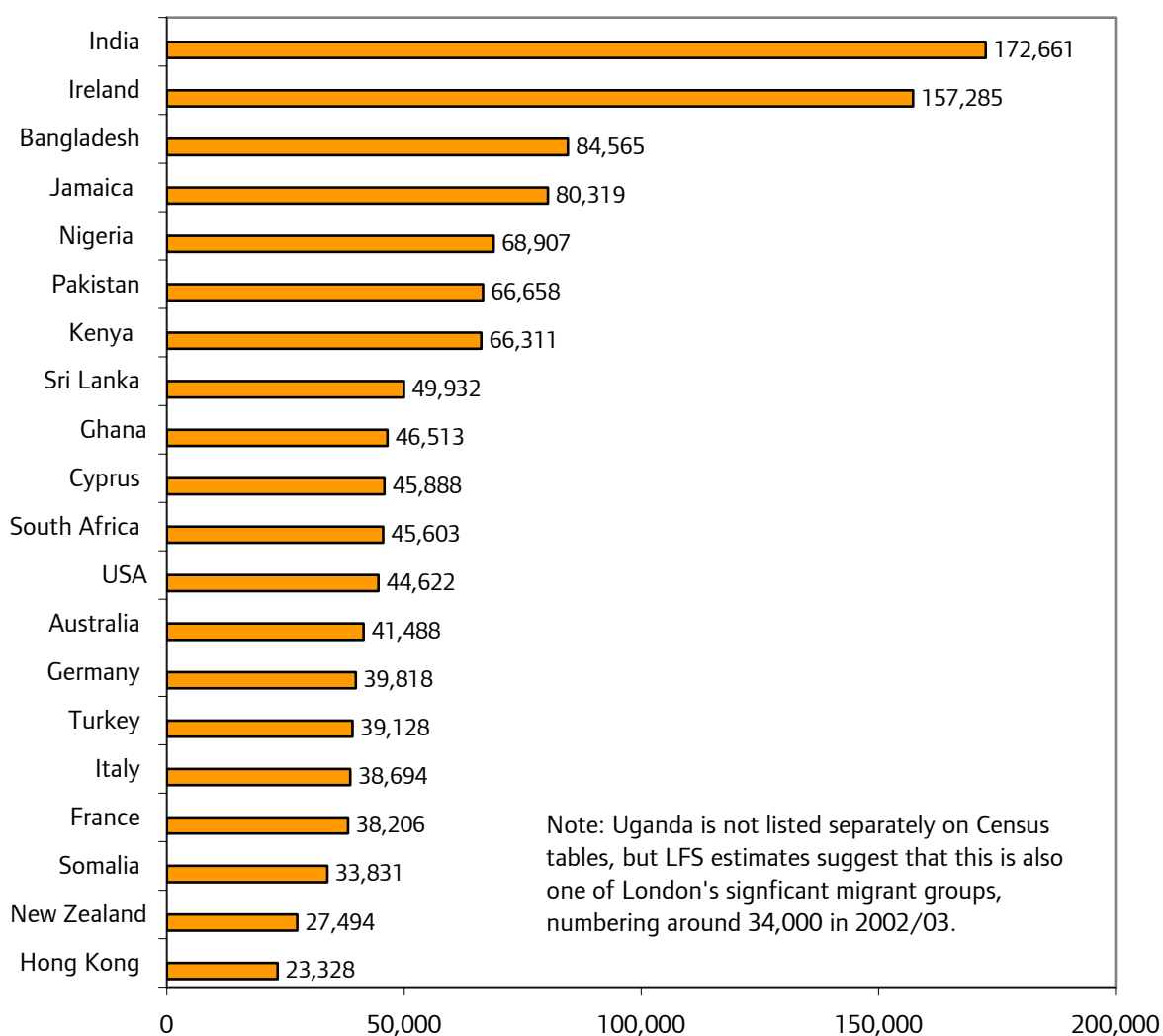
¹² In the LFS this area is defined as India, Bangladesh and Pakistan. A full guide to LFS geographic groupings is provided in Appendix B.

¹³ See Appendix A for a guide to LFS world region groupings

¹⁴ South Asia includes: Bangladesh, India, Pakistan as well as Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal and Maldives.

¹⁵ Census tables C0116, C0116a and UV08 have all been used to identify the largest migrant groups. Appendix E provides more detail on the full listing of Census countries used in C0116.

Figure 6. Population of London's largest migrant groups, 2001



Source: 2001 Census (Commissioned Tables C0116 and C0116a & Table UV08)

Gender profile

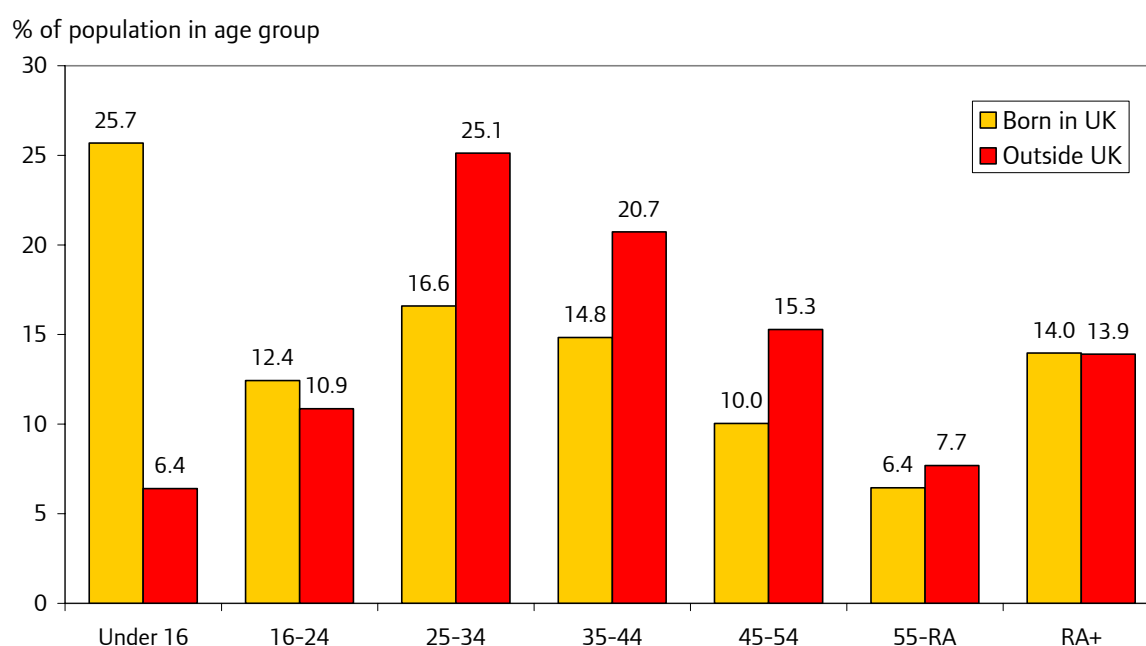
London's migrant population has a similar gender balance to UK-born Londoners. 52 per cent of migrants are women compared with 51 per cent of UK-born Londoners (LFS 2002/03).

However, there is considerable variation when analysed by country of origin – reflecting the varying circumstances and reasons behind immigration as well as age profiles. Data from the 2001 Census at individual country level, available for 133 groups, illustrate this. The proportion who are female ranges from as low as 29 per cent for Algerian migrants up to 80 per cent of those from Slovakia. While a few migrant groups have a strong gender imbalance, most are fairly well-balanced. Over 80 per cent of countries have migrant groups which are between 45 and 55 percent female. (Appendix Table A1 provides more detail).

Age profile and family status

London's migrant population has a quite different age structure from that of UK-born Londoners. It is heavily skewed towards the working age group, with a low proportion of children (six per cent) relative to the UK-born population (26 per cent). This reflects typical migration patterns where those who migrate tend to do so before they have had children. Of course, many go on to have families once resident in the UK and their children will be UK-born.

Figure 7. Population by age, Londoners born in and outside the UK, 2002/03



Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03

Notes: RA (Retirement age) is 60 for women and 65 for men

An analysis of LFS data suggests that many migrants do go on to have families once settled. Estimates indicate that working age migrants are more likely to have dependent children than UK-born Londoners – 44 per cent of working age migrants had dependent children compared with 32 per cent of UK-born Londoners. Migrants from developing countries are much more likely to have dependent children (49 per cent) than migrants from high income countries (31 per cent).

Proportions in pensionable age groups are similar for Londoners born in and outside the UK. This reflects both the presence of some long established groups within London's migrant population, and the fact that London has a relatively small UK-born pensioner population. Migrants well represented in this age group are typically from countries whose main migrant flow to London occurred several decades ago (eg Poland, Jamaica, Ireland).

2001 Census data allows analysis of age structure by individual country of birth (Appendix Table A1). While age structure varies significantly between countries, according to the timing and circumstances of migration, it is skewed towards the working age population for most migrant groups. The predominance among the working age group of migrants means that

Londoners born outside the UK make up over one third (35 per cent) of all working age Londoners.

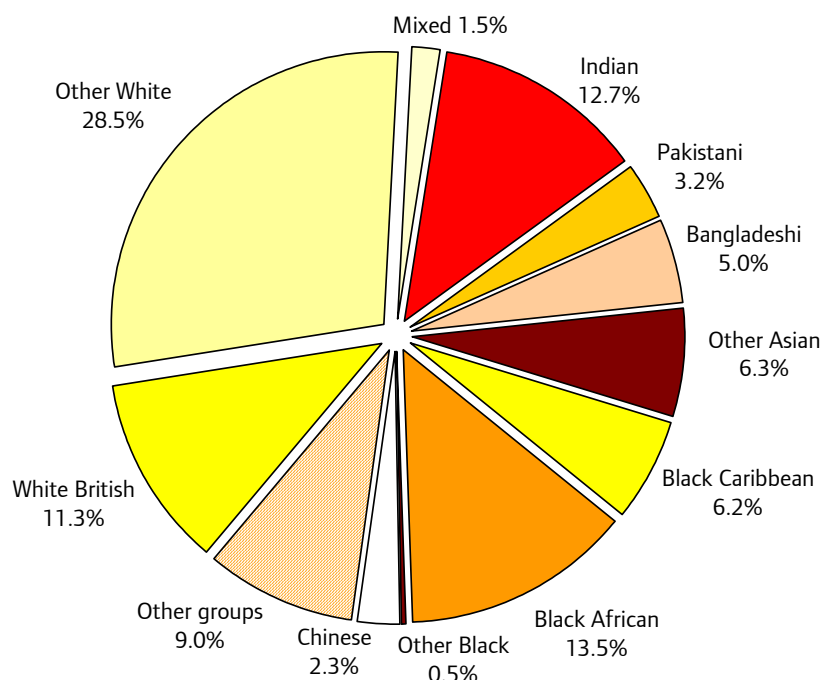
Ethnicity: terminology

Throughout this report, the abbreviation 'BME groups' is used, which is short for 'black and minority ethnic groups'. This term is used to refer to all ethnic groups except White groups. All ethnic group data presented in this report is from the Labour Force Survey. In the LFS, there are two White ethnic groups: 'White British' or 'White Other'¹⁶.

Ethnic group profile

Not surprisingly, London's migrant population has a more diverse ethnic profile than those born in the UK. Sixty per cent of migrants are from BME groups compared with 19 per cent of UK-born Londoners. Almost one third of all Londoners (31 per cent) are from BME groups. Of these BME Londoners, 56 per cent were born outside the UK. Figure 8 shows the composition of London's migrant population by ethnic group.

Figure 8. Migrant population by ethnic group, Greater London, 2002/03



Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03

Base: All migrants: 2.051m

Two-fifths of London's migrants are from White groups. People from Asian groups make up 27 per cent and Black groups 20 per cent. The remainder classed their ethnic group as Chinese, mixed or other.

¹⁶ LFS ethnic group definitions are broadly the same as those used on the Census, except for White ethnic groups. In the Census, three groups are used (White British, White Irish and White Other) whereas on the LFS there is no 'White Irish' category. Around two-thirds of Londoners born in Ireland class themselves as White Other; most of the remainder class themselves as White British.

Within the White group, there are two distinct groups: White British and White Other. Twenty-nine per cent of migrants classed themselves as 'Other White', most were born in Europe. Eleven per cent of Londoners born outside the UK describe themselves as White British. This group are diverse and come from a wide range of countries. This group might include people from commonwealth countries who have UK nationality or those born when their parents were working overseas. For example, around 39 per cent of Londoners born in Germany class themselves as White British. It is likely that many were children of British Army personnel serving in Germany.

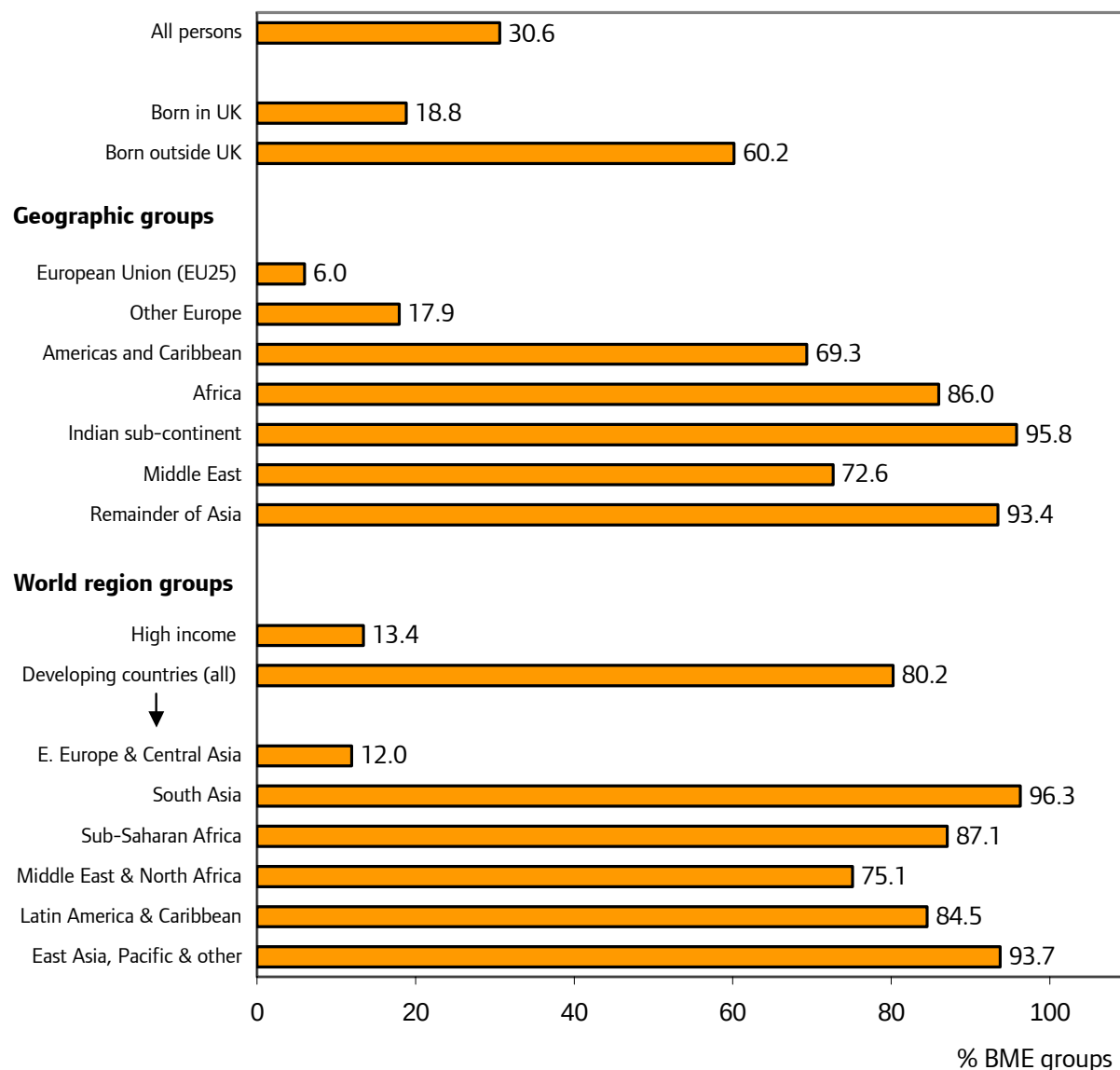
The composition of the White British group illustrates the complexity of the relationship between ethnic group and country of birth. Specifically, it is a reminder that country of birth is not necessarily a guide to ethnic group. A further example is the Black African population. While 95 percent of migrants who class themselves as 'Black African' were born in Africa, the converse is not true. Of all Londoners born in Africa, only half (54 per cent) described their ethnic group as Black African. Of the remainder, 21 per cent were Asian (mainly Indian), 14 per cent were White and 11 per cent were from mixed or other ethnic groups.

Nevertheless, there is a strong association between ethnic group and the high income and developing country groupings presented earlier. Most migrants (80 per cent) from developing country groups are from BME groups compared with only 13 per cent of all those from the high income group.

Figure 9 shows the proportion of the migrant population from BME groups (ie groups other than White groups), for geographic and world region groupings. Within the six developing country groups, all have high proportions of BME residents except the Eastern European & Central Asia group who are predominately White.

Ethnic group data are used later to assess whether White and BME migrants fare differently in the London labour market.

Figure 9. Percentage of population from BME groups by country of birth, Greater London, 2002/03



Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03

Notes: Due to the small size of the BME population from Australasia, estimates were not available for this geographic group.

Nationality

In addition to ethnic group, the Labour Force Survey asks all respondents to describe their nationality. In 2002/03, the data indicate that 42 per cent of London's migrants were UK nationals and 58 per cent were foreign nationals.

Whether migrants choose to acquire UK nationality is associated with a range of factors, including reasons behind migration, intended length of stay, year of arrival and immigration controls pertaining to different countries. It is also possible that some migrants were UK nationals upon arrival (though it is not possible to quantify this from LFS data).

The link between nationality and country of origin is shown in Figure 10 for geographic country groupings, world regions and for London's 10 largest migrant groups. London's long established migrant groups are the most likely to have UK nationality. Examples include those from the Indian sub-continent (70 per cent) and Jamaica (61 per cent).

Migrants from Africa vary widely in terms of the proportion having UK nationality. Overall, just under half (46 per cent) were UK nationals, but whilst most Kenyan-born Londoners are UK nationals (83 per cent), this is true of only 18 per cent of Somali-born Londoners. This is consistent with the fact that most of London's Kenyan population migrated over 20 years ago¹⁷ (and are of Asian origin) whereas London's Somali population are mostly more recent arrivals. The strong association between year of arrival and nationality is examined later.

Considered together, Londoners born in developing countries are almost twice as likely as those born in high income countries to have UK nationality. Only one quarter (26 per cent) of migrants from high income countries are UK nationals which reflects the high proportion of EU countries in this group. Almost half (48 per cent) of those from the developing country group were UK nationals.

EU nationals and EU enlargement

In general, migrants from other European Union (EU) countries tend to retain foreign nationality, probably because they are not subject to the same immigration controls as non-EU nationals.

During the period the LFS data were collected, the European Union comprised 15 member states (EU15) including Ireland. Eighty-three per cent of migrants from this group retained non-UK nationality.

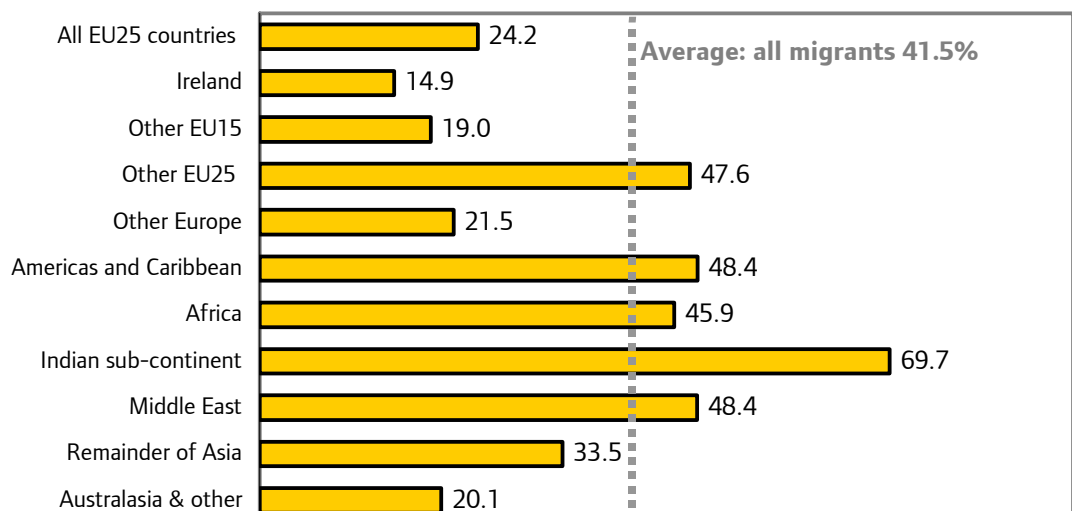
In 2004, the EU was enlarged to include ten new member states¹⁸ so at the time of the survey these countries were not part of the EU. Londoners from these ten countries numbered around 110,000 and around half (48 per cent) were UK nationals. The majority of migrants in this group were from Cyprus and Poland of whom 73 per cent and 35 per cent respectively had UK nationality.

¹⁷ LFS estimates (2002/03) on year of arrival suggest that around two thirds (66 per cent) of Kenyan born Londoners arrived before 1980.

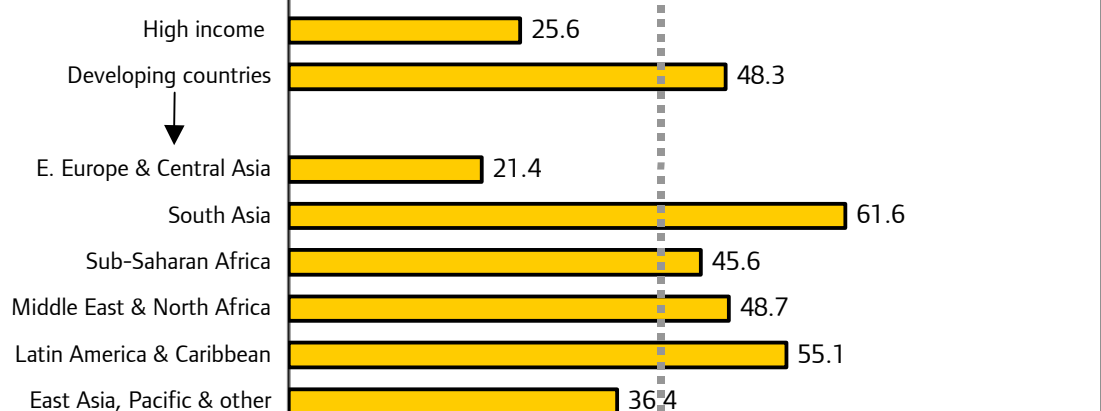
¹⁸ See Appendix C for a listing of EU countries pre- and post-enlargement.

Figure 10. UK nationality by country of birth, Greater London, 2002/03

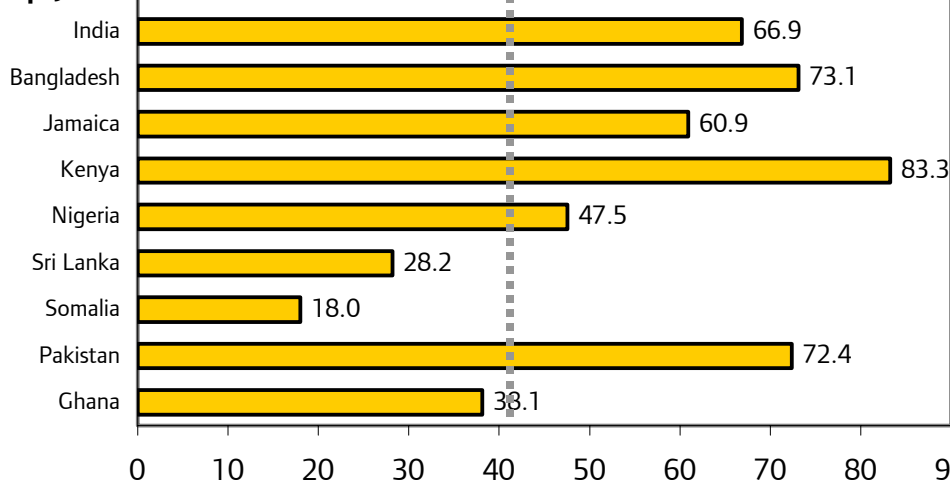
Geographic groupings



World region groupings



**Selected countries
(larger migrant groups)**



Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03

% UK nationals

Year of arrival

The LFS asks those born outside the UK, when they first arrived in the UK. The data provide a snapshot of when London's current migrant population arrived and do not profile total migrant inflows. Not surprisingly, year of arrival is strongly associated with nationality, age, and country of birth.

Table 3. Migrants by year of arrival, nationality & age, Greater London, 2002/03

	All migrants (those not born in UK)	% total	% migrants who are UK nationals	Age profile			
				% of migrants who are aged:			Average age
				Under 15	16-59/64	60/65+	
All migrants	2,051,000	100	41.5	6.4	79.7	13.9	40
By year of arrival:							
1970 or earlier	472,000	23.2	69.6	n.a.	54.3	45.7	61
1971 to 1980	284,000	14.0	74.1	n.a.	87.8	12.2	47
1981 to 1990	355,000	17.4	51.4	2.7	94.0	3.3	37
1991 to 1995	267,000	13.1	27.7	10.2	86.9	**	32
1996 to 1999	358,000	17.6	10.7	13.6	84.2	**	29
2000 to 2002/03	299,000	14.7	4.0	15.2	83.7	**	26

Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey (March 2002–February 2003)

** Data suppressed due to poor reliability. Figures may not sum to totals due to missing data.

Of London's two million migrants, almost one quarter (23 per cent) arrived before 1970. These migrants are naturally older and the majority are UK nationals. 45 per cent of London's migrants arrived in the UK after 1990. Almost one third arrived since 1996. This group is the youngest and the vast majority are foreign nationals.

Table 4 shows year of arrival by country of origin. Data are presented for geographic groupings, world region groupings and for the 10 largest migrant groups. They show that patterns as well as timing of migration are quite different. Examples of the more well-established migrants groups include those from Jamaica, Ireland, Kenya and India. In these cases the majority of migrants arrived in the UK more than 25 years ago, though migration flows have nevertheless continued (though, to a lesser extent from Ireland). Almost one in five migrants from India and Jamaica arrived after 1995.

Migrants from Australasia are the most recent arrivals: half arrived in the last five years. The analysis presented later shows that people in this group are typically economic migrants working in professional & managerial jobs. London's Somali population are also relatively recent arrivals as most arrived in the last ten years, albeit in quite different circumstances. Many Somali migrants have come to the UK as refugees fleeing civil war in Somalia.

In section 4, data on nationality and year of arrival are tested to see whether it is helpful in explaining differential labour market outcomes. Research¹⁹ published by the Home Office on the labour market performance of migrants has identified 'years since migration' as one of the factors which can influence outcomes.

¹⁹ Labour market performance of immigrants in the UK labour market, Home Office Online Report 05/03

Table 4. Migrants by year of arrival & country of birth, Greater London, 2002/03

	All persons	% of migrants arriving:			Year of arrival - averages	
		1980 or earlier	1981-1995	1996-2002/3	Mean	Median
All born outside UK	2,051,000	37.2	30.6	32.3	1984	1989
Geographic groupings						
European Union (EU25)	497,000	47.1	22.9	30.0	1979	1983
- Ireland	141,000	73.5	19.4	7.1	1967	1963
- Other EU15	246,000	31.1	26.4	42.5	1985	1994
- Other EU25	110,000	49.3	19.7	31.0	1978	1981
Other Europe	119,000	11.8	33.4	54.7	1992	1997
Americas & Caribbean	243,000	50.5	19.8	29.6	1979	1980
Africa	501,000	30.0	39.4	30.6	1987	1990
Indian sub-continent	345,000	47.3	35.2	17.5	1981	1982
Middle East	71,000	28.3	37.8	34.0	1987	1990
Remainder of Asia	210,000	22.4	30.9	46.7	1990	1994
Australasia & other	66,000	16.3	22.2	61.5	1992	1998
World region groupings						
High income countries	616,000	42.4	23.8	33.8	1981	1987
Developing countries	1,434,000	34.9	33.5	31.6	1985	1989
- East Europe & Central Asia	169,000	15.0	29.7	55.3	1991	1997
- South Asia	422,000	40.8	34.3	24.9	1983	1985
- Sub-Saharan Africa	470,000	29.8	39.3	30.9	1987	1990
- Middle East & North Africa	94,000	30.2	38.9	30.9	1986	1990
- Latin America & Caribbean	190,000	56.9	19.0	24.2	1977	1972
- East Asia, Pacific & other	90,000	30.1	31.0	38.9	1988	1990
Selected countries (largest groups)						
India	183,000	56.6	24.0	19.4	1978	1977
Irish Republic	141,000	73.5	19.4	7.1	1967	1963
Bangladesh	110,000	30.4	55.4	14.1	1984	1986
Jamaica	77,000	69.1	12.7	18.2	1973	1965
Kenya	71,000	65.8	20.0	14.2	1978	1974
Nigeria	60,000	20.5	52.8	26.7	1987	1990
Sri Lanka	56,000	15.1	35.1	49.7	1991	1995
Somalia	53,000	**	58.6	39.8	1994	1995
Pakistan	52,000	50.1	32.1	17.8	1982	1980
Ghana	52,000	25.6	54.2	20.2	1986	1986

Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Notes: The mean year is the arithmetic average of all year of arrival data across the population in that group. The mean can be strongly affected by clusters of long-established or recently arrived migrant groups. To complement this, the median year is also shown, this is the year at which 50 per cent of migrants (in that particular group) arrived before/after. ** Data suppressed due to poor reliability.

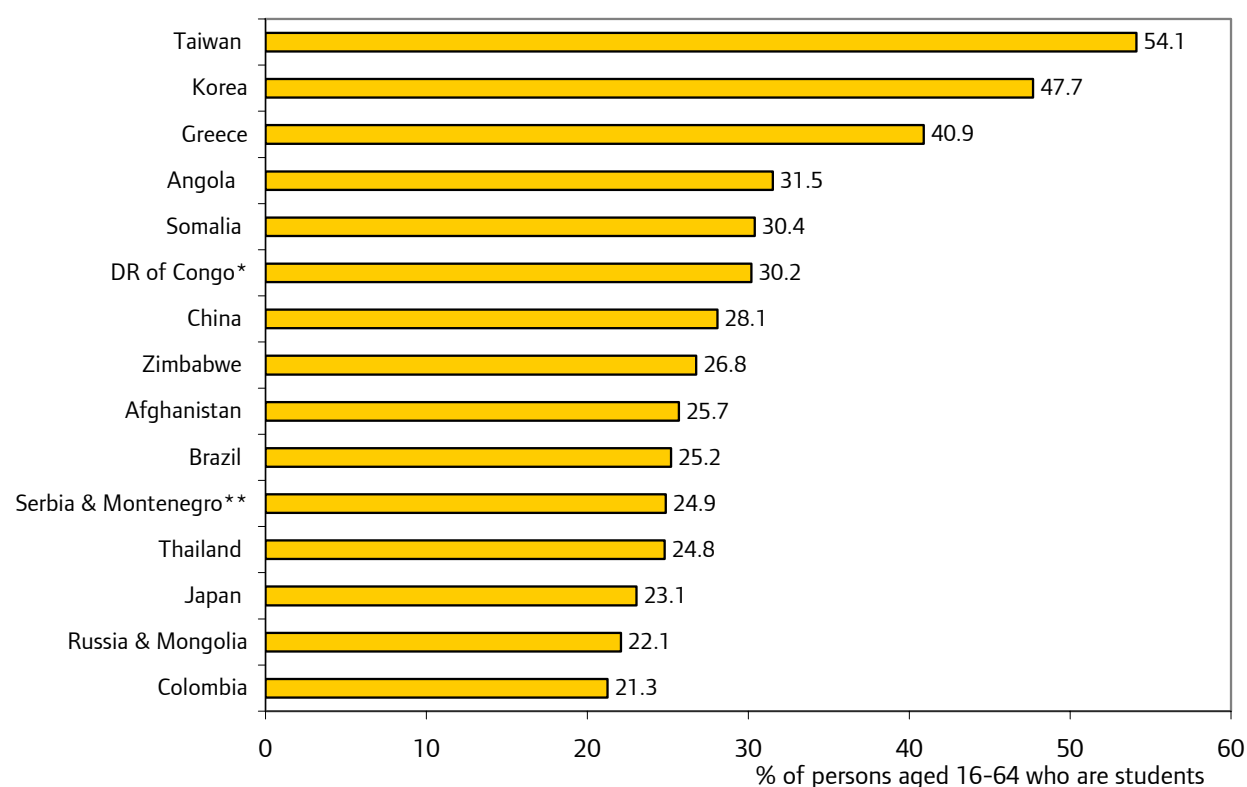
Students

According to the LFS, ten per cent of London's working-age migrants were in full-time education. This is slightly higher than the rate for UK-born Londoners (nine per cent). Considered together, migrants make up over one third (37 per cent) of all working age Londoners in full-time education. In terms of numbers, most are from Europe, Africa and certain parts of Asia. Migrants from developing countries are more likely to be students (12 per cent) than migrants from high income countries (seven per cent).

Census data on students

The 2001 Census provides data on students²⁰ at individual country level and these have been analysed for the age group 16-64. Figure 11 shows migrant groups with very high²¹ proportions of students for selected countries (those with student populations which number 1000 or more).

Figure 11. Migrant groups with high proportions of students, Greater London, 2001



Source: 2001 Census (Commissioned Tables C0116 and C0116a)

* Democratic Republic of Congo

** Most people born in Serbia & Montenegro were from the province of Kosovo.

²⁰ Here, the number of students has been estimated by adding together 2 Census categories: 'economically active full-time students' and 'economically inactive students'. Census student counts may include some part-time students whereas LFS estimates here relate only to full-time students. For this reason Census counts are slightly higher.

²¹ Very high rates are defined here as those more than double the London average rate of 10.4 per cent (2001 Census).

Percentages are highest for people from Taiwan (54 per cent), Korea (48 per cent) and Greece (40 per cent). The Nigerian student population is the largest (10,926) of all countries, reflecting both the relatively large size of this group and high rates of student participation (18 per cent of Nigerian-born Londoners are students).

Examples of migrant groups with very low proportions of students include groups who have older age profiles like the Irish (three per cent) and the Cypriots (five per cent). Other groups with low rates include those groups who tend to migrate primarily to work and are already well qualified when they enter the country (eg Australians – only three per cent of this group are students).

It is important to allow for student participation when looking at labour market participation levels. The majority of full-time students (around three quarters) are not in employment, so groups with large student populations can have correspondingly low employment rates. This is revisited in section 4. More detail on students and country of birth is provided in Appendix table A6.

Qualification levels: methodological issues

The qualifications profile of the migrant population is central to understanding labour supply issues and labour market outcomes. Both Census and LFS collect data on qualifications but they have limitations that need to be addressed.

Firstly, interpreting these data can be difficult, especially in relation to migrants. In both cases, some data are collected by proxy: that is one person supplies information about others in the household. This can undermine the accuracy of the data, especially for topics like qualifications.

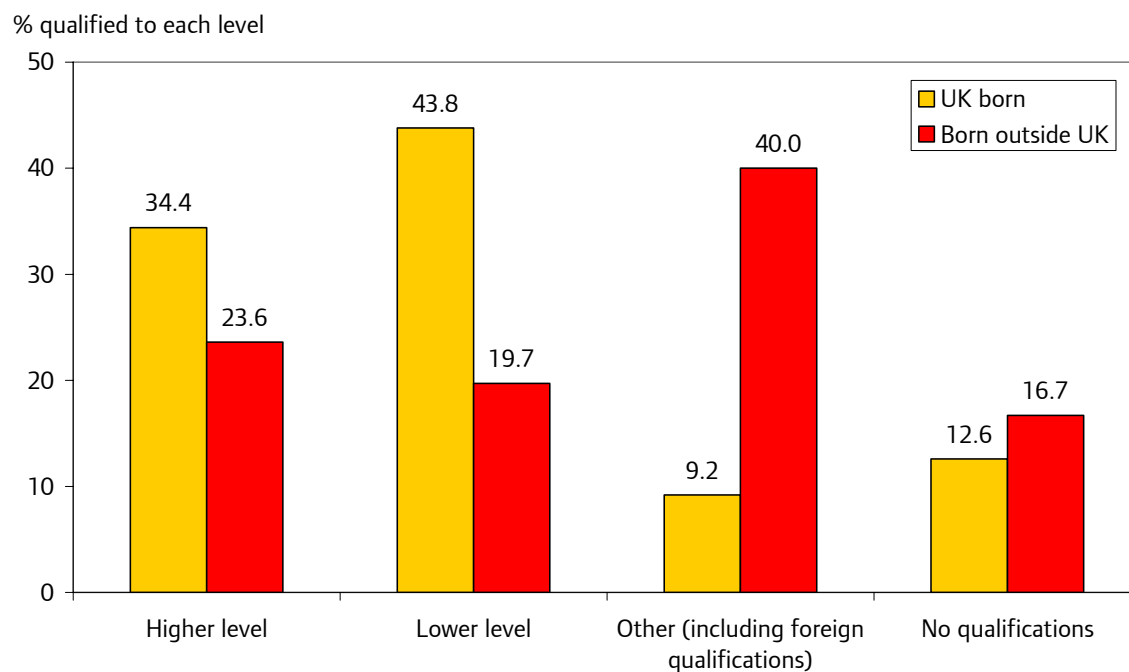
A second – and more important issue – is that many migrants have foreign qualifications, which means it is often difficult to code information about them in the same terms as UK qualifications. The LFS and Census handle this issue differently.

In the LFS, many foreign qualifications are coded under ‘Other qualifications’ rather than the appropriate heading. This means that migrants may appear to be less qualified than they actually are as foreign degrees and other higher level qualifications may be included under this heading rather than under ‘higher level qualifications’.

In the 2001 Census, respondents are asked to self-classify themselves into a qualifications category or the nearest equivalent. In theory, this means that someone with a foreign degree will generally be treated as having higher level qualifications – assuming they have classified themselves correctly by choosing the appropriate British equivalent. However, in practice this may not always happen and problems with interpretation still exist in relation to Census data (eg are all degrees equivalent?). Even so, Census data are probably more useful than LFS data in relation to profiling the qualifications levels of migrants.

Figure 12. Highest qualification levels by country of birth: LFS estimates

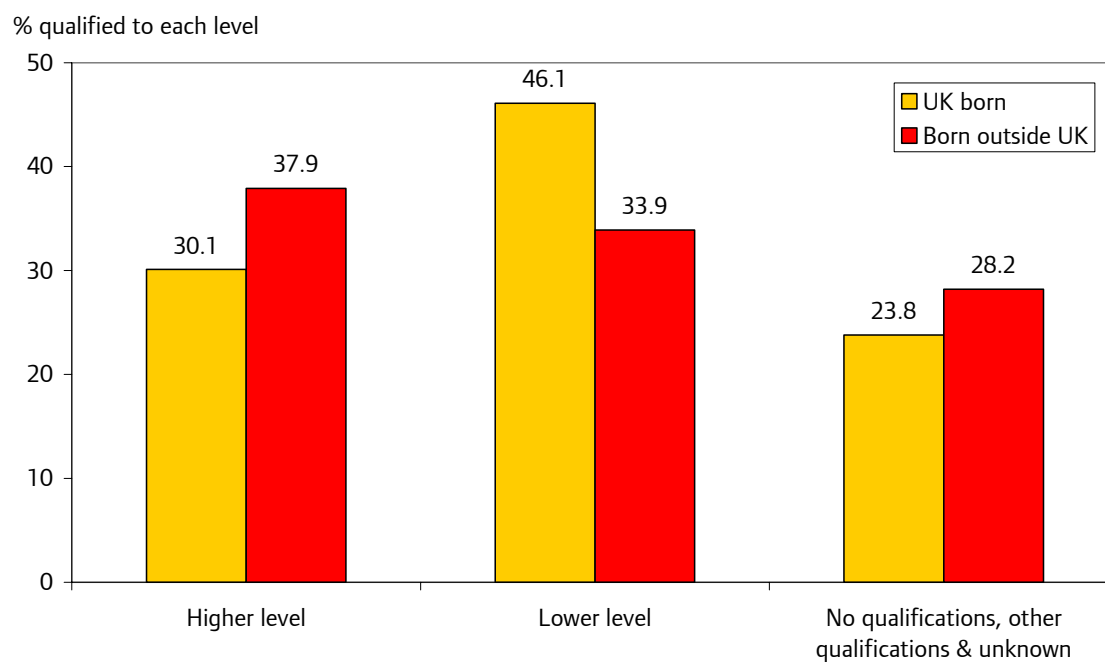
Greater London, 2002/03 (persons working age)



Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03

Figure 13. Highest qualification levels by country of birth: Census estimates

Greater London, 2001 (persons aged 16-64)



Source: 2001 Census (Commissioned Tables C0116 and C0116a)

Qualification levels: what the data show

These methodological differences lead to LFS and Census data saying quite different things about the relative qualifications of migrants and UK-born. Figure 12 and 13 compare the qualifications levels of Londoners born in and outside the UK. Categories are similar, though the Census groups all those who have no qualifications alongside those with 'other qualifications' and those whose qualifications are unknown.

The LFS data gives the general impression that migrants are generally less well qualified than UK-born Londoners. However, this is misleading due to the LFS practice of coding foreign qualifications under 'Other qualifications'. The chart shows the LFS cannot be used to profile the different levels of qualifications of migrants, but can be used to distinguish between all those with and without qualifications.

The 2001 Census provides a different – and arguably more meaningful – profile. According to the Census, migrants are more likely than UK-born to have higher level qualifications²², with 38 per cent holding them compared with 30 per cent of UK-born Londoners. This gap remains broadly consistent across age groups. But the qualifications profile of migrants is also more polarised than that of UK-born Londoners, with more migrants (28 per cent) in the no/other qualifications group than UK-born (24 per cent). This is consistent with the LFS estimates of those with no qualifications (17 per cent and 13 per cent).

Diversity

There is much variation within the migrant population in terms of qualifications levels. This is illustrated in Table 5 which uses Census data to profile the top and bottom 20 groups in terms of the percentage with higher level qualifications.

The percentage of people aged 16–64 with higher level qualifications ranges from 76 per cent for migrants from the USA down to 12 per cent among those from Somalia. Around two-thirds of all migrant groups have rates above the London average (33 per cent).

In some instances, qualifications rates are affected by age structures. Younger people still in higher education and those who are older, both tend to have lower level qualifications than those in the middle of the working age group. So in some instances, for example, Ireland and Cyprus, qualifications levels may be low because the population is older. In other instances, the low rates may be consistent with correspondingly high rates of educational participation (eg migrants from Somali and Angola), as parts of the population are still in the process of gaining higher level qualifications.

Qualifications levels are linked to labour market outcomes and are explored again in Section 4 to show how they relate to employment rates of different groups.

²² Higher level qualifications includes: first degrees, higher degrees, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HND, HNC and certain professional qualifications.

Table 5. Percentage of migrants with higher level qualifications, Greater London, 2001 (20 groups ranked highest and lowest, persons aged 16-64)

Top 20 groups with highest % of higher level qualifications			Bottom 20 groups with lowest % of higher level qualifications		
	Number with higher level qualifications	% higher level		Number with higher level qualifications	% higher level
USA	26,724	76.4	Somalia	2,633	12.1
Mexico	993	69.7	Bangladesh	10,617	14.7
Taiwan	1,432	69.0	Portugal	2,817	15.9
Russia & Mongolia	3,568	68.7	Cyprus	5,506	16.1
Argentina	1,432	66.2	Serbia & Montenegro	1,602	16.8
Korea	2,905	65.9	Dominica	638	17.6
Australia	24,762	65.3	Turkey	5,885	18.1
Netherlands	4,433	63.9	Jamaica	10,672	18.4
Greece	6,841	63.4	Angola	672	18.7
Japan	9,887	61.4	Vietnam	2,344	18.7
Belgium	2,763	60.6	Seychelles	245	19.7
France & Monaco	18,687	60.4	Afghanistan	1,548	19.9
Venezuela	781	60.0	Mozambique	344	20.5
Ukraine	1,388	59.7	Grenada	1,201	20.8
Malaysia	8,684	58.6	Eritrea	1,145	22.2
Finland	2,092	57.3	Rwanda	273	22.4
Switzerland	2,385	57.1	Morocco	1,644	22.6
South Africa	22,793	56.0	Ecuador	412	24.2
Bulgaria	1,484	55.3	Ireland	28,583	25.9
Denmark	2,799	55.3	Congo	486	26.2
			<i>London average</i>		<i>33.6</i>

Source: 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: Rankings are out of 100 countries listed on Census table. Smaller migrant groups have been excluded, ie those with London population, aged 16-64, of less than 1,000.

The importance of profiling

This section has presented baseline data on the migrant population in terms of age, gender, ethnic group, education, qualifications, ethnic group, nationality and year of arrival. All of these factors are associated with levels of labour market participation and are re-visited in Section 4 where the relationship between country of origin and labour market experience is considered.

4. Labour market participation and country of birth

Introduction

Section 3 has demonstrated how diverse London's migrants are demographically. These varying circumstances, of course, have an important impact on the level and nature of labour market participation within the migrant population.

This section examines the association between economic activity and country of birth by presenting data on:

- employment rates by country of birth
- key factors associated with employment rate differentials by country of birth:
 - age
 - gender
 - ethnicity
 - year of arrival
 - nationality
 - qualifications

Data

While most data in this section is based on the LFS, Census data are also used to illustrate diversity at individual country level. Most LFS data presented relate to those of working age, which is age 16 up to state retirement age: 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men. Census tables do not allow derivation of data for this age group by gender so all Census data are presented for the age group 16-64 (men and women). All data relate to the employment circumstances of London's residents.

Economic position by country of birth – headline data

Londoners born outside the UK make up over one third (35 per cent) of London's working age population – over 1.6 million Londoners.

Table 6 shows the economic position of London's migrants and compares this with UK-born Londoners. The data show that, in general, migrants have lower rates of economic activity²³ (68 per cent) than Londoners born in the UK (79 per cent).

61 per cent of the migrant population are in employment compared with 74 per cent of UK-born Londoners. While employment rates are lower, migrants still comprise 31 per cent of all Londoners in employment – over one million workers. This underlines the importance of London's migrant population to its labour market and economy.

Migrants are more likely to be unemployed or economically inactive than UK-born Londoners. Those who are economically inactive include: those who are looking after home or family, those in education, and those not in work due to sickness or disability. Reasons for non-employment are explored in more detail in Section 5.

²³ Economic activity measures all those who are in employment or unemployed but seeking work (ie those active in the labour market). A full glossary of LFS terminology is provided in Appendix D.

Table 6. Economic position by country of birth, Greater London, 2002/03

	Country of birth			% total			Migrants as % of all persons
	All countries	Born in UK	Born outside UK	All	Born in UK	Born outside UK	
All persons working age	4,719,000	3,084,000	1,634,000	100	100	100	34.6
Economically active	3,534,000	2,428,000	1,106,000	74.9	78.7	67.7	31.3
- In employment	3,285,000	2,284,000	1,001,000	69.6	74.1	61.2	30.5
- <i>In employment (exc. full-time students)</i>	<i>3,149,000</i>	<i>2,191,000</i>	<i>957,000</i>	<i>73.9</i>	<i>78.4</i>	<i>65.4</i>	<i>30.4</i>
- Unemployed	250,000	144,000	106,000	5.3	4.7	6.5	42.3
Economically inactive	1,184,000	656,000	528,000	25.1	21.3	32.3	44.6
- Sick or disabled	261,000	152,000	109,000	5.5	4.9	6.7	41.7
- Looking after home/family	405,000	202,000	203,000	8.6	6.5	12.4	50.1
- Student	320,000	193,000	126,000	6.8	6.3	7.7	39.6
- Other reason	199,000	109,000	90,000	4.2	3.5	5.5	45.2

Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey 2002/03

The data show that migrants have, in general, lower levels of labour market participation than UK-born Londoners. However, there is considerable diversity within the migrant group in terms of labour market position. The analysis that follows explores this by providing more detail on employment rates and section 5 explores reasons for non-employment.

Employment rates by age and controlling for students

Employment rates tend to vary with age. Within the working age group, employment rates are lowest among young people (aged 16-24). In London, this is explained mainly by high rates of educational participation and high rates of unemployment among this age group. Employment rates also tend to decline as people approach retirement age.

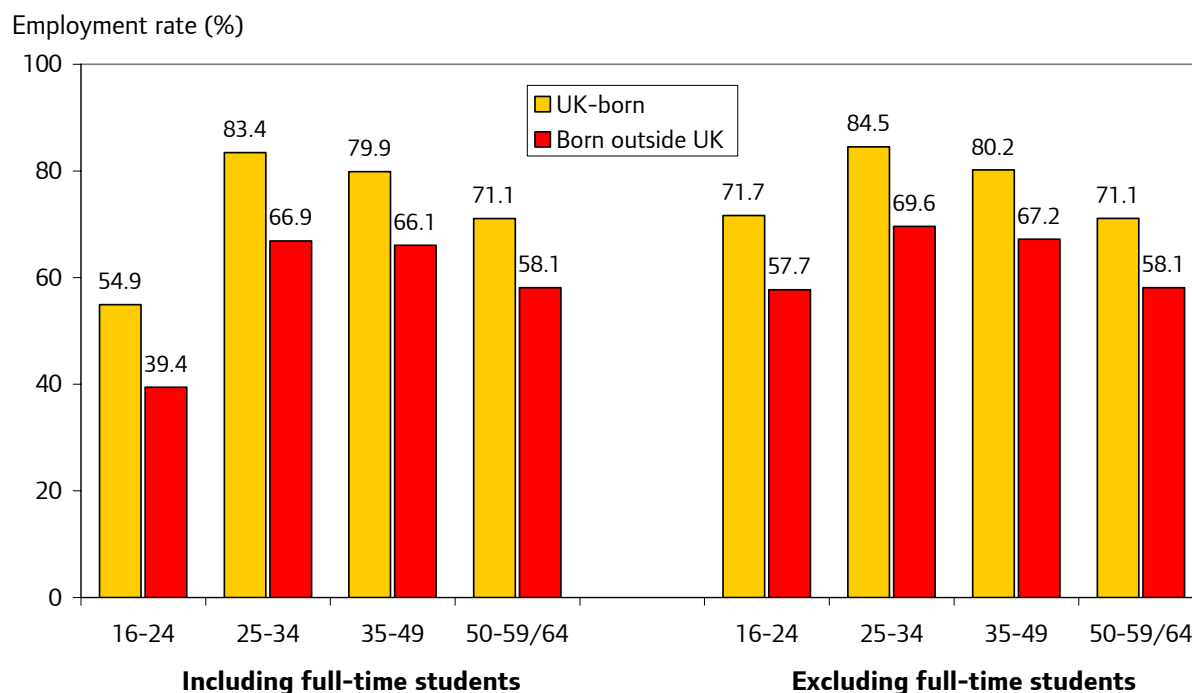
Figure 14 shows employment rates by age for London's migrant population and for Londoners born in the UK. Rates have been produced both including and excluding full-time students. The data show that employment rates are consistently lower for the migrant population across all age groups.

They also show the importance of student participation and its impact on employment rates. Of all migrants aged 16-24, 39 per cent were in employment. Once students are excluded, the employment rate for this group rise to 58 per cent. The same pattern is evident for UK-born Londoners in this age group.

As was demonstrated in Section 3, around ten per cent of London's migrants are full-time students and some migrant groups have very high proportion of students within their population. For this reason, from here on, employment rates have been calculated excluding

full-time students²⁴. This helps control for differences in educational participation (and to some extent for differences in age structures) between groups, providing a better like-for-like comparison.

Figure 14. Employment rates by age, country of birth and student status, Greater London, 2002/03



Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03

Employment rates by country of birth – LFS estimates

Figure 15 provides LFS estimates of employment rates by country of birth for geographic and world region groupings. In terms of geographic groupings, most migrant groups have lower employment rates than UK-born (78 per cent) – with the exception of those from Australasia who have very high employment rates (91 per cent) and those in other EU15 countries (78 per cent) who have similar rates to UK-born Londoners.

Migrants with the lowest rates include those from the Indian sub-continent and the Middle East (both 55 per cent) and those from the Other Europe group (46 per cent) that mainly comprises people born in Turkey, former Yugoslavia, and former USSR countries. Migrants from Africa have rates of 68 per cent – just above the average for all migrant groups, but significantly lower than UK-born Londoners (78 per cent).

