

Data Management and Analysis Group

Disabled people and the labour market

**An analysis of Labour Force Survey data for London
2001/02**

**DMAG Briefing 2003/1
January 2003**

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Disabled people and the labour market

An analysis of Labour Force Survey data for London, 2001/02

Throughout this report, the term 'disabled people' refers to people who identified themselves as having a current long-term disability as defined by the Labour Force Survey. This means they had either met the DDA definition (DDA Group) and/or the work-limiting definition of disability (work-limited group). An analysis of Labour Force Survey definitions is provided on page 5.

Summary of key findings

This briefing examines the characteristics of disabled people living in London and considers their relative position in the labour market. The analysis is based on Labour Force Survey data for 2001/02.

- Disabled people form a significant part of London's working age population. Using the broad LFS definition, around 17% of working age Londoners are disabled – this equates to around 810,000 people. Of these, almost two thirds are disabled on both 'DDA' and 'work-limiting' disability definitions.
- The reporting of disability is strongly associated with age, with rates being highest for people in older age groups. 8% of Londoners aged 16-24 are disabled rising to 38% for those aged 55 to retirement age. The same pattern holds true for both men and women, though women have slightly higher rates of disability than men. People from black and minority ethnic groups (BMEs) are more likely to be disabled than people from white groups. The standardised disability rate for BME groups is 20% compared with 16% for white groups (rates standardised for difference in age structures).
- In general, disabled Londoners of working age are much less likely to be active in the labour market compared with non-disabled people. Around half of disabled Londoners (50%) are economically active compared with a rate of 81% for non-disabled people. Economic activity rates are lowest for the group who meet **both** the DDA and work-limiting definitions of disability – only one third (35%) of this group are active in the labour market. Rates are also low for disabled women (46%) and disabled people from BME groups (43%).
- Disabled people who remain outside the labour market (ie those who are economically inactive) fall into two distinct groups – those who want to work (34%) and those who don't (66%). Of those who didn't want to work, 60% said this was due to their disability/illness and 20% said it was because they were looking after family or home. Inactive disabled people are more likely than non-disabled people to say they want to work (34% compared with 25%).
- Employment rates follow a similar pattern to activity rates. The proportion of working age disabled people in employment is 44% compared with 76% for non-disabled people. The nature of a person's disability can have a strong impact on their participation in the labour market: disabled people with mental health problems have – by far - the lowest employment rate of all groups at 18%, compared with 44% for all disabled people.
- Disabled people experience relatively high rates of unemployment. During 2001/02, the ILO unemployment rate for disabled Londoners averaged 11.0% - almost twice as high as the rate for non-disabled people (6.2%). ILO unemployment rates were higher still for young disabled people (26%) and disabled people from BME groups (19%).
- An analysis of the occupational and socio-economic classification of disabled workers demonstrates that disabled workers living in London are significantly under-represented in management and professional occupations and over-represented in routine and elementary occupations – when compared with non-disabled Londoners. In total, around 38% of disabled workers were employed in managerial, professional and technical occupations compared with 53% of non-disabled workers.

Summary of key findings (continued)

- Disabled workers are more likely to work part-time compared with non-disabled workers. The rate of part-time working among disabled people was 26% compared with 19% for non-disabled workers.
- Disabled workers earn considerably less than non-disabled workers. During 2001/02, the gross average hourly wage for disabled Londoners was £10.25 per hour – 20% lower than the average for non-disabled Londoners (£12.74). People who are disabled on both DDA and work-limiting definitions earn considerably less (£9.63) than the DDA only group (£11.17). The pay gap between disabled and non-disabled workers is evident within all broad occupational groups but is largest for those in ‘managerial and senior official’ occupations. The pay gap also persists when comparing groups qualified to similar levels.
- Within all age groups, disabled people are less likely to participate in education than non-disabled people. 39% of disabled 16-24 year olds participate in some form of education compared with 50% of young non-disabled Londoners.
- Consistent with low educational participation, the analysis also shows that disabled people are generally less well qualified than their non-disabled counterparts. 18% of disabled people have higher level qualifications compared with one third (34%) of non-disabled people. This pattern holds true for all age groups.
- The level of qualifications obtained is strongly related to labour market participation. Disabled people in London with higher level qualifications have relatively high activity rates (75%) whereas those with no qualifications have very low activity rates (28%). This pattern is the same for non-disabled people but their activity rates are generally much higher. Differences in activity rates persist between disabled and non-disabled people even within similarly educated groups and when analysed by age.
- Data by borough level is limited due to LFS sample size, but preliminary analysis suggests that economic activity rates for disabled people vary significantly across boroughs, ranging from 36% up to 70%. The boroughs with the lowest rates are Hackney (36%), Islington and Newham (both 37%).

Conclusions

- This analysis demonstrates that disabled people’s experiences of the labour market are quite different to those of non-disabled people. In general, disabled people appear to be considerably disadvantaged both in terms of their access to the labour market and their experience when operating within it. Those who are active in the labour market face a relatively high risk of unemployment and, when in work, are more likely than others to be employed in lower paid occupations.
- The analysis has highlighted some of the key factors that are associated with the disabled people’s participation within the labour market. The severity or type of disability is clearly a key factor determining whether a person is able or willing to enter into the labour market. Qualifications, ethnicity, gender and area of residence also emerge as important factors that are closely associated with labour market outcomes.
- It is recognised that the LFS can only take us so far in terms of analysing and quantifying disability issues, but despite its limitations the LFS emerges as an important source of inter-censal data on disability and will complement the 2001 Census data due to be released shortly.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This briefing examines the characteristics of disabled people living in London and considers how they fare in the labour market. The analysis is based on Labour Force Survey (LFS) data and aims to:
- provide up to date information on the socio-economic characteristics of disabled Londoners
 - measure the relative participation rates of disabled people in the labour market
 - profile the key groups within the disabled population who are most likely to remain outside the labour market
 - profile the characteristics of disabled people in employment

Content

- 1.2 Unless otherwise specified, all analysis presented relates to people of working age who live in Greater London. Working age refers to men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59. The analysis covers the following key topics:
- LFS definitions of disability
 - Prevalence of disability by gender, age and ethnicity
 - Economic activity status by disability, age, gender and ethnicity
 - Employment rates by type of health problem or impairment
 - ILO unemployment by disability, age, gender and ethnicity
 - Reasons for inactivity by disability status
 - Employment by disability and occupational group
 - Earnings by disability
 - Qualifications and educational participation by disability
 - Disability and economic activity rates by London borough
- 1.3 The remainder of this section (section 1) provides background about the Labour Force Survey. Section 2 presents the key analysis and findings. Appendix 1 comprises a set of 14 more detailed data tables for reference purposes. Appendix 2 provides technical detail about the Labour Force Survey and Appendix 3 provides a glossary that explains some of the key LFS terms used in this briefing.

Background about the UK Labour Force Survey (LFS)

- 1.4 The analysis has been carried out by the GLA's Data Management and Analysis Group and is based on the Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2001/02 dataset, which incorporates the Local Labour Force Survey for England and Wales. The LFS is the largest regular household survey carried out on a continuous basis by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Individuals are interviewed in their homes or on the telephone and asked a wide range of questions about their social and economic circumstances.
- 1.5 All data presented here refers to the survey period March 2001-February 2002. The LFS annual sample for London over this period comprises around 26,000 adults (aged 16 and over). Data are grossed up and weighted to be representative of the general population. All data in this report are based on LFS data grossed up to pre-2001 Census population totals. For more on this issue see Appendix 2.

Reliability of LFS estimates

- 1.6 As the LFS is based on a sample of the population, all data produced are survey *estimates* rather than exact counts and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. This can present problems in measuring small sub-groups within the population. For this reason, analysis on disability at London borough level is fairly limited and ethnic group analysis has been restricted to considering all ethnic minority groups together. The 2001 Census of Population also covers the topic of health and disability and results are due out in Spring/Summer 2003. The Census will provide important

spatial data on disability and will allow more detailed analysis across various topic areas, these include data on: ethnic groups, labour market participation, occupation, industry, household composition and travel to work patterns.

2. Key findings

Definitions of disability

- 2.1 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 disability¹ but the standard definitions of disability used by official surveys like the Labour Force Survey 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 LFS is still considered to be a valuable source of data on this issue as it is one of the few surveys that provide comprehensive quantitative data on disabled people in London and their experience of the labour market.

LFS definitions of disability

- 2.2 For the purposes of this analysis, we have adopted the standard definitions of disability used by the Office for National Statistics LFS team. In the LFS, a person is considered to be disabled if they are disabled according to one or both of the following two definitions:

DDA group - those who identify themselves as having a current disability covered by the 1995 Disability Discrimination Act.

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

Work-limiting group

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'

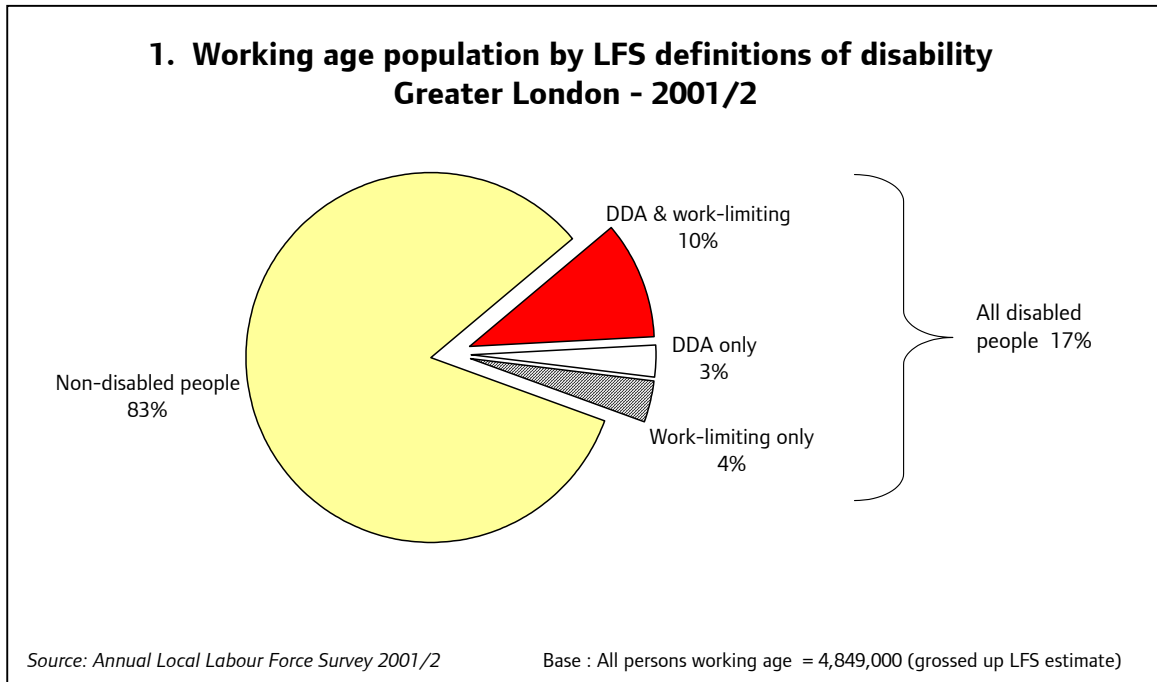
- 2.3 Since people can qualify as disabled on both definitions or just one, for analytical purposes the disabled population can be split further into three (mutually exclusive) groups:

- 'DDA and work-limiting' group (people who qualify as disabled people on **both** definitions)
- 'DDA only' group (people who meet the DDA definition **but not** the work-limiting definition)
- 'Work-limiting only' group (people who meet the work-limiting definition **but not** the DDA definition)

These groups added together represent the total number of people who are defined as 'long term disabled' or 'disabled' for short. It is important to bear in mind that this is a broad definition of disability that covers a wide range of impairments which themselves can differ greatly in severity.

