

Data Management and Analysis Group

Londoners and the Labour Market: key facts

Preliminary results from the 2006 Annual Population Survey



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Summary of findings

This *Briefing* presents key statistics on the theme of Londoners and their levels of labour market participation. The analysis is based on the Annual Population Survey (APS), a large sample survey of UK households, carried out by the Office for National Statistics.

The APS was introduced in 2004 and replaced the annual Labour Force Survey (LFS). The APS is designed to collect a wide range of demographic and socio-economic data about the population and is the main source of inter-censal data about London's residents and their labour market position. Data presented below refer to the working age population¹ unless otherwise specified and all percentages are rounded to the nearest percentage point. Data refer to the survey period January–December 2006.

Population estimates

- APS estimates for 2006 suggest that London's working age population numbers around 4.9 million. The APS population estimate relates mainly to those living in private households and is lower than the mid-year population estimate for 2006 for London, which puts the working age population at just over five million (5.033m).
- London has a relatively young working age population relative to the UK population. Forty-five per cent of working age Londoners are aged under 35 relative to 39 per cent in the UK. One fifth (19 per cent) of working age Londoners are aged over 50 relative to 25 per cent nationally.
- Disabled² Londoners comprise 17 per cent of the working age population.
- London is one of the most diverse cities in the world. Just over one third (34 per cent) of the working age population are from Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME)³ groups. Thirty-eight per cent of London's working age population were born outside the UK. Of this group, 37 per cent are from White groups and 63 per cent are from BAME groups.
- Seventy-seven per cent of London's working age population have UK nationality and 23 per cent are foreign nationals. 47 per cent of the foreign national population are from White ethnic groups and 53 per cent are from BAME groups.

Labour market participation: overview

- Three quarters (75 per cent) of London's working age population are economically active in the labour force. This group comprise those who are in work and those who are unemployed and looking for work.
- The remaining 25 per cent are economically inactive. This group includes those taking time out of the labour market to care for children, those too sick to work, those who have retired early and students (who are not also in employment).

¹ 16–59 for women and 16–64 for men

² Disabled people comprise those Londoners who are disabled according to either the 'DDA' and/or the 'work-limiting' definition of disability (See page 10 for a full explanation of these terms).

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

- When considering wider labour market exclusion issues, it can be useful to segment the population into two other groups: those in work and those who are workless. In London, 69 per cent of the working age population are in employment (the employment rate) and the remaining 31 per cent are 'workless'. This workless population comprise the economically inactive population and the unemployed.

Employment rates for key groups⁴

- In London, as in most areas, women have a lower employment rate (62 per cent) than men (75 per cent). GLA research⁵ has shown that the gender gap in rates is explained by the lower employment rate of women with children as rates for men and women without children are similar.
- Disabled Londoners have a very low employment rate (46 per cent) relative to non-disabled Londoners (74 per cent). Disabled Londoners comprise 17 per cent of the working age population, eleven per cent of the employed population and 29 per cent of the workless population.
- The employment rate for BAME Londoners is 58 per cent, far lower than the rate of White Londoners (75 per cent). The employment rate is very low among BAME women (51 per cent), especially those of Bangladeshi/Pakistani⁶ origin (24 per cent).
- BAME Londoners comprise one third (34 per cent) of London's working age population, 29 per cent of those in work and 46 per cent of the workless population.
- Londoners who were born outside the UK tend to have lower employment rates (64 per cent) than UK-born Londoners (72 per cent). Within the migrant⁷ population, the employment rate for BAME migrants is far lower (58 per cent) than the rate for White migrants (74 per cent).
- Londoners with UK nationality have a higher employment rate (71 per cent) than foreign nationals (64 per cent). Those foreign nationals from White ethnic groups have a far higher employment rate (75 per cent) than BAME foreign nationals (54 per cent).
- It is recognised that there is massive diversity within London's BAME and migrant population which is disguised by these aggregate data. Differences in age structures and levels of educational participation also have an impact when comparing the employment rates of different groups. Recent GLA research⁸ has looked at this in some depth and provides details of employment rates for different migrant populations in London based on Census data.

⁴ The employment rate expresses the number in employment as a percentage of the relevant population group.

⁵ Women and the labour market, *DMAG Briefing 2006-33*

⁶ At the time of writing, data was not available for these ethnic groups separately.

⁷ The term 'migrant' refers to those Londoners born outside the UK.

⁸ *Country of birth and labour market outcomes in London*, *DMAG Briefing 2005/01*

Employment rates by region and borough

- London's employment rate (69 per cent) is significantly below the UK average (74 per cent) and is one of the lowest employment rates of all GB regions, alongside Northern Ireland. Within London, the employment rate is lower in Inner London (64 per cent) than Outer London (72 per cent), where rates are closer to the national average.
- Of all regions, the gender gap in employment rates is strongest in London, reflecting the relatively low employment rate of women, especially those in Inner London (57 per cent).
- Within London, employment rates range from 78 per cent in Sutton down to 53 per cent in Tower Hamlets. For London's women, rates are even more polarised across boroughs from 73 per cent in Havering down to 43 per cent in Tower Hamlets – a gap of 30 percentage points.
- Within London, the three boroughs with the lowest employment rates are: Tower Hamlets (53 per cent), Newham (58 per cent) and Hackney (59 per cent). These areas have the lowest employment rates in Great Britain.

Unemployment rates (persons aged 16 and over)

- Around 288,000 Londoners are unemployed. This group comprise around eight per cent of the labour force. Rates are eight per cent for men and seven per cent for women. Unemployment rates are particularly high for young people aged 16-24 (19 per cent); disabled people⁹ and BAME Londoners (both 13 per cent).
- Compared to other regions London has the highest unemployment rate, for both men and women.
- A new source of unemployment estimates for local areas, using a statistical model, shows that within London, unemployment rates range from 14 per cent in Tower Hamlets down to four per cent in Richmond upon Thames¹⁰. Tower Hamlets, Hackney and Newham have the highest unemployment rates of all local authorities across Great Britain.

Future work

- This analysis is preliminary and is based on recently published summary tables. The GLA is in the process of obtaining a copy of the APS dataset, under special licence from ONS, and will be using this to carry out more detailed interrogation of the data. These analyses will be published in future DMAG *Briefings*.

⁹ Unemployment rates are generally presented for people aged 16 and over, with the exception of rates by disability that relate to people of working age.

¹⁰ These local authority unemployment rates are modelled rates not direct survey estimates. See page ?? for more detail.

1. Introduction

About this Briefing

This *Briefing* presents key statistics on the theme of Londoners and their relationship with the labour market. Data are based on the recently released Annual Population Survey (APS) for 2006¹¹.

The analysis mainly focuses on working age Londoners and presents data on a range of demographic and labour market topics, including:

- Headline population estimates from the APS
- Demographic profile of the working age population by age disability, ethnicity, country of birth and nationality
- Londoners by their labour market position
- Employment rates for key population groups
- Composition of the workless and working population
- Unemployment rates for key groups
- Regional and borough level comparisons

This report is based on recently published summary data¹². The GLA has also obtained the full APS dataset under special licence from the Office for National Statistics, as the data are heavily restricted to protect respondent confidentiality. These datasets allow for more flexible and tailored analyses. The GLA will be carrying out a range of more detailed analysis based on these data in the current year. In the meantime, this *Briefing* aims to provide a preliminary snapshot of the labour market data currently available.

About the Annual Population Survey

The Annual Population Survey is a large sample survey of UK households, carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The APS was introduced in 2004 and replaced the annual Labour Force Survey (LFS). The APS is designed to collect a wide range of data about people and their labour market circumstances.

The APS has a relatively large sample (around 170, 000 UK households) and has wide topic coverage (demography, labour market, educational participation, disability and health problems)

The main limitations of the APS are:

- **Sampling variability:** As the APS is a sample survey, all figures are estimates not precise measures and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. This means data need to be interpreted with some care. Appendix A provides tables for reference and,

¹¹ Survey period is January to December 2006

¹² Published on the official ONS website for labour market statistics: www.nomisweb.co.uk on 20 August 2007.

where available, confidence intervals¹³ have been published alongside estimates to provide a measure of reliability.

- **Coverage issues:** While the APS is regarded as a high quality survey, it is likely that some groups of Londoners may be under-represented in the overall sample (eg certain groups of temporary and/or foreign workers, those not fluent in English, those in multi-occupancy accommodation).
- **Grossing issues:** APS data for 2006 are weighted using population data that have now been superseded. So APS population estimates are low relative to the latest population estimates for London.

For all these reasons, the data are best viewed as estimates that are stronger at profiling the characteristics of the population than estimating the precise size of different groups. Despite these limitations, APS data remain the best source of inter-censal data on labour market participation among Londoners.

APS data are available for the 32 London boroughs but data for the City of London are generally unreliable because both the resident population and the subsequent sample size are too small. APS data are not published for wards. Appendix A provides more detail about the APS and a glossary of key terms.

¹³ 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. See Appendix A for more detail.

2. Londoners and the labour market: key facts 2006

This section presents a demographic and labour market profile of Londoners. The data tables that underpin the analysis are provided in Appendix A for reference purposes. All estimates refer to the working age population (16-59 for women and 16-64 for men) unless otherwise specified and relate to the survey period January to December 2006. All percentages quoted in the narrative are rounded to the nearest percentage point.

The size of the population

APS estimates for 2006 suggest that London's working age population numbers around 4.869 million. APS population estimates are slightly lower than other demographic estimates for London. This is because they relate mainly to those living in private households (ie exclude most residents living in communal establishments) and also because the survey is grossed up using older population data which have now been superseded.

The latest official ONS mid-year estimate for 2006 puts the London working age population at 5.033 million¹⁴, three per cent higher than the APS estimate.

Table 1 APS population data compared with ONS mid-year estimates for Greater London, 2006

	Population: working age
APS population estimate for 2006	4.869m
ONS mid-2006 population estimate	5.033m

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

Population profile by age and gender

Table 2 shows the proportion of the working age population belonging to different groups and contrasts London with the UK.

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

London has a relatively young working age population relative to the UK population. Forty-five per cent of working age Londoners are aged under 35 relative to 39 per cent in the UK. One fifth (19 per cent) of working age Londoners are aged over 50 relative to 25 per cent nationally.

