

Data Management and Analysis Group

Women and the labour market in London: Key facts



DMAG Briefing 2006/33

December 2006

Women and the labour market in London: Key facts

Analysis from the 2005 Annual Population Survey

For more information please contact:

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

Tel: 020 7983 4658
Lorna.spence@london.gov.uk

Copyright © Greater London Authority, 2006

APS data produced in this briefing have been reproduced with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office and the Queen's Printer for Scotland and are © Crown Copyright. An acknowledgement of the source is given at the end of each table or chart. Please note that the GLA is willing to make data available in other formats on request

Acknowledgements

The GLA would like to kindly thank both the Office for National Statistics for permission to access the APS dataset, under the special licence arrangements and also the UK Data Archive (University of Essex) who manage and supply the datasets.

ISSN 1479-7879

Contents

Summary of findings.....	i
1 Introduction	1
1.1 About this Briefing	1
1.2 About the Annual Population Survey.....	1
2 Key facts.....	3
2.1 Population by gender	5
2.2 Women by age and family status	6
2.3 Women by ethnic group, country of birth and nationality	7
2.4 Women by disability.....	8
2.5 Educational participation and gender	9
2.6 Women by qualifications levels.....	10
2.7 Labour market position of working age women: overview	12
2.8 Unemployment rates for key groups.....	14
2.9 Employment rates by gender and age.....	15
2.10 Employment rates of women by ethnicity.....	16
2.11 Employment rates of women by country of birth, ethnicity and student status.....	17
2.12 Employment rates by gender and disability	18
2.13 Employment rates by qualifications and gender	19
2.14 Employment rates, gender and parenthood.....	20
2.15 Full and part-time employment rates of mothers by age and number of children.....	21
2.16 Employment rates of mothers: key groups.....	23
2.17 Employment rates by gender and region	25
2.18 Employment rates of women by London borough	27
2.19 Employment rates of mothers compared: London & Rest of UK.....	29
2.20 Occupation and gender	30
2.21 Occupational patterns for key groups of women	31
2.22 Public and private sector employment by gender	32
2.23 Hourly earnings of employees by gender.....	33
Appendix A: About the Annual Population Survey	37
Appendix B: Tables.....	43

Appendix B: List of tables

B1	Demographic profile of working age population, Greater London & Rest of UK, 2005	44
B2	Population by gender and parenthood, Greater London and Rest of UK, 2005.....	45
B3	Educational participation by age, gender and ethnicity, Greater London, 2005	46
B4	Educational participation by age, gender and ethnicity, UK (excluding London), 2005	47
B5	Qualifications levels by gender and family status, Greater London, 2005.....	48
B6	Qualifications levels by gender and student status, Greater London & Rest of UK, 2005.....	49
B7	Economic activity by gender, persons working age, Greater London, 2005.....	50
B8	Economic activity by gender, persons working age, UK (excluding London), 2005.....	51
B9	Economic inactivity by want to work status, women, Greater London, 2005.....	52
B10	Employment rates by gender, age and student status, Greater London, 2005.....	53
B11	Employment rates by gender and disability, Greater London, 2005.....	54
B12	Employment rates by gender, parenting and disability, Greater London, 2005.....	55
B13	Employment rates by qualifications, gender & student status, Greater London, 2005.....	56
B14	Employment rates by ethnic group & student status, men, Greater London, 2005.....	57
B15	Employment rates by ethnic group & student status, women, Greater London, 2005	58
B16	Employment rates of parents by age/no. of children, London & Rest of UK, 2005.....	59
B17	Employment rates of mothers, ethnicity & country of birth, Greater London, 2005	60
B18	Employment rates of mothers by age and number of children, ethnicity & country of birth, Greater London, 2005	61
B19	Part and full-time employment rates by family status, Greater London, 2005.....	62
B20	Part and full-time employment of mothers, Greater London, 2005.....	63
B21	Part and full-time employment rates by gender & ethnicity, Greater London, 2005.....	64
B22	Unemployment rates by gender for key groups, Greater London, 2005	65
B23	Employment by occupational group and gender, Greater London, 2005.....	66
B24	Full and part-time employment by occupation and gender, Greater London, 2005.....	67
B25	Public and private sector employment by gender, Greater London, 2005	68
B26	Public/private sector employment by gender and ethnicity, Greater London, 2005.....	69
B27	Unemployment rates by gender and region, 2005.....	70
B28	Employment rates by gender and region (persons working age), 2005	71
B29	Employment rates, persons working age, London boroughs, 2005.....	72
B30	Employment rates by gender, London boroughs, 2005	73
B31	Employment rates, persons, key groups, London and UK, 2005.....	74
B32	Employment rates of women, key groups, London and UK, 2005	75
B33	Employment rates of men, key groups, London and UK, 2005.....	76
B34	Employment rates of mothers compared: London & UK, 2005.....	77
B35	Composition of employed & workless female population, Greater London, 2005.....	78
B36	Composition of employed & workless male population, Greater London, 2005.....	79
B37	Composition of employed & workless population: mothers, Greater London, 2005.....	80
B38	Composition of employed and workless population: fathers, Greater London, 2005	81

Summary of findings

This *Briefing* presents key statistics on the theme of London's women and their participation in the labour market. The analysis is mainly based on the Annual Population Survey (APS), a large sample survey of UK households, carried out by the Office for National Statistics. Data refer to the survey period January–December 2005 and mainly relate to women of working age¹ (age 16–59 for women) unless otherwise specified.

A profile of London's working age women

- According to the latest mid-year population estimates for 2005, London's working age population numbers around 5.035 million, of these 2.436m are women (48 per cent).
- London is one of the most diverse cities in the world. APS estimates suggest that of all working age women in London:
 - Over one third (35 per cent) are from BME² groups.
 - 39 per cent were born outside the UK. Of these, 63 per cent were from BME groups and 37 per cent from White ethnic groups.
 - 23 per cent are foreign nationals.
- In London, disabled³ women make up 16 per cent of the female population (aged 16–59), according to the DDA and/or the APS definition of disability.
- Forty-one per cent of London's women are mothers with dependent children.
 - 13 per cent are lone mothers with dependent children
 - 28 per cent are mothers in couples
- London's women are fairly well qualified relative to their counterparts in the rest of the UK: over one quarter⁴ (27 per cent) have degree level qualifications compared with 17 per cent of women living in the rest of the UK (ie UK excluding London).
- Ten per cent of working age women in London are in full-time education and a further seven per cent are in part-time education.

The labour market position of London's women

- The labour market profile of women is different to that of men. In general, women have lower rates of economic activity and employment than men.
- Almost two thirds (63 per cent) of London's working age women are in employment relative to three quarters (75 per cent) of men. Women comprise 44 per cent of all Londoners in work.

¹ Working age is 16–59 for women and 16–64 for men

² The term BME (Black and minority ethnic) relates to all ethnic groups, other than White groups.

³ Disabled people comprise those Londoners who are disabled according to either the 'DDA' and/or the 'work-limiting' definition of disability (See page 40 for a full explanation of these terms).

⁴ Working age women excluding those in full-time education.

- Women not in work comprise two groups: those who are economically inactive and those who are unemployed. Unemployed women are distinct from those economically inactive as they are actively seeking work. The majority (88 per cent) of the workless female population, working age, are economically inactive.
- The unemployment rate for women is six per cent⁵, slightly lower than the rate for men (eight per cent). London has the highest female unemployment rate of all GB regions.
- One third (33 per cent) of all working age women are economically inactive relative to 19 per cent of men. This group includes those women taking time out of the labour market to care for children or others, those too sick to work, students and those who have retired early. One quarter of all women who are economically inactive say they would like to work. For lone parents, the percentage who say they would like to work is far higher at 39 per cent.
- Women not in work who are caring for family/home comprise 48 per cent of the economically inactive population and 16 per cent of all working age women.
- While women make up almost half of London's working age population, they comprise 58 per cent of London's workless population (ie all those unemployed or economically inactive).

Labour market participation among younger and older women in London

- The employment rate for London's young women (those aged 16-24) is low at 44 per cent. This reflects the high proportion of this age group who are in full-time education (42 per cent) as well a high rate of youth unemployment (16 per cent).
- Young BME women have high rates of educational participation (50 per cent) relative to young White women (37 per cent) in London.
- While most employment data presented here refer to women aged 16-59, it is recognised that many women work beyond pensionable age. APS estimates suggest that of all women aged 60 and over, one in eight are still in employment (12 per cent). Around five per cent of all women in employment are aged 60 and over.

Employment rates and parenting in London⁶

- The gender gap in employment rates is explained by the fact that women are far more likely than men to take time out of the labour market to care for children. The employment rate for mothers with dependent children is 54 per cent, 31 percentage points lower than the rate for fathers (85 per cent), whereas rates for men and women without dependent children are fairly close (70 and 69 per cent).

⁵ Unemployment rates relate to persons aged 16 and over who are unemployed as a percentage of the economically active population.

⁶ The employment rate expresses the number in employment as a percentage of the relevant population group.

- Family responsibilities are key to understanding the employment patterns of both women and men in London. While the employment rate of women with children is far lower than the rate for women without children (54 and 69 per cent), for men employment rates are affected in the opposite way, and fathers have a higher employment rate than men without children (85 and 70 per cent).
- The employment rate for lone mothers⁷ in London is 43 per cent, lower than the rate for mothers in couples (59 per cent).
- For mothers, the number and age of children in the family has a strong bearing on likely employment levels. Mothers in London with three or more children are much less likely to be in employment (38 per cent) than those with one or two children (55-61 per cent). Mothers with pre-school children have a far lower employment rate (43 per cent) than mothers with older children aged 11 to 18 (67 per cent).

Employment rates of women by key characteristics

- The employment rate of BME women in London is 51 per cent, far lower than the rate for women from White ethnic groups (69 per cent). Within London's BME population, the employment rates are highest for Black Caribbean women (66 per cent) and Indian women (64 per cent) and lowest for Pakistani/Bangladeshi⁸ women (23 per cent).
- In terms of composition, BME women comprise 35 per cent of the working age population, 28 per cent of those in work and 46 per cent of all those who are workless.
- London's migrant women (ie those born outside the UK) tend to have lower employment rates (56 per cent) than UK-born women (68 per cent). Within the migrant population, the employment rate for BME migrant women is far lower (48 per cent) than the rate for White migrant women (68 per cent).
- For mothers in London's migrant and BME population, employment rates are generally quite low. Less than half of London's BME mothers (46 per cent) are in work relative to 60 per cent of White mothers. This is mainly explained by the relative position of BME mothers in couples whose employment rate is 48 per cent relative to 66 per cent for White couple mothers. The employment rates of White and BME lone mothers are far closer (45 and 41 per cent).
- The employment rate among mothers born outside the UK is also low at 44 per cent compared with 62 per cent for UK-born mothers.
- It is recognised that there is massive diversity within London's BME and migrant population which is disguised by these aggregate data. The GLA is planning to explore this further using Census data about parents, ethnicity and employment.

⁷ The term mothers is used to relate to women with dependent children in their family.

⁸ It was not possible to disaggregate these groups due to small sample size.

- In London, disabled women have a low employment rate (43 per cent) relative to non-disabled women (67 per cent). Employment rates are very low for disabled mothers. One third (34 per cent) of disabled mothers are in employment relative to 58 per cent of non-disabled mothers. For disabled women without children, the employment rate is 49 per cent relative to 73 per cent for their non-disabled counterparts.
- Women with higher level qualifications have much higher employment rates than those with no (or lower level) qualifications. Eighty four per cent of women with degree level qualifications are in work compared with over one third (34 per cent) of those with no qualifications⁹. The gap between women and men's employment rates persists within similarly educated groups but is widest among two groups: those with no qualifications and those with 'other' qualifications (which includes foreign qualifications).

Employment rates of women in London and in the rest of the UK

- The employment rate for women in London (63 per cent) is significantly below the rate in the rest of the UK¹⁰ (71 per cent) and is one of the lowest employment rates of all regions, alongside that of Northern Ireland.
- Of all regions, the gender gap in employment rates between men and women is strongest in London, reflecting the relatively low employment rate of women, especially those in Inner London (58 per cent).
- Within London, female employment rates range from 80 per cent in Bromley to 43 per cent in Tower Hamlets – a gap of 37 percentage points. This range of rates makes London the most polarised of all GB regions.
- Within London, the three boroughs with the lowest female employment rates are: Tower Hamlets (43 per cent), Hackney and Newham (both 48 per cent). These areas have the lowest female employment rates in Great Britain, followed by Manchester, Kensington & Chelsea, Southwark, Camden and Barking & Dagenham, all with rates of between 55 and 57 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 just over two thirds (68 per cent) in the rest of the UK. These differentials persist regardless of age or number of children or qualifications levels.
- These relatively low employment rates of mothers in London are explained by lower rates of part-time working. The rate of part-time working among London mothers is 25 per cent, far lower than the rate in the rest of the UK (40 per cent), while the full-time employment rates for mothers in and outside London are similar (29 and 28 per cent). *The GLA have explored employment patterns of London's parents in some depth and more information is available in DMAG Briefing 2006/6 Parents and Work in London (available on request).*

⁹ Figures exclude full-time students who are still in the process of obtaining their qualifications.

¹⁰ UK (excluding Greater London)

Employment patterns and earnings of London residents^{11 12}

- Women are more likely to work on a part-time basis than men. Of all working age women, 20 per cent work part-time relative to eight per cent of men. Mothers are more likely to be in part-time employment (25 per cent) than women without dependent children (16 per cent).
- London's women are under-represented in management occupations. 13 per cent of women workers are employed as 'managers or senior officials' compared with 21 per cent of men.
- Over one fifth (22 per cent) of women work in administrative and secretarial occupations compared with six per cent of men. Women comprise three quarters of all workers in this group. Women are also particularly over-represented in the caring personal service occupations where they comprise 88 per cent of all workers.
- Women are almost twice as likely as men to work in the public sector. Almost one third (31 per cent) of women in employment work in the public sector relative to 17 per cent of men. A relatively high proportion of Black¹³ women workers (41 per cent) are employed in the public sector.
- Women comprise 61 per cent of all Londoners employed in the public sector. Areas of the public sector heavily dependent on women include the health sector which comprises 71 per cent female staff and local government (66 per cent). Women also comprise almost two thirds (63 per cent) of all those employed in the voluntary sector.
- The concentration of women in certain occupations and their propensity to work part-time (which attracts lower average rates of pay) has a significant impact on relative earnings levels. Across all groups, hourly earnings for women employees averaged £12.43 per hour - some 81 per cent of those of men (£15.30).
- Women working in sales and customer service and in elementary occupations are typically on pay rates of less than £7 per hour, less than half as much as those in managerial and professional occupations earning around £18 per hour. The pay gap between men and women only partly reflects the fact that women are over-represented in lower paid occupations, as the pay gap remains evident within every occupational group.
- Qualifications levels have a considerable impact on likely earnings levels. For example, women with higher level qualifications earn an average of £15.92 per hour - twice as much as those women with no qualifications (£7.31 per hour). The pay gap between women and men persists at all qualifications levels.

¹¹ All data in this section relate to London residents in employment (ie they do not include in-commuters).

¹² Data by occupation and earnings relate to all women aged 16 and over in employment.

¹³ Black includes those people whose ethnic group was Black Caribbean, Black African or Black Other

1 Introduction

1.1 About this Briefing

This *Briefing* presents key statistics on the theme of London's women and their relationship with the labour market. Data are based on the recently released Annual Population Survey (APS) for 2005¹⁴.

The report mainly focuses on London's working age women and presents data on a range of labour market topics. Demographic data are presented first and are intended to contextualise the labour market analysis that follows. The analysis is designed to build a comprehensive picture of London's women and the level and nature of their labour market participation, and also explores how London's women compare to those living in the rest of the UK, as well as differences across London.

This report is based on analysis of the APS dataset for 2005, obtained under special licence from the Office for National Statistics¹⁵. These datasets allow for more flexible and tailored analysis and allows the GLA to draw out findings of particular relevance to London.

1.2 About the Annual Population Survey

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

- **Large sample** size of almost 500,000 individuals in UK households, including around 29,000 in Greater London¹⁶.
- Wide **topic** coverage (including demography, labour market, educational participation, disability and health problems)

The main limitations of the APS are:

- **Sampling variability:** As the APS is a sample survey, all figures are estimates, not precise measures, and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. This means data need to be interpreted with some care, particularly those relating to smaller population groups (eg certain ethnic groups).
- **Coverage issues:** While the APS is regarded as a high quality survey, response rates are relatively low in London and it is likely that some groups of Londoners may be under-represented in the overall sample (eg certain groups of temporary and/or foreign workers, those not fluent in English, those in multi-occupancy accommodation).

¹⁴ Survey period is January to December 2005

¹⁵ A special licence is required because the data are heavily restricted to protect respondent confidentiality.

¹⁶ London has a low share of the overall UK APS sample relative to its share of the UK population. The GLA has recently written to the Office for National Statistics to register its concern over this issue.

- **Grossing issues:** APS population estimates are low relative to the latest population estimates for London. This is because
 - APS data for 2005 are weighted using population data that have now been superseded.
 - 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.

For all these reasons, the data are best viewed as estimates that are stronger at profiling the characteristics of the population than estimating the precise size of different groups.

Despite these limitations, APS data remain the best available source of inter-censal data on labour market participation among women.

APS data are available for the 32 London boroughs but data for the City of London are generally unreliable because the resident population and the subsequent sample size are too small. Appendix A provides more detail about the APS and a glossary of key terms.

2 Key facts

The sections that follow present data on the following topics:

- Population estimates by gender
- Demographic profile of women in London:
 - age and family status
 - ethnic group, country of birth and nationality
 - disability
 - participation in education
 - qualifications levels
- Labour market participation
 - Labour market position overview
 - Unemployment
 - Employment rates by gender and age
 - Employment rates of women by ethnicity
 - Employment rates by gender, country of birth and ethnicity
 - Employment rates by gender and disability
 - Employment rates by gender and qualifications
 - Employment rates by gender and parenthood
 - Part and full-time employment rates of mothers by age and number of children
 - Employment rates of mothers: key groups
 - Employment rates by gender and region
 - Employment rates of women by London Borough
 - Employment rates of mothers compared: London & Rest of UK
- Occupation and earnings
 - Occupation and gender
 - Occupational patterns for key groups of women
 - Public and private sector employment by gender
 - Hourly earnings by gender

Technical notes:

Most estimates refer to the working age population (16-59 for women and 16-64 for men) except: occupation and earnings data (which relates to all those aged 16 and over in employment) and unemployment rates which relate to persons aged 16 and over who are unemployed.

All data relate to the survey period January to December 2005. Most percentages quoted in the narrative are rounded to the nearest percentage point.

The data tables that underpin the summary analysis are presented in full in Appendix B. These provide more detail and are available in excel format on request.

2.1 Population by gender

- APS estimates for 2005 suggest that London's working age population numbers around 4.823 million. Of these, 2.346 million are women (49 per cent of the working age population).
- APS population estimates are lower than other demographic estimates for London. This is because they relate mainly to those living in private households (ie exclude most residents living in communal establishments) and also because the survey is grossed up using older population data which have now been superseded.
- The latest official ONS mid-year estimate for 2005, which is considered to be a better source of data on population size, puts the London working age population at 5.035 million¹⁷, of which 48 per cent are female. This is four per cent higher than the APS estimate.
- For these reasons, APS data are best viewed as estimates rather than precise measures and are far stronger at profiling the characteristics of the population than estimating the precise size of different groups. Despite their limitations, APS data remain the best available source of inter-censal data on labour market participation among women.
- The rest of this report presents key facts about London's women, their demographic characteristics and levels of labour market participation.

Table 1 Comparison of APS and mid-year population estimates by gender, Greater London, 2005

	Population (all ages)		Population working age (16-59/64)	
	MYE	APS	MYE	APS
Persons	7,518,000	7,305,000	5,035,000	4,823,000
Males	3,720,000	3,598,000	2,599,000	2,477,000
Females	3,798,000	3,707,000	2,436,000	2,346,000
<i>% women</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>49</i>

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005; ONS mid-year population estimates 2005

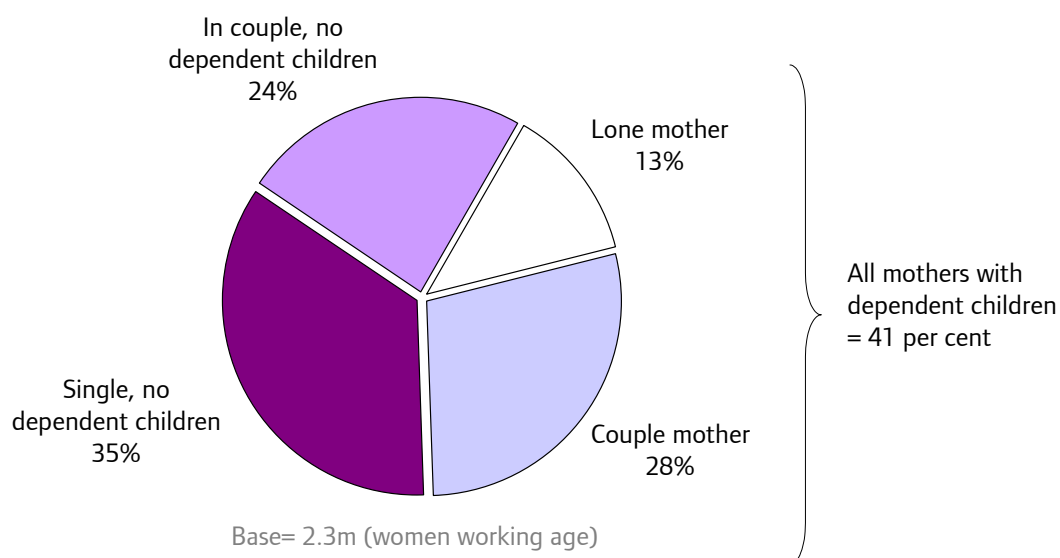
¹⁷ Office for National Statistics, MYE released in August 2006

2.2 Women by age and family status

All data that follows are drawn from the 2005 Annual Population Survey, unless otherwise indicated.

- London's population has a generally younger age structure relative to that in the rest of the UK. Within the working age population, there is a particular skew towards the 25-34 age group. In London, over one quarter (27 per cent) of the female working age population are aged 25-34 compared with only one fifth (21 per cent) in the rest of the UK. Whereas, in London, only one in six (17 per cent) working age women are aged 50-59 relative to 22 per cent in the rest of the UK.
- 41 per cent of London's working age women are mothers with dependent¹⁸ children.
 - 13 per cent are lone mothers
 - 28 per cent are mothers in couples.
- Mothers in London are more likely to be lone parents than those outside London. In London, 31 per cent of all mothers with dependent children are lone parents, relative to 24 per cent in the rest of the UK.
- Over one third (35 per cent) of all London's working age women are single¹⁹ women without (dependent) children, higher than the proportion outside London (27 per cent).