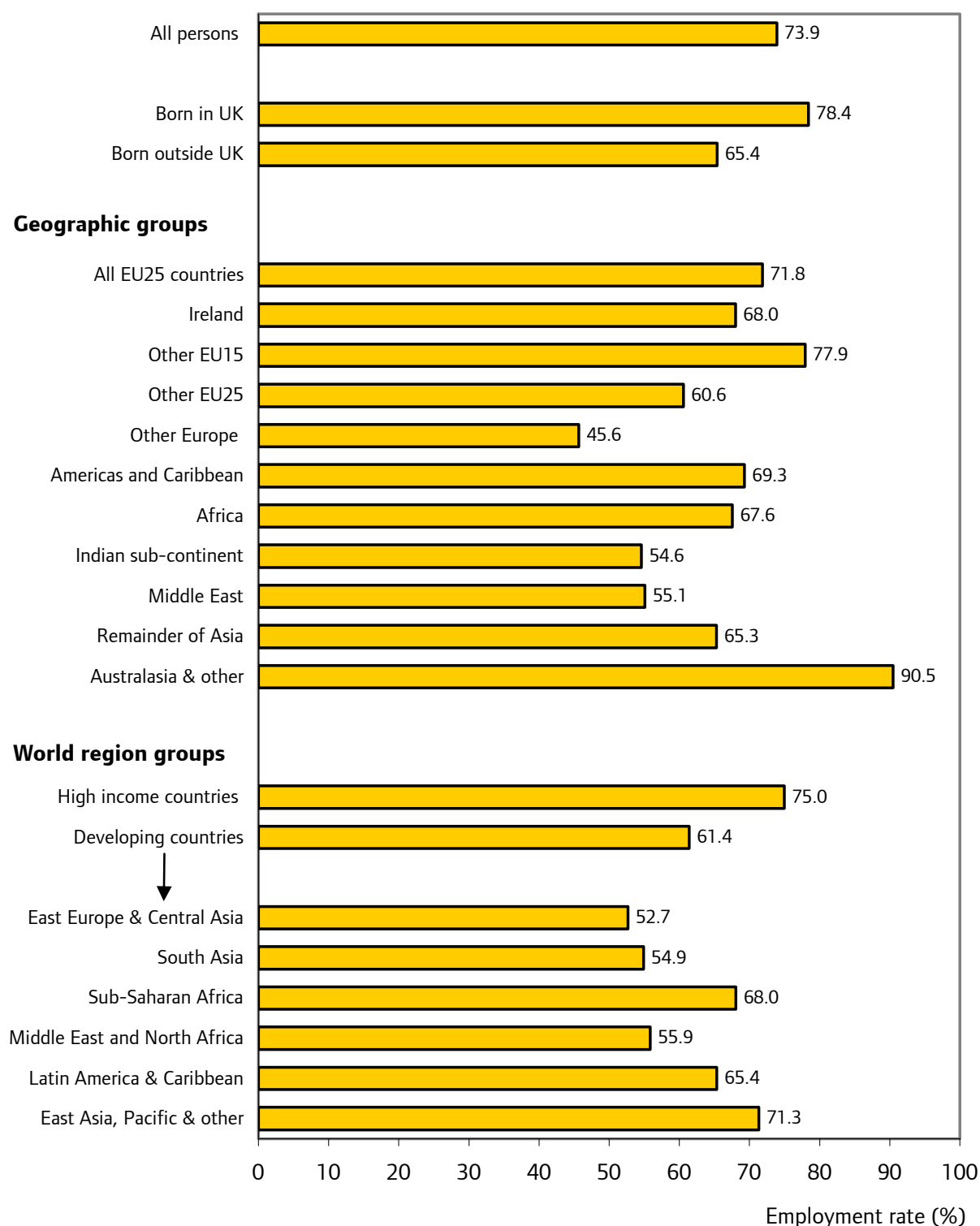
Within world region groupings, those from high income countries have generally higher employment rates (75 per cent) than those from developing countries (61 per cent). Within

²⁴ Employment rates express the number in employment as a proportion of the population – here the working age population is used and full-time students are excluded from both the numerator and denominator. See Appendix tables A7 & A19 for more data on the impact of excluding students on rates.

the developing country group, differentials in rates mirror the geographic group profiles, with those from Eastern Europe & Central Asia and South Asia having the lowest rates.

Figure 15. Employment rates by country of birth, Greater London, 2002/03

Excluding full-time students, persons working age



Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03

Employment rates by country of birth – Census data for individual countries

The 2001 Census provides data on employment rates at individual country level and this is used here to illustrate the considerable variation in rates within world region groups.

Employment rates have been generated for the age group 16–64 for 133 different countries/areas. Full detail is provided in Appendix Table A7. To help summarise the data here, the analysis that follows concentrates on larger migrant groups and excludes around 30 of the smallest²⁵ migrant groups. As before, rates exclude full-time students.

The findings

Table 7 shows the migrant groups with the highest and lowest employment rates. Rates range from 16 per cent for Somali migrants up to 86 per cent for Australians. Many of the migrant groups with the highest employment rates were from other European countries (eg Germany, France, Denmark), other ‘high income’ countries and also certain African countries.

The majority of countries from the developing country group have employment rates well below the London average. Migrant groups with the very lowest employment rates include several whose countries of origin, were associated with large numbers of applications for UK asylum since the early 1990s (eg Somalia, Afghanistan, DR of Congo, Congo, Serbia & Montenegro²⁶). Such low employment rates are likely to reflect a range of barriers to labour market participation, which have been found to specifically apply to asylum seekers and refugees. These barriers include employer attitudes and proficiency in English²⁷.

Migrants from Africa were well represented in both the lowest and highest rate groups. Migrants from South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia all had high employment rates of above 80 per cent, whereas those from Somalia, Congo, DR Congo, Rwanda, Angola, Eritrea and the Sudan all had rates of below 50 per cent. The diversity within the African migrant group is typical of other developing country groups. Table 8 shows employment rates ranked from highest to lowest within each of the 6 developing country groups.

Within the South Asian group, people born in India – London’s largest migrant group – had employment rates of 65 per cent, similar to rates for those from Sri Lanka (68 per cent). However rates for Pakistani (48 per cent) and Bangladeshi (37 per cent) migrants were far lower. Within the Eastern European & Central Asia group, employment rates ranged from 77 per cent for Bulgarian migrants down to 26 per cent for those from Serbia & Montenegro.

Within the East Asia & Pacific group, rates were lowest among migrants from Vietnam (42 per cent) and Korea (57 per cent) and highest among those from Malaysia and the Philippines (both 78 per cent). Malaysia and the Philippines are two of the key countries of origin for work permit permissions²⁸ in the UK. Work permit schemes are designed to encourage economic migrants with certain skills to work in the UK.

²⁵ Groups with a London population (aged 16–64) numbering less than 1,000. Data do not cover all countries as some were not listed separately on the Census tables. See Appendix E for more information).

²⁶ Most migrants born in Serbia & Montenegro were from the province of Kosovo.

²⁷ *Refugees' opportunities and barriers in employment and training*, Alice Bloch, Goldsmiths College, University of London, 2002 (commissioned by the Department of Work and Pensions).

²⁸ Work permits and foreign labour in the UK, Labour Market Trends, November 2003

Table 7. Employment rates by country of birth, highest & lowest rankings, Greater London, 2001

(persons aged 16-64, excluding full-time students, selected²⁹ countries)

Migrant groups with high employment rates (those > London average 72.6%)			Migrant groups with low employment rates (below 60 %)		
	In employ- ment	Rate (%)		In employ- ment	Rate (%)
Australia	31,526	85.5	Somalia	2,484	16.4
South Africa	32,361	83.9	Serbia & Montenegro	1,823	25.5
Sweden	5,659	82.7	Congo	356	27.4
Denmark	3,489	82.1	DR of Congo	1,000	28.0
Zimbabwe	8,998	81.4	Afghanistan	1,655	28.7
Zambia	4,446	81.2	Turkey	9,894	35.9
Netherlands	5,056	80.6	Rwanda	313	36.5
Germany	20,852	79.8	Bangladesh	23,723	36.8
Belgium	3,092	79.6	Eritrea	1,675	41.0
Finland	2,399	79.5	Angola	1,014	41.1
France (& monaco)	21,853	78.8	Vietnam	4,847	42.0
Malaysia	9,732	78.4	Iraq	4,927	42.1
Philippines	12,892	78.1	Sudan	1,586	46.0
Singapore	5,438	78.1	Kuwait	693	48.3
Bulgaria	1,598	77.2	Pakistan	24,844	48.4
Kenya	42,567	75.9	Ecuador	622	49.1
USA	23,065	75.6	Morocco	3,437	49.9
Italy	21,012	75.4	Syrian Arab Republic	734	51.0
Spain	12,669	75.4	Lithuania	593	53.5
Austria	2,024	75.1	Cyprus	17,696	54.2
Tanzania	10,132	73.8	Algeria	2,828	55.0
Argentina	1,362	73.8	Ivory Coast	809	55.1
Hong Kong	11,951	73.8	Ethiopia	2,558	55.9
Switzerland	2,630	73.8	Lebanon	3,204	56.3
Nepal	622	73.5	Guinea & others	820	56.7
Greece	4,663	73.1	Saudi Arabia	459	57.2
Malawi	2,085	72.8	Korea	1,324	57.4
			Iran	8,462	58.3
			Croatia	1,296	58.5
			Bosnia & Herzegovina	1,220	59.1

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census commissioned tables: C0116 and C0116a
Notes: Census country categories are explained in Appendix E.

²⁹ Rankings are based on 100 countries/areas listed on Census tables C0116 and C0116a but excluding very small groups (those with population aged 16-64 numbering less than 1,000) and the 'all other countries group'.

Table 8. Employment rates within world region groups, Greater London, 2001

Persons aged 16-64, excluding students, selected countries (ranked by rate within group).

	Number employed	Rate (%)		Number employed	Rate (%)		Number employed	Rate (%)
All countries	3,141,852	72.6	Sub-Saharan Africa			High income		
UK-born	2,233,334	76.0	South Africa	32,361	83.9	Australia	31,526	85.5
Born outside UK	908,518	65.3	Zimbabwe	8,998	81.4	Sweden	5,659	82.7
			Zambia	4,446	81.2	Denmark	3,489	82.1
			Kenya	42,567	75.9	Netherlands	5,056	80.6
East Asia, Pacific & Other			Tanzania	10,132	73.8	Germany	20,852	79.8
Malaysia	9,732	78.4	Ghana	25,760	72.2	Belgium	3,092	79.6
Philippines	12,892	78.1	Malawi	2,085	72.8	Finland	2,399	79.5
Taiwan	660	69.5	Nigeria	34,708	71.8	France & Monaco	21,853	78.8
Indonesia	842	66.4	Mozambique	1,076	71.3	USA	23,065	75.6
China	5,286	66.0	Sierra Leone	6,634	71.0	Italy	21,012	75.4
Thailand	2,169	65.6	Mauritius	8,641	70.3	Spain	12,669	75.4
Myanmar	1,314	65.4	Seychelles	715	66.0	Austria	2,024	75.1
Korea	1,324	57.4	Gambia	833	63.2	Hong Kong	11,951	73.8
Vietnam	4,847	42.0	Cameroon	887	62.6	Switzerland	2,630	73.8
			Guinea	820	56.7	Singapore	5,438	78.1
			Ethiopia	2,558	55.9	Greece	4,663	73.1
Latin America & Caribbean			Ivory Coast	809	55.1	Malta	2,710	70.0
Argentina	1,362	73.8	Sudan	1,586	46.0	Israel	2,992	69.9
Mexico	692	71.7	Angola	1,014	41.1	Portugal	10,607	66.6
Brazil	3,958	71.6	Eritrea	1,675	41.0	Ireland	69,865	65.5
Venezuela	721	71.2	Rwanda	313	36.5	Japan	7,927	64.0
Chile	1,059	70.7	DR of Congo	1,000	28.0	Cyprus	17,696	54.2
Trinidad/Tobago	6,042	69.9	Congo	356	27.4			
Peru	870	68.3	Somalia	2,484	16.4			
Grenada	3,676	65.6				East Europe & Central Asia		
Suriname	6,716	64.7				Bulgaria	1,598	77.2
Dominica	2,132	60.9	Middle East & North Africa			Romania/Moldova	1,605	70.7
Colombia	3,620	60.0	Yemen	1,945	67.5	Slovakia	989	69.5
Jamaica	33,476	62.3	Tunisia	684	63.5	Czech Republic	1,733	69.5
Ecuador	622	49.1	Egypt	3,962	61.4	Hungary	1,687	69.1
			Libya	792	60.8	Poland	7,412	64.5
South Asia			Iran	8,462	58.3	Ukraine	1,011	62.7
Nepal	622	73.5	Saudi Arabia	459	57.2	Russia/Mongolia	2,512	62.1
Sri Lanka	25,995	67.8	Lebanon	3,204	56.3	Former Yugoslavia	2,196	61.5
India	83,332	64.9	Algeria	2,828	55.0	Bosnia & Herzeg.	1,220	59.1
Pakistan	24,844	48.4	Syrian A R	734	51.0	Croatia	1,296	58.5
Bangladesh	23,723	36.8	Morocco	3,437	49.9	Lithuania	593	53.5
Afghanistan	1,655	28.7	Kuwait	693	48.3	Turkey	9,894	35.9
			Iraq	4,927	42.1	Serbia & Monten.	1,823	25.5

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Most countries from the high income group had employment rates above the London average. Notable exceptions are those from Cyprus (54 per cent) and Ireland (66 per cent) both relatively large migrant populations. Cypriot and Irish migrants have older age structures relative to other high income groups and this may explain part of the difference.

Age is linked with prevalence of sickness and disability which is one of the main reasons for non-employment within the working age group. Patterns of sickness and disability are examined in Section 5. Appendix table A7 provides more detail on employment rates for individual country groups.

To explore the diversity in rates further, a range of factors are considered to see if they are associated with employment rate differentials between migrant groups. These are: gender, ethnicity, year of arrival, nationality and qualifications levels. Due to data availability, most of these analyses are based on Labour Force Survey data for groupings of countries as Census data at individual country level is not available for these topic areas.

Employment rates by gender and country of birth

Table 9 shows employment rates for world region by gender. Across all groups, women have lower employment rates than men. However, the gender gap - in employment rates - is far larger for migrant groups than UK-born Londoners. This is driven by very low employment rates among women from certain developing country groups, notably South Asia (37 per cent) and Middle East & North Africa (39 per cent).

Table 9. Employment rates by world region & gender, Greater London, 2002/03
(persons working age, excluding full-time students)

	Persons		Male		Female		Difference in rate (female-male)
	In employment	Rate (%)	In employment	Rate (%)	In employment	Rate (%)	
All persons	3,148,000	73.9	1,740,000	80.8	1,409,000	66.9	-13.9
- Born in UK	2,191,000	78.4	1,209,000	83.6	982,000	72.9	-10.7
- Outside UK	957,000	65.4	531,000	75.1	426,000	56.3	-18.7
High income countries	323,000	75.0	171,000	81.7	152,000	68.6	-13.1
Developing countries	634,000	61.4	360,000	72.3	274,000	51.2	-21.1
- E. Europe & Central Asia	60,000	52.7	28,000	57.0	32,000	49.4	-7.7
- South Asia	174,000	54.9	118,000	71.2	56,000	37.0	-34.3
- Sub-Saharan Africa	234,000	68.0	124,000	78.5	109,000	59.0	-19.5
- Middle East & N. Africa	37,000	55.9	26,000	68.9	11,000	38.6	-30.3
- Lat. America & Caribbean	83,000	65.4	41,000	69.7	41,000	61.5	-8.2
- East Asia, Pacific & other	47,000	71.3	22,000	80.0	24,000	65.0	-15.0

Source: ONS, Annual local area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Employment rates among migrant women from high income countries (69 per cent) and from the East Asia & Pacific group (65 per cent) are far closer to those for UK-born women (73 per cent).

One of the main reasons why employment rates are generally lower for women than for men is that women are more likely than men to take time out of the labour market to care for children. In section 5, the issue of family status is considered in more detail to help explain differentials in employment rates between women and men within the migrant population.

Employment rates by ethnicity and country of birth

Analysis of the relationship between ethnicity and employment rates consistently shows that people from certain BME³⁰ groups tend to have lower rates than White groups. Table 10 presents employment rates for White and BME groups by country of birth to see if this relationship holds true within country groupings. Sample size limits mean it has not been possible to look at country groupings in any detail or at individual ethnic groups (though it is recognised that there is likely to be considerable diversity at these levels). Nevertheless the results indicate important ethnic differences in rates within country groupings.

Across London's population as a whole, those from BME groups have an average employment rate of 64 per cent, much lower than the rate for White Londoners (78 per cent). The gap persists in both UK-born and migrant groups, but is larger within the migrant population. The data also show that Londoners from BME groups who are UK-born have higher employment rates than those born outside the UK. The same holds true for White Londoners, who have lower employment rates if born outside the UK.

Table 10. Employment rates by world region & ethnicity, Greater London, 2002/03
(persons working age, excluding full-time students)

	Persons		White groups		BME groups		<i>Difference in rate (BME-White)</i>
	In employment	Rate (%)	In employment	Rate (%)	In employment	Rate (%)	
All persons	3,148,000	73.9	2,390,000	78.0	757,000	63.5	-14.5
Born in UK	2,191,000	78.4	1,963,000	79.3	227,000	71.5	-7.8
Born outside UK	957,000	65.4	427,000	72.5	529,000	60.6	-11.9
- High income countries	323,000	75.0	290,000	76.0	32,000	67.0	-9.0
- Developing countries	634,000	61.4	136,000	66.0	497,000	60.2	-5.8

Source: ONS, Annual local area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Ethnic differentials in rates persist within both the developing country and high income migrant groups.

It is likely that these statistics are disguising important ethnic differences by country of origin. These are difficult to quantify due to sample size but it has been possible to generate data for one of the larger 'world region' migrant groups: those from Sub-Saharan Africa. In general, migrants from this region have an employment rate of 68 per cent – but for White migrants the rate is 82 per cent compared with 65 per cent for BME migrants.

³⁰ BME (Black and minority ethnic) groups refer to all ethnic groups other than White groups.

Employment rates by gender and ethnicity

Ethnic differentials in employment rates are particularly pronounced among female migrants. The employment rate for BME women born outside the UK averages 49 per cent compared with 67 per cent for White migrant women – a gap of 18 percentage points. For BME and White male migrants, the gap is much smaller (73 per cent compared with 78 per cent) – a difference of 5 percentage points.

The analysis shows, in general, considerable polarity within the migrant population. Both the ethnic and gender gaps in employment rates are wider within the migrant population than in the UK-born population.

Employment rates, nationality and year of arrival

Research³¹ published by the Home Office on the labour market performance of migrants has shown that ‘years since migration’ is one of the factors which can influence outcomes. The research concludes that – in general – labour market participation levels gradually increase the longer people stay in the UK. Here, we consider whether this is the case for London’s migrants by looking at employment rates by year of arrival and nationality.

Year of arrival is linked to the issue of nationality, as more recent arrivals are less likely to be UK nationals (as was demonstrated in section 3). For this reason, employment rates have been generated by year of arrival and nationality to see if patterns are consistent. More recent arrivals are also more likely to be students (and are younger) than long established migrant groups. Data therefore exclude full-time students, as before, to provide a better like-for-like comparison.

Figure 16 and 17 present employment rates by year of arrival and nationality for world region groups. The data show that when all migrants are considered together, year of arrival and nationality both appear to have little bearing on outcomes but when different country groups are considered some patterns emerge.

Well-established migrant groups who arrived before 1990 have employment rates of 67 per cent, close³² to rates for those who arrived from 1991 onwards (64 per cent). Similarly, employment rates for the aggregate migrant population are not affected by nationality. Migrants who are foreign nationals and those who are UK nationals both have the same employment rate (65 per cent). However, there are important differences within London’s migrant population.

³¹ *Labour market performance of immigrants in the UK labour market*, Home Office Online Report 05/03

³² While rates are marginally higher, the difference is not statistically significant (at the 95% Confidence Interval)

Figure 16. Employment rates by year of arrival & country of birth, Greater London, 2002/03 (Persons working age, excluding full-time students)

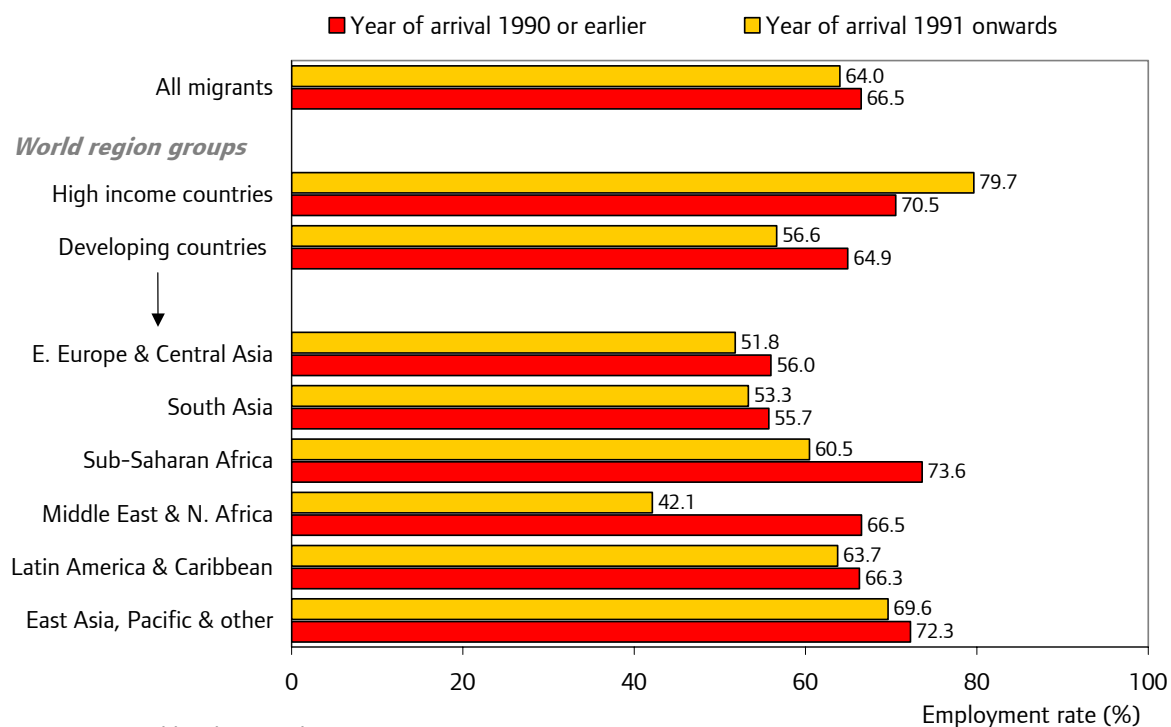
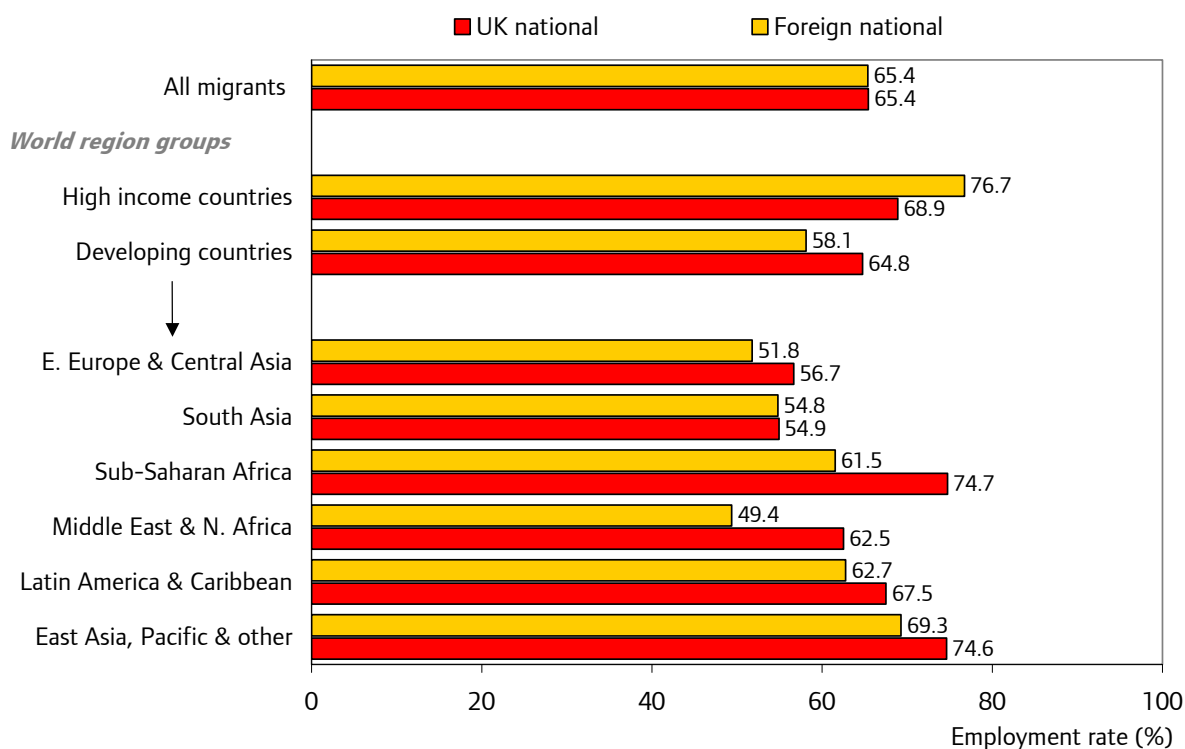


Figure 17. Employment rates by nationality & country of birth, Greater London, 2002/03 (Persons working age, excluding full-time students)



Developing countries

Long established migrants from the developing country group have higher employment rates (65 per cent) relative to more recent arrivals (57 per cent). Within the developing country group, length of stay makes the biggest impact on the employment rates of those from Sub-Saharan Africa and those from the Middle East & N. Africa group. In both groups, rates for long established groups are 13 and 14 percentage points higher than more recent arrivals.

In other country groups, employment rates among recent arrivals are closer to those for well-established migrants. While the former are all marginally lower, the differences are not statistically significant³³.

Very similar patterns emerge by nationality. Migrants from developing countries have higher employment rates if they have UK nationality (65 per cent) than those who retain foreign nationality (58 per cent).

High income groups

These patterns are reversed for Londoners born in high income countries. Long-established groups from high income countries tend to have lower employment rates (71 per cent) than more recent arrivals (80 per cent). Similarly, migrants from high income countries who are foreign nationals (also more likely to be recent arrivals) have higher employment rates than UK nationals from these countries.

Country of origin partly explains these results. More recent arrivals within the high income group include migrants such as the Australians and those from the USA, both groups with high employment rates. Conversely, the longer established group includes migrants like the Irish and the Cypriots who are older and have lower employment rates.

Interpreting data on year of arrival

The data indicate that year of arrival and nationality are associated with employment rates but that the association only emerges when taking into account country of origin and is only significant within some country groups.

There will, of course, be differences in the profile of the migrant groups who arrived before and after 1990 – such as country of origin, circumstances behind immigration and importantly differences in age profiles. The patterns in the data could well be reflecting these factors as well as the impact of length of stay itself. The data are generally not robust enough to control for these sort of differences and limited sample size remains a problem in exploring this further. For these reasons, conclusions on the basis of these data need to remain fairly tentative.

Qualifications and employment rates

There is a strong link between qualifications and labour market outcomes. In general, as qualifications levels rise, so do employment rates and likely earnings levels³⁴. Here,

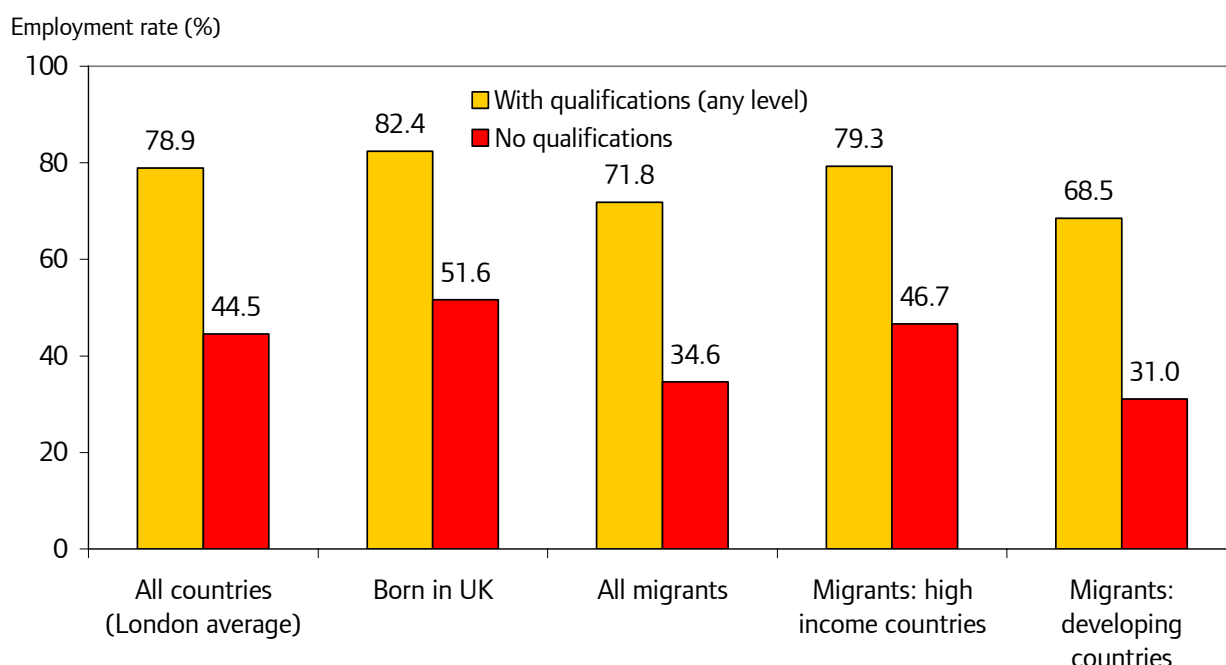
³³ At the 95 per cent confidence interval

³⁴ Data is presented on this in: DMAG Briefing 2003/12 *Women and the Labour Market*

employment rates are analysed alongside qualifications level to see if this is reflected within London's migrant population.

Section 3 detailed the problems in measuring the qualifications levels of migrants using Census and LFS data. Unfortunately, Census data that are currently available do not link the topics of employment, country of birth and qualifications levels, so the LFS needs to be used - even though it has limitations. The LFS is able to distinguish between those with and without qualifications but is poor at analysing whether qualifications held by migrants are high or low level (due to coding of foreign qualifications). For this reason, data on employment rates are presented here for all those with qualifications (high or low level) and all those with no qualifications (Figure 18). People in full-time education are excluded from the analysis.

Figure 18. Employment rates by qualifications & country of birth, Greater London, 2002/03 (Persons working age, excluding full-time students)



Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03

The data show the strong impact of qualifications on employment rates across all groups. In the case of migrants, the employment rate for those with qualifications (72 per cent) is twice as high as the rate for those with no qualifications (35 per cent). The same pattern is evident in both high income and developing country groups. However, not only are rates generally lower, but the differential between those with and without qualifications is much larger for the developing country group.

The data are fairly crude in the sense that they fail to unpick the impact of different qualification levels and cannot provide data for individual countries – but they are indicative. They show that the gap in employment rates between migrants and UK-born Londoners persists regardless of whether people are qualified or not (though the gap is wider between those with no qualifications). This is also the case when comparing migrants from the high

income and developing country group. This suggests that while qualifications levels are an important factor in determining employment rates, they only explain part of the story.

The GLA has commissioned more detailed Census tables that should allow further and more thorough investigation of this by individual country, age and qualifications level.

Language

Although not covered in this analysis, language skills are known to play an important part in determining outcomes of migrants. Research has shown that proficiency in English is strongly associated with levels of labour market participation and likely earnings levels³⁵. Language proficiency tends to improve with time of residence and is higher for the more educated. Not surprisingly, it is also higher, the younger the age at which people arrived in the UK.

Questions on English as a second language are currently being piloted on the Labour Force Survey. If successful, the GLA plan to carry out further analysis using LFS to explore the links between language and outcomes for Londoners.

Conclusions

This section has profiled levels of labour market participation within the migrant population. While employment rates are generally lower for London's migrants than UK-born Londoners, there is considerable diversity and polarity within the migrant population. The analysis has shown that employment rate differentials are associated with a wide range of factors. These include: age, gender, ethnicity, qualifications levels, educational participation. Other factors are also known to be important (eg English language proficiency) but are not covered in this analysis.

Data linking employment rates with nationality and year of arrival are less conclusive, but do highlight a relationship between length of stay and employment rates among some migrant groups.

Differentials between countries or groups of countries have generally persisted through the analysis highlighting the importance of country of birth in explaining labour market participation rates.

³⁵ *Labour market performance of immigrants in the UK labour market* – Home Office online report 05/03 (Christian Dustmann, Francesca Fabbri, Ian Preston, Jonathan Wadsworth)

5. Reasons for non-employment by country of birth

Introduction

To help further understand why employment rates vary across groups, this section profiles migrants who are not in employment. The analysis focuses on three key groups:

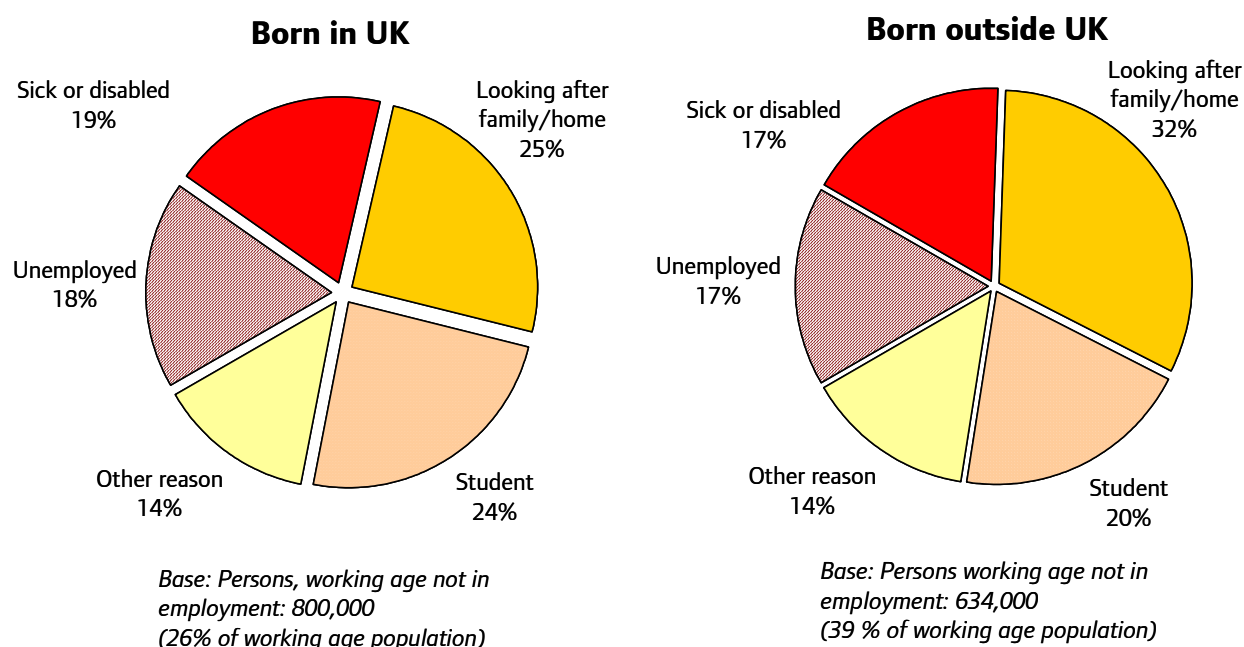
- People who are economically active but unemployed
- People not in work and looking after family or home
- People not in work due to sickness or disability

Overview

39 per cent of London's working age migrants are not in employment – over 600,000 Londoners. Figure 19 shows the main reasons for non-employment for both London's migrant and UK-born population.

The main reasons given for economic inactivity among migrants are: looking after family/home (32 per cent), being in education (20 per cent), or being sick or disabled (17 per cent). The other group who are not in work are those who are unemployed (17 per cent), but this group is classified as economically active as they are actively seeking work and available to start work.

Figure 19. Reasons for non-employment by country of birth, persons working age, Greater London, 2002/03



Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03

While migrants have higher rates of non-employment (39 per cent) than UK-born Londoners (26 per cent), Figure 19 shows that the overall pattern of reasons for non-employment are broadly similar. The only key difference is that 'looking after family and home' is more dominant in the migrant population (32 per cent) than within the UK-born group (25 per cent).

Reasons for non-employment vary widely, of course, across different migrant groups. The remainder of this section explores these differences in more detail.

Unemployment: definitions and rates

Unemployment data in both the Census and the LFS are based on the ILO definition of unemployment³⁶. According to this definition, a person is unemployed if they are out of work **and** have actively looked for work in the last 4 weeks **and** are ready to start work in the next two weeks. Full-time students can be – and some are – unemployed according to this definition.

Rates presented here express unemployment as a percentage of the economically active population (ie all those unemployed or in employment). This means they relate to those active in the labour market and their chance of being unemployed. Consequently, the design of these rates controls for differences in the size of the economically inactive population, which are not relevant here given this population are not actively in the market for jobs. More specifically, they help control for differences in student populations as most full-time students are economically inactive. Any students who are economically active will be represented in the rates.

Unemployment by country of birth: LFS estimates

During 2002/03, around 250,000 Londoners were unemployed – a rate of 7.1 per cent. Rates were higher for migrants (10 per cent) than for Londoners born in the UK (6 per cent). Migrants make up 35 per cent of the working age population, but 42 per cent of London's unemployment total.

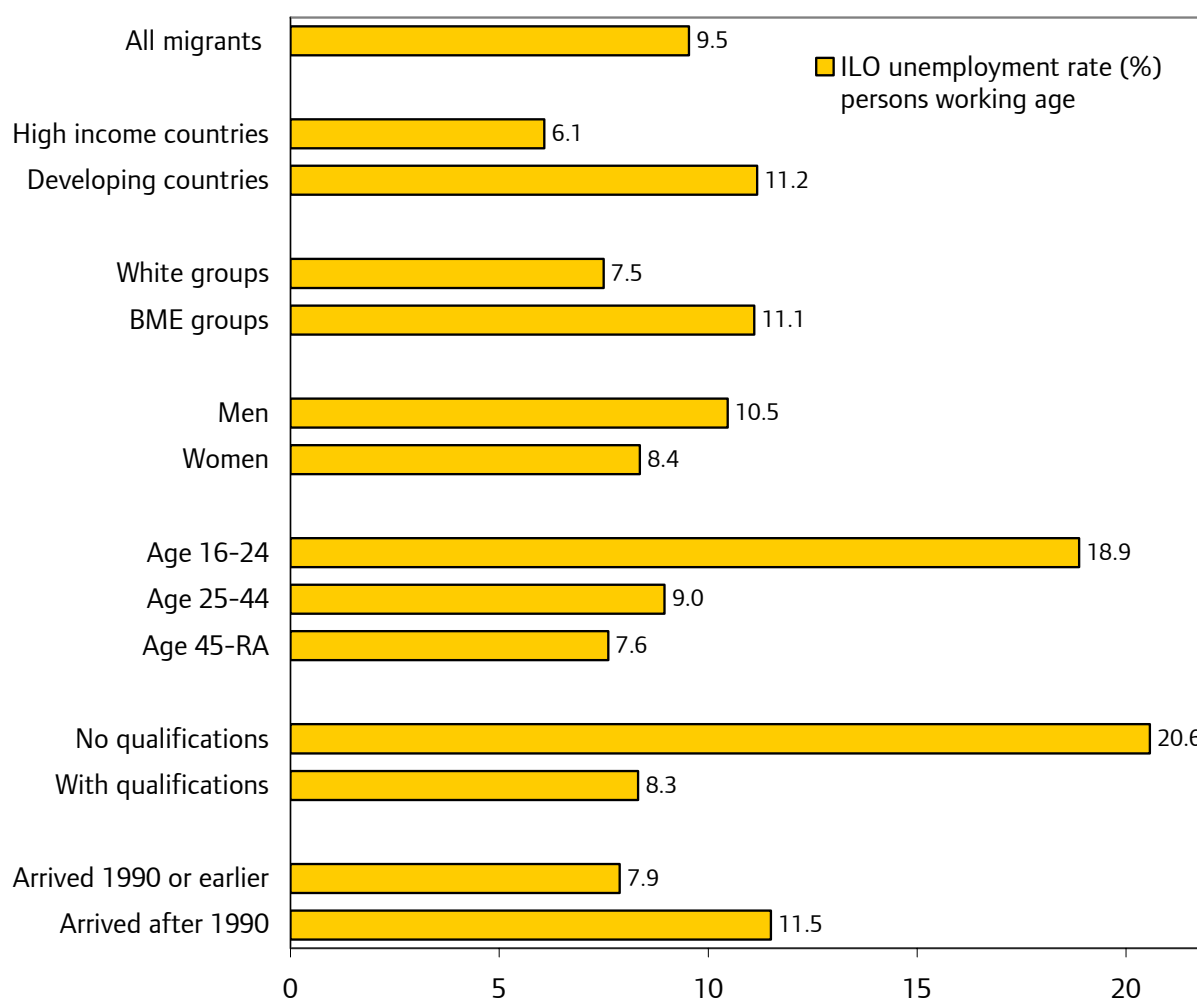
Figure 20 presents unemployment rates for migrants analysed by age, gender, ethnicity, year of arrival and qualifications. The data clearly show that some groups of migrants face a much higher risk of unemployment than others. Those from developing countries have higher unemployment rates (11 per cent) than those from high income countries (6 per cent). Within the developing country group, rates are higher for those with foreign nationality (14 per cent) than those with UK nationality (9 per cent).

Groups with very high unemployment rates include those with no qualifications (21 per cent) and young people (19 per cent). Around 45 per cent of 16-24 year olds who are unemployed are also full-time students. Student unemployment only partly explains the high rates of youth unemployment among migrants as rates excluding students remain high for this age group (15 per cent).

³⁶ More information on ILO (International Labour Organisation) and other measures of unemployment can be found in DMAG Briefing 2004/9, *Measuring Unemployment*.

Those who arrived after 1990 are more likely to be unemployed than well-established migrant groups. This is linked to age: recent arrivals tend to be younger than well-established migrants. Migrants from BME groups have higher rates of unemployment than White migrants, a similar pattern to UK-born Londoners.

Figure 20. Unemployment rates for Londoners born outside the UK, 2002/03

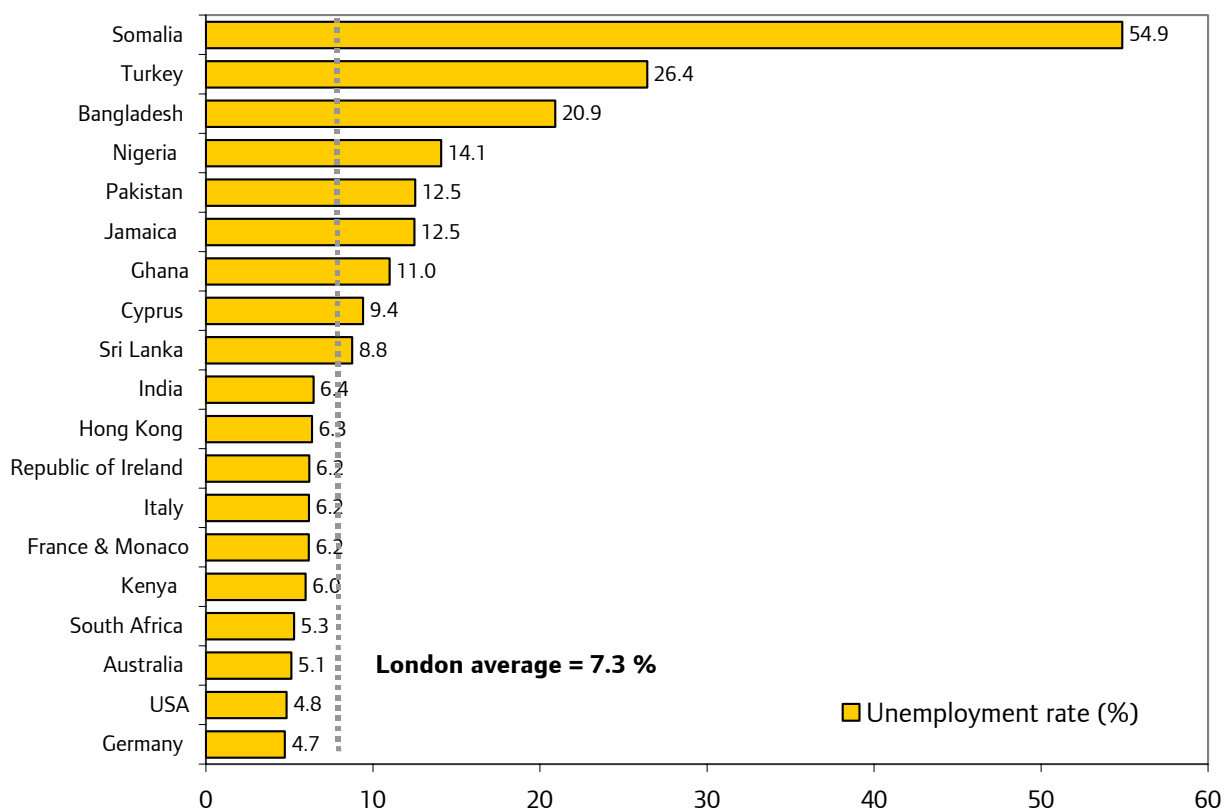


Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03

Unemployment rates: Census data by individual country of birth

The 2001 Census provides unemployment data for individual migrant groups and shows the diversity within the migrant population. Figure 21 shows unemployment rates for London's largest migrant groups. Rates range from five per cent for migrants from Germany up to 55 per cent for Somali migrants. Groups from high income countries, with high employment rates tend to have low unemployment rates (eg Australia, USA, other EU15 countries). Most of the countries with high unemployment rates are from the developing country group.

Figure 21. Unemployment rates, larger³⁷ migrant groups, Greater London, 2001



Source: 2001 Census (Commissioned Tables C0116 and C0116a)

Unemployment data have also been ranked for 100 migrant groups³⁸ both small and large groups. Rates vary from as low as four per cent for those from Switzerland up to 55 per cent for Somalis. Table 11 shows the 20 migrant groups with the highest unemployment rates. As some migrant groups are relatively small in population, numbers and rates are shown.

Groups with very high unemployment rates include those from Somalia, DR Congo, Congo, Rwanda, Afghanistan and Serbia & Montenegro. These groups all have rates of over 36 per cent (five times higher than the London average). These and most other countries listed in the table have generated large numbers of refugees in recent years, so it is likely that the unusually high unemployment rates for the groups in question, will reflect issues and barriers specific to refugees and asylum seekers³⁹. These groups all have correspondingly low employment rates as identified earlier.

Around 30,000 unemployed Londoners are also students – 12 per cent of the unemployment total or six per cent of the student population. This group are those in full-time education who have stated that they are not working, are actively looking for work and available to start work. As table 11 shows, some of the key groups with very high unemployment rates also have high

³⁷ Large migrant groups with a London population aged 16-64 which numbers more than 20,000

³⁸ Rankings are based on 100 migrant groups and exclude very small migrant groups with a London population numbering less than 1,000 (persons aged 16-64).

³⁹ *Refugees' opportunities and barriers in employment and training*, Alice Bloch, Goldsmiths College, University of London, 2002 (commissioned by the Department of Work and Pensions).

proportions of unemployed students. But this does not explain the generally high levels of unemployment as rates for the non-student population in each group are also high.

Table 11. Migrant groups⁴⁰ with highest unemployment rates, Greater London, 2001

	Persons aged 16-64				
	Persons unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%), exc. full-time students	% of unemployed who are students	% of all students who are unemployed
All countries	258,760	7.3	6.8	11.6	5.9
UK-born	156,826	6.3	5.9	10.6	5.2
Born outside UK	101,934	9.7	8.9	13.0	7.3
<i>20 countries with highest unemployment rates, ranked by rate (%)</i>					
Somalia	3,657	54.9	52.5	24.9	13.7
DR of Congo	954	45.5	42.5	22.4	13.9
Congo	340	44.7	43.8	18.2	11.1
Rwanda	243	40.7	35.9	28.0	18.7
Afghanistan	1,166	38.1	36.5	18.5	10.8
Serbia & Montenegro	1,194	37.0	35.5	15.9	8.0
Eritrea	891	32.9	30.8	16.3	13.6
Angola	557	32.5	29.0	25.5	12.5
Ethiopia	993	26.6	24.8	15.1	12.6
Turkey	3,824	26.4	26.0	9.1	6.9
Ivory Coast	334	26.1	23.6	25.1	15.7
Sudan	551	24.4	23.3	12.7	8.3
Vietnam	1,590	24.0	23.5	6.2	9.7
Guinea & others	281	23.9	20.9	22.8	17.1
Algeria	794	21.3	20.8	6.7	8.4
Bangladesh	6,756	20.9	20.4	10.3	8.9
Iraq	1,336	20.6	19.4	11.0	8.0
Cameroon & other	236	18.9	16.2	27.5	12.8
Kuwait	181	18.6	16.9	22.1	5.8
Lithuania	141	16.0	14.7	27.7	7.0

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Note: Unemployment rates express the number unemployed as a percentage of the economically active population.

The data are open to interpretation as they cannot explain exactly what situation unemployed students are in. Some could be students coming to the end of a course who are looking for work. Others, whilst still studying, might wish to move into the labour market but are finding it difficult to do so for some reason. Whatever the explanation, the data suggest students from certain migrant groups are more likely to be seeking work than others.

⁴⁰ Rankings are based on 100 countries/areas. Very small migrant groups (those with population aged 16-64 numbering less than 1,000) are excluded.

Family commitments

Caring for family or home is one of the key reasons people cite for taking time out of the labour market and is central to explaining low employment rates for women. Section 3 highlighted that migrants are more likely than UK-born Londoners to have dependent children, so this issue is particularly relevant to patterns of labour market participation within the migrant population. Here, two analyses are presented:

- Analysis of data relating to people not in work who care for the family/home
- Analysis of how family status relates to employment rates

People not in work who care for family or home

Table 12 presents LFS estimates on the proportion of people who have given 'looking after home/family' as their main reason for not being in paid work.

Table 12. Looking after family & home by country of birth and gender, Greater London, 2002/03

	All persons working age	Not in employment	Not in work and looking after family/home	Looking after home/family	
				as % of all not in work	as % of all persons
Persons	4,719,000	1,434,000	405,000	28.2	8.6
Born in UK	3,084,000	800,000	202,000	25.2	6.5
Outside UK	1,634,000	634,000	203,000	32.0	12.4
- High income	463,000	131,000	39,000	29.8	8.5
- Developing countries	1,171,000	502,000	164,000	32.6	14.0
All women	2,333,000	853,000	381,000	44.6	16.3
Born in UK	1,496,000	462,000	189,000	40.9	12.6
Outside UK	836,000	392,000	192,000	49.0	23.0
- High income	238,000	82,000	38,000	46.8	16.0
- Developing countries	598,000	310,000	154,000	49.6	25.7
All men	2,386,000	581,000	24,000	4.1	1.0
Born in UK	1,588,000	338,000	13,000	3.8	0.8
Outside UK	798,000	242,000	11,000	4.5	1.4
- High income	225,000	50,000	**	**	**
- Developing countries	573,000	192,000	10,000	5.1	1.7

Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

** Data suppressed due to poor reliability

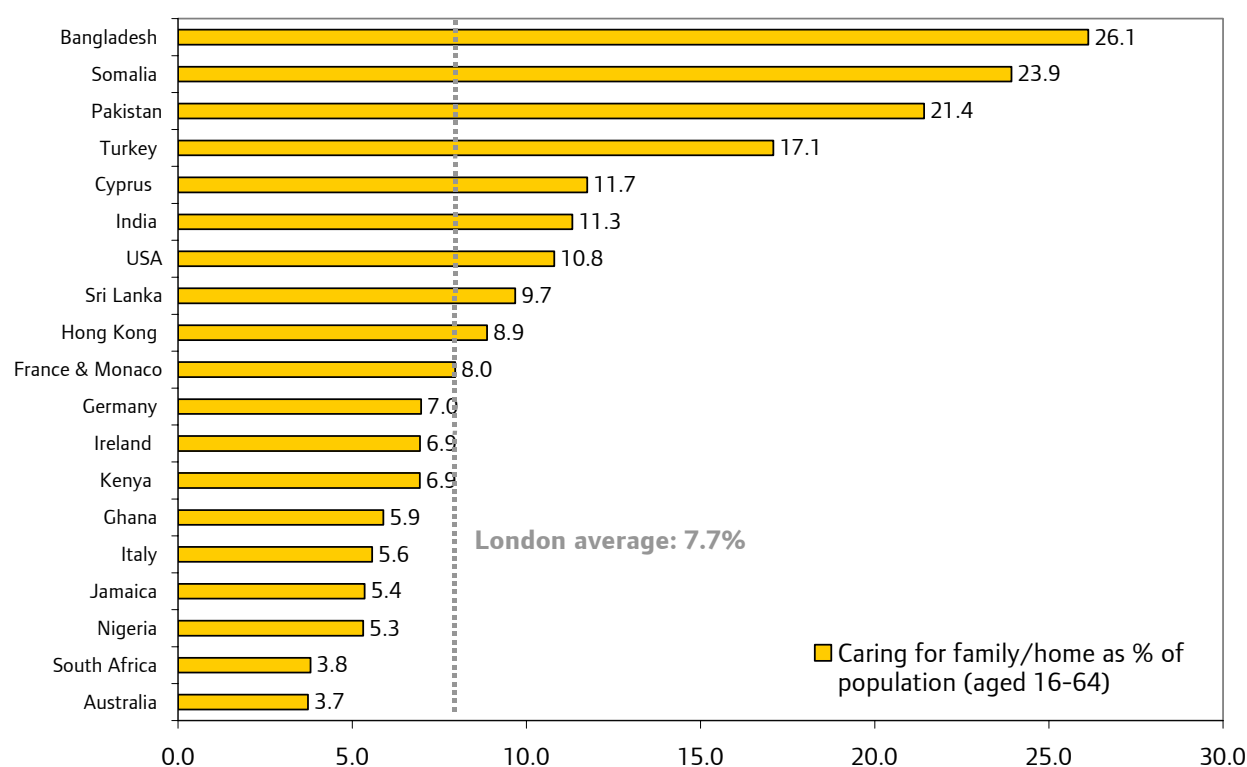
Of all migrants not in paid work, almost one third (32 per cent) say the main reason is that they are caring for home or family. Most of this group (95 per cent) are women. Of all female migrants not in work, almost half (49 per cent) say they are looking after home/family compared with five per cent of men. Migrant women (49 per cent) are more likely than UK-born women (41 per cent) to cite looking after home/family as their main reason for not being in work.

Table 12 also expresses those caring for home and family as a proportion of the working age population. Using this measure, migrant women caring for family comprise 23 per cent of the female migrant population – almost twice as high as the rate for UK-born women (13 per cent). The gap in rates between migrant and UK-born women is wider using this measure because employment rates are generally lower for migrant women so the size of the non-employed population is larger. According to the same measure, women from developing countries (26 per cent) are more likely than those from high income countries (16 per cent) to be caring for family or home.

Looking after family/home – Census data by individual country of birth

The Census asks similar questions⁴¹ to the LFS about looking after family/home and allows analysis at individual country level. Unfortunately, these data were not available by gender at the time of writing, but analysis of headline data does illustrate the differentials between migrant groups. For each of London's larger migrant groups, Figure 22 shows the proportion of the population who said they were not in work and were caring for their home or family.

Figure 22. Persons not in work & caring for family/home as a percentage of population aged 16-64, larger⁴² migrant groups, Greater London, 2001



Source: 2001 Census (Commissioned Tables C0116 and C0116a)

Rates vary from 26 per cent of the Bangladeshi population down to four per cent for Australians. Rates are also high for migrants from Somalia (24 per cent) and Pakistan (21 per cent). Rates will of course, be much higher for women in these groups. Many of the groups

⁴¹ LFS and Census estimates of numbers caring for home/family differ slightly due to differences in survey methodology, questions and coding, but are broadly consistent.

⁴² Large migrant groups are defined as those with a London population (aged 16-64) size of 20,000 or more.

with high proportions looking after family/home have correspondingly low employment rates underlining the importance of family commitments in determining overall employment rates. Appendix table A4 provides more detail for individual countries.

