

Data Management and Analysis Group

Londoners and the labour market: key facts

Preliminary results from the 2005 Annual Population Survey



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Preliminary results from the 2005 Annual Population Survey

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Summary of findings

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

The APS was introduced in 2004 and replaced the annual Labour Force Survey (LFS). The APS is designed to collect a wide range of demographic and socio-economic data about the population and is the main source of inter-censal data about London's residents and their labour market position. Data presented below refer to the working age population¹ unless otherwise specified and all percentages are rounded to the nearest percentage point. Data refer to the survey period January-December 2005.

Population estimates

- APS estimates for 2005 suggest that London's working age population numbers around 4.8 million. The APS population estimate relates mainly to those living in private households and is lower than the mid-year population estimate for London, which puts the working age population at just over five million (5.035m).
- London has a relatively young working age population relative to the UK population. Forty-five per cent of working age Londoners are aged under 35 relative to 39 per cent in the UK. One fifth (19 per cent) of working age Londoners are aged over 50 relative to 25 per cent nationally.
- Disabled² Londoners comprise 16 per cent of the working age population.
- London is one of the most diverse cities in the world. 67 per cent of the working age population are from White ethnic groups and the remaining third (33 per cent) are from BME³ groups. Well over one third (37 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 BME groups.
- Seventy-eight per cent of London's working age population have UK nationality and 22 per cent are foreign nationals. 47 per cent of the foreign national population are from White ethnic groups and 53 per cent are from BME groups.

Labour market participation: overview

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

¹ 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men

² Disabled people comprise those Londoners who are disabled according to either the 'DDA' and/or the 'work-limiting' definition of disability (See page 6 for a full explanation of these terms).

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

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

Employment rates for key groups⁴

- In London, as in most areas, women have a lower employment rate (63 per cent) than men (75 per cent). GLA research⁵ has shown that the gender gap in rates is explained by the lower employment rate of women with children as rates for men and women without children are similar.
- Disabled Londoners have a very low employment rate (45 per cent) relative to non-disabled Londoners (74 per cent). Disabled Londoners comprise 16 per cent of the working age population, ten per cent of the employed population and 28 per cent of the workless population.
- The employment rate for BME Londoners is 58 per cent, far lower than the rate of White Londoners (75 per cent). The employment rate is very low among BME women (51 per cent), especially those of Bangladeshi/Pakistani⁶ origin (23 per cent).
- BME Londoners comprise one third (33 per cent) of London's working age population, 28 per cent of those in work and 45 per cent of the workless population.
- Londoners who were born outside the UK tend to have lower employment rates (64 per cent) than UK-born Londoners (72 per cent). Within the migrant⁷ population, the employment rate for BME migrants is far lower (58 per cent) than the rate for White migrants (74 per cent).
- Londoners with UK nationality have a higher employment rate (71 per cent) than foreign nationals (63 per cent). Those foreign nationals from White ethnic groups have a far higher employment rate (74 per cent) than BME foreign nationals (53 per cent).
- It is recognised that there is massive diversity within London's BME and migrant population which is disguised by these aggregate data. Differences in age structures and levels of educational participation also have an impact when comparing the employment rates of different groups. Recent GLA research⁸ has looked at this in some depth and provides details of employment rates for different migrant populations in London based on Census data.

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

⁵ Women and the labour market, *DMAG Briefing 2003/12*

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

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

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

Employment rates by region and borough

- London's employment rate (69 per cent) is significantly below the UK average (74 per cent) and is one of the lowest employment rates of all GB regions, alongside Northern Ireland. Within London, the employment rate is lower in Inner London (64 per cent) than Outer London (72 per cent), where rates are closer to the national average.
- Of all regions, the gender gap in employment rates is strongest in London, reflecting the relatively low employment rate of women, especially those in Inner London (58 per cent).
- Within London, employment rates range from 82 per cent in Bromley down to 53 per cent in Hackney. This gap in rates of almost 28 percentage points⁹ is the largest and most polarised of all (GB) regions. For London's women, rates are even more polarised across boroughs from 80 per cent in Bromley down to 43 per cent in Tower Hamlets – a gap of 37 percentage points.
- Within London, the three boroughs with the lowest employment rates are: Hackney (53 per cent); Tower Hamlets (56 per cent); and Newham (57 per cent). These areas have the lowest employment rates in Great Britain, followed by Manchester and Liverpool where rates were 60 and 62 per cent. Employment rates for women in these three boroughs are all below 50 per cent and are the lowest female rates in Great Britain.

Unemployment rates (persons aged 16 and over)

- Around 262,000 Londoners are unemployed. This group comprise around seven per cent of the labour force. Rates are eight per cent for men and six per cent for women. Unemployment rates are particularly high for young people aged 16-24 (20 per cent); disabled people (11 per cent)¹⁰ and BME Londoners (12 per cent).
- Of all UK regions, London has the highest unemployment rate (seven per cent). Rates are highest in London for both men and women.
- A new source of unemployment estimates for local areas, using a statistical model, shows that within London, unemployment rates range from 11 per cent in Tower Hamlets down to four per cent in Richmond upon Thames¹¹. Tower Hamlets and Hackney have the highest unemployment rates of all local authorities across Great Britain.

Future work

- This analysis is preliminary and is based on recently published summary tables. The GLA have just obtained a copy of APS dataset, under special licence from ONS, and will be using this to carry out more detailed interrogation of the data. Future work will include analysis of labour market patterns by disability, gender, family status, qualifications levels and student status. These analyses will be published in future DMAG *Briefings*.

⁹ Figures are rounded to the nearest percentage point after gap calculations are made.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ These local authority unemployment rates are modelled rates not direct survey estimates. See page 17 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 2005¹².

The analysis mainly focuses on working age Londoners and presents data 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 data¹³. The GLA have also obtained the full APS dataset under special licence from the Office for National Statistics (as the data are heavily restricted to protect respondent confidentiality). These datasets allow for more flexible and tailored analysis. The GLA will be carrying out a range of more detailed analysis based on these in the current year. In the meantime, this *Briefing* aims to provide a preliminary snapshot of the sort of labour market data 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. 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 two key strengths of the APS are:

- **Large sample size** of almost 500,000 individuals in UK households, including around 29,000 in Greater London. While the sample is sizeable, London has a small share of overall UK APS sample relative to its share of the UK population¹⁴.
- **Wide topic** coverage (demography, labour market, educational participation, disability and health problems)

¹² Survey period is January to December 2005

¹³ Published on the official ONS website for labour market statistics: www.nomisweb.co.uk

¹⁴ The GLA has recently written to ONS to register its concern over London's declining share of the APS.

The main limitations of the APS are:

- **Sampling variability:** As the APS is a sample survey, all figures are estimates not precise measures and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. This means data need to be interpreted with some care. Appendix A provides data tables for reference and, where available, confidence intervals¹⁵ have been published alongside estimates to provide a measure of reliability.
- **Coverage issues:** While the APS is regarded as a high quality survey, it is likely that some groups of Londoners may be under-represented in the overall sample (eg certain groups of temporary and/or foreign workers, those not fluent in English, those in multi-occupancy accommodation).
- **Grossing issues:** APS data for 2005 are weighted using population data that have now been superseded. So APS population estimates are low relative to the latest population estimates for London.

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

APS data are available for the 32 London boroughs but data for the City of London are generally unreliable because 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.

¹⁵ The degree of variability attached to an estimate is often expressed through '95% confidence intervals'. These allow the user to take a view, based on statistical probability theory, about how close an estimate is likely to be to the true population value. See Appendix A for more detail.

2. Londoners and the labour market: key facts 2005

This section presents a demographic and labour market profile of Londoners. The data tables that underpin the analysis are provided in Appendix A for reference purposes. All estimates refer to the working age population (16-59 for women and 16-64 for men) unless otherwise specified and relate to the survey period January to December 2005. All percentages quoted in the narrative are rounded to the nearest percentage point.

The size of the population

APS estimates for 2005 suggest that London's working age population numbers around 4.823 million. APS population estimates are slightly lower than other demographic estimates for London. This is because they relate mainly to those living in private households (ie exclude most residents living in communal establishments) and also because the survey is grossed up using older population data which have now been superseded.

The latest official ONS mid-year estimate for 2005 puts the London working age population at 5.035 million¹⁶, four per cent higher than the APS estimate.

Table 1 APS population data compared with ONS mid-year estimates for Greater London, 2005

	Population: working age	Population: all ages
APS population estimate for 2005	4.823	7.305
ONS mid-2005 population estimates	5.035	7.518

Source: Office for National Statistics

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

Population profile by age and gender

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

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

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

¹⁶ Office for National Statistics, MYE released in August 2006

Table 2 Working age population by age, gender, ethnicity, country of birth and nationality, Greater London and UK, 2005

	% of working age population	
	Greater London	UK
Working age population	100	100
Males aged 16-64	51	51
Females aged 16-59	49	49
Age groups	100	100
16-24	18	18
- 16-19	7	8
- 20-24	11	10
25-34	27	21
35-49	36	36
50-59/64	19	25
Ethnicity		
White groups	67	90
BME groups	33	10
- Indian	7	2
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	5	2
- Black or Black British	11	2
- Mixed ethnic group	2	1
- Other ethnic group	10	3
Country of birth and ethnicity		
UK-born	63	89
- White groups	53	85
- BME groups	10	3
Born outside UK	37	11
- White groups	14	5
- BME groups	23	6
Ethnicity and nationality		
UK nationals	78	93
- White groups	56	87
- BME groups	22	6
Non-UK nationals	22	7
- White groups	10	3
- BME groups	12	3

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

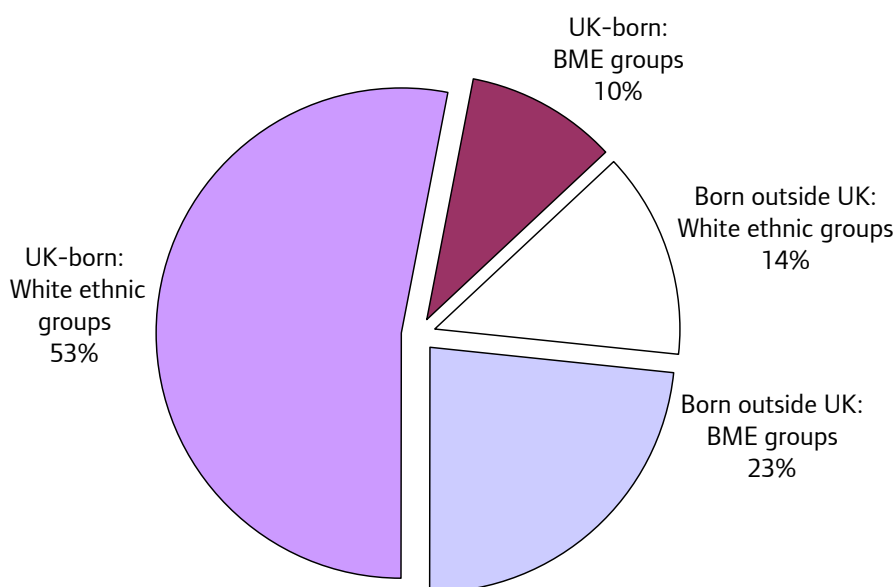
Population by ethnicity, country of birth and nationality

London has long been a destination for migrants from overseas and is now one of the most diverse cities in the world. Two thirds (67 per cent) of all working age Londoners belong to White ethnic groups and the remaining third (33 per cent) are from BME¹⁷ groups.

