

Data Management and Analysis Group

**Londoners' qualifications:
Analysis of 2001 Census data**

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Gareth Piggott

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For more information please contact:

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

Tel: 020 7983 4327
Gareth.piggott@london.gov.uk

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Summary of key findings

- London has a well-qualified population where 31 per cent of people aged 16-74 hold higher-level qualifications compared with 20 per cent in England and Wales.
- 40 per cent of London residents aged 16-74, and 44 per cent of residents of England and Wales hold lower-level qualifications. There is also a small percentage of people who possess qualifications where the level is unknown.
- There are 1.25 million people aged 16-74 in London without qualifications, which is equivalent to 24 per cent of people, compared with 29 per cent in England and Wales.
- The South East, which is the second placed region for higher-level qualifications, is some way behind London (31 per cent compared with 22 per cent).
- Inner London has an average of 39 per cent of people aged 16-74 with higher-level qualifications, which is a significantly higher than Outer London at 26 per cent, although this is still higher than any other region.
- Only three London boroughs are outside the top 150 districts for higher-level qualifications (out of 376 nationally). Those boroughs are considerably behind the next nearest in London, ranking at 311 (Bexley), 347 (Havering) and 359 (Barking and Dagenham).
- Barking and Dagenham (40 per cent) has the highest percentage of people without qualifications in London and appears in the top five per cent of districts nationally. The City of London (ten per cent), Kensington and Chelsea (13 per cent), Richmond-upon-Thames (14 per cent) and Westminster (16 per cent), are the bottom four ranking authorities in England and Wales for people with no qualifications.
- There is a tendency for boroughs with higher percentages of people with low qualifications levels to show a smaller range between the top and bottom ward, indicating that areas with the lowest qualification levels are concentrated together and are less likely to have well-qualified populations contained within them.
- Overall areas in north east London have lower qualifications levels than areas in south west London, although levels of qualifications differ significantly between wards, even within boroughs.
- For the percentage of people with higher-level qualifications, 27 of the 33 London boroughs are in the top 25 per cent nationally.
- Nine of the top ten districts in the national rankings for the percentage of people with higher-level qualifications are in London, Cambridge being the only other one and 16 of the top 20 local authorities are in London.
- London has a high proportion of people with professional qualifications including teachers, medical doctors, dentists, nurses, midwives and health visitors.

- In the 1991 Census the London average for 'qualified' people stood at 18 per cent, compared with 13 per cent for England and Wales. The gap between the two appears to have grown with the population of London increasing its level of qualifications at a faster rate than the rest of the country. This may be explained by well qualified people moving to London from other regions to work.
- In 1991 as in 2001, the rates of well-qualified people were significantly higher in Inner London than in Outer London. London was the most qualified region and all ten regions in England and Wales are in exactly the same order as in 1991.
- In London 32 per cent of males and 30 per cent of females aged 16-74 hold higher-level qualifications. Males are more likely to have no qualifications under 25, while females are more likely to have no qualifications in older age groups.
- Levels of higher qualifications vary widely between different ethnic groups, ranging from 15 per cent among the Bangladeshi population to 46 per cent in the 'Other White' group.
- Analysing results by religion shows the four highest achieving groups for higher-level qualifications in London are people with No Religion (43 per cent), 'Other Religion' (41 per cent), Buddhist (42 per cent) and Jewish (39 per cent). The groups with the lowest proportions are Muslims (25 per cent), Sikhs (28 per cent), and Christians (28 per cent).
- The economic activity rate in London increases from 46 per cent for people with no qualifications to 83 per cent for people with higher-level qualifications.
- In London the percentage of people with higher-level qualification who are employees is double that of people without qualifications, 66 per cent compared with 33 per cent.
- The level of self-employment is slightly higher in London (nine per cent) than in England and Wales (eight per cent) as a whole, and the rate increases from eight per cent to 11 per cent between people with no qualifications and people with higher-level qualifications.
- In London the difference in the unemployment rates between people with no qualifications (11 per cent), people with lower-level qualifications (seven per cent) and higher-level qualifications (four per cent) is steady, with an increase in qualifications leading to a lower chance of being unemployed.
- Qualifications have an important influence on occupation and career development. For example, 83 per cent of people in professional occupations have higher-level qualifications compared with only 1.4 per cent who have no qualifications. Meanwhile, 39 per cent of people in elementary occupations hold no qualifications and over 50 per cent of people who have never worked or have occupation not coded, have no qualifications
- The NS-SEC is an occupation based classification and results by level of qualification show a similar pattern to that of occupation, where 74 per cent of higher management and professionals hold higher-level qualifications compared with only seven per cent of people in routine occupations.

1.0 Introduction

The percentage of people who have qualifications can vary significantly between different groups of people depending on socio-economic class, occupation, ethnic group, religion, age, gender and place of residence for example. Similarly, qualifications held can have consequences on a person's circumstances and outcomes such as occupation, economic or employment activity, socio-economic class (NS-SEC) and even where someone may live.

The differences in levels of qualifications for London are examined in relation to a range of socio-demographic characteristics. The briefing will look at how males and females are more or less likely to hold qualifications, how age is an important factor in the chances of someone holding qualifications and how these two are related to each other. It will examine which ethnic and religious groups have higher levels of qualifications. The percentage of people in different occupations, social classifications and employment types who have qualifications will also be studied as well as the likelihood of someone being economically active/inactive by qualification level. Despite the 2001 Census providing more detailed qualifications data than in 1991 the briefing also aims to compare change since 1991.

The Census is unique in being able to provide data users with detailed information on qualifications down to a local level. The briefing analyses geographical variations both within London (between boroughs and between wards) and between London and other parts of the country. More qualifications data than ever before has been collected in this Census and furthermore, it has been possible to relate this data to other data collected in the Census. This briefing is concerned with a 'highest qualification' level derived from responses to two qualifications questions from the Census.

The England and Wales Census, which took place on 29th April 2001, contained two questions relating to qualifications. These questions were:

- 1) Which of these qualifications do you have? (with a list of possible responses)
- 2) Do you have any of the following professional qualifications? (with a list of possible responses)¹

As both of these questions were multi-tick, respondents were asked to tick all of those boxes that applied to them. Both questions included a 'none' category, so all people aged 16-74 should have completed both questions. The results for the highest level of qualification are derived from responses to both the qualifications question and the professional qualification question. As the levels are derived from different questions they are not (or are only approximately) equivalent. Qualifications data is presented for all people aged 16 to 74 years old.

¹ In Scotland there was no professional qualifications breakdown, just one tick box asking if people had any professional qualifications, while in Northern Ireland there was no question linked to professional qualifications.

The answers were recoded into four levels, which are as follows:

England and Wales highest levels of qualification equivalents:

Level 1	1+ 'O' level passes, 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ
Level 2	5+ 'O' level passes, 5+ CSEs (grade 1). 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C), School Certificate, 1+'A' levels/ AS levels, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ
Level 3	2+ 'A' levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School certificate, NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ
Level 4/5	First degree, Higher degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HNC ² , HND, Qualified Teacher status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor

- The term **'No qualifications'** is used for people who ticked the 'no qualifications' boxes and describes people without any academic, vocational or professional qualifications.
- The term **'Lower-level'** qualifications is used to describe qualifications equivalent to levels 1 to 3 of the National Key Learning Targets (i.e. GCSE's; 'O' levels; NVQ levels 1-3).
- The term **'Higher-level'** refers to qualifications of levels 4 and above (i.e. first degrees; higher degrees; NVQ levels 4 and 5; HND; HNC and certain professional qualifications).
- Non-classified qualifications that became **'other qualifications/level unknown'**, could have included City and Guilds, RSA/OCR, BTEC/Edexcel, other vocational, professional or foreign qualifications.

The two questions had a non-response rate of 6.2 per cent and 17.2 per cent respectively. For the output variable of 'highest qualification', derived from both questions, 6.1 per cent of people needed to have this imputed in England and Wales. People with imputed values were more likely to have no qualification than the rest of the population.

The majority of the results discussed in this briefing have come from either Key Statistics Table KS13 or from one of the eight Standard Tables containing data relating to qualifications for England and Wales. There are also some further results gained from recently published commissioned tables at a London level. Further commissioned tables relating to qualifications are expected in the future.

² HNC qualifications are sometimes regarded as being below 'A' level standard, although here are classified as higher-level qualifications. The actual number of people with an HNC is relatively low and therefore is not considered to be significant in the analysis of Census results.

2.0 Qualifications in London

London has a very high percentage of people with qualifications. Over 1.6 million people in London aged 16-74 have higher-level qualifications (Level 4/5 includes first degree; higher degree; NVQ levels 4 and 5; HNC; HND and qualified professions). This represents 31 per cent of all the people aged 16-74, compared with 20 per cent nationally.

For level 2 and above and for higher-level qualifications London clearly heads up the regional rankings, with an average of 58 per cent of people holding at least level 2, compared with 47 per cent nationally.

Over two million Londoners possess lower-level qualifications (but not higher), which is equal to 40 per cent of the population aged 16-74. People with lower-level qualifications are defined as those with qualifications at levels one to three, which includes anyone who has qualifications from one GCSE or Foundation GNVQ to two or more 'A' levels or advanced GNVQ.

There are 1.25 million people aged 16-74 in London without a qualification, which is equivalent to 24 per cent of people, compared with 29 per cent nationally (23 per cent Inner London and 24 per cent Outer London). Londoners account for 12 per cent of the people in England and Wales with no qualifications and 22 per cent of the people in England and Wales with higher-level qualifications, while London as a whole represents 14 per cent of the national population. This indicates how London contains a high proportion of people who are well qualified compared with the size of the population.

In London, 13 per cent of people hold level 1 as their highest level of qualification (1+ 'O' level passes, 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1), 17 per cent hold level 2 (5+ 'O' level passes, 5+ CSEs - grade 1, 5+ GCSEs - grades A-C, School Certificate, 1+'A' levels/ AS levels, NVQ level 2) and 10 per cent hold level 3 (2+ 'A' levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School certificate, NVQ level 3). The remaining five per cent have other qualifications or the level was unknown.

Slightly more males (32 per cent) than females (30 per cent) have higher-level qualifications overall. However, women under 30 are more likely to hold higher-level qualifications than men and less likely to hold no qualifications with 36 per cent of females of this age having higher-level qualifications compared with 34 per cent of males. At ages over 30, 31 per cent of men and 28 per cent of women hold higher-level qualifications.

This is a significantly higher chance 25 to 29 year olds will hold higher-level qualifications compared with all other age groups. Nearly 53 per cent of people in this age group have higher-level qualifications in London compared with the next highest age group where 42 per cent of 30 to 34 year olds hold higher-level qualifications. The percentage of people with higher-level qualifications falls steadily in the older age groups although there is a bigger dip in the 55 to 59 year age group. It may be that at this age many well qualified workers in London cease working in the capital and move away from London.

Some ethnic groups have a higher likelihood of having qualifications than others. For example, 15 per cent of Bangladeshis have higher-level qualifications compared with 46 per cent of people in the Other White group. The Black Caribbean group also have a relatively low percentage of people with qualifications while in general Black Africans, Chinese and Indian are well-qualified groups. The White British population have slightly below the average percentage of higher-level qualifications.

The percentage of people with qualifications varies between religions also, although to a lesser extent than ethnicity. People with no religion are most likely to hold higher-level qualifications closely followed by people who stated their religion as 'Other' and then Buddhist. People who stated their religion as Muslim had the lowest proportion of people with higher-level qualifications while Sikhs and Christians are also relatively poorly qualified.

The economic activity rate increases from 46 per cent among people with no qualifications or level unknown to 72 per cent for people who possess lower-level qualifications and 83 per cent for people with higher-level qualifications. Furthermore, unemployment levels fall dramatically among people with qualifications with the rate being 11 per cent for people with no qualifications or level unknown, seven per cent for people with lower-level qualifications and four per cent for people with higher-level qualifications.

More than 28 per cent of the people who have higher-level qualifications in London are employed in professional occupations. Additionally, if managers/senior officials and associate professional/technical occupations are included, these 'higher-level occupations' account for over 70 per cent of all those who possess higher-level qualifications. Also, 50 per cent of people with no qualifications in London have never worked or their occupation was not coded.

Similarly, nearly 73 per cent of people in higher management and professional occupations in the NS-SEC have higher-level qualifications, which falls to 53 per cent among lower managerial and professional occupations, 25 per cent in intermediate occupations, 20 per cent in small employers and own account workers, 12 per cent lower supervisory and technical occupations and semi-routine occupations and seven per cent in routine occupations. Almost 20 per cent of the long-term unemployed have higher-level qualifications.

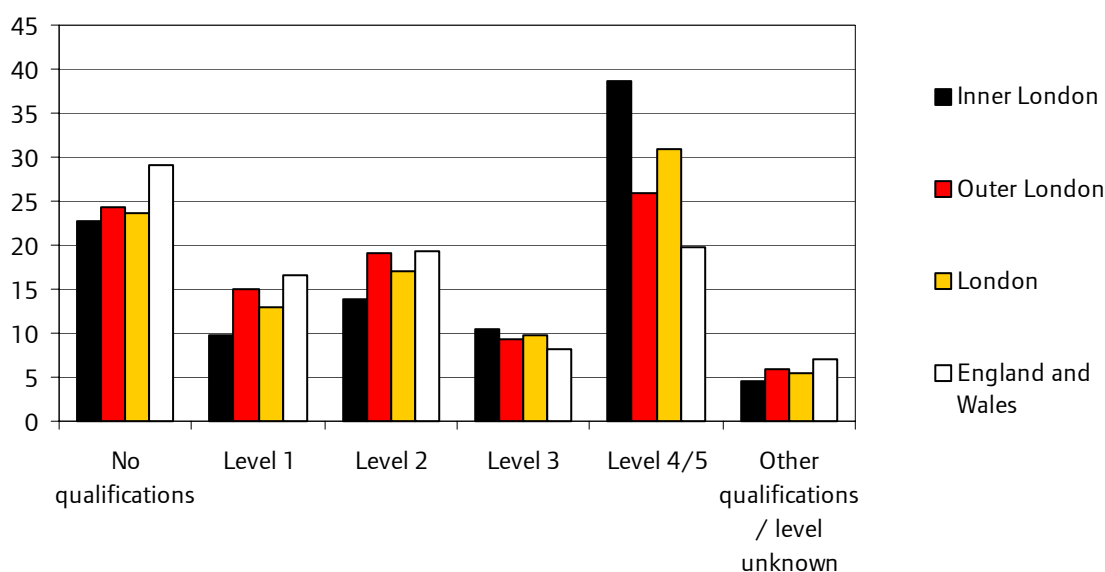
3.0 London compared with other regions

Inner London has an average of 39 per cent of people with higher-level qualifications, which is a significantly higher than Outer London at 26 per cent, although this is still higher than any other region. Only one of the top ten London boroughs for higher-level qualifications is found in Outer London (Richmond).

The definition of lower-level qualifications covers such a wide range of qualifications, that it includes people who are relatively poorly qualified and some who are fairly well qualified. It is true, for instance, that Inner London shows the lowest percentage of lower-level qualifications compared with any region, despite the fact that Inner London has a very highly qualified population. A better gauge of qualification levels for analysis purposes is either people with higher-level qualifications or people without qualifications.

This difference between Inner and Outer London is the opposite way round to GCSE exam results among children, where in 2003, 42 per cent of children achieved 5 GCSE's grade A-C in Inner London compared with 52 per cent in Outer London (DFES 2003). It is clear that London's adult workforce possesses far higher qualifications than expected from the performance of young people in the formal education system.

Figure 1 Breakdown of highest qualifications level attained for people aged 16-74



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS13

Notes: Level 1 = 1+ 'O' level passes; 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades; NVQ level 1; Foundation GNVQ.

Level 2 = 5+ 'O' level passes; 5+ CSEs (grade 1's); 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C); School Certificate; 1+ 'A' levels/'AS' levels; NVQ level 2; Intermediate GNVQ.

Level 3 = 2+ 'A' levels; 4+ AS levels; Higher School Certificate; NVQ level 3; Advanced GNVQ.

Level 4/5 = First degree; Higher degree; NVQ levels 4 and 5; HNC; HND; Qualified Teacher Status; Qualified Medical Doctor; Qualified Dentist; Qualified Nurse; Midwife; Health Visitor.

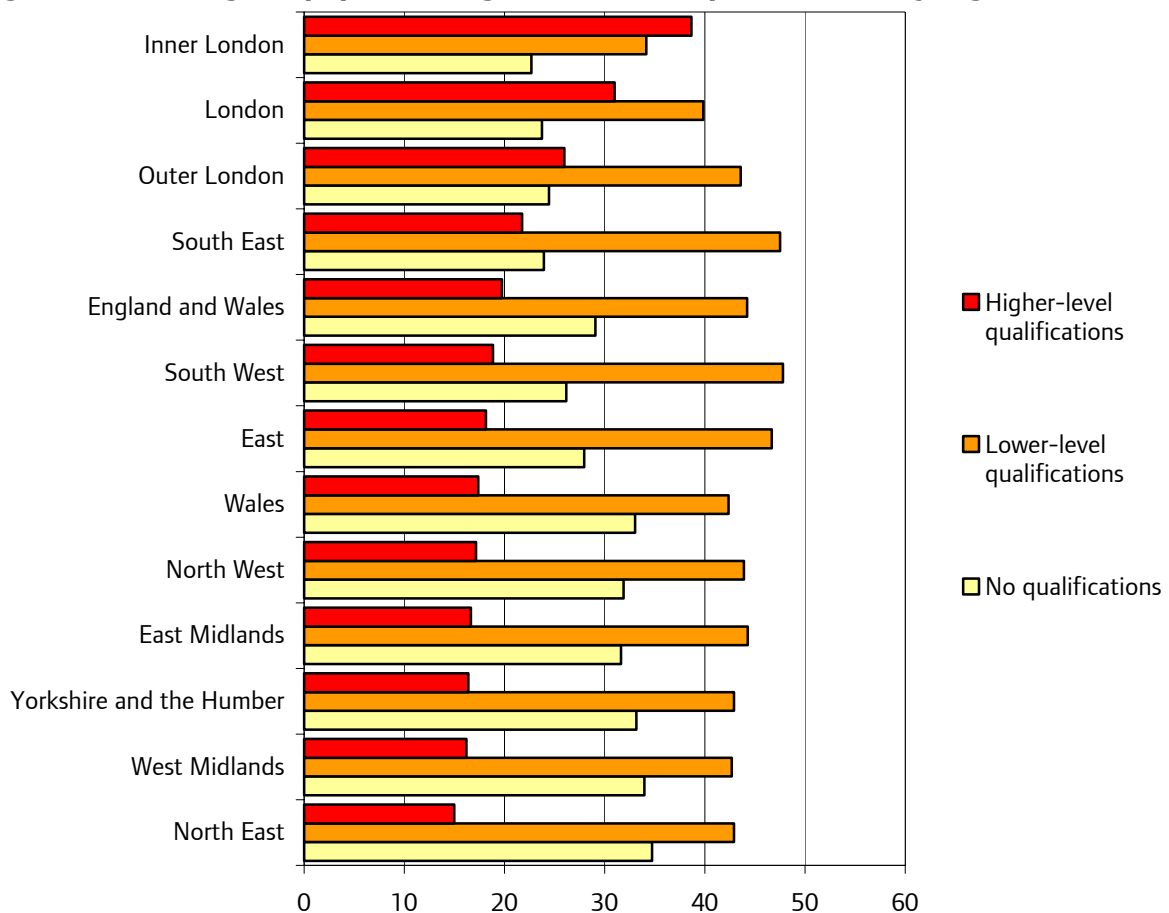
This briefing is mainly concerned with people with higher-level qualifications and people with no qualifications. However, analysis at each level also shows some other important

points. Figure 1 shows England and Wales as having higher percentages of people with level 1 and level 2 qualifications than London. At level 3 London then has a higher proportion of people and the gap grows wider for higher-level qualifications.

London as a centre of business, trade and commerce attracts well-educated people from elsewhere. Furthermore, areas where there are established universities often have higher levels of qualifications. This is true all round the country in areas such as Cambridge, Oxford, Durham, Exeter and York where overall qualification levels of the populations are high. There are 14 universities in London and this may be one reason why London performs so well.

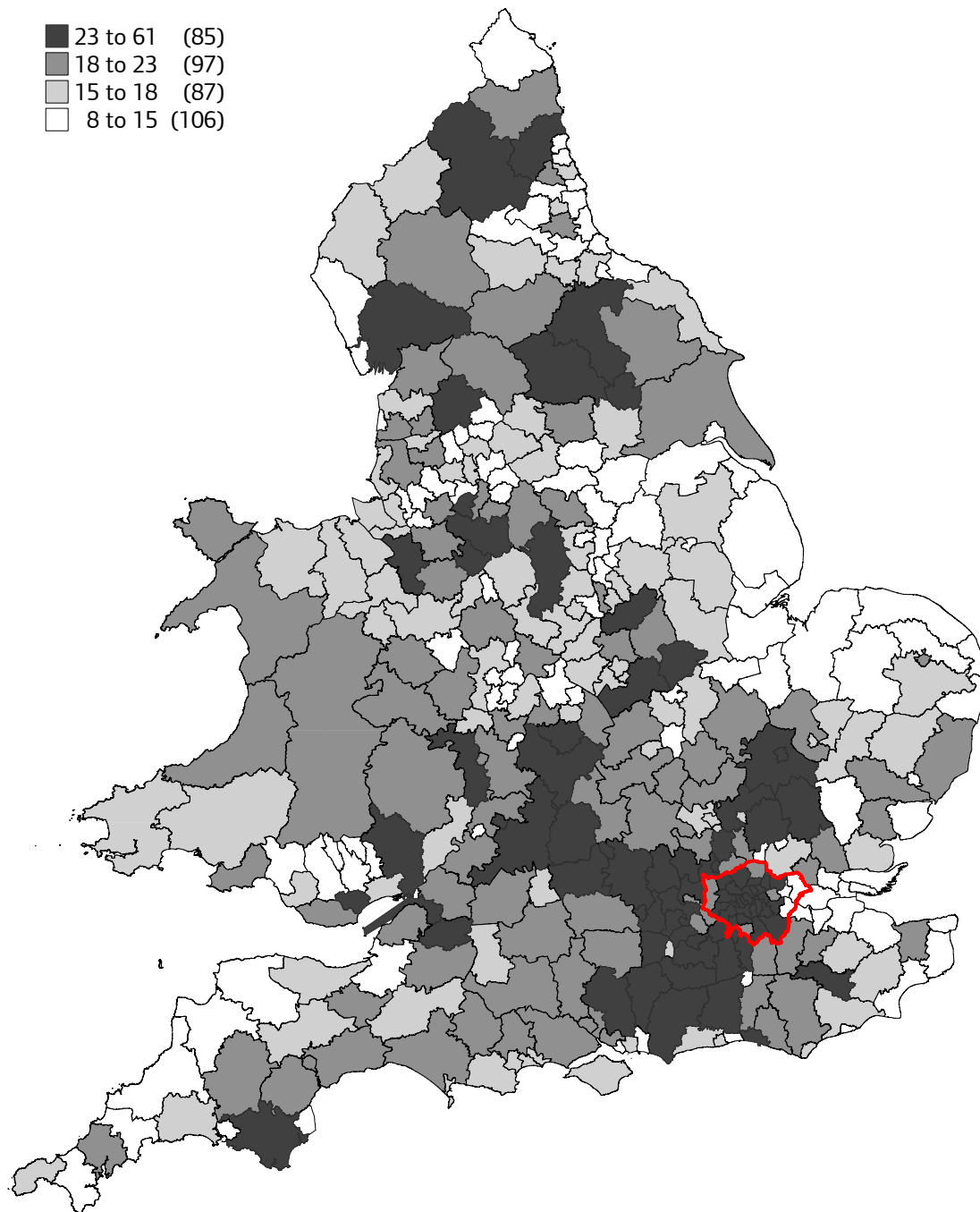
The South East, which is the next highest region after London, with the percentage holding higher-level qualifications around a third lower than London (22 per cent). The north east has the lowest qualifications levels with 41 per cent of residents holding at least level 2 and 15 per cent holding higher-level qualifications. As an illustration of the gap between areas, a person aged 25 to 34 living in Inner London is nearly 3 times more likely to hold higher-level qualifications than someone of the same age living in the north east. The other eight regions in England and Wales are relatively close to each other and have between 16 and 18 per cent of the population with higher-level qualifications. This highlights the qualifications gap between London and all other regions.