Figure 1 Women aged 16-59 by family status, Greater London, 2005



Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

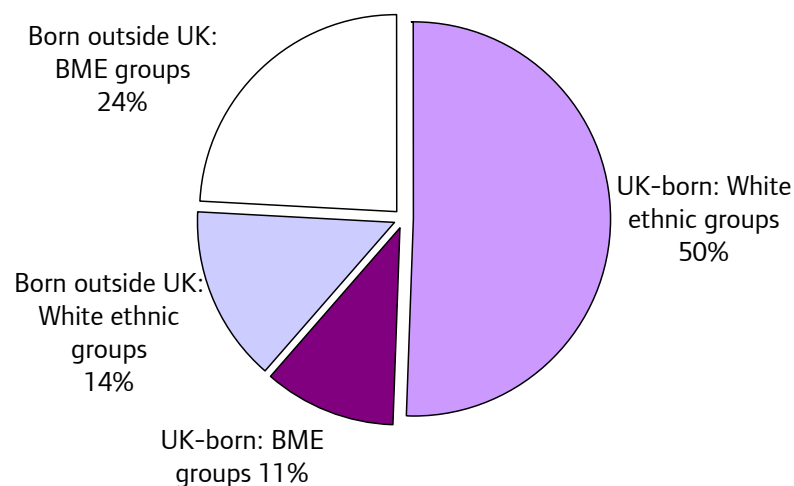
¹⁸ Dependent children are children aged under 16 and those aged 16-18 who are never married and in full-time education.

¹⁹ Single = women who are NOT part of a married/co-habiting couple

2.3 Women by ethnic group, country of birth and nationality

- London is one of the most diverse cities in the world. Of all working age women in London, over one third (35 per cent) are from BME²⁰ groups.
- Thirty-nine percent of the working age female population are migrant Londoners (those born outside the UK). Of this group, 37 per cent are from White ethnic groups and 63 per cent are from BME groups. UK-born women make up 61 per cent of London's female working age population. Of this group, around one in six are from BME groups (11 per cent of all working age women).
- Seventy-seven per cent of London's women (aged 16-59) have UK nationality and 23 per cent are foreign nationals.
- Recent GLA analysis, using the Labour Force Survey, found that in 2003, over one in five (21 per cent) working age women in London used a first language other than English in the home²¹.
- More detailed data on London's population by ethnic group and country of birth is available from the 2001 Census, which remains the best source of detailed demographic data on the ethnicity and country of birth of women in London.

Figure 2 Women aged 16-59 by ethnicity & country of birth, Greater London, 2005



Base= 2.3m (women working age)

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Figures do not sum to 100 due to rounding.

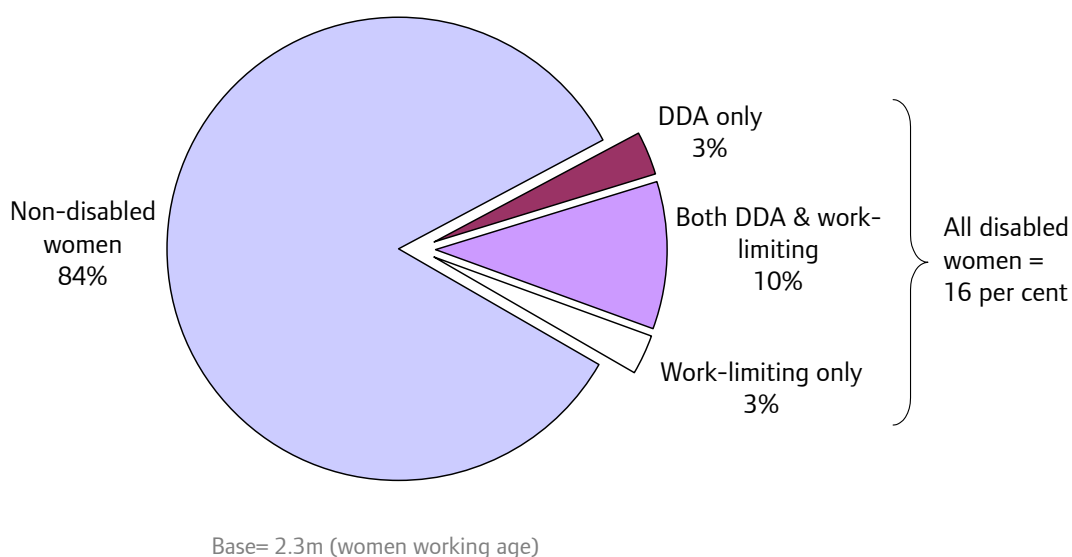
²⁰ The term BME (Black and minority ethnic) relates to all ethnic groups, other than White groups.

²¹ DMAG Briefing 2006/26 *A Profile of Londoners by Language*

2.4 Women by disability

- 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 disability²² but the standard definitions of disability used by official surveys like the APS tend to focus on medically derived definitions and terminology that aggregate both impairment and long-term health needs. Nevertheless, the APS is still considered to be a valuable source of quantitative data on this issue.
- The APS uses two different (but overlapping) definitions of disability to categorise respondents: the DDA definition and the work-limiting definition. In the APS, people are defined as having a long-term disability if they are disabled according to either the DDA (Disability Discrimination Act) definition and/or the APS 'work-limiting' definition of disability. APS data on disability is only available for working age respondents. These definitions are explained in more detail in Appendix A.
- Disabled women comprise 16 per cent of London's female working age population. Of this group, almost two thirds (63 per cent) are disabled according to both definitions – ten per cent of the working age population. The remainder are disabled according to one disability definition only (ie DDA only or work-limiting only definitions).

Figure 3 Women aged 16-59 by disability, Greater London, 2005



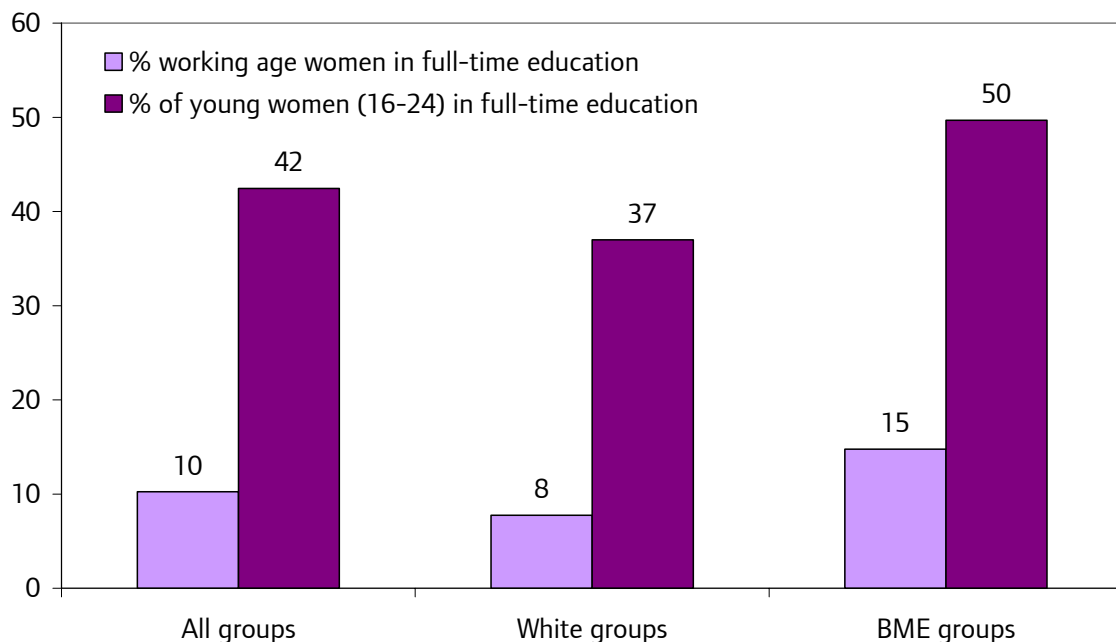
Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

²² 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'.

2.5 Educational participation and gender

- One in ten of London's women (working age) are in full-time education, the same as the proportion of men. In the rest of the UK, the percentage of women in full-time education is lower (8 per cent), partly reflecting the fact that the age structure of the population of London is younger.
- The majority of London's women in full-time education are young women aged 16-24. Of this group, 42 per cent are in full-time education, slightly lower than the proportion of men (46 per cent).
- Women from BME groups are twice as likely as White women to be in full-time education (15 and eight per cent). London's BME population has a younger age structure than the white population, but this only partly explains the ethnic gap in rates of educational participation, as the gap in rates is also evident among 16-24 year olds in London: 50 per cent of young BME women are in full-time education relative to 37 per cent of young White women.
- A further seven per cent of women are in some form of part-time education, higher than the proportion of men (5 per cent). Those in part-time education tend to be older and the majority are aged over 24.

Figure 4 Educational participation of women by age and ethnicity, Greater London, 2005



Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

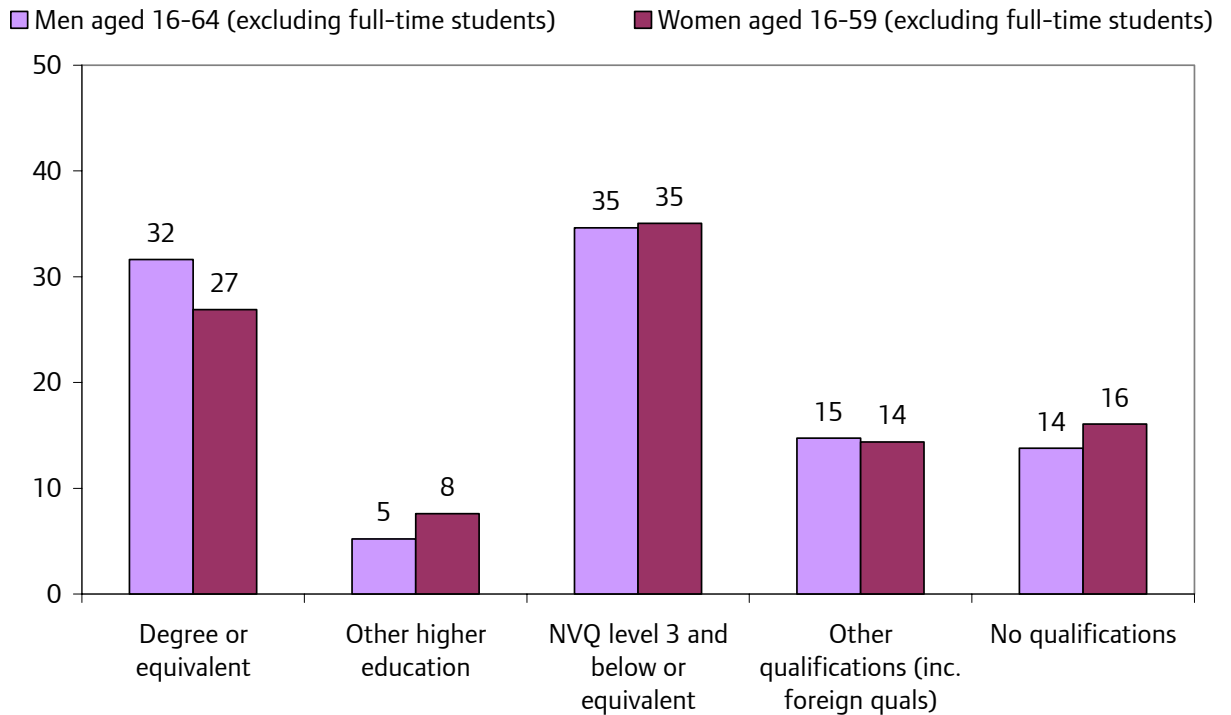
2.6 Women by qualifications levels

NB: All data exclude people in full-time education who are still in the process of gaining their qualifications.

- Over one quarter of London's women (27 per cent) have degree level qualifications, lower than the proportion of men (32 per cent). A further eight per cent of women have other higher level qualifications²³.
- Around one in six of London's women (16 per cent) have no qualifications relative to 14 per cent of men. A further third of women (35 per cent) have qualifications at levels below NVQ level 4 and the remainder hold 'Other' qualifications (14 per cent). This latter group includes those with foreign qualifications, where the level is unknown.
- Women who are lone parents have lower qualifications levels than other women. Over one quarter (26 per cent) of London's lone mothers have no qualifications, relative to 14 per cent of couple mothers and 15 per cent of women with no children.
- Women with no dependent children are more likely to have degree level qualifications (39 per cent) than those with children (29 per cent).
- Figure 6 compares the qualifications levels of London's women with those living in the rest of the UK. The issue of coding of foreign qualifications makes strict 'like for like' comparisons difficult, due to the larger migrant population in London. Londoners are more than twice as likely to have 'Other' qualifications, which includes foreign qualifications, than those living in the rest of the UK so this needs to be borne in mind when considering London and UK comparisons. For example, Londoners holding foreign degrees may be included under 'Other', thereby understating the actual level of women with higher level qualifications.
- However, even taking this into consideration, London's women do appear to be fairly well qualified relative to their counterparts in the rest of the UK. Over one quarter (27 per cent) have degree level qualifications compared with 17 per cent of women living in the rest of the UK (ie UK excluding London).

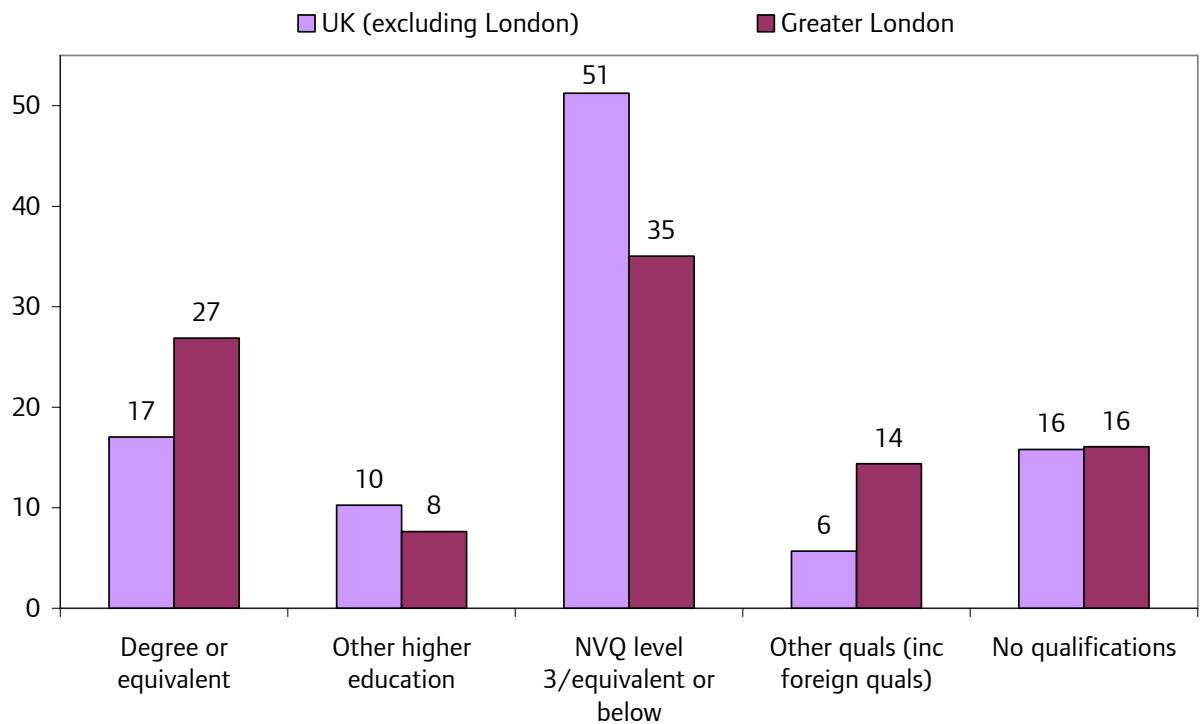
²³ Above A-level but below degree level.

Figure 5 Qualifications levels by gender, persons working age, excluding full-time students, Greater London, 2005



Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Figure 6 Qualifications levels of women, Greater London and Rest of UK, 2005 (women aged 16-59, excluding full-time students)



Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

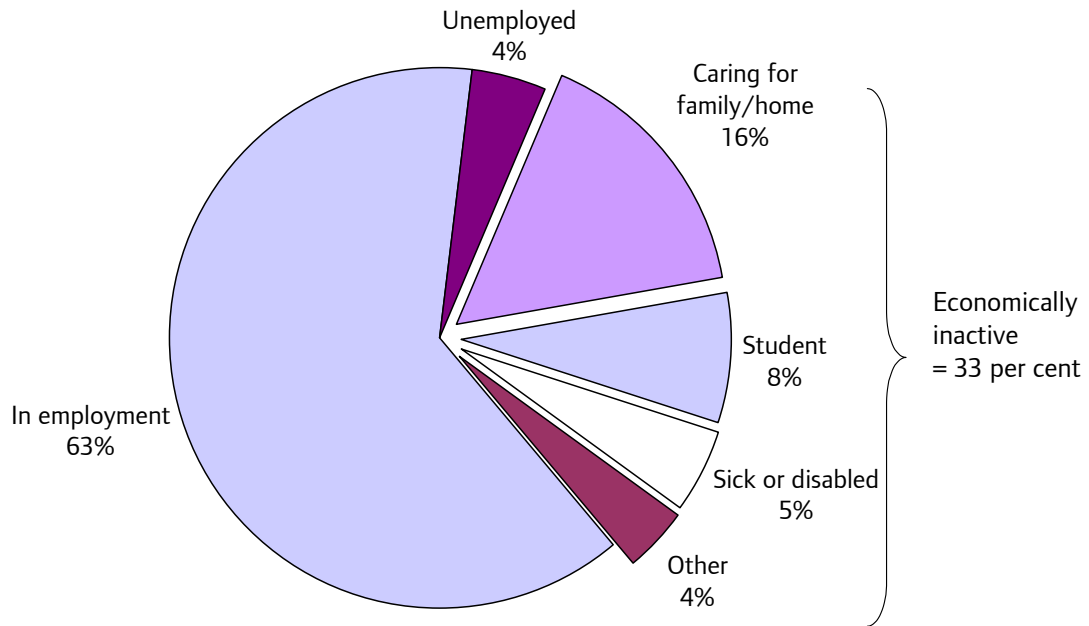
2.7 Labour market position of working age women: overview

- The labour market profile of women is different to that of men. In general, women have lower rates of economic activity and employment than men.
- In London, two thirds (67 per cent) of women (working age) are economically active relative to 81 per cent of men. The economically active population, otherwise known as the labour force, comprises all those in work and those who are unemployed and actively seeking work²⁴. Women comprise 44 per cent of London's resident labour force.
- Almost two thirds (63 per cent) of London's working age women are in employment relative to three quarters (75 per cent) of men. Women comprise 44 per cent of all Londoners in work.
- Women not in work comprise two groups: those who are economically inactive and those who are unemployed. Unemployed women are distinct from those economically inactive as they are actively seeking work. The majority (88 per cent) of the workless female population are economically inactive.
- One third (33 per cent) of all working age women are economically inactive relative to 19 per cent of men. This group includes those women taking time out of the labour market to care for children or others, those too sick to work, students and those who have retired early.
- One quarter of all women who are economically inactive say they would like to work. For economically inactive lone parents, the percentage who say they would like to work is far higher at 39 per cent. *'Want to work' data are limited in their application as they are purely notional and do not provide any sort of predictor of whether people will actually move into work or not.*
- Women not in work who are caring for family/home comprise 48 per cent of the economically inactive population and 16 per cent of all working age women.
- While London's women make up almost half of the working age population, they comprise 58 per cent of London's workless population (ie all those unemployed or economically inactive).

Note: The term 'workless' is used in this report to refer to working age residents who are not in paid work. It is of course fully recognised that many people not in paid work may indeed work in other ways (eg caring for their children or doing voluntary work) and that the term 'workless' may imply otherwise. For these reasons, this terminology is not considered ideal but has been adopted here to ensure consistency with other published research.

²⁴ See Appendix A for definitions of economic activity, unemployment and employment.

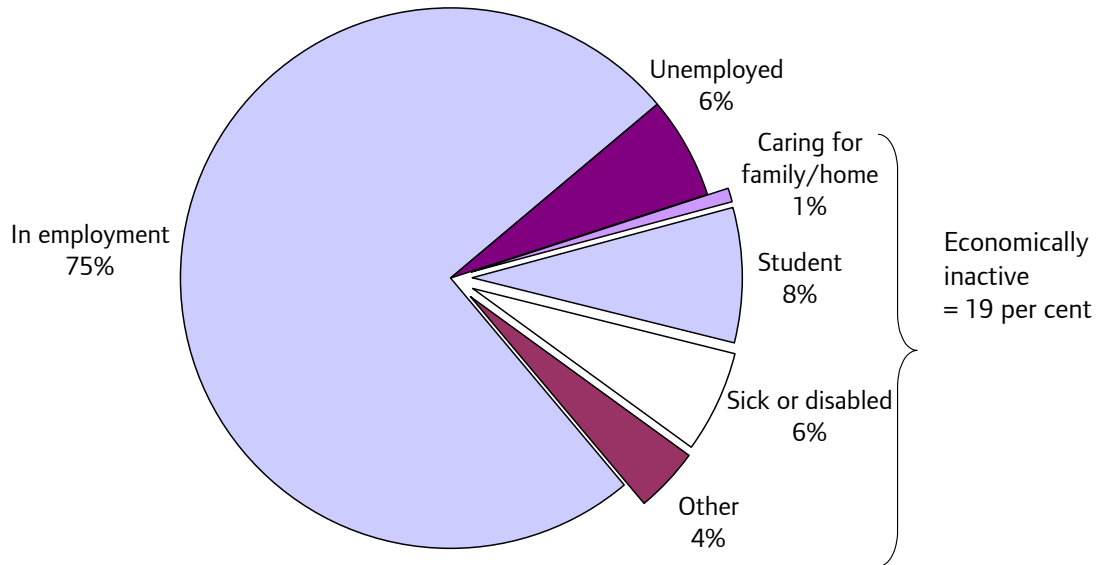
Figure 7 Women aged 16-59 by economic activity, Greater London, 2005



Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Base= 2.4m (women working age)

Figure 8 Men aged 16-64 by economic activity, Greater London, 2005



Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Base= 2.5m (men working age)

2.8 Unemployment rates for key groups

- Unemployment²⁵ data provide a measure of those who are not in work and who are actively seeking work. Unemployment rates express those who are unemployed as a percentage of the labour force (ie the economically active population). Rates presented here relate to all those aged 16 and over who are unemployed.
- The unemployment rate for Greater London averages seven per cent – around 262,000 Londoners. Rates are eight per cent for men and six per cent for women.
- Women comprise 40 per cent of all unemployed Londoners.
- Of all UK regions, London has the highest female (and male) unemployment rate.
- Unemployment rates in London are relatively high for young women aged 16-24 (16 per cent) and BME women (10 per cent).
- APS data cannot be disaggregated further due to sample size, but GLA analysis²⁶, using Census data, highlighted that within the BME population, unemployment rates (2001) were particularly high for Bangladeshi, Pakistani and Black African women (13-20 per cent).

