

Unemployment in London: March 2009

Latest Results

With the continuing economic downturn, labour market issues are again highlighted. This *Update* presents the latest figures for numbers of those claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) and also shows the official unemployment measure: the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition which is derived from the Annual Population Survey. In addition, it gives figures for employment levels.

The claimant count rose to just over one million people in Great Britain in November 2008, while in London at the same time it reached over 150,500. In both cases, these are just over half the ILO unemployed figures¹ of 1.9 million for Great Britain and 294,000 for London for the period October – December 2008. (See the Background section of this *Update* for an explanation of the differences.) The latest figures show the claimant count for Great Britain is now well over 1.2 million and is nearly 170,000 in London.

Overall, as Table 1 shows, London had an unemployment rate² of 7.2 per cent, well above the national rate, but lower than the North East, North West and West Midlands regions. The lowest rates were in the South East and South West. However, for male unemployment, four regions, together with Wales and Northern Ireland showed higher rates than London, whereas London had the highest female unemployment rate. Indeed, London is the only region with a higher unemployment rate for women than for men (7.9 per cent compared with 6.7 per cent) and there are nearly as many unemployed women as men in London (144,000 women and 150,000 men).

Table 1 ILO unemployed for the regions and the UK, October to December 2008 (seasonally adjusted)

	Unemployment						Change on year ago					
	Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women	
	No (000s)	Rate (%)	No (000s)	Rate (%)	No (000s)	Rate (%)	No (000s)	Rate (%)	No (000s)	Rate (%)	No (000s)	Rate (%)
North East	105	8.4	63	9.2	42	7.4	33	2.6	21	2.8	13	2.3
North West	263	7.8	160	8.8	102	6.5	64	1.9	38	2.2	26	1.6
Yorkshire & the Humber	173	6.6	107	7.5	66	5.6	36	1.4	19	1.2	17	1.5
East Midlands	142	6.1	83	6.5	59	5.6	24	0.9	18	1.2	7	0.6
West Midlands	204	7.7	128	8.7	76	6.4	51	1.9	37	2.5	13	1.2
East	165	5.5	101	6.3	63	4.6	34	1.1	31	1.8	3	0.2
London	294	7.2	150	6.7	144	7.9	33	0.6	6	0.1	26	1.2
South East	218	4.9	127	5.3	91	4.5	21	0.4	22	0.9	-1	-0.1
South West	127	4.7	80	5.5	47	3.8	29	1.0	26	1.7	3	0.2
England	1,691	6.4	1,000	7.0	691	5.7	325	1.2	218	1.4	107	0.8
Wales	100	7.0	64	8.4	36	5.3	28	1.9	28	3.6	0	-0.1
Scotland	137	5.1	83	5.9	54	4.3	8	0.3	12	0.8	-4	-0.3
Great Britain	1,928	6.3	1,148	6.9	780	5.6	361	1.1	257	1.5	104	0.7
Northern Ireland	42	5.1	32	7.3	9	2.5	8	1.0	11	2.5	-3	-0.9
United Kingdom	1,971	6.3	1,181	6.9	790	5.5	369	1.1	267	1.5	102	0.7

