

Data Management and Analysis Group

Parents and work in London

An analysis of Annual Population Survey data for 2004



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Cover

Thanks to Rachel and Sandy.



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Summary of Key Findings

This report profiles the employment patterns and characteristics of London's parents and examines the association between family responsibilities and labour market participation. The analysis is part of a wider GLA programme of labour market research designed to help understand what is driving the high rates of child poverty across London. Data are drawn from the Annual Population Survey, supplemented by data from the Household Labour Force Survey. The analysis relates to the working age population (16-64 for men and 16-59 for women).

Employment rates¹, parenthood and gender in London

- Estimates from the 2004 Annual Population Survey (APS) suggest that London's working age population numbers around 4.8 million². Over one third (35 per cent) of working age Londoners are parents with dependent children: seven per cent are lone parents and 28 per cent are in couple families. Most (92 per cent) lone parents are women.
- The employment rate for London's working age women is 62 per cent, considerably lower than the rate for men (76 per cent). The gender differential in rates is mostly explained by the fact that women are far more likely than men to take time out of the labour market to care for children, as employment rates for women and men without dependent children are fairly close (68 and 71 per cent). Whereas the rate for women with children³ (54 per cent) is 31 percentage points lower than the rate for men with children (85 per cent).
- Family responsibilities are key to understanding the employment patterns of both women and men. The employment rate of mothers is 54 per cent relative to 68 per cent for women without children. Whereas the male rate is affected in the opposite way, and fathers have a higher employment rate than men without children (85 and 71 per cent).
- Employment rates of lone mothers in London are far lower (40 per cent) than for mothers in couples (60 per cent). Fathers in couples have high employment rates (86 per cent).
- One in ten couple families with children are workless (ie neither parent is in work). One third (32 per cent) have one parent working, most of whom are fathers. The remaining 58 per cent are those families with both parents in work.

Employment rates of parents by age and number of children

- For mothers, the number and age of children in the family has a strong bearing on employment rates. Mothers with three or more children were much less likely to be in employment (35 per cent) than those with one or two children (57-59 per cent). Mothers with pre-school age children were much less likely to be in employment (43 per cent) than mothers with older children⁴ (66 per cent).
- The employment rates of lone mothers are consistently lower than those of couple mothers, for all ages and numbers of children. For example, the employment rate for lone mothers with pre-school children is 29 per cent relative to 48 per cent for couple mothers.

¹ The employment rate expresses the number in employment as a percentage of the population.

² APS population estimates for London are lower than the ONS mid-year estimate for 2004 (4.95 million).

³ Hereafter, all references to children refer to dependent children.

⁴ Mothers whose youngest dependent children was aged 11 or over.

- Employment rates of fathers remain high (80 per cent or higher) regardless of the number and ages of children in the family.

Part and full-time working by gender and parenthood

- One quarter of London's mothers work on a part-time basis, representing almost one half (48 per cent) of all mothers in work. Part-time employment rates⁵ are higher for mothers in couples (30 per cent) than lone mothers (16 per cent). Fathers mainly work full-time (80 per cent) and have a low part-time employment rate (5 per cent).
- Rates of full-time working among mothers increase as children get older. The full-time employment rate for women with children aged 11 and over is twice as high as the rate for women with pre-school children (40 and 21 per cent). Rates of part-time working are less sensitive to the age of children in the family: the part-time employment rate for women with pre-school children was 23 per cent rising to only 26 per cent for women with older children.
- Similarly, full-time employment rates are strongly affected by the number of children a woman cares for. The rate of full-time working is three times higher (36 per cent) for mothers with one child relative to those with three or more children (12 per cent). Whereas part-time rates are the same at 23 per cent, though are higher for those women with two children (30 per cent).

Employment rates of parents by ethnicity and country of birth

- Certain groups of parents have relatively low levels of labour market participation. These include people from certain BME⁶ and migrant groups, disabled people and those with no qualifications.
- BME parents have far lower employment rates than White parents, especially mothers. Less than half of London's BME mothers (45 per cent) are in work compared to 60 per cent of White mothers. This is wholly explained by the relative position of BME couple mothers as White and BME lone mothers have the same employment rate (40 per cent), while BME couple mothers have an employment of 47 per cent relative to 67 per cent for White couple mothers.
- BME fathers have a lower employment rate than White fathers (90 and 78 per cent).
- The large difference between employment rates of White and BME couple mothers is largely explained by differences in part-time working patterns. While rates of full-time employment are fairly close for London's White and BME couple mothers (31 and 29 per cent), the proportion of working part-time is far higher for White couple mothers (37 per cent) than BME couple mothers (18 per cent).
- Employment rates among London's migrant⁷ mothers are lower (43 per cent) than rates for UK-born mothers (61 per cent). The differential in rates is widest for couple mothers: just under one half of migrant mothers in couples (47 per cent) are in work relative to 70 per

⁵ The part-time employment rate (%) is the number of people working part-time as a % of the population.

⁶ BME (Black and minority ethnic groups) relate to all ethnic groups other than White groups.

⁷ Migrant Londoners are defined here as those Londoners who were born outside the UK

cent of UK-born couple mothers. For lone parents, rates are closer but still very low: 33 per cent of migrant lone mothers and 45 per cent of UK-born lone mothers are in work.

Employment rates of parents by qualifications levels

- The level of qualifications people hold is strongly associated with employment rates, and this relationship is particularly pronounced for mothers. Three quarters (74 per cent) of London mothers with higher level qualifications are in work relative to only 23 per cent of those with no qualifications. At all qualifications levels, employment rates are lower for mothers with pre-school children and higher for those with older children.
- In terms of qualifications held, lone mothers are far less likely than couple mothers to have higher level qualifications (19 per cent and 30 per cent).
- Highly qualified lone mothers have a similar employment rate to highly qualified couple mothers (74 and 75 per cent). In contrast, those lone mothers with lower level or no qualifications have significantly lower employment rates than couple mothers with similar qualifications.
- The employment rates of fathers are also closely associated with qualifications levels. The employment rate for fathers with higher level qualifications is very high at 95 per cent, 34 percentage points higher than the rate for fathers with no qualifications (61 per cent).

Employment rates of disabled parents

- 15 per cent of London's working age parents are disabled and the proportion is the same for both fathers and mothers. However, for female parents, rates of disability are far higher for lone parents (22 per cent) than for couple mothers (12 per cent).
- Employment rates are very low for disabled mothers. One third of disabled mothers are in employment (34 per cent) relative to 57 per cent of non-disabled mothers. While fathers have generally higher employment rates than mothers, the gap between disabled and non-disabled fathers is very wide. Just over half (54 per cent) of London's disabled fathers are in work relative to 91 per cent of non-disabled fathers.

Employment rates of parents: London & the rest of the UK compared

- London has a low employment rate (69 per cent) relative to the rest of the UK (75 per cent)⁸. Rates are very low in Inner London where less than two thirds of the working age population are in work (64 per cent). Across all regions, employment rates are lower for women than men, but the size of the gender gap is widest in London (62 and 76 per cent).
- Employment rate differentials between London and the rest of the UK are very pronounced among mothers. Just over half of all London's mothers (54 per cent) are in employment relative to two thirds (67 per cent) in the rest of the UK. The size of the differential between London and the rest of the UK is similar for both lone and couple mothers, though rates are much lower for lone mothers (40 and 54 per cent).

⁸ The higher proportion of students in the capital only explains part of the differential, as once students are excluded, the differential in employment rates persists, though it does reduce from 6 to 4 percentage points.

- The employment rate for mothers living in Inner London (44 per cent) is much lower than the rate for those in Outer London (60 per cent). The differential in rates between Inner and Outer London is greatest for couple mothers. Less than half of all couple mothers (48 per cent) living in Inner London are in work relative to 65 per cent in Outer London and 71 per cent in the rest of the UK. Rates for lone mothers in both Inner and Outer London are closer (37 and 43 per cent) but still remain low relative to lone mothers in the rest of the UK (54 per cent).
- Employment rate differentials persist for mothers with older and younger children, and for women with different numbers of children. For example, women with pre-school aged children in Inner London have an employment rate of 37 per cent, relative to 47 per cent for those in Outer London and 55 per cent in the rest of the UK.
- Fathers in London also have lower employment rates (85 per cent) than fathers in the rest of the UK (90 per cent), but relative to mothers, the differentials are less pronounced. Fathers in Inner London have a lower employment rate (79 per cent) than fathers in Outer London (88 per cent).
- London's couple families with children are much less likely than those outside London to have both parents working. In London, 58 per cent of couple families have both parents in work relative to 69 per cent in the rest of the UK. The proportion of families where both parents work is very low in Inner London (41 per cent) relative to Outer London (66 per cent) which is nearer to the national average.
- In Inner London, almost one in five couple families with children (19 per cent) have neither parent in work, three times higher than the percentage of workless families in Outer London (6 per cent) and almost four times higher than the percentage outside London (5 per cent).

Employment rates of mothers by key characteristics: London & Rest of UK

- Employment rates in London and the rest of the UK were compared for mothers by their ethnicity, country of birth, qualifications level and disability. Across all groups, employment rates of mothers were considerably lower in London than in the rest of the UK, except for those from BME groups, who had a low employment rate in London (45 per cent) and outside London (44 per cent).
- London's White mothers have a lower employment rate (60 per cent) relative to White mothers in rest of the UK (69 per cent). Within London, rates for White mothers were lower in Inner London (51 per cent) than Outer London (63 per cent).
- Within London, employment rates are very low for BME mothers in Inner London: just over one third (36 per cent) are in work compared with 52 per cent in Outer London. Rates were unusually low for BME mothers in couples in Inner London (33 per cent) relative to both White couple mothers (60 per cent) and BME lone mothers (39 per cent).
- London's disabled mothers have very low employment rates relative to their counterparts nationally. Around one third of disabled mothers in London are in work (34 per cent) relative to almost half (47 per cent) in the rest of the UK.

- For mothers at all qualifications levels, employment rates are lower for those living in London than the rest of the UK. However, differentials are far more pronounced for those mothers with lower or no qualifications than for those with higher-level qualifications. Three quarters (74 per cent) of London's highly qualified mothers are in work relative to 82 per cent in the rest of the UK. Whereas the gap in rates for those with no qualifications is far wider (23 and 39 per cent).

Full and part-time employment of mothers: London & Rest of UK

- The rate of part-time working among women is lower in London than in the rest of the UK, especially for mothers. The part-time employment rate for London mothers is 25 per cent relative to 40 per cent outside London. Differences in part-time working account for the overall employment rate differential between mothers in London and the UK as full-time employment rates are the same for mothers in and outside London (28 per cent). Similar patterns emerge for couple and lone mothers, and for mothers with different numbers and ages of children.
- The part-time employment rate for mothers living in Inner London is very low (19 per cent). While rates are higher in Outer London (30 per cent), they still remain well below rates in the rest of the UK (40 per cent).
- BME mothers are far more likely to work part-time than their White counterparts, both in and outside London. In London, 17 per cent of BME mothers work part-time relative to 31 per cent of White mothers. In the rest of the UK, the part-time employment rates of BME mothers are 20 per cent, half the rate for White mothers (41 per cent). Full-time employment rates for White and BME mothers are far closer both in London (29 and 27 per cent) and in the rest of the UK (28 and 25 per cent). Given that London has a higher proportion of BME mothers compared with the rest of the UK, this impacts heavily on overall regional differentials.

Conclusions and future work

- This analysis has profiled the labour market position of parents and highlighted the relatively low employment rate of London's mothers. Various issues emerge as important in understanding why levels and patterns of labour market participation are so different in London: the lower rates of part-time working among women in London; the relatively poor outcomes of groups who are heavily represented in the capital, including BME and migrant mothers and lone mothers; and the generally low employment rates for those living in Inner London.
- The circumstances of people from different ethnic and migrant groups vary hugely but are disguised by the aggregate statistics presented in this report (which were constrained by sample size considerations). To further the research, the GLA has commissioned 2001 Census tables to explore the issue of economic activity and family status among different ethnic groups. These will allow a more detailed study of parenting, ethnicity and labour market position.

1. Introduction

Context

DMAG Briefing 2005/22 *Workless households in London* provided a detailed snapshot of the economic circumstances of Londoners at the household level. The report found that levels of household worklessness were higher in London than in the rest of the UK, and that London's relative position was mainly explained by high levels of worklessness among households with children. This was consistent with other GLA research which has highlighted the high rates of child poverty across London⁹.

This report builds on that work by exploring how the labour market behaviour of individuals varies according to their role within the family. More specifically, this analysis aims to profile the employment patterns of London parents in some detail to help understand the economic circumstances of London's children.

Objectives

The analysis is designed to complement existing research from the Office for National Statistics¹⁰ on the subject of families and work by providing a regional focus. The key aims of the report are:

- To profile employment rates of Londoners by family status and gender.
- To explore how levels of labour market participation of parents varies according to number and age of children in the family.
- To profile the combined economic activity of couple families with children
- To explore employment rates by family status according to other characteristics (eg qualifications levels and ethnicity).
- To provide information to help understand the economic circumstances of London's children.
- To quantify the position of London's parents relative to those living in the rest of the UK and to examine differences between Inner and Outer London.

Data

The analysis is based mainly on the Annual Population Survey (APS) for 2004 which recently replaced the annual Labour Force Survey (LFS). The APS comprises the annual LFS plus an extra boost sample called the 'APS' boost. In addition, the main APS analysis is supplemented by data from the Quarterly Household Labour Force Survey for Spring 2004.

The basis of the APS is the UK Labour Force Survey: a large sample survey of households which provides a wide range of information about people's labour market activity. The APS/LFS is carried out by the Office for National Statistics and is generally considered to be a high quality survey. It is rich in terms of topic coverage and the dataset itself is fairly flexible allowing for creative and tailored analysis.

⁹ *London Divided: Income inequality and poverty in the Capital*, Greater London Authority, November 2002

¹⁰ *Families and Work*, Annette Walling, Office for National Statistics (Labour Market Trends, July 2005)

Both the APS and the household LFS datasets can be used to look at people, their family status and their labour market participation but they each have quite distinct features.

The Household Labour Force Survey

The quarterly household LFS is specifically designed for household and family level analysis and is weighted to produce estimates of families and households as opposed to individuals. The household LFS can also be used to look at the combined characteristics of couples, unlike the APS. While this dataset is best suited to family level analysis, and provides better estimates of the number of families or parents than the APS, its application at the regional level is severely limited by sample size.

The LFS household dataset for Spring 2004 provides a sample size of 8,687 working age Londoners compared with almost 18,000 from the Annual Population Survey for 2004. For this reason, the household LFS is mainly used here to provide contextual demographic data on the population by family status and also to profile the combined employment patterns of couple families with children.

The Annual Population Survey

The bulk of the analysis in this report is based on the APS, due to its larger sample size. While the APS is primarily designed for analysis at the individual level it can also be used to look at the labour market participation of individuals according to their family status (eg parents, people in couples, lone parents, etc).

The APS is weighted to produce estimates of individuals not families or households, so it is not considered to be the best source for estimates of the *number* of families or parents. For example, the APS tends to produce a surplus of fathers in couples over mothers in couples due to weighting issues. Despite these limitations, the APS is good at exploring the relationships between groups and provides robust estimates of employment rates of parents.

Appendix A provides a technical guide to the APS and the household LFS. Estimates from both sources are compared and discussed.

Using the data and reliability issues

As the APS/LFS are both sample surveys, the data are estimates NOT precise measures. As such, all data have a degree of sampling variability attached to them and need to be interpreted with some care. Examples of confidence intervals are provided in Appendix A. These can be substantial for smaller groups in the population or for sub-regional estimates for Inner and Outer London.

Given that neither the APS nor LFS are designed to produce precise demographic estimates, this analysis has aimed to compare the relative position of different groups within the labour market according to their family status. Throughout the analysis, percentage rates are presented as opposed to absolute numbers to avoid misinterpretation of estimates. In addition, particular care has been taken to suppress statistics based on very small samples.

Coverage

As the focus of the report is on levels of labour market participation, the analysis is restricted to people of working age: defined as 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men. The analysis considers whether or not individuals are in employment and in this context employment refers to **paid** work¹¹. It is, of course, fully recognised that many people not in paid work may indeed work in other ways (eg caring for their family or doing voluntary work) that are not captured in this analysis or by the terminology used. Appendix B explains all of the definitions used in this report in more detail.

Scope and structure of report

Section 2 provides information about definitions used and baseline demographic data about people and families in London to contextualise the labour market analysis that follows.

Section 3 examines employment rates according to family status and gender in London and looks at the prevalence of part-time working by different groups. This section also explores how employment rates vary according to both the characteristics of the children in a family (age and number of children) and according to the characteristics of the parents (ethnicity, country of birth, qualifications and disability).

Section 4 explores whether London's parents are similar to those in the rest of the UK in terms of the impact of family status on labour market participation levels.

Appendix C provides a range of tables for reference purposes.

¹¹ LFS employment totals mainly refer to those in paid work, but they do sometimes include a very small proportion of people who carry out unpaid work in a family business.

2. People and families in London: An overview

This section provides contextual data for the labour market analysis that follows by providing:

- A guide to the key definitions used in the report relating to families and parents
- An explanation of the GLA classification of individuals by family status, developed for this analysis
- Estimates of the population by family status for London and the UK
- Consideration of how best to control for age affects when assessing and comparing levels of labour market participation

Key definitions

The definitions of families, parents and children used in the report are based on standard classifications used in the Labour Force Survey. Key terms are explained below and Appendix B provides a more detailed glossary.

A **family unit** comprises either a single person or a married/co-habiting couple on their own, or with children (who are never married and who have no children of their own) or lone parents with such children.

A **household** can contain more than one family unit. A household is defined as a single person or a group of people living at the same address that has that address as its only or main residence, and either share one main meal a day or share the living accommodation or both.

Dependent children are children aged under 16 and those aged 16-18 who are never married and in full-time education

Parents are fathers and mothers who have one or more dependent children living with them or away at boarding school or university halls of residence. Adoptive and step-parents are included but foster parents and those who live in a separate household from their children are not. In this analysis, only parents of working age are covered.

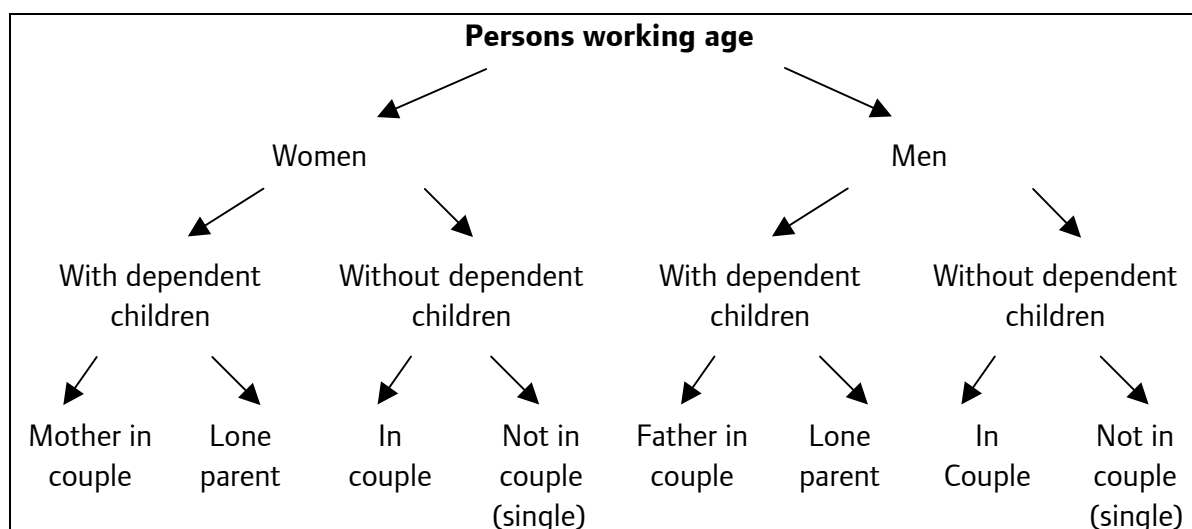
Lone mothers are women with dependent children who head a lone parent family unit (ie are not living with a partner or husband). Similarly, Lone fathers are men with dependent children who head a lone parent family unit.

GLA 'family status' classification

The analysis focuses on the labour market participation of individuals according to their role within a family. For analytical purposes, a categorisation has been developed to analyse adults according to their gender and their position within a family unit (ie whether they are parents or not and whether they are part of a couple or not). This is referred to throughout as 'family status'. The grouping is used to help assess to what extent family status has a bearing on the labour market behaviour of individuals.

The classification, shown in Figure 1, first considers gender then whether people have dependent children or not. People *with dependent children* are defined as parents who either head a lone parent family unit with dependent children *or* head (or are the partner of the head) of a couple family¹² unit with dependent children. The classification is designed to identify those parents who have caring responsibilities for children who live with them. This does not include adults who may help care for children but don't live in the same family as their children (eg other family members who help care for children, or parents who live elsewhere).

Figure 1 GLA 'family status' categorisation



While the focus of this report is about parents, throughout the report, the position of those without dependent children is also profiled for comparison and completeness. In the classification used, those *without dependent children* are divided into two main groups; those in couples and those not in couples.

People without children in couples are those who are living in a couple family unit without dependent children. This can include those people in couples who still have non-dependent children living with them.

People without dependent children not in couples are a diverse group. They include: single people who live alone or share with others as well as children still living with their parents (both dependent and non-dependent). This group also includes lone parents who only have older non-dependent children living with them. It has not been possible to analyse the characteristics of all these groups separately so they have been grouped together and are described as 'single' men and women in the narrative.

¹² Refers to both married and co-habiting couple families.