¹⁴ Office for National Statistics, MYE released in August 2007

Table 2 Working age population by age, gender, ethnicity, country of birth and nationality, Greater London and UK, 2006

	% of working age population	
	Greater London	UK
Working age population	100	100
Males aged 16-64	51	51
Females aged 16-59	49	49
Age groups		
16-24	18	19
- 16-19	7	8
- 20-24	11	10
25-34	26	21
35-49	36	36
50-59/64	19	25
Ethnicity		
White groups	66	90
BAME groups	34	10
- Indian	7	2
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	5	2
- Black or Black British	11	2
- Mixed ethnic group	2	1
- Other ethnic group	10	3
Country of birth and ethnicity		
UK-born	62	88
- White groups	52	84
- BAME groups	10	3
Born outside UK	38	12
- White groups	14	6
- BAME groups	24	7
Ethnicity and nationality		
UK nationals	77	93
- White groups	55	86
- BAME groups	22	7
Non-UK nationals	23	7
- White groups	11	4
- BAME groups	12	4

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

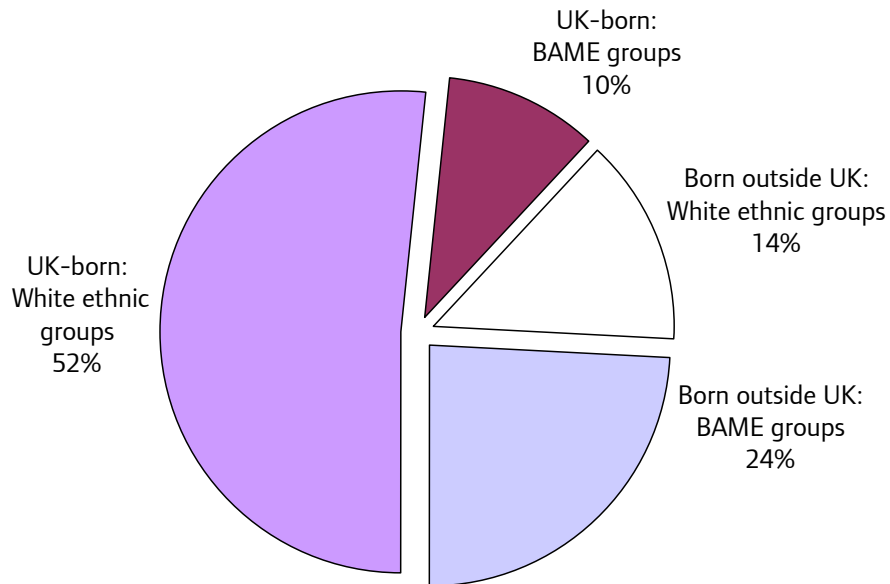
Population by ethnicity, country of birth and nationality

London has long been a destination for migrants from overseas and is one of the most diverse cities in the world. Two thirds (66 per cent) of all working age Londoners belong to White ethnic groups and the remaining third (34 per cent) are from BAME¹⁵ groups.

Thirty-eight per cent of London's working age population are migrant Londoners who were born outside the UK. Of this group, 37 per cent are from White ethnic groups and 63 per cent are from BAME groups.

UK-born Londoners make up 62 per cent of London's working age population. Of this group, around one in six (17 per cent) are from BAME groups.

Figure 1 Working age Londoners by country of birth and ethnicity, 2006



Source: Annual Population Survey 2006 (January-December)

Seventy-seven per cent of London's working age population have UK nationality and 23 per cent are foreign nationals. Just under half (47 per cent) the foreign national population are from White ethnic groups and 53 per cent are from BAME groups.

More detailed demographic data on ethnicity and country of birth can be generated from the APS, but confidence intervals can be large. The GLA will be carrying out further research to explore how much data can be extracted for London. The 2001 Census remains one of the best sources of detailed demographic data on the ethnicity and country of birth of Londoners¹⁶.

¹⁵ The term BAME (Black, Asian and minority ethnic) relates to all ethnic groups, other than White groups.

¹⁶ 2001 Census data on ethnicity and country of birth is summarised in the following report: *London – the world in a city*, DMAG Briefing 2005/6.

Disabled Londoners - definitions

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

It is recognised that there are major difficulties relating to the definition of disability and that the concept itself is both complex and controversial. The Greater London Authority has adopted the social model of disability¹⁷ but the standard definitions of disability used by official surveys like the APS tend to focus on medically derived definitions and terminology. These do not fit easily with the social model in that the questions asked aggregate both impairment and long-term health needs. However, despite this limitation, the APS is still considered to be a valuable source of quantitative data on this issue.

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

The **DDA definition** relates to those who identify themselves as having a current disability covered by the 1995 DDA. This covers people who said they had a health problem or disability they felt would last for more than a year and who said this problem or disability would 'substantially limit their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities'¹⁸.

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

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

Population by disability

Figure 2 shows the working age population of London by disability according to these definitions.

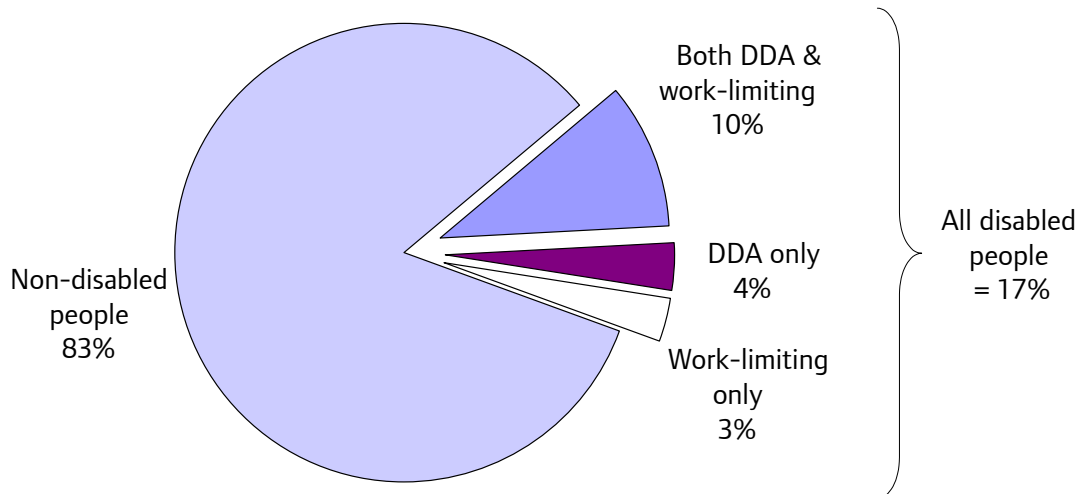
Disabled Londoners comprise 17 per cent of London's working age population. Of this group, almost two thirds (62 per cent) are disabled according to both definitions – ten per

¹⁷ The Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) defines disability as 'a physical or mental impairment, which has a substantial and long term adverse effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day to day activities'. However, disabled people's organisations prefer a social approach, which defines disability as 'the loss or limitation of opportunities that prevent people who have impairments from taking part in the life of the community on an equal level with others due to physical and social barriers'.

¹⁸ Additionally, people with progressive illnesses (eg cancer, multiple sclerosis, symptomatic HIV, Parkinson's disease, muscular dystrophy) are also included under this definition.

cent of the working age population. The remainder are disabled according to one disability definition only (ie DDA only or work-limiting only definitions).

Figure 2 Working age population by disability, Greater London, 2006



Source: Annual Population Survey 2006 (January-December)

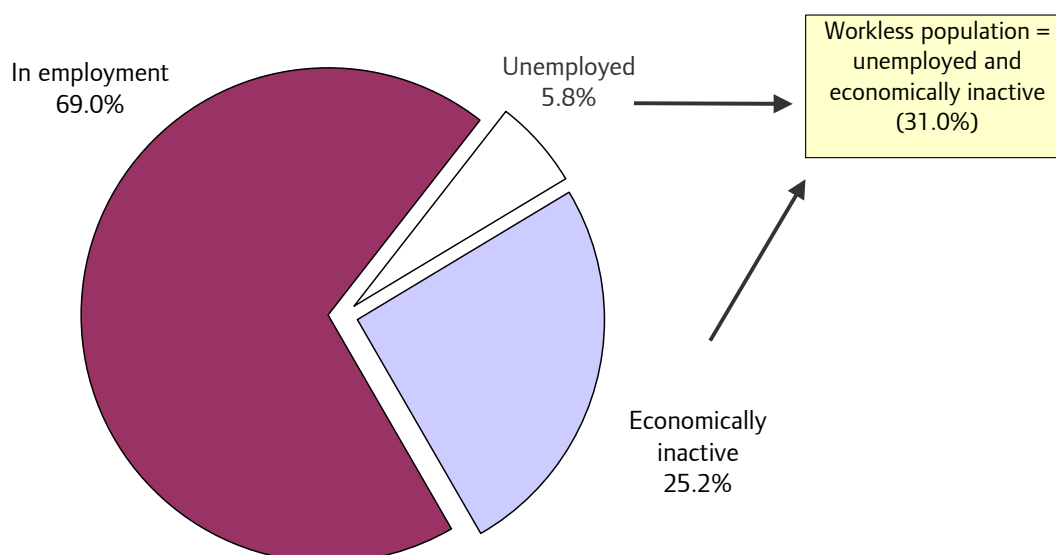
Labour market position of working age Londoners

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

Figure 3 shows the overall labour market position of working age Londoners. Three quarters (75 per cent) of London's working age population are economically active in the labour force, that is they are either employed or unemployed¹⁹.

The remaining quarter are economically inactive. This group includes those caring for children, those too sick to work, those who have retired and students (who are not also in work). The economically inactive population are, by definition, less ready or able to enter the labour market relative to the unemployed who are actively seeking work.

Figure 3 Labour market position of working age Londoners, 2006



Source: Annual Population Survey 2006 (January-December)

When considering wider labour market exclusion issues, it can be useful to segment the population into two other groups: those in work and those who are workless. In London, 69 per cent of the working age population are in employment (the employment rate) and the remaining 31 per cent represent the 'workless' population. This latter group comprise both the economically inactive population and the unemployed, though it is recognised they are quite distinct groups.