Figure 2 Percentage of population aged 16-74 with qualifications by region



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS13

Map 1 People with higher-level qualifications in England and Wales



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS13

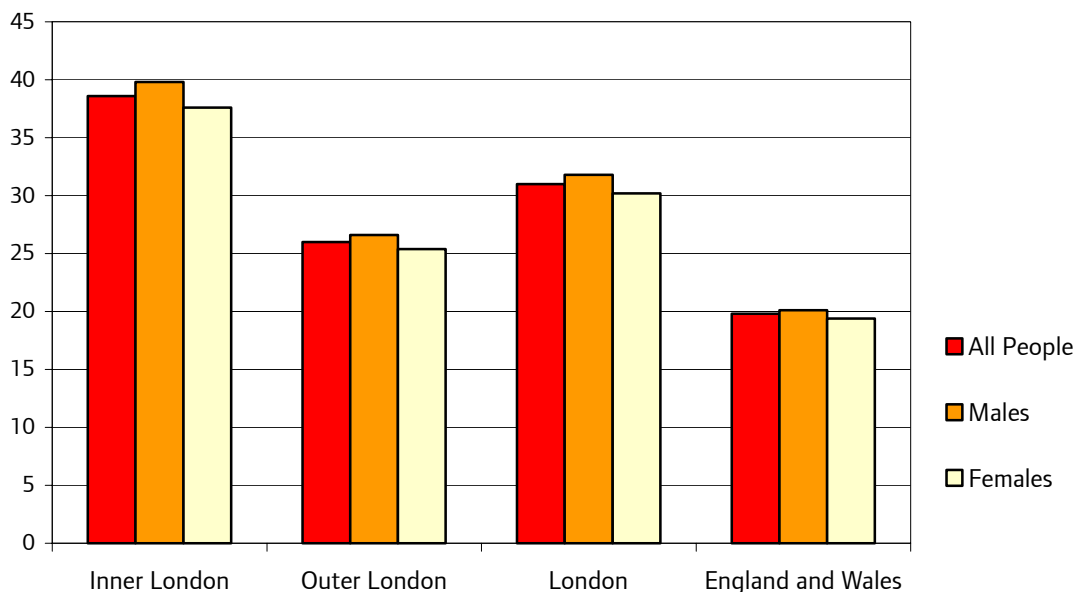
Referring to map 1, it appears that parts of Essex and the areas around the Thames estuary/north Kent coast have lower qualification attainment levels than the majority of the rest of London and the South East regions.

Nine of the top ten districts in the national rankings for people with higher-level qualifications are in London, Cambridge being the only other one. London also contains 16 of the top 20 local authorities. Two of the non-London districts are in the South East and two are in the Eastern region. The Eastern region shows polarity between districts with very high performing areas such as St. Albans and Cambridge and very low performing areas particularly around the Norfolk coast such as Great Yarmouth. The South Eastern region shows more consistently high levels of qualifications although areas such as the Kent coast and some of the south coast districts such as Hastings, Adur, Havant and Gosport stand out as below average.

3.0 Qualifications by gender and age

In London 32 per cent of males aged 16-74 and 30 per cent of females hold higher-level qualifications. In Inner London 40 per cent of males have higher-level qualifications compared with 38 per cent of females. The Inner London percentages are double that of England and Wales where 20 per cent of males and 19 per cent of females hold higher-level qualifications showing that men are slightly more likely to hold higher-level qualifications than women, although there are crucial differences when age and gender are analysed together.

Figure 3 Percentage of people with higher-level qualifications by gender

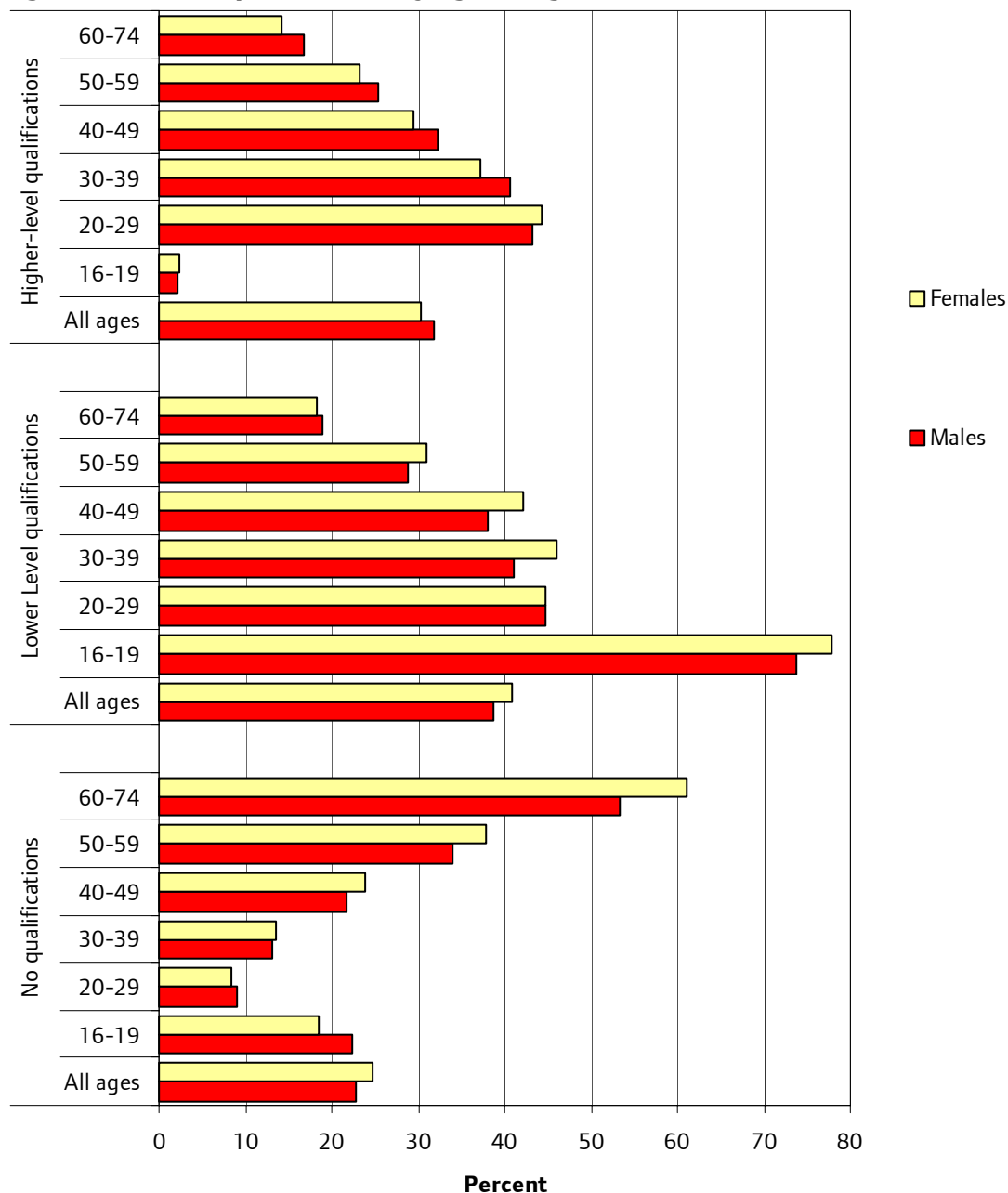


Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST032

Explanations for higher percentages of males than females holding higher-level qualifications may include greater proportions of women looking after a family/home than men, the type of work that greater numbers of women do than men or difficulties that some women still face in being employed in the most senior jobs. It is still true that fewer women work in professional or managerial professions where 27 per cent of women and 37 per cent of men work in these occupations. Furthermore, women are more likely to work in administrative, secretarial, personal service or customer service occupations (43 per cent for women and 15 per cent for men) for which higher-level qualifications are not usually vital.

Figure 4 shows that more women hold lower-level qualifications than men (41 per cent compared with 39 per cent overall), at all ages up to 59. Data in appendix 4 with different age categories actually shows that more women than men hold higher-level qualifications up to the age of 24, when the pattern inverts and higher percentages of men hold higher-level qualifications for all ages above 24. This suggests that while more women achieve qualifications when they are under 25, men are more likely to go on to hold higher-level qualifications above this age. It is also true that there are slightly more females than males with no qualifications overall, although by age group there are significant differences. Males are more likely to hold no qualifications under 30, while females are more likely to hold no qualifications as age increases.

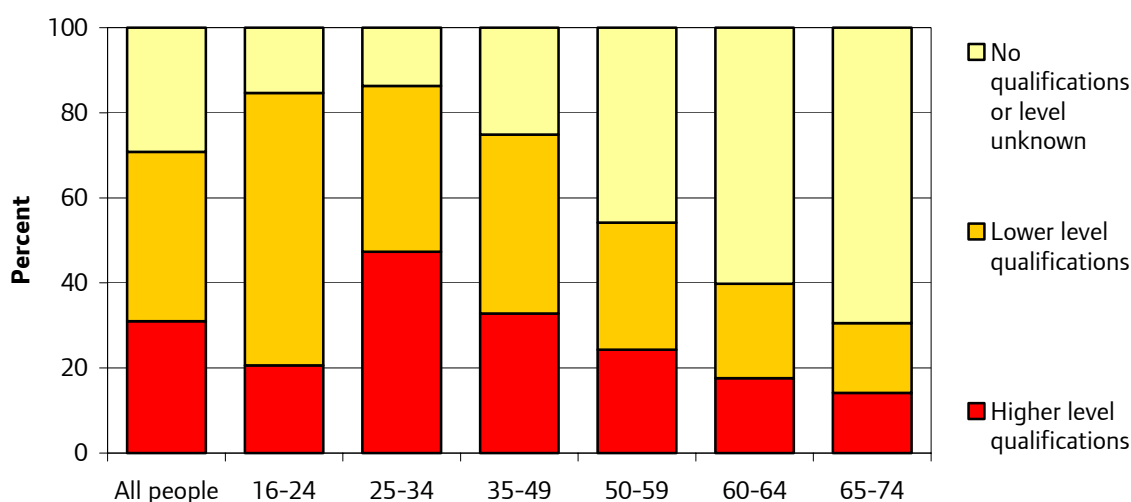
Figure 4 Level of qualification by age and gender for London



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST105

London has a higher percentage of people with higher-level qualifications in each age group than England and Wales, although it is interesting to note that among the younger age groups there is a bigger gap (London has almost double the England and Wales levels), while in older age groups the gap is only slight. For higher-level qualifications there is also a large gap between Inner and Outer London, which again reduces in the older age categories. There is also a tendency that the older the age group, the higher the proportion of people there are without qualifications/level unknown. This may be an indicator of the increasing importance of gaining formal qualifications over time, and the growing expectations of students to go onto higher education. However, it is possible that migration out of London in older age groups of the most educated people may skew these results. This is borne out by the fact that for people under 35 there are over 60 per cent more people in London with higher-level qualifications than in England and Wales but for ages over 45 this difference is under 35 per cent.

Figure 5 Highest level qualifications by age in London



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST032

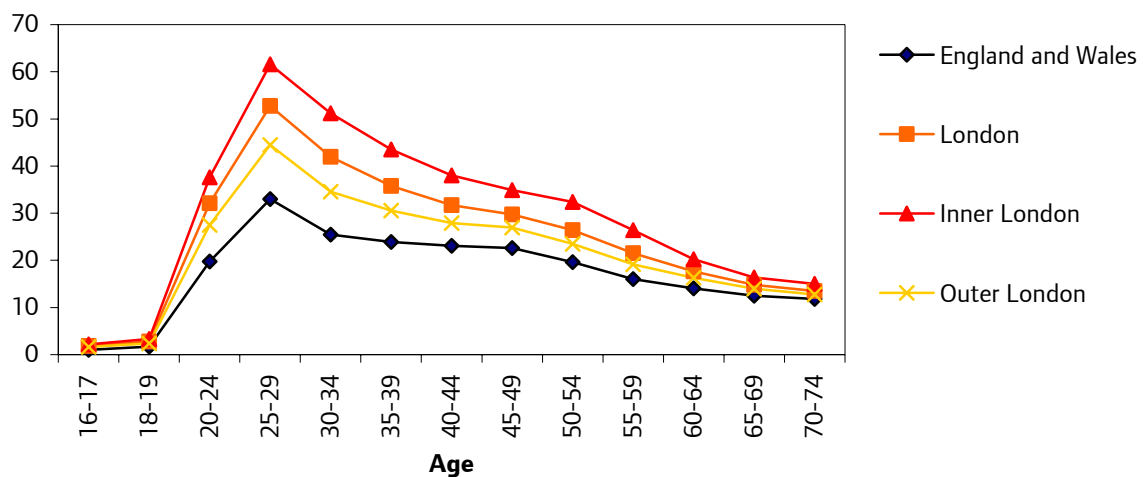
Figure 5 shows the significant differences between age groups, where the percentage of people with higher-level qualifications increases from 21 per cent among 16-24 year olds to 47 per cent among 25-34 year olds, which then decreases steadily to 14 per cent in the over 65 age group.

As discussed earlier, generally Inner London has higher percentages of people with qualifications but there are variations between age bands. For instance, whilst 17 per cent more people aged 18-19 in Inner London hold any qualifications compared with Outer London, 5 per cent more people aged 25-29 in Outer London hold qualifications when compared with Inner London.

The gap between London and England and Wales for people holding any qualifications is relatively small for all age groups ranging between 0.7 and 3.5 percentage points, although as shown the gap at higher-level qualifications is far greater, such as in the 25-29 age group where there is a 20 percentage point difference as shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6, illustrating higher-level qualifications data by age, shows that there are great differences between London and England and Wales compared with lower-level qualifications. For Inner London the percentage of people qualified to this level increases dramatically from three per cent among 18-19 year olds to 62 per cent among 25 to 29 year olds, compared with just 33 per cent in England and Wales. The most qualified age group in all areas is 25 to 29, and proportions of higher-level qualifications then fall steadily to age 70 to 74.

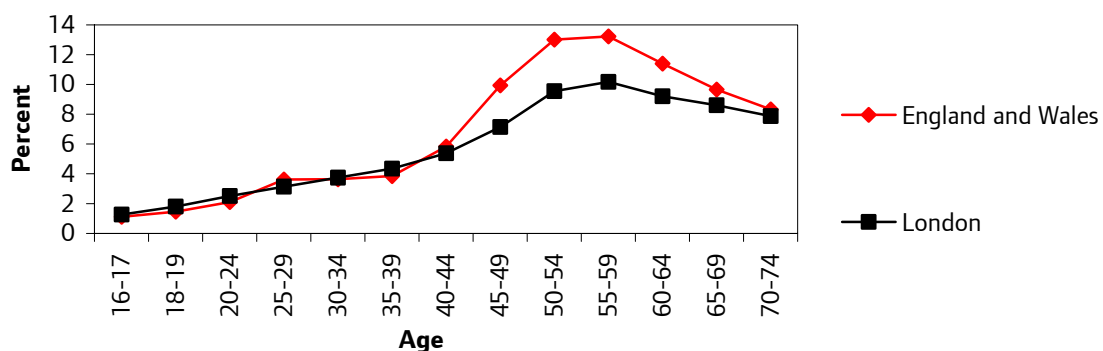
Figure 6 People with qualifications to higher-level qualifications by age as a percentage of people in age group



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST105

The difference between London and England and Wales for people with other qualifications/level unknown (Figure 7) shows there is little between them up to ages 40 to 44. However, for ages 45 and above in England and Wales there is a sharp increase and a significantly higher percentage of people in this category up to age 65 when compared with London.

Figure 7 People with other qualifications/level unknown by age as a percentage of people in age group



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST105

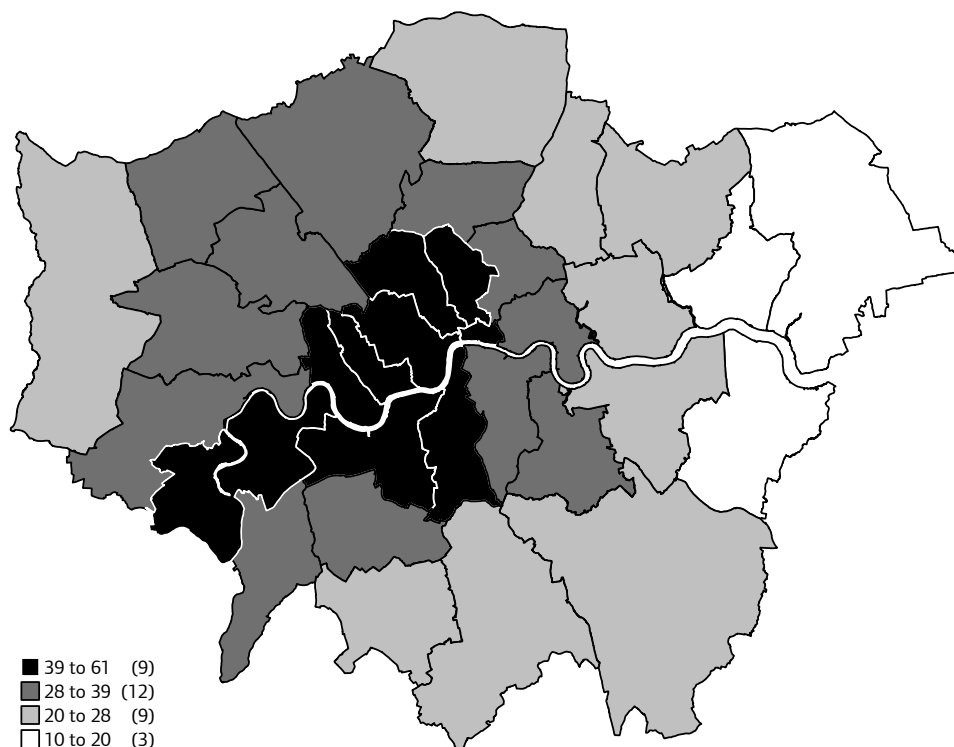
4.0 Borough Analysis

The London borough pattern of people with higher-level qualifications shows that people in boroughs located in north east/east London are less likely to have higher-level qualifications than people in south west London. As discussed earlier, the boroughs in Inner London have a significantly higher proportion of people with higher-level qualifications than Outer London (39 per cent compared with 26 per cent). The lowest Inner London borough is Newham (21 per cent) and yet this borough is still above the national average.

As is often the case, the City of London is somewhat of an outlier, with over 60 per cent of its 16-74 population with higher-level qualifications, which is more than three times higher than the national average of 20 per cent. The City of London is almost ten percentage points higher than Kensington and Chelsea which is ranked second.

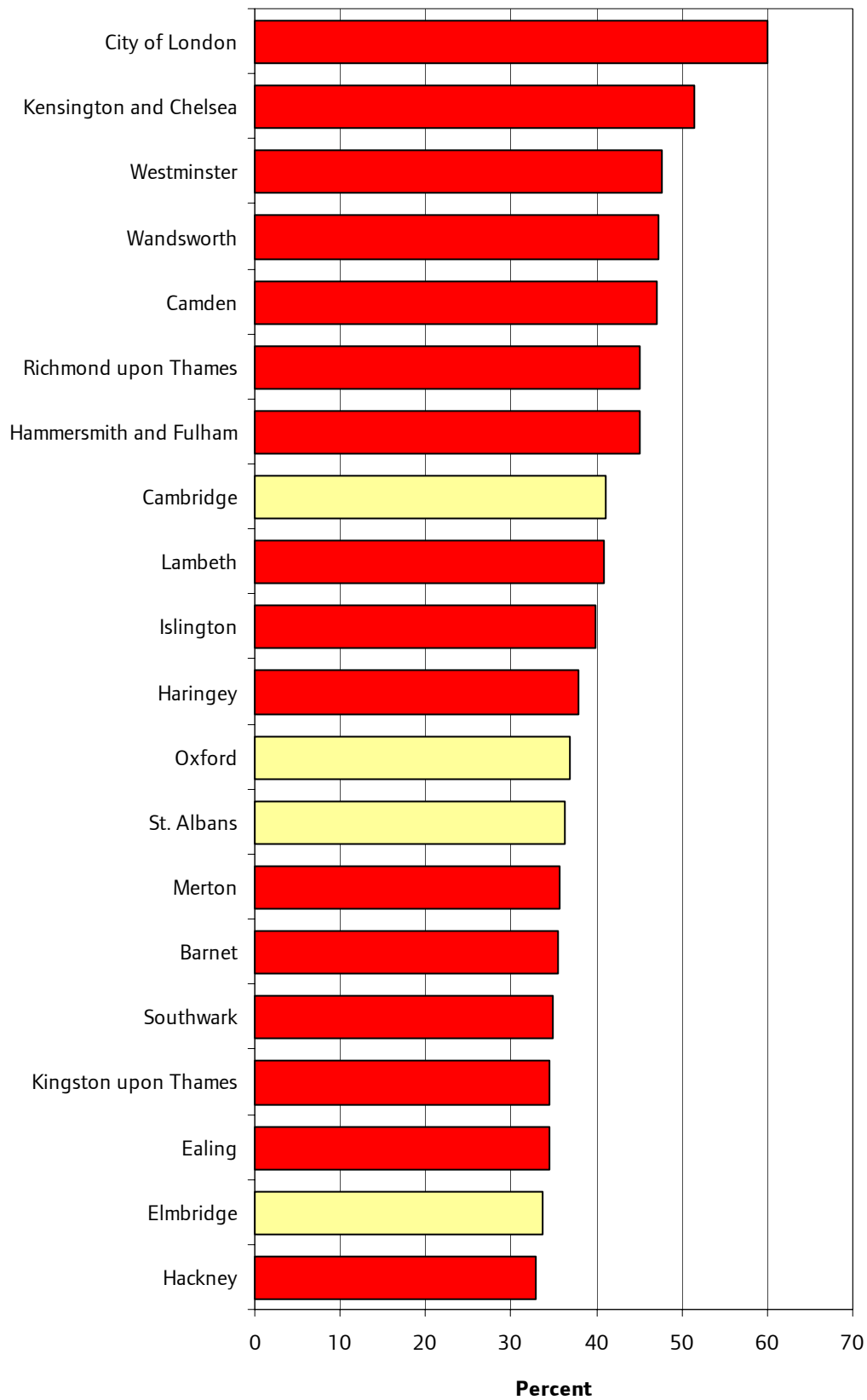
When compared to the 376 national districts, London's 33 authorities show a wide range of rankings for people with higher-level qualifications. There are 27 of the 33 boroughs in the top 25 per cent nationally, while only three are outside the top 150. Those boroughs are considerably behind the others in London ranking at 311 (Bexley), 347 (Havering) and 359 (Barking and Dagenham). These three districts are the most easterly London boroughs and are the only three London boroughs that fall below the national average. In Barking and Dagenham, only ten per cent of the population possess higher-level qualifications.