Table 2 Unemployment rates by gender for key groups, Greater London, 2005

	Persons		Males		Females	
	Number unemp.	Rate (%)	Number unemp.	Rate (%)	Number unemp.	Rate (%)
Persons aged 16 +	263,000	7.1	158,000	7.7	105,000	6.3
Persons working age	260,000	7.2	157,000	7.8	103,000	6.5
Persons aged 16-24	93,000	19.5	55,000	22.5	(38,000)	(16.4)
Persons aged 25-49	136,000	5.6	81,000	6.0	56,000	5.2
White ethnic groups	137,000	5.2	80,000	5.5	57,000	4.9
BME groups	125,000	11.7	78,000	13.2	(47,000)	(9.8)

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates.

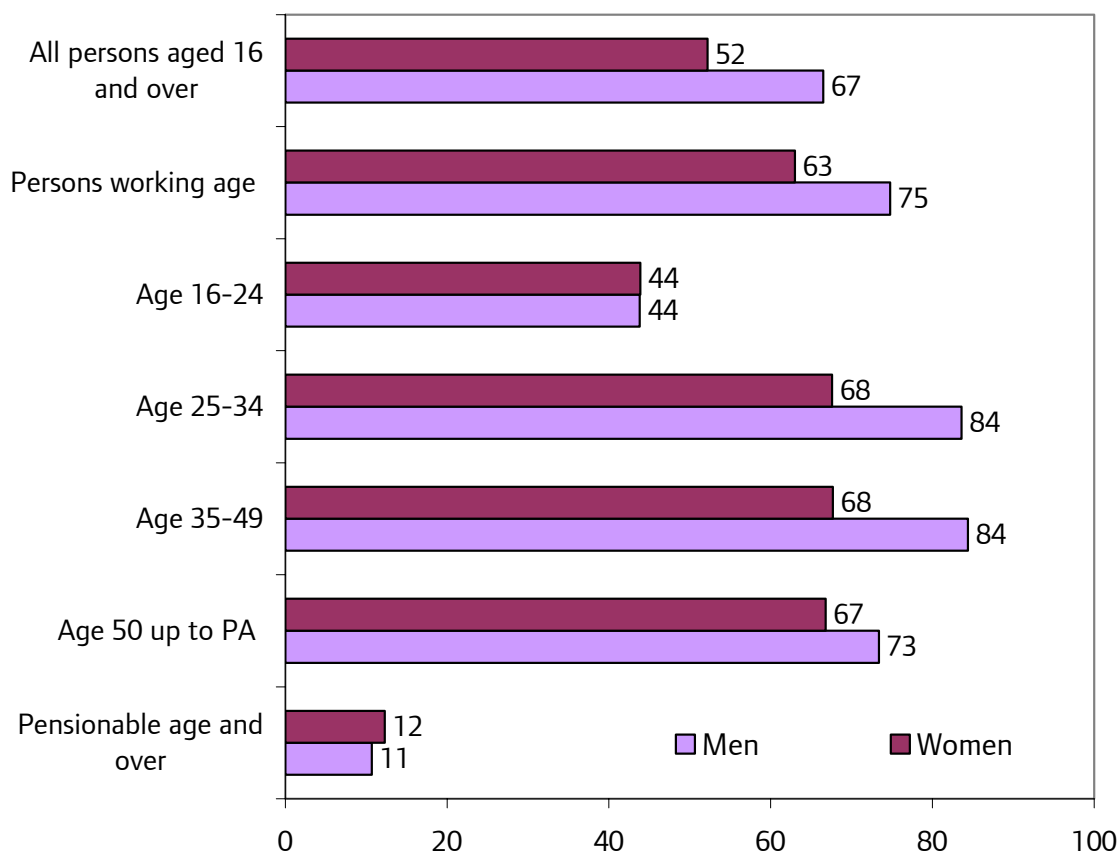
²⁵ The definition of unemployment used on the APS is the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) measure of unemployment which refers to people without a job who were able to start work in two weeks following their APS interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

²⁶ DMAG Briefing 2003/26 Unemployment in London

2.9 Employment rates²⁷ by gender and age

- The employment rate for London's younger women (those aged 16-24) is low at 44 per cent, the same as the rate for young men. This reflects the high proportion of young women who are in full-time education (42 per cent) and also the high rate of youth unemployment (16 per cent) among this group.
- The gender gap in employment rates is widest for the age groups 25-49, the age where women are most likely to care for children.
- While most employment data presented here refer to women aged 16 up to pensionable age, it is recognised that many women work beyond pensionable age. Of all women aged 60 and over, one in eight are still in employment (12 per cent). This group comprise around five per cent of all women in employment.

Figure 9 Employment rates by age and gender, Greater London, 2005



Source: Annual Population Survey 2005 (January-December)

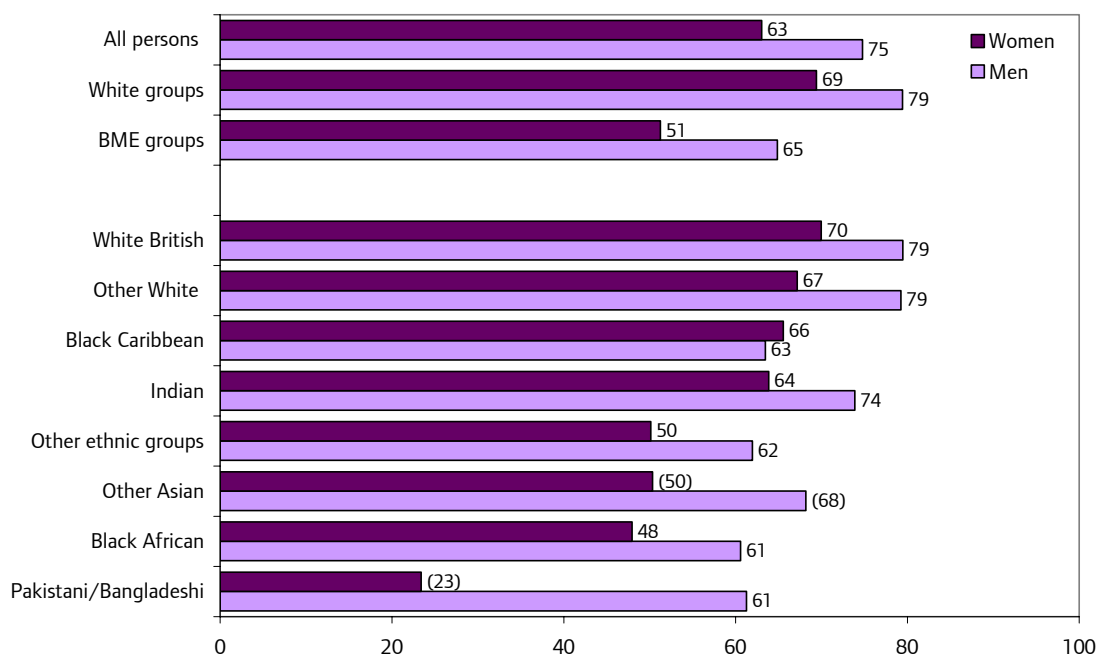
Notes: PA=Pensionable age (65 for men and 60 for women)

²⁷ The employment rate is the number employed as a percentage of the relevant population

2.10 Employment rates of women by ethnicity

- The employment rate for women Londoners from BME²⁸ groups averages 51 per cent, far lower than the rate for White women (69 per cent). Within the BME population, rates are lowest for those from Bangladeshi/Pakistani groups (23 per cent)²⁹ and highest for Black Caribbean (66 per cent) and Indian women (64 per cent, whose rates are close to those of White women).
- The gender gap in employment rates is largest for those from the Bangladeshi/Pakistani group, where the rate for men is 38 percentage points higher than the rate for women. Across all groups, women have lower employment rates than men, with the exception of Black Caribbean women whose employment rate is slightly higher than Black Caribbean men (66 and 63 per cent).
- In terms of the composition of London's working age female population, BME women comprise 35 per cent of the overall population, 28 per cent of the employed female population and 46 per cent of the workless female population.
- APS data by ethnic group remain limited due to small sample size and have large confidence intervals attached to them. The 2001 Census remains the best source of detailed data about people from different ethnic groups.

Figure 10 Employment rates by gender & ethnicity, persons working age, Greater London, 2005



Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Figures based on relatively smaller samples (ie 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. Data for the Black Other ethnic group were not available due to very poor reliability.

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

²⁹ Due to small sample size, these groups had to be amalgamated.

2.11 Employment rates of women by country of birth, ethnicity and student status

- Migrant women in London (ie those born outside the UK) have a lower employment rate (56 per cent) than their UK-born counterparts (68 per cent).
- Within the migrant population, the employment rate for BME migrant women is considerably lower (48 per cent) than the rate for White migrant women (68 per cent).
- Ethnicity is also strongly associated with employment rates for UK-born Londoners: the employment rate of UK-born White women is 70 per cent relative to 58 per cent for UK-born BME women. The latter group have a very young age profile and high rates of educational participation relative to other groups. This partly explains their low relative employment rate as rates for UK-born White and BME are far closer once those in full-time students are excluded (73 and 68 per cent).
- The gender gap in rates is far larger in the migrant population than in the UK-born population, especially within the BME migrant population where the employment rate for women is 19 percentage points lower than the rate for men. Whereas in the UK-born BME population, rates for men and women are similar.

Table 3 Employment rates by gender, country of birth and ethnicity, Greater London, 2005

	Persons working age			Persons working age, excluding full-time education		
	Women	Men	Gender gap	Women	Men	Gender gap
All persons	63	75	-12	67	80	-13
UK-born	68	76	-8	73	82	-9
- White groups	70	79	-9	73	83	-10
- BME groups	58	59	-1	68	72	-4
Born outside UK	56	72	-17	58	77	-19
- White groups	68	80	-13	69	84	-15
- BME groups	48	68	-19	51	73	-22

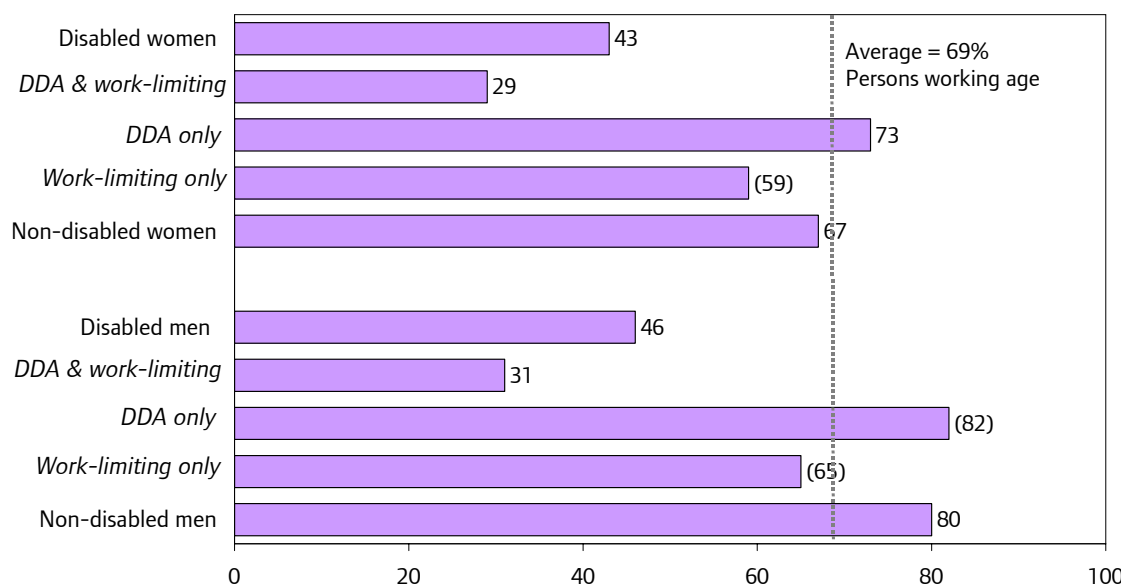
Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

- It is recognised that these aggregate data disguise huge variation in the circumstances of Londoners from different migrant populations. Other GLA research has looked at this issue in more detail, using Census data, and is available on request (DMAG Briefing 2005/1 *Country of Birth and Labour Market Outcomes in London*).

2.12 Employment rates by gender and disability

- Disabled³⁰ women face a range of barriers in accessing the labour market and the employment rate for working age disabled women is very low (43 per cent) relative to the rate for non-disabled women Londoners (67 per cent). Within the disabled population, those women who are disabled according to **both** DDA and work-limiting definitions of disability have the lowest employment rate (29 per cent).
- Those who are disabled according to the DDA definition but **not** according to the work-limiting definition have a much higher employment rate (73 per cent), which is actually higher than the rate for the non-disabled population. Those who are disabled according to the work-limiting definition but not according to the DDA definition have an employment rate of 59 per cent.
- While the employment rates of women are lower than the rates of men across all groups, the gender gap in employment rates is far stronger in the non-disabled population than in the disabled population, where rates remain fairly low for both men and women.
- In terms of population composition, disabled women comprise 16 per cent of London's working age female population, eleven per cent of the employed female population and 25 per cent of the workless female population.

Figure 11 Employment rates by disability and gender, persons working age, Greater London, 2005



Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Figures based on relatively smaller samples (ie 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates.

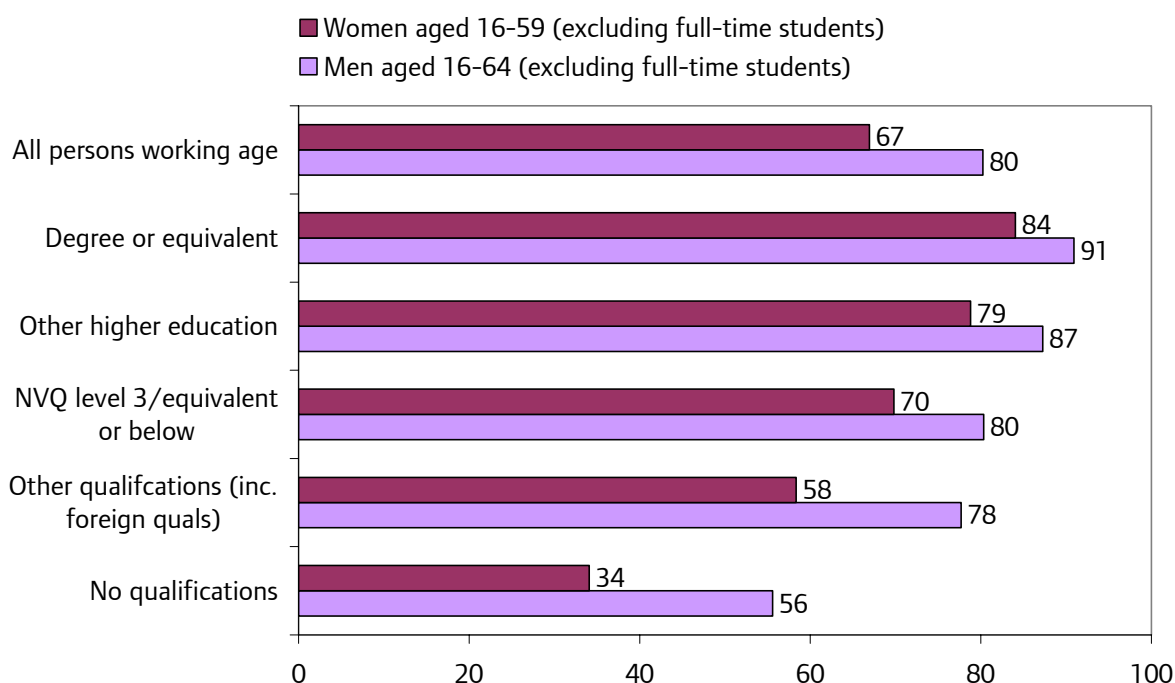
³⁰ See Appendix A for a full explanation of the disability definitions used here.

2.13 Employment rates by qualifications and gender

Note: Figures exclude full-time students who are still in the process of obtaining their qualifications.

- Levels of labour market participation are strongly associated with qualifications levels for both men and women.
- Women with higher level qualifications have much higher employment rates than those with lower level (or no) qualifications. Eighty four per cent of women in London with degree level qualifications are in work compared with only one third (34 per cent) of those with no qualifications.
- The employment rate is also low for women with 'other' qualifications (58 per cent), which includes those with foreign qualifications (where the level is not known).
- The gender gap in employment rates persists within similarly educated groups but is very wide among two groups: those with no qualifications and those with 'other' qualifications (which includes foreign qualifications). The gender gap is narrowest for those with degree level education.

Figure 12 Employment rates by qualifications and gender, person working age, excluding full-time students, Greater London, 2005

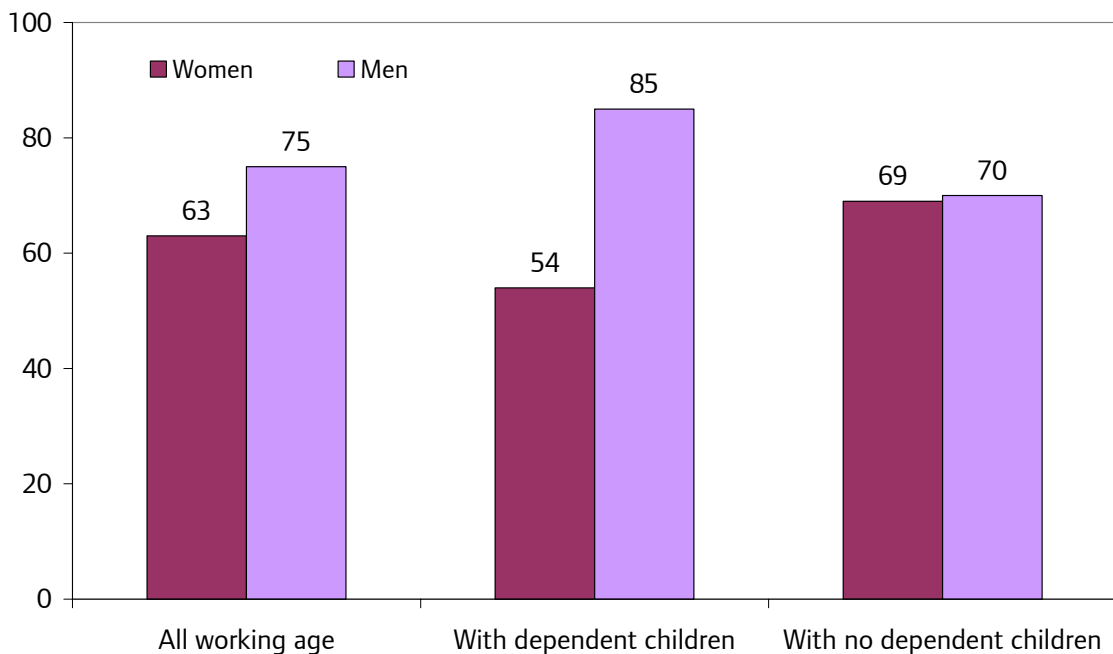


Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

2.14 Employment rates, gender and parenthood

- The gender gap in employment rates is explained by the fact that women are far more likely than men to take time out of the labour market to care for children. The employment rate for mothers with dependent children is 54 per cent, 31 percentage points lower than the rate for fathers (85 per cent), whereas rates for men and women without dependent children are fairly close (70 and 69 per cent).
- Family responsibilities are key to understanding the employment patterns of both women and men in London. While the employment rate of women with children is far lower than the rate for women without children (54 and 69 per cent), for men employment rates are affected in the opposite way, and fathers have a higher employment rate than men without children (85 and 70 per cent).
- The employment rate for lone mothers³¹ in London is 43 per cent, lower than the rate for mothers in couples (59 per cent).
- Lone mothers comprise 31 per cent of all mothers, 25 per cent of all those mothers in work and 39 per cent of all those mothers not in work.

Figure 13 Employment rates (%) by gender and parenthood, persons working age, Greater London, 2005



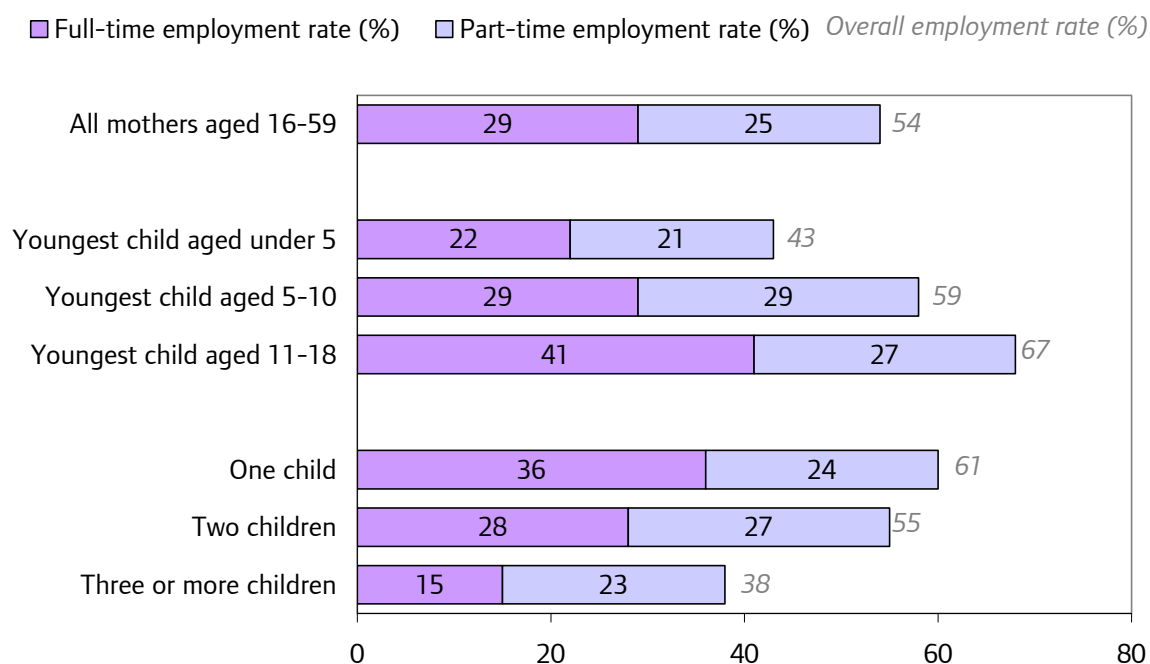
Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

³¹ The term mothers is used in this report to relate to working age women with dependent children in their family.