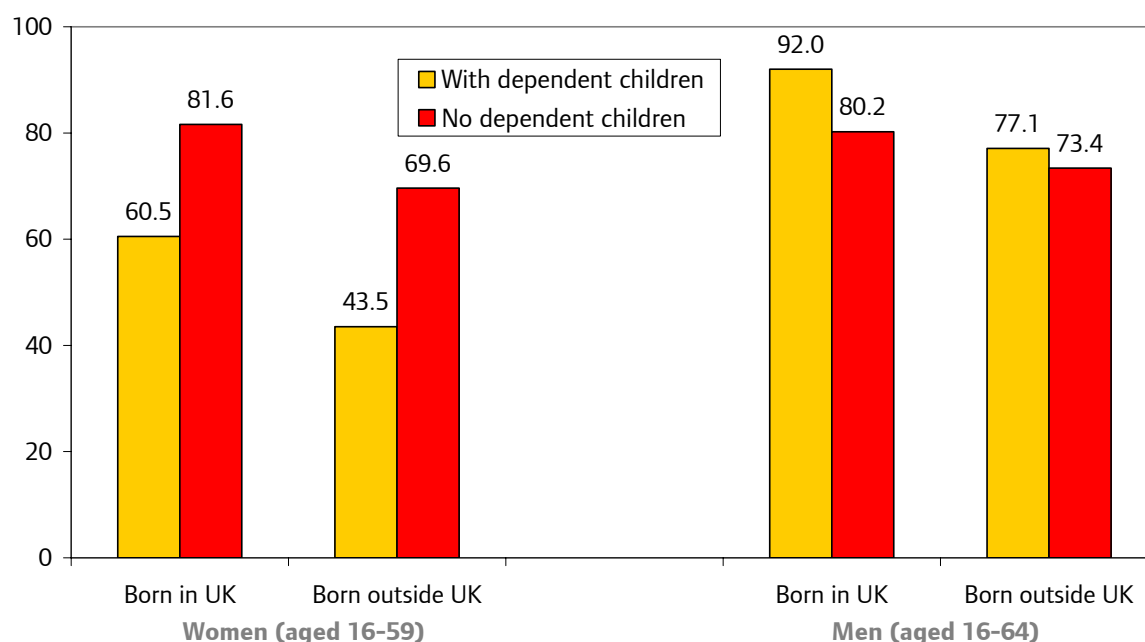
Family commitments and employment rates

LFS data are used here to assess the impact family commitments have on employment rates for female migrants and to consider to what extent these help explain differentials in employment rates.

Figure 23 shows employment rates for men and women with and without dependent children, for both migrants and UK-born Londoners⁴³. Rates exclude full-time students. The chart illustrates the strong impact family commitments have on the likelihood of women being in paid work.

Figure 23. Employment rates by gender, family status & country of birth, Greater London, 2002/03

Employment rate (%), excluding full-time students



Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03

Within the migrant population, only around 44 per cent of women with dependent children are in work – 26 percentage points below the proportion for migrant women without children (70 per cent). For UK-born women, similarly, having children is associated with a lower employment rate, but the gap is narrower and employment rates are generally much higher than those of migrant women. Employment rates for UK-born women with children are 61 per cent compared with 82 per cent for those without dependent children – a gap of 21 percentage points.

⁴³ Adults with dependent children are defined as adults in families where they are either the head or partner of the head of family, with at least one dependent child aged under 19.

Employment rates of men are affected quite differently by family commitments. In general, men with dependent children actually have higher employment rates than men without dependent children. Male migrants with children have employment rates of 77 per cent compared with 73 per cent for those without children. The gap in rates is wider still for UK-born males (92 per cent compared with 80 per cent), though this group have generally higher employment rates than male migrants.

Table 13. Gender gap in employment rates by family status and country of birth, Greater London, 2002/3

Persons working age (excluding full-time students)				
	Persons Employment rate (%)	Men Employment rate (%)	Women Employment rate (%)	Gender gap in rates
All working age				
All persons	73.9	80.8	66.9	-13.9
Born in UK	78.4	83.6	72.9	-10.7
Born outside UK	65.4	75.1	56.3	-18.7
- High income countries	75.0	81.7	68.6	-13.1
- Developing countries	61.4	72.3	51.2	-21.1
With dependent children				
All persons	67.3	85.6	53.5	-32.1
Born in UK	73.8	92.0	60.5	-31.5
Born outside UK	58.3	77.1	43.5	-33.6
- High income countries	64.5	87.4	48.0	-39.5
- Developing countries	56.8	74.6	42.3	-32.3
No dependent children				
All persons	78.0	78.3	77.7	-0.6
Born in UK	80.8	80.2	81.6	1.4
Born outside UK	71.6	73.4	69.6	-3.8
- High income countries	79.9	79.5	80.4	1.0
- Developing countries	66.5	69.9	63.0	-6.9
Difference in rates due to dependent children (No dep child rate - with dep. child rate)				
All persons	10.7	-7.3	24.2	
Born in UK	6.9	-11.8	21.0	
Born outside UK	13.3	-3.7	26.1	
- High income countries	15.5	-8.0	32.5	
- Developing countries	9.8	-4.8	20.6	

Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Notes: Gender gap = percentage point difference in rates (female-male rate).

Gender gap in employment rates and family status

Table 13 provides more detail on the gender gap in employment rates by country of birth and family status. The data confirm that this gap is largely explained by family commitments.

Within the migrant population, women without children have an employment rate (70 per cent) fairly close to that for men without children (73 per cent). In the UK-born population, women without dependent children actually have a marginally higher rate (82 per cent) than men without children (80 per cent).

In contrast, the gender gap in employment rates is very wide for those with children. Male migrants with children have employment rates that are 34 percentage points higher than rates for women with children. There is a similar differential within the UK-born population (32 per cent). The gender gap is largest for those migrants from high income countries who have children (40 percentage points). This large gap reflects relatively low employment rates for women with children in this group (48 per cent) compared with a high rate of 87 per cent for men.

Overall, it can be seen that, while family status has a strong impact on employment rate patterns, differentials between the migrant and UK-born population persist across family types, with migrants having consistently lower employment rates. Similarly, within the migrant population, differentials between developing country and high income groups persist regardless of family status.

People not in work due to sickness and disability

Around 17 per cent of migrants not in employment say they are sick or disabled⁴⁴, slightly below the rate for UK-born Londoners (19 per cent). Male migrants are more likely than women to give sickness or disability as a reason for not being in work (25 per cent compared with 13 per cent). These gender differentials are also evident in the UK-born population.

Table 14. People not in work who are sick or disabled by country of birth and gender, Greater London, 2002/03

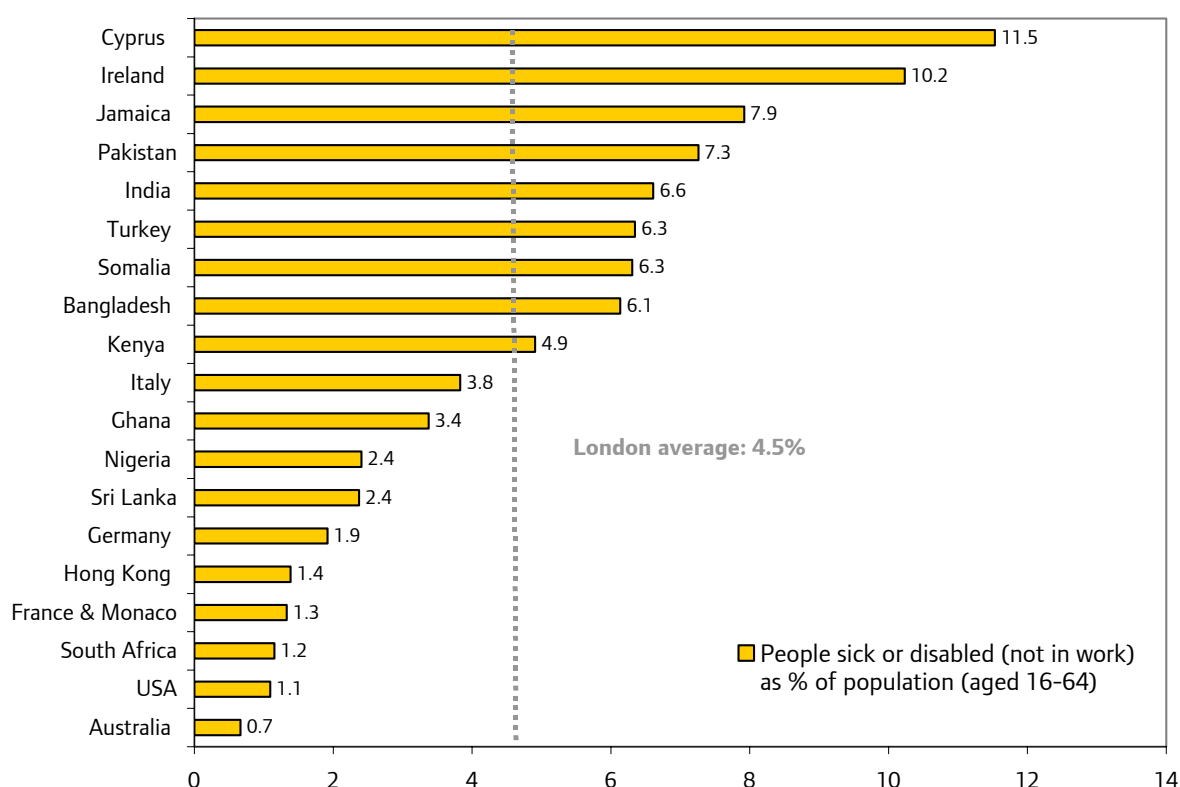
Base: persons working age	All persons working age	People not in employment	Not in work: sick or disabled	Sick & disabled as:	
				% of all persons	% of those not in work
All persons	4,719,000	1,434,000	261,000	5.5	18.2
- Born in UK	3,084,000	800,000	152,000	4.9	19.0
- Born outside UK	1,634,000	634,000	109,000	6.7	17.2
Males	2,386,000	581,000	142,000	5.9	24.4
- Born in UK	1,588,000	338,000	83,000	5.2	24.4
- Born outside UK	798,000	242,000	59,000	7.4	24.5
Females	2,333,000	853,000	119,000	5.1	14.0
- Born in UK	1,496,000	462,000	70,000	4.7	15.1
- Born outside UK	836,000	392,000	50,000	6.0	12.7

Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

⁴⁴ LFS data presented here on sickness and disability refers to all those who were economically inactive because they were 'long-term sick or disabled' or 'temporarily sick or injured'.

The 2001 Census allows analysis of sickness or disability by individual country of birth. Census definitions differ slightly from those of the LFS: Census estimates relate to all those who said they were not in work and were 'permanently sick/disabled'. Figure 24 shows the percentage of people classifying themselves in this way for London's largest migrant groups. Here, data relate to those not in work due to sickness/disability expressed as a percentage of the population aged 16-64.

Figure 24. Those not in work who are 'permanently sick/disabled' as a percentage of persons aged 16-64, largest migrant groups, Greater London, 2001



Source: 2001 Census (Commissioned Tables C0116 and C0116a)

Migrants from Cyprus, Ireland and Jamaica have the highest rates. This – in part – reflects the fact that, compared with other migrant groups, a relatively high proportion of them are at the higher end of the 16-64 age range. Sickness and disability are more prevalent in the 45+ age group. In contrast, migrant groups like Australians, whose age structure is younger (with 89 per cent of 16-64 year old Australian migrants aged under 45), tend to have correspondingly low rates of sickness and disability and high employment rates.

Standardising for age and future analysis on disability and health

Given the strong relationship between age, gender and health, data should ideally be standardised for age/gender to facilitate more meaningful comparisons, but Census data on health and country of birth are not yet available by gender. As they become available, more detailed and refined analysis will be possible on this subject.

6. Employment patterns and earnings by country of birth

Introduction

Over one million Londoners in work are migrants, representing 31 per cent of all working age Londoners in employment. This section focuses on the migrant workforce and examines how employment patterns vary by country of birth. It aims to identify the sort of labour market conditions faced by different migrant groups, covering four key areas:

- Employment patterns by occupation
- Employment patterns by industry sector
- Part-time working
- Hourly earnings

All data presented here relate to London residents in work (ie they exclude in-commuters).

Occupation⁴⁵ and country of birth: Labour Force Survey estimates

Table 15 compares the occupational profiles of Londoners born in and outside the UK. While migrants are fairly well represented across all major occupational groups, they are significantly over-represented in elementary occupations. These include occupations such as labourers, postal workers, porters, catering staff and cleaners and are typically low paid. Migrants make up 46 per cent of all Londoners working in these occupations.

Table 15. Employment by occupation and country of birth, Greater London, 2002/03

				% totals		% workers born outside UK
				Born outside UK	Born outside UK	
<i>Base: persons working age (16-59/64) in employment</i>	All persons	Born in UK	Born outside UK	High income countries	Developing countries	
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	30.5
1.Managers and senior officials	17.1	17.6	15.7	19.5	13.9	28.0
2.Professional occupations	14.9	15.1	14.4	18.7	12.3	29.5
3.Assoc. professional & technical	18.1	19.3	15.5	21.4	12.6	26.0
4.Administrative and secretarial	14.3	15.4	11.7	9.9	12.6	24.9
5.Skilled trades occupations	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.0	7.9	29.5
6.Personal service occupations	6.0	5.7	6.8	4.6	7.9	34.4
7.Sales & customer service occ.	7.2	7.2	7.1	3.9	8.6	30.0
8.Process, plant & machine	4.8	4.2	6.4	4.3	7.4	40.0
9.Elementary occupations	9.8	7.7	14.8	10.7	16.9	45.8
Occupational groups 1-3	50.0	52.0	45.7	59.6	38.7	27.7
Occupational groups 4-9	50.0	48.0	54.3	40.4	61.3	33.1
<i>Total number in employment (000s)</i>	<i>3,285</i>	<i>2,284</i>	<i>1,001</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>669</i>	

Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

⁴⁵ Occupational categories relate to the Standard Occupational Classification 2000 – See Appendix D for more detail.

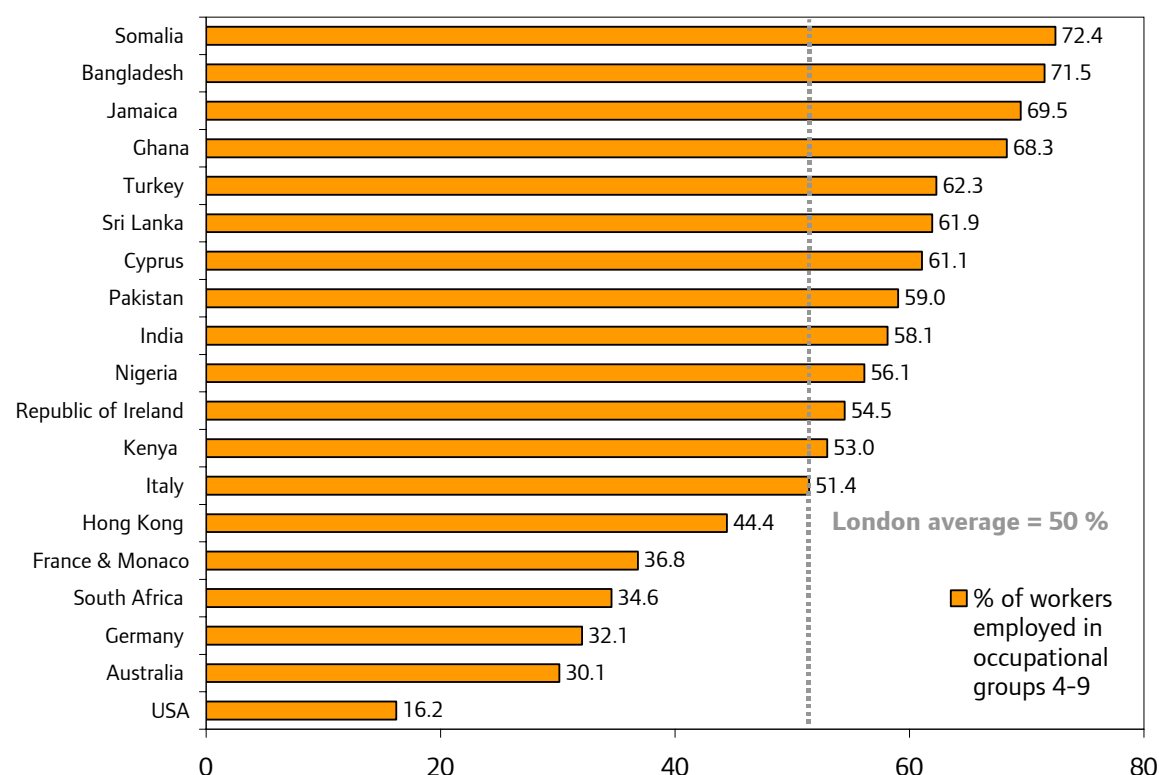
At the higher paid end of the occupational distribution, migrants are slightly under-represented in professional, managerial and administrative occupations (Groups 1–3) relative to UK-born Londoners.

Within the migrant population, occupational structures are quite different. People from high income countries have a strong skew towards professional and managerial occupations⁴⁶. Sixty per cent of migrants from high income countries work in these occupations compared with only 39 per cent of those from developing countries. Migrants from developing countries tend to be over-represented in lower paid occupational groups (eg elementary occupations, sales & customer service).

Occupational profiles by country of birth: Census data

Census data provides more detailed information on employment patterns for different migrant groups. At this level, occupational patterns are hugely diverse. To illustrate this, Figure 25 shows the proportion of workers employed in occupational categories 4–9⁴⁷ (generally lower paid occupations) for London's larger migrant populations. Census data presented here all relate to workers aged 16–64.

Figure 25. The proportion of workers in occupational groups 4–9, larger⁴⁸ migrant groups, Greater London, 2001



Source: 2001 Census (Commissioned Tables C0116 and C0116a)

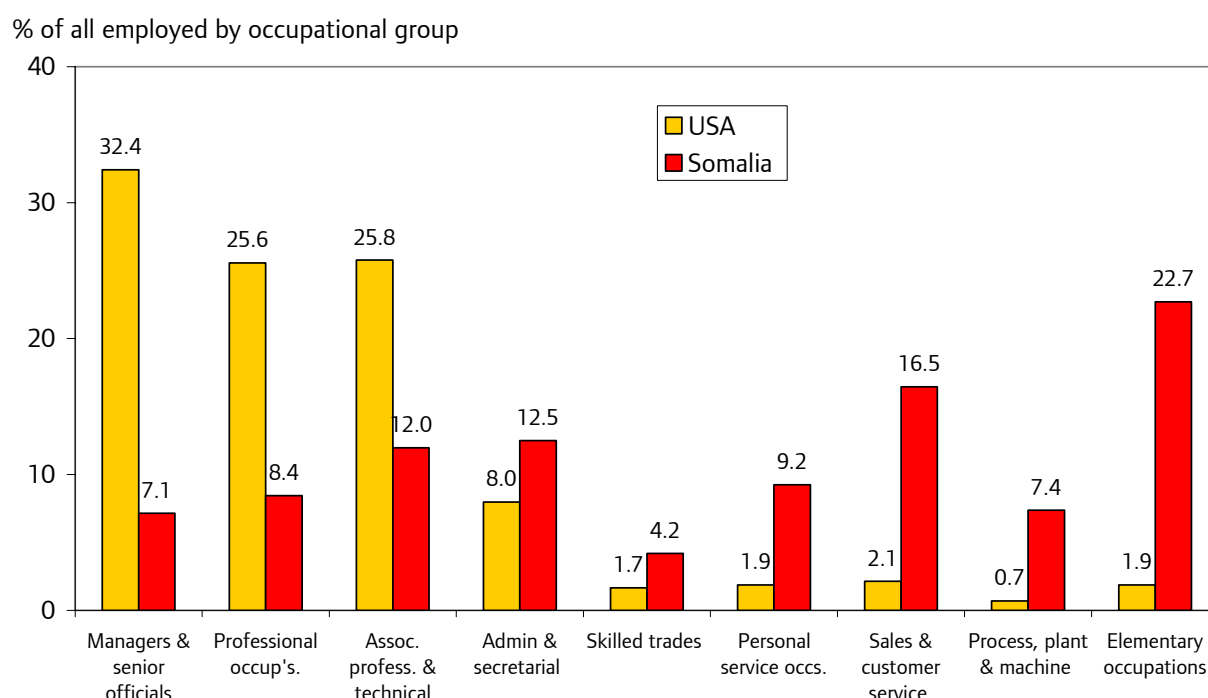
⁴⁶ These occupational groups include: managers & senior officials, professional occupations and associate, professional & technical occupations.

⁴⁷ Groups 4–9 include: administrative and secretarial occupations, skilled trades, personal service occupations, sales & customer service, process, plant & machine operatives and elementary occupations.

Workers from Somalia, Bangladesh, Jamaica and Ghana are significantly over-represented in these occupational groups while workers from the USA, Australia and Germany are under-represented. Workers from countries like the USA are far more likely to be employed in professional and managerial occupations.

To illustrate the diversity of employment experience associated with country of birth, between groups, Figure 26 compares the full occupational structure of workers from the USA and Somalia. Londoners born in Somalia are heavily concentrated in sales & customer services and elementary occupations – the two lowest paid occupational groups. These groups account for 39 per cent of Somali workers compared with only four per cent of USA workers. Conversely, workers from the USA are more than four times as likely as Somalis to be in the highest paid occupational category – managers & senior officials.

Figure 26. Occupational profile: Somalia and the USA, Greater London, 2001



Source: 2001 Census (Commissioned Table C0116)

These two migrant groups have been chosen by way of example but the degree of contrast is not unusual and is also evident when making comparisons between some of London's small/medium⁴⁹ migrant populations. To explore this further, occupational data have been analysed in more detail for 100 different migrant groups (large and small).

⁴⁸ Larger migrant groups are those with a London population, aged 16-64, which numbers more than 20,000.

⁴⁹ Refers to those groups with a London population aged 16-64 which numbers between 1,000 and 20,000

Employment in the lowest paid occupational groups (SOC 6-9⁵⁰)

The concentration of non-UK born Londoners in lower paid occupational groups is illustrated in more detail by Table 16. Based on a ranking of 100 different migrant groups⁵¹, the table shows the 25 migrant groups with the highest proportions of workers employed in groups 6-9 (the four lowest paid occupational groups). These population groups vary greatly in size, so the number employed is provided alongside percentages for context. Key points are:

- Over one quarter (26 per cent) of Londoners in work are employed in occupational groups 6-9. The proportion employed ranges from 7 per cent (USA) up to 66 per cent (Rwanda).
- All groups were from the developing country group with the exception of Portugal.
- Workers from Rwanda, Ecuador and Angola were the most likely to be employed in occupational groups 6-9. All of these groups are small in size. Larger migrant populations, where more than half the workforce was employed in lower paid occupations, included Portugal, the Philippines and Ghana.
- Elementary occupations dominate the employment structure of most groups in the top 25. For many groups, more than 20 per cent of workers were employed in these occupations. One notable exception, though small in number, is the group of workers from Slovakia who were mainly concentrated in personal services occupations (eg nursery nurses, housekeepers, care assistants). Workers from the Philippines are similarly concentrated in personal service occupations and in larger numbers. The majority of migrants from the Philippines and Slovakia are women.
- Migrants from Ecuador (39 per cent), Columbia and Portugal (both 33 per cent) have the highest proportions working in elementary occupations. Groups with low proportions employed in these occupations are typically in the high income category eg Australia (3 per cent), Switzerland and Japan (both 4 per cent), the USA (2 per cent).
- Migrants from Afghanistan appear in the top 25 because they are over-represented in sales & customer service occupations (eg sales assistants and checkout operators). One quarter of all Afghans work in these occupations – the highest proportion of all migrant groups. Other workers significantly over-represented in these occupations include those from Sri Lanka (19 per cent), Eritrea (17 per cent) and Somalia (17 per cent).
- Afghan migrants also have the highest proportion working as process, plant and machine operatives (13 per cent). Other groups with high proportions working in these occupations include migrants from Pakistan (13 per cent), Eritrea, Ethiopia and Cyprus (all 12 per cent).

⁵⁰ Groups 6-9 are: personal services, sales & customer service, process, plant & machine and elementary occupations.

⁵¹ All groups except those with very small populations of less than 1,000 (aged 16-64).

Table 16. Migrant groups with high proportions of workers in occupational groups 6-9, Greater London, 2001

Base: persons in employment aged 16-64	Number employed in groups 6-9	% workers employed in occupational groups 6-9				
		All groups (6-9)	Personal service occupations	Sales & customer service	Process, plant & machine	Elementary occupations
All countries	862,089	26.4	5.9	6.7	4.9	8.9
- UK-born	575,437	24.8	5.6	6.6	4.7	7.8
- Born outside UK	286,652	30.2	6.7	6.9	5.2	11.4
Rwanda	235	66.4	17.2	15.8	5.4	28.0
Ecuador	426	59.6	10.1	6.2	4.5	38.9
Angola	681	59.0	9.4	12.1	6.7	30.8
Slovakia	663	56.5	40.5	4.8	2.1	9.0
Afghanistan	1,060	55.8	2.7	24.3	13.3	15.5
Somalia	1,678	55.8	9.2	16.5	7.4	22.7
Portugal	6,130	55.6	11.0	5.7	6.4	32.6
Ivory Coast	526	55.6	8.0	11.8	7.4	28.3
Nepal	466	54.8	6.6	12.4	4.2	31.6
Colombia	2,190	54.5	11.1	7.3	3.3	32.8
Philippines	7,116	54.3	19.3	7.4	2.6	25.1
Gambia	584	54.2	8.4	14.1	1.6	30.1
Congo	227	53.9	11.4	8.3	6.4	27.8
Eritrea	942	51.8	7.8	16.9	11.8	15.3
Mozambique	578	50.6	3.9	11.0	10.0	25.7
Ghana	13,927	50.3	12.4	8.1	6.6	23.2
Guinea and others	449	50.1	7.4	9.5	6.4	26.9
Seychelles	342	45.7	11.7	10.9	6.1	16.8
Serbia & Montenegro	926	45.6	3.9	5.9	7.2	28.6
Bangladesh	11,555	45.2	5.1	13.4	8.4	18.4
Sierra Leone	3,311	45.1	14.7	8.6	3.9	17.8
D.R. of Congo	507	44.4	5.5	9.6	6.5	22.9
Ethiopia	1,206	44.1	7.4	13.9	11.5	11.2
Morocco	1,518	43.3	7.7	6.4	8.6	20.6
Lithuania	316	42.8	6.2	6.8	5.3	24.5

Source: 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

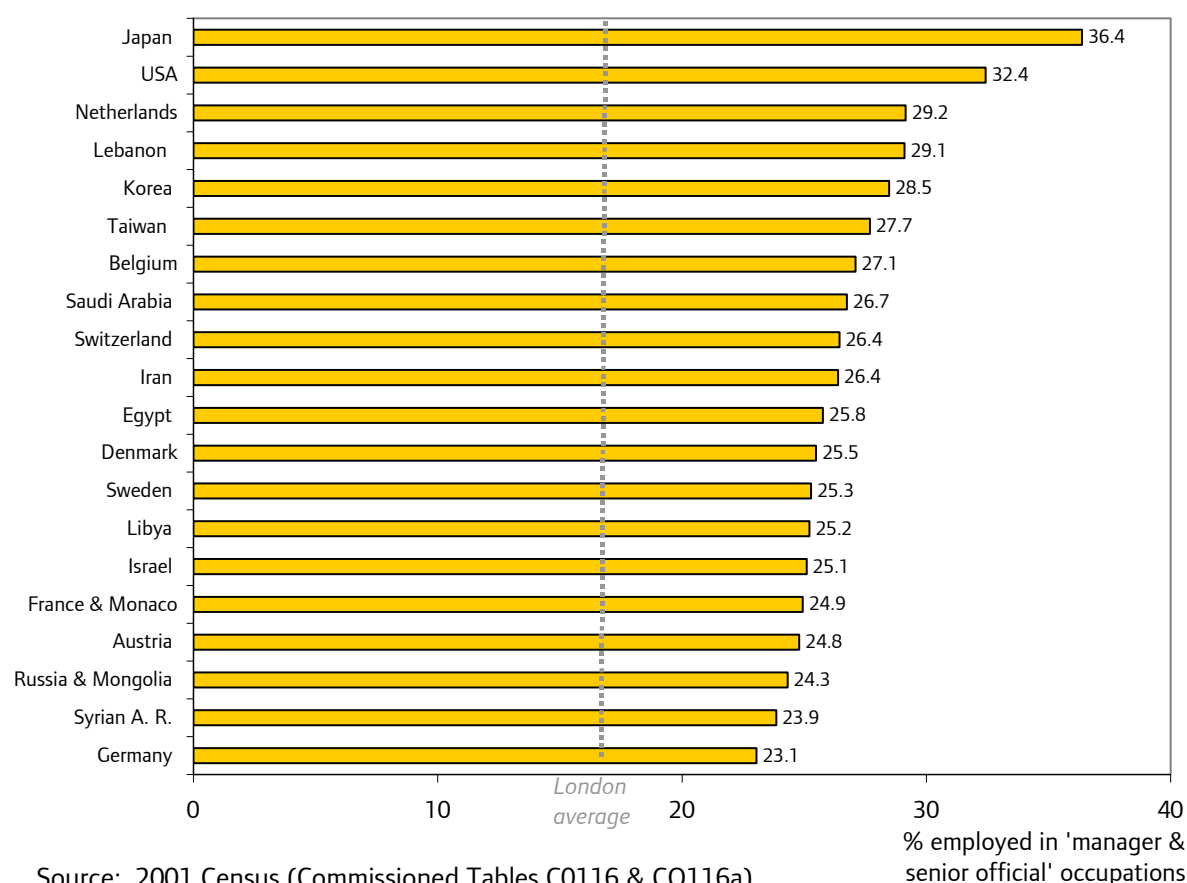
Notes: Rankings are out of 100 countries listed on the Census tables and exclude smaller migrant groups (ie those with London population aged 16-64 of less than 1000).

Managerial and professional occupations

Other migrant groups, by contrast, have workforces concentrated at the higher paid end of the occupational distribution in managerial and professional occupations. By way of illustration, Figure 27 shows the 20 migrant groups with relatively high proportions of workers employed in

'manager & senior official' occupations, the highest paid of all occupational groups. Again, the ranking is based on 100 migrant groups, both large and small in size.

Figure 27. Migrant groups with high proportions employed as 'managers & senior officials', Greater London, 2001



Around one third of all migrants from Japan (36 per cent) and the USA (32 per cent) are employed in managerial occupations. This is almost double the London average (18 per cent). Other groups well represented in managerial occupations include migrants from other European countries and also some smaller migrant groups from parts of the Middle East (eg Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Israel) and the Asia-Pacific region (eg Taiwan and Korea).

The migrant groups with the lowest proportions of workers in managerial occupations were typically those from the developing country group - eg Angola (six per cent), Philippines (six per cent), Somalia and Gambia (both seven per cent). Workers from these groups, as indicated above, mainly worked in occupational groups 4-9.

Labour market participation levels and occupational profiles

Groups who have the most difficulty accessing the labour market typically end up in low paid work once in employment. The 10 migrant groups in London with the lowest employment rates - who also have very high unemployment rates - are all characterised by high concentrations of workers in low paid jobs. For example, Somalis in London have very low employment rates (16 per cent), very high unemployment rates (55 per cent) and 72 per cent of Somali workers are

employed in occupational groups 4-9. Other countries who had both poor access to the labour market and high concentrations of workers in low paid jobs included those from: Serbia & Montenegro, Congo, Afghanistan, Angola, Eritrea and Bangladesh.

In contrast, many of the groups with the highest employment rates had above average proportions employed in professional and managerial jobs. For example, migrants from the USA had low unemployment rates (5 per cent), high employment rates (76 per cent) and 84 per cent of those in work were in professional and managerial occupations. However, these patterns did not hold for all groups. Londoners from the Philippines had high employment rates (78 per cent) but workers were mainly concentrated in lower paid occupations (69 per cent were employed in occupations 4-9).

These patterns are illustrated in more detail in Appendix H which provides summary rankings for all groups on the basis of occupation, employment and unemployment rates.

More detailed Census data on occupation and country of birth is available in Appendix A9. This provides occupational profiles for over 130 different migrant populations.

Employment by industry sector and country of birth

The sector in which people work, together with data on their occupation, can provide important clues to the labour market conditions they face. Table 17 shows the proportion of workers employed in different industry sectors⁵² by country of birth. Migrant workers are fairly well distributed across sectors but are very much over-represented in the hotel and restaurant sector, where ten per cent of them work compared with only three per cent of UK-born Londoners. Sixty per cent of all Londoners employed in this sector were born outside the UK.

Consistent with all previous analysis, differences in working patterns become more pronounced when migrants from high income and developing country groups are considered. Relative to migrants from developing countries, those from high income countries are over-represented in both the financial intermediation and business activities sectors. These sectors include areas like banking, insurance, computing and accounting and are the highest paid of all those sectors listed.

Migrants from developing country groups, in contrast, are under-represented in these sectors and are more likely than other Londoners to be working in lower paid sectors such as wholesale & retail. They are also over-represented in the health and social work sector, where most of those employed are women. (See Appendix Table A29). These patterns are broadly consistent with the occupational patterns already outlined.

Table 17. Employment by industry and country of birth, Greater London, 2002/03

	% totals					% workers born outside UK
	All persons	Born in UK	Born outside UK	Born outside UK		
				High income countries	Developing countries	
<i>Base: persons working age (16-59/64) in employment</i>						
All sectors	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	30.5
Manufacturing & primary industry	8.8	9.1	8.2	7.4	8.6	28.2
Construction	5.8	6.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	23.1
Wholesale, retail & motor trade	13.8	13.5	14.3	8.5	17.3	31.7
Hotels & restaurants	4.9	2.8	9.6	8.7	10.1	59.9
Transport, storage & comms.	8.3	8.0	9.1	7.1	10.1	33.3
Financial intermediation	7.5	7.8	6.8	11.1	4.7	27.8
Business activities ⁵³	18.2	18.4	17.8	21.4	15.9	29.7
Public administration & defence	6.0	6.9	4.1	3.1	4.7	20.9
Education	7.8	8.6	6.1	8.5	4.9	23.6
Health & social work	9.9	9.2	11.5	8.4	13.0	35.3
Other community, social, personal	9.0	9.4	8.1	11.4	6.5	27.4
<i>Total number in employment (000s)</i>	<i>3,285</i>	<i>2,284</i>	<i>1,001</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>669</i>	

Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

⁵² Industry sector classifications relate to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992 – For more detail see Appendix D.

⁵³ Business activities refers to the 'Real estate, renting and business activities' sector

Employment by industry sector – 2001 Census data

Employment patterns by sector and country of birth can be further explored through 2001 Census data. Analysis of these data for 100 migrant groups⁵⁴ is summarised in Table 18, which shows employment by sector for London's largest⁵⁵ migrant groups. Key points are:

- Almost one third of Bangladeshi migrants (31 per cent) are employed in the hotel & restaurant sector – six times higher than the London average (5 per cent). Other migrant groups concentrated in this sector include people from Hong Kong (26 per cent), Turkey (22 per cent) and Italy (20 per cent). Groups smaller in number but with very high proportions employed in the hotels & restaurants sector include workers from Thailand (41 per cent), Nepal (35 per cent), Vietnam (28 per cent) and China (27 per cent).
- Migrants from Sri Lanka (32 per cent), Turkey, Kenya and Pakistan (all 25 per cent) are heavily concentrated in the wholesale & retail sector. Smaller migrant groups whose workers are also over-represented in this sector include: Afghanistan (37 per cent); Yemen (27 per cent) and Tanzania (26 per cent).
- Of London's larger migrant populations, the Irish are the only group heavily represented in the construction sector (14 per cent), though a number of smaller migrant groups from Eastern Europe also have high proportions employed in construction: Lithuania (21 per cent); Romania & Moldova (17 per cent), Serbia & Montenegro (15 per cent). Migrants from Cyprus (15 per cent) and India (12 per cent) are significantly over-represented in manufacturing industry.
- Migrant groups from high income countries tend to be well-represented in the finance sector. These include migrants from the USA (17 per cent), Australia and France (both 15 per cent). Smaller migrant populations with strong representation in finance include workers from: Switzerland (23 per cent), Japan (22 per cent) and Belgium (17 per cent).
- Similar patterns emerge in the business activities sector. The proportion of migrants employed in the sector ranges from 30 per cent (Australia) down to 9 per cent (Bangladesh).
- Migrant workers from parts of Africa and the Caribbean are strongly represented in the health & social work sector. Key groups include those from Jamaica (24 per cent); Nigeria (23 per cent) and Ghana (21 per cent). Smaller migrant populations with very high proportions employed in this sector include: workers from Trinidad & Tobago (37 per cent), the Philippines (31 per cent) and Mauritius (30 per cent).

More detail on employment by industry sector is provided in Appendix Table A10 – here data is provided for over 130 countries of birth for all sectors.

⁵⁴ Analysis excludes very small migrant groups with a London population of less than 1000 (aged 16-64)

⁵⁵ Those groups with a London population (aged 16-64) numbering more than 20,000.

Table 18. Employment by industry, larger migrant groups⁵⁶, Greater London, 2001

Country of birth:	% working in each sector					
	All in employment (aged 16-64) = 100%	Manuf. & primary industry	Construction	Wholesale & retail	Hotels & restaurants	Transport & communications
All countries	3,268,472	8.4	5.3	14.4	4.6	8.2
Australia	31,830	6.8	2.6	6.5	4.2	5.5
Bangladesh	25,546	7.7	1.1	20.3	30.9	5.9
Cyprus	17,888	14.6	5.5	18.6	11.8	7.1
France & Monaco	22,573	7.9	1.5	11.5	12.0	7.5
Germany	21,775	8.0	1.8	10.1	5.2	6.2
Ghana	27,671	6.0	1.9	14.3	6.9	11.3
Hong Kong	12,518	6.2	1.3	11.6	25.6	5.4
India	85,107	12.1	4.6	21.1	5.8	11.2
Ireland	70,944	6.6	14.0	9.5	5.5	7.0
Italy	21,687	7.3	2.9	14.8	19.9	7.8
Jamaica	34,590	7.3	6.6	10.8	4.7	10.1
Kenya	43,667	9.2	3.8	24.8	2.7	10.9
Nigeria	37,511	4.3	1.8	11.4	5.3	8.7
Pakistan	26,113	9.8	2.4	24.6	7.1	13.6
Somalia	3,007	6.6	2.3	23.4	7.6	11.4
South Africa	32,972	7.1	3.5	8.7	4.8	6.0
Sri Lanka	27,342	9.3	2.6	32.2	7.3	8.4
Turkey	10,648	9.8	3.2	25.2	21.8	6.7
USA	23,718	8.1	1.2	6.4	1.7	4.5

	% working in each sector					
	Financial inter-mediation	Business activities, renting etc	Public Administration & defence	Education	Health & social work	Other
All countries	8.0	20.3	5.4	7.4	10.1	7.9
Australia	14.6	30.3	2.5	8.2	9.7	9.2
Bangladesh	3.4	9.3	3.5	7.1	7.5	3.2
Cyprus	4.6	13.3	2.9	6.2	6.0	9.4
France & Monaco	14.8	21.3	1.9	9.2	4.8	7.7
Germany	12.8	25.6	4.1	8.0	8.9	9.2
Ghana	3.3	19.1	5.5	5.6	20.7	5.3
Hong Kong	10.0	20.5	2.4	4.1	7.7	5.2
India	5.9	16.7	4.6	5.2	8.8	4.1
Ireland	6.9	16.9	3.9	7.1	16.3	6.4
Italy	10.8	16.2	1.5	5.9	5.2	7.5
Jamaica	3.9	13.5	6.6	7.0	24.0	5.5
Kenya	7.9	17.8	5.6	4.5	8.9	3.9
Nigeria	4.1	23.5	7.2	5.8	22.8	5.0
Pakistan	5.4	15.7	4.1	5.3	7.5	4.6
Somalia	3.5	15.7	4.5	5.3	12.9	6.8
South Africa	12.5	30.1	2.4	7.0	11.3	6.7
Sri Lanka	3.6	14.8	4.8	3.5	9.8	3.7
Turkey	4.1	11.0	1.9	3.9	5.3	7.1
USA	16.9	30.2	3.4	9.0	6.1	12.5

Source: 2001 Census Commissioned Tables C0116 & C0116a

⁵⁶ Those groups with a London population (aged 16-64) numbering more than 20,000

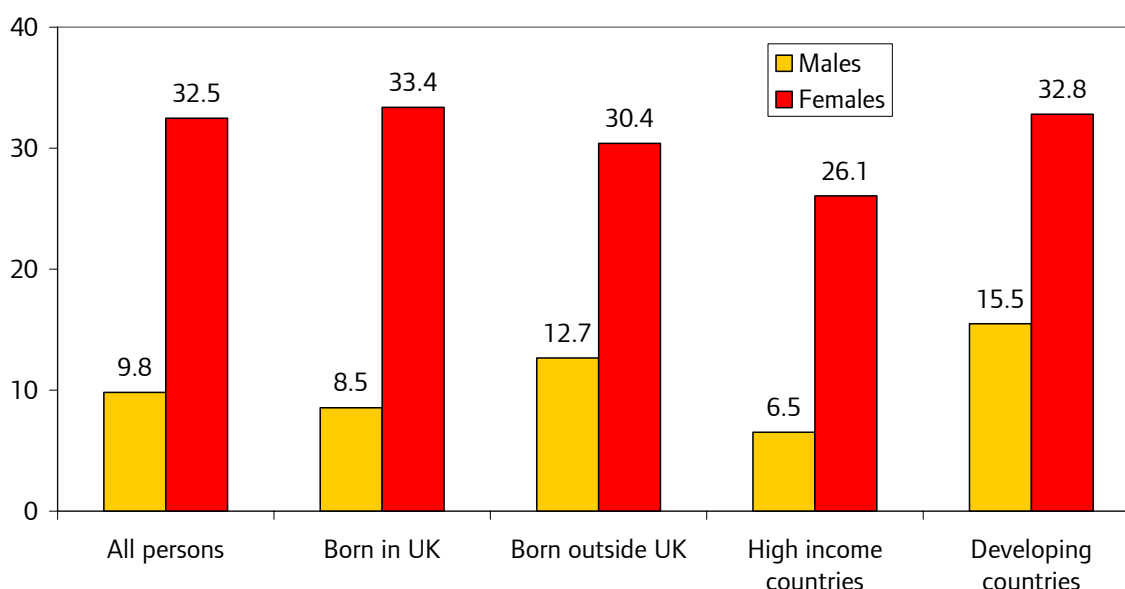
Part-time working by country of birth

Labour Force Survey estimates suggest that around one in five Londoners in employment works part-time⁵⁷. Rates of part-time working are similar for UK-born workers (20 per cent) and for migrant workers (21 per cent). However, considerable differences in rates emerge within the migrant population and when analysed by gender.

Workers from the developing country group (23 per cent) are more likely to work part-time than migrants from the high income group (16 per cent). In both UK-born and migrant populations, women are far more likely to work part-time than men, but this gender gap in rates is narrower within the migrant population. This reflects the fact that among men from developing country groups, the rate of part-time working is around twice as high, at 16 per cent, as for men from high income countries (7 per cent) and UK-born men (9 per cent).

Figure 28. Part-time working by country of birth & gender, Greater London, 2002/03

Part-time workers as a % of all employed (working age)



Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03

Part-time working: individual country level

At individual country level⁵⁸, employment patterns vary considerably. Analysis of Census data reveal that rates of part-time⁵⁹ working range from 9 per cent for Australian migrants up to 45 per cent for migrants from Slovakia. Table 19 lists the migrant groups with highest rates of part-time working (ie those where more than one quarter of workers are employed part-time). Data on overall employment rates are also presented to provide a more complete picture.

⁵⁷ This statistic is from the LFS 2002/03. In the LFS, people self-classify themselves as part or full-time workers and figures include all people employed part-time, including full-time students also in part-time work.

⁵⁸ Rankings are out of 100 countries of birth and exclude very small groups with a London population aged 16-64 of less than 1,000.

⁵⁹ Census data on part-time working defines part-time workers as those who work fewer than 30 hours per week. Unlike the LFS, Census data presented here exclude full-time students who work part-time.

Table 19. Migrant groups with high rates of part-time working, Greater London, 2001

Persons in employment, aged 16-64, excluding full-time students				
	All in employment	% working full-time	% working part-time	Employment rate (%)
All countries	3,141,852	82.7	17.3	72.6
UK-born	2,233,334	83.1	16.9	76.0
Born outside UK	908,518	81.6	18.4	65.3
<i>Countries ranked:</i>				
Slovakia	989	54.9	45.1	69.5
Bangladesh	23,723	60.5	39.5	36.8
Afghanistan	1,655	60.7	39.3	28.7
Czech Republic	1,733	61.6	38.4	69.5
Ecuador	622	62.5	37.5	49.1
Colombia	3,620	65.7	34.3	60.0
Turkey	9,894	66.7	33.3	35.9
Hungary	1,687	66.7	33.3	69.1
Somalia	2,484	69.6	30.4	16.4
Rwanda	313	69.6	30.4	36.5
Congo	356	69.9	30.1	27.4
Angola	1,014	71.0	29.0	41.1
DR of Congo	1,000	71.7	28.3	28.0
Eritrea	1,675	71.7	28.3	41.0
Iraq	4,927	71.9	28.1	42.1
Peru	870	72.8	27.2	68.3
Brazil	3,958	73.7	26.3	71.6
Israel	2,992	74.2	25.8	69.9
Serbia & Montenegro	1,823	74.8	25.2	25.5
Ethiopia	2,558	74.9	25.1	55.9
Thailand	2,169	75.0	25.0	65.6

Source: 2001 Census commissioned tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: Census figures presented here on part-time working exclude full-time students who may be in part-time work, so tend to be lower than LFS estimates which include this group.

Slovakia's high rate may reflect the fact that most Slovakian migrants are women (81 per cent), who have a higher propensity to work part-time. Because country level data on part-time working are not yet available split by gender, it is not possible to explore this further. Other groups with high rates of part-time working, who also have a mainly female population, include migrants from Czech Republic (70 per cent), Thailand (68 per cent), Peru (64 per cent) and Hungary (60 per cent). These countries all have higher levels of employment generally (ie employment rates) than the other groups listed.

A second distinct group emerges from the table: those with a high propensity to work part-time but very low employment rates. More than half of the groups listed have employment

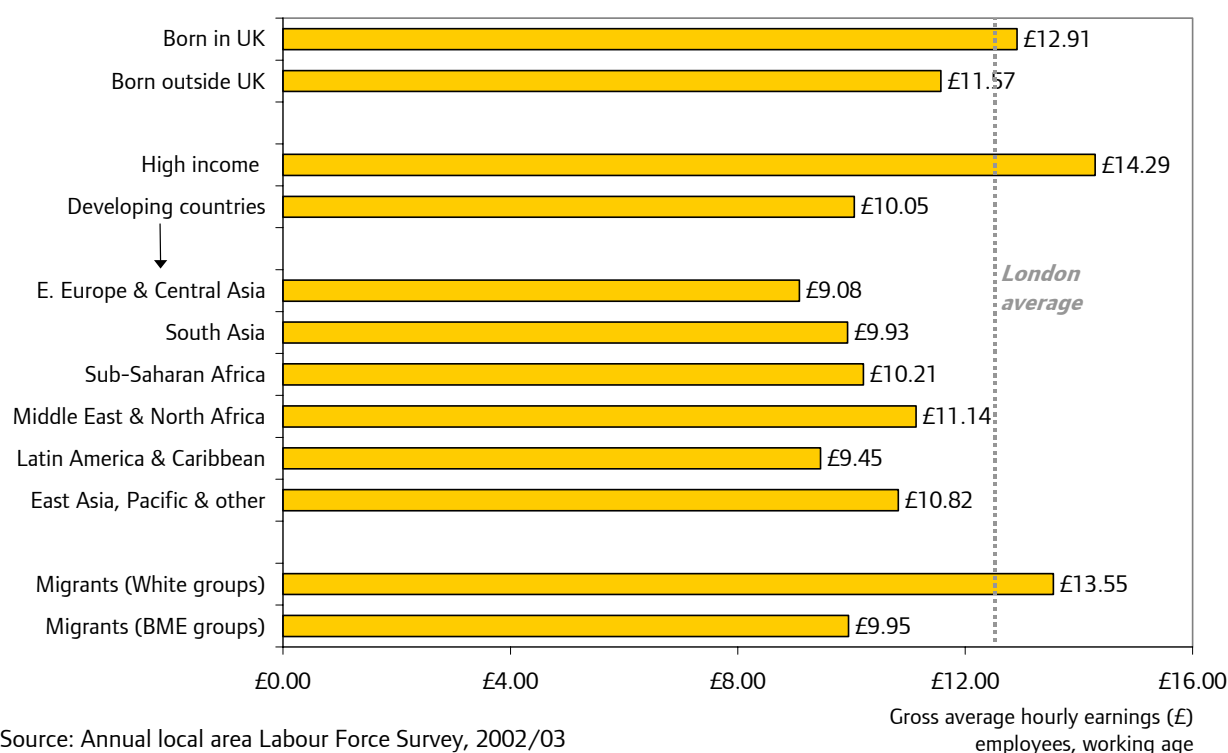
rates of less than 50 per cent (eg Serbia, Congo, Angola, Somalia, Bangladesh). This suggests that migrants from these countries face particular difficulties accessing the labour market which, even if they can find work, mean it is less likely to be full-time than for other groups of other London workers.

Analysis of earnings data by country of birth

Likely earnings levels, heavily influenced by patterns of employment examined above, are a further important labour market outcome. The remainder of this section examines pay rates by country of birth drawing on data from the Labour Force Survey.

These data are limited in application for two reasons. The first is sample size. The second is that the LFS is known slightly to underestimate the true level of earnings. This effect is thought to arise from proxy responses, given by a respondent on behalf of others in the household. LFS data should therefore not be seen as accurate indicators of earnings levels. They are however reasonably good at identifying broad earnings differentials between groups, which is the focus of the following analysis.

Figure 29. Gross hourly pay rates by country of birth, Greater London, 2002/03



Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03

Earnings by country of birth

Figure 29 shows the estimated average gross hourly pay of employees⁶⁰ for different migrant groups. Migrant workers earn an average of £11.57 per hour – around 90 per cent of the pay of UK-born Londoners (£12.91). Within the developing country group, rates are low across all groups relative to the London average, but lowest among workers from Eastern Europe &

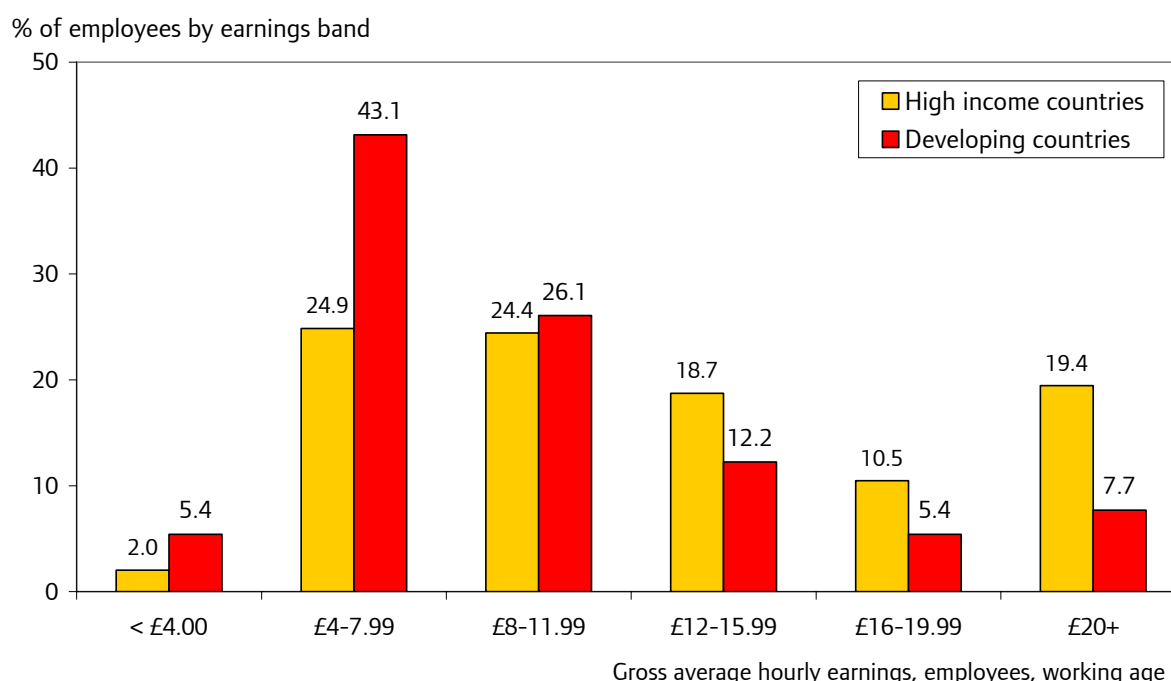
⁶⁰ LFS earnings estimates relate to employees only. In line with ONS convention, those who earned £100 per hour or more were excluded from all analysis (as their inclusion would distort the overall picture).

Central Asia at £9.08 per hour, just 70 per cent of the average for UK-born Londoners. One-third of workers in this regional group are employed in part-time jobs, typically offering lower rates of pay.

Within the migrant population, there is considerable polarity between migrants from high income and developing countries. Migrants from high income countries enjoy relatively high pay rates (£14.29) – 42 per cent more than rates for migrants from developing countries (£10.05) and 11 per cent higher than rates among UK-born Londoners.

Figure 30 illustrates this by comparing the earnings distributions of both groups of migrants. Nineteen per cent of migrants from high income countries earn £20 per hour or higher compared with 8 per cent of workers from developing countries. Earnings for developing country employees are heavily skewed towards the lower end of the distribution with almost half (49 per cent) getting less than £8 per hour, compared with just over one quarter of the high income group. These patterns are entirely consistent with the types of jobs and sectors in which these migrant groups are respectively concentrated.

Figure 30. Earnings distribution: workers from high income and developing countries, Greater London, 2002/03



Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03

Low pay among migrant groups

Within the migrant population, pay rates are lowest among those who work part-time, workers from BME groups and women. Within each of these categories, pay levels remain lowest among workers from developing country groups as shown in Table 20.

People who work part-time earn considerably less than full-time workers and the pay gap persists across all groups. Part-time workers from developing countries earn an average of

£7.17 per hour - 65 per cent of the earnings of full-time workers from the same group. Average hourly earnings of part-time workers from high income countries are 49 per cent higher at £10.70, though still lower than full-time workers from the same group.