Map 2 Percentage of population aged 16-74 with higher-level qualifications



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS13

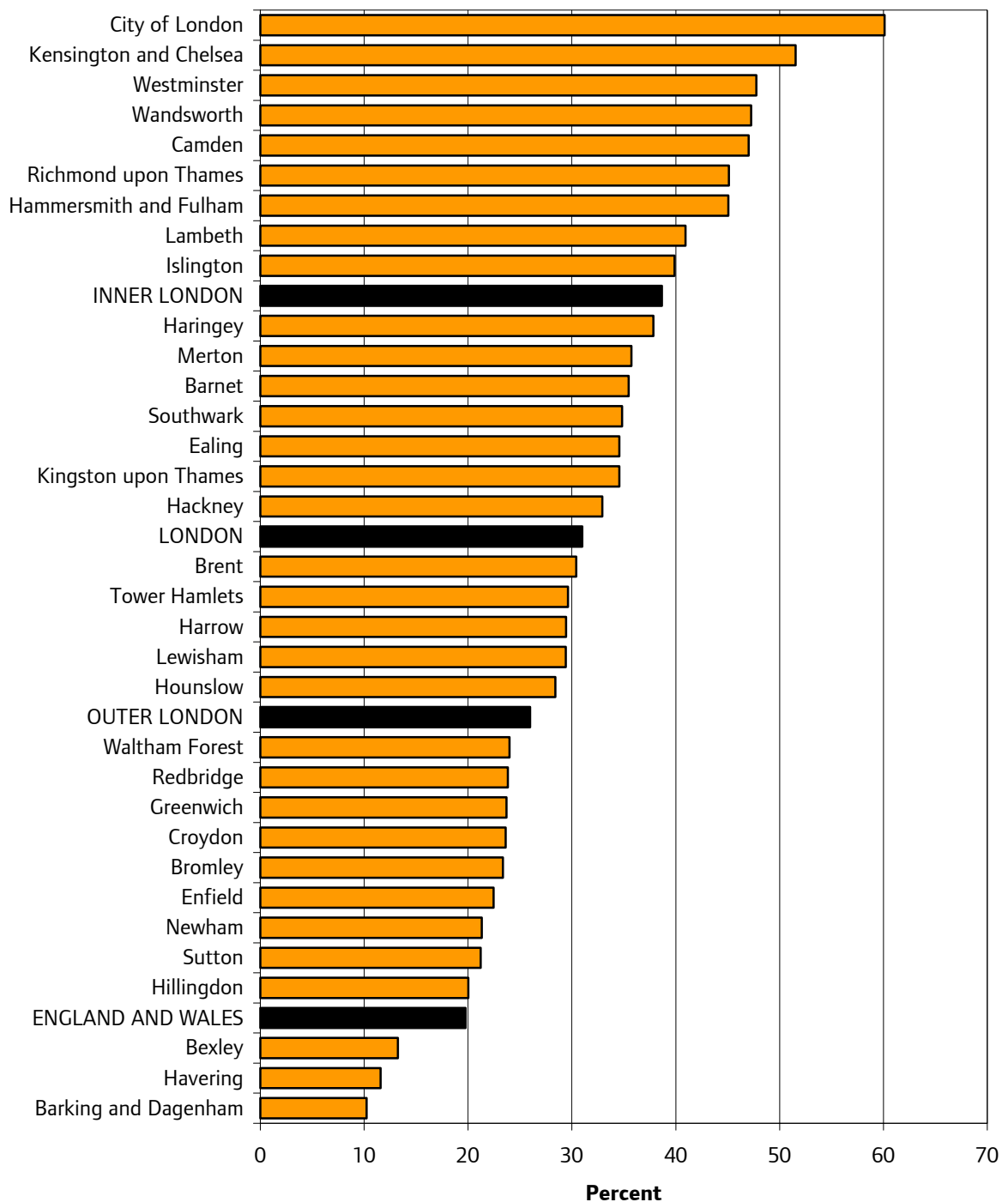
Figure 8 Top 20 Local authorities nationally of people with higher-level qualifications



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS13

Note: The lighter coloured bars represent local authorities outside London

Figure 9 Percentage of population aged 16-74 with higher-level qualifications

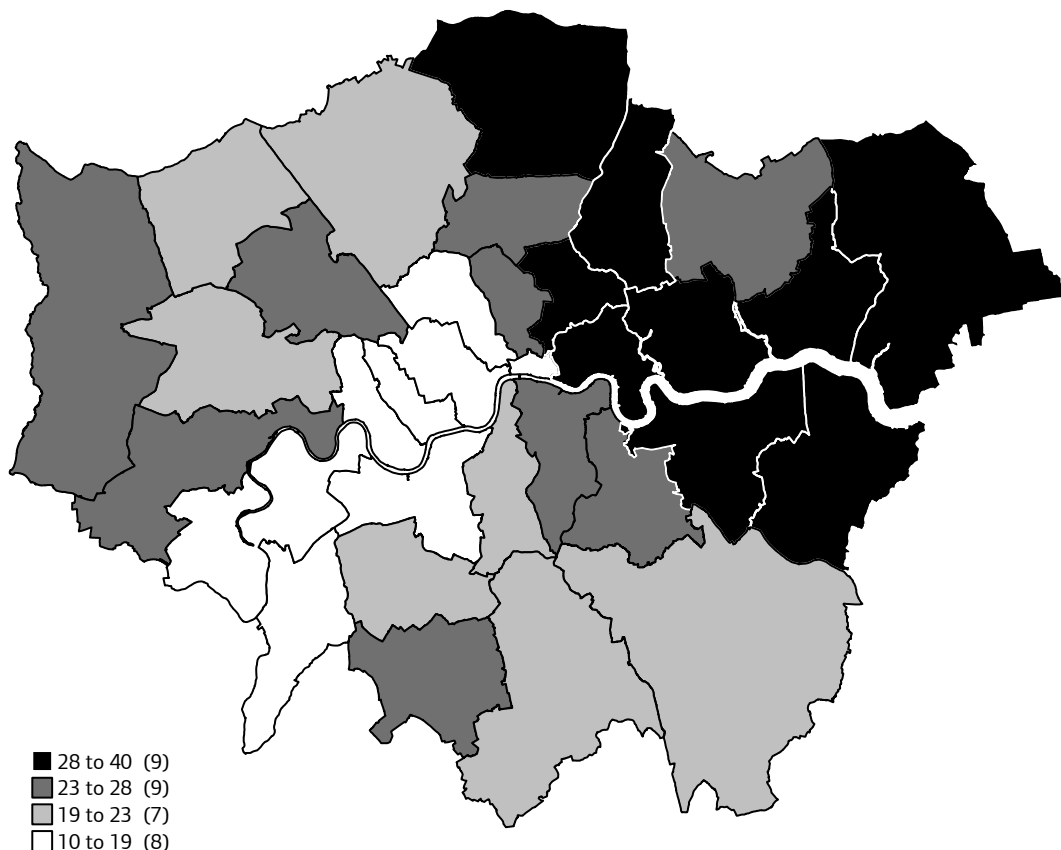


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS13

Map 3 shows a clear pattern where the proportion of people with no qualifications is highest. The east and north east boroughs tend to show the worst results while in the central west and south west boroughs there is a general indication of low proportions of people without qualifications.

There is a wide range of results across the boroughs with eight boroughs having less than 20 per cent of people with no qualifications, and four boroughs with over 30 per cent of residents with no qualifications. The London borough with the highest proportion of people with no qualifications is Barking and Dagenham (40 per cent) and it ranks the borough in the worst five per cent nationally. The borough with the lowest percentage (not including City of London at ten per cent) is Kensington and Chelsea (13 per cent), followed by Richmond and Westminster, which are the four top ranking authorities in England and Wales.

Map 3 Percentage of people aged 16 -74 with no qualifications



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS13

London contains five of the top ten authorities in England and Wales for the lowest proportion of people without qualifications and has 18 boroughs out of 33 in the top 25 per cent. Therefore, clearly London has a well-qualified population overall and many boroughs contain populations that are relatively highly qualified. However, there are also nine boroughs in the bottom 50 per cent nationally showing that not all parts of London benefit from a well-qualified population.

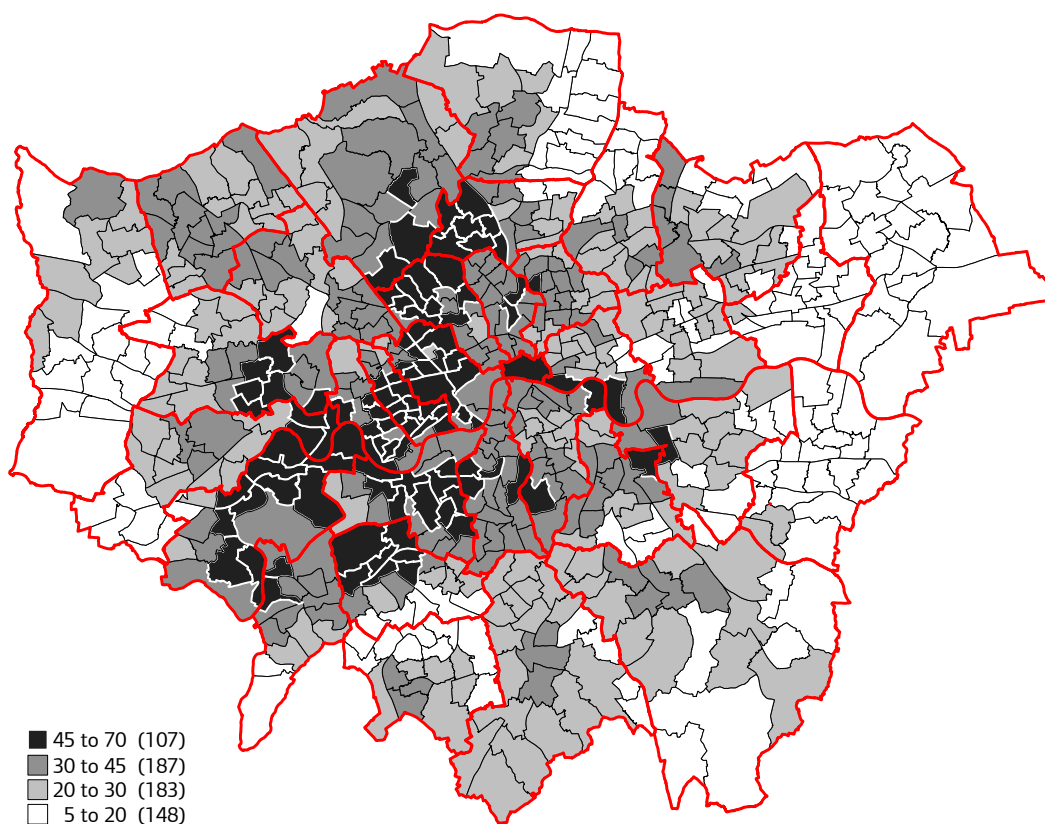
As may be expected there are boroughs that have high percentages of people achieving higher-level qualifications and low percentages of people without qualifications, such as

City of London, Kensington and Chelsea, Richmond or Westminster. Other boroughs have both low percentages of higher-qualifications and high percentages of people without qualifications such as Barking and Dagenham or Havering. However, it is also true that some boroughs show more polarity. For example Tower Hamlets, Hackney and Newham, all have high levels of people without qualifications and high percentages of people with higher-level qualifications. Conversely, Bexley, Havering and Sutton all have relatively low proportions of people with no qualifications and low percentages of people with higher-level qualifications.

5.0 Ward Analysis

The ward containing the highest proportion of people with higher-level qualifications is Queenhithe (72 per cent) located in the City of London. Outside the City, Hampstead Town ward in Camden (66 per cent) is highest while Kensington and Chelsea (Camden – 64 per cent), Merton (Hillside – 62 per cent), Wandsworth (Thamesfield – 62 per cent) and Haringey (Highgate – 61 per cent) all contain at least one ward with over 60 per cent of people achieving higher-level qualifications. The ward with the lowest percentage of higher-level qualifications out of all the 33 boroughs' best performing wards is found in Havering (Upminster – 19 per cent).

Map 4 Percentage of people aged 16 -74 with higher-level qualifications for London wards



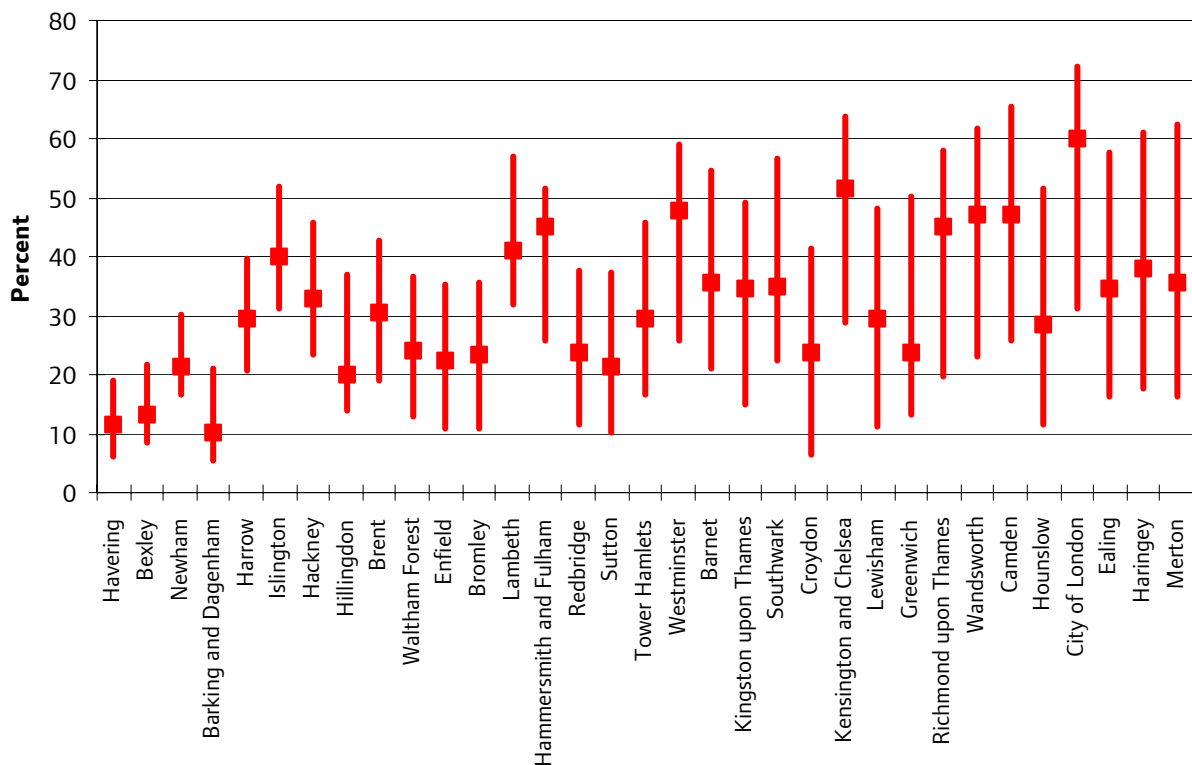
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS13

The overall lowest achieving ward for higher-level qualifications is located in Barking and Dagenham (Alibon - 5 per cent), while low proportions of higher-level qualifications are also found in Havering (Heaton - 6 per cent) and Croydon (New Addington - 6 per cent), this compares with Lambeth's lowest percentage of higher-level qualifications (Steatham South - 32 per cent), which still out-performed the London average indicating how well qualified the population of Lambeth is.

Map 4 shows a similar pattern for higher-level qualifications to the borough map but it is possible to pick out some wards, which are either particularly high or particularly low when compared with the surrounding area, highlighting the fact that boroughs are not homogenous and that local variations can be significant. Examples of this can be found in Hounslow, Kingston, Merton, Haringey and Ealing amongst others. Furthermore, there can also be stark differences between bordering wards in different boroughs, for instance between Richmond/Hounslow, and Hillingdon/Ealing.

For higher-level qualifications polarity between wards can be found within Merton, Haringey and Ealing, where results varied by over 40 percentage points. More homogeneity was found in Havering, Bexley and Newham where the range between wards was less than 14 percentage points. Figure 10 shows the borough average, the highest ward and the lowest ward for higher-level qualifications. Boroughs on the left have the smallest range between the highest and lowest ward indicating less polarity while boroughs on the right show more polarity between wards.

Figure 10 Higher-level qualifications by borough with range line between highest and lowest ward

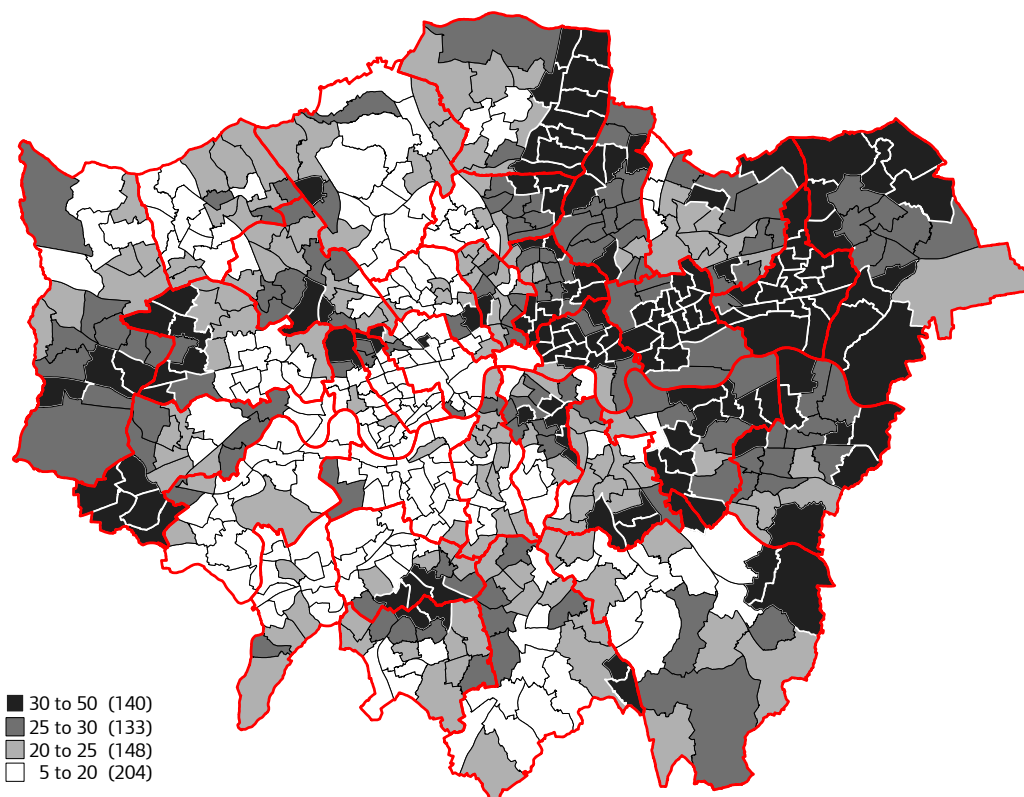


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS13

For people without qualifications, the boroughs (not including the City) with the largest ranges between wards are Croydon, Haringey and Merton, where the ranges were all above 27 percentage points. The boroughs which showed most homogeneity across their wards were Lambeth, Waltham Forest and Islington, which all had ranges of under 14 percentage points. There is a tendency for boroughs with lower qualifications levels to show a smaller range between the top and bottom ward, indicating that areas with the lowest qualification levels are concentrated together and are less likely to have sporadic well-qualified populations contained within them.

The ward with the lowest proportion of people without qualifications in London is Queenhithe ward in the City of London where only two per cent of people do not have any qualifications. The City of London contains three of the top five wards in the country. This compares with Mayesbrook ward in Barking and Dagenham, where 46 per cent of people have no qualifications which is the highest percentage of any ward for people without qualifications in London. Furthermore, when comparing the 33 boroughs' best wards, Barking and Dagenham's best performing ward (Abbey), has the highest proportion of people without qualifications. In this ward 30 per cent of people have no qualifications, which is still significantly worse than the London average of 24 per cent.

Map 5 Percentage of people aged 16 -74 with no qualifications for London wards



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS13

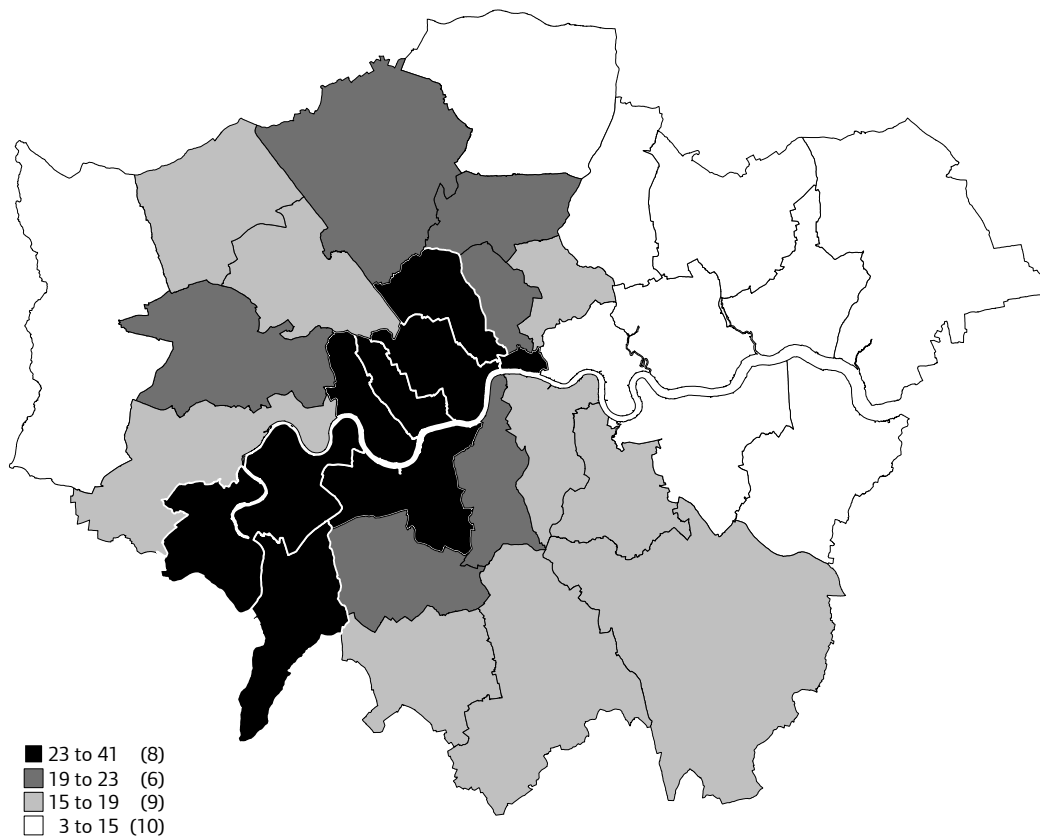
6.0 Change in percentage of people with qualifications 1991 to 2001

A qualification question was also asked in the 1991 Census to everyone aged 18 and over. The results from the 1991 Census showed qualifications as being level a, b or c which is equivalent to higher degree, degree or diploma. These three categories added together are referred to as people who are 'qualified'.

The major differences between this and the 2001 definition of higher-level qualifications are the omission of people who have professional qualifications, HNCs and NVQ levels 4/5. However, it may be true that many people who possess professional qualifications e.g. teacher, medical doctor, dentist etc would have obtained a degree anyway and would therefore be included in the 1991 count of people qualified. The 1991 definition included people 18 and over (including 75 and over), while the 2001 definition applied to those aged 16-74.

In 1991, nationally just over 13 per cent of the population aged 18 and over were classified as 'qualified', compared with 18 per cent in London. As in 2001, the rates were significantly higher in Inner London than in Outer London. London was the most qualified region and the all ten regions in England and Wales are in exactly the same order as for 2001.