2.15 Full and part-time employment rates of mothers by age and number of children

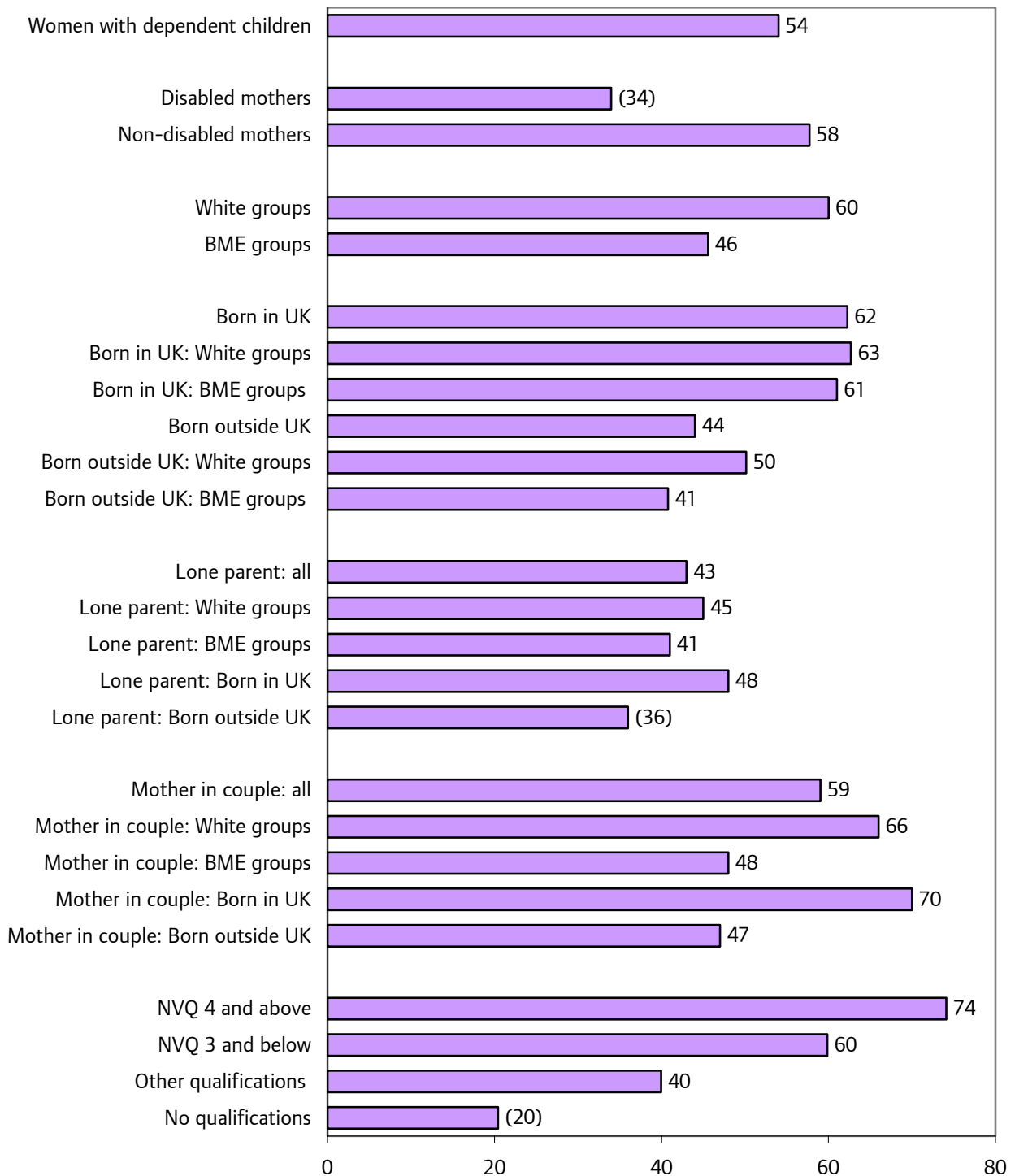
- For mothers, the number and age of children in the family has a strong bearing on likely employment levels. Mothers in London with three or more children are much less likely to be in employment (38 per cent) than those with one or two children (55-61 per cent).
- Mothers with pre-school children have a far lower employment rate (43 per cent) than mothers with older children aged 11 to 18 (67 per cent).
- Employment rates of fathers remain relatively high (78-88 per cent) regardless of the age or number of children.
- Women are more likely to work on a part-time basis than men. Of all working age women, 20 per cent work part-time relative to eight per cent of men. Mothers are more likely to be in part-time employment (25 per cent) than women without dependent children (16 per cent).
- Rates of full-time working among mothers increase significantly as children get older. The full-time employment rate for women with children aged 11 and over is almost twice as high as the rate for those with pre-school children (41 and 22 per cent). Full-time employment rates are also strongly associated with the number of children in the family. The full-time rate of mothers with one child is 36 per cent relative to only 15 per cent for those with 3 or more children.

Figure 14 Full and part-time employment rates of mothers by the number & age of dependent children, women aged 16-59, Greater London, 2005



Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

**Figure 15 Employment rates of mothers by key characteristic, Greater London, 2005
(Base: Women aged 16-59 with dependent children)**



Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Figures based on relatively smaller samples (ie 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates.

2.16 Employment rates of mothers: key groups

- Some groups of mothers in London have very low levels of labour market participation. For mothers in London's migrant and BME population, employment rates are generally quite low. Less than half of London's BME mothers (46 per cent) are in work relative to 60 per cent of White mothers.
- This is mainly explained by the relative position of BME mothers in couples, as White and BME lone mothers have fairly similar employment rates (45 and 41 per cent) while BME couple mothers have an employment rate of 48 per cent relative to 66 per cent for White couple mothers.
- The employment rate among mothers born outside the UK is 44 per cent relative to 62 per cent for UK-born mothers. Within the migrant population, while the rate is lower for BME mothers (41 per cent) than White mothers (50 per cent), rates are well below average for both groups.
- One third (34 per cent) of disabled mothers are in employment relative to 58 per cent of non-disabled mothers. For disabled women without children, the employment rate is 49 per cent relative to 73 per cent for their non-disabled counterparts.
- The relationship between qualifications and employment rates is very pronounced for mothers. Three quarters (74 per cent) of London mothers with higher level qualifications are in work relative to only around one fifth (20 per cent) of those with no qualifications at all. The employment rates of fathers remain higher than those of mothers at all qualifications levels.
- In terms of population composition³²:
 - BME mothers in London comprise 41 per cent of all working age mothers, 35 per cent of those in employment and around half (49 per cent) of those not in work.
 - Mothers born outside the UK comprise 44 per cent of all London's mothers, 35 per cent of those in work and 54 per cent of all those not in work.
 - Disabled mothers comprise 15 per cent of all mothers, ten per cent of those in work and 22 per cent of those not in work.
 - Mothers with no qualifications comprise 17 per cent of all mothers, seven per cent of those in work and 30 per cent of those not in work.
- *Appendix tables B35-B38 provide more detail on the composition of London's employed and workless populations.*

³² Composition data all relate mothers aged 16-59 with dependent children.

2.17 Employment rates by gender and region

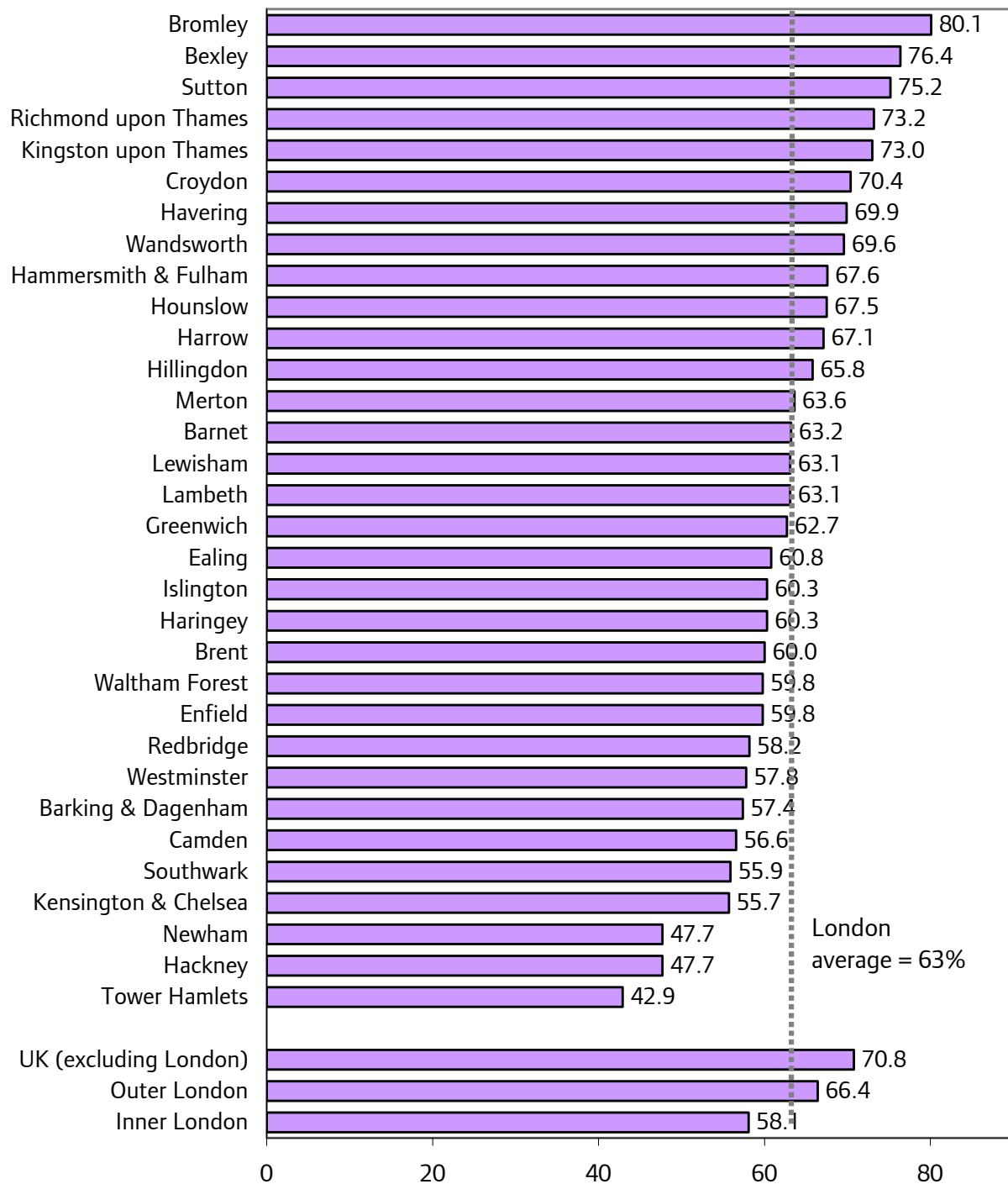
- London's overall employment rate (69 per cent) is significantly below the rate in the rest of the UK (75 per cent) and is one of the lowest employment rates of all regions, alongside Northern Ireland. Rates for London's neighbouring regions (South East & East of England) are around 10 percentage points higher.
- Within London, the employment rate is far lower in Inner London (64 per cent) than Outer London where rates average 72 per cent, closer to the national average.
- Across all regions, employment rates for women are lower than those of men, but the gender gap in employment rates is particularly pronounced in London (a difference of 12 percentage points). The employment rate for women in London averages 63 per cent relative to 71 per cent in the rest of the UK.

Table 4 Employment rates by gender and region, persons working age, 2005

	Employment rate (%)			Percentage point difference in rates (men-women)
	Persons working age	Men Aged 16-64	Women aged 16-59	
UK (excluding London)	75.1	79.2	70.8	8.4
UK	74.3	78.6	69.8	8.8
North East	70.9	73.7	67.9	5.8
North West	72.6	76.0	69.0	7.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	74.1	78.6	69.3	9.3
East Midlands	75.8	79.6	71.7	7.9
West Midlands	73.4	78.1	68.3	9.8
East of England	78.0	83.4	72.4	11.0
London	69.1	74.8	63.0	11.8
<i>Inner London</i>	<i>64.4</i>	<i>70.5</i>	<i>58.1</i>	<i>12.4</i>
<i>Outer London</i>	<i>72.2</i>	<i>77.6</i>	<i>66.4</i>	<i>11.2</i>
South East	79.0	83.6	74.3	9.3
South West	77.8	81.9	73.4	8.5
Wales	71.2	74.1	68.2	5.9
Scotland	74.9	77.6	72.1	5.5
Northern Ireland	68.7	74.4	62.8	11.6

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Figure 16 Employment rates of women aged 16-59 for London Boroughs, 2005



Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Note: Sampling variability attached to borough rates is quite high (typically 5-6 percentage points)

2.18 Employment rates of women by London borough

- The APS is able to generate employment rates for over 400 unitary and district local authorities in Great Britain. Data for some areas, including the City of London, are not reliable enough to use due to small sample size. For all local authority estimates, employment rate data are subject to sizeable confidence intervals and are especially volatile over time. Despite these limitations APS estimates are the only regular inter-censal estimates of employment rates for London boroughs and give a reasonable snapshot of area differentials.
- Within London, there is considerable variation in employment rates for working age residents at borough level, for both men and women. Overall, employment rates for Londoners range from 82 per cent in Bromley to 53 per cent in Hackney.
- Figure 16 shows employment rates for London's women. For women, rates are even more polarised, ranging from 80 per cent in Bromley to 43 per cent in Tower Hamlets: a gap of 37 percentage points. This range of rates makes London the most polarised of all GB regions.
- Employment rates for women in the boroughs of Tower Hamlets, Hackney and Newham are all below 50 per cent, the lowest female rates in Great Britain, followed by Manchester, Kensington & Chelsea, Southwark, Camden and Barking & Dagenham - all with female employment rates of between 55 and 57 per cent.

Table 5 Employment rates of women aged 16-59, highest and lowest ranked local authority areas in Great Britain, 2005

Lowest:	Employment rate (%)	Highest:	Employment rate (%)
Tower Hamlets	42.9	West Oxfordshire	85.1
Hackney	47.7	Craven	83.9
Newham	47.7	Eilean Siar	83.2
Manchester	55.0	South Northants	82.6
Kensington and Chelsea	55.7	South Ribble	82.4
Southwark	55.9	St Edmundsbury	82.3
Camden	56.6	Harrogate	82.2
Barking and Dagenham	57.4	Orkney Islands	82.0
City of Westminster	57.8	Eden	81.8
Redbridge	58.2	South Gloucestershire	81.5

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Rankings out of 406 unitary/district local authority areas. Estimates for the City of London and the Isles of Scilly were not available due to small sample size.

Table 6 Employment rates of mothers compared: Greater London & UK, 2005

	Employment rate (%), mothers working age				Difference in rates		
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	UK	Inner-Outer	UK exc London
All mothers with dependent children	45	60	54	68	66	-15	-14
Female lone parent	40	46	43	56	54	-7	-13
Mother in couple	48	65	59	72	71	-16	-13
By age of youngest dependent child:							
Age 0-4	37	47	43	57	55	-10	-14
Age 5-10	48	66	59	72	70	-18	-13
Age 11-18	(55)	74	67	79	78	-19	-11
By number of dependent children							
1	51	67	61	72	71	-16	-12
2	47	59	55	71	69	-12	-16
3 or more	**	(45)	38	51	50	**	-14
White ethnic groups							
White ethnic groups	52	64	60	70	69	-12	-10
BME Groups	38	52	46	46	46	-14	-1
Born in UK							
Born in UK	55	66	62	70	69	-11	-7
Born outside UK	35	50	44	53	49	-15	-9
NVQ 4 and above							
NVQ 4 and above	67	79	74	84	82	-12	-10
NVQ 3 and below							
NVQ 3 and below	49	65	60	69	69	-15	-10
Other/foreign quals.							
Other/foreign quals.	**	(40)	40	58	52	**	-18
No qualifications							
No qualifications	**	**	(20)	36	34	**	-(16)
Disabled							
Disabled	**	(41)	(34)	48	46	**	-(14)
Not disabled							
Not disabled	49	63	58	72	70	-14	-14
Full-time employment rate (%)							
Full-time employment rate (%)	27	30	29	28	28	-3	1
Part-time employment rate (%)							
Part-time employment rate (%)	18	29	25	40	38	-12	-15

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Note: Estimates based on relatively small samples (ie 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher sampling variability attached to these estimates. Estimates based on very small samples (ie approx <100) are suppressed entirely due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**).

2.19 Employment rates of mothers compared: London & Rest of UK

- 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 just over two thirds (68 per cent) in the rest of the UK.
- The gap in employment rates for mothers in and outside London is wide for both lone mothers and mother in couples:
 - The employment rate for mothers in couples in London is 59 per cent relative to 72 per cent for couple mothers living outside London.
 - The rate for lone mothers in London (43 per cent) is 13 percentage points lower than lone mothers in the rest of the UK (56 per cent).
- Employment rates for mothers in London remain low relative to those of mothers outside London regardless of the ages or number of children.
- London's disabled mothers have a very low employment rate relative to their counterparts nationally. One third (34 per cent) of disabled mothers in London are in work relative to almost half (48 per cent) in the rest of the UK.
- Employment rates are persistently lower in London relative to the rest of the UK across all groups of mothers except those from BME groups. Mothers from BME groups in London have the same employment rate (46 per cent) in and outside London. However, within London, the employment rate for BME mothers is far lower in Inner London (38 per cent) than in Outer London (52 per cent).
- Employment rates are also very low for migrant mothers living in Inner London. Just over one third (35 per cent) of migrant mothers in Inner London are in work relative to 50 per cent in Outer London, where rates are closer to those outside London (53 per cent).
- Available data for Inner and Outer London, suggest that across all groups of mothers, employment rates are persistently lower for those living in Inner London than Outer London, though the gap is narrower in the case for lone mothers, whose employment rates remain low in both Inner and Outer London.
- The lower employment rates of mothers in London are explained by lower rates of part-time working. The rate of part-time working among London mothers is 25 per cent, far lower than the rate in the rest of the UK (40 per cent), while the full-time employment rates for mothers in and outside London are similar (29 and 28 per cent).
- The GLA have explored employment patterns of London's parents in some depth and more information is available in DMAG Briefing 2006/6 Parents and Work in London (available on request).

2.20 Occupation and gender

All data in this section relate to London residents in employment wherever they work (ie they do not include in-commuters).

- London's women are under-represented in management occupations. 13% of women workers are employed as 'managers or senior officials' compared with 21% of men. Over one fifth (22 per cent) of women work in administrative and secretarial occupations compared with six per cent of men. Women comprise three quarters of all workers in this group.
- Women are also particularly over-represented in personal service occupations where they comprise 80 per cent of all workers. Most women working in this sector are employed in the caring personal service occupations (eg care assistants, childminders). Women comprise 88 per cent of all those employed in this sector.
- Women are far less likely to be self-employed than men. One in ten female workers is self-employed compared with one in five men.
- Of all women workers, part-time working is most prevalent among women working in sales & customer service occupations and elementary occupations, where 60 and 63 per cent of women workers are employed on a part-time basis.

Table 7 Employment by occupational group & gender, Greater London, 2005

Base: All in employment aged 16 and over	Percentage totals (%)			% workers who are women	% of women workers who are employed part-time
	Persons	Men	Women		
All in employment	100	100	100	45	32
1. Managers and senior officials	18	21	13	35	(15)
2. Professional occupations	16	17	14	41	25
3. Associate prof. & technical	19	18	20	48	24
4. Administrative and secretarial	14	6	22	74	31
5. Skilled trades occupations	8	13	**	**	**
6. Personal service occupations	7	(3)	12	80	39
<i>Of which: Caring personal services</i>	5	**	10	88	40
7. Sales & customer service	6	5	8	57	60
8. Process, plant & machine	5	8	**	**	**
9. Elementary occupations	8	9	8	40	63
Occupational groups 1-3	52	56	48	41	21
Occupational groups 4-9	48	44	52	49	42
<i>All self-employed</i>	16	21	11	30	n.a.
Base: All in employment (m)	3.4m	1.9m	1.6m		0.5m

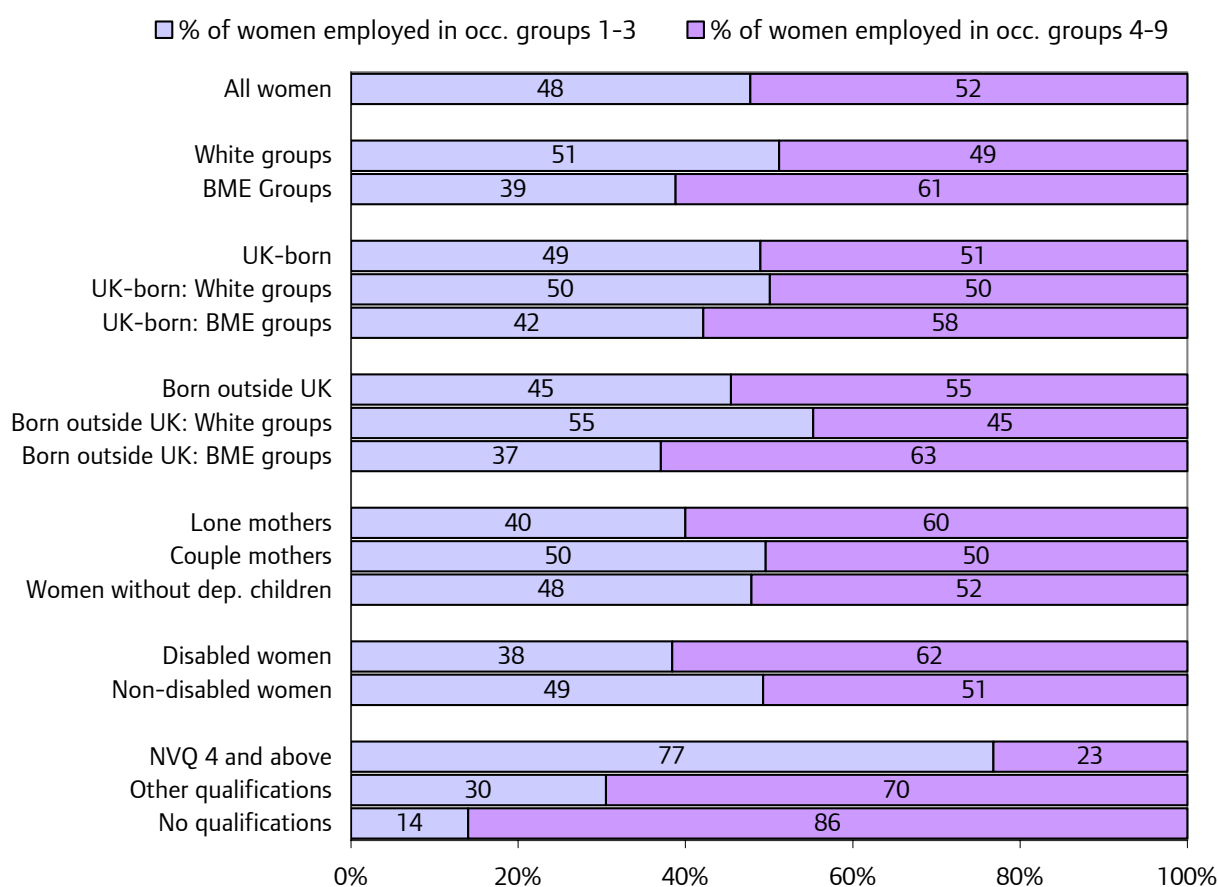
Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Figures are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise their higher levels of sampling variability. Estimates based on very small samples (ie approx <100) are suppressed entirely due to poor reliability (**).