¹⁹ The definition of unemployment used in the APS is the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) measure of unemployment that refers to people without a job who were able to start work in two weeks following their APS interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

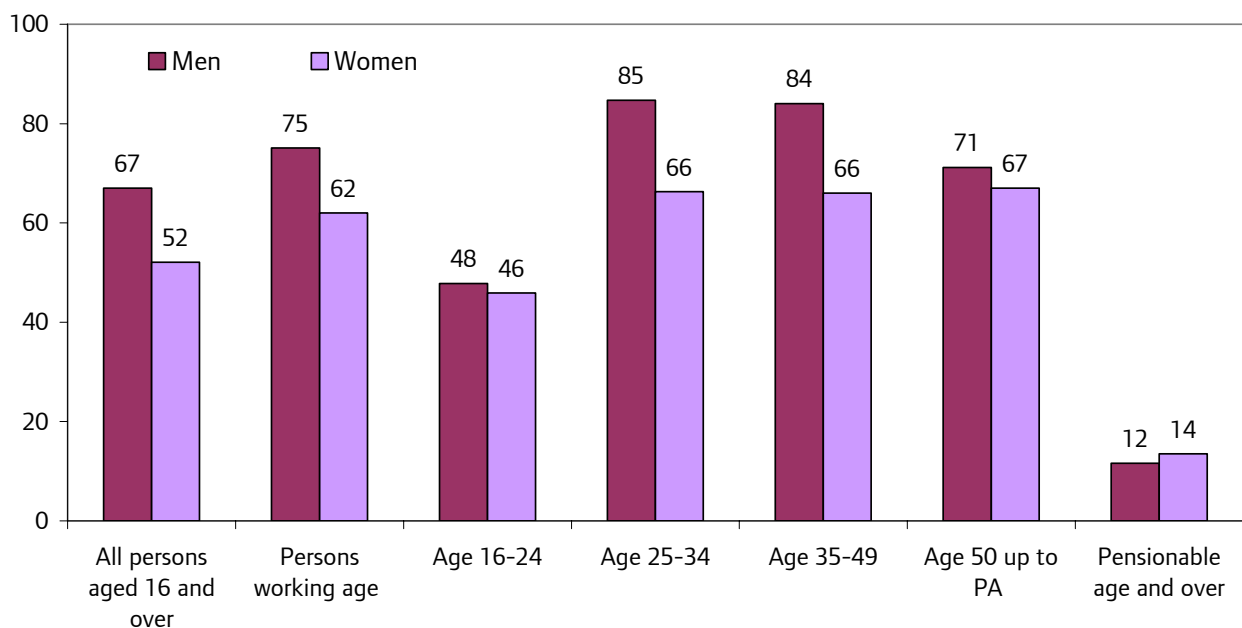
The APS indicates that 288,000 Londoners are unemployed. Of these, the vast majority (285,000) are of working age, comprising around six per cent of the working age population and eight per cent of the economically active population. This latter measure is usually referred to as the *unemployment rate* and expresses the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Employment rates²⁰ by gender and age

Employment rates vary significantly for different groups within the population and the sections that follow show employment rates for Londoners by gender, age, disability, ethnicity, nationality and country of birth.

Figure 4 shows employment rates for women and men in London by age. Working age women have a lower employment rate (62 per cent) than men (75 per cent). GLA research²¹ has established that the gender gap in rates is mainly due to the lower employment rate of women with children, as rates for men and women without children are similar. This is consistent with the fact that the gender gap in rates is widest for the age groups 25-49, the age where women are most likely to care for children.

Figure 4 Employment rates by age and gender, Greater London, 2006



Source: Annual Population Survey 2006 (January-December)
 Notes: PA=Pensionable age (65 for men and 60 for women)

Across all age groups, employment rates are lowest for young people (47 per cent), consistent with the high proportions of students in this group, the majority of whom do not work.

²⁰ The employment rate is the number employed as a percentage of the relevant population
²¹ *Women and the labour market*, DMAG Briefing 2006-33

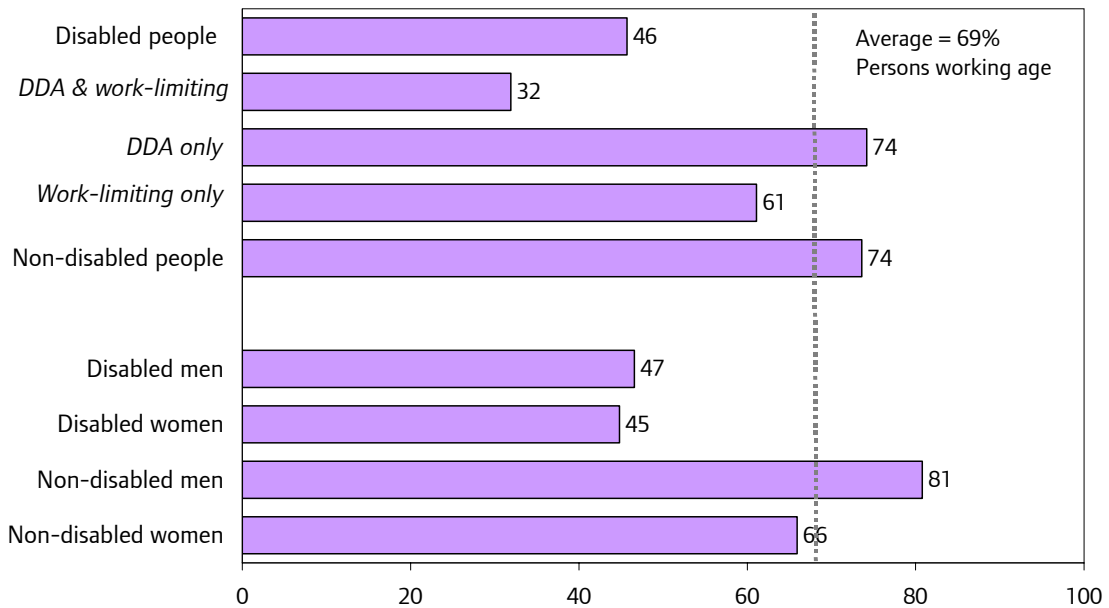
While employment rates begin to decline as people approach pensionable age (PA)²², many people work beyond standard retirement age. Around one in eight (13 per cent) of all Londoners of pensionable age (PA) and over are in employment. This group comprise four per cent of all those in employment.

Employment rates by disability

Disabled people face a range of barriers in accessing the labour market and the employment rate for working age disabled Londoners is very low (46 per cent) relative to the rate for non-disabled Londoners (74 per cent). Within the disabled population, those who are disabled according to **both** DDA and work-limiting definitions of disability have the lowest employment rate (32 per cent).

Those who are disabled according to the DDA definition but not according to the work-limiting definition have much higher employment rates (74 per cent) the same as the rate for the non-disabled population. Those who are disabled according to the work-limiting definition but not according to the DDA definition have an employment rate of 61 per cent.

Figure 5 Employment rates (%) by disability and gender, persons working age, Greater London, 2006



Source: Annual Population Survey 2006 (January-December)

There is little difference in the employment rates of disabled men and women. Both groups have very low rates (47 and 45 per cent) relative to their non-disabled counterparts. The fact the gender gap is not evident in the disabled population reflects the relatively low employment rate of disabled men. The gap in rates between disabled

²² Pensionable/retirement age here is defined as 60 for women and 65 for men.

and non-disabled men is 34 percentage points relative to 21 percentage points for disabled and non-disabled women.

In terms of the composition of the working age population, disabled Londoners comprise 17 per cent of the overall population, eleven per cent of the employed population and 29 per cent of the workless population.

Disabled Londoners who live in Inner London have very low employment rates (36 per cent relative to those in Outer London (52 per cent), where rates are closer to the UK average (49 per cent).

For more detailed analysis of the labour market position of disabled Londoners, see *DMAG Briefing 2007-05 Disabled people and the labour market in London*. This analysis was based on the 2005 Annual Population Survey dataset and presents a detailed profile of disabled Londoners and their employment patterns.

Employment rates by ethnicity and gender

Table 3 shows employment rates by ethnic group and gender. Employment rates are only published for aggregations of different ethnic groups and confidence intervals attached to estimates by ethnicity tend to be large (as shown below).

Table 3 Employment rates by ethnicity, country of birth & nationality, Greater London, 2006

	Persons		Males		Females		Gender gap in rates (% points)
	Emp. rate (%)	CI (+/-)	Emp. rate (%)	CI (+/-)	Emp. rate (%)	CI (+/-)	
Persons working age	69.0	±0.7	75.1	±0.9	62.5	±1.0	12.6
White groups	74.6	±1.6	79.3	±2.1	69.3	±2.4	10.0
BAME groups	58.4	±2.5	66.5	±3.5	50.5	±3.4	16.0
- Indian	69.0	±5.5	74.9	±7.3	62.3	±8.2	12.6
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	43.9	±6.7	62.2	±9.2	24.0	±8.1	38.2
- Black or Black British	60.2	±4.4	64.3	±6.6	56.9	±5.8	7.4
- Mixed ethnic group	63.0	±10.2	65.4	±15.6	61.0	±13.5	4.4
- Other ethnic group	55.1	±4.5	65.1	±6.4	45.0	±6.2	20.1

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

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

The employment rate for Londoners from Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) groups is 58 per cent, far lower than the rate for White Londoners (75 per cent). Within the BAME population, rates are lowest for those from Bangladeshi/Pakistani groups (44 per cent) and highest for the Indian population (69 per cent), whose employment rate is the same as the London average.

The employment rate is very low among BAME women (51 per cent), especially those of Bangladeshi/Pakistani origin (24 per cent)²³.

In terms of the composition of the working age population, BAME Londoners comprise 34 per cent of the overall population, 29 per cent of the employed population and 46 per cent of the workless population.

Employment rates by ethnicity, country of birth and nationality

Londoners who were born outside the UK tend to have lower employment rates (64 per cent) than UK-born Londoners (72 per cent).

In terms of composition of London's working age population, migrants comprise 38 per cent of the overall population, 35 per cent of the employed population and 45 per cent of the workless population.

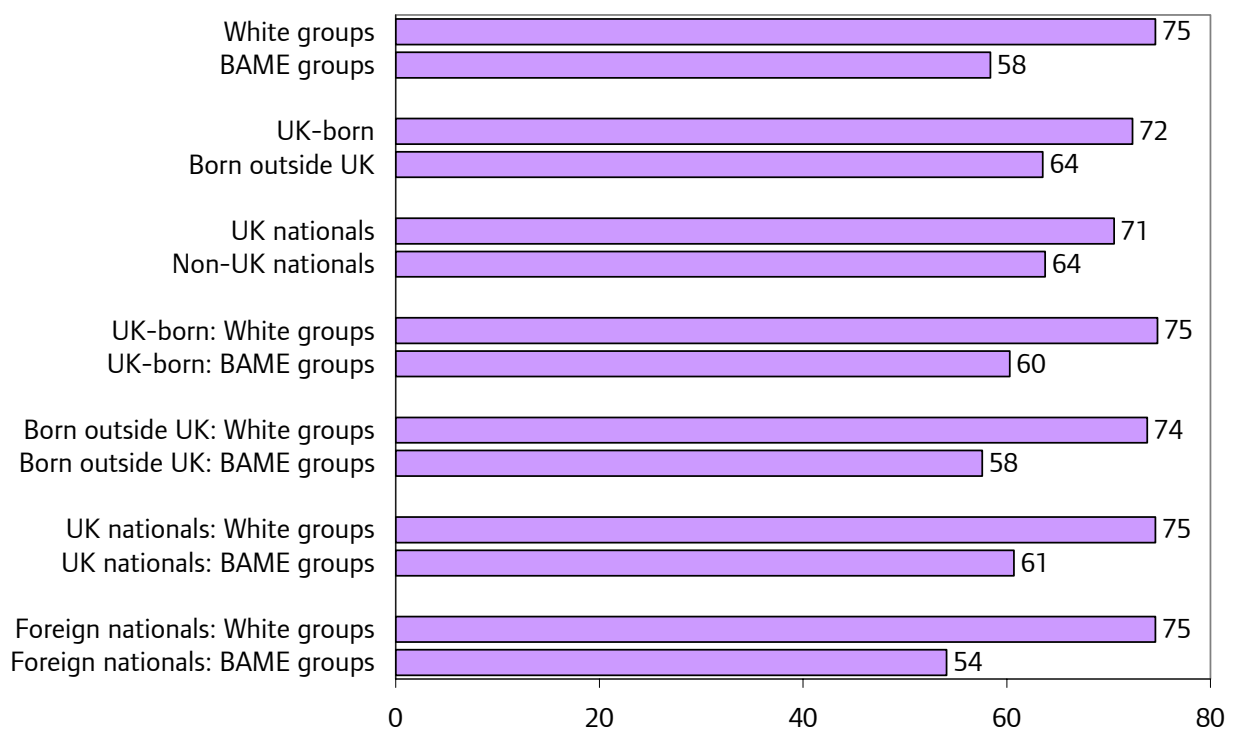
Within the migrant²⁴ population, the employment rate for BAME migrants is far lower (58 per cent) relative to the rate for White migrants (74 per cent). Ethnicity is also strongly