Groups difficult to quantify: male lone parents and same sex couples

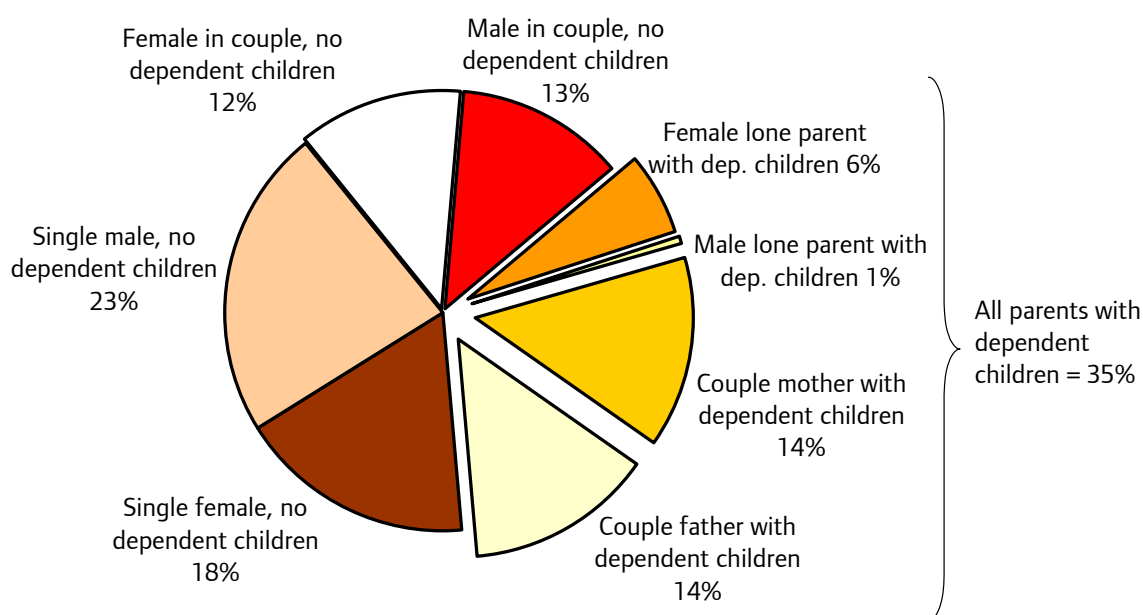
Where sample size allows, analysis is presented for most family status groups. However, in many cases, data are unavailable for male lone parents as the sample is relatively small. Same sex couples are another group that it was not possible to cover. The Labour Force Survey does not collect comprehensive data on same sex couples and parenting so these cannot be identified in terms of the family status classification and are excluded¹³. ONS aims to improve data on same sex couples and parenting in future surveys.

Working age Londoners by family status

Estimates from the 2004 Annual Population Survey (APS) suggest that London's working age population numbers 4.777 million. APS population estimates are lower than other demographic estimates for London¹⁴ and relate mainly to those in private households. The ONS mid-year estimate for 2004 puts the London working age population at 4.953 million.

Figure 2 shows the composition of the London working age population according to family status. The analysis is based on data from the Labour Force Survey household dataset which provides a better measure of family status than the APS.

Figure 2 Working age population by family status, Greater London, 2004



Source: Labour Force Survey Household dataset (Spring 2004)

¹³ Excluded respondents are those who self-identified as being part of a same sex couple. Others who did not offer this information, will be included in the family status categorisation as single men and women. This is not possible to quantify.

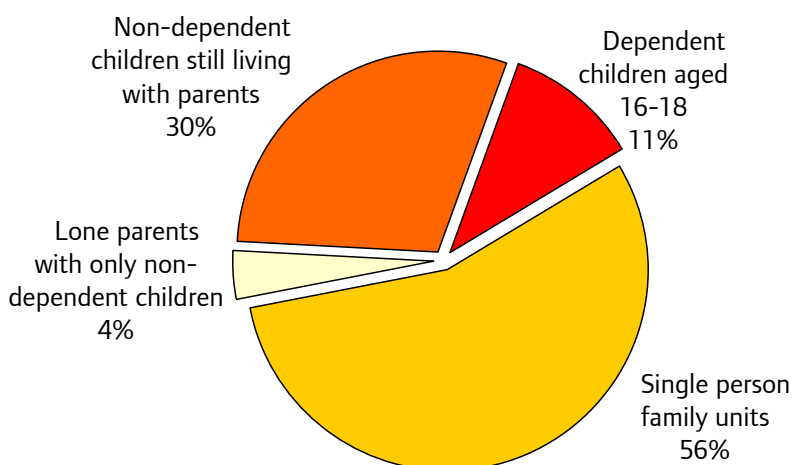
¹⁴ APS & LFS estimates of population are generally a little lower than other demographic estimates reflecting differences in methodology and the fact that they mainly relate to the private household population (ie they exclude many of those living in communal establishments). Appendix A provides more detail on these issues.

Over one third (35 per cent) of Londoners were parents with dependent children: seven per cent were lone parents and 28 per cent were in couple families. Women are more likely than men to be lone parents: lone mothers account for 92 per cent of all lone parents.

Around two-thirds (65 per cent) of Londoners have no dependent children: 25 per cent live in couples and 41 per cent are 'single' (ie not part of a couple).

The 41 per cent of single Londoners are a large and diverse group (Figure 3). Of these, more than half (55 per cent) are single person family units (including both people living alone as well as single people sharing with others); 11 per cent are dependent children aged 16-18 living with their parents; 30 per cent are non-dependent children who still live at home with their parents. The remaining 4 per cent are lone parents who share a home with only non-dependent children.

Figure 3 'Single' persons by detailed family status, working age, Greater London, 2004



Source: Labour Force Survey Household dataset (Spring 2004)

Population by family status: London & UK

London has a similar proportion of parents (ie persons with dependent children) to the rest of the UK (35 and 36 per cent), though within London, the proportion of parents is higher in Outer London (38 per cent) than Inner London (30 per cent). In Outer London, parents are more likely to be in couples relative to Inner London, where lone parenthood is more prevalent (Table 1).

Single people without dependent children, are far more predominant in London than outside London. The proportion of single adults with no children is 41 per cent in London relative to 32 per cent the rest of the UK. In Inner London, the percentage is higher still (47 per cent).

This is consistent with the fact that Inner London has a high proportion of households with multiple family units (eg adults sharers such as students or professionals sharing a house and extended families).

Table 1 Working age population by family status, London and UK, 2004

	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK
Percentage totals (%)					
Persons working age =100%	100	100	100	100	100
Women working age 16-59	51	49	50	49	49
Women with dep. children	19	21	20	20	20
- Lone parent	8	5	6	4	5
- Mother in couple	11	16	14	15	15
Women without dep. children	32	28	30	29	29
- Female in couple	12	13	12	16	15
- Female not in couple	21	15	18	13	14
Men working age 16-64	49	51	50	51	51
Men with dep. children	11	16	14	16	16
- Lone parent	**	**	1	0	0
- Father in couple	11	16	14	15	15
Men without dep. children	37	34	36	36	36
- Male in couple	11	13	13	17	17
- Male not in couple	26	21	23	18	19
All persons with dependent children	30	38	35	36	35

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Spring 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them.

** These estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability.

Age, educational participation and levels of labour market participation

The remainder of this report explores the association between the family status of individuals and their labour market position. Levels of labour market participation are related to age and this can sometimes impact on the analysis. Employment rates tend to be lower for younger people, mainly due to the higher proportions of young people being in full-time education.

In the case of analysis by family status, this age affect particularly affects analysis of 'single' people (those without dependent children not in couples), as this group is fairly young and includes a significant proportion of full-time students (Table 2). For this reason, where appropriate, analysis has been run including and excluding full-time students to control for

this effect. This is particularly relevant for analysis of groups with younger populations (eg BME groups) and for London and UK comparisons.

Table 2 Individuals by family status, age and educational participation, Greater London, 2004

Base: persons working age	Percentage who are:				
	All	Age 16-24	Age 25-44	Age 45-59/64	In full-time education
Persons working age	100	18	52	29	10
Women working age 16-59	100	19	54	27	10
Women with dep. children	100	6	74	20	3
- Lone parent	100	9	74	17	**
- Mother in couple	100	4	75	21	**
Women without dep. children	100	28	39	33	16
- Female in couple	100	7	44	49	**
- Female not in couple	100	43	36	21	24
Men working age 16-64	100	18	51	31	10
Men with dep. children	100	**	67	31	**
- Lone parent	100	**	**	**	**
- Father in couple	100	**	68	31	**
Men without dep. children	100	25	44	31	14
- Male in couple	100	5	43	52	3
- Male not in couple	100	38	44	18	20

Source: Annual Population Survey

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them.

** These estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability.

Analysis of the labour market position of parents is less affected by such age affects, as most parents with dependent children tend to be aged 25-44 and only around 2 per cent are in full-time education.

Employment rates also tend to reduce for people as they near retirement age. This can affect analysis of women and men in couples with no dependent children, as they have a much older age profile than other groups. As well as young and older couples who have never had children, this group also includes older parents whose children may have left home as well as those who are still living with non-dependent children. Around half of those in such couples are aged between 45 and retirement age. Sample size restrictions mean that it has not been possible to split data by detailed age groups or to standardise data for age affects, so in the case of this group, the age profiles need to be born in mind when drawing conclusions from the data.

3. Employment and family status in London

Introduction

This section explores the association between labour market participation, family status and gender in London. The topics considered are:

- Employment rates, parenthood and gender
- Combined economic activity of couples with children
- Employment rates by age and number of children
- Part and full-time employment by family status
- Part and full-time employment rates of mothers by age and number of children
- Part and full-time employment rates of mothers by ethnicity
- Employment rates by family status and ethnicity and country of birth
- Employment rates by family status and qualifications level
- Employment rates by family status and disability

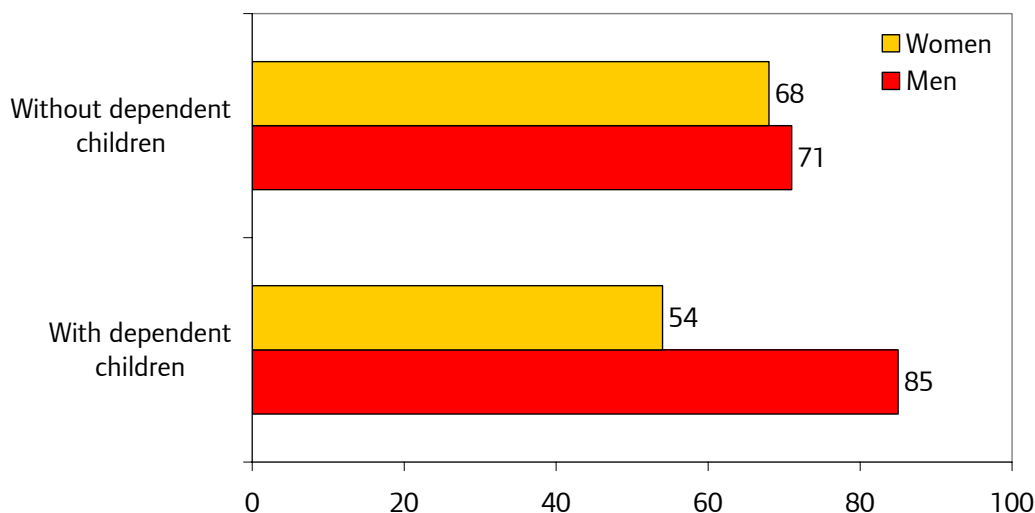
In all cases, employment rates are presented for most groups (ie parents and non-parents) for completeness. Where feasible, inter-relationships between family status and other characteristics (eg ethnicity) are explored, but analysis is limited by sample size.

The **employment rate** is a simple measure of labour market participation and expresses the number in employment as a percentage of the population. All data here relate to the working age population (16-59 for women and 16-64 for men).

Employment rates, parenthood and gender

During 2004, the employment rate for London's working age women was 62 per cent, considerably lower than the rate for men (76 per cent). The gender differential is mainly explained by the fact that women are far more likely than men to take time out of the labour market to care for children.

Figure 4 Employment rates by gender and parenthood, persons working age, Greater London, 2004



Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

As Figure 4 shows, employment rates for women and men without children are fairly close (68 and 71 per cent), whereas the rate for women with children is 31 percentage points lower than the rate for men with children.

The figure also shows how important family responsibilities are in relation to understanding the employment patterns of women. The employment rate of women with children is 54 per cent relative to 68 per cent for women without children. Conversely, the male employment rate is affected in the opposite way, and those with children have a higher employment rate (85 per cent) than those men without children (71 per cent).

Employment rates and family status

Table 3 shows employment rates by detailed family status which also considers whether people are part of a couple or not. For parents, employment rates are lowest for female lone parents (40 per cent) and for couple mothers (60 per cent) and highest for couple fathers (86 per cent).

Table 3 Employment rates (%) by family and student status, Greater London, 2004

	Persons	Persons (excluding full-time students)	Increase in percentage points when students are excluded (rounded)
Persons working age	69	74	5
Women working age 16-59	62	66	4
Women with dependent children	54	54	1
- Lone parent	40	41	1
- Mother in couple	60	61	1
Women without dependent children	68	75	7
- Female in couple	75	76	1
- Female not in couple	64	75	11
Men working age 16-64	76	81	5
Men with dependent children	85	86	0
- Lone parent	**	**	**
- Father in couple	86	86	0
Men without dependent children	71	78	7
- Male in couple	83	84	1
- Male not in couple	64	74	10

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

** Estimate not published due to poor reliability (sample too small).

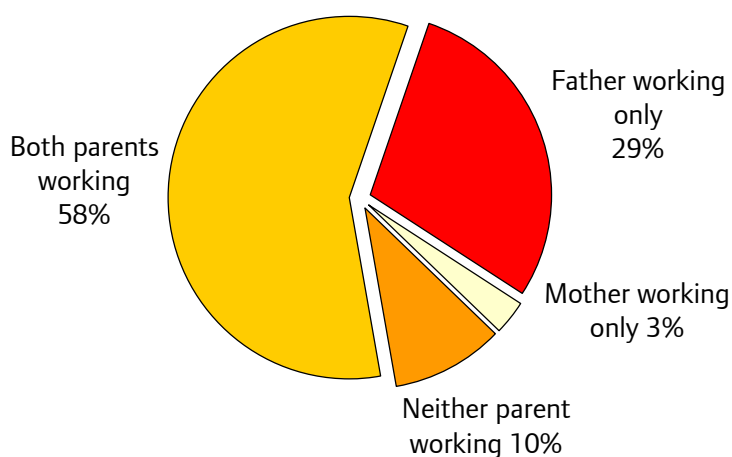
For those without dependent children, women who are part of a couple have a lower employment than men in couples with no children (75 and 83 per cent). For those not part of couple, employment rates are lower and are the same for both men and women (64 per cent). The low rate for 'single' females and males reflects the fact they are typically younger

than other groups and more likely to be in full-time education. The analysis has also been run excluding full-time students and rates for single females and males not in full-time education rise to around 75 per cent. Rates for parents are largely unaffected by the exclusion of students as most parents are not in full-time education.

Combined economic activity of couples with children

Most couple families with children have at least one parent in work. Figure 5 shows the combined economic activity of couples with children; 58 per cent of London's couple families with children have both parents are in work while 32 per cent have at least one parent working, most of whom are fathers. The remaining ten per cent of couple families with children are workless (ie neither parent is in work).

Figure 5 Combined economic activity of couple families¹⁵ with dependent children, Greater London, Spring 2004



Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Spring 2004

Employment rates of parents by age and number of children

For mothers, the number and ages of children in the family have a strong bearing on employment rates (Table 4).

Mothers with three or more children were much less likely to be in employment (35 per cent) than those with one or two children (57-59 per cent). Mothers with pre-school aged children were much less likely to be in employment (43 per cent) relative to mothers whose youngest child was school age. Of those mothers with older children (ie whose youngest child was 11 or older), around two thirds were in work, and nearly three-quarters in the case of couple families.

The employment patterns of lone mothers are similar to those of couple mothers, in terms of the age and number of children, but the employment rates of lone mothers are much lower

¹⁵ Working age couple families (where both members of the couple are working age)

than those of couple mothers across all groups. For example, the employment rate for lone mothers with pre-school children is 29 per cent relative to 48 per cent for couple mothers.

Employment rates of fathers remain high (80 per cent and above) regardless of the number and ages of children in the family.

Table 4 Employment rates of parents by gender and number and age of children, Greater London, 2004

	Women aged 16-59 with dependent children			Men aged 16-64 with dependent children
	All	Couple mothers	Lone parents	
Working age parents	54	60	40	85
By age of youngest dependent child:				
Age 0-4	43	48	29	86
Age 5-10	57	65	42	84
Age 11-18	66	74	51	84
By number of dependent children:				
One child	59	65	47	85
Two children	57	63	41	88
Three or more children	35	42	**	80

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

** Estimate suppressed due to poor reliability

Part and full-time working by gender and parenthood

Rates of part-time working are associated with an individual's role in the family. Table 5 shows the part and full-time employment rates of women and men in London by family status.

The **part-time employment rate** (%) refers to the number of people working part-time expressed as a percentage of the population of working age. Similarly, the **full-time employment rate** (%) is the number working full-time as a percentage of the same population.

In 2004, the part-time employment rate in London was around 14 per cent and the full-time rate was 55 per cent. These rates sum to London's overall employment rate of 69 per cent.

One in five women work part-time in London and rates are highest among couple mothers (30 per cent). Of all couple mothers in work, half work full-time and half work part-time.

Female lone parents have generally lower employment rates but of those in work less than half (40 per cent) work part-time, an overall part-time employment rate of 16 per cent. Rates of part-time working among men are generally lower than for women. Male parents mainly work full-time and have very low part-time employment rates (5 per cent). Male rates are higher for those without children not in couples (10 per cent), reflecting part-time working among students (See appendix table C28 which runs the same analysis excluding students).

Table 5 Part and full-time employment rates by family status, Greater London, 2004

Base: Persons working age	Employment rate (%)			% of all workers who are part-time
	Full-time	Part-time	All employed	
Persons working age	55	14	69	20
Women working age 16-59	42	20	62	32
Women with dep. children	28	25	54	48
- Lone parent	24	16	40	40
- Mother in couple	30	30	60	50
Women without dep. children	53	16	68	23
- Female in couple	58	17	75	22
- Female not in couple	49	15	64	24
Men working age 16-64	68	8	76	10
Men with dep. children	80	5	85	6
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**
- Father in couple	81	5	86	6
Men without dep. children	62	9	71	12
- Male in couple	76	7	83	9
- Male not in couple	54	10	64	16

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

** Suppressed due to poor reliability

Part-time working for mothers by age of child and number of children

Figure 6 shows full and part-employment rates for mothers by the number and age of children in the family.

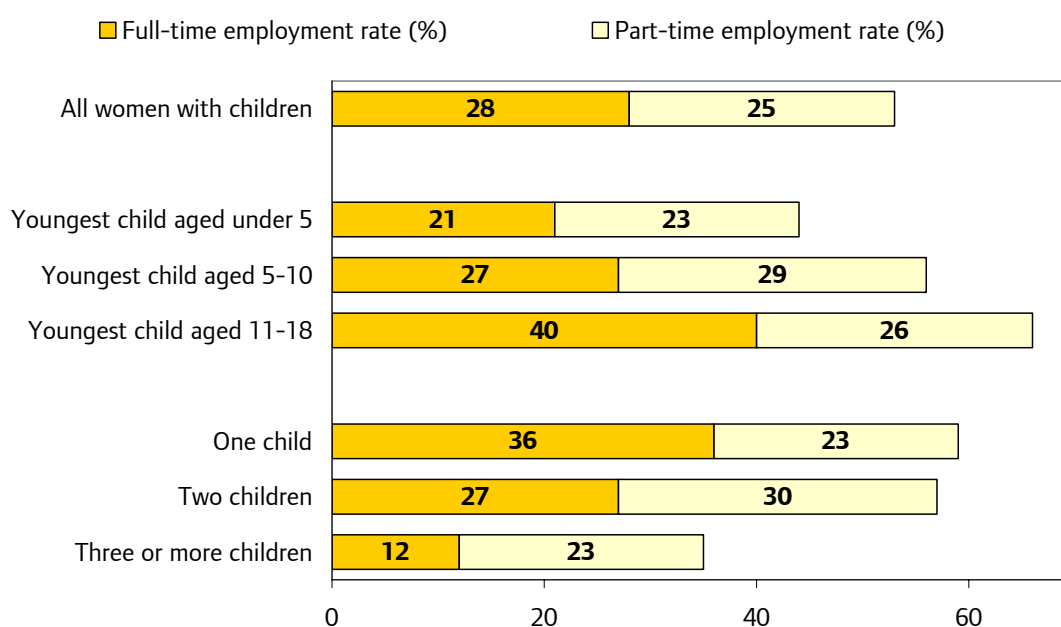
As was shown earlier, the age and number of children in a family has a strong bearing on women's employment rates, however the impact is seen most directly on rates of full-time working.

Rates of full-time working among mothers increase as children get older. The full-time employment rate for women with older children (aged 11 and over) is twice as high as the rate for women with pre-school children (40 and 21 per cent). The impact on age of child

on part-time working is different, the rate is lowest for women with pre-school children aged under 5 (23 per cent) and highest for women with children aged 5-10 (29 per cent). However the rate for women with older children drops back down to 26 per cent, mainly due to the much higher rate of full-time working of this group of mothers.

Similarly, full-time employment rates are strongly affected by the number of children a women cares for. The rate of full-time working is three times higher (36 per cent) for mothers with one child relative to those with three or more children (12 per cent). Whereas part-time rates for both groups are the same at 23 per cent, though are higher for those women with two children (30 per cent).

Figure 6 Full and part-time employment rates of mothers by the number and age of dependent children in the family, working age women, Greater London, 2004



Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Employment rates by family status and ethnicity

Previous GLA analysis has consistently highlighted that Londoners from certain ethnic groups tend to fare less well in the labour market and have lower levels of labour market participation. While BME Londoners comprise almost one third (32 per cent) of the working age population in London, they comprise 27 per cent of the employed population and 44 per cent of the non-employed population.

This section examines to what extent labour market participation varies by ethnicity according to family status. The analysis has been limited to the consideration of aggregate

groups (eg BME¹⁶ and White groups) due to sample size restrictions. Table 6 shows employment rates by family status for Londoners from White and BME groups.