Source: Labour Force Survey

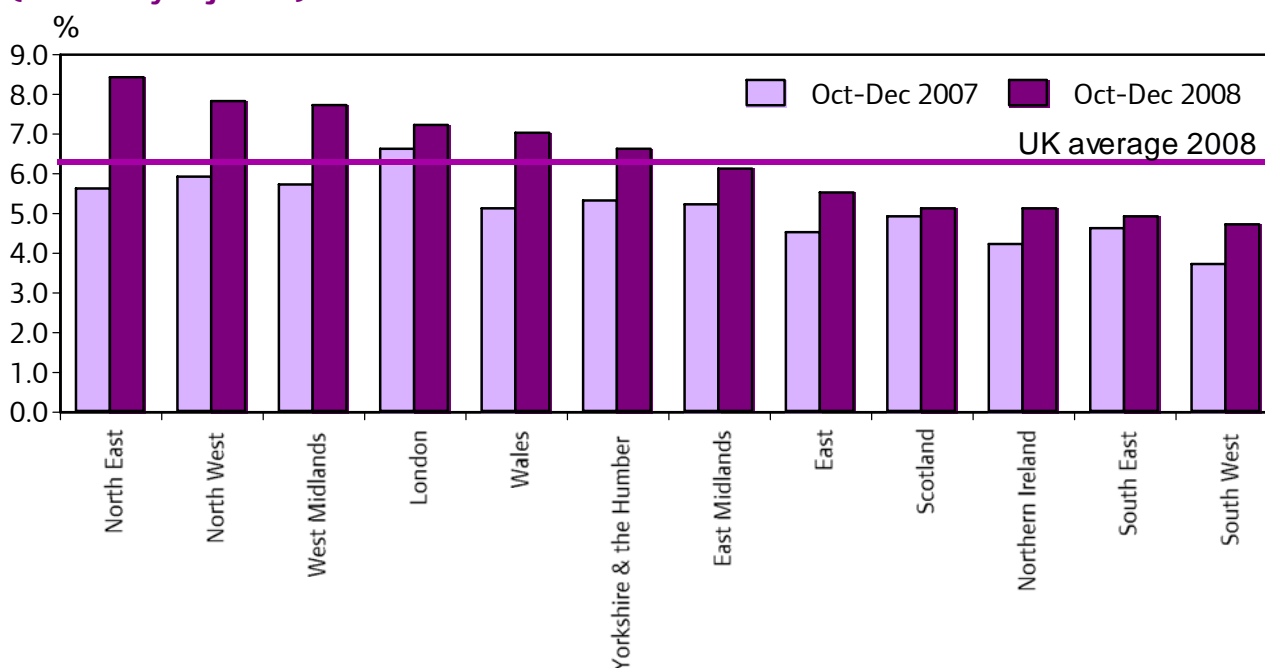
Notes: Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the total economically active aged 16+.
Change rates are calculated as a percentage change in the level of unemployment.

¹ Seasonally adjusted.

² Expressed as a percentage of all economically active population aged 16 or over.

Unemployment levels have risen in all regions over the last year, with over 360,000 more unemployed people nationally. The London figure is 33,000, somewhat lower than might be expected, less than ten per cent of the overall increase. Chart 1 shows the differences by region over the last year and compares the latest figures for each region, for the last quarter of 2008 with the UK average.

Chart 1 ILO Unemployment rates for regions, October to December 2007 and 2008 (seasonally adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey

Borough level unemployment figures are only produced once a year and relate to the previous year, so no results are yet available based on 2008 data. The 2007 figures are included in *DMAG Update 17-2008*.

Table 2 Employment for the regions and the UK, October to December 2008 (seasonally adjusted)

	Employment						Change on year ago					
	Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women	
	No (000s)	Rate (%)	No (000s)	Rate (%)	No (000s)	Rate (%)	No (000s)	Rate (%)	No (000s)	Rate (%)	No (000s)	Rate (%)
North East	1,154	70.1	623	73.7	531	66.2	-17	-1.5	1	-0.6	-18	-2.5
North West	3,126	71.0	1,659	73.2	1,466	68.5	-62	-1.9	-57	-3.0	-5	-0.6
Yorkshire & the Humber	2,432	72.3	1,327	76.2	1,105	67.9	-24	-1.5	0	-1.2	-24	-1.8
East Midlands	2,169	76.2	1,182	80.1	987	72.0	27	0.4	18	0.5	9	0.3
West Midlands	2,456	71.8	1,336	75.9	1,120	67.2	-50	-1.5	-28	-1.7	-22	-1.3
East	2,825	77.5	1,519	81.3	1,305	73.4	15	-0.6	-3	-1.4	19	0.4
London	3,777	71.6	2,105	78.5	1,672	64.2	88	1.2	39	0.9	49	1.5
South East	4,211	78.7	2,265	82.8	1,946	74.1	7	-0.3	14	-0.3	-6	-0.2
South West	2,574	78.1	1,367	80.6	1,206	75.3	2	-1.2	-10	-1.8	12	-0.6
England	24,723	74.3	13,384	78.4	11,339	69.9	-14	-0.6	-26	-0.9	12	-0.3
Wales	1,336	70.7	701	72.5	635	68.7	-6	-0.9	-24	-2.9	18	1.2
Scotland	2,532	75.4	1,332	78.6	1,201	72.1	-6	-1.1	2	-0.4	-7	-1.9
Great Britain	28,591	74.3	15,417	78.1	13,174	70.0	-26	-0.7	-49	-1.0	23	-0.4
Northern Ireland	774	68.8	413	72.0	361	65.5	-9	-1.0	-11	-2.6	3	0.6
United Kingdom	29,361	74.1	15,829	77.9	13,532	69.9	-37	-0.7	-62	-1.0	25	-0.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

Notes: Employment rates are calculated as a percentage of the working age population.

Change rates are calculated as a percentage change in the level of unemployment.

In labour market terms, the population is essentially made up of three groups, the employed, the unemployed and the economically inactive, so it is useful also to look at employment levels and changes to get a fuller picture. Table 2 shows that there are more than 3.7 million London residents in employment, of which around 56 per cent are men, a higher proportion than in any other region. The overall employment rate in London, that is the percentage of the working age population in paid employment, is below average for the UK according to the October–December 2008 figures, at below 72 per cent, compared with over 74 per cent nationally. While the employment rate for London’s men is very close to the average, the rate for women is lower than for any region.

What is particularly noticeable from Table 2 is that the London employment levels have risen substantially over the last year (88,000 or 1.2 per cent increase), while most regions have seen decreasing (by up to 62,000 in the North West) or fairly static employment levels and rates.

A national report³ highlighted how women’s employment rates in the UK had decreased by less than those of men over the previous year, while the unemployment rate for women had risen less sharply than those for men. It suggested that fewer women had been made redundant in the economic downturn, which may be linked to the fact that women are more likely to work in the public sector than men.

In London, however, both the employment rate and the employment level for women have increased more than those for men, while the unemployment level has also increased more for women. This reflects a greater increase in labour market participation among women than men in London.

While the ILO unemployment measure is a better indicator of overall levels of unemployment in the population, the claimant count is a useful indicator of trends, as it is more timely and it is also able to give more detail for smaller areas. (See the Background section of this report for more detail.)

The JSA claimant count stood at 168,770 for London in January 2009, of which 48 per cent was in Inner London. The GLA claimant rates (the claimant count as a percentage of the resident economically active population using GLA population estimates) show a rate of 4.6 per cent for London, compared with a national figure of 4.5 per cent. Inner London claimant count rate is clearly higher at 5.4 per cent.

Table 3 Claimant count rates by gender, annually September 2004-2008 and monthly September 2008 to January 2009

	Sep-04	Sep-05	Sep-06	Sep-07	Sep-08	Oct-08	Nov-08	Dec-08	Jan-09
Persons									
Inner London	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4
Outer London	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.1
Greater London	4.5	4.6	4.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.6
Great Britain	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.5
Males									
Inner London	7.9	7.6	7.5	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.8
Outer London	4.4	4.6	4.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.7	5.0
Greater London	5.8	5.8	5.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.8
Great Britain	4.0	4.2	4.5	3.8	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.1
Females									
Inner London	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
Outer London	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9
Greater London	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2
Great Britain	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6

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

³ “Women in the labour market” News Release from the Office for National Statistics March 2009

The claimant count figures, showing changes over four years and for the last few months are presented in Table 3. While the annual figures for four years show a decline in London, this masks some fluctuations, and between September 2007 and September 2008, a decrease followed by an increase, which has continued over recent months. These are illustrated in Charts 2 to 4, which need to be interpreted with a little care because of the time line used. Chart 2 shows very clearly that although the London rates generally follow the same trends as the national figures and they remain relatively high in Inner London, they have increased at a much faster rate in the rest of Great Britain than in London. The national rate is now higher than that in Outer London, and almost the same as that for London as a whole.

Chart 2 Claimant count rates for all people, annually September 2004-2008 monthly, September 2008 to January 2009



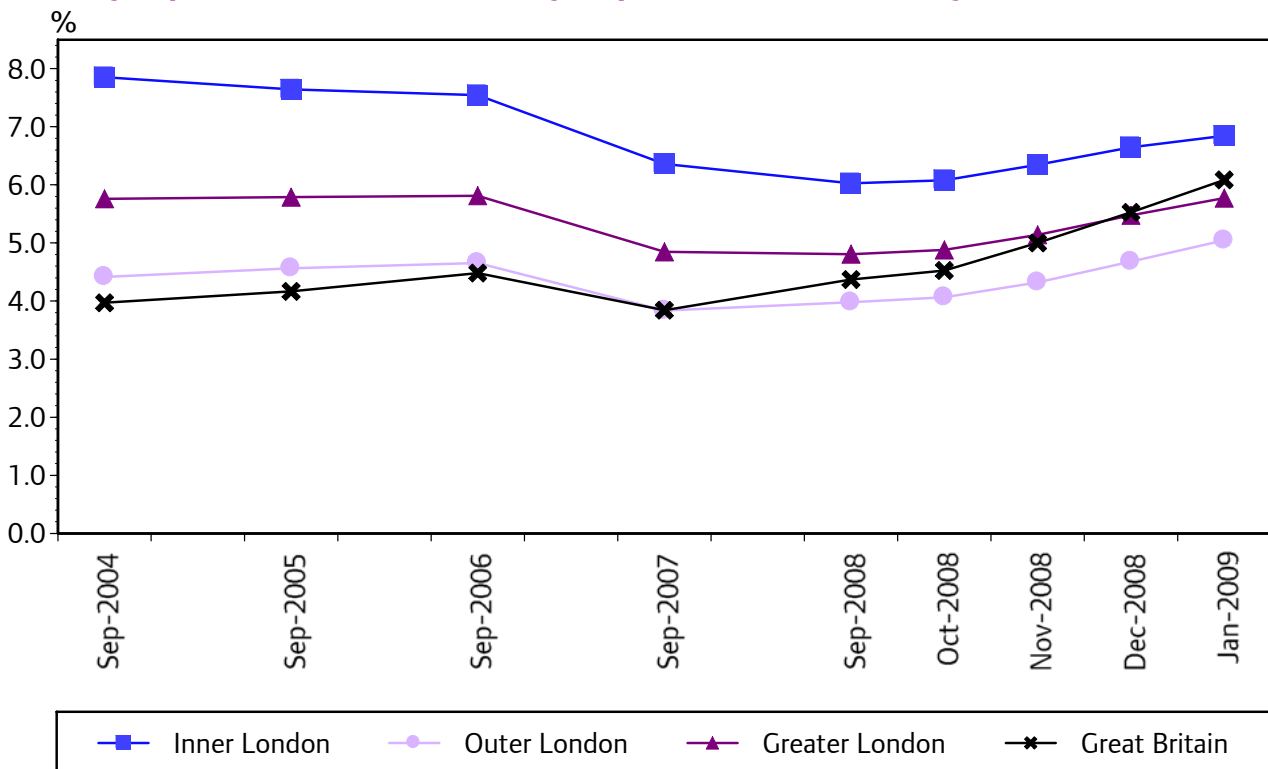
Source: Office for National Statistics (Jobcentre Plus administrative system) & GLA estimates

Charts 3 and 4 illustrate the same rates for men and women separately, showing the much higher claimant count rates among men, but also the relative stability of rates for women. The national rate for men has risen above that for men in London as a whole. It is also clear that the claimant count rate for men in Outer London has risen to above levels seen in the last four years. In Inner London, the decline between 2004 and 2008 was much more significant and the rise so far has been relatively modest.

Table 4 shows the claimant count levels and rates for Inner, Outer and Greater London and for Great Britain using the same method of calculation. This shows that numbers and rates in Great Britain as a whole and in Outer London were fairly static over the first half of 2008 and started to increase in July. Rates continued to fall in Inner London until June and have shown a much more gentle rate of increase, as illustrated in Chart 2. Table 4 also gives the claimant count rates by age and by gender.

Table 5 gives the comparable figures for each London Borough showing the overall rates for each month in the last year. It is clear that while Tower Hamlets, Newham and Hackney remain the boroughs with the highest rates, the sharpest increases have been in Barking & Dagenham, Bexley and Greenwich.

Chart 3 Claimant count rates for men, annually September 2004-2008 monthly, September 2008 to January 2009



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

Chart 4 Claimant count rates for women, annually September 2004-2008 monthly, September 2008 to January 2009



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

Background

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

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

Despite its limitations, the claimant count is widely used because it is timely (data are available monthly around 4/5 weeks after the date of the count) and importantly, because it is available for small areas. ILO unemployment estimates are not available for wards and even the borough level ILO estimates (modelled and survey based) have high confidence intervals and cannot be generated by age or gender with any degree of reliability. Even at regional level, there is a degree of uncertainty in the figures, so small changes may reflect variations in the sample rather than in the underlying population.

Further information about the claimant count measure and how it compares to the official ILO measure can be found in: *DMAG Briefing 2009-01 Claimant Count Model 2009: Technical Note*

Table 4 Claimant count and rates by age and gender, January 2008 to January 2009

	Claimant count numbers			Claimant count rate (%)												
				by sex			by age (all)			by age (males)			by age (females)			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	16-24	25-44	45-59/64	16-24	25-44	45-59/64	16-24	25-44	45-59/64	
Inner London																
Jan-08	67,645	47,695	19,950	4.6	5.9	3.0	11.9	3.4	5.1	15.1	4.6	6.2	8.7	1.9	3.7	
Feb-08	67,780	47,815	19,955	4.6	5.9	3.0	12.1	3.4	5.0	15.4	4.6	6.1	8.8	1.9	3.6	
Mar-08	67,445	47,660	19,785	4.6	5.9	3.0	12.1	3.4	5.0	15.5	4.6	6.1	8.8	1.9	3.6	
Apr-08	66,485	46,835	19,670	4.5	5.8	2.9	11.8	3.3	5.0	15.1	4.5	6.0	8.5	1.9	3.7	
May-08	66,765	46,970	19,795	4.5	5.8	3.0	11.7	3.3	5.1	15.1	4.5	6.1	8.5	1.9	3.7	
Jun-08	66,995	47,050	19,950	4.5	5.8	3.0	11.7	3.4	5.1	15.0	4.5	6.1	8.5	1.9	3.7	
Jul-08	67,710	47,170	20,545	4.6	5.8	3.1	12.3	3.4	5.1	15.3	4.5	6.1	9.2	1.9	3.8	
Aug-08	69,715	47,995	21,730	4.7	5.9	3.3	13.1	3.4	5.2	16.0	4.6	6.2	10.2	2.0	3.9	
Sep-08	71,060	48,985	22,075	4.8	6.0	3.3	13.5	3.5	5.3	16.6	4.6	6.3	10.5	2.0	3.9	
Oct-08	71,735	49,430	22,305	4.8	6.1	3.3	13.4	3.5	5.3	16.7	4.7	6.4	10.2	2.1	4.0	
Nov-08	74,360	51,580	22,780	5.0	6.3	3.4	13.6	3.7	5.5	17.2	4.9	6.7	10.1	2.2	4.0	
Dec-08	77,615	54,035	23,580	5.2	6.6	3.5	14.0	3.9	5.7	17.9	5.2	6.9	10.2	2.3	4.1	
Jan-09 (2008 base)	80,245	55,810	24,435	5.4	6.9	3.7	13.9	4.1	6.0	17.8	5.4	7.2	10.1	2.5	4.3	
Jan-09 (2009 base)	80,245	55,810	24,435	5.4	6.8	3.6	14.1	4.1	5.8	18.1	5.4	7.0	10.2	2.5	4.2	
Outer London																
Jan-08	63,175	43,585	19,590	2.9	3.6	2.0	7.5	2.4	2.3	8.7	3.3	2.6	6.1	1.4	1.8	
Feb-08	64,205	44,250	19,975	3.0	3.7	2.1	7.9	2.5	2.3	9.2	3.4	2.6	6.5	1.4	1.8	
Mar-08	63,865	44,085	19,785	2.9	3.7	2.0	7.8	2.5	2.3	9.1	3.3	2.6	6.3	1.4	1.8	
Apr-08	63,145	43,425	19,710	2.9	3.6	2.0	7.5	2.4	2.3	8.7	3.3	2.6	6.1	1.4	1.8	
May-08	63,250	43,430	19,805	2.9	3.6	2.0	7.4	2.5	2.3	8.6	3.3	2.7	6.0	1.4	1.8	
Jun-08	63,365	43,280	20,085	2.9	3.6	2.1	7.4	2.5	2.3	8.6	3.3	2.6	6.1	1.4	1.9	
Jul-08	65,430	44,360	21,065	3.0	3.7	2.2	8.0	2.5	2.3	9.1	3.3	2.7	6.8	1.5	1.9	
Aug-08	68,490	45,960	22,530	3.2	3.8	2.3	8.8	2.6	2.4	9.9	3.4	2.8	7.5	1.6	2.0	
Sep-08	71,195	47,710	23,490	3.3	4.0	2.4	9.3	2.7	2.5	10.4	3.5	2.8	8.1	1.6	2.0	
Oct-08	72,380	48,755	23,625	3.3	4.1	2.4	9.3	2.7	2.6	10.5	3.6	2.9	7.8	1.7	2.0	
Nov-08	76,140	51,840	24,320	3.5	4.3	2.5	9.4	2.9	2.7	10.8	3.9	3.1	7.7	1.8	2.1	
Dec-08	81,740	56,130	25,610	3.8	4.7	2.6	9.9	3.2	2.9	11.7	4.2	3.4	7.9	1.9	2.2	
Jan-09 (2008 base)	88,525	60,520	28,000	4.1	5.0	2.9	10.4	3.5	3.2	12.3	4.6	3.7	8.3	2.1	2.5	
Jan-09 (2009 base)	88,525	60,520	28,000	4.1	5.0	2.9	10.5	3.5	3.1	12.4	4.6	3.6	8.3	2.1	2.4	
Greater London																
Jan-08	130,820	91,280	39,540	3.6	4.5	2.4	9.2	2.9	3.2	11.0	3.9	3.8	7.1	1.6	2.4	
Feb-08	131,985	92,065	39,930	3.6	4.6	2.4	9.5	2.9	3.1	11.4	3.9	3.7	7.4	1.6	2.4	
Mar-08	131,310	91,745	39,570	3.6	4.6	2.4	9.5	2.9	3.1	11.4	3.9	3.7	7.3	1.6	2.4	
Apr-08	129,630	90,260	39,380	3.6	4.5	2.4	9.1	2.8	3.1	11.0	3.9	3.7	7.1	1.6	2.4	
May-08	130,015	90,400	39,600	3.6	4.5	2.4	9.1	2.9	3.2	10.9	3.9	3.8	7.0	1.6	2.4	
Jun-08	130,360	90,330	40,035	3.6	4.5	2.4	9.1	2.9	3.2	10.9	3.9	3.8	7.0	1.7	2.5	
Jul-08	133,140	91,530	41,610	3.6	4.5	2.5	9.6	2.9	3.2	11.4	3.9	3.8	7.7	1.7	2.5	
Aug-08	138,205	93,955	44,260	3.8	4.7	2.7	10.4	2.9	3.3	12.1	3.9	3.9	8.6	1.8	2.6	
Sep-08	142,255	96,695	45,565	3.9	4.8	2.8	10.9	3.0	3.4	12.6	4.0	4.0	9.0	1.8	2.6	
Oct-08	144,115	98,185	45,930	3.9	4.9	2.8	10.8	3.1	3.4	12.7	4.1	4.0	8.8	1.9	2.6	
Nov-08	150,500	103,420	47,100	4.1	5.1	2.9	11.0	3.3	3.6	13.1	4.3	4.3	8.7	2.0	2.7	
Dec-08	159,355	110,165	49,190	4.4	5.5	3.0	11.5	3.5	3.8	13.9	4.6	4.5	8.8	2.1	2.8	
Jan-09 (2008 base)	168,770	116,330	52,435	4.6	5.8	3.2	11.8	3.7	4.1	14.3	4.9	4.8	9.0	2.3	3.1	
Jan-09 (2009 base)	168,770	116,330	52,435	4.6	5.8	3.2	11.9	3.8	4.0	14.4	5.0	4.7	9.1	2.3	3.0	
Great Britain																
Jan-08	803,845	589,890	213,955	3.0	3.9	1.8	6.8	2.6	2.0	8.2	3.8	2.5	5.0	1.2	1.4	
Feb-08	821,360	601,675	219,685	3.0	4.0	1.8	7.2	2.7	2.0	8.6	3.9	2.4	5.3	1.2	1.4	
Mar-08	815,345	597,475	217,870	3.0	4.0	1.8	7.1	2.7	2.0	8.6	3.9	2.4	5.3	1.2	1.4	
Apr-08	807,850	590,530	217,320	3.0	3.9	1.8	6.9	2.6	2.0	8.4	3.8	2.4	5.1	1.2	1.4	
May-08	804,350	588,800	215,550	3.0	3.9	1.8	6.8	2.6	2.0	8.3	3.8	2.4	5.0	1.2	1.4	
Jun-08	805,685	588,115	217,570	3.0	3.9	1.8	6.8	2.7	2.0	8.2	3.8	2.4	5.0	1.3	1.4	
Jul-08	840,595	609,455	231,140	3.1	4.0	1.9	7.3	2.7	2.0	8.7	4.0	2.5	5.6	1.3	1.5	
Aug-08	891,830	642,860	248,970	3.3	4.3	2.1	7.9	2.9	2.1	9.3	4.1	2.6	6.1	1.4	1.5	
Sep-08	911,965	659,530	252,435	3.4	4.4	2.1	8.1	2.9	2.2	9.6	4.2	2.7	6.2	1.4	1.6	
Oct-08	936,940	682,865	254,080	3.5	4.5	2.1	8.2	3.0	2.3	9.8	4.4	2.8	6.1	1.4	1.6	
Nov-08	1,019,545	754,485	265,060	3.8	5.0	2.2	8.7	3.3	2.5	10.7	4.9	3.1	6.2	1.5	1.7	
Dec-08	1,114,135	834,240	279,900	4.1	5.5	2.3	9.4	3.7	2.8	11.8	5.4	3.5	6.4	1.6	1.8	
Jan-09 (2008 base)	1,239,610	924,610	315,000	4.6	6.1	2.6	10.2	4.1	3.1	12.8	6.0	3.9	7.0	1.9	2.1	
Jan-09 (2009 base)	1,239,610	924,610	315,000	4.5	6.1	2.6	10.2	4.1	3.1	12.7	6.0	3.9	6.9	1.9	2.0	

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

Notes:

1. Claimant count data presented here relate to computerised claims only - around 99% of all claims. Data are based on administrative counts of people in receipt of unemployment-related benefits (ie Jobseeker's Allowance and National Insurance credits).

2. Percentage rates are GLA estimates and express the claimant count as a percentage of the resident labour force (ie the economically active population). The labour force denominators used here exclude economically active full-time students.

Table 5 Claimant rates, London boroughs, January 2008 to January 2009

	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	May-08	Jun-08	Jul-08	Aug-08	Sep-08	Oct-08	Nov-08	Dec-08	Jan-09 (2008 base)	Jan-09 (2009 base)
City of London	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3
Barking & Dagenham	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.4	6.8	6.9
Barnet	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4
Bexley	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.7
Brent	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.5
Bromley	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.3
Camden	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.7
Croydon	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.2
Ealing	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.4
Enfield	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.3
Greenwich	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.7	5.7
Hackney	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.5
Hammersmith & Fulham	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.3
Haringey	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.9	6.9
Harrow	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1
Havering	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.6
Hillingdon	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.5
Hounslow	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.5
Islington	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	5.9
Kensington & Chelsea	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.1
Kingston upon Thames	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2
Lambeth	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.6
Lewisham	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.3
Merton	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9
Newham	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.3
Redbridge	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.6
Richmond upon Thames	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9
Southwark	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.7
Sutton	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.8
Tower Hamlets	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.3
Waltham Forest	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.6
Wandsworth	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0
Westminster	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.5
Inner London	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.4
Outer London	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.1
Greater London	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.6
Great Britain	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.5

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

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

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

For more information please contact the Social Exclusion Data Team, Data Management and Analysis Group, Greater London Authority, City Hall, The Queen's Walk, London SE1 2AA
Tel: 020 7983 4658 e-mail: sedata@london.gov.uk

Data produced in this Update have been reproduced with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office and are © Crown Copyright. Data sources in this document are as indicated for each table and chart.