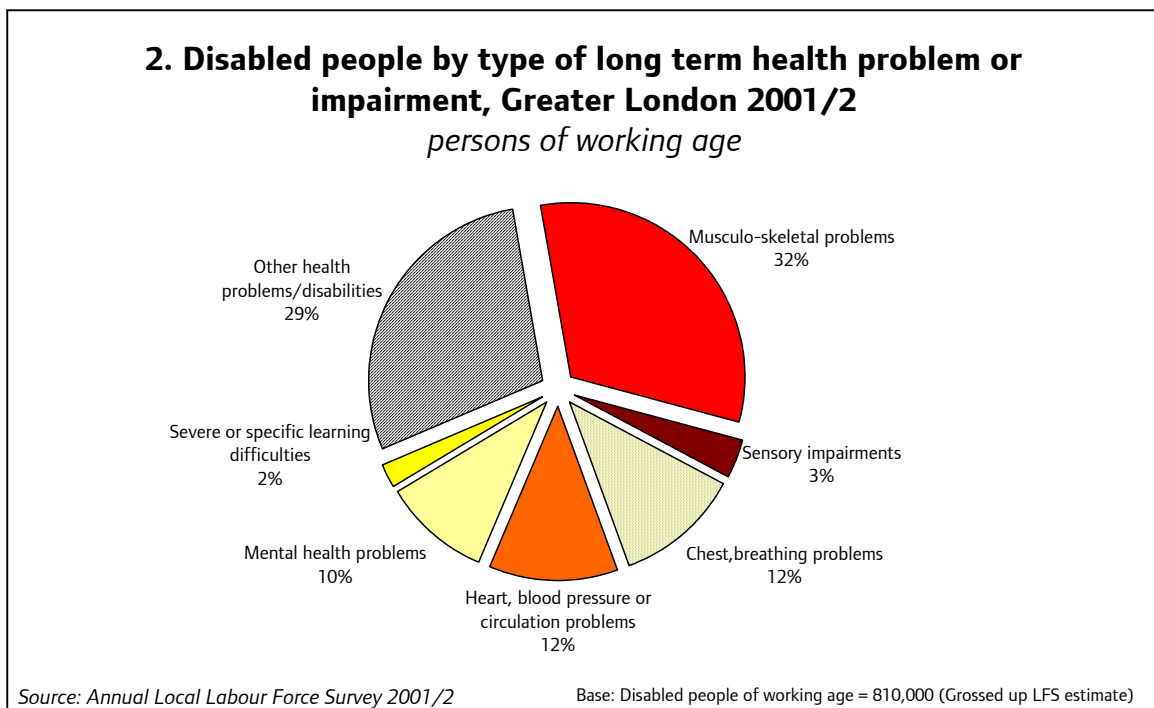
¹ The Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) defines disability as 'a physical or mental impairment, which has a substantial and long term adverse effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day to day activities'. However, disabled people's organisations prefer a social approach, which defines disability 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'. This approach defines a disabled person as 'someone who has an impairment, experiences externally exposed barriers and self-identifies as a disabled person'. The term impairment refers to 'a physical or mental condition of lacking all or part of a limb or having a limb, or organ or mechanism of the body that is not functioning, or not fully functioning'.

2.4 Disabled people form a significant part of the working age population. Using these definitions, around 1 in 6 (17%) Londoners of working age is disabled (figure 1). This equates to around 810,000 people, of these, two thirds (62%) are disabled according to both DDA and work limiting definitions.



Disabled people by type of health problem or impairment (Table A6)

2.5 The LFS collects information about the type of health problem or impairment people have. Respondents were asked to specify any problems they had, then asked to say which they regarded as their main problem. Figure 2 shows the main types of health problems and impairments reported by disabled people of working age. Around one third (32%) reported 'musculo-skeletal problems' as the main problem, this group comprised people who had problems with their neck or back (17%); people with leg or feet problems (10%) and people with problems with their hands or arms (5%).



2.6 12% reported chest or breathing problems and a further 12% had heart, blood pressure and circulatory problems. Mental health problems were cited as the main problem by around 10% of disabled people, this included people with phobia, depression, anxiety problems and other forms of mental illness.

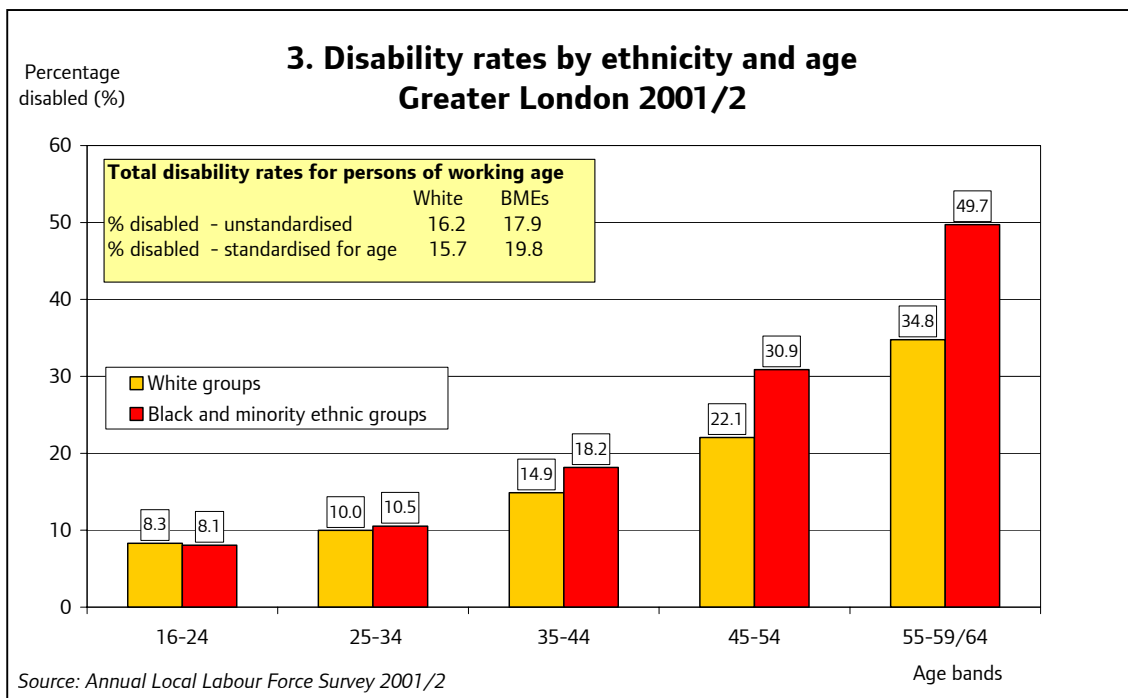
The prevalence of disability by age and gender (Table A1, A2)

2.7 The reporting of disability is strongly associated with age, with rates² being highest for people in older age groups. Rates of disability range from 8% for young Londoners aged 16-24 rising to 38% for those aged 55 to retirement age.

2.8 The same pattern holds true for both men and women, though women have slightly higher rates of disability than men - 17% of women aged 16-59 are disabled compared with 15% of men in the same age group. The gap is more pronounced between the genders for those in older age groups. 37% of women aged 55-59 are disabled compared with 32% of men in the same age group.

The prevalence of disability by ethnicity (Table A1, A2)

2.9 Figure 3 shows the relationship between disability, age and ethnicity. For the purposes of this analysis, 'disability rates' of those from white ethnic groups have been compared with BME groups³. The 'unstandardised' disability rate across the BME population of working age is 18% compared with 16% for white groups.



2.10 The BME population has a much younger age structure than the white group so it is important to also calculate standardised rates that control for the differences in age. These rates provide more meaningful measures which estimate what the overall percentage disabled would be in each group if their age structure was the same as that of the population generally. Using standardised measures, the divergence between disability rates for BME and white groups increases, with the BME rate rising to 20% compared with 16% for white groups. Figure 3 illustrates how the divergence in disability rates between the BME and white population is particularly large for the older age groups (45+).

² 'Disability rates' are the number disabled expressed as a percentage of the relevant population.

³ The LFS ethnic group classification used here is the new LFS 'interim ethnicity classification'. These data have had 'other' specified answers recoded into the appropriate category according to the 2001 Census of Population criteria. White ethnic groups included those whose ethnicity was either 'White British' or 'Other White'. The term BMEs (Black and minority ethnic groups) used here includes all those whose ethnicity was not White.

Disabled people and participation in the labour market (Table A3-A14)

2.11 The remainder of this section considers disabled people's relative position within the Labour Market. The analysis considers the characteristics of disabled workers as well as those groups who remain outside the labour market.

Economic activity rates (Table A3-A5)

2.12 Table 1 presents summary data on economic activity and employment rates by disability, gender and ethnicity (more detail is provided in the appendix tables). In general, disabled people have much lower rates of economic activity compared with non-disabled people. Of the 810,000 disabled people of working age in London half (50%) are economically active (ie in employment or ILO unemployed and seeking work) compared with an economic activity rate of 81% for non-disabled people. Rates are consistently lower for disabled people across all age groups.

2.13 Economic activity rates are lowest for disabled people who meet **both** the DDA and work-limited definitions – only one third (35%) of this group are active in the labour market. Interestingly the 'DDA only' group have participation rates (79%) that are similar to those for the non-disabled population (81%). If people are classed as 'DDA only' this means they have said that their disability did not limit the kind or amount of work they could undertake, so it is not that surprising that their activity rates are relatively high. In contrast, the 'work-limiting only' group have lower rates than the non-disabled population (71% and 81% respectively)

Table 1. Economic activity and employment rates by disability status, gender and ethnicity, Greater London 2001/02

<i>Working age (16-59/64)</i>	Persons working age	Economically active		Rates (%)	
		Economically active	In employment	Econ. activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)
Persons					
All persons	4,849,000	3,662,000	3,416,000	75.5	70.4
Disabled people	810,000	404,000	359,000	49.9	44.4
- DDA & work-limiting	502,000	176,000	155,000	35.0	30.9
- DDA only	132,000	104,000	97,000	79.0	74.0
- Work-limiting only	176,000	124,000	107,000	70.7	60.9
Non-disabled people	4,040,000	3,258,000	3,056,000	80.6	75.7
Male					
All	2,542,000	2,097,000	1,943,000	82.5	76.4
- Disabled people	415,000	224,000	197,000	54.0	47.4
- Non-disabled people	2,127,000	1,873,000	1,746,000	88.0	82.1
Female					
All	2,307,000	1,565,000	1,473,000	67.8	63.9
- Disabled people	395,000	180,000	163,000	45.6	41.2
- Non-disabled people	1,912,000	1,385,000	1,311,000	72.4	68.5
White groups					
All	3,445,000	2,746,000	2,607,000	79.7	75.7
- Disabled people	558,000	295,000	271,000	52.9	48.5
- Non-disabled people	2,888,000	2,451,000	2,336,000	84.9	80.9
BME groups¹					
All	1,400,000	913,000	807,000	65.3	57.6
- Disabled people	251,000	109,000	89,000	43.4	35.3
- Non-disabled people	1,149,000	804,000	718,000	70.0	62.5

Source: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2001/02

Notes: The LFS is a sample survey and all statistics presented here are estimates which are subject to a degree of sampling variability. The sum of columns may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing data.

1-The LFS ethnic group classification used here is the new LFS 'interim ethnicity classification' which is based on the 2001 Census of Population definitions. In this table, the term BMEs (Black and minority ethnic groups) includes all those whose ethnicity was not 'White British' or 'Other White'.

2.14 Rates are lower still for disabled women and disabled people from BME groups. The economic activity rates for disabled men and women were 54% and 46% respectively. The economic activity rate for disabled people from white ethnic groups was 53% compared with 43% for disabled people from BME groups.

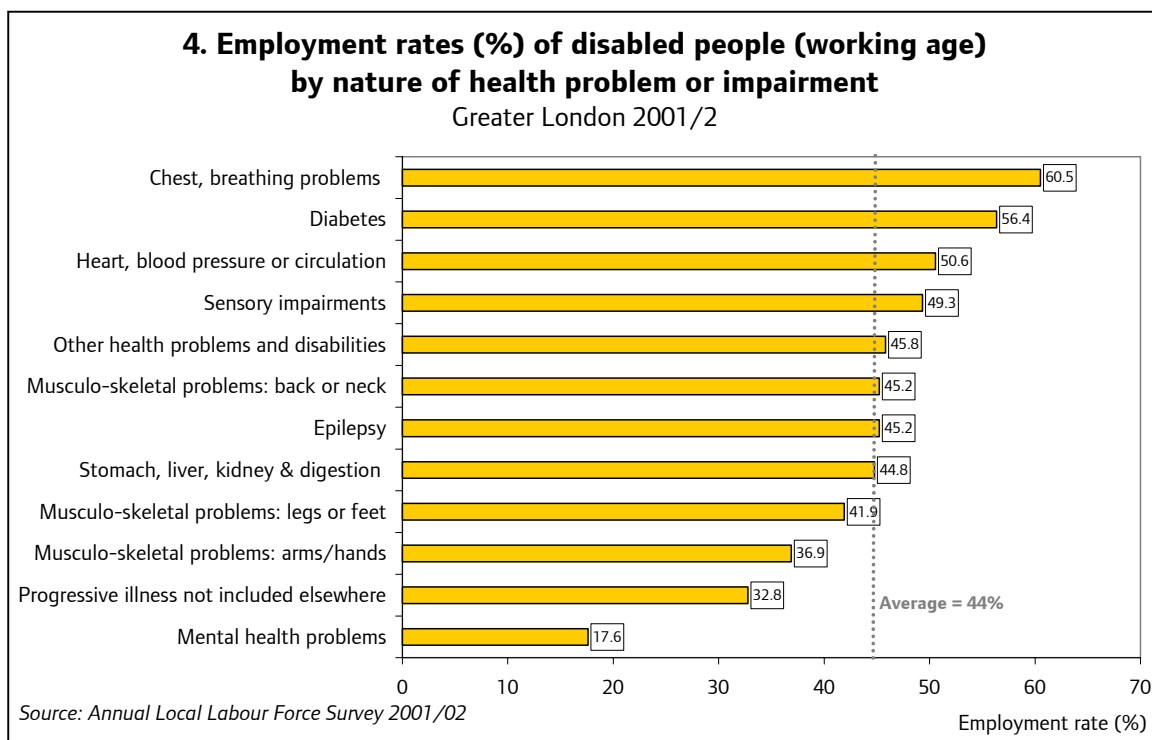
Reasons for economic inactivity (Table A7)

2.15 Disabled people who remain outside the labour market (ie those who are economically inactive) fall into two distinct groups – those who want to work and those who don't. Appendix table A7 profiles these two groups. The analysis indicates that of all those disabled people who are economically inactive, over one third (34%) said they wanted to work, this compares with 25% of non-disabled people.

2.16 The remaining two thirds (66%) of disabled people (who were inactive) said they either didn't want work or weren't looking for work. Of these, 60% said this was due to the fact they were sick or disabled, a further 20% said this was because they were looking after the family or home and 6% said it was because they were studying. In contrast, the two main reasons for inactivity among the non-disabled population (who didn't want work) were due to the fact people were students (42%) or because they were looking after family or home (39%).

Employment rates (Table A6)

2.17 Employment rates follow a similar pattern to those of economic activity rates. Employment rates are the number in employment expressed as percentage of everyone in that age group (in this case, all those of working age). Employment rates for disabled people are 44% compared with 76% for non-disabled people. Employment rates are lowest for those disabled people who are in both the DDA & work-limiting group (31%) and highest for those in the DDA only group (74%). Rates are lower still for disabled women and disabled BME groups.



2.18 Figure 4 looks at employment rates for disabled people by the type of main health problem or impairment. This illustrates how the nature of a person's disability can have a strong impact on the extent of exclusion faced. Disabled people with mental health problems have – by far - the lowest employment rate of all groups at 18%, compared with 44% for all disabled people. People with physical illnesses or health problems tend to have relatively higher employment rates. Recent

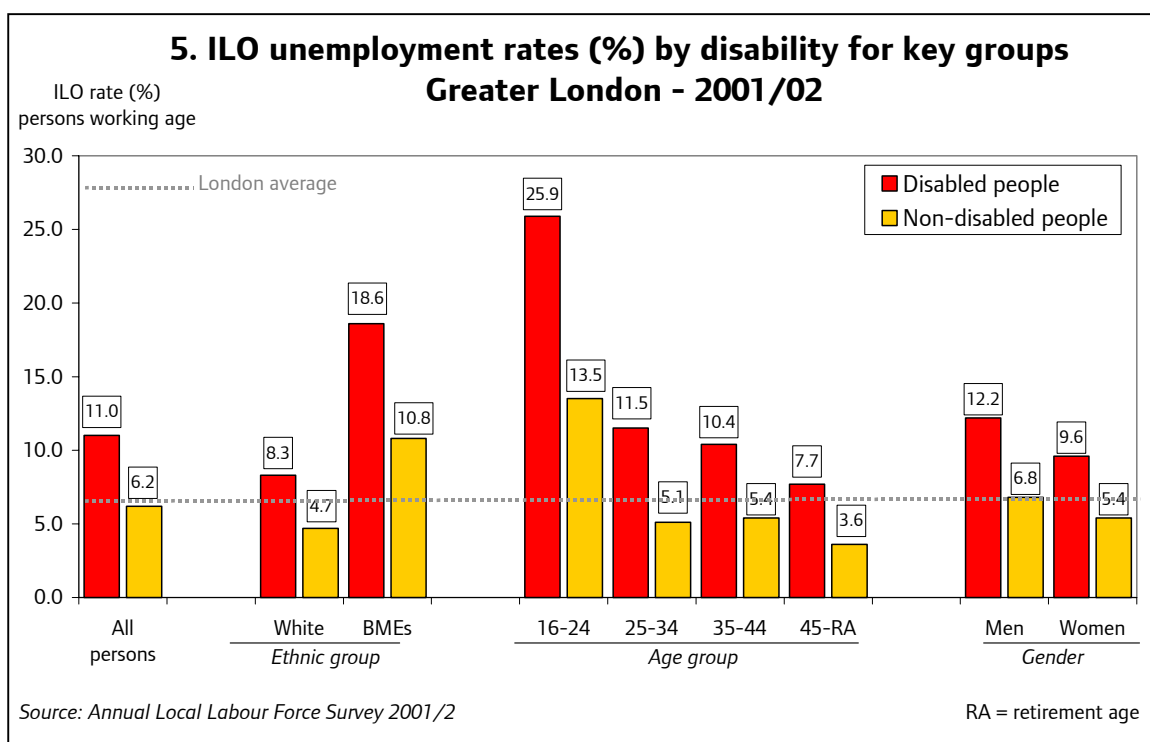
research carried out by the Office for National Statistics⁴ explored national (UK) data on disability and found a similar pattern of low employment rates for those with mental health problems.

People with learning difficulties

2.19 The LFS only records information about people with ‘severe or specific’ learning difficulties, so estimates are likely to significantly understate the size of this population and are not presented here. Furthermore, due to the relatively small sample size for this group, it has not been possible to generate a reliable employment rate for people with learning difficulties in London. However, the ONS research referred to previously, suggests that nationally the employment rate for this group is very low (21% - Autumn 2001).

ILO unemployment rates (Table A3-A5)

2.20 Disabled people who are active in the labour market experience much higher rates of unemployment compared with non-disabled people. Figure 5 shows ILO unemployment rates by disability status analysed by gender, ethnicity and age. ILO unemployment refers to people who are unemployed, actively seeking work and available to start work. The ILO rate refers to those ILO unemployed as a percentage of the economically active population.



2.21 During 2001/02, the ILO unemployment rate for all Londoners of working age averaged 6.7%. The rate for disabled people was 11.0% - almost twice as high as the rate for non-disabled people (6.2%). ILO rates are higher for disabled people compared with non-disabled people across all key equality groups. Rates are particularly high for young disabled people (26%) and disabled people from BME groups (19%).

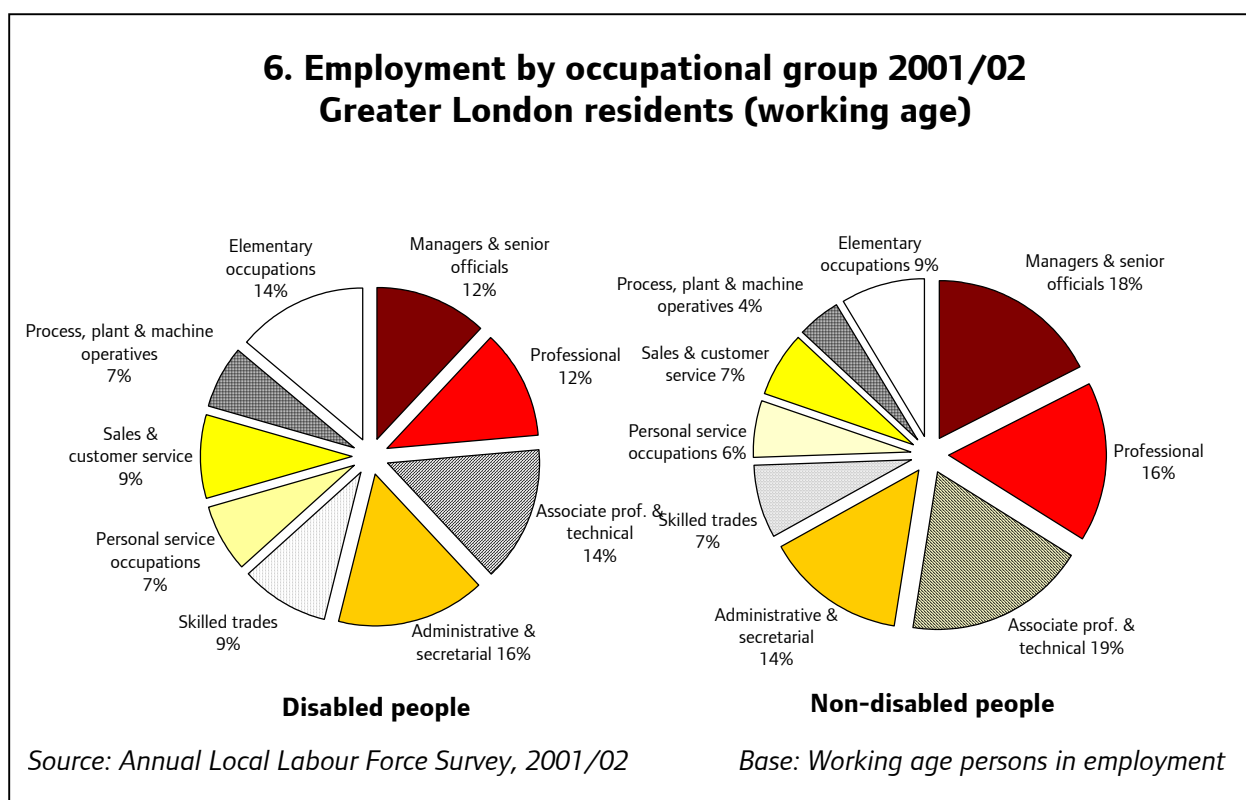
Disabled people in employment (Table A10, A11)

2.22 Of the 810,000 disabled Londoners of working age, 44% (around 360,000) were in employment. An analysis of the occupational and socio-economic classification of disabled workers demonstrates that disabled people living in London are significantly under-represented in management and professional occupations and over-represented in routine and elementary occupations – when compared with non-disabled Londoners.

⁴ ‘Labour market experiences of people with disabilities – Autumn 2001’, Labour Market Trends (August 2002), Office for National Statistics

Employment by occupation (Table A11)

2.23 Figure 6 compares the occupational profile of disabled workers living in London with that of non-disabled workers. This analysis is based on the new Standard Occupational Classification 2000. The analysis shows that the proportion of disabled people in managerial and professional occupations is low relative to non-disabled workers. In total, around 38% of disabled workers were employed in managerial, professional and technical occupations compared with 53% of non-disabled workers. Conversely, well over a third (37%) of disabled workers were employed in typically lower paid occupations (ie personal services, sales, plant and machine work and elementary occupations) compared with 26% of non-disabled workers.



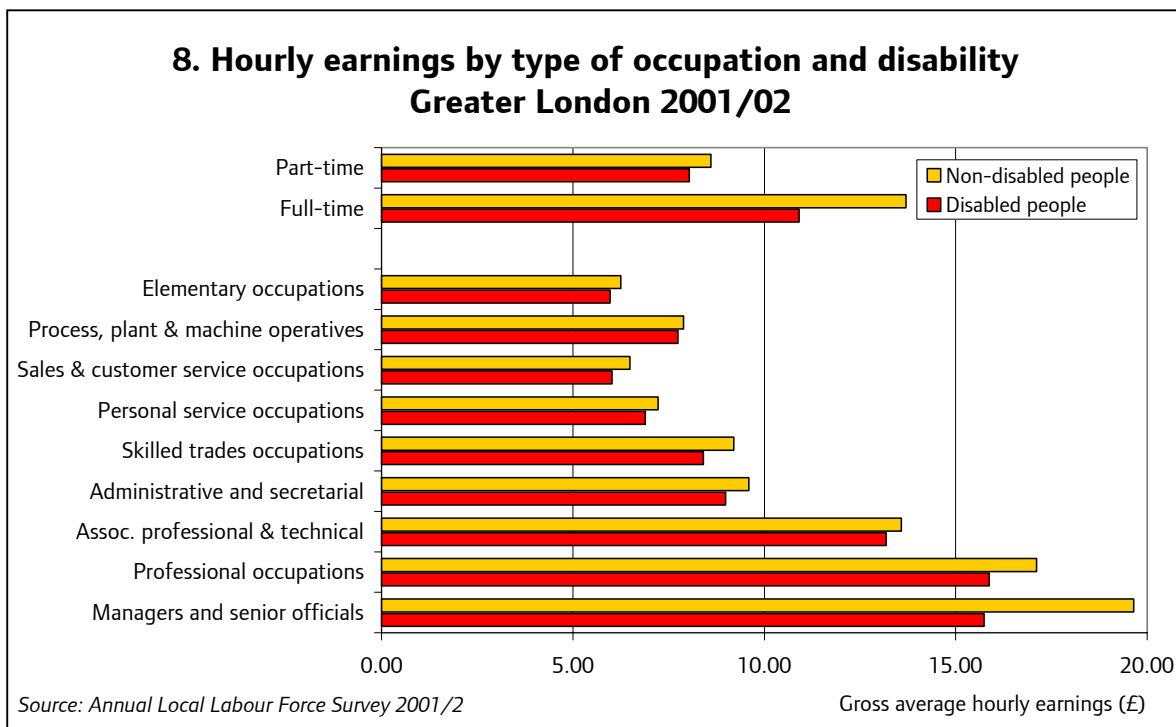
Part-time workers (Table A10)

2.24 Disabled workers are more likely to work part-time compared with non-disabled workers. The proportion of working age Londoners working part-time averaged around 20% during 2001/02. The rate of part-time working among disabled people was 26% compared with 19% for non-disabled workers. The rate of part-time working is higher for both disabled women and men. 38% of disabled women worked part-time compared with 32% of non-disabled women. The comparative rates for men were 15% and 9%.

National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (Table A11)

2.25 In addition to occupational analysis, it is also useful to consider and compare the socio-economic classification of disabled and non-disabled people. The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) was introduced in 2001 and replaces the old social class and socio-economic group classifications. The NS-SEC is an occupationally based classification but has rules to provide coverage of the whole adult population. The classification is based on questions on occupation and employment status (ie whether an employer, employee or self-employed, whether a supervisor; number of employees at the workplace) and the version used here classifies the working age population into 8 groups. Groups 1 to 7 are based on occupation and employment data and include people not currently in paid work who have been classified according to their last job. The final group covers those people who have never worked, the long-term unemployed,

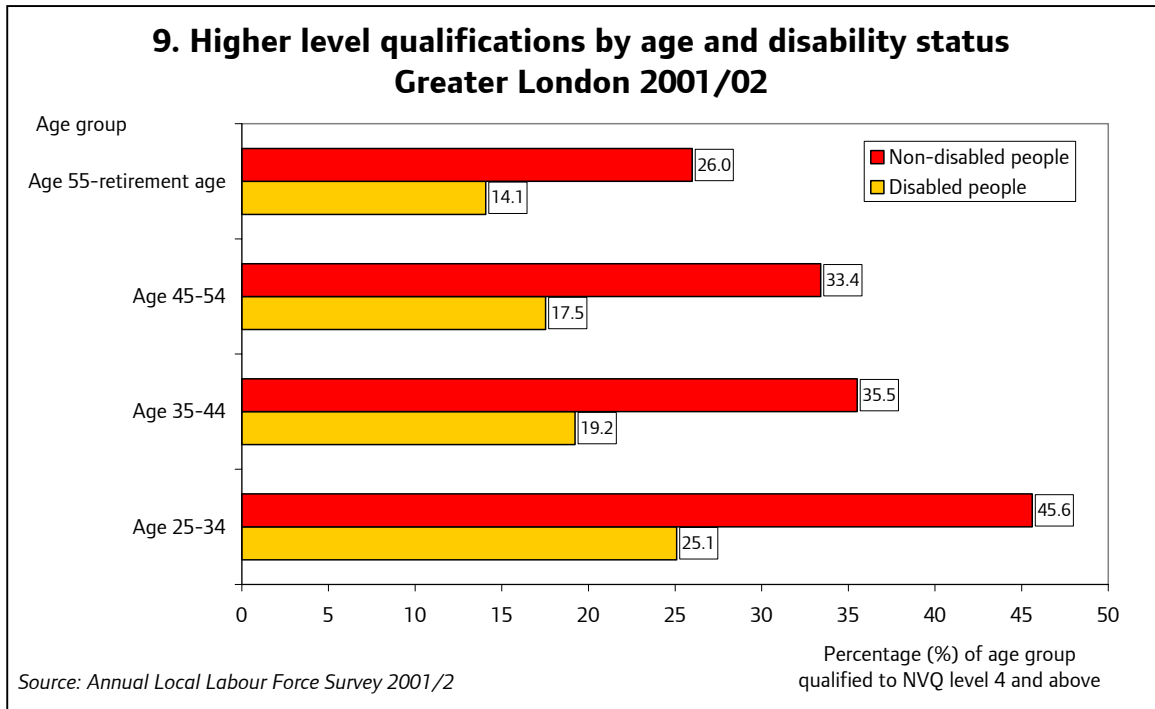
- 2.29 During 2001/02, according to the LFS, the gross average hourly wage for Londoners was around £12.48 per hour. Rates for disabled Londoners were considerably lower at £10.25 per hour – 20% lower than the average for non-disabled Londoners (£12.74). People who are disabled on both DDA and work-limiting definitions earn considerably less (£9.63) than the ‘DDA only’ group (£11.17) or the ‘work-limiting only’ group (£10.20).
- 2.30 The lower earnings levels of disabled employees reflect the fact that disabled Londoners are over-represented in lower paid jobs and in part-time work. However the occupational composition of disabled workers only explains part of the difference in pay rates as figure 8 illustrates. The chart shows the average wage for disabled and non-disabled workers within each occupational group and for part-time and full-time employees.
- 2.31 The pay gap between disabled and non-disabled workers is evident across every occupational group – albeit less pronounced than the overall pay gap (which is affected by the occupational composition of workers). The pay gap is largest for those in managerial and senior official occupations. Similarly, the pay gap is larger for those in full-time as opposed to part-time occupations.



Educational participation and qualifications (Table A8, A9)

- 2.32 Participation in education and the level of qualifications obtained are closely related to labour market outcomes so it is important to consider these to help explain the degree of disadvantage particular groups face.
- 2.33 Appendix tables A8 and A9 present data on the qualifications levels and participation in education by disability. The analysis shows that disabled young people (aged 16–24) are less likely to be in full or part-time education compared with non-disabled Londoners: 39% of disabled young people were in education compared with 50% of non-disabled young people.

2.34 This is consistent with the analysis of qualifications levels that suggests disabled people are less well qualified than their non-disabled counterparts. During 2001/02, 18% of disabled people had higher level qualifications⁶ (ie NVQ level 4 or equivalent and above) compared with one third (34%) of non-disabled people. This holds true for all age groups so cannot be put down to the age effect (ie disabled people have an older age profile and older people generally have fewer qualifications). This point is illustrated in figure 9. In every age group, non-disabled people were around twice as likely as disabled people to have higher level qualifications.



Link between qualifications and economic activity

2.35 There is a well-documented association between the level of qualifications obtained and likely level and nature of participation in the labour market. In general, better qualified people tend to have higher economic activity rates and they tend to be in better paid jobs. To explore this further, analysis has been carried out that looks at the link between qualifications and employment rates for disabled and non-disabled people in London. The aim of the analysis was to ascertain to what extent differences in qualification levels explain differences in activity and employment rates. Table 2 summarises the findings.

2.36 The analysis highlights that as expected qualifications are strongly related to labour market participation. Disabled people in London with higher level qualifications have relatively high activity rates (75%) whereas those with no qualifications have very low activity rates (28%). This pattern is the same for non-disabled people but their activity rates are generally much higher. The gap in activity rates between disabled and non-disabled people is largest for groups with no qualifications.

2.37 The risk of unemployment is also strongly related to the level of qualifications held. The ILO unemployment rate for disabled people without qualifications averaged 14% compared with a rate of 7% for those with higher level qualifications.

⁶ NVQ 4 and above relates to qualifications above 'A-level standard'. This includes qualifications to degree level and above.

2.38 While the analysis confirms the strong link between qualifications and labour market outcomes, it also demonstrates that differences in activity rates persist between disabled on non-disabled people even within similarly educated groups. The analysis also holds true when analysed by age.

Table 2. Link between qualifications and economic activity rates, Greater London 2001/02

Highest level of qualifications obtained	Number				Rates (%)		
	Total working age ¹	Econ. active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)
Disabled							
All	804,000	403,000	358,000	45,000	50.1	44.5	11.1
- NVQ level 4 and above	143,000	107,000	99,000	8,000	74.6	69.3	7.2
- Below NVQ level 4	429,000	232,000	204,000	28,000	54.0	47.5	12.0
- No qualifications	232,000	64,000	55,000	9,000	27.6	23.7	14.2
Non-disabled people							
All	4,014,000	3,240,000	3,039,000	200,000	80.7	75.7	6.2
- NVQ level 4 and above	1,351,000	1,239,000	1,196,000	43,000	91.7	88.5	3.5
- Below NVQ level 4	2,180,000	1,693,000	1,578,000	114,000	77.6	72.4	6.8
- No qualifications	483,000	308,000	265,000	43,000	63.7	54.9	13.9

Source: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2001/02

Notes: The LFS is a sample survey and all statistics presented here are estimates not precise counts and are subject to a degree of sampling error. LFS estimates presented here have NOT been adjusted to take account of 2001 census results.

1 - This table excludes those people for whom qualifications information was not specified or collected

The link between qualifications and earnings (data table)

2.39 Analysis has also been carried out to explore to what extent the pay gap between disabled and non-disabled people can be explained by the fact that disabled people are less well qualified than their non-disabled counterparts. This analysis is summarised in appendix table A13. This shows that the pay gap persists no matter what level of qualifications is considered. For example, people who are qualified to degree level or above typically earn more than other groups - the average hourly wage of Londoners in this group was £17.20 an hour. Pay rates within this group were £15.84 for disabled people compared with £17.30 for non-disabled employees. So disabled Londoners educated to degree level or above still earned 8% less than their non-disabled counterparts.

Disability and economic activity rates within Greater London (Table A14)

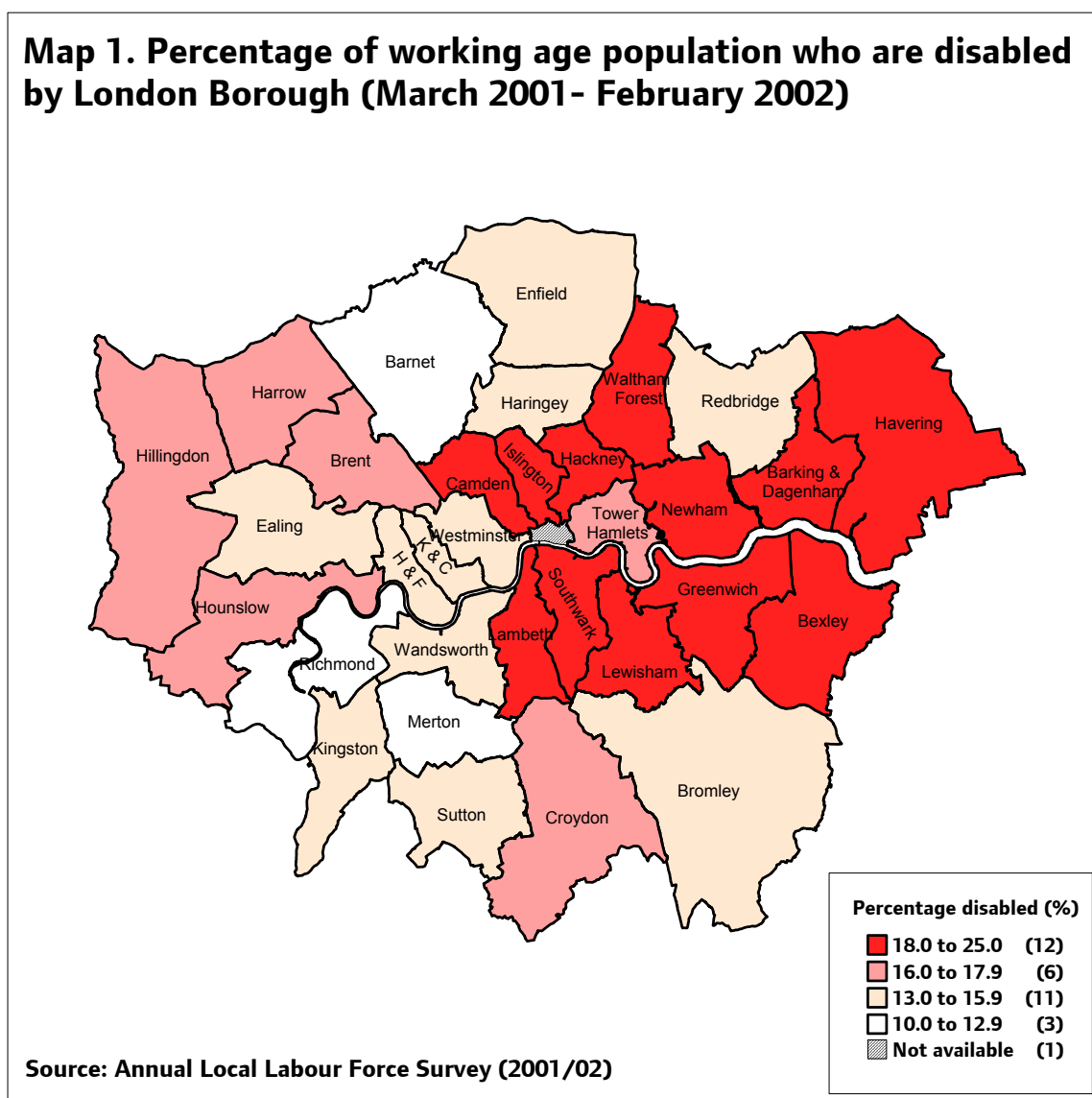
2.40 Lastly, this section considers how both the prevalence and activity rates of disabled people vary within London. It is possible to analyse LFS data down to London borough level but the data on disability is fairly limited due to relatively small sample size. Here, analysis at borough level is restricted to consideration of two key indicators:

- The percentage of working age people who are disabled
- The economic activity rates for disabled people and non-disabled people of working age

Disabled people by London borough (unadjusted for age)

2.41 The percentage of working age people who are disabled varies considerably across boroughs from 11% up to 25%. The highest rates are to be found in boroughs such as Barking and Dagenham (25%); Southwark (23%) and Hackney (22%). The lowest rates are in Richmond upon Thames

(11%) Barnet (12%) and Merton (12%). When interpreting this data readers should bear in mind that these rates are fairly 'crude' as they are unadjusted for differences in age profiles between boroughs. The data is not robust enough at borough level to produce standardised rates.



Economic activity rates for disabled people by London borough (Table A14)

- 2.42 Appendix table A14 compares the economic activity rates of disabled people by borough. These rates are subject to quite high sampling variability but are the best data currently available. The table measures what proportion of disabled people of working age living in each borough are active in the labour market. Economic activity rates are significantly lower for disabled people living in Inner London (43%) compared with those in Outer London (55%). This pattern is the same for non-disabled people (77% and 83% respectively).
- 2.43 Activity rates for disabled people vary significantly between individual boroughs and range from 36% up to 70%. The highest rates of participation are to be found in boroughs such as Kingston upon Thames (70%) and Bromley (68%). The boroughs with the lowest rates of economic activity for disabled people are Hackney (36%), Islington and Newham (both 37%). Rates for disabled people are lower than those of non-disabled people in all boroughs. The pattern of economic activity for disabled people generally reflects the pattern of rates for non-disabled people across London, with rates being typically lower across Inner London boroughs.

Census and LFS data

- 2.44 The 2001 Census includes three questions on disability and health issues and these will generate a wide range of new data on this topic. One of the main advantages of using Census data is the huge scope for local area analysis and unlike the LFS, data will be available below borough level (eg ward level) and will be more robust. The Census results will complement and help develop this analysis further. Results from the 2001 Census are due out in Spring/Summer 2003.

Conclusions

- 2.45 This analysis has provided an up to date socio-economic profile of disabled Londoners and demonstrates that disabled people's experiences of the labour market are quite different to those of non-disabled people. In general, disabled people appear to be considerably disadvantaged both in terms of their access to the labour market and their experience when operating within it. Those who are active in the labour market face a relatively high risk of unemployment and, when in work, are more likely than others to be employed in lower paid occupations.
- 2.46 The analysis has highlighted some of the key factors that are associated with the disabled people's participation within the labour market. The severity or type of disability is clearly a key factor determining whether a person is able or willing to enter into the labour market. People who are disabled on both the 'DDA' and the 'work-limiting' definitions are the group who are least likely to be active in the labour market. Similarly people with mental health problems emerge as one of the key groups who have very poor access to employment. Qualifications, ethnicity, gender and area of residence are also interweaved with disability as important factors that are associated with labour market outcomes.
- 2.47 It is recognised that the LFS can only take us so far in terms of analysing and quantifying disability issues. For instance, LFS sample size limitations mean it has not been possible to carry out detailed analysis of borough level data or to present data for different ethnic groups within the BME group. However, despite these drawbacks, the LFS emerges as an important source of inter-censal data on disability and will complement the 2001 Census data due to be released shortly.

More information

This briefing has presented summary LFS data about disabled people. If you would like further information or advice about the LFS, please contact: Lorna Spence in the GLA's Data Management and Analysis Group (*email: lorna.spence@london.gov.uk*)

Appendix 1: Key reference tables

A1. Disability status by gender and ethnicity, Greater London 2001/02

<i>Base: persons working age</i>	Persons working age	Gender		Ethnic group ¹	
		Male	Female	White groups	BMEs
All persons	4,849,000	2,542,000	2,307,000	3,445,000	1,400,000
Disabled people	810,000	415,000	395,000	558,000	251,000
- <i>DDA and work-limiting group</i>	502,000	258,000	244,000	331,000	170,000
- <i>DDA only group</i>	132,000	61,000	70,000	99,000	33,000
- <i>Work-limiting only group</i>	176,000	96,000	80,000	127,000	48,000
Non-disabled people	4,040,000	2,127,000	1,912,000	2,888,000	1,149,000
% totals:					
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Disabled people	16.7	16.3	17.1	16.2	17.9
- <i>DDA and work-limiting group</i>	10.4	10.2	10.6	9.6	12.1
- <i>DDA only group</i>	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.9	2.3
- <i>Work-limiting only group</i>	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.5
Non-disabled people	83.3	83.7	82.9	83.8	82.1

Source: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2001/02

Notes: The LFS is a sample survey and all statistics presented here are estimates not precise counts and are subject to a degree of sampling error. For example, the annual dataset estimates that the number unemployed in London is 246,000, the associated 95% confidence interval for this estimate is around +/- 14,500 (+/6%). The smaller the estimate the larger the confidence interval. LFS estimates presented here have NOT been adjusted to take account of 2001 census results. Totals on (and within) different tables may differ due to missing data and rounding.

1-The LFS ethnic group classification used here is the new LFS 'interim ethnicity classification'. These data have had 'other' specified answers recoded into the appropriate category according to the 2001 Census of Population criteria. In this table, the term BMEs (Black and minority ethnic groups) includes all those whose ethnicity was not 'White British' or 'Other White'.

A2. Disability status by age, gender and ethnicity, Greater London 2001/02

Disability status (base: working age)	All working age	Age group				
		16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59/64
Persons working age	4,849,000	911,000	1,256,000	1,304,000	883,000	496,000
Disabled people	810,000	75,000	127,000	207,000	213,000	187,000
- DDA & work-limiting group	502,000	34,000	72,000	130,000	142,000	124,000
- DDA only group	132,000	13,000	23,000	31,000	34,000	31,000
- Work-limiting only group	176,000	28,000	33,000	46,000	37,000	32,000
Non-disabled people	4,040,000	836,000	1,129,000	1,097,000	669,000	309,000
% totals						
Persons working age	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Disabled people	16.7	8.2	10.1	15.9	24.2	37.7
- DDA & work-limiting group	10.4	3.7	5.7	10.0	16.1	25.1
- DDA only group	2.7	1.4	1.8	2.4	3.9	6.2
- Work-limiting only group	3.6	3.0	2.6	3.5	4.2	6.4
Non-disabled people	83.3	91.8	89.9	84.1	75.8	62.3
By ethnicity¹:						
White	3,445,000	573,000	905,000	901,000	670,000	397,000
- Disabled people	558,000	48,000	90,000	134,000	148,000	138,000
- Non-disabled people	2,888,000	526,000	814,000	767,000	522,000	259,000
% disabled	16.2	8.3	10.0	14.9	22.1	34.8
BMEs	1,400,000	337,000	351,000	403,000	211,000	98,000
- Disabled people	251,000	27,000	37,000	73,000	65,000	49,000
- Non-disabled people	1,149,000	310,000	314,000	330,000	146,000	49,000
% disabled people	17.9	8.1	10.5	18.2	30.9	49.7
By gender:						
	All aged 16-59	Age group ²				
		16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59
Male	2,401,000	462,000	656,000	674,000	437,000	172,000
- Disabled people	351,000	39,000	61,000	99,000	97,000	56,000
- Non-disabled people	2,049,000	423,000	595,000	575,000	340,000	117,000
% disabled people	14.6	8.4	9.2	14.7	22.2	32.3
Female	2,307,000	449,000	601,000	630,000	445,000	182,000
- Disabled people	395,000	36,000	67,000	108,000	116,000	68,000
- Non-disabled people	1,912,000	413,000	534,000	522,000	329,000	114,000
% disabled people	17.1	8.0	11.1	17.2	26.1	37.2

Source: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2001/02

Notes: The LFS is a sample survey and all statistics presented here are estimates not precise counts and are subject to a degree of sampling error. For example, the annual dataset estimates that the number unemployed in London is 246,000, the associated 95% confidence interval for this estimate is around +/- 14,500 (+/-6%). The smaller the estimate the larger the confidence interval. LFS estimates presented here have NOT been adjusted to take account of 2001 census results. Totals on (and within) different tables may differ due to missing data and rounding.