Thirty-seven per cent of London's working age population are migrant Londoners who were born outside the UK, around 1.8m Londoners. Of this group, 37 per cent are from White ethnic groups and 63 per cent are from BME groups.

UK-born Londoners make up 63 per cent of London's working age population. Of this group, around one in six are from BME groups.

Figure 1 Working age Londoners by country of birth and ethnicity, 2005



Source: Annual Population Survey 2005 (January-December)

Seventy-eight per cent of London's working age population have UK nationality and 22 per cent are foreign nationals. Just under half (47 per cent) the foreign national population are from White ethnic groups and 53 per cent are from BME groups.

More detailed demographic data on ethnicity and country of birth can be generated from the APS, but confidence intervals can be large. The GLA will be carrying out further research to explore how much data can be extracted for London. The 2001 Census remains the best source of detailed demographic data on the ethnicity and country of birth of Londoners¹⁸.

¹⁷ The term BME (Black and minority ethnic) relates to all ethnic groups, other than White groups.

¹⁸ 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 disability¹⁹ 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'²⁰.

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 is only available for working age respondents.

Population by disability

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

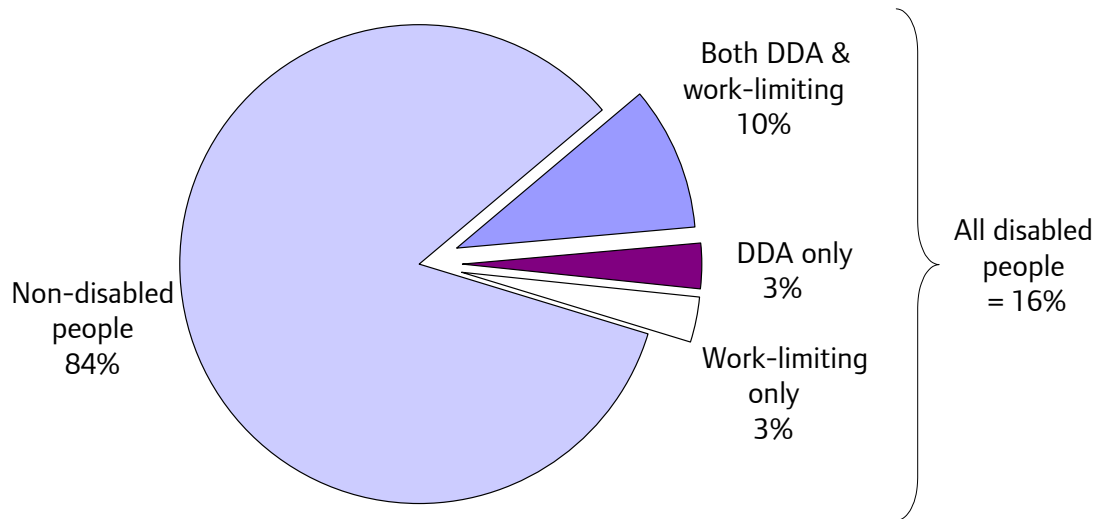
Disabled Londoners comprise 16 per cent of London's working age population. Of this group, almost two thirds (62 per cent) are disabled according to both definitions – ten per

¹⁹ 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'.

²⁰ Additionally, people with progressive illnesses (eg cancer, multiple sclerosis, symptomatic HIV, Parkinson's disease, muscular dystrophy) are also included under this definition.

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

Figure 2 Working age population by disability, Greater London, 2005



Source: Annual Population Survey 2005 (January-December)

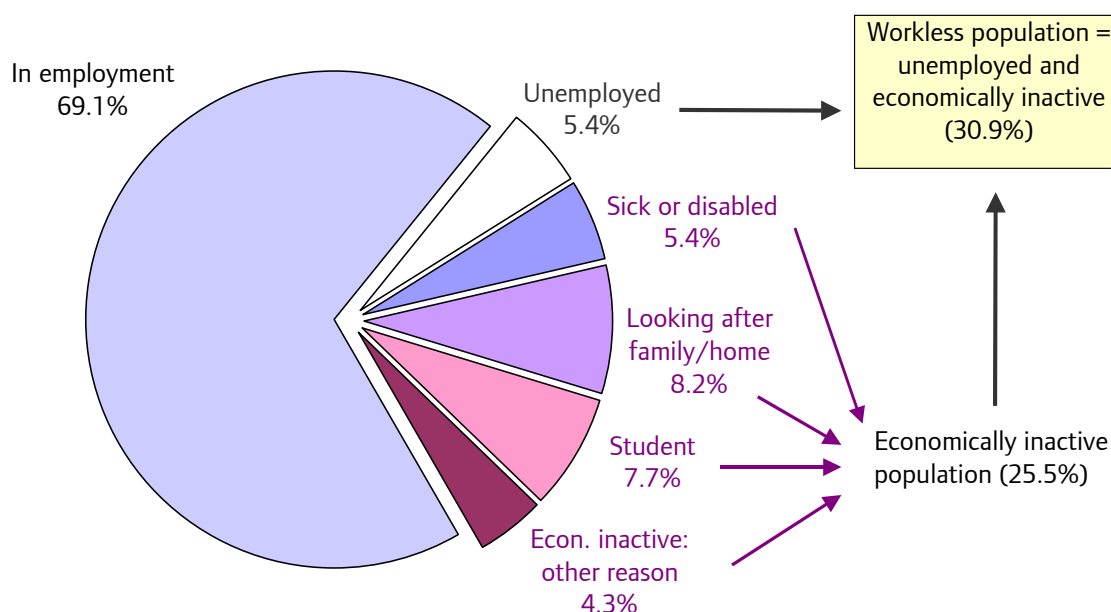
Labour market position of working age Londoners

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 unemployed²¹.

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, 2005



Source: Annual Population Survey 2005 (January-December)

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

²¹ 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.

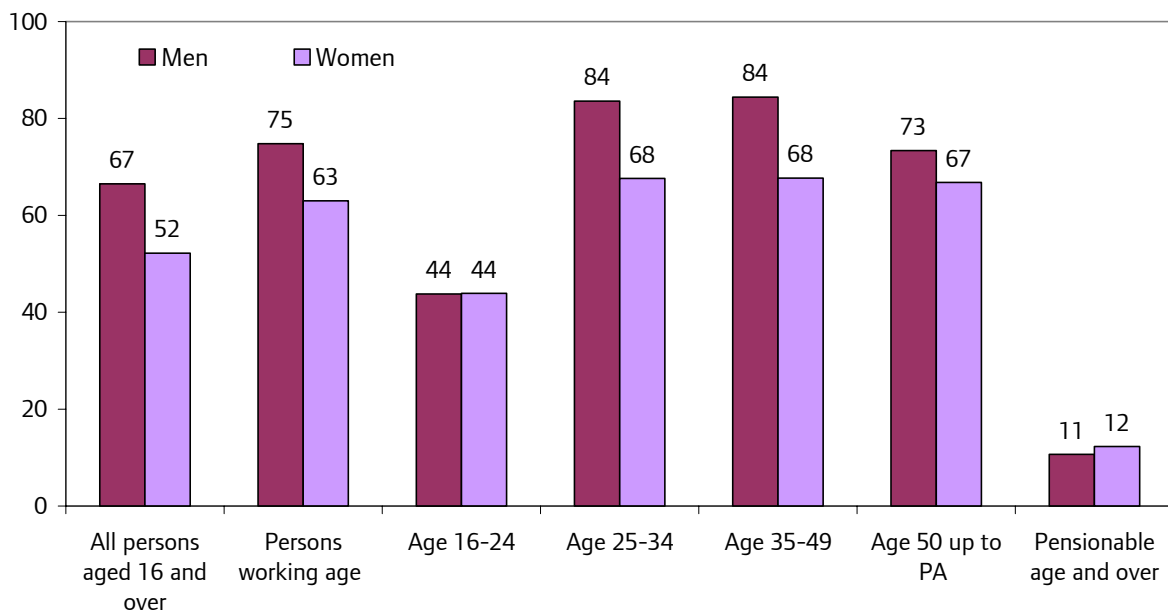
Around 262,000 Londoners are unemployed. Of these, the vast majority (260,000) are of working age, comprising around five per cent of the working age population and seven per cent of the economically active population. This latter measure is usually referred to as the *unemployment rate* and expresses the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Employment rates²² by gender and age

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

Figure 4 shows employment rates for women and men in London by age. Working age women have a lower employment rate (63 per cent) than men (75 per cent). GLA research²³ has established that the gender gap in rates is mainly due to the lower employment rate of women with children, as rates for men and women without children are similar. This is consistent with the fact that the gender gap in rates is widest for the age groups 25-49, the age where women are most likely to care for children.