2.21 Occupational patterns for key groups of women

- On average around half (48 per cent) of London's women in work are employed in occupational groups 1-3. These comprise professional and managerial jobs, typically attracting higher than average rates of pay. Groups of women particularly under-represented in these occupations include:
 - Lone parents (40 per cent)
 - Migrant women from BME groups (37 per cent)
 - Disabled women (38 per cent)
- The group of women the least likely to be in higher paid occupations are those with no qualifications. Of this group, of those in work, only 14 per cent are employed in occupational categories 1-3. Whereas more than three quarters of those with higher level qualifications are employed in these occupational groups.
- The analysis is limited by sample size so it is not possible to look at patterns in much more detail. *The 2001 Census provides a good alternative source of data on detailed occupational patterns by gender.*

Figure 17 Occupational patterns of women by characteristics, Greater London, 2005

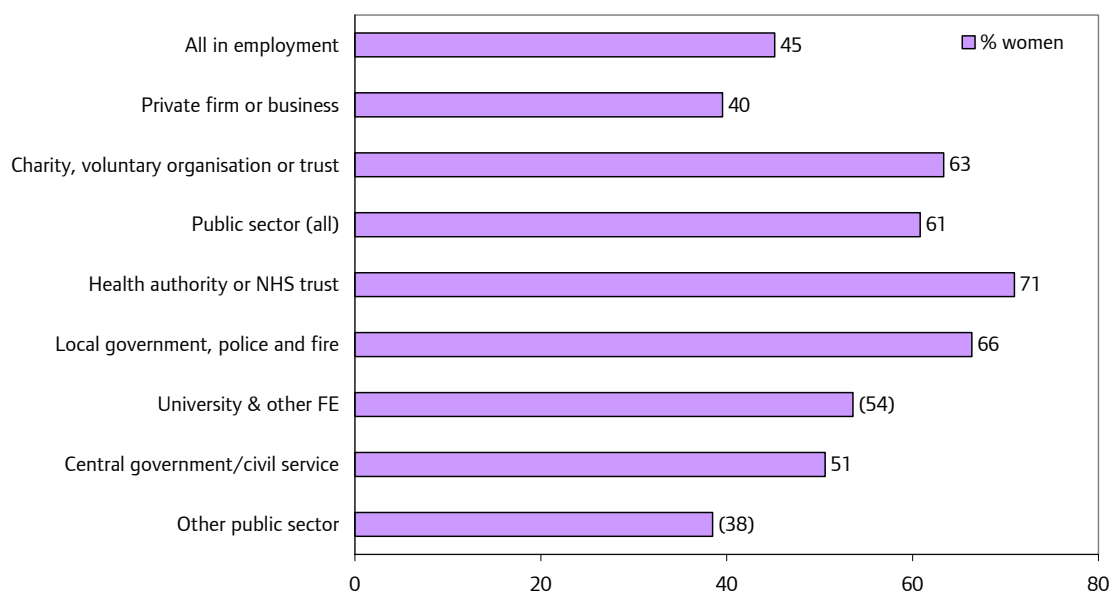


Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

2.22 Public and private sector employment by gender

- Of all London's women³³ in work, around two thirds (65 per cent) are employed in the private sector, four per cent in the voluntary sector and the remaining 31 per cent are employed in the public sector.
- Women are almost twice as likely as men to work in the public sector³⁴ (31 per cent relative to 17 per cent). A relatively high proportion of Black³⁵ women workers (41 per cent) are employed in the public sector.
- Women comprise 61 per cent of all Londoners employed in the public sector. Areas of the public sector heavily dependent on women include the health sector, which comprises 71 per cent female staff and local government³⁶ (66 per cent).
- Women also comprise almost two thirds (63 per cent) of all those employed in the voluntary sector.
- Women are less well represented in the private sector, where they represent 40 per cent of all those Londoners in work.

Figure 18 Percentage of workers who are women by type of employer, Greater London residents, 2005



Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Figures based on relatively smaller samples (ie 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates.

³³ Figures relate to women resident in London who are in work aged 16 and over.

³⁴ See Appendix A for public sector definition.

³⁵ Black includes those people whose ethnic group was Black Caribbean, Black African or Black Other

³⁶ Local government includes local authority controlled schools or colleges, police and fire services.

2.23 Hourly earnings of employees by gender

- *Data on earnings are presented here from the APS but they have important limitations. APS earnings data are known to understate levels of earnings relative to data provided by employers³⁷, via the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)³⁸. While ASHE provides better estimates it provides very little data on people's personal characteristics (eg ethnicity, qualifications) so is also limited in its application. For this reason, APS data are presented here, with the caveat that: while they are considered to be good at exploring relativities between groups, they are less accurate predictors of absolute levels of earnings. All data relate to London residents in employment.*
- The concentration of women in certain occupations, and their propensity to work part-time, has a significant impact on relative earnings levels. Across all groups, hourly earnings for women employees averaged £12.43 per hour - some 81 per cent of the level of men (£15.30). The size of the gender pay gap is also wide (84 per cent) using the median earnings³⁹ measure (Table 8).
- Women working in sales and customer service and in elementary occupations are typically on pay rates of less than £7 per hour, less than half as much as those in managerial and professional occupations earning around £18 per hour.
- The pay gap between men and women only partly reflects the fact that women are over-represented in lower paid occupations, as the gender pay gap remains evident within every occupational group, albeit to varying degrees. Relative to other occupational groups, the pay gap is particularly wide among those in 'managerial and senior official' occupations, where women earn 81 per cent of the hourly earnings of men.
- Women working part-time (£10.64) typically earn far less per hour than women working full-time (£13.23). For those working full-time, the gender pay gap is fairly wide: women working full-time are on hourly pay rates which are around 83 per cent of those of men (£15.89). For those working part-time, the gender pay gap is actually reversed as women part-timers earn more than men (£10.64 compared with £10.04 for men).
- In the case of women working part-time, median earnings, which are considered a better measure of what the 'typical' employee earns, are far lower than mean earnings (£7.84 and £10.64), indicating strong polarity in part-time earnings in London. The

³⁷ This is because APS data are supplied by the employee not the employer, which can lead to poorer accuracy, and also because some earnings data are given by proxy (supplied by one household member on behalf of another) which can further undermine accuracy.

³⁸ ASHE is run by the Office for National Statistics

³⁹ Median earnings are another type of average which divides the earnings distribution in half, with median earnings being right in the middle – so half the employees earn less than the median figure and half earn more. The mean earnings figure is a simple average calculated by adding up the earnings of all employees and then dividing by the number of employees. Mean earnings are more affected by extreme values (ie very high or low earners).

same pattern emerges for male part-timers whose median part-time earnings are £6.50 relative to mean part-time earnings of £10.04.

- Qualifications levels have a considerable impact on likely earnings levels. For example, women with higher level qualifications earn an average of £15.92 per hour - twice as much as those women with no qualifications (£7.31 per hour). The pay gap between women and men persists regardless of qualifications levels.
- Groups of women who are on below average rates of pay include:
 - Women from BME groups £10.77 who earn considerably less than White women £13.03.
 - Disabled women, who earn an average of £11.62 per hour, relative to £12.55 for non-disabled women.
 - Lone parents, who earn on average £11.05 per hour relative to £13.40 for mothers in couples and £17.16 per hour for fathers in couples.

Table 8 Average hourly earnings by gender for key groups, Greater London, 2005

	Gross average hourly earnings (£), employees aged 16 +					
	Males		Females		Women's pay as % of men's)	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
All in employment	15.30	12.66	12.43	10.69	0.81	0.84
Full-time	15.89	13.20	13.23	12.02	0.83	0.91
Part-time	10.04	6.50	10.64	7.84	1.06	1.21
Highest qualifications level						
NVQ 4 and above	19.13	16.77	15.92	14.40	0.83	0.86
NVQ 3 and below	13.17	10.87	10.26	9.08	0.78	0.84
Other qualifications	12.29	9.34	10.43	8.65	0.85	0.93
No qualifications	8.15	7.58	7.31	6.26	0.90	0.83
Occupation						
1. Managers and senior officials	21.58	18.46	17.59	15.37	0.81	0.83
2. Professional occupations	19.61	18.02	18.21	16.49	0.93	0.92
3. Associate profess. & technical	16.57	14.43	14.34	13.20	0.87	0.91
4. Administrative and secretarial	11.18	10.08	10.42	9.87	0.93	0.98
5. Skilled trades occupations	10.91	10.07	**	**	**	**
6. Personal service occupations	**	**	8.01	7.29	**	**
7. Sales & customer service	(7.65)	(6.68)	6.78	6.00	(0.89)	(0.90)
8. Process, plant & machine	9.38	9.17	**	**	**	**
9. Elementary occupations	7.48	7.08	6.59	6.00	0.88	0.85
Ethnicity and country of birth						
White groups	16.36	13.66	13.03	11.53	0.80	0.84
BME Groups	12.36	9.80	10.77	9.49	0.87	0.97
Born in UK	15.92	13.37	12.92	11.22	0.81	0.84
- White groups	16.25	13.66	13.15	11.53	0.81	0.84
- BME groups	12.80	11.00	11.53	10.17	0.90	0.92
Born outside UK	14.02	11.02	11.36	9.83	0.81	0.89
- White groups	16.93	13.80	12.58	11.32	0.74	0.82
- BME groups	12.21	9.61	10.34	9.05	0.85	0.94
Disability						
Disabled people	13.30	10.92	11.62	10.13	0.87	0.93
Non-disabled people	15.54	12.82	12.55	10.87	0.81	0.85
Parenthood						
Parents	17.08	14.42	12.80	10.38	0.75	0.72
Lone parents	**	**	11.05	9.58	**	**
Parents in couples	17.16	14.42	13.40	10.87	0.78	0.75
Non-parents	14.41	11.85	12.17	10.92	0.84	0.92

Source: Annual Population Survey

Notes: Data exclude the self-employed and relate only to London residents. Data exclude the small number of very high earning respondents (ie those earning £100 an hour or more). Figures based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise their higher levels of sampling variability. Estimates based on very small samples are suppressed entirely (**).

Appendix A: About the Annual Population Survey

The Annual Population Survey (APS) is a new survey that replaces the UK Labour Force Survey (LFS). The APS is carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and replaces its predecessor (the LFS) as the largest regular household survey in the UK. The survey questionnaire is large and collects a wide range of data about people and their labour market circumstances.

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

The APS comprises two elements:

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

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

The annual LFS is based on four successive quarters of the regular quarterly LFS survey and created by taking waves 1 and 5 from each of the consecutive quarters to give an annually representative sample of around 96,000 households. (Each quarter's sample is made up of five "waves" of around 12,000 households. Each wave is interviewed in 5 successive quarters, such that in any one quarter, one wave will be receiving their first interview, one their second, and so on, with one receiving their fifth and last interview). This means that the sample drawn avoids the inclusion of responses from the same household twice. More information about the methodology is summarised in LFS User Guide Volume 6⁴⁰ on local area LFS data.

LFS annual survey boosts (74,000 households)

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

The APS boost (65,000 households)

In 2004 and 2005, the Annual Population Survey boost took effect. This focused on providing enhanced samples across England providing at least 510 economically active persons for each unitary authority/local authority district and 450 economic actively persons in the case of London Boroughs. Like the annual survey boosts, each household in the annual boost sample is interviewed annually for four years, however, the range of topics covered is a sub-set of the main suite of LFS/APS questions.

⁴⁰ Available at the ONS website: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=1537>

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

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

Reliability of data and 95% confidence intervals

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

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

Confidence intervals can also be attached to percentage rates. For example, if the employment rate for Inner London was 71.3%, and this figure was estimated from the APS, then 95 times out of 100, the APS employment rate estimate would fall in the range of 69.8% to 72.8% (ie ± 1.5 percentage points). Sampling variability can be very high for some groups in the population (eg data at London borough level or for ethnic groups) and should be considered when drawing conclusions from data.

In this report, estimates based on small samples (ie approximately between 100–200) have been highlighted using parenthesis in tables and charts. Estimates based on very small samples (ie approximately <100) have been suppressed or disregarded due to poor reliability.

Borough level data and geography

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

APS grossing and population data for London

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

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

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

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

Working age population estimates for London	
APS 2005 population estimate	4.823m
ONS mid-year estimate for 2005	5.035m

APS: Glossary of terms

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

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

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 disability⁴¹ 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.

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

⁴¹ 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'.

The DDA definition relates to those who identify themselves as having a current disability covered by the 1995 DDA. This covers people who said they had a health problem or disability they felt would last for more than a year and who said this problem or disability would 'substantially limit their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities'⁴².

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

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

Earnings

The earnings data presented here refer to gross average hourly earnings of employees (they do not include earnings of self employed). Data relate to earnings in the most recent period from the main job and are based on usual hours worked per week. The key limitation of the APS earnings measure is that earnings data are supplied by the employee not the employer, this can lead to poorer accuracy because a) individuals tend to slightly underestimate what they earn and b) some earnings data are given by proxy (supplied by one household member on behalf of another) which can further undermine accuracy. While the data are considered to be good at exploring relativities between groups, they are less accurate predictors of absolute levels of earnings.

Economic activity

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

Economic activity rate (%)

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

Economically inactive

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

Employment

People aged 16 or over who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed); those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (eg

⁴² Additionally, people with progressive illnesses (eg cancer, multiple sclerosis, symptomatic HIV, Parkinson's disease, muscular dystrophy) are also included under this definition.

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

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.

Full-time/part-time employment

The LFS classification of employees as part-time or full-time is generally on the basis of self-assessment. People on government-supported training and employment programme who are at college in the survey reference week are classified, by convention, as part-time.

Full-time education

In the LFS, this is defined to include those people over the age of 16 who state that they are still at school or in some other form of full-time education, including sandwich courses. People on part-time courses, day or block release courses, or government training schemes are NOT included.

ILO unemployment

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

ILO unemployment rate (%)

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

Lone parents

Are women or men with dependent children who head a lone parent family unit (ie are not living with a partner or spouse).

Occupation (SOC 2000)

The latest LFS annual dataset (2002-03) classifies respondents' occupation on the basis of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2000), introduced in June 2000. This replaces the old SOC 1990. Detail on the SOC categories can be found on the ONS website at the following link:

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/classifications.asp

Qualifications Levels

Higher level qualifications generally relates to those qualified to NVQ 4 level and above (includes, degrees and other higher level qualifications above A level). Section 3 discusses LFS data on qualifications and in more detail.

Parents

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.

Public Sector

The APS defines the public sector as 'that owned, funded or run by central or local government'. The private sector is defined as everything else and includes the voluntary sector.

Appendix B: Tables

- B1 Demographic profile of working age population, Greater London and Rest of UK, 2005
- B2 Working age population by gender and parenthood, Greater London and Rest of UK, 2005
- B3 Educational participation by age, gender and ethnicity, Greater London, 2005
- B4 Educational participation by age, gender and ethnicity, UK (excluding London), 2005
- B5 Qualifications levels by gender and family status, 2005
- B6 Qualifications levels by gender & student status, Greater London & Rest of UK, 2005
- B7 Economic activity by gender, persons working age, Greater London, 2005
- B8 Economic activity by gender, persons working age, UK (excluding London), 2005
- B9 Economic inactivity by want to work status, women, Greater London, 2005
- B10 Employment rates by gender, age and student status, Greater London, 2005
- B11 Employment rates by gender and disability, Greater London, 2005
- B12 Employment rates by gender, parenting and disability, Greater London, 2005
- B13 Employment rates by qualifications, gender and student status, Greater London, 2005
- B14 Employment rates by ethnic group and student status, men, Greater London, 2005
- B15 Employment rates by ethnic group and student status, women, Greater London, 2005
- B16 Employment rates by age and no. of children by gender, Greater London & Rest UK, 2005
- B17 Employment rates of women by family status, ethnicity & country of birth, Greater London, 2005
- B18 Employment rates of women by age, no.of children, ethnicity & country of birth, Greater London, 2005
- B19 Part and full-time employment rates by family status, Greater London, 2005
- B20 Part and full-time employment rates of mothers by age/no. of children, Greater London, 2005
- B21 Part and full-time employment rates by gender and ethnicity, Greater London, 2005
- B22 Unemployment rates by gender for key groups, Greater London, 2005
- B23 Employment by occupational group and gender, Greater London, 2005
- B24 Full and part-time employment by occupation and gender, Greater London, 2005
- B25 Public and private sector employment by gender, Greater London, 2005
- B26 Public and private sector employment by gender and ethnicity, Greater London, 2005
- B27 Unemployment rates by gender and region, 2005
- B28 Employment rates by gender and region (persons working age), 2005
- B29 Employment rates, persons working age, London boroughs, 2005
- B30 Employment rates by gender, London boroughs, 2005
- B31 Employment rates, persons, key groups, London and UK, 2005
- B32 Employment rates of women, key groups, London and UK, 2005
- B33 Employment rates of men, key groups, London and UK, 2005
- B34 Employment rates of mothers compared: London and UK, 2005
- B35 Composition of employed & workless population: women, Greater London, 2005
- B36 Composition of employed & workless population: men working age, Greater London, 2005
- B37 Composition of employed and workless population: mothers, Greater London, 2005
- B38 Composition of employed and workless population: fathers, Greater London, 2005

B1 Demographic profile of working age population, Greater London & Rest of UK, 2005

	Greater London			UK (excluding London)		
	% total			% total		
	Persons	Men	Women	Persons	Men	Women
Age						
Age 16-19	7	7	7	9	9	9
Age 20-24	11	10	11	10	10	10
Age 25-34	27	26	27	20	19	21
Age 35-49	36	35	37	36	34	37
Age 50-59/64	19	21	17	26	29	22
Ethnicity						
White groups	67	68	65	94	94	94
White British	54	56	52	90	90	90
Other White	13	12	13	4	4	4
BME groups	33	32	35	6	6	6
Mixed groups	2	(2)	(2)	1	1	1
Indian	7	7	6	1	1	1
Pakistani	2	(2)	(2)	1	1	1
Bangladeshi	2	2	2	0	(0)	(0)
Other Asian	3	3	3	0	0	0
Black Caribbean	5	4	5	0	0	0
Black African	6	5	6	0	0	0
Other Black	**	**	**	**	**	**
Other groups	7	6	7	1	1	1
Country of birth and ethnicity						
UK-born	63	64	61	92	93	92
- White groups	53	55	50	90	90	90
- BME groups	10	9	11	2	2	2
Born outside UK	37	36	39	8	7	8
- White Groups	14	13	14	4	4	4
- BME groups	23	22	24	4	4	4
Nationality						
UK national	78	79	77	96	96	96
Foreign national	22	21	23	4	4	4
Base: working age population	4,823,000	2,477,000	2,346,000	31,634,000	16,245,000	15,389,000

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Figures may not sum exactly to totals due to a missing data and rounding. Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. Estimates based on very small samples (ie approx <100) are suppressed entirely due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**).

B2 Population by gender and parenthood, Greater London and Rest of UK, 2005

	Greater London		UK (excluding London)	
	Persons	% total	Persons	% total
All persons working age (whose family status was known)	4,792,000	100	31,540,000	100
All women working age	2,335,000	49	15,345,000	49
Women with dependent children	958,000	20	6,570,000	21
- Lone mother	301,000	6	1,576,000	5
- Couple mother	657,000	14	4,994,000	16
Women without dependent children	1,377,000	29	8,775,000	28
All men working age	2,458,000	51	16,195,000	51
Men with dependent children	749,000	16	5,252,000	17
Men without dependent children	1,709,000	36	10,943,000	35

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Data exclude a small number of respondents whose family status was unknown.

B3 Educational participation by age, gender and ethnicity, Greater London, 2005

	Number				% totals		
	In full-time education	In part-time education	Not in education	All persons	In FTE	In PTE	Not in education
All working age	488,000	298,000	4,029,000	100	10	6	84
Men	248,000	125,000	2,099,000	100	10	5	85
Women	240,000	173,000	1,930,000	100	10	7	82
People aged 16-24	385,000	(44,000)	443,000	100	44	(5)	51
Men	198,000	**	211,000	100	46	**	49
Women	187,000	**	232,000	100	42	**	53
People aged 25-59/64	103,000	255,000	3,586,000	100	3	6	91
Men	(50,000)	103,000	1,888,000	100	(2)	5	93
Women	(53,000)	152,000	1,698,000	100	(3)	8	89
White groups only							
All working age	230,000	183,000	2,791,000	100	7	6	87
Men	112,000	78,000	1,495,000	100	7	5	89
Women	118,000	105,000	1,297,000	100	8	7	85
People aged 16-24	186,000	**	289,000	100	37	**	58
Men	92,000	**	141,000	100	37	**	57
Women	94,000	**	148,000	100	37	**	58
People aged 25-59/64	(44,000)	158,000	2,502,000	100	(2)	6	93
Men	**	65,000	1,354,000	100	**	5	94
Women	**	93,000	1,149,000	100	**	7	91
BME groups only							
All working age	257,000	115,000	1,231,000	100	16	7	77
Men	136,000	(47,000)	600,000	100	17	(6)	77
Women	121,000	68,000	631,000	100	15	8	77
People aged 16-24	199,000	**	153,000	100	54	**	41
Men	106,000	**	69,000	100	58	**	38
Women	93,000	**	84,000	100	50	**	45
People aged 25-59/64	58,000	97,000	1,077,000	100	5	8	87
Men	(30,000)	(38,000)	531,000	100	(5)	(6)	89
Women	(29,000)	59,000	546,000	100	(5)	9	86

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Numbers do not sum exactly to totals due to a small amount of missing data on ethnicity for some respondents. Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. Estimates based on very small samples (ie approx <100) are suppressed entirely due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**).