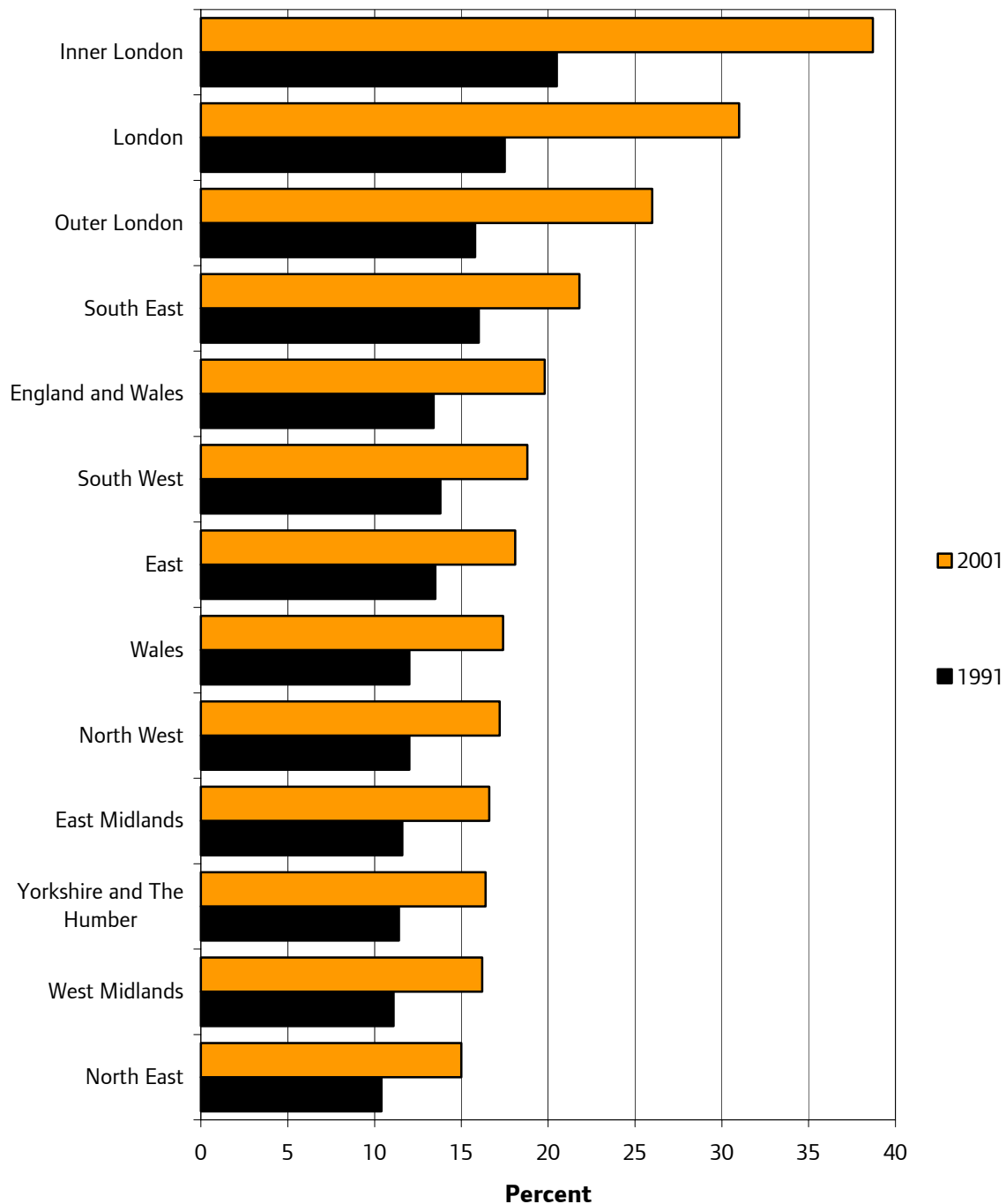
Map 6 People qualified in 1991 as a percentage of all people aged 18 or over



Source: 1991 Census, Local Base Statistics Table L84

Map 6 shows the percentage of people 'qualified' from the 1991 Census in London. Map 2 showing higher-level qualifications from 2001 Census and the map showing people 'qualified' (below) in 1991 data show a very similar pattern.

Figure 11 Percentage of all persons qualified at levels a, b or c* aged 18 or over in 1991 and percentage of people aged 16-74 with higher-level qualifications in 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS13 and 1991 Census, Local Base Statistics Table L84

* Level a, b or c is defined as higher degree, degree or diploma

In 1991 the authority with the highest percentage of people 'qualified' was City of London with 41 per cent of all people aged 18 and over being qualified. Similar to 2001, this was a long way in front of the second placed borough, Kensington and Chelsea with 32 per cent. The other boroughs with over 25 per cent of people being qualified were Wandsworth, Camden and Richmond.

The degree of polarity was stark in 1991 where the lowest borough, Barking and Dagenham had just 3.5 per cent qualified (only 0.1 per cent with a higher degree) and three other boroughs totalled less than 10 per cent (Havering, Newham and Bexley).

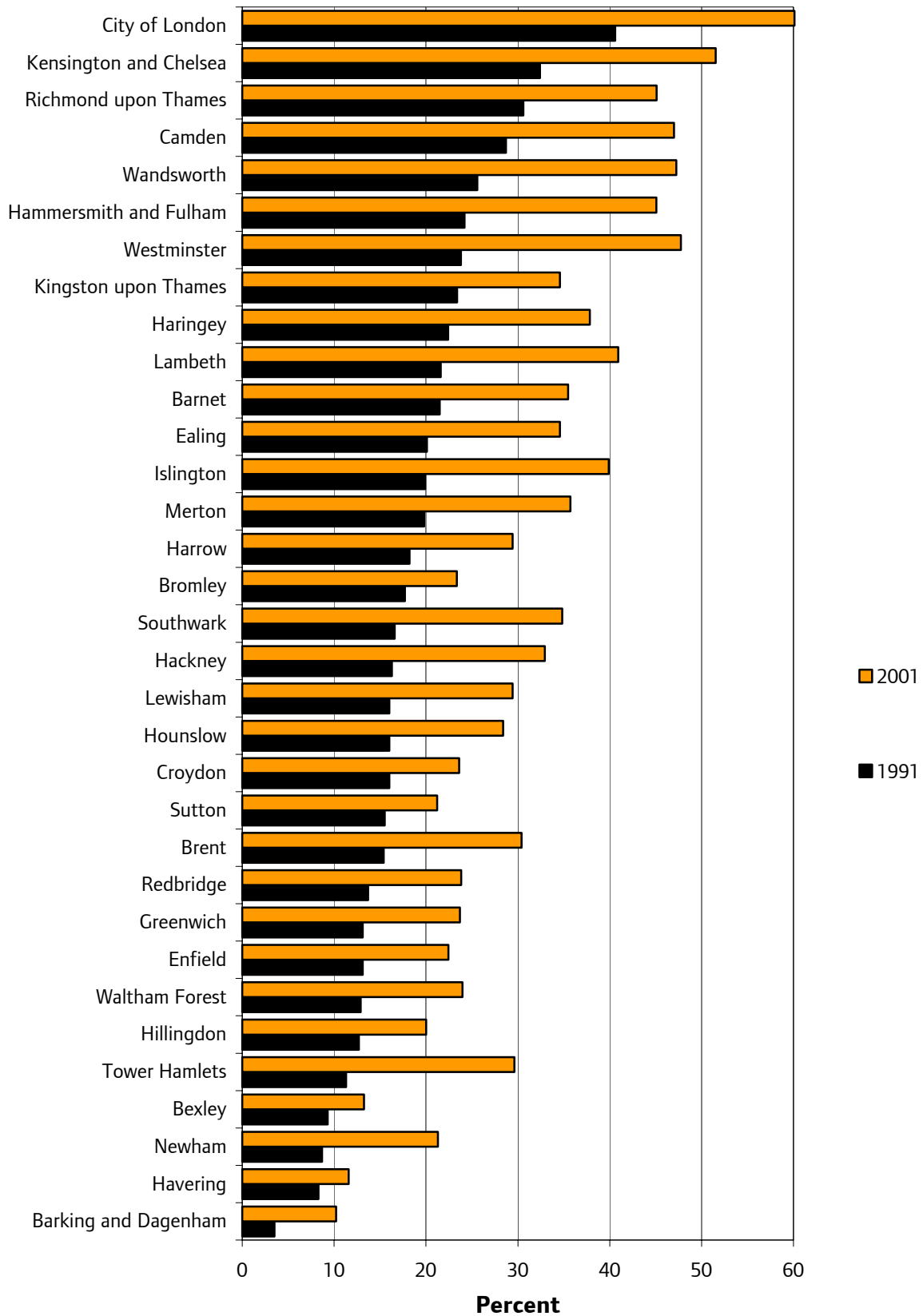
In 1991 people in London accounted for 17 per cent of the qualified population of England and Wales. This increased to 22 per cent of higher-level qualifications in 2001 indicating that a greater proportion of the nations well-qualified people are moving to/staying in the capital. England and Wales has seen a 48 per cent increase in the rate over the ten years, compared to London at 77 per cent. Therefore some of the increase seen in London in qualifications levels is real, whereas some of it is merely a shift of people in terms of migration into London, possibly linked to other factors such as housing and employment.

The increase between qualified people in 1991 and people with higher-level qualifications in 2001 was greater in Inner London than Outer London, rising from 21 per cent to 39 per cent (an 89 per cent increase) in Inner compared with 16 per cent to 26 per cent (a 64 per cent increase) in Outer London. As discussed earlier, this is only an indicative increase between Inner and Outer London not an actual increase as the 1991 Census and 2001 Census are not directly comparable.

In terms of the boroughs, the largest increase was in Barking and Dagenham where an increase of 192 per cent was seen. This may be largely down to the very low percentage of qualified people in 1991 because in 2001 the borough was still the lowest qualified in London. Large percentage increases can also be seen in Tower Hamlets (162 per cent) and Newham (145 per cent) and by 2001 both of these boroughs had changed from a position in 1991 below the national average to being above the England and Wales average in 2001. This may indicate that a high number of well qualified people are moving into these Inner London boroughs. Indeed, nine of the ten boroughs with the biggest 1991-2001 change are all in Inner London, Brent being the only exception.

The smallest change was seen in Bromley with just a 32 per cent increase over the ten-year period, while relatively small increases were also seen in Sutton (37 per cent), Havering (39 per cent) and Bexley (43 per cent), all of which had less than the national average increase of 48 per cent.

Figure 12 Percentage of people aged 18+ qualified in 1991 and people aged 16-74 with higher-level qualifications in 2001



Source: 1991 Census, Local Base Statistics Table L85 and 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS13

7.0 Qualifications by ethnicity

Higher-level qualification proportions vary widely between different ethnic groups in London, from 15 per cent among the Bangladeshi population to 46 per cent in the Other White group. However, it should be kept in mind that variations between borough of residence are actually wider than this, ranging from 10 per cent in Barking and Dagenham to 60 per cent in the City.

The ethnic groups that have considerably lower proportions of people with higher-level qualifications in London are Bangladeshi (15 per cent), Mixed White and Black Caribbean (19 per cent), Black Caribbean (20 per cent) and Other Black (22 per cent). The groups with the highest levels of qualifications are Other White (46 per cent), Chinese (44 per cent), Other Ethnic group (41 per cent), Black African (38 per cent), Mixed White and Asian (36 per cent) and Indian (35 per cent).

The reasons why groups such as Chinese and Indian are well qualified may include family encouragement and the difficulties that some ethnic minorities may face in finding employment. Figures show that in 2003 there was a 23 per cent increase in the total number of international students at British Universities, with an 80 per cent rise among Chinese students and 82 per cent increase among Indian students, (which is likely due to a change of intake criteria for some international applications.³)

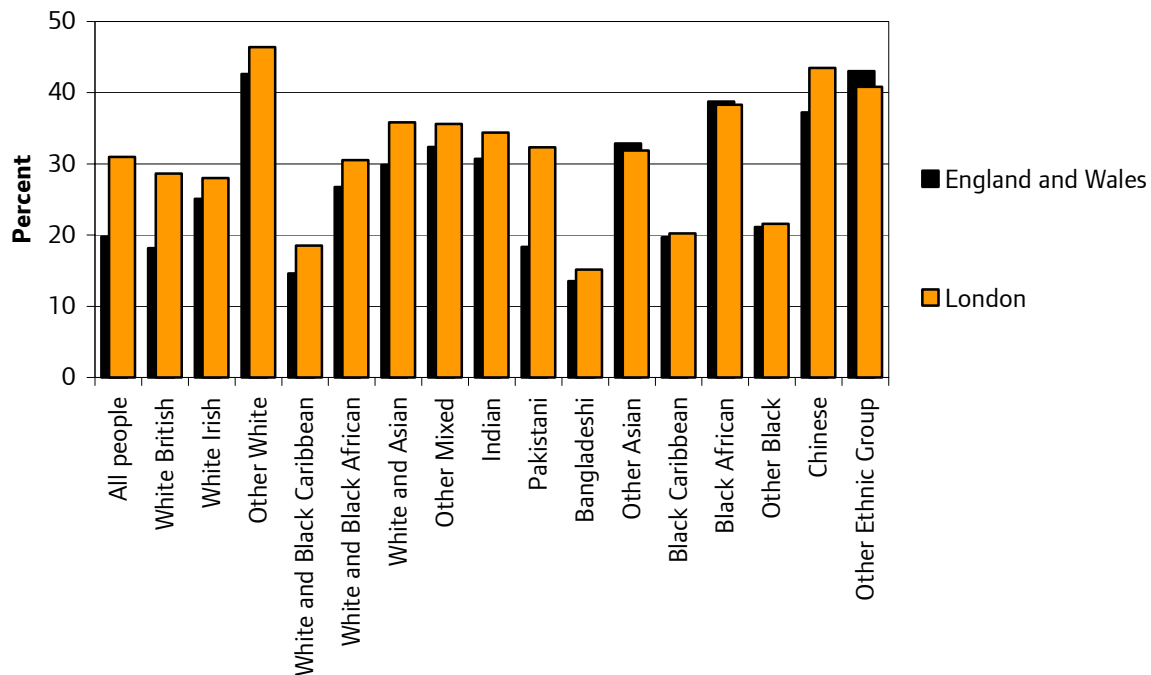
Some variations by ethnic group may be explained by the different age structure of the populations but this cannot explain all the differences. A very low proportion of young people in Black ethnic groups hold higher-level qualifications. Among 16-24 year olds in Black Caribbean (nine per cent) and Mixed White and Black Caribbean (seven per cent) groups, the percentages of people with higher-level qualifications are particularly low, especially when compared to Chinese (29 per cent) and Indian (23 per cent) people of the same age.

The White Irish group are the only group where there are high proportions of high achievers amongst young people and very low levels of high achievers among the older groups. Black Africans aged 35 and over stand out as high achievers when compared to the average meanwhile Black Caribbean and Bangladeshi groups for older ages are unlikely to hold higher-level qualifications.

Among some ethnic groups such as Mixed White and Black Caribbean, Mixed White and Black African, Indian, Bangladeshi, Black Caribbean and Other Black the difference in qualifications levels between London and England and Wales is only small. However, among White British, Mixed White and Asian, Chinese and Pakistani groups in particular, London experiences far higher proportions of well-qualified people. In Other Asian, Black African and 'Other ethnic group' England and Wales actually has a higher percentage of people with higher-level qualifications than London.

³ Daily Telegraph, 22 Jan. 04, Page 7

Figure 13 Percentage of people aged 16-74 with higher-level qualifications by ethnic group



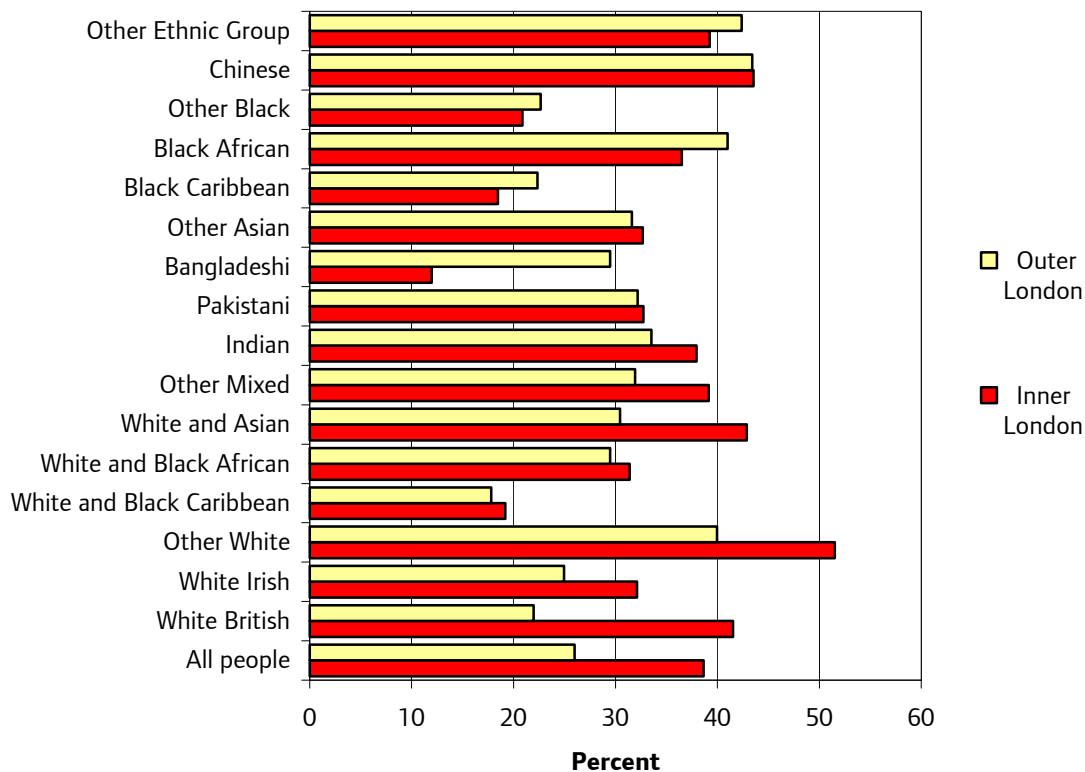
Source: 2001 Census, Theme Table TT013

The differences relating to ethnic groups between Inner and Outer London show interesting variations. Among some groups, qualification levels in Outer London are far lower than Inner, while in other groups the opposite is true. For instance 30 per cent of the Bangladeshi population in Outer London possess higher-level qualifications, compared with just 12 per cent in Inner London (although there are almost five times more Bangladeshis living in Inner London than Outer London). The same pattern occurs in Black Caribbean and Black African groups. However the opposite is true among White British, Mixed White and Asian, White Irish, Other White, Other Mixed and Indian groups, where Inner London has a far greater proportion of people with higher-level qualifications.

In terms of ethnic groups without qualifications, Bangladeshi (48 per cent) stands out as the ethnic group with the highest percentage with no qualifications, which may be explained by people from Bangladeshi communities being possibly more likely to look after the family/home, less likely to have their first language as English (or speak English at home) and Bangladeshi women are less likely to be in the labour market, than women from other ethnic groups.

The type of employment also may affect qualifications levels although the level of cause/effect between the two is not always clear. Bangladeshis have by far the lowest percentage of full-time employees in London but, significantly, the highest part-time percentage. This group also has amongst the lowest levels of self-employment, and the highest levels of unemployment/never worked (66 per cent are not currently working compared with the average of 37 per cent) and an above average percentage of full-time students (under 25). The Bangladeshi group are less likely to hold higher-level

Figure 14 Percentage of people aged 16-74 with higher-level qualifications for Inner and Outer London by ethnic group



Source: 2001 Census, Theme Table TT013

qualifications than any other group, despite these high levels of participation among young Bangladeshis. It should be noted that the majority of these students are male (57 per cent compared with 44 per cent female), which is the largest gender difference of any ethnic group. Furthermore, although there is relatively high participation in education, as can be seen from table 1, the Bangladeshi population has a low percentage of people holding higher-level qualifications in every age group, including the young age groups.

As discussed, rates of higher-level qualifications are very high among Chinese people. This is particularly true among young Chinese people and particularly in the 25-34 year age group, where 70 per cent hold higher-level qualifications.

The Black African ethnic group shows some interesting characteristics. Black Africans aged 16-24 are well below average in terms of higher-level qualifications held, then by ages 25-34 they are around the average but over 35, they have very high percentages of people with higher-level qualifications and indeed the highest rates of any ethnic group over the age of 50.

Table 1 Percentage of people with higher-level qualifications by ethnic group and age group in London

	ALL	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59	60-64	65-74
All people	31.0	20.6	47.3	32.8	24.3	17.6	14.2
White							
British	28.7	21.6	46.1	30.3	21.1	15.1	12.7
Irish	28.0	26.7	49.5	33.9	16.9	13.1	12.1
Other White	46.4	29.0	60.0	48.7	38.3	27.5	23.0
Mixed							
White and Black Caribbean	18.5	7.1	27.5	22.4	25.6	19.7	21.2
White and Black African	30.5	13.5	39.9	35.4	29.6	27.7	22.8
White and Asian	35.8	17.8	53.7	38.4	28.7	26.3	22.3
Other Mixed	35.6	16.8	50.5	40.1	36.9	28.7	24.2
Asian or Asian British							
Indian	34.4	23.2	56.1	31.5	28.5	25.8	21.4
Pakistani	32.3	19.6	47.3	30.2	32.5	28.4	25.6
Bangladeshi	15.1	10.6	21.1	14.4	18.8	12.0	8.4
Other Asian	31.9	16.5	37.9	33.6	39.1	33.1	27.9
Black or black British							
Black Caribbean	20.2	8.9	27.4	22.6	24.8	14.3	11.5
Black African	38.3	13.6	45.3	45.6	42.7	36.7	29.6
Other Black	21.6	9.2	28.3	25.2	31.6	21.6	16.6
Chinese or other ethnic group							
Chinese	43.5	28.8	69.6	43.8	34.9	22.1	15.1
Other Ethnic Group	40.8	19.9	51.5	45.0	40.7	30.0	24.6

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST117

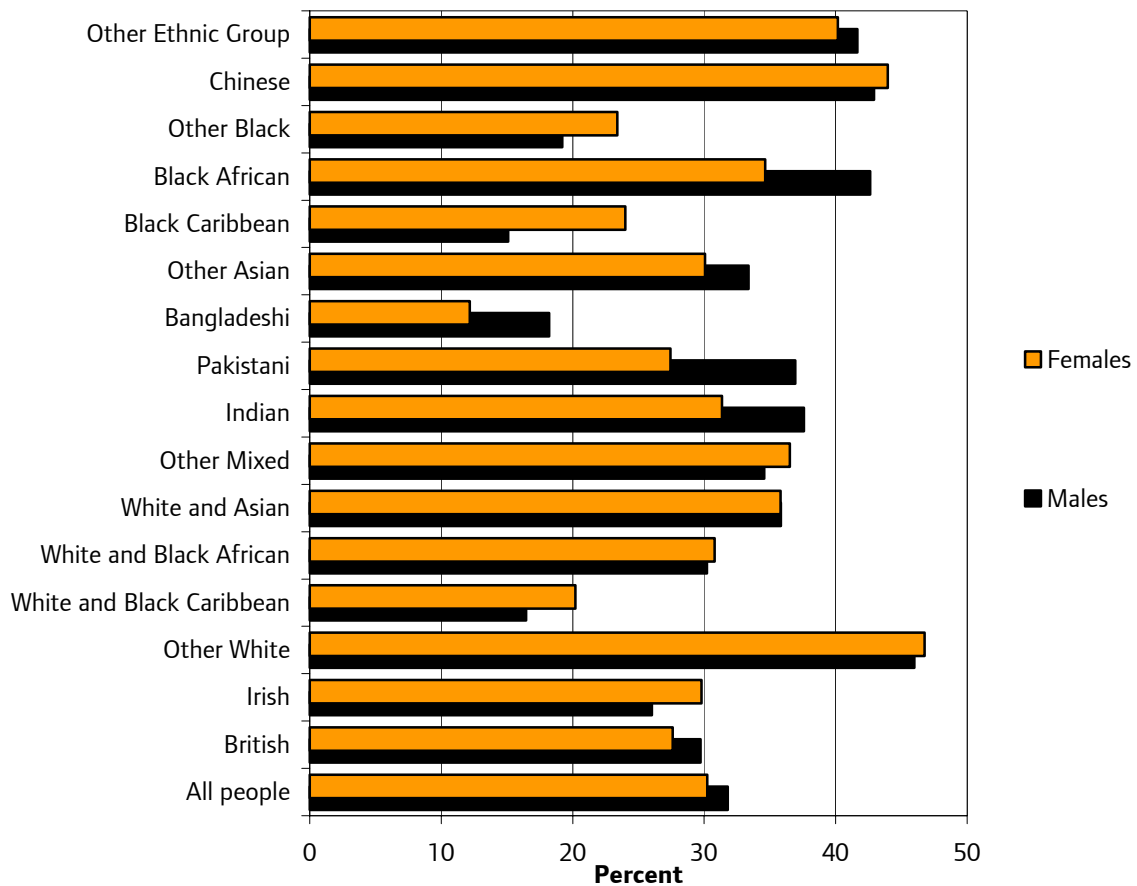
The White British and Irish groups both show an average level of qualification at ages under 35 but above this age, these groups tend to perform worse than most of the other ethnic groups. For example by age 60, only Black Caribbean and Bangladeshi have lower levels of qualifications, both of which have low qualifications levels in all age groups.

