

Unemployment in London: September 2008

Background

Unemployment has been brought back into focus again with the recent downturn in the economy with figures for the last few months showing that employment levels are already being affected. This *Update* presents numbers of those claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) and also shows the official unemployment measure: the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition which is derived from the Annual Population Survey.

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

The Government's official and preferred measure of unemployment is currently ILO unemployment. ILO unemployment measures those people out of work, who are actively looking for work and are available to start work. At a regional level, ILO unemployment is measured by the Annual Population Survey (formerly the Labour Force Survey). The ILO measure is more comprehensive than the claimant count as it includes the many unemployed people who are not eligible for, or not claiming, JSA. It is the ILO measure that is generally quoted in the media.

Despite its limitations, the claimant count is widely used because it is timely (data are available monthly around 4/5 weeks after the date of the count) and importantly, because it is available for small areas. ILO unemployment estimates are not available for wards and even the borough level ILO estimates (modelled and survey based) have high confidence intervals and cannot be generated by age or gender with any degree of reliability.

Latest Results

Table 1 shows the latest ILO unemployed numbers and rates by sex for each region. During the quarter June to August 2008, there were 304,000 people in London who were unemployed - that is 17 per cent of all unemployed in the UK. The rate (expressed as a percentage of all economically active aged 16+) for London is 7.5 per cent - this is the second highest to the North East with 7.7 per cent and above the national rate of 5.7 per cent. The lowest rate was in the South West with 4.1 per cent.

London also has the second highest rate for male unemployment with 7.7 per cent but the difference to the North East with a rate of 8.6 is much more significant. However, for female unemployment London has the highest rate in the country with 7.3 per cent compared to 6.6 per cent in the North East and 5.1 per cent in the country as a whole.

**Table 1 ILO unemployed for the regions and the UK, June to August 2008
(seasonally adjusted)**

	Unemployment						Unemployment: change on the year					
	Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women	
	No. (000's)	Rate (%)	No. (000's)	Rate (%)	No. (000's)	Rate (%)	No. (000's)	Rate (%)	No. (000's)	Rate (%)	No. (000's)	Rate (%)
North East	96	7.7	57	8.6	38	6.6	23	1.8	7	1.1	16	2.6
North West	221	6.6	134	7.3	87	5.6	19	0.6	7	0.4	12	0.8
Yorkshire & The Humber	163	6.2	102	7.1	60	5.0	16	0.5	12	0.7	4	0.2
East Midlands	143	6.2	81	6.5	61	5.9	22	0.9	16	1.2	5	0.5
West Midlands	169	6.4	109	7.5	60	5.1	-6	-0.1	11	0.8	-17	-1.3
East	142	4.8	81	5.0	61	4.5	-11	-0.5	4	0.3	-15	-1.3
London	304	7.5	172	7.7	132	7.3	61	1.3	32	1.3	29	1.3
South East	200	4.5	116	4.9	84	4.1	0	-0.1	7	0.2	-7	-0.4
South West	109	4.1	59	4.1	50	4.1	3	0.1	-1	-0.2	4	0.3
Wales	85	5.9	53	6.9	32	4.8	11	0.7	14	1.9	-3	-0.6
Scotland	124	4.7	69	4.9	55	4.4	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.2
Northern Ireland	35	4.3	24	5.3	11	3.0	5	0.6	6	1.3	-1	-0.3
United Kingdom	1,792	5.7	1,060	6.3	732	5.1	146	0.4	118	0.6	28	0.1

Source: Labour Force Survey

Rates are calculated as a percentage of the total economically active aged 16+.