Table 6 Employment rates by family status and ethnicity, Greater London, 2004

	Persons working age			Persons working age, excluding full-time students		
	White groups	BME groups	% point difference	White groups	BME groups	% point difference
Persons working age	74	57	17	78	63	14
Women working age 16-59	69	49	20	72	53	18
Women with dep. children	60	45	15	60	45	15
- Lone parent	40	40	0	41	41	0
- Mother in couple	67	47	20	68	47	21
Women without dep. children	74	54	21	79	64	16
- Female in couple	80	60	20	80	60	20
- Female not in couple	70	51	19	78	66	12
Men working age 16-64	80	66	14	83	74	9
Men with dep. children	90	78	12	90	79	11
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	**
- Father in couple	90	79	11	90	80	10
Men without dep. children	76	59	16	81	71	10
- Male in couple	85	74	10	85	76	9
- Male not in couple	69	54	16	77	68	9

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data, then rounded to the nearest point. ** These estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability.

The employment rate for BME Londoners is very low (57 per cent) relative to White Londoners (74 per cent), a difference of 17 percentage points. The gap in rates is evident across all groups, with the exception of White and BME women who are lone parents, who have the same employment rate (40 per cent). The ethnic gap in rates is generally higher among women than men.

The ethnic differential in rates is high for women in couples, both with and without children. In London's White population, two thirds of mothers in couples are in employment (67 per cent) compared with less than half of BME couple mothers (47 per cent). Rates for women in couples without dependent children are higher but the ethnic gap remains wide (80 per cent and 60 per cent)

¹⁶ BME (Black and minority ethnic groups) relate to all ethnic groups other than White groups.

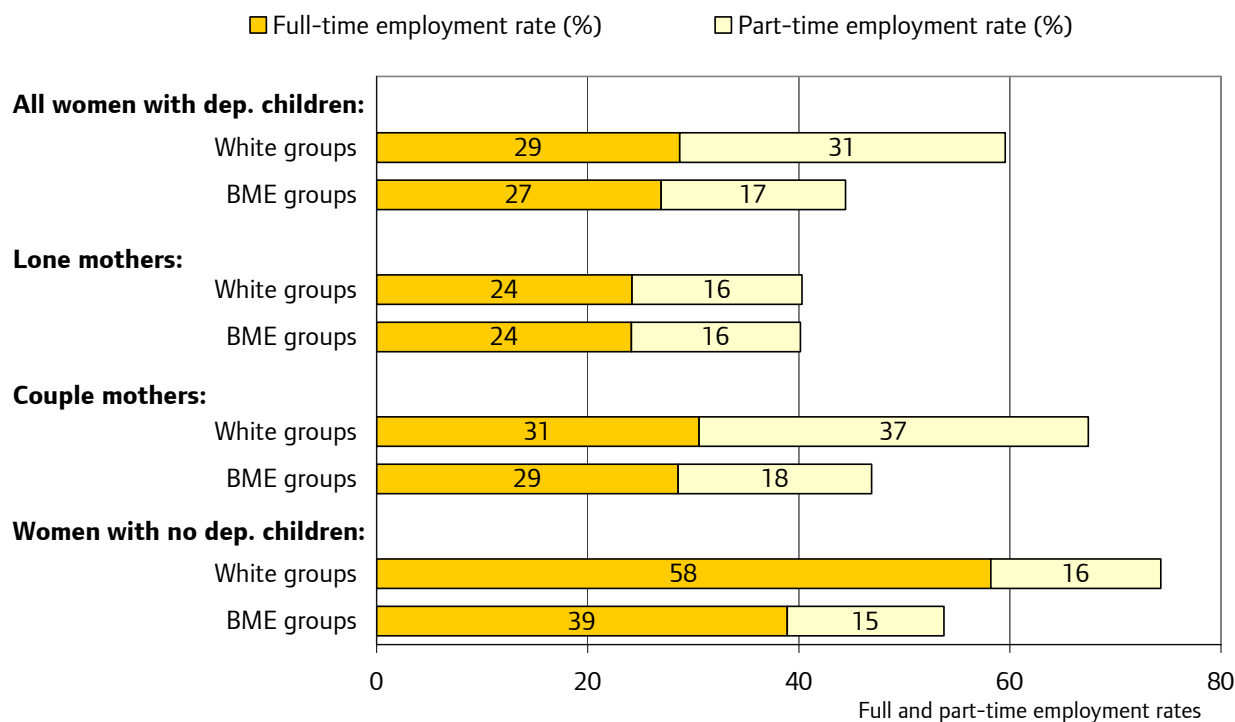
The gender gap in rates among couple mothers and fathers is higher in the BME population than the White population. The employment rate for BME couple mothers was 47 per cent, 32 percentage points lower than the rate for BME couple fathers (79 per cent), whereas in the White population, rates were generally higher and the gap was 23 percentage points. The same pattern is evident among women and men in couples without dependent children, where the gender gap in rates was five per cent in the White population and 15 per cent in the BME population.

BME Londoners have a younger age profile than White Londoners, and young BME Londoners are more likely to be in full-time education than their White counterparts. To control for this, the analysis has also been run excluding students. This mainly impacts on the rates and differentials for White and BME 'single' men and women whose rates increase substantially once students are excluded. However, the high proportion of students in these groups only partly explains the large ethnic differential, as rates for White men and women remain higher than for BME men and women within the non-student population, though the gap is narrower.

Full and part-time employment rates of mothers by ethnicity

The large difference between employment rates of White and BME mothers is largely explained by differences in part-time working patterns of couple mothers. This is illustrated in figure 7 which shows full and part-time employment rates by ethnic group for women by parental status.

Figure 7 Full and part-time employment rates (%) of White and BME women (working age 16-59), Greater London, 2004



Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

While rates of full-time employment are fairly close for London's White and BME mothers (29 and 27 per cent), the proportion of mothers working part-time is far higher for White groups (31 per cent) than BME groups (17 per cent). This is wholly explained by different patterns among couple mothers as rates of full and part-time working among lone mothers are the same for White and BME women. White couple mothers are twice as likely (37 per cent) to work part-time than BME couple mothers (18 per cent). Whereas full-time rates for both groups are fairly close (31 and 29 per cent).

The opposite pattern is evident among women without children. In this group, full time employment rates drive overall differences between White and BME women (58 and 39 per cent). These differentials may also reflect – at least in part – higher proportions of students in the BME population.

Employment rates by family status and country of birth

As well as being ethnically diverse, London also has a large migrant¹⁷ population. In 2004, over one third (36 per cent) of all working age Londoners were born outside the UK. The migrant population is ethnically diverse: 38 per cent of London's migrants are from White ethnic groups and 62 per cent are from BME groups. GLA research has highlighted that certain migrant groups have very poor labour market outcomes in London, especially those from BME groups and women.

Here, employment rates are compared for Londoners born in and outside the UK, according to their family status (Table 7). The employment rate for UK-born Londoners (73 per cent) is higher than the rate for migrant Londoners (62 per cent), a difference of 11 percentage points. The gap in rates is evident across all groups and is generally wider among women than men.

Employment rates among migrant women with children average 43 per cent, 18 percentage points lower than rates for UK-born mothers (61 per cent). The employment rate of migrant mothers in couples (47 per cent) is very low relative to UK-born couple mothers (70 per cent).

For lone mothers, rates are generally low and while the gap between migrant (33 per cent) and UK-born (45 per cent) is still evident, it is narrower than the gap between couple mothers.

The gender gap in rates among couple mothers and fathers is higher in the migrant population than the UK-born population. The employment rate for migrant couple mothers was 47 per cent, 32 percentage points lower than the rate for migrant couple fathers (79 per cent), whereas in the UK-born population, rates were generally higher and the gap was 21 percentage points. The same pattern is evident among women and men in couples without dependent children, where the gender gap in rates was 4 per cent in the UK-born population and 13 per cent in the migrant population.

¹⁷ Migrant Londoners are those who were born outside the UK

As before, excluding students from the analysis mainly impacts on the rates and differentials for UK-born and migrant 'single' men and women, whose employment rates increase substantially once students are excluded. However, excluding students does not affect differentials much as student participation levels are similar in both the UK-born and migrant population.

Table 7 Employment rates by family status and country of birth, London, 2004

	Persons working age			Persons working age, excluding full-time students		
	UK-born	Born outside UK	% point difference	UK-born	Born outside UK	% point difference
Persons working age	73	62	11	78	66	12
Women working age 16-59	68	52	15	72	55	17
Women with dependent children	61	43	18	62	44	18
- Lone parent	45	33	12	45	34	11
- Mother in couple	70	47	23	71	48	23
Women without dependent children	72	61	11	79	67	12
- Female in couple	82	64	17	82	65	16
- Female not in couple	66	58	8	77	69	9
Men working age 16-64	77	72	5	83	77	6
Men with dependent children	91	78	13	91	79	12
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	**
- Father in couple	91	79	13	91	80	12
Men without dependent children	73	68	5	80	75	5
- Male in couple	85	78	8	86	79	7
- Male not in couple	65	61	5	76	71	5

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Percentage point difference are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data, then rounded to the nearest point. ** Estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability.

Diversity within migrant and ethnic populations

It is fully recognised that the circumstances of different ethnic and migrant groups vary hugely and that these are disguised by the aggregate statistics presented here. The GLA recently carried out a detailed study of the experience of London's different migrant populations in the labour market, based on both Census and LFS data. This report: *Country of Birth and Labour Market Outcomes in London*¹⁸ is available on request. Additionally, the GLA has commissioned 2001 Census tables to explore the issue of economic activity and family status among different ethnic groups. These will allow a more detailed study of parenting, ethnicity and labour market position.

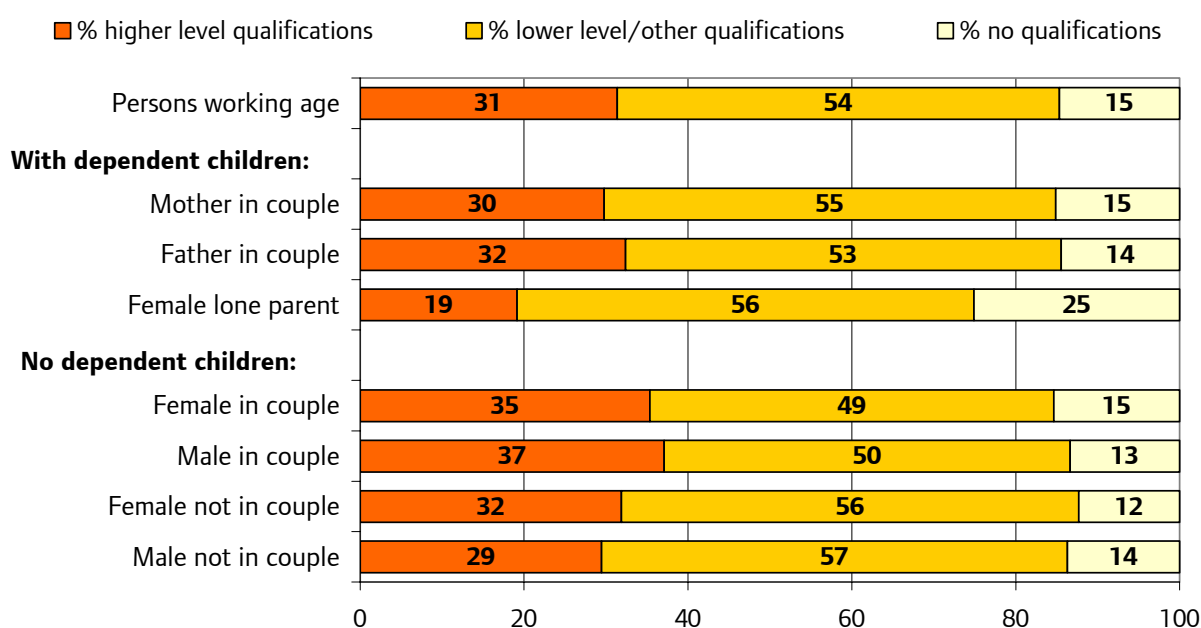
¹⁸ Greater London Authority, DMAG Briefing 2005/1, *Country of Birth and Labour Market Outcomes in London*

Employment rates by family status and qualifications

Levels of labour market participation are strongly associated with qualifications levels. Those people with higher level qualifications typically have higher employment rates and once in work tend to earn more than their less well qualified counterparts.

First, this section profiles the level of qualifications held by Londoners by their family status and second looks at how employment rates vary for each group according to qualifications levels.

Figure 8 Highest level of qualification held by family status, persons working age, Greater London, 2004



Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data for male lone parents were not available due to small sample size

Just under one third of all working age Londoners (31 per cent) have higher level qualifications¹⁹ and 54 per cent have lower level qualifications or other types of qualifications (including foreign qualifications); 15 per cent of Londoners have no qualifications.

Both mothers and fathers in couples have similar qualifications profiles, fairly close to the average. In contrast, lone mothers are far less likely than other groups to have higher level qualifications (19 per cent) and the most likely to have no qualifications at all (25 per cent).

For those without dependent children, those in couples are more likely than single men and women to have higher level qualifications. This is consistent with the fact that the single men and women groups include a significant proportion of young people in full-time education, who are still be in the process of gaining higher level qualifications.

¹⁹ NVQ level 4 and above eg degrees and qualifications above A-level.

Table 8 shows how employment rates vary for Londoners according to both their qualifications levels and family status. The employment rate for Londoners with higher-level qualifications is 85 per cent, more than twice as high as the rate for those with no qualifications (40 per cent). This general pattern is evident across all groups but is particularly pronounced for mothers. Three quarters (74 per cent) of mothers with higher level qualifications are in work relative to only just over a fifth of those with no qualifications (23 per cent).

Interestingly, highly qualified couple mothers have a similar employment rate to highly qualified lone mothers (75 and 74 per cent). In contrast, those lone mothers with lower level or no qualifications have significantly lower employment rates than couple mothers with similar qualifications. The data on lone mothers with no qualifications is based on a small sample but is consistent with previous work.

Table 8 Employment rates by family status and highest qualifications level, Greater London, 2004

	Employment rates (%), persons working age			
	All persons	Higher level qualifications	Lower level & other qualifications	No qualifications
Persons working age	69	85	67	40
Women working age 16-59	62	81	61	31
Women with dep. children	54	74	54	23
- Lone parent	40	74	40	15*
- Mother in couple	60	75	60	29
Women without dep. children	68	85	66	38
- Female in couple	75	88	74	50
- Female not in couple	64	82	61	28
Men working age 16-64	76	89	74	50
Men with dep. children	85	95	86	61
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**
- Father in couple	86	95	87	62
Men without dep. children	71	87	68	45
- Male in couple	83	92	83	57
- Male not in couple	64	83	60	38

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

* Based on small sample (n=45)

** Statistics suppressed due to poor reliability

The employment rates of fathers are also closely associated with qualifications levels. The employment rate for fathers with higher level qualifications is very high at 95 per cent, 34 percentage points higher than the rate for fathers with no qualifications (61 per cent). The

gender gap in rates between mothers and fathers is strongest for those with no qualifications, where the rates of fathers are 38 percentage points higher than for mothers. Whereas the difference in rates between highly qualified mothers and fathers is only 20 percentage points.

Men and women without children who are single and are highly qualified, have fairly high employment rates (83 and 82 percent). Those with lower level or no qualifications have far lower rates. These, in part, reflect the higher proportions of young people in full-time education in these groups, who are still be in the process of gaining higher level qualifications.

Employment rates of mothers by qualifications and age of child

As was shown earlier, the age of children in a family has a strong bearing on the employment rates of mothers. This holds true for women with higher and lower level qualifications and for those with no qualifications. At all qualifications levels, employment rates are lower for mothers with pre-school children and higher for those with older children.

Table 9 Employment rates of mothers by qualifications level and age of youngest child, Greater London, 2004

	All	Higher level qualifications	Lower & other level qualifications	No qualifications
All mothers	54	74	54	23
Age of youngest dep. child: 0-4	43	66	41	11*
Age of youngest dep. child: 5-10	57	79	59	22*
Age of youngest dep. child: 11-18	66	84	69	37
<i>Percentage of mothers who are lone parents</i>	32	23	32	44

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

* These statistics are based on very small samples (between 30-50) and have high levels of sampling variability attached to them.

While this is also the case for women with no qualifications, employment rates for those with older children still remain very low at 37 per cent. Mothers with no qualifications are twice as likely as those with higher level qualifications to be lone mothers (44 per cent) than those with no qualifications (23 per cent).

Employment rates by family status and disability

Disabled people face a range of barriers in accessing the labour market²⁰ and are less likely to be in employment than non-disabled people. Here, levels of employment are compared for disabled and non-disabled Londoners according to their family status.

²⁰ *Disabled people and the labour market*, DMAG Briefing 2003/1

APS data on disabled Londoners

In the APS, people are defined as disabled if they are disabled according to *either* the DDA (Disability Discrimination Act) definition *and/or* the APS 'work-limiting' definition of disability (See Appendix C for more detail). 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.

[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 disability²¹ 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].

Disability by family status

Disabled Londoners comprise 16 per cent of London's working age population. 15 per cent of parents (with dependent children) are disabled and the proportion is the same for both fathers and mothers. However, for female parents, rates of disability are far higher for lone parents (22 per cent) than for couple mothers (12 per cent).

For those without children, the percentage of disabled people in the population is fairly consistent across all four groups (16-18 per cent).²²

Table 10 shows employment rates for disabled and non-disabled people by family status. It has not been possible to derive data for lone parents so data are presented for all mothers and fathers.

The employment rate for working age disabled Londoners is very low (43 per cent) relative to the rate for non-disabled Londoners (74 per cent). Across all groups disabled people have far lower employment rates than non-disabled people.

Employment rates are very low for disabled mothers. One third of disabled mothers are in employment (34 per cent) relative to 57 per cent of non-disabled mothers.

While fathers have generally higher employment rates than mothers, the gap between disabled and non-disabled fathers is very wide. Just over half (54 per cent) of London's disabled fathers are in work relative to 91 per cent of non-disabled fathers.

²¹ 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'.

²² As the prevalence of disability increases with age, ideally data should be standardised to provide a more meaningful comparison, however this has not been possible due to sample size limitations. .

Rates are also very low for disabled single men (35 per cent), half the rate for non-disabled men (69 per cent). This may reflect low employment rates of disabled men nearing retirement age. Rates for disabled single women (42 per cent) are slightly higher than the rates for single men but remain well below the rate for non-disabled single women (68 per cent).

Table 10 Employment rates by family status and disability, Greater London, 2004

	Employment rate (%), persons working age			
	All persons	Disabled people	Non-disabled people	% point difference
Persons working age	69	43	74	31
Women working age 16-59	62	40	66	26
Women with dependent children	54	34	57	23
Women without dependent children	68	44	73	29
- Female in couple	75	47	81	34
- Female not in couple	64	42	68	26
Men working age 16-64	76	45	81	36
Men with dependent children	85	54	91	37
Men without dependent children	71	42	77	35
- Male in couple	83	51	90	39
- Male not in couple	64	35	69	34

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Percentage point difference are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data, then rounded to the nearest point.

4. Employment patterns by family status: London & UK

This section compares employment rates in London to those in the rest of the UK for people according to their family status. Data are also compared for Inner and Outer London (the lowest level of geographical analysis possible, given sample size). The analysis aims to assess to what extent family status helps explain employment rate differentials between London and the rest of UK, as well as within London. All comparator data relate to 'UK excluding London' (Rest of UK). Appendix tables provide UK totals for reference.

The following analyses are compared by area:

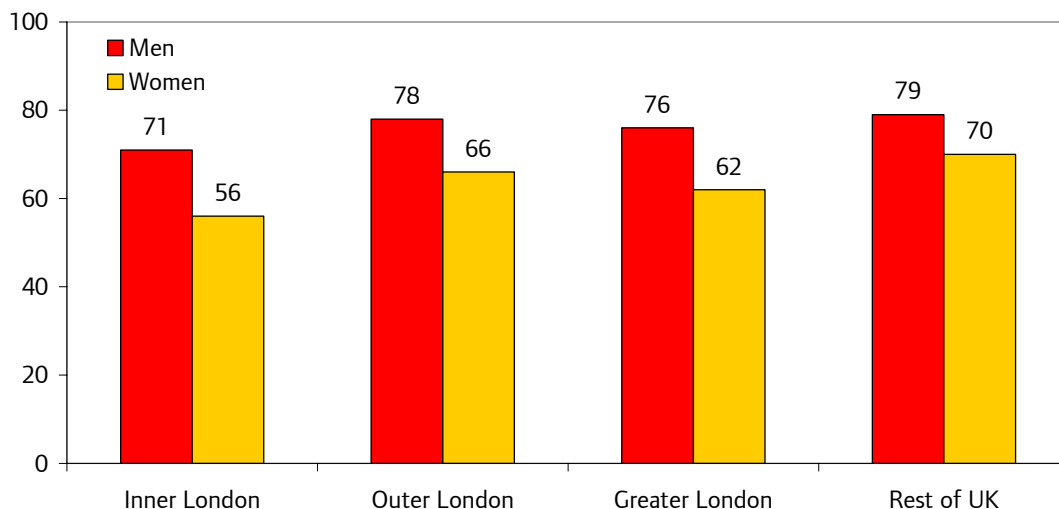
- Employment rates by family status
- Economic position of couple families with children
- Employment rates of mothers by age and number of children
- Employment rates by characteristics of mothers
- Part and full-time working of mothers

Employment rates: London & the rest of the UK compared

London's employment rate (69 per cent) is significantly below the rate in the rest of the UK (75 per cent). London has one of the lowest regional rates, second only to that of Northern Ireland (68 per cent)²³. Across all regions, employment rates are lower for women than men, but the size of the gender gap is most pronounced in London (76 and 62 per cent).

Within London, the employment rate in Inner London (64 per cent) is far lower than the rate across Outer London (72 per cent). The gender differential in rates is very pronounced in Inner London, where the employment rate for women is 56 per cent relative to 71 per cent for men.

Figure 9 Employment rates by gender, London & Rest of UK, 2004



Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

²³ All estimates from the Annual Population Survey 2004 (Jan-Dec)

It is recognised that within London, there is considerable variation in employment at borough level, but it has not been possible to analyse this by family status due to sample size limitations²⁴.

Employment rates by family status: London & UK

Table 11 shows employment rates by family status for London relative to the rest of the UK. Given that London has a relatively large student population, rates are also shown for the non-student population to provide a better 'like for like' comparison between London and the rest of the UK.