The Indian and Pakistani groups both follow the average fairly closely up to the 50-59 age group, although Indians aged 25-34 tend to do better than average. Above 50, both these groups possess better than average levels of qualifications. In the Pakistani group, the percentage of students aged under 25 is very high among males but far lower among females (67 per cent compared with 55 per cent).

White Irish (40 per cent), Black Caribbean (32 per cent), White British (31 per cent) and Other ethnic groups (31 per cent) also all have relatively high proportions of people with no qualifications.

As discussed there are low levels of qualifications among older people in general, although the absolute numbers in some ethnic groups in these age groups are actually very low. For example, in the Bangladeshi group, the lowest qualified ethnic group at aged 65-74, just four per cent of the Bangladeshi population are this age compared with 11 per cent of White British and 15 per cent of White Irish. Also, in the Black African group, which is the most qualified group at age 65-74, only two per cent of the population are of this age.

Figure 15 Percentage of people with higher-level qualifications by ethnic group and gender for London

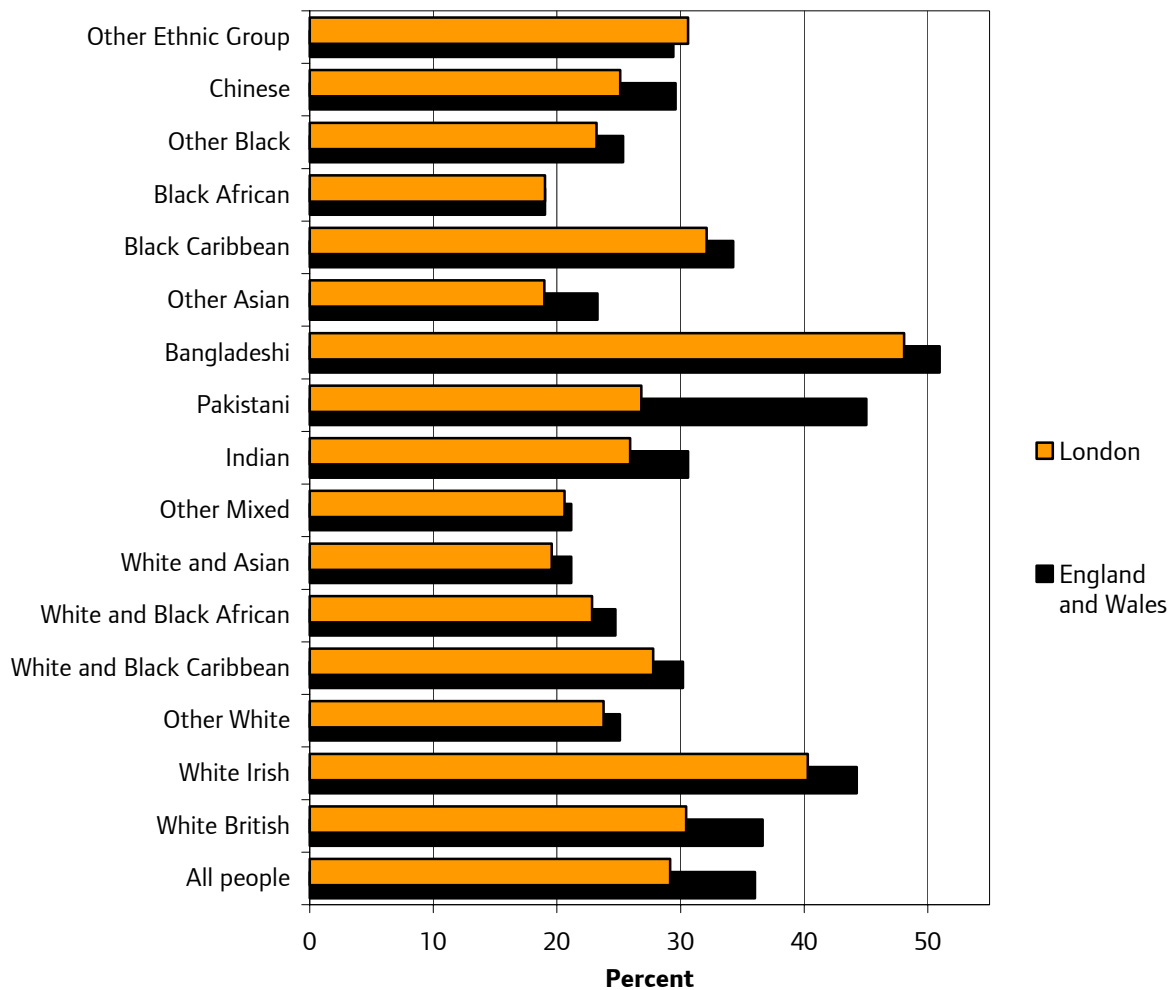


Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Tables M244

The chart showing qualifications by gender shows up some noteworthy differences by ethnic group. Most ethnic groups have slightly more males than females with higher-level qualifications with some notable exceptions. Chinese, Other Black, most of the mixed groups, Other White and White Irish have slightly more females than males with higher-level qualifications. Moreover, the Black Caribbean group has a far higher percentage of women than men, where 24 per cent of females and just 15 per cent of males, with higher-level qualifications. On the other hand but equally as notable, are the Black African, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Indian ethnic groups where a significantly higher proportion of men than women hold higher-level qualifications. These differences between genders are confirmed in the England and Wales figures, which demonstrate a similar pattern.

There are two ethnic groups where polarity is quite prominent. Among the 'Other ethnic group' there are both high percentages of people with higher-level of qualifications and high levels of people with no qualifications. Conversely, among the 'Other Black' group there are low levels of people both without qualifications and with higher-level qualifications. This may be because these categories are 'remainders' and contain a mix of different people and not just one specific group.

Figure 16 Percentage of people aged 16-74 with no qualifications by ethnic group



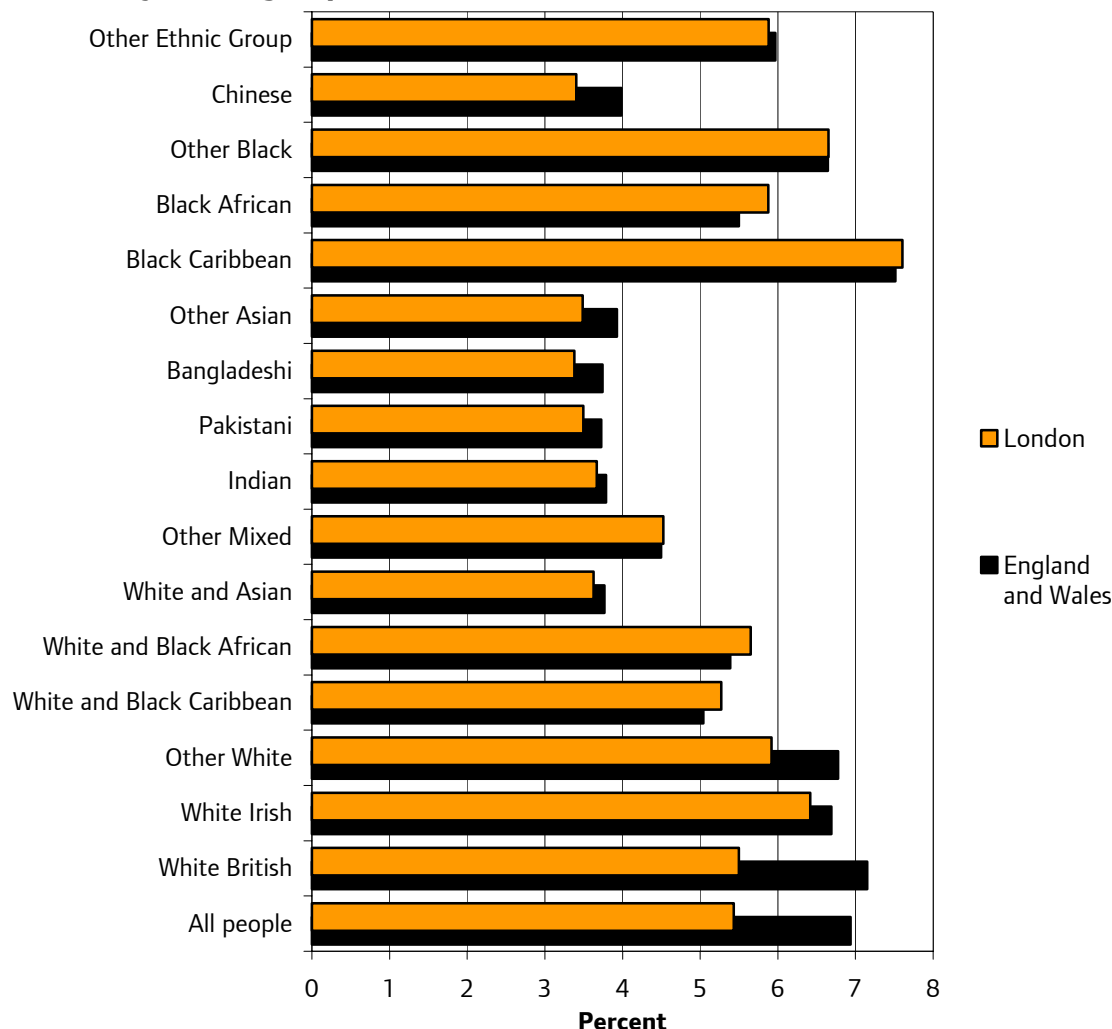
Source: 2001 Census, Theme Table TT013

The ethnic group with the highest percentage of 'other qualifications/level unknown' is Black Caribbean, followed by Other Black and White Irish. The ethnic groups with the lowest percentages of this are in the Asian and Chinese groups. This may be either because not many qualifications are held by these groups, which seems more likely among the Bangladeshi group, or because these groups tend to hold unrecognised qualifications.

It should be considered that some ethnic groups might have achieved qualifications in countries outside the UK, which may have been difficult to code and compare with British qualifications. Therefore, people with foreign qualifications may be under-estimated here. A lack of skills in English may hinder the educational progress of some people from ethnic minorities and may lead to fewer entering higher education. It may also be useful to

conduct some further analysis, which combines ethnic group with country of birth, which may show that people born in the UK are less likely to experience this problem.

Figure 17 Percentage of people aged 16-74 with other qualifications/level unknown by ethnic group



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST117

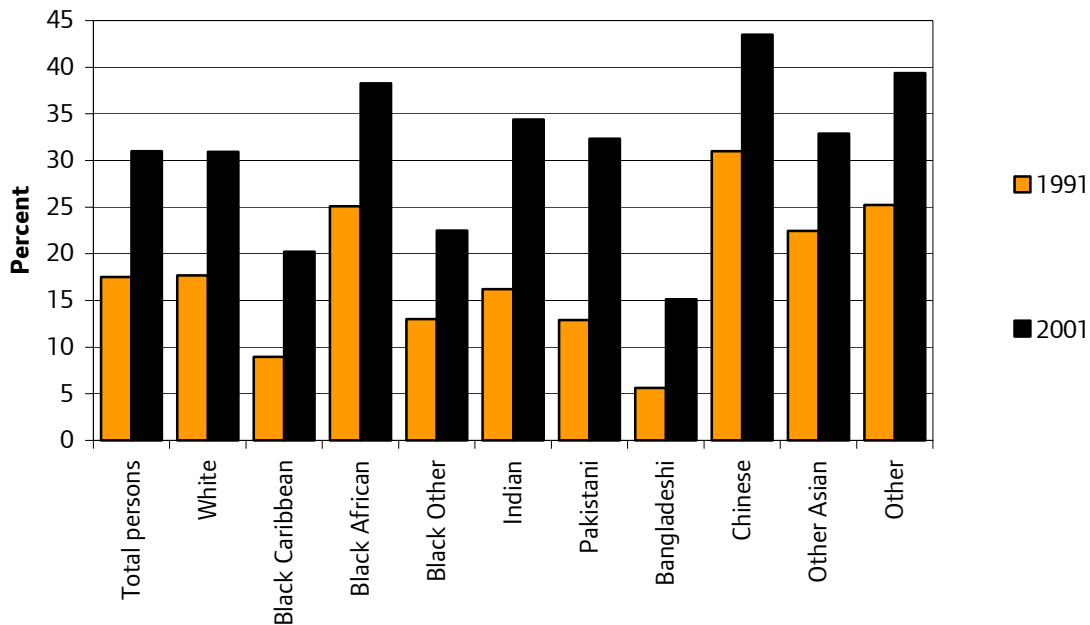
8.0 Change in qualifications by ethnic group 1991 to 2001

Some general trends can still be identified despite the comparison of qualifications data between 1991 and 2001 being slightly inconsistent due to the way questions were asked. As well as other differences, the ethnic classification has changed from 11 groups in 1991 to 16 in 2001. Nevertheless, for the purposes of this report a comparison between higher-level qualifications in 2001 Census and level a, b or c qualifications in 1991 Census is made and will be referred to as higher qualifications. The two classifications between the Censuses, are intended to be the same and generally represent qualifications for people aged over 18.

Despite the average for Inner London being higher than Outer London, in all ethnic groups except White there were a higher percentage of qualified people in Outer London than Inner. This difference was most significant among the Bangladeshi ethnic group.

Between 1991 and 2001 all ethnic groups saw an increase in the percentage of people with higher qualifications. Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups saw the largest percentage increases, while the Pakistani (mostly in Outer London) and Indian groups (both in Inner and Outer London) had the biggest absolute increase.

Figure 18 Percentage of all persons qualified at levels a, b or c* aged 18 or over in 1991 and percentage of people aged 16-74 with higher-level qualifications in 2001 by ethnic group



Source: 1991 Census, Local Base Statistics Table L85 and 2001 Census, Theme Table TT013

*Level a, b or c is defined as higher degree, degree or diploma

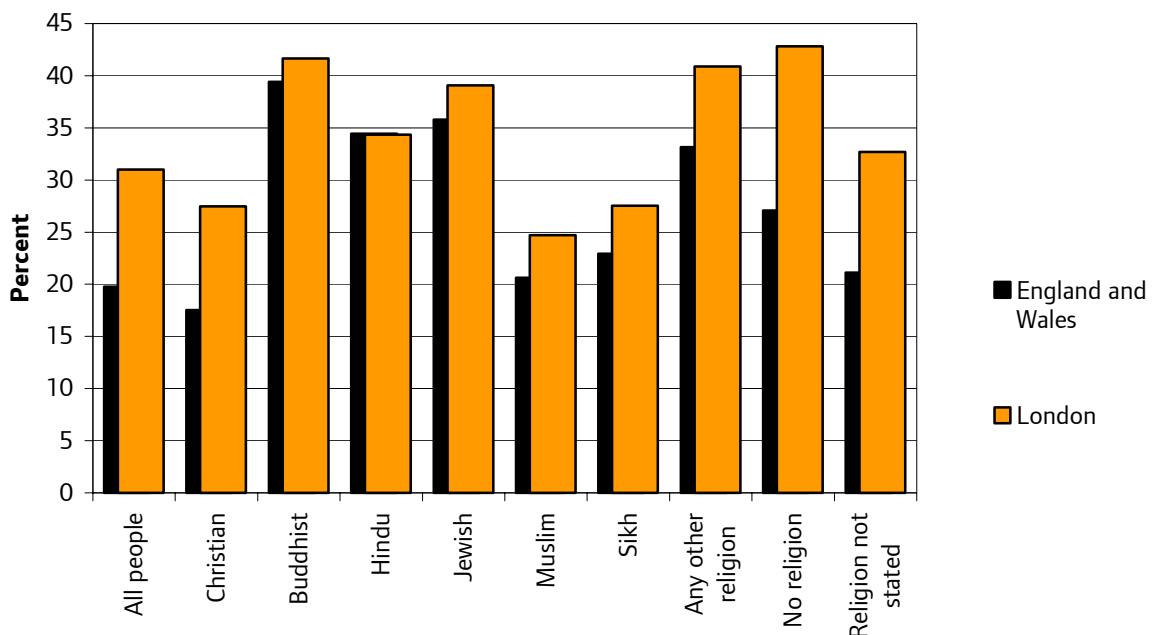
Note: For this report the 2001 ethnic groups have been allocated to a best fit 1991 ethnic group category and are as follows: White group includes White British, White Irish and White Other, Black Other is Black Other, Mixed White and Black Caribbean and Mixed White and Black African, Other Asian is Mixed White and Asian and Other Asian and Other is Other Mixed and Other Ethnic group.

The Bangladeshi group only had an almost nine percentage point increase in Inner London compared with 15 points in Outer London. Conversely, the 'Other Asian' group had a far smaller increase in Outer London than experienced in Inner London. Among the Black ethnic groups the increase in the proportion of people with higher-level qualifications in Inner London is below the average.

9.0 Qualifications by religion

The four highest achieving religious groups for higher-level qualifications are people with No Religion (43 per cent)⁴, 'Other Religion' (41 per cent), Buddhist (42 per cent) and Jewish (39 per cent). The groups with the lowest proportions of higher-level qualifications are Muslims (25 per cent), Sikhs (28 per cent), and Christians (28 per cent).

Figure 19 Percentage of people with higher-level qualifications by religion for London and England and Wales



Source: 2001 Census, Theme Table TT053

Far more Christians, people with 'Religion not stated' and 'No Religion' hold higher-level qualifications in London than in England and Wales (around a third higher in London). Among Buddhists, Jews, Muslims and Sikhs the differences between London and England and Wales are much smaller, while among Hindus the proportion of people with higher-level qualifications is around the same for England and Wales as for London.

In London, four religions show a significantly higher proportion of men with higher-level qualifications than women - Muslim, Hindu, Jewish and Sikh. Only among Christians and people with 'No religion' are there more females than males with higher-level qualifications. A similar pattern can be observed in England and Wales as a whole between gender and religion.

Muslims have the lowest percentage of people with higher-level qualifications. They also stand out as having the lowest economic activity rates and the highest unemployment rates. The proportion of students is above average as is the percentage of people who look

⁴ This includes those people that gave 'Jedi Knight' as their religion following an internet campaign at the time of the Census. Over 73,000 residents of London stated they were Jedi (1.0 per cent of the population was the highest region in the country).

after the family/home, which is the highest of any religion. The percentage of retired people in the Muslim group is remarkably low (eight per cent of economically active), especially compared with Christians (38 per cent), although this owes a lot to do with the age profiles of this religion where the percentage of people aged over 65 is only a quarter of the overall average.

People stating they have no religion have the highest level of qualification and economic activity rates, and as also with Sikhs and Buddhists there are high percentages of students. Overall the Jewish group is also well qualified and has high economic activity rates, the lowest unemployment rates and the highest percentage of people working in managerial and professional occupations.

The comparison of religious groups between Inner and Outer London shows far larger differences between qualifications levels. In Inner London the Christian, Jewish, Any Other Religion, No Religion and Religion not stated groups all have far more people with higher-level qualifications than Outer London. Buddhist, Hindu, and Sikh groups show a very small difference between the two areas, while a higher percentage of Muslims hold higher-level qualifications in Outer London than Inner London.

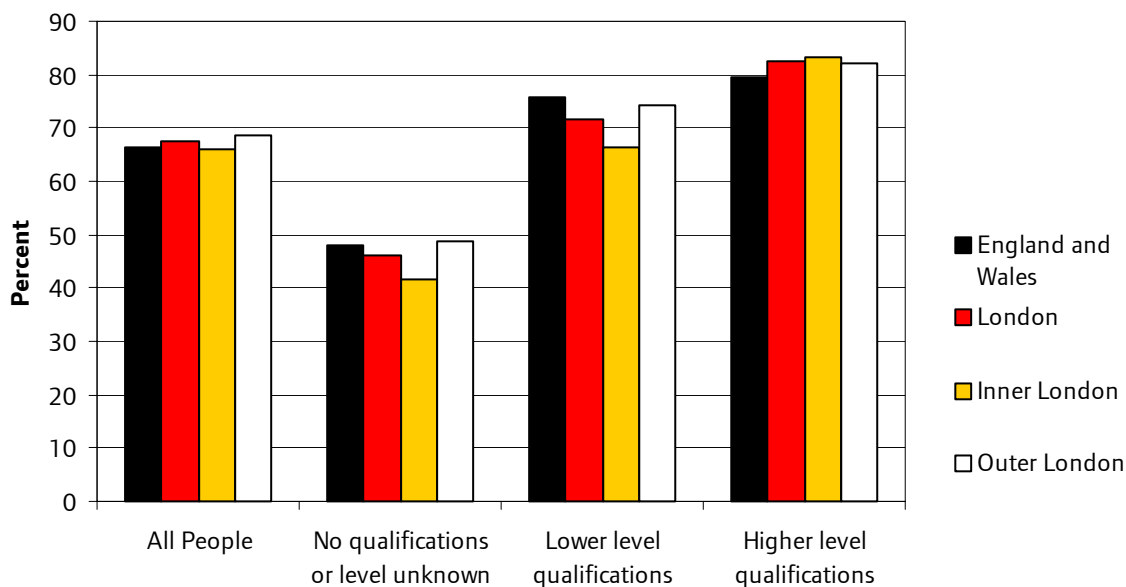
For people with no qualifications, the difference between Inner and Outer London is most marked in Muslim and Buddhist religions, where a significantly higher proportion have no qualifications in Inner London, which is opposite to the overall average. People with 'No Religion' are at the other end of the scale where far more people in Outer London have no qualifications.

As already established, a higher proportion of people in England and Wales have no qualifications compared with London, although amongst Buddhist, Jewish and 'Any Other Religion' groups the difference between regional and national levels of no qualification is far less than the average.

10.0 Qualifications and economic activity

Overall the levels of economic activity nationally (67 per cent), London (68 per cent) and Inner (66 per cent) and Outer London (69 per cent) do not vary a great deal. However, when it is broken down by level of qualification there are some interesting variations.

Figure 20 Economically active people as a percentage of all people aged 16-74 by level of qualification



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST032

The economic activity rate is far higher among people with qualifications than without. Someone with higher-level qualifications is almost twice as likely to be economically active than someone without qualifications. Almost a third of Londoners do not have qualifications and the activity rate among this group is 46 per cent (below the national average of 48 per cent), significantly below the rate among people with lower-level qualifications (72 per cent) and higher-level qualifications (83 per cent). Nationally, there is not much difference between economic activity rate for lower level qualifications and higher-level qualifications, whereas in London the difference is far more significant.

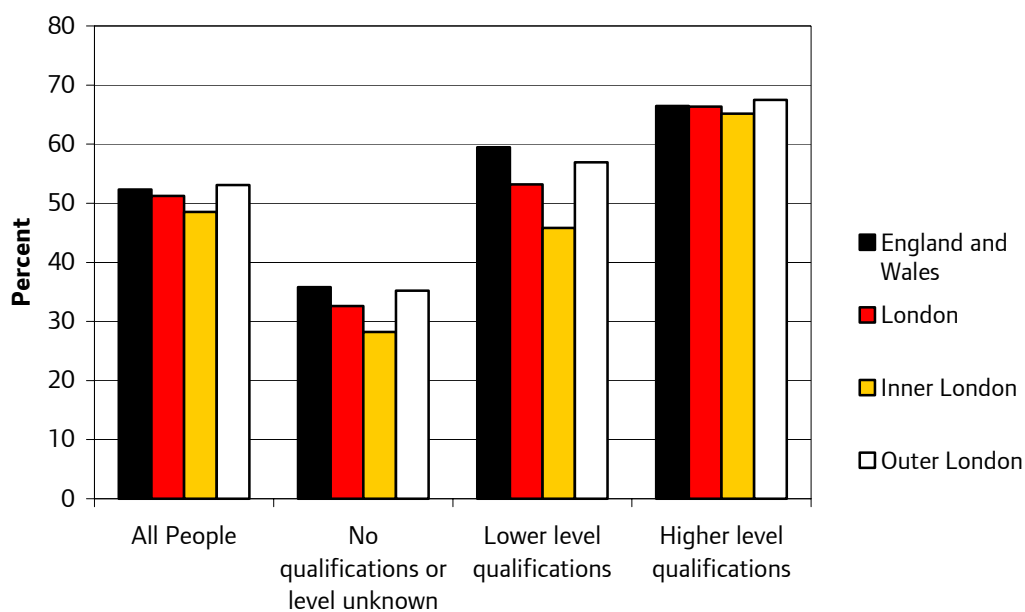
Despite a well-qualified population economic activity is lower on average in Inner London than Outer London, although among people with higher-level qualifications the rate difference between Inner and Outer London is minimal. However, polarity is experienced in Inner London where the economic activity rate is extremely low for people with no qualifications but very high for people with higher-level qualifications.