The ethnic pay gap

Workers from BME⁶¹ groups generally earn considerably less than those from white groups. The only exception is the high income group, where they earn 8 per cent more than White workers. This may reflect the high earnings among migrants from Japan, Singapore and Hong Kong, who comprise around half the BME group from high income countries.

Most BME migrant workers come from the developing country group in which the ethnic gap is very marked with BME workers earning an average of £9.53 per hour, 21 per cent less than White workers (£12.06) from the same set of countries.

Table 20. Hourly earnings by country of birth, gender & ethnicity, Greater London, 2002/03

Base: employees, working age, resident in London

	Gross average hourly earnings (£, mean)					Pay gap ratios	
	All	Born in UK	Born outside UK	High income countries	Developing countries	Migrant/UK-born	Developing/High income
All employees	12.53	12.91	11.57	14.29	10.05	0.90	0.70
Full-time	13.43	13.81	12.47	14.87	10.95	0.90	0.74
Part-time	8.94	9.31	8.04	10.70	7.17	0.86	0.67
<i>Pay gap ratio</i>	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.67</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.65</i>		
White groups	13.27	13.22	13.55	14.17	12.06	1.03	0.85
BME groups	10.10	10.41	9.95	15.24	9.53	0.96	0.63
<i>Pay gap ratio</i>	<i>0.76</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>0.79</i>		
Males	13.88	14.42	12.55	15.72	10.90	0.87	0.69
Females	11.12	11.35	10.52	12.88	9.07	0.93	0.70
<i>Pay gap ratio</i>	<i>0.80</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>0.84</i>	<i>0.82</i>	<i>0.83</i>		

Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey 2002/03

Notes: Pay gap ratios express one hourly rate as a proportion of another (eg female/male rate)

The gender pay gap

Women earn less than men across all groups. Since full-time jobs account for most employment, the ratio of female to male pay (referred to here as the 'gender pay gap') results mainly from the differentials between men and women working full-time. Across all groups women working full-time earn less than men working full-time⁶².

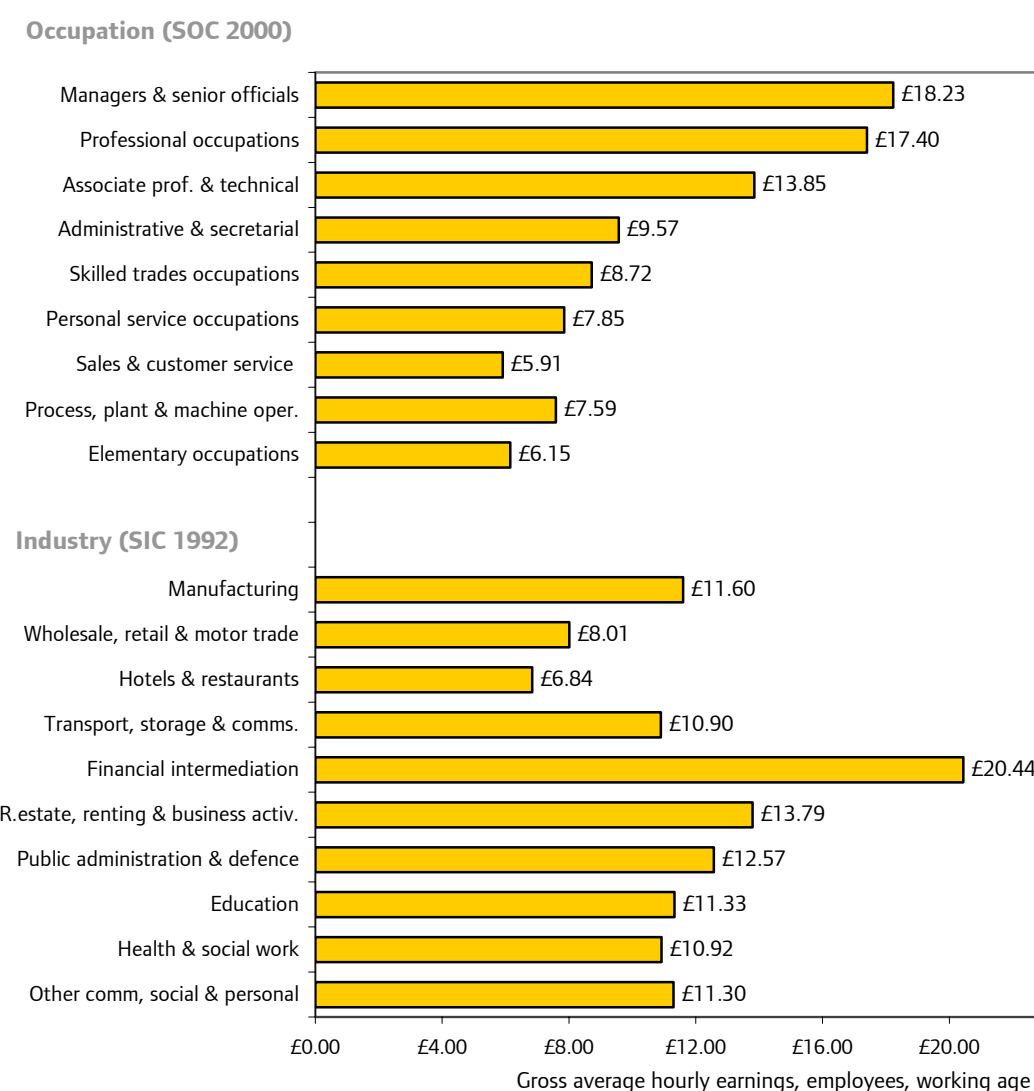
⁶¹ BME (Black and minority ethnic) groups refer to all ethnic groups other than White groups.

⁶² See Appendix table A35

For migrants, the ratio of female to male hourly pay is 0.84, with women migrants getting an estimated £10.52 compared with £12.55 for male migrants. The gender pay gap is similar for high income, developing country and UK-born groups, though widest for the latter.

However, the pay gap is reversed among part-time migrant workers from developing countries. Within this group, male part-timers are estimated to get only £6.33 an hour on average, or 17 per cent less than women part-timers (£7.63). More data on the gender pay gap is provided in Appendix Table A35.

Figure 31. Hourly earnings by occupation & industry, Londoners born outside the UK, 2002/03



Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03

Earnings by occupation and industry

Figure 31 shows average pay rates of Londoners born outside the UK by occupational group and by industry sector. The two lowest paid occupational groups are elementary occupations and sales & customer service occupations. Migrants working in these groups have hourly pay

rates of around £6 per hour - one third of the pay rates of those working as managers or senior officials (£18.23). The lowest paid industry is the hotel and restaurant sector, where migrants earn average pay rates of £6.84 per hour, or one third of the pay rates enjoyed by those employed in the financial intermediation sector (£20.44).

Data on employment patterns presented earlier showed how migrants from developing country groups are over-represented in the occupations and industrial sectors which offer lower pay rates. These are also the sectors where part-time working is more prevalent. Differentials in pay levels between the UK-born and migrant population will undoubtedly reflect the way people are distributed between type of jobs and sectors. From available data⁶³ it is however difficult to establish conclusively whether employment patterns themselves fully explain pay gaps, or whether pay gaps between UK-born and migrant groups would still arise between people working in the same types of jobs or sectors.

Conclusions

While London's migrant workers are represented in all occupations and sectors, different sections of the population face quite different labour market circumstances. Country of birth appears to be strongly associated with the sort of job people do. Migrants from high income countries have good access to professional and managerial jobs and earn considerably more both than migrants from developing countries, and than UK-born Londoners. Londoners from developing countries tend, on the other hand, to be over-represented in lower paid occupations and sectors and they are also more likely to work part-time.

These patterns feed into pay differentials so that migrant workers from developing countries typically earn less than other Londoners. Rates are lowest for those working in sales and customer services and elementary occupations. By sector, rates are lowest for those working in the hotels and restaurant sector.

⁶³ The data on pay rates by occupation and industry for the developing country and high income groups are limited by sample size and only available for some sectors and groups (See Appendix Table 35). Furthermore, data is not available by gender or for detailed occupational groups.

7. Labour market outcomes compared: London & UK

This section presents preliminary analysis of the ways London's migrant population compares with the migrant population living in the rest of the UK. Within London, the analysis also contrasts labour market outcomes for migrants living in Inner and Outer London.

It examines relative employment and unemployment rates by area for different migrant groups. Differentials between areas can of course reflect varying circumstances and characteristics of the migrant population as well as local labour market conditions. For this reason, contextual data are presented at the outset to relate the profile of London's migrant population to the population living elsewhere in the UK.

How London's migrants compare to those living in the rest of the UK

There are around 3.7 million migrants of working age resident in the UK, of whom 45 per cent live in London. Table 21 profiles the working age migrant population living respectively within and outside London, in terms of country of origin, nationality, ethnicity and year of arrival. Key differences between the working age migrant population living in and outside London are:

- Migrants living in London are much more likely to be from developing countries than those living in the rest of the UK. 72 per cent of London's working age migrants were from developing countries compared with 59 per cent outside London.
- London's migrants are more likely to come from African countries (26 per cent) than those living in the rest of the UK (17 per cent), but are less likely to come from other European Union countries (22 per cent) than those outside London (28 per cent).
- Census analysis shows that migrants from certain countries are heavily concentrated in the capital (eg those born in Somalia, Angola, DR Congo, Eritrea, Afghanistan). These include many of the groups with the poorest labour market outcomes (Appendix H).
- London's migrants are much more likely to be from BME groups (61 per cent) than those living in the rest of the UK (47 per cent).
- London's migrants are less likely to be UK nationals (39 per cent) than those living outside London (51 per cent).
- London's migrants are much more likely to be recent arrivals than those living in the rest of the UK. Fewer than one-third (31 per cent) of London's migrants arrived before 1981 compared with 46 per cent of migrants living outside London. 34 per cent of London's migrants arrived after 1995 compared with 28 per cent of those living in the rest of the UK.

The following sections compare the labour market profiles of groups within London and outside London. Where possible, data are compared for different migrant groups to control for differences in the composition of the migrant population by area.

Table 21. Migrants by country of birth, nationality & ethnicity, persons working age, London & rest of UK, 2002/03

	Number		% totals		% UK population living in London
	Greater London	Rest of UK *	Greater London	Rest of UK*	
All migrants (working age)	1,634,000	2,035,000	100	100	44.5
<i>Migrants as % of population</i>	34.6	6.5			
By geographic groupings					
All European Union (EU25) countries	357,000	574,000	21.8	28.2	38.3
Other Europe	99,000	79,000	6.0	3.9	55.5
Americas & Caribbean	181,000	200,000	11.1	9.8	47.5
Africa	426,000	339,000	26.1	16.7	55.7
Indian sub-continent	277,000	474,000	17.0	23.3	36.9
Middle East	56,000	70,000	3.4	3.5	44.5
Remainder of Asia	179,000	217,000	10.9	10.7	45.1
Australasia & Other	60,000	81,000	3.6	4.0	42.3
World region groupings					
High income	463,000	835,000	28.3	41.0	35.7
Developing countries	1,171,000	1,200,000	71.6	59.0	49.4
- East Europe & Central Asia	137,000	76,000	8.4	3.7	64.2
- South Asia	340,000	499,000	20.8	24.5	40.5
- Sub-Saharan Africa	401,000	312,000	24.5	15.3	56.3
- Middle East & North Africa	76,000	93,000	4.7	4.6	44.9
- Latin America & Caribbean	138,000	101,000	8.4	4.9	57.8
- East Asia, Pacific & other	80,000	120,000	4.9	5.9	40.1
Nationality					
UK nationals	641,000	1,030,000	39.2	50.6	38.3
Foreign nationals	993,000	1,004,000	60.8	49.4	49.7
Ethnicity group					
White groups	634,000	1,074,000	38.8	52.8	37.1
BME groups	999,000	959,000	61.2	47.2	51.0
Year of arrival					
1980 or earlier	506,000	930,000	31.2	46.1	35.2
1981-1995	566,000	525,000	34.8	26.1	51.9
1996 onwards	552,000	561,000	34.0	27.8	49.6

Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey 2002/03

* Rest of UK = UK excluding Greater London

Employment rates compared

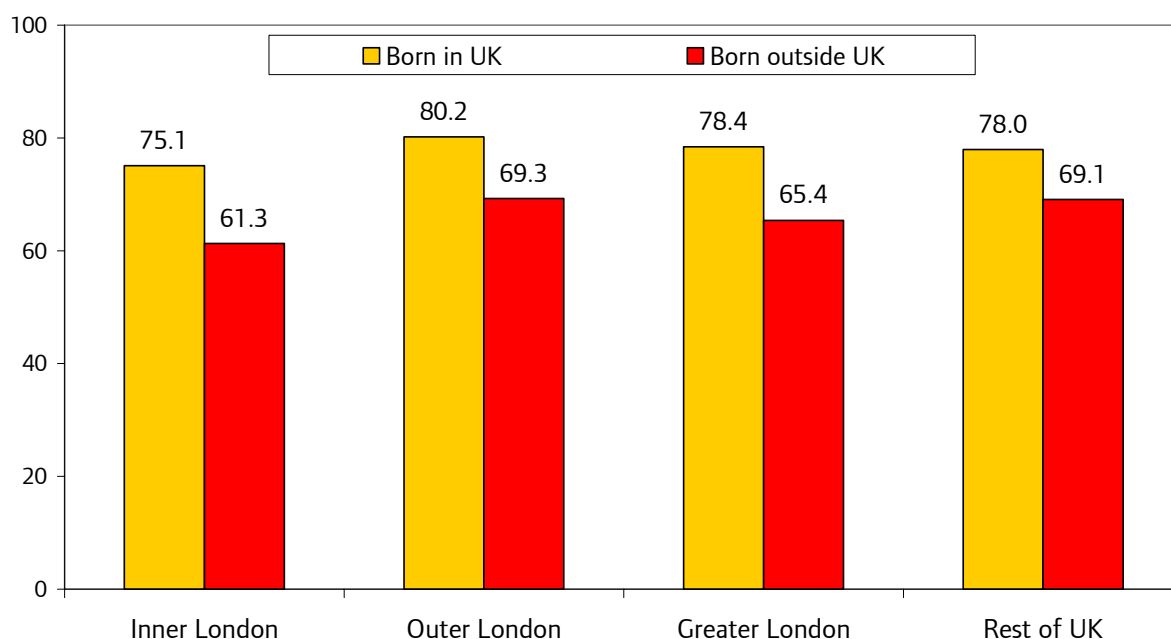
This section compares employment rates for migrants living in different areas. Employment rates relate to people of working age and exclude full-time students. Data for London are compared to the 'rest of UK' (ie UK excluding Greater London). Within London, comparisons are made between people living in Inner and Outer London.

Overall, the employment rate is slightly lower in London (74 per cent) than in the rest of the UK (77 per cent). London's relative position is explained by the low employment rate for Inner London residents (69 per cent). The employment rate for those living in Outer London is the same as for those living in the rest of the UK (77 per cent).

Figure 32 compares employment rates for residents born in and outside the UK, for London and the rest of the UK. Across all areas, migrants have persistently lower employment rates than UK-born residents. The gap in rates between the migrant and UK-born population is slightly larger in London as the employment rate for migrants is lower (65 per cent) than for those living outside London (69 per cent).

Figure 32. Employment rates by country of birth, London & rest of UK, 2002/03

Employment rates (%), working age, (excluding full-time students)



Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03

Within London, the employment rate is considerably lower for migrants living in Inner London (61 per cent) than in Outer London (69 per cent). For migrants in Outer London, it is similar to the rate prevailing in the rest of the UK.

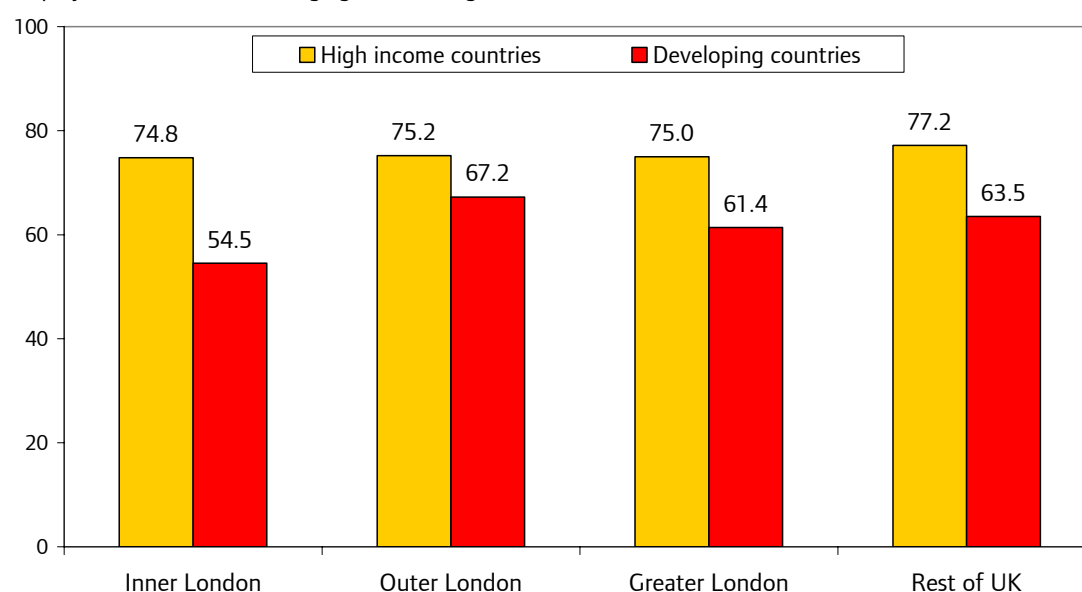
Rates for the UK-born population are generally higher across all groups but differentials between areas are less pronounced.

Figure 33 compares employment rates for the same four geographical areas, for migrants from the high income and developing country group. Across all areas, employment rates are significantly lower for the latter.

The gap in rates persists across all areas, but is widest in Inner London – where employment rates among migrants from developing countries average 55 per cent, much lower than the rates for those living in Outer London (67 per cent) and those living in the rest of the UK (64 per cent).

Figure 33. Employment rates, migrants from high income and developing country groups, London and rest of UK, 2002/03

Employment rates (%), working age, (excluding full-time students)



Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03

The overall differential in employment rates for migrants between areas is explained by the differing circumstances of those from developing countries, since rates for migrants from high income countries are fairly constant across different areas. The rate for the high income group is the same (75 per cent) in both Inner and Outer London, marginally below the rate for those living in the rest of the UK (77 per cent).

Rates compared by world region groups

Table 22 shows employment rates for migrant groups by world region. Within the developing country group, rates are lower for Londoners across all groups except for migrants from South Asia whose employment rates were similar to those living in the rest of the UK.

Comparisons between London and the rest of the UK disguise the even greater differentials between Inner and Outer London. Employment rates for all developing country groups are significantly lower in Inner London than Outer London. The gap is very wide for South Asian migrants whose employment rates average 43 per cent in Inner London compared with 63 per

cent in Outer London. The differential reflects the very low employment rates⁶⁴ among Bangladeshi migrants (37 per cent) who mainly reside in Inner London and the higher employment rates among Indian migrants (64 per cent) who are more concentrated in Outer London.

Employment rates are very low in Inner London among migrants from Eastern Europe & Central Asia, South Asia and the Middle East & North Africa – rates are 50 per cent or less for all these groups. The rate for migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa is higher (60 per cent) than for these groups but still lower than for migrants from the same world region living in Outer London (74 per cent) or the rest of the UK (76 per cent).

Table 22. Employment rates by world regions, London and rest of UK, 2002/03

	Employment rates (%), excluding full-time students				Percentage point difference in rates	
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	London-Rest of UK	Inner - Outer
All persons (working age)	69.3	77.0	73.9	77.4	-3.4	-7.8
Born in UK	75.1	80.2	78.4	78.0	0.5	-5.1
Outside UK	61.3	69.3	65.4	69.1	-3.7	-8.0
High income countries	74.8	75.2	75.0	77.2	-2.2	-0.4
Developing countries	54.5	67.2	61.4	63.5	-2.1	-12.7
- East Europe & Central Asia	48.6	57.0	52.7	60.2	-7.5	-8.4
- South Asia	43.0	63.2	54.9	53.8	1.1	-20.2
- Sub-Saharan Africa	60.4	73.5	68.0	75.6	-7.5	-13.1
- Middle East & North Africa	50.4	61.6	55.9	60.0	-4.1	-11.2
- Latin America & Caribbean	62.7	68.8	65.4	70.4	-5.0	-6.0
- East Asia, Pacific & other	69.8	73.4	71.3	76.4	-5.0	-3.7

Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey 2002/03

Employment rate differentials by ethnicity

Rates are compared by ethnicity to ascertain whether differences in the ethnic profile of different areas has any bearing on employment rate differentials.

Figure 34 shows the employment rates for migrants from White and BME⁶⁵ groups within London and outside London. The ethnic gap in employment rates persists for migrants in all areas but is larger in Inner London than Outer London. In Inner London, rates average 53 per cent for migrants from BME groups – 18 percentage points lower than the rate for White migrants in Inner London (71 per cent). The gap is similar in the rest of the UK, but rates for BME and White groups are generally higher than in Inner London. Migrants from BME groups in Outer London have a higher employment rate (67 per cent) than those living outside London (60 per cent).

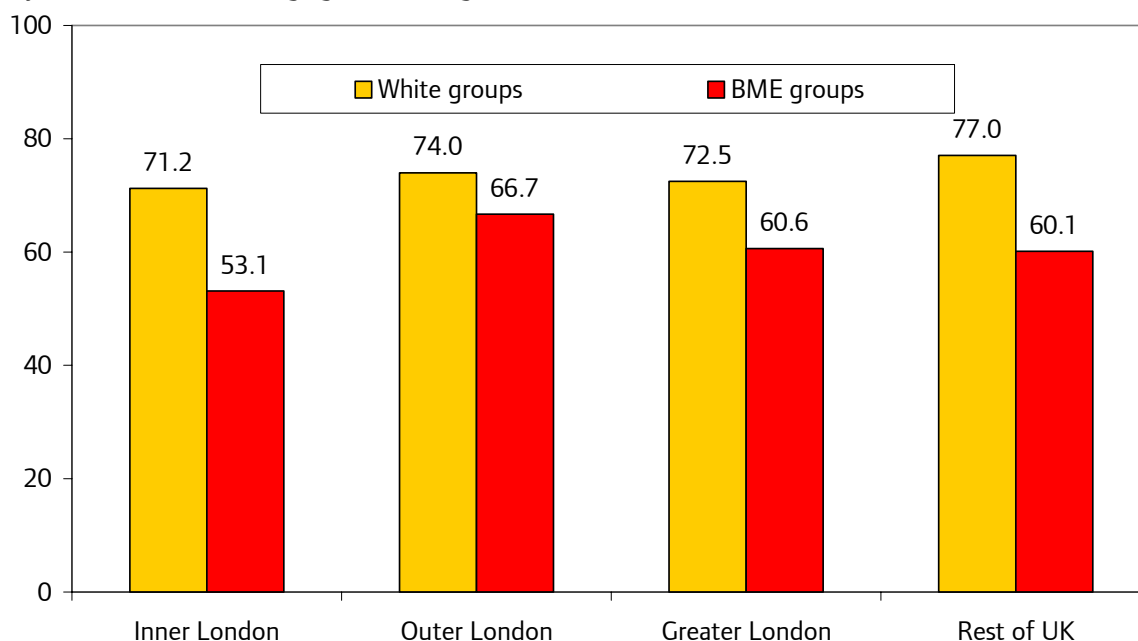
⁶⁴ Unlike the rest of the data presented here, the employment rate data quoted for Bangladeshi and Indian migrants is from the 2001 Census and relates to persons aged 16-64.

⁶⁵ BME (Black and minority ethnic groups) refers to all ethnic groups except White groups.

Data in Figure 34 thus confirm that ethnic differentials are important in explaining disparities in employment rates between areas. But since these ethnic differentials themselves partly reflect country of origin and patterns of settlement by migrants, further research would be needed to establish the part played by these different factors.

Figure 34. Employment rates of migrants by ethnicity, London & rest of UK, 2002/03

Employment rates (%), working age, (excluding full-time students)



Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03

The gender gap and family responsibilities

Analysis of data by gender show that similar area differentials in employment rates exists between areas for both men and women (Table 23). The gender gap is fairly consistent across all areas and employment rates for female migrants are around 17-19 percentage points lower than for males within London and outside London. Employment rates for female migrants are lowest in Inner London (52 per cent). Rates for female migrants in Outer London average 60 per cent similar to the rate for females in the rest of the UK. The same pattern is evident among male migrants though rates are generally higher.

Family status

Across all areas, employment rates are lowest for female migrants with children. Earlier analysis (section 5) showed that family responsibilities are central to explaining the gender gap in rates as women are more likely than men to take time out of the labour market to care for children.

In all areas, employment rates for women with children are far lower than rates for women without children. However, the gap between the two groups is widest for those living in Inner London, where employment rates for those with children average 34 per cent – half the rate for women without children (69 per cent). The data for Inner London are consistent with Census analysis on ethnicity which has revealed very low employment rates for Bangladeshi and Pakistani women living in Inner London.

Employment rates for female migrants without children are similar across all areas (69 to 72 per cent). Among female migrants with children, the employment rate is considerably lower for residents in Inner London (34 per cent) than in Outer London (52 per cent) or in the rest of the UK (50 per cent). The analysis confirms that employment rate differentials, both between areas and between genders, are most pronounced for those with children.

Table 23. Employment rates for migrants by gender and family status, London and rest of UK, 2002/03

	Employment rates (%), excluding full-time students, working age				Percentage point different in rates	
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	London-rest of UK	Inner-Outer
Men						
All men (aged 16-64)	70.8	79.0	75.0	77.9	-2.9	-7.7
- With children	70.4	82.4	77.1	84.0	-6.9	-12.0
- Without children	71.0	75.9	73.4	72.5	0.9	-4.9
Women						
All women (aged 16-59)	52.1	60.3	56.3	60.6	-4.3	-8.1
- With children	33.9	51.6	43.5	50.2	-6.6	-17.7
- Without children	68.7	70.7	69.6	72.0	-2.4	-2.0
Gender gap in rates (women – men)						
All	-18.7	-18.7	-18.7	-17.3		
- With children	-36.5	-30.8	-33.6	-33.9		
- Without children	-2.3	-5.2	-3.8	-0.5		

Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey 2002/03

Notes: Totals for all men and women on this table may differ marginally from those on other tables. This is due to rounding and a small amount of missing data on family status.

Employment rate comparisons for different migrant groups - 2001 Census data

Census data on employment rates by individual country of birth are available for London and other regions in England & Wales⁶⁶. Here, data on employment rates (excluding students) for those living in London and the rest of England & Wales has been compared for over 100 different migrant groups⁶⁷. The data allow us to identify in more detail which groups fare better and worse in accessing the labour market than those living in the rest of E&W.

Table 24 compares employment for London's larger⁶⁸ migrant groups. Londoners from Turkey and Cyprus have very low employment rates compared with those living outside London. In the case of Turkish migrants, employment rates are 30 percentage points lower in London and for Cypriots, the differential is 23 percentage points.

⁶⁶ Data not available for UK, so England and Wales has been used as the national comparator here. Census data not yet available for Inner or Outer London.

⁶⁷ Those migrant groups with a London population (aged 16-64) of 1,000 or more.

⁶⁸ Those migrant groups with a London population (aged 16-64) of 20,000 or more.

In London, around half of the Turkish population are women whereas outside London only around one third are women. Given men generally have higher employment rates than women, this could partly explain why rates outside London are higher.

Cypriots living in London and outside London have a different ethnic group profile. Most Cypriots class themselves as White, but in London are more likely to be 'White Other' and outside London are more likely to be 'White British'. According to the LFS, around 34 per cent of London's Cypriots are White British compared with 81 per cent of those living in the rest of the UK. It is possible that the White British group could include children of armed forces officers who were based in Cyprus. The differing profiles of the population could - in part - explain the varying circumstances of the population in and outside London.

Table 24. Employment rate comparisons for London's larger migrant populations, Greater London and rest of England & Wales, 2001

Employment rates (%), persons aged 16-64, excluding full-time students					Percentage point difference in rates (London - E&W)	% of E&W population (all ages) living in London
Greater London		Rest of E & W				
In employment	Employ- ment rate (%)	In employment	Employ- ment rate (%)			
All migrants	908,518	65.3	1,191,620	66.7	-1	41.8
Larger migrant groups:						
Turkey	9,894	35.9	6,689	65.4	-30	74.0
Cyprus	17,696	54.2	17,152	77.7	-23	60.6
Somalia	2,484	16.4	1,209	24.8	-8	78.0
Nigeria	34,708	71.8	9,640	80.2	-8	79.2
Ghana	25,760	72.2	5,334	79.0	-7	83.8
Sri Lanka	25,995	67.8	9,065	74.6	-7	74.6
Bangladesh	23,723	36.8	22,418	42.1	-5	55.3
France & Monaco	21,853	78.8	26,414	81.8	-3	42.6
Hong Kong	11,951	73.8	30,766	75.3	-1	26.6
Kenya	42,567	75.9	39,429	76.4	-1	52.1
Republic of Ireland	69,865	65.5	121,294	64.8	1	33.3
Jamaica	33,476	62.3	25,849	61.6	1	55.0
USA	23,065	75.6	43,801	74.5	1	31.0
Italy	21,012	75.4	27,681	73.3	2	37.9
India	83,332	64.9	132,538	62.6	2	37.9
Germany	20,852	79.8	96,209	76.9	3	16.3
South Africa	32,361	83.9	45,023	80.0	4	34.4
Australia	31,526	85.5	31,966	80.7	5	42.0
Pakistan	24,844	48.4	79,805	40.9	7	21.6

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census commissioned tables: C0116 and C0116a

Employment rate differentials are also significant for those from Somalia, Nigeria, Ghana, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh – all these groups in London have employment rates at least 5 percentage points lower than the same groups living outside London. Migrants from Pakistan

have higher employment rates in London relative to those living in the rest of England & Wales – though rates themselves are still very low in London (48 per cent). Rates for migrants from high income countries (eg USA, France, Hong Kong) are fairly similar in and outside London.

Migrant groups with the lowest relative employment rates

Employment rate data were compared for 100 migrant groups, large and small⁶⁹. Of these 61 had lower employment rates in London than in the rest of England & Wales. For many, the differential in employment rates between Londoners and those outside London was considerable. Table 25 lists migrants groups whose employment rates were at least 10 percentage points lower in London than in the rest of England & Wales.

Table 25. Migrants groups in London with low relative employment rates, Greater London and rest of England & Wales, 2001

	Employment rates (%), persons aged 16-64, excluding full-time students				Percentage point difference in rates (London - E&W)	% of E&W population (all ages) living in London
	Greater London		Rest of E & W			
	In employment	Employment rate (%)	In employment	Employment rate (%)		
Turkey	9,894	35.9	6,689	65.4	-29.5	74.0
Congo	356	27.4	217	55.4	-28.0	79.4
Kuwait	693	48.3	1,076	73.2	-24.9	49.1
DR of Congo	1,000	28.0	491	52.6	-24.6	81.4
Cyprus	17,696	54.2	17,152	77.7	-23.5	60.6
Eritrea	1,675	41.0	213	63.8	-22.8	92.9
Vietnam	4,847	42.0	4,493	62.0	-20.1	61.5
Ecuador	622	49.1	271	64.5	-15.5	77.6
Ethiopia	2,558	55.9	601	70.6	-14.8	83.4
Lebanon	3,204	56.3	1,507	70.8	-14.5	72.5
Angola	1,014	41.1	361	55.0	-13.9	80.2
Morocco	3,437	49.9	2,231	63.5	-13.6	65.8
Tunisia	684	63.5	975	77.0	-13.4	47.9
Syrian A. R.	734	51.0	838	63.7	-12.7	52.0
Algeria	2,828	55.0	1,882	66.9	-11.9	63.4
Sudan	1,586	46.0	1,742	57.2	-11.2	53.7
Gambia	833	63.2	692	74.3	-11.2	60.9
Lithuania	593	53.5	425	64.6	-11.1	53.7
Portugal	10,607	66.6	7,997	77.5	-11.0	60.6
Iraq	4,927	42.1	5,166	52.7	-10.7	56.1

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Most of the groups listed are from developing countries and around half have employment rates of less than 50 per cent (in London). In addition to the larger migrant groups already mentioned (Turkey and Cyprus) a number of smaller groups have high differentials. Migrants

⁶⁹ Groups whose London population (aged 16-64) was greater than 1,000. Smaller groups were excluded from the analysis.

from Congo, Kuwait, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea and Vietnam all have rates which are 20 percentage points lower than rates for the same groups outside London.

Many of the groups listed have populations that are heavily concentrated in the capital, and in some cases their populations outside London are quite small.

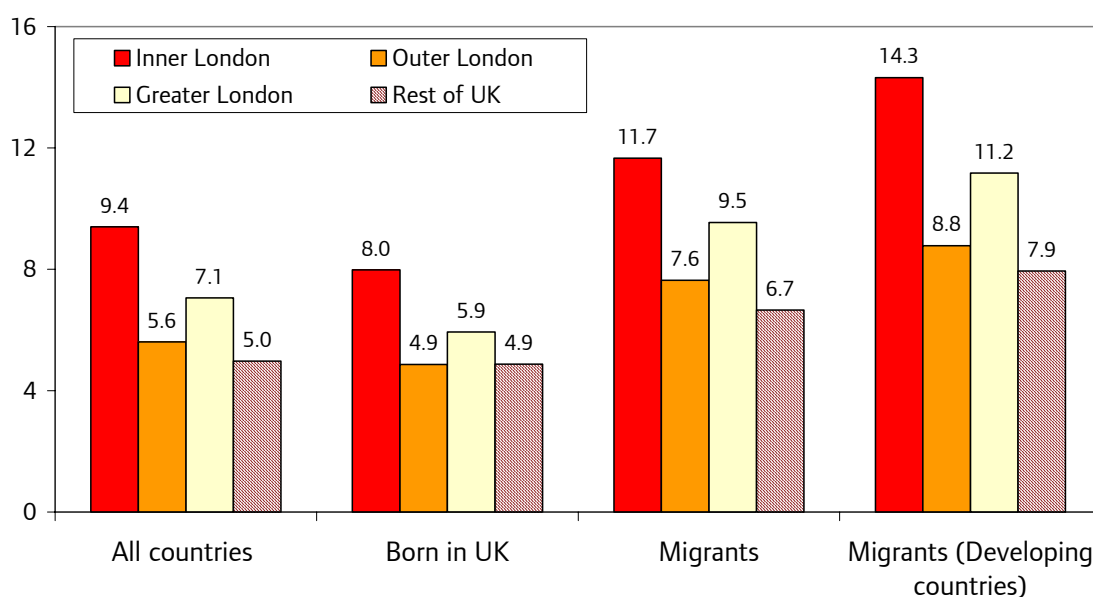
It is quite likely that there is further variation in employment rates for groups living in different parts of London, but no sub-regional data was available from the Census at the time of writing.

Differentials in unemployment rates

Analysis of unemployment rate differentials largely mirrors the employment rates analysis. Figure 35 illustrates unemployment rate differentials between areas for migrants and UK-born residents. Unemployment rates are higher for migrants in London (10 per cent) than for those living outside London (7 per cent). Within London, rates for migrants average 12 per cent in Inner London and 8 per cent in Outer London. The rate is highest among migrants from developing countries who live in Inner London (14.3 per cent).

Figure 35. Unemployment rates compared, London and rest of UK, 2002/03

Unemployment rate (%), persons working age



Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey, 2002/03

Migrant groups with high relative unemployment rates

Census data have been used to compare unemployment rates for different migrant groups living in London and in the rest of England & Wales. Unemployment rates were ranked for 100 different migrant groups⁷⁰. Of these, the majority (79 per cent) had a higher unemployment rate in London than in the rest of England & Wales.

⁷⁰ Migrant groups whose London population (aged 16-64) was greater than 1,000. Smaller groups were excluded from the analysis.

Table 26 shows the migrant groups in London with very high relative⁷¹ unemployment rates (ie groups whose unemployment rates were at least 4 percentage points higher in London). Some of the groups listed are small in population size so both numbers and rates are shown.

Table 26. Migrant groups in London with high relative unemployment rates, 2001

	Unemployment numbers & rates (%) (Persons aged 16-64)				Difference in rates (London/Rest of E&W)	
	London		Rest of E&W		Percentage point difference	Ratio
	Unemployment	Rate (%)	Unemployment	Rate (%)		
All migrants	101,934	9.7	96,759	7.2	2.5	1.3
Congo	340	44.7	52	17.7	26.9	2.5
DR of Congo	954	45.5	158	22.7	22.9	2.0
Eritrea	891	32.9	33	12.8	20.0	2.6
Ethiopia	993	26.6	55	7.8	18.8	3.4
Turkey	3,824	26.4	893	11.3	15.1	2.3
Vietnam	1,590	24.0	644	12.2	11.8	2.0
Kuwait	181	18.6	104	7.9	10.7	2.4
Guinea and others	281	23.9	61	14.2	9.7	1.7
Somalia	3,657	54.9	1,165	45.8	9.0	1.2
Angola	557	32.5	126	24.3	8.3	1.3
Rwanda	243	40.7	101	33.6	7.1	1.2
Ivory Coast	334	26.1	33	19.1	7.0	1.4
Algeria	794	21.3	346	15.2	6.1	1.4
Seychelles	93	11.0	35	5.1	6.0	2.2
Sudan	551	24.4	415	18.4	6.0	1.3
Lithuania	141	16.0	53	10.2	5.9	1.6
Cameroon & others	236	18.9	108	13.2	5.8	1.4
Bangladesh	6,756	20.9	4,276	15.5	5.4	1.4
Nigeria	6,148	14.1	999	8.8	5.3	1.6
Cyprus	1,856	9.4	819	4.5	4.9	2.1
Yugoslavia (former)	429	15.7	258	10.8	4.8	1.4
Syrian Arab Republic	145	15.5	108	10.8	4.8	1.4
Nepal	77	8.3	116	4.0	4.3	2.1
Colombia	579	12.6	141	8.6	4.0	1.5

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census data (Commissioned Tables C0116 and C0116a).

Notes: Unemployment data relate to those not in work, who are actively seeking work. Data include full-time students who are unemployed and seeking work.

Larger migrant populations with high relative rates include those from Turkey, Somalia, Bangladesh and Nigeria. In the case of Cypriot and Turkish migrants, the unemployment rate was twice as high for those living in London. Of London's smaller migrant populations, people from Congo, DR Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Vietnam and Kuwait, all had unemployment rates which were 10 percentage points higher than people from the same groups living outside

⁷¹ Relativities can be measured by comparing percentages or by using ratios – both shown in Table 26. Either way the final list of groups with high relative rates are similar.

London. Again, many of the groups listed have populations that are heavily concentrated in the capital (see Appendix H).

Conclusions

The analysis shows that non-UK born residents in London generally have lower employment rates and higher unemployment rates than those living outside London. The relatively poor outcomes for London's migrants are largely explained by the position of those from developing countries who live in Inner London. These are migrants who have very low employment rates and high levels of unemployment, relative both to those living in Outer London and to those living outside London.

Such differentials may reflect variation between areas in the profile and composition of the migrant population, for example in age, gender, country of birth and length of residence in the UK. In turn, variation in these key characteristics is clearly likely to result – in part at least – from differences in the timing of arrival in the UK, and in the circumstances that led to particular migratory movements (such as the large volume of UK asylum applications in several years up to 2002). The relevance of circumstances behind migration is suggested by the high proportion of people from developing countries and of recent arrivals among London's migrants compared to those elsewhere in the country.

In this analysis, however, 'migration-related' factors – timing and circumstances of arrival in the UK, profile and composition of migrant populations – cannot wholly explain the very wide differentials in migrants' labour market outcomes between London and the rest of the UK. Census analysis has clearly shown that, within many migrant groups (especially those which fare particularly poorly in the labour market), those who live in London find it harder to get access to employment than people from the same country of origin who are resident outside the capital. This finding points to the strong possibility that local labour market conditions may also play a part in creating the very striking inter-regional differentials demonstrated here.

8. Conclusions and further work

Conclusions

- The analysis has shown that country of birth is central to understanding the labour market outcomes of Londoners. Overall, migrants in London have poorer labour market outcomes than UK-born Londoners. Within the migrant population, however, there is considerable diversity and polarisation of labour market outcomes.
- Some migrant groups fare very well in the London labour market. These are typically people from high income countries (eg Western Europe, USA and Asia-Pacific region) who have high employment rates and low unemployment rates. Workers from these groups are over-represented in professional and managerial jobs and enjoy higher levels of earnings than other groups.
- In contrast, some migrant groups have relatively poor labour market outcomes. These are typically migrants from developing countries who have difficulty getting access to the labour market and once in work, tend to be concentrated in lower paid occupations.
- Within the developing country category, some migrant groups have exceptionally poor outcomes (eg Somalia, Congo, Eritrea, Afghanistan) and face a high degree of exclusion from the labour market. These are groups – many of them highly concentrated in London – which are likely to include a high proportion of refugees and asylum seekers.
- As well as country of origin, a range of other factors are associated with levels of labour market participation among the migrant population. These include:
 - ❖ **Gender.** Within the migrant population, employment rates are far lower for women than men, especially women with children. The gender gap in employment rates is far wider for migrants than for UK-born Londoners.
 - ❖ **Ethnicity.** Migrants from BME groups have lower employment rates and higher unemployment rates than White migrants.
 - ❖ **Qualifications.** Migrants with qualifications are twice as likely to be in employment than migrants with no qualifications. The same pattern is evident for UK-born Londoners, but employment rates are generally much higher for those with and without qualifications.
 - ❖ **Area of residence.** Migrants from developing countries living in Inner London have far lower levels of labour market participation than those living in Outer London or in the rest of the UK.
 - ❖ **Nationality and year of arrival.** Year of arrival and nationality of migrants show an association with employment rates, for certain migrant groups, but not for all. For example, long established migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa had higher employment rates than more recent arrivals, but within the South Asian group, there was no

significant difference in rates by year of arrival. Data on nationality showed similar patterns, as recent arrivals are generally foreign nationals.

- There are of course, other factors associated with labour market outcomes of migrants that are more difficult to quantify and not dealt with in this analysis. For instance, the data sources used here do not provide data on language proficiency, which is known to be strongly related to labour market outcomes.
- The reasons and circumstances behind migration are also likely to be important in relation to outcomes. Immigration controls applied to migrants on entering the UK, vary according to their nationality and reasons for entry (eg economic migrants, refugees, students). In some cases, country of origin itself can provide strong clues to the likely reason behind migration, but in other cases, the data remain open to interpretation.

Future work

- This analysis is intended as a first step in bringing together data on country of birth and labour market outcomes. There is clearly much scope to develop the analysis further, particularly in exploring the links between routes to migration and outcomes. Future analysis could include:
 - ❖ Bringing data examined here together with analysis of administrative data sources such as:
 - Home Office statistics on refugees and asylum seekers
 - Home Office data on work permit permissions
 - DWP data on foreign workers registered for national insurance purposes
 - ❖ Analysis of Labour Force Survey Data on language
Questions on English as a second language are currently being tested on the Labour Force Survey. If successful, these could provide useful data on the links between English language proficiency and labour market outcomes.
 - ❖ More Census analysis
This report was based on commissioned Census tables which had a fairly restricted topic list. Whilst they have allowed an initial investigation of links between country of birth and labour market outcomes, it would be useful to split the data further so that outcomes could be analysed for different groups by gender, qualifications levels and for London boroughs.
 - ❖ More sophisticated modelling
The report has identified key factors associated with labour market outcomes of migrants and presented baseline analysis. Statistical modelling could be used to test the strength of different relationships, to disentangle the relative influence of different factors and to experiment with different groupings of countries.

List of Appendices

- A. World region country groupings used in this report
- B. Geographic country groupings used in this report
- C. List of European Union countries
- D. Labour Force Survey – technical note & glossary
- E. 2001 Census – technical note & glossary
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Appendix A: World region groupings used in this report

In this report, one of the country categorisations used is called 'world region' groupings. These are based on groupings used in the 'A Better World For All' report which was jointly produced by the United Nations, the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in 2000. The classification comprises 7 groupings based on the geography, cultural affinities and income of residents. Developing countries comprise 6 of the groups. High income countries are grouped together to make up the remaining group (defined as countries with a Gross National Product per capita of \$9,360 in 1998). The GLA has used the original categorisations and matched them with LFS data on country of birth. Where categories didn't exactly match a best fit approach was adopted. This affected a small number of countries and does not impact on the analysis significantly as the population groups were small. In this report, the GLA has used the full seven group split as well as a broader 'high income and developing country split' where necessary – these are illustrated below.

LFS country categories grouped into 7 'World Region' areas

High income	6 'Developing countries' groupings			
High Income UK Belgium Denmark France Germany Greece Irish Republic Italy Netherlands Portugal Spain Austria Cyprus Gibraltar Finland Malta & Gozo Norway Sweden Switzerland Canada USA Israel Hong Kong Japan Singapore Australia New Zealand	East Europe & Central Asia Turkey Former Yugoslavia Albania Bulgaria Former Czechoslovakia Hungary Poland Romania Former USSR etc Other Europe	Middle East and North Africa Algeria Egypt Libya Morocco Tunisia Iran Iraq Lebanon Other Middle East	Latin America & Caribbean Barbados Belize Caribbean (Commonwealth and other) Cuba Guyana Jamaica Trinidad & Tobago West Indies Mexico Argentina Brazil Chile Columbia Uruguay Venezuela Other Central & South America.	nos=not otherwise specified
	South Asia Bangladesh India Pakistan Sri Lanka Other Asia - part (Afghanistan, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal)	Sub-Saharan Africa Angola Botswana Ethiopia Gambia Ghana Kenya Malawi Mauritius Nigeria South Africa Sierra Leone Seychelles Somalia Tanzania Uganda Zaire Zambia Zimbabwe Other Africa		
	East Asia, Pacific & other Burma/Myanmar China Indonesia Korea Malaysia Philippines Vietnam Other New Commonwealth Other Asia - part (Thailand, Cambodia, Other Asia) All other areas (nos)			

Appendix B: Geographic country groupings used in this report

This coding was used to recode the LFS variable 'CRYOX' into geographic groups (GLA user defined variables). The variable 'CRYO' was also used to separately identify the 10 new EU member states within the Former Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and USSR groups.

Original LFS coding	GLA coding	Original LFS coding	GLA coding
1 UK/GB	UK	52 Algeria	Africa
7 Irish Republic	EU: Irish Republic	53 Angola	Africa
2 Belgium	Other EU15 countries	54 Botswana	Africa
3 Denmark		55 Ethiopia	Africa
4 France		56 Egypt	Africa
5 Germany		57 Gambia	Africa
6 Greece		58 Ghana	Africa
8 Italy (exc Vatican City)		59 Kenya	Africa
9 Luxembourg		60 Libya	Africa
10 Netherlands		61 Malawi	Africa
11 Portugal		62 Mauritius	Africa
12 Spain		63 Morocco	Africa
14 Austria	Other EU15 countries	64 Nigeria	Africa
17 Finland		65 South Africa	Africa
21 Sweden		66 Sierra Leone	Africa
		67 Seychelles	Africa
		68 Somalia	Africa
		69 Tanzania	Africa
		70 Tunisia	Africa
		71 Uganda	Africa
		72 Zaire	Africa
		73 Zambia	Africa
13 Andorra	Other Europe	74 Zimbabwe	Africa
15 Cyprus	Other EU25 (10)	75 Other Africa	Africa
16 Gibraltar	Other Europe	76 Bangladesh	Indian sub-continent
18 Liechtenstein	Other Europe	77 India	
19 Malta & Gozo	Other EU25 (10)	78 Pakistan	
20 Norway	Other Europe	79 Iran	Middle East
22 Switzerland	Other Europe	80 Iraq	
23 Turkey	Other Europe	81 Israel	
24 Former Yugoslavia	Split coding*	82 Lebanon	
25 Albania	Other Europe	83 Other Middle East	
26 Bulgaria	Other Europe	84 Burma/Myanmar	Remainder of Asia
27 Former Czechoslovakia	Split coding*	85 China	
28 Hungary	Other EU25 (10)	86 Hong Kong	
29 Poland	Other EU25 (10)	87 Indonesia	
30 Romania	Other Europe	88 Japan	
31 Former USSR etc	Split coding*	89 Korea	
		90 Macau/Macao	
33 Barbados	Americas & Caribbean	91 Malaysia	
35 Canada		92 Philippines	
36 Other Caribbean		93 Singapore	
37 Cuba		94 Sri Lanka	
38 Guyana		95 Vietnam	
39 Jamaica		96 Other Asia	
40 Trinidad & Tobago		97 Australia	Australasia /Other
41 USA		98 New Zealand	
42 West Indies		99 Caribbean Commonwealth	
43 Other Central America		100 Other New Commonwealth	
44 Mexico		101/102 Rest of the world/at sea	
45 Other South America			Australasia/Other
46 Argentina			
47 Brazil			
48 Chile			
49 Columbia			
50 Uruguay			
51 Venezuala			

* Split coding = Part 'Other EU25' (10 new members)/ Part 'Other Europe'.

Appendix C: List of European Union countries

In 2004, the European Union was enlarged from 15 to 25 member states (EU25). In this report, the 10 new member states are referred to as EU10, and the original members as EU15. The LFS and Census data presented in this report was all collected prior to 2004 (the period before EU enlargement).

The EU25 member states are:

EU15

- Austria
- Belgium
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Irish Republic
- Italy
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Portugal
- Spain
- Sweden
- UK

EU10

- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Estonia
- Hungary
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Malta
- Poland
- Slovakia
- Slovenia

Appendix D: Labour Force Survey – technical note & glossary

Introduction to the Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and is one of the largest regular household surveys in the UK. The LFS has been carried out in various guises since 1973 and since 1992 has been run on a quarterly basis. The survey questionnaire is large and collects a wide range of data about people and their labour market circumstances. The LFS is residence-based and mainly provides data about those who live in an area. Some (more limited) data is also available on the basis of workplace. In this report, all data presented are residence based.

LFS fieldwork

The LFS is generally considered to be a high quality survey. The interviews are carried out in person or by telephone, response rates are good, and the sample is large and well designed⁷². Full technical detail on LFS sampling and fieldwork is available from ONS (LFS User Guide Volume 1: Background and Methodology⁷³).

Quarterly and annual LFS data

LFS interviews are carried out on a continuous basis, but most LFS data are made available on either a quarterly or annual basis⁷⁴. The quarterly LFS provides reasonably robust estimates at a national level but is less reliable for analysis at sub-national level or for sub-groups within the population. To provide more reliable local area estimates, the annual LFS dataset was developed. The 2002/03 annual dataset has been used for this analysis and the dataset covers the period March 2002–February 2003.

Sample design and size

The LFS collects information from around 60,000 households in the UK each quarter. 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.

The annual database was originally derived from four successive quarters of the regular quarterly survey and was created by taking waves 1 and 5 from each of the consecutive quarters to give an annually representative sample of around 96,000 households. This meant that the sample drawn avoids the inclusion of responses from the same household twice. However, since 2000/01, the core annual sample has been increased substantially by boost samples – first in England (2000/01) and then additionally in Wales (2001/02). The boost samples have increased the core sample size from 96,000 up to a final annual sample of around 156,000 households. Each household in the boost samples is interviewed annually for four years.

As well as providing an increased sample size and therefore more reliable estimates, annualising the data helps smooth out seasonal variations evident in the quarterly data. The UK annual LFS

⁷² Stratified random sample

⁷³ Available at the ONS website: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=1537>

⁷⁴ In addition, ONS publish monthly moving averages for headline indicators at regional level, however these are not made available in database form.

database for 2002/03 holds records for 284,000 adults (ie persons aged 16 and over). Of these, 26,000 (9%) are resident in Greater London.

Reliability of data and 95% confidence intervals

As the LFS 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. As a result, current ONS advice is generally not to publish LFS estimates below suppression thresholds (1,000-15,000 depending on the dataset/geographical area/variable in question). However, users should be aware, that even for estimates above suppression thresholds, there could still be a high margin of error associated with 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 ILO unemployed in London was 254,000 – and we were estimating this figure from the annual LFS dataset – then 95 times out of 100, the LFS estimate of the size of that group would fall in the range of 239,300 to 268,700 (ie $\pm 14,700$ or $\pm 6\%$). Sampling variability can be considerable when producing estimates for small groups within the population (eg individual countries of birth). For this reason, most LFS data in this report are presented for groups of countries to improve reliability (See Appendix A and B). All LFS data are rounded to the nearest thousand reflecting the fact they are estimates not precise measures.

LFS grossing and population data for London

As the LFS 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. LFS 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, LFS population estimates are usually slightly lower than ONS mid-year estimates and the GLA's own demographic estimates based upon them.

Population estimates for London

LFS annual database 2002/03 – population estimate	7.167m
2001 Census (April 2001)	7.172m
ONS mid-year estimate for 2002	7.371m

Currently, ONS are using interim grossing factors that take account of the population data derived from the 2001 Census data. Accordingly, the 2002/03 dataset is grossed up to be in line with the mid-year estimates for 2001 that were published in October 2002. However, these estimates were later revised in 2003 and in the case of London these changes led to an upward revision in the population of around 120,000 (mainly males aged 25-49). The estimates were further revised in September 2004 based upon additional studies of Census returns in Southwark, Wandsworth, and Westminster. These revisions have not been incorporated into the 2002/03 dataset, so population data derived from the LFS dataset are low in comparison to

published demographic data. This needs to be borne in mind when using and interpreting the data.

Key LFS definitions used in this report

The Labour Force Survey 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 LFS terms are summarised below.

Country of birth

In the LFS interview, respondents are asked 'In which country were you born'. Responses are then coded into over 140 countries categories.

Economic activity

Economic activity is one of the key measures used in the LFS 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. This group includes, for example, people who caring for their family or retired (as well as those aged under 16).

Earnings

The earnings data presented here refer to gross average hourly earnings of employees (they do not include earnings of self employed). Data relate to earnings in the most recent period from the main job and are based on usual hours worked per week. The key limitation of the LFS earnings measure is that earnings data is supplied by the employee not the employer, this can lead to poorer accuracy because a) individuals tend to slightly underestimate what they earn and b) some earnings data is given by proxy (supplied by one household member on behalf of another) which can further undermine accuracy. While the data are considered to be good at exploring relativities between groups, they are less accurate predictors of absolute levels of earnings.

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). In this report, the abbreviation 'BME groups' is used (Black and Minority Ethnic groups) and is defined as all ethnic groups other than White groups.

Full-time/part-time employment

The LFS classification of employees as part-time or full-time is generally on the basis of self-assessment. People on government-supported training and employment programme who are at college in the survey reference week are classified, by convention, as part-time.