Employment rates are lower in London than in the rest of the UK for most groups, but differentials are very pronounced among parents, especially women. Just over half of all London's mothers (54 per cent) are in employment relative to 67 per cent in the rest of the UK. The size of the differential between London and the rest of the UK is similar for both lone mothers and mothers in couples, though rates are much lower for lone mothers (40 and 54 per cent).

Within London, the employment rate for mothers living in Inner London (44 per cent) is much lower than the rate for those in Outer London (60 per cent), a difference of 16 percentage points. The differential in rates between Inner and Outer London is strongest for couple mothers (17 percentage points). Less than half of all couple mothers (48 per cent) in Inner London are in work relative to 65 per cent in Outer London and 71 per cent in the rest of the UK. Lone mothers in both Inner and Outer London have very low employment rates (37 and 43 per cent) relative to lone mothers in the rest of the UK (54 per cent).

The same patterns are evident for male parents but rates are far higher and differentials less pronounced. Fathers have much higher employment rates than mothers across all areas, but employment rates for London's fathers (85 per cent) are lower than fathers in the rest of the UK (90 per cent). Fathers in Inner London have an employment rate of 79 per cent, 9 percentage points lower than for fathers in Outer London (88 per cent).

Table 11 also shows rates excluding students. Rates for parents are largely unaffected by the exclusion of students, as only a small minority of parents are also in full-time education. However, rates for those without dependent children (not in couples) are significantly affected when students are excluded.

In London, employment rates for these groups rise about 10 percentage points when only the non-student population are considered, a larger rise than outside London. Excluding students, leads to the overall employment rate differential between London and the rest of the UK falling from 6 to 4 percentage points.

²⁴ Recent GLA analysis provides summary data on economic activity at borough level (DMAG Briefing 2005/34 *Introducing the Annual Population Survey*). This report found that London was the most polarised of all regions and employment rates for London boroughs ranged from 79 per cent in Bromley down to 54 per cent in Tower Hamlets.

Table 11 Employment rates (%) by family status, London and UK, 2004

	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	% point difference	
					London- Rest UK	Inner- Outer
Persons working age	64	72	69	75	-6	-9
Women working age 16-59	56	66	62	70	-8	-10
Women with dep. children	44	60	54	67	-14	-16
- Lone parent	37	43	40	54	-14	-6
- Mother in couple	48	65	60	71	-11	-17
Women without dep. children	64	71	68	73	-4	-7
- Female in couple	72	77	75	78	-3	-4
- Female not in couple	60	67	64	67	-3	-6
Men working age 16-64	71	78	76	79	-4	-7
Men with dep. children	79	88	85	90	-5	-9
- Lone parent	**	**	**	63	**	**
- Father in couple	79	89	86	91	-5	-10
Men without dep. children	68	73	71	74	-3	-5
- Male in couple	82	83	83	81	1	-1
- Male not in couple	61	66	64	67	-3	-5
Persons working age (exc. full-time students)	69	77	74	78	-4	-8
Women working age 16-59	60	70	66	73	-7	-10
Women with dep. children	44	61	54	68	-13	-17
- Lone parent	38	44	41	55	-14	-7
- Mother in couple	49	66	61	72	-11	-18
Women without dep. children	72	78	75	77	-2	-6
- Female in couple	74	77	76	78	-2	-3
- Female not in couple	71	78	75	76	-2	-8
Men working age 16-64	77	83	81	83	-2	-6
Men with dep. children	79	89	86	91	-5	-9
- Lone parent	**	**	**	64	**	**
- Father in couple	79	90	86	92	-5	-10
Men without dep. children	76	80	78	78	0	-4
- Male in couple	83	84	84	81	2	0
- Male not in couple	71	77	74	75	0	-5
<i>% full-time students</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>		

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: ** Estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Percentage point difference are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then rounded to the nearest point.

Once students are taken into account, the employment rate for men without children in London is the same as the rate for the same group in the rest of the UK (78 per cent). For women without children, rates are close but still remain marginally lower in London (75 per

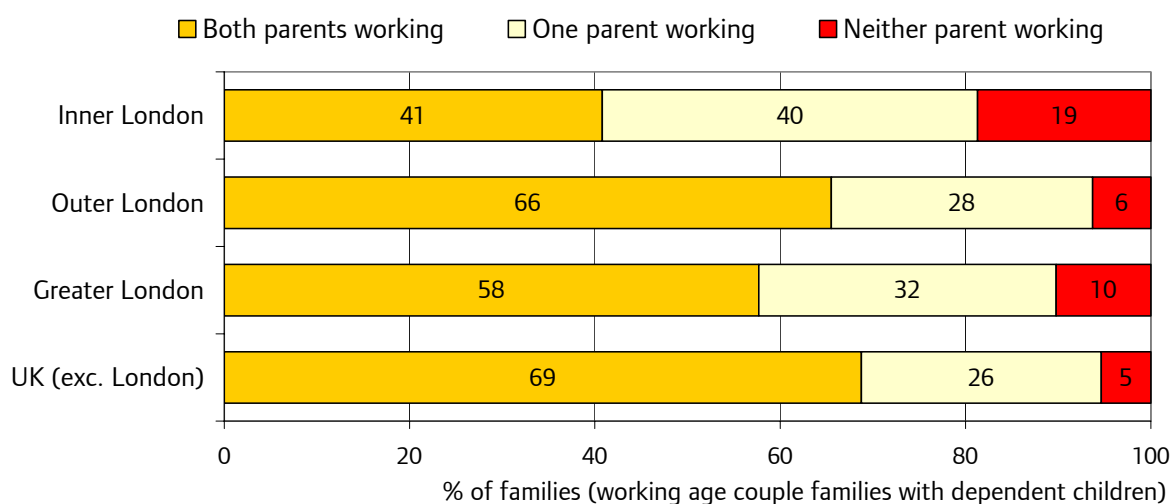
cent) than outside London (77 per cent). For both men and women without children, rates remain lower in Inner London than Outer London.

Given that London’s relatively low employment rate is mainly explained by the lower participation rates of parents, the remainder of this section concentrates on this group and explores area differentials for parents in more detail.

Combined employment status of couple families with children: London & UK

First, the characteristics of couples with children are considered using the LFS household dataset which enables an analysis of the economic position of both parents. Figure 10 considers the combined economic activity of couple families with children in London and in the rest of the UK.

Figure 10 Employment status of couple families with dependent children, London and UK, Spring 2004



Source: Labour Force Survey Household dataset, Spring 2004

London couple families with children are much less likely than those outside London to have both parents working. In London, 58 per cent of couple families have both parents in work relative to 69 per cent in the rest of the UK. The proportion of families where both parents work is very low in Inner London (41 per cent) relative to Outer London (66 per cent) which is nearer to the national average.

In Inner London, almost one in five families with children (19 per cent) have no parents in work. This is three times higher than the percentage of workless families in Outer London (6 per cent) and almost four times higher than the percentage outside London (5 per cent). Across Greater London, one in ten families with dependent children have no parent in work.

Employment rates of mothers by age and number of children: London & UK

As was shown in section 3, parenthood impacts far more on the employment patterns of mothers than fathers. For mothers, the age and number of children in the family has a

strong bearing on women's labour market participation. Women with younger children tend to have lower employment rates than those with older children and those with three or more (dependent) children are less likely to be in work relative to those with one or two children.

As Table 12 shows, these general patterns hold true for mothers in and outside London, but employment levels remain far lower for mothers in London regardless of the number or age of children, especially for those living in Inner London. Women with pre-school aged children in Inner London have the lowest employment rate at 37 per cent, relative to 47 per cent for those in Outer London and 55 per cent in the rest of the UK.

Table 12. Employment rates of mothers by number and age of dependent children, London & UK, 2004

<i>Base: Women aged 16-59</i>	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	% point difference	
					London- Rest UK	Inner- Outer
All mothers	44	60	54	67	-14	-16
Age of youngest child 0-4	37	47	43	55	-12	-11
Age of youngest child 5-10	45	64	57	71	-15	-18
Age of youngest child 11-18	53	74	66	78	-12	-21
One child	50	64	59	71	-12	-14
Two children	47	61	57	70	-13	-14
Three or more children	**	44	35	52	-16	**

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: ** These estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability. Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data, then rounded to the nearest point.

Table 13 Employment rates of couple and lone mothers by number and age of dependent children, London & UK, 2004

	Couple mothers			Lone mothers		
	London	Rest of UK	Difference London- Rest UK	London	Rest of UK	Difference London- Rest UK
All mothers	60	71	-11	40	54	-14
Age of youngest child: 0-4	48	60	-12	29	35	-7
Age of youngest child: 5-10	65	76	-11	42	58	-16
Age of youngest child: 11-18	74	81	-7	51	70	-18
One child	65	76	-11	47	58	-11
Two children	63	73	-11	41	54	-14
Three or more children	42	55	-13	**	39	**

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: ** Estimates suppressed due to poor reliability. Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data, then rounded to the nearest point

By number of children, employment rates are highest for women with one child: rates range from 50 per cent for mothers in Inner London up to 71 per cent in the rest of the UK. While employment rates for mothers in Outer London are persistently higher than mothers in Inner London, they are still low relative to those mothers living in the rest of the UK, across all groups.

Table 13 shows a similar analysis of employment rates for couple and lone mothers by number and age of children, though comparisons are only feasible for London and the rest of the UK. This clearly shows that the same patterns emerge for both couple and lone mothers. Rates are persistently lower for London's couple and lone mothers for both older and younger children, and for mothers with different numbers of children.

Employment rates of mothers by key characteristics: London & UK

Table 14 compares the employment rates of mothers in London and the UK, according to the mother's characteristics. Data has been compared by age, ethnicity, country of birth, qualifications level and disability. Where sample size allows, data have also been compared for lone and couple mothers and for those living in Inner and Outer London. The key findings that emerge are:

- In London, the employment rate for older mothers (65 per cent) was higher than that of younger mothers (53 per cent), probably reflecting the fact these women tend to have older children who are less likely to require full-time care. This pattern is the same in and outside London, but rates were generally lower in London (especially Inner London) than in the rest of the UK.
- Employment rates are persistently lower in London relative to the rest of UK across all groups of mothers except those from BME groups. Mothers from BME groups in London have an employment rate of 45 per cent, almost the same as the rate in the rest of the UK (44 per cent).
- For BME lone parents and couple mothers, rates are similarly close in and outside London. Employment rates for BME lone mothers are 40 per cent in London and 43 per cent outside London. Rates for BME couple mothers are 47 per cent in London and 45 per cent in the rest of the UK.
- However, within London, rates are quite different for BME mothers living in Inner and Outer London. One third of BME mothers in Inner London are in work (36 per cent) relative to just over half of those living in Outer London (52 per cent). At 56 per cent, BME couple mothers in Outer London have a significantly higher employment rate than those living outside London (45 per cent).

Table 14 Employment rates of mothers by key characteristics, London & UK, 2004

Base: Working age women with dependent children	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	% point difference	
					London-Rest UK	Inner-Outer
All mothers	44	60	54	67	-14	-16
Age 16-24	**	**	**	35	**	**
Age 25-44	44	59	53	68	-15	-15
Age 45-59	53	72	65	75	-10	-20
Disabled people	**	39	34	47	-12	**
Non-disabled people	47	63	57	71	-14	-16
White ethnic groups	51	63	60	69	-9	-12
BME groups	36	52	45	44	0	-16
UK-born	55	64	61	69	-7	-10
Born-outside UK	33	51	43	52	-9	-18
Higher level qualifications	71	77	74	82	-8	-6
Lower level/other qualifications	43	59	54	68	-14	-16
No qualifications	**	32	23	39	-16	**
All couple mothers	48	65	60	71	-11	-17
White ethnic groups	60	71	67	73	-6	-11
BME groups	33	56	47	45	2	-22
UK-born	66	72	70	73	-3	-6
Born-outside UK	35	56	47	53	-6	-20
Higher level qualifications	70	77	75	83	-8	-8
Lower level/other qualifications	47	65	60	72	-11	-19
No qualifications	**	38	29	45	-16	**
All lone mothers	37	43	40	54	-14	-6
White ethnic groups	35	44	40	55	-14	-8
BME groups	39	43	40	43	-3	-4
UK-born	43	46	45	54	-10	-3
Born-outside UK	**	**	33	48	-15	**
Higher level qualifications	73	75	74	81	-7	-3
Lower level/other qualifications	38	42	40	56	-16	-4
No qualifications	**	**	**	28	**	**

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Percentage point difference are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data, then rounded to the nearest point.

- White mothers in London have a lower employment rate (60 per cent) relative to White mothers in the rest of the UK (69 per cent). Within London, rates are lower for those living in Inner London (51 per cent) than Outer London (63 per cent). Across all areas, White mothers in couples have far higher employment rates relative to White mothers who are lone parents. In London, 67 per cent of White couple mothers are in work relative to 40 per cent of White lone mothers.
- The differentials in employment rates between White and BME mothers are most pronounced for couple mothers. BME couple mothers have very low employment rates, especially in Inner London where only one third (33 per cent) are in work relative to 60 per cent of White couple mothers. Inner London is the only area where, unusually, BME couple mothers have lower employment rates (33 per cent) than lone mothers (39 per cent). Rates are also close for BME lone and couple mothers outside London (43 and 45 per cent).
- Across all areas, employment rates are lower for mothers born outside the UK (migrant mothers) relative to UK-born mothers. Again, rates are very low for those in Inner London. One third (33 per cent) of migrant mothers living in Inner London are in employment compared with 51 per cent in Outer London, where rates are similar to those for migrant mothers in the rest of the UK (52 per cent).

It is recognised that the composition of the migrant and BME population varies both within London and outside London and that aggregate statistics presented here are not necessarily comparing 'like with like' populations²⁵. Future GLA research is planned to explore this issue in more detail.

- Disabled mothers have far lower employment rates than non-disabled mothers and the differential is similar in and outside London, though rates are far lower in London. Around one third of disabled mothers in London are in work (34 per cent) relative to almost half (47 per cent) in the rest of the UK.

Employment rates of mothers by qualifications level and age of child: London & UK

In and outside London, mothers with higher level qualifications have far higher employment rates than those with lower level or no qualifications.

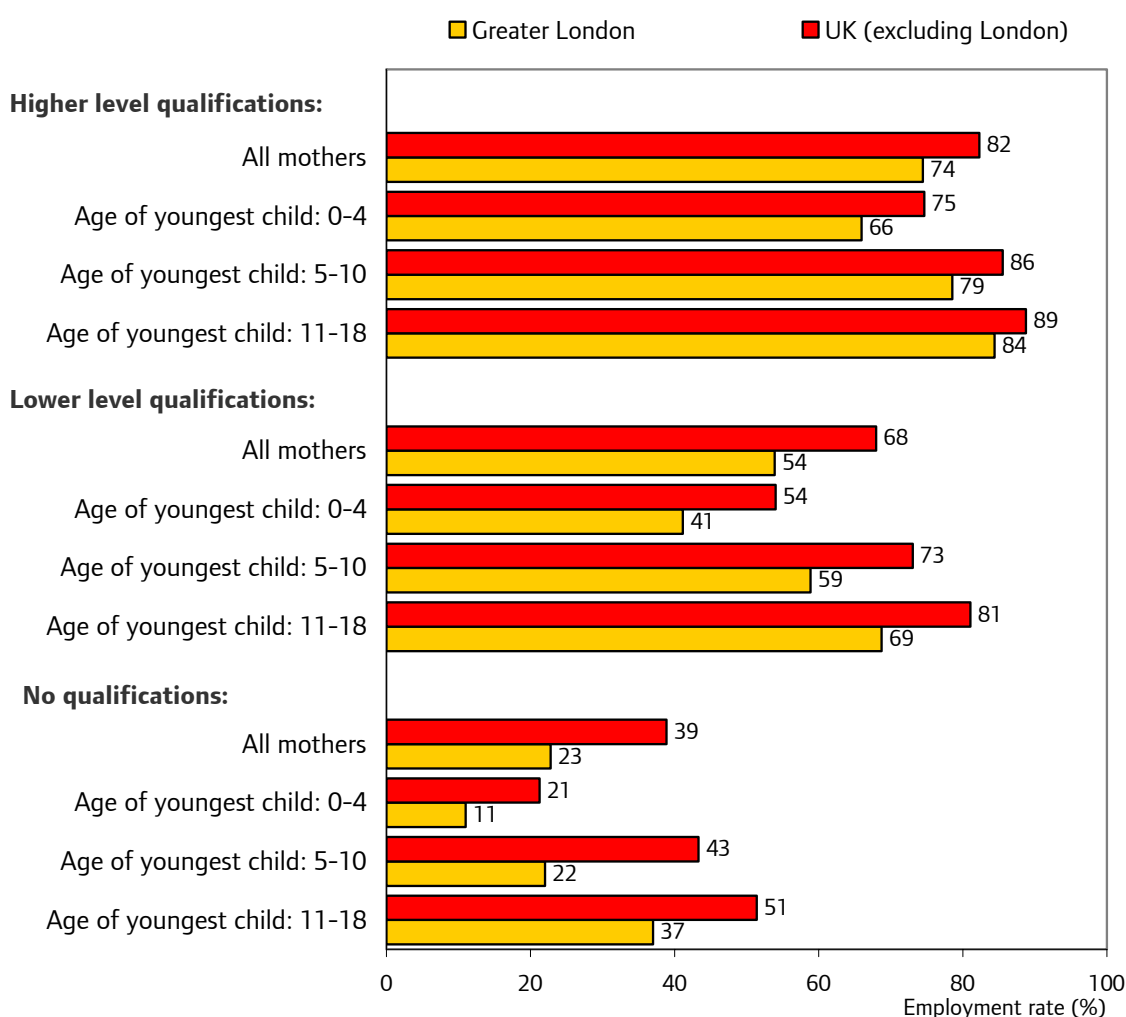
For mothers at each qualifications level, employment rates are significantly lower in London than outside London. However, area differentials are more pronounced for those mothers with lower or no qualifications than for those with higher level qualifications. Three quarters (74 per cent) of London's highly qualified mothers are in work relative to 82 per cent in the

²⁵ The GLA recently carried out a detailed study of the experience of London's different migrant populations in the labour market, based on both Census and LFS data. This report: *Country of Birth and Labour Market Outcomes in London is available on request*. Additionally, the GLA has commissioned 2001 Census tables to explore the issue of economic activity and family status among different ethnic groups. These will allow a more detailed study of parenthood, ethnicity and labour market position.

rest of the UK. Whereas the gap in rates for those with no qualifications is far wider (23 and 39 per cent).

Figure 11 shows how employment rates of mothers vary by the level of qualifications held and the age of child, in both London and across the rest of the UK. The same patterns emerge for mothers with both younger and older children, with rates being persistently lower for London mothers, at each qualifications level. Also, for mothers with both older and younger children, differentials are more pronounced for those mothers with lower or no qualifications than for those with higher level qualifications.

Figure 11 Employment rates of mothers by highest qualification level and age of youngest dependent child, London & UK, 2004



Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Full and part-time employment of mothers: London & UK

As well as levels of employment, motherhood also affects patterns of working, with mothers having a higher rate of part-time working than other groups. Analysis shows that work

patterns are quite different in and outside London, with London mothers being less likely to work part-time than mothers living in the rest of the UK.

Figure 12 shows full and part-time employment rates²⁶ of mothers for London and the rest of the UK, and also details rates for couple mothers, lone mothers and mothers from White and BME groups.

London's overall employment rate for mothers is 54 per cent relative to 67 per cent in the rest of the UK. The chart clearly shows that the differential is explained by lower rates of part-time working among London mothers. While the percentage of mothers working full-time is the same in London and the rest of the UK (28 per cent), the part-time employment rate in London is 25 per cent relative to 40 per cent outside London.

Within London, part-time employment rates of mothers are very low in Inner London (19 per cent). While rates are higher in Outer London (30 per cent), they still remain far below rates in the rest of the UK (40 per cent).

The same general patterns emerge for both couple mothers and lone mothers, though lone mothers have generally lower part-time employment rates than couple mothers. The full-time employment rate for lone mothers is similar across all areas (23-25 per cent), whereas the part-time rate in London (16 per cent) is barely half the rate for lone mothers in the rest of the UK (30 per cent).