Table 2 Modelled unemployment rates for London boroughs, 2007

		Modelled unemployment estimates	
	Number unemployed	Rate (%)	CI (+/-) attached to rate in percentage points
Persons aged 16 and over			
Barking and Dagenham	5,900	7.6	±1.6
Barnet	8,600	5.1	±1.1
Bexley	5,000	4.5	±1.0
Brent	12,400	8.5	±1.8
Bromley	7,200	4.4	±1.0
Camden	8,300	6.6	±1.4
Croydon	10,600	5.9	±1.3
Ealing	10,000	6.4	±1.4
Enfield	8,900	6.5	±1.4
Greenwich	8,300	7.4	±1.5
Hackney	11,600	11.4	±2.1
Hammersmith and Fulham	6,800	7.0	±1.5
Haringey	11,000	9.3	±1.9
Harrow	5,500	4.8	±1.1
Havering	4,600	3.9	±0.9
Hillingdon	6,900	5.8	±1.4
Hounslow	6,400	5.6	±1.2
Islington	8,200	7.8	±1.6
Kensington and Chelsea	5,200	5.5	±1.3
Kingston upon Thames	3,400	4.2	±1.0
Lambeth	14,500	9.7	±1.8
Lewisham	12,500	9.3	±1.8
Merton	5,200	4.6	±1.0
Newham	12,500	11.3	±2.2
Redbridge	7,500	6.2	±1.4
Richmond upon Thames	3,500	3.6	±0.9
Southwark	13,100	9.0	±1.8
Sutton	4,600	4.7	±1.1
Tower Hamlets	11,400	11.7	±2.3
Waltham Forest	8,500	7.8	±1.6
Wandsworth	9,000	5.4	±1.3
Westminster	8,100	6.5	±1.4
Inner London	131,700	8.3	±0.7
Outer London	133,500	5.7	±0.5
Greater London	265,100	6.8	±0.4
United Kingdom	1,588,700	5.2	±0.1

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes: Unemployment rates express the number unemployed as a percentage of those economically active.

Modelled estimates are only produced for local authorities and are controlled to regional totals from the APS direct survey estimates.

An additional 61,000 people in London are unemployed compared to the same period last year. This accounted for 41 per cent of the increase in the number unemployed in the whole country. The rate for London last year was 6.2 per cent – one of the lowest rates since the regional ILO measure was calculated in this way and half the unemployment rate in the first part of the 1990's (see Table 3 and Chart 1).

The early 1990's saw the last economic downturn and unemployment rates could return to the same levels as there are several parallels e.g. the downturn in the housing market and a decrease in disposable income.

The overall rate in London masks severe unemployment 'hotspots' within its boundaries. Table 2 shows unemployment rates for London boroughs. The APS struggles to provide reliable unemployment estimates at local authority level due to small samples of unemployed residents. For this reason, the ONS has developed a statistical model to improve upon direct estimates from the APS. These model-based estimates were originally released as 'experimental statistics' but have now become 'national statistics' and are the recommended source of borough level unemployment rates.

The model considers unemployment data from the APS and brings these together with data from the claimant count. While the final estimates are more reliable than direct survey based estimates from the APS, they still have sizeable confidence intervals. The figures also represent an average for the whole of 2007 and are therefore well below the rates expected for 2008.

The Inner London boroughs of Tower Hamlets, Newham and Hackney had unemployment rates of above 11 per cent. Unemployment rates range from 11.7 per cent in Tower Hamlets down to 3.6 per cent in Richmond upon Thames, a gap of 8 percentage points. Tower Hamlets has the highest unemployment rate of all local authorities in the country.

JSA claimant count figures are presented in Tables 4 to 6 and in Chart 2. These are less dramatic than the ILO measure, in fact the claimant rates for September 2008 show no change to the rates for the same month last year, however, rates initially fell in the year between these points but has been rising during the last few months.

According to GLA claimant rates (the claimant count as a percentage of the resident economically active population using GLA population estimates) London had a rate of 3.9 per cent in September 2008 compared to a rate of 3.4 per cent for Great Britain. The Inner London rate stood at 4.8 per cent compared to 3.3 per cent in Outer London. Tower Hamlets has the highest claimant rate for a London borough with 7.7 per cent.

The claimant count and unemployment in general is widely expected to rise again in the following months and will probably continue to do so for another year or so. During the early 1990's unemployment continued to rise despite other economic indicators showing a bottoming out of the economic downturn – as there is a lag between an economic recovery and its effect on the labour market.