Full-time education

In the LFS, this is defined to include those people over the age of 16 who state that they are still at school or in some other form of full-time education, including sandwich courses. People on part-time courses, day or block release courses, or government training schemes are NOT included.

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 LFS 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.

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

Industry (SIC 1992).

The classification of industry sector (on LFS annual datasets) is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1992. Detail on SIC categories can be found at the ONS website at the following link: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/classifications.asp

Nationality

In the LFS interview, respondents are asked 'What is your nationality'. Responses are then coded into over 140 categories. In the case of people with dual nationality, the first is coded.

Occupation (SOC 2000)

The latest LFS annual dataset (2002-03) classifies respondents' occupation on the basis of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2000), introduced in June 2000. This replaces the old SOC 1990. Detail on the SOC categories can be found on the ONS website at the following link: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/classifications.asp

Qualifications Levels

Higher level qualifications generally relates to those qualified to NVQ 4 level and above (includes, degrees and other higher level qualifications above A level). Section 3 discusses LFS data on qualifications and in more detail.

Year of arrival

Respondents not born in the UK are asked 'Which year did you arrive in this country?'

If people came for a holiday, then returned home before taking up residence in the UK, the date of the second arrival is coded. Otherwise, the data of first arrival is coded.

Appendix E. 2001 Census – technical note & glossary

This technical note provides a guide to the Census data used in this report and provides guidance to accompany the Census data tables A1 to A10 presented in Appendix F.

Census tables C0116 and C0116b

The Census analysis presented in this report is mainly based on a Census commissioned table on country of birth (C0116). The table provides detail for 128 countries (or groupings of countries). To complement this table, the GLA commissioned an additional table (C0116a) which provided the same data for five additional EU countries which had not been listed separately listed on original (including UK-born). The GLA analysis used the data from both tables to produce a final list of 133 countries. These are used as the basis of analysis and the data tables in Appendix F provide full detail for all 133 areas.

Students and economic activity

The original Census table C0116 on country of birth classes all economically active students as one group and they are not included in headline employment and unemployment totals. To fill this gap the GLA have used data elsewhere on table C0116 to derive total employment and unemployment figures, and to identify students' economic activity status. For this reason, some totals on the data tables in Appendix F are GLA calculations and will differ from the original Census tables. Economically active students are included in employment and unemployment totals – unless the table or chart explicitly states otherwise (eg Table A7).

Random adjustments

Census data have been randomly adjusted by ONS to avoid the release of confidential data. This means that small numbers or derived numbers are not necessarily precise. **Subsequently, cells may not sum exactly to totals and totals on different tables may be slightly inconsistent.**

Country groupings used on tables

All tables in Appendix F present data for 133 countries or groupings of countries (including the UK). These are shown in full in Figure A1. For purposes of data table layout a number of country names and groupings have been abbreviated as follows:

Full name:	Abbreviated to:
El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras	El Salvador & others
Turks and Caicos Islands and others	Turks & Caicos Is.
Panama, Nicaragua & Costa Rica	Panama & others
Western Samoa & other	W. Samoa & other
South Africa & Lesotho	South Africa
Georgia Republic, Armenia & Azerbaijan	Georgia & others
Suriname, Guyana & French Guiana	Suriname & others
Switzerland (& Liechtenstein)	Switzerland
Madagascar & Maldives	Madagascar & Mald.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea & Republic of Korea	Korea
Occupied Territories (Gaza and West Bank)	O.T. Gaza & W. Bank
Not otherwise specified	nos

Figure A1. A guide to country list used on Census tables in Appendix F (with Census codes)

United Kingdom*	Liberia 116	Zambia 225
Afghanistan 001	Libya 117	Zimbabwe 226
Albania 002	Lithuania 119	Madagascar 122 and Maldives 125
Algeria 004	Luxembourg 120	El Salvador 063, Guatemala 082, Honduras 089
Angola 006	Macedonia 121	Russia 169, Mongolia 136
Argentina 009	Malawi 123	Turks and Caicos Islands 208 and other areas
Australia 011	Malaysia 124	Cameroon 037 and other areas
Austria 012	Malta and Gozo 127	Panama 157,157A, Nicaragua 148, Costa Rica 052
Bangladesh 016	Mauritius 131	Western Samoa 221 and other areas
Belgium 019	Mexico 132	South Africa 189, Lesotho 115
Bolivia 024	Morocco 139	Georgia Republic 074, Armenia 230, Azerbaijan 013
Bosnia & Herzegovina 025,088	Mozambique 140	Romania 168, Moldova 134
Botswana 026	Myanmar 034	Montenegro 138, Serbia 181,181A
Brazil 027	Namibia 141,189E	Uzbekistan 216 and others
Brunei 031	Nepal 143	Laos 112, Cambodia 036
Bulgaria 032	Netherlands (144)*	Suriname 193, Guyana 086, French Guiana 071A
Burundi 035	Nigeria 150	Guinea 084 and others
Chile 045	OT (Gaza & West Bank) 098A,156	Liechtenstein 118, Switzerland 196
China 046,046A,164B	Oman 154	Monaco 135, France 071
Colombia 047	Pakistan 155	DPR of Korea, 108, & Republic of Korea 109
Congo 050	Papua New Guinea 158	<i>All other countries (not listed above)</i>
Croatia 053	Peru 160	
Cuba 054	Philippines 161	
Cyprus 055	Poland 163	
Czech Republic 056,227	Portugal 164,164A	
D. Republic of Congo 224,006A	Qatar 166	
Denmark (057)*	Republic of Ireland 097	
Dominica 059	Rwanda 170	
Ecuador 061	Saudi Arabia 178	
Egypt 062	Seychelles 182	
Eritrea 229	Sierra Leone 183	
Estonia 066	Singapore 184	
Ethiopia 067	Slovakia 185	
Finland (070)*	Slovenia 186	
Gambia 073	Somalia 188	
Germany 075	Spain (190, 190c)*	
Ghana 076	Sri Lanka 191	
Greece 079,079A,079B,079C	Sudan 192	
Grenada 081	Swaziland 194	
Hong Kong 046B	Sweden 195	
Hungary 091	Syrian Arab Republic 197	
India 093, 093A	Taiwan 198	
Indonesia 011C,094,094B	Tanzania 200	
Iran 095	Thailand 201	
Iraq 096	Trinidad and Tobago 204	
Isle of Man 128	Tunisia 205	
Israel 098	Turkey 206	
Italy 099,099A	Ukraine 231	
Ivory Coast 100	United Arab Emirates (212)	
Jamaica 101	USA 214	
Japan 102	Uruguay 215	
Jordan 104	Venezuela 218	
Kenya 106	Vietnam 219	
Kuwait 110	West Indies (nos) 937	
Latvia 113	Yemen 222,222A	
Lebanon 114	Yugoslavia (nos) 223	

↓

<i>This group includes the following countries (~ 160,000 Londoners)</i>		
<i>Andorra</i>	<i>Fiji</i>	<i>Sao Tome and Principe</i>
<i>Anguilla</i>	<i>Gabon</i>	<i>Senegal</i>
<i>Antigua and Barbuda</i>	<i>Gibraltar</i>	<i>Solomon</i>
<i>Bahamas</i>	<i>Greenland</i>	<i>South America (nos)</i>
<i>Bahrain</i>	<i>Guadeloupe</i>	<i>St Christopher</i>
<i>Barbados</i>	<i>Guinea - Bissau</i>	<i>St Helen & deps.</i>
<i>Belarus</i>	<i>Haiti</i>	<i>St Lucia</i>
<i>Belize</i>	<i>Iceland</i>	<i>St Vincent & Grendines</i>
<i>Benin</i>	<i>Kazakhstan</i>	<i>Tajikstan</i>
<i>Bermuda</i>	<i>Kiribati</i>	<i>Togo</i>
<i>Bhutan</i>	<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	<i>Tonga</i>
<i>Brit. Indian Ocean Terr.</i>	<i>Mali</i>	<i>Turkmenistan</i>
<i>British Virgin Islands</i>	<i>Marshall Islands</i>	<i>Tuvalu</i>
<i>Burkina faso</i>	<i>Martinique</i>	<i>Uganda</i>
<i>C. Russian Ind. States</i>	<i>Mauritania</i>	<i>US Virgin Islands</i>
<i>Canada</i>	<i>Micronesia</i>	<i>USSR (NOS)</i>
<i>Canary Islands</i>	<i>Middle east (nos)</i>	<i>Vanuata</i>
<i>Cape Verde</i>	<i>Monserat</i>	<i>West Africa,</i>
<i>Caroline Islands</i>	<i>Nauru</i>	<i>Asia (nos)</i>
<i>Cayman Islands</i>	<i>Netherland Antilles</i>	<i>Ireland (nos)</i>
<i>Central African Rep.</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>Africa (nos)</i>
<i>Chad</i>	<i>Niger</i>	
<i>Channel Isles</i>	<i>Niue</i>	<i>nos =</i>
<i>Comoros</i>	<i>North Africa (nos)</i>	<i>not otherwise specified</i>
<i>Cook Islands</i>	<i>Norway</i>	
<i>Djibouti</i>	<i>Other Oceania</i>	
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	<i>Paraguay</i>	
<i>East Africa (nos)_</i>	<i>Pitcairn Islands</i>	
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	<i>Puerto Rico</i>	
<i>Europe (NOS)</i>	<i>Reunion</i>	
<i>Falklands</i>	<i>San Marino</i>	

*Data for these countries was based on Commissioned Table C0116a – a supplementary table to the main Table C0116.

Appendix E. 2001 Census – technical note & glossary

Census definitions/glossary

All census definitions and terms used on tables in Appendix F are explained below.

Variable	Description	Tables
Economic activity	Economically active persons are those either in employment or unemployed (ie those active in the labour market).	A5
Economic activity rates	Rates express all economically active persons as a percentage of the population (persons aged 16-64 in these tables)	A5
Employment	Employed people are those who did paid work the week before the Census. Employment totals presented on tables A4 and A5 include full-time students who were employed. <i>These data have been derived by the GLA and are different to employment totals on the original Census table which exclude economically active students.</i>	A4 A5 A7
Employment rates (%)	Employment rates (%) express those in employment as a proportion of the population (in the relevant age or population group). Employment rates have been calculated including and excluding students for comparison (A7)	A5 A7
Industry sector	Industry sector categories are based on Standard Industrial Classification 1992. On table A10, 'Manufacturing and primary industry' refers to a group of SIC categories: A (Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry), B (Fishing), C (Mining & Quarrying), D (Manufacturing), E (Electricity, Gas & Water Supply). The category 'Other' refers to SIC divisions: O (Other Community, Social & Personal Service Activities), P & Q. (Other groups).	A10
Occupation	Occupational categories are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2000)	A9
Part-time	Part-time employment is defined as working 30 hours a week or less. Part-time and full-time employment data presented excludes students in employment due to the format of the original Census table. In practice, most students in work, are working part-time so Census totals presented here on part-time working under-estimate the number of part-time workers.	A8
Qualifications	Higher level: Includes first degrees; higher degrees; NVQ levels 4 and 5; HND; HNC and certain professional qualifications. Lower level: used to describe qualifications equivalent to levels 1 to 3 of the National Key learning Targets (ie. GCSE's; 'O' levels; NVQ levels 1-3). None/other/unknown: This includes (i) people with no qualifications (people without any academic; vocational or professional qualifications) (ii) people with other non-classified qualifications (eg vocational qualifications) and (iii) people whose qualifications levels are unknown.	A3
Self employment	Respondents are asked on the Census form whether they are employees or self-employed (self-assessment). Data on self-employment/employees presented here excludes students in employment due to the format of the original Census table.	A8
Students	Table C0116 provides information on students in relation to their economic activity. Two groups of students are identified: (i) Economically active full-time students: students who are in employment	A6 A7

Variable	Description	Tables
	or unemployed. (ii) Economically inactive students: people who are students and are not economically active (can be part-time or full-time students). For the purposes of Table A6, these groups have been added together to provide a proxy of the student population.	
Unemployed	In the Census, unemployed people are those who are not in work, have sought work in the last 4 weeks and are available to start work in the next two weeks. (Based on the International Labour Organisation definition). Unemployed totals presented on tables here include full-time students who were unemployed. <i>These data have been derived by the GLA and are different to unemployment totals on the original Census table which exclude economically active students.</i>	A4 A5
Unemployment rate (%)	The unemployment rate expresses the number unemployed as a percentage of the economically active population (A5). <i>Note: This is different to data presented in table A4 which shows unemployment as a percentage of the whole population for comparison with other groups.</i>	A5

Appendix F: Data tables: 2001 Census

Table number Table name

A1	Population by age, gender and country of birth, Greater London, 2001
A2	Population by country of birth, London and E&W, 2001
A3	Qualifications by country of birth, persons aged 16-64, 2001
A4	Economic position by country of birth, Greater London, 2001
A5	Economic position, rates by country of birth, Greater London, 2001
A6	Students & economic position by country of birth, Greater London, 2001
A7	Employment rates by country of birth and student status, Greater London, 2001
A8	Employment patterns by country of birth, Greater London, 2001
A9	Employment by occupation and country of birth, Greater London, 2001
A10	Employment by industry and country of birth, Greater London, 2001

See Appendix E for notes about these tables.

A1. Population by age, gender and country of birth, Greater London, 2001 (part 1 of 3)

	All ages	Persons by age			Percentages (%)			
		Under 16	16-64	65+	% < 16	% 16-64	% 65+	% women
All countries	7,172,101	1,448,243	4,832,270	891,588	20.2	67.4	12.4	51.6
- UK-born	5,229,187	1,303,129	3,258,178	667,880	24.9	62.3	12.8	51.0
- Born outside UK	1,942,914	145,114	1,574,092	223,708	7.5	81.0	11.5	53.3
Afghanistan	10,832	2,714	7,765	353	25.1	71.7	3.3	39.4
Albania	814	169	632	13	20.8	77.6	1.6	40.4
Algeria	6,408	551	5,769	88	8.6	90.0	1.4	29.0
Angola	4,683	1,042	3,601	40	22.3	76.9	0.9	52.1
Argentina	2,557	119	2,162	276	4.7	84.6	10.8	56.9
Australia	41,488	1,972	37,944	1,572	4.8	91.5	3.8	56.6
Austria	5,740	235	3,042	2,463	4.1	53.0	42.9	66.4
Bangladesh	84,565	7,416	72,337	4,812	8.8	85.5	5.7	49.8
Belgium	6,117	666	4,561	890	10.9	74.6	14.5	56.1
Bolivia	527	54	448	25	10.2	85.0	4.7	55.4
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2,792	243	2,389	160	8.7	85.6	5.7	57.6
Botswana	423	70	353	0	16.5	83.5	0.0	58.2
Brazil	8,162	577	7,395	190	7.1	90.6	2.3	58.6
Brunei	595	47	548	0	7.9	92.1	0.0	51.1
Bulgaria	3,017	230	2,682	105	7.6	88.9	3.5	52.5
Burundi	1,182	275	907	0	23.3	76.7	0.0	58.5
Cambodia & Laos	540	5	514	21	0.9	95.2	3.9	53.9
Cameroon & others	2,240	295	1,922	23	13.2	85.8	1.0	54.6
Chile	2,054	164	1,703	187	8.0	82.9	9.1	55.3
China	13,776	797	11,130	1,849	5.8	80.8	13.4	56.5
Colombia	9,035	1,212	7,663	160	13.4	84.8	1.8	58.7
Congo	2,556	682	1,855	19	26.7	72.6	0.7	54.5
Croatia	3,219	339	2,652	228	10.5	82.4	7.1	62.8
Cuba	536	41	398	97	7.6	74.3	18.1	50.0
Cyprus	45,888	1,179	34,286	10,423	2.6	74.7	22.7	50.5
Czech Republic	4,250	231	3,055	964	5.4	71.9	22.7	70.4
Denmark	5,770	351	5,059	360	6.1	87.7	6.2	59.9
Dominica	5,067	127	3,626	1,314	2.5	71.6	25.9	53.9
DR of Congo	6,876	1,707	5,117	52	24.8	74.4	0.8	51.1
Ecuador	2,301	563	1,703	35	24.5	74.0	1.5	54.2
Egypt	9,120	468	6,872	1,780	5.1	75.4	19.5	43.8
El Salvador & others	441	102	325	14	23.1	73.7	3.2	62.8
Eritrea	6,075	826	5,158	91	13.6	84.9	1.5	53.6
Estonia	493	68	297	128	13.8	60.2	26.0	59.4
Ethiopia	6,395	547	5,769	79	8.6	90.2	1.2	52.8
Finland	4,074	238	3,652	184	5.8	89.6	4.5	74.6
France (& monaco)	38,206	5,158	30,935	2,113	13.5	81.0	5.5	57.7
Gambia	2,359	241	2,028	90	10.2	86.0	3.8	51.5
Georgia & others	918	159	705	54	17.3	76.8	5.9	50.7
Germany	39,818	2,659	30,251	6,908	6.7	76.0	17.3	60.4
Ghana	46,513	2,707	42,219	1,587	5.8	90.8	3.4	53.3
Greece	12,380	464	10,793	1,123	3.7	87.2	9.1	49.2
Grenada	7,535	163	5,774	1,598	2.2	76.6	21.2	55.4

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A1. Population by age, gender and country of birth, Greater London, 2001 (part 2 of 3)

	Persons by age				Percentages (%)			
	All ages	Under 16	16-64	65+	% < 16	% 16-64	% 65+	% women
All countries	7,172,101	1,448,243	4,832,270	891,588	20.2	67.4	12.4	51.6
Guinea & others	2,065	195	1,830	40	9.4	88.6	1.9	46.2
Hong Kong	23,328	1,613	20,226	1,489	6.9	86.7	6.4	50.3
Hungary	4,507	105	2,873	1,529	2.3	63.7	33.9	59.6
India	172,661	5,546	134,355	32,760	3.2	77.8	19.0	53.0
Indonesia	1,851	126	1,572	153	6.8	84.9	8.3	62.4
Iran	20,398	1,589	17,025	1,784	7.8	83.5	8.7	48.6
Iraq	17,294	2,206	13,545	1,543	12.8	78.3	8.9	44.7
Isle of Man	820	42	673	105	5.1	82.1	12.8	50.9
Israel	6,280	868	5,016	396	13.8	79.9	6.3	50.4
Italy	38,694	1,362	30,426	6,906	3.5	78.6	17.8	49.8
Ivory Coast	2,425	409	2,008	8	16.9	82.8	0.3	47.1
Jamaica	80,319	3,325	58,035	18,959	4.1	72.3	23.6	57.3
Japan	19,185	2,867	16,098	220	14.9	83.9	1.1	60.5
Jordan	968	163	788	17	16.8	81.4	1.8	41.6
Kenya	66,311	2,485	60,039	3,787	3.7	90.5	5.7	50.2
Korea	5,346	879	4,409	58	16.4	82.5	1.1	58.0
Kuwait	2,672	536	2,120	16	20.1	79.3	0.6	47.9
Latvia	917	116	554	247	12.6	60.4	26.9	55.1
Lebanon	7,418	657	6,429	332	8.9	86.7	4.5	44.6
Liberia	1,071	112	944	15	10.5	88.1	1.4	42.3
Libya	1,832	187	1,571	74	10.2	85.8	4.0	43.5
Lithuania	2,270	397	1,666	207	17.5	73.4	9.1	53.6
Luxembourg	379	54	304	21	14.2	80.2	5.5	51.5
Macedonia	638	32	593	13	5.0	92.9	2.0	65.8
Madagascar & Mald.	400	11	363	26	2.8	90.8	6.5	64.8
Malawi	3,434	116	3,246	72	3.4	94.5	2.1	50.1
Malaysia	16,122	459	14,821	842	2.8	91.9	5.2	57.9
Malta & Gozo	5,213	102	3,982	1,129	2.0	76.4	21.7	48.0
Mauritius	15,572	360	13,611	1,601	2.3	87.4	10.3	50.8
Mexico	1,595	129	1,427	39	8.1	89.5	2.4	57.9
Morocco	7,904	341	7,279	284	4.3	92.1	3.6	48.8
Mozambique	1,782	44	1,677	61	2.5	94.1	3.4	54.0
Myanmar	3,532	36	2,261	1,235	1.0	64.0	35.0	52.5
Namibia	441	37	387	17	8.4	87.8	3.9	50.8
Nepal	1,436	111	1,312	13	7.7	91.4	0.9	37.0
Netherlands	8,671	990	6,941	740	11.4	80.0	8.5	53.3
Nigeria	68,907	7,598	59,282	2,027	11.0	86.0	2.9	51.6
O.T. Gaza & W. Bank	970	39	700	231	4.0	72.2	23.8	43.4
Oman	241	78	157	6	32.4	65.1	2.5	42.7
Pakistan	66,658	5,448	56,552	4,658	8.2	84.8	7.0	47.7
Panama & others	344	29	274	41	8.4	79.7	11.9	59.9
Papua New Guinea	274	14	254	6	5.1	92.7	2.2	46.4
Peru	1,738	124	1,550	64	7.1	89.2	3.7	63.7
Philippines	18,680	662	17,343	675	3.5	92.8	3.6	71.4
Poland	22,224	1,045	13,928	7,251	4.7	62.7	32.6	60.9

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A1. Population by age, gender and country of birth, Greater London, 2001 (part 3 of 3)

	Persons by age				Percentages (%)			
	All ages	Under 16	16-64	65+	% < 16	% 16-64	% 65+	% women
All countries	7,172,101	1,448,243	4,832,270	891,588	20.2	67.4	12.4	51.6
Portugal	21,741	2,908	17,668	1,165	13.4	81.3	5.4	54.1
Qatar	263	62	198	3	23.6	75.3	1.1	52.9
Republic of Ireland	157,285	2,858	110,381	44,046	1.8	70.2	28.0	55.6
Romania & Moldova	3,264	290	2,630	344	8.9	80.6	10.5	50.6
Russia & Mongolia	6,472	816	5,191	465	12.6	80.2	7.2	61.9
Rwanda	1,640	411	1,220	9	25.1	74.4	0.5	58.8
Saudi Arabia	3,011	1,375	1,612	24	45.7	53.5	0.8	47.0
Serbia & Montenegro	13,088	3,472	9,509	107	26.5	72.7	0.8	39.6
Seychelles	1,471	52	1,241	178	3.5	84.4	12.1	60.1
Sierra Leone	14,008	1,456	11,705	847	10.4	83.6	6.0	55.8
Singapore	9,307	530	8,370	407	5.7	89.9	4.4	53.2
Slovakia	2,168	110	1,953	105	5.1	90.1	4.8	80.5
Slovenia	414	12	312	90	2.9	75.4	21.7	69.6
Somalia	33,831	10,876	21,813	1,142	32.1	64.5	3.4	55.9
South Africa	45,603	1,961	40,719	2,923	4.3	89.3	6.4	51.7
Spain	22,473	1,052	18,704	2,717	4.7	83.2	12.1	61.3
Sri Lanka	49,932	3,479	43,162	3,291	7.0	86.4	6.6	42.2
Sudan	5,473	967	4,298	208	17.7	78.5	3.8	47.2
Suriname & others	14,938	379	10,876	3,683	2.5	72.8	24.7	58.4
Swaziland	244	16	218	10	6.6	89.3	4.1	49.2
Sweden	9,482	902	8,353	227	9.5	88.1	2.4	64.7
Switzerland	5,393	570	4,175	648	10.6	77.4	12.0	58.7
Syrian Arab Republic	2,066	229	1,718	119	11.1	83.2	5.8	44.1
Taiwan	2,194	102	2,074	18	4.6	94.5	0.8	59.7
Tanzania	16,584	379	14,745	1,460	2.3	88.9	8.8	49.8
Thailand	4,824	333	4,396	95	6.9	91.1	2.0	68.3
Trinidad & Tobago	11,844	446	9,582	1,816	3.8	80.9	15.3	61.6
Tunisia	1,395	60	1,139	196	4.3	81.6	14.1	44.2
Turkey	39,128	5,491	32,601	1,036	14.0	83.3	2.6	48.3
Turks & Caicos isles	766	48	656	62	6.3	85.6	8.1	60.7
Ukraine	3,172	377	2,324	471	11.9	73.3	14.8	53.2
United Arab Emirates	1,314	403	911	0	30.7	69.3	0.0	51.6
Uruguay	370	21	327	22	5.7	88.4	5.9	54.9
USA	44,622	7,648	34,982	1,992	17.1	78.4	4.5	54.6
Uzbekistan & others	756	129	617	10	17.1	81.6	1.3	62.0
Venezuela	1,511	178	1,302	31	11.8	86.2	2.1	55.5
Vietnam	14,125	463	12,564	1,098	3.3	88.9	7.8	54.3
W. Samoa & others	150	9	128	13	6.0	85.3	8.7	58.0
West Indies (nos)	2,517	62	1,700	755	2.5	67.5	30.0	54.6
Yemen	3,671	205	3,057	409	5.6	83.3	11.1	39.3
Yugoslavia	5,087	478	4,204	405	9.4	82.6	8.0	48.9
Zambia	7,306	554	6,691	61	7.6	91.6	0.8	55.4
Zimbabwe	17,026	1,694	15,097	235	9.9	88.7	1.4	56.4
All other countries	156,861	9,734	130,527	16,600	6.2	83.2	10.6	53.7

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A2. Population by country of birth, London and E&W, 2001 (part 1 of 3)

	Greater London	England & Wales	London as % of E&W
All countries	7,172,101	52,041,921	13.8
- UK-born	5,229,187	47,398,830	11.0
- Born outside UK	1,942,914	4,643,091	41.8
Afghanistan	10,832	14,508	74.7
Albania	814	2,238	36.4
Algeria	6,408	10,102	63.4
Angola	4,683	5,840	80.2
Argentina	2,557	6,371	40.1
Australia	41,488	98,772	42.0
Austria	5,740	18,572	30.9
Bangladesh	84,565	153,040	55.3
Belgium	6,117	20,418	30.0
Bolivia	527	1,076	49.0
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2,792	6,424	43.5
Botswana	423	1,876	22.5
Brazil	8,162	14,555	56.1
Brunei	595	2,412	24.7
Bulgaria	3,017	5,154	58.5
Burundi	1,182	1,984	59.6
Cambodia & Laos	540	1,152	46.9
Cameroon & others	2,240	3,612	62.0
Chile	2,054	4,720	43.5
China	13,776	48,459	28.4
Colombia	9,035	12,039	75.0
Congo	2,556	3,219	79.4
Croatia	3,219	6,857	46.9
Cuba	536	1,043	51.4
Cyprus	45,888	75,763	60.6
Czech Republic	4,250	11,838	35.9
Denmark	5,770	17,250	33.4
Dominica	5,067	6,730	75.3
DR of Congo	6,876	8,443	81.4
Ecuador	2,301	2,964	77.6
Egypt	9,120	23,584	38.7
El Salvador & others	441	1,427	30.9
Eritrea	6,075	6,540	92.9
Estonia	493	1,915	25.7
Ethiopia	6,395	7,665	83.4
Finland	4,074	10,634	38.3
France (& monaco)	38,206	89,675	42.6
Gambia	2,359	3,871	60.9
Georgia & others	918	1,627	56.4
Germany	39,818	243,554	16.3
Ghana	46,513	55,537	83.8
Greece	12,380	33,224	37.3
Grenada	7,535	9,758	77.2

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A2. Population by country of birth, London and E&W, 2001 (part 2 of 3)

	Greater London	England & Wales	London as % of E&W
All countries	7,172,101	52,041,921	13.8
Guinea & others	2,065	2,848	72.5
Hong Kong	23,328	87,631	26.6
Hungary	4,507	12,799	35.2
India	172,661	455,941	37.9
Indonesia	1,851	6,214	29.8
Iran	20,398	40,767	50.0
Iraq	17,294	30,815	56.1
Isle of Man	820	9,732	8.4
Israel	6,280	11,503	54.6
Italy	38,694	102,020	37.9
Ivory Coast	2,425	2,760	87.9
Jamaica	80,319	145,934	55.0
Japan	19,185	36,277	52.9
Jordan	968	2,921	33.1
Kenya	66,311	127,322	52.1
Korea	5,346	11,687	45.7
Kuwait	2,672	5,446	49.1
Latvia	917	4,171	22.0
Lebanon	7,418	10,236	72.5
Liberia	1,071	1,550	69.1
Libya	1,832	8,313	22.0
Lithuania	2,270	4,227	53.7
Luxembourg	379	1,110	34.1
Macedonia	638	1,258	50.7
Madagascar & Mald.	400	963	41.5
Malawi	3,434	11,763	29.2
Malaysia	16,122	46,414	34.7
Malta & Gozo	5,213	28,540	18.3
Mauritius	15,572	26,598	58.5
Mexico	1,595	4,746	33.6
Morocco	7,904	12,004	65.8
Mozambique	1,782	3,294	54.1
Myanmar	3,532	9,482	37.2
Namibia	441	1,162	38.0
Nepal	1,436	5,630	25.5
Netherlands	8,671	36,785	23.6
Nigeria	68,907	86,958	79.2
O.T. Gaza & W. Bank	970	2,327	41.7
Oman	241	1,681	14.3
Pakistan	66,658	308,198	21.6
Panama & others	344	1,038	33.1
Papua New Guinea	274	960	28.5
Peru	1,738	3,784	45.9
Philippines	18,680	38,761	48.2
Poland	22,224	58,107	38.2

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A2. Population by country of birth, London and E&W, 2001 (part 3 of 3)

	Greater London	England & Wales	London as % of E&W
All countries	7,172,101	52,041,921	13.8
Portugal	21,741	35,867	60.6
Qatar	263	984	26.7
Republic of Ireland	157,285	472,380	33.3
Romania & Moldova	3,264	7,642	42.7
Russia & Mongolia	6,472	14,637	44.2
Rwanda	1,640	2,323	70.6
Saudi Arabia	3,011	8,314	36.2
Serbia & Montenegro	13,088	19,665	66.6
Seychelles	1,471	2,826	52.1
Sierra Leone	14,008	16,920	82.8
Singapore	9,307	37,412	24.9
Slovakia	2,168	5,130	42.3
Slovenia	414	1,179	35.1
Somalia	33,831	43,373	78.0
South Africa	45,603	132,613	34.4
Spain	22,473	51,515	43.6
Sri Lanka	49,932	66,928	74.6
Sudan	5,473	10,191	53.7
Suriname & others	14,938	20,958	71.3
Swaziland	244	787	31.0
Sweden	9,482	21,220	44.7
Switzerland	5,393	15,193	35.5
Syrian Arab Republic	2,066	3,975	52.0
Taiwan	2,194	6,091	36.0
Tanzania	16,584	32,056	51.7
Thailand	4,824	15,437	31.2
Trinidad & Tobago	11,844	20,726	57.1
Tunisia	1,395	2,910	47.9
Turkey	39,128	52,893	74.0
Turks & Caicos isles	766	1,599	47.9
Ukraine	3,172	11,449	27.7
United Arab Emirates	1,314	4,895	26.8
Uruguay	370	923	40.1
USA	44,622	143,916	31.0
Uzbekistan & others	756	1,619	46.7
Venezuela	1,511	3,725	40.6
Vietnam	14,125	22,954	61.5
W. Samoa & others	150	568	26.4
West Indies (nos)	2,517	5,415	46.5
Yemen	3,671	12,251	30.0
Yugoslavia	5,087	11,077	45.9
Zambia	7,306	20,054	36.4
Zimbabwe	17,026	47,157	36.1
All other countries	156,861	364,225	43.1

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A3. Qualifications by country of birth, persons aged 16-64, 2001 (part 1 of 3)

	All persons aged 16-64	By highest level of qualification			% totals		
		Higher level	Lower level	None, other or unknown	% higher level	% lower level	% none, /other
All countries	4,832,256	1,576,121	2,035,467	1,220,668	32.6	42.1	25.3
- UK-born	3,258,178	979,729	1,502,146	776,303	30.1	46.1	23.8
- Born outside UK	1,574,078	596,392	533,321	444,365	37.9	33.9	28.2
Afghanistan	7,765	1,548	2,319	3,898	19.9	29.9	50.2
Albania	629	192	188	249	30.5	29.9	39.6
Algeria	5,769	1,845	2,062	1,862	32.0	35.7	32.3
Angola	3,602	672	1,685	1,245	18.7	46.8	34.6
Argentina	2,162	1,432	539	191	66.2	24.9	8.8
Australia	37,944	24,762	9,802	3,380	65.3	25.8	8.9
Austria	3,042	1,484	1,079	479	48.8	35.5	15.7
Bangladesh	72,337	10,617	22,644	39,076	14.7	31.3	54.0
Belgium	4,561	2,763	1,189	609	60.6	26.1	13.4
Bolivia	448	150	196	102	33.5	43.8	22.8
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2,389	1,139	765	485	47.7	32.0	20.3
Botswana	351	188	148	15	53.6	42.2	4.3
Brazil	7,395	4,035	2,232	1,128	54.6	30.2	15.3
Brunei	545	307	221	17	56.3	40.6	3.1
Bulgaria	2,682	1,484	776	422	55.3	28.9	15.7
Burundi	907	151	442	314	16.6	48.7	34.6
Cambodia & Laos	515	226	128	161	43.9	24.9	31.3
Cameroon & others	1,922	868	752	302	45.2	39.1	15.7
Chile	1,703	891	516	296	52.3	30.3	17.4
China	11,130	5,489	2,474	3,167	49.3	22.2	28.5
Colombia	7,663	2,213	2,838	2,612	28.9	37.0	34.1
Congo	1,856	486	722	648	26.2	38.9	34.9
Croatia	2,652	1,062	1,024	566	40.0	38.6	21.3
Cuba	398	221	113	64	55.5	28.4	16.1
Cyprus	34,286	5,506	8,899	19,881	16.1	26.0	58.0
Czech Republic	3,055	1,200	1,219	636	39.3	39.9	20.8
Denmark	5,059	2,799	1,709	551	55.3	33.8	10.9
Dominica	3,626	638	1,207	1,781	17.6	33.3	49.1
DR of Congo	5,117	1,355	2,143	1,619	26.5	41.9	31.6
Ecuador	1,703	412	687	604	24.2	40.3	35.5
Egypt	6,872	3,632	1,925	1,315	52.9	28.0	19.1
El Salvador & others	324	162	108	54	50.0	33.3	16.7
Eritrea	5,158	1,145	1,774	2,239	22.2	34.4	43.4
Estonia	296	116	100	80	39.2	33.8	27.0
Ethiopia	5,769	2,106	2,361	1,302	36.5	40.9	22.6
Finland	3,652	2,092	1,207	353	57.3	33.1	9.7
France (& monaco)	30,935	18,687	8,498	3,750	60.4	27.5	12.1
Gambia	2,028	624	955	449	30.8	47.1	22.1
Georgia & others	705	417	140	148	59.1	19.9	21.0
Germany	30,251	16,072	10,762	3,417	53.1	35.6	11.3
Ghana	42,219	14,054	20,364	7,801	33.3	48.2	18.5
Greece	10,793	6,841	2,603	1,349	63.4	24.1	12.5
Grenada	5,774	1,201	2,174	2,399	20.8	37.7	41.5

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A3. Qualifications by country of birth, persons aged 16-64, 2001 (part 2 of 3)

	All persons aged 16-64	By highest level of qualification			% totals		% none/ other
		Higher level	Lower level	None, other or unknown	% higher level	% lower level	
All countries	4,832,256	1,576,121	2,035,467	1,220,668	32.6	42.1	25.3
Guinea & others	1,830	625	752	453	34.2	41.1	24.8
Hong Kong	20,226	8,247	6,852	5,127	40.8	33.9	25.3
Hungary	2,873	1,298	927	648	45.2	32.3	22.6
India	134,355	50,659	37,685	46,011	37.7	28.0	34.2
Indonesia	1,572	745	544	283	47.4	34.6	18.0
Iran	17,025	8,567	5,739	2,719	50.3	33.7	16.0
Iraq	13,545	6,474	3,783	3,288	47.8	27.9	24.3
Isle of Man	673	363	218	92	53.9	32.4	13.7
Israel	5,016	2,401	1,458	1,157	47.9	29.1	23.1
Italy	30,426	12,195	9,408	8,823	40.1	30.9	29.0
Ivory Coast	2,005	669	860	476	33.4	42.9	23.7
Jamaica	58,035	10,672	21,599	25,764	18.4	37.2	44.4
Japan	16,098	9,887	2,758	3,453	61.4	17.1	21.4
Jordan	789	484	217	88	61.3	27.5	11.2
Kenya	60,039	18,527	28,578	12,934	30.9	47.6	21.5
Korea	4,407	2,905	858	644	65.9	19.5	14.6
Kuwait	2,118	740	901	477	34.9	42.5	22.5
Latvia	554	252	173	129	45.5	31.2	23.3
Lebanon	6,429	2,734	2,028	1,667	42.5	31.5	25.9
Liberia	942	263	510	169	27.9	54.1	17.9
Libya	1,571	767	515	289	48.8	32.8	18.4
Lithuania	1,666	506	629	531	30.4	37.8	31.9
Luxembourg	303	195	94	14	64.4	31.0	4.6
Macedonia	593	238	220	135	40.1	37.1	22.8
Madagascar & Mald.	363	136	136	91	37.5	37.5	25.1
Malawi	3,246	1,126	1,410	710	34.7	43.4	21.9
Malaysia	14,821	8,684	4,603	1,534	58.6	31.1	10.4
Malta & Gozo	3,982	1,158	1,257	1,567	29.1	31.6	39.4
Mauritius	13,611	4,602	5,986	3,023	33.8	44.0	22.2
Mexico	1,425	993	316	116	69.7	22.2	8.1
Morocco	7,279	1,644	2,194	3,441	22.6	30.1	47.3
Mozambique	1,677	344	828	505	20.5	49.4	30.1
Myanmar	2,261	817	868	576	36.1	38.4	25.5
Namibia	390	189	154	47	48.5	39.5	12.1
Nepal	1,310	544	494	272	41.5	37.7	20.8
Netherlands	6,941	4,433	1,901	607	63.9	27.4	8.7
Nigeria	59,282	31,152	21,712	6,418	52.5	36.6	10.8
O.T. Gaza & W. Bank	700	408	162	130	58.3	23.1	18.6
Oman	157	96	49	12	61.1	31.2	7.6
Pakistan	56,552	18,491	18,587	19,474	32.7	32.9	34.4
Panama & others	274	160	83	31	58.4	30.3	11.3
Papua New Guinea	254	177	63	14	69.7	24.8	5.5
Peru	1,550	765	496	289	49.4	32.0	18.6
Philippines	17,343	6,749	4,722	5,872	38.9	27.2	33.9
Poland	13,928	6,309	4,961	2,658	45.3	35.6	19.1

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A3. Qualifications by country of birth, persons aged 16-64, 2001 (part 3 of 3)

	All persons aged 16-64	By highest level of qualification			% totals		
		Higher level	Lower level	None, other or unknown	% higher level	% lower level	% none/ other
All countries	4,832,256	1,576,121	2,035,467	1,220,668	32.6	42.1	25.3
Portugal	17,668	2,817	6,171	8,680	15.9	34.9	49.1
Qatar	196	82	91	23	41.8	46.4	11.7
Republic of Ireland	110,381	28,583	33,986	47,812	25.9	30.8	43.3
Romania & Moldova	2,630	1,379	738	513	52.4	28.1	19.5
Russia & Mongolia	5,191	3,568	1,088	535	68.7	21.0	10.3
Rwanda	1,220	273	661	286	22.4	54.2	23.4
Saudi Arabia	1,612	648	789	175	40.2	48.9	10.9
Serbia & Montenegro	9,509	1,602	2,828	5,079	16.8	29.7	53.4
Seychelles	1,241	245	527	469	19.7	42.5	37.8
Sierra Leone	11,705	4,078	5,433	2,194	34.8	46.4	18.7
Singapore	8,370	4,196	3,440	734	50.1	41.1	8.8
Slovakia	1,953	611	936	406	31.3	47.9	20.8
Slovenia	312	160	116	36	51.3	37.2	11.5
Somalia	21,813	2,633	8,403	10,777	12.1	38.5	49.4
South Africa	40,719	22,793	13,673	4,253	56.0	33.6	10.4
Spain	18,704	8,455	5,566	4,683	45.2	29.8	25.0
Sri Lanka	43,162	12,209	25,787	5,166	28.3	59.7	12.0
Sudan	4,298	1,980	1,582	736	46.1	36.8	17.1
Suriname & others	10,876	3,198	4,360	3,318	29.4	40.1	30.5
Swaziland	221	119	81	21	53.8	36.7	9.5
Sweden	8,353	4,453	2,923	977	53.3	35.0	11.7
Switzerland	4,175	2,385	1,137	653	57.1	27.2	15.6
Syrian Arab Republic	1,718	771	578	369	44.9	33.6	21.5
Taiwan	2,075	1,432	481	162	69.0	23.2	7.8
Tanzania	14,745	4,944	6,460	3,341	33.5	43.8	22.7
Thailand	4,396	1,715	1,165	1,516	39.0	26.5	34.5
Trinidad & Tobago	9,582	4,315	3,379	1,888	45.0	35.3	19.7
Tunisia	1,139	348	326	465	30.6	28.6	40.8
Turkey	32,601	5,885	7,699	19,017	18.1	23.6	58.3
Turks & Caicos isles	656	240	275	141	36.6	41.9	21.5
Ukraine	2,324	1,388	532	404	59.7	22.9	17.4
United Arab Emirates	911	344	506	61	37.8	55.5	6.7
Uruguay	325	167	102	56	51.4	31.4	17.2
USA	34,982	26,724	6,072	2,186	76.4	17.4	6.2
Uzbekistan & others	620	387	131	102	62.4	21.1	16.5
Venezuela	1,302	781	360	161	60.0	27.6	12.4
Vietnam	12,564	2,344	2,596	7,624	18.7	20.7	60.7
W. Samoa & others	128	51	50	27	39.8	39.1	21.1
West Indies (nos)	1,700	337	603	760	19.8	35.5	44.7
Yemen	3,057	994	1,096	967	32.5	35.9	31.6
Yugoslavia	4,204	1,932	1,352	920	46.0	32.2	21.9
Zambia	6,691	3,282	2,882	527	49.1	43.1	7.9
Zimbabwe	15,097	6,309	7,716	1,072	41.8	51.1	7.1
All other countries	130,527	52,561	46,667	31,299	40.3	35.8	24.0

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A4. Economic position by country of birth, Greater London, 2001 (Part 1 of 3)

	All persons 16-64	% totals (persons aged 16-64)							% econ. active full-time students
		Econ. active		Economically inactive					
		In employ- ment	Unemp- loyed	Retired	Student	Caring home/ family	Perman. sick or disabled	Other	
All countries	4,832,245	67.6	5.4	3.1	7.2	7.7	4.5	4.4	3.2
- UK-born	3,258,178	71.2	4.8	3.1	6.7	6.6	4.4	3.3	3.2
- Born outside UK	1,574,067	60.2	6.5	3.3	8.3	10.1	4.8	6.8	3.3
Afghanistan	7,767	24.4	15.0	0.8	19.8	16.8	4.7	18.5	5.9
Albania	633	30.3	10.1	0.9	18.2	13.9	3.5	23.1	3.9
Algeria	5,768	50.9	13.8	0.4	8.1	10.9	4.6	11.4	2.8
Angola	3,603	32.1	15.5	0.4	23.7	12.9	2.6	12.9	7.9
Argentina	2,163	66.5	5.5	1.8	10.5	8.3	2.0	5.4	4.2
Australia	37,942	83.9	4.5	0.8	1.9	3.7	0.7	4.5	0.9
Austria	3,041	68.7	3.5	5.2	9.0	7.9	2.2	3.5	2.4
Bangladesh	72,337	35.3	9.3	2.3	7.3	26.1	6.1	13.5	3.5
Belgium	4,559	70.1	3.6	1.5	12.4	7.3	1.3	3.7	2.5
Bolivia	455	60.0	6.6	2.2	10.5	11.6	2.4	6.6	6.4
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2,394	54.2	7.5	1.9	9.6	10.7	8.3	7.7	4.1
Botswana	357	46.5	12.6	0.0	32.5	5.9	0.8	1.7	11.2
Brazil	7,391	60.0	5.9	0.8	17.5	9.4	1.5	4.8	7.7
Brunei	547	51.4	4.8	0.0	33.8	6.8	0.5	2.7	5.1
Bulgaria	2,678	66.4	6.9	0.6	14.3	6.2	1.3	4.2	8.4
Burundi	903	29.5	20.6	0.0	17.9	12.3	4.3	15.4	7.8
Cambodia & Laos	513	68.2	7.4	1.6	2.7	10.1	4.1	5.8	3.3
Cameroon & others	1,924	52.5	12.3	0.6	16.6	7.1	4.2	6.9	9.8
Chile	1,707	64.0	5.4	2.2	9.8	10.3	3.9	4.4	2.5
China	11,128	52.2	6.0	4.2	21.7	9.8	1.4	4.9	6.4
Colombia	7,658	52.4	7.6	0.8	14.6	12.9	2.7	9.0	6.6
Congo	1,858	22.7	18.3	0.2	23.2	15.2	2.1	18.4	6.8
Croatia	2,656	52.1	6.7	2.2	12.6	10.9	2.4	13.0	4.0
Cuba	396	58.3	7.3	1.5	9.1	13.4	2.3	8.1	3.5
Cyprus	34,286	52.2	5.4	7.1	4.1	11.7	11.5	7.9	0.8
Czech Republic	3,057	61.9	5.2	1.9	11.9	9.7	1.2	8.1	6.5
Denmark	5,059	73.2	3.3	2.0	11.2	6.9	0.8	2.7	4.7
Dominica	3,631	59.8	6.9	10.6	2.1	4.8	10.6	5.3	1.4
DR of Congo	5,119	22.3	18.6	0.4	23.2	16.5	2.9	15.9	6.9
Ecuador	1,703	42.0	6.5	0.6	18.9	17.4	1.4	13.1	6.6
Egypt	6,871	58.8	6.2	4.1	4.6	11.2	8.4	6.7	1.5
El Salvador & others	328	58.2	6.7	1.8	12.2	12.8	2.4	5.8	4.6
Eritrea	5,155	35.3	17.3	0.5	15.1	15.8	3.9	12.0	5.6
Estonia	296	45.9	4.4	2.7	23.6	8.4	3.4	11.5	5.4
Ethiopia	5,773	47.4	17.2	0.3	15.0	7.2	4.4	8.4	5.7
Finland	3,652	70.7	4.1	2.3	11.7	7.3	1.3	2.8	5.8
France (& Monaco)	30,936	73.0	4.8	1.2	7.5	8.0	1.3	4.3	2.8
Gambia	2,022	53.3	9.8	1.6	19.4	5.9	2.6	7.4	15.3
Georgia & others	705	37.3	8.9	1.1	19.9	18.3	3.4	11.1	4.4
Germany	30,251	72.0	3.6	2.8	10.1	7.0	1.9	2.7	3.6
Ghana	42,218	65.6	8.1	2.1	9.6	5.9	3.4	5.5	5.9
Greece	10,791	47.9	5.4	2.1	34.4	4.2	2.2	3.8	6.5
Grenada	5,773	64.3	5.7	8.7	2.2	4.8	8.5	5.8	0.7

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A4. Economic position by country of birth, Greater London, 2001 (Part 2 of 3)

	All persons 16-64	% totals (persons aged 16-64)							% econ. active full-time students
		Econ. active		Economically inactive					
		In employ- ment	Unemp- loyed	Retired	Student	Caring home or family	Perman. sick or disabled	Other	
All countries	4,832,245	67.6	5.4	3.1	7.2	7.7	4.5	4.4	3.2
Guinea & others	1,821	49.2	15.4	0.7	12.9	9.8	2.6	9.4	7.7
Hong Kong	20,225	61.9	4.2	3.6	16.4	8.9	1.4	3.7	3.6
Hungary	2,872	62.5	3.0	6.2	10.8	8.7	4.4	4.4	4.1
India	134,355	63.3	4.4	5.8	2.9	11.3	6.6	5.7	1.6
Indonesia	1,570	55.4	5.2	3.6	16.2	12.4	1.3	6.0	3.0
Iran	17,026	51.9	8.1	2.2	11.7	11.1	6.3	8.8	3.1
Iraq	13,543	38.0	9.9	2.3	10.8	16.1	10.4	12.5	2.7
Isle of Man	678	76.0	5.6	4.3	4.3	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.2
Israel	5,012	62.6	4.6	2.4	11.3	10.8	2.6	5.7	3.4
Italy	30,425	71.3	4.7	4.1	5.8	5.6	3.8	4.7	2.6
Ivory Coast	2,005	47.2	16.7	0.1	15.7	8.7	1.4	10.1	11.0
Jamaica	58,035	59.6	8.5	7.3	4.7	5.4	7.9	6.7	2.8
Japan	16,099	52.1	2.1	0.5	19.7	20.1	0.3	5.3	3.4
Jordan	791	52.0	8.5	2.1	13.7	15.2	2.4	6.2	3.8
Kenya	60,040	72.7	4.6	2.6	4.2	6.9	4.9	4.0	2.4
Korea	4,411	36.9	4.4	0.5	38.8	14.3	0.3	4.8	8.9
Kuwait	2,120	37.4	8.5	0.3	25.8	11.8	5.8	10.4	6.6
Latvia	559	45.3	11.8	2.0	20.0	11.6	1.3	8.1	7.5
Lebanon	6,428	51.5	5.6	1.5	9.4	17.3	4.3	10.5	2.1
Liberia	943	63.2	12.6	0.6	11.0	5.9	0.7	5.8	8.2
Libya	1,570	52.3	7.8	1.3	13.9	12.7	4.5	7.5	3.1
Lithuania	1,662	44.4	8.5	1.3	22.3	14.2	0.6	8.7	11.1
Luxembourg	310	47.4	6.5	2.3	36.5	2.6	1.0	3.9	3.5
Macedonia	593	60.7	6.4	2.4	9.6	9.3	3.2	8.4	6.4
Madagascar & Mald.	364	61.5	4.1	3.8	9.1	13.5	3.8	4.1	2.5
Malawi	3,247	67.9	5.0	1.2	7.4	10.9	3.9	3.8	4.4
Malaysia	14,822	68.5	4.2	2.9	12.3	6.5	1.8	3.7	3.9
Malta & Gozo	3,982	68.9	3.5	6.0	1.9	6.7	8.2	4.7	0.9
Mauritius	13,606	66.9	4.6	5.3	5.7	7.3	5.7	4.6	4.0
Mexico	1,426	54.1	4.9	0.4	25.4	10.5	0.8	3.8	6.9
Morocco	7,280	48.1	7.5	2.0	3.9	18.1	10.0	10.3	1.4
Mozambique	1,676	68.1	5.3	1.1	5.0	11.0	3.6	5.9	5.0
Myanmar	2,258	62.0	4.6	7.8	6.4	8.4	5.5	5.3	4.7
Namibia	385	81.6	4.9	0.0	4.4	3.1	1.6	4.4	4.2
Nepal	1,315	64.6	5.9	0.5	16.0	7.6	1.1	4.3	19.7
Netherlands	6,941	75.5	3.4	2.2	6.8	7.8	1.2	3.2	2.8
Nigeria	59,281	63.3	10.4	1.8	11.9	5.3	2.4	5.0	6.5
O.T. Gaza & W. Bank	701	49.5	6.4	6.7	5.1	14.3	5.6	12.4	2.4
Oman	154	52.6	0.0	0.0	31.8	9.7	0.0	5.8	8.4
Pakistan	56,552	46.2	6.6	2.3	6.3	21.4	7.3	10.0	3.0
Panama & others	274	62.4	6.2	1.1	11.7	13.5	0.0	5.1	3.6
Papua New Guinea	257	80.5	3.5	0.0	8.6	3.5	1.2	2.7	2.3
Peru	1,548	60.3	6.5	0.9	12.6	11.2	2.7	5.7	5.2
Philippines	17,342	75.5	3.9	2.6	3.4	7.6	2.1	4.9	1.5
Poland	13,926	57.8	5.0	3.5	12.1	11.8	3.1	6.8	5.4

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A4. Economic position by country of birth, Greater London, 2001 (Part 3 of 3)

	All persons 16-64	% totals (persons aged 16-64)							% econ. active full-time students
		Econ. active		Economically inactive					
		In employ- ment	Unemp- loyed	Retired	Student	Caring home or family	Perman. sick or disabled	Other	
All countries	4,832,245	67.6	5.4	3.1	7.2	7.7	4.5	4.4	3.2
Portugal	17,669	62.3	5.3	2.2	6.8	12.6	4.2	6.6	3.0
Qatar	199	41.2	15.1	0.0	24.6	7.5	3.0	8.5	9.5
Republic of Ireland	110,381	64.3	4.2	6.8	2.3	6.9	10.2	5.3	1.1
Romania & Moldova	2,633	64.0	7.0	1.4	10.2	8.2	2.1	7.0	3.6
Russia & Mongolia	5,192	51.5	6.5	1.5	18.1	14.6	1.3	6.5	4.0
Rwanda	1,221	29.0	19.9	0.3	20.9	13.7	3.7	12.5	8.9
Saudi Arabia	1,607	36.5	5.8	0.4	38.9	11.3	1.6	5.4	11.1
Serbia & Montenegro	9,514	21.3	12.5	1.0	20.7	20.4	3.3	20.8	4.2
Seychelles	1,235	60.6	7.5	4.7	8.4	7.6	4.5	6.6	3.8
Sierra Leone	11,700	62.8	10.3	1.9	11.6	4.7	2.8	5.8	8.5
Singapore	8,371	66.2	3.2	2.7	15.1	6.6	2.5	3.6	1.7
Slovakia	1,956	60.0	4.4	0.5	16.5	10.3	0.4	7.8	10.8
Slovenia	307	67.8	3.3	2.9	10.1	7.5	2.9	5.5	3.3
Somalia	21,811	13.8	16.8	1.1	23.8	23.9	6.3	14.3	6.6
South Africa	40,720	81.0	4.5	1.5	3.5	3.8	1.2	4.5	1.8
Spain	18,704	70.6	4.8	3.4	6.6	7.2	3.3	4.0	3.6
Sri Lanka	43,163	63.3	6.1	1.7	7.4	9.7	2.4	9.4	3.8
Sudan	4,292	39.8	12.8	1.1	15.2	15.8	6.2	9.1	4.5
Suriname & others	10,875	62.9	5.9	9.7	3.0	6.4	7.7	4.4	1.6
Swaziland	222	72.5	9.9	0.0	9.0	4.5	1.4	2.7	9.9
Sweden	8,350	72.2	3.4	1.4	13.0	6.5	0.6	2.9	5.1
Switzerland	4,176	65.1	2.5	3.3	12.3	11.7	1.3	3.7	2.3
Syrian Arab Republic	1,718	45.9	8.4	2.3	11.8	17.0	5.2	9.5	4.5
Taiwan	2,071	35.9	3.5	0.6	48.5	8.1	0.3	3.0	5.6
Tanzania	14,744	70.7	4.6	3.4	4.4	7.5	5.1	4.2	2.5
Thailand	4,395	53.2	4.6	1.2	20.1	13.7	1.6	5.6	4.7
Trinidad & Tobago	9,581	66.4	5.7	6.1	5.7	5.2	6.3	4.6	4.1
Tunisia	1,137	61.1	8.4	3.4	4.3	9.2	6.4	7.1	1.0
Turkey	32,603	32.7	11.7	0.9	12.1	17.1	6.3	19.1	3.4
Turks & Caicos isles	656	58.5	10.5	1.4	8.4	10.1	3.7	7.5	5.2
Ukraine	2,325	50.5	7.9	0.9	21.7	11.1	1.6	6.2	8.9
United Arab Emirates	906	45.0	8.4	0.0	37.7	3.6	0.0	5.2	13.0
Uruguay	334	63.5	8.4	3.3	4.8	9.3	4.2	6.6	1.8
USA	34,980	67.8	3.4	1.8	10.4	10.8	1.1	4.6	2.3
Uzbekistan & others	612	44.3	6.5	0.7	25.7	14.7	1.1	7.0	7.7
Venezuela	1,299	59.4	5.5	1.2	17.4	10.1	1.2	5.3	4.6
Vietnam	12,567	40.0	12.7	2.7	5.9	21.6	5.4	11.8	2.2
W. Samoa & others	129	63.6	4.7	0.0	10.1	13.2	6.2	2.3	2.3
West Indies (nos)	1,699	55.3	7.8	9.4	2.6	4.7	11.1	9.1	1.6
Yemen	3,059	64.2	6.2	2.4	4.3	10.3	6.4	6.1	1.4
Yugoslavia	4,205	54.8	10.2	2.1	11.3	9.8	3.3	8.4	3.7
Zambia	6,688	72.4	6.0	0.4	10.8	5.2	2.0	3.1	7.3
Zimbabwe	15,100	68.8	5.8	0.8	15.4	3.7	1.4	4.1	11.3
All other countries	130,527	68.3	6.0	3.7	5.6	5.9	4.9	5.6	2.4