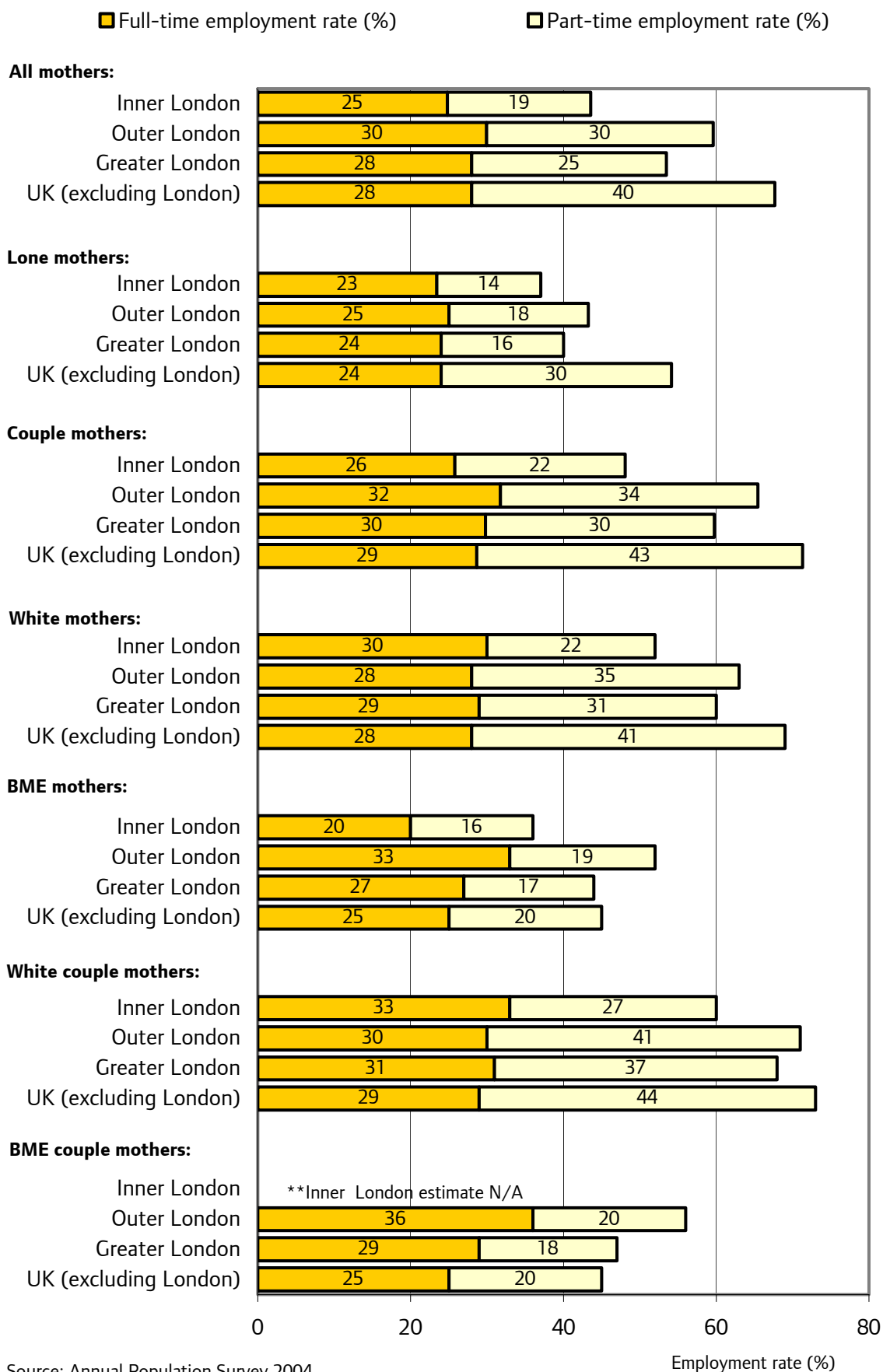
The full-time employment rate for London's couple mothers is 30 per cent, not significantly different to the rate in the rest of the UK (29 per cent), whereas the part-time employment rate for London's couple mothers is 30 per cent, relative to 43 per cent in the rest of the UK. Rates of part-time working among London's couple mothers are very low in Inner London (22 per cent).

Across all areas, BME mothers are far less likely to work part-time than their White counterparts, both in and outside London. In London, 17 per cent of BME mothers work part-time relative to 31 per cent of White mothers. Outside London, part-time employment rates of BME mothers are 20 per cent, half the rate for White mothers (41 per cent).

Full-time employment rates for White and BME mothers are far closer both in London (29 and 27 per cent) and in the rest of the UK (28 and 25 per cent). For White mothers, full-time employment rates are fairly similar in Inner and Outer London (30 and 28 per cent) whereas for London's BME mothers full-time rates are far lower for those living in Inner London (20 per cent) than Outer London (33 per cent).

²⁶ Full and part-time employment rates express the number working full (or part) time as a proportion of all persons. The full and part-time employment rate sum to the overall employment rate.

Figure 12 Full and part-time employment rates of mothers, London & UK, 2004



The chart also shows employment rates for BME and White couple mothers (estimates for lone mothers were not feasible due to sample size) and similar patterns emerge. Again across all areas, BME couple mothers have low rates of part-time working relative to White couple mothers.

Given London has a higher proportion of BME mothers compared with the rest of the UK, these patterns impact heavily on overall regional differentials in full and part-time working.

Table 15 compares full and part-time employment rates for mothers in London and the rest of the UK according to the age and number of dependent children in the family.

The table clearly shows that differences in employment rates between London and the rest of the UK are mainly explained by variations in rates of part-time working, regardless of number or age of children.

Table 15 Full and part-time employment rates of mothers by number and age of children, London & UK, 2004

Base: working age women with dependent children	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	% point difference	
					London- Rest UK	Inner- Outer
Full-time employment rate (%)						
All mothers	25	30	28	28	1	-5
Age of youngest dep. child: 0-4	20	21	21	19	1	-2
Age of youngest dep. child: 5-10	24	29	27	26	1	-5
Age of youngest dep. child: 11-18	34	44	40	39	1	-10
One dependent child	33	38	36	35	1	-5
Two dependent children	24	28	27	25	2	-4
Three or more dependent children	**	**	12	17	-4	**
Part-time employment rate (%)						
All mothers	19	30	25	40	-14	-11
Age of youngest dep. child: 0-4	17	26	23	36	-13	-9
Age of youngest dep. child: 5-10	21	35	29	45	-16	-14
Age of youngest dep. child: 11-18	**	30	26	39	-13	**
One dependent child	17	26	23	36	-13	-9
Two dependent children	23	33	30	45	-15	-10
Three or more dependent children	**	30	23	35	-12	**

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data, then rounded to the nearest point.

Rates of full-time working among mothers in London are similar to rates in the rest of the UK for mothers with both younger and older children. Similarly, full-time employment rates for mothers with one or two children are similar both in London and in the rest of the UK. The proportion of mothers with three or more children who work full-time is lower in London (12 per cent) than outside London (17 per cent), but rates are generally quite low.

Rates of part-time working are consistently lower for mothers in London than in the rest of the UK across all groups. Rates of part-time working in London range from 23–30 per cent depending on the number or age of children in the family. Outside London, rates are generally higher and range from 35–45 per cent dependent on the number or age of children in the family.

Data for Inner and Outer London was also analysed but data were less comprehensive due to sample size limitations. Where data were available, they indicate that rates of both full and part-time working were generally lower in Inner London than Outer London, though differentials in part-time rates were more pronounced than differentials in full-time rates across most groups.

Across all areas, full-time employment rates of mothers vary more than part-time rates according to the composition of children in the family. For example, in London, the full-time employment rate for mothers with older children is twice as high (40 per cent) as the rate for mothers with pre-school children (21 per cent), whereas part-time employment rates are similar (23 and 26 per cent). This pattern is the same in the rest of the UK.

In summary, while full-time employment rates of mothers are the most sensitive to the number and age of children in a family, it is variations in part-time rates that explain area differentials in rates between London and the rest of the UK.

5. Conclusions and future work

This analysis has profiled the relationship between parenthood and labour market position and the findings highlight the relatively low employment rate for parents in London, especially London's mothers.

Various issues emerge as important in understanding why levels and patterns of labour market participation are different in London. These include: the lower rates of part-time working in London; the relatively poor outcomes of groups who are heavily represented in the capital, including BME and migrant mothers and lone mothers; and the generally low employment rates for those living in Inner London.

It is fully recognised that the circumstances of people from different ethnic and migrant groups vary hugely and these are disguised by the aggregate statistics presented in this report (which were constrained by sample size considerations). To further this research, the GLA has commissioned 2001 Census tables to explore the issue of economic activity and family status among different ethnic groups. These will allow a more detailed study of parenting, ethnicity and labour market position and will complement this analysis.

Appendix A: Technical note on the APS and the household LFS

The analysis is based on two datasets:

- The Annual Population Survey (APS) 2004
- The Quarterly Household Labour Force Survey (Spring 2004)

This note provides more detail on the methodology behind each survey and the pros and cons of each in terms of analysis by family status.

The APS

The basis of the APS is the UK Labour Force Survey: a large sample survey of households which provides a wide range of information about people's labour market activity. The APS/LFS is carried out by the Office for National Statistics and is generally considered to be a well designed survey (ie stratified random sample). It has a panel survey design where respondents are interviewed more than once. It is rich in terms of topic coverage and the dataset itself is fairly flexible allowing for creative and tailored analysis.

The APS dataset comprises two key elements:

- The 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.

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, the Annual Population Survey 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 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 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 targets for London samples remain lower than for other local authority districts. More information about the methodology is summarised in LFS User Guide Volume 6²⁷ on local area LFS data.

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. To avoid misinterpretation of data, the GLA has decided to avoid using data based on small samples in its reports (or to suppress certain estimates within tables). In this report, most estimates (or rates based on such estimates) below 20,000 have been suppressed. This equates to a sample of around 80 people. In a few cases, estimates based on small samples have been published (of samples between 30-80) where the statistic was felt to be important. In these cases, data have been annotated to flag the low sample size. However, readers should note that even for estimates above suppression thresholds, there could still be a high margin of error associated with estimates.

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 $\pm 6\%$). Sampling variability can be very high for some groups in the population (eg lone parents) and should be considered when drawing conclusions from data.

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. Grossing factors take account of the composition of the local population by age and gender. APS population estimates are currently lower than the official ONS mid-year estimates and the GLA's own demographic estimates based upon them for two main reasons:

- APS 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.
- Currently, ONS is using interim grossing factors that take account of the population data derived from the 2001 Census data. Accordingly, the 2004 dataset is grossed up to be in

²⁷ Available at the ONS website: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=1537>

line with the mid-year estimates for 2001 that were published in February 2003. These have since been revised and more up to date demographic data are now available but these figures have not been incorporated into the 2004 dataset.

Data on family status was missing for some respondents in the APS so headline totals published in tables may be slightly lower than the 4.777m figure quoted above.

Working age population estimates for London

APS 2004 population estimate	4.777m
ONS mid-year estimate for 2004	4.953m
GLA estimate for mid-2004	4.955m

The LFS household dataset

LFS household datasets are designed specifically for household and family analysis and are available for Spring and Autumn quarters only. The topics covered are the same as the APS but as these are quarterly and do not contain any boost samples, the sample size is far smaller. The LFS quarterly dataset cover around 60,000 UK households (around 6,000 in London).

These datasets are also distinct from individual level datasets as they use different weightings and have additional variables added to facilitate household level analysis. The household LFS can also be used to look at the combined characteristics of couples, unlike the APS which is based around individual characteristics.

Like the APS, all household LFS data have confidence intervals attached. These are generally higher than on the APS due to the smaller sample size. For example, if the actual number of children living in workless households in Inner London was 203,000 – and we were estimating this figure from the LFS dataset – then 95 times out of 100, the LFS estimate of the size of that group would fall in the range of 172,300 to 234,000 (ie $\pm 31,000$ or $\pm 15\%$).

Like the APS, all household level data are grossed up and weighted to reflect the composition and size of the households generally. However, like the APS, there are inconsistencies between the LFS and other demographic estimates of households.

Comparison of different household estimates for London

LFS household database (Autumn 2004)	2.91m
2001 Census (April 2001)	3.02m
GLA latest estimate (mid-2004)	3.10m

As the data currently stand, LFS household estimates are significantly lower than other estimates. ONS advise that there is not a definitive estimate of the number of households in UK. Different government surveys all yield different estimates, reflecting differences in methodology, definitions and coverage. The ONS Social Harmonisation Working Group has

therefore set up a task force to explore the possibility of getting greater consistency between sources.

Estimating the population by family status: the APS or the LFS?

Both the APS and the household LFS datasets can be used to look at people, their family status and their labour market participation but they do provide slightly different estimates of people by family status. This is due mainly to differences in weighting. Of the two, the household LFS provides the best estimates of households and families as the weighting is specifically designed to do this and ONS recommend this dataset is used for family level analysis.

However, while the LFS is undoubtedly the best source of data on the number of families or parents its application at the regional level is severely limited by sample size. For this reason, in this report, the household LFS is mainly used to provide contextual demographic data on the number of families and parents as it is better at doing this than the APS.

The bulk of the analysis in this report is based on the APS, which has a far larger sample size than the household dataset. While the APS is primarily designed for analysis at the individual level it can also be used to look at the labour market participation of individuals according to their family status (eg parents, people in couples, lone parents etc). However, as the APS is weighted to produce estimates of individuals not families or households, it is not the best source of data on the *number* of families or parents.

Table A1 compares estimates of the population by family status from both the APS and the household LFS. The APS tends to produce a surplus of fathers in couples over mothers in couples due to weighting issues. This is because young single men prove more difficult to survey, so when the data are weighted up, the responses of the other men in the survey gain more weight. As the APS weighting only takes account of age and gender, a bias is introduced to the data which only reveals itself when data are run by family status.

However, when analysis are run comparing employment rates of these groups from both sources, the data are fairly close (Table A2). This suggests that the APS is reasonably good at exploring the relativities between groups and at profiling the characteristics of each group. Its main limitation is that it is not able to produce precise demographic estimates of the size of each group.

For these reasons, this analysis has been designed to compare the relative position of different groups within the labour market according to their family status. Throughout the analysis, percentage rates are presented as opposed to absolute numbers to avoid misinterpretation of estimates. In addition, particular care has been taken to suppress estimates based on very small samples.

Table A1. Working age population by family status, London: a comparison of estimates from the household Labour Force Survey and the Annual Population Survey 2004

Working age population by family status, Greater London				
Base: Persons working age	APS January- December 2004	LFS household dataset Spring 2004	Difference (APS - LFS)	
			Number	% difference
Persons working age	4,747,000	4,664,000	83,000	1.8
Women working age 16-59	2,314,000	2,332,000	-18,000	-0.8
Women with dependent children	962,000	941,000	21,000	2.1
- Lone parent	308,000	285,000	23,000	7.3
- Mother in couple	654,000	656,000	-2,000	-0.3
Women without dependent children	1,352,000	1,391,000	-39,000	-2.9
- Female in couple	554,000	568,000	-14,000	-2.5
- Female not in couple	798,000	823,000	-25,000	-3.1
Men working age 16-64	2,433,000	2,332,000	101,000	4.2
Men with dependent children	754,000	675,000	79,000	10.5
- Lone parent	21,000	24,000	-3,000	-14.7
- Father in couple	733,000	651,000	82,000	11.2
Men without dependent children	1,679,000	1,657,000	22,000	1.3
- Male in couple	646,000	589,000	57,000	8.8
- Male not in couple	1,033,000	1,068,000	-35,000	-3.4
	% total	% total	<i>Difference</i>	
Persons working age	100	100	0	
Women working age 16-59	49	50	-1	
Women with dependent children	20	20	0	
- Lone parent	6	6	0	
- Mother in couple	14	14	0	
Women without dependent children	28	30	-1	
- Female in couple	12	12	-1	
- Female not in couple	17	18	-1	
Men working age 16-64	51	50	1	
Men with dependent children	16	14	1	
- Lone parent	0	1	0	
- Father in couple	15	14	1	
Men without dependent children	35	36	0	
- Male in couple	14	13	1	
- Male not in couple	22	23	-1	

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004; Labour Force Survey household dataset (Spring 2004)

Notes: Headline population totals differ due to a range of factors. These include: missing data, differences in weighting procedures on each survey, sampling variability and timing.

Table A2. Employment rates by family status, comparison of LFS and APS estimates

	Greater London			UK		
	APS January- December 2004	LFS household dataset Spring 2004	Differ- ence (APS- LFS)	APS January- December 2004	LFS household dataset Spring 2004	Differ- ence (APS- LFS)
Persons working age	69.0	69.5	-0.5	74.1	74.7	-0.5
Women working age 16-59	62.2	63.6	-1.4	69.2	70.4	-1.2
Women with dep. children	53.6	54.6	-1.1	65.4	66.6	-1.2
- Lone parent	40.3	39.7	0.6	51.7	52.7	-1.0
- Mother in couple	59.8	61.3	-1.4	70.0	71.0	-1.0
Women without dep. children	68.3	70.1	-1.8	72.0	73.1	-1.1
- Female in couple	75.1	75.0	0.1	77.4	78.3	-0.9
- Female not in couple	63.7	66.6	-2.9	66.2	67.1	-0.9
Men working age 16-64	75.5	75.6	-0.1	78.8	78.8	0.0
Men with dep. children	85.2	85.7	-0.5	89.8	89.9	-0.1
- Lone parent	**	**	**	63.2	67.0	**
- Father in couple	85.8	86.5	-0.6	90.6	90.7	-0.1
Men without dep. children	71.1	71.2	-0.1	73.5	73.8	-0.2
- Male in couple	82.7	83.4	-0.7	81.4	81.3	0.1
- Male not in couple	63.9	64.2	-0.3	66.4	66.9	-0.5

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004 and LFS household dataset (Spring 2004)

Appendix B: Glossary of key APS/LFS definitions

BME

Black and minority ethnic groups (BME) comprise all ethnic groups except White groups.

Children

Refers to anyone under 16

Dependent children

Children aged under 16 and those aged 16-18 who are never married and in full-time education

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 are either 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.

Family unit

A family unit comprises either:

- a single person
- a married or co-habiting couple on their own
- a married or co-habiting couple with children (never married who have no children of their own)
- lone parents with children (never married who have no children of their own)

Full-time / part-time employment rate (%)

LFS definitions of whether someone is working part-time or full-time are generally on the basis of self-assessment. People on government supported training and employment programmes who are at college in the survey reference week are classified, by convention as part-time.

The *full-time employment rate* is the number of people in full-time employment expressed as a percentage of the population (in the relevant age group). Similarly, the *part-time employment rate* is the number of people in part-time employment expressed as a percentage of the population (in the relevant age group).

Household

A household is defined as a single person or a group of people living at the same address that has the address as their only or main residence, and either share one main meal a day or share the living accommodation or both.

Qualifications levels

Data on qualifications relates to the highest qualification held and is often presented in terms of NVQ equivalent. These are:

NVQ 4 equivalent and above e.g. HND, degree, higher degree level

NVQ 3 equivalent: e.g. 2 or more A levels, advanced GNVQ, NVQ 3, 2 or more higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent.

NVQ 2 equivalent: e.g. 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent.

NVQ 1 equivalent: e.g. fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C, foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1, intermediate 1 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent.

Other qualifications: includes foreign qualifications and some professional qualifications.

No qualifications: No formal qualifications held

In this report, respondents are grouped into the following three groups:

a) Higher level qualifications: those with NVQ4 equivalent and above

b) Lower level & other qualifications: those with NVQ level 1-3 and those with 'other' qualifications.

c) No qualifications

Working age couple family

A working age couple family is one where both partners are of working age (a woman aged 16-59 or a man aged 16-64).

Appendix C: Data tables

- C1 Employment rates of women by age of youngest dependent child, London & UK, 2004
- C2 Employment rates of men by age of youngest dependent child, London & UK, 2004
- C3 Employment rates by gender and number of dependent children, London & UK, 2004
- C4 Employment rates of women by number/age of dep. children: couple mothers, London & UK, 2004
- C5 Employment rates of women by number/age of dep. children: lone parents, London & UK, 2004
- C6 Employment status of couple families with dependent children, London & UK, Spring 2004
- C7 Employment rates by family status, London & UK, 2004
- C8 Employment rates by family status: persons excluding full-time students, London & UK, 2004
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- C14 Employment rates by family status: White ethnic groups, London & UK, 2004
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- C34 Full-time employment rates by family status, White ethnic groups, London & UK, 2004
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- C37 Part-time employment rates by family status, BME groups, London & UK, 2004
- C38 Percentage of workers employed part-time by ethnicity and family status, London & UK, 2004

Notes:

Rest of UK (R.UK) = UK (excluding London)

C1. Employment rates of women by age of youngest child, London & UK, 2004

Base: women working age	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK
All women aged 16-59	936,000	1,384,000	2,320,000	15,354,000	17,674,000
All with no dependent children	571,000	781,000	1,352,000	8,826,000	10,178,000
All with dependent children	363,000	599,000	962,000	6,450,000	7,412,000
By age of youngest dependent child					
Age 0-4	157,000	252,000	409,000	2,452,000	2,861,000
Age 5-10	110,000	173,000	283,000	2,052,000	2,335,000
Age 11-15	70,000	134,000	204,000	1,500,000	1,704,000
Age 16-18	26,000	39,000	65,000	447,000	512,000
In employment					
Women aged 16-59	528,000	917,000	1,445,000	10,806,000	12,251,000
All with no dependent children	368,000	556,000	924,000	6,408,000	7,332,000
All with dependent children	158,000	357,000	515,000	4,335,000	4,850,000
By age of youngest dependent child					
Age 0-4	58,000	119,000	177,000	1,351,000	1,527,000
Age 5-10	50,000	110,000	160,000	1,467,000	1,627,000
Age 11-15	37,000	98,000	135,000	1,159,000	1,293,000
Age 16-18	**	29,000	44,000	359,000	403,000
Employment rate (%)					
Women aged 16-59	56	66	62	70	69
All with no dependent children	64	71	68	73	72
All with dependent children	44	60	54	67	65
By age of youngest dependent child					
Age 0-4	37	47	43	55	53
Age 5-10	45	64	57	71	70
Age 11-15	52	73	66	77	76
Age 16-18	**	75	67	80	79

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Some data exclude respondents with missing data on family status. For this reason cells do not sum exactly to employment totals on this table. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A).

C2. Employment rates of men by age of youngest dependent child, London & UK, 2004

Base: men working age	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK
All men aged 16-64	979,000	1,475,000	2,454,000	16,188,000	18,642,000
All with no dependent children	711,000	968,000	1,679,000	10,894,000	12,573,000
All with dependent children	254,000	500,000	754,000	5,201,000	5,955,000
By age of youngest dependent child					
Age 0-4	130,000	218,000	348,000	2,018,000	2,366,000
Age 5-10	68,000	138,000	205,000	1,599,000	1,804,000
Age 11-15	40,000	111,000	151,000	1,209,000	1,359,000
Age 16-18	**	35,000	51,000	376,000	426,000
In employment					
Men aged 16-64	698,000	1,157,000	1,855,000	12,845,000	14,700,000
All with no dependent children	485,000	709,000	1,194,000	8,055,000	9,249,000
All with dependent children	200,000	442,000	642,000	4,706,000	5,348,000
By age of youngest dependent child					
Age 0-4	105,000	196,000	300,000	1,834,000	2,134,000
Age 5-10	53,000	120,000	173,000	1,452,000	1,625,000
Age 11-15	32,000	97,000	128,000	1,086,000	1,214,000
Age 16-18	**	30,000	41,000	334,000	375,000
Employment rate (%)					
Men aged 16-64	71	78	76	79	79
All with no dependent children	68	73	71	74	74
All with dependent children	79	88	85	90	90
By age of youngest dependent child					
Age 0-4	81	90	86	91	90
Age 5-10	78	87	84	91	90
Age 11-15	79	88	85	90	89
Age 16-18	**	86	81	89	88

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Some data exclude respondents with missing data on family status. For this reason cells do not sum exactly to employment totals on this table. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A).