Figure 4 Employment rates by age and gender, Greater London, 2005



Source: Annual Population Survey 2005 (January-December)
 Notes: PA=Pensionable age (65 for men and 60 for women)

Across all age groups, employment rates are lowest for young people (44 per cent) reflecting the high proportions of students in this group, the majority of whom do not work.

²² The employment rate is the number employed as a percentage of the relevant population
²³ *Women and the labour market*, DMAG Briefing 2003/12

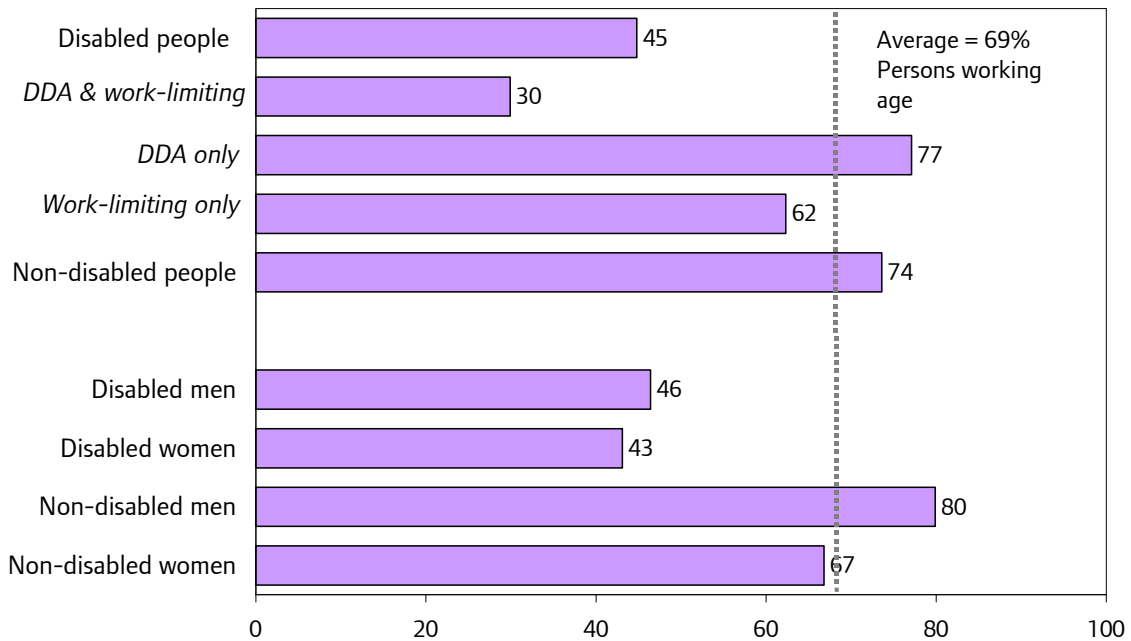
While employment rates begin to decline as people approach pensionable age (PA)²⁴, many people work beyond standard retirement age. Around one in eight (12 per cent) of all Londoners of pensionable age (PA) and over are in employment. This group comprise three per cent of all those in employment.

Employment rates²⁵ by disability

Disabled people face a range of barriers in accessing the labour market²⁶ 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 (30 per cent).

Those who are disabled according to the DDA definition but not according to the work-limiting definition have much higher employment rates (77 per cent) similar to 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 62 per cent.

Figure 5 Employment rates (%) by disability and gender, persons working age, Greater London, 2005



Source: Annual Population Survey 2005 (January-December)

There is little difference in the employment rates of disabled men and women. Both groups have very low rates (46 and 43 per cent) relative to their non-disabled counterparts. The fact the gender gap is not evident in the disabled population reflects

²⁴ Pensionable/retirement age here is defined as 60 for women and 65 for men.

²⁵ The employment rate is the number employed as a percentage of the relevant population

²⁶ *Disabled people and the labour market*, DMAG Briefing 2003/1

the relatively low employment rate of disabled men. The gap in rates between disabled and non-disabled men is 34 percentage points relative to 24 percentage points²⁷ for disabled and non-disabled women.

In terms of the composition of the working age population, disabled Londoners comprise 16 per cent of the overall population, ten per cent of the employed population and 28 per cent of the workless population.

Disabled Londoners who live in Inner London have very low employment rates (36 per cent relative to those in Outer London (51 per cent), where rates are closer to the UK average (49 per cent).

More detailed analysis of the labour market position of disabled Londoners is planned later in the year using the full APS dataset. The results will be published in early 2007 as part of the DMAG Briefings series.

²⁷ Calculations based on the differences between un-rounded data but the final difference is rounded.

Employment rates by ethnicity and gender

Table 3 shows employment rates by ethnic group and gender. Published data on 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 and gender, persons working age, Greater London, 2005

	Persons		Males		Females		Gender gap in rates in % points
	Emp. rate (%)	CI (+/-)	Emp. rate (%)	CI (+/-)	Emp. rate (%)	CI (+/-)	
Persons working age	69.1	±0.7	74.8	±0.9	63.0	±1.0	11.8
White groups	74.7	±1.6	79.4	±2.0	69.4	±2.3	10.0
BME groups	57.9	±2.5	64.9	±3.6	51.2	±3.5	13.7
-Indian	69.2	±5.5	73.9	±7.4	63.8	±8.2	10.1
-Pakistani/Bangladeshi	42.8	±6.6	61.3	±9.4	23.4	±7.9	37.9
-Black or Black British	58.6	±4.4	61.7	±6.7	56.1	±5.9	5.6
- Mixed ethnic group	62.5	±10.4	62.9	±15.7	62.1	±14.0	0.8
- Other ethnic group	55.6	±4.7	63.7	±6.7	47.8	±6.4	15.9

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: CI=95% confidence interval, in percentage points, attached to the employment rate. Rates with very high confidence interval are shown in italics.

The employment rate for Londoners from BME²⁸ groups is 58 per cent, far lower than the rate for White Londoners (75 per cent). Within the BME population, rates are lowest for those from Bangladeshi/Pakistani groups (43 per cent) and highest for the Indian population (69 per cent), whose employment rate is the same as the London average.

The employment rate is very low among BME women (51 per cent), especially those of Bangladeshi/Pakistani origin (23 per cent)²⁹.

In terms of the composition of the working age population, BME Londoners comprise 33 per cent of the overall population, 28 per cent of the employed population and 45 per cent of the workless population.

Employment rates by ethnicity, country of birth and nationality

Londoners who were born outside the UK tend to have lower employment rates (64 per cent) than UK-born Londoners (72 per cent). Within the migrant³⁰ population, the employment rate for BME migrants is far lower (58 per cent) relative to the rate for White migrants (74 per cent). In terms of composition of London's working age population, BME migrants comprise 23 per cent of the overall population, 19 per cent of the employed population and 32 per cent of the workless population.

²⁸ The term BME (Black and minority ethnic) relates to all ethnic groups, other than White groups.

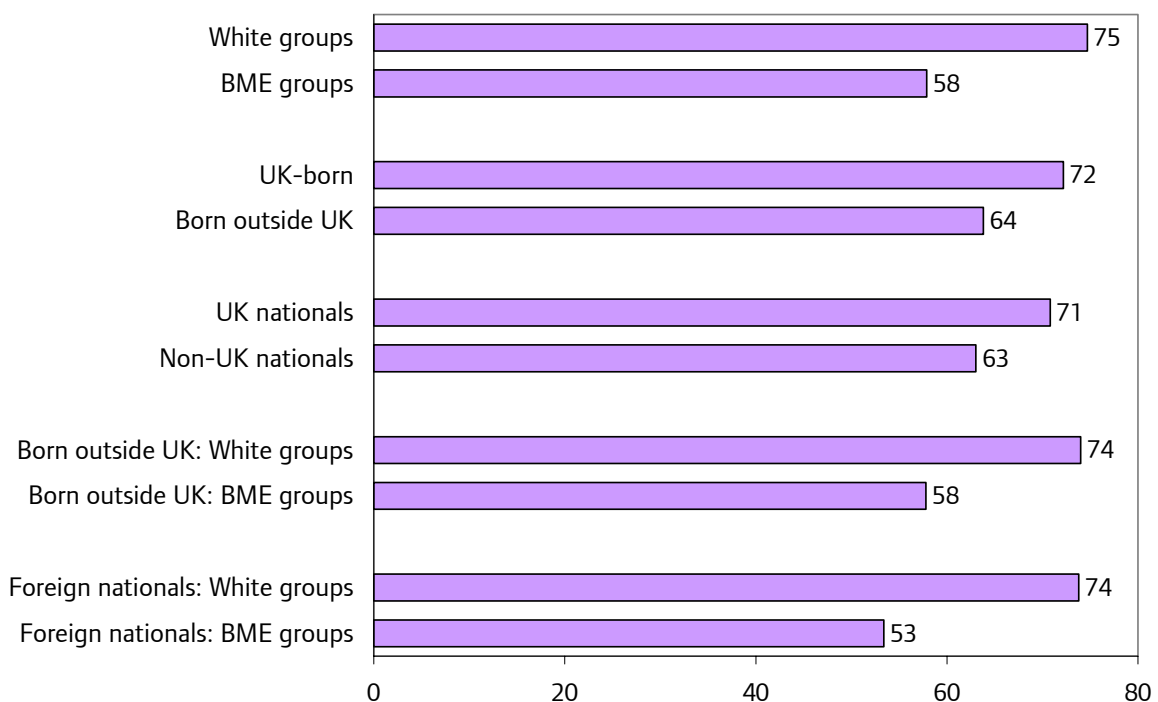
²⁹ At the time of writing, data was not available for these ethnic groups separately.

³⁰ The term 'migrant' refers to those Londoners born outside the UK.

Ethnicity is also strongly associated with employment rates for UK-born Londoners: the employment rate of White UK-born Londoners is 75 per cent relative to 58 per cent for UK-born BME Londoners. The latter group have a very young age profile and high rates of educational participation relative to all other groups, which may partly explain their low employment rate.

Londoners with UK nationality have a higher employment rate (71 per cent) than those who retain foreign nationality (63 per cent). Within the foreign national population, the employment rate is very low for foreign nationals from BME groups (53 per cent) relative to White foreign nationals (74 per cent).