²³ At the time of writing, data was not available for these ethnic groups separately.

associated with employment rates for UK-born Londoners: the employment rate of White UK-born Londoners is 75 per cent relative to 60 per cent for UK-born BAME Londoners. The latter group has a very young age profile and high rates of educational participation relative to all other groups, which may partly explain their low employment rate.

Londoners with UK nationality have a higher employment rate (71 per cent) than those who retain foreign nationality (64 per cent). Within the foreign national population, the employment rate is very low for foreign nationals from BAME groups (54 per cent) relative to White foreign nationals (75 per cent).

Figure 6 Employment rates by country of birth, ethnicity and nationality, persons working age, Greater London, 2006



Source: Annual Population Survey 2006 (January-December)

It is recognised that there is massive diversity within London’s BAME and migrant population which is disguised by these aggregate data. Differences in age structures and levels of educational participation also have an impact when comparing the employment rates of different groups. GLA research²⁵ has looked at this some depth and provides details of employment rates for different migrant populations in London based on Census data. This report is available on request (Reference: *Country of birth and labour market outcomes in London, DMAG Briefing 2005/01*).

²⁴ The term ‘migrant’ refers to those Londoners born outside the UK.

²⁵ *Country of birth and labour market outcomes in London, DMAG Briefing 2005/01*

Employment rates by region

London's employment rate (69 per cent) is significantly below the UK average (74 per cent) and is one of the lowest employment rates of all UK regions, alongside Northern Ireland. Rates are around 8-9 percentage points higher in London's neighbouring regions of the South East & East of England.

Within London, the employment rate is far lower in Inner London (64 per cent) than Outer London where rates average 72 per cent, closer to the national average.

Across all regions, employment rates for women are lower than those of men, but the gender gap in employment rates is particularly pronounced in London (a difference of 13 percentage points). Employment rates for women in London average 62 per cent relative to a national average of 70 per cent.

Table 4 Employment rates by gender and region (persons working age), 2006

	Employment rate (%), persons working age			Percentage point difference in rates (males-females)
	Persons	Males	Females	
United Kingdom	74.1	78.3	69.6	8.7
North East	70.7	73.6	67.6	6.0
North West	72.5	75.6	69.2	6.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	73.7	77.7	69.3	8.4
East Midlands	76.3	79.9	72.4	7.5
West Midlands	72.9	77.8	67.7	10.1
East of England	76.9	82.3	71.3	11.0
London	69.0	75.1	62.5	12.6
- Inner London	64.2	71.6	56.5	15.1
- Outer London	72.1	77.5	66.5	11.0
South East	78.3	83.1	73.3	9.8
South West	77.9	81.4	74.2	7.2
Wales	71.1	74.3	67.8	6.5
Scotland	75.7	78.3	73.1	5.2
Northern Ireland	68.7	73.3	63.8	9.5

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

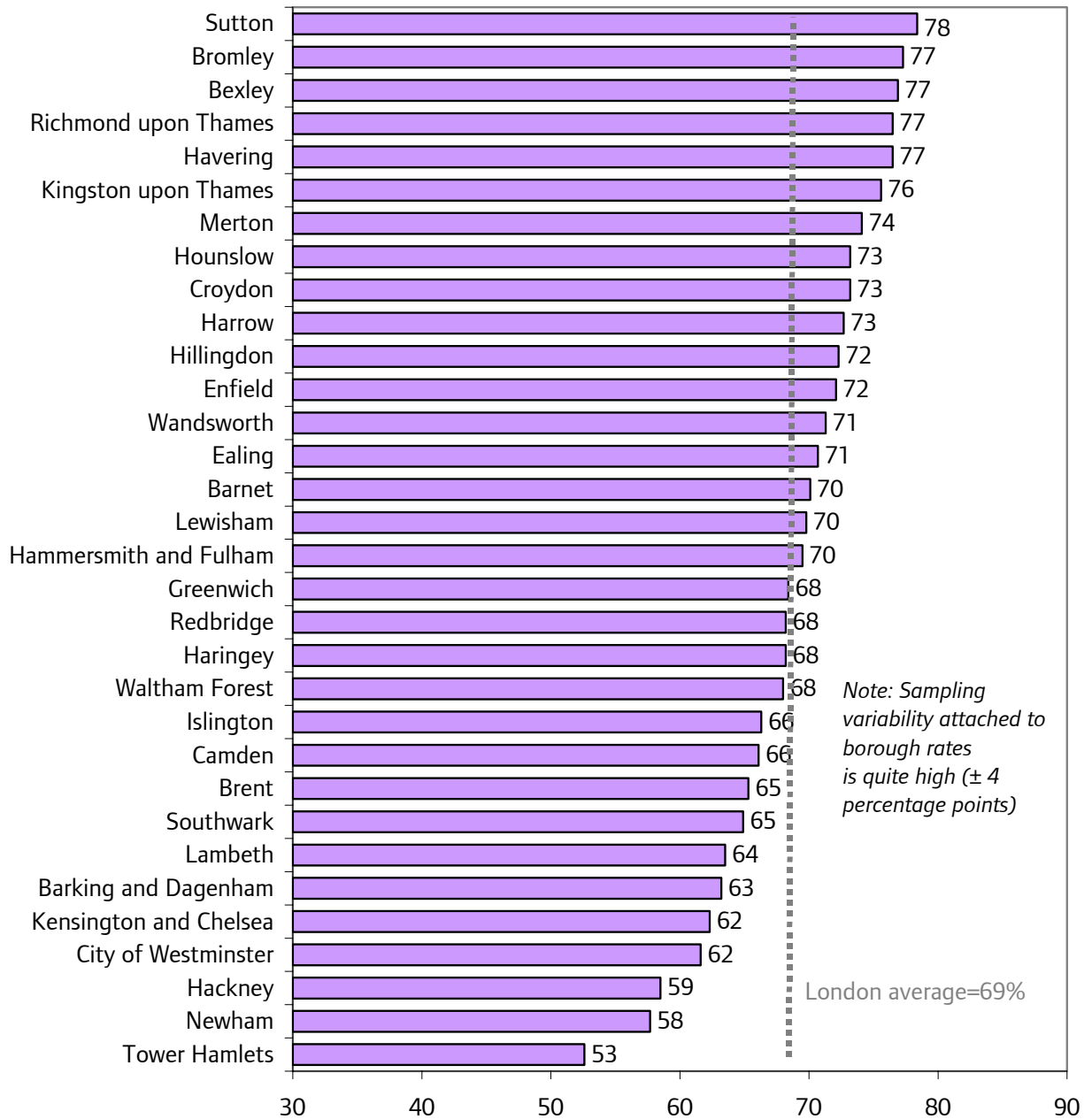
Employment rates by London borough

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

Within London, there is considerable variation in employment rates at borough level. Rates range from 78 per cent in Sutton down to 53 per cent in Tower Hamlets. In

London's neighbouring regions, the South East and the East of England, rates are generally much higher and rates are less polarised (See table 5).

Figure 7 Employment rates by London borough, 2006



Source: Annual Population Survey 2006 (January-December)

Table 5 Employment rates by region, lowest and highest local authority rates, persons working age, 2006

	Emp- loyment rate (%)	Unitary/district local authority in each region with:				Diff- erence
		Lowest rate (%)		Highest rate (%)		
North East	70.7	Teesdale	65.2	Durham	79.2	14.0
North West	72.5	Liverpool	63.5	Eden	88.6	25.1
Yorkshire and Humber	73.7	Kingston upon Hull	65.8	Richmondshire	84.5	18.7
East Midlands	76.3	Nottingham	64.9	South Northants	90.1	25.2
West Midlands	72.9	Birmingham	63.0	Bromsgrove	89.9	26.9
East of England	76.9	Great Yarmouth	65.7	East Cambs	83.0	17.3
				South Norfolk		
London	69.0	Tower Hamlets	52.6	Sutton	78.4	25.8
South East	78.3	Thanet	68.7	West Oxfordshire	89.1	20.4
South West	77.9	West Somerset	59.9	Cotswold	87.6	27.7
Wales	71.1	Merthyr Tydfil	62.4	Flintshire	78.5	16.1
Scotland	75.7	Glasgow City	64.7	Shetland Islands	84.9	20.2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Note: City of London and Isles of Scilly excluded from the analysis as data due to small sample size.

For London, women's rates are even more polarised across boroughs from 73 per cent in Havering down to 43 per cent in Tower Hamlets: a gap of 30 percentage points. For men rates range from 86 per cent in Bromley down to 62 per cent in Tower Hamlets: a gap of 24 percentage points.

Within London, the three boroughs with the lowest employment rates are: Tower Hamlets (53 per cent), Newham (58 per cent) and Hackney (59 per cent). These areas have the lowest employment rates in Great Britain.

Employment rates for women are particularly low in Tower Hamlets (43 per cent) and Newham (44 per cent). These boroughs have the lowest female rates in Great Britain, followed by Kensington & Chelsea, Hackney and Lambeth all with female employment rates of between 49-52 per cent.

Appendix Tables B10-B12 provide more detail on employment rates for London boroughs by gender.