Further information about the claimant count measure and how it compares to the official ILO measure can be found in:

DMAG Briefing 2008-06 Claimant Count Model 2008: Technical Note

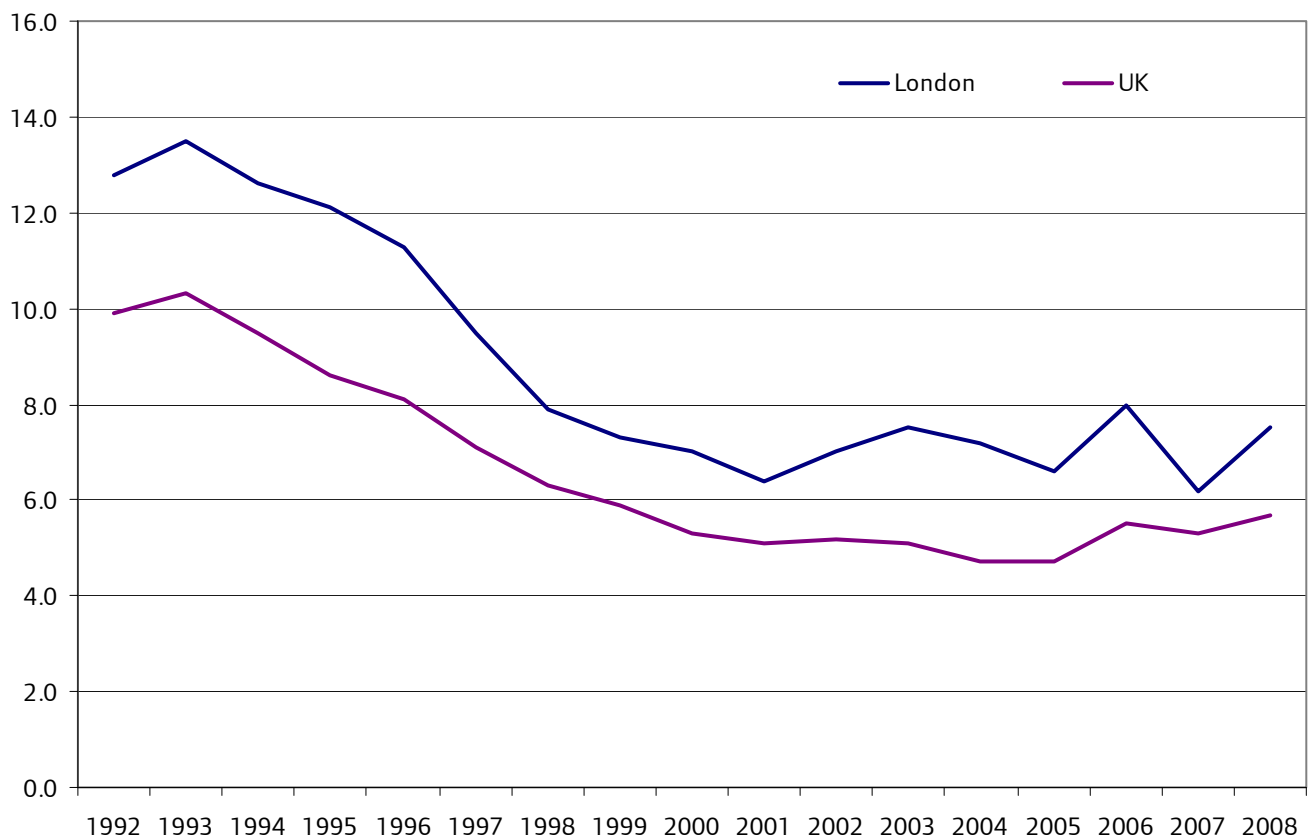
Table 3 ILO unemployed for London and the UK, July 1992 to July 2008 (seasonally adjusted)

	ILO unemployed: London (000's)	ILO unemployment rate: London (%)	ILO unemployed: UK (000's)	ILO unemployment rate: UK (%)
Jul-92	443	12.8	2,818	9.9
Jul-93	462	13.5	2,907	10.3
Jul-94	431	12.6	2,691	9.5
Jul-95	420	12.1	2,437	8.6
Jul-96	396	11.3	2,283	8.1
Jul-97	337	9.5	2,020	7.1
Jul-98	280	7.9	1,805	6.3
Jul-99	270	7.3	1,703	5.9
Jul-00	260	7.0	1,528	5.3
Jul-01	239	6.4	1,482	5.1
Jul-02	264	7.0	1,537	5.2
Jul-03	283	7.5	1,503	5.1
Jul-04	271	7.2	1,407	4.7
Jul-05	252	6.6	1,426	4.7
Jul-06	316	8.0	1,693	5.5
Jul-07	243	6.2	1,646	5.3
Jul-08	304	7.5	1,792	5.7

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes: Unemployment rates express the number unemployed as a percentage of those economically active.