Figure 6 Employment rates by country of birth, ethnicity and nationality, persons working age, Greater London, 2005



Source: Annual Population Survey 2005 (January-December)

It is recognised that there is massive diversity within London's BME and migrant population which is disguised by these aggregate data. Differences in age structures and levels of educational participation also have an impact when comparing the employment rates of different groups. Recent GLA research³¹ 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).

³¹ *Country of birth and labour market outcomes in London*, DMAG Briefing 2005/01

Employment rates by region

London's employment rate (69 per cent) is significantly below the UK average (74 per cent) and is one of the lowest employment rates of all GB regions, alongside Northern Ireland. Rates for London's neighbouring regions (South East & East of England) are around 10 percentage points higher.

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

Across all regions, employment rates for women are lower than those of men, but the gender gap in employment rates is particularly pronounced in London (a difference of 12 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), 2005

	Employment rate (%)			Percentage point difference in rates (males-females)
	Persons working age	Men Aged 16-64	Women aged 16-59	
United Kingdom	74.3	78.6	69.8	8.8
North East	70.9	73.7	67.9	5.8
North West	72.6	76.0	69.0	7.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	74.1	78.6	69.3	9.3
East Midlands	75.8	79.6	71.7	7.9
West Midlands	73.4	78.1	68.3	9.8
East of England	78.0	83.4	72.4	11.0
London	69.1	74.8	63.0	11.8
<i>Inner London</i>	<i>64.4</i>	<i>70.5</i>	<i>58.1</i>	<i>12.4</i>
<i>Outer London</i>	<i>72.2</i>	<i>77.6</i>	<i>66.4</i>	<i>11.2</i>
South East	79.0	83.6	74.3	9.3
South West	77.8	81.9	73.4	8.5
Wales	71.2	74.1	68.2	5.9
Scotland	74.9	77.6	72.1	5.5
Northern Ireland	68.7	74.4	62.8	11.6

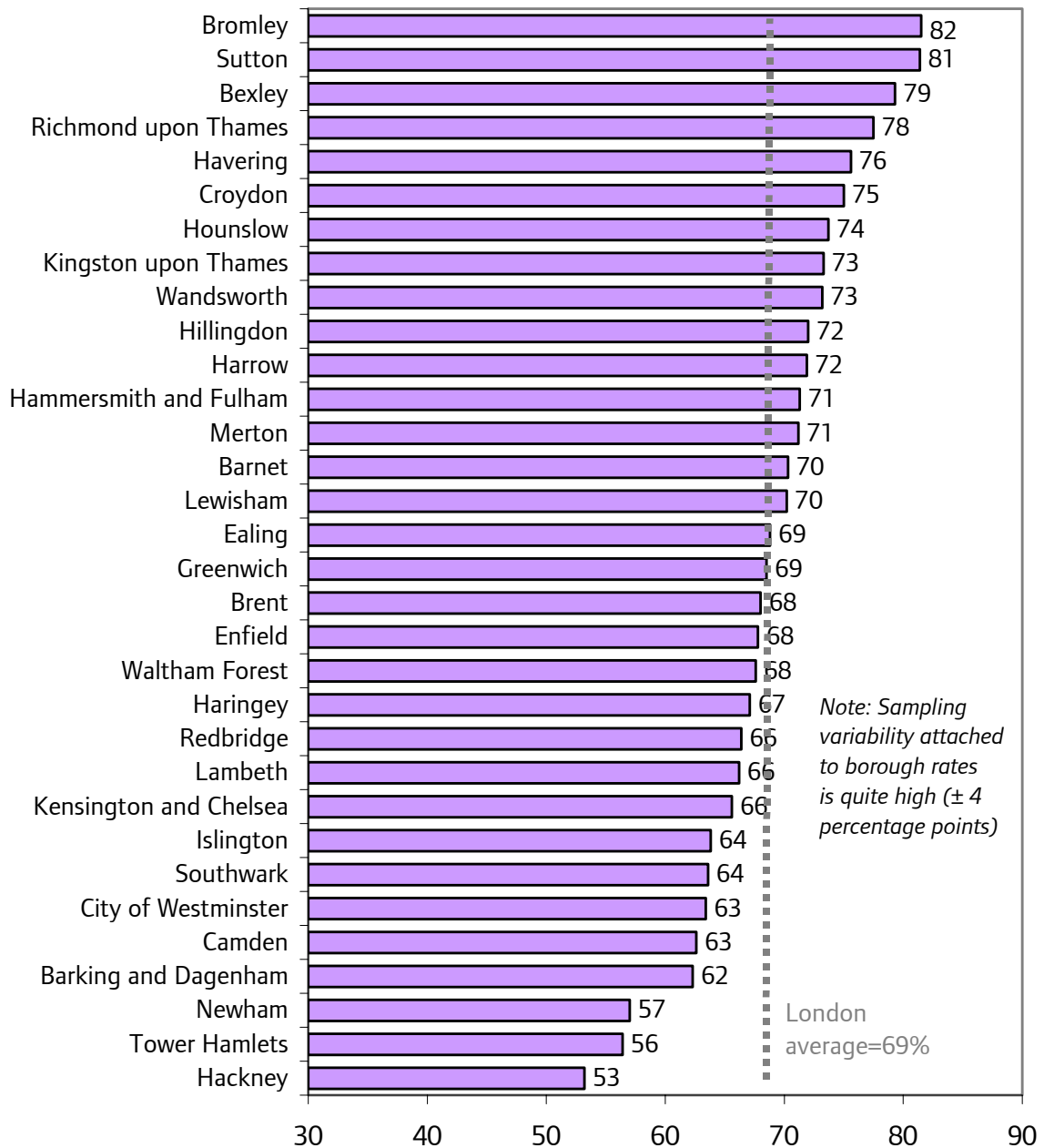
Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

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 estimates are 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 53 per cent in Hackney. This gap in rates of almost 28 percentage points³² is the largest and most polarised of all (GB) regions. In London's neighbouring regions, the South East and the East of England, rates are generally much higher and the gaps much narrower (15-18 percentage points).

Figure 7 Employment rates by London borough, 2004



Source: Annual Population Survey 2005 (January-December)

³² Figures are rounded to the nearest percentage point after gap calculations are made.

Table 5 Employment rates by region, lowest and highest local authority rates, persons working age, 2005

Region/country	Unitary/district local authority in each region with:				Difference
	Lowest rate (%)		Highest rate (%)		
North East	Middlesbrough	66.4	Tynedale	77.5	11.1
North West	Manchester	59.6	Eden	84.7	25.1
Yorkshire and Humber	Kingston upon Hull	66.8	Craven	84.9	18.1
East Midlands	Nottingham	64.1	South Northants	87.3	23.2
West Midlands	Birmingham	64.1	Shrewsbury & Atcham	81.7	17.6
East of England	Luton	67.5	St. Edmundsbury	85.1	17.6
London	Hackney	53.2	Bromley	81.5	28.3
South East	Southampton	71.0	West Oxfordshire	86.4	15.4
South West	Penwith	68.1	S. Gloucestershire	84.4	16.3
Wales	Merthyr Tydfil	62.5	Monmouthshire	78.8	16.3
Scotland	Glasgow City	65.9	Shetland Islands	85.3	19.4

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Estimates for the City of London and the Isles of Scilly were not included in the analysis due to small sample size. Data for Northern Ireland not available.

For London's women rates are even more polarised across boroughs from 80 per cent in Bromley down to 43 per cent in Tower Hamlets: a gap of 37 percentage points. For men rates range from 87 per cent in Sutton down to 58 per cent in Hackney: a gap of 29 percentage points.

Within London, the three boroughs with the lowest employment rates are: Hackney (53 per cent); Tower Hamlets (56 per cent) and Newham (57 per cent). These areas have the lowest employment rates in Great Britain, followed by Manchester (60 per cent), Liverpool and Barking & Dagenham (both 62 per cent).

Employment rates for women are particularly low in the boroughs of Tower Hamlets (43 per cent), Hackney and Newham (both 48 per cent). These boroughs have the lowest female rates in Great Britain, followed by Manchester, Kensington & Chelsea, Southwark, Camden all with female employment rates of between 55 and 57 per cent.

Hackney also has the lowest male employment rate (58 per cent) in Great Britain, followed by Merthyr Tydfil (62 per cent), Liverpool and Manchester (64 per cent).

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

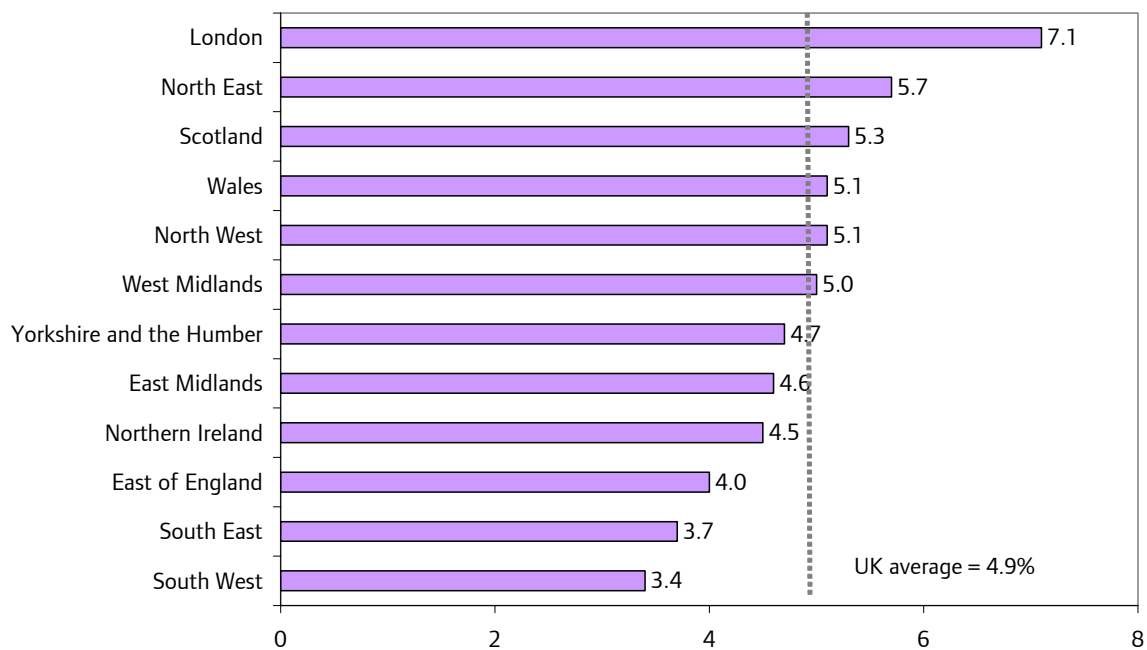
Unemployment rates for key groups (persons aged 16 and over)

The unemployment rate for Greater London averages seven per cent. Rates are eight per cent for men and six per cent for women. Rates are relatively high for young people aged 16-24 (20 per cent); disabled people (11 per cent)³³ and BME Londoners (12 per cent).