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A5. Economic position, rates by country of birth, Greater London, 2001 (Part 1 of 3)

EA=economic activity	Persons	Persons aged 16-64			Rates (%)		
		Econ. active	Employed	Unemp- loyed	EA rate (%)	Employ. rate (%)	Unemp. rate (%)
All countries	4,832,245	3,527,247	3,268,487	258,760	73.0	67.6	7.3
- UK-born	3,258,178	2,477,620	2,320,794	156,826	76.0	71.2	6.3
- Born outside UK	1,574,067	1,049,627	947,693	101,934	66.7	60.2	9.7
Afghanistan	7,767	3,064	1,898	1,166	39.4	24.4	38.1
Albania	633	256	192	64	40.4	30.3	25.0
Algeria	5,768	3,730	2,936	794	64.7	50.9	21.3
Angola	3,603	1,712	1,155	557	47.5	32.1	32.5
Argentina	2,163	1,558	1,439	119	72.0	66.5	7.6
Australia	37,942	33,547	31,829	1,718	88.4	83.9	5.1
Austria	3,041	2,194	2,089	105	72.1	68.7	4.8
Bangladesh	72,337	32,302	25,546	6,756	44.7	35.3	20.9
Belgium	4,559	3,360	3,195	165	73.7	70.1	4.9
Bolivia	455	303	273	30	66.6	60.0	9.9
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2,394	1,478	1,298	180	61.7	54.2	12.2
Botswana	357	211	166	45	59.1	46.5	21.3
Brazil	7,391	4,874	4,437	437	65.9	60.0	9.0
Brunei	547	307	281	26	56.1	51.4	8.5
Bulgaria	2,678	1,964	1,779	185	73.3	66.4	9.4
Burundi	903	452	266	186	50.1	29.5	41.2
Cambodia & Laos	513	388	350	38	75.6	68.2	9.8
Cameroon & others	1,924	1,246	1,010	236	64.8	52.5	18.9
Chile	1,707	1,185	1,092	93	69.4	64.0	7.8
China	11,128	6,474	5,809	665	58.2	52.2	10.3
Colombia	7,658	4,594	4,015	579	60.0	52.4	12.6
Congo	1,858	761	421	340	41.0	22.7	44.7
Croatia	2,656	1,564	1,385	179	58.9	52.1	11.4
Cuba	396	260	231	29	65.7	58.3	11.2
Cyprus	34,286	19,744	17,888	1,856	57.6	52.2	9.4
Czech Republic	3,057	2,052	1,893	159	67.1	61.9	7.7
Denmark	5,059	3,868	3,701	167	76.5	73.2	4.3
Dominica	3,631	2,421	2,170	251	66.7	59.8	10.4
DR of Congo	5,119	2,095	1,141	954	40.9	22.3	45.5
Ecuador	1,703	826	715	111	48.5	42.0	13.4
Egypt	6,871	4,469	4,040	429	65.0	58.8	9.6
El Salvador & others	328	213	191	22	64.9	58.2	10.3
Eritrea	5,155	2,711	1,820	891	52.6	35.3	32.9
Estonia	296	149	136	13	50.3	45.9	8.7
Ethiopia	5,773	3,729	2,736	993	64.6	47.4	26.6
Finland	3,652	2,730	2,581	149	74.8	70.7	5.5
France (& monaco)	30,936	24,056	22,574	1,482	77.8	73.0	6.2
Gambia	2,022	1,276	1,077	199	63.1	53.3	15.6
Georgia & others	705	326	263	63	46.2	37.3	19.3
Germany	30,251	22,852	21,773	1,079	75.5	72.0	4.7
Ghana	42,218	31,099	27,676	3,423	73.7	65.6	11.0
Greece	10,791	5,749	5,165	584	53.3	47.9	10.2
Grenada	5,773	4,039	3,710	329	70.0	64.3	8.1

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A5. Economic position, rates by country of birth, Greater London, 2001 (Part 2 of 3)

EA=economic activity	Persons	Persons aged 16-64			Rates (%)		
		Econ. Active	Employed	Unemp- loyed	EA rate (%)	Employ. rate (%)	Unemp. rate (%)
All countries	4,832,245	3,527,247	3,268,487	258,760	73.0	67.6	7.3
Guinea & others	1,821	1,177	896	281	64.6	49.2	23.9
Hong Kong	20,225	13,362	12,515	847	66.1	61.9	6.3
Hungary	2,872	1,881	1,795	86	65.5	62.5	4.6
India	134,355	90,966	85,106	5,860	67.7	63.3	6.4
Indonesia	1,570	951	870	81	60.6	55.4	8.5
Iran	17,026	10,209	8,838	1,371	60.0	51.9	13.4
Iraq	13,543	6,483	5,147	1,336	47.9	38.0	20.6
Isle of Man	678	553	515	38	81.6	76.0	6.9
Israel	5,012	3,370	3,139	231	67.2	62.6	6.9
Italy	30,425	23,116	21,688	1,428	76.0	71.3	6.2
Ivory Coast	2,005	1,280	946	334	63.8	47.2	26.1
Jamaica	58,035	39,518	34,587	4,931	68.1	59.6	12.5
Japan	16,099	8,715	8,382	333	54.1	52.1	3.8
Jordan	791	478	411	67	60.4	52.0	14.0
Kenya	60,040	46,441	43,669	2,772	77.4	72.7	6.0
Korea	4,411	1,821	1,626	195	41.3	36.9	10.7
Kuwait	2,120	973	792	181	45.9	37.4	18.6
Latvia	559	319	253	66	57.1	45.3	20.7
Lebanon	6,428	3,669	3,309	360	57.1	51.5	9.8
Liberia	943	715	596	119	75.8	63.2	16.6
Libya	1,570	943	821	122	60.1	52.3	12.9
Lithuania	1,662	879	738	141	52.9	44.4	16.0
Luxembourg	310	167	147	20	53.9	47.4	12.0
Macedonia	593	398	360	38	67.1	60.7	9.5
Madagascar & Mald.	364	239	224	15	65.7	61.5	6.3
Malawi	3,247	2,367	2,204	163	72.9	67.9	6.9
Malaysia	14,822	10,777	10,157	620	72.7	68.5	5.8
Malta & Gozo	3,982	2,886	2,745	141	72.5	68.9	4.9
Mauritius	13,606	9,719	9,099	620	71.4	66.9	6.4
Mexico	1,426	842	772	70	59.0	54.1	8.3
Morocco	7,280	4,048	3,505	543	55.6	48.1	13.4
Mozambique	1,676	1,230	1,142	88	73.4	68.1	7.2
Myanmar	2,258	1,504	1,401	103	66.6	62.0	6.8
Namibia	385	333	314	19	86.5	81.6	5.7
Nepal	1,315	927	850	77	70.5	64.6	8.3
Netherlands	6,941	5,473	5,238	235	78.9	75.5	4.3
Nigeria	59,281	43,661	37,513	6,148	73.7	63.3	14.1
O.T. Gaza & W. Bank	701	392	347	45	55.9	49.5	11.5
Oman	154	81	81	0	52.6	52.6	0.0
Pakistan	56,552	29,851	26,112	3,739	52.8	46.2	12.5
Panama & others	274	188	171	17	68.6	62.4	9.0
Papua New Guinea	257	216	207	9	84.0	80.5	4.2
Peru	1,548	1,035	934	101	66.9	60.3	9.8
Philippines	17,342	13,768	13,099	669	79.4	75.5	4.9
Poland	13,926	8,742	8,049	693	62.8	57.8	7.9

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A5. Economic position, rates by country of birth, Greater London, 2001 (Part 3 of 3)

EA=economic activity	Persons	Persons aged 16-64			Rates (%)		
		Econ. active	Employed	Unemp- loyed	EA rate (%)	Employ. rate (%)	Unemp. rate (%)
All countries	4,832,245	3,527,247	3,268,487	258,760	73.0	67.6	7.3
Portugal	17,669	11,951	11,016	935	67.6	62.3	7.8
Qatar	199	112	82	30	56.3	41.2	26.8
Republic of Ireland	110,381	75,624	70,945	4,679	68.5	64.3	6.2
Romania & Moldova	2,633	1,870	1,685	185	71.0	64.0	9.9
Russia & Mongolia	5,192	3,012	2,672	340	58.0	51.5	11.3
Rwanda	1,221	597	354	243	48.9	29.0	40.7
Saudi Arabia	1,607	681	587	94	42.4	36.5	13.8
Serbia & Montenegro	9,514	3,223	2,029	1,194	33.9	21.3	37.0
Seychelles	1,235	842	749	93	68.2	60.6	11.0
Sierra Leone	11,700	8,553	7,345	1,208	73.1	62.8	14.1
Singapore	8,371	5,814	5,545	269	69.5	66.2	4.6
Slovakia	1,956	1,261	1,174	87	64.5	60.0	6.9
Slovenia	307	218	208	10	71.0	67.8	4.6
Somalia	21,811	6,666	3,009	3,657	30.6	13.8	54.9
South Africa	40,720	34,809	32,974	1,835	85.5	81.0	5.3
Spain	18,704	14,105	13,209	896	75.4	70.6	6.4
Sri Lanka	43,163	29,964	27,341	2,623	69.4	63.3	8.8
Sudan	4,292	2,261	1,710	551	52.7	39.8	24.4
Suriname & others	10,875	7,486	6,840	646	68.8	62.9	8.6
Swaziland	222	183	161	22	82.4	72.5	12.0
Sweden	8,350	6,316	6,032	284	75.6	72.2	4.5
Switzerland	4,176	2,824	2,719	105	67.6	65.1	3.7
Syrian Arab Republic	1,718	933	788	145	54.3	45.9	15.5
Taiwan	2,071	816	744	72	39.4	35.9	8.8
Tanzania	14,744	11,110	10,431	679	75.4	70.7	6.1
Thailand	4,395	2,539	2,337	202	57.8	53.2	8.0
Trinidad & Tobago	9,581	6,902	6,357	545	72.0	66.4	7.9
Tunisia	1,137	790	695	95	69.5	61.1	12.0
Turkey	32,603	14,473	10,649	3,824	44.4	32.7	26.4
Turks & Caicos isles	656	453	384	69	69.1	58.5	15.2
Ukraine	2,325	1,359	1,175	184	58.5	50.5	13.5
United Arab Emirates	906	484	408	76	53.4	45.0	15.7
Uruguay	334	240	212	28	71.9	63.5	11.7
USA	34,980	24,919	23,716	1,203	71.2	67.8	4.8
Uzbekistan & others	612	311	271	40	50.8	44.3	12.9
Venezuela	1,299	843	772	71	64.9	59.4	8.4
Vietnam	12,567	6,619	5,029	1,590	52.7	40.0	24.0
W. Samoa & others	129	88	82	6	68.2	63.6	6.8
West Indies (nos)	1,699	1,072	940	132	63.1	55.3	12.3
Yemen	3,059	2,156	1,965	191	70.5	64.2	8.9
Yugoslavia	4,205	2,735	2,306	429	65.0	54.8	15.7
Zambia	6,688	5,245	4,841	404	78.4	72.4	7.7
Zimbabwe	15,100	11,263	10,384	879	74.6	68.8	7.8
All other countries	130,527	97,054	89,160	7,894	74.4	68.3	8.1

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A6. Students & economic position by country of birth, Greater London, 2001 (Part 1 of 3)

	All persons 16-64	Student population		Econ. position of students		% students who are econ. active
		Students	% students	Econ. active	Econ. inactive	
All countries	4,832,245	503,554	10.4	156,553	347,001	31.1
- UK-born	3,258,178	320,983	9.9	104,127	216,856	32.4
- Born outside UK	1,574,067	182,571	11.6	52,426	130,145	28.7
Afghanistan	7,767	1,995	25.7	459	1,536	23.0
Albania	633	140	22.1	25	115	17.9
Algeria	5,768	629	10.9	161	468	25.6
Angola	3,603	1,136	31.5	283	853	24.9
Argentina	2,163	318	14.7	91	227	28.6
Australia	37,942	1,060	2.8	344	716	32.5
Austria	3,041	346	11.4	72	274	20.8
Bangladesh	72,337	7,785	10.8	2,516	5,269	32.3
Belgium	4,559	677	14.8	113	564	16.7
Bolivia	455	77	16.9	29	48	37.7
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2,394	330	13.8	99	231	30.0
Botswana	357	156	43.7	40	116	25.6
Brazil	7,391	1,862	25.2	566	1,296	30.4
Brunei	547	213	38.9	28	185	13.1
Bulgaria	2,678	609	22.7	225	384	36.9
Burundi	903	232	25.7	70	162	30.2
Cambodia & Laos	513	31	6.0	17	14	54.8
Cameroon & others	1,924	507	26.4	188	319	37.1
Chile	1,707	210	12.3	43	167	20.5
China	11,128	3,124	28.1	713	2,411	22.8
Colombia	7,658	1,628	21.3	508	1,120	31.2
Congo	1,858	558	30.0	127	431	22.8
Croatia	2,656	442	16.6	107	335	24.2
Cuba	396	50	12.6	14	36	28.0
Cyprus	34,286	1,665	4.9	267	1,398	16.0
Czech Republic	3,057	563	18.4	198	365	35.2
Denmark	5,059	808	16.0	240	568	29.7
Dominica	3,631	128	3.5	52	76	40.6
DR of Congo	5,119	1,545	30.2	355	1,190	23.0
Ecuador	1,703	435	25.5	113	322	26.0
Egypt	6,871	417	6.1	104	313	24.9
El Salvador & others	328	55	16.8	15	40	27.3
Eritrea	5,155	1,070	20.8	290	780	27.1
Estonia	296	86	29.1	16	70	18.6
Ethiopia	5,773	1,193	20.7	328	865	27.5
Finland	3,652	636	17.4	210	426	33.0
France (& monaco)	30,936	3,189	10.3	877	2,312	27.5
Gambia	2,022	703	34.8	310	393	44.1
Georgia & others	705	171	24.3	31	140	18.1
Germany	30,251	4,135	13.7	1,084	3,051	26.2
Ghana	42,218	6,536	15.5	2,499	4,037	38.2
Greece	10,791	4,414	40.9	700	3,714	15.9
Grenada	5,773	172	3.0	43	129	25.0

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A6. Students & economic position by country of birth, Greater London, 2001 (Part 2 of 3)

	All persons 16-64	Student population		Econ. position of students		% students who are econ. active
		Students	% students	Econ. active	Econ. inactive	
All countries	4,832,245	503,554	10.4	156,553	347,001	31.1
Guinea & others	1,821	374	20.5	140	234	37.4
Hong Kong	20,225	4,034	19.9	722	3,312	17.9
Hungary	2,872	429	14.9	118	311	27.5
India	134,355	6,028	4.5	2,170	3,858	36.0
Indonesia	1,570	302	19.2	47	255	15.6
Iran	17,026	2,517	14.8	531	1,986	21.1
Iraq	13,543	1,828	13.5	367	1,461	20.1
Isle of Man	678	44	6.5	15	29	34.1
Israel	5,012	732	14.6	168	564	23.0
Italy	30,425	2,567	8.4	800	1,767	31.2
Ivory Coast	2,005	536	26.7	221	315	41.2
Jamaica	58,035	4,308	7.4	1,609	2,699	37.3
Japan	16,099	3,711	23.1	540	3,171	14.6
Jordan	791	138	17.4	30	108	21.7
Kenya	60,040	3,955	6.6	1,437	2,518	36.3
Korea	4,411	2,104	47.7	393	1,711	18.7
Kuwait	2,120	686	32.4	139	547	20.3
Latvia	559	154	27.5	42	112	27.3
Lebanon	6,428	737	11.5	132	605	17.9
Liberia	943	181	19.2	77	104	42.5
Libya	1,570	267	17.0	48	219	18.0
Lithuania	1,662	554	33.3	184	370	33.2
Luxembourg	310	124	40.0	11	113	8.9
Macedonia	593	95	16.0	38	57	40.0
Madagascar & Mald.	364	42	11.5	9	33	21.4
Malawi	3,247	382	11.8	143	239	37.4
Malaysia	14,822	2,408	16.2	583	1,825	24.2
Malta & Gozo	3,982	112	2.8	37	75	33.0
Mauritius	13,606	1,313	9.7	544	769	41.4
Mexico	1,426	461	32.3	99	362	21.5
Morocco	7,280	387	5.3	105	282	27.1
Mozambique	1,676	167	10.0	84	83	50.3
Myanmar	2,258	250	11.1	106	144	42.4
Namibia	385	33	8.6	16	17	48.5
Nepal	1,315	469	35.7	259	210	55.2
Netherlands	6,941	670	9.7	195	475	29.1
Nigeria	59,281	10,926	18.4	3,880	7,046	35.5
O.T. Gaza & W. Bank	701	53	7.6	17	36	32.1
Oman	154	62	40.3	13	49	21.0
Pakistan	56,552	5,244	9.3	1,704	3,540	32.5
Panama & others	274	42	15.3	10	32	23.8
Papua New Guinea	257	28	10.9	6	22	21.4
Peru	1,548	275	17.8	80	195	29.1
Philippines	17,342	844	4.9	252	592	29.9
Poland	13,926	2,433	17.5	752	1,681	30.9

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A6. Students & economic position by country of birth, Greater London, 2001 (Part 3 of 3)

	All persons 16-64	Student population		Econ. position of students		% students who are econ. active
		Students	% students	Econ. active	Econ. inactive	
All countries	4,832,245	503,554	10.4	156,553	347,001	31.1
Portugal	17,669	1,737	9.8	535	1,202	30.8
Qatar	199	68	34.2	19	49	27.9
Republic of Ireland	110,381	3,791	3.4	1,256	2,535	33.1
Romania & Moldova	2,633	364	13.8	96	268	26.4
Russia & Mongolia	5,192	1,147	22.1	207	940	18.0
Rwanda	1,221	364	29.8	109	255	29.9
Saudi Arabia	1,607	804	50.0	179	625	22.3
Serbia & Montenegro	9,514	2,366	24.9	396	1,970	16.7
Seychelles	1,235	151	12.2	47	104	31.1
Sierra Leone	11,700	2,358	20.2	996	1,362	42.2
Singapore	8,371	1,409	16.8	144	1,265	10.2
Slovakia	1,956	534	27.3	211	323	39.5
Slovenia	307	41	13.4	10	31	24.4
Somalia	21,811	6,633	30.4	1,435	5,198	21.6
South Africa	40,720	2,161	5.3	722	1,439	33.4
Spain	18,704	1,907	10.2	675	1,232	35.4
Sri Lanka	43,163	4,836	11.2	1,641	3,195	33.9
Sudan	4,292	845	19.7	194	651	23.0
Suriname & others	10,875	500	4.6	175	325	35.0
Swaziland	222	42	18.9	22	20	52.4
Sweden	8,350	1,509	18.1	423	1,086	28.0
Switzerland	4,176	610	14.6	95	515	15.6
Syrian Arab Republic	1,718	279	16.2	77	202	27.6
Taiwan	2,071	1,121	54.1	116	1,005	10.3
Tanzania	14,744	1,021	6.9	374	647	36.6
Thailand	4,395	1,090	24.8	207	883	19.0
Trinidad & Tobago	9,581	936	9.8	391	545	41.8
Tunisia	1,137	60	5.3	11	49	18.3
Turkey	32,603	5,062	15.5	1,104	3,958	21.8
Turks & Caicos isles	656	89	13.6	34	55	38.2
Ukraine	2,325	713	30.7	208	505	29.2
United Arab Emirates	906	460	50.8	118	342	25.7
Uruguay	334	22	6.6	6	16	27.3
USA	34,980	4,470	12.8	816	3,654	18.3
Uzbekistan & others	612	204	33.3	47	157	23.0
Venezuela	1,299	286	22.0	60	226	21.0
Vietnam	12,567	1,022	8.1	281	741	27.5
W. Samoa & others	129	16	12.4	3	13	18.8
West Indies (nos)	1,699	73	4.3	28	45	38.4
Yemen	3,059	176	5.8	43	133	24.4
Yugoslavia	4,205	633	15.1	157	476	24.8
Zambia	6,688	1,212	18.1	488	724	40.3
Zimbabwe	15,100	4,041	26.8	1,709	2,332	42.3
All other countries	130,527	10,366	7.9	3,118	7,248	30.1

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A7. Employment rates by country of birth & student status, Greater London, 2001 (Part 1 of 3)

	Including students			Excluding students			Rise in rate by excluding students
	All persons aged 16-64	In employ- -ment	Rate (%)	All persons 16-64	In employ- -ment	Rate (%)	
All countries	4,832,245	3,268,487	67.6	4,328,691	3,141,852	72.6	4.9
- UK-born	3,258,178	2,320,794	71.2	2,937,195	2,233,334	76.0	4.8
- Born outside UK	1,574,067	947,693	60.2	1,391,496	908,518	65.3	5.1
Afghanistan	7,767	1,898	24.4	5,772	1,655	28.7	4.2
Albania	633	192	30.3	493	180	36.5	6.2
Algeria	5,768	2,936	50.9	5,139	2,828	55.0	4.1
Angola	3,603	1,155	32.1	2,467	1,014	41.1	9.0
Argentina	2,163	1,439	66.5	1,845	1,362	73.8	7.3
Australia	37,942	31,829	83.9	36,882	31,526	85.5	1.6
Austria	3,041	2,089	68.7	2,695	2,024	75.1	6.4
Bangladesh	72,337	25,546	35.3	64,552	23,723	36.8	1.4
Belgium	4,559	3,195	70.1	3,882	3,092	79.6	9.6
Bolivia	455	273	60.0	378	247	65.3	5.3
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2,394	1,298	54.2	2,064	1,220	59.1	4.9
Botswana	357	166	46.5	201	145	72.1	25.6
Brazil	7,391	4,437	60.0	5,529	3,958	71.6	11.6
Brunei	547	281	51.4	334	266	79.6	28.3
Bulgaria	2,678	1,779	66.4	2,069	1,598	77.2	10.8
Burundi	903	266	29.5	671	243	36.2	6.8
Cambodia & Laos	513	350	68.2	482	344	71.4	3.1
Cameroon & others	1,924	1,010	52.5	1,417	887	62.6	10.1
Chile	1,707	1,092	64.0	1,497	1,059	70.7	6.8
China	11,128	5,809	52.2	8,004	5,286	66.0	13.8
Colombia	7,658	4,015	52.4	6,030	3,620	60.0	7.6
Congo	1,858	421	22.7	1,300	356	27.4	4.7
Croatia	2,656	1,385	52.1	2,214	1,296	58.5	6.4
Cuba	396	231	58.3	346	217	62.7	4.4
Cyprus	34,286	17,888	52.2	32,621	17,696	54.2	2.1
Czech Republic	3,057	1,893	61.9	2,494	1,733	69.5	7.6
Denmark	5,059	3,701	73.2	4,251	3,489	82.1	8.9
Dominica	3,631	2,170	59.8	3,503	2,132	60.9	1.1
DR of Congo	5,119	1,141	22.3	3,574	1,000	28.0	5.7
Ecuador	1,703	715	42.0	1,268	622	49.1	7.1
Egypt	6,871	4,040	58.8	6,454	3,962	61.4	2.6
El Salvador & others	328	191	58.2	273	178	65.2	7.0
Eritrea	5,155	1,820	35.3	4,085	1,675	41.0	5.7
Estonia	296	136	45.9	210	120	57.1	11.2
Ethiopia	5,773	2,736	47.4	4,580	2,558	55.9	8.5
Finland	3,652	2,581	70.7	3,016	2,399	79.5	8.9
France (& monaco)	30,936	22,574	73.0	27,747	21,853	78.8	5.8
Gambia	2,022	1,077	53.3	1,319	833	63.2	9.9
Georgia & others	705	263	37.3	534	243	45.5	8.2
Germany	30,251	21,773	72.0	26,116	20,852	79.8	7.9
Ghana	42,218	27,676	65.6	35,682	25,760	72.2	6.6
Greece	10,791	5,165	47.9	6,377	4,663	73.1	25.3
Grenada	5,773	3,710	64.3	5,601	3,676	65.6	1.4

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A7. Employment rates by country of birth & student status, Greater London, 2001 (Part 2 of 3)

	Including students			Excluding students			Rise in rate by excluding students
	All persons aged 16-64	In employ- -ment	Rate (%)	All persons 16-64	In employ- -ment	Rate (%)	
All countries	4,832,245	3,268,487	67.6	4,328,691	3,141,852	72.6	4.9
Guinea & others	1,821	896	49.2	1,447	820	56.7	7.5
Hong Kong	20,225	12,515	61.9	16,191	11,951	73.8	11.9
Hungary	2,872	1,795	62.5	2,443	1,687	69.1	6.6
India	134,355	85,106	63.3	128,327	83,332	64.9	1.6
Indonesia	1,570	870	55.4	1,268	842	66.4	11.0
Iran	17,026	8,838	51.9	14,509	8,462	58.3	6.4
Iraq	13,543	5,147	38.0	11,715	4,927	42.1	4.1
Isle of Man	678	515	76.0	634	511	80.6	4.6
Israel	5,012	3,139	62.6	4,280	2,992	69.9	7.3
Italy	30,425	21,688	71.3	27,858	21,012	75.4	4.1
Ivory Coast	2,005	946	47.2	1,469	809	55.1	7.9
Jamaica	58,035	34,587	59.6	53,727	33,476	62.3	2.7
Japan	16,099	8,382	52.1	12,388	7,927	64.0	11.9
Jordan	791	411	52.0	653	400	61.3	9.3
Kenya	60,040	43,669	72.7	56,085	42,567	75.9	3.2
Korea	4,411	1,626	36.9	2,307	1,324	57.4	20.5
Kuwait	2,120	792	37.4	1,434	693	48.3	11.0
Latvia	559	253	45.3	405	227	56.0	10.8
Lebanon	6,428	3,309	51.5	5,691	3,204	56.3	4.8
Liberia	943	596	63.2	762	528	69.3	6.1
Libya	1,570	821	52.3	1,303	792	60.8	8.5
Lithuania	1,662	738	44.4	1,108	593	53.5	9.1
Luxembourg	310	147	47.4	186	143	76.9	29.5
Macedonia	593	360	60.7	498	330	66.3	5.6
Madagascar & Mald.	364	224	61.5	322	221	68.6	7.1
Malawi	3,247	2,204	67.9	2,865	2,085	72.8	4.9
Malaysia	14,822	10,157	68.5	12,414	9,732	78.4	9.9
Malta & Gozo	3,982	2,745	68.9	3,870	2,710	70.0	1.1
Mauritius	13,606	9,099	66.9	12,293	8,641	70.3	3.4
Mexico	1,426	772	54.1	965	692	71.7	17.6
Morocco	7,280	3,505	48.1	6,893	3,437	49.9	1.7
Mozambique	1,676	1,142	68.1	1,509	1,076	71.3	3.2
Myanmar	2,258	1,401	62.0	2,008	1,314	65.4	3.4
Namibia	385	314	81.6	352	299	84.9	3.4
Nepal	1,315	850	64.6	846	622	73.5	8.9
Netherlands	6,941	5,238	75.5	6,271	5,056	80.6	5.2
Nigeria	59,281	37,513	63.3	48,355	34,708	71.8	8.5
O.T. Gaza & W. Bank	701	347	49.5	648	337	52.0	2.5
Oman	154	81	52.6	92	68	73.9	21.3
Pakistan	56,552	26,112	46.2	51,308	24,844	48.4	2.2
Panama & others	274	171	62.4	232	163	70.3	7.8
Papua New Guinea	257	207	80.5	229	202	88.2	7.7
Peru	1,548	934	60.3	1,273	870	68.3	8.0
Philippines	17,342	13,099	75.5	16,498	12,892	78.1	2.6
Poland	13,926	8,049	57.8	11,493	7,412	64.5	6.7

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A7. Employment rates by country of birth & student status, Greater London, 2001 (Part 3 of 3)

	Including students			Excluding students			Rise in rate by excluding students
	All persons aged 16-64	In employ- -ment	Rate (%)	All persons 16-64	In employ- -ment	Rate (%)	
All countries	4,832,245	3,268,487	67.6	4,328,691	3,141,852	72.6	4.9
Portugal	17,669	11,016	62.3	15,932	10,607	66.6	4.2
Qatar	199	82	41.2	131	81	61.8	20.6
Republic of Ireland	110,381	70,945	64.3	106,590	69,865	65.5	1.3
Romania & Moldova	2,633	1,685	64.0	2,269	1,605	70.7	6.7
Russia & Mongolia	5,192	2,672	51.5	4,045	2,512	62.1	10.6
Rwanda	1,221	354	29.0	857	313	36.5	7.5
Saudi Arabia	1,607	587	36.5	803	459	57.2	20.6
Serbia & Montenegro	9,514	2,029	21.3	7,148	1,823	25.5	4.2
Seychelles	1,235	749	60.6	1,084	715	66.0	5.3
Sierra Leone	11,700	7,345	62.8	9,342	6,634	71.0	8.2
Singapore	8,371	5,545	66.2	6,962	5,438	78.1	11.9
Slovakia	1,956	1,174	60.0	1,422	989	69.5	9.5
Slovenia	307	208	67.8	266	198	74.4	6.7
Somalia	21,811	3,009	13.8	15,178	2,484	16.4	2.6
South Africa	40,720	32,974	81.0	38,559	32,361	83.9	2.9
Spain	18,704	13,209	70.6	16,797	12,669	75.4	4.8
Sri Lanka	43,163	27,341	63.3	38,327	25,995	67.8	4.5
Sudan	4,292	1,710	39.8	3,447	1,586	46.0	6.2
Suriname & others	10,875	6,840	62.9	10,375	6,716	64.7	1.8
Swaziland	222	161	72.5	180	146	81.1	8.6
Sweden	8,350	6,032	72.2	6,841	5,659	82.7	10.5
Switzerland	4,176	2,719	65.1	3,566	2,630	73.8	8.6
Syrian Arab Republic	1,718	788	45.9	1,439	734	51.0	5.1
Taiwan	2,071	744	35.9	950	660	69.5	33.5
Tanzania	14,744	10,431	70.7	13,723	10,132	73.8	3.1
Thailand	4,395	2,337	53.2	3,305	2,169	65.6	12.5
Trinidad & Tobago	9,581	6,357	66.4	8,645	6,042	69.9	3.5
Tunisia	1,137	695	61.1	1,077	684	63.5	2.4
Turkey	32,603	10,649	32.7	27,541	9,894	35.9	3.3
Turks & Caicos isles	656	384	58.5	567	366	64.6	6.0
Ukraine	2,325	1,175	50.5	1,612	1,011	62.7	12.2
United Arab Emirates	906	408	45.0	446	321	72.0	26.9
Uruguay	334	212	63.5	312	206	66.0	2.6
USA	34,980	23,716	67.8	30,510	23,065	75.6	7.8
Uzbekistan & others	612	271	44.3	408	232	56.9	12.6
Venezuela	1,299	772	59.4	1,013	721	71.2	11.7
Vietnam	12,567	5,029	40.0	11,545	4,847	42.0	2.0
W. Samoa & others	129	82	63.6	113	79	69.9	6.3
West Indies (nos)	1,699	940	55.3	1,626	918	56.5	1.1
Yemen	3,059	1,965	64.2	2,883	1,945	67.5	3.2
Yugoslavia	4,205	2,306	54.8	3,572	2,196	61.5	6.6
Zambia	6,688	4,841	72.4	5,476	4,446	81.2	8.8
Zimbabwe	15,100	10,384	68.8	11,059	8,998	81.4	12.6
All other countries	130,527	89,160	68.3	120,161	86,847	72.3	4.0

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A8. Employment patterns by country of birth, Greater London, 2001 (Part 1 of 3)

	Persons aged 16-64, in employment (excluding full-time students)						
	All in employment	Full-time	Part-time	% part-time	Employees	Self-employed	% self-employed
All countries	3,141,852	2,598,435	543,417	17.3	2,685,252	456,600	14.5
- UK-born	2,233,334	1,856,683	376,651	16.9	1,918,785	314,549	14.1
- Born outside UK	908,518	741,752	166,766	18.4	766,467	142,051	15.6
Afghanistan	1,655	1,005	650	39.3	1,240	415	25.1
Albania	180	142	38	21.1	166	14	7.8
Algeria	2,828	2,309	519	18.4	2,468	360	12.7
Angola	1,014	720	294	29.0	921	93	9.2
Argentina	1,362	1,090	272	20.0	1,114	248	18.2
Australia	31,526	28,750	2,776	8.8	26,956	4,570	14.5
Austria	2,024	1,646	378	18.7	1,667	357	17.6
Bangladesh	23,723	14,342	9,381	39.5	20,594	3,129	13.2
Belgium	3,092	2,600	492	15.9	2,678	414	13.4
Bolivia	247	182	65	26.3	216	31	12.6
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1,220	1,002	218	17.9	1,042	178	14.6
Botswana	145	122	23	15.9	132	13	9.0
Brazil	3,958	2,918	1,040	26.3	3,344	614	15.5
Brunei	266	226	40	15.0	231	35	13.2
Bulgaria	1,598	1,307	291	18.2	911	687	43.0
Burundi	243	188	55	22.6	228	15	6.2
Cambodia & Laos	344	291	53	15.4	294	50	14.5
Cameroon & others	887	744	143	16.1	828	59	6.7
Chile	1,059	827	232	21.9	908	151	14.3
China	5,286	4,299	987	18.7	4,146	1,140	21.6
Colombia	3,620	2,379	1,241	34.3	3,187	433	12.0
Congo	356	249	107	30.1	316	40	11.2
Croatia	1,296	986	310	23.9	1,098	198	15.3
Cuba	217	181	36	16.6	186	31	14.3
Cyprus	17,696	13,820	3,876	21.9	11,972	5,724	32.3
Czech Republic	1,733	1,067	666	38.4	1,430	303	17.5
Denmark	3,489	2,968	521	14.9	2,962	527	15.1
Dominica	2,132	1,703	429	20.1	1,960	172	8.1
DR of Congo	1,000	717	283	28.3	890	110	11.0
Ecuador	622	389	233	37.5	547	75	12.1
Egypt	3,962	3,232	730	18.4	3,058	904	22.8
El Salvador & others	178	138	40	22.5	152	26	14.6
Eritrea	1,675	1,201	474	28.3	1,400	275	16.4
Estonia	120	95	25	20.8	87	33	27.5
Ethiopia	2,558	1,916	642	25.1	2,150	408	15.9
Finland	2,399	2,071	328	13.7	2,170	229	9.5
France (& monaco)	21,853	18,649	3,204	14.7	19,654	2,199	10.1
Gambia	833	662	171	20.5	787	46	5.5
Georgia & others	243	194	49	20.2	207	36	14.8
Germany	20,852	17,668	3,184	15.3	17,943	2,909	14.0
Ghana	25,760	20,687	5,073	19.7	23,822	1,938	7.5
Greece	4,663	3,981	682	14.6	3,948	715	15.3
Grenada	3,676	3,000	676	18.4	3,337	339	9.2

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A8. Employment patterns by country of birth, Greater London, 2001 (Part 2 of 3)

	Persons aged 16-64, in employment (excluding full-time students)						
	All in employment	Full-time	Part-time	% part-time	Employees	Self-employed	% self-employed
All countries	3,141,852	2,598,435	543,417	17.3	2,685,252	456,600	14.5
Guinea & others	820	644	176	21.5	758	62	7.6
Hong Kong	11,951	10,214	1,737	14.5	9,298	2,653	22.2
Hungary	1,687	1,126	561	33.3	1,321	366	21.7
India	83,332	68,199	15,133	18.2	69,266	14,066	16.9
Indonesia	842	671	171	20.3	732	110	13.1
Iran	8,462	6,758	1,704	20.1	6,043	2,419	28.6
Iraq	4,927	3,543	1,384	28.1	3,789	1,138	23.1
Isle of Man	511	433	78	15.3	444	67	13.1
Israel	2,992	2,221	771	25.8	2,198	794	26.5
Italy	21,012	17,595	3,417	16.3	17,531	3,481	16.6
Ivory Coast	809	620	189	23.4	749	60	7.4
Jamaica	33,476	27,174	6,302	18.8	29,832	3,644	10.9
Japan	7,927	6,725	1,202	15.2	6,983	944	11.9
Jordan	400	328	72	18.0	329	71	17.8
Kenya	42,567	35,246	7,321	17.2	34,720	7,847	18.4
Korea	1,324	1,070	254	19.2	1,092	232	17.5
Kuwait	693	556	137	19.8	586	107	15.4
Latvia	227	174	53	23.3	159	68	30.0
Lebanon	3,204	2,491	713	22.3	2,507	697	21.8
Liberia	528	426	102	19.3	481	47	8.9
Libya	792	667	125	15.8	609	183	23.1
Lithuania	593	489	104	17.5	400	193	32.5
Luxembourg	143	121	22	15.4	120	23	16.1
Macedonia	330	213	117	35.5	282	48	14.5
Madagascar & Mald.	221	171	50	22.6	181	40	18.1
Malawi	2,085	1,725	360	17.3	1,675	410	19.7
Malaysia	9,732	8,180	1,552	15.9	8,356	1,376	14.1
Malta & Gozo	2,710	2,219	491	18.1	2,276	434	16.0
Mauritius	8,641	7,134	1,507	17.4	7,867	774	9.0
Mexico	692	563	129	18.6	605	87	12.6
Morocco	3,437	2,647	790	23.0	2,941	496	14.4
Mozambique	1,076	872	204	19.0	853	223	20.7
Myanmar	1,314	1,027	287	21.8	1,114	200	15.2
Namibia	299	253	46	15.4	273	26	8.7
Nepal	622	520	102	16.4	544	78	12.5
Netherlands	5,056	4,382	674	13.3	4,413	643	12.7
Nigeria	34,708	28,358	6,350	18.3	30,149	4,559	13.1
O.T. Gaza & W. Bank	337	269	68	20.2	247	90	26.7
Oman	68	60	8	11.8	62	6	8.8
Pakistan	24,844	19,289	5,555	22.4	18,909	5,935	23.9
Panama & others	163	138	25	15.3	147	16	9.8
Papua New Guinea	202	184	18	8.9	179	23	11.4
Peru	870	633	237	27.2	767	103	11.8
Philippines	12,892	10,524	2,368	18.4	12,210	682	5.3
Poland	7,412	5,692	1,720	23.2	5,258	2,154	29.1

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A8. Employment patterns by country of birth, Greater London, 2001 (Part 3 of 3)

	Persons aged 16-64, in employment (excluding full-time students)						
	All in employment	Full-time	Part-time	% part-time	Employees	Self-employed	% self-employed
All countries	3,141,852	2,598,435	543,417	17.3	2,685,252	456,600	14.5
Portugal	10,607	8,334	2,273	21.4	9,558	1,049	9.9
Qatar	81	63	18	22.2	73	8	9.9
Republic of Ireland	69,865	57,403	12,462	17.8	58,136	11,729	16.8
Romania & Moldova	1,605	1,367	238	14.8	1,145	460	28.7
Russia & Mongolia	2,512	2,037	475	18.9	2,110	402	16.0
Rwanda	313	218	95	30.4	294	19	6.1
Saudi Arabia	459	392	67	14.6	382	77	16.8
Serbia & Montenegro	1,823	1,364	459	25.2	1,488	335	18.4
Seychelles	715	596	119	16.6	647	68	9.5
Sierra Leone	6,634	5,520	1,114	16.8	6,262	372	5.6
Singapore	5,438	4,675	763	14.0	4,652	786	14.5
Slovakia	989	543	446	45.1	880	109	11.0
Slovenia	198	147	51	25.8	158	40	20.2
Somalia	2,484	1,730	754	30.4	2,289	195	7.9
South Africa	32,361	28,450	3,911	12.1	27,802	4,559	14.1
Spain	12,669	10,211	2,458	19.4	11,443	1,226	9.7
Sri Lanka	25,995	21,027	4,968	19.1	22,658	3,337	12.8
Sudan	1,586	1,211	375	23.6	1,335	251	15.8
Suriname & others	6,716	5,399	1,317	19.6	6,053	663	9.9
Swaziland	146	131	15	10.3	127	19	13.0
Sweden	5,659	4,950	709	12.5	4,990	669	11.8
Switzerland	2,630	2,135	495	18.8	2,123	507	19.3
Syrian Arab Republic	734	582	152	20.7	546	188	25.6
Taiwan	660	564	96	14.5	569	91	13.8
Tanzania	10,132	8,193	1,939	19.1	7,898	2,234	22.0
Thailand	2,169	1,626	543	25.0	1,779	390	18.0
Trinidad & Tobago	6,042	4,985	1,057	17.5	5,504	538	8.9
Tunisia	684	560	124	18.1	548	136	19.9
Turkey	9,894	6,596	3,298	33.3	7,264	2,630	26.6
Turks & Caicos isles	366	290	76	20.8	339	27	7.4
Ukraine	1,011	799	212	21.0	861	150	14.8
United Arab Emirates	321	265	56	17.4	303	18	5.6
Uruguay	206	165	41	19.9	157	49	23.8
USA	23,065	19,808	3,257	14.1	18,816	4,249	18.4
Uzbekistan & others	232	185	47	20.3	193	39	16.8
Venezuela	721	579	142	19.7	599	122	16.9
Vietnam	4,847	3,686	1,161	24.0	4,050	797	16.4
W. Samoa & others	79	65	14	17.7	67	12	15.2
West Indies (nos)	918	730	188	20.5	845	73	8.0
Yemen	1,945	1,608	337	17.3	1,664	281	14.4
Yugoslavia	2,196	1,773	423	19.3	1,728	468	21.3
Zambia	4,446	3,876	570	12.8	3,909	537	12.1
Zimbabwe	8,998	8,057	941	10.5	8,043	955	10.6
All other countries	86,847	73,650	13,197	15.2	73,578	13,269	15.3

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A9. Employment by occupation and country of birth, Greater London, 2001 (Part 1 of 3)

% totals (persons in employment aged 16-64)

	All in employment (age 16-64)	Managers & senior officials	Profess- ional occup's.	Assoc. profess. & technical	Admin & secretarial	Skilled trades	Personal service occs.	Sales & customer service	Process, plant & machine operatives	Elemen- tary occup's
All countries	3,268,487	17.6	14.9	18.0	15.5	7.7	5.9	6.7	4.9	8.9
- UK-born	2,320,794	17.7	14.7	18.7	16.2	7.8	5.6	6.6	4.7	7.8
- Born outside UK	947,693	17.3	15.2	16.2	13.6	7.4	6.7	6.9	5.2	11.4
Afghanistan	1,898	13.4	5.7	10.4	7.0	7.6	2.7	24.3	13.3	15.5
Albania	192	10.9	11.5	22.9	9.9	12.0	3.6	6.3	4.2	18.8
Algeria	2,936	17.0	9.0	9.3	7.1	18.6	6.0	8.5	7.4	17.1
Angola	1,155	5.6	5.6	9.6	10.6	9.5	9.4	12.1	6.7	30.8
Argentina	1,439	20.8	20.8	25.6	12.0	3.6	5.8	4.2	0.8	6.4
Australia	31,829	19.3	25.8	24.8	15.7	3.5	3.6	2.8	1.1	3.4
Austria	2,089	24.8	17.4	20.6	14.6	4.6	7.5	4.6	1.2	4.7
Bangladesh	25,546	11.9	9.4	7.2	10.2	16.1	5.1	13.4	8.4	18.4
Belgium	3,195	27.1	21.4	23.2	12.1	2.6	3.0	4.5	1.5	4.6
Bolivia	273	12.1	12.5	17.9	14.3	5.1	10.6	7.3	2.9	17.2
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1,298	17.7	19.3	17.1	14.3	6.9	5.4	7.8	4.0	7.5
Botswana	166	14.5	18.7	25.9	15.1	1.8	6.6	11.4	0.0	6.0
Brazil	4,437	14.5	12.1	18.1	12.8	5.5	8.8	7.5	1.4	19.3
Brunei	281	14.9	28.1	29.5	13.9	3.9	2.5	5.0	0.0	2.1
Bulgaria	1,779	13.0	14.1	13.6	9.9	16.8	4.6	4.3	4.0	19.6
Burundi	266	10.5	6.8	7.9	13.2	6.0	17.3	8.3	2.6	27.4
Cambodia & Laos	350	19.1	12.3	15.4	15.7	11.4	5.1	11.7	4.6	4.6
Cameroon & others	1,010	12.2	14.3	17.4	15.7	4.3	10.2	7.2	3.2	15.5
Chile	1,092	18.9	20.5	20.8	12.0	5.3	7.8	4.7	1.6	8.4
China	5,809	17.3	21.8	13.9	9.7	14.5	2.8	7.0	2.0	11.0
Colombia	4,015	9.8	8.5	10.6	10.5	6.1	11.1	7.3	3.3	32.8
Congo	421	7.4	9.5	12.4	11.6	5.2	11.4	8.3	6.4	27.8
Croatia	1,385	17.6	14.2	18.1	12.9	5.2	13.9	6.1	2.5	9.6
Cuba	232	24.1	14.7	18.1	9.9	3.4	5.6	6.9	3.0	14.2
Cyprus	17,888	20.2	9.9	8.9	10.1	16.3	7.6	5.2	11.5	10.4
Czech Republic	1,893	13.3	14.0	16.8	11.2	2.6	29.4	4.5	1.1	7.0
Denmark	3,701	25.5	16.3	23.9	13.5	2.7	5.7	5.8	0.6	6.1
Dominica	2,170	7.9	8.7	11.9	18.0	13.0	10.4	4.7	8.6	16.9
DR of Congo	1,141	10.5	11.8	12.1	11.0	10.1	5.5	9.6	6.5	22.9
Ecuador	715	7.6	6.7	8.3	9.1	8.8	10.1	6.2	4.5	38.9
Egypt	4,040	25.8	18.9	14.1	11.0	6.0	5.7	4.3	5.2	9.0
El Salvador & others	191	18.3	16.2	15.2	14.1	4.7	10.5	9.9	0.0	11.0
Eritrea	1,820	12.5	9.8	10.7	10.0	5.2	7.8	16.9	11.8	15.3
Estonia	137	13.1	9.5	24.1	13.1	12.4	7.3	7.3	3.6	9.5
Ethiopia	2,736	11.0	11.7	13.6	16.0	3.6	7.4	13.9	11.5	11.2
Finland	2,581	19.8	15.6	27.9	14.0	2.2	6.6	6.4	1.0	6.4
France (& monaco)	22,574	24.9	18.4	19.8	13.1	4.9	5.4	5.1	1.2	7.2
Gambia	1,077	7.3	7.8	10.1	12.6	7.9	8.4	14.1	1.6	30.1
Georgia & others	263	25.9	18.6	18.6	8.0	7.2	3.8	8.7	0.0	9.1
Germany	21,773	23.1	20.8	24.1	13.7	3.3	4.5	4.1	1.9	4.6
Ghana	27,676	8.7	9.5	13.6	12.4	5.6	12.4	8.1	6.6	23.2
Greece	5,165	20.0	31.1	17.8	9.7	4.8	3.6	3.9	2.9	6.1
Grenada	3,710	8.0	7.7	17.1	16.6	12.1	11.0	4.6	8.5	14.5

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A9. Employment by occupation and country of birth, Greater London, 2001 (Part 2 of 3)

% totals (persons in employment aged 16-64)

	All in employment (age 16-64)	Managers & senior officials	Profess- ional occup's.	Assoc. profess. & technical	Admin & secretarial	Skilled trades	Personal service occs.	Sales & customer service	Process, plant & machine operatives	Elemen- tary occup's
All countries	3,268,487	17.6	14.9	18.0	15.5	7.7	5.9	6.7	4.9	8.9
Guinea & others	896	9.9	8.6	13.7	11.7	5.9	7.4	9.5	6.4	26.9
Hong Kong	12,515	21.8	18.5	15.3	11.0	12.9	2.5	6.3	2.9	8.9
Hungary	1,795	16.3	17.9	18.0	8.8	4.4	23.7	3.2	2.3	5.2
India	85,106	16.1	16.6	9.2	13.9	8.0	3.9	9.0	9.6	13.7
Indonesia	870	16.9	14.7	18.6	16.2	4.6	8.4	4.5	3.0	13.1
Iran	8,838	26.4	23.0	15.4	9.4	5.4	4.0	7.7	4.0	4.8
Iraq	5,147	22.3	24.0	13.4	9.3	7.0	3.0	9.6	4.8	6.7
Isle of Man	515	20.4	22.9	21.4	15.1	3.7	5.0	3.7	3.9	3.9
Israel	3,139	25.1	24.7	18.2	10.4	5.6	4.0	4.7	2.7	4.6
Italy	21,688	21.6	11.9	15.0	10.5	10.1	6.3	6.5	3.3	14.7
Ivory Coast	946	9.0	8.7	8.2	8.9	9.6	8.0	11.8	7.4	28.3
Jamaica	34,587	8.4	7.7	14.4	16.1	12.4	13.8	5.0	8.6	13.6
Japan	8,382	36.4	13.4	18.6	13.8	3.3	5.4	4.5	1.0	3.7
Jordan	411	28.2	24.8	21.4	7.1	2.4	2.2	5.4	5.4	3.2
Kenya	43,669	20.1	14.6	12.3	20.2	7.1	4.2	8.8	5.1	7.7
Korea	1,626	28.5	18.0	13.9	12.5	4.9	4.5	6.2	1.4	10.2
Kuwait	792	21.2	17.0	18.8	14.0	3.9	4.9	9.1	4.2	6.8
Latvia	253	15.8	13.8	14.6	10.3	11.5	9.9	3.6	2.8	17.8
Lebanon	3,309	29.1	13.4	18.3	9.1	7.8	3.8	6.0	5.1	7.4
Liberia	596	11.1	7.7	9.7	6.7	5.2	19.1	8.9	8.9	22.7
Libya	821	25.2	19.7	21.3	9.9	8.6	2.4	3.7	3.0	6.1
Lithuania	738	9.8	6.0	7.7	8.8	24.9	6.2	6.8	5.3	24.5
Luxembourg	147	21.8	23.1	25.2	15.0	4.1	4.8	2.0	0.0	4.1
Macedonia	360	18.9	8.6	10.3	6.7	5.6	27.2	7.2	3.3	12.2
Madagascar & Mald.	224	21.0	13.4	9.8	17.4	3.6	8.9	15.6	2.7	7.6
Malawi	2,204	22.0	16.8	17.4	17.5	3.4	5.3	8.8	2.9	5.9
Malaysia	10,157	17.4	22.0	27.3	15.1	3.8	3.3	3.6	1.6	5.9
Malta & Gozo	2,745	18.0	16.1	15.0	13.3	9.2	6.0	4.6	6.4	11.3
Mauritius	9,099	11.1	9.8	24.0	18.5	5.6	10.7	6.7	3.5	10.1
Mexico	772	21.8	18.7	23.2	14.4	1.7	6.2	4.8	1.3	8.0
Morocco	3,505	18.5	7.5	9.9	7.8	13.0	7.7	6.4	8.6	20.6
Mozambique	1,142	14.4	7.7	8.2	12.3	6.7	3.9	11.0	10.0	25.7
Myanmar	1,401	15.2	18.7	14.6	17.7	6.7	4.7	6.0	5.7	10.6
Namibia	314	9.2	21.7	17.5	18.8	8.0	7.0	3.8	4.5	9.6
Nepal	850	13.5	9.1	5.6	8.4	8.6	6.6	12.4	4.2	31.6
Netherlands	5,238	29.2	21.5	23.7	11.3	2.3	3.9	3.2	0.9	4.0
Nigeria	37,513	11.4	15.2	17.3	13.6	4.0	12.4	6.8	4.0	15.4
O.T. Gaza & W. Bank	347	29.4	25.6	20.2	7.5	2.6	3.7	3.5	4.3	3.2
Oman	82	12.2	20.7	18.3	25.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	8.5
Pakistan	26,112	18.2	13.2	9.6	11.7	6.8	4.5	11.8	12.8	11.4
Panama & others	171	22.8	19.9	19.9	15.8	3.5	4.1	3.5	1.8	8.8
Papua New Guinea	207	22.2	26.1	24.6	15.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	6.3
Peru	934	16.4	16.8	14.1	13.0	5.5	11.2	6.5	2.2	14.2
Philippines	13,099	6.3	4.1	20.8	10.5	4.0	19.3	7.4	2.6	25.1
Poland	8,049	16.4	14.4	14.3	14.2	12.3	6.7	5.8	3.3	12.5

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A9. Employment by occupation and country of birth, Greater London, 2001 (Part 3 of 3)

% totals (persons in employment aged 16-64)