Chart 1 ILO unemployment rates (%) for London and the UK, July 1992 to July 2008 (seasonally adjusted)



Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 4 Claimant count and rates by age and gender, Sept 2007 to Sept 2008

	Claimant count rate (%)														
	Claimant count numbers			by sex			by age (all)			by age (males)			by age (females)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	16-24	25-44	45-59/64	16-24	25-44	45-59/64	16-24	25-44	45-59/64
Inner London															
Sep-07	73,230	50,775	22,450	5.0	6.4	3.4	14.4	3.6	5.4	17.7	4.9	6.5	11.1	2.1	3.9
Oct-07	70,915	49,320	21,590	4.9	6.2	3.3	13.4	3.5	5.3	16.6	4.8	6.4	10.3	2.0	3.8
Nov-07	69,030	48,220	20,810	4.7	6.0	3.2	12.6	3.5	5.2	15.7	4.7	6.3	9.6	2.0	3.8
Dec-07	67,945	47,785	20,160	4.7	6.0	3.1	12.3	3.4	5.1	15.5	4.7	6.2	9.1	1.9	3.7
Jan-08 (2007 base)	67,645	47,695	19,950	4.6	6.0	3.0	11.9	3.5	5.2	15.2	4.7	6.3	8.7	1.9	3.7
Jan-08 (2008 base)	67,645	47,695	19,950	4.6	5.9	3.0	11.9	3.4	5.1	15.1	4.6	6.2	8.7	1.9	3.7
Feb-08	67,780	47,815	19,955	4.6	5.9	3.0	12.1	3.4	5.0	15.4	4.6	6.1	8.8	1.9	3.6
Mar-08	67,445	47,660	19,785	4.6	5.9	3.0	12.1	3.4	5.0	15.5	4.6	6.1	8.8	1.9	3.6
Apr-08	66,485	46,835	19,670	4.5	5.8	2.9	11.8	3.3	5.0	15.1	4.5	6.0	8.5	1.9	3.7
May-08	66,765	46,970	19,795	4.5	5.8	3.0	11.7	3.3	5.1	15.1	4.5	6.1	8.5	1.9	3.7
Jun-08	66,995	47,050	19,950	4.5	5.8	3.0	11.7	3.4	5.1	15.0	4.5	6.1	8.5	1.9	3.7
Jul-08	67,710	47,170	20,545	4.6	5.8	3.1	12.3	3.4	5.1	15.3	4.5	6.1	9.2	1.9	3.8
Aug-08	69,715	47,995	21,730	4.7	5.9	3.3	13.1	3.4	5.2	16.0	4.6	6.2	10.2	2.0	3.9
Sep-08	71,060	48,985	22,075	4.8	6.0	3.3	13.5	3.5	5.3	16.6	4.6	6.3	10.5	2.0	3.9
Outer London															
Sep-07	67,855	45,885	21,965	3.1	3.8	2.3	8.8	2.5	2.4	10.0	3.4	2.8	7.5	1.5	2.0
Oct-07	65,485	44,385	21,075	3.0	3.7	2.2	8.2	2.4	2.4	9.4	3.3	2.7	7.0	1.4	1.9
Nov-07	63,290	43,125	20,160	2.9	3.6	2.1	7.7	2.4	2.3	8.9	3.2	2.7	6.4	1.4	1.9
Dec-07	62,750	43,210	19,530	2.9	3.6	2.0	7.6	2.4	2.3	8.9	3.3	2.6	6.1	1.4	1.8
Jan-08 (2007 base)	63,175	43,585	19,590	2.9	3.6	2.0	7.5	2.4	2.3	8.8	3.3	2.7	6.1	1.4	1.8
Jan-08 (2008 base)	63,175	43,585	19,590	2.9	3.6	2.0	7.5	2.4	2.3	8.7	3.3	2.6	6.1	1.4	1.8
Feb-08	64,205	44,250	19,975	3.0	3.7	2.1	7.9	2.5	2.3	9.2	3.4	2.6	6.5	1.4	1.8
Mar-08	63,865	44,085	19,785	2.9	3.7	2.0	7.8	2.5	2.3	9.1	3.3	2.6	6.3	1.4	1.8
Apr-08	63,145	43,425	19,710	2.9	3.6	2.0	7.5	2.4	2.3	8.7	3.3	2.6	6.1	1.4	1.8
May-08	63,250	43,430	19,805	2.9	3.6	2.0	7.4	2.5	2.3	8.6	3.3	2.7	6.0	1.4	1.8
Jun-08	63,365	43,280	20,085	2.9	3.6	2.1	7.4	2.5	2.3	8.6	3.3	2.6	6.1	1.4	1.9