C3. Employment rates by gender and number of dependent children, London & UK, 2004

Base: working age persons with dependent children

	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK
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Women aged 16-59

Women with dependent children	363,000	599,000	962,000	6,450,000	7,412,000
One child	158,000	253,000	411,000	2,653,000	3,064,000
Two children	127,000	246,000	373,000	2,705,000	3,078,000
Three or more children	78,000	100,000	178,000	1,092,000	1,270,000

In employment

Women with dependent children	158,000	357,000	515,000	4,335,000	4,850,000
One child	79,000	163,000	241,000	1,885,000	2,126,000
Two children	60,000	151,000	211,000	1,884,000	2,095,000
Three or more children	**	44,000	63,000	566,000	629,000

Employment rate (%)

Women with dependent children	44	60	54	67	65
One child	50	64	59	71	69
Two children	47	61	57	70	68
Three or more children	**	44	35	52	50

Men aged 16-64

Men with dependent children	254,000	500,000	754,000	5,201,000	5,955,000
One child	105,000	201,000	305,000	2,004,000	2,309,000
Two children	95,000	213,000	308,000	2,295,000	2,603,000
Three or more children	54,000	87,000	141,000	903,000	1,043,000

In employment

Men with dependent children	200,000	442,000	642,000	4,706,000	5,348,000
One child	84,000	176,000	260,000	1,802,000	2,061,000
Two children	77,000	193,000	270,000	2,122,000	2,392,000
Three or more children	39,000	73,000	112,000	783,000	895,000

Employment rate (%)

Men with dependent children	79	88	85	90	90
One child	80	87	85	90	89
Two children	81	91	88	92	92
Three or more children	72	84	80	87	86

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A).

C4. Employment rates of mothers in couples by number and age of children, London & UK, 2004

Base: working age women with dependent children in couples	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK
All couple mothers (working age)					
All with dependent children	214,000	440,000	654,000	4,921,000	5,575,000
By age of youngest child:					
Age 0-4	108,000	194,000	302,000	1,942,000	2,244,000
Age 5-10	56,000	120,000	176,000	1,507,000	1,683,000
Age 11-18	49,000	127,000	176,000	1,471,000	1,647,000
<i>By number of dependent children</i>					
One child	87,000	176,000	263,000	1,871,000	2,134,000
Two children	78,000	190,000	268,000	2,185,000	2,453,000
Three or more children	48,000	74,000	123,000	865,000	987,000
In employment					
All with dependent children	103,000	288,000	391,000	3,509,000	3,900,000
By age of youngest child:					
Age 0-4	43,000	102,000	146,000	1,170,000	1,316,000
Age 5-10	30,000	86,000	115,000	1,151,000	1,266,000
Age 11-18	30,000	100,000	130,000	1,187,000	1,317,000
<i>By number of dependent children</i>					
One child	48,000	123,000	171,000	1,429,000	1,600,000
Two children	41,000	127,000	168,000	1,603,000	1,771,000
Three or more children	**	38,000	52,000	478,000	529,000
Employment rate (%)					
All with dependent children	48	65	60	71	70
By age of youngest child:					
Age 0-4	40	53	48	60	59
Age 5-10	53	71	65	76	75
Age 11-18	61	79	74	81	80
<i>By number of dependent children</i>					
One child	55	70	65	76	75
Two children	52	67	63	73	72
Three or more children	**	51	42	55	54

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A).

C5. Employment rates of female lone parents by number and age of children, London & UK, 2004

Base: working age female lone parents with dependent children	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK
All lone mothers (working age)					
All with dependent children	150,000	158,000	308,000	1,529,000	1,837,000
By age of youngest child:					
Age 0-4	49,000	59,000	107,000	509,000	616,000
Age 5-10	53,000	53,000	107,000	545,000	651,000
Age 11-18	48,000	47,000	94,000	475,000	570,000
<i>By number of dependent children</i>					
One child	71,000	77,000	148,000	782,000	931,000
Two children	49,000	56,000	105,000	519,000	624,000
Three or more children	30,000	25,000	55,000	227,000	282,000
In employment					
All with dependent children	56,000	69,000	124,000	826,000	950,000
By age of youngest child:					
Age 0-4	**	**	31,000	180,000	211,000
Age 5-10	20,000	25,000	45,000	315,000	360,000
Age 11-18	21,000	27,000	48,000	331,000	379,000
<i>By number of dependent children</i>					
One child	31,000	40,000	70,000	456,000	527,000
Two children	**	23,000	42,000	281,000	324,000
Three or more children	**	**	**	89,000	100,000
Employment rate (%)					
All with dependent children	37	43	40	54	52
By age of youngest child:					
Age 0-4	**	**	29	35	34
Age 5-10	38	46	42	58	55
Age 11-18	45	58	51	70	67
<i>By number of dependent children</i>					
One child	43	51	47	58	57
Two children	**	42	41	54	52
Three or more children	**	**	**	39	35

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A).

C6. Employment status of couple families with dependent children, London & UK, 2004

Base: Working age couple families with dependent children	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK
All couple families	194,000	419,000	613,000	4,637,000	5,251,000
Both parents working	79,000	275,000	354,000	3,189,000	3,543,000
One parent working	79,000	118,000	197,000	1,200,000	1,397,000
Father working only	69,000	107,000	176,000	1,043,000	1,219,000
Mother working only	**	**	20,000	158,000	178,000
Neither parent working	36,000	26,000	63,000	248,000	311,000
				Percentage totals	
All couple families	100	100	100	100	100
Both parents working	41	66	58	69	67
One parent working	40	28	32	26	27
Father working only	36	26	29	22	23
Mother working only	**	**	3	3	3
Neither parent working	19	6	10	5	6

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Spring 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals may be lower than other published estimates on families. Users are advised to rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Working age couple families are those where both members of the couple are working age.

C7. Employment rates by family status, London and UK, 2004

Base: persons working age	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In employment						
Persons working age	1,212,000	2,064,000	3,275,000	23,371,000	26,646,000	
Women working age 16-59	527,000	913,000	1,439,000	10,687,000	12,127,000	
Women with dep. children	158,000	357,000	515,000	4,335,000	4,850,000	
- Lone parent	56,000	69,000	124,000	826,000	950,000	
- Mother in couple	103,000	288,000	391,000	3,509,000	3,900,000	
Women without dep. children	368,000	556,000	924,000	6,352,000	7,276,000	
- Female in couple	144,000	272,000	416,000	3,666,000	4,082,000	
- Female not in couple	224,000	284,000	508,000	2,686,000	3,194,000	
Men working age 16-64	685,000	1,151,000	1,836,000	12,684,000	14,520,000	
Men with dep. children	200,000	442,000	642,000	4,706,000	5,348,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	98,000	111,000	
- Father in couple	194,000	435,000	629,000	4,608,000	5,237,000	
Men without dep. children	485,000	709,000	1,194,000	7,978,000	9,171,000	
- Male in couple	195,000	339,000	534,000	4,316,000	4,850,000	
- Male not in couple	290,000	370,000	660,000	3,661,000	4,321,000	
						<i>London</i>
Employment rate (%)						<i>-R.UK</i>
Persons working age	64	72	69	75	74	-6
Women working age 16-59	56	66	62	70	69	-8
Women with dep. children	44	60	54	67	65	-14
- Lone parent	37	43	40	54	52	-14
- Mother in couple	48	65	60	71	70	-11
Women without dep. children	64	71	68	73	72	-4
- Female in couple	72	77	75	78	77	-3
- Female not in couple	60	67	64	67	66	-3
Men working age 16-64	71	78	76	79	79	-4
Men with dep. children	79	88	85	90	90	-5
- Lone parent	**	**	**	63	63	**
- Father in couple	79	89	86	91	91	-5
Men without dep. children	68	73	71	74	74	-3
- Male in couple	82	83	83	81	81	1
- Male not in couple	61	66	64	67	66	-3

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C8. Employment rates by family status, persons excluding students, London and UK, 2004

Base: persons working age excluding full-time students	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In employment						
Persons working age	1,156,000	1,977,000	3,133,000	22,407,000	25,541,000	
Women working age 16-59	498,000	865,000	1,363,000	10,153,000	11,516,000	
Women with dep. children	155,000	353,000	508,000	4,297,000	4,805,000	
- Lone parent	54,000	67,000	120,000	815,000	936,000	
- Mother in couple	101,000	286,000	387,000	3,482,000	3,869,000	
Women without dep. children	343,000	513,000	856,000	5,856,000	6,712,000	
- Female in couple	140,000	265,000	405,000	3,625,000	4,031,000	
- Female not in couple	203,000	247,000	450,000	2,231,000	2,681,000	
Men working age 16-64	658,000	1,112,000	1,770,000	12,254,000	14,024,000	
Men with dep. children	198,000	440,000	638,000	4,685,000	5,323,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	97,000	110,000	
- Father in couple	192,000	433,000	625,000	4,587,000	5,212,000	
Men without dep. children	460,000	672,000	1,132,000	7,570,000	8,702,000	
- Male in couple	190,000	333,000	523,000	4,287,000	4,810,000	
- Male not in couple	270,000	340,000	609,000	3,283,000	3,892,000	
						<i>London</i>
Employment rate (%)						<i>-R. UK</i>
Persons working age	69	77	74	78	77	-4
Women working age 16-59	60	70	66	73	72	-7
Women with dep. children	44	61	54	68	66	-13
- Lone parent	38	44	41	55	53	-14
- Mother in couple	49	66	61	72	70	-11
Women without dep. children	72	78	75	77	77	-2
- Female in couple	74	77	76	78	78	-2
- Female not in couple	71	78	75	76	76	-2
Men working age 16-64	77	83	81	83	82	-2
Men with dep. children	79	89	86	91	90	-5
- Lone parent	**	**	**	64	64	**
- Father in couple	79	90	86	92	91	-5
Men without dep. children	76	80	78	78	78	0
- Male in couple	83	84	84	81	82	2
- Male not in couple	71	77	74	75	75	0

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C9. Employment rates by family status, people aged 16-24, London and UK, 2004

Base: persons aged 16-24	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In employment						
Persons working age	149,000	259,000	407,000	3,537,000	3,944,000	
Women working age 16-59	73,000	127,000	200,000	1,697,000	1,897,000	
Women with dep. children	**	**	**	149,000	159,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	54,000	60,000	
- Mother in couple	**	**	**	95,000	99,000	
Women without dep. children	69,000	120,000	189,000	1,548,000	1,737,000	
- Female in couple	**	**	28,000	276,000	304,000	
- Female not in couple	59,000	102,000	161,000	1,272,000	1,433,000	
Men working age 16-64	76,000	132,000	208,000	1,840,000	2,047,000	
Men with dep. children	**	**	**	89,000	94,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	
- Father in couple	**	**	**	87,000	91,000	
Men without dep. children	74,000	129,000	202,000	1,751,000	1,953,000	
- Male in couple	**	**	23,000	166,000	189,000	
- Male not in couple	66,000	113,000	179,000	1,585,000	1,764,000	
						<i>London</i>
						<i>-R.UK</i>
Employment rate (%)						
Persons working age	42	51	47	61	59	-14
Women working age 16-59	40	50	46	59	57	-13
Women with dep. children	**	**	**	35	33	**
- Lone parent	**	**	**	25	25	**
- Mother in couple	**	**	**	44	41	**
Women without dep. children	44	54	50	63	61	-13
- Female in couple	**	**	69	84	82	-15
- Female not in couple	41	52	47	60	58	-12
Men working age 16-64	43	51	48	63	61	-15
Men with dep. children	**	**	**	79	77	**
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	**
- Father in couple	**	**	**	81	79	**
Men without dep. children	43	51	48	63	61	-15
- Male in couple	**	**	77	87	86	-10
- Male not in couple	41	49	46	61	59	-15

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C10. Employment rates by family status, people aged 25-44, London and UK, 2004

Base: persons aged 25-44	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In employment						
Persons working age	755,000	1,133,000	1,888,000	11,433,000	13,321,000	
Women working age 16-59	325,000	498,000	823,000	5,367,000	6,190,000	
Women with dep. children	117,000	262,000	379,000	3,333,000	3,712,000	
- Lone parent	39,000	52,000	91,000	632,000	723,000	
- Mother in couple	78,000	210,000	288,000	2,701,000	2,989,000	
Women without dep. children	207,000	237,000	444,000	2,034,000	2,479,000	
- Female in couple	89,000	116,000	205,000	1,225,000	1,430,000	
- Female not in couple	118,000	121,000	239,000	809,000	1,049,000	
Men working age 16-64	431,000	635,000	1,065,000	6,066,000	7,131,000	
Men with dep. children	140,000	300,000	440,000	3,287,000	3,727,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	59,000	65,000	
- Father in couple	137,000	297,000	434,000	3,228,000	3,661,000	
Men without dep. children	291,000	335,000	625,000	2,779,000	3,404,000	
- Male in couple	118,000	140,000	258,000	1,344,000	1,602,000	
- Male not in couple	173,000	194,000	367,000	1,435,000	1,802,000	
						<i>London- R.UK</i>
Employment rate (%)						
Persons working age	71	79	76	81	81	-6
Women working age 16-59	62	69	66	74	73	-8
Women with dep. children	44	59	53	68	66	-15
- Lone parent	36	44	40	57	55	-17
- Mother in couple	49	64	59	71	70	-12
Women without dep. children	80	88	84	87	86	-3
- Female in couple	82	87	85	90	89	-5
- Female not in couple	78	88	83	82	82	1
Men working age 16-64	81	88	85	89	88	-4
Men with dep. children	79	90	86	92	91	-5
- Lone parent	**	**	**	63	62	**
- Father in couple	80	91	87	92	92	-5
Men without dep. children	82	87	85	86	86	-2
- Male in couple	90	94	92	94	94	-2
- Male not in couple	77	83	80	80	80	0

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C11. Employment rates by family status, people aged 45-59/64, London and UK, 2004

Base: persons aged 45-59/64	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In employment						
Persons working age	308,000	672,000	980,000	8,401,000	9,381,000	
Women working age 16-59	129,000	287,000	417,000	3,623,000	4,040,000	
Women with dep. children	38,000	88,000	126,000	854,000	979,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	27,000	140,000	167,000	
- Mother in couple	25,000	74,000	99,000	713,000	812,000	
Women without dep. children	91,000	199,000	291,000	2,769,000	3,060,000	
- Female in couple	45,000	138,000	183,000	2,165,000	2,347,000	
- Female not in couple	47,000	61,000	108,000	605,000	713,000	
Men working age 16-64	178,000	385,000	563,000	4,778,000	5,341,000	
Men with dep. children	58,000	139,000	197,000	1,331,000	1,528,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	37,000	43,000	
- Father in couple	55,000	136,000	191,000	1,294,000	1,485,000	
Men without dep. children	120,000	246,000	366,000	3,447,000	3,814,000	
- Male in couple	70,000	183,000	253,000	2,806,000	3,059,000	
- Male not in couple	51,000	63,000	114,000	641,000	755,000	
						<i>London-R.UK</i>
Employment rate (%)						
Persons working age	64	74	71	74	74	-3
Women working age 16-59	58	70	66	71	71	-5
Women with dep. children	53	72	65	75	73	-10
- Lone parent	**	**	50	65	62	-15
- Mother in couple	56	78	71	77	76	-6
Women without dep. children	60	69	66	70	70	-4
- Female in couple	60	70	67	71	71	-4
- Female not in couple	61	67	64	66	66	-2
Men working age 16-64	69	78	75	76	76	-2
Men with dep. children	79	86	83	89	88	-5
- Lone parent	**	**	**	67	67	**
- Father in couple	79	87	84	90	89	-5
Men without dep. children	65	74	71	72	72	-2
- Male in couple	73	77	75	76	76	0
- Male not in couple	57	68	62	60	60	2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C12. Employment rates by family status, disabled people, London and UK, 2004

Base: Disabled people working age	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In employment						
Persons working age	107,000	226,000	333,000	2,996,000	3,328,000	
Women working age 16-59	52,000	102,000	154,000	1,362,000	1,516,000	
Women with dep. children	**	33,000	49,000	471,000	520,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	110,000	126,000	
- Mother in couple	**	25,000	33,000	361,000	395,000	
Women without dep. children	36,000	68,000	105,000	891,000	996,000	
- Female in couple	**	34,000	47,000	553,000	599,000	
- Female not in couple	23,000	35,000	58,000	338,000	396,000	
Men working age 16-64	55,000	124,000	179,000	1,633,000	1,812,000	
Men with dep. children	**	43,000	60,000	530,000	590,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	
- Father in couple	**	43,000	59,000	517,000	576,000	
Men without dep. children	37,000	81,000	118,000	1,104,000	1,222,000	
- Male in couple	**	45,000	61,000	696,000	757,000	
- Male not in couple	21,000	36,000	57,000	407,000	464,000	
						<i>London-R.UK</i>
Employment rate (%)						
Persons working age	35	49	43	50	49	-7
Women working age 16-59	34	45	40	47	46	-6
Women with dep. children	**	39	34	47	45	-12
- Lone parent	**	**	**	33	32	**
- Mother in couple	**	49	43	53	52	-10
Women without dep. children	38	49	44	47	47	-3
- Female in couple	**	49	47	51	50	-4
- Female not in couple	36	48	42	42	42	0
Men working age 16-64	36	52	45	52	51	-6
Men with dep. children	**	61	54	68	66	-13
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	**
- Father in couple	**	63	55	69	67	-14
Men without dep. children	34	48	42	47	46	-5
- Male in couple	**	54	51	54	54	-3
- Male not in couple	28	42	35	38	37	-2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C13. Employment rates by family status, non-disabled people, London and UK, 2004

Base: Non-disabled people working age	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In employment						
Persons working age	1,104,000	1,841,000	2,945,000	20,587,000	23,532,000	
Women working age 16-59	474,000	811,000	1,285,000	9,420,000	10,706,000	
Women with dep. Children	142,000	324,000	466,000	3,931,000	4,396,000	
- Lone parent	48,000	60,000	108,000	725,000	833,000	
- Mother in couple	94,000	264,000	358,000	3,206,000	3,564,000	
Women without dep. children	332,000	488,000	820,000	5,490,000	6,309,000	
- Female in couple	131,000	239,000	370,000	3,069,000	3,439,000	
- Female not in couple	201,000	249,000	449,000	2,421,000	2,870,000	
Men working age 16-64	630,000	1,029,000	1,660,000	11,166,000	12,826,000	
Men with dep. Children	184,000	400,000	584,000	4,246,000	4,831,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	81,000	93,000	
- Father in couple	178,000	394,000	572,000	4,166,000	4,738,000	
Men without dep. children	446,000	629,000	1,075,000	6,920,000	7,995,000	
- Male in couple	178,000	295,000	472,000	3,583,000	4,056,000	
- Male not in couple	268,000	335,000	603,000	3,337,000	3,940,000	
						<i>London -R.UK</i>
Employment rate (%)						
Persons working age	69	77	74	81	80	-7
Women working age 16-59	61	70	66	76	75	-9
Women with dep. Children	47	63	57	71	69	-14
- Lone parent	41	48	45	60	57	-15
- Mother in couple	50	68	62	74	73	-12
Women without dep. children	70	76	73	80	79	-6
- Female in couple	78	83	81	86	85	-5
- Female not in couple	65	70	68	73	72	-5
Men working age 16-64	78	84	81	86	85	-5
Men with dep. Children	87	93	91	95	94	-4
- Lone parent	**	**	**	74	73	**
- Father in couple	87	93	91	95	95	-4
Men without dep. children	74	79	77	81	81	-5
- Male in couple	88	91	90	90	90	0
- Male not in couple	67	70	69	74	73	-5

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C14. Employment rates by family status, White ethnic groups, London and UK, 2004

Base: persons working age from white ethnic groups	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In employment						
Persons working age	863,000	1,536,000	2,399,000	22,298,000	24,697,000	
Women working age 16-59	375,000	680,000	1,055,000	10,238,000	11,293,000	
Women with dep. children	94,000	250,000	344,000	4,144,000	4,488,000	
- Lone parent	22,000	45,000	67,000	787,000	854,000	
- Mother in couple	72,000	204,000	276,000	3,357,000	3,633,000	
Women without dep. children	280,000	431,000	711,000	6,094,000	6,805,000	
- Female in couple	117,000	225,000	342,000	3,550,000	3,891,000	
- Female not in couple	164,000	206,000	369,000	2,544,000	2,913,000	
Men working age 16-64	489,000	856,000	1,344,000	12,060,000	13,404,000	
Men with dep. children	126,000	305,000	431,000	4,415,000	4,846,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	94,000	103,000	
- Father in couple	122,000	300,000	422,000	4,321,000	4,743,000	
Men without dep. children	363,000	551,000	913,000	7,645,000	8,559,000	
- Male in couple	159,000	277,000	436,000	4,183,000	4,619,000	
- Male not in couple	204,000	273,000	477,000	3,463,000	3,940,000	
						<i>London-R.UK</i>
Employment rate (%)						
Persons working age	71	76	74	76	76	-1
Women working age 16-59	65	71	69	72	71	-3
Women with dep. children	51	63	60	69	68	-9
- Lone parent	35	44	40	55	53	-14
- Mother in couple	60	71	67	73	73	-6
Women without dep. children	72	76	74	73	74	1
- Female in couple	78	81	80	78	78	1
- Female not in couple	68	72	70	68	68	2
Men working age 16-64	77	81	80	80	80	0
Men with dep. children	85	91	90	91	91	-2
- Lone parent	**	**	**	64	64	**
- Father in couple	86	92	90	92	92	-2
Men without dep. children	74	77	76	75	75	1
- Male in couple	85	84	85	81	82	3
- Male not in couple	68	70	69	68	68	1

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C15. Employment rates by family status, people from BME groups, London and UK, 2004