The economic activity rate for people with higher-level qualifications is highest in Wandsworth at 87 per cent, while the lowest is Kensington and Chelsea (77 per cent). For people with no qualifications the economic activity rate in Tower Hamlets is just 35 per cent, while the highest is found in Sutton (54 per cent). However, Tower Hamlets has both very high economic activity among people with higher-level qualifications and the lowest rates for no qualifications, indicating the high degree of polarity experienced in the borough.

10.1 Employees

In London the percentage of people who are employees doubles between people without qualifications to people with higher-level qualifications, rising from 33 per cent to 66 per cent. The percentage of all people who are employees varies only slightly between England and Wales (52 per cent), London (51 per cent), Inner (49 per cent) and Outer London (53

Figure 21 People who are employees* as a percentage of all people aged 16-74 by level of qualification



* Does not include self employed

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST032

per cent). The increase in percentage of employees between qualifications levels follows the same pattern as for economic activity with people who have higher-level qualifications far more likely to be an employee than those without any. This shows that a person would need to be relatively highly qualified in London to stand a similar chance of being an employee in London as in England and Wales as a whole.

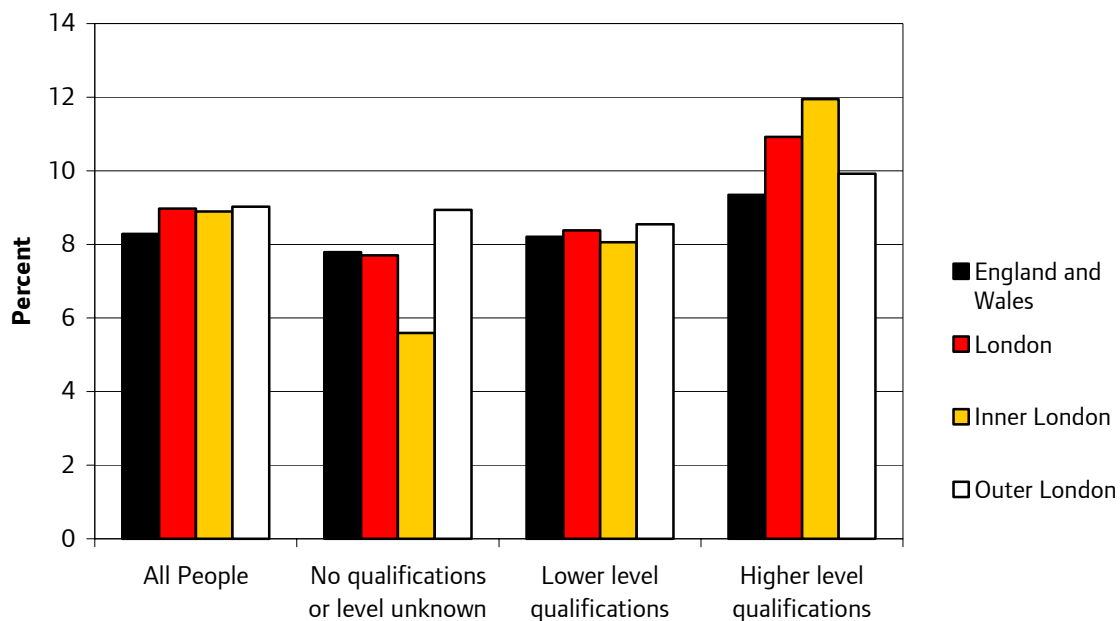
The difference between the national and London rate is more significant among people with no qualifications and lower-level qualifications. The percentage of people who are employees is consistent across areas for those with higher-level qualifications.

10.2 Self-employed

The level of self-employment is slightly higher in London (nine per cent) than for England and Wales (eight per cent) as a whole, with very little difference between Inner and Outer London. There is also less variation between levels of self-employment in relation to qualification levels. There is only one percentage point different between people with no qualifications and people with higher-level qualifications in the national average (eight per cent to nine per cent), although it is a larger gap in London increasing from eight per cent to 11 per cent. This may show that qualifications are not as vital to hold, should a person wish to work for him or herself.

There is also a small difference in Outer London between lower-level and higher-level qualifications. However, Inner London sees a considerably larger disparity increasing from six per cent, among people without qualification to a substantially higher 12 per cent among people with higher-level qualifications.

Figure 22 People self-employed as a percentage of all people aged 16-74 by level of qualification



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST032

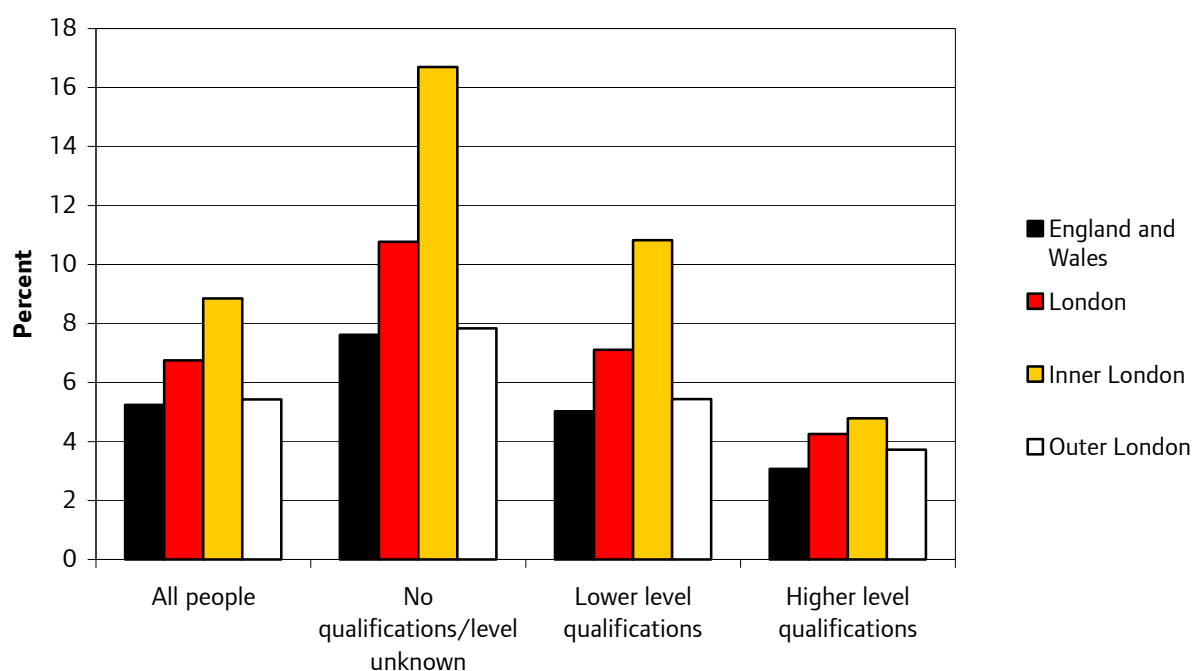
Inner London has a low self-employment rate amongst people with no qualifications, an average self-employment rate for people with lower-level qualifications and an above average rate for people with higher-level qualifications. This is an indicator of the wide range of the population’s characteristics in Inner London, containing high levels of low academic achievers, not in self-employment, and also high levels of well qualified people who are self-employed.

In London overall levels of self-employment seem to be low in areas where unemployment is highest although self-employment levels are higher where qualifications levels are high even in areas of high unemployment. It is not unusual to see areas with the highest unemployment to have a relatively high self-employment rate, mainly among people with higher-level qualifications. For example, Kensington and Chelsea, Camden, Westminster, Islington, Hammersmith and Fulham, Haringey, Hackney, Southwark, Lambeth, Brent and Barnet all have high unemployment and high self-employment rates.

10.3 Unemployed

The level of unemployment⁵ is consistently higher in London, and in particular Inner London, compared with England and Wales. Inner London has relatively high levels of unemployment for all levels of qualification and boroughs within Inner London contain some of the highest unemployment levels in the country. Londoners with average or below

Figure 23 People unemployed as a percentage of all people economically active by level of qualification



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST032

average qualifications find it harder to gain employment and have more chance of being unemployed than people with good qualifications. The labour market outcomes for London residents with no qualifications are generally worse than the national average.

As shown, employment is strongly linked to qualifications and London has a relatively well-qualified population, so it may be surprising to see such high unemployment levels in the capital. London contains a high number of professional, managerial and other jobs often requiring good levels of qualifications. Commuters living outside London may fill these jobs.

For London the difference in the relatively high unemployment levels between people with no qualifications (11 per cent) and people with lower-level qualifications (seven per cent) and then higher-level qualifications (four per cent) is steady, with an increase in qualifications leading to a lower chance of being unemployed. The rate drops substantially for all areas, including Inner London, among people with higher-level qualifications.

⁵ The rate of unemployment used here is calculated by dividing unemployed by economically active, excluding economically active full-time students. The GLA's Data Management and Analysis Group have published Census briefing 2003/26, which provides more general information on unemployment in London.

Newham has the highest overall unemployment rate in the country while Hackney and Tower Hamlets are also close to the top. Among people with no qualifications in Inner London unemployment levels are well above the national average, although many of the Outer London boroughs such as Kingston, Sutton and Havering have fairly low unemployment rates even among the unqualified (just over 5 per cent). Among well-qualified people, although the unemployment rates are lower, London boroughs fare worse against national comparisons, where extremely low unemployment rates, (3.1 per cent for England and Wales) are common for highly qualified people.

Sutton has the lowest unemployment rates across each level of qualification, ranging from five per cent amongst people with no qualifications down to 2.6 per cent for people with higher-level qualifications. At the other end of the scale, in Tower Hamlets more than one in five economically active people without qualifications (23 per cent) are unemployed, while Hackney (14 per cent) is highest among people with low-level qualifications and Newham (eight per cent) is highest amongst people with higher-level qualifications.

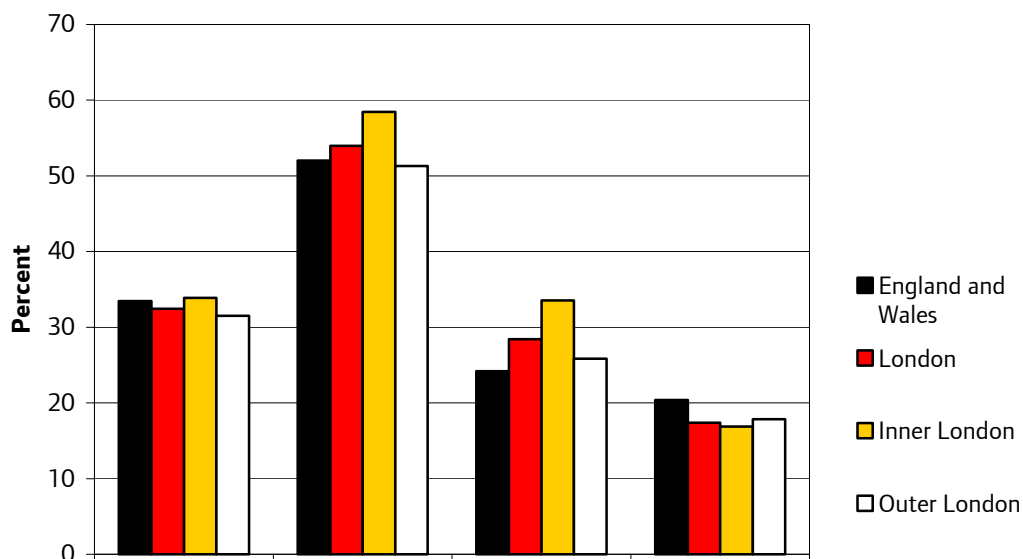
10.4 Economically inactive

The category economically inactive includes people who are retired, some students, looking after family/home, and permanently sick/disabled. London contains a relatively high number of students and this may inflate the economically inactive figure. The rate of economic inactivity decreases considerably in London, from 54 per cent among people with no qualifications to just 17 per cent among those with higher-level qualifications.

The overall economic inactivity rate is fairly similar for London as for England and Wales. The percentage of economically inactive people who have no qualifications is far higher compared with people that have some qualifications. The inactivity rate is highest in Inner London (59 per cent), while the national average stands at 52 per cent.

There is a significant fall in the economically inactive rate for people who have gained lower-level qualifications, although Inner London still has relatively high inactivity levels when compared with the national levels. However, this reverses among people with higher-level qualifications where London has very low rates of inactivity when compared with England and Wales.

Figure 24 People economically inactive as a percentage of all people aged 16-74 by level of qualification



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST032

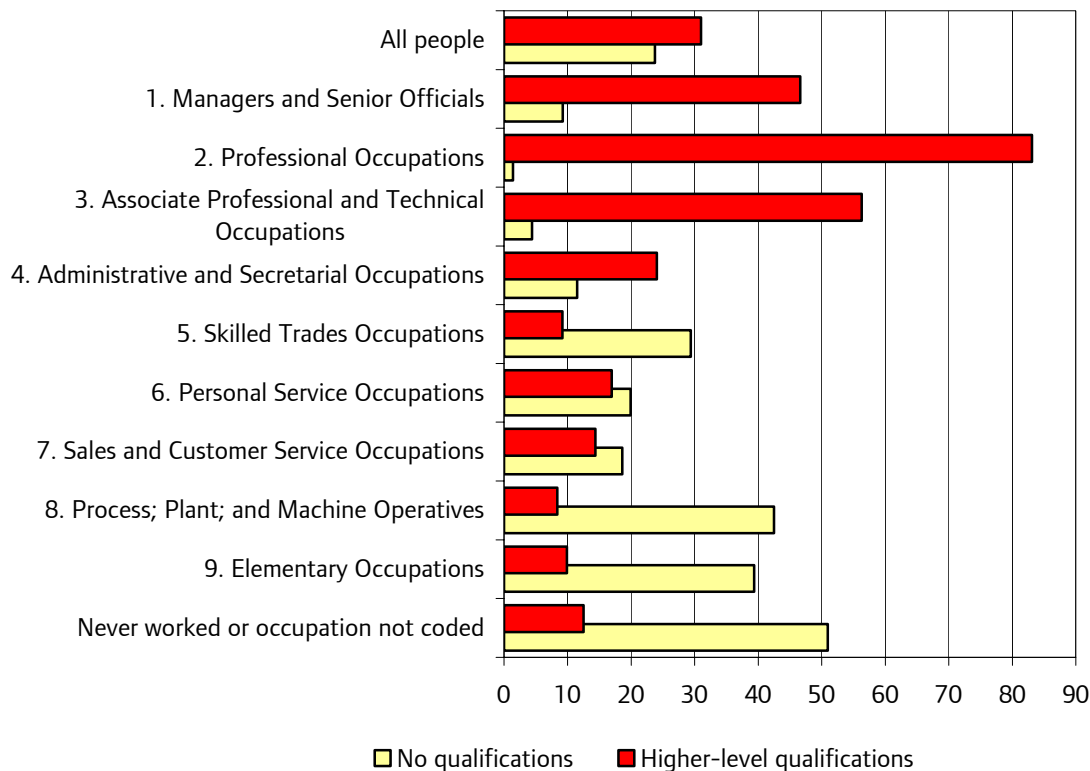
11.0 Qualifications by occupation

Qualifications have an important influence on occupation and career development. London as a whole contains a higher than average percentage of people in managerial, professional and technical occupations (36 per cent compared with 29 per cent nationally). Males (42 per cent) are far more likely to work in these occupations than females (31 per cent), which may explain why a higher percentage of men hold higher-level qualifications in London, although the degree of cause and effect between these two factors is unknown.

Women are more likely to work in administrative, secretarial, personal service, sales and customer service occupations than men (33 per cent compared with 13 per cent) for which higher-level qualifications are usually not as vital. As shown earlier young females aged under 25 are more likely to hold qualifications than males of the same age. However, women overall are less likely to hold higher-level qualifications and they are also more likely to be looking after a family/home.

High proportions of people with higher-level qualifications work in managerial, professional or technical occupations. Indeed, 83 per cent of people in professional occupations have higher-level qualifications compared with only 1.4 per cent who have no qualifications.

Figure 25 Occupation by highest level of qualification as a percentage of people aged 16-74



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST113

In administrative and secretarial occupations the most common level of qualification is level 2, whereas in skilled trades over 50 per cent of people have no better than level 1 qualifications. It is important to note that in this occupation many more people hold ‘other qualifications’, which may be relevant to their field of work and expertise e.g. City and Guilds, or other vocational/professional qualifications. However, the biggest occupational sector for people without qualifications is process, plant and machine operatives where 43 per cent of people hold no qualifications and only eight per cent hold higher-level qualifications.

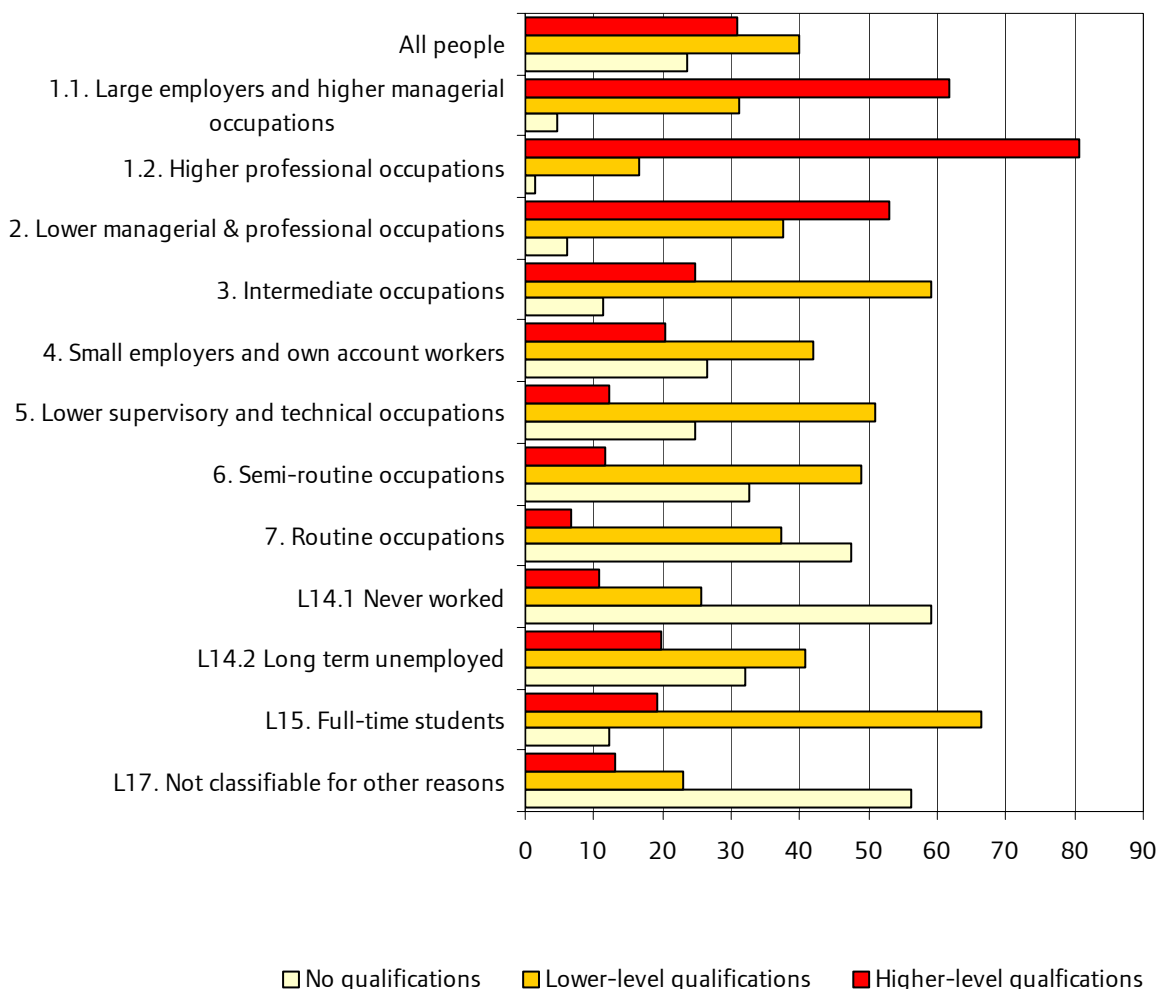
Over 45 per cent of people in sales and customer service occupations hold either level 2 or 3 qualifications, 39 per cent of people in elementary occupations hold no qualifications, while ten per cent of people in this sector have higher-level qualifications.

Over 50 per cent of people who have never worked or have occupation not coded, have no qualifications, but interestingly 12 per cent of people in this group hold higher-level qualifications. Not unexpectedly the level of qualification has a substantial effect on the occupation group that people work in.

12.0 Qualifications by NS-SEC

The NS-SEC (National Statistics-Socio-Economic Classification) is the new classification that has been developed to replace Social Class (five groups) and Socio-Economic Group (17 groups). It is an occupationally based classification of the whole adult population aged 16-74, including those who have never worked, long-term unemployed, full-time students and people not classifiable for other reasons.

Figure 26 NS-SEC by highest level of qualification as a percentage of people aged 16-74 for London



Source: 2001 Census, 2001 Standard Table ST114

The results of qualification by NS-SEC are similar to occupation above and the level of qualifications held, has a major effect on the NS-SEC group a person will be placed in. Among higher management and professionals, 74 per cent hold higher-level qualifications compared with only seven per cent of people in routine occupations.

Either level 2 or 3 qualifications are held by 57 per cent of full-time students. In lower supervisory, technical occupations, the most common level of qualification is level 1, although 12 per cent hold 'other qualifications/level unknown', which is the highest of any group.

There are three classifications with high levels of people with no qualifications. They are routine occupations (47 per cent), those who have never worked (59 per cent) and people not classifiable for other reasons (56 per cent).

There are considerably more males at the top end of the classification than females i.e. higher management/professional, small employers/own account workers and lower supervisory/technical occupations. There are also a significantly higher percentage of males in the routine occupation and long-term unemployed groups. However, in the lower managerial/professional occupations, for people with higher-level qualifications, there are actually a higher percentage of females than males.

Meanwhile, 72 per cent of people who have never worked are female, and 71 per cent of people in Intermediate occupations are female. Females also dominate the semi-routine occupation group at all qualification levels.

For some NS-SEC groups, level of qualification makes a great deal of difference to the proportion of males to females in the group. For example, while only 19 per cent of people without qualifications in small employers and own account workers are female, 37 per cent are female for people with higher-level qualifications.

Among full-time students, a higher proportion of males have no qualifications or lower-level qualifications than females, while many more female than male students already hold higher-level qualifications. This shows that females are more likely to go onto further studies having already obtained higher-level qualifications while men are more likely to move into the labour market, once they have obtained their higher-level qualifications.

The comparison between Inner and Outer London shows that Inner London contains a higher percentage of people in the higher managerial or professional group (14 per cent in Inner London compared with 11 per cent in Outer London), and also a higher percentage of people who have never worked or long-term unemployed and full-time students. Outer London contains higher levels of people in intermediate and lower occupational groups than Inner London.