Jul-08	65,430	44,360	21,065	3.0	3.7	2.2	8.0	2.5	2.3	9.1	3.3	2.7	6.8	1.5	1.9
Aug-08	68,490	45,960	22,530	3.2	3.8	2.3	8.8	2.6	2.4	9.9	3.4	2.8	7.5	1.6	2.0
Sep-08	71,195	47,710	23,490	3.3	4.0	2.4	9.3	2.7	2.5	10.4	3.5	2.8	8.1	1.6	2.0
Greater London															
Sep-07	141,085	96,660	44,415	3.9	4.8	2.7	10.9	3.0	3.4	12.7	4.1	4.0	8.9	1.7	2.6
Oct-07	136,400	93,705	42,665	3.8	4.7	2.6	10.2	2.9	3.3	12.0	4.0	3.9	8.3	1.7	2.5
Nov-07	132,320	91,345	40,970	3.6	4.6	2.5	9.6	2.9	3.2	11.3	3.9	3.8	7.7	1.6	2.5
Dec-07	130,695	90,995	39,690	3.6	4.6	2.4	9.4	2.9	3.2	11.3	3.9	3.8	7.3	1.6	2.4
Jan-08 (2007 base)	130,820	91,280	39,540	3.6	4.6	2.4	9.2	2.9	3.2	11.1	3.9	3.8	7.2	1.6	2.5
Jan-08 (2008 base)	130,820	91,280	39,540	3.6	4.5	2.4	9.2	2.9	3.2	11.0	3.9	3.8	7.1	1.6	2.4
Feb-08	131,985	92,065	39,930	3.6	4.6	2.4	9.5	2.9	3.1	11.4	3.9	3.7	7.4	1.6	2.4
Mar-08	131,310	91,745	39,570	3.6	4.6	2.4	9.5	2.9	3.1	11.4	3.9	3.7	7.3	1.6	2.4
Apr-08	129,630	90,260	39,380	3.6	4.5	2.4	9.1	2.8	3.1	11.0	3.9	3.7	7.1	1.6	2.4
May-08	130,015	90,400	39,600	3.6	4.5	2.4	9.1	2.9	3.2	10.9	3.9	3.8	7.0	1.6	2.4
Jun-08	130,360	90,330	40,035	3.6	4.5	2.4	9.1	2.9	3.2	10.9	3.9	3.8	7.0	1.7	2.5
Jul-08	133,140	91,530	41,610	3.6	4.5	2.5	9.6	2.9	3.2	11.4	3.9	3.8	7.7	1.7	2.5
Aug-08	138,205	93,955	44,260	3.8	4.7	2.7	10.4	2.9	3.3	12.1	3.9	3.9	8.6	1.8	2.6
Sep-08	142,255	96,695	45,565	3.9	4.8	2.8	10.9	3.0	3.4	12.6	4.0	4.0	9.0	1.8	2.6
Great Britain															
Sep-07	801,975	574,215	227,760	3.0	3.8	1.9	7.3	2.6	2.0	8.4	3.7	2.4	5.8	1.3	1.4
Oct-07	775,735	558,195	217,545	2.9	3.7	1.8	6.9	2.5	2.0	8.0	3.6	2.4	5.4	1.2	1.4
Nov-07	760,560	550,900	209,655	2.8	3.7	1.8	6.6	2.5	1.9	7.8	3.6	2.4	5.1	1.2	1.4
Dec-07	764,890	560,975	203,915	2.9	3.8	1.7	6.7	2.5	1.9	8.0	3.7	2.4	4.9	1.2	1.3
Jan-08 (2007 base)	803,845	589,890	213,955	3.0	3.9	1.8	7.0	2.7	2.0	8.4	3.9	2.5	5.2	1.2	1.4
Jan-08 (2008 base)	803,845	589,890	213,955	3.0	3.9	1.8	6.8	2.6	2.0	8.2	3.8	2.5	5.0	1.2	1.4
Feb-08	821,360	601,675	219,685	3.0	4.0	1.8	7.2	2.7	2.0	8.6	3.9	2.4	5.3	1.2	1.4
Mar-08	815,345	597,475	217,870	3.0	4.0	1.8	7.1	2.7	2.0	8.6	3.9	2.4	5.3	1.2	1.4
Apr-08	807,850	590,530	217,320	3.0	3.9	1.8	6.9	2.6	2.0	8.4	3.8	2.4	5.1	1.2	1.4
May-08	804,350	588,800	215,550	3.0	3.9	1.8	6.8	2.6	2.0	8.3	3.8	2.4	5.0	1.2	1.4
Jun-08	805,685	588,115	217,570	3.0	3.9	1.8	6.8	2.7	2.0	8.2	3.8	2.4	5.0	1.3	1.4
Jul-08	840,595	609,455	231,140	3.1	4.0	1.9	7.3	2.7	2.0	8.7	4.0	2.5	5.6	1.3	1.5
Aug-08	891,830	642,860	248,970	3.3	4.3	2.1	7.9	2.9	2.1	9.3	4.1	2.6	6.1	1.4	1.5
Sep-08	911,965	659,530	252,435	3.4	4.4	2.1	8.1	2.9	2.2	9.6	4.2	2.7	6.2	1.4	1.6