B4 Educational participation by age, gender and ethnicity, UK (excluding London), 2005

	Number				% totals		
	In full-time education	In part-time education	Not in education	All persons	In FTE	In PTE	Not in education
All working age	2,475,000	1,955,000	27,170,000	100	8	6	86
Men	1,171,000	764,000	14,291,000	100	7	5	88
Women	1,304,000	1,190,000	12,878,000	100	8	8	84
People aged 16-24	2,195,000	(432,000)	3,227,000	100	37	(7)	55
Men	1,061,000	**	1,666,000	100	36	**	57
Women	1,134,000	**	1,561,000	100	39	**	54
People aged 25-59/64	280,000	1,523,000	23,943,000	100	1	6	93
Men	(110,000)	554,000	12,625,000	100	(1)	4	95
Women	(170,000)	969,000	11,318,000	100	(1)	8	91
White groups only							
All working age	2,178,000	1,803,000	25,698,000	100	7	6	87
Men	1,012,000	699,000	13,535,000	100	7	5	89
Women	1,166,000	1,104,000	12,163,000	100	8	8	84
People aged 16-24	1,954,000	402,000	3,017,000	100	36	7	56
Men	931,000	198,000	1,558,000	100	35	7	58
Women	1,022,000	204,000	1,459,000	100	38	8	54
People aged 25-59/64	225,000	1,401,000	22,681,000	100	1	6	93
Men	81,000	501,000	11,977,000	100	1	4	95
Women	144,000	900,000	10,704,000	100	1	8	91
BME groups only							
All working age	294,000	150,000	1,455,000	100	15	8	77
Men	157,000	64,000	746,000	100	16	7	77
Women	137,000	86,000	709,000	100	15	9	76
People aged 16-24	239,000	(30,000)	208,000	100	50	(6)	44
Men	129,000	**	107,000	100	52	**	43
Women	111,000	**	101,000	100	49	**	44
People aged 25-59/64	55,000	120,000	1,248,000	100	4	8	88
Men	(29,000)	(51,000)	639,000	100	(4)	(7)	89
Women	**	68,000	609,000	100	**	10	87

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Numbers do not sum exactly to totals due to a small amount of missing data on ethnicity for some respondents. Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. Estimates based on very small samples (ie approx <100) are suppressed entirely due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**).

B5 Qualifications levels by gender and family status, Greater London, 2005

Base: persons working age excluding full-time students	Highest qualifications level (persons exc. FT students)				
	All persons	Higher level qualifications (NVQ 4 +)	NVQ 3 and below	Other qualifications (inc foreign quals)	No qual- ifications
All women working age	2,081,000	718,000	729,000	299,000	334,000
Women with dependent children	925,000	267,000	363,000	133,000	162,000
- Lone mother	288,000	59,000	126,000	(29,000)	74,000
- Couple mother	637,000	208,000	237,000	104,000	89,000
Women without dependent children	1,145,000	444,000	364,000	165,000	172,000
All men working age	2,199,000	810,000	762,000	324,000	303,000
Men with dependent children	729,000	246,000	250,000	133,000	99,000
- Lone father	**	**	**	**	**
- Couple father	708,000	242,000	239,000	132,000	95,000
Men without dependent children	1,453,000	552,000	509,000	189,000	203,000
% qualified to each level (row %)					
All women working age	100	34	35	14	16
Women with dependent children	100	29	39	14	18
- Lone mother	100	20	44	(10)	26
- Couple mother	100	33	37	16	14
Women without dependent children	100	39	32	14	15
All men working age	100	37	35	15	14
Men with dependent children	100	34	34	18	14
- Lone father	**	**	**	**	**
- Couple father	100	34	34	19	13
Men without dependent children	100	38	35	13	14

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Data may not sum to population totals for men and women due to missing data on family status. Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. Estimates based on very small samples (ie approx <100) are suppressed entirely due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**).

B6 Qualifications levels by gender and student status, Greater London & Rest of UK, 2005

	Persons working age			% totals		
	Persons	Men	Women	Persons	Men	Women
Greater London						
Persons working age	4,761,000	2,444,000	2,317,000	100	100	100
Degree or equivalent	1,310,000	721,000	589,000	28	29	25
Other higher education	292,000	125,000	167,000	6	5	7
NVQ level 3/equivalent or below	1,795,000	916,000	879,000	38	37	38
Other quals (inc foreign quals)	674,000	352,000	322,000	14	14	14
No qualifications	690,000	331,000	359,000	14	14	16
<i>Excluding those in full-time education:</i>						
Persons working age	4,280,000	2,199,000	2,081,000	100	100	100
Degree or equivalent	1,255,000	695,000	559,000	29	32	27
Other higher education	273,000	115,000	158,000	6	5	8
NVQ level 3/equivalent or below	1,491,000	762,000	729,000	35	35	35
Other quals (inc foreign quals)	624,000	324,000	299,000	15	15	14
No qualifications	638,000	303,000	334,000	15	14	16
UK (excluding London)						
Persons working age	31,300,000	16,062,000	15,238,000	100	100	100
Degree or equivalent	5,258,000	2,788,000	2,470,000	17	17	16
Other higher education	2,751,000	1,268,000	1,484,000	9	8	10
NVQ level 3/equivalent or below	16,697,000	8,582,000	8,115,000	53	53	53
Other quals (inc foreign quals)	1,996,000	1,177,000	819,000	6	7	5
No qualifications	4,597,000	2,247,000	2,350,000	15	14	15
<i>Excluding those in full-time education:</i>						
Persons working age	28,862,000	14,909,000	13,953,000	100	100	100
Degree or equivalent	5,094,000	2,716,000	2,378,000	18	18	17
Other higher education	2,661,000	1,232,000	1,429,000	9	8	10
NVQ level 3/equivalent or below	14,883,000	7,732,000	7,150,000	52	52	51
Other quals (inc foreign quals)	1,931,000	1,140,000	791,000	7	8	6
No qualifications	4,293,000	2,088,000	2,205,000	15	14	16

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Data exclude those whose qualifications levels were not known, so population totals are slightly lower than on other tables.

B7 Economic activity by gender, persons working age, Greater London, 2005

	Persons, working age			% total			% population that are women
	Persons	Men	Women	Persons	Men	Women	
All person working age	4,823,000	2,477,000	2,346,000	100	100	100	49
Economically active	3,591,000	2,010,000	1,581,000	74	81	67	44
In employment	3,331,000	1,852,000	1,478,000	69	75	63	44
- Employees	2,778,000	1,466,000	1,312,000	58	59	56	47
- Self-employed	528,000	374,000	154,000	11	15	7	29
- Other	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Unemployed	260,000	157,000	103,000	5	6	4	40
Economically inactive	1,232,000	468,000	765,000	26	19	33	62
Caring for family/home	395,000	**	368,000	8	**	16	93
Student	369,000	186,000	183,000	8	8	8	50
Sick or disabled	259,000	143,000	116,000	5	6	5	45
Retired	(44,000)	(31,000)	**	(1)	(1)	**	**
Other reason	165,000	80,000	84,000	3	3	4	51
Economically inactive							
Want to work	307,000	117,000	190,000	6	5	8	62
Does not want to work	926,000	351,000	575,000	19	14	25	62
All workless	1,492,000	625,000	868,000	31	25	37	58
Rates (%)							
Economic activity rate (%)	74	81	67				
Employment rate (%)	69	75	63				
Unemployment rate (%)	7	8	7				
Economic inactivity rate (%)	26	19	33				
'Want to work' as % of all economically inactive	25	25	25				
Self-employed as % of all in employment	16	20	10				

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: See Appendix A for details of APS economic activity definitions and rate derivations. Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. Estimates based on very small samples (ie approx <100) are suppressed entirely due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**).

B8 Economic activity by gender, persons working age, UK (excluding London), 2005

	Persons, working age			% total			% pop. that are women
	Persons	Men	Women	Persons	Men	Women	
All person working age	31,634,000	16,245,000	15,389,000	100	100	100	49
Economically active	24,908,000	13,544,000	11,364,000	79	83	74	46
In employment	23,752,000	12,860,000	10,892,000	75	79	71	46
- Employees	20,769,000	10,670,000	10,098,000	66	66	66	49
- Self-employed	2,837,000	2,116,000	721,000	9	13	5	25
- Other	147,000	74,000	73,000	<1	<1	<1	50
Unemployed	1,156,000	684,000	472,000	4	4	3	41
Economically inactive	6,726,000	2,701,000	4,025,000	21	17	26	60
Caring for family/home	1,960,000	167,000	1,793,000	6	1	12	91
Student	1,490,000	727,000	763,000	5	4	5	51
Sick or disabled	2,000,000	1,097,000	903,000	6	7	6	45
Retired	590,000	413,000	178,000	2	3	1	30
Other reason	686,000	297,000	388,000	2	2	3	57
Economically inactive							
Want to work	1,599,000	676,000	923,000	5	4	6	58
Does not want to work	5,127,000	2,026,000	3,102,000	16	12	20	60
All workless	7,882,000	3,385,000	4,497,000	25	21	29	57
Rates (%)							
Economic activity rate (%)	79	83	74				
Employment rate (%)	75	79	71				
Unemployment rate (%)	5	5	4				
Economic inactivity rate (%)	21	17	26				
'Want to work' as % of all economically inactive	24	25	23				
Self-employed as % of all in employment	12	16	7				

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: See Appendix A for details of APS economic activity definitions and rate derivations.

B9 Economic inactivity by want to work status, women, Greater London, 2005

	Economically inactive population				Want to work as % of econ. inactive	Not wanting work as % of economically inactive
	All women aged 16-59	All	Wanting work	Not wanting work		
All women aged 16-59	2,341,000	762,000	189,000	573,000	25	75
White groups	1,520,000	409,000	108,000	301,000	26	74
BME Groups	821,000	353,000	82,000	272,000	23	77
Asian or Asian British	324,000	156,000	(24,000)	132,000	(15)	85
Black or Black British	286,000	103,000	(34,000)	69,000	(33)	67
Other BME groups	212,000	95,000	(23,000)	72,000	(24)	76
Born in UK	1,440,000	409,000	108,000	300,000	27	73
- White groups	1,184,000	316,000	87,000	229,000	27	73
- BME groups	255,000	92,000	(22,000)	70,000	(23)	77
Born outside UK	904,000	354,000	81,000	273,000	23	77
- White groups	337,000	92,000	(21,000)	72,000	(23)	77
- BME groups	566,000	261,000	60,000	201,000	23	77
Women with dep. children	958,000	405,000	116,000	289,000	29	71
- Lone parent	301,000	153,000	60,000	94,000	39	61
- Mother in couple	657,000	251,000	56,000	195,000	22	78
Women without dep. children	1,377,000	358,000	73,000	286,000	20	80
Disabled women	379,000	202,000	(51,000)	151,000	(25)	75
Non-disabled women	1,967,000	563,000	138,000	424,000	25	75

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Figures which are based on smaller samples (ie between 50 and 200 approx) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. Data may not sum to totals (or agree with totals on other tables) due to a small amount of missing data on ethnicity and family status.

B10 Employment rates by gender, age and student status, Greater London, 2005

	In employment	All persons	Employment rate (%)
All persons aged 16 and over	3,448,000	5,823,000	59
Persons working age	3,331,000	4,823,000	69
Age 16-24	383,000	873,000	44
Age 25-34	968,000	1,281,000	76
Age 35-49	1,323,000	1,738,000	76
Age 50-retirement age	656,000	930,000	71
Pensionable age and over	117,000	1,000,000	12
All men aged 16 and over	1,892,000	2,845,000	67
Males aged 16-64	1,852,000	2,477,000	75
Age 16-24	189,000	432,000	44
Age 25-34	536,000	641,000	84
Age 35-49	741,000	877,000	84
Age 50-64	387,000	526,000	73
Pensionable age and over	(39,000)	368,000	(11)
All women aged 16 and over	1,556,000	2,978,000	52
Females aged 16-59	1,478,000	2,346,000	63
Age 16-24	194,000	441,000	44
Age 25-34	433,000	640,000	68
Age 35-49	582,000	861,000	68
Age 50-59	270,000	404,000	67
Pensionable age and over	78,000	632,000	12
Persons, excluding full-time students			
Persons working age	3,191,000	4,327,000	74
Men	1,784,000	2,224,000	80
Women	1,407,000	2,103,000	67
Persons aged 16-24	296,000	486,000	61
Men	148,000	233,000	64
Women	148,000	254,000	59

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates.

Working age = 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men. Pensionable age = 60 for women and 65 for men.

B11 Employment rates by gender and disability, Greater London, 2005

	All persons working age	% total	In employment (working age)	Employment rate (%)
Persons working age	4,823,000	100	3,331,000	69
Disabled people	760,000	16	340,000	45
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	475,000	10	142,000	30
- DDA disabled only	139,000	3	107,000	77
- Work-limiting disabled only	146,000	3	91,000	62
Non-disabled people	4,063,000	84	2,990,000	74
Men aged 16-64	2,477,000	100	1,852,000	75
Disabled people	381,000	15	177,000	46
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	238,000	10	73,000	31
- DDA disabled only	64,000	3	(53,000)	(82)
- Work-limiting disabled only	79,000	3	(51,000)	(65)
Non-disabled people	2,097,000	85	1,676,000	80
Women aged 16-59	2,346,000	100	1,478,000	63
Disabled people	379,000	16	163,000	43
- Both DDA & work-limiting disabled	237,000	10	69,000	29
- DDA disabled only	75,000	3	54,000	73
- Work-limiting disabled only	67,000	3	(40,000)	(59)
Non-disabled people	1,967,000	84	1,315,000	67

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: See Appendix A for a full explanation of APS disability definitions. Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates.

B12 Employment rates by gender, parenting and disability, Greater London, 2005

	In employment (working age)	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)
Men with dependent children	637,000	749,000	85
Disabled fathers	62,000	109,000	57
Non-disabled fathers	576,000	640,000	90
Women with dependent children	518,000	958,000	54
Disabled mothers	(50,000)	146,000	(34)
Non-disabled mothers	468,000	811,000	58
Men without dependent children	1,199,000	1,709,000	70
Disabled men	114,000	270,000	42
Non-disabled men	1,085,000	1,439,000	75
Women without dependent children	950,000	1,377,000	69
Disabled women	113,000	232,000	49
Non-disabled women	837,000	1,145,000	73

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: See Appendix A for a full explanation of APS disability definitions. Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. Data exclude respondents with missing data on family status.

B13 Employment rates by qualifications, gender & student status, Greater London, 2005

	All persons working age			Persons working age, excluding full-time students		
	In employment	All persons	Employment rate (%)	In employment	All persons	Employment rate (%)
All persons working age	3,292,000	4,761,000	69	3,158,000	4,280,000	74
Degree or equivalent	1,126,000	1,310,000	86	1,102,000	1,255,000	88
Other higher education	234,000	292,000	80	225,000	273,000	82
NVQ level 3/equivalent or below	1,198,000	1,795,000	67	1,121,000	1,491,000	75
Other quals. (inc foreign quals)	447,000	674,000	66	427,000	624,000	68
No qualifications	286,000	690,000	41	282,000	638,000	44
All men (aged 16-64)	1,830,000	2,444,000	75	1,765,000	2,199,000	80
Degree or equivalent	643,000	721,000	89	632,000	695,000	91
Other higher education	105,000	125,000	84	100,000	115,000	87
NVQ level 3/equivalent or below	648,000	916,000	71	612,000	762,000	80
Other quals. (inc foreign quals)	263,000	352,000	75	252,000	324,000	78
No qualifications	170,000	331,000	51	169,000	303,000	56
All women (aged 16-59)	1,462,000	2,317,000	63	1,393,000	2,081,000	67
Degree or equivalent	483,000	589,000	82	470,000	559,000	84
Other higher education	129,000	167,000	77	125,000	158,000	79
NVQ level 3/equivalent or below	551,000	879,000	63	509,000	729,000	70
Other quals. (inc foreign quals)	183,000	322,000	57	175,000	299,000	58
No qualifications	116,000	359,000	32	114,000	334,000	34

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Data exclude those whose qualifications levels were not known, so population totals are slightly lower than on other tables.

B14 Employment rates by ethnic group & student status, men, Greater London, 2005

	Men working age			Men working age, excluding full-time students			Increase in rates by excluding students (rounded)
	In employment	All	Emp. rate (%)	In employment	All	Emp. rate (%)	
All men aged 16-64	1,852,000	2,477,000	75	1,784,000	2,224,000	80	5
White groups	1,341,000	1,688,000	79	1,312,000	1,573,000	83	4
- White British	1,097,000	1,381,000	79	1,073,000	1,286,000	83	4
- Other White	244,000	308,000	79	240,000	288,000	83	4
BME groups	509,000	784,000	65	469,000	647,000	72	8
Black groups	145,000	235,000	62	132,000	193,000	68	7
- Black Caribbean	60,000	95,000	63	(56,000)	84,000	(67)	(4)
- Black African	79,000	131,000	61	70,000	101,000	69	8
- Other Black	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Asian groups	239,000	348,000	69	222,000	292,000	76	7
- Indian	123,000	167,000	74	117,000	143,000	82	8
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	68,000	111,000	61	60,000	90,000	66	5
- Other Asian	(48,000)	70,000	(68)	(45,000)	59,000	(76)	(8)
Other ethnic groups	124,000	201,000	62	114,000	162,000	71	9

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Numbers do not sum exactly to totals due to a small amount of missing data on ethnicity for some respondents. Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. Estimates based on very small samples (ie approx <100) are suppressed entirely due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**).

B15 Employment rates by ethnic group & student status, women, Greater London, 2005

	Women working age			Women working age, excluding full-time students			Increase in rates by excluding students (rounded)
	In employ-ment	All	Emp. rate (%)	In employ-ment	All	Emp. rate (%)	
All women aged 16-59	1,478,000	2,346,000	63	1,407,000	2,103,000	67	4
White groups	1,055,000	1,520,000	69	1,016,000	1,401,000	73	3
- White British	852,000	1,218,000	70	825,000	1,123,000	73	3
- Other White	203,000	302,000	67	191,000	278,000	69	2
BME groups	421,000	821,000	51	388,000	699,000	56	4
Black groups	161,000	286,000	56	146,000	241,000	60	4
- Black Caribbean	83,000	127,000	66	75,000	112,000	68	2
- Black African	70,000	146,000	48	64,000	119,000	54	6
- Other Black	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Asian groups	154,000	323,000	48	146,000	280,000	52	4
- Indian	95,000	148,000	64	90,000	131,000	69	5
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi	(25,000)	106,000	(23)	**	89,000	**	**
- Other Asian	(35,000)	69,000	(50)	(33,000)	60,000	(54)	(4)
Other ethnic groups	106,000	212,000	50	97,000	178,000	55	5

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Numbers do not sum exactly to totals due to a small amount of missing data on ethnicity for some respondents. Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. Estimates based on very small samples (ie approx <100) are suppressed entirely due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**).

B16 Employment rates of parents by age/no. of children, London & Rest of UK, 2005

	Men working age			Women working age			Diff. in rates
	In employment	All persons	Emp. rate (%)	In employment	All persons	Emp. rate (%)	
Greater London							
All working age	1,836,000	2,458,000	75	1,468,000	2,335,000	63	12
All with no dep. children	1,199,000	1,709,000	70	950,000	1,377,000	69	1
All with dep. children	637,000	749,000	85	518,000	958,000	54	31
Parents: by age of youngest dependent child in family:							
Age 0-4	297,000	348,000	85	176,000	412,000	43	43
Age 5-10	174,000	207,000	84	169,000	289,000	59	25
Age 11-15	120,000	138,000	87	121,000	183,000	66	20
Age 16-18	(46,000)	55,000	(84)	(52,000)	74,000	(70)	(14)
Parents: by number of dependent children in family							
1	263,000	306,000	86	252,000	416,000	61	26
2	263,000	300,000	88	198,000	363,000	55	33
3 or more	111,000	143,000	78	68,000	179,000	38	40
UK (excluding London)							
All working age	12,818,000	16,195,000	79	10,865,000	15,345,000	71	8
All with no dep. children	8,057,000	10,943,000	74	6,384,000	8,775,000	73	1
All with dep. children	4,761,000	5,252,000	91	4,481,000	6,570,000	68	22
Parents: by age of youngest dependent child in family:							
Age 0-4	1,884,000	2,054,000	92	1,443,000	2,528,000	57	35
Age 5-10	1,409,000	1,569,000	90	1,437,000	2,010,000	72	18
Age 11-15	1,095,000	1,212,000	90	1,185,000	1,523,000	78	13
Age 16-18	373,000	418,000	89	416,000	510,000	82	8
Parents: by number of dependent children in family							
1	1,899,000	2,106,000	90	2,016,000	2,792,000	72	18
2	2,089,000	2,252,000	93	1,907,000	2,693,000	71	22
3 or more	773,000	895,000	86	558,000	1,085,000	51	35

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Data exclude respondents with missing data on family status. Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates.