1-The LFS ethnic group classification used here is the new LFS 'interim ethnicity classification'. These data have had 'other' specified answers recoded into the appropriate category according to the 2001 Census of Population criteria. In this table, the term BMEs (Black and minority ethnic groups) includes all those whose ethnicity was not 'White British' or 'Other White'.

2-The age group 16-59 is used here to provide consistent basis for comparison of prevalence rates between men and women.

A3. Economic activity and disability by gender, Greater London, 2001/02

Working age (16-59/64)	Total	Economically active			Rates (%)		
		All econ. active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemp. rate (%)
Persons	4,849,000	3,662,000	3,416,000	246,000	75.5	70.4	6.7
Disabled people	810,000	404,000	359,000	45,000	49.9	44.4	11.0
- DDA & work-limiting group	502,000	176,000	155,000	21,000	35.0	30.9	11.9
- DDA only group	132,000	104,000	97,000	**	79.0	74.0	**
- Work-limiting only group	176,000	124,000	107,000	17,000	70.7	60.9	13.9
Non-disabled people	4,040,000	3,258,000	3,056,000	201,000	80.6	75.7	6.2
Male							
All	2,542,000	2,097,000	1,943,000	154,000	82.5	76.4	7.4
Disabled people	415,000	224,000	197,000	27,000	54.0	47.4	12.2
- DDA & work-limiting group	258,000	98,000	84,000	14,000	38.0	32.7	13.9
- DDA only group	61,000	52,000	50,000	**	84.6	81.2	**
- Work-limiting only group	96,000	74,000	63,000	12,000	77.9	65.5	15.9
Non-disabled people	2,127,000	1,873,000	1,746,000	127,000	88.0	82.1	6.8
Female							
All	2,307,000	1,565,000	1,473,000	92,000	67.8	63.9	5.8
Disabled people	395,000	180,000	163,000	17,000	45.6	41.2	9.6
- DDA & work-limiting group	244,000	78,000	71,000	**	31.9	28.9	**
- DDA only group	70,000	52,000	48,000	**	74.1	67.8	**
- Work-limiting only group	80,000	50,000	44,000	**	62.2	55.3	**
Non-disabled people	1,912,000	1,385,000	1,311,000	74,000	72.4	68.5	5.4

Source: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2001/02

Notes: The LFS is a sample survey and all statistics presented here are estimates not precise counts and are subject to a degree of sampling error. For example, the annual dataset estimates that the number unemployed in London is 246,000, the associated 95% confidence interval for this estimate is around +/- 14,500 (+/6%). The smaller the estimate the larger the confidence interval. Particularly unreliable estimates (those below 8,000) have been suppressed and are denoted by asterisks "**". Totals on (and within) different tables may differ due to missing data and rounding. LFS estimates presented here have NOT been adjusted to take account of 2001 census results.

A4. Economic activity status by disability and age, Greater London 2000/01

Age bands	Persons working age	Economically active			Rates (%)		
		All econ. active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemp. rate (%)
All working age	4,849,000	3,662,000	3,416,000	246,000	75.5	70.4	6.7
Age 16-24	911,000	573,000	491,000	82,000	62.9	53.9	14.4
Age 25-34	1,256,000	1,031,000	974,000	57,000	82.1	77.5	5.5
Age 35-44	1,304,000	1,044,000	981,000	62,000	80.0	75.3	6.0
Age 45-54	883,000	701,000	676,000	25,000	79.5	76.6	3.6
Age 55-59/64	496,000	312,000	294,000	19,000	63.0	59.3	5.9
Disabled people							
All 16-59/64	810,000	404,000	359,000	45,000	49.9	44.4	11.0
Age 16-24	75,000	42,000	31,000	11,000	56.9	42.2	25.9
Age 25-34	127,000	75,000	66,000	9,000	58.6	51.9	11.5
Age 35-44	207,000	111,000	99,000	11,000	53.4	47.8	10.4
Age 45-54	213,000	108,000	101,000	**	50.6	47.3	**
Age 55-59/64	187,000	68,000	62,000	**	36.5	33.1	**
Non-disabled people							
All 16-59/64	4,040,000	3,258,000	3,056,000	201,000	80.6	75.7	6.2
Age 16-24	836,000	531,000	459,000	71,000	63.5	54.9	13.5
Age 25-34	1,129,000	956,000	908,000	49,000	84.7	80.4	5.1
Age 35-44	1,097,000	933,000	882,000	51,000	85.1	80.4	5.4
Age 45-54	669,000	593,000	575,000	18,000	88.7	85.9	3.1
Age 55-59/64	309,000	244,000	232,000	12,000	79.0	75.1	4.9

Source: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2001/02

Notes: The LFS is a sample survey and all statistics presented here are estimates not precise counts and are subject to a degree of sampling error. For example, the annual dataset estimates that the number unemployed in London is 246,000, the associated 95% confidence interval for this estimate is around +/- 14,500 (+/6%). The smaller the estimate the larger the confidence interval. Particularly unreliable estimates (those below 8,000) have been suppressed and are denoted by asterisks "***". Totals on (and within) different tables may differ due to missing data and rounding. LFS estimates presented here have NOT been adjusted to take account of 2001 census results.

A5. Economic activity status by gender, ethnicity and disability, Greater London 2001/02

Base: working age persons	All ethnic groups ¹			White			BMEs ¹		
	All	Disabled people	Non-disabled people	All	Disabled people	Non-disabled people	All	Disabled people	Non-disabled people
Persons	4,849,000	810,000	4,040,000	3,445,000	558,000	2,888,000	1,400,000	251,000	1,149,000
Economically active	3,662,000	404,000	3,258,000	2,746,000	295,000	2,451,000	913,000	109,000	804,000
In employment	3,416,000	359,000	3,056,000	2,607,000	271,000	2,336,000	807,000	89,000	718,000
ILO unemployed	246,000	45,000	201,000	139,000	24,000	114,000	107,000	20,000	87,000
Inactive	1,188,000	406,000	782,000	700,000	263,000	437,000	486,000	142,000	344,000
Male									
Total	2,542,000	415,000	2,127,000	1,836,000	289,000	1,547,000	704,000	125,000	579,000
Economically active	2,097,000	224,000	1,873,000	1,576,000	165,000	1,411,000	519,000	59,000	460,000
In employment	1,943,000	197,000	1,746,000	1,490,000	151,000	1,339,000	451,000	46,000	405,000
ILO unemployed	154,000	27,000	127,000	86,000	14,000	72,000	68,000	13,000	55,000
Inactive	445,000	191,000	255,000	260,000	124,000	136,000	184,000	66,000	118,000
Female									
Total	2,307,000	395,000	1,912,000	1,609,000	268,000	1,341,000	696,000	126,000	570,000
Economically active	1,565,000	180,000	1,385,000	1,170,000	130,000	1,040,000	394,000	50,000	344,000
In employment	1,473,000	163,000	1,311,000	1,117,000	120,000	997,000	356,000	43,000	313,000
ILO unemployed	92,000	17,000	74,000	53,000	10,000	43,000	39,000	**	31,000
Inactive	742,000	215,000	528,000	439,000	139,000	301,000	302,000	76,000	226,000
Rates (%)									
Persons									
Economic activity rate (%)	75.5	49.9	80.6	79.7	52.9	84.9	65.3	43.4	70.0
Employment rate (%)	70.4	44.4	75.7	75.7	48.5	80.9	57.6	35.3	62.5
ILO unemp. rate (%)	6.7	11.0	6.2	5.1	8.3	4.7	11.7	18.6	10.8
Inactivity rate (%)	24.5	50.1	19.4	20.3	47.1	15.1	34.7	56.6	30.0
Male									
Economic activity rate (%)	82.5	54.0	88.0	85.8	57.1	91.2	73.8	47.1	79.5
Employment rate (%)	76.4	47.4	82.1	81.1	52.1	86.6	64.1	36.7	70.0
ILO unemp. rate (%)	7.4	12.2	6.8	5.5	8.7	5.1	13.1	22.2	12.0
Inactivity rate (%)	17.5	46.0	12.0	14.2	42.9	8.8	26.2	52.9	20.5
Female									
Economic activity rate (%)	67.8	45.6	72.4	72.7	48.4	77.6	56.6	39.7	60.4
Employment rate (%)	63.9	41.2	68.5	69.4	44.7	74.4	51.1	34.0	54.8
ILO unemp. rate (%)	5.8	9.6	5.4	4.5	7.7	4.1	9.8	**	9.1
Inactivity rate (%)	32.2	54.4	27.6	27.3	51.6	22.4	43.4	60.3	39.6

Source: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2001/02

Notes: The LFS is a sample survey and all statistics presented here are estimates not precise counts and are subject to a degree of sampling error. For example, the annual dataset estimates that the number unemployed in London is 246,000, the associated 95% confidence interval for this estimate is around +/- 14,500 (+/-6%). The smaller the estimate the larger the confidence interval. Particularly unreliable estimates (those below 8,000) have been suppressed and are denoted by asterisks "**". LFS estimates presented here have NOT been adjusted to take account of 2001 census results. Totals on (and within) different tables may differ due to missing data and rounding.

1-The LFS ethnic group classification used here is the new LFS 'interim ethnicity classification'. These data have had 'other' specified answers recoded into the appropriate category according to the 2001 Census of Population schema. In this table, the term BMEs (Black and minority ethnic groups) includes all those whose ethnicity was not 'White British' or 'Other White'. Total for all ethnic groups includes those who did not specify their ethnicity.

A6. Type of health problem or impairment and economic status, Greater London 2001/02

<i>Type of health problem or impairment (main problem)</i>	Disabled people of working age			
	All	% total	In employment	Employment rate (%)
Total (disabled people, working age)¹	810,000	100.0	359,000	44.4
<i>By main health problem or impairment:</i>				
Musculo-skeletal problems	258,000	32.1	111,000	42.9
- Arms, hands	41,000	5.1	15,000	36.9
- Legs or feet	83,000	10.3	35,000	41.9
- Back or neck	135,000	16.7	61,000	45.2
Sensory impairments	28,000	3.4	14,000	49.3
- Difficulty in seeing	17,000	2.1	**	**
- Difficulty in hearing	11,000	1.4	8,000	72.0
Other physical illnesses/health problems	334,000	41.5	171,000	51.4
- Chest, breathing problems (inc. asthma, bronchitis)	95,000	11.8	57,000	60.5
- Heart, blood pressure or circulation problems	95,000	11.9	48,000	50.6
- Stomach, liver, kidney or digestion problems	40,000	5.0	18,000	44.8
- Diabetes	49,000	6.1	28,000	56.4
- Epilepsy	19,000	2.3	8,000	45.2
- Progressive illness not included elsewhere ²	35,000	4.4	11,000	32.8
Mental health problems	81,000	10.0	14,000	17.6
- Mental illness, phobia, panics or other nervous disorders	33,000	4.0	**	**
- Depression, bad nerves or anxiety	48,000	6.0	11,000	21.8
Other health problems and impairments	104,000	13.0	48,000	45.8
- Severe disfigurement, skin conditions or allergies	16,000	2.0	10,000	63.2
- Severe or specific learning difficulties	18,000	2.2	**	**
- Other problems, disabilities (not specified elsewhere)	70,000	8.7	32,000	45.6

Source: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2001/02

Notes: The LFS is a sample survey and all statistics presented here are estimates not precise counts and are subject to a degree of sampling error. For example, the annual dataset estimates that the number unemployed in London is 246,000, the associated 95% confidence interval for this estimate is around +/- 14,500 (+/-6%). The smaller the estimate the larger the confidence interval. Particularly unreliable estimates (those below 8,000) have been suppressed and are denoted by asterisks "***". Totals on (and within) different tables may differ due to missing data and rounding. LFS estimates presented here have NOT been adjusted to take account of 2001 census results.

1 - This table relates to those people of working age who were disabled (on either the DDA or work-limiting definition) and refers to a respondents MAIN health problem or disability. The total numbers and rates at the top of the table include those who did not state the nature of their health problem. However the percentages derived below by type of health problem exclude these people (less than 1%).

2 - 'Progressive illnesses' include cancer, multiple sclerosis, symptomatic HIV, Parkinson's disease, muscular dystrophy

A7(a) Inactivity by disability status, Greater London 2001/02

Base: persons working age	Disabled people					
	All persons working age	All disabled people	DDA & work-limiting	DDA only	Work-limiting only	Non-disabled people
Persons working age	4,849,000	810,000	502,000	132,000	176,000	4,040,000
Inactivity rate (%)	24.5	50.1	65.0	21.0	29.3	19.4
Economically inactive	1,188,000	406,000	326,000	28,000	51,000	782,000
- Wanting or seeking work	331,000	139,000	111,000	8,000	20,000	193,000
- Neither wanting or seeking work	856,000	267,000	216,000	19,000	32,000	590,000
% inactive but wanting work	27.9	34.3	33.9	30.5	38.5	24.6

A7(b) Reasons for inactivity by disability status, Greater London 2001/02

Base: persons working age	Number			% total		
	All	Disabled people	Non-disabled people	All	Disabled people	Non-disabled people
All neither wanting or seeking work	856,000	267,000	590,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Inactive - sick or disabled ¹	166,000	160,000	**	19.4	60.1	**
Inactive - student	266,000	17,000	249,000	31.1	6.4	42.3
Inactive - looking after family, home	282,000	53,000	229,000	33.0	20.0	38.8
Inactive - retired	52,000	21,000	31,000	6.1	7.8	5.3
Inactive - no reason/other reason	89,000	15,000	74,000	10.4	5.7	12.5

Source: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2001/02

Notes: The LFS is a sample survey and all statistics presented here are estimates not precise counts and are subject to a degree of sampling error. For example, the annual dataset estimates that the number unemployed in London is 246,000, the associated 95% confidence interval for this estimate is around +/- 14,500 (+/- 6%). The smaller the estimate the larger the confidence interval. Particularly unreliable estimates (those below 8,000) have been suppressed and are denoted by asterisks "**". LFS estimates presented here have NOT been adjusted to take account of 2001 census results. Totals on (and within) different tables may differ due to missing data and rounding.

1- Inactive category 'sick and disabled' includes those who were long term sick or disabled and those temporarily sick or disabled

A8. Level of qualifications by disability and age, Greater London 2001/02

Working age persons	Number				% qualified to:			
	NVQ level 4 and above	Below NVQ level 4 & other	No qualifications	All ¹	NVQ level 4 and above	Below NVQ level 4 & other	No quals.	All
All working age	1,494,000	2,610,000	714,000	4,818,000	31.0	54.2	14.8	100
Age 16-24	158,000	638,000	107,000	904,000	17.5	70.6	11.9	100
Age 25-34	544,000	596,000	109,000	1,249,000	43.5	47.8	8.7	100
Age 35-44	427,000	688,000	182,000	1,298,000	32.9	53.0	14.0	100
Age 45-54	260,000	446,000	172,000	878,000	29.6	50.8	19.6	100
Age 55-59/64	105,000	241,000	144,000	490,000	21.5	49.1	29.4	100
Disabled people								
All (16-59/64)	143,000	429,000	232,000	804,000	17.8	53.4	28.8	100
Age 16-24	8,000	51,000	15,000	74,000	11.1	68.4	20.5	100
Age 25-34	32,000	70,000	25,000	126,000	25.1	55.3	19.6	100
Age 35-44	40,000	118,000	49,000	207,000	19.2	57.2	23.5	100
Age 45-54	37,000	107,000	68,000	212,000	17.5	50.5	32.0	100
Age 55-59/64	26,000	84,000	75,000	185,000	14.1	45.2	40.7	100
Non-disabled people								
All (16-59/64)	1,351,000	2,180,000	483,000	4,014,000	33.7	54.3	12.0	100
Age 16-24	150,000	587,000	92,000	830,000	18.1	70.8	11.1	100
Age 25-34	512,000	527,000	84,000	1,123,000	45.6	46.9	7.5	100
Age 35-44	387,000	570,000	134,000	1,091,000	35.5	52.3	12.2	100
Age 45-54	223,000	339,000	104,000	666,000	33.4	50.9	15.7	100
Age 55-59/64	79,000	157,000	69,000	305,000	26.0	51.5	22.5	100

Source: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2001/02

Notes: The LFS is a sample survey and all statistics presented here are estimates not precise counts and are subject to a degree of sampling error. For example, the annual dataset estimates that the number unemployed in London is 246,000, the associated 95% confidence interval for this estimate is around +/- 14,500 (+/6%). The smaller the estimate the larger the confidence interval. Particularly unreliable estimates (those below 8,000) have been suppressed and are denoted by asterisks "***". Totals on (and within) different tables may differ due to missing data and rounding. LFS estimates presented here have NOT been adjusted to take account of 2001 census results.

1 - This table excludes those people for whom qualifications information was not specified or collected, therefore totals here are lower than those on other tables by age.

A9. Educational participation by disability status and age, Greater London 2001/02

Base: persons of working age	All working age	In education			% participating in:			
		Full or part time education	Full-time education	Part-time education	Full or part-time education	Full time education	Part time education	Not in education
All working age	4,845,000	829,000	450,000	379,000	17.1	9.3	7.8	82.9
Age 16-24	910,000	446,000	371,000	75,000	49.0	40.7	8.2	51.0
Age 25-59/64	3,935,000	383,000	80,000	304,000	9.7	2.0	7.7	90.3
Disabled people								
All working age	809,000	79,000	32,000	46,000	9.7	4.0	5.7	90.3
Age 16-24	75,000	29,000	25,000	**	39.1	33.2	**	60.9
Age 25-59/64	735,000	50,000	8,000	42,000	6.7	1.1	5.7	93.3
Non-disabled people								
All working age	4,036,000	750,000	418,000	332,000	18.6	10.4	8.2	81.4
Age 16-24	836,000	416,000	346,000	70,000	49.8	41.4	8.4	50.2
Age 25-59/64	3,200,000	334,000	72,000	262,000	10.4	2.3	8.2	89.6

Source: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2001/02

Notes: The LFS is a sample survey and all statistics presented here are estimates not precise counts and are subject to a degree of sampling error. For example, the annual dataset estimates that the number unemployed in London is 246,000, the associated 95% confidence interval for this estimate is around +/- 14,500 (+/6%). The smaller the estimate the larger the confidence interval. Particularly unreliable estimates (those below 8,000) have been suppressed and are denoted by asterisks "***". Totals on (and within) different tables may differ due to missing data and rounding. LFS estimates presented here have NOT been adjusted to take account of 2001 census results.

A10. Full and part-time employment by disability status, Greater London 2001/02

Base: working age persons	Total	Disabled people			Non-disabled people	
		All disabled people	DDA & work-limiting	DDA only		Work-limiting only
Persons						
All¹	3,414,000	359,000	155,000	97,000	107,000	3,054,000
Full-time	2,743,000	267,000	111,000	74,000	82,000	2,476,000
Part-time	670,000	92,000	44,000	24,000	25,000	578,000
% part-time	19.6	25.6	28.2	24.2	23.2	18.9
Male						
Total	1,940,000	196,000	84,000	50,000	63,000	1,744,000
Full-time	1,754,000	167,000	70,000	44,000	53,000	1,587,000
Part-time	187,000	30,000	15,000	**	9,000	157,000
% part-time	9.6	15.1	17.4	**	15.0	9.0
Female						
Total	1,473,000	163,000	71,000	48,000	44,000	1,310,000
Full-time	990,000	100,000	42,000	30,000	29,000	889,000
Part-time	484,000	62,000	29,000	18,000	15,000	421,000
% part-time	32.8	38.3	41.2	37.4	34.8	32.1

Source: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2001/02

Notes: The LFS is a sample survey and all statistics presented here are estimates not precise counts and are subject to a degree of sampling error. For example, the annual dataset estimates that the number unemployed in London is 246,000, the associated 95% confidence interval for this estimate is around +/- 14,500 (+/-6%). The smaller the estimate the larger the confidence interval. Particularly unreliable estimates (those below 8,000) have been suppressed and are denoted by asterisks "***". LFS estimates presented here have NOT been adjusted to take account of 2001 census results. Totals on (and within) different tables may differ due to missing data and rounding.

1 - Total in employment excludes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time.

A11. Type of employment by disability status, Greater London 2001/02

	Number			% total		
	Total	Disabled people	Non-disabled people	Total	Disabled people	Non-disabled people
<i>Base : Working age persons</i>						
Major occupation group (main job)¹						
Total (in employment)	3,406,000	358,000	3,048,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers and senior officials	580,000	43,000	537,000	17.0	12.0	17.6
Professional occupations	539,000	41,000	497,000	15.8	11.5	16.3
Associate professional and technical	619,000	52,000	568,000	18.2	14.4	18.6
Administrative and secretarial	492,000	57,000	435,000	14.5	15.8	14.3
Skilled trades occupations	262,000	34,000	228,000	7.7	9.5	7.5
Personal service occupations	206,000	26,000	180,000	6.1	7.3	5.9
Sales and customer service occupations	232,000	32,000	200,000	6.8	8.8	6.6
Process, plant and machine operatives	159,000	24,000	135,000	4.7	6.6	4.4
Elementary occupations	316,000	50,000	266,000	9.3	13.9	8.7
National statistics socio-economic classification (NS-SEC)²- main job						
All persons working age	4,849,000	810,000	4,040,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Higher managerial and professional	718,000	52,000	665,000	14.8	6.5	16.5
Lower managerial and professional	1,156,000	123,000	1,034,000	23.8	15.2	25.6
Intermediate occupations	530,000	78,000	452,000	10.9	9.6	11.2
Small employers and own account workers	327,000	57,000	270,000	6.7	7.0	6.7
Lower supervisory and technical	291,000	56,000	236,000	6.0	6.9	5.8
Semi-routine occupations	467,000	97,000	370,000	9.6	12.0	9.2
Routine occupations	323,000	77,000	246,000	6.7	9.5	6.1
<i>Never worked, long term unemployed, and those not classified elsewhere.</i>	<i>1,037,000</i>	<i>270,000</i>	<i>767,000</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>19.0</i>
National statistics socio-economic classification (NS-SEC)²- main job (excluding those who never worked etc).						
Total (excluding never worked etc)	3,812,000	539,000	3,273,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Higher managerial and professional	718,000	52,000	665,000	18.8	9.7	20.3
Lower managerial and professional	1,156,000	123,000	1,034,000	30.3	22.8	31.6
Intermediate occupations	530,000	78,000	452,000	13.9	14.4	13.8
Small employers and own account workers	327,000	57,000	270,000	8.6	10.5	8.3
Lower supervisory and technical	291,000	56,000	236,000	7.6	10.4	7.2
Semi-routine occupations	467,000	97,000	370,000	12.3	18.0	11.3
Routine occupations	323,000	77,000	246,000	8.5	14.2	7.5

Source: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2001/02

Notes: The LFS is a sample survey and all statistics presented here are estimates not precise counts and are subject to a degree of sampling error. For example, the annual dataset estimates that the number unemployed in London is 246,000, the associated 95% confidence interval for this estimate is around +/- 14,500 (+/-6%). The smaller the estimate the larger the confidence interval. Totals on (and within) different tables may differ due to missing data and rounding. LFS estimates presented here have NOT been adjusted to take account of 2001 census results.

1- The classification of respondents' occupation are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), introduced in June 2000. This replaces the old SOC 1990.

2- From 2001, NS-SEC (National statistics socio-economic classification) has been introduced for use in all official statistics and surveys and replaces the old social class and socio-economic group classifications. The NS-SEC is an occupationally based classification but has rules to provide coverage of the whole adult population. For more about this please refer to the Glossary (Appendix 3).

A12. Earnings by disability and gender, Greater London 2001/02

Base: Employees working age

	Gross average hourly earnings (£) ¹			
	Mean	Median	Percentile 25 (25% earn less than...)	Percentile 75 (75% earn less than...)
All employees				
All persons working age	12.48	10.10	6.86	14.97
Disabled employees	10.25	8.52	6.00	12.21
- DDA & work-limiting group	9.63	8.33	5.93	11.84
- DDA only group	11.17	8.64	6.19	13.84
- Work-limiting only group	10.20	8.57	6.00	11.55
Non-disabled employees	12.74	10.36	6.96	15.23
Males				
All male employees	13.96	11.12	7.37	17.08
Disabled employees	10.94	8.80	6.14	12.88
- DDA & work-limiting group	10.27	8.47	6.04	12.85
- DDA only group	12.06	9.23	6.35	14.79
- Work-limiting only group	10.90	8.82	6.18	11.55
Non-disabled employees	14.30	11.54	7.50	17.57
Female				
All female employees	10.81	9.34	6.35	13.23
Disabled employees	9.53	8.33	5.83	11.84
- DDA & work-limiting group	8.96	8.23	5.75	11.22
- DDA only group	10.45	8.44	6.08	13.08
- Work-limiting only group	9.22	8.08	5.50	11.28
Non-disabled employees	10.96	9.40	6.40	13.46
Full-time				
All full-time employees	13.42	11.00	7.70	15.83
Disabled employees	10.91	9.23	6.82	12.88
- DDA & work-limiting group	10.39	9.20	6.88	12.82
- DDA only group	11.74	9.35	6.50	14.42
- Work-limiting only group	10.82	9.11	6.82	11.88
Non-disabled employees	13.70	11.33	7.89	16.20
Part-time				
All part-time employees	8.53	6.35	4.67	10.00
Disabled employees	8.04	6.10	4.10	9.89
- DDA & work-limiting group	7.29	5.77	3.83	9.53
- DDA only group	9.41	7.19	5.00	10.36
- Work-limiting only group	**	**	**	**
Non-disabled employees	8.60	6.40	4.76	10.00

Source: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2001/02

Notes: The LFS is a sample survey and all statistics presented here are estimates not precise counts and are subject to a degree of sampling error. For example, the annual dataset estimates that the number unemployed in London is 246,000, the associated 95% confidence interval for this estimate is around +/- 14,500 (+/-6%). LFS estimates presented here have NOT been adjusted to take account of 2001 census results.

¹ Hourly earnings are known to be underestimated in the LFS, this is principally due to proxy responses. In line with ONS convention, those who earned £100 an hour or more were excluded from all analysis (as their inclusion would distort the overall picture). All data relate to employees of working age and exclude the self-employed.

A13. Earnings by disability, occupation and level of qualifications Greater London 2001/02

Base: employees working age	Average gross hourly earnings (£) ¹			Pay gap ²
	All employees	Disabled employees	Non-disabled employees	
All employees	12.48	10.25	12.74	80.5
Socio-economic classification (main job)				
Higher managerial and professional	20.60	18.16	20.77	87.4
Lower managerial and professional	13.65	12.77	13.74	93.0
Intermediate occupations	9.45	8.52	9.58	88.9
Lower supervisory and technical	8.44	8.04	8.50	94.6
Semi-routine occupations	6.66	6.58	6.67	98.6
Routine occupations	6.34	6.28	6.35	98.8
Occupational group (main job)				
Managers and senior officials	19.34	15.74	19.65	80.1
Professional occupations	17.02	15.88	17.11	92.8
Associate professional and technical	13.55	13.18	13.58	97.0
Administrative and secretarial	9.52	8.99	9.59	93.7
Skilled trades occupations	9.10	8.41	9.20	91.4
Personal service occupations	7.18	6.89	7.22	95.4
Sales and customer service occupations	6.42	6.02	6.49	92.8
Process, plant and machine operatives	7.86	7.74	7.89	98.1
Elementary occupations	6.20	5.97	6.25	95.5
Level of highest qualification held				
Degree or equivalent & above	17.20	15.84	17.30	91.6
Other higher education	12.69	11.74	12.82	91.6
GCE A Level or equivalent	11.00	9.39	11.20	83.8
GCSE grades A-C or equivalent	9.36	9.30	9.36	99.4
Other qualifications	10.04	7.76	10.38	74.7
No qualification	7.47	6.77	7.62	88.8

Source: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2001/02

Notes: The LFS is a sample survey and all statistics presented here are estimates not precise counts and are subject to a degree of sampling error. For example, the annual dataset estimates that the number unemployed in London is 246,000, the associated 95% confidence interval for this estimate is around +/- 14,500 (+/-6%). Earnings estimates based on a sample of less than 50 employees have been suppressed due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks "***". LFS estimates presented here have NOT been adjusted to take account of 2001 census results.

¹ Hourly earnings are known to be underestimated in the LFS, this is principally due to proxy responses. In line with ONS convention, those who earned £100 an hour or more were excluded from all analysis (as their inclusion would distort the overall picture). All data relate to employees of working age and exclude the self-employed.

² The paygap is the hourly pay rate for disabled people expressed as a percentage of the non-disabled hourly rate. The distribution shows that there are paygaps within each occupational/qualifications group. However, the fact that the disabled people have a quite different occupational and qualifications profile to that of non-disabled people mean that the overall paygap (all employees) is larger. In other words disabled people are over represented in lower paid occupational categories and lower qualification groups.

A14. Disability and economic activity rates by London borough¹, 2001/02

Persons working age	Persons working age				Economic activity rates (%)		
	Total	Disabled people	Non-disabled people	% disabled people	All	Disabled people	Non-disabled people
Greater London	4,849,000	810,000	4,040,000	16.7	75.5	49.9	80.6
Barking and Dagenham	91,000	22,000	69,000	24.5	72.7	49.7	80.1
Barnet	230,000	27,000	203,000	11.7	79.6	60.2	82.1
Bexley	137,000	26,000	110,000	19.4	79.3	49.2	86.6
Brent	164,000	29,000	135,000	17.7	74.7	44.0	81.3
Bromley	188,000	27,000	161,000	14.6	81.0	67.7	83.3
Camden	147,000	29,000	119,000	19.4	71.3	45.9	77.4
Croydon	216,000	37,000	179,000	17.1	80.8	61.5	84.8
Ealing	210,000	32,000	178,000	15.3	73.9	53.0	77.7
Enfield	169,000	26,000	143,000	15.3	74.7	45.0	80.1
Greenwich	138,000	28,000	110,000	20.3	75.6	46.1	83.0
Hackney	133,000	29,000	104,000	21.7	65.5	35.9	73.7
Hammersmith and Fulham	118,000	18,000	101,000	14.9	77.4	50.0	82.2
Haringey	149,000	23,000	126,000	15.6	66.9	49.3	70.2
Harrow	137,000	23,000	114,000	16.6	76.7	54.5	81.2
Havering	144,000	26,000	118,000	18.3	81.0	61.8	85.3
Hillingdon	164,000	29,000	134,000	17.8	80.3	63.0	84.0
Hounslow	139,000	23,000	116,000	16.5	78.9	54.6	83.7
Islington	117,000	25,000	93,000	21.0	71.6	36.8	80.9
Kensington and Chelsea	149,000	20,000	129,000	13.4	69.9	39.2	74.6
Kingston upon Thames	102,000	13,000	89,000	13.1	81.6	70.2	83.3
Lambeth	185,000	34,000	151,000	18.4	75.1	46.3	81.6
Lewisham	159,000	30,000	129,000	18.8	73.8	41.9	81.1
Merton	127,000	15,000	113,000	11.7	81.5	**	86.1
Newham	150,000	32,000	118,000	21.1	61.1	37.1	67.5
Redbridge	147,000	22,000	125,000	14.8	77.1	52.8	81.3
Richmond upon Thames	132,000	14,000	118,000	10.7	83.1	64.1	85.4
Southwark	157,000	36,000	121,000	22.7	72.1	42.6	80.7
Sutton	114,000	16,000	98,000	13.8	86.7	62.8	90.6
Tower Hamlets	116,000	20,000	97,000	16.8	62.0	**	67.8
Waltham Forest	135,000	25,000	110,000	18.8	74.0	45.2	80.7
Wandsworth	189,000	26,000	163,000	13.7	83.0	54.5	87.5
Westminster	190,000	27,000	163,000	14.2	69.3	48.5	72.8
Inner London	1,964,000	348,000	1,616,000	17.7	71.1	43.2	77.1
Outer London	2,885,000	461,000	2,424,000	16.0	78.5	55.0	83.0
UK	36,881,000	6,890,000	29,991,000	18.7	78.4	51.3	84.6

Source: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2001/02

Notes: The LFS is a sample survey and all statistics presented here are estimates not precise counts and are subject to a degree of sampling error. For example, the annual dataset estimates that the number unemployed in London is 246,000, the associated 95% confidence interval for this estimate is around +/- 14,500 (+/-6%). The smaller the estimate the larger the confidence interval. Particularly unreliable estimates (those below 8,000) have been suppressed and are denoted by asterisks "***". LFS estimates presented here have NOT been adjusted to take account of 2001 census results. Totals on (and within) different tables may differ due to missing data and rounding.

1- No LFS data is available for the City of London due to the small size of its resident population and subsequent LFS sample size.

Appendix 2: The Labour Force Survey – technical notes

Introduction

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is carried out by the Office for National Statistics and is one of the largest regular household surveys in the UK. The LFS is carried out on a quarterly basis and collects a range of data about the economic circumstances of individuals. The LFS is residence-based and provides data about those who live in an area. Some data is available on a workplace basis.

Quarterly and Annual LFS datasets

The quarterly LFS provides reasonably robust estimates at a national and regional level but is less reliable for analysis for sub-regional areas (eg boroughs). To provide more reliable local area estimates, the annual LFS database was developed.

The quarterly LFS collects information from around 60,000 households in the UK each quarter. Each quarter's sample is made up of five "waves" of around 12,000 households. The annual database was originally derived from four successive quarters of the regular quarterly survey and is created by taking waves 1 and 5 from each of the consecutive quarters to give an annually representative sample of around 96,000. However, in 2000/01 this was increased further by the inclusion of a boost sample for England (the English Local Labour Force Survey - ELLFS) and in 2001/2 a second boost sample for Wales was added (Labour Force Survey for Wales - WLLFS). As a result, the final sample for 2001/02 comprises 156,000 households (361,000 individuals). As well as providing an increased sample size and therefore more reliable estimates, annualising the data helps smooth out seasonal variations evident in the quarterly data

The UK 2001/02 database includes records for around 282,000 persons aged 16 and over, of these 26,000 (9%) are resident in Greater London. Most data are available for the 32 London boroughs but unavailable for the City of London because the resident population and subsequent sample size is too small. The 2001/2002 dataset covers the period March 2001–February 2002.

This briefing is based wholly on analysis of the 2001/02 annual local area database (incorporating the Local LFS for England and Wales).

Reliability of data and 95% confidence intervals

As the LFS is a sample survey, all estimates are subject to sampling variability. In general, the smaller the estimate the greater the margin of error as a proportion of the estimate. As a result, current ONS advice is generally not to publish estimates below suppression thresholds (2,000–10,000 depending on the dataset/geographical area in question). However, users should be aware, that even for estimates above suppression thresholds, there can still be a high margin of error associated with estimates. In this analysis, the GLA has suppressed all data estimates below 8,000 due to poor reliability.

The degree of variability attached to an estