

## Data Management and Analysis Group

### Londoners and the Labour Market: key facts

Preliminary results from the 2007 Annual Population Survey



## **DMAG Briefing 2008-30**

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Preliminary results from the 2007 Annual Population Survey

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## Summary of findings

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

The APS was introduced in 2004 and replaced the annual Labour Force Survey (LFS). The APS is designed to collect a wide range of demographic and socio-economic data about the population and is the main source of inter-censal data about UK residents and their labour market position. Data presented below refer to the working age population<sup>1</sup> unless otherwise specified and all percentages are rounded to the nearest percentage point. Data refer to the survey period January-December 2007.

*Technical note: APS estimates in this report have been weighted in line with the most recent ONS re-weighting exercise (2007). However, all APS data published by the GLA previously were weighted according to the 2003 ONS re-weighting exercise. For this reason, data in this report are not strictly comparable with previously published APS data.*

### Population

- APS estimates for 2007 suggest that London's working age population numbers just over five million.
- London has a relatively young working age population relative to the UK population. Forty-seven per cent of working age Londoners are aged under 35 relative to 40 per cent in the UK. Under one fifth (18 per cent) of working age Londoners are aged over 50 relative to 24 per cent nationally.
- Disabled<sup>2</sup> Londoners comprise 15 per cent of the working age population.
- London is one of the most diverse cities in the world. Over one third (36 per cent) of the working age population are from Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME)<sup>3</sup> groups. Thirty-nine per cent of London's working age population were born outside the UK. Of this group, 37 per cent are from White groups and 63 per cent are from BAME groups.
- Three quarters of London's working age population have UK nationality and one quarter are foreign nationals. 46 per cent of the foreign national population are from White ethnic groups and 54 per cent are from BAME groups.

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<sup>1</sup> 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.

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

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

### **Labour market participation: overview**

- Three quarters (75 per cent) of London's working age population are economically active in the labour force. This group comprise those who are in work and those who are unemployed and looking for work.
- The remaining 25 per cent are economically inactive. This group includes those taking time out of the labour market to care for children, those too sick to work, those who have retired early and students (who are not also in employment).
- When considering wider labour market exclusion issues, it can be useful to segment the population into two other groups: those in work and those who are workless. In London, 70 per cent of the working age population are in employment (the employment rate) and the remaining 30 per cent are 'workless'. This workless population comprise the economically inactive population and unemployed people.
- While this analysis focuses on the working age population, it is recognised that many people work beyond state retirement age. Around one in eight (13 per cent) of all Londoners of pensionable age and over are in employment. This group comprise four per cent of all those in employment.

### **Employment rates for key groups<sup>4</sup>**

- In London, as in most areas, women have a lower employment rate (63 per cent) than men (77 per cent). GLA research<sup>5</sup> has shown that the gender gap in rates is explained by the lower employment rate of women with children as rates for men and women without children are similar.
- Disabled Londoners have a very low employment rate (45 per cent) relative to non-disabled Londoners (74 per cent). Disabled Londoners comprise 15 per cent of the working age population, ten per cent of the employed population and 27 per cent of the workless population.
- The employment rate for BAME Londoners overall is 60 per cent, far lower than the rate of White Londoners (75 per cent). The employment rate is very low among BAME women (52 per cent), especially those of Bangladeshi/Pakistani<sup>6</sup> origin (26 per cent).
- Londoners who were born outside the UK tend to have lower employment rates (66 per cent) than UK-born Londoners (73 per cent). Within the migrant<sup>7</sup> population, the employment rate for BAME migrants is far lower (60 per cent) than the rate for White migrants (74 per cent).
- Londoners with UK nationality have a higher employment rate (71 per cent) than foreign nationals (65 per cent). Those foreign nationals from White ethnic groups have a far higher employment rate (75 per cent) than BAME foreign nationals (57 per cent).

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

<sup>5</sup> Women and the labour market, *DMAG Briefing 2006-33*

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

<sup>7</sup> The term 'migrant' refers to those Londoners born outside the UK.

- It is recognised that there is massive diversity within London's BAME and migrant population which is disguised by these aggregate data. Differences in age structures and levels of educational participation also have an impact when comparing the employment rates of different groups. Previous GLA research<sup>8</sup> has looked at this in some depth and provides details of employment rates for different migrant populations in London based on Census data.

### **Employment rates by region and borough**

- London's employment rate (70 per cent) is below the UK average (74 per cent) and is one of the lowest employment rates of all GB regions, alongside Northern Ireland. Within London, the employment rate is lower in Inner London (67 per cent) than Outer London (72 per cent), where rates are closer to the national average.
- Of all regions, the gender gap in employment rates is widest in London, reflecting the relatively low employment rate of women, especially those in Inner London (60 per cent).
- Within London, employment rates range from 82 per cent in Bromley down to 57 per cent in Tower Hamlets. For London's women, rates are even more polarised across boroughs from 76 per cent in Bromley down to 43 per cent in Tower Hamlets – a gap of 33 percentage points.
- Within London, the three boroughs with the lowest employment rates are: Tower Hamlets (57 per cent), Newham (58 per cent) and Hackney (63 per cent). Tower Hamlets and Newham have the lowest employment rates in Great Britain and Hackney is ranked fourth bottom.

### **Unemployment rates (persons aged 16 and over)**

- Around 265,000 Londoners are unemployed. This group comprise around seven per cent of the labour force, the highest unemployment rate of all regions. Unemployment rates are particularly high for young people aged 16-24 (18 per cent); disabled people (13 per cent)<sup>9</sup> and BAME Londoners (11 per cent).
- A new source of unemployment estimates for local areas, using a statistical model, shows that within London, unemployment rates range from 12 per cent in Tower Hamlets down to four per cent in Richmond upon Thames<sup>10</sup>. Tower Hamlets, Hackney and Newham have the highest unemployment rates of all local authorities across Great Britain.

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

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

<sup>10</sup> These local authority unemployment rates are modelled rates not direct survey estimates. See page 22 for more detail.





# 1. Introduction

## About this Briefing

This *Briefing* presents key statistics on the theme of Londoners and their relationship with the labour market. Data are based on the recently released Annual Population Survey (APS) for 2007<sup>11</sup>.

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

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

This report is based on recently published summary data<sup>12</sup>. The GLA is also in the process of obtaining the full APS dataset under special licence from the Office for National Statistics, as the data are heavily restricted to protect respondent confidentiality. These datasets allow for more flexible and tailored analyses. In the meantime, this *Briefing* aims to provide a preliminary snapshot of the labour market data currently available.

## About the Annual Population Survey

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

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

The main limitations of the APS are:

- **Sampling variability:** As the APS is a sample survey, all figures are estimates not precise measures and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. This means data need to be interpreted with some care, especially statistics relating to London boroughs. Appendix A provides tables for reference and, where available, confidence intervals<sup>13</sup> have been published alongside estimates to provide a measure of reliability.

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<sup>11</sup> Survey period is January to December 2007

<sup>12</sup> Published on the official ONS website for labour market statistics: [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk) (August 2008).

<sup>13</sup> See Appendix A for more detail.

- **Coverage issues:** While the APS is regarded as a high quality survey, it is likely that some groups of Londoners may be under-represented in the overall sample (eg certain groups of temporary and/or foreign workers, those not fluent in English, those in multi-occupancy accommodation).
- **Grossing issues and time series comparisons:** APS sample data are weighted to be representative of the population generally and the APS estimates in this report have been weighted in line with the 2007 ONS re-weighting exercise. However, all APS data published by the GLA previously were weighted according to the previous 2003 ONS re-weighting exercise. For this reason, data in this report should not be compared with previously published APS data as they are not weighted on a like for like basis.

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

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

## 2. Londoners and the labour market: key facts 2007

This section presents a demographic and labour market profile of Londoners. The data tables that underpin the analysis are provided in Appendix A for reference purposes. Most estimates refer to the working age population (16-59 for women and 16-64 for men) unless otherwise specified. Data relate to the survey period January to December 2007. All percentages quoted in the narrative are rounded to the nearest percentage point.

### The size of the population

APS estimates for 2007 suggest that London's working age population numbers around 5 million. The APS estimate, at 5.037m, is fairly close to the official mid-year population estimate<sup>14</sup> for 2007 (See Table 1).

APS population estimates usually differ slightly from the official ONS mid-year estimate for the same year. There are two reasons for this. First, by the time the APS is released, more up to date population estimates have usually been produced, so it is common to get some 'drift' between the APS and official estimates. Second, APS data relate mainly to those living in private households and exclude many groups living in communal establishments who are usually included in official population estimates, so APS estimates are usually slightly lower than the mid-year estimates.

**Table 1 APS population data compared with ONS mid-year estimates for Greater London, 2007**

	Population: working age
APS population estimate for 2007	5.037m
ONS mid-2007 population estimate	5.059m

Note: APS data have recently been reweighted by ONS on a different basis to previously published data (see section 1 for more information).

### Population profile by age and gender

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

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

London has a relatively young working age population relative to the UK population. Forty-seven per cent of working age Londoners are aged under 35 relative to 40 per cent in the UK. Just under one fifth (18 per cent) of working age Londoners are aged over 50 relative to 24 per cent nationally.

<sup>14</sup> Office for National Statistics, MYE released in August 2008

**Table 2 Working age population by age, gender, ethnicity and nationality, Greater London and UK, 2007**

	% of working age population	
	Greater London	UK
<b>Working age population</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Males aged 16-64	52	52
Females aged 16-59	48	48
<b>Age groups</b>		
16-24	18	19
- 16-19	7	8
- 20-24	11	11
25-34	29	21
35-49	35	36
50-59/64	18	24
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
White groups	64	89
BAME groups	36	11
- Indian	7	2
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	5	2
- Black or Black British	11	2
- Mixed ethnic group	2	1
- Other ethnic group	11	3
<b>Country of birth and ethnicity</b>		
UK-born	61	87
- White groups	50	83
- BAME groups	11	4
Born outside UK	39	13
- White groups	15	6
- BAME groups	25	7
<b>Ethnicity and nationality</b>		
UK nationals	75	92
- White groups	53	85
- BAME groups	22	7
Non-UK nationals	25	8
- White groups	11	4
- BAME groups	13	4

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

Notes: Percentages (and numbers) do not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

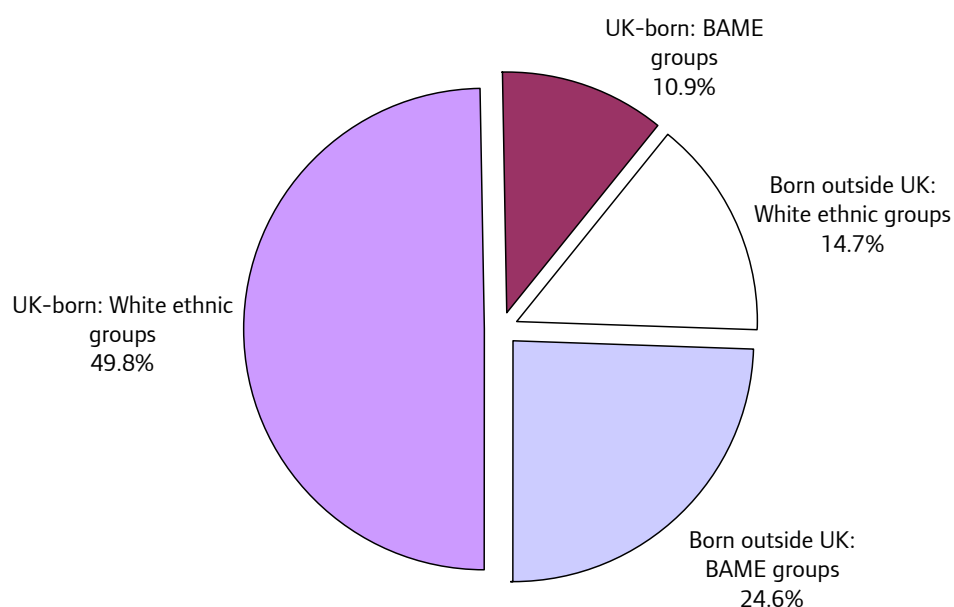
### Population by ethnicity, country of birth and nationality

London has long been a destination for migrants from overseas and is one of the most diverse cities in the world. Almost two thirds (64 per cent) of all working age Londoners belong to White ethnic groups and the remaining 36 per cent are from BAME<sup>15</sup> groups.

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

UK-born Londoners make up 61 per cent of London's working age population. Of this group, around one in six (18 per cent) are from BAME groups.

**Figure 1 Working age Londoners by country of birth and ethnicity, 2007**



Source: Annual Population Survey 2007 (January-December)

Three quarters of London's working age population have UK nationality and one quarter are foreign nationals. Just under half (46 per cent) the foreign national population are from White ethnic groups and 54 per cent are from BAME groups.

More detailed demographic data on ethnicity and country of birth can be generated from the APS, but confidence intervals can be large. For this reason, the GLA also draws on a range of other data sources on diversity. These include the GLA's own ethnic group population projections<sup>16</sup>, the 2001 Census<sup>17</sup> and data on national insurance number registrations for overseas nationals.

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

<sup>16</sup> DMAG Briefing 2008-03 2007 Round Ethnic Group Population Projections

<sup>17</sup> 2001 Census data on ethnicity and country of birth is summarised in the following report: *London – the world in a city*, DMAG Briefing 2005/6.

## Disabled Londoners - definitions

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

It is recognised that there are major difficulties relating to the definition of disability and that the concept itself is both complex and controversial. The Greater London Authority has adopted the social model of disability<sup>18</sup> but the standard definitions of disability used by official surveys like the APS tend to focus on medically derived definitions and terminology. These do not fit easily with the social model in that the questions asked aggregate both impairment and long-term health needs. However, despite this limitation, the APS is still considered to be a valuable source of quantitative data on this issue.

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

The **DDA definition** relates to those who identify themselves as having a current disability covered by the 1995 DDA. This covers people who said they had a health problem or disability they felt would last for more than a year and who said this problem or disability would 'substantially limit their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities'<sup>19</sup>.

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

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

## Population by disability

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

Disabled Londoners comprise 15 per cent of London's working age population. Of this group, almost two thirds (62 per cent) are disabled according to both definitions – nine

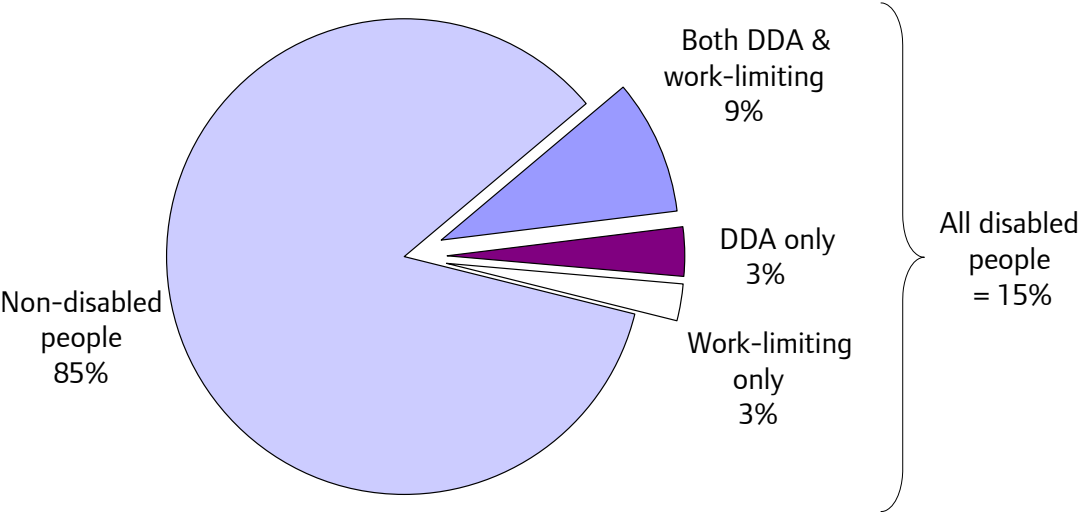
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<sup>18</sup> The Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) defines disability as 'a physical or mental impairment, which has a substantial and long term adverse effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day to day activities'. However, disabled people's organisations prefer a social approach, which defines disability as 'the loss or limitation of opportunities that prevent people who have impairments from taking part in the life of the community on an equal level with others due to physical and social barriers'.

<sup>19</sup> Additionally, people with progressive illnesses (eg cancer, multiple sclerosis, symptomatic HIV, Parkinson's disease, muscular dystrophy) are also included under this definition.

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

**Figure 2 Working age population by disability, Greater London, 2007**



Source: Annual Population Survey 2007 (January-December)

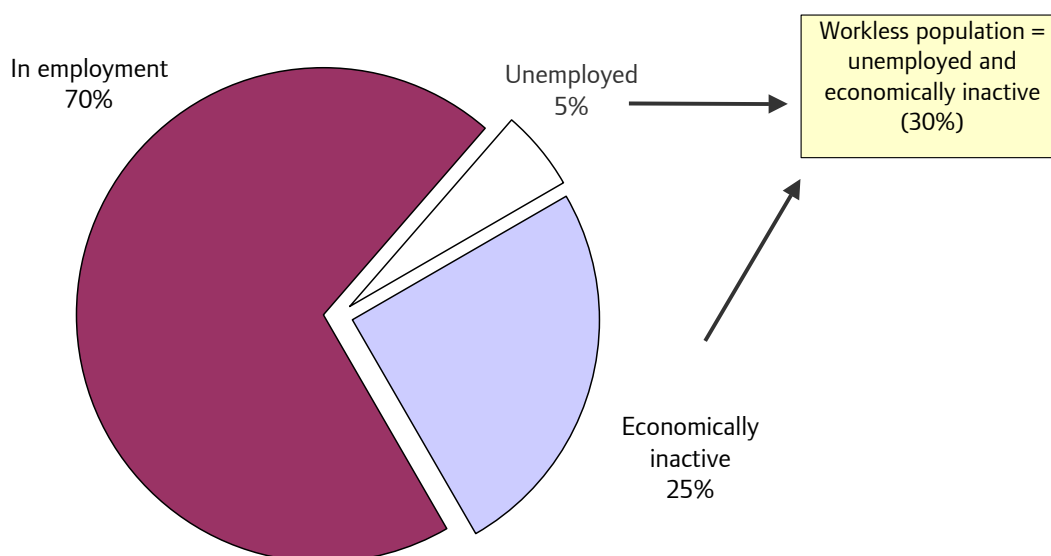
### Labour market position of working age Londoners

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

Figure 3 shows the overall labour market position of working age Londoners. Three quarters (75 per cent) of London's working age population are economically active in the labour force, that is they are either employed or unemployed<sup>20</sup>.

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

**Figure 3 Labour market position of working age Londoners, 2007**



Source: Annual Population Survey 2007 (January-December)

When considering wider labour market exclusion issues, it can be useful to segment the population into two other groups: those in work and those who are workless. In London, 70 per cent of the working age population are in employment (the employment rate) and the remaining 30 per cent represent the 'workless' population. This latter group comprise both the economically inactive population and the unemployed, though it is recognised they are quite distinct groups.

<sup>20</sup> The definition of unemployment used in the APS is the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) measure of unemployment that refers to people without a job who were able to start work in two weeks following their APS interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.



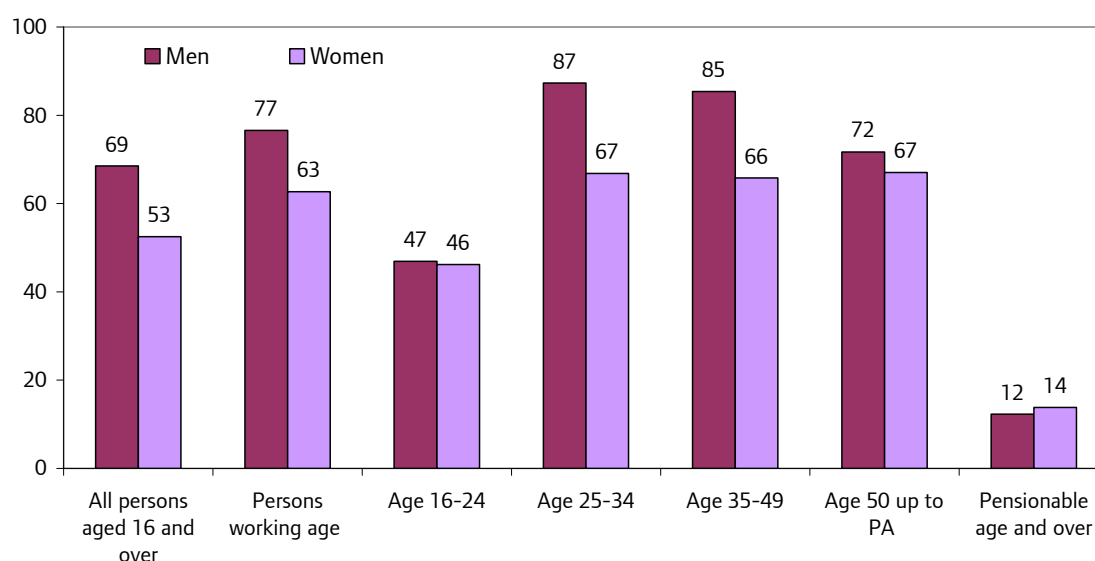
The APS indicates that 261,000 working age Londoners are unemployed. This group comprises around five per cent of the working age population and seven per cent of the economically active population. This latter measure is usually referred to as the *unemployment rate* and expresses the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

*Note: Unemployment statistics are also published for all those aged 16 and over, and these include the small number of people over state retirement age who are unemployed. In the APS, if a person states that they are not in work, but are actively seeking work and available to start work, then they are classed as unemployed regardless of age. In the case of London, the total unemployment estimate for all people aged 16 and over is 265,000, which includes an estimated four thousand people over state retirement age.*

### Employment rates<sup>21</sup> by gender and age

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

**Figure 4 Employment rates by age and gender, Greater London, 2007**



Source: Annual Population Survey 2007 (January-December)  
Notes: PA=Pensionable age (65 for men and 60 for women)

Figure 4 shows employment rates for women and men in London by age. Working age women have a lower employment rate (63 per cent) than men (77 per cent). GLA research<sup>22</sup> has established that the gender gap in rates is mainly due to the lower employment rate of women with children, as rates for men and women without children are similar. This is consistent with the fact that the gender gap in rates is widest for the age groups 25-49, the age where women are most likely to care for children. Across all

<sup>21</sup> The employment rate is the number employed as a percentage of the relevant population

<sup>22</sup> *Women and the labour market*, DMAG Briefing 2006-33

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

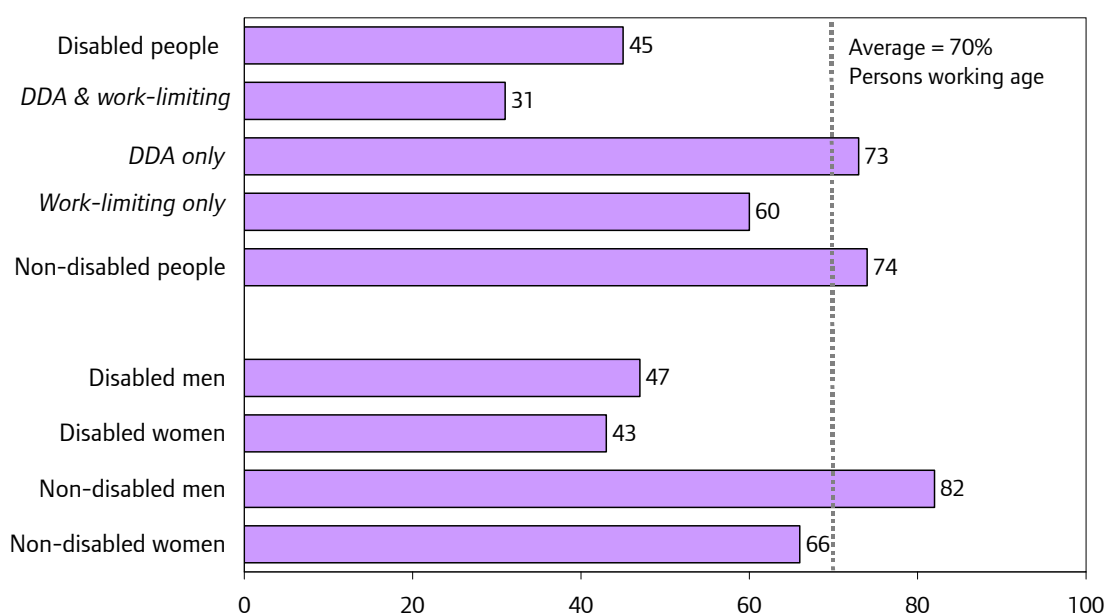
While employment rates begin to decline as people approach pensionable age (PA)<sup>23</sup>, many people work beyond standard retirement age. Around one in eight (13 per cent) of all Londoners of pensionable age (PA) and over are in employment. This group comprise four per cent of all those in employment.

### Employment rates by disability

Disabled people face a range of barriers in accessing the labour market and the employment rate for working age disabled Londoners is very low (45 per cent) relative to the rate for non-disabled Londoners (74 per cent). Within the disabled population, those who are disabled according to **both** DDA and work-limiting definitions of disability have the lowest employment rate (31 per cent).

Those who are disabled according to the DDA definition but not according to the work-limiting definition have much higher employment rates (73 per cent), the same as the rate for the non-disabled population. Those who are disabled according to the work-limiting definition but not according to the DDA definition have an employment rate of 60 per cent.

**Figure 5 Employment rates (%) by disability and gender, persons working age, Greater London, 2007**



Source: Annual Population Survey 2007 (January-December)

Both disabled men and disabled women have very low rates (47 and 43 per cent) relative to their non-disabled counterparts. While disabled women have slightly lower employment rates than disabled men, the gender differential in rates is marginal compared to that

<sup>23</sup> Pensionable/retirement age here is defined as 60 for women and 65 for men.

evident in the non-disabled population, reflecting the relatively low employment rate of disabled men. The gap in rates between disabled and non-disabled men is 35 percentage points relative to 23 percentage points for disabled and non-disabled women.

In terms of the composition of the working age population, disabled Londoners comprise 15 per cent of the overall population, ten per cent of the employed population and 27 per cent of the workless population.

Disabled Londoners who live in Inner London have very low employment rates (40 per cent relative to those in Outer London (49 per cent), where rates are closer to the UK average (50 per cent).

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

## Employment rates by ethnicity and gender

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

**Table 3 Employment rates by ethnicity & gender, Greater London, 2007**

	Persons		Males		Females		Gender gap in rates
	Emp. rate (%)	CI (+/-)	Emp. rate (%)	CI (+/-)	Emp. rate (%)	CI (+/-)	
<b>Persons working age</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>±0.7</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>±0.9</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>±1.0</b>	13.9
White groups	75.1	±1.3	80.6	±1.6	69.0	±1.9	11.6
BAME groups	60.4	±1.9	68.9	±2.7	52.0	±2.7	16.9
- Indian	70.9	±4.3	78.3	±5.5	62.5	±6.5	15.8
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	45.0	±5.3	62.5	±7.4	25.9	±6.5	36.6
- Black or Black British	62.7	±3.4	66.4	±5.2	59.7	±4.5	6.7
- Mixed ethnic group	60.9	±8.0	62.4	±12.4	59.6	±10.5	2.8
- Other ethnic group	58.4	±3.4	69.2	±4.7	47.3	±4.8	21.9

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

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

The employment rate for Londoners from Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) groups is 60 per cent, far lower than the rate for White Londoners (75 per cent). Within the BAME population, rates are lowest for those from Bangladeshi/Pakistani groups (45 per cent) and highest for the Indian population (71 per cent), whose employment rate is around the London average.

The employment rate is very low among BAME women (52 per cent), especially those of Bangladeshi/Pakistani origin (26 per cent)<sup>24</sup>.

In terms of the composition of the working age population, BAME Londoners comprise 36 per cent of the overall population, 31 per cent of the employed population and 47 per cent of the workless population.

## Employment rates by ethnicity, country of birth and nationality

Londoners who were born outside the UK tend to have lower employment rates (66 per cent) than UK-born Londoners (73 per cent).

In terms of composition of London's working age population, migrants comprise 39 per cent of the overall population, 37 per cent of the employed population and 45 per cent of the workless population.

Within the migrant<sup>25</sup> population, the employment rate for BAME migrants is far lower (60 per cent) relative to the rate for White migrants (74 per cent). Ethnicity is also strongly associated with employment rates for UK-born Londoners: the employment rate of White

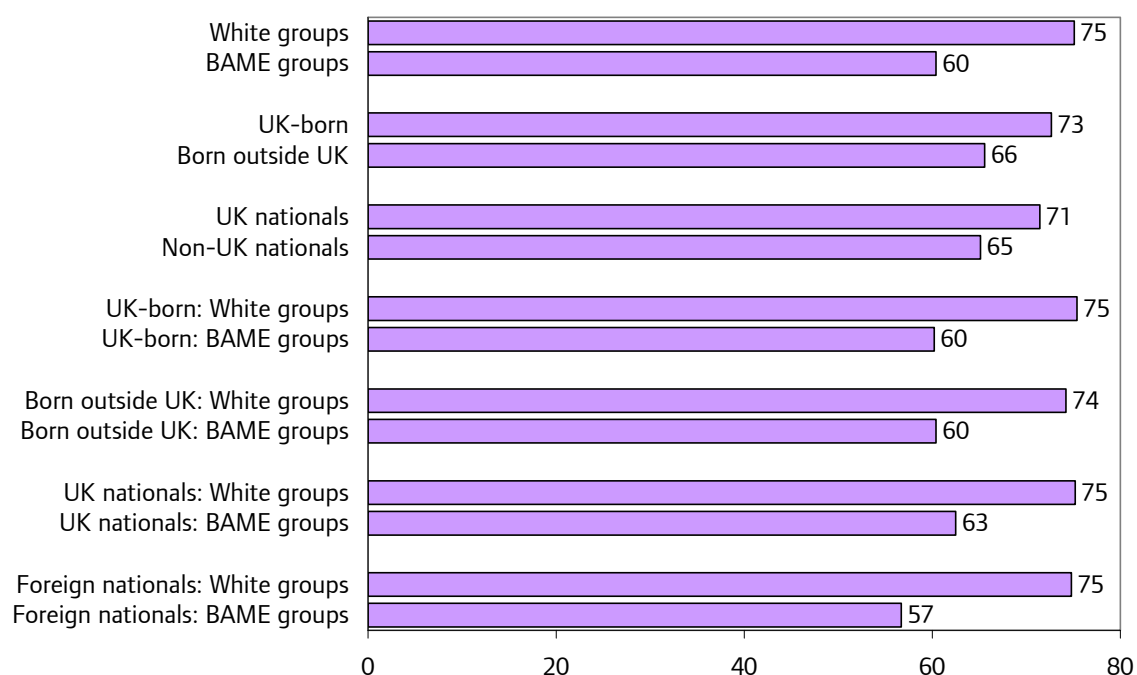
<sup>24</sup> At the time of writing, data was not available for these ethnic groups separately.

<sup>25</sup> The term 'migrant' refers to those Londoners born outside the UK.

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

Londoners with UK nationality have a higher employment rate (71 per cent) than those with foreign nationality (65 per cent). Within the foreign national population, the employment rate is very low for foreign nationals from BAME groups (57 per cent) relative to White foreign nationals (75 per cent).

**Figure 6 Employment rates by country of birth, ethnicity and nationality, persons working age, Greater London, 2007**



Source: Annual Population Survey 2007 (January-December)

It is recognised that there is massive diversity within London's BAME and migrant population which is disguised by these aggregate data. Differences in age structures and levels of educational participation also have an impact when comparing the employment rates of different groups. GLA research<sup>26</sup> has looked at this some depth and provides details of employment rates for different migrant populations in London based on Census data. This report is available on request (Reference: *Country of birth and labour market outcomes in London, DMAG Briefing 2005/01*).

<sup>26</sup> *Country of birth and labour market outcomes in London, DMAG Briefing 2005/01*

### Employment rates by region

London's employment rate (70 per cent) is significantly below the UK average (74 per cent) and is one of the lowest employment rates of all UK regions, alongside Northern Ireland. Rates are around 8-9 percentage points higher in London's neighbouring regions of the South East & East of England.

Within London, the employment rate is lower in Inner London (67 per cent) than Outer London where rates average 72 per cent, closer to the national average.

Across all regions, employment rates for women are lower than those of men, but the gender gap in employment rates is particularly pronounced in London (a difference of 14 percentage points). Employment rates for women in London average 63 per cent relative to a national average of 70 per cent.

**Table 4 Employment rates by gender and region (persons working age), 2007**

	Employment rate (%), persons working age			<i>Percentage point difference in rates (males-females)</i>
	Persons	Males	Females	
United Kingdom	74.3	78.5	69.7	8.8
North East	71.6	74.3	68.6	5.7
North West	72.3	75.7	68.6	7.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	73.2	77.3	68.8	8.5
East Midlands	75.9	79.8	71.6	8.2
West Midlands	72.4	77.1	67.3	9.8
East of England	77.4	82.3	71.9	10.4
London	69.8	76.6	62.7	13.9
- Inner London	66.5	73.0	59.6	13.4
- Outer London	72.3	79.1	64.9	14.2
South East	78.4	82.7	73.8	8.9
South West	78.2	81.2	75.0	6.2
Wales	71.1	74.3	67.8	6.5
Scotland	76.0	79.1	72.7	6.4
Northern Ireland	70.3	74.9	65.5	9.4

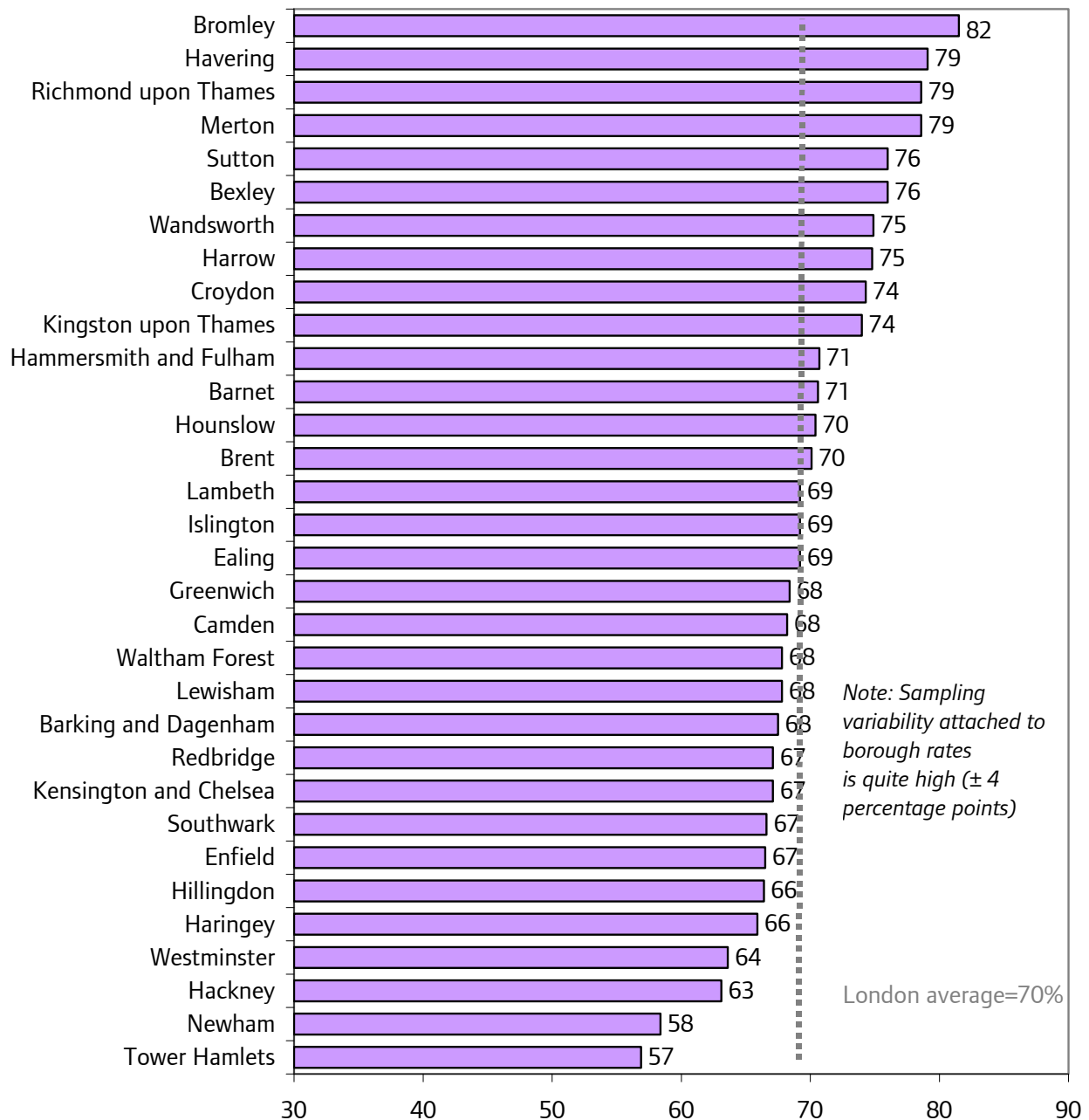
Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

### Employment rates by London borough

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

Within London, there is considerable variation in employment rates at borough level. Rates range from 82 per cent in Bromley down to 57 per cent in Tower Hamlets. In London's neighbouring regions, the South East and the East of England, rates are generally higher and a little less polarised (See table 5).

**Figure 7 Employment rates by London borough, 2007**



Source: Annual Population Survey 2007 (January-December)

**Table 5 Employment rates by region, lowest and highest local authority rates, persons working age, 2007**

	Emp. rate (%)	Unitary/district local authority in each region with:				Diff- erence
		Lowest rate (%)		Highest rate (%)		
North East	71.6	Easington	65.5	Derwentside	80.6	15.1
North West	72.3	Hyndburn	63.3	Ribble Valley	85.2	21.9
Yorkshire & Humber	73.2	Kingston upon Hull	66.1	Harrogate	81.8	15.7
East Midlands	75.9	Nottingham	63.3	Kettering	87.2	23.9
West Midlands	72.4	Birmingham	63.1	Shrewsbury & Atcham	84.9	21.8
East of England	77.4	Luton	67.5	St Edmundsbury	87.4	19.9
<b>Greater London</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>Tower Hamlets</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>Bromley</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>24.6</b>
South East	78.4	Oxford	66.0	Test Valley	88.5	22.5
South West	78.2	Torridge	68.7	Tewkesbury	87.1	18.4
Wales	71.1	Ceredigion	62.6	Monmouthshire	76.8	14.2
Scotland	76.0	Glasgow City	66.7	Shetland Islands	88.1	21.4

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

Note: City of London and Isles of Scilly excluded from analysis.

For London, women's rates are even more polarised across boroughs from 76 per cent in Bromley down to 43 per cent in Tower Hamlets: a gap of 34 percentage points. For men rates range from 86 per cent in Bromley down to 67 per cent in Hackney: a gap of 19 percentage points.

Within London, the three boroughs with the lowest employment rates are: Tower Hamlets (57 per cent), Newham (58 per cent) and Hackney (63 per cent). Tower Hamlets and Newham have the lowest employment rates in Great Britain and Hackney is ranked fourth lowest.

Employment rates for women are particularly low in Tower Hamlets (43 per cent) and Newham (46 per cent). These boroughs have the lowest female rates in Great Britain, followed by Burnley (50 per cent) and Westminster (54 per cent).

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

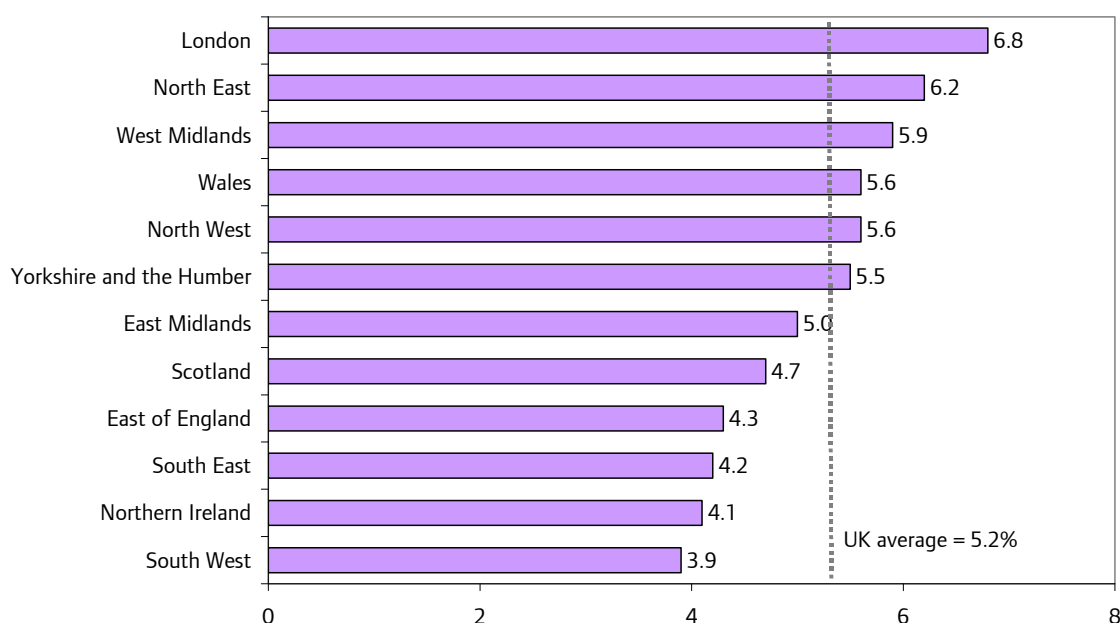


### Unemployment rates by region

Of all UK regions, London has the highest unemployment rate (seven per cent). Rates average eight per cent across Inner London and six per cent in Outer London.

Unemployment rates are relatively high for young people aged 16-24 (18 per cent), disabled people (13 per cent)<sup>27</sup> and BAME Londoners (11 per cent). The rate is the same for both men and women (seven per cent).

**Figure 8 Unemployment rates (%) by region, persons aged 16 and over, 2007**



Source: Annual Population Survey 2007 (January-December)

### Unemployment rates for London Boroughs: New modelled estimates

The APS struggles to provide reliable unemployment estimates at local authority level due to small samples of unemployed residents. For this reason, ONS has developed a new statistical model to improve upon direct estimates from the APS. These 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<sup>28</sup>. While the final estimates are more reliable than direct survey based estimates from the APS, they still have sizeable confidence intervals.

<sup>27</sup> Following ONS convention, unemployment rates are generally presented for persons aged 16 and over, with the exception of rates by disability that relate to persons of working age (due to data availability).

<sup>28</sup> The count of Jobseekers' Allowance claimants, a benefit for unemployed people who are actively seeking work.

## A16. Modelled unemployment rates for London boroughs, 2007

	Modelled unemployment estimates			
	Number unemployed	CI (+/-) attached to estimate	Rate (%)	CI (+/-) attached to rate in percentage points
Persons aged 16 and over				
Barking and Dagenham	5,900	±1,200	7.6	±1.6
Barnet	8,600	±1,800	5.1	±1.1
Bexley	5,000	±1,100	4.5	±1.0
Brent	12,400	±2,500	8.5	±1.8
Bromley	7,200	±1,600	4.4	±1.0
Camden	8,300	±1,700	6.6	±1.4
Croydon	10,600	±2,200	5.9	±1.3
Ealing	10,000	±2,100	6.4	±1.4
Enfield	8,900	±1,900	6.5	±1.4
Greenwich	8,300	±1,700	7.4	±1.5
Hackney	11,600	±2,100	11.4	±2.1
Hammersmith and Fulham	6,800	±1,500	7.0	±1.5
Haringey	11,000	±2,200	9.3	±1.9
Harrow	5,500	±1,200	4.8	±1.1
Havering	4,600	±1,100	3.9	±0.9
Hillingdon	6,900	±1,500	5.8	±1.4
Hounslow	6,400	±1,400	5.6	±1.2
Islington	8,200	±1,600	7.8	±1.6
Kensington and Chelsea	5,200	±1,200	5.5	±1.3
Kingston upon Thames	3,400	±0,800	4.2	±1.0
Lambeth	14,500	±2,700	9.7	±1.8
Lewisham	12,500	±2,400	9.3	±1.8
Merton	5,200	±1,100	4.6	±1.0
Newham	12,500	±2,400	11.3	±2.2
Redbridge	7,500	±1,600	6.2	±1.4
Richmond upon Thames	3,500	±0,800	3.6	±0.9
Southwark	13,100	±2,600	9.0	±1.8
Sutton	4,600	±1,100	4.7	±1.1
Tower Hamlets	11,400	±2,200	11.7	±2.3
Waltham Forest	8,500	±1,700	7.8	±1.6
Wandsworth	9,000	±2,000	5.4	±1.3
Westminster	8,100	±1,700	6.5	±1.4

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes: Unemployment rates express the number unemployed as a percentage of those economically active. CI = 95% confidence interval.

Table 6 presents the modelled estimates for 2007. Within London, unemployment rates range from 12 per cent in Tower Hamlets down to four per cent in Richmond upon Thames, a gap of 8 percentage points. Tower Hamlets has the highest unemployment rate of all local authorities across Great Britain, followed by Hackney and Newham (both 11 per cent).

*Appendix table B15 shows how the modelled estimates compare to direct estimates from the APS. A full user guide which provides more information about these new statistics can be found on the ONS website.<sup>29</sup>*

### **Future research**

This preliminary analysis is based on published APS data<sup>30</sup>. The GLA is in the process of obtaining the full APS dataset, under special licence from ONS, which will enable more in depth analysis across a range of topics.

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<sup>29</sup> [http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_labour/User\\_Guide.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/User_Guide.pdf)

<sup>30</sup> Published on [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk), the website for ONS labour market statistics.



## **Appendix A: About the Annual Population Survey**

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

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

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

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

The APS is based on four successive quarters of the regular quarterly LFS survey and created by taking waves 1 and 5 from each of the consecutive quarters to give an annually representative sample of around 96,000 households. (Each quarter's sample is made up of five "waves" of around 12,000 households. Each wave is interviewed in 5 successive quarters, such that in any one quarter, one wave will be receiving their first interview, one their second, and so on, with one receiving their fifth and last interview). This means that the sample drawn avoids the inclusion of responses from the same household twice. More information about the methodology is summarised in LFS User Guide Volume 6<sup>31</sup> on local area LFS data.

### **APS/LFS annual survey boosts (74,000 households)**

Since 2000/01, the core annual sample has been increased substantially by various annual boost samples, first in England (2000/01), additionally in Wales (2001/02) and later in Scotland (2003/04). Each household in the boost sample is interviewed annually for four years. In 2004 and 2005, the Annual Population Survey also included additional boosts which focused on providing more enhanced samples across England. These have now been dropped due to lack of funding. In total, the 2007 APS dataset comprises around 170,000 households.

The APS provides annual data but on a rolling basis every quarter. So while the APS 2007 dataset covered here relates to the calendar year of 2007 (January-December), the next release will cover April 2007 to March 2008 and so on.

### **Reliability of data and 95% confidence intervals**

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

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<sup>31</sup> Available at the ONS website: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=1537>

The degree of variability attached to an estimate is often expressed through '95% confidence intervals'. These allow the user to take a view, based on statistical probability theory, about how close an estimate is likely to be to the true population value. For example, if the employment rate for Camden was 68.2% and this figure was estimated from the APS, then 95 times out of 100, the APS employment rate estimate would fall in the range of 64.8% to 71.6% (ie  $\pm 3.4$  percentage points). All confidence intervals quoted in this report are in terms of percentage point intervals as these are the only data currently published. Sampling variability can be very high for some groups in the population (eg data at London borough level or for ethnic groups) and should be considered when drawing conclusions from data.

### **Borough level data and geography**

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

### **APS grossing and population data for London**

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

APS population estimates usually differ slightly from the official ONS mid-year estimate for the same year. There are two reasons for this:

- a) By the time the APS is released, more up to date population estimates have usually been released, so you often get some 'drift' between the APS and official estimates.
- b) APS/LFS data relate mainly to those living in private households and exclude many groups living in communal establishments who are usually included in official population estimates (Note: About 60,000 working age London residents are in communal establishments).

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#### **Working age population estimates for London**

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APS 2007 population estimate	5.035m
ONS mid-year estimate for 2007	5.059m

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APS estimates in this report have been weighted in line with the 2007 ONS reweighting exercise. However, all APS published by the GLA previously were weighted according to the previous 2003 ONS reweighting exercise. For this reason, data in this report should not be compared with previously published APS data as they are not weighted on a like for like basis.

## **Terminology**

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

### **Disability definitions used on the APS/LFS**

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

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

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

## **Economic activity**

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

### **Economic activity rate (%)**

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

### **Economically inactive**

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

## **Employment**

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

**Employment rate (%)**

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

**Ethnic groups**

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

**ILO unemployment**

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

**ILO unemployment rate (%)**

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



**Appendix B: Tables**

**B1. Working age population by age, gender, ethnicity and nationality, Greater London and UK, 2007**

	Greater London			UK	
	Number	% of working age population	CI <i>attached to %</i>	% of working age population	CI <i>attached to %</i>
<b>Working age population</b>	<b>5,037,000</b>	<b>100</b>			
Males aged 16-64	2,600,000	51.6	±0.7	52.0	±0.2
Females aged 16-59	2,437,000	48.4	±0.7	48.0	±0.2
<b>Age groups</b>					
16-24	897,000	17.8		19.2	
- 16-19	351,000	7.0		8.4	
- 20-24	546,000	10.8		10.8	
25-34	1,459,000	29.0		20.7	
35-49	1,776,000	35.3		35.7	
50-59/64	906,000	18.0		24.3	
<b>Ethnicity</b>					
White groups	3,244,000	64.5		89.2	
BAME groups	1,786,000	35.5		10.8	
- Indian	328,000	6.5	±0.6	2.2	±0.1
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	244,000	4.9	±0.5	2.1	±0.1
- Black or Black British	547,000	10.9	±0.7	2.5	±0.1
- Mixed ethnic group	103,000	2.0	±0.3	0.8	±0.1
- Other ethnic group	564,000	11.2	±0.7	3.1	±0.1
<b>Country of birth and ethnicity</b>					
UK-born	3,057,000	60.8		86.8	
- White groups	2,507,000	49.8	±1.2	83.2	±0.3
- BAME groups	550,000	10.9	±0.7	3.6	±0.1
Born outside UK	1,973,000	39.2		13.2	
- White groups	737,000	14.7	±1.0	6.0	±0.2
- BAME groups	1,235,000	24.6	±1.0	7.2	±0.2
<b>Ethnicity and nationality</b>					
UK nationals	3,786,000	75.3		91.8	
- White groups	2,668,000	53.1	±1.2	85.1	±0.2
- BAME groups	1,118,000	22.2	±1.0	6.7	±0.2
Non-UK nationals	1,242,000	24.7		8.2	
- White groups	576,000	11.4	±0.7	4.1	±0.1
- BAME groups	666,000	13.3	±0.8	4.0	±0.1

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

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

**B2. Working age population by gender and disability, Greater London, 2007**

	Number	As % of working age population	Confidence interval (+/-) attached to percentage
<b>Persons working age (16-59/64)</b>	<b>5,037,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Disabled people	750,000	14.9	±0.5
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	464,000	9.2	±0.4
- DDA disabled only	163,000	3.2	±0.3
- Work-limiting disabled only	123,000	2.5	±0.2
Non-disabled people	4,287,000	85.1	±0.5
<b>Men aged 16-64</b>	<b>2,600,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Disabled men	383,000	14.7	±0.8
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	238,000	9.2	±0.6
- DDA disabled only	77,000	2.9	±0.4
- Work-limiting disabled only	68,000	2.6	±0.3
Non-disabled men	2,217,000	85.3	±0.8
<b>Women aged 16-59</b>	<b>2,437,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Disabled women	367,000	15.1	±0.7
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	225,000	9.2	±0.6
- DDA disabled only	86,000	3.5	±0.4
- Work-limiting disabled only	56,000	2.3	±0.3
Non-disabled women	2,070,000	84.9	±0.7

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

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

**B3. Economic position by gender, working age persons, Greater London, 2007**

	Estimate	CI (+/-)
<b>Persons</b>		
Working age population	5,037,000	
Economically active	3,779,000	
In employment	3,518,000	
Unemployed	261,000	
Economically inactive	1,258,000	
<i>Rates (%)</i>		
Economic activity rate (%)	75.0	±0.6
Employment rate (%)	69.8	±0.7
Unemployment rate (%)	6.9	±0.4
Economic inactivity rate (%)	25.0	±0.6
<b>Males</b>		
Working age population	2,600,000	
Economically active	2,133,000	
In employment	1,991,000	
Unemployed	142,000	
Economically inactive	467,000	
<i>Rates (%)</i>		
Economic activity rate (%)	82.0	±0.8
Employment rate (%)	76.6	±0.9
Unemployment rate (%)	6.7	±0.6
Economic inactivity rate (%)	18.0	±0.8
<b>Females</b>		
Working age population	2,437,000	
Economically active	1,646,000	
In employment	1,528,000	
Unemployed	119,000	
Economically inactive	791,000	
<i>Rates (%)</i>		
Economic activity rate (%)	67.6	±1.0
Employment rate (%)	62.7	±1.0
Unemployment rate (%)	7.2	±0.6
Economic inactivity rate (%)	32.4	±1.0

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

Notes: See Appendix 1 for a full explanation of APS definitions of economic activity. 95% confidence intervals are quoted where available. Economic activity, employment and inactivity rates all express estimates as a percentage of the working age population. Unemployment rates express the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force (ie the economically active population).

**B4. Employment rates by gender and age, Greater London, 2007**

	In employment	All persons	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
All persons aged 16 and over	3,652,000	6,047,000	60.4	±0.6
Persons working age	3,518,000	5,037,000	69.8	±0.7
Age 16-24	418,000	897,000	46.6	±1.8
Age 25-34	1,124,000	1,459,000	77.1	±1.2
Age 35-49	1,346,000	1,776,000	75.8	±1.0
Age 50-retirement age	631,000	906,000	69.6	±1.5
Over retirement age	134,000	1,010,000	13.2	±1.0
All men aged 16 and over	2,036,000	2,971,000	68.5	±0.9
Men aged 16-64	1,991,000	2,600,000	76.6	±0.9
Age 16-24	211,000	450,000	46.9	±2.6
Age 25-34	638,000	731,000	87.3	±1.5
Age 35-49	774,000	906,000	85.4	±1.2
Age 50-64	368,000	513,000	71.7	±2.0
Over retirement age	46,000	371,000	12.3	±1.6
All women aged 16 and over	1,616,000	3,076,000	52.5	±0.9
Women aged 16-59	1,528,000	2,437,000	62.7	±1.0
Age 16-24	207,000	447,000	46.2	±2.5
Age 25-34	486,000	727,000	66.8	±1.9
Age 35-49	572,000	870,000	65.8	±1.6
Age 50-59	263,000	393,000	67.0	±2.3
Over retirement age	88,000	639,000	13.8	±1.3

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

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

**B5. Employment rates by gender and disability, Greater London, 2007**

	In employment (working age)	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
<b>Persons</b>				
Disabled people	338,000	750,000	45	±1.8
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	145,000	464,000	31	±2.2
- DDA disabled only	119,000	163,000	73	±3.5
- Work-limiting disabled only	74,000	123,000	60	±4.6
Non-disabled people	3,180,000	4,287,000	74	±0.7
<b>Men</b>				
Disabled men	179,000	383,000	47	±2.6
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	73,000	238,000	31	±3.1
- DDA disabled only	62,000	77,000	80	±4.6
- Work-limiting disabled only	44,000	68,000	65	±6.1
Non-disabled men	1,812,000	2,217,000	82	±0.9
<b>Women</b>				
Disabled women	159,000	367,000	43	±2.6
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	72,000	225,000	32	±3.1
- DDA disabled only	58,000	86,000	67	±5.1
- Work-limiting disabled only	30,000	56,000	53	±6.8
Non-disabled women	1,369,000	2,070,000	66	±1.1

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

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

## B6. Employment rates by ethnicity, country of birth and nationality, Greater London, 2007

	In employment (working age)	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
<b>Persons working age (16-59/64)</b>	<b>3,518,000</b>	<b>5,037,000</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>±0.7</b>
White groups	2,437,000	3,244,000	75.1	±1.3
BAME groups	1,078,000	1,786,000	60.4	±1.9
- Indian	233,000	328,000	70.9	±4.3
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	110,000	244,000	45.0	±5.3
- Black or Black British	343,000	547,000	62.7	±3.4
- Mixed ethnic group	63,000	103,000	60.9	±8.0
- Other ethnic group	330,000	564,000	58.4	±3.4
<b>Males aged 16-64</b>	<b>1,991,000</b>	<b>2,600,000</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>±0.9</b>
White groups	1,380,000	1,713,000	80.6	±1.6
BAME groups	609,000	884,000	68.9	±2.7
- Indian	137,000	176,000	78.3	±5.5
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	80,000	127,000	62.5	±7.4
- Black or Black British	164,000	247,000	66.4	±5.2
- Mixed ethnic group	29,000	47,000	62.4	±12.4
- Other ethnic group	199,000	287,000	69.2	±4.7
<b>Females aged 16-59</b>	<b>1,528,000</b>	<b>2,437,000</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>±1.0</b>
White groups	1,057,000	1,531,000	69.0	±1.9
BAME groups	469,000	902,000	52.0	±2.7
- Indian	96,000	153,000	62.5	±6.5
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	30,000	117,000	25.9	±6.5
- Black or Black British	179,000	300,000	59.7	±4.5
- Mixed ethnic group	33,000	56,000	59.6	±10.5
- Other ethnic group	131,000	277,000	47.3	±4.8
<b>Persons working age: country of birth and ethnicity</b>				
UK-born	2,221,000	3,057,000	72.7	
Born outside UK	1,293,000	1,973,000	65.6	
White groups: UK-born	1,890,000	2,507,000	75.4	±1.4
White groups: Born outside UK	547,000	737,000	74.2	±2.7
BAME: UK-born	332,000	550,000	60.2	±3.5
BAME: Born outside UK	746,000	1,235,000	60.4	±2.3
<b>Persons working age: nationality and ethnicity</b>				
UK nationals	2,705,000	3,786,000	71.4	
Non-UK nationals	809,000	1,242,000	65.1	
White groups: UK nationals	2,005,000	2,668,000	75.2	±1.4
White groups: non-UK nationals	431,000	576,000	74.8	±3.1
BAME groups: UK nationals	699,000	1,118,000	62.5	±2.4
BAME groups: non-UK nationals	378,000	666,000	56.7	±3.2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

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

## B7. Employment rates for key groups, Inner and Outer London, 2007

	Inner London			Outer London			Difference in rates (Inner-Outer)
	In emp- loyment rate (%)	Emp. (+/-)	CI (+/-)	In emp- loyment rate (%)	Emp. (+/-)	CI (+/-)	
<b>Persons working age</b>	1,400,000	66.5	±1.1	2,118,000	72.3	±0.9	-5.8
Age 16-24	150,000	40.3	±2.7	268,000	51.0	±2.4	-10.7
Age 25-49	1,053,000	73.7	±1.2	1,417,000	78.5	±1.0	-4.8
Age 50-59/64	197,000	65.0	±2.5	434,000	71.9	±1.9	-6.9
<b>Males working age</b>	793,000	73.0	±1.4	1,197,000	79.1	±1.1	-6.1
Age 16-24	72,000	39.5	±3.9	139,000	51.9	±3.4	-12.4
Age 25-49	608,000	82.7	±1.5	804,000	89.1	±1.2	-6.4
Age 50-64	113,000	66.9	±3.3	254,000	74.0	±2.4	-7.1
<b>Females working age</b>	607,000	59.6	±1.5	921,000	64.9	±1.3	-5.3
Age 16-24	78,000	41.0	±3.6	128,000	50.1	±3.3	-9.1
Age 25-49	445,000	64.1	±1.8	613,000	67.9	±1.6	-3.8
Age 50-59	83,000	62.6	±3.8	180,000	69.2	±3.0	-6.6
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
White groups	965,000	74.0	±2.0	1,471,000	75.9	±1.6	-1.9
BAME groups	434,000	54.4	±2.8	644,000	65.2	±2.6	-10.8
<b>Males: White groups</b>	550,000	79.0	±2.6	830,000	81.6	±2.1	-2.6
Males: BAME groups	243,000	62.4	±4.1	366,000	74.0	±3.5	-11.6
<b>Females: White groups</b>	415,000	68.2	±3.0	642,000	69.6	±2.5	-1.4
Females: BAME groups	191,000	46.8	±3.8	278,000	56.3	±3.7	-9.5
<b>Disability</b>							
Disabled people	119,000	39.6	±2.7	219,000	48.9	±2.5	-9.3
Males	64,000	40.4	±3.9	116,000	51.3	±3.5	-10.9
Females	55,000	38.7	±3.9	104,000	46.4	±3.4	-7.7
<b>Non-disabled people</b>	1,281,000	71.0	±1.1	1,899,000	76.5	±0.9	-5.5
Males	730,000	78.6	±1.5	1,082,000	84.0	±1.1	-5.4
Females	552,000	63.0	±1.6	817,000	68.4	±1.4	-5.4

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

Notes: Percentages (and numbers) do not sum exactly to totals due to a small amount of missing data for some respondents. Employment rates express the number in employment as a percentage of the population in that group. CI = 95% confidence interval, in percentage points, attached to employment rate.



## B8. Employment rates for key groups, London and UK compared, 2007

	Greater London			UK			Difference in rates (London-UK)
	In emp- loyment rate (%)	Emp. rate (%)	CI (+/-)	In emp- loyment rate (%)	Emp. rate (%)	CI (+/-)	
<b>Persons working age</b>	3,518,000	69.8	±0.7	27,901,000	74.3	±0.2	-4.5
Age 16-24	418,000	46.6	±1.8	4,151,000	57.4	±0.5	-10.8
Age 25-49	2,470,000	76.4	±0.8	17,252,000	81.3	±0.2	-4.9
Age 50-59/64	631,000	69.6	±1.5	6,498,000	71.1	±0.4	-1.5
<b>Males working age</b>	1,991,000	76.6	±0.9	15,346,000	78.5	±0.3	-1.9
Age 16-24	211,000	46.9	±2.6	2,172,000	58.9	±0.7	-12.0
Age 25-49	1,412,000	86.2	±0.9	9,293,000	88.5	±0.3	-2.3
Age 50-64	368,000	71.7	±2.0	3,881,000	72.4	±0.5	-0.7
<b>Females working age</b>	1,528,000	62.7	±1.0	12,555,000	69.7	±0.3	-7.0
Age 16-24	207,000	46.2	±2.5	1,979,000	55.9	±0.7	-9.7
Age 25-49	1,058,000	66.2	±1.2	7,959,000	74.3	±0.3	-8.1
Age 50-59	263,000	67.0	±2.3	2,618,000	69.3	±0.6	-2.3
<b>Ethnicity</b>							
White groups	2,437,000	75.1	±1.3	25,441,000	75.9	±0.3	-0.8
BAME groups	1,078,000	60.4	±1.9	2,444,000	60.4	±1.1	0.0
<b>Males: White groups</b>	1,380,000	80.6	±1.6	13,932,000	79.6	±0.4	1.0
Males: BAME groups	609,000	68.9	±2.7	1,403,000	69.2	±1.5	-0.3
<b>Females: White groups</b>	1,057,000	69.0	±1.9	11,509,000	71.9	±0.5	-2.9
Females: BAME groups	469,000	52.0	±2.7	1,041,000	51.6	±1.6	0.4
<b>Disability</b>							
Disabled people	338,000	45.1	±1.8	3,393,000	49.5	±0.5	-4.4
Males	179,000	46.8	±2.6	1,829,000	50.7	±0.7	-3.9
Females	159,000	43.4	±2.6	1,564,000	48.0	±0.7	-4.6
<b>Non-disabled people</b>	3,180,000	74.2	±0.7	24,508,000	79.8	±0.2	-5.6
Males	1,812,000	81.7	±0.9	13,517,000	84.8	±0.2	-3.1
Females	1,369,000	66.1	±1.1	10,991,000	74.4	±0.3	-8.3

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

Notes: Percentages (and numbers) do not sum exactly to totals due to a small amount of missing data for some respondents. Employment rates express the number in employment as a percentage of the population in that group. CI = 95% confidence interval, in percentage points, attached to employment rate.

**B9. Employment rates by gender and region (persons working age), 2007**

	In employment	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
<b>Persons working age</b>				
United Kingdom	27,901,000	37,574,000	74.3	±0.2
North East	1,129,000	1,577,000	71.6	±0.8
North West	3,047,000	4,214,000	72.3	±0.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,343,000	3,199,000	73.2	±0.7
East Midlands	2,057,000	2,709,000	75.9	±0.8
West Midlands	2,363,000	3,263,000	72.4	±0.7
East of England	2,643,000	3,417,000	77.4	±0.7
London	3,518,000	5,037,000	69.8	±0.7
South East	3,944,000	5,030,000	78.4	±0.5
South West	2,394,000	3,061,000	78.2	±0.7
Wales	1,270,000	1,785,000	71.1	±0.6
Scotland	2,432,000	3,199,000	76.0	±0.5
Northern Ireland	761,000	1,082,000	70.3	±1.3
<b>Males (aged 16-64)</b>				
United Kingdom	15,346,000	19,548,000	78.5	±0.3
North East	610,000	821,000	74.3	±1.1
North West	1,664,000	2,196,000	75.7	±0.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,296,000	1,677,000	77.3	±0.9
East Midlands	1,136,000	1,425,000	79.8	±1.1
West Midlands	1,318,000	1,709,000	77.1	±0.9
East of England	1,470,000	1,786,000	82.3	±0.9
London	1,991,000	2,600,000	76.6	±0.9
South East	2,155,000	2,605,000	82.7	±0.7
South West	1,301,000	1,603,000	81.2	±0.9
Wales	689,000	928,000	74.3	±0.8
Scotland	1,299,000	1,642,000	79.1	±0.7
Northern Ireland	418,000	558,000	74.9	±1.8
<b>Females (aged 16-59)</b>				
United Kingdom	12,555,000	18,025,000	69.7	±0.3
North East	519,000	756,000	68.6	±1.2
North West	1,384,000	2,018,000	68.6	±0.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,047,000	1,523,000	68.8	±1.0
East Midlands	920,000	1,285,000	71.6	±1.2
West Midlands	1,045,000	1,554,000	67.3	±1.1
East of England	1,173,000	1,631,000	71.9	±1.1
London	1,528,000	2,437,000	62.7	±1.0
South East	1,789,000	2,425,000	73.8	±0.8
South West	1,094,000	1,459,000	75.0	±1.0
Wales	581,000	858,000	67.8	±0.9
Scotland	1,133,000	1,558,000	72.7	±0.7
Northern Ireland	343,000	524,000	65.5	±2.0

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

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

## B10. Employment rates, persons working age, London boroughs, 2007

	Persons working age (16-59/64)			
	In employment	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Barking and Dagenham	69,000	102,000	67.5	±4.0
Barnet	148,000	210,000	70.6	±3.7
Bexley	103,000	136,000	76.0	±3.6
Brent	129,000	184,000	70.1	±4.2
Bromley	149,000	183,000	81.5	±3.3
Camden	114,000	167,000	68.2	±3.4
Croydon	160,000	216,000	74.3	±3.7
Ealing	144,000	208,000	69.2	±3.7
Enfield	121,000	181,000	66.5	±4.1
Greenwich	100,000	146,000	68.4	±3.8
Hackney	89,000	141,000	63.1	±3.8
Hammersmith and Fulham	87,000	122,000	70.7	±4.0
Haringey	104,000	157,000	65.9	±3.9
Harrow	103,000	137,000	74.8	±3.8
Havering	109,000	138,000	79.1	±3.4
Hillingdon	106,000	159,000	66.4	±4.1
Hounslow	104,000	148,000	70.4	±3.9
Islington	93,000	135,000	69.2	±3.6
Kensington and Chelsea	84,000	125,000	67.1	±4.2
Kingston upon Thames	79,000	107,000	74.0	±4.0
Lambeth	135,000	195,000	69.2	±3.6
Lewisham	119,000	175,000	67.8	±3.8
Merton	107,000	136,000	78.6	±3.4
Newham	96,000	165,000	58.4	±3.9
Redbridge	108,000	161,000	67.1	±4.2
Richmond upon Thames	93,000	118,000	78.6	±3.4
Southwark	129,000	193,000	66.6	±3.9
Sutton	90,000	118,000	76.0	±4.0
Tower Hamlets	85,000	150,000	56.9	±4.0
Waltham Forest	99,000	146,000	67.8	±4.1
Wandsworth	153,000	205,000	74.9	±4.0
Westminster	110,000	173,000	63.6	±3.6
Inner London	1,400,000	2,106,000	66.5	±1.1
Outer London	2,118,000	2,932,000	72.3	±0.9
London	3,518,000	5,037,000	69.8	±0.7
Great Britain	27,140,000	36,492,000	74.4	±0.2
United Kingdom	27,901,000	37,574,000	74.3	±0.2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

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

### B11. Employment rates, males working age (16-64), London boroughs, 2007

	Males aged 16-64			
	In employment	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Barking and Dagenham	39,000	51,000	76.5	±5.3
Barnet	82,000	107,000	77.0	±5.0
Bexley	56,000	70,000	80.2	±4.6
Brent	74,000	96,000	76.8	±5.5
Bromley	81,000	93,000	86.4	±4.2
Camden	63,000	85,000	74.3	±4.7
Croydon	86,000	110,000	78.3	±5.0
Ealing	85,000	110,000	77.2	±4.8
Enfield	72,000	94,000	76.6	±5.3
Greenwich	55,000	74,000	75.3	±5.1
Hackney	47,000	70,000	67.2	±5.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	48,000	63,000	76.5	±5.3
Haringey	57,000	82,000	70.1	±5.6
Harrow	58,000	72,000	81.3	±5.0
Havering	60,000	71,000	84.8	±4.1
Hillingdon	60,000	82,000	73.2	±5.6
Hounslow	62,000	78,000	78.9	±4.9
Islington	49,000	68,000	71.7	±5.0
Kensington and Chelsea	48,000	64,000	75.3	±5.6
Kingston upon Thames	45,000	56,000	81.2	±5.0
Lambeth	79,000	103,000	76.3	±4.8
Lewisham	64,000	91,000	70.2	±5.3
Merton	60,000	70,000	85.0	±4.3
Newham	60,000	87,000	69.5	±5.2
Redbridge	65,000	84,000	77.7	±5.3
Richmond upon Thames	52,000	61,000	86.3	±4.1
Southwark	75,000	102,000	73.9	±5.2
Sutton	49,000	61,000	79.9	±5.4
Tower Hamlets	55,000	79,000	69.8	±5.3
Waltham Forest	57,000	76,000	74.7	±5.6
Wandsworth	80,000	101,000	78.9	±5.5
Westminster	65,000	90,000	73.0	±4.8
Inner London	793,000	1,086,000	73.0	±1.4
Outer London	1,197,000	1,514,000	79.1	±1.1
London	1,991,000	2,600,000	76.6	±0.9
Great Britain	14,928,000	18,990,000	78.6	±0.3
United Kingdom	15,346,000	19,548,000	78.5	±0.3

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

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

## B12. Employment rates, females working age (16-59), London boroughs, 2007

	Females aged 16-59			
	In employment	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Barking and Dagenham	29,000	50,000	58.2	±5.7
Barnet	66,000	103,000	64.0	±5.4
Bexley	48,000	67,000	71.5	±5.5
Brent	55,000	88,000	62.7	±6.1
Bromley	68,000	89,000	76.4	±5.1
Camden	51,000	82,000	61.9	±4.8
Croydon	74,000	106,000	70.1	±5.4
Ealing	59,000	98,000	60.1	±5.6
Enfield	49,000	88,000	55.8	±6.0
Greenwich	44,000	72,000	61.4	±5.5
Hackney	42,000	70,000	59.1	±5.2
Hammersmith and Fulham	39,000	60,000	64.7	±5.8
Haringey	46,000	75,000	61.4	±5.6
Harrow	45,000	66,000	67.8	±5.5
Havering	49,000	67,000	73.0	±5.4
Hillingdon	46,000	78,000	59.3	±6.1
Hounslow	43,000	70,000	61.1	±5.8
Islington	45,000	67,000	66.7	±5.2
Kensington and Chelsea	35,000	61,000	58.3	±6.0
Kingston upon Thames	34,000	51,000	66.1	±6.1
Lambeth	56,000	91,000	61.1	±5.2
Lewisham	55,000	85,000	65.3	±5.5
Merton	47,000	65,000	71.6	±5.2
Newham	36,000	78,000	46.2	±5.6
Redbridge	43,000	78,000	55.6	±6.1
Richmond upon Thames	40,000	57,000	70.4	±5.3
Southwark	53,000	91,000	58.4	±5.6
Sutton	41,000	57,000	71.9	±6.0
Tower Hamlets	30,000	71,000	42.7	±5.7
Waltham Forest	42,000	70,000	60.3	±6.0
Wandsworth	73,000	104,000	70.9	±5.8
Westminster	45,000	83,000	53.6	±5.2
Inner London	607,000	1,019,000	59.6	±1.5
Outer London	921,000	1,418,000	64.9	±1.3
London	1,528,000	2,437,000	62.7	±1.0
Great Britain	12,212,000	17,502,000	69.8	±0.3
United Kingdom	12,555,000	18,025,000	69.7	±0.3

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

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

### B13. Unemployment rates by gender and region, 2007

	Persons aged 16 and over			
	Number unemployed	Number econ. active	Unemployment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
<b>Persons</b>				
United Kingdom	1,589,000	30,717,000	5.2	±0.1
North East	77,000	1,242,000	6.2	±0.5
North West	189,000	3,357,000	5.6	±0.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	141,000	2,574,000	5.5	±0.4
East Midlands	113,000	2,260,000	5.0	±0.5
West Midlands	155,000	2,627,000	5.9	±0.4
East of England	125,000	2,898,000	4.3	±0.4
London	265,000	3,917,000	6.8	±0.4
South East	182,000	4,339,000	4.2	±0.3
South West	104,000	2,629,000	3.9	±0.3
Wales	79,000	1,407,000	5.6	±0.3
Scotland	125,000	2,646,000	4.7	±0.3
Northern Ireland	34,000	821,000	4.1	±0.7
<b>Males</b>				
United Kingdom	904,000	16,651,000	5.4	±0.2
North East	46,000	666,000	7.0	±0.7
North West	111,000	1,814,000	6.1	±0.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	83,000	1,407,000	5.9	±0.6
East Midlands	60,000	1,230,000	4.9	±0.6
West Midlands	91,000	1,446,000	6.3	±0.6
East of England	70,000	1,582,000	4.4	±0.5
London	144,000	2,181,000	6.6	±0.6
South East	105,000	2,325,000	4.5	±0.4
South West	58,000	1,404,000	4.1	±0.5
Wales	44,000	751,000	5.9	±0.5
Scotland	71,000	1,398,000	5.1	±0.4
Northern Ireland	21,000	448,000	4.6	±1.0
<b>Females</b>				
United Kingdom	685,000	14,066,000	4.9	±0.1
North East	30,000	576,000	5.3	±0.6
North West	78,000	1,543,000	5.1	±0.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	59,000	1,167,000	5.0	±0.5
East Midlands	53,000	1,030,000	5.2	±0.7
West Midlands	63,000	1,182,000	5.4	±0.6
East of England	56,000	1,316,000	4.2	±0.5
London	121,000	1,737,000	7.0	±0.6
South East	77,000	2,014,000	3.8	±0.4
South West	46,000	1,224,000	3.7	±0.5
Wales	35,000	656,000	5.3	±0.5
Scotland	54,000	1,248,000	4.3	±0.4
Northern Ireland	13,000	373,000	3.5	±0.9

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

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

**B14. Unemployment rates for key groups, Greater London, 2007**

	Number unemployed	Number econ. active	Unemployment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
<b>Persons</b>				
Persons aged 16 and over	265,000	3,917,000	6.8	±0.4
Persons working age (16-59/64)	261,000	3,779,000	6.9	±0.4
16-24	94,000	512,000	18.4	±1.9
16-19	42,000	132,000	31.6	±4.0
20-24	52,000	380,000	13.8	±2.0
25-49	139,000	2,609,000	5.3	±0.5
25-34	63,000	1,187,000	5.3	±0.7
35-49	76,000	1,422,000	5.4	±0.6
50-retirement age	27,000	658,000	4.1	±0.8
<b>Males</b>				
Persons aged 16 and over	144,000	2,181,000	6.6	±0.6
Persons working age (16-59/64)	142,000	2,133,000	6.7	±0.6
16-24	54,000	265,000	20.4	±2.8
16-19	24,000	69,000	35.1	±5.8
20-24	30,000	197,000	15.3	±3.0
25-49	71,000	1,483,000	4.8	±0.6
50-retirement age	17,000	385,000	4.5	±1.0
<b>Females</b>				
Persons aged 16 and over	121,000	1,737,000	7.0	±0.6
Persons working age (16-59/64)	119,000	1,646,000	7.2	±0.6
16-24	40,000	247,000	16.2	±2.5
16-19	18,000	64,000	27.9	±5.5
20-24	22,000	183,000	12.1	±2.7
25-49	69,000	1,127,000	6.1	±0.7
50-retirement age	10,000	273,000	3.7	±1.1
<b>Disability (persons working age)</b>				
Disabled people	49,000	388,000	12.7	±1.7
Non-disabled people	212,000	3,392,000	6.2	±0.4
<b>Ethnicity (persons aged 16+)</b>				
White groups	126,000	2,672,000	4.7	±0.7
BAME groups	139,000	1,241,000	11.2	±1.5
Males: White groups	71,000	1,486,000	4.8	±0.9
Males: BAME groups	73,000	692,000	10.6	±2.0
Females: White groups	54,000	1,185,000	4.6	±1.0
Females: BAME groups	66,000	549,000	12.1	±2.2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2007

Notes: Unemployment rates express the number unemployed as a percentage of those economically active. Numbers do not always sum exactly to totals due to a small amount of missing data for some respondents. CI = 95% confidence interval, in percentage points.

# **B15. Comparison of modelled and survey-based unemployment rates for London boroughs, 2007**

	Direct survey based estimates based wholly on APS			Modelled unemployment estimates		
	Number unemployed	Rate (%)	CI (+/-) attached to rate	Number unemployed	Rate (%)	CI (+/-) attached to rate
Persons aged 16 and over						
Barking and Dagenham	6,600	8.5	±2.7	5,900	7.6	±1.6
Barnet	7,300	4.4	±1.9	8,600	5.1	±1.1
Bexley	4,700	4.2	±1.9	5,000	4.5	±1.0
Brent	12,900	8.9	±2.9	12,400	8.5	±1.8
Bromley	6,700	4.1	±1.8	7,200	4.4	±1.0
Camden	8,100	6.4	±2.0	8,300	6.6	±1.4
Croydon	12,800	7.1	±2.4	10,600	5.9	±1.3
Ealing	10,400	6.6	±2.3	10,000	6.4	±1.4
Enfield	7,400	5.5	±2.3	8,900	6.5	±1.4
Greenwich	10,400	9.1	±2.6	8,300	7.4	±1.5
Hackney	12,400	12.0	±3.0	11,600	11.4	±2.1
Hammersmith and Fulham	7,900	8.1	±2.7	6,800	7.0	±1.5
Haringey	9,500	8.3	±2.7	11,000	9.3	±1.9
Harrow	5,200	4.6	±2.0	5,500	4.8	±1.1
Havering	3,700	3.1	±1.6	4,600	3.9	±0.9
Hillingdon	6,500	5.6	±2.4	6,900	5.8	±1.4
Hounslow	5,400	4.8	±2.1	6,400	5.6	±1.2
Islington	7,500	7.2	±2.3	8,200	7.8	±1.6
Kensington and Chelsea	4,400	4.7	±2.2	5,200	5.5	±1.3
Kingston upon Thames	2,500	2.9	±1.7	3,400	4.2	±1.0
Lambeth	15,400	10.1	±2.7	14,500	9.7	±1.8
Lewisham	14,400	10.5	±2.8	12,500	9.3	±1.8
Merton	5,300	4.6	±1.9	5,200	4.6	±1.0
Newham	11,400	10.4	±3.0	12,500	11.3	±2.2
Redbridge	7,100	5.9	±2.4	7,500	6.2	±1.4
Richmond upon Thames	4,500	4.4	±1.9	3,500	3.6	±0.9
Southwark	11,700	8.0	±2.6	13,100	9.0	±1.8
Sutton	6,400	6.4	±2.5	4,600	4.7	±1.1
Tower Hamlets	11,200	11.4	±3.2	11,400	11.7	±2.3
Waltham Forest	7,700	7.0	±2.6	8,500	7.8	±1.6
Wandsworth	10,200	6.1	±2.5	9,000	5.4	±1.3
Westminster	7,600	6.2	±2.1	8,100	6.5	±1.4
Inner London	131,700	8.3	±0.7	<i>Note: Modelled estimates are only produced for local authorities and are controlled to regional totals from the APS direct survey estimates.</i>		
Outer London	133,500	5.7	±0.5			
London	265,100	6.8	±0.4			
Great Britain	1,555,000	5.2	±0.1			
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. CI = 95% confidence interval, in percentage points, attached to unemployment rate.



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