B17 Employment rates of mothers, ethnicity & country of birth, Greater London, 2005

	All women working age	Women with no	All women with dependent children		
		dependent children	All mothers	Couple mothers	Lone mothers
All women in employment (working age)					
All persons	1,468,000	950,000	518,000	389,000	129,000
- White groups	1,046,000	710,000	336,000	266,000	71,000
- BME Groups	420,000	240,000	180,000	122,000	59,000
Born in UK	970,000	633,000	337,000	251,000	86,000
- White groups	821,000	543,000	278,000	220,000	58,000
- BME Groups	148,000	90,000	58,000	(31,000)	(28,000)
Born outside UK	498,000	317,000	182,000	138,000	(44,000)
- White groups	227,000	167,000	59,000	(47,000)	**
- BME Groups	272,000	149,000	122,000	91,000	(31,000)
All women working age					
All persons	2,335,000	1,377,000	958,000	657,000	301,000
- White groups	1,508,000	948,000	560,000	401,000	159,000
- BME Groups	822,000	427,000	395,000	253,000	142,000
Born in UK	1,432,000	892,000	539,000	361,000	179,000
- White groups	1,174,000	732,000	443,000	313,000	130,000
- BME Groups	257,000	160,000	96,000	(47,000)	(49,000)
Born outside UK	901,000	484,000	417,000	296,000	121,000
- White groups	335,000	217,000	118,000	90,000	(29,000)
- BME Groups	565,000	266,000	299,000	206,000	93,000
Employment rates, women, working age (%)					
All persons	63	69	54	59	43
- White groups	69	75	60	66	45
- BME Groups	51	56	46	48	41
Born in UK	68	71	62	70	48
- White groups	70	74	63	70	45
- BME Groups	58	56	61	(65)	(57)
Born outside UK	55	65	44	47	(36)
- White groups	68	77	50	(52)	**
- BME Groups	48	56	41	44	(33)

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Population totals may differ slightly to those on other tables due to missing data on family status. Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. Estimates based on very small samples (ie approx <100) are suppressed entirely due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**).

B18 Employment rates of mothers by age and number of children, ethnicity & country of birth, Greater London, 2005

	In employ- ment	All women	Emp. rate (%)	In employ- ment	All women	Emp. rate (%)	Diff. in rates
White groups			BME groups				
All women aged 16-59	1,046,000	1,508,000	69	420,000	822,000	51	18
All with no dep. children	710,000	948,000	75	240,000	427,000	56	19
All with dep. children	336,000	560,000	60	180,000	395,000	46	14
Mothers: By age of youngest dependent child in family:							
Age 0-4	120,000	241,000	50	55,000	170,000	32	17
Age 5-10	107,000	166,000	64	61,000	121,000	50	14
Age 11-15	76,000	108,000	70	(45,000)	75,000	(60)	10
Age 16-18	(33,000)	(45,000)	(74)	**	**	**	**
Mothers: By number of dependent children in family:							
1	163,000	249,000	65	89,000	165,000	54	11
2	134,000	223,000	60	65,000	140,000	47	13
3 or more	(40,000)	88,000	46	**	91,000	29	16
UK-born			Born outside UK				
All women aged 16-59	970,000	1,432,000	68	498,000	901,000	55	12
All with no dep. children	633,000	892,000	71	317,000	484,000	65	5
All with dep. children	337,000	539,000	62	182,000	417,000	44	19
Mothers: By age of youngest dependent child in family:							
Age 0-4	123,000	236,000	52	(53,000)	176,000	(30)	22
Age 5-10	110,000	164,000	67	59,000	125,000	47	21
Age 11-15	75,000	103,000	72	(47,000)	80,000	(59)	14
Age 16-18	(28,000)	(36,000)	78	**	**	**	**
Mothers: By number of dependent children in family:							
1	160,000	234,000	68	92,000	181,000	51	17
2	133,000	214,000	62	66,000	148,000	44	18
3 or more	(44,000)	91,000	(48)	**	88,000	**	**

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Population totals may differ slightly to those on other tables due to missing data on family status. Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. Estimates based on very small samples (ie approx <100) are suppressed entirely due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**).

B19 Part and full-time employment rates by family status, Greater London, 2005

	Persons working age				Percentage of all workers that work part-time
	In full-time employment	In part-time employment	All employed	All persons working age	
All persons working age	2,677,000	650,000	3,326,000	4,819,000	20
All women working age	1,018,000	458,000	1,476,000	2,344,000	31
Women with dependent children	280,000	238,000	518,000	958,000	46
- Lone mother	78,000	(51,000)	129,000	301,000	(40)
- Couple mother	202,000	187,000	389,000	657,000	48
Women without dep. children	731,000	218,000	949,000	1,376,000	23
All men working age	1,658,000	192,000	1,850,000	2,475,000	10
Men with dependent children	591,000	(46,000)	636,000	748,000	(7)
- Lone father	**	**	**	**	**
- Couple father	581,000	(44,000)	625,000	727,000	(7)
Men without dep. children	1,052,000	146,000	1,197,000	1,708,000	12

	Full-time employment rate (%)	Part-time employment rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Total
All women working age	43	20	63	100
Women with dependent children	29	25	54	100
- Lone mother	26	(17)	43	100
- Couple mother	31	28	59	100
Women without dep. children	53	16	69	100
All men working age	67	8	75	100
Men with dependent children	79	(6)	85	100
- Lone father	**	**	**	**
- Couple father	80	(6)	86	100
Men without dep. children	62	9	70	100

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Data do not sum exactly to population totals due to some missing data on family status. All data exclude those whose part and full-time employment status was unknown. Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. Estimates based on very small samples (ie approx <100) are suppressed entirely due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**).

B20 Part and full-time employment of mothers, Greater London, 2005

Women with dependent children	Women with dependent children, working age				Percentage of all workers that work part-time
	In full-time employment	In part-time employment	All employed	All working age	
All mothers aged 16-59	280,000	238,000	518,000	958,000	46
By age of youngest dependent child in family:					
Age 0-4	91,000	85,000	176,000	412,000	48
Age 5-10	85,000	84,000	169,000	289,000	50
Age 11-18	104,000	69,000	173,000	257,000	40
By number of dependent children in family					
1	151,000	101,000	252,000	415,000	40
2	102,000	96,000	198,000	363,000	49
3 or more	(27,000)	(40,000)	68,000	179,000	(60)
Employment rates (%)					
	Full-time employment rate (%)	Part-time employment rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Total	
All mothers aged 16-59	29	25	54	100	
By age of youngest dependent child in family:					
Age 0-4	22	21	43	100	
Age 5-10	29	29	59	100	
Age 11-18	41	27	67	100	
By number of dependent children in family					
1	36	24	61	100	
2	28	27	55	100	
3 or more	(15)	(23)	38	100	

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Data exclude a small number of respondents whose part or full-time employment status or family status, was unknown. Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates.

B21 Part and full-time employment rates by gender & ethnicity, Greater London, 2005

	Persons working age			Total persons	Percentage of workers that work part-time
	In full-time employment	In part-time employment	All employed		
All persons working age	2,676,000	651,000	3,327,000	4,819,000	20
White groups	1,966,000	429,000	2,395,000	3,208,000	18
BME groups	709,000	221,000	930,000	1,606,000	24
- Asian groups	299,000	94,000	393,000	672,000	24
- Black groups	236,000	69,000	305,000	521,000	23
- Other BME groups	173,000	58,000	231,000	413,000	25
Men	1,657,000	193,000	1,850,000	2,475,000	10
White groups	1,238,000	102,000	1,340,000	1,687,000	8
BME groups	418,000	90,000	509,000	784,000	18
- Asian groups	198,000	(41,000)	239,000	348,000	(17)
- Black groups	120,000	**	145,000	235,000	**
- Other BME groups	101,000	**	125,000	201,000	**
Women	1,019,000	458,000	1,477,000	2,344,000	31
White groups	728,000	327,000	1,055,000	1,521,000	31
BME groups	290,000	130,000	421,000	822,000	31
- Asian groups	101,000	(53,000)	154,000	324,000	(34)
- Black groups	116,000	(44,000)	160,000	285,000	(27)
- Other BME groups	73,000	(33,000)	106,000	212,000	(31)
Employment rates (%)	Full-time employment rate (%)	Part-time employment rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Total	
All persons	56	14	69	100	
White groups	61	13	75	100	
BME groups	44	14	58	100	
- Asian groups	44	14	59	100	
- Black groups	45	13	59	100	
- Other BME groups	42	14	56	100	
Men	67	8	75	100	
White groups	73	6	79	100	
BME groups	53	12	65	100	
- Asian groups	57	(12)	69	100	
- Black groups	51	**	62	100	
- Other BME groups	50	**	62	100	
Women	43	20	63	100	
White groups	48	21	69	100	
BME groups	35	16	51	100	
- Asian groups	31	(16)	48	100	
- Black groups	41	(15)	56	100	
- Other BME groups	34	(16)	50	100	

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Data exclude a small number of respondents whose ethnicity or employment status was unknown. Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. Estimates based on very small samples (ie approx <100) are suppressed entirely due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**).

B22 Unemployment rates by gender for key groups, Greater London, 2005

	Number unemployed	Number Economically active	Unemployment rate (%)
Persons			
Persons aged 16 and over	263,000	3,710,000	7.1
Persons working age (16-59/64)	260,000	3,591,000	7.2
16-24	93,000	476,000	19.5
25-49	136,000	2,428,000	5.6
25-34	70,000	1,038,000	6.7
35-49	66,000	1,390,000	4.8
50-retirement age	(31,000)	687,000	(4.5)
Males			
Persons aged 16 and over	158,000	2,050,000	7.7
Persons working age (16-59/64)	157,000	2,010,000	7.8
16-24	55,000	244,000	22.5
25-49	81,000	1,357,000	6.0
50-retirement age	**	408,000	**
Females			
Persons aged 16 and over	105,000	1,660,000	6.3
Persons working age (16-59/64)	103,000	1,581,000	6.5
16-24	(38,000)	232,000	(16.4)
25-49	56,000	1,071,000	5.2
50-retirement age	**	279,000	**
Ethnicity (persons aged 16+)			
White groups	137,000	2,630,000	5.2
BME groups	125,000	1,074,000	11.7
Males:			
White groups	80,000	1,454,000	5.5
BME groups	78,000	593,000	13.2
Females:			
White groups	57,000	1,176,000	4.9
BME groups	(47,000)	482,000	(9.8)

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. Estimates based on very small samples (ie approx <100) are suppressed entirely due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**).

B23 Employment by occupational group and gender, Greater London, 2005

	Number in employment			Percentage totals			% workers who are women
	Persons	Men	Women	Persons	Men	Women	
All in employment (aged 16 & over)	3,428,000	1,879,000	1,550,000	100	100	100	45
1. Managers and senior officials	605,000	396,000	209,000	18	21	13	35
- Corporate managers	487,000	324,000	163,000	14	17	11	34
- Other managers/proprietors	118,000	72,000	(46,000)	3	4	(3)	(39)
2. Professional occupations	549,000	325,000	223,000	16	17	14	41
- Science & technology prof.	132,000	112,000	**	4	6	**	**
- Health professionals	(54,000)	(27,000)	**	(2)	(1)	**	**
- Teaching & research	173,000	63,000	110,000	5	3	7	64
- Other professionals	190,000	123,000	67,000	6	7	4	35
3. Associate professional & technical	640,000	332,000	308,000	19	18	20	48
- Science & technology	56,000	(40,000)	**	2	(2)	**	**
- Health and social welfare	123,000	(27,000)	96,000	4	(1)	6	78
- Protective services	(28,000)	**	**	(1)	**	**	**
- Culture, media and sports	178,000	101,000	77,000	5	5	5	43
- Business & public service assoc.	255,000	142,000	113,000	7	8	7	44
4. Administrative and secretarial	467,000	122,000	345,000	14	6	22	74
- Administrative occupations	338,000	115,000	223,000	10	6	14	66
- Secretarial occupations	129,000	**	122,000	4	**	8	94
5. Skilled trades occupations	262,000	243,000	**	8	13	**	**
- Skilled agriculture trades	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
- Skilled metal & electrical trades	78,000	77,000	**	2	4	**	**
- Skilled construction trades	112,000	110,000	**	3	6	**	**
- Skilled printing and other	59,000	(45,000)	**	2	(2)	**	**
6. Personal service occupations	234,000	(47,000)	187,000	7	(3)	12	80
- Caring personal service occ's.	167,000	**	147,000	5	**	10	88
- Leisure & other pers. service	67,000	(28,000)	(39,000)	2	(1)	(3)	(59)
7. Sales & customer service	212,000	91,000	121,000	6	5	8	57
- Sales occupation	186,000	80,000	105,000	5	4	7	57
- Customer service occupations	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
8. Process, plant, machine operatives	169,000	149,000	**	5	8	**	**
- Process, plant & machine	(48,000)	(35,000)	**	(1)	(2)	**	**
- Transport/machine drivers	122,000	114,000	**	4	6	**	**
9. Elementary occupations	291,000	174,000	117,000	8	9	8	40
- Trades, plant & storage	55,000	(48,000)	**	2	(3)	**	**
- Administration/service	236,000	125,000	110,000	7	7	7	47
<i>Groups 1-3</i>	<i>1,794,000</i>	<i>1,053,000</i>	<i>741,000</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>Groups 4-9</i>	<i>1,635,000</i>	<i>826,000</i>	<i>809,000</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>49</i>

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Data exclude a small number of respondents whose occupation was not known. Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise their higher levels of sampling variability. Estimates, based on samples of less than 100 are suppressed due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**).

B24 Full and part-time employment by occupation and gender, Greater London, 2005

	All in employment aged 16 and over			Percentage totals (%)			% who work part- time
	All employed	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full- time	Part- time	
Persons: All in employment	3,426,000	2,713,000	713,000	100	100	100	21
1. Managers and senior officials	605,000	560,000	(45,000)	18	21	(6)	(7)
2. Professional occupations	549,000	467,000	82,000	16	17	11	15
3. Associate profess. & technical	640,000	534,000	106,000	19	20	15	17
4. Administrative and secretarial	467,000	343,000	124,000	14	13	17	27
5. Skilled trades occupations	262,000	237,000	**	8	9	**	**
6. Personal service occupations	234,000	152,000	82,000	7	6	11	35
7. Sales & customer service	212,000	102,000	110,000	6	4	15	52
8. Process, plant & machine	169,000	145,000	**	5	5	**	**
9. Elementary occupations	290,000	174,000	115,000	8	6	16	40
Men: All in employment	1,877,000	1,668,000	210,000	100	100	100	11
1. Managers and senior officials	396,000	382,000	**	21	23	**	**
2. Professional occupations	325,000	299,000	**	17	18	**	**
3. Associate profess. & technical	332,000	301,000	(31,000)	18	18	(15)	(9)
4. Administrative and secretarial	122,000	106,000	**	7	6	**	**
5. Skilled trades occupations	242,000	224,000	**	13	13	**	**
6. Personal service occupations	(47,000)	(39,000)	**	3	2	**	**
7. Sales & customer service	91,000	(54,000)	(37,000)	5	3	(18)	(41)
8. Process, plant & machine	149,000	131,000	**	8	8	**	**
9. Elementary occupations	173,000	131,000	(42,000)	9	8	(20)	(24)
Women: All in employment	1,548,000	1,045,000	503,000	100	100	100	32
1. Managers and senior officials	209,000	177,000	(31,000)	13	17	(6)	(15)
2. Professional occupations	223,000	168,000	56,000	14	16	11	25
3. Associate profess. & technical	308,000	234,000	75,000	20	22	15	24
4. Administrative and secretarial	345,000	236,000	109,000	22	23	22	31
5. Skilled trades occupations	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
6. Personal service occupations	186,000	113,000	73,000	12	11	15	39
7. Sales & customer service	121,000	(49,000)	72,000	8	(5)	14	60
8. Process, plant & machine	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
9. Elementary occupations	117,000	(43,000)	74,000	8	(4)	15	63

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Data exclude a small number of respondents whose occupation was not known. Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. Estimates based on very small samples (ie approx <100) are suppressed entirely due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**).

B25 Public and private sector employment by gender, Greater London, 2005

	In employment (persons aged 16 and over)			% workers that are women
	Persons	Men	Women	
All in employment	3,425,000	1,878,000	1,547,000	45
Private & voluntary	2,632,000	1,568,000	1,065,000	40
- Private firm or business	2,535,000	1,532,000	1,003,000	40
- Charity, voluntary organisation or trust	97,000	(36,000)	62,000	63
Public sector	793,000	311,000	482,000	61
- Central government/civil service	123,000	61,000	62,000	51
- Local government, police and fire	359,000	121,000	239,000	66
- University & other FE	(53,000)	**	(28,000)	(54)
- Health authority or NHS trust	167,000	(48,000)	118,000	71
- Other public sector	92,000	57,000	(35,000)	(38)
				% totals
All in employment	100	100	100	
Private & voluntary	77	83	69	
- Private firm or business	74	82	65	
- Charity, voluntary organisation or trust	3	(2)	4	
Public sector	23	17	31	
- Central government/civil service	4	3	4	
- Local government, police and fire	10	6	15	
- University & other FE	(2)	**	(2)	
- Health authority or NHS trust	5	(3)	8	
- Other public sector	3	3	(2)	

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Data exclude a small number of respondents whose occupation was not known. Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. Estimates based on very small samples (ie approx <100) are suppressed entirely due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**).

B26 Public/private sector employment by gender and ethnicity, Greater London, 2005

	Employment by ethnic group					
	All groups	White ethnic groups	BME groups	Black or Black British	Asian or Asian British	Other BME groups
Persons						
All in employment	3,423,000	2,480,000	943,000	310,000	399,000	234,000
Private firm	2,534,000	1,845,000	689,000	198,000	303,000	188,000
Charity, voluntary organisation/trust	97,000	76,000	**	**	**	**
Public sector	792,000	559,000	233,000	102,000	88,000	(43,000)
Men						
All in employment	1,877,000	1,365,000	511,000	145,000	241,000	125,000
Private firm	1,532,000	1,117,000	415,000	106,000	200,000	108,000
Charity, voluntary organisation/trust	(36,000)	(29,000)	**	**	**	**
Public sector	310,000	220,000	90,000	(35,000)	(39,000)	**
Women						
All in employment	1,546,000	1,115,000	432,000	165,000	158,000	109,000
Private firm	1,002,000	728,000	274,000	92,000	103,000	80,000
Charity, voluntary organisation/trust	62,000	(47,000)	**	**	**	**
Public sector	482,000	340,000	143,000	67,000	(50,000)	**
Persons						
	% totals					
All in employment	100	100	100	100	100	100
Private firm	74	74	73	64	76	80
Charity, voluntary organisation/trust	3	3	**	**	**	**
Public sector	23	23	25	33	22	(18)
Men						
All in employment	100	100	100	100	100	100
Private firm	82	82	81	73	83	87
Charity, voluntary organisation/trust	(2)	(2)	**	**	**	**
Public sector	16	16	18	(24)	(16)	**
Women						
All in employment	100	100	100	100	100	100
Private firm	65	65	64	56	65	73
Charity, voluntary organisation/trust	4	(4)	**	**	**	**
Public sector	31	30	33	41	(32)	**

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Data exclude a small number of respondents whose occupation was not known. Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. Estimates based on very small samples (ie approx <100) are suppressed entirely due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**).

B27 Unemployment rates by gender and region, 2005

		Persons aged 16 and over		
		Number unemployed	Number economically active	Unemployment rate (%)
Persons	United Kingdom	1,436,000	29,570,000	4.9
	North East	67,000	1,175,000	5.7
	North West	167,000	3,243,000	5.1
	Yorkshire and the Humber	115,000	2,442,000	4.7
	East Midlands	99,000	2,136,000	4.6
	West Midlands	130,000	2,572,000	5.0
	East of England	112,000	2,825,000	4.0
	London	263,000	3,710,000	7.1
	South East	159,000	4,264,000	3.7
	South West	85,000	2,511,000	3.4
	Wales	70,000	1,362,000	5.1
	Scotland	136,000	2,551,000	5.3
	Northern Ireland	(35,000)	778,000	(4.5)
Males	United Kingdom	850,000	15,914,000	5.3
	North East	(39,000)	621,000	(6.3)
	North West	101,000	1,735,000	5.8
	Yorkshire and the Humber	68,000	1,324,000	5.1
	East Midlands	58,000	1,144,000	5.1
	West Midlands	78,000	1,401,000	5.5
	East of England	62,000	1,522,000	4.1
	London	158,000	2,050,000	7.7
	South East	87,000	2,272,000	3.8
	South West	(49,000)	1,343,000	(3.6)
	Wales	(44,000)	726,000	(6.0)
	Scotland	84,000	1,344,000	6.3
	Northern Ireland	**	432,000	**
Females	United Kingdom	586,000	13,656,000	4.3
	North East	27,000	554,000	4.9
	North West	66,000	1,508,000	4.4
	Yorkshire and the Humber	(47,000)	1,118,000	(4.2)
	East Midlands	(41,000)	992,000	(4.1)
	West Midlands	(52,000)	1,171,000	(4.4)
	East of England	(50,000)	1,303,000	(3.8)
	London	105,000	1,660,000	6.3
	South East	72,000	1,993,000	3.6
	South West	(36,000)	1,167,000	(3.1)
	Wales	**	637,000	**
	Scotland	52,000	1,207,000	4.3
	Northern Ireland	**	347,000	**

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

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

Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. Estimates based on very small samples (ie approx <100) are suppressed entirely due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**).

B28 Employment rates by gender and region (persons working age), 2005

	In employment	All persons working age	Employment rate (%)
Persons working age			
United Kingdom	27,083,000	36,458,000	74.3
North East	1,081,000	1,525,000	70.9
North West	2,975,000	4,100,000	72.6
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,258,000	3,047,000	74.1
East Midlands	1,962,000	2,588,000	75.8
West Midlands	2,344,000	3,196,000	73.4
East of England	2,595,000	3,327,000	78.0
London	3,331,000	4,823,000	69.1
South East	3,921,000	4,961,000	79.0
South West	2,310,000	2,968,000	77.8
Wales	1,247,000	1,750,000	71.2
Scotland	2,339,000	3,123,000	74.9
Northern Ireland	722,000	1,050,000	68.7
Males (aged 16-64)			
United Kingdom	14,712,000	18,722,000	78.6
North East	574,000	778,000	73.7
North West	1,603,000	2,109,000	76.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,238,000	1,575,000	78.6
East Midlands	1,061,000	1,332,000	79.6
West Midlands	1,292,000	1,653,000	78.1
East of England	1,418,000	1,702,000	83.4
London	1,852,000	2,477,000	74.8
South East	2,121,000	2,538,000	83.6
South West	1,253,000	1,529,000	81.9
Wales	666,000	898,000	74.1
Scotland	1,235,000	1,593,000	77.6
Northern Ireland	401,000	539,000	74.4
Females (aged 16-59)			
United Kingdom	12,371,000	17,735,000	69.8
North East	508,000	747,000	67.9
North West	1,373,000	1,991,000	69.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,020,000	1,473,000	69.3
East Midlands	901,000	1,256,000	71.7
West Midlands	1,053,000	1,542,000	68.3
East of England	1,176,000	1,625,000	72.4
London	1,478,000	2,346,000	63.0
South East	1,800,000	2,423,000	74.3
South West	1,057,000	1,439,000	73.4
Wales	581,000	852,000	68.2
Scotland	1,104,000	1,530,000	72.1
Northern Ireland	321,000	511,000	62.8

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Notes: Employment rates express the number in employment as a percentage of the population in that group.