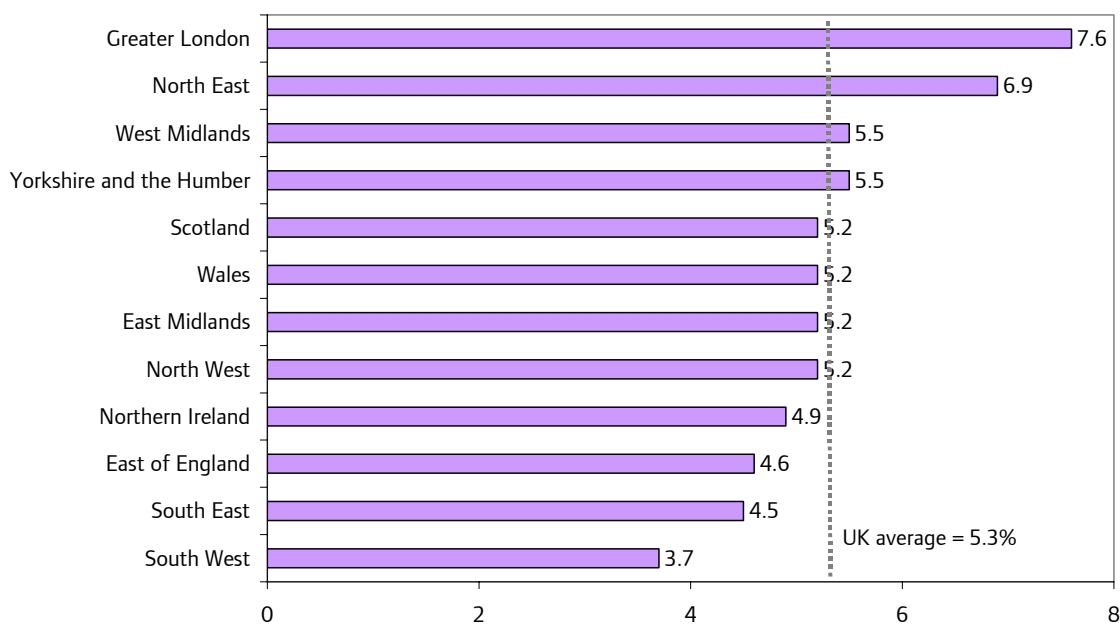
Unemployment rates for key groups (persons aged 16 and over)

The unemployment rate for Greater London averages eight per cent. Rates are eight per cent for men and seven per cent for women. Rates are relatively high for young people aged 16-24 (19 per cent), disabled people²⁶ and BAME Londoners (both 13 per cent).

Unemployment rates by region

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

Figure 8 Unemployment rates (%) by region, persons aged 16 and over, 2006



Source: Annual Population Survey 2006 (January-December)

Unemployment rates for London Boroughs: New modelled estimates

The APS struggles to provide reliable unemployment estimates at local authority level due to small samples of unemployed residents. For this reason, ONS has developed a new statistical model to improve upon direct estimates from the APS. These new model-based estimates were recently released for 2006 as 'national statistics' which are now the recommended source of borough level unemployment rates.

The model considers unemployment data from the APS and brings these together with data from the claimant count²⁷. While the final estimates are more reliable than direct survey based estimates from the APS, they still have sizeable confidence intervals.

²⁶ Following ONS convention, unemployment rates are generally presented for persons aged 16 and over, with the exception of rates by disability that relate to persons of working age (due to data availability).

²⁷ The count of Jobseekers' Allowance claimants, a benefit for unemployed people who are actively seeking work.

Table 6 Unemployment rates (modelled estimates) for London boroughs, 2006

	Modelled unemployment estimates			
	Unemployed aged 16 and over	Sampling Variability (+/-)	Rate (%)	Sampling Variability (%) (+/-)
Barking and Dagenham	6,700	1,400	9.4	2.0
Barnet	11,600	2,700	6.6	1.6
Bexley	6,300	1,600	5.5	1.4
Brent	11,700	2,700	9.2	2.1
Bromley	8,100	2,000	5.2	1.3
Camden	8,900	1,900	8.2	1.8
Croydon	12,100	2,700	6.6	1.5
Ealing	11,900	2,600	7.2	1.6
Enfield	9,400	2,200	6.6	1.5
Greenwich	9,000	2,000	8.3	1.8
Hackney	11,200	2,200	11.6	2.3
Hammersmith and Fulham	7,900	1,700	7.9	1.7
Haringey	10,900	2,300	9.2	1.9
Harrow	7,800	1,800	6.7	1.6
Havering	5,500	1,400	4.8	1.3
Hillingdon	8,800	2,000	6.7	1.6
Hounslow	8,900	1,900	7.7	1.7
Islington	8,200	1,800	8.9	1.9
Kensington and Chelsea	5,900	1,400	6.7	1.6
Kingston upon Thames	4,000	1,000	4.7	1.2
Lambeth	11,900	2,600	9.3	2.1
Lewisham	11,100	2,400	8.2	1.8
Merton	7,000	1,600	6.5	1.5
Newham	12,500	2,500	11.8	2.3
Redbridge	8,700	2,000	7.3	1.7
Richmond upon Thames	4,300	1,100	4.1	1.0
Southwark	11,800	2,500	9.7	2.1
Sutton	5,200	1,300	5.2	1.3
Tower Hamlets	12,400	2,400	14.2	2.7
Waltham Forest	9,100	2,000	8.5	1.9
Wandsworth	10,900	2,600	7.4	1.8
Westminster	8,700	1,900	8.6	1.9

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes: These data are based on estimates from a statistical model which considers unemployment estimates from the APS together with the claimant count to determine estimates that are more reliable than direct survey estimates from the APS at local authority level. These data are the recommended source for borough level unemployment rate estimates. CI = 95% confidence interval, in percentage points, attached to unemployment rate.

Table 6 presents the modelled estimates for 2006. Within London, unemployment rates range from 14 per cent in Tower Hamlets down to four per cent in Richmond upon Thames, a gap of 10 percentage points. Tower Hamlets has the highest unemployment rate of all local authorities across Great Britain, followed by Newham and Hackney (both 12 per cent).

Appendix table B15 shows how the modelled estimates compare to direct estimates from the APS. A full user guide which provides more information about these new statistics can be found on the ONS website.²⁸

Future research

This preliminary analysis is based on published APS data²⁹. The GLA has recently obtained the full APS dataset, under special licence from ONS, and intends to use this to carry out more tailored analysis across a range of topics. These analyses will be published in future DMAG Briefings.

²⁸ http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/User_Guide.pdf

²⁹ Published on www.nomisweb.co.uk, the website for ONS labour market statistics.

Appendix A: About the Annual Population Survey

The Annual Population Survey (APS) is carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and is the largest regular household survey in the UK. The survey questionnaire is large and collects a wide range of data about people and their labour market. The APS is a new name for the annual Labour Force Survey, which it replaced in 2004. The 2006 APS dataset comprises two key elements:

- Data from the core quarterly Labour Force Surveys (which still exist in their own right for analytical purposes).
- Annual sample boosts for England, Wales and Scotland

The APS has a panel survey design and respondents are interviewed more than once. The interviews are carried out in person or by telephone.

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

The APS is based on four successive quarters of the regular quarterly LFS survey and created by taking waves 1 and 5 from each of the consecutive quarters to give an annually representative sample of around 96,000 households. (Each quarter's sample is made up of five "waves" of around 12,000 households. Each wave is interviewed in 5 successive quarters, such that in any one quarter, one wave will be receiving their first interview, one their second, and so on, with one receiving their fifth and last interview). This means that the sample drawn avoids the inclusion of responses from the same household twice. More information about the methodology is summarised in LFS User Guide Volume 6³⁰ on local area LFS data.

LFS annual survey boosts (74,000 households)

Since 2000/01, the core annual sample has been increased substantially by various annual boost samples, first in England (2000/01), additionally in Wales (2001/02) and later in Scotland (2003/04). Each household in the boost sample is interviewed annually for four years. In 2004 and 2005, the Annual Population Survey also included additional boosts which focused on providing more enhanced samples across England. [In 2004 and 2005, the Annual Population Survey also included additional boosts which focused on providing more enhanced samples across England. These have now been dropped due to lack of funding]. In total, the 2006 APS dataset comprises around 170,000 households.

The APS provides annual data but on a rolling basis every quarter. So while the APS 2006 dataset covered here relates to the calendar year of 2006 (January-December), the next release will cover April 2006 to March 2007 and so on.

Reliability of data and 95% confidence intervals

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

³⁰ Available at the ONS website: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=1537>

The degree of variability attached to an estimate is often expressed through '95% confidence intervals'. These allow the user to take a view, based on statistical probability theory, about how close an estimate is likely to be to the true population value. For example, if the employment rate for Camden was 66.1% and this figure was estimated from the APS, then 95 times out of 100, the APS employment rate estimate would fall in the range of 62.3% to 69.9% (ie ± 3.8 percentage points). All confidence intervals quoted in this report are in terms of percentage point intervals as these are the only data currently published. Sampling variability can be very high for some groups in the population (eg data at London borough level or for ethnic groups) and should be considered when drawing conclusions from data.

Borough level data and geography

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

APS grossing and population data for London

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

APS population estimates are usually slightly lower than the official ONS mid-year estimates and the GLA's own demographic estimates. This is because:

- ONS APS/LFS datasets are grossed up using the latest available data at the time. If the data are quickly superseded the systems are unable to incorporate the latest revisions. This means the datasets available for analysis are weighted up using out of date population data (Note: ONS is currently revamping its systems to improve the timing).
- APS/LFS data relate mainly to those living in private households and exclude many groups living in communal establishments who are usually included in official population estimates (Note: About 60,000 working age London residents are in communal establishments).

In the case of the 2006 dataset, this means that APS population estimates presented here are low relative to more up to date demographic estimates.

Working age population estimates for London

APS 2006 population estimate	4.869m
ONS mid-year estimate for 2006	5.033m

Terminology

The APS employs a range of concepts and definitions to explore and measure labour market activity: some of the key definitions are presented below.

Disability definitions used on the APS/LFS

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

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

People can be disabled according to one or both definitions – just under two thirds of all disabled people (people who qualify on either of the definitions) are disabled according to both definitions. APS data on disability are usually available for those of working age. For more detail see *DMAG Briefing 2007-05: Disabled people and the labour market*.