Base: persons working age from BME groups	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In employment						
Persons working age	347,000	525,000	872,000	1,063,000	1,935,000	
Women working age 16-59	152,000	231,000	383,000	446,000	829,000	
Women with dep. children	64,000	107,000	171,000	190,000	361,000	
- Lone parent	33,000	23,000	56,000	39,000	95,000	
- Mother in couple	31,000	83,000	115,000	151,000	265,000	
Women without dep. children	88,000	125,000	212,000	256,000	468,000	
- Female in couple	27,000	47,000	74,000	115,000	189,000	
- Female not in couple	61,000	77,000	138,000	141,000	279,000	
Men working age 16-64	195,000	294,000	489,000	617,000	1,107,000	
Men with dep. children	74,000	137,000	211,000	290,000	501,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	**
- Father in couple	71,000	136,000	207,000	285,000	492,000	
Men without dep. children	121,000	157,000	278,000	328,000	606,000	
- Male in couple	36,000	61,000	97,000	132,000	229,000	
- Male not in couple	85,000	96,000	181,000	196,000	377,000	
						<i>London</i>
						<i>-R.UK</i>
Employment rate (%)						
Persons working age	50	63	57	59	58	-2
Women working age 16-59	42	55	49	50	50	-1
Women with dep. children	36	52	45	44	44	0
- Lone parent	39	43	40	43	41	-3
- Mother in couple	33	56	47	45	46	2
Women without dep. children	49	58	54	56	55	-2
- Female in couple	55	62	60	65	63	-6
- Female not in couple	46	56	51	51	51	1
Men working age 16-64	59	71	66	68	67	-2
Men with dep. children	70	83	78	81	80	-4
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	**
- Father in couple	70	84	79	82	80	-3
Men without dep. children	54	64	59	59	59	0
- Male in couple	69	78	74	78	76	-3
- Male not in couple	50	57	54	51	52	2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C16. Employment rates by family status, people from White ethnic groups (excluding full-time students), London and UK, 2004

Base: persons working age, white ethnic groups, excluding full-time students

	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In employment						
Persons working age	838,000	1,489,000	2,327,000	21,416,000	23,743,000	
Women working age 16-59	361,000	654,000	1,015,000	9,743,000	10,758,000	
Women with dep. children	94,000	248,000	341,000	4,111,000	4,452,000	
- Lone parent	22,000	44,000	66,000	777,000	843,000	
- Mother in couple	72,000	204,000	275,000	3,334,000	3,609,000	
Women without dep. children	268,000	406,000	674,000	5,632,000	6,306,000	
- Female in couple	114,000	221,000	335,000	3,512,000	3,847,000	
- Female not in couple	153,000	186,000	339,000	2,120,000	2,459,000	
Men working age 16-64	477,000	835,000	1,312,000	11,672,000	12,984,000	
Men with dep. children	125,000	304,000	429,000	4,397,000	4,825,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	93,000	102,000	
- Father in couple	121,000	299,000	420,000	4,304,000	4,723,000	
Men without dep. children	352,000	531,000	883,000	7,276,000	8,159,000	
- Male in couple	156,000	273,000	429,000	4,157,000	4,586,000	
- Male not in couple	196,000	258,000	454,000	3,119,000	3,573,000	
Employment rate (%)						
Persons working age	75	80	78	79	79	<i>London -R.UK</i> -1
Women working age 16-59	68	74	72	74	74	-2
Women with dep. children	52	64	60	69	69	-9
- Lone parent	36	44	41	56	54	-14
- Mother in couple	61	71	68	74	73	-5
Women without dep. children	77	81	79	78	78	1
- Female in couple	79	81	80	78	79	2
- Female not in couple	75	81	78	77	77	1
Men working age 16-64	81	85	83	83	83	0
Men with dep. children	85	91	90	91	91	-2
- Lone parent	**	**	**	64	65	**
- Father in couple	86	92	90	92	92	-2
Men without dep. children	79	82	81	79	79	2
- Male in couple	87	85	85	82	82	4
- Male not in couple	74	79	77	75	75	2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

**C17. Employment rates by family status, People from BME groups
(excluding full-time students), London and UK, 2004**

Base: persons working age,
BME groups, excluding full-
time students

	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In employment						
Persons working age	317,000	485,000	802,000	983,000	1,785,000	
Women working age 16-59	137,000	210,000	347,000	406,000	753,000	
Women with dep. children	62,000	104,000	166,000	185,000	351,000	
- Lone parent	32,000	22,000	54,000	37,000	91,000	
- Mother in couple	30,000	82,000	112,000	147,000	259,000	
Women without dep. children	75,000	106,000	181,000	221,000	402,000	
- Female in couple	25,000	45,000	70,000	112,000	182,000	
- Female not in couple	50,000	61,000	111,000	109,000	220,000	
Men working age 16-64	180,000	275,000	456,000	576,000	1,032,000	
Men with dep. children	74,000	135,000	209,000	286,000	495,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	
- Father in couple	71,000	134,000	205,000	282,000	487,000	
Men without dep. children	107,000	140,000	247,000	290,000	537,000	
- Male in couple	34,000	59,000	92,000	128,000	221,000	
- Male not in couple	73,000	82,000	154,000	162,000	316,000	
<i>London</i>						
<i>-R.UK</i>						
Employment rate (%)						
Persons working age	56	69	63	66	65	-3
Women working age 16-59	46	60	53	55	54	-2
Women with dep. children	36	53	45	45	45	0
- Lone parent	39	44	41	44	42	-3
- Mother in couple	33	57	47	45	46	2
Women without dep. children	59	67	64	67	66	-4
- Female in couple	57	62	60	67	64	-7
- Female not in couple	60	71	66	68	67	-2
Men working age 16-64	68	79	74	77	76	-3
Men with dep. children	71	84	79	82	81	-4
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	**
- Father in couple	71	85	80	83	82	-4
Men without dep. children	67	75	71	72	72	-1
- Male in couple	71	79	76	79	78	-3
- Male not in couple	65	72	68	67	68	1

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C18. Employment rates by family status, persons born in UK, London and UK, 2004

Base: persons working age born in UK	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In employment						
Persons working age	740,000	1,479,000	2,220,000	21,876,000	24,095,000	
Women working age 16-59	334,000	653,000	987,000	10,010,000	10,997,000	
Women with dep. children	96,000	243,000	339,000	4,055,000	4,394,000	
- Lone parent	36,000	49,000	85,000	782,000	868,000	
- Mother in couple	60,000	194,000	254,000	3,273,000	3,527,000	
Women without dep. children	238,000	410,000	648,000	5,955,000	6,603,000	
- Female in couple	91,000	192,000	283,000	3,421,000	3,704,000	
- Female not in couple	148,000	218,000	366,000	2,534,000	2,899,000	
Men working age 16-64	406,000	826,000	1,232,000	11,866,000	13,098,000	
Men with dep. children	99,000	286,000	385,000	4,326,000	4,711,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	94,000	105,000	
- Father in couple	94,000	280,000	374,000	4,232,000	4,606,000	
Men without dep. children	307,000	541,000	848,000	7,540,000	8,387,000	
- Male in couple	122,000	243,000	365,000	4,074,000	4,439,000	
- Male not in couple	185,000	298,000	483,000	3,466,000	3,948,000	
						<i>London</i>
						<i>-R.UK</i>
Employment rate (%)						
Persons working age	69	75	73	76	75	-3
Women working age 16-59	65	70	68	71	71	-3
Women with dep. children	55	64	61	69	68	-7
- Lone parent	43	46	45	54	53	-10
- Mother in couple	66	72	70	73	73	-3
Women without dep. children	69	74	72	73	73	-1
- Female in couple	81	82	82	78	78	4
- Female not in couple	64	68	66	67	67	-1
Men working age 16-64	74	79	77	80	79	-2
Men with dep. children	88	92	91	91	91	0
- Lone parent	**	**	**	64	64	**
- Father in couple	88	93	91	92	92	-1
Men without dep. children	70	74	73	74	74	-2
- Male in couple	86	85	85	81	82	4
- Male not in couple	62	67	65	67	67	-2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C19. Employment rates by family status, persons born in UK (excluding full-time students), London and UK, 2004

Base: persons working age

born in UK (exc full-time students)	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In employment						
Persons working age	710,000	1,421,000	2,131,000	20,982,000	23,113,000	
Women working age 16-59	319,000	621,000	940,000	9,511,000	10,450,000	
Women with dep. children	94,000	241,000	336,000	4,023,000	4,358,000	
- Lone parent	35,000	48,000	83,000	772,000	855,000	
- Mother in couple	60,000	193,000	253,000	3,250,000	3,503,000	
Women without dep. children	224,000	379,000	604,000	5,488,000	6,092,000	
- Female in couple	88,000	188,000	277,000	3,387,000	3,663,000	
- Female not in couple	136,000	191,000	327,000	2,101,000	2,429,000	
Men working age 16-64	391,000	800,000	1,191,000	11,472,000	12,662,000	
Men with dep. children	97,000	284,000	382,000	4,309,000	4,691,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	93,000	104,000	
- Father in couple	93,000	279,000	371,000	4,216,000	4,587,000	
Men without dep. children	294,000	516,000	809,000	7,163,000	7,972,000	
- Male in couple	119,000	239,000	358,000	4,051,000	4,409,000	
- Male not in couple	174,000	277,000	451,000	3,112,000	3,563,000	
						<i>London</i>
Employment rate (%)						<i>-R.UK</i>
Persons working age	74	80	78	78	78	-1
Women working age 16-59	69	74	72	74	74	-2
Women with dep. children	55	65	62	69	69	-7
- Lone parent	43	47	45	55	54	-10
- Mother in couple	66	72	71	74	73	-3
Women without dep. children	77	81	79	78	78	2
- Female in couple	82	82	82	78	79	4
- Female not in couple	74	80	77	77	77	1
Men working age 16-64	79	85	83	83	83	0
Men with dep. children	88	92	91	91	91	0
- Lone parent	**	**	**	64	64	**
- Father in couple	88	93	91	92	92	-1
Men without dep. children	77	81	80	79	79	1
- Male in couple	87	85	86	82	82	4
- Male not in couple	72	78	76	75	75	1

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C20. Employment rates by family status, persons born outside UK, London and UK, 2004

Base: persons working age born outside UK	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In employment						
Persons working age	471,000	584,000	1,055,000	1,492,000	2,547,000	
Women working age 16-59	192,000	259,000	452,000	677,000	1,128,000	
Women with dep. children	62,000	114,000	176,000	280,000	456,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	39,000	44,000	83,000	
- Mother in couple	43,000	94,000	138,000	236,000	373,000	
Women without dep. children	130,000	146,000	276,000	397,000	673,000	
- Female in couple	53,000	80,000	133,000	245,000	378,000	
- Female not in couple	77,000	66,000	143,000	152,000	295,000	
Men working age 16-64	278,000	325,000	603,000	816,000	1,419,000	
Men with dep. children	101,000	156,000	258,000	380,000	637,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	
- Father in couple	99,000	156,000	255,000	375,000	630,000	
Men without dep. children	177,000	169,000	346,000	436,000	782,000	
- Male in couple	73,000	96,000	169,000	242,000	410,000	
- Male not in couple	104,000	72,000	177,000	194,000	371,000	
						<i>London -R.UK</i>
Employment rate (%)						
Persons working age	57	67	62	67	65	-5
Women working age 16-59	46	58	52	60	57	-8
Women with dep. children	33	51	43	52	48	-9
- Lone parent	**	**	33	48	39	-15
- Mother in couple	35	56	47	53	50	-6
Women without dep. children	57	65	61	68	65	-7
- Female in couple	61	67	64	72	69	-8
- Female not in couple	55	63	58	63	60	-4
Men working age 16-64	67	76	72	75	73	-3
Men with dep. children	72	83	78	84	82	-6
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	**
- Father in couple	72	84	79	85	82	-6
Men without dep. children	65	71	68	68	68	0
- Male in couple	76	79	78	79	78	-1
- Male not in couple	59	63	61	58	59	3

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C21. Employment rates by family status, persons born outside UK (excluding full-time students), London and UK, 2004

Base: persons working age born outside UK (exc. students)	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In employment						
Persons working age	445,000	556,000	1,002,000	1,422,000	2,424,000	
Women working age 16-59	179,000	244,000	423,000	642,000	1,065,000	
Women with dep. children	61,000	111,000	172,000	274,000	446,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	37,000	43,000	80,000	
- Mother in couple	42,000	92,000	134,000	231,000	366,000	
Women without dep. children	118,000	133,000	252,000	367,000	619,000	
- Female in couple	52,000	77,000	128,000	238,000	367,000	
- Female not in couple	67,000	56,000	123,000	129,000	252,000	
Men working age 16-64	267,000	312,000	579,000	781,000	1,360,000	
Men with dep. children	101,000	155,000	256,000	375,000	631,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	
- Father in couple	99,000	155,000	254,000	371,000	625,000	
Men without dep. children	166,000	157,000	322,000	406,000	728,000	
- Male in couple	71,000	94,000	165,000	236,000	400,000	
- Male not in couple	95,000	63,000	158,000	170,000	328,000	
						<i>London</i>
						<i>-R.UK</i>
Employment rate (%)						
Persons working age	61	70	66	71	69	-6
Women working age 16-59	49	61	55	63	60	-8
Women with dep. children	34	53	44	52	49	-9
- Lone parent	**	**	34	48	40	-14
- Mother in couple	35	57	48	53	51	-6
Women without dep. children	64	70	67	74	71	-7
- Female in couple	63	68	65	73	70	-8
- Female not in couple	65	74	69	75	72	-6
Men working age 16-64	73	80	77	80	79	-4
Men with dep. children	73	84	79	85	83	-6
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	**
- Father in couple	73	85	80	86	83	-6
Men without dep. children	74	76	75	76	76	-1
- Male in couple	78	80	79	80	80	-1
- Male not in couple	71	71	71	71	71	0

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C22. Employment rates by family status, persons with higher level qualifications, London and UK, 2004

Base: persons working age: NVQ level 4 and above	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In employment						
Persons working age	574,000	695,000	1,269,000	6,689,000	7,958,000	
Women working age 16-59	261,000	308,000	569,000	3,203,000	3,772,000	
Women with dep. children	72,000	116,000	188,000	1,320,000	1,509,000	
- Lone parent	23,000	21,000	43,000	192,000	235,000	
- Mother in couple	50,000	95,000	145,000	1,128,000	1,274,000	
Women without dep. children	189,000	192,000	381,000	1,882,000	2,263,000	
- Female in couple	77,000	95,000	172,000	1,132,000	1,304,000	
- Female not in couple	112,000	97,000	209,000	750,000	959,000	
Men working age 16-64	313,000	387,000	700,000	3,486,000	4,186,000	
Men with dep. children	83,000	146,000	229,000	1,411,000	1,640,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	25,000	30,000	
- Father in couple	81,000	143,000	224,000	1,386,000	1,610,000	
Men without dep. children	230,000	241,000	471,000	2,075,000	2,546,000	
- Male in couple	101,000	119,000	219,000	1,232,000	1,451,000	
- Male not in couple	129,000	123,000	252,000	843,000	1,095,000	
						<i>London -R.UK</i>
Employment rate (%)						
Persons working age	84	87	85	87	87	-2
Women working age 16-59	79	83	81	85	84	-4
Women with dep. children	71	77	74	82	81	-8
- Lone parent	73	75	74	81	79	-7
- Mother in couple	70	77	75	83	82	-8
Women without dep. children	83	86	85	87	87	-2
- Female in couple	86	89	88	88	88	0
- Female not in couple	81	84	82	85	84	-2
Men working age 16-64	88	91	89	89	89	0
Men with dep. children	92	96	95	96	96	-1
- Lone parent	**	**	**	86	87	**
- Father in couple	92	96	95	96	96	-2
Men without dep. children	86	88	87	85	85	2
- Male in couple	92	92	92	86	86	6
- Male not in couple	82	84	83	83	83	0

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C23. Employment rates by family status, persons with lower level & other qualifications, London and UK, 2004

Base: persons working age:

Lower level & other qualifications	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In employment						
Persons working age	531,000	1,190,000	1,721,000	14,012,000	15,733,000	
Women working age 16-59	226,000	530,000	757,000	6,270,000	7,026,000	
Women with dep. children	73,000	213,000	286,000	2,627,000	2,913,000	
- Lone parent	28,000	40,000	69,000	532,000	601,000	
- Mother in couple	45,000	172,000	217,000	2,095,000	2,312,000	
Women without dep. children	153,000	318,000	471,000	3,642,000	4,113,000	
- Female in couple	54,000	147,000	201,000	1,956,000	2,156,000	
- Female not in couple	100,000	171,000	270,000	1,687,000	1,957,000	
Men working age 16-64	305,000	660,000	965,000	7,742,000	8,707,000	
Men with dep. children	89,000	257,000	346,000	2,824,000	3,170,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	58,000	66,000	
- Father in couple	85,000	254,000	339,000	2,766,000	3,104,000	
Men without dep. children	215,000	403,000	618,000	4,919,000	5,537,000	
- Male in couple	78,000	187,000	265,000	2,530,000	2,795,000	
- Male not in couple	138,000	216,000	353,000	2,388,000	2,742,000	
						<i>London</i>
Employment rate (%)						<i>-R.UK</i>
Persons working age	60	72	67	76	75	-9
Women working age 16-59	52	65	61	71	70	-11
Women with dep. children	43	59	54	68	66	-14
- Lone parent	38	42	40	56	54	-16
- Mother in couple	47	65	60	72	70	-11
Women without dep. children	59	70	66	74	73	-8
- Female in couple	69	75	74	80	80	-7
- Female not in couple	54	66	61	68	67	-7
Men working age 16-64	67	78	74	81	80	-7
Men with dep. children	81	88	86	91	91	-5
- Lone parent	**	**	**	65	64	**
- Father in couple	81	89	87	92	91	-5
Men without dep. children	62	72	68	76	75	-7
- Male in couple	79	84	83	83	83	0
- Male not in couple	56	64	60	69	68	-8

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C24. Employment rates by family status, persons with no qualifications, London & UK, 2004

Base: persons working age: No qualifications	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In employment						
Persons working age	105,000	175,000	279,000	2,575,000	2,854,000	
Women working age 16-59	38,000	72,000	110,000	1,166,000	1,276,000	
Women with dep. children	**	27,000	40,000	365,000	405,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	96,000	107,000	
- Mother in couple	**	20,000	28,000	269,000	297,000	
Women without dep. children	25,000	45,000	70,000	801,000	871,000	
- Female in couple	**	29,000	43,000	562,000	604,000	
- Female not in couple	**	**	27,000	240,000	267,000	
Men working age 16-64	67,000	102,000	169,000	1,409,000	1,579,000	
Men with dep. children	28,000	38,000	66,000	452,000	519,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	
- Father in couple	28,000	38,000	66,000	438,000	503,000	
Men without dep. children	39,000	64,000	103,000	957,000	1,060,000	
- Male in couple	**	33,000	49,000	544,000	593,000	
- Male not in couple	23,000	31,000	54,000	413,000	467,000	
						<i>London</i>
Employment rate (%)						<i>-R.UK</i>
Persons working age	33	46	40	52	50	-12
Women working age 16-59	22	38	31	45	44	-15
Women with dep. children	**	32	23	39	36	-16
- Lone parent	**	**	**	28	26	**
- Mother in couple	**	38	29	45	43	-16
Women without dep. children	31	44	38	49	48	-11
- Female in couple	**	55	50	57	56	-7
- Female not in couple	**	**	28	38	36	-10
Men working age 16-64	45	55	50	58	57	-8
Men with dep. children	53	68	61	74	72	-13
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	**
- Father in couple	54	70	62	76	74	-14
Men without dep. children	40	49	45	53	52	-8
- Male in couple	**	59	57	66	65	-8
- Male not in couple	34	42	38	43	42	-5

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C25. Full-time employment rates by family status, London and UK, 2004

Base: Persons working age	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In full-time employment						
Persons working age	989,000	1,637,000	2,626,000	17,584,000	20,210,000	
Women working age 16-59	385,000	594,000	979,000	6,063,000	7,042,000	
Women with dep. children	90,000	179,000	269,000	1,774,000	2,043,000	
- Lone parent	35,000	40,000	75,000	365,000	439,000	
- Mother in couple	55,000	140,000	195,000	1,409,000	1,604,000	
Women without dep. children	295,000	415,000	710,000	4,289,000	4,999,000	
- Female in couple	120,000	203,000	323,000	2,437,000	2,760,000	
- Female not in couple	175,000	212,000	387,000	1,851,000	2,238,000	
Men working age 16-64	604,000	1,043,000	1,647,000	11,521,000	13,168,000	
Men with dep. children	180,000	422,000	602,000	4,509,000	5,112,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	80,000	92,000	
- Father in couple	174,000	416,000	590,000	4,429,000	5,019,000	
Men without dep. children	423,000	621,000	1,044,000	7,012,000	8,056,000	
- Male in couple	180,000	308,000	488,000	3,977,000	4,464,000	
- Male not in couple	243,000	313,000	557,000	3,035,000	3,592,000	
						<i>London</i>
Full-time employment rate (%)						<i>-R.UK</i>
Persons working age	52	58	55	56	56	-1
Women working age 16-59	41	43	42	40	40	2
Women with dep. children	25	30	28	28	28	1
- Lone parent	23	25	24	24	24	0
- Mother in couple	26	32	30	29	29	1
Women without dep. children	52	53	53	49	49	4
- Female in couple	61	57	58	52	52	7
- Female not in couple	47	50	49	46	46	3
Men working age 16-64	63	71	68	72	72	-4
Men with dep. children	71	84	80	87	86	-7
- Lone parent	**	**	**	52	53	**
- Father in couple	71	85	81	88	87	-7
Men without dep. children	60	64	62	65	65	-3
- Male in couple	76	75	76	75	75	1
- Male not in couple	52	56	54	55	55	-2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of unrounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C26. Part-time employment rates by family status, London and UK, 2004