	All in employment (age 16-64)	Managers & senior officials	Profess- ional occup's.	Assoc. profess. & technical	Admin & secretarial	Skilled trades	Personal service occs.	Sales & customer service	Process, plant & machine operatives	Elemen- tary occup's
All countries	3,268,487	17.6	14.9	18.0	15.5	7.7	5.9	6.7	4.9	8.9
Portugal	11,016	11.7	5.2	6.6	7.4	13.5	11.0	5.7	6.4	32.6
Qatar	82	23.2	12.2	26.8	13.4	0.0	8.5	15.9	0.0	0.0
Republic of Ireland	70,945	17.1	11.6	16.8	13.2	11.4	7.7	4.0	6.6	11.6
Romania & Moldova	1,685	14.6	19.3	18.1	8.5	15.0	4.2	3.3	4.9	12.0
Russia & Mongolia	2,672	24.3	22.2	23.5	10.8	2.5	3.6	5.7	1.5	5.8
Rwanda	354	8.5	5.1	5.9	10.2	4.0	17.2	15.8	5.4	28.0
Saudi Arabia	587	26.7	22.0	14.0	9.9	2.4	2.4	12.6	2.2	7.8
Serbia & Montenegro	2,029	12.6	7.4	11.5	5.9	17.0	3.9	5.9	7.2	28.6
Seychelles	749	11.2	7.1	12.3	14.3	9.5	11.7	10.9	6.1	16.8
Sierra Leone	7,345	9.0	9.7	16.4	15.8	4.1	14.7	8.6	3.9	17.8
Singapore	5,545	21.4	22.0	22.7	14.7	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.2	5.5
Slovakia	1,174	9.7	8.3	9.8	13.2	2.5	40.5	4.8	2.1	9.0
Slovenia	213	21.6	16.9	19.2	10.8	2.8	12.2	3.8	5.6	7.0
Somalia	3,009	7.1	8.4	12.0	12.5	4.2	9.2	16.5	7.4	22.7
South Africa	32,974	17.1	24.3	23.9	16.7	4.3	3.5	3.4	1.5	5.3
Spain	13,209	14.1	14.7	14.2	12.5	7.0	9.5	7.0	2.8	18.2
Sri Lanka	27,341	14.8	14.2	9.1	15.2	5.5	3.2	18.6	6.6	12.9
Sudan	1,710	16.4	21.3	15.8	10.9	4.7	4.8	9.2	5.8	11.1
Suriname & others	6,840	12.7	11.8	17.8	19.7	7.7	9.9	6.1	4.7	9.6
Swaziland	161	14.3	27.3	20.5	16.1	3.7	3.7	9.3	0.0	5.0
Sweden	6,032	25.3	15.3	23.6	12.5	2.1	6.0	7.8	0.7	6.8
Switzerland	2,719	26.4	20.6	24.3	13.2	2.7	4.3	4.0	1.0	3.5
Syrian Arab Republic	788	23.9	19.4	15.4	8.9	7.7	3.9	7.2	5.3	8.2
Taiwan	744	27.7	21.9	18.5	12.4	3.4	4.4	5.2	2.2	4.3
Tanzania	10,431	21.6	14.7	12.5	19.2	5.8	4.2	9.8	4.4	7.9
Thailand	2,337	20.7	7.2	8.5	9.3	17.6	6.2	6.8	1.8	21.8
Trinidad & Tobago	6,357	9.8	12.9	35.4	14.1	5.0	8.3	4.9	3.4	6.2
Tunisia	702	21.9	9.8	11.8	9.5	13.2	5.8	6.0	7.0	14.8
Turkey	10,649	21.0	7.2	9.5	6.9	14.3	6.4	10.6	10.3	13.8
Turks & Caicos isles	384	15.9	10.9	12.0	13.5	6.3	11.2	11.5	4.2	14.6
Ukraine	1,175	15.5	14.5	19.1	12.3	8.6	5.6	6.0	2.6	15.7
United Arab Emirates	408	12.7	21.8	19.9	12.0	1.7	2.9	22.1	0.7	6.1
Uruguay	212	18.4	19.8	21.7	13.2	5.7	6.1	1.4	5.2	8.5
USA	23,716	32.4	25.6	25.8	8.0	1.7	1.9	2.1	0.7	1.9
Uzbekistan & others	271	20.7	22.9	22.9	10.3	4.1	3.3	4.4	4.8	6.6
Venezuela	772	20.6	19.9	21.4	10.8	5.2	5.8	5.6	1.6	9.2
Vietnam	5,029	11.0	11.9	11.7	10.3	19.7	5.6	7.6	8.8	13.3
W. Samoa & others	76	9.2	13.2	26.3	25.0	9.2	5.3	3.9	0.0	7.9
West Indies (nos)	940	7.3	6.1	15.7	16.2	10.9	15.5	4.8	8.5	15.0
Yemen	1,965	19.0	10.5	11.8	17.0	5.5	4.0	11.1	8.2	12.9
Yugoslavia	2,306	18.7	18.3	19.5	9.8	7.6	4.9	5.8	3.7	11.5
Zambia	4,841	18.5	18.2	22.1	15.7	3.0	6.7	8.4	1.4	5.9
Zimbabwe	10,384	13.5	14.7	27.3	16.1	4.1	10.9	4.5	2.0	6.9
All other countries	89,160	17.7	17.0	18.5	15.7	6.1	6.4	5.4	4.5	8.6

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A10. Employment by industry and country of birth, Greater London, 2001 (Part 1 of 3)

		% total (persons in employment, aged 16-64)										
	All in employment	Manuf. & primary ind.	Constr-uction	Whole -sale & retail	Hotels & catering	Trans-port & comms	Financial interme-diation	Business activities renting etc	Public admin, def-ence	Educ-ation	Health & social work	Other
All countries	3,268,472	8.4	5.3	14.4	4.6	8.2	8.0	20.3	5.4	7.4	10.1	7.9
- UK-born	2,320,794	8.7	5.8	14.1	3.0	8.1	8.1	20.6	6.0	7.9	9.1	8.5
- Born outside UK	947,678	7.7	3.9	15.0	8.5	8.3	7.8	19.5	4.0	6.3	12.4	6.6
Afghanistan	1,899	6.4	3.0	36.8	14.6	11.6	2.5	11.9	1.6	2.4	4.1	5.2
Albania	186	3.8	7.5	18.3	17.7	2.2	4.3	21.5	0.0	5.9	4.3	14.5
Algeria	2,932	5.8	3.3	17.0	27.6	10.5	3.8	12.8	2.1	5.6	5.2	6.3
Angola	1,152	6.1	3.3	18.8	18.0	8.2	3.7	16.6	2.8	3.8	11.1	7.6
Argentina	1,437	6.8	1.1	9.0	7.4	6.9	11.1	23.2	3.0	10.1	10.1	11.4
Australia	31,830	6.8	2.6	6.5	4.2	5.5	14.6	30.3	2.5	8.2	9.7	9.2
Austria	2,082	7.5	1.7	9.6	8.4	6.1	13.1	25.5	2.5	7.7	8.4	9.6
Bangladesh	25,546	7.7	1.1	20.3	30.9	5.9	3.4	9.3	3.5	7.1	7.5	3.2
Belgium	3,193	7.2	1.0	10.5	4.7	5.9	16.7	28.8	2.8	7.2	5.9	9.4
Bolivia	272	6.3	2.2	12.5	10.3	6.3	8.8	16.9	5.1	6.6	16.2	8.8
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1,302	5.4	4.7	15.2	10.1	6.1	6.8	24.6	1.8	6.5	8.4	10.4
Botswana	167	5.4	1.8	12.6	4.8	8.4	6.0	19.8	2.4	7.8	16.2	15.0
Brazil	4,439	5.4	1.8	12.4	17.8	7.5	6.9	17.7	2.7	7.0	8.4	12.4
Brunei	283	8.5	1.1	6.7	7.4	3.5	13.8	24.4	4.9	4.2	17.0	8.5
Bulgaria	1,780	5.6	12.6	11.7	13.5	6.9	6.3	22.9	1.8	4.8	5.4	8.4
Burundi	263	3.8	2.7	17.1	6.8	10.3	4.2	22.4	4.9	4.9	19.0	3.8
Cambodia & Laos	352	8.2	0.0	21.3	11.9	12.5	10.5	18.2	2.8	4.5	6.5	3.4
Cameroon & others	1,006	5.9	1.3	12.1	7.7	8.9	5.2	20.4	6.5	6.3	19.7	6.2
Chile	1,088	6.7	2.2	10.0	5.8	4.9	6.9	22.0	2.7	11.1	13.7	14.1
China	5,807	5.4	1.1	13.7	26.6	4.7	6.6	16.8	1.9	8.5	8.5	6.1
Colombia	4,018	4.9	2.3	13.1	15.9	5.7	4.2	25.6	2.5	6.7	9.4	9.7
Congo	420	5.2	0.7	18.1	7.9	8.1	2.9	22.4	4.0	6.4	18.3	6.0
Croatia	1,381	5.9	3.5	13.7	13.0	6.3	6.7	19.4	1.5	6.2	12.4	11.3
Cuba	242	7.9	3.3	10.3	9.5	7.0	5.4	18.2	8.7	6.6	7.0	16.1
Cyprus	17,888	14.6	5.5	18.6	11.8	7.1	4.6	13.3	2.9	6.2	6.0	9.4
Czech Republic	1,894	4.9	2.0	9.1	6.2	5.5	7.3	18.6	2.3	6.7	20.1	17.2
Denmark	3,707	6.5	1.5	11.9	8.4	7.5	12.2	26.4	1.6	5.3	8.0	10.7
Dominica	2,176	8.0	6.4	11.4	5.1	10.1	4.5	13.5	7.3	10.0	19.0	4.7
DR of Congo	1,138	6.9	2.7	17.8	12.9	10.5	5.0	17.7	3.6	4.3	11.2	7.6
Ecuador	715	5.2	3.1	15.0	20.0	6.0	3.4	24.2	1.7	5.2	6.0	10.3
Egypt	4,034	6.8	2.4	13.4	13.1	8.6	6.3	17.4	3.7	7.1	11.8	9.4
El Salvador & others	197	8.1	3.0	12.7	6.1	2.5	6.1	17.8	3.0	8.1	16.2	16.2
Eritrea	1,823	5.8	2.4	23.4	10.0	13.3	2.7	14.3	3.9	5.6	10.2	8.3
Estonia	130	4.6	10.0	16.2	10.0	6.2	4.6	13.1	2.3	8.5	10.8	13.8
Ethiopia	2,735	5.2	1.6	20.5	10.0	13.7	3.3	15.2	4.5	5.8	14.3	6.0
Finland	2,579	6.1	0.9	11.2	7.6	7.3	10.7	22.6	2.5	4.7	16.9	9.5
France (& monaco)	22,573	7.9	1.5	11.5	12.0	7.5	14.8	21.3	1.9	9.2	4.8	7.7
Gambia	1,076	3.9	1.2	17.1	19.1	5.9	4.4	19.9	4.3	3.8	14.8	5.7
Georgia & others	272	7.4	7.7	12.1	5.5	4.4	11.8	24.3	1.1	8.1	4.0	13.6
Germany	21,775	8.0	1.8	10.1	5.2	6.2	12.8	25.6	4.1	8.0	8.9	9.2
Ghana	27,671	6.0	1.9	14.3	6.9	11.3	3.3	19.1	5.5	5.6	20.7	5.3
Greece	5,168	5.9	2.4	9.8	7.7	8.3	11.6	22.1	2.6	12.2	9.6	7.8
Grenada	3,712	7.6	5.1	11.4	4.2	11.4	3.0	13.7	7.0	7.6	24.7	4.4

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A10. Employment by industry and country of birth, Greater London, 2001 (Part 2 of 3)

	% total (persons in employment, aged 16-64)											
	All in employ- ment	Manuf. & primary ind.	Constr- uction	Whole- sale & retail	Hotels & catering	Trans- port & comms	Financial interme- diation	Business activities, renting etc	Public admin, defence	Educ- ation	Health & social work	Other
All countries	3,268,472	8.4	5.3	14.4	4.6	8.2	8.0	20.3	5.4	7.4	10.1	7.9
Guinea & others	907	6.7	2.2	17.3	15.9	12.5	4.7	15.3	3.5	5.6	10.8	5.4
Hong Kong	12,518	6.2	1.3	11.6	25.6	5.4	10.0	20.5	2.4	4.1	7.7	5.2
Hungary	1,791	7.2	3.0	10.5	5.2	4.7	6.1	19.3	2.4	8.3	16.5	16.8
India	85,107	12.1	4.6	21.1	5.8	11.2	5.9	16.7	4.6	5.2	8.8	4.1
Indonesia	863	5.2	1.5	11.9	10.3	5.6	11.1	18.4	3.1	7.2	10.7	14.9
Iran	8,838	7.0	3.1	20.0	7.2	6.5	6.8	22.1	2.1	7.2	11.0	7.0
Iraq	5,151	8.3	4.7	21.4	7.1	5.8	4.5	20.3	2.2	6.0	12.5	7.4
Isle of Man	519	10.0	3.3	5.8	3.1	6.0	9.1	25.8	5.4	9.6	8.9	13.1
Israel	3,139	6.9	3.7	14.9	4.2	6.5	6.5	26.7	2.3	10.7	9.5	8.2
Italy	21,687	7.3	2.9	14.8	19.9	7.8	10.8	16.2	1.5	5.9	5.2	7.5
Ivory Coast	948	6.2	1.4	20.3	16.6	9.8	3.6	20.5	2.5	4.5	8.4	6.2
Jamaica	34,590	7.3	6.6	10.8	4.7	10.1	3.9	13.5	6.6	7.0	24.0	5.5
Japan	8,379	8.5	0.9	15.7	5.8	11.1	21.6	18.5	1.3	5.2	3.1	8.3
Jordan	422	6.9	3.3	12.1	3.8	9.5	12.3	19.4	2.8	5.9	14.2	9.7
Kenya	43,667	9.2	3.8	24.8	2.7	10.9	7.9	17.8	5.6	4.5	8.9	3.9
Korea	1,625	7.2	2.1	16.0	13.1	7.1	12.3	19.2	1.8	4.4	6.0	10.7
Kuwait	789	7.4	2.8	18.1	7.1	6.8	9.5	25.2	2.7	5.1	8.6	6.7
Latvia	266	3.4	12.0	8.6	14.3	8.3	10.5	17.7	2.3	10.2	6.0	6.8
Lebanon	3,309	8.9	4.3	15.6	12.0	6.7	11.9	19.2	1.5	4.1	4.8	11.0
Liberia	589	7.1	4.1	14.6	6.6	9.0	2.9	20.7	1.9	5.6	21.2	6.3
Libya	824	7.8	6.2	10.4	4.4	7.0	12.3	24.8	2.5	5.6	8.9	10.2
Lithuania	733	7.1	20.9	13.6	18.7	6.8	2.5	15.6	1.4	3.5	4.8	5.2
Luxembourg	161	9.3	1.9	2.5	4.3	6.8	17.4	24.8	6.2	9.3	3.7	13.7
Macedonia	362	5.0	2.5	15.5	14.6	2.8	4.1	13.8	0.8	3.0	19.1	18.8
Madagascar & Mald.	228	3.9	2.6	23.2	5.7	9.6	9.6	17.1	9.6	5.3	8.8	4.4
Malawi	2,204	7.2	1.5	23.5	3.2	9.3	8.2	22.6	4.3	5.3	10.7	4.2
Malaysia	10,157	5.2	1.5	9.2	8.1	5.3	8.4	24.2	4.1	5.3	23.7	5.0
Malta & Gozo	2,739	7.9	5.3	12.0	5.8	9.2	6.9	19.0	6.4	9.3	10.6	7.6
Mauritius	9,098	5.5	1.8	12.8	4.5	9.5	4.7	14.2	6.5	5.7	30.5	4.2
Mexico	773	7.2	0.5	8.9	8.7	5.3	14.5	22.1	3.0	9.7	8.2	11.9
Morocco	3,509	6.4	2.7	14.6	23.8	9.9	4.5	13.8	2.8	6.0	8.4	7.2
Mozambique	1,139	12.0	3.6	23.1	13.4	13.7	6.0	13.1	2.0	2.7	6.6	3.8
Myanmar	1,395	7.1	3.8	13.4	8.1	10.3	4.7	17.6	5.2	6.8	17.0	5.9
Namibia	313	6.4	7.7	8.0	6.1	7.0	6.4	31.0	3.2	4.5	11.2	8.6
Nepal	845	3.2	1.8	15.0	35.0	6.4	3.2	15.9	2.0	3.1	9.3	5.1
Netherlands	5,240	8.5	1.5	7.8	5.7	6.8	15.4	28.6	1.7	6.4	8.2	9.4
Nigeria	37,511	4.3	1.8	11.4	5.3	8.7	4.1	23.5	7.2	5.8	22.8	5.0
O.T. Gaza & W. Bank	354	8.8	0.8	13.8	5.4	5.9	7.6	22.3	1.7	8.8	12.7	12.1
Oman	83	10.8	0.0	12.0	9.6	7.2	13.3	12.0	0.0	3.6	12.0	19.3
Pakistan	26,113	9.8	2.4	24.6	7.1	13.6	5.4	15.7	4.1	5.3	7.5	4.6
Panama & others	170	1.8	0.0	7.1	8.8	1.8	15.9	28.8	7.1	7.6	10.6	10.6
Papua New Guinea	201	7.0	1.5	4.5	5.0	6.5	9.5	36.3	4.0	7.5	9.5	9.0
Peru	937	5.1	1.2	11.6	11.4	6.5	8.2	19.7	3.1	9.7	12.4	11.0
Philippines	13,098	3.0	0.9	11.6	15.1	9.5	3.9	9.9	2.1	3.1	31.3	9.7
Poland	8,049	8.3	9.4	12.6	11.5	5.7	5.1	19.8	3.7	6.5	9.6	7.7

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

A10. Employment by industry and country of birth, Greater London, 2001 (Part 3 of 3)

		% total (persons in employment, aged 16-64)										
		All in employ- ment	Manuf. & primary ind.	Const- ruction	Whole -sale & retail	Hotels & cater- ing	Trans- port & comms	Financial interme- diation	Business activities, renting etc	Public admin, defence	Health & social work	Other
All countries	3,268,472	8.4	5.3	14.4	4.6	8.2	8.0	20.3	5.4	7.4	10.1	7.9
Portugal	11,019	6.2	3.7	14.4	25.9	6.7	3.8	18.0	1.6	4.3	7.4	7.9
Qatar	92	7.6	3.3	22.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	20.7	8.7	3.3	12.0	12.0
Republic of Ireland	70,944	6.6	14.0	9.5	5.5	7.0	6.9	16.9	3.9	7.1	16.3	6.4
Romania & Moldova	1,683	6.2	16.8	9.8	8.4	6.7	7.1	22.4	1.7	6.3	8.0	6.5
Russia & Mongolia	2,661	5.8	1.7	12.8	4.3	7.2	16.6	26.8	1.7	8.5	5.9	8.6
Rwanda	357	6.7	0.8	18.5	13.7	12.3	0.8	18.8	1.4	3.1	15.1	8.7
Saudi Arabia	595	8.7	1.8	21.8	7.4	4.9	8.7	24.4	2.4	4.7	5.7	9.4
Serbia & Montenegro	2,026	5.7	15.3	15.1	23.5	7.1	3.6	13.4	2.3	4.2	5.3	4.6
Seychelles	753	7.2	2.9	19.9	11.6	13.8	3.3	15.4	3.3	5.4	13.7	3.5
Sierra Leone	7,348	3.9	2.3	12.9	7.9	7.5	3.1	17.8	7.3	7.1	25.4	4.9
Singapore	5,547	7.7	1.7	8.6	4.3	9.4	10.9	26.1	6.1	6.1	12.0	7.1
Slovakia	1,175	4.1	2.1	9.3	10.6	4.4	6.1	14.4	1.5	5.1	21.4	20.9
Slovenia	211	4.7	1.4	15.6	3.8	6.6	9.5	20.9	3.3	10.0	8.1	16.1
Somalia	3,007	6.6	2.3	23.4	7.6	11.4	3.5	15.7	4.5	5.3	12.9	6.8
South Africa	32,972	7.1	3.5	8.7	4.8	6.0	12.5	30.1	2.4	7.0	11.3	6.7
Spain	13,207	5.9	1.9	12.1	17.5	7.6	8.4	17.7	2.3	8.8	9.2	8.6
Sri Lanka	27,342	9.3	2.6	32.2	7.3	8.4	3.6	14.8	4.8	3.5	9.8	3.7
Sudan	1,711	5.8	1.2	18.9	6.4	9.0	5.3	21.2	2.5	5.2	15.1	9.4
Suriname & others	6,844	6.5	3.7	11.7	2.6	9.3	5.7	16.1	7.6	9.2	22.4	5.2
Swaziland	159	10.7	2.5	16.4	0.0	4.4	8.8	20.8	6.9	10.7	8.2	10.7
Sweden	6,033	7.0	1.0	12.0	9.4	7.1	13.3	26.8	1.4	4.4	7.1	10.6
Switzerland	2,714	6.1	1.6	8.3	3.8	5.2	22.8	25.5	2.2	6.9	7.4	10.2
Syrian Arab Republic	786	6.7	3.4	17.0	10.8	8.8	9.4	16.2	0.9	5.3	10.1	11.3
Taiwan	737	6.4	0.0	14.0	6.1	15.1	15.7	21.3	1.9	4.7	6.1	8.7
Tanzania	10,430	8.1	2.9	26.5	3.5	10.4	7.2	17.8	5.0	4.9	9.7	4.0
Thailand	2,344	3.8	0.9	12.9	40.9	4.5	4.4	11.6	1.7	3.1	7.4	8.7
Trinidad & Tobago	6,361	4.7	2.6	8.0	2.7	5.9	4.2	14.1	6.0	8.9	37.0	5.8
Tunisia	691	7.1	4.5	15.5	14.6	11.9	7.8	14.2	2.2	7.7	6.7	8.0
Turkey	10,648	9.8	3.2	25.2	21.8	6.7	4.1	11.0	1.9	3.9	5.3	7.1
Turks & Caicos isles	386	7.8	1.6	15.8	14.2	12.4	4.7	14.0	3.4	7.0	13.5	5.7
Ukraine	1,168	5.5	6.6	10.7	15.3	6.4	9.5	22.4	1.8	6.5	4.9	10.4
United Arab Emirates	409	5.1	1.7	23.7	5.1	4.2	14.2	26.4	3.9	4.9	5.9	4.9
Uruguay	195	8.2	1.5	12.3	5.1	9.2	11.3	22.6	0.0	8.2	6.2	15.4
USA	23,718	8.1	1.2	6.4	1.7	4.5	16.9	30.2	3.4	9.0	6.1	12.5
Uzbekistan & others	268	11.2	2.6	8.6	8.2	2.2	15.3	25.0	5.2	4.5	5.2	11.9
Venezuela	764	8.8	1.2	11.4	8.2	4.7	11.6	27.2	2.5	7.2	7.2	9.9
Vietnam	5,023	11.1	1.5	16.2	27.5	5.9	6.0	14.3	2.1	3.6	5.3	6.5
W. Samoa & others	80	7.5	0.0	16.3	12.5	3.8	12.5	13.8	8.8	3.8	6.3	15.0
West Indies (nos)	933	6.2	5.6	10.2	4.8	9.5	3.2	13.7	6.1	7.8	25.8	7.0
Yemen	1,966	11.2	2.0	27.5	3.4	14.6	5.4	13.8	5.3	4.0	7.1	5.6
Yugoslavia	2,304	6.9	5.7	14.3	13.4	6.6	4.9	23.2	2.4	6.6	8.1	7.8
Zambia	4,845	6.5	2.0	15.4	4.0	6.5	9.2	23.3	4.7	5.2	16.0	7.2
Zimbabwe	10,386	6.2	2.7	8.8	4.9	6.3	8.7	23.9	3.4	5.3	24.1	5.8
All other countries	89,156	7.7	3.4	13.7	4.3	8.8	9.2	21.7	4.8	7.1	12.5	6.8

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Commissioned Tables: C0116 and C0116a

Notes: See Appendix E for notes which accompany these tables.

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Notes:

The abbreviation 'BME groups' relates to Black and Minority Ethnic groups and is defined as all ethnic groups other than White groups.

As data are survey based estimates they are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor levels of reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **. Cells may not sum exactly to headline totals due to small amounts of missing data and also due to rounding. For the same reasons, totals on different tables may be slightly inconsistent.

See Appendix D for more detailed notes to accompany these tables.

A11. Demographic profile by country of birth, Greater London residents, 2002/03

	Numbers			% totals			% born outside UK
	Country of birth			Country of birth			
	All	UK	Outside UK	All	UK	Outside UK	
All persons	7,162,000	5,112,000	2,051,000	100	100	100	28.6
Gender							
Male	3,489,000	2,512,000	977,000	48.7	49.1	47.6	28.0
Female	3,673,000	2,599,000	1,074,000	51.3	50.9	52.4	29.2
Age							
Under 16	1,444,000	1,313,000	131,000	20.2	25.7	6.4	9.1
16-59/64	4,719,000	3,084,000	1,634,000	65.9	60.3	79.7	34.6
60/65+	999,000	714,000	285,000	14.0	14.0	13.9	28.5
Ethnic group							
White British	4,242,000	4,010,000	232,000	52.3	78.6	11.3	5.5
Other White	719,000	135,000	584,000	10.0	2.6	28.5	81.2
Mixed groups	149,000	118,000	30,000	2.1	2.3	1.5	20.4
Indian	453,000	194,000	260,000	6.3	3.8	12.7	57.3
Pakistani	135,000	68,000	67,000	1.9	1.3	3.2	49.3
Bangladeshi	183,000	82,000	102,000	2.6	1.6	5.0	55.3
Other Asian	165,000	36,000	129,000	2.3	0.7	6.3	78.2
Black Caribbean	342,000	215,000	127,000	4.8	4.2	6.2	37.2
Black African	425,000	149,000	277,000	5.9	2.9	13.5	65.1
Other Black	34,000	24,000	**	0.5	0.5	**	29.5
Chinese	61,000	**	47,000	0.8	**	2.3	77.0
Other groups	243,000	59,000	184,000	3.4	1.1	9.0	75.9
All White groups	4,962,000	4,146,000	816,000	69.3	81.1	39.8	16.5
All BME groups	2,193,000	961,000	1,233,000	30.6	18.8	60.1	56.2
Nationality							
UK national	5,907,000	5,056,000	851,000	82.5	98.9	41.5	14.4
Foreign national	1,254,000	55,000	1,199,000	17.5	1.1	58.5	95.6

Source: ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor levels of reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **. Cells may not sum exactly to headline totals due to missing data and rounding.

A12. Migrants by country of birth and nationality, Greater London & UK, 2002/03

	Greater London	% total (of those born outside UK)	Rest of UK (UK excluding London)	% total (of those born outside UK)	% of UK population living in London
All residents	7,162,000		51,089,000		12.3
Born outside UK	2,051,000	100	2,810,000	100	42.2
Geographic groupings					
All EU25 countries	497,000	24.2	917,000	32.6	35.2
- Ireland	141,000	6.9	337,000	12.0	29.5
- Other EU15 countries	246,000	12.0	472,000	16.8	34.2
- Other EU25 (10 new members)	110,000	5.4	109,000	3.9	50.4
Other Europe	119,000	5.8	118,000	4.2	50.0
Americas and Caribbean	243,000	11.8	298,000	10.6	44.9
Africa	501,000	24.4	417,000	14.8	54.6
Indian sub-continent	345,000	16.8	597,000	21.2	36.7
Middle East	71,000	3.4	90,000	3.2	44.0
Remainder of Asia	210,000	10.2	264,000	9.4	44.3
Australasia & other	66,000	3.2	110,000	3.9	37.4
World region groupings					
High income countries	616,000	30.0	1,251,000	44.5	33.0
Developing countries	1,434,000	70.0	1,559,000	55.5	47.9
- East Europe & Central Asia	169,000	8.2	137,000	4.9	55.2
- South Asia	422,000	20.6	628,000	22.4	40.2
- Sub-Saharan Africa	470,000	22.9	381,000	13.5	55.2
- Middle East and North Africa	94,000	4.6	120,000	4.3	44.1
- Latin America & Caribbean	190,000	9.2	149,000	5.3	56.0
- East Asia, Pacific & other	90,000	4.4	145,000	5.1	38.3
Nationality and world region					
UK nationals	851,000	41.5	1,460,000	52.0	36.8
- High income countries	158,000	7.7	568,000	20.2	21.7
- Developing countries	693,000	33.8	892,000	31.7	43.7
Foreign nationals	1,199,000	58.5	1,349,000	48.0	47.0
- High income countries	458,000	22.3	682,000	24.3	40.2
- Developing countries	741,000	36.1	667,000	23.7	52.6

Source: ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Cells may not sum exactly to headline totals due to missing data and rounding.

A13. Population by age, gender and country of birth, Greater London, 2002/03

	Population all ages	% of population aged:			% women (all ages)	% women (working age)
		Under 16	16-59/64	60/65 and over		
All countries	7,162,000	20.2	65.9	14.0	51.3	49.4
Born in UK	5,112,000	25.7	60.3	14.0	50.9	48.5
Outside UK	2,051,000	6.4	79.7	13.9	52.4	51.2
Geographic groupings (those born outside UK)						
Other European Union (EU25)	497,000	5.0	71.7	23.3	55.7	52.6
- Ireland	141,000	**	60.8	38.1	57.2	50.9
- Other EU15	246,000	7.6	78.2	14.1	54.3	51.6
- Other EU25 (10 new members)	110,000	**	71.2	24.6	57.0	57.1
Other Europe (east & west)	119,000	11.4	83.2	**	50.3	52.4
Americas and Caribbean	243,000	5.9	74.6	19.4	53.7	52.6
Africa	501,000	7.8	85.1	7.1	52.3	51.7
Indian sub-continent	345,000	3.4	80.3	16.3	50.7	49.8
Middle East	71,000	**	79.6	**	45.9	44.2
Remainder of Asia	210,000	8.2	85.2	6.6	49.2	48.8
Australasia & other	66,000	**	90.4	**	52.1	52.4
World region groupings (those born outside UK)						
High income countries	616,000	6.0	75.2	18.8	54.3	51.4
Developing countries	1,434,000	6.6	81.6	11.8	51.5	51.1
- East Europe & Central Asia	169,000	9.5	81.1	9.4	53.5	55.8
- South Asia	422,000	4.8	80.4	14.8	48.3	47.2
- Sub-Saharan Africa	470,000	7.9	85.3	6.8	53.0	52.6
- Middle East and North Africa	94,000	**	80.5	11.2	44.7	42.4
- Latin America & Caribbean	190,000	**	72.6	22.5	54.5	53.8
- East Asia, Pacific & other	90,000	**	89.1	**	56.3	55.5
Nationality & world region (those born outside UK)						
UK nationals	851,000	3.6	75.3	21.0	52.8	50.9
- High income countries	158,000	6.7	64.1	29.2	57.3	53.3
- Developing countries	693,000	3.0	77.9	19.1	51.8	50.4
Foreign nationals	1,199,000	8.4	82.8	8.8	52.0	51.3
- High income countries	458,000	5.7	79.0	15.3	53.3	50.9
- Developing countries	741,000	10.0	85.1	4.8	51.2	51.6
Ethnicity and country of birth						
White groups: UK-born	4,146,000	19.0	63.8	17.2	50.8	47.7
White groups: Born outside UK	816,000	4.5	77.7	17.8	53.5	51.2
BME groups: UK-born	961,000	54.4	45.4	**	51.1	53.2
BME groups: Born outside UK	1,233,000	7.7	81.0	11.3	51.6	51.2

Source: ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor levels of reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **. Cells may not sum exactly to headline totals due to missing data and rounding.

A14. Age & educational participation by country of birth, Greater London, 2002/03

	Persons working age (WA)	% of WA who are aged:			Persons, WA		WA as % of pop.
		16-24	25-44	45-59/64	In FT educa- tion	% in FT educ.	
All countries	4,719,000	18.2	54.0	27.8	457,000	9.7	65.9
Born in UK	3,084,000	20.6	52.1	27.3	287,000	9.3	60.3
Outside UK	1,634,000	13.6	57.5	28.8	169,000	10.4	79.7
Geographic groupings (those born outside UK)							
Other European Union (EU25)	357,000	13.6	54.8	31.6	30,000	8.5	71.7
- Ireland	86,000	**	39.3	54.7	**	**	60.8
- Other EU15	192,000	15.3	63.5	21.2	17,000	8.8	78.2
- Other EU25 (10 new members)	79,000	17.7	50.5	31.8	12,000	14.8	71.2
Other Europe (east & west)	99,000	20.6	63.0	16.4	14,000	13.8	83.2
Americas and Caribbean	181,000	8.1	53.5	38.3	13,000	7.0	74.6
Africa	426,000	14.8	57.8	27.4	60,000	14.0	85.1
Indian sub-continent	277,000	10.8	56.6	32.6	14,000	5.2	80.3
Middle East	56,000	18.3	54.1	27.7	**	**	79.6
Remainder of Asia	179,000	16.9	58.9	24.2	31,000	17.1	85.2
Australasia & other	60,000	**	78.9	**	**	**	90.4
World region groupings (those born outside UK)							
High income countries	463,000	11.9	59.5	28.6	32,000	7.0	75.2
Developing countries	1,171,000	14.3	56.8	28.9	137,000	11.7	81.6
- East Europe & Central Asia	137,000	22.7	61.1	16.3	23,000	16.9	81.1
- South Asia	340,000	12.0	57.8	30.1	22,000	6.5	80.4
- Sub-Saharan Africa	401,000	15.3	57.8	26.8	57,000	14.3	85.3
- Middle East and North Africa	76,000	13.8	55.7	30.5	**	**	80.5
- Latin America & Caribbean	138,000	8.6	49.1	42.3	11,000	8.1	72.6
- East Asia, Pacific & other	80,000	15.3	53.5	31.2	14,000	18.1	89.1
Nationality & world region (those born outside UK)							
UK nationals	641,000	8.9	47.6	43.5	38,000	5.9	75.3
- High income countries	101,000	11.4	51.1	37.5	**	**	64.1
- Developing countries	540,000	8.4	47.0	44.7	31,000	5.8	77.9
Foreign nationals	993,000	16.7	63.9	19.3	132,000	13.3	82.8
- High income countries	362,000	12.0	61.8	26.2	26,000	7.2	79.0
- Developing countries	631,000	19.4	65.1	15.4	106,000	16.8	85.1
Ethnicity and country of birth							
White groups: UK-born	2,647,000	16.9	51.6	31.5	170,000	6.4	63.8
White groups: Born outside UK	634,000	12.7	59.9	27.4	44,000	7.0	77.7
BME groups: UK-born	436,000	43.1	55.2	**	117,000	26.9	45.4
BME groups: Born outside UK	999,000	14.2	56.0	29.7	125,000	12.5	81.0

Source: ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor levels of reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **.

A15. Migrants by year of arrival and country of birth, Greater London, 2002/03

		Year of arrival to UK						
		% of migrants arriving:			Average year and percentiles			
		1980 or earlier	1981-1995	1996-2002/03	Average (mean)	25% arrived before...	50% arrived before ...	75% arrived before ...
Persons born outside UK	2,051,000	37.2	30.6	32.3	1984	1972	1989	1998
Geographic groupings								
European Union (EU25)	497,000	47.1	22.9	30.0	1979	1961	1983	1997
- Ireland	141,000	73.5	19.4	7.1	1967	1955	1963	1982
- Other EU15	246,000	31.1	26.4	42.5	1985	1974	1994	1999
- Other EU25	110,000	49.3	19.7	31.0	1978	1960	1981	1998
Other Europe	119,000	11.8	33.4	54.7	1992	1990	1997	1999
Americas and Caribbean	243,000	50.5	19.8	29.6	1979	1963	1980	1997
Africa	501,000	30.0	39.4	30.6	1987	1976	1990	1997
Indian sub-continent	345,000	47.3	35.2	17.5	1981	1970	1982	1992
Middle East	71,000	28.3	37.8	34.0	1987	1979	1990	1998
Remainder of Asia	210,000	22.4	30.9	46.7	1990	1983	1994	2000
Australasia and other	66,000	16.3	22.2	61.5	1992	1989	1998	2000
World region groupings								
High income	616,000	42.4	23.8	33.8	1981	1965	1987	1998
Developing countries	1,434,000	34.9	33.5	31.6	1985	1974	1989	1997
- East Europe & Central Asia	169,000	15.0	29.7	55.3	1991	1990	1997	1999
- South Asia	422,000	40.8	34.3	24.9	1983	1972	1985	1995
- Sub-Saharan Africa	470,000	29.8	39.3	30.9	1987	1976	1990	1997
- Middle East & North Africa	94,000	30.2	38.9	30.9	1986	1978	1990	1997
- Latin America & Caribbean	190,000	56.9	19.0	24.2	1977	1961	1972	1995
- East Asia, Pacific & other	90,000	30.1	31.0	38.9	1988	1979	1990	1999
Selected countries								
India	183,000	56.6	24.0	19.4	1978	1967	1977	1991
Irish Republic	141,000	73.5	19.4	7.1	1967	1955	1963	1982
Bangladesh	110,000	30.4	55.4	14.1	1984	1979	1986	1992
Jamaica	77,000	69.1	12.7	18.2	1973	1960	1965	1990
Kenya	71,000	65.8	20.0	14.2	1978	1970	1974	1985
Nigeria	60,000	20.5	52.8	26.7	1987	1984	1990	1996
Sri Lanka	56,000	15.1	35.1	49.7	1991	1988	1995	1999
Somalia	53,000	**	58.6	39.8	1994	1992	1995	1998
Pakistan	52,000	50.1	32.1	17.8	1982	1972	1980	1993
Ghana	52,000	25.6	54.2	20.2	1986	1980	1986	1993
Nationality of migrants								
UK national	851,000	63.7	30.3	5.9	1975	1965	1975	1986
Foreign national	1,199,000	18.2	30.7	51.0	1990	1987	1996	1999

Source: ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor levels of reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **. Cells may not sum exactly to headline totals due to missing data and rounding.

A16. Migrants by country of birth & nationality, Greater London, 2002/03

Base: Greater London residents born outside UK	Nationality			% who are:	
	All persons	UK national	Foreign national	UK nationals	Foreign nationals
Persons born outside UK	2,050,000	851,000	1,199,000	41.5	58.5
Geographic groupings					
European Union (EU25)	497,000	120,000	377,000	24.2	75.8
- Ireland	141,000	21,000	120,000	14.9	85.1
- Other EU15	245,000	47,000	199,000	19.0	81.0
- Other EU25	110,000	52,000	58,000	47.6	52.4
Other Europe	119,000	25,000	93,000	21.5	78.5
Americas and Caribbean	243,000	118,000	125,000	48.4	51.6
Africa	500,000	230,000	271,000	45.9	54.1
Indian sub-continent	345,000	241,000	105,000	69.7	30.3
Middle East	71,000	34,000	36,000	48.4	51.6
Remainder of Asia	210,000	70,000	140,000	33.5	66.5
Australasia and other	66,000	13,000	53,000	20.1	79.9
World region groupings					
High income countries	616,000	158,000	458,000	25.6	74.4
Developing countries	1,434,000	693,000	741,000	48.3	51.7
- East Europe & Central Asia	169,000	36,000	133,000	21.4	78.6
- South Asia	422,000	260,000	162,000	61.6	38.4
- Sub-Saharan Africa	470,000	214,000	255,000	45.6	54.4
- Middle East & North Africa	94,000	46,000	48,000	48.7	51.3
- Latin America & Caribbean	190,000	104,000	85,000	55.1	44.9
- East Asia, Pacific & other	90,000	33,000	57,000	36.4	63.6
Selected countries					
India	183,000	122,000	61,000	66.9	33.1
Irish Republic	141,000	21,000	120,000	14.9	85.1
Bangladesh	110,000	81,000	30,000	73.1	26.9
Jamaica	77,000	47,000	30,000	60.9	39.1
Kenya	71,000	59,000	12,000	83.3	16.7
Nigeria	60,000	28,000	31,000	47.5	52.5
Sri Lanka	56,000	16,000	40,000	28.2	71.8
Somalia	53,000	9,000	43,000	18.0	82.0
Pakistan	52,000	38,000	14,000	72.4	27.6
Ghana	52,000	20,000	32,000	38.1	61.9

Source: ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Cells may not sum exactly to headline totals due to missing data and rounding.

A17. Migrants by country of birth & ethnicity, Greater London, 2002/03

Base: Greater London residents born outside UK	All persons	White groups	BME groups	% White groups	% BME groups
Persons born outside UK	2,050,000	816,000	1,233,000	39.8	60.2
Geographic groupings					
European Union (EU25)	497,000	468,000	30,000	94.0	6.0
- Ireland	141,000	140,000	**	99.2	**
- Other EU15	245,000	221,000	24,000	90.0	10.0
- Other EU25	110,000	106,000	**	96.3	**
Other Europe	119,000	97,000	21,000	82.1	17.9
Americas and Caribbean	243,000	74,000	168,000	30.7	69.3
Africa	500,000	70,000	430,000	14.0	86.0
Indian sub-continent	345,000	14,000	330,000	4.2	95.8
Middle East	71,000	19,000	51,000	27.4	72.6
Remainder of Asia	210,000	14,000	196,000	6.6	93.4
Australasia and other	66,000	60,000	**	90.4	**
World region groupings					
High income countries	616,000	533,000	83,000	86.6	13.4
Developing countries	1,434,000	284,000	1,150,000	19.8	80.2
- East Europe & Central Asia	169,000	149,000	20,000	88.0	12.0
- South Asia	422,000	16,000	406,000	3.7	96.3
- Sub-Saharan Africa	470,000	61,000	409,000	12.9	87.1
- Middle East & North Africa	94,000	23,000	71,000	24.9	75.1
- Latin America & Caribbean	190,000	29,000	160,000	15.5	84.5
- East Asia, Pacific & other	90,000	**	84,000	**	93.7

Source: ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

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A18. Economic activity by country of birth, Greater London, persons working age, 2002/03

Base: persons working age EA=Economically active	Total	Econ. active	In employ- ment	ILO unemp- loyed	EA Rate (%)	Emp. rate (%)	Unemp. rate (%)
All countries	4,719,000	3,534,000	3,285,000	250,000	74.9	69.6	7.1
Born in UK	3,084,000	2,428,000	2,284,000	144,000	78.7	74.1	5.9
Outside UK	1,634,000	1,106,000	1,001,000	106,000	67.7	61.2	9.5

Geographic groupings (those born outside UK)

European Union (EU25)	357,000	262,000	244,000	18,000	73.6	68.4	7.0
- Ireland	86,000	61,000	58,000	**	70.9	67.2	**
- Other EU15	192,000	152,000	142,000	10,000	78.9	73.7	6.7
- Other EU25 (10 new members)	79,000	50,000	45,000	**	63.3	57.0	**
Other Europe (east & west)	99,000	51,000	41,000	10,000	51.6	41.8	19.0
Americas and Caribbean	181,000	133,000	121,000	13,000	73.5	66.6	9.4
Africa	426,000	293,000	263,000	31,000	68.9	61.7	10.4
Indian sub-continent	277,000	164,000	148,000	17,000	59.2	53.2	10.1
Middle East	56,000	32,000	27,000	**	56.2	48.5	**
Remainder of Asia	179,000	115,000	103,000	12,000	64.3	57.8	10.1
Australasia & other	60,000	55,000	54,000	**	93.1	90.2	**

World region groupings (those born outside UK)

High income countries	463,000	353,000	332,000	21,000	76.3	71.6	6.1
Developing countries	1,171,000	753,000	669,000	84,000	64.3	57.1	11.2
- East Europe & Central Asia	137,000	77,000	66,000	11,000	56.6	48.5	14.3
- South Asia	340,000	204,000	180,000	24,000	59.9	53.0	11.7
- Sub-Saharan Africa	401,000	279,000	249,000	30,000	69.5	62.1	10.7
- Middle East and North Africa	76,000	43,000	38,000	**	56.5	49.9	**
- Latin America & Caribbean	138,000	98,000	86,000	12,000	71.1	62.6	12.0
- East Asia, Pacific & other	80,000	52,000	50,000	**	65.6	62.1	**

Nationality & world region (those born outside UK)

UK nationals	641,000	442,000	404,000	38,000	69.0	63.0	8.7
- High income countries	101,000	73,000	67,000	**	72.4	66.4	**
- Developing countries	540,000	369,000	336,000	32,000	68.3	62.3	8.8
Foreign nationals	993,000	664,000	597,000	67,000	66.8	60.1	10.1
- High income countries	362,000	280,000	265,000	15,000	77.3	73.1	5.4
- Developing countries	631,000	384,000	332,000	52,000	60.8	52.6	13.5

Ethnicity and country of birth

White groups: UK-born	2,647,000	2,129,000	2,023,000	105,000	80.4	76.5	5.0
White groups: Born outside UK	634,000	476,000	440,000	36,000	75.0	69.4	7.5
BME groups: UK-born	436,000	298,000	260,000	39,000	68.4	59.6	12.9
BME groups: Born outside UK	999,000	629,000	559,000	70,000	63.0	56.0	11.1

Source: ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor levels of reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **. Cells may not sum exactly to headline totals due to missing data and rounding.

A19. Employment rates by country of birth and student status, Greater London, 2002/03

Base: persons working age (WA)	All persons (WA)		Exc full-time students		% point change in rates	% in full-time education
	In employment	Employment rate (%)	In employment	Employment rate (%)		
All countries	3,285,000	69.6	3,149,000	73.9	4.3	9.7
Born in UK	2,284,000	74.1	2,191,000	78.4	4.4	9.3
Outside UK	1,001,000	61.2	957,000	65.4	4.2	10.4
Geographic groupings (those born outside UK)						
European Union (EU25)	244,000	68.4	234,000	71.8	3.4	8.5
- Ireland	58,000	67.2	57,000	68.0	0.9	**
- Other EU15	142,000	73.7	137,000	77.9	4.3	8.8
- Other EU25 (10 new members)	45,000	57.0	41,000	60.6	3.6	14.8
Other Europe (east & west)	41,000	41.8	39,000	45.6	3.8	13.8
Americas and Caribbean	121,000	66.6	117,000	69.3	2.7	7.0
Africa	263,000	61.7	247,000	67.6	5.9	14.0
Indian sub-continent	148,000	53.2	143,000	54.6	1.4	5.2
Middle East	27,000	48.5	27,000	55.1	6.6	**
Remainder of Asia	103,000	57.8	97,000	65.3	7.5	17.1
Australasia & other	54,000	90.2	53,000	90.5	0.3	**
World region groupings (those born outside UK)						
High income countries	332,000	71.6	323,000	75.0	3.3	7.0
Developing countries	669,000	57.1	634,000	61.4	4.3	11.7
- East Europe & Central Asia	66,000	48.5	60,000	52.7	4.2	16.9
- South Asia	180,000	53.0	174,000	54.9	1.9	6.5
- Sub-Saharan Africa	249,000	62.1	234,000	68.0	6.0	14.3
- Middle East and North Africa	38,000	49.9	37,000	55.9	6.0	**
- Latin America & Caribbean	86,000	62.6	83,000	65.4	2.8	8.1
- East Asia, Pacific & other	50,000	62.1	47,000	71.3	9.2	18.1
Nationality & ethnicity						
Migrants with UK nationality	404,000	63.0	395,000	65.4	2.4	5.9
- High income countries	67,000	66.4	65,000	68.9	2.5	**
- Developing countries	336,000	62.3	329,000	64.8	2.4	5.8
Migrants with foreign nationality	597,000	60.1	562,000	65.4	5.3	13.3
- High income countries	265,000	73.1	258,000	76.7	3.6	7.2
- Developing countries	332,000	52.6	305,000	58.1	5.5	16.8
White groups: UK-born	2,023,000	76.5	1,963,000	79.3	2.9	6.4
White groups: Born outside UK	440,000	69.4	427,000	72.5	3.1	7.0
BME groups: UK-born	260,000	59.6	227,000	71.5	11.9	26.9
BME groups: Born outside UK	559,000	56.0	529,000	60.6	4.6	12.5

Source: ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor levels of reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **. Cells may not sum exactly to headline totals due to missing data and rounding.

A20. Employment rates by year of arrival & student status, Greater London, 2002/03

	Persons working age (16-59/64)						
	All in employment		Excluding FT students		% point change in rates	% in full-time education	Average age: working age residents
	In employment	Employment rate (%)	In employment	Employment rate (%)			
All countries	3,285,000	69.6	3,148,000	73.9	4.3	9.7	37
Born in UK	2,284,000	74.1	2,191,000	78.4	4.4	9.3	36
Born outside UK	1,001,000	61.2	957,000	65.4	4.2	10.4	37

Year of arrival: all born outside UK

1970 or earlier	160,000	62.3	160,000	62.4	0.1	**	51
1971 to 1980	175,000	70.2	174,000	70.4	0.2	**	44
1981 to 1990	209,000	62.5	202,000	66.8	4.3	9.6	37
1991 to 1995	126,000	54.1	119,000	60.0	5.9	14.9	33
1996 to 1999	174,000	57.8	161,000	63.2	5.4	15.5	31
2000 to 2002/03	150,000	60.0	136,000	69.0	9.0	21.2	29

Year of arrival: those from high income countries

All	330,000	71.6	321,000	75.0	3.4	7.0	38
1970 or earlier	51,000	59.5	51,000	59.6	0.1	**	52
1971 to 1980	49,000	77.8	49,000	77.6	-0.2	**	43
1981 to 1990	58,000	74.0	56,000	77.5	3.4	**	38
1991 to 1995	41,000	72.1	39,000	76.2	4.1	**	32
1996 to 1999	66,000	74.3	63,000	79.1	4.9	10.8	31
2000 to 2002/03	64,000	73.8	63,000	82.5	8.6	11.9	30

Year of arrival: those from developing countries

All	663,000	57.0	629,000	61.4	4.3	11.8	37
1970 or earlier	108,000	63.8	108,000	63.8	0.0	**	51
1971 to 1980	126,000	67.6	125,000	67.9	0.3	**	44
1981 to 1990	150,000	58.9	145,000	63.4	4.5	10.1	37
1991 to 1995	85,000	48.3	79,000	54.4	6.1	16.5	33
1996 to 1999	108,000	50.8	98,000	56.0	5.1	17.5	31
2000 to 2002/03	86,000	52.6	73,000	60.4	7.8	26.2	29

Source: ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor levels of reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **. Cells may not sum exactly to headline totals due to missing data and rounding.

A21. Employment rates, year of arrival & world regions, Greater London, 2002/03

WA=working age	Persons working age (16-59/64)						
	All in employment		Excluding FT students		% point change in rates	% of WA in full-time education	Average age: WA residents
	In employment	Employment rate (%)	In employment	Employment rate (%)			
All migrants	1,001,000	61.2	957,000	65.4	4.2	10.4	37
High income countries	332,000	71.6	323,000	75.0	3.3	7.0	38
1990 or earlier	158,000	69.6	156,000	70.5	1.0	**	44
1991 onwards	172,000	73.6	165,000	79.7	6.1	11.0	31
Developing countries	669,000	57.1	634,000	61.4	4.3	11.7	37
1990 or earlier	385,000	62.9	379,000	64.9	2.1	4.6	43
1991 onwards	278,000	50.5	250,000	56.6	6.1	19.7	31
E. Europe & Central Asia	66,000	48.5	60,000	52.7	4.2	16.9	33
1990 or earlier	16,000	52.0	16,000	56.0	3.9	**	42
1991 onwards	49,000	47.6	43,000	51.8	4.2	20.1	31
South Asia	180,000	53.0	174,000	54.9	1.9	6.5	38
1990 or earlier	114,000	54.3	112,000	55.7	1.4	**	42
1991 onwards	65,000	50.7	61,000	53.3	2.7	10.5	31
Sub-Saharan Africa	249,000	62.1	234,000	68.0	6.0	14.3	37
1990 or earlier	144,000	70.2	142,000	73.6	3.4	6.2	42
1991 onwards	102,000	53.1	89,000	60.5	7.4	23.2	30
Middle East & N. Africa	38,000	49.9	37,000	55.9	6.0	**	38
1990 or earlier	25,000	63.9	25,000	66.5	2.7	**	43
1991 onwards	13,000	35.0	12,000	42.1	7.2	**	33
Latin America & Caribbean	86,000	62.6	83,000	65.4	2.8	8.1	42
1990 or earlier	57,000	66.2	57,000	66.3	0.0	**	47
1991 onwards	28,000	56.4	26,000	63.7	7.4	19.5	32
East Asia, Pacific & other	50,000	62.1	47,000	71.3	9.2	18.1	37
1990 or earlier	28,000	71.0	27,000	72.3	1.2	**	43
1991 onwards	21,000	52.7	19,000	69.6	16.9	31.3	31

Source: ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2002–February 2003)

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor levels of reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **. Cells may not sum exactly to headline totals due to missing data and rounding.

A22. Employment rates by gender and country of birth, Greater London, 2002/03

	Persons, working age						% point diff in rates (female- male)
	All persons		Males		Females		
	Employ- ment rate (%)	In employ- ment	Employ- ment rate (%)	In employ- ment	Employ- ment rate (%)	In employ- ment	
All countries	3,285,000	69.6	1,805,000	75.7	1,480,000	63.4	-12.2
Born in UK	2,284,000	74.1	1,250,000	78.7	1,035,000	69.1	-9.5
Born outside UK	1,001,000	61.2	556,000	69.7	445,000	53.2	-16.5
Geographic groupings (those born outside UK)							
European Union (EU25)	244,000	68.4	123,000	72.5	121,000	64.7	-7.8
- Ireland	58,000	67.2	28,000	67.2	29,000	67.2	0.0
- Other EU15	142,000	73.7	74,000	80.0	67,000	67.7	-12.3
- Other EU25 (10 new members)	45,000	57.0	20,000	58.6	25,000	55.7	-2.9
Other Europe (east & west)	41,000	41.8	23,000	48.3	19,000	35.9	-12.3
Americas and Caribbean	121,000	66.6	63,000	73.5	58,000	60.4	-13.1
Africa	263,000	61.7	145,000	70.4	118,000	53.6	-16.8
Indian sub-continent	148,000	53.2	98,000	70.7	49,000	35.6	-35.0
Middle East	27,000	48.5	18,000	57.0	**	**	**
Remainder of Asia	103,000	57.8	61,000	66.5	43,000	48.7	-17.8
Australasia & other	54,000	90.2	26,000	90.3	28,000	90.1	-0.2
World region groupings (those born outside UK)							
High income countries	332,000	71.6	175,000	77.8	157,000	65.8	-12.0
Developing countries	669,000	57.1	381,000	66.5	288,000	48.1	-18.3
- East Europe & Central Asia	66,000	48.5	31,000	51.6	35,000	46.1	-5.5
- South Asia	180,000	53.0	123,000	68.5	57,000	35.5	-33.0
- Sub-Saharan Africa	249,000	62.1	133,000	70.2	115,000	54.7	-15.5
- Middle East and North Africa	38,000	49.9	26,000	60.4	12,000	35.7	-24.7
- Latin America & Caribbean	86,000	62.6	43,000	67.4	43,000	58.5	-8.9
- East Asia, Pacific & other	50,000	62.1	24,000	67.3	26,000	58.0	-9.3
Nationality & ethnicity							
Migrants: UK nationals	404,000	63.0	225,000	71.6	179,000	54.7	-16.9
- High income countries	67,000	66.4	33,000	70.5	34,000	62.8	-7.8
- Developing countries	336,000	62.3	192,000	71.8	144,000	53.1	-18.7
Migrants: Foreign nationals	597,000	60.1	331,000	68.4	266,000	52.2	-16.2
- High income countries	265,000	73.1	142,000	79.7	123,000	66.8	-13.0
- Developing countries	332,000	52.6	189,000	61.8	143,000	44.0	-17.8
White groups: UK-born	2,023,000	76.5	1,127,000	81.5	896,000	70.9	-10.5
White groups: Born outside UK	440,000	69.4	231,000	74.7	209,000	64.4	-10.4
BME groups: UK-born	260,000	59.6	122,000	59.8	138,000	59.3	-0.5
BME groups: Born outside UK	559,000	56.0	324,000	66.4	236,000	46.1	-20.3

Source: ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor levels of reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **. Cells may not sum exactly to headline totals due to missing data and rounding.