Economic activity

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

Economic activity rate (%)

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

Economically inactive

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

Employment

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

Employment rate (%)

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

Ethnic groups

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

ILO unemployment

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

ILO unemployment rate (%)

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

Appendix B: Tables

B1. Working age population by age, gender, ethnicity, country of birth and nationality, Greater London and UK, 2006

	Greater London			UK	
	Number	% of working age population	CI attached to %	% of working age population	CI attached to %
Working age population	4,869,400	100			
Males aged 16-64	2,501,800	51.4	±0.7	51.4	±0.2
Females aged 16-59	2,367,600	48.6	±0.7	48.6	±0.2
Age groups					
16-24	882,900	18.1		18.6	
- 16-19	356,100	7.3		8.5	
- 20-24	526,700	10.8		10.1	
25-34	1,286,700	26.4		20.6	
35-49	1,754,100	36.0		35.9	
50-59/64	945,800	19.4		25.0	
Ethnicity					
White groups	3,183,300	65.5		89.8	
BAME groups	1,673,900	34.5		10.2	
- Indian	323,800	6.7	±0.7	2.2	±0.1
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	224,500	4.6	±0.6	2.0	±0.1
- Black or Black British	536,000	11.0	±0.9	2.4	±0.1
- Mixed ethnic group	94,500	1.9	±0.4	0.7	±0.1
- Other ethnic group	495,100	10.2	±0.9	2.8	±0.1
Country of birth, ethnicity and nationality					
UK-born	3,010,900	62.0		87.7	
- White groups	2,506,100	51.6	±1.5	84.3	±0.3
- BAME groups	504,800	10.4	±0.9	3.4	±0.2
Born outside UK	1,842,300	38.0		12.3	
- White groups	675,600	13.9	±1.0	5.5	±0.2
- BAME groups	1,166,700	24.0	±1.3	6.8	±0.2
UK nationals	3,751,700	77.3		92.7	
- White groups	2,664,400	54.9	±1.5	86.2	±0.3
- BAME groups	1,087,300	22.4	±1.2	6.5	±0.2
Non-UK nationals	1,104,400	22.7		7.3	
- White groups	518,400	10.7	±0.9	3.6	±0.2
- BAME groups	586,000	12.1	±1.0	3.6	±0.2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: Percentages (and numbers) may not sum exactly to totals due to a small amount of missing data on ethnicity, country of birth and nationality for some respondents. CI=95% confidence interval (in percentage points). These are quoted where published. The term BAME (Black, Asian and minority ethnic) relates to all ethnic groups, other than White groups.

B2. Working age population by gender and disability, Greater London, 2006

	Number	As % of working age population	Confidence interval (+/-) attached to percentage
Persons working age (16-59/64)	4,869,400	100.0	
Disabled people	805,000	16.5	±0.5
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	498,000	10.2	±0.4
- DDA disabled only	168,100	3.5	±0.3
- Work-limiting disabled only	138,900	2.9	±0.2
Non-disabled people	4,064,400	83.5	±0.5
Males aged 16-64	2,501,800	100.0	
Disabled people	414,700	16.6	±0.8
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	255,200	10.2	±0.6
- DDA disabled only	79,500	3.2	±0.4
- Work-limiting disabled only	80,000	3.2	±0.4
Non-disabled people	2,087,200	83.4	±0.8
Females aged 16-59	2,367,600	100.0	
Disabled people	390,300	16.5	±0.8
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	242,800	10.3	±0.6
- DDA disabled only	88,600	3.7	±0.4
- Work-limiting disabled only	59,000	2.5	±0.3
Non-disabled people	1,977,300	83.5	±0.8

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

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

B3. Economic position by gender, working age persons, Greater London, 2006

	Estimate	CI (+/-)
Persons		
Working age population	4,869,400	
Economically active	3,642,900	
In employment	3,358,100	
Unemployed	284,800	
Economically inactive	1,226,600	
<i>Rates (%)</i>		
Economic activity rate (%)	74.8	±0.6
Employment rate (%)	69.0	±0.7
Unemployment rate (%)	7.8	±0.4
Economic inactivity rate (%)	25.2	±0.6
Males		
Working age population	2,501,800	
Economically active	2,043,100	
In employment	1,879,400	
Unemployed	163,700	
Economically inactive	458,700	
<i>Rates (%)</i>		
Economic activity rate (%)	81.7	±0.8
Employment rate (%)	75.1	±0.9
Unemployment rate (%)	8.0	±0.6
Economic inactivity rate (%)	18.3	±0.8
Females		
Working age population	2,367,600	
Economically active	1,599,800	
In employment	1,478,700	
Unemployed	121,100	
Economically inactive	767,900	
<i>Rates (%)</i>		
Economic activity rate (%)	67.6	±1.0
Employment rate (%)	62.5	±1.0
Unemployment rate (%)	7.6	±0.7
Economic inactivity rate (%)	32.4	±1.0

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

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

B4. Employment rates by gender and age, Greater London, 2006

	In employment	All persons	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
All persons aged 16 and over	3,485,800	5,870,700	59.4	±0.6
Persons working age	3,358,100	4,869,400	69.0	±0.7
Age 16-24	413,300	882,900	46.8	±1.8
Age 25-34	971,000	1,286,700	75.5	±1.2
Age 35-49	1,317,300	1,754,100	75.1	±1.0
Age 50-retirement age	656,400	945,800	69.4	±1.5
Over retirement age	127,800	1,001,200	12.8	±1.0
All persons aged 16 and over	1,921,800	2,868,600	67.0	±0.9
Males aged 16-64	1,879,400	2,501,800	75.1	±0.9
Age 16-24	208,100	435,500	47.8	±2.6
Age 25-34	544,100	642,400	84.7	±1.5
Age 35-49	744,200	886,200	84.0	±1.3
Age 50-64	383,000	537,800	71.2	±1.9
Over retirement age	42,400	366,800	11.6	±1.5
All persons aged 16 and over	1,564,100	3,002,100	52.1	±0.9
Females aged 16-59	1,478,700	2,367,600	62.5	±1.0
Age 16-24	205,300	447,400	45.9	±2.5
Age 25-34	426,900	644,300	66.3	±1.9
Age 35-49	573,200	868,000	66.0	±1.6
Age 50-59	273,400	408,000	67.0	±2.3
Over retirement age	85,400	634,500	13.5	±1.3

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

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

B5. Employment rates by gender and disability, Greater London, 2006

	In employment (working age)	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)
Persons			
Disabled people	368,100	805,000	46
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	158,600	498,000	32
- DDA disabled only	124,700	168,100	74
- Work-limiting disabled only	84,800	138,900	61
Non-disabled people	2,989,900	4,064,400	74
Men			
Disabled men	193,200	414,700	47
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	80,200	255,200	31
- DDA disabled only	63,400	79,500	80
- Work-limiting disabled only	49,600	80,000	62
Non-disabled men	1,686,200	2,087,200	81
Women			
Disabled women	174,900	390,300	45
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	78,400	242,800	32
- DDA disabled only	61,300	88,600	69
- Work-limiting disabled only	35,200	59,000	60
Non-disabled women	1,303,800	1,977,300	66

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

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

B6. Employment rates by ethnicity, country of birth & nationality, Greater London, 2006

	In employment (working age)	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Persons working age (16-59/64)	3,358,100	4,869,400	69.0	±0.7
White groups	2,373,600	3,183,300	74.6	±1.6
BAME groups	976,900	1,673,900	58.4	±2.5
- Indian	223,600	323,800	69.0	±5.5
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	98,600	224,500	43.9	±6.7
- Black or Black British	322,600	536,000	60.2	±4.4
- Mixed ethnic group	59,500	94,500	63.0	±10.2
- Other ethnic group	272,600	495,100	55.1	±4.5
Males aged 16-64	1,879,400	2,501,800	75.1	±0.9
White groups	1,327,700	1,674,500	79.3	±2.1
BAME groups	544,900	818,900	66.5	±3.5
- Indian	129,200	172,400	74.9	±7.3
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	72,800	116,900	62.2	±9.2
- Black or Black British	153,500	238,700	64.3	±6.6
- Mixed ethnic group	28,000	42,800	65.4	±15.6
- Other ethnic group	161,400	248,100	65.1	±6.4
Females aged 16-59	1,478,700	2,367,600	62.5	±1.0
White groups	1,046,000	1,508,700	69.3	±2.4
BAME groups	432,000	855,000	50.5	±3.4
- Indian	94,400	151,400	62.3	±8.2
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	25,800	107,600	24.0	±8.1
- Black or Black British	169,100	297,400	56.9	±5.8
- Mixed ethnic group	31,500	51,600	61.0	±13.5
- Other ethnic group	111,200	247,000	45.0	±6.2
Persons working age: Country of birth and ethnicity				
UK-born	2,178,600	3,010,900	72.4	
Born outside UK	1,170,400	1,842,300	63.5	
White groups: UK-born	1,874,300	2,506,100	74.8	±1.8
White groups: Born outside UK	498,700	675,600	73.8	±3.5
BAME: UK-born	304,300	504,800	60.3	±4.6
BAME: Born outside UK	671,700	1,166,700	57.6	±3.0
Persons working age: Nationality and ethnicity				
UK nationals	2,646,000	3,751,700	70.5	
Non-UK nationals	704,300	1,104,400	63.8	
White groups: UK nationals	1,986,400	2,664,400	74.6	±1.7
White groups: non-UK nationals	387,000	518,400	74.6	±3.9
BAME groups: UK nationals	659,600	1,087,300	60.7	±3.1
BAME groups: non-UK nationals	317,300	586,000	54.1	±4.2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

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

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

B7. Employment rates for key groups, Inner and Outer London, 2006

	Inner London			Outer London			Difference in rates (Inner-Outer)
	In emp- loyment rate (%)	Emp. rate (%)	CI (+/-)	In emp- loyment rate (%)	Emp. rate (%)	CI (+/-)	
Persons working age	1,258,000	64.2	±1.1	2,100,000	72.1	±0.9	-7.9
Age 16-24	145,300	40.2	±2.7	268,100	51.4	±2.4	-11.2
Age 25-49	905,100	70.9	±1.3	1,383,200	78.4	±1.0	-7.5
Age 50-59/64	207,700	64.6	±2.5	448,700	71.9	±1.8	-7.3
Males working age	716,500	71.6	±1.5	1,162,900	77.5	±1.2	-5.9
Age 16-24	74,900	42.9	±4.0	133,200	51.1	±3.4	-8.2
Age 25-49	520,700	80.6	±1.6	767,500	87.0	±1.2	-6.4
Age 50-64	120,900	67.3	±3.3	262,100	73.2	±2.4	-5.9
Females working age	541,500	56.5	±1.6	937,200	66.5	±1.3	-10.0
Age 16-24	70,400	37.8	±3.7	134,900	51.7	±3.4	-13.9
Age 25-49	384,400	61.1	±1.9	615,700	69.8	±1.6	-8.7
Age 50-59	86,800	61.2	±3.8	186,600	70.1	±2.9	-8.9
Ethnicity							
White groups	870,300	72.3	±2.6	1,503,300	76.0	±2.0	-3.7
BAME groups	386,200	51.4	±3.6	590,700	64.0	±3.4	-12.6
Males: White groups	498,500	77.7	±3.4	829,200	80.3	±2.6	-2.6
Males: BAME groups	216,600	60.6	±5.3	328,200	71.1	±4.6	-10.5
Females: White groups	371,800	66.1	±3.9	674,100	71.2	±3.0	-5.1
Females: BAME groups	169,600	43.1	±4.8	262,400	56.9	±4.8	-13.8
Disability							
Disabled people	111,100	36.1	±2.7	257,100	51.7	±2.3	-15.6
Males	53,600	35.4	±3.9	139,600	53.0	±3.2	-17.6
Females	57,500	36.7	±3.7	117,400	50.2	±3.3	-13.5
Non-disabled people	1,146,900	69.5	±1.1	1,843,000	76.3	±0.9	-6.8
Males	662,900	78.0	±1.5	1,023,300	82.7	±1.2	-4.7
Females	484,100	60.4	±1.7	819,700	69.7	±1.4	-9.3

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: Percentages (and numbers) do not sum exactly to totals due to a small amount of missing data for some respondents. Employment rates express the number in employment as a percentage of the population in that group. CI = 95% confidence interval, in percentage points, attached to employment rate. The term BAME (Black, Asian and minority ethnic) relates to all ethnic groups, other than White groups.

B8. Employment rates for key groups, London and UK compared, 2006

	Greater London			UK			Difference in rates (London-UK)
	In emp- loyment rate (%)	Emp. rate (%)	CI (+/-)	In emp- -loyment rate (%)	Emp. rate (%)	CI (+/-)	
Persons working age	3,358,100	69.0	±0.7	27,132,300	74.1	±0.2	-5.1
Age 16-24	413,300	46.8	±1.8	3,905,400	57.4	±0.5	-10.6
Age 25-49	2,288,300	75.3	±0.8	16,758,400	81.1	±0.2	-5.8
Age 50-59/64	656,400	69.4	±1.5	6,468,500	70.7	±0.4	-1.3
Males working age	1,879,400	75.1	±0.9	14,743,300	78.3	±0.2	-3.2
Age 16-24	208,100	47.8	±2.6	2,000,000	58.7	±0.7	-10.9
Age 25-49	1,288,300	84.3	±1.0	8,910,700	88.2	±0.3	-3.9
Age 50-64	383,000	71.2	±1.9	3,832,700	72.2	±0.5	-1.0
Females working age	1,478,700	62.5	±1.0	12,388,900	69.6	±0.3	-7.1
Age 16-24	205,300	45.9	±2.5	1,905,500	56.1	±0.7	-10.2
Age 25-49	1,000,100	66.1	±1.2	7,847,700	74.3	±0.3	-8.2
Age 50-59	273,400	67.0	±2.3	2,635,700	68.6	±0.6	-1.6
Ethnicity							
White groups	2,373,600	74.6	±1.6	24,893,800	75.7	±0.4	-1.1
BAME groups	976,900	58.4	±2.5	2,221,200	59.7	±1.5	-1.3
Males: White groups	1,327,700	79.3	±2.1	13,456,600	79.4	±0.5	-0.1
Males: BAME groups	544,900	66.5	±3.5	1,274,500	69.0	±2.0	-2.5
Females: White groups	1,046,000	69.3	±2.4	11,437,100	71.9	±0.6	-2.6
Females: BAME groups	432,000	50.5	±3.4	946,700	50.5	±2.1	0.0
Disability							
Disabled people	368,100	45.7	±1.8	3,370,400	49.4	±0.5	-3.7
Males	193,200	46.6	±2.5	1,782,400	50.8	±0.7	-4.2
Females	174,900	44.8	±2.5	1,588,000	47.9	±0.7	-3.1
Non-disabled people	2,989,900	73.6	±0.7	23,761,900	79.8	±0.2	-6.2
Males	1,686,200	80.8	±0.9	12,961,000	84.6	±0.2	-3.8
Females	1,303,800	65.9	±1.1	10,800,900	74.6	±0.3	-8.7

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: Percentages (and numbers) do not sum exactly to totals due to a small amount of missing data for some respondents. Employment rates express the number in employment as a percentage of the population in that group. CI = 95% confidence interval, in percentage points, attached to employment rate. The term BAME (Black, Asian and minority ethnic) relates to all ethnic groups, other than White groups.

B9. Employment rates by gender and region (persons working age), 2006

	In employment	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Persons working age				
United Kingdom	27,132,300	36,614,800	74.1	±0.2
North East	1,077,100	1,524,300	70.7	±0.8
North West	2,978,000	4,105,200	72.5	±0.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,251,800	3,055,800	73.7	±0.7
East Midlands	1,982,800	2,599,400	76.3	±0.8
West Midlands	2,333,400	3,199,600	72.9	±0.7
East of England	2,574,000	3,346,500	76.9	±0.7
London	3,358,100	4,869,400	69.0	±0.7
South East	3,913,500	4,995,500	78.3	±0.5
South West	2,326,100	2,986,100	77.9	±0.7
Wales	1,247,400	1,754,200	71.1	±0.6
Scotland	2,365,000	3,122,400	75.7	±0.5
Northern Ireland	725,200	1,056,100	68.7	±1.3
Males (aged 16-64)				
United Kingdom	14,743,300	18,820,600	78.3	±0.2
North East	572,700	778,300	73.6	±1.1
North West	1,598,600	2,113,200	75.6	±0.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,229,000	1,580,900	77.7	±0.9
East Midlands	1,070,700	1,339,300	79.9	±1.1
West Midlands	1,288,600	1,656,900	77.8	±0.9
East of England	1,409,900	1,713,200	82.3	±0.9
London	1,879,400	2,501,800	75.1	±0.9
South East	2,126,900	2,559,400	83.1	±0.7
South West	1,253,900	1,541,100	81.4	±0.9
Wales	669,000	901,000	74.3	±0.8
Scotland	1,247,200	1,593,300	78.3	±0.6
Northern Ireland	397,400	542,200	73.3	±1.8
Females (aged 16-59)				
United Kingdom	12,388,900	17,794,200	69.6	±0.3
North East	504,400	746,000	67.6	±1.1
North West	1,379,400	1,992,100	69.2	±0.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,022,700	1,474,900	69.3	±1.0
East Midlands	912,100	1,260,200	72.4	±1.2
West Midlands	1,044,800	1,542,700	67.7	±1.0
East of England	1,164,100	1,633,300	71.3	±1.1
London	1,478,700	2,367,600	62.5	±1.0
South East	1,786,600	2,436,100	73.3	±0.8
South West	1,072,200	1,445,100	74.2	±1.0
Wales	578,400	853,300	67.8	±0.9
Scotland	1,117,700	1,529,100	73.1	±0.7
Northern Ireland	327,800	513,900	63.8	±2.0

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

B10. Employment rates, persons working age, London boroughs, 2006

	Persons working age (16-59/64)			
	In employment	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Barking and Dagenham	62,700	99,300	63.2	±4.0
Barnet	155,200	221,400	70.1	±4.0
Bexley	104,300	135,600	76.9	±3.6
Brent	113,600	174,100	65.3	±4.4
Bromley	142,200	183,800	77.3	±3.6
Camden	95,600	144,500	66.1	±3.8
Croydon	161,200	220,300	73.2	±3.5
Ealing	148,300	209,700	70.7	±3.5
Enfield	128,500	178,300	72.1	±3.9
Greenwich	95,400	139,600	68.4	±3.9
Hackney	83,100	142,000	58.5	±3.8
Hammersmith and Fulham	89,200	128,500	69.5	±3.7
Haringey	103,200	151,400	68.2	±3.8
Harrow	102,600	141,100	72.7	±4.1
Havering	103,300	135,000	76.5	±3.8
Hillingdon	117,800	162,900	72.3	±3.8
Hounslow	102,700	140,200	73.2	±3.5
Islington	82,500	124,400	66.3	±3.8
Kensington and Chelsea	75,900	121,900	62.3	±4.2
Kingston upon Thames	78,500	103,800	75.6	±3.5
Lambeth	113,700	179,100	63.5	±4.1
Lewisham	119,200	170,800	69.8	±3.8
Merton	97,000	130,900	74.1	±3.5
Newham	91,400	158,300	57.7	±3.8
Redbridge	106,700	156,400	68.2	±4.2
Richmond upon Thames	94,100	122,900	76.5	±3.4
Southwark	106,200	163,600	64.9	±3.9
Sutton	91,100	116,300	78.4	±3.9
Tower Hamlets	73,100	139,000	52.6	±3.9
Waltham Forest	94,700	139,200	68.0	±4.0
Wandsworth	135,100	189,500	71.3	±4.1
Westminster	87,800	142,500	61.6	±3.9
Inner London	1,258,000	1,958,300	64.2	±1.1
Outer London	2,100,000	2,911,100	72.1	±0.9
London	3,358,100	4,869,400	69.0	±0.7
Great Britain	26,407,100	35,558,700	74.3	±0.2
United Kingdom	27,132,300	36,614,800	74.1	±0.2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

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

B11. Employment rates, males working age (16-64), London boroughs, 2006

	Males aged 16-64			
	In employment	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Barking and Dagenham	35,500	50,400	70.5	±5.4
Barnet	87,300	115,900	75.3	±5.3
Bexley	56,000	69,300	80.7	±4.7
Brent	66,200	92,100	71.9	±6.1
Bromley	79,300	92,600	85.6	±4.4
Camden	53,500	74,100	72.3	±5.1
Croydon	88,100	112,600	78.2	±4.7
Ealing	83,200	110,100	75.6	±4.7
Enfield	74,500	93,500	79.7	±5.1
Greenwich	50,700	70,700	71.7	±5.3
Hackney	49,300	73,700	66.9	±5.3
Hammersmith and Fulham	46,700	65,100	71.7	±5.1
Haringey	58,400	78,100	74.8	±5.1
Harrow	55,600	71,100	78.3	±5.4
Havering	56,100	70,500	79.7	±5.2
Hillingdon	64,100	84,500	75.8	±5.2
Hounslow	58,200	73,000	79.8	±4.4
Islington	45,900	63,600	72.1	±5.1
Kensington and Chelsea	47,000	62,800	74.8	±5.2
Kingston upon Thames	44,200	54,800	80.6	±4.7
Lambeth	67,000	89,900	74.5	±5.3
Lewisham	63,400	85,900	73.8	±5.3
Merton	52,400	66,400	78.9	±4.8
Newham	57,400	81,600	70.3	±5.0
Redbridge	60,100	80,300	74.8	±5.5
Richmond upon Thames	51,500	63,300	81.4	±4.4
Southwark	62,000	84,400	73.5	±5.3
Sutton	50,400	59,100	85.2	±4.9
Tower Hamlets	44,400	72,000	61.7	±5.4
Waltham Forest	49,600	71,100	69.8	±5.5
Wandsworth	71,400	94,000	76.0	±5.6
Westminster	48,300	72,700	66.4	±5.5
Inner London	716,500	1,000,600	71.6	±1.5
Outer London	1,162,900	1,501,200	77.5	±1.2
London	1,879,400	2,501,800	75.1	±0.9
Great Britain	14,345,900	18,278,300	78.5	±0.3
United Kingdom	14,743,300	18,820,600	78.3	±0.2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

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

B12. Employment rates, females working age (16-59), London boroughs, 2006

	Females aged 16-59			
	In employment	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Barking and Dagenham	27,200	48,900	55.6	±5.7
Barnet	68,000	105,500	64.4	±5.8
Bexley	48,400	66,300	73.0	±5.4
Brent	47,400	82,000	57.8	±6.2
Bromley	62,900	91,200	69.0	±5.6
Camden	42,000	70,400	59.7	±5.5
Croydon	73,200	107,700	67.9	±5.1
Ealing	65,100	99,700	65.3	±5.2
Enfield	54,000	84,800	63.6	±5.7
Greenwich	44,800	68,900	64.9	±5.8
Hackney	33,800	68,400	49.5	±5.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	42,500	63,300	67.1	±5.2
Haringey	44,800	73,200	61.2	±5.4
Harrow	47,000	70,000	67.1	±6.0
Havering	47,200	64,500	73.1	±5.5
Hillingdon	53,700	78,400	68.5	±5.7
Hounslow	44,500	67,300	66.1	±5.3
Islington	36,600	60,800	60.2	±5.5
Kensington and Chelsea	29,000	59,100	49.0	±6.2
Kingston upon Thames	34,400	49,000	70.1	±5.3
Lambeth	46,700	89,100	52.4	±5.9
Lewisham	55,800	84,900	65.7	±5.5
Merton	44,600	64,500	69.2	±5.2
Newham	34,000	76,700	44.4	±5.4
Redbridge	46,600	76,000	61.3	±6.2
Richmond upon Thames	42,600	59,700	71.4	±5.0
Southwark	44,100	79,200	55.7	±5.7
Sutton	40,700	57,200	71.2	±6.0
Tower Hamlets	28,600	67,100	42.7	±5.4
Waltham Forest	45,100	68,100	66.1	±5.8
Wandsworth	63,700	95,500	66.6	±5.9
Westminster	39,500	69,800	56.6	±5.5
Inner London	541,500	957,700	56.5	±1.6
Outer London	937,200	1,410,000	66.5	±1.3
London	1,478,700	2,367,600	62.5	±1.0
Great Britain	12,061,100	17,280,300	69.8	±0.3
United Kingdom	12,388,900	17,794,200	69.6	±0.3

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

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

B13. Unemployment rates by gender and region, 2006

	Persons aged 16 and over			
	Number unemployed	Number econ. active	Unemployment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Persons				
United Kingdom	1,593,000	29,870,100	5.3	±0.1
North East	82,200	1,191,200	6.9	±0.5
North West	170,700	3,255,600	5.2	±0.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	136,000	2,467,100	5.5	±0.4
East Midlands	112,400	2,180,600	5.2	±0.5
West Midlands	141,500	2,583,100	5.5	±0.4
East of England	129,500	2,830,000	4.6	±0.4
London	288,200	3,774,100	7.6	±0.4
South East	193,700	4,308,700	4.5	±0.3
South West	94,900	2,540,100	3.7	±0.3
Wales	71,300	1,369,800	5.2	±0.3
Scotland	134,200	2,581,800	5.2	±0.3
Northern Ireland	38,300	788,300	4.9	±0.7
Males				
United Kingdom	928,400	16,053,500	5.8	±0.2
North East	50,600	632,300	8.0	±0.7
North West	105,300	1,738,500	6.1	±0.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	84,500	1,339,100	6.3	±0.6
East Midlands	63,800	1,165,300	5.5	±0.6
West Midlands	82,000	1,407,500	5.8	±0.6
East of England	69,800	1,526,000	4.6	±0.5
London	165,700	2,087,500	7.9	±0.6
South East	103,600	2,293,100	4.5	±0.4
South West	51,800	1,346,800	3.8	±0.5
Wales	42,100	727,300	5.8	±0.5
Scotland	84,000	1,357,500	6.2	±0.4
Northern Ireland	25,100	432,700	5.8	±1.1
Females				
United Kingdom	664,600	13,816,600	4.8	±0.1
North East	31,500	558,900	5.6	±0.6
North West	65,400	1,517,100	4.3	±0.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	51,500	1,128,000	4.6	±0.5
East Midlands	48,600	1,015,300	4.8	±0.6
West Midlands	59,400	1,175,500	5.1	±0.6
East of England	59,800	1,304,000	4.6	±0.6
London	122,500	1,686,600	7.3	±0.6
South East	90,100	2,015,600	4.5	±0.4
South West	43,100	1,193,300	3.6	±0.5
Wales	29,200	642,500	4.5	±0.4
Scotland	50,200	1,224,300	4.1	±0.3
Northern Ireland	13,200	355,600	3.7	±0.9

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

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

B14. Unemployment rates for key groups, Greater London, 2006

	Number unemployed	Number economically active	Unemployment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Persons				
Persons aged 16 and over	288,200	3,774,100	7.6	±0.4
Persons working age (16-59/64)	284,800	3,642,900	7.8	±0.5
16-24	93,600	506,900	18.5	±1.9
16-19	47,400	134,100	35.4	±4.1
20-24	46,100	372,800	12.4	±2.0
25-49	161,600	2,450,000	6.6	±0.5
25-34	69,200	1,040,200	6.6	±0.8
35-49	92,500	1,409,800	6.6	±0.7
50-retirement age	29,600	686,000	4.3	±0.8
Males				
Persons aged 16 and over	165,700	2,087,500	7.9	±0.6
Persons working age (16-59/64)	163,700	2,043,100	8.0	±0.6
16-24	52,200	260,300	20.1	±2.8
16-19	26,700	65,000	41.1	±6.1
20-24	25,500	195,400	13.1	±2.8
25-49	90,700	1,378,900	6.6	±0.7
50-retirement age	20,800	403,800	5.2	±1.1
Females				
Persons aged 16 and over	122,500	1,686,600	7.3	±0.6
Persons working age (16-59/64)	121,100	1,599,800	7.6	±0.7
16-24	41,300	246,600	16.8	±2.6
16-19	20,700	69,200	30.0	±5.5
20-24	20,600	177,400	11.6	±2.7
25-49	71,000	1,071,000	6.6	±0.8
50-retirement age	8,700	282,100	3.1	±1.0
Disability (persons working age)				
Disabled people	54,200	422,400	12.8	±1.7
Non-disabled people	230,600	3,220,500	7.2	±0.5
Ethnicity (persons aged 16+)				
White groups	138,000	2,620,900	5.3	±0.9
BAME groups	149,800	1,145,200	13.1	±2.1
Males: White groups	79,500	1,443,800	5.5	±1.3
Males: BAME groups	85,800	636,400	13.5	±2.9
Females: White groups	58,500	1,177,100	5.0	±1.3
Females: BAME groups	64,000	508,800	12.6	±3.0

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: Unemployment rates express the number unemployed as a percentage of those economically active. Numbers do not always sum exactly to totals due to a small amount of missing data for some respondents. CI = 95% confidence interval, in percentage points. The term BAME (Black, Asian and minority ethnic) relates to all ethnic groups, other than White groups.

B15. Comparison of modelled and survey-based unemployment rates for London boroughs, 2006

	Direct survey based estimates based wholly on APS			Modelled unemployment estimates			Difference in rates
	Number unemp- loyed	Rate (%)	CI (+/-) attached to rate in % points	Number unemp- loyed	Rate (%)	CI (+/-) attached to rate in % points	
Persons aged 16 and over							
Barking and Dagenham	6,900	9.6	±2.9	6,700	9.4	±2.0	-0.2
Barnet	11,100	6.3	±2.4	11,600	6.6	±1.6	0.3
Bexley	6,100	5.4	±2.1	6,300	5.5	±1.4	0.1
Brent	12,400	9.6	±3.2	11,700	9.2	±2.1	-0.4
Bromley	7,500	4.8	±2.0	8,100	5.2	±1.3	0.4
Camden	8,500	7.9	±2.5	8,900	8.2	±1.8	0.3
Croydon	11,600	6.4	±2.1	12,100	6.6	±1.5	0.2
Ealing	12,900	7.8	±2.3	11,900	7.2	±1.6	-0.6
Enfield	6,000	4.3	±2.0	9,400	6.6	±1.5	2.3
Greenwich	8,100	7.5	±2.5	9,000	8.3	±1.8	0.8
Hackney	11,800	12.2	±3.1	11,200	11.6	±2.3	-0.6
Hammersmith and Fulham	8,400	8.4	±2.5	7,900	7.9	±1.7	-0.5
Haringey	10,000	8.6	±2.6	10,900	9.2	±1.9	0.6
Harrow	10,000	8.5	±2.8	7,800	6.7	±1.6	-1.8
Havering	4,400	3.9	±1.9	5,500	4.8	±1.3	0.9
Hillingdon	11,600	8.7	±2.7	8,800	6.7	±1.6	-2.0
Hounslow	11,000	9.4	±2.5	8,900	7.7	±1.7	-1.7
Islington	7,200	7.8	±2.5	8,200	8.9	±1.9	1.1
Kensington and Chelsea	5,800	6.5	±2.5	5,900	6.7	±1.6	0.2
Kingston upon Thames	3,900	4.6	±1.9	4,000	4.7	±1.2	0.1
Lambeth	10,800	8.5	±2.8	11,900	9.3	±2.1	0.8
Lewisham	11,200	8.2	±2.6	11,100	8.2	±1.8	0.0
Merton	7,600	7.1	±2.3	7,000	6.5	±1.5	-0.6
Newham	13,600	12.7	±3.1	12,500	11.8	±2.3	-0.9
Redbridge	8,400	7.1	±2.6	8,700	7.3	±1.7	0.2
Richmond upon Thames	4,000	3.9	±1.7	4,300	4.1	±1.0	0.2
Southwark	11,300	9.3	±2.8	11,800	9.7	±2.1	0.4
Sutton	5,300	5.3	±2.3	5,200	5.2	±1.3	-0.1
Tower Hamlets	12,300	14.2	±3.4	12,400	14.2	±2.7	0.0
Waltham Forest	7,800	7.4	±2.6	9,100	8.5	±1.9	1.1
Wandsworth	11,900	8.0	±2.7	10,900	7.4	±1.8	-0.6
City of Westminster	8,700	8.6	±2.6	8,700	8.6	±1.9	0.0
Inner London	131,500	9.2	±0.8	<i>Note: Modelled estimates are only</i>			
Outer London	156,700	6.7	±0.5	<i>produced for local authorities and are</i>			
London	288,200	7.6	±0.4	<i>controlled to regional totals from the</i>			
Great Britain	1,554,700	5.3	±0.1	<i>APS direct survey estimates.</i>			
United Kingdom	1,593,000	5.3	±0.1				

Source: Office for National Statistics

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

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