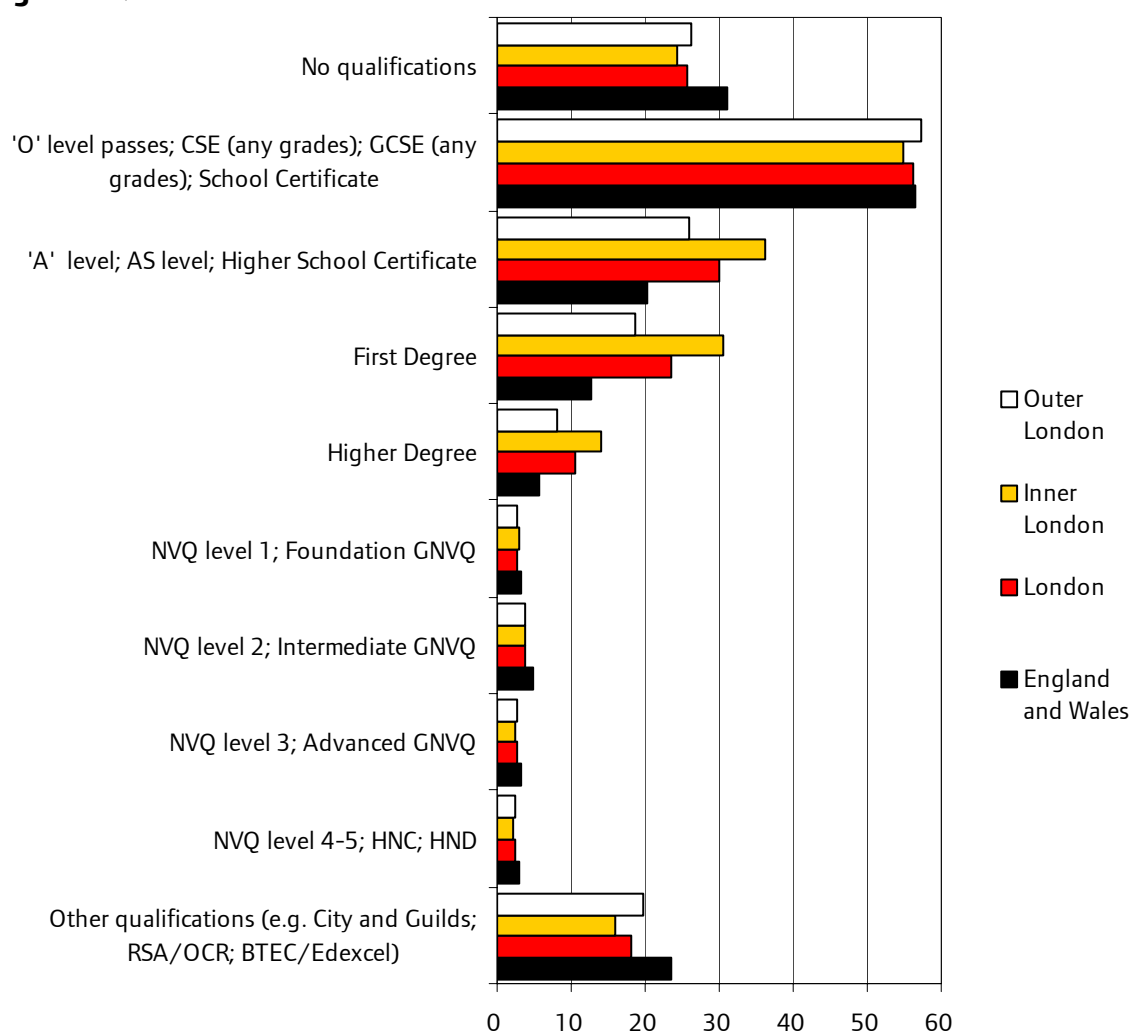
13.0 All qualifications breakdown for people aged 16-74 in London

As noted earlier many people hold more than one type of qualification and some information is available about each qualification held. Almost three million people in London have GCSE, 'O' Level, CSE or school certificate and the same percentage of people aged 16-74, possess these qualifications in London as in England and Wales as a whole at 56 per cent. However, at the higher levels such as 'A' Level, London has an average of 30 per cent of people with these qualifications compared with 20 per cent at the national level. A similar tendency can be observed for first degrees and higher degrees where London and

in particular Inner London have far higher proportions of people with those qualifications. London contains 14 per cent of all 16-74 year olds in the country but 26 per cent of people with first degrees and higher degrees.

London shows a great deal of polarity with residents either being well-qualified or having no qualifications. Nationally, only 23 per cent of people with 'O' levels or GCSEs have got a first degree compared with 42 per cent in London (and 56 per cent in Inner London). This shows that in Inner London the majority of the people who have at least some qualifications have higher-level qualifications. Furthermore, in London the total number of all qualifications held by the population is more than the population aged 16-74 total by 50 per cent, which compares with the England and Wales figure of 33 per cent.

Figure 27 People with each type of qualification as a percentage of all people aged 16-74



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST115⁶

Note: This chart shows breakdown of qualifications giving an overall percentage of the number of people with each qualification type, and therefore the totals will not add up to (and are higher than) one hundred.

⁶ Figures derived from ST115 relate only to the academic/vocational qualifications question and not to the professional qualifications question, and as such people with 'no qualifications' here could have professional qualifications.

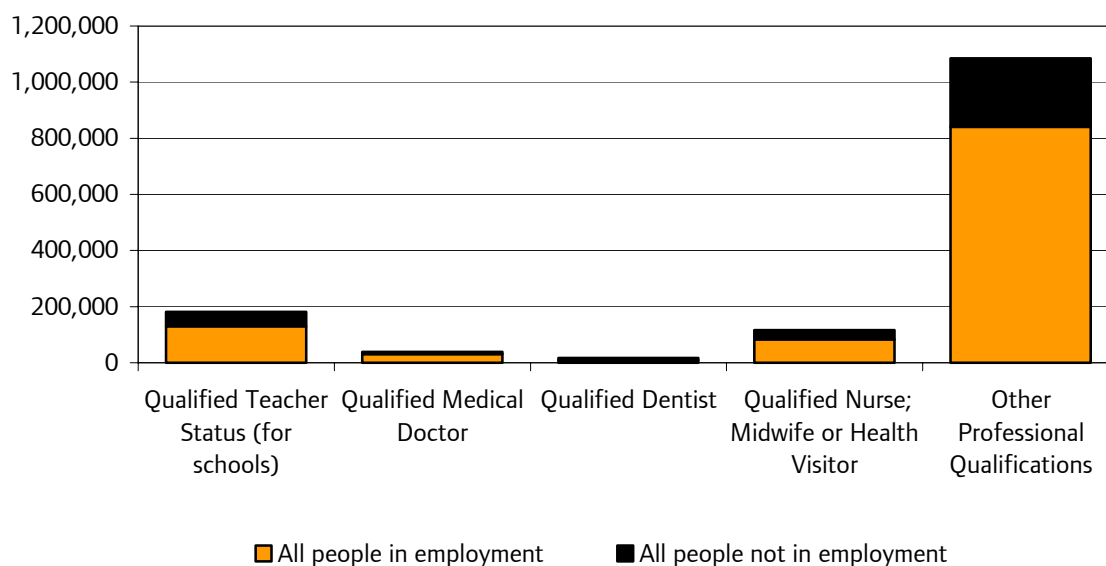
A small percentage of people overall hold NVQ or GNVQ qualifications but compared with A Levels, for example, these are relatively new types of qualification and therefore it would be expected that fewer people may have gained them (less than 5 per cent of the population at every NVQ level). England and Wales actually has a slightly higher proportion of people with these qualifications than London at all NVQ levels. 'Other qualifications' are also more commonly held nationally (24 per cent of people) than in London (18 per cent of people).

14.0 Professional qualifications

London contains a high proportion of people with professional qualifications including teachers, medical doctors, dentists, nurses, midwives and health visitors. There are over one million professional qualifications held among 3.3 million people in employment, giving a rate of 33 per cent compared with 27 per cent in England and Wales. There are a further 343,000 professional qualifications held among the two million London residents not in employment.

It stands out that 'Other professional qualifications' are the largest category here, but it is not clear what qualifications are included in this definition. This was a self assessment answer on the Census form and the respondent was not asked to specify the actual qualification they held, and therefore could include qualifications which are not normally considered to be professional.

Figure 28 Professional qualifications by employment status in London⁷



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST116

⁷ Note: 1. This chart shows the number of people with each type of qualification. People can appear in the table more than once.

2. 'Occupation not coded' includes people aged 65 – 74 not working in the week before the Census and people aged 16 – 64 who last worked before 1996.

3. The occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification 2000 as follows: Teaching professionals: SOC231; Nurse, midwife, health visitor: SOC3211, 3212; Other health associate professionals and therapists: SOC3213–3218, SOC3221–3229; Medical practitioners: SOC2211; Dental practitioners: SOC2215.

Overall in London, 27 per cent of men and 24 per cent of women aged 16-74 hold some sort of professional qualifications. Men are more likely than women to hold professional qualifications as dentists, doctors and other professions, although there are more than double the number of women than men qualified and working as teachers and over seven times more women than men qualified and working as nurses, midwives or health visitors.

There are around 87,000 qualified teachers who live in London and work in teaching, although there are a further 13,000 people who have teaching qualifications but are not in employment at all. There are also nearly 7,000 qualified nurses, midwives or health visitors not in employment and over 2,000 medical practitioners not in work. Finally, there are almost 80,000 residents professionally qualified as a teacher, medical doctor, dentist, nurse, midwife or health visitor living in London who work in a non-professional occupation.

As with all higher-level qualifications, boroughs in south west London contain higher levels of people with professional qualifications, while north east and east London boroughs have lower numbers of professional qualifications per head of the 16-74 population.

Conclusions

This briefing has shown that London is a region with qualification levels (including professional qualifications) significantly above the national average and is the highest performing region in the country. Inner London in particular contains a very high proportion of highly qualified people, where even the lowest borough is above the national average. Of the 33 London boroughs, 27 are in the top 25 per cent nationally for higher-level qualifications, although London contains a degree of polarity with some boroughs having qualification levels considerably below the national average.

London attracts well-educated people from elsewhere in the country and the large number of universities contributes towards a highly qualified population. This briefing has shown that levels of qualifications differ significantly between wards, even within boroughs, although overall areas in north east London have lower qualification levels than areas in south west London. It has also been evidenced that despite differences in the way Census data on qualifications has been defined since 1991, the overall pattern comparing London boroughs has not changed and London was also the most qualified region then.

The data has shown that more women than men hold some qualifications although a higher percentage of men hold higher-level qualifications and it has also shown that age groups significantly affects the likelihood of being well-qualified.

There is evidence from the data to suggest that there are significant differences between ethnic groups relating to qualification levels but also that there are differences between age groups within each ethnic group. Level of qualification also varies by religion, although to a lesser degree than by ethnicity. The level of qualification attained will also have a significant effect on economic activity/inactivity rates, unemployment rates, occupation and socio-economic classification, although there are also other important factors to consider when analysing economic activity and employment patterns. It is not clear to what degree occupation is affected by level of qualification or whether level of qualification is more dependent on employment.

This Briefing has touched on several subjects linked to qualifications in the Census although it is by no means exhaustive. Many of the factors, which affect qualifications or are influenced by qualifications, have in the main been studied separately here. Nevertheless these elements are intrinsically inter-linked and cannot be viewed in isolation. However, for instance, analysis by age, gender, ethnic group, employment and borough by qualification would become too complicated to examine here. In depth analysis and further cross tabulation should be undertaken in order for any one of the topics discussed to be fully explored. Finally, the similar topic of students and school children has not been looked into here and will be the subject of a future briefing.

Glossary of 2001 Census terms used in this report

Economically Active

The term 'economically active' is used to describe those people who are in the labour force and includes both the employed and the unemployed. More specifically, economically active includes:

- i) all people who were working in the week before the Census and
- ii) all people who were not working but were looking for work and were available to start work within 2 weeks.

Full-time students who are economically active are included but are identified separately in the classification. The economic activity questions are only asked of people aged 16 to 74. The concept of economic activity used in the 2001 Census is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status.

Economically Inactive

Economic inactive are those people in the population (aged 16-74) who are not in the labour force (ie not economically active). Specific categories of those who are economically inactive are: retired, student (excludes those students who were working or in some other way were economically active), looking after family/ home, permanently sick/ disabled and 'other'. A person who is looking for work but is not available to start work within 2 weeks is counted as economically inactive.

Ethnic Group

The Ethnic Group question records each person's perceived ethnic group and cultural background. Although the questions differ between the different parts of the UK, the same detailed codes are used across the UK to code the write-in responses. In standard output the most detailed classification used is 16 groups (England and Wales), 14 groups (Scotland) and 12 groups (Northern Ireland).

Highest Level of Qualification

In England and Wales, the highest level of qualification is derived from responses to both the qualifications question and the professional qualification question. In tables data often relates to higher level and lower level qualifications. These relate to NVQ equivalents. Higher level relates to Level 4/5 and lower level to Levels 1, 2 and 3. These levels relate to the following types of qualifications:

Level 1:	1+ 'O' level passes, 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ
Level 2:	5+ 'O' level passes, 5+ CSEs (grade 1). 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C), School Certificate, 1+'A' levels/ AS levels, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ
Level 3:	2+ 'A' levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School certificate, NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ
Level 4/5:	First degree, Higher degree, NVQ Levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor

Industry

The industry in which a person works is determined by the response to the question asking for a description of the business of the person's employer (or own business if self-employed). The responses are coded to a modified version of the UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 1992 – UK SIC (92).

Occupation

A person's occupation is coded from the response to the question asking for the full title of the Main job and the description of what is done in that job. It is coded to the 2000 edition of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

Students and Schoolchildren

Students and schoolchildren in full-time education studying away from the family home are fully numerated as resident at their term-time address.

Unemployed

A person is defined as unemployed if he or she is not in employment, is available to start work in the next 2 weeks and has either looked for work in the last 4 weeks or is waiting to start a new job. This is consistent with the International Labour Office (ILO) standard classification (see section 2 for more on this definition).

A7 - Percentage of people with qualifications by region for 1991 and 2001

	% of people in 2001 aged 16-74 with			% residents in 1991 18+ who are
	None	Lower	Higher	Qualified*
Inner London	22.7	34.1	38.7	20.5
London	23.7	39.8	31.0	17.5
Outer London	24.4	43.6	26.0	15.8
South East	23.9	47.5	21.8	16.0
England and Wales	29.1	44.2	19.8	13.4
South West	26.2	47.8	18.8	13.8
East	27.9	46.7	18.1	13.5
Wales	33.0	42.4	17.4	12.0
North West	31.9	43.9	17.2	12.0
East Midlands	31.6	44.3	16.6	11.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	33.2	42.9	16.4	11.4
West Midlands	34.0	42.7	16.2	11.1
North East	34.7	42.9	15.0	10.4

*Qualified in 1991 was defined as higher degree, degree or diploma

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS13 & 1991 Census, Local Base Statistics Table L84

A2 – Highest Qualification level attained of the 16-74 population by borough

	No qualifications	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4/5	Other/ unknown
City of London	10.00	5.92	10.45	10.96	60.11	2.55
Barking and Dagenham	39.51	19.07	18.11	5.83	10.23	7.26
Barnet	19.64	11.20	18.02	10.83	35.47	4.84
Bexley	28.74	20.56	22.61	6.89	13.26	7.94
Brent	24.62	12.03	16.75	10.63	30.41	5.56
Bromley	22.18	16.42	22.61	9.21	23.35	6.23
Camden	17.36	7.61	11.99	12.37	47.01	3.66
Croydon	22.89	16.66	21.40	9.32	23.62	6.11
Ealing	21.92	12.13	16.14	10.06	34.57	5.19
Enfield	28.35	15.16	19.00	8.89	22.44	6.16
Greenwich	29.36	15.01	17.57	8.33	23.69	6.04
Hackney	28.99	10.47	13.83	8.64	32.93	5.14
Hammersmith and Fulham	17.93	7.78	13.16	11.99	45.07	4.06
Haringey	23.43	9.77	14.15	10.17	37.85	4.62
Harrow	20.70	13.55	20.19	10.65	29.43	5.48
Havering	32.26	20.09	21.11	6.94	11.57	8.04
Hillingdon	24.96	18.02	20.90	9.65	20.01	6.47
Hounslow	23.97	14.49	17.74	9.84	28.40	5.56
Islington	25.13	9.21	12.00	9.43	39.89	4.34
Kensington and Chelsea	13.01	6.16	12.81	13.24	51.53	3.25
Kingston upon Thames	17.15	12.21	18.45	12.38	34.57	5.24
Lambeth	20.08	10.15	14.04	9.82	40.94	4.96
Lewisham	24.19	14.21	17.42	9.09	29.42	5.66
Merton	19.94	12.40	16.72	9.71	35.73	5.50
Newham	33.58	13.92	16.28	8.91	21.31	6.00
Redbridge	25.16	15.90	19.92	9.15	23.82	6.06
Richmond upon Thames	13.64	9.36	16.35	11.44	45.11	4.11
Southwark	24.44	10.97	14.64	10.02	34.84	5.09
Sutton	23.33	18.21	21.63	8.85	21.22	6.76
Tower Hamlets	34.26	10.26	12.35	9.47	29.63	4.04
Waltham Forest	28.47	15.30	17.60	8.55	23.98	6.09
Wandsworth	16.33	8.05	13.33	11.10	47.25	3.93
Westminster	16.04	7.34	12.73	12.39	47.76	3.74
Inner London	22.67	9.84	13.87	10.43	38.65	4.55
Outer London	24.43	15.08	19.15	9.36	25.98	6.00
London	23.73	13.00	17.06	9.78	30.99	5.43
England and Wales	29.08	16.57	19.38	8.27	19.76	6.94

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS13

A3 - Level of qualification by age and gender for London

		None	Lower	Higher
Males	16-19	22.4	73.8	2.1
	20-29	9.0	44.6	43.1
	30-39	13.2	41.2	40.7
	40-49	21.7	38.1	32.2
	50-59	33.9	28.8	25.3
	60-74	53.3	18.9	16.9
	All ages		22.8	38.8
Females	16-19	18.4	77.7	2.4
	20-29	8.3	44.7	44.4
	30-39	13.5	46.0	37.3
	40-49	23.8	42.2	29.5
	50-59	37.9	31.0	23.3
	60-74	61.0	18.3	14.2
	All ages		24.6	40.9

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST105

A4 - Level of qualification by age and gender for London

		None/ unknown	Lower	Higher
Males	16-24	16.8	64.2	19.1
	25-34	14.3	37.5	48.2
	35-49	25.9	39.8	34.3
	50-59	45.9	28.8	25.3
	60-64	58.9	22.3	18.8
	65-74	67.6	16.7	15.7
	All ages		29.4	38.8
Females	16-24	13.9	64.0	22.0
	25-34	13.1	40.4	46.5
	35-49	24.4	44.3	31.4
	50-59	45.7	31.0	23.3
	60-64	61.3	22.1	16.6
	65-74	71.1	16.0	12.9
	All ages		28.9	40.9

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST032

A5 - Qualifications by age

	Inner London	Outer London	London	England and Wales
No qualifications				
16 to 17	30.9	29.7	30.1	33.2
18 to 19	11.6	9.5	10.3	11.0
20 to 24	8.8	8.5	8.6	10.6
25 to 29	8.5	8.9	8.7	11.5
30 to 34	12.2	11.4	11.8	13.4
35 to 39	16.5	14.2	15.1	16.3
40 to 44	22.3	19.0	20.3	21.4
45 to 49	27.8	24.9	25.9	28.6
50 to 54	32.8	31.5	31.9	35.4
55 to 59	41.7	40.8	41.1	44.4
60 to 64	52.3	50.3	51.0	53.7
65 to 69	61.3	57.8	59.0	60.9
70 to 74	65.1	63.1	63.7	66.0
All people	22.7	24.4	23.7	29.1
Higher-level qualifications				
16 to 17	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.0
18 to 19	3.3	2.4	2.8	1.7
20 to 24	37.6	27.5	32.1	19.8
25 to 29	61.6	44.5	52.8	33.0
30 to 34	51.2	34.5	41.9	25.4
35 to 39	43.5	30.5	35.8	23.9
40 to 44	38.1	27.9	31.7	23.1
45 to 49	34.9	27.0	29.7	22.6
50 to 54	32.4	23.5	26.4	19.6
55 to 59	26.4	19.2	21.5	16.0
60 to 64	20.2	16.3	17.6	14.0
65 to 69	16.4	14.0	14.8	12.5
70 to 74	15.0	12.8	13.5	11.8
All people	38.6	26.0	31.0	19.8

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST105

A6 – Highest and lowest wards per borough for percentage of people aged 16 - 74 with no qualifications and higher-level qualifications

	No qualifications			Higher-level qualifications		
	Lowest Ward	Highest Ward	Range	Lowest Ward	Highest Ward	Range
City of London	2.2	31.5	29.3	31.3	72.4	41.0
Barking and Dagenham	29.9	46.1	16.2	5.4	20.9	15.5
Barnet	9.0	30.8	21.8	20.8	54.6	33.7
Bexley	20.6	36.2	15.6	8.5	21.6	13.1
Brent	18.4	32.6	14.2	19.1	42.7	23.6
Bromley	13.6	35.0	21.4	10.9	35.5	24.6
Camden	6.9	32.7	25.9	25.8	65.5	39.7
Croydon	14.5	45.6	31.1	6.5	41.2	34.8
Ealing	8.5	34.2	25.7	16.1	57.5	41.4
Enfield	18.2	38.0	19.8	10.9	35.2	24.2
Greenwich	16.1	39.5	23.3	13.2	50.2	37.1
Hackney	21.5	35.9	14.3	23.4	45.8	22.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	11.6	32.7	21.1	25.8	51.5	25.7
Haringey	9.2	38.0	28.8	17.6	60.9	43.3
Harrow	13.7	29.6	15.9	20.7	39.7	18.9
Havering	22.0	44.9	22.8	6.2	18.8	12.6
Hillingdon	14.9	33.2	18.4	13.9	37.0	23.1
Hounslow	12.2	36.4	24.1	11.7	51.5	39.9
Islington	18.3	31.7	13.4	31.1	51.7	20.6
Kensington and Chelsea	5.4	30.3	24.9	29.0	63.9	34.9
Kingston upon Thames	8.3	28.3	19.9	15.0	49.0	34.0
Lambeth	12.9	25.2	12.3	31.8	56.8	25.0
Lewisham	15.6	38.2	22.6	11.4	48.0	36.7
Merton	6.8	33.8	27.0	16.3	62.5	46.2
Newham	28.7	43.1	14.4	16.5	30.2	13.7
Redbridge	16.1	37.9	21.8	11.5	37.6	26.1
Richmond upon Thames	7.6	27.6	20.0	19.6	58.0	38.4
Southwark	13.3	33.9	20.6	22.3	56.4	34.2
Sutton	14.9	37.8	22.9	10.2	37.2	27.0
Tower Hamlets	20.2	44.2	24.0	16.7	45.9	29.2
Waltham Forest	21.5	34.5	13.0	12.8	36.5	23.7
Wandsworth	9.5	27.3	17.7	23.1	61.6	38.5
Westminster	8.6	31.2	22.6	25.9	58.9	33.0
London	2.2	46.1	43.9	5.4	72.4	66.9

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS13

A7 – Breakdown of Qualifications in London

	All people	Males	Females
All people aged 16-74	5,300,332	2,575,171	2,725,161
Total number of qualifications held	7,941,463	3,915,860	4,025,603
No qualifications	1,355,558	639,869	715,689
'O' level passes; CSE (any grades); GCSE (any grades); School Certificate	2,985,798	1,432,207	1,553,591
'A' level; AS level; Higher School Certificate	1,585,604	791,194	794,410
First Degree	1,240,194	637,661	602,533
Higher Degree	553,174	292,621	260,553
NVQ level 1; Foundation GNVQ	150,108	67,650	82,458
NVQ level 2; Intermediate GNVQ	199,722	85,971	113,751
NVQ level 3; Advanced GNVQ	137,219	60,466	76,753
NVQ level 4-5; HNC; HND	124,939	76,626	48,313
Other qualifications (e.g. City and Guilds; RSA/OCR; BTEC/Edexcel)	964,705	471,464	493,241

NB This table shows the number of people with each type of qualification. Therefore people can appear in the table multiple times.

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST115

A8 - Percentage of people aged 16-74 with professional qualifications in London

	Teaching professions	Nurse; midwife; health visitor	Other health associate professionals and therapists	Medical practitioners	Dental practitioners	Other occupations	Occupations not coded
All people in employment	140,231	59,632	23,672	26,633	4,313	3,064,653	-
Qualified Teacher Status (for schools)	86,799	682	721	418	54	41,524	-
Qualified Medical Doctor	836	253	158	23,405	26	5,558	-
Qualified Dentist	296	298	71	347	3,838	4,071	-
Qualified Nurse; Midwife or Health Visitor	2,171	52,122	852	238	34	28,254	-
Other Professional Qualifications	30,196	4,603	19,278	2,569	276	783,757	-
All people not in employment	25,120	9,864	2,893	2,701	566	1,152,710	787,344
Qualified Teacher Status (for schools)	12,781	181	78	76	17	12,403	25,608
Qualified Medical Doctor	130	47	29	2,053	7	2,743	3,261
Qualified Dentist	112	77	6	60	398	3,629	3,609
Qualified Nurse; Midwife or Health Visitor	430	6,979	119	28	12	8,420	16,226
Other Professional Qualifications	5,093	914	1,884	277	33	145,183	90,248

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST116

49 – Residents qualified by borough in 1991

	qualified (all levels)	level a (higher degree)	level b (degree)	level c (diploma)	level a or b
City of London	40.6	6.4	23.5	10.7	29.9
Barking and Dagenham	3.5	0.1	1.4	2.0	1.5
Barnet	21.5	2.5	12.2	6.8	14.7
Bexley	9.3	0.4	3.8	5.0	4.3
Brent	15.4	1.5	8.5	5.4	10.0
Bromley	17.7	1.4	9.0	7.4	10.3
Camden	28.7	4.3	18.0	6.5	22.3
Croydon	16.0	1.0	8.1	6.9	9.1
Ealing	20.1	2.2	11.4	6.5	13.7
Enfield	13.1	0.9	6.6	5.6	7.5
Greenwich	13.1	1.2	6.7	5.3	7.8
Hackney	16.3	2.2	10.0	4.1	12.2
Hammersmith and Fulham	24.2	2.3	16.5	5.4	18.8
Haringey	22.4	3.0	13.9	5.6	16.9
Harrow	18.2	1.5	10.1	6.6	11.6
Havering	8.3	0.4	3.3	4.5	3.7
Hillingdon	12.7	1.1	5.9	5.8	6.9
Hounslow	16.0	1.6	9.0	5.4	10.6
Islington	19.9	3.0	12.9	4.0	15.9
Kensington and Chelsea	32.4	5.5	19.6	7.3	25.1
Kingston-upon-Thames	23.4	1.8	13.3	8.3	15.1
Lambeth	21.6	2.1	14.1	5.3	16.2
Lewisham	16.0	1.3	9.4	5.3	10.7
Merton	19.8	1.8	12.0	6.0	13.8
Newham	8.7	0.6	4.8	3.3	5.4
Redbridge	13.7	1.0	7.4	5.3	8.4
Richmond-upon-Thames	30.6	3.5	18.9	8.2	22.5
Southwark	16.6	1.7	10.0	4.8	11.8
Sutton	15.5	1.2	7.1	7.3	8.3
Tower Hamlets	11.3	1.3	7.0	3.0	8.3
Waltham Forest	12.9	1.1	6.7	5.1	7.8
Wandsworth	25.6	2.3	17.0	6.3	19.3
Westminster, City of	23.8	3.3	14.3	6.1	17.6
London	17.5	1.8	10.0	5.7	11.8
England and Wales	13.4	1.0	6.2	6.2	7.2

Source: 1991 Census, Local Base Statistics Table L84

A10 - Qualifications by ethnic group

	White										Mixed				Asian or Asian British				Black or Black British				Ethnic Group			
	White British					White and Black					White & Black		Asian		Mixed		Indian Pakistani		Bangla-deshi		Other		Black		Other	
	All people	White British	Irish	Other	White Caribbean	Black Caribbean	Black	White & African	Asian	Mixed	Other	Indian Pakistani	Bangla-deshi	Other	Asian Caribbean	Black African	Black	Other	Black	Other	Chinese	Other Ethnic Group				
Inner London	2,096,540	1,082,434	80,572	277,546	16,239	10,509	14,852	17,997	67,270	30,312	77,472	28,158	142,689	154,179	20,208	32,325	43,778									
No qualifications or level unknown	27.2	26.0	41.2	22.1	29.9	24.5	20.3	21.4	26.8	28.6	51.1	23.5	35.1	19.8	24.9	25.3	32.3									
Lower level qualifications	34.1	32.5	26.7	26.4	50.9	44.1	36.8	39.4	35.3	38.7	36.9	43.9	46.4	43.7	54.2	31.2	28.4									
Higher level qualifications	38.6	41.5	32.1	51.5	19.2	31.4	42.9	39.2	37.9	32.7	12.0	32.7	18.5	20.9	43.5	39.2										
Outer London																										
People Aged 16-74	3,203,792	2,081,647	107,894	219,733	14,349	8,386	19,490	17,068	267,246	68,440	17,139	72,052	116,351	101,426	14,274	33,138	45,159									
No qualifications or level unknown	30.4	32.8	39.6	25.9	25.4	20.7	19.0	19.8	25.7	26.1	34.2	17.2	28.4	17.8	20.8	24.9	29.0									
Lower level qualifications	43.6	45.2	35.5	34.2	56.8	49.8	50.6	48.3	40.8	41.8	36.3	51.2	49.2	41.2	56.6	31.7	28.7									
Higher level qualifications	26.0	22.0	24.9	40.0	17.8	29.5	30.4	31.9	33.5	32.2	29.5	31.6	22.3	41.0	22.6	43.4	42.4									
London																										
People Aged 16-74	5,300,332	3,164,081	188,466	497,279	30,588	18,895	34,342	35,065	334,516	98,752	94,611	100,210	259,040	255,605	34,482	65,463	88,937									
No qualifications or level unknown	29.2	30.5	40.3	23.8	27.8	22.8	19.6	20.6	25.9	26.8	48.1	19.0	32.1	19.0	23.2	25.1	30.6									
Lower level qualifications	39.8	40.9	31.7	29.8	53.7	46.6	44.6	43.8	39.7	40.8	36.8	49.1	47.7	42.7	55.2	31.4	28.6									
Higher level qualifications	31.0	28.7	28.0	46.4	18.5	30.5	35.8	35.6	34.4	32.3	15.1	31.9	20.2	38.3	21.6	43.5	40.8									
England and Wales																										
People Aged 16-74	37,607,438	32,879,785	540,313	1,096,795	98,346	42,299	96,619	85,122	778,491	456,851	171,208	180,760	433,613	331,658	58,538	181,717	175,323									
No qualifications or level unknown	36.0	36.6	44.3	25.1	30.2	24.7	21.2	21.2	30.6	45.0	51.0	23.3	34.3	19.0	25.3	29.6	29.4									
Lower level qualifications	44.2	45.2	30.6	32.3	55.2	48.5	49.0	46.5	38.7	36.6	35.5	43.8	46.0	42.2	53.5	33.1	27.6									
Higher level qualifications	19.8	18.2	25.1	42.6	14.6	26.8	29.8	32.4	30.7	18.3	13.5	32.9	19.7	38.8	21.1	37.3	43.0									

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Theme Table TT013

A77 – Percentage of people with higher-level qualifications by ethnic group and gender

	England and Wales		London	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
All people	20.1	19.4	31.8	30.2
British	18.6	17.8	29.7	27.6
Irish	22.7	27.3	26.0	29.8
Other White	42.1	43.1	46.0	46.8
White and Black Caribbean	12.8	16.2	16.5	20.2
White and Black African	26.5	27.0	30.2	30.8
White and Asian	30.0	29.7	35.8	35.8
Other Mixed	31.7	32.9	34.6	36.5
Indian	34.1	27.4	37.6	31.4
Pakistani	21.6	15.0	36.9	27.4
Bangladeshi	16.6	10.5	18.2	12.2
Other Asian	34.8	30.5	33.4	30.1
Black Caribbean	14.6	23.9	15.1	24.0
Black African	42.8	35.2	42.6	34.6
Other Black	18.9	23.0	19.2	23.4
Chinese	36.8	37.7	42.9	44.0
Other Ethnic Group	44.5	41.9	41.7	40.2

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M244

A72 – Percentage of people qualified in 1991 compared with people with higher-level qualifications in 2001, with percentage increase by ethnic group

	Qualified in 1991, people aged 18 and over	Higher-level qualifications 2001, people aged 16-74	Per cent increase 1991- 2001
Total persons	17.5	31.0	77
White	17.7	30.9	75
Black Caribbean	9.0	20.2	125
Black African	25.1	38.3	53
Black Other	13.0	22.5	73
Indian	16.2	34.4	112
Pakistani	12.9	32.3	151
Bangladeshi	5.6	15.1	169
Chinese	31.0	43.5	40
Other Asian	22.4	32.9	47
Other	25.2	39.4	56

Source: 1991 Census, Local Base Statistics, Table L85 and 2001 Census, Theme Table TT013

A13 – Percentage of people who are either full-time students or students aged 16-24 in London by gender and ethnicity, 2001

	All people	Males	Females
All people	45.3	45.5	45.1
White British	35.2	34.2	36.2
White Irish	37.8	36.4	39.0
Other White	44.7	47.2	42.8
White and Black Caribbean	44.1	43.8	44.4
White and Black African	54.3	57.2	51.7
White and Asian	56.9	57.5	56.2
Other Mixed	56.2	56.3	56.2
Indian	63.6	65.2	62.0
Pakistani	61.4	67.0	55.5
Bangladeshi	50.3	57.2	44.4
Other Asian	62.1	61.1	63.4
Black Caribbean	50.5	49.1	51.8
Black African	71.0	72.8	69.5
Other Black	52.5	52.0	53.0
Chinese	76.9	78.2	75.6
Other Ethnic Group	67.1	67.3	66.9

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST108

A14 – Percentage of residents ‘qualified’ by ethnic group 1991

	All residents								
	18+	White	Black Caribbean	Afro-Indian	Indian	Paki-stani	Bangla-deshi	Chinese	Asian & Other
City of London	40.6	41.7	33.3	33.3	28.6	-	-	25.0	16.7
Barking and Dagenham	3.5	2.9	13.8	14.9	11.6	6.6	-	20.5	14.5
Barnet	21.5	20.3	28.0	28.1	21.2	22.4	22.8	41.4	32.0
Bexley	9.3	8.8	26.5	28.7	16.5	28.6	15.8	23.0	15.9
Brent	15.4	16.3	10.4	10.2	14.0	10.7	7.4	29.1	21.5
Bromley	17.7	17.3	18.3	19.4	33.9	51.5	17.0	22.1	32.9
Camden	28.7	29.2	23.8	24.2	30.3	31.0	2.5	35.1	32.2
Croydon	16.0	15.6	14.4	14.2	17.3	19.6	3.9	41.1	22.7
Ealing	20.1	22.4	13.9	13.9	11.1	11.8	24.4	32.8	22.7
Enfield	13.1	12.2	17.0	16.1	22.0	26.6	8.3	38.7	23.0
Greenwich	13.1	12.7	18.0	18.7	13.2	11.3	11.8	17.5	19.5
Hackney	16.3	18.2	11.5	11.4	9.3	9.4	0.8	11.2	15.8
Hammersmith and Fulham	24.2	25.4	11.4	11.3	26.1	9.7	15.4	46.0	20.1
Haringey	22.4	24.9	13.1	13.2	21.4	13.3	10.1	26.4	17.4
Harrow	18.2	17.7	16.8	18.8	18.1	23.6	31.8	33.3	26.4
Havering	8.3	7.8	18.4	20.2	28.6	42.3	15.4	25.7	28.2
Hillingdon	12.7	12.0	24.1	23.9	15.8	8.2	6.8	42.7	21.9
Hounslow	16.0	16.2	17.7	18.4	12.6	11.5	7.7	28.2	22.7
Islington	19.9	20.7	13.6	13.9	15.4	24.1	3.7	16.0	24.0
Kensington and Chelsea	32.4	33.6	17.0	17.0	28.4	28.0	12.8	54.8	24.4
Kingston-upon-Thames	23.4	22.6	23.3	25.0	34.1	18.5	-	31.0	36.5
Lambeth	21.6	24.3	12.1	12.4	17.2	12.4	7.5	14.8	20.5
Lewisham	16.0	16.2	13.6	13.8	28.9	17.8	2.6	19.3	19.5
Merton	19.8	19.2	19.8	20.5	22.8	17.5	15.4	37.2	27.9
Newham	8.7	8.1	11.8	11.7	7.5	5.0	1.9	20.8	15.8
Redbridge	13.7	12.6	19.1	20.1	16.0	15.8	22.9	40.1	22.3
Richmond-upon-Thames	30.6	30.7	18.1	18.0	32.2	12.0	10.0	36.1	33.3
Southwark	16.6	16.5	15.5	15.9	18.7	33.3	9.7	19.6	24.6
Sutton	15.5	14.8	19.7	22.0	30.2	29.4	23.5	36.1	40.6
Tower Hamlets	11.3	13.0	9.8	10.2	15.5	6.0	1.5	23.1	18.3
Waltham Forest	12.9	12.9	14.0	14.1	13.9	8.1	7.2	25.6	16.4
Wandsworth	25.6	27.4	11.0	11.1	17.5	16.3	26.6	45.0	26.6
Westminster, City of	23.8	24.7	12.9	13.1	32.0	18.7	1.8	37.4	22.1
Inner London	20.5	22.0	13.0	13.1	15.7	11.3	3.3	28.6	21.8
Outer London	15.8	15.4	16.0	16.1	16.3	13.6	14.4	33.2	25.2
London	17.5	17.7	14.1	14.3	16.2	12.9	5.6	31.0	23.7
England and Wales	13.4	13.3	13.6	13.7	14.9	7.0	5.0	26.2	25.0

Source: 1991 Census, Local Base Statistics Table L85

A15 - Qualification levels by religion 2001

	All people	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Any other religion	No religion	Religion not stated
Inner London										
No qualifications or level unknown	27.2	29.3	28.7	24.0	20.6	42.9	31.4	16.4	14.9	26.5
Lower level qualifications	34.1	34.8	29.9	37.7	28.8	36.3	37.8	36.1	31.6	34.0
Higher level qualifications	38.6	35.9	41.4	38.3	50.6	20.8	30.8	47.6	53.5	39.6
Outer London										
No qualifications or level unknown	30.4	33.6	24.6	24.3	23.4	31.4	29.8	20.2	21.3	30.6
Lower level qualifications	43.6	44.0	33.5	42.3	43.2	39.6	43.2	42.5	45.5	42.3
Higher level qualifications	26.0	22.5	41.9	33.4	33.5	29.0	27.0	37.3	33.2	27.1
London										
No qualifications or level unknown	29.2	32.0	26.7	24.2	22.5	37.4	30.0	18.9	18.3	28.8
Lower level qualifications	39.8	40.5	31.7	41.4	38.5	37.9	42.4	40.2	38.9	38.6
Higher level qualifications	31.0	27.5	41.7	34.4	39.1	24.7	27.5	40.9	42.8	32.7
England and Wales										
No qualifications or level unknown	36.0	38.8	26.5	26.5	23.0	43.1	36.1	20.4	23.5	35.9
Lower level qualifications	44.2	43.7	34.1	39.1	41.2	36.3	41.0	46.5	49.4	43.0
Higher level qualifications	19.8	17.5	39.4	34.4	35.8	20.6	22.9	33.1	27.1	21.1

Source: 2001 Census, Theme Table TT053

A16 - Economic activity rate by level of qualification

	All people	None	Lower	Higher
City of London	74.7	43.7	70.1	83.2
Barking and Dagenham	63.0	47.9	75.4	79.5
Barnet	67.8	47.6	68.9	80.6
Bexley	69.6	51.1	80.1	80.7
Brent	65.5	45.9	68.7	80.7
Bromley	69.5	48.8	76.2	81.0
Camden	64.8	39.8	59.6	79.6
Croydon	70.1	50.3	76.3	82.2
Ealing	68.4	46.9	70.3	83.2
Enfield	66.0	46.9	72.9	82.0
Greenwich	65.7	46.3	72.5	82.8
Hackney	61.8	37.3	64.6	84.5
Hammersmith and Fulham	69.4	42.7	66.8	84.4
Haringey	65.5	39.4	66.4	83.9
Harrow	68.5	47.6	71.7	82.2
Havering	67.6	49.5	79.7	80.6
Hillingdon	69.8	51.6	77.0	80.9
Hounslow	69.6	50.6	73.8	83.0
Islington	65.3	39.3	65.3	84.5
Kensington and Chelsea	65.6	43.5	58.5	77.1
Kingston upon Thames	71.7	52.2	73.0	82.7
Lambeth	70.9	44.6	70.8	87.2
Lewisham	68.9	46.8	73.7	84.8
Merton	71.7	51.1	74.1	83.7
Newham	58.7	40.8	65.4	79.6
Redbridge	66.1	46.1	72.1	81.2
Richmond upon Thames	73.0	49.2	71.6	83.4
Southwark	65.9	44.5	67.4	82.4
Sutton	72.7	53.5	79.9	83.4
Tower Hamlets	59.1	34.9	64.3	84.7
Waltham Forest	67.1	46.6	74.1	84.4
Wandsworth	73.3	44.7	70.7	87.4
Westminster	66.0	43.7	61.5	78.3
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Inner London	66.1	41.5	66.5	83.1
Outer London	68.5	48.7	74.2	82.1
London	67.6	46.1	71.6	82.6
England and Wales	66.5	48.0	75.8	79.6

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST032

A17 – Unemployment rates (%) by qualification level, London boroughs, 2001

	All people	None/ Level unknown	Lower	Higher
City of London	4.9	13.5	7.6	3.0
Barking and Dagenham	7.4	9.1	6.6	6.2
Barnet	5.2	7.4	5.7	3.9
Bexley	4.3	6.0	3.8	3.2
Brent	8.1	10.4	9.0	5.7
Bromley	4.0	6.0	3.9	2.7
Camden	8.0	16.8	11.0	4.6
Croydon	5.7	8.7	5.6	3.7
Ealing	6.0	8.8	7.0	3.9
Enfield	6.6	9.8	6.2	4.4
Greenwich	8.7	13.4	8.5	5.2
Hackney	11.8	20.8	13.9	6.2
Hammersmith and Fulham	7.4	15.4	9.1	4.5
Haringey	9.4	18.9	11.6	4.7
Harrow	4.7	6.3	5.0	3.5
Havering	4.0	5.1	3.7	2.7
Hillingdon	4.1	5.6	3.9	3.1
Hounslow	4.9	6.5	5.1	3.6
Islington	9.3	18.0	12.2	4.7
Kensington and Chelsea	7.3	13.8	9.6	5.2
Kingston upon Thames	3.7	5.4	3.9	2.7
Lambeth	9.0	17.3	11.7	4.6
Lewisham	8.6	14.3	9.3	4.6
Merton	4.7	7.7	5.1	3.1
Newham	12.3	16.5	12.4	8.0
Redbridge	5.7	7.8	6.0	3.7
Richmond upon Thames	3.7	6.4	4.4	2.6
Southwark	9.9	16.3	11.8	5.5
Sutton	3.6	5.0	3.5	2.6
Tower Hamlets	11.8	22.5	13.2	5.1
Waltham Forest	7.7	11.0	7.8	4.8
Wandsworth	5.4	12.0	7.4	3.0
Westminster	7.0	12.1	9.1	4.7
Outer London	5.4	7.8	5.4	3.7
Inner London	8.9	16.7	10.8	4.8
London	6.7	10.8	7.1	4.3
England and Wales	5.2	7.6	5.0	3.1

Notes: The unemployment rate expresses the number of unemployed as a % of economically active 16-74 year olds. The rates exclude economically active full-time students.

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST032

A18 – Percentage of people aged 16-74 who are employees, self-employed or economically inactive by level of qualification

	All People	None/ Level unknown	Lower	Higher
Employees				
England and Wales	52.3	35.8	59.5	66.5
London	51.3	32.6	53.2	66.3
Inner London	48.5	28.2	45.8	65.2
Outer London	53.1	35.2	56.9	67.5
Self-Employed				
England and Wales	8.3	7.8	8.2	9.3
London	9.0	7.7	8.4	10.9
Inner London	8.9	5.6	8.1	11.9
Outer London	9.0	8.9	8.5	9.9
Economically Inactive				
England and Wales	33.5	52.0	24.2	20.4
London	32.4	53.9	28.4	17.4
Inner London	33.9	58.5	33.5	16.9
Outer London	31.5	51.3	25.8	17.9

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST032

A19 - Highest level of qualification as a percentage of people aged 16-74 by occupation

	None	Lower	Higher	Other/unknown
All people	23.7	39.8	31.0	5.4
1. Managers and Senior Officials	9.2	40.3	46.6	3.9
2. Professional Occupations	1.4	14.1	83.1	1.3
3. Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	4.4	36.3	56.3	3.0
4. Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	11.5	59.9	24.0	4.6
5. Skilled Trades Occupations	29.4	45.5	9.2	15.9
6. Personal Service Occupations	19.9	55.6	16.9	7.6
7. Sales and Customer Service Occupations	18.6	63.4	14.4	3.7
8. Process; Plant; and Machine Operatives	42.5	38.0	8.4	11.2
9. Elementary Occupations	39.3	44.6	9.9	6.2
Never worked or occupation not coded	50.9	30.6	12.5	6.0
All people	29.1	44.2	19.8	6.9
1. Managers and Senior Officials	12.3	50.2	31.1	6.4
2. Professional Occupations	1.9	19.2	76.8	2.1
3. Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	6.1	47.3	42.1	4.5
4. Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	11.6	67.9	14.6	5.8
5. Skilled Trades Occupations	26.8	50.6	5.8	16.8
6. Personal Service Occupations	22.7	59.9	10.3	7.1
7. Sales and Customer Service Occupations	23.5	64.9	7.5	4.1
8. Process; Plant; and Machine Operatives	42.7	42.4	4.4	10.5
9. Elementary Occupations	42.3	47.7	4.4	5.6
Never worked or occupation not coded	57.1	25.8	10.0	7.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST113

A20 - Highest level of qualification as a percentage of people aged 16-74 by NS-SEC

	None	Lower	Higher	Other/unknown
All people	23.7	39.8	31.0	5.4
1. Higher management & professional occupations	1.3	20.6	28.7	4.0
1.1. Large employers and higher managerial occupations	0.8	10.6	8.8	2.1
1.2. Higher professional occupations	0.4	10.0	20.0	1.9
2. Lower managerial & professional occupations	5.7	63.1	38.1	13.7
3. Intermediate occupations	4.8	44.8	8.1	9.6
4. Small employers and own account workers	7.1	20.0	4.2	13.0
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	5.2	18.8	2.0	10.9
6. Semi-routine occupations	12.5	32.5	3.4	11.1
7. Routine occupations	11.6	15.9	1.3	9.0
8. Never worked and long term unemployed	13.4	13.1	2.5	5.7
L14.1 Never worked	11.6	9.0	1.6	3.9
L14.2 Long term unemployed	1.8	4.1	0.9	1.8
Not classified	38.4	71.4	11.6	23.0
L15. Full-time students	4.7	47.3	5.6	3.6
L17. Not classifiable for other reasons	33.7	24.0	6.0	19.4
All people	29.1	44.2	19.8	6.9
1. Higher management & professional occupations	3.9	31.8	60.9	3.4
1.1. Large employers and higher managerial occupations	6.5	42.0	46.7	4.9
1.2. Higher professional occupations	2.2	24.8	70.6	2.3
2. Lower managerial & professional occupations	7.5	45.6	42.1	4.8
3. Intermediate occupations	11.5	67.7	14.9	6.0
4. Small employers and own account workers	29.1	45.6	11.6	13.7
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	24.9	55.2	7.1	12.8
6. Semi-routine occupations	35.0	52.2	6.0	6.8
7. Routine occupations	47.7	41.0	3.0	8.3
8. Never worked and long term unemployed	60.0	27.4	7.9	4.8
L14.1 Never worked	68.2	22.0	6.2	3.6
L14.2 Long term unemployed	37.9	41.8	12.5	7.8
Not classified	47.4	35.0	11.2	6.4
L15. Full-time students	16.4	70.6	11.5	1.5
L17. Not classifiable for other reasons	59.6	21.0	11.1	8.3

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST114

Regular Briefings from the GLA Data Management and Analysis Group

The 2003 and 2004 DMAG Briefings:

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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

Shen Cheng (020 7983 4889) works in the **Education Team** 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** and school roll projections. david.ewens@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

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

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 Leaser (020 7983 4699) works in the **Social Exclusion Team** with particular responsibilities for **indicators** and **income data**. rachel.leaser@london.gov.uk

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

Please use the above descriptions in deciding whom to contact to assist you with your information needs.