A23. Employment rates by age and country of birth, Greater London, 2002/03

	Persons, working age		Employment rates by age (%)			% of those aged 16-24 in full-time education
	In employment	Employment rate (%)	Age 16-24	Age 25-44	Age 45-59/64	
All countries	3,285,000	69.6	50.9	75.8	69.8	42.5
Born in UK	2,284,000	74.1	54.9	81.5	74.4	40.1
Born outside UK	1,001,000	61.2	39.4	66.2	61.6	49.5
Geographic groupings (those born outside UK)						
European Union (EU25)	244,000	68.4	52.3	74.6	64.6	40.5
- Ireland	58,000	67.2	**	81.3	59.6	**
- Other EU15	142,000	73.7	54.8	78.8	72.0	43.5
- Other EU25 (10 new members)	45,000	57.0	**	56.2	61.7	**
Other Europe (east & west)	41,000	41.8	**	47.6	**	50.7
Americas and Caribbean	121,000	66.6	**	70.8	63.5	**
Africa	263,000	61.7	32.5	65.9	68.7	58.3
Indian sub-continent	148,000	53.2	39.5	58.8	48.1	35.3
Middle East	27,000	48.5	**	54.3	**	**
Remainder of Asia	103,000	57.8	33.6	61.5	65.8	64.6
Australasia & other	54,000	90.2	**	91.2	**	**
World region groupings (those born outside UK)						
High income countries	332,000	71.6	53.1	78.1	65.9	43.9
Developing countries	669,000	57.1	34.9	61.3	59.9	51.3
- East Europe & Central Asia	66,000	48.5	37.5	51.1	54.1	45.7
- South Asia	180,000	53.0	37.3	58.1	49.3	37.0
- Sub-Saharan Africa	249,000	62.1	33.1	66.3	69.4	58.2
- Middle East and North Africa	38,000	49.9	**	55.2	57.4	**
- Latin America & Caribbean	86,000	62.6	**	65.8	61.1	**
- East Asia, Pacific & other	50,000	62.1	**	67.3	67.2	**
Nationality & world region (those born outside UK)						
UK nationals	404,000	63.0	38.0	68.7	61.8	50.6
- High income countries	67,000	66.4	**	73.5	61.1	**
- Developing countries	336,000	62.3	34.4	67.7	61.9	50.5
Foreign nationals	597,000	60.1	39.9	65.0	61.3	49.1
- High income countries	265,000	73.1	53.4	79.2	67.8	42.0
- Developing countries	332,000	52.6	35.1	57.3	55.0	51.5
Ethnicity and country of birth						
White groups: UK-born	2,023,000	76.5	61.1	82.8	74.4	32.9
White groups: Born outside UK	440,000	69.4	53.4	74.3	66.3	37.3
BME groups: UK-born	260,000	59.6	40.3	74.2	**	57.1
BME groups: Born outside UK	559,000	56.0	31.4	60.8	58.8	56.4

Source: ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor levels of reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **. Cells may not sum exactly to headline totals due to missing data and rounding.

A24. Employment rates by age, student status & country of birth, Greater London, 2002/03

Age groups	Including full-time students			Excluding full-time students			Difference in employment rates by exc students
	In employment	All persons	Employment rate (%)	In employment	All persons	Employment rate (%)	
All working age	3,285,000	4,719,000	69.6	3,148,000	4,258,000	73.9	4.3
Age 16-24	437,000	858,000	50.9	338,000	493,000	68.5	17.6
16-19	118,000	342,000	34.5	67,000	117,000	56.7	22.2
20-24	319,000	516,000	61.8	271,000	375,000	72.2	10.4
Age 25-34	1,052,000	1,363,000	77.2	1,025,000	1,296,000	79.1	1.9
Age 35-49	1,209,000	1,617,000	74.8	1,201,000	1,592,000	75.4	0.7
Age 50-59/64	587,000	880,000	66.7	585,000	877,000	66.7	0.0
Born in UK							
All working age	2,284,000	3,084,000	74.1	2,191,000	2,794,000	78.4	4.4
Age 16-24	349,000	636,000	54.9	273,000	380,000	71.7	16.7
16-19	106,000	270,000	39.1	60,000	100,000	59.9	20.8
20-24	243,000	365,000	66.6	212,000	280,000	75.9	9.2
Age 25-34	708,000	848,000	83.4	696,000	824,000	84.5	1.1
Age 35-49	815,000	1,020,000	79.9	810,000	1,010,000	80.2	0.3
Age 50-59/64	413,000	581,000	71.1	412,000	579,000	71.1	0.0
Born outside UK							
All working age	1,001,000	1,634,000	61.2	957,000	1,464,000	65.4	4.2
Age 16-24	88,000	223,000	39.4	65,000	113,000	57.7	18.3
16-19	12,000	71,000	17.0	**	17,000	**	**
20-24	76,000	151,000	50.0	58,000	95,000	61.3	11.2
Age 25-34	345,000	515,000	66.9	329,000	472,000	69.6	2.8
Age 35-49	394,000	597,000	66.1	390,000	581,000	67.2	1.1
Age 50-59/64	174,000	299,000	58.1	173,000	298,000	58.1	0.0
High income countries							
All working age	332,000	463,000	71.6	323,000	430,000	75.0	3.3
Age 16-24	29,000	55,000	53.1	23,000	31,000	75.1	22.0
16-19	**	11,000	**	**	**	**	**
20-24	27,000	44,000	60.5	22,000	28,000	76.3	15.8
Age 25-34	130,000	163,000	80.2	128,000	155,000	82.2	2.1
Age 35-49	112,000	150,000	74.8	112,000	149,000	75.1	0.3
Age 50-59/64	60,000	95,000	62.8	60,000	95,000	62.9	0.1
Developing countries							
All working age	669,000	1,171,000	57.1	634,000	1,033,000	61.4	4.3
Age 16-24	59,000	168,000	34.9	42,000	82,000	51.2	16.2
16-19	10,000	61,000	16.1	**	15,000	**	**
20-24	49,000	107,000	45.7	37,000	67,000	54.9	9.2
Age 25-34	214,000	352,000	60.7	201,000	316,000	63.4	2.7
Age 35-49	282,000	446,000	63.1	278,000	432,000	64.5	1.3
Age 50-59/64	114,000	204,000	55.9	113,000	203,000	55.8	-0.1

Source: ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor levels of reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **.

A25. Reasons for non-employment by country of birth, Greater London, 2002/03

	Persons of working age, not in employment	As % of all working age	Main reason for non-employment (% of all not in work)				
			Unemp-loyed	Sick or disabled	Looking after family or home	Student	Other reason
All countries	1,434,000	30.4	17.4	18.2	28.2	22.3	13.9
Born in UK	800,000	25.9	18.0	19.0	25.2	24.1	13.6
Outside UK	634,000	38.8	16.7	17.2	32.0	20.0	14.2
Geographic groupings (those born outside UK)							
European Union (EU25)	113,000	31.6	16.3	23.0	25.9	18.6	16.2
- Ireland	28,000	32.8	**	46.2	**	**	**
- Other EU15	51,000	26.3	20.1	**	31.7	22.6	**
- Other EU25 (10 new members)	34,000	43.0	**	**	**	**	**
Other Europe (east & west)	57,000	58.2	16.9	**	30.8	21.2	18.2
Americas and Caribbean	61,000	33.4	20.8	20.6	24.5	17.0	17.2
Africa	163,000	38.3	18.8	16.6	27.6	27.0	10.0
Indian sub-continent	130,000	46.8	12.8	18.9	49.0	**	12.1
Middle East	29,000	51.5	**	**	**	**	**
Remainder of Asia	75,000	42.2	15.4	**	29.2	29.4	17.0
Australasia & other	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
World region groupings (those born outside UK)							
High income countries	131,000	28.4	16.3	20.4	29.8	18.0	15.5
Developing countries	502,000	42.9	16.7	16.4	32.6	20.5	13.8
- East Europe & Central Asia	71,000	51.5	15.7	**	26.8	25.1	21.1
- South Asia	160,000	47.0	14.9	18.1	45.0	9.2	12.9
- Sub-Saharan Africa	152,000	37.9	19.6	15.5	27.1	27.7	10.1
- Middle East and North Africa	38,000	50.1	**	**	33.3	**	**
- Latin America & Caribbean	51,000	37.4	22.7	22.8	20.9	**	**
- East Asia, Pacific & other	30,000	37.9	**	**	**	36.6	**
Nationality & world region (those born outside UK)							
UK nationals	237,000	37.0	16.2	25.1	33.4	11.4	14.0
- High income countries	34,000	33.6	**	**	**	**	**
- Developing countries	203,000	37.7	15.9	25.1	34.4	10.9	13.7
Foreign nationals	396,000	39.9	16.9	12.5	31.2	25.1	14.3
- High income countries	97,000	26.9	15.6	18.9	30.8	19.2	15.6
- Developing countries	299,000	47.4	17.3	10.4	31.3	27.0	13.9
Ethnicity and country of birth							
White groups: UK-born	623,000	23.5	16.9	22.2	27.4	17.8	15.6
White groups: Born outside UK	194,000	30.6	18.4	18.3	27.9	16.8	18.7
BME groups: UK-born	176,000	40.4	21.8	7.7	17.5	46.4	6.6
BME groups: Born outside UK	439,000	44.0	15.9	16.7	33.8	21.4	12.2

Source: ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor levels of reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **. Cells may not sum exactly to headline totals due to missing data and rounding.

A26. Employment by occupation, country of birth & gender, Greater London, 2002/03

<i>Base: persons working age (16-59/64) in employment</i>	Persons in employment			% totals			% workers born outside UK
	All persons (working age)	Born in UK	Born outside UK	All persons	Born in UK	Born outside UK	
Persons	3,285,000	2,284,000	1,001,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	30.5
1.Managers and senior officials	559,000	402,000	157,000	17.1	17.6	15.7	28.0
2.Professional occupations	488,000	344,000	144,000	14.9	15.1	14.4	29.5
3.Assoc. professional & technical	594,000	439,000	154,000	18.1	19.3	15.5	26.0
4.Administrative and secretarial	469,000	352,000	117,000	14.3	15.4	11.7	24.9
5.Skilled trades occupations	256,000	180,000	75,000	7.8	7.9	7.6	29.5
6.Personal service occupations	197,000	129,000	68,000	6.0	5.7	6.8	34.4
7.Sales & customer service occ.	234,000	164,000	70,000	7.2	7.2	7.1	30.0
8.Process, plant & machine	159,000	95,000	63,000	4.8	4.2	6.4	40.0
9.Elementary occupations	323,000	175,000	148,000	9.8	7.7	14.8	45.8
Occupational groups 1-3	1,640,000	1,185,000	455,000	50.0	52.0	45.7	27.7
Occupational groups 4-9	1,637,000	1,096,000	541,000	50.0	48.0	54.3	33.1
Males (all occupations)	1,805,000	1,250,000	556,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	30.7
1.Managers and senior officials	377,000	268,000	109,000	20.9	21.5	19.7	28.9
2.Professional occupations	291,000	203,000	88,000	16.2	16.3	16.0	30.4
3.Assoc. professional & technical	309,000	240,000	69,000	17.2	19.3	12.4	22.2
4.Administrative and secretarial	123,000	92,000	31,000	6.8	7.4	5.7	25.5
5.Skilled trades occupations	232,000	164,000	68,000	12.9	13.2	12.3	29.3
6.Personal service occupations	40,000	25,000	15,000	2.2	2.0	2.7	37.7
7.Sales & customer service occ.	90,000	60,000	30,000	5.0	4.8	5.4	33.2
8.Process, plant & machine	140,000	87,000	53,000	7.8	7.0	9.6	38.0
9.Elementary occupations	198,000	108,000	90,000	11.0	8.7	16.2	45.3
Occupational groups 1-3	977,000	711,000	266,000	54.3	57.0	48.1	27.2
Occupational groups 4-9	824,000	536,000	287,000	45.7	43.0	51.9	34.9
Females (all occupations)	1,480,000	1,035,000	445,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	30.0
1.Managers and senior officials	182,000	134,000	48,000	12.3	13.0	10.8	26.3
2.Professional occupations	196,000	141,000	55,000	13.3	13.6	12.5	28.2
3.Assoc. professional & technical	284,000	199,000	86,000	19.3	19.2	19.3	30.1
4.Administrative and secretarial	345,000	260,000	85,000	23.4	25.2	19.2	24.7
5.Skilled trades occupations	24,000	16,000	**	1.6	1.6	**	**
6.Personal service occupations	158,000	105,000	53,000	10.7	10.1	11.9	33.6
7.Sales & customer service occ.	144,000	104,000	40,000	9.8	10.0	9.1	28.1
8.Process, plant & machine	19,000	**	10,000	1.3	**	2.3	55.0
9.Elementary occupations	124,000	66,000	58,000	8.4	6.4	13.1	46.6
Occupational groups 1-3	663,000	474,000	189,000	44.9	45.9	42.7	28.5
Occupational groups 4-9	813,000	559,000	254,000	55.1	54.1	57.3	31.2

Source: ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor levels of reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **. Cells may not sum exactly to headline totals due to missing data and rounding.

A27. Employment by occupation & gender, world regions, Greater London, 2002/03

Base: persons working age (16-59/64) in employment	Persons in employment			% totals			% of migrant workers from developing countries
	All born outside UK	By world region		All born outside UK	By world region		
		High income countries	Devel- oping countries		High income countries	Devel- oping countries	
Persons (all occupations)	1,001,000	332,000	669,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7
1.Managers and senior officials	157,000	65,000	92,000	15.7	19.5	13.9	58.8
2.Professional occupations	144,000	62,000	82,000	14.4	18.7	12.3	56.9
3.Assoc. professional & technical	154,000	71,000	83,000	15.5	21.4	12.6	54.1
4.Administrative and secretarial	117,000	33,000	84,000	11.7	9.9	12.6	71.7
5.Skilled trades occupations	75,000	23,000	52,000	7.6	7.0	7.9	69.2
6.Personal service occupations	68,000	15,000	53,000	6.8	4.6	7.9	77.4
7.Sales & customer service occ.	70,000	13,000	57,000	7.1	3.9	8.6	81.6
8.Process, plant & machine	63,000	14,000	49,000	6.4	4.3	7.4	77.3
9.Elementary occupations	148,000	36,000	112,000	14.8	10.7	16.9	75.9
Occupational groups 1-3	455,000	198,000	257,000	45.7	59.6	38.7	56.6
Occupational groups 4-9	541,000	134,000	407,000	54.3	40.4	61.3	75.2
Males (all occupations)	556,000	175,000	381,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	68.4
1.Managers and senior officials	109,000	42,000	67,000	19.7	23.9	17.7	61.6
2.Professional occupations	88,000	33,000	55,000	16.0	18.9	14.6	62.6
3.Assoc. professional & technical	69,000	29,000	40,000	12.4	16.3	10.6	58.4
4.Administrative and secretarial	31,000	**	24,000	5.7	**	6.5	77.8
5.Skilled trades occupations	68,000	21,000	47,000	12.3	11.9	12.5	69.5
6.Personal service occupations	15,000	**	11,000	2.7	**	2.8	71.2
7.Sales & customer service occ.	30,000	**	25,000	5.4	**	6.5	82.6
8.Process, plant & machine	53,000	13,000	40,000	9.6	7.4	10.6	75.6
9.Elementary occupations	90,000	21,000	69,000	16.2	12.1	18.1	76.4
Occupational groups 1-3	266,000	103,000	162,000	48.1	59.2	42.9	61.1
Occupational groups 4-9	287,000	71,000	216,000	51.9	40.8	57.1	75.1
Females (all occupations)	445,000	157,000	288,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	64.6
1.Managers and senior officials	48,000	23,000	25,000	10.8	14.6	8.8	52.3
2.Professional occupations	55,000	29,000	27,000	12.5	18.5	9.3	47.8
3.Assoc. professional & technical	86,000	42,000	43,000	19.3	27.0	15.2	50.6
4.Administrative and secretarial	85,000	26,000	59,000	19.2	16.4	20.7	69.7
5.Skilled trades occupations	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
6.Personal service occupations	53,000	11,000	42,000	11.9	7.0	14.6	79.2
7.Sales & customer service occ.	40,000	**	33,000	9.1	**	11.4	80.9
8.Process, plant & machine	10,000	**	**	2.3	**	**	**
9.Elementary occupations	58,000	14,000	44,000	13.1	9.1	15.2	75.3
Occupational groups 1-3	189,000	94,000	95,000	42.7	60.0	33.2	50.2
Occupational groups 4-9	254,000	63,000	191,000	57.3	40.0	66.8	75.2

Source: ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor levels of reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **. Cells may not sum exactly to headline totals due to missing data and rounding.

A28. Employment by industry, country of birth & gender, Greater London, 2002/03

	Persons in employment			% totals			
	All persons (working age)	Born in UK	Born outside UK	All persons	Born in UK	Born outside UK	% workers born outside UK
<i>Base: persons working age (16-59/64) in employment</i>							
Persons (all sectors)	3,285,000	2,284,000	1,001,000	100	100	100	30.5
Manufacturing & primary industry	289,000	208,000	82,000	8.8	9.1	8.2	28.2
Construction	189,000	145,000	44,000	5.8	6.4	4.4	23.1
Wholesale, retail & motor trade	452,000	309,000	143,000	13.8	13.5	14.3	31.7
Hotels & restaurants	160,000	64,000	96,000	4.9	2.8	9.6	59.9
Transport, storage & comms.	272,000	181,000	91,000	8.3	8.0	9.1	33.3
Financial intermediation	245,000	177,000	68,000	7.5	7.8	6.8	27.8
Real estate, business activities	597,000	420,000	177,000	18.2	18.4	17.8	29.7
Public administration & defence	198,000	156,000	41,000	6.0	6.9	4.1	20.9
Education	257,000	197,000	61,000	7.8	8.6	6.1	23.6
Health & social work	323,000	209,000	114,000	9.9	9.2	11.5	35.3
Other community, social, personal	295,000	214,000	81,000	9.0	9.4	8.1	27.4
Males (all sectors)	1,805,000	1,250,000	556,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	30.8
Manufacturing & primary industry	199,000	144,000	55,000	11.1	11.6	9.9	27.5
Construction	169,000	131,000	38,000	9.4	10.5	6.9	22.7
Wholesale, retail & motor trade	238,000	158,000	81,000	13.2	12.6	14.6	33.9
Hotels & restaurants	90,000	27,000	63,000	5.0	2.1	11.4	70.4
Transport, storage & comms.	209,000	141,000	69,000	11.6	11.3	12.4	32.8
Financial intermediation	151,000	109,000	42,000	8.4	8.7	7.6	27.9
Real estate, business activities	351,000	245,000	106,000	19.5	19.7	19.1	30.1
Public administration & defence	93,000	76,000	17,000	5.2	6.1	3.1	18.5
Education	74,000	56,000	18,000	4.1	4.5	3.2	24.0
Health & social work	75,000	45,000	29,000	4.1	3.6	5.3	39.3
Other community, social, personal	153,000	116,000	36,000	8.5	9.3	6.6	23.8
Females (all sectors)	1,480,000	1,035,000	445,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	30.0
Manufacturing & primary industry	90,000	63,000	27,000	6.1	6.1	6.1	29.8
Construction	20,000	15,000	**	1.3	1.4	**	**
Wholesale, retail & motor trade	213,000	151,000	62,000	14.4	14.6	14.1	29.2
Hotels & restaurants	70,000	38,000	33,000	4.8	3.6	7.4	46.5
Transport, storage & comms.	63,000	41,000	22,000	4.3	4.0	5.0	35.0
Financial intermediation	95,000	69,000	26,000	6.4	6.6	5.9	27.5
Real estate, business activities	246,000	175,000	71,000	16.7	16.9	16.1	29.0
Public administration & defence	105,000	81,000	24,000	7.1	7.8	5.4	23.0
Education	183,000	140,000	43,000	12.4	13.6	9.7	23.4
Health & social work	248,000	164,000	85,000	16.8	15.8	19.1	34.2
Other community, social, personal	143,000	98,000	45,000	9.7	9.5	10.0	31.2

Source: ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor levels of reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **. Cells may not sum exactly to headline totals due to missing data and rounding.

A29. Employment by industry & gender, world regions, Greater London, 2002/03

	Persons in employment			% totals			% of migrant workers from dev. countries
	All born outside UK	High income countries	Devel- oping countries	All born outside UK	High income countries	Devel- oping countries	
<i>Base: persons working age (16-59/64) in employment</i>							
Persons (all sectors)	1,001,000	332,000	669,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7
Manufacturing. & primary	82,000	25,000	57,000	8.2	7.4	8.6	69.8
Construction	44,000	15,000	29,000	4.4	4.4	4.4	66.4
Wholesale, retail & motor trade	143,000	28,000	115,000	14.3	8.5	17.3	80.4
Hotels & restaurants	96,000	29,000	67,000	9.6	8.7	10.1	70.0
Transport, storage & comms.	91,000	23,000	67,000	9.1	7.1	10.1	74.1
Financial intermediation	68,000	37,000	31,000	6.8	11.1	4.7	46.1
Real estate, business activities	177,000	71,000	106,000	17.8	21.4	15.9	59.9
Public administration & defence	41,000	10,000	31,000	4.1	3.1	4.7	75.3
Education	61,000	28,000	32,000	6.1	8.5	4.9	53.3
Health & social work	114,000	28,000	86,000	11.5	8.4	13.0	75.6
Oth. community, social, personal	81,000	38,000	43,000	8.1	11.4	6.5	53.1
Males (all sectors)	556,000	175,000	381,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	68.4
Manufacturing & primary	55,000	14,000	41,000	9.9	8.1	10.7	74.1
Construction	38,000	12,000	26,000	6.9	7.1	6.8	67.5
Wholesale, retail & motor trade	81,000	16,000	65,000	14.6	9.1	17.1	80.3
Hotels & restaurants	63,000	20,000	43,000	11.4	11.4	11.4	68.3
Transport, storage & comms.	69,000	16,000	53,000	12.4	8.9	14.0	77.4
Financial intermediation	42,000	23,000	19,000	7.6	13.2	5.0	45.0
Real estate, business activities	106,000	37,000	69,000	19.1	21.2	18.1	64.9
Public administration & defence	17,000	**	12,000	3.1	**	3.1	68.8
Education	18,000	**	10,000	3.2	**	2.8	58.9
Health & social work	29,000	**	22,000	5.3	**	5.9	75.7
Oth. community, social, personal	36,000	17,000	19,000	6.6	9.6	5.1	53.6
Females (all sectors)	445,000	157,000	288,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	64.6
Manufacturing & primary	27,000	10,000	16,000	6.1	6.7	5.7	61.0
Construction	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Wholesale, retail & motor trade	62,000	12,000	50,000	14.1	7.8	17.5	80.5
Hotels & restaurants	33,000	**	24,000	7.4	**	8.4	73.3
Transport, storage & comms.	22,000	**	14,000	5.0	**	4.9	63.8
Financial intermediation	26,000	14,000	12,000	5.9	8.7	4.4	47.8
Real estate, business activities	71,000	34,000	37,000	16.1	21.7	13.1	52.5
Public administration & defence	24,000	**	19,000	5.4	**	6.7	79.9
Education	43,000	21,000	22,000	9.7	13.4	7.7	51.1
Health & social work	85,000	21,000	64,000	19.1	13.2	22.4	75.5
Oth. community, social, personal	45,000	21,000	23,000	10.0	13.4	8.2	52.7

Source: ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor levels of reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **. Cells may not sum exactly to headline totals due to missing data and rounding.

A30. Employment patterns by country of birth, Greater London, 2002/03

	Persons in employment, working age				
	In Employ- -ment	Employ- ment rate (%)	% full-time	% part-time	% self- employed
All countries of birth	3,285,000	69.6	80.0	20.0	13.5
Born in UK	2,284,000	74.1	80.2	19.8	13.3
Outside UK	1,001,000	61.2	79.4	20.6	14.2
Geographic groupings (those born outside UK)					
European Union (EU25)	244,000	68.4	81.1	18.9	**
- Ireland	58,000	67.2	87.5	**	**
- Other EU15	142,000	73.7	81.6	18.4	10.8
- Other EU25 (10 new members)	45,000	57.0	71.1	28.9	22.8
Other Europe (east & west)	41,000	41.8	66.2	33.8	24.6
Americas and Caribbean	121,000	66.6	79.9	20.1	14.6
Africa	263,000	61.7	78.8	21.2	12.2
Indian sub-continent	148,000	53.2	78.4	21.6	16.0
Middle East	27,000	48.5	79.7	**	**
Remainder of Asia	103,000	57.8	76.7	23.3	10.8
Australasia & other	54,000	90.2	92.1	**	**
World region groupings (those born outside UK)					
High income countries	332,000	71.6	84.2	15.8	13.4
Developing countries	669,000	57.1	77.0	23.0	14.6
- East Europe & Central Asia	66,000	48.5	67.1	32.9	24.5
- South Asia	180,000	53.0	77.3	22.7	14.8
- Sub-Saharan Africa	249,000	62.1	78.2	21.8	11.7
- Middle East and North Africa	38,000	49.9	83.8	**	25.3
- Latin America & Caribbean	86,000	62.6	76.1	23.9	12.1
- East Asia, Pacific & other	50,000	62.1	80.1	19.9	**
Nationality and ethnicity					
Migrants: UK nationals	404,000	63.0	79.4	20.6	17.0
- High income countries	67,000	66.4	80.1	19.9	19.6
- Developing countries	336,000	62.3	79.3	20.7	16.5
Migrants: Foreign nationals	597,000	60.1	79.5	20.5	12.3
- High income countries	265,000	73.1	85.3	14.7	11.8
- Developing countries	332,000	52.6	74.8	25.2	12.8
White groups: UK-born	2,023,000	76.5	80.9	19.1	13.9
White groups: Born outside UK	440,000	69.4	82.4	17.6	15.7
BME groups: UK-born	260,000	59.6	74.8	25.2	8.3
BME groups: Born outside UK	559,000	56.0	77.1	22.9	13.0

Source: ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor levels of reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **. Cells may not sum exactly to headline totals due to missing data and rounding.

A31. Qualifications by country of birth (excluding students), Greater London, 2002/03

Base: persons working age, excluding full-time students	Persons working age, excluding FT students				% qualified :			
	Higher level quals.	Lower level quals.	Other (including foreign quals.)	None	Higher level quals.	Lower level quals.	Other (inc. foreign quals.)	None
All countries of birth	1,386,000	1,386,000	854,000	609,000	32.7	32.7	20.2	14.4
Born in UK	1,026,000	1,133,000	265,000	355,000	36.9	40.8	9.5	12.8
Outside UK	360,000	253,000	589,000	254,000	24.7	17.4	40.5	17.4
Geographic groupings (those born outside UK)								
European Union (EU25)	81,000	54,000	133,000	57,000	25.0	16.6	40.9	17.5
- Ireland	17,000	19,000	23,000	24,000	20.9	23.0	27.8	28.4
- Other EU15	51,000	25,000	80,000	18,000	29.1	14.3	46.1	10.6
- Other EU25 (10 new mem.)	13,000	10,000	29,000	15,000	19.2	14.5	44.0	22.3
Other Europe (east & west)	11,000	**	39,000	27,000	13.5	**	45.7	31.7
Americas and Caribbean	41,000	38,000	64,000	25,000	24.6	22.7	38.0	14.7
Africa	105,000	82,000	131,000	47,000	28.7	22.4	36.1	12.8
Indian sub-continent	46,000	42,000	101,000	72,000	17.5	16.2	38.7	27.7
Middle East	18,000	**	22,000	**	36.7	**	44.5	**
Remainder of Asia	39,000	18,000	69,000	22,000	26.6	12.0	46.5	14.9
Australasia & other	20,000	**	32,000	**	33.3	**	54.0	**
World region groupings (those born outside UK)								
High income countries	122,000	63,000	184,000	59,000	28.4	14.8	43.1	13.7
Developing countries	238,000	190,000	405,000	195,000	23.2	18.5	39.4	19.0
- East Europe & Central Asia	16,000	11,000	56,000	30,000	14.0	9.6	49.8	26.7
- South Asia	55,000	49,000	131,000	81,000	17.5	15.5	41.4	25.7
- Sub-Saharan Africa	99,000	79,000	120,000	43,000	29.2	23.2	35.1	12.5
- Middle East and N. Africa	21,000	**	31,000	**	31.0	**	46.1	**
- Latin America & Caribbean	26,000	35,000	41,000	23,000	21.0	28.1	32.6	18.3
- East Asia, Pacific & other	21,000	**	26,000	11,000	32.0	**	39.8	17.1
Nationality and ethnicity								
Migrants: UK nationals	184,000	144,000	164,000	109,000	30.6	24.0	27.3	18.1
- High income countries	37,000	22,000	20,000	16,000	38.7	23.2	21.3	16.8
- Developing countries	147,000	122,000	144,000	93,000	29.1	24.1	28.4	18.3
Migrants: Foreign nationals	176,000	109,000	425,000	145,000	20.6	12.8	49.7	17.0
- High income countries	85,000	42,000	164,000	43,000	25.6	12.5	49.2	12.8
- Developing countries	91,000	68,000	261,000	103,000	17.5	13.0	49.9	19.7
White groups: UK-born	903,000	992,000	235,000	332,000	36.7	40.3	9.6	13.5
White groups: Born outside UK	159,000	86,000	257,000	85,000	27.1	14.7	43.8	14.4
BME groups: UK-born	122,000	140,000	29,000	23,000	38.9	44.4	9.4	7.3
BME groups: Born outside UK	200,000	167,000	332,000	169,000	23.1	19.2	38.2	19.5

Source: ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor levels of reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **. Cells may not sum exactly to headline totals due to missing data and rounding. People whose qualifications are not known have been excluded.

A32. Qualifications & economic activity by country of birth, Greater London, 2002/03

	Persons working age, excluding full-time students				
	Total	In employment	Economically active	Employment rate (%)	Economic activity rate (%)
All countries (All levels)	4,237,000	3,133,000	3,351,000	73.9	79.1
Degree or equivalent	1,124,000	995,000	1,041,000	88.5	92.6
Higher education	263,000	221,000	231,000	84.2	87.9
GCE A Level or equiv	700,000	568,000	596,000	81.2	85.1
GCSE grades A-C or equiv	687,000	508,000	550,000	73.9	80.0
Other qualifications	854,000	570,000	618,000	66.7	72.4
No qualification	609,000	271,000	316,000	44.5	51.9
Born in UK					
All levels	2,779,000	2,181,000	2,308,000	78.5	83.0
Degree or equivalent	845,000	761,000	792,000	90.1	93.6
Higher education	181,000	156,000	161,000	86.2	89.1
GCE A Level or equiv	549,000	450,000	471,000	82.0	85.8
GCSE grades A-C or equiv	584,000	440,000	474,000	75.4	81.3
Other qualifications	265,000	189,000	203,000	71.5	76.8
No qualification	355,000	183,000	207,000	51.6	58.1
Outside UK					
All levels	1,456,000	952,000	1,043,000	65.4	71.6
Degree or equivalent	278,000	233,000	249,000	83.7	89.4
Higher education	82,000	65,000	70,000	80.0	85.1
GCE A Level or equiv	151,000	118,000	125,000	78.1	82.8
GCSE grades A-C or equiv	103,000	67,000	75,000	65.7	73.4
Other qualifications	589,000	380,000	415,000	64.5	70.4
No qualification	254,000	88,000	110,000	34.6	43.3
High income countries					
All levels	428,000	320,000	339,000	74.8	79.1
Degree or equivalent	104,000	90,000	94,000	86.6	91.1
Higher education	18,000	14,000	15,000	78.1	84.9
GCE A Level or equiv	45,000	35,000	37,000	79.6	83.6
GCSE grades A-C or equiv	19,000	15,000	15,000	78.1	79.2
Other qualifications	184,000	139,000	145,000	75.4	78.6
No qualification	59,000	27,000	32,000	46.7	54.3
Developing countries					
All levels	1,028,000	631,000	704,000	61.4	68.5
Degree or equivalent	175,000	143,000	155,000	82.1	88.4
Higher education	64,000	51,000	54,000	80.5	85.1
GCE A Level or equiv	106,000	82,000	87,000	77.5	82.4
GCSE grades A-C or equiv	84,000	53,000	60,000	62.9	72.0
Other qualifications	405,000	241,000	269,000	59.6	66.6
No qualification	195,000	61,000	78,000	31.0	40.0

Source: ONS, Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Cells may not sum exactly to headline totals due to missing data and rounding.

A33. Employment rates by family status, gender & country of birth, Greater London, 2002/03

Persons working age (excluding full-time students)							
	In employ- ment	Persons Employ- ment rate (%)	In employ- ment	Men Employ- ment rate (%)	In employ- ment	Women Employ- ment rate (%)	Gender gap in rates
All countries							
All working age	3,129,000	73.9	1,724,000	80.7	1,405,000	66.9	-13.9
-With dependent children	1,114,000	67.3	609,000	85.6	504,000	53.5	-32.1
-No dependent children	2,016,000	78.0	1,115,000	78.3	901,000	77.7	-0.6
Born in UK							
All working age	2,177,000	78.4	1,198,000	83.5	979,000	72.8	-10.7
-With dependent children	712,000	73.8	375,000	92.0	337,000	60.5	-31.5
-No dependent children	1,465,000	80.8	823,000	80.2	642,000	81.6	1.4
Born outside UK							
All working age	951,000	65.3	526,000	75.0	426,000	56.3	-18.7
-With dependent children	402,000	58.3	234,000	77.1	168,000	43.5	-33.6
-No dependent children	550,000	71.6	291,000	73.4	258,000	69.6	-3.8
High income							
All working age	319,000	74.9	168,000	81.7	152,000	68.6	-13.1
-With dependent children	89,000	64.5	51,000	87.4	39,000	48.0	-39.5
-No dependent children	230,000	79.9	117,000	79.5	113,000	80.4	1.0
Developing countries							
All working age	632,000	61.3	358,000	72.2	274,000	51.2	-21.0
-With dependent children	312,000	56.8	183,000	74.6	129,000	42.3	-32.3
-No dependent children	319,000	66.5	175,000	69.9	145,000	63.0	-6.9
Difference in rates due to dependent children (No dep child rate - with dep. child rate)							
All countries		10.7		-7.3		24.2	
Born in UK		6.9		-11.8		21.0	
Born outside UK		13.3		-3.7		26.1	
High income		15.5		-8.0		32.5	
Developing countries		9.8		-4.8		20.6	

Source: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (March 2002-February 2003)

Notes: Gender gap = percentage point difference in rates (female-male rate).

The totals and rates in this table differ slightly to those in the rest of the report due to missing data on family status.

A34. Part-time working by country of birth, gender & ethnicity, Greater London, 2002/03

<i>Persons working age</i>	<i>In employment</i>	<i>% full-time</i>	<i>% part-time</i>
Persons	3,285,000	80.0	20.0
Born in UK	2,284,000	80.2	19.8
Born outside UK	1,001,000	79.4	20.6
- High income countries	332,000	84.2	15.8
- Developing countries	669,000	77.0	23.0
Males	1,805,000	90.2	9.8
Born in UK	1,250,000	91.5	8.5
Born outside UK	556,000	87.3	12.7
- High income countries	175,000	93.5	6.5
- Developing countries	381,000	84.5	15.5
Females	1,480,000	67.5	32.5
Born in UK	1,035,000	66.6	33.4
Born outside UK	445,000	69.6	30.4
- High income countries	157,000	73.9	26.1
- Developing countries	288,000	67.2	32.8
White groups	2,464,000	81.2	18.8
Born in UK	2,023,000	80.9	19.1
Born outside UK	440,000	82.4	17.6
- High income countries	297,000	84.6	15.4
- Developing countries	144,000	77.9	22.1
- Male	76,000	84.6	15.4
- Female	67,000	70.4	29.6
BME groups	819,000	76.4	23.6
Born in UK	260,000	74.8	25.2
Born outside UK	559,000	77.1	22.9
- High income countries	35,000	81.2	**
- Developing countries	524,000	76.8	23.2
- Male	304,000	84.5	15.5
- Female	220,000	66.2	33.8

Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey 2002/03

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor levels of reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **. Cells may not sum exactly to headline totals due to missing data and rounding.

A35. Hourly earnings by country of birth, gender and ethnicity, Greater London, 2002/03

Base: employees, working age, resident in London

	Gross average hourly earnings (£, mean)					Pay gap measure	
	All	Born in UK	Born outside UK	High income countries	Developing countries	Migrant /UK-born	Developing/ High income
Persons							
All employees	12.53	12.91	11.57	14.29	10.05	0.90	0.70
White groups	13.27	13.22	13.55	14.17	12.06	1.03	0.85
BME groups	10.10	10.41	9.95	15.24	9.53	0.96	0.63
Full-time	13.43	13.81	12.47	14.87	10.95	0.90	0.74
Part-time	8.94	9.31	8.04	10.70	7.17	0.86	0.67
Male							
All employees	13.88	14.42	12.55	15.72	10.90	0.87	0.69
White groups	14.77	14.74	14.96	15.55	13.55	1.01	0.87
BME groups	10.90	11.26	10.76	**	10.27	0.96	**
Full-time	14.37	14.82	13.23	15.72	11.77	0.89	0.75
Part-time	8.92	9.72	7.68	**	6.33	0.79	**
Female							
All employees	11.12	11.35	10.52	12.88	9.07	0.93	0.70
White groups	11.69	11.58	12.19	12.85	10.57	1.05	0.82
BME groups	9.29	9.78	8.99	**	8.66	0.92	**
Full-time	12.11	12.39	11.45	13.85	9.77	0.92	0.71
Part-time	8.95	9.21	8.20	9.56	7.63	0.89	0.80
Gender pay gap							
All employees	0.80	0.79	0.84	0.82	0.83		
White groups	0.79	0.79	0.82	0.83	0.78		
BME groups	0.85	0.87	0.84	**	0.84		
Full-time	0.84	0.84	0.87	0.88	0.83		
Part-time	1.00	0.95	1.07	**	1.21		

Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey 2002/03

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor levels of reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **. In line with ONS convention, those who earned £100 per hour or more were excluded from the analysis (as their inclusion would distort the overall analysis). LFS data on earnings are known to be slight under-estimates of the true level of earnings, this is thought to be due to the impact of proxy responses. Pay gap measures express one hourly wage as a proportion of another (eg Migrant/UK-born relates to the average hourly wage for migrants expressed as a proportion of the UK-born rate).

A36. Hourly pay by occupation, industry & country of birth, Greater London, 2002/03***Base: employees, working age, resident in London***

	Gross average hourly earnings (£, mean)					Pay gap measures	
	All	Born in UK	Born outside UK	High income	Developing countries	Migrant /UK-born	Developing /High income
All employees	12.53	12.91	11.57	14.29	10.05	0.90	0.70
<i>Occupational group (SOC 2000)</i>							
1 Managers & senior officials	18.51	18.60	18.23	20.43	16.21	0.98	0.79
2 Professional occupations	17.51	17.55	17.40	18.44	16.50	0.99	0.89
3 Associate prof. & technical	14.05	14.12	13.85	15.84	12.19	0.98	0.77
4 Administrative & secretarial	9.94	10.06	9.57	10.75	9.06	0.95	0.84
5 Skilled trades occupations	9.61	9.95	8.72	**	**	0.88	**
6 Personal service occupations	7.62	7.50	7.85	**	7.48	1.05	**
7 Sales & customer service	6.51	6.75	5.91	**	5.66	0.88	**
8 Process, plant & machine oper.	7.96	8.23	7.59	**	7.32	0.92	**
9 Elementary occupations	6.30	6.42	6.15	6.44	6.06	0.96	0.94
<i>Industry sector (SIC 1992)</i>							
D:Manufacturing	13.17	13.76	11.60	**	10.52	0.84	**
F:Construction	11.10	10.96	**	**	**	**	**
G:Wholesale, retail & motor trade	8.53	8.74	8.01	**	7.40	0.92	**
H:Hotels & restaurants	7.23	7.77	6.84	**	6.43	0.88	**
I:Transport, storage & comms.	12.04	12.53	10.90	**	10.17	0.87	**
J:Financial intermediation	18.95	18.42	20.44	22.02	**	1.11	**
K:R.estate, renting & business activ.	15.38	16.02	13.79	16.64	11.73	0.86	0.71
L:Public administration & defence	13.18	13.33	12.57	**	**	0.94	**
M:Education	12.10	12.30	11.33	**	10.26	0.92	**
N:Health & social work	11.11	11.20	10.92	**	10.42	0.97	**
O:Other comm., social & personal	12.00	12.21	11.30	**	**	0.93	**

Source: Annual local area Labour Force Survey 2002/03

Notes: These data are survey based estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor levels of reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **. In line with ONS convention, those who earned £100 per hour or more were excluded from the analysis (as their inclusion would distort the overall analysis). LFS data on earnings are known to be slight under-estimates of the true level of earnings, this is thought to be due to the impact of proxy responses. Pay gap measures express one hourly wage as a proportion of another (eg Migrant/UK-born relates to the average hourly wage for migrants expressed as a proportion of the UK-born rate).

Appendix H: Labour market outcomes: summary rankings

This report presents a range of data about the labour market outcomes of different migrant groups. Two key sets of data have been presented which measure the level and nature of labour market participation:

- Data on access to the labour market – as measured by employment and unemployment rates.
- Data on the nature of employment – as measured by occupation, industry, earnings and patterns of working.

In terms of overall outcomes, both dimensions are important. Groups with poor labour market outcomes typically have problems accessing the labour market and once in work are often concentrated in low paid jobs.

The data have been brought together to summarise labour market outcomes for different migrant groups in London. The analysis is based on 2001 Census data and provides a **simple ranking** of groups based on three key indicators of labour market outcomes. These are:

- Unemployment rates
- Employment rates
- Proportion of workers employed in lower paid occupational groups (Groups 4-9⁷⁵)

The first two indicators are measures of access to the labour market, the third is a proxy indicator of low pay among workers. Data are based on a ranking of 100 migrant groups (those groups with a London population, aged 16-64 of less than 1,000 are excluded) and are ranked on the basis of the average rank across all three indicators. Table A37 presents the rankings in order of poor to good outcomes. **The lower the rank = the poorer the outcome (relative to other groups).**

Groups vary considerably in population size so population totals are provided as well as rates. The table also shows – for each group – the proportion of the England & Wales population that lives in London.

⁷⁵ SOC (Standard Occupational Classification) groups 4-9 include: administrative and secretarial occupations, skilled trades, personal service occupations, sales & customer service, process, plant & machine operatives and elementary occupations.

Table A37. Labour market outcomes - summary rankings, Greater London, 2001

	Overall rank	Unemployment		Employment		Emp. in occup's 4-9		Ave. rank	London population	
		Rate (%)	Rank High=1	Rate (%)	Rank Low=1	% emp. in grps 4-9	Rank High=1		Number	As % of E&W pop'n
London average		7.3		72.6		49.6			7,172,101	13.8
UK-born		6.3		76.0		48.9			5,229,187	11.0
Born outside UK		9.7		65.3		51.3			1,942,914	41.8
Somalia	1	54.9	1	16.4	1	72.4	8	3	33,831	78.0
Rwanda	2	40.7	4	36.5	7	80.5	1	4	1,640	70.6
Congo	=3	44.7	3	27.4	3	70.8	14	7	2,556	79.4
Angola	=3	32.5	8	41.1	10	79.1	2	7	4,683	80.2
Afghanistan	5	38.1	5	28.7	5	70.4	15	8	10,832	74.7
Serbia & Montenegro	6	37.0	6	25.5	2	68.5	20	9	13,088	66.6
DR of Congo	7	45.5	2	28.0	4	65.6	25	10	6,876	81.4
Bangladesh	8	20.9	16	36.8	8	71.5	12	12	84,565	55.3
Ivory Coast	=9	26.1	11	55.1	22	74.1	7	13	2,425	87.9
Eritrea	=9	32.9	7	41.0	9	67.0	24	13	6,075	92.9
Lithuania	11	16.0	20	53.5	19	76.6	4	14	2,270	53.7
Ecuador	12	13.4	28	49.1	16	77.5	3	16	2,301	77.6
Turkey	13	26.4	10	35.9	6	62.3	32	16	39,128	74.0
Vietnam	14	24.0	13	42.0	11	65.3	26	17	14,125	61.5
Guinea & others	15	23.9	14	56.7	25	67.7	22	20	2,065	72.5
Ethiopia	16	26.6	9	55.9	23	63.7	30	21	6,395	83.4
Algeria	17	21.3	15	55.0	21	64.7	28	21	6,408	63.4
Gambia	18	15.6	22	63.2	40	74.7	6	23	2,359	60.9
Morocco	=19	13.4	30	49.9	17	64.1	29	25	7,904	65.8
Colombia	=19	12.6	32	60.0	31	71.1	13	25	9,035	75.0
Pakistan	21	12.5	33	48.4	15	59.0	36	28	66,658	21.6
Sudan	=22	24.4	12	46.0	13	46.5	61	29	5,473	53.7
Dominica	=22	10.4	42	60.9	33	71.5	11	29	5,067	75.3
Jamaica	24	12.5	34	62.3	37	69.5	17	29	80,319	55.0
Cameroon & others	25	18.9	18	62.6	38	56.1	42	33	2,240	62.0
Kuwait	26	18.6	19	48.3	14	42.9	67	33	2,672	49.1
Iraq	27	20.6	17	42.1	12	40.3	72	34	17,294	56.1
Cyprus	28	9.4	50	54.2	20	61.1	34	35	45,888	60.6
Seychelles	29	11.0	39	66.0	50	69.4	18	36	1,471	52.1
Syrian Arab Republic	30	15.5	23	51.0	18	41.4	69	37	2,066	52.0
Tunisia	=31	12.0	36	63.5	41	56.4	41	39	1,395	47.9
Sierra Leone	=31	14.1	24	71.0	67	64.9	27	39	14,008	82.8
Ukraine	33	13.5	27	62.7	39	50.9	54	40	3,172	27.7
Yugoslavia	=34	15.7	21	61.5	35	43.5	66	41	5,087	45.9
Croatia	=35	11.4	37	58.5	29	50.1	56	41	3,219	46.9
Portugal	36	7.8	65	66.6	53	76.5	5	41	21,741	60.6
Bosnia & Herzegovina	37	12.2	35	59.1	30	45.8	62	42	2,792	43.5
Saudi Arabia	38	13.8	26	57.2	26	37.3	77	43	3,011	36.2
Grenada	39	8.1	60	65.6	49	67.3	23	44	7,535	77.2
Ghana	40	11.0	40	72.2	73	68.3	21	45	46,513	83.8
Suriname & others	41	8.6	55	64.7	44	57.7	39	46	14,938	71.3
Thailand	=42	8.0	61	65.6	48	63.6	31	47	4,824	31.2
Slovakia	=42	6.9	71	69.5	60	72.1	9	47	2,168	42.3
Iran	=42	13.4	29	58.3	28	35.2	83	47	20,398	50.0
Nigeria	=42	14.1	25	71.8	72	56.1	43	47	68,907	79.2
Korea	=46	10.7	41	57.4	27	39.6	74	47	5,346	45.7
Sri Lanka	=46	8.8	54	67.8	55	61.9	33	47	49,932	74.6
Yemen	48	8.9	52	67.5	54	58.7	37	48	3,671	30.0

Source: 2001 Census (GLA calculations based on Commissioned Tables C0116 and C0116a)

Table A37. Labour market outcomes - summary rankings, Greater London, 2001

	Overall rank	Unemployment		Employment		Emp in occup's 4-9		Ave. rank	London population	
		Rate (%)	Rank High=1	Rate (%)	Rank Low=1	% emp. in grps 4-9	Rank High=1		Number	As % of E&W pop'n
Nepal	=49	8.3	59	73.5	76	71.8	10	48	1,436	25.5
Lebanon	=49	9.8	46	56.3	24	39.2	75	48	7,418	72.5
Libya	51	12.9	31	60.8	32	33.7	87	50	1,832	22.0
Poland	52	7.9	62	64.5	43	54.9	47	51	22,224	38.2
Egypt	=53	9.6	48	61.4	34	41.2	71	51	9,120	38.7
Peru	=53	9.8	47	68.3	56	52.7	50	51	1,738	45.9
China	55	10.3	43	66.0	51	46.9	60	51	13,776	28.4
Mozambique	56	7.2	70	71.3	69	69.6	16	52	1,782	54.1
India	57	6.4	75	64.9	45	58.1	38	53	172,661	37.9
Indonesia	58	8.5	56	66.4	52	49.8	57	55	1,851	29.8
Brazil	59	9.0	51	71.6	70	55.2	45	55	8,162	56.1
Romania & Moldova	60	9.9	45	70.7	65	48.0	58	56	3,264	42.7
Czech Republic	=61	7.7	67	69.5	59	55.9	44	57	4,250	35.9
Russia & Mongolia	=61	11.3	38	62.1	36	29.9	96	57	6,472	44.2
Bulgaria	=61	9.4	49	77.2	86	59.2	35	57	3,017	58.5
Myanmar	64	6.8	74	65.4	46	51.5	51	57	3,532	37.2
Republic of Ireland	65	6.2	79	65.5	47	54.5	48	58	157,285	33.3
Mauritius	66	6.4	76	70.3	64	55.1	46	62	15,572	58.5
Trinidad & Tobago	67	7.9	63	69.9	61	41.9	68	64	11,844	57.1
Philippines	68	4.9	90	78.1	88	68.8	19	66	18,680	48.2
Spain	69	6.4	77	75.4	82	57.0	40	66	22,473	43.6
Venezuela	70	8.4	57	71.2	68	38.1	76	67	1,511	40.6
Taiwan	=71	8.8	53	69.5	58	31.9	92	68	2,194	36.0
Chile	=71	7.8	64	70.7	66	39.8	73	68	2,054	43.5
Malta & Gozo	73	4.9	89	70.0	63	50.9	55	69	5,213	18.3
Mexico	74	8.3	58	71.7	71	36.4	81	70	1,595	33.6
Malawi	=75	6.9	72	72.8	74	43.8	65	70	3,434	29.2
Hungary	=75	4.6	95	69.1	57	47.7	59	70	4,507	35.2
Greece	77	10.2	44	73.1	75	31.0	94	71	12,380	37.3
Italy	=78	6.2	80	75.4	83	51.4	52	72	38,694	37.9
Tanzania	=78	6.1	82	73.8	80	51.2	53	72	16,584	51.7
Kenya	80	6.0	83	75.9	85	53.0	49	72	66,311	52.1
Hong Kong	81	6.3	78	73.8	78	44.4	64	73	23,328	26.6
Zimbabwe	82	7.8	66	81.4	96	44.5	63	75	17,026	36.1
Israel	83	6.9	73	69.9	62	32.0	91	75	6,280	54.6
Zambia	84	7.7	68	81.2	95	41.2	70	78	7,306	36.4
Japan	85	3.8	99	64.0	42	31.7	93	78	19,185	52.9
Argentina	86	7.6	69	73.8	79	32.8	89	79	2,557	40.1
France & Monaco	87	6.2	81	78.8	90	36.8	79	83	38,206	42.6
Austria	88	4.8	92	75.1	81	37.2	78	84	5,740	30.9
Finland	89	5.5	85	79.5	91	36.7	80	85	4,074	38.3
Malaysia	90	5.8	84	78.4	89	33.3	88	87	16,122	34.7
Singapore	91	4.6	94	78.1	87	33.9	86	89	9,307	24.9
South Africa	92	5.3	86	83.9	99	34.6	84	90	45,603	34.4
Switzerland	93	3.7	100	73.8	77	28.6	97	91	5,393	35.5
USA	94	4.8	91	75.6	84	16.2	100	92	44,622	31.0
Germany	=95	4.7	93	79.8	93	32.1	90	92	39,818	16.3
Sweden	=95	4.5	96	82.7	98	35.8	82	92	9,482	44.7
Belgium	97	4.9	88	79.6	92	28.3	98	93	6,117	30.0
Denmark	98	4.3	97	82.1	97	34.3	85	93	5,770	33.4
Australia	99	5.1	87	85.5	100	30.1	95	94	41,488	42.0
Netherlands	100	4.3	98	80.6	94	25.6	99	97	8,671	23.6

Source: 2001 Census (GLA calculations based on Commissioned Tables C0116 and C0116a)

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

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ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਦੀ ਕਾਪੀ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਨੰਬਰ 'ਤੇ ਫ਼ੋਨ ਕਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਖਤ 'ਤੇ ਰਾਖਤਾ ਕਰੋ:

Hindi

यदि आप इस दस्तावेज की प्रति अपनी भाषा में चाहते हैं, तो कृपया निम्नलिखित नंबर पर फोन करें अथवा नीचे दिये गये पते पर संपर्क करें

Bengali

আপনি যদি আপনার ভাষায় এই দলিলের প্রতিলিপি (কপি) চান, তা হলে নীচের ফোন নম্বরে বা ঠিকানায় অনুগ্রহ করে যোগাযোগ করুন।

Urdu

اگر آپ اس دستاویز کی نقل اپنی زبان میں چاہتے ہیں، تو براہ کرم نیچے دیئے گئے نمبر پر فون کریں یا دیئے گئے پتے پر رابطہ کریں

Arabic

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Gujarati

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City Hall
The Queen's Walk
London SE1 2AA

www.london.gov.uk
Enquiries **020 7983 4100**
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