Source: Office for National Statistics (Jobcentre Plus administrative system) & GLA estimates

Notes:

1. Claimant count data presented here relate to computerised claims only - around 99% of all claims. Data are based on administrative counts of people in receipt of unemployment-related benefits (ie Jobseeker's Allowance and National Insurance credits).
2. Percentage rates are GLA estimates and express the claimant count as a percentage of the resident labour force (ie the economically active population). The labour force denominators used here exclude economically active full-time students.

Table 5 Claimant rates, London boroughs, Sept 2007 to Sept 2008

	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08 (07 base)	Jan-08 (08 base)	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	May-08	Jun-08	Jul-08	Aug-08	Sep-08
City of London	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Barking & Dagenham	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.6
Barnet	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8
Bexley	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.7
Brent	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8
Bromley	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
Camden	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0
Croydon	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5
Ealing	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
Enfield	4.8	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5
Greenwich	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.9
Hackney	7.6	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.2
Hammersmith & Fulham	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
Haringey	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1
Harrow	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
Havering	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6
Hillingdon	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6
Hounslow	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7
Islington	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2
Kensington & Chelsea	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Kingston upon Thames	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6
Lambeth	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9
Lewisham	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6
Merton	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
Newham	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.9
Redbridge	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.8
Richmond upon Thames	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
Southwark	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1
Sutton	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1
Tower Hamlets	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.7
Waltham Forest	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.7
Wandsworth	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5
Westminster	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0
Inner London	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
Outer London	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3
Greater London	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9
Great Britain	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4

Source: Office for National Statistics (Jobcentre Plus administrative system) & GLA estimates

Table 6 Claimant count rates by gender, 2004 to 2008

	Sep-04	Sep-05	Sep-06	Sep-07	Sep-08
Persons					
Inner London	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.0	4.8
Outer London	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.3
Greater London	4.5	4.6	4.6	3.9	3.9
Great Britain	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.4
Males					
Inner London	7.9	7.6	7.5	6.4	6.0
Outer London	4.4	4.6	4.7	3.8	4.0
Greater London	5.8	5.8	5.8	4.8	4.8
Great Britain	4.0	4.2	4.5	3.8	4.4
Females					
Inner London	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.4	3.3
Outer London	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4
Greater London	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.8
Great Britain	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1

Source: Office for National Statistics (Jobcentre Plus administrative system) & GLA estimates

Chart 2 Claimant count rates , 2004 to 2008



Source: Office for National Statistics (Jobcentre Plus administrative system) & GLA estimates

The GLA's Data Management and Analysis Group (DMAG) produces its own labour-force based rates for London. These rates are designed to complement the official population-based rates already produced by ONS.

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

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