Base: Persons working age	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In part-time employment						
Persons working age	219,000	426,000	645,000	5,772,000	6,417,000	
Women working age 16-59	140,000	318,000	458,000	4,618,000	5,076,000	
Women with dep. children	68,000	177,000	245,000	2,559,000	2,804,000	
- Lone parent	20,000	29,000	49,000	461,000	510,000	
- Mother in couple	48,000	148,000	196,000	2,098,000	2,294,000	
Women without dep. children	72,000	141,000	213,000	2,059,000	2,272,000	
- Female in couple	23,000	69,000	93,000	1,226,000	1,319,000	
- Female not in couple	48,000	71,000	120,000	833,000	953,000	
Men working age 16-64	79,000	108,000	187,000	1,154,000	1,341,000	
Men with dep. children	**	**	39,000	194,000	234,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	
- Father in couple	**	**	38,000	177,000	215,000	
Men without dep. children	60,000	88,000	148,000	960,000	1,107,000	
- Male in couple	**	31,000	45,000	338,000	383,000	
- Male not in couple	46,000	57,000	102,000	622,000	724,000	
						<i>London</i>
Part-time employment rate (%)						<i>-R.UK</i>
Persons working age	12	15	14	19	18	-5
Women working age 16-59	15	23	20	30	29	-11
Women with dep. children	19	30	25	40	38	-14
- Lone parent	14	18	16	30	28	-14
- Mother in couple	22	34	30	43	41	-13
Women without dep. children	13	18	16	24	22	-8
- Female in couple	12	20	17	26	25	-9
- Female not in couple	13	17	15	21	20	-6
Men working age 16-64	8	7	8	7	7	0
Men with dep. children	**	**	5	4	4	2
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	**
- Father in couple	**	**	5	4	4	2
Men without dep. children	8	9	9	9	9	0
- Male in couple	**	8	7	6	6	1
- Male not in couple	10	10	10	11	11	-1

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C27. Full-time employment rates by family status, (excluding full-time students), London and UK, 2004

Base: Persons working age, excluding full-time students	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK		
In full-time employment							
Persons working age	975,000	1,619,000	2,594,000	17,437,000	20,031,000		
Women working age 16-59	379,000	585,000	964,000	5,995,000	6,959,000		
Women with dep. children	89,000	177,000	266,000	1,761,000	2,027,000		
- Lone parent	34,000	39,000	73,000	362,000	436,000		
- Mother in couple	55,000	138,000	193,000	1,399,000	1,591,000		
Women without dep. children	290,000	408,000	698,000	4,234,000	4,932,000		
- Female in couple	118,000	200,000	318,000	2,421,000	2,739,000		
- Female not in couple	172,000	208,000	379,000	1,813,000	2,193,000		
Men working age 16-64	596,000	1,034,000	1,630,000	11,442,000	13,072,000		
Men with dep. children	179,000	420,000	599,000	4,494,000	5,093,000		
- Lone parent	**	**	**	80,000	92,000		
- Father in couple	172,000	414,000	587,000	4,414,000	5,001,000		
Men without dep. children	417,000	614,000	1,031,000	6,947,000	7,979,000		
- Male in couple	178,000	305,000	484,000	3,961,000	4,445,000		
- Male not in couple	239,000	309,000	548,000	2,986,000	3,534,000		
						<i>London</i>	<i>-R.UK</i>
Full-time employment rate (%)							
Persons working age	58	63	61	61	61	0	
Women working age 16-59	46	47	47	43	44	4	
Women with dep. children	25	31	29	28	28	1	
- Lone parent	24	26	25	24	24	1	
- Mother in couple	26	32	30	29	29	1	
Women without dep. children	61	62	61	56	57	5	
- Female in couple	62	58	60	52	53	8	
- Female not in couple	60	66	63	62	62	1	
Men working age 16-64	70	77	74	77	77	-3	
Men with dep. children	72	85	80	87	86	-7	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	52	53	**	
- Father in couple	71	86	81	88	87	-7	
Men without dep. children	69	73	71	72	72	-1	
- Male in couple	78	77	77	75	76	2	
- Male not in couple	63	70	67	68	68	-1	

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C28. Part-time employment rates by family status (excluding full-time students), London and UK, 2004

Base: Persons working age, excluding full-time students	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In part-time employment						
Persons working age	178,000	357,000	535,000	4,957,000	5,492,000	
Women working age 16-59	117,000	280,000	397,000	4,152,000	4,549,000	
Women with dep. children	66,000	175,000	241,000	2,534,000	2,775,000	
- Lone parent	**	28,000	47,000	452,000	499,000	
- Mother in couple	46,000	147,000	194,000	2,082,000	2,276,000	
Women without dep. children	52,000	105,000	156,000	1,618,000	1,774,000	
- Female in couple	21,000	65,000	87,000	1,203,000	1,289,000	
- Female not in couple	30,000	39,000	70,000	415,000	485,000	
Men working age 16-64	61,000	77,000	138,000	805,000	943,000	
Men with dep. children	**	**	39,000	188,000	227,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	
- Father in couple	**	**	38,000	171,000	209,000	
Men without dep. children	41,000	58,000	99,000	617,000	716,000	
- Male in couple	**	27,000	38,000	324,000	362,000	
- Male not in couple	30,000	31,000	61,000	293,000	354,000	
						<i>London</i>
Part-time employment rate (%)						<i>-R.UK</i>
Persons working age	11	14	13	17	17	-5
Women working age 16-59	14	23	19	30	28	-11
Women with dep. children	19	30	26	40	38	-14
- Lone parent	**	18	16	30	28	-14
- Mother in couple	22	34	30	43	41	-13
Women without dep. children	11	16	14	21	20	-8
- Female in couple	11	19	16	26	25	-10
- Female not in couple	11	13	12	14	14	-3
Men working age 16-64	7	6	6	5	6	1
Men with dep. children	**	**	5	4	4	2
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	**
- Father in couple	**	**	5	3	4	2
Men without dep. children	7	7	7	6	6	0
- Male in couple	**	7	6	6	6	0
- Male not in couple	8	7	7	7	7	1

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C29. Percentage of workers employed part-time by family status, London and UK, 2004

Base: Persons working age	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	Difference (London-R.UK)
Part-time workers as percentage of all workers						
Persons working age	18	21	20	25	24	-5
Women working age 16-59	27	35	32	43	42	-11
Women with dep. children	43	50	48	59	58	-11
- Lone parent	37	42	40	56	54	-16
- Mother in couple	46	51	50	60	59	-10
Women without dep. children	20	25	23	32	31	-9
- Female in couple	16	26	22	33	32	-11
- Female not in couple	22	25	24	31	30	-7
Men working age 16-64	12	9	10	9	9	1
Men with dep. children	**	**	6	4	4	2
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	**
- Father in couple	**	**	6	4	4	2
Men without dep. children	12	12	12	12	12	0
- Male in couple	**	9	9	8	8	1
- Male not in couple	16	15	16	17	17	-1
Part-time workers as percentage of all workers (persons excluding full-time students)						
Persons working age	15	18	17	22	22	-5
Women working age 16-59	24	32	29	41	40	-12
Women with dep. children	42	50	47	59	58	-12
- Lone parent	**	41	39	56	53	-17
- Mother in couple	46	52	50	60	59	-10
Women without dep. children	15	20	18	28	26	-9
- Female in couple	15	25	21	33	32	-12
- Female not in couple	15	16	16	19	18	-3
Men working age 16-64	9	7	8	7	7	1
Men with dep. children	**	**	6	4	4	2
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	**
- Father in couple	**	**	6	4	4	2
Men without dep. children	9	9	9	8	8	1
- Male in couple	**	8	7	8	8	0
- Male not in couple	11	9	10	9	9	1

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of unrounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C30. Full and part-time employment rates (%) of mothers by age of youngest dependent child, London & UK, 2004

Base: working age women with dependent children	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK
In full-time employment					
All mothers	90,000	179,000	269,000	1,774,000	2,043,000
Age of youngest dependent child: 0-4	30,000	53,000	84,000	471,000	555,000
Age of youngest dependent child: 5-10	27,000	50,000	77,000	536,000	613,000
Age of youngest dependent child: 11-18	33,000	76,000	108,000	767,000	875,000
In part-time employment					
All mothers	68,000	177,000	245,000	2,559,000	2,804,000
Age of youngest dependent child: 0-4	27,000	65,000	92,000	879,000	971,000
Age of youngest dependent child: 5-10	23,000	60,000	83,000	930,000	1,013,000
Age of youngest dependent child: 11-18	**	52,000	70,000	750,000	820,000
Full-time employment rate (%)					
All mothers	25	30	28	28	28
Age of youngest dependent child: 0-4	20	21	21	19	19
Age of youngest dependent child: 5-10	24	29	27	26	26
Age of youngest dependent child: 11-18	34	44	40	39	40
Part-time employment rate (%)					
All mothers	19	30	26	40	38
Age of youngest dependent child: 0-4	17	26	23	36	34
Age of youngest dependent child: 5-10	21	35	29	45	43
Age of youngest dependent child: 11-18	**	30	26	39	37
Part-time workers as percentage of all workers (%)					
All mothers	43	50	48	59	58
Age of youngest dependent child: 0-4	47	55	52	65	64
Age of youngest dependent child: 5-10	46	54	52	63	62
Age of youngest dependent child: 11-18	36	41	39	49	48

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates.

** Estimates suppressed due to poor reliability

C31. Full and part-time employment rates (%) of couple mothers by age of youngest dependent child, London & UK, 2004

Base: working age women with dependent children in couples	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK
In full-time employment					
All couple mothers	55,000	140,000	195,000	1,409,000	1,604,000
Age of youngest dependent child: 0-4	23,000	47,000	70,000	410,000	480,000
Age of youngest dependent child: 5-10	**	37,000	52,000	418,000	470,000
Age of youngest dependent child: 11-18	**	55,000	73,000	581,000	654,000
In part-time employment					
All couple mothers	48,000	148,000	196,000	2,098,000	2,294,000
Age of youngest dependent child: 0-4	21,000	55,000	76,000	760,000	836,000
Age of youngest dependent child: 5-10	**	48,000	63,000	732,000	795,000
Age of youngest dependent child: 11-18	**	45,000	57,000	606,000	663,000
Full-time employment rate (%)					
All couple mothers	26	32	30	29	29
Age of youngest dependent child: 0-4	21	24	23	21	21
Age of youngest dependent child: 5-10	**	31	30	28	28
Age of youngest dependent child: 11-18	**	44	42	40	40
Part-time employment rate (%)					
All couple mothers	22	34	30	43	41
Age of youngest dependent child: 0-4	19	28	25	39	37
Age of youngest dependent child: 5-10	**	40	36	49	47
Age of youngest dependent child: 11-18	**	35	32	41	40
Part-time workers as percentage of all workers (%)					
All couple mothers	46	51	50	60	59
Age of youngest dependent child: 0-4	48	54	52	65	64
Age of youngest dependent child: 5-10	**	57	55	64	63
Age of youngest dependent child: 11-18	**	45	44	51	50

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates.

** Estimates suppressed due to poor reliability.

C32. Part and full-time employment rates of mothers by number of dependent children, London & UK, 2004

Base: working age women with dependent children	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK
In full-time employment					
Women with dependent children	90,000	179,000	269,000	1,774,000	2,043,000
One child	52,000	96,000	147,000	926,000	1,073,000
Two children	31,000	70,000	100,000	667,000	767,000
Three or more children	**	**	22,000	181,000	203,000
Full-time employment rate (%)					
Women with dependent children	25	30	28	28	28
One child	33	38	36	35	35
Two children	24	28	27	25	25
Three or more children	**	**	12	17	16
In part-time employment					
Women with dependent children	68,000	177,000	245,000	2,559,000	2,804,000
One child	27,000	67,000	94,000	958,000	1,052,000
Two children	29,000	81,000	110,000	1,217,000	1,327,000
Three or more children	**	30,000	41,000	384,000	425,000
Part-time employment rate (%)					
Women with dependent children	19	30	25	40	38
One child	17	26	23	36	34
Two children	23	33	30	45	43
Three or more children	**	30	23	35	34

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates.

** Estimates suppressed due to poor reliability

C33. Employment rates of mothers by qualifications level and age of youngest child, Greater London & UK, 2004

Base: working age women with dependent children	Highest level of qualifications obtained			
	All	Higher Level	Lower level & other	None
Greater London				
All mothers	54	74	54	23
Age of youngest dependent child: 0-4	43	66	41	11*
Age of youngest dependent child: 5-10	57	79	59	22*
Age of youngest dependent child: 11-18	66	84	69	37
UK (excluding London)				
All mothers	67	82	68	39
Age of youngest dependent child: 0-4	55	75	54	21
Age of youngest dependent child: 5-10	71	86	73	43
Age of youngest dependent child: 11-18	78	89	81	51
UK				
All mothers	65	81	66	36
Age of youngest dependent child: 0-4	53	73	52	20
Age of youngest dependent child: 5-10	70	85	71	40
Age of youngest dependent child: 11-18	77	88	80	49

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: * These statistics are based on very small samples (ie between 30-50) and have high levels of sampling variability attached to them.

C34. Full-time employment rates by family status, White groups, London and UK, 2004

Base: Persons working age from White ethnic groups	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In full-time employment						
Persons working age	736,000	1,218,000	1,954,000	16,774,000	18,728,000	
Women working age 16-59	288,000	434,000	721,000	5,774,000	6,496,000	
Women with dep. children	54,000	111,000	166,000	1,668,000	1,834,000	
- Lone parent	**	25,000	40,000	344,000	384,000	
- Mother in couple	39,000	86,000	125,000	1,325,000	1,450,000	
Women without dep. children	233,000	323,000	556,000	4,106,000	4,662,000	
- Female in couple	99,000	166,000	265,000	2,347,000	2,612,000	
- Female not in couple	134,000	157,000	291,000	1,759,000	2,050,000	
Men working age 16-64	449,000	784,000	1,233,000	11,000,000	12,232,000	
Men with dep. children	118,000	292,000	410,000	4,255,000	4,665,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	77,000	85,000	
- Father in couple	115,000	287,000	402,000	4,178,000	4,580,000	
Men without dep. children	330,000	492,000	823,000	6,745,000	7,567,000	
- Male in couple	149,000	252,000	401,000	3,854,000	4,255,000	
- Male not in couple	181,000	240,000	422,000	2,891,000	3,313,000	
<i>London</i>						
<i>-R.UK</i>						
Full-time employment rate (%)						
Persons working age	61	61	61	57	57	4
Women working age 16-59	50	45	47	40	41	7
Women with dep. children	30	28	29	28	28	1
- Lone parent	**	24	24	24	24	0
- Mother in couple	33	30	31	29	29	2
Women without dep. children	60	57	58	50	50	9
- Female in couple	66	60	62	52	53	10
- Female not in couple	56	55	55	47	48	8
Men working age 16-64	71	74	73	73	73	0
Men with dep. children	80	87	85	88	88	-3
- Lone parent	**	**	**	52	53	**
- Father in couple	80	88	86	89	89	-3
Men without dep. children	68	69	68	66	66	2
- Male in couple	80	77	78	75	75	3
- Male not in couple	60	62	61	57	57	4

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C35. Part-time employment rates by family status, White groups, London and UK, 2004

Base: Persons working age from White ethnic groups	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In part-time employment						
Persons working age	125,000	317,000	442,000	5,510,000	5,953,000	
Women working age 16-59	86,000	246,000	332,000	4,458,000	4,790,000	
Women with dep. children	39,000	138,000	178,000	2,474,000	2,651,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	27,000	443,000	470,000	
- Mother in couple	32,000	118,000	151,000	2,031,000	2,182,000	
Women without dep. children	46,000	107,000	154,000	1,985,000	2,139,000	
- Female in couple	**	59,000	77,000	1,201,000	1,278,000	
- Female not in couple	28,000	49,000	77,000	784,000	861,000	
Men working age 16-64	39,000	71,000	111,000	1,052,000	1,163,000	
Men with dep. children	**	**	21,000	158,000	178,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	
- Father in couple	**	**	**	141,000	161,000	
Men without dep. children	32,000	58,000	90,000	895,000	984,000	
- Male in couple	**	25,000	35,000	327,000	362,000	
- Male not in couple	22,000	33,000	55,000	568,000	623,000	
Part-time employment rate (%)						<i>London</i>
						<i>-R.UK</i>
Persons working age	10	16	14	19	18	-5
Women working age 16-59	15	26	22	31	30	-10
Women with dep. children	22	35	31	41	40	-10
- Lone parent	**	**	16	31	29	-15
- Mother in couple	27	41	37	44	44	-7
Women without dep. children	12	19	16	24	23	-8
- Female in couple	**	21	18	26	26	-9
- Female not in couple	12	17	15	21	20	-6
Men working age 16-64	6	7	7	7	7	0
Men with dep. children	**	**	4	3	3	1
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	**
- Father in couple	**	**	**	3	3	**
Men without dep. children	6	8	7	9	9	-1
- Male in couple	**	8	7	6	6	0
- Male not in couple	7	8	8	11	11	-3

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C36. Full-time employment rates by family status, BME groups, London and UK, 2004

Base: Persons working age from BME groups	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In full-time employment						
Persons working age	252,000	417,000	669,000	802,000	1,471,000	
Women working age 16-59	98,000	159,000	257,000	286,000	543,000	
Women with dep. children	36,000	68,000	103,000	105,000	208,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	34,000	21,000	55,000	
- Mother in couple	**	54,000	70,000	84,000	153,000	
Women without dep. children	62,000	91,000	153,000	182,000	335,000	
- Female in couple	22,000	36,000	58,000	90,000	148,000	
- Female not in couple	40,000	55,000	95,000	92,000	187,000	
Men working age 16-64	154,000	258,000	412,000	516,000	928,000	
Men with dep. children	62,000	130,000	192,000	253,000	445,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	
- Father in couple	59,000	129,000	188,000	249,000	437,000	
Men without dep. children	92,000	127,000	220,000	263,000	483,000	
- Male in couple	31,000	55,000	86,000	121,000	207,000	
- Male not in couple	61,000	72,000	134,000	142,000	276,000	
Full-time employment rate (%)						
Persons working age	37	50	44	45	44	-1
Women working age 16-59	27	38	33	32	33	1
Women with dep. children	20	33	27	25	26	2
- Lone parent	**	**	24	23	24	1
- Mother in couple	**	36	29	25	26	4
Women without dep. children	34	43	39	40	39	-1
- Female in couple	45	48	47	51	49	-4
- Female not in couple	31	40	35	33	34	2
Men working age 16-64	47	63	56	57	56	-1
Men with dep. children	58	79	71	71	71	0
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	**
- Father in couple	58	80	72	72	72	0
Men without dep. children	42	52	47	48	47	-1
- Male in couple	60	70	66	71	69	-5
- Male not in couple	36	43	40	37	38	2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C37. Part-time employment rates by family status, BME groups, London and UK, 2004

Base: Persons working age from BME groups	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	
In part-time employment						
Persons working age	94,000	108,000	202,000	260,000	462,000	
Women working age 16-59	54,000	72,000	126,000	159,000	284,000	
Women with dep. children	29,000	39,000	67,000	85,000	152,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	22,000	**	40,000	
- Mother in couple	**	29,000	45,000	67,000	111,000	
Women without dep. children	25,000	33,000	59,000	74,000	133,000	
- Female in couple	**	**	**	25,000	41,000	
- Female not in couple	20,000	22,000	43,000	49,000	92,000	
Men working age 16-64	40,000	36,000	76,000	101,000	177,000	
Men with dep. children	**	**	**	37,000	55,000	
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	
- Father in couple	**	**	**	36,000	54,000	
Men without dep. children	28,000	30,000	58,000	64,000	122,000	
- Male in couple	**	**	**	**	21,000	
- Male not in couple	23,000	24,000	47,000	53,000	101,000	
						<i>London</i>
						<i>-R.UK</i>
Part-time employment rate (%)						
Persons working age	14	13	13	15	14	-1
Women working age 16-59	15	17	16	18	17	-2
Women with dep. children	16	19	17	20	19	-2
- Lone parent	**	**	16	**	18	**
- Mother in couple	**	20	18	20	19	-2
Women without dep. children	14	15	15	16	16	-1
- Female in couple	**	**	**	14	14	**
- Female not in couple	15	16	16	18	17	-2
Men working age 16-64	12	9	10	11	11	-1
Men with dep. children	**	**	**	10	9	**
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	**
- Father in couple	**	**	**	10	9	**
Men without dep. children	13	12	12	12	12	1
- Male in couple	**	**	**	**	7	**
- Male not in couple	14	14	14	14	14	0

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

C38. Percentage of workers employed part-time by family status, London & UK, 2004

Base: Persons working age	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	Difference (London- Rest UK)
Part-time workers as percentage of all workers - White groups						
Persons working age	15	21	18	25	24	-6
Women working age 16-59	23	36	31	44	42	-12
Women with dep. children	42	55	52	60	59	-8
- Lone parent	**	**	40	56	55	-16
- Mother in couple	45	58	55	61	60	-6
Women without dep. children	17	25	22	33	31	-11
- Female in couple	**	26	23	34	33	-11
- Female not in couple	17	24	21	31	30	-10
	**	**	**	**	**	
Men working age 16-64	8	8	8	9	9	0
Men with dep. children	**	**	5	4	4	1
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	**
- Father in couple	**	**	**	3	3	**
Men without dep. children	9	11	10	12	12	-2
- Male in couple	**	9	8	8	8	0
- Male not in couple	11	12	12	16	16	-5
Part-time workers as percentage of all workers: BME groups						
Persons working age	27	21	23	24	24	-1
Women working age 16-59	36	31	33	36	34	-3
Women with dep. children	44	36	39	45	42	-5
- Lone parent	**	**	40	**	42	**
- Mother in couple	**	35	39	44	42	-5
Women without dep. children	29	27	28	29	28	-1
- Female in couple	**	**	**	22	22	**
- Female not in couple	34	29	31	35	33	-4
Men working age 16-64	21	12	16	16	16	-1
Men with dep. children	**	**	**	13	11	**
- Lone parent	**	**	**	**	**	**
- Father in couple	**	**	**	13	11	**
Men without dep. children	23	19	21	20	20	1
- Male in couple	**	**	**	**	9	**
- Male not in couple	28	25	26	27	27	-1

Source: Annual Population Survey 2004

Notes: Data are survey estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. Some estimates have been suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks (**). Data also exclude respondents with missing data on family status so totals in employment may be lower than published estimates. Users are advised to quote employment rates rather than numbers which are less reliable (see Appendix A). Percentage point differences are calculated on the basis of un-rounded data then the final difference is rounded to the nearest percentage point.

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