B29 Employment rates, persons working age, London boroughs, 2005

	Persons working age (16-59/64)		
	In employment	Employment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Barking and Dagenham	62,000	62.3	±4.1
Barnet	153,000	70.3	±4.2
Bexley	107,000	79.3	±3.6
Brent	118,000	68.0	±4.0
Bromley	149,000	81.5	±3.3
Camden	90,000	62.6	±4.3
Croydon	163,000	75.0	±3.4
Ealing	143,000	68.8	±3.6
Enfield	120,000	67.8	±4.2
Greenwich	95,000	68.5	±3.7
Hackney	75,000	53.2	±4.0
Hammersmith and Fulham	90,000	71.3	±3.4
Haringey	101,000	67.1	±3.5
Harrow	100,000	71.9	±4.1
Havering	102,000	75.6	±3.9
Hillingdon	116,000	72.0	±3.7
Hounslow	103,000	73.7	±3.6
Islington	79,000	63.8	±3.9
Kensington and Chelsea	79,000	65.6	±3.9
Kingston upon Thames	75,000	73.3	±3.8
Lambeth	118,000	66.2	±4.0
Lewisham	119,000	70.2	±3.7
Merton	92,000	71.2	±4.0
Newham	90,000	57.0	±3.9
Redbridge	103,000	66.4	±4.1
Richmond upon Thames	94,000	77.5	±3.4
Southwark	103,000	63.6	±4.0
Sutton	94,000	81.4	±3.4
Tower Hamlets	77,000	56.4	±3.8
Waltham Forest	94,000	67.6	±3.7
Wandsworth	137,000	73.2	±3.9
City of Westminster	87,000	63.4	±3.8
Inner London	1,248,000	64.4	±1.1
Outer London	2,083,000	72.2	±0.9
Greater London	3,331,000	69.1	±0.7
Great Britain	26,362,000	74.5	±0.2
United Kingdom	27,083,000	74.3	±0.2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

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

B30 Employment rates by gender, London boroughs, 2005

	Men aged 16-64			Women aged 16-59		
	In employ- ment	Employ- ment rate (%)	CI (+/-)	In employ- ment	Employ- ment rate (%)	CI (+/-)
Barking and Dagenham	34,000	67.2	±5.8	28,000	57.4	±5.7
Barnet	87,000	76.8	±5.6	66,000	63.2	±6.3
Bexley	57,000	82.1	±4.9	51,000	76.4	±5.3
Brent	69,000	75.1	±5.2	49,000	60.0	±6.1
Bromley	77,000	82.9	±4.5	73,000	80.1	±4.8
Camden	50,000	68.2	±5.9	40,000	56.6	±6.3
Croydon	88,000	79.3	±4.5	75,000	70.4	±5.1
Ealing	83,000	75.9	±4.7	60,000	60.8	±5.2
Enfield	70,000	75.1	±5.6	50,000	59.8	±6.0
Greenwich	52,000	74.1	±5.0	43,000	62.7	±5.3
Hackney	43,000	58.3	±5.7	32,000	47.7	±5.6
Hammersmith and Fulham	48,000	74.8	±4.8	42,000	67.6	±4.9
Haringey	57,000	73.6	±4.9	44,000	60.3	±5.0
Harrow	54,000	76.6	±5.5	46,000	67.1	±6.0
Havering	57,000	80.8	±5.1	45,000	69.9	±5.8
Hillingdon	65,000	77.8	±4.9	51,000	65.8	±5.5
Hounslow	58,000	79.3	±4.7	45,000	67.5	±5.4
Islington	42,000	67.2	±5.4	36,000	60.3	±5.5
Kensington and Chelsea	46,000	75.0	±5.1	33,000	55.7	±5.6
Kingston upon Thames	40,000	73.5	±5.3	36,000	73.0	±5.3
Lambeth	62,000	69.2	±5.6	56,000	63.1	±5.6
Lewisham	65,000	77.2	±5.0	53,000	63.1	±5.3
Merton	52,000	78.5	±5.3	40,000	63.6	±5.9
Newham	53,000	65.8	±5.3	36,000	47.7	±5.6
Redbridge	59,000	74.1	±5.4	44,000	58.2	±6.0
Richmond upon Thames	51,000	81.5	±4.5	43,000	73.2	±5.0
Southwark	59,000	70.9	±5.5	44,000	55.9	±5.8
Sutton	51,000	87.4	±4.2	43,000	75.2	±5.4
Tower Hamlets	49,000	69.0	±5.0	28,000	42.9	±5.4
Waltham Forest	53,000	75.2	±4.8	41,000	59.8	±5.5
Wandsworth	72,000	76.8	±5.5	66,000	69.6	±5.6
City of Westminster	48,000	68.7	±5.2	39,000	57.8	±5.4
Inner London	698,000	70.5	±1.5	550,000	58.1	±1.5
Outer London	1,155,000	77.6	±1.2	928,000	66.4	±1.3
Greater London	1,852,000	74.8	±0.9	1,478,000	63.0	±1.0
Great Britain	14,312,000	78.7	±0.2	12,050,000	70.0	±0.2
United Kingdom	14,712,000	78.6	±0.2	12,371,000	69.8	±0.2

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

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

B31 Employment rates, persons, key groups, London and UK, 2005

	Employment rate (%)					Difference in rates	
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	UK	Inner-outer London	London-UK (exc. London)
All persons aged 16-59/64	64	72	69	75	74	-8	-6
Excluding full-time students	69	77	74	78	78	-7	-4
Age 16-24	39	47	44	61	58	-9	-17
Excluding full-time students	54	66	61	74	73	-11	-13
Age 25-44	72	78	75	82	81	-6	-6
Age 45-59/64	67	77	73	74	74	-10	-1
Parents with dep. children	59	72	68	78	77	-13	-10
Parents without dep. children	67	72	70	73	73	-5	-4
Disabled people	36	51	45	50	49	-15	-5
Non-disabled people	70	76	74	81	80	-7	-8
NVQ 4 and above	83	86	85	87	87	-3	-2
NVQ3 and below & other	60	70	67	76	75	-11	-10
No qualifications	36	46	41	50	49	-10	-8
Ethnicity and country of birth							
White groups	72	76	75	76	76	-4	-1
BME Groups	51	63	58	61	59	-12	-3
Born in UK	68	74	72	76	75	-6	-3
- White groups	72	76	75	76	76	-4	-1
- BME Groups	53	62	58	61	60	-9	-3
Born outside UK	60	68	64	68	66	-8	-4
- White groups	73	76	74	76	76	-3	-2
- BME Groups	50	64	58	60	59	-14	-2
Ethnicity and country of birth (excluding full-time students)							
White groups	76	80	78	79	79	-4	-1
BME Groups	56	70	64	67	65	-13	-3
Born in UK	74	79	78	79	79	-5	-1
- White groups	76	80	79	79	79	-4	0
- BME Groups	64	75	70	72	71	-11	-2
Born outside UK	63	71	67	72	70	-8	-4
- White groups	76	77	77	80	79	-1	-3
- BME Groups	54	68	61	64	63	-14	-2

Source: Annual Population Survey

B32 Employment rates of women, key groups, London and UK, 2005

	Employment rate (%)					Difference in rates	
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	UK	Inner-outer London	London-UK (exc. London)
All women aged 16-59	58	66	63	71	70	-8	-8
Excluding full-time students	62	70	67	73	73	-8	-7
Age 16-24	37	49	44	59	57	-12	-15
Excluding full-time students	(50)	64	59	71	69	-(14)	-12
Age 25-44	63	69	66	75	73	-5	-8
Age 45-59	63	73	69	72	72	-10	-3
Mothers with dep. children	45	60	54	68	66	-15	-14
Mothers without dep. children	66	71	69	73	72	-5	-4
Disabled women	37	47	43	48	48	-10	-5
Non-disabled women	62	70	67	76	75	-8	-9
NVQ 4 and above	78	83	81	86	85	-5	-5
NVQ3 and below & other	55	65	61	72	70	-10	-10
No qualifications	(28)	36	32	43	42	-(8)	-11
Ethnicity and country of birth							
White groups	67	71	69	72	72	-3	-3
BME Groups	44	57	51	51	51	-13	0
Born in UK	63	70	68	72	71	-7	-4
- White groups	67	71	70	72	72	-4	-2
- BME Groups	51	65	58	56	57	-14	2
Born outside UK	52	59	56	60	58	-7	-5
- White groups	67	69	68	72	70	-2	-4
- BME Groups	41	54	48	48	48	-12	0
Ethnicity and country of birth (excluding full-time students)							
White groups	71	74	73	75	74	-3	-2
BME Groups	49	61	56	55	56	-13	0
Born in UK	69	75	73	74	74	-6	-2
- White groups	71	75	73	75	74	-4	-1
- BME Groups	61	74	68	66	67	-14	2
Born outside UK	54	61	58	63	61	-7	-5
- White groups	69	70	69	75	73	0	-5
- BME Groups	44	56	51	50	51	-13	0

Source: Annual Population Survey

Notes: Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates.

B33 Employment rates of men, key groups, London and UK, 2005

	Employment rate (%)					Difference in rates	
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	UK	Inner-outer London	London-UK (exc London)
All men aged 16-64	71	78	75	79	79	-7	-4
Excluding full-time students	76	83	80	83	82	-7	-2
Age 16-24	41	46	44	62	60	-5	-18
Excluding full-time students	59	67	64	78	76	-8	-14
Age 25-44	80	87	84	89	88	-7	-5
Age 45-64	70	80	76	76	76	-10	0
Fathers with dep. children	80	88	85	91	90	-7	-5
Fathers without dep. children	67	72	70	74	73	-5	-3
Disabled men	(35)	54	46	52	51	-(19)	-5
Non-disabled men	77	82	80	86	85	-5	-6
NVQ 4 and above	88	89	89	89	89	-2	0
NVQ3 and below & other	65	76	72	80	79	-11	-9
No qualifications	46	56	51	57	56	-10	-5
Ethnicity and country of birth							
White groups	77	81	79	80	80	-4	0
BME Groups	58	70	65	69	67	-11	-5
Born in UK	73	78	76	79	79	-5	-3
- White groups	76	81	79	80	80	-4	-1
- BME Groups	(56)	60	59	66	63	-(4)	-7
Born outside UK	67	77	72	76	74	-10	-4
- White groups	78	83	80	81	81	-5	-1
- BME Groups	60	74	68	72	70	-15	-4
Ethnicity and country of birth (excluding full-time students)							
White groups	81	85	83	83	83	-4	1
BME Groups	65	78	72	78	75	-13	-5
Born in UK	78	84	82	83	83	-5	-1
- White groups	80	85	83	83	83	-5	1
- BME Groups	(67)	75	72	79	76	-(8)	-7
Born outside UK	73	81	77	81	79	-9	-4
- White groups	82	86	84	85	85	-3	-1
- BME Groups	65	79	73	77	75	-14	-4

Source: Annual Population Survey

Notes: Figures which are based on relatively small samples (ie approx 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates.

B34 Employment rates of mothers compared: London & UK, 2005

	Employment rate (%), mothers working age				UK	Difference in rates	
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc London)		Inner-Outer	London - UK exc London
All mothers with dependent children	45	60	54	68	66	-15	-14
Female lone parent	40	46	43	56	54	-7	-13
Mother in couple	48	65	59	72	71	-16	-13
By age of youngest child:							
Age 0-4	37	47	43	57	55	-10	-14
Age 5-10	48	66	59	72	70	-18	-13
Age 11-18	(55)	74	67	79	78	-(19)	-11
By number of children							
1	51	67	61	72	71	-16	-12
2	47	59	55	71	69	-12	-16
3 or more	**	(45)	38	51	50	**	-14
White ethnic groups							
White ethnic groups	52	64	60	70	69	-12	-10
BME Groups	38	52	46	46	46	-14	-1
Born in UK							
Born in UK	55	66	62	70	69	-11	-7
Born outside UK							
Born outside UK	35	50	44	53	49	-15	-9
NVQ 4 and above							
NVQ 4 and above	67	79	74	84	82	-12	-10
NVQ 3 and below							
NVQ 3 and below	49	65	60	69	69	-15	-10
Other quals. (inc foreign quals)							
Other quals. (inc foreign quals)	**	(40)	40	58	52	**	-18
No qualifications							
No qualifications	**	**	(20)	36	34	**	-(16)
Disabled							
Disabled	**	(41)	(34)	48	46	**	-(14)
Not disabled							
Not disabled	49	63	58	72	70	-14	-14
Full-time employment rate (%)							
Full-time employment rate (%)	27	30	29	28	28	-3	1
Part-time employment rate (%)							
Part-time employment rate (%)	18	29	25	40	38	-12	-15

Source: Annual Population Survey 2005

Note: Estimates based on relatively small samples (ie 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher sampling variability attached to these estimates. Estimates based on very small samples (ie approx <100) are suppressed entirely due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**).

B35 Composition of employed & workless female population, Greater London, 2005

	Percentage totals (%)			<i>Employment rate (%)</i>
	All women aged 16-59	In employment	Not in employment	
All women aged 16-59	100	100	100	63
Age 16-24	19	13	29	44
Age 25-44	53	56	48	66
Age 45-59	28	31	23	69
In full-time education	10	5	20	29
In part-time education	7	8	7	67
Not in education	82	87	74	67
Disabled	16	11	25	43
Not disabled	84	89	75	67
White groups	65	72	54	69
BME groups	35	28	46	51
Born in UK	61	66	54	68
White groups	51	56	41	70
BME groups	11	10	12	58
Born outside UK	39	34	46	56
White groups	14	16	13	68
BME groups	24	18	34	48
NVQ 4 and above	33	42	17	81
NVQ 3 and below	38	38	38	63
Other (inc foreign quals)	14	13	16	57
No qualifications	16	8	28	32
Mothers with dependent children	41	35	51	54
Lone parent	13	9	20	43
Mother in couple	28	26	31	59
Women without dependent children	59	65	49	69
Single	35	35	35	63
In couple	24	30	14	78
Base: population working age	2,346,000	1,478,000	868,000	

Source: Annual Population Survey

B36 Composition of employed & workless male population, Greater London, 2005

	Percentage totals (%)			<i>Employment rate (%)</i>
	All men aged 16-64	In employment	Not in employment	
All men aged 16-64	100	100	100	75
Age 16-24	17	10	39	44
Age 25-44	51	58	32	84
Age 45-64	31	32	29	76
In full-time education	10	4	29	26
In part-time education	5	5	5	76
Not in education	85	91	66	80
Disabled	15	10	33	46
Not disabled	85	90	67	80
White groups	68	72	56	79
BME groups	32	28	44	65
Born in UK	64	65	61	76
White groups	55	58	46	79
BME groups	9	7	15	59
Born outside UK	36	35	39	72
White groups	13	14	10	80
BME groups	22	20	29	68
NVQ 4 and above	35	41	16	89
NVQ 3 and below	37	35	44	71
Other quals. (inc foreign quals)	14	14	14	75
No qualifications	14	9	26	51
Fathers with dependent children	30	35	18	85
Lone parent	**	**	**	**
Father in couple	30	34	16	86
Men without dependent children	70	65	82	70
Single	44	36	67	61
In couple	26	29	16	85
Base: population working age	2,477,000	1,852,000	625,000	

Source: Annual Population Survey

Notes: Estimates based on very small samples (ie approx <100) are suppressed entirely due very poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**).

B37 Composition of employed & workless population: mothers, Greater London, 2005

	Percentage totals (%)			<i>Employment rate (%)</i>
	All mothers aged 16-59	In employment	Not in employment	
Women with dependent children	100	100	100	54
Lone parent	31	25	39	43
Mother in couple	69	75	61	59
Disabled	15	(10)	22	(34)
Not disabled	85	90	78	58
White groups	59	65	51	60
BME groups	41	35	49	46
Born in UK	56	65	46	62
White groups	46	54	38	63
BME groups	10	11	(9)	61
Born outside UK	44	35	54	44
White groups	12	11	13	50
BME groups	31	24	40	41
NVQ 4 and above	29	39	16	74
NVQ 3 and below	39	43	34	60
Other qualifications (inc foreign quals)	15	11	19	40
No qualifications	17	(7)	30	(20)
Base: Mothers with dependent children aged 16-59	958,000	518,000	440,000	

Source: Annual Population Survey

Note: Estimates based on relatively small samples (ie 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher sampling variability attached to these estimates.

B38 Composition of employed and workless population: fathers, Greater London, 2005

	Percentage totals (%)			<i>Employment rate (%)</i>
	All fathers aged 16-64	In employment	Not in employment	
Men with dependent children	100	100	100	85
Disabled	14	10	(42)	57
Not disabled	86	90	58	90
White groups	63	65	(46)	89
BME groups	37	35	54	79
Born in UK	56	59	(37)	90
White groups	50	53	(32)	91
BME groups	(6)	(6)	**	(87)
Born outside UK	44	41	63	79
White groups	12	12	(14)	83
BME groups	32	29	49	77
NVQ 4 and above	34	37	**	94
NVQ 3 and below	34	36	(25)	89
Other qualifications (inc foreign quals)	18	17	(26)	79
No qualifications	14	10	(35)	62
Base: Fathers with dependent children aged 16-64	749,000	637,000	111,000	

Source: Annual Population Survey

Note: Estimates based on relatively small samples (ie 100-200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher sampling variability attached to these estimates. Estimates based on very small samples (ie approx <100) are suppressed entirely due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**).

Regular Briefings from the GLA Data Management and Analysis Group

Recent *DMAG Briefings*:

DMAG 2006/1	Census Information Note 2006-1	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2006/2	Simpson's diversity indices for wards 1991 and 2001	Gareth Piggott
DMAG 2006/3	2001 Census: The health of a diverse population	Gareth Piggott
DMAG 2006/4	London borough residents country of birth	Giorgio Finella
DMAG 2006/5	GLA Resident Labour Force Projections	John Hollis
DMAG 2006/6	Parents and Work in London	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2006/7	Claimant Count Model: Technical Note 2006	Lorna Spence /Georgia Hay
DMAG 2006/8	Demography Team Workplan 2006-07	John Hollis
DMAG 2006/9	Benefits Data for London: No. 4: Housing and Council Tax Benefits	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2006/10	Household Representative Rates: Technical Report	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2006/11	Borough and Sub-regional Demographic Profiles, 2006	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2006/12	Interim Household Projections	John Hollis/Georgia Hay
DMAG 2006/13	Social Exclusion Team Workplan 2006-07	John Hollis
DMAG 2006/14	Benefits Data for London: No 5 Pension Benefits	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2006/15	Census Information Note 2006-2	Giorgio Finella
DMAG 2006/16	2001 Census: Quality of origin-destination data	Eileen Howes (ed)
DMAG 2006/17	Sub-Regional Demographic Profiles 2006	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2006/18	Independence for Statistics	John Hollis
DMAG 2006/19	Child Poverty in London	Lorna Spence (ed)
DMAG 2006/20	Benefits Data for London: 6 Tax Credits	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2006/21	Family and Children's Study 2004	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2006/23	A 2001 Census Ward Atlas of London	Bill Armstrong
DMAG 2006/24	National Insurance Registrations by overseas nationals	Gareth Piggott
DMAG 2006/26	A Profile of Londoners by First Language	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2006/27	2001 Census Profile: Jewish population of London	Gareth Piggott /Rob Lewis
DMAG 2006/28	Review of the 2001 Census Small Area Microdata	Rachel Leeser / Giorgio Finella
DMAG 2006/29	Children dependent on benefits by Parliamentary Constituencies	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2006/30	Londoners and the labour market: key facts	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2006/31	The Census Language Needs Indicator	Gareth Piggott

A full list of DMAG Briefings is available to internal customers through the GLA Intranet; otherwise please contact dmag.info@london.gov.uk A CD containing PDF versions of the Briefings, or hard copies, can be provided.

Contact details for the Data Management and Analysis Group are as follows:

Rob Lewis (020 7983 4652) is Head of the Data Management and Analysis Group. rob.lewis@london.gov.uk

Bill Armstrong (020 7983 4653) works in the **Census Team** with particular responsibilities for **commissioned tables, workplace data** and **mapping**. bill.armstrong@london.gov.uk

Baljit Bains (020 7983 4613) works in the **Demography Team** and is responsible for **ethnic demography**, including **ethnic group projections**. baljit.bains@london.gov.uk

Gareth Baker (020 7983 4965) is the **GIS Manager**. gareth.baker@london.gov.uk

Shen Cheng (020 7983 4889) works in the **Education Team** and is responsible for **school roll projections**. shen.cheng@london.gov.uk

David Ewens (020 7983 4656) works in the **Education Team** and is responsible for **research and data analysis**. david.ewens@london.gov.uk

Giorgio Finella (020 7983 4328) works in the **Census Team**. giorgio.finella@london.gov.uk

Caroline Hall (020 7983 4347) works in the **Demography Team** and is responsible for **ward level projections**, the **Demography Extranet** and **borough liaison**. caroline.hall@london.gov.uk

John Hollis (020 7983 4604) is responsible for the work of the **Demography, Education** and **Social Exclusion Teams**, and particularly for **demographic modelling**. john.hollis@london.gov.uk

Eileen Howes (020 7983 4657) is responsible for the work of the **Census, SASPAC** and **General Statistics Teams** and particularly for **census analysis**. eileen.howes@london.gov.uk

Ed Klodawski (020 7983 4694) works in the **Demography Team**. His post is joint with the **London Health Observatory** and specialises in **ethnic** and **health** issues. edmund.klodawski@london.gov.uk

Rachel Leeser (020 7983 4696) works in the **Social Exclusion Team** with particular responsibilities for **surveys, income data** and the **Social Exclusion Data Users Group**. rachel.leeser@london.gov.uk

Alan Lewis (020 7983 4348) works on the **SASPAC** project. alan.lewis@london.gov.uk

Gareth Piggott (020 7983 4327) works in the **Census Team**. gareth.piggott@london.gov.uk

Kelly Rump (020 7983 4655) is DMAG's **Senior Coordinator**. kelly.rump@london.gov.uk

Lorna Spence (020 7983 4658) is a member of the **Social Exclusion Team**, with particular responsibilities for **labour market data**. lorna.spence@london.gov.uk

Lovedeep Vaid (020 7983 4699) works in the **Social Exclusion Team** with particular responsibilities for **benefits, indicators, income data** and the **Social Exclusion Extranet**. lovedeep.vaid@london.gov.uk