Unemployment rates by region

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

Figure 8 Unemployment rates (%) by region, persons aged 16 and over, 2005



Source: Annual Population Survey 2005 (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 have developed a new statistical model to improve upon direct estimates from the APS. These new model based estimates were recently released for 2005 and are now official statistics which are the preferred source of borough level unemployment rates.

The model considers unemployment data from the APS and brings these together with data from the claimant count³⁴. While the final estimates are more reliable than direct survey based estimates from the APS, they still have sizeable confidence intervals.

³³ 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).

³⁴ The count of Jobseekers' Allowance claimants, a benefit for unemployed people who are actively seeking work.

Table 6 Unemployment rates (modelled estimates) for London boroughs, 2005

	Modelled unemployment estimates			
	Unemployed aged 16 and over	Sampling Variability (+/-)	Unemployment rate (%)	Sampling variability (percentage points)
Barking and Dagenham	6,500	±1,300	9.2	±1.9
Barnet	11,700	±2,300	6.8	±1.4
Bexley	5,700	±1,300	5.0	±1.2
Brent	9,700	±2,000	7.4	±1.6
Bromley	7,800	±1,700	4.8	±1.0
Camden	8,000	±1,700	7.9	±1.7
Croydon	12,400	±2,300	6.9	±1.3
Ealing	11,700	±2,100	7.4	±1.4
Enfield	11,700	±2,200	8.6	±1.7
Greenwich	9,800	±1,700	9.0	±1.6
Hackney	8,900	±1,700	10.5	±2.1
Hammersmith and Fulham	6,300	±1,300	6.3	±1.3
Haringey	8,800	±1,700	7.8	±1.5
Harrow	7,100	±1,400	6.3	±1.3
Havering	5,500	±1,200	4.9	±1.1
Hillingdon	8,100	±1,700	6.3	±1.3
Hounslow	7,500	±1,400	6.6	±1.3
Islington	7,100	±1,400	7.9	±1.6
Kensington and Chelsea	5,300	±1,200	6.0	±1.4
Kingston upon Thames	4,400	±1,000	5.3	±1.2
Lambeth	10,800	±2,100	8.3	±1.7
Lewisham	9,700	±1,900	7.3	±1.5
Merton	6,900	±1,300	6.7	±1.4
Newham	9,100	±1,800	9.0	±1.8
Redbridge	8,400	±1,600	7.3	±1.5
Richmond upon Thames	4,200	±0,900	4.1	±0.9
Southwark	9,800	±1,900	8.4	±1.7
Sutton	4,700	±1,000	4.6	±1.0
Tower Hamlets	10,000	±1,900	11.3	±2.1
Waltham Forest	9,300	±1,600	8.8	±1.6
Wandsworth	8,700	±1,900	5.9	±1.3
Westminster	7,100	±1,500	7.2	±1.5

Source: Office for National Statistics

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

Table 6 presents the modelled estimates for 2005. Within London, unemployment rates range from 11 per cent in Tower Hamlets down to four per cent in Richmond upon Thames, a gap of 7 percentage points. Tower Hamlets and Hackney have the highest unemployment rates of all local authorities across Great Britain, closely followed by Liverpool, Barking & Dagenham and Greenwich (all around nine 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.³⁵

Future research

This preliminary analysis is based on published APS summary tables³⁶. The GLA has recently obtained the full APS dataset, under special licence from ONS, and intends to use this to carry out more tailored analysis across a range of topics. Future work planned will include detailed analysis of labour market participation by disability, gender, family status, qualifications levels and student status. These analyses will be published in future DMAG Briefings.

³⁵ http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/User_Guide.pdf.

³⁶ Published on www.nomisweb.co.uk, the website for ONS labour market statistics.

Appendix A: About the Annual Population Survey

The Annual Population Survey (APS) is a new survey that replaces the UK Labour Force Survey (LFS). The APS is carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and replaces its predecessor (the LFS) as 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 circumstances.

The APS (LFS) is a large and well designed survey (ie stratified random sample). 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 APS comprises two key elements:

- The existing annual local area Labour Force Survey (in its entirety) which includes:
 - Data from the core LFS quarterly surveys
 - LFS annual boosts for England, Wales and Scotland
- APS boost: A new additional boost to the existing LFS sample, for a core set of topics. These topics are a sub-set of the existing range of LFS questions.

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

The annual LFS 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 6³⁷ on local area LFS data.

LFS annual survey boosts (74,000 households)

Since 2000/01, the core annual sample has been increased substantially by various annual boost samples, first in England (2000/01), additionally in Wales (2001/02) and later in Scotland (2003/04). The 2003/04 annual LFS was the largest ever and comprised 170,000 households. Each household in the boost sample is interviewed annually for four years.

The APS boost (65,000 households)

In 2004 and 2005, the Annual Population Survey boost took effect. This focused on providing enhanced samples across England providing at least 510 economically active persons for each unitary authority/local authority district and 450 economic actively persons in the case of London Boroughs. Like the annual survey boosts, each household

³⁷ Available at the ONS website: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=1537>

in the annual boost sample is interviewed annually for four years, however, the range of topics covered is a sub-set of the main suite of LFS/APS questions.

In total, the APS comprises 235,000 households and around 500,000 people. The recent boost does not improve sample size for London as the target samples for London Boroughs remain lower than for other local authority districts.

The other difference between the LFS and the APS is the time period covered. Previously, LFS data were released on quarterly and annual basis (the latter providing a larger but less timely sample). The APS provides annual data but on a rolling basis every quarter. So while the first APS dataset relates to the calendar year of 2004 (January-December), the next release covers April 2004 to March 2005 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.

The degree of variability attached to an estimate is often expressed through '95% confidence intervals'. These allow the user to take a view, based on statistical probability theory, about how close an estimate is likely to be to the true population value. For example, if the actual number of people who were unemployed in London was 254,000 – and this figure was estimated by the APS dataset – then 95 times out of 100, the APS estimate of the size of that group would fall in the range of 238,800 to 269,200 (ie $\pm 15,200$ or $\pm 6\%$).

Confidence intervals can also be attached to percentage rates. For example, if the employment rate for Inner London was 71.3%, 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 69.8% to 72.8% (ie ± 1.5 percentage points). All confidence intervals quoted in this report are in terms of percentage point intervals as these are the only data currently published. Sampling variability can be very high for some groups in the population (eg data at London borough level or for ethnic groups) and should be considered when drawing conclusions from data.

Borough level data and geography

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

APS grossing and population data for London

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

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

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

In the case of the 2005 dataset, this means that APS population estimates presented here are low relative to more up to date demographic estimates.

Working age population estimates for London

APS 2005 population estimate	4.823m
ONS mid-year estimate for 2005	5.035m

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 2003/1: 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 BME (Black & 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. Composition of working age population, Greater London and UK, 2005

	Greater London			UK	
	Number	% of working age population	CI attached to %	% of working age population	CI attached to %
Working age population	4,823,100	100.0		100.0	
Males aged 16-64	2,477,100	51.4	±0.7	51.4	±0.2
Females aged 16-59	2,345,900	48.6	±0.7	48.6	±0.2
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Age 16-24	873,400	18.1		18.5	
- 16-19	351,100	7.3		8.4	
- 20-24	522,300	10.8		10.0	
Age 25-34	1,281,300	26.6		20.9	
Age 35-49	1,738,400	36.0		35.7	
Age 50-59/64	930,000	19.3		24.9	
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Ethnicity					
White groups	3,208,300	66.5		90.3	
BME groups	1,605,400	33.3		9.6	
- Indian	315,400	6.5	±0.7	2.1	±0.1
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	217,300	4.5	±0.6	1.9	±0.1
- Black or Black British	521,300	10.8	±0.9	2.3	±0.1
- Mixed ethnic group	89,300	1.9	±0.4	0.7	±0.1
- Other ethnic group	462,200	9.6	±0.9	2.6	±0.1
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Country of birth, ethnicity and nationality					
UK-born	3,028,700	62.8		88.5	
- White groups	2,544,800	52.8	±1.5	85.2	±0.3
- BME groups	483,900	10.0	±0.9	3.3	±0.1
Born outside UK	1,783,200	36.9		11.4	
- White groups	663,000	13.7	±1.0	5.0	±0.2
- BME groups	1,120,200	23.2	±1.2	6.4	±0.2
UK nationals	3,747,500	77.7		93.3	
- White groups	2,704,400	56.1	±1.5	87.0	±0.2
- BME groups	1,043,100	21.6	±1.2	6.3	±0.2
Non-UK nationals	1,065,800	22.1		6.5	
- White groups	503,900	10.4	±0.9	3.2	±0.1
- BME groups	561,900	11.7	±0.9	3.3	±0.1

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

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, 2005

	Number	% of working age population	<i>Confidence interval (+/-) attached to percentage</i>
Persons working age (16-59/64)	4,823,100	100.0	
Disabled people	759,700	15.8	±0.5
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	474,600	9.8	±0.4
- DDA disabled only	139,200	2.9	±0.2
- Work-limiting disabled only	145,800	3.0	±0.3
Non-disabled people	4,063,400	84.2	±0.5
Males aged 16-64	2,477,100	100.0	
Disabled people	380,600	15.4	±0.8
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	237,500	9.6	±0.6
- DDA disabled only	64,300	2.6	±0.3
- Work-limiting disabled only	78,800	3.2	±0.4
Non-disabled people	2,096,500	84.6	±0.8
Females aged 16-59	2,345,900	100.0	
Disabled people	379,000	16.2	±0.8
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	237,100	10.1	±0.6
- DDA disabled only	74,900	3.2	±0.4
- Work-limiting disabled only	67,000	2.9	±0.3
Non-disabled people	1,966,900	83.8	±0.8

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

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

B3. Economic activity by gender, working age persons, Greater London, 2005

	Estimate	CI (+/-)
Persons		
Working age population	4,823,100	
Economically active	3,590,900	
In employment	3,330,700	
Unemployed	260,200	
Economically inactive	1,232,100	
<i>Rates (%)</i>		
Economic activity rate (%)	74.5	±0.6
Employment rate (%)	69.1	±0.7
Unemployment rate (%)	7.2	±0.4
Economic inactivity rate (%)	25.5	±0.6
Males		
Working age population	2,477,100	
Economically active	2,009,600	
In employment	1,852,300	
Unemployed	157,200	
Economically inactive	467,500	
<i>Rates (%)</i>		
Economic activity rate (%)	81.1	±0.8
Employment rate (%)	74.8	±0.9
Unemployment rate (%)	7.8	±0.6
Economic inactivity rate (%)	18.9	±0.8
Females		
Working age population	2,345,900	
Economically active	1,581,300	
In employment	1,478,400	
Unemployed	103,000	
Economically inactive	764,600	
<i>Rates (%)</i>		
Economic activity rate (%)	67.4	±1.0
Employment rate (%)	63.0	±1.0
Unemployment rate (%)	6.5	±0.6
Economic inactivity rate (%)	32.6	±1.0

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: See Appendix A for a full explanation of APS definitions of economic activity. 95% confidence intervals (CIs) 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, 2005

	In employment	All persons	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Persons aged 16 and over	3,447,600	5,822,600	59.2	±0.6
Persons working age	3,330,700	4,823,100	69.1	±0.7
Age 16-24	383,000	873,400	43.9	±1.8
Age 25-34	968,400	1,281,300	75.6	±1.2
Age 35-49	1,323,100	1,738,400	76.1	±1.0
Age 50-59/64	656,200	930,000	70.6	±1.5
Pensionable age and over	116,900	999,600	11.7	±0.9
Males aged 16 and over	1,891,700	2,844,600	66.5	±0.9
Males aged 16-64	1,852,300	2,477,100	74.8	±0.9
Age 16-24	189,300	432,200	43.8	±2.5
Age 25-34	535,800	641,000	83.6	±1.6
Age 35-49	740,700	877,500	84.4	±1.3
Age 50-64	386,600	526,400	73.4	±1.9
Pensionable age and over	39,400	367,500	10.7	±1.4
Females aged 16 and over	1,555,900	2,978,000	52.2	±0.9
Females aged 16-59	1,478,400	2,345,900	63.0	±1.0
Age 16-24	193,700	441,200	43.9	±2.5
Age 25-34	432,700	640,300	67.6	±1.9
Age 35-49	582,400	860,900	67.7	±1.5
Age 50-59	269,500	403,600	66.8	±2.3
Pensionable age and over	77,500	632,000	12.3	±1.2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: CI = 95% confidence interval, in percentage points, attached to employment rate.

Working age is 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.

Pensionable age is 60 for women and 65 for men.

B5. Employment rates by gender and disability, Greater London, 2005

	In employment (working age)	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Persons				
Disabled people	340,100	759,700	44.8	±1.8
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	142,000	474,600	29.9	±2.1
- DDA disabled only	107,300	139,200	77.1	±3.6
- Work-limiting disabled only	90,800	145,800	62.3	±4.1
Non-disabled people	2,990,000	4,063,400	73.6	±0.7
Males				
Disabled people	176,800	380,600	46.4	±2.6
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	72,700	237,500	30.6	±3.1
- DDA disabled only	53,000	64,300	82.3	±4.9
- Work-limiting disabled only	51,100	78,800	64.8	±5.6
Non-disabled people	1,675,500	2,096,500	79.9	±0.9
Females				
Disabled people	163,300	379,000	43.1	±2.5
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	69,300	237,100	29.2	±2.9
- DDA disabled only	54,400	74,900	72.6	±5.1
- Work-limiting disabled only	39,700	67,000	59.3	±6.0
Non-disabled people	1,314,500	1,966,900	66.8	±1.1

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

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

B6. Employment rates by ethnicity, country of birth & nationality, Greater London, 2005

	In employment (working age)	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Persons working age (16-59/64)	3,330,700	4,823,100	69.1	±0.7
White groups	2,396,000	3,208,300	74.7	±1.6
BME groups	929,500	1,605,400	57.9	±2.5
- Indian	218,100	315,400	69.2	±5.5
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	92,900	217,300	42.8	±6.6
- Black or Black British	305,600	521,300	58.6	±4.4
- Mixed ethnic group	55,800	89,300	62.5	±10.4
- Other ethnic group	257,200	462,200	55.6	±4.7
Males aged 16-64	1,852,300	2,477,100	74.8	±0.9
White groups	1,340,900	1,688,300	79.4	±2.0
BME groups	508,600	784,100	64.9	±3.6
- Indian	123,500	167,100	73.9	±7.4
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	68,100	111,100	61.3	±9.4
- Black or Black British	145,100	235,300	61.7	±6.7
- Mixed ethnic group	26,300	41,900	62.9	±15.7
- Other ethnic group	145,700	228,800	63.7	±6.7
Females aged 16-59	1,478,400	2,345,900	63.0	±1.0
White groups	1,055,100	1,520,000	69.4	±2.3
BME groups	420,900	821,300	51.2	±3.5
- Indian	94,600	148,200	63.8	±8.2
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	24,800	106,200	23.4	±7.9
- Black or Black British	160,500	286,000	56.1	±5.9
- Mixed ethnic group	29,400	47,400	62.1	±14.0
- Other ethnic group	111,500	233,400	47.8	±6.4
Country of birth and ethnicity				
UK-born	2,186,700	3,028,700	72.2	
Born outside UK	1,138,000	1,783,200	63.8	
White groups: UK-born	1,905,100	2,544,800	74.9	±1.8
White groups: Born outside UK	490,600	663,000	74.0	±3.4
BME: UK-born	281,600	483,900	58.2	±4.6
BME: Born outside UK	647,400	1,120,200	57.8	±3.0
Nationality and ethnicity				
UK nationals	2,653,700	3,747,500	70.8	
Non-UK nationals	671,900	1,065,800	63.0	
White groups: UK nationals	2,024,000	2,704,400	74.8	±1.7
White groups: non-UK nationals	372,000	503,900	73.8	±3.9
BME groups: UK nationals	629,700	1,043,100	60.4	±3.1
BME groups: non-UK nationals	299,900	561,900	53.4	±4.3

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

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, 2005

	Inner London			Outer London			Difference in rates (Inner-Outer)
	In emp- loyment rate (%)	Emp. (%)	CI (+/-)	In emp- loyment rate (%)	Emp. (%)	CI (+/-)	
Persons working age	1,247,600	64.4	±1.1	2,083,100	72.2	±0.9	-7.8
Age 16-24	138,200	38.6	±2.6	244,800	47.5	±2.4	-8.9
Age 25-49	907,600	71.8	±1.3	1,384,000	78.9	±1.0	-7.1
Age 50-59/64	201,800	64.3	±2.6	454,400	73.7	±1.8	-9.4
Males working age	697,700	70.5	±1.5	1,154,700	77.6	±1.2	-7.1
Age 16-24	70,900	40.8	±3.8	118,400	45.8	±3.4	-5.0
Age 25-49	509,500	79.6	±1.6	766,900	87.3	±1.2	-7.7
Age 50-64	117,300	67.0	±3.5	269,400	76.7	±2.3	-9.7
Females working age	549,900	58.1	±1.5	928,400	66.4	±1.3	-8.3
Age 16-24	67,400	36.6	±3.5	126,400	49.1	±3.4	-12.5
Age 25-49	398,100	63.7	±1.8	617,100	70.4	±1.5	-6.7
Age 50-59	84,500	60.9	±3.8	185,000	69.9	±2.9	-9.0
Ethnicity							
White groups	881,200	72.4	±2.5	1,514,800	76.1	±2.0	-3.7
BME groups	364,500	51.0	±3.7	565,000	63.5	±3.4	-12.5
Males: White groups	498,800	76.9	±3.4	842,100	81.0	±2.6	-4.1
Males: BME groups	197,200	58.4	±5.4	311,400	69.8	±4.7	-11.4
Females: White groups	382,400	67.2	±3.8	672,700	70.7	±3.0	-3.5
Females: BME groups	167,300	44.3	±4.9	253,600	57.1	±4.9	-12.8
Disability							
Disabled people	107,900	35.9	±2.7	232,200	50.6	±2.4	-14.7
Males	51,400	34.8	±3.9	125,400	53.8	±3.4	-19.0
Females	56,500	37.0	±3.7	106,800	47.2	±3.3	-10.2
Non-disabled people	1,139,600	69.7	±1.1	1,850,400	76.2	±0.9	-6.5
Males	646,200	76.8	±1.5	1,029,300	82.0	±1.2	-5.2
Females	493,400	62.1	±1.6	821,100	70.0	±1.4	-7.9

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

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, 2005

	Greater London			UK			Difference in rates (London-UK)
	In employment	Emp. rate (%)	CI (+/-)	In employment	Emp. rate (%)	CI (+/-)	
Persons working age	3,330,700	69.1	±0.7	27,083,100	74.3	±0.2	-5.2
Age 16-24	383,000	43.9	±1.8	3,940,200	58.5	±0.4	-14.6
Age 25-49	2,291,600	75.9	±0.8	16,763,800	81.2	±0.2	-5.3
Age 50-59/64	656,200	70.6	±1.5	6,379,000	70.4	±0.3	0.2
Males working age	1,852,300	74.8	±0.9	14,712,400	78.6	±0.2	-3.8
Age 16-24	189,300	43.8	±2.5	2,018,200	59.8	±0.6	-16.0
Age 25-49	1,276,500	84.1	±1.0	8,918,200	88.2	±0.2	-4.1
Age 50-64	386,600	73.4	±1.9	3,776,000	72.1	±0.4	1.3
Females working age	1,478,400	63.0	±1.0	12,370,700	69.8	±0.2	-6.8
Age 16-24	193,700	43.9	±2.5	1,922,000	57.1	±0.6	-13.2
Age 25-49	1,015,100	67.6	±1.2	7,845,600	74.4	±0.3	-6.8
Age 50-59	269,500	66.8	±2.3	2,603,000	68.0	±0.5	-1.2
Ethnicity							
White groups	2,396,000	74.7	±1.6	24,981,300	75.9	±0.3	-1.2
BME groups	929,500	57.9	±2.5	2,080,700	59.3	±1.4	-1.4
Males: White groups	1,340,900	79.4	±2.0	13,517,200	79.7	±0.4	-0.3
Males: BME groups	508,600	64.9	±3.6	1,181,300	67.4	±1.9	-2.5
Females: White groups	1,055,100	69.4	±2.3	11,464,200	71.8	±0.5	-2.4
Females: BME groups	420,900	51.2	±3.5	899,300	51.3	±2.0	-0.1
Disability							
Disabled people	340,100	44.8	±1.8	3,375,100	49.3	±0.5	-4.5
Males	176,800	46.4	±2.6	1,808,700	51.1	±0.7	-4.7
Females	163,300	43.1	±2.5	1,566,400	47.5	±0.7	-4.4
Non-disabled people	2,990,000	73.6	±0.7	23,719,500	80.1	±0.2	-6.5
Males	1,675,500	79.9	±0.9	12,906,400	85.0	±0.2	-5.1
Females	1,314,500	66.8	±1.1	10,813,100	74.9	±0.3	-8.1

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

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), 2005

	In employment	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Persons working age				
United Kingdom	27,083,100	36,457,500	74.3	±0.2
North East	1,081,300	1,525,400	70.9	±0.7
North West	2,975,300	4,099,600	72.6	±0.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,257,800	3,047,100	74.1	±0.6
East Midlands	1,961,700	2,588,300	75.8	±0.6
West Midlands	2,344,400	3,195,600	73.4	±0.6
East of England	2,594,700	3,326,900	78.0	±0.5
London	3,330,700	4,823,100	69.1	±0.7
South East	3,920,600	4,961,200	79.0	±0.4
South West	2,309,500	2,968,400	77.8	±0.5
Wales	1,246,500	1,749,700	71.2	±0.6
Scotland	2,339,000	3,122,700	74.9	±0.5
Northern Ireland	721,600	1,049,600	68.7	±1.3
Males (aged 16-64)				
United Kingdom	14,712,400	18,722,400	78.6	±0.2
North East	573,700	778,300	73.7	±0.9
North West	1,602,500	2,108,700	76.0	±0.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,237,900	1,574,500	78.6	±0.8
East Midlands	1,060,900	1,332,200	79.6	±0.7
West Midlands	1,291,500	1,653,400	78.1	±0.7
East of England	1,418,300	1,701,500	83.4	±0.6
London	1,852,300	2,477,100	74.8	±0.9
South East	2,120,800	2,538,300	83.6	±0.5
South West	1,252,800	1,529,100	81.9	±0.7
Wales	665,800	898,000	74.1	±0.8
Scotland	1,235,300	1,592,600	77.6	±0.6
Northern Ireland	400,600	538,600	74.4	±1.8
Females (aged 16-59)				
United Kingdom	12,370,700	17,735,200	69.8	±0.2
North East	507,600	747,100	67.9	±1.0
North West	1,372,900	1,990,900	69.0	±0.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,020,000	1,472,600	69.3	±0.9
East Midlands	900,800	1,256,100	71.7	±0.8
West Midlands	1,052,900	1,542,200	68.3	±0.8
East of England	1,176,300	1,625,400	72.4	±0.8
London	1,478,400	2,345,900	63.0	±1.0
South East	1,799,700	2,423,000	74.3	±0.6
South West	1,056,600	1,439,300	73.4	±0.8
Wales	580,700	851,700	68.2	±0.8
Scotland	1,103,700	1,530,100	72.1	±0.7
Northern Ireland	320,900	511,000	62.8	±2.0

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

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 the employment rate.

B10. Employment rates, persons working age, London boroughs, 2005

	Persons working age (16-59/64)			
	In employment	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Barking and Dagenham	61,600	98,800	62.3	±4.1
Barnet	153,100	217,700	70.3	±4.2
Bexley	107,300	135,300	79.3	±3.6
Brent	117,700	173,100	68.0	±4.0
Bromley	149,300	183,200	81.5	±3.3
Camden	89,500	143,000	62.6	±4.3
Croydon	163,400	218,000	75.0	±3.4
Ealing	142,800	207,700	68.8	±3.6
Enfield	119,800	176,800	67.8	±4.2
Greenwich	95,100	138,900	68.5	±3.7
Hackney	74,600	140,400	53.2	±4.0
Hammersmith and Fulham	89,900	126,200	71.3	±3.4
Haringey	100,600	149,900	67.1	±3.5
Harrow	100,400	139,600	71.9	±4.1
Havering	102,200	135,200	75.6	±3.9
Hillingdon	115,800	160,800	72.0	±3.7
Hounslow	102,900	139,700	73.7	±3.6
Islington	78,600	123,100	63.8	±3.9
Kensington and Chelsea	78,900	120,200	65.6	±3.9
Kingston upon Thames	75,200	102,700	73.3	±3.8
Lambeth	117,800	178,000	66.2	±4.0
Lewisham	118,500	168,700	70.2	±3.7
Merton	92,200	129,500	71.2	±4.0
Newham	89,600	157,200	57.0	±3.9
Redbridge	103,000	155,100	66.4	±4.1
Richmond upon Thames	93,700	121,000	77.5	±3.4
Southwark	103,300	162,400	63.6	±4.0
Sutton	94,000	115,500	81.4	±3.4
Tower Hamlets	76,900	136,300	56.4	±3.8
Waltham Forest	93,700	138,600	67.6	±3.7
Wandsworth	137,200	187,500	73.2	±3.9
City of Westminster	86,500	136,600	63.4	±3.8
Inner London	1,247,600	1,936,100	64.4	±1.1
Outer London	2,083,100	2,887,000	72.2	±0.9
London	3,330,700	4,823,100	69.1	±0.7
Great Britain	26,361,500	35,407,900	74.5	±0.2
United Kingdom	27,083,100	36,457,500	74.3	±0.2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

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 the employment rate.

B11. Employment rates, males working age (16-64), London boroughs, 2005

	Males aged 16-64			
	In employment	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Barking and Dagenham	33,700	50,100	67.2	±5.8
Barnet	87,400	113,900	76.8	±5.6
Bexley	56,600	69,000	82.1	±4.9
Brent	68,800	91,600	75.1	±5.2
Bromley	76,600	92,300	82.9	±4.5
Camden	50,000	73,300	68.2	±5.9
Croydon	88,300	111,400	79.3	±4.5
Ealing	83,000	109,300	75.9	±4.7
Enfield	69,500	92,500	75.1	±5.6
Greenwich	52,000	70,200	74.1	±5.0
Hackney	42,500	72,800	58.3	±5.7
Hammersmith and Fulham	47,800	63,900	74.8	±4.8
Haringey	56,900	77,400	73.6	±4.9
Harrow	54,000	70,500	76.6	±5.5
Havering	56,900	70,400	80.8	±5.1
Hillingdon	64,800	83,200	77.8	±4.9
Hounslow	57,700	72,800	79.3	±4.7
Islington	42,200	62,900	67.2	±5.4
Kensington and Chelsea	46,400	61,900	75.0	±5.1
Kingston upon Thames	39,700	54,000	73.5	±5.3
Lambeth	61,900	89,400	69.2	±5.6
Lewisham	65,400	84,800	77.2	±5.0
Merton	51,700	65,900	78.5	±5.3
Newham	53,300	81,000	65.8	±5.3
Redbridge	59,000	79,600	74.1	±5.4
Richmond upon Thames	50,700	62,200	81.5	±4.5
Southwark	59,300	83,700	70.9	±5.5
Sutton	51,300	58,700	87.4	±4.2
Tower Hamlets	48,700	70,500	69.0	±5.0
Waltham Forest	53,100	70,700	75.2	±4.8
Wandsworth	71,500	93,100	76.8	±5.5
City of Westminster	48,000	69,900	68.7	±5.2
Inner London	697,700	988,900	70.5	±1.5
Outer London	1,154,700	1,488,200	77.6	±1.2
London	1,852,300	2,477,100	74.8	±0.9
Great Britain	14,311,800	18,183,700	78.7	±0.2
United Kingdom	14,712,400	18,722,400	78.6	±0.2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

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, 2005

	Females aged 16-59			
	In employment	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Barking and Dagenham	27,900	48,700	57.4	±5.7
Barnet	65,700	103,800	63.2	±6.3
Bexley	50,700	66,300	76.4	±5.3
Brent	48,900	81,500	60.0	±6.1
Bromley	72,700	90,800	80.1	±4.8
Camden	39,500	69,700	56.6	±6.3
Croydon	75,100	106,600	70.4	±5.1
Ealing	59,900	98,500	60.8	±5.2
Enfield	50,400	84,200	59.8	±6.0
Greenwich	43,000	68,700	62.7	±5.3
Hackney	32,200	67,500	47.7	±5.6
Hammersmith and Fulham	42,100	62,300	67.6	±4.9
Haringey	43,700	72,600	60.3	±5.0
Harrow	46,300	69,100	67.1	±6.0
Havering	45,300	64,800	69.9	±5.8
Hillingdon	51,000	77,600	65.8	±5.5
Hounslow	45,200	66,900	67.5	±5.4
Islington	36,300	60,200	60.3	±5.5
Kensington and Chelsea	32,500	58,200	55.7	±5.6
Kingston upon Thames	35,600	48,700	73.0	±5.3
Lambeth	56,000	88,700	63.1	±5.6
Lewisham	53,000	84,000	63.1	±5.3
Merton	40,400	63,600	63.6	±5.9
Newham	36,300	76,100	47.7	±5.6
Redbridge	43,900	75,500	58.2	±6.0
Richmond upon Thames	43,000	58,800	73.2	±5.0
Southwark	44,000	78,700	55.9	±5.8
Sutton	42,800	56,800	75.2	±5.4
Tower Hamlets	28,200	65,800	42.9	±5.4
Waltham Forest	40,600	67,900	59.8	±5.5
Wandsworth	65,700	94,400	69.6	±5.6
City of Westminster	38,500	66,700	57.8	±5.4
Inner London	549,900	947,100	58.1	±1.5
Outer London	928,400	1,398,800	66.4	±1.3
London	1,478,400	2,345,900	63.0	±1.0
Great Britain	12,049,700	17,224,200	70.0	±0.2
United Kingdom	12,370,700	17,735,200	69.8	±0.2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

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 the employment rate.

B13. Unemployment rates by gender and region, 2005

	Persons aged 16 and over			
	Number unemployed	Number economically active	Unemployment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Persons				
United Kingdom	1,436,100	29,570,000	4.9	±0.1
North East	66,600	1,175,000	5.7	±0.4
North West	166,500	3,242,900	5.1	±0.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	115,100	2,442,200	4.7	±0.3
East Midlands	98,800	2,136,000	4.6	±0.3
West Midlands	129,600	2,571,900	5.0	±0.3
East of England	111,700	2,825,000	4.0	±0.3
London	262,500	3,710,100	7.1	±0.4
South East	159,400	4,264,300	3.7	±0.2
South West	84,900	2,510,700	3.4	±0.2
Wales	70,100	1,362,400	5.1	±0.3
Scotland	135,900	2,551,300	5.3	±0.3
Northern Ireland	34,900	778,300	4.5	±0.7
Males				
United Kingdom	850,200	15,914,000	5.3	±0.1
North East	39,200	620,700	6.3	±0.6
North West	100,500	1,735,100	5.8	±0.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	67,700	1,324,200	5.1	±0.5
East Midlands	58,200	1,144,100	5.1	±0.4
West Midlands	77,700	1,401,400	5.5	±0.4
East of England	62,100	1,522,100	4.1	±0.4
London	158,000	2,049,700	7.7	±0.6
South East	87,100	2,271,700	3.8	±0.3
South West	48,700	1,343,400	3.6	±0.3
Wales	43,800	725,900	6.0	±0.5
Scotland	84,300	1,343,900	6.3	±0.4
Northern Ireland	22,900	431,800	5.3	±1.0
Females				
United Kingdom	585,900	13,656,000	4.3	±0.1
North East	27,400	554,400	4.9	±0.5
North West	66,000	1,507,700	4.4	±0.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	47,400	1,118,000	4.2	±0.5
East Midlands	40,700	991,900	4.1	±0.4
West Midlands	51,900	1,170,500	4.4	±0.4
East of England	49,700	1,302,900	3.8	±0.4
London	104,500	1,660,400	6.3	±0.6
South East	72,300	1,992,600	3.6	±0.3
South West	36,300	1,167,300	3.1	±0.3
Wales	26,300	636,500	4.1	±0.4
Scotland	51,600	1,207,300	4.3	±0.3
Northern Ireland	12,000	346,500	3.5	±0.9

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

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

B14. Unemployment rates for key groups, Greater London, 2005

	Number unemployed	Number economically active	Unemployment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Persons				
Persons aged 16 and over	262,500	3,710,100	7.1	±0.4
Persons working age (16-59/64)	260,200	3,590,900	7.2	±0.4
16-24	92,800	475,800	19.5	±1.9
16-19	42,400	127,900	33.2	±4.2
20-24	50,400	348,000	14.5	±2.1
25-49	136,300	2,427,900	5.6	±0.5
25-34	69,900	1,038,300	6.7	±0.8
35-49	66,400	1,389,600	4.8	±0.6
50-retirement age	31,000	687,200	4.5	±0.8
Males				
Persons aged 16 and over	158,000	2,049,700	7.7	±0.6
Persons working age (16-59/64)	157,200	2,009,600	7.8	±0.6
16-24	54,800	244,100	22.5	±2.9
16-19	24,900	62,900	39.6	±6.2
20-24	29,900	181,100	16.5	±3.0
25-49	80,800	1,357,300	6.0	±0.7
50-retirement age	21,500	408,200	5.3	±1.1
Females				
Persons aged 16 and over	104,500	1,660,400	6.3	±0.6
Persons working age (16-59/64)	103,000	1,581,300	6.5	±0.6
16-24	38,000	231,700	16.4	±2.6
16-19	17,500	64,900	27.0	±5.5
20-24	20,500	166,800	12.3	±2.8
25-49	55,500	1,070,600	5.2	±0.7
50-retirement age	9,500	279,000	3.4	±1.1
Disability (persons working age)				
Disabled people	40,400	380,500	10.6	±1.6
Non-disabled people	220,900	3,210,900	6.9	±0.5
Ethnicity (persons aged 16+)				
White groups	137,000	2,630,400	5.2	±0.9
BME groups	125,200	1,074,200	11.7	±2.0
Males: White groups	79,800	1,454,000	5.5	±1.2
Males: BME groups	78,000	592,700	13.2	±2.9
Females: White groups	57,200	1,176,400	4.9	±1.2
Females: BME groups	47,200	481,500	9.8	±2.7

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

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. Modelled and survey-based unemployment rates, London boroughs, 2005

	Direct survey based estimates based wholly on APS			Modelled unemployment estimates			Differ- ence in rates
	Number unem- ployed	Rate (%)	CI (+/-) <i>attached to rate in percentage points</i>	Number unem- ployed	Rate (%)	CI (+/-) <i>attached to rate in percentage points</i>	
Persons aged 16 and over							
Barking & Dagenham	7,200	10.2	±3.0	6,500	9.2	±1.9	-1.0
Barnet	11,200	6.6	±2.6	11,700	6.8	±1.4	0.2
Bexley	4,100	3.7	±1.9	5,700	5.0	±1.2	1.3
Brent	10,500	8.0	±2.7	9,700	7.4	±1.6	-0.6
Bromley	5,500	3.4	±1.6	7,800	4.8	±1.0	1.4
Camden	7,300	7.2	±2.7	8,000	7.9	±1.7	0.7
Croydon	13,300	7.3	±2.3	12,400	6.9	±1.3	-0.4
Ealing	12,200	7.7	±2.4	11,700	7.4	±1.4	-0.3
Enfield	13,500	9.8	±3.0	11,700	8.6	±1.7	-1.2
Greenwich	9,900	9.1	±2.6	9,800	9.0	±1.6	-0.1
Hackney	9,500	11.1	±3.3	8,900	10.5	±2.1	-0.6
Hammersmith & Fulham	6,400	6.4	±2.1	6,300	6.3	±1.3	-0.1
Haringey	7,400	6.7	±2.2	8,800	7.8	±1.5	1.1
Harrow	6,700	5.9	±2.4	7,100	6.3	±1.3	0.4
Havering	6,600	5.8	±2.3	5,500	4.9	±1.1	-0.9
Hillingdon	10,300	7.9	±2.5	8,100	6.3	±1.3	-1.6
Hounslow	7,000	6.2	±2.2	7,500	6.6	±1.3	0.4
Islington	4,700	5.4	±2.2	7,100	7.9	±1.6	2.5
Kensington & Chelsea	6,100	6.8	±2.3	5,300	6.0	±1.4	-0.8
Kingston upon Thames	5,300	6.3	±2.3	4,400	5.3	±1.2	-1.0
Lambeth	11,700	8.9	±2.8	10,800	8.3	±1.7	-0.6
Lewisham	10,500	7.9	±2.5	9,700	7.3	±1.5	-0.6
Merton	7,800	7.5	±2.6	6,900	6.7	±1.4	-0.8
Newham	8,700	8.6	±2.8	9,100	9.0	±1.8	0.4
Redbridge	7,100	6.3	±2.4	8,400	7.3	±1.5	1.0
Richmond upon Thames	3,300	3.3	±1.6	4,200	4.1	±0.9	0.8
Southwark	8,500	7.4	±2.6	9,800	8.4	±1.7	1.0
Sutton	3,900	3.9	±1.8	4,700	4.6	±1.0	0.7
Tower Hamlets	10,900	12.2	±3.1	10,000	11.3	±2.1	-0.9
Waltham Forest	8,200	7.8	±2.5	9,300	8.8	±1.6	1.0
Wandsworth	8,700	5.9	±2.4	8,700	5.9	±1.3	0.0
City of Westminster	8,300	8.3	±2.5	7,100	7.2	±1.5	-1.1

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.

B16. Composition of the employed and workless population, Greater London, 2005

	Percentage totals (%)		
	All	In employment	Workless (ie not in employment)
All persons working age	100	100	100
Male	51	56	42
Female	49	44	58
Age 16-19	7	3	18
Age 20-24	11	9	15
Age 25-34	27	29	21
Age 35-49	36	40	28
Age 50-59/64	19	20	18
White groups	67	72	55
BME groups	33	28	45
- Indian	7	7	7
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	5	3	8
- Black or Black British	11	9	14
- Mixed ethnic group	2	2	2
- Other ethnic group	10	8	14
Born in UK	63	66	57
Born outside UK	37	34	43
UK-born: White groups	53	57	43
Born outside UK: White groups	14	15	12
UK-born: BME groups	10	8	14
Born outside UK: BME groups	23	19	32
UK national	78	80	74
Foreign national	22	20	26
Disabled	16	10	28
Not disabled	84	90	72
Inner London	40	37	46
Outer London	60	63	54
<i>Population working age</i>	<i>4,823,000</i>	<i>3,331,000</i>	<i>1,492,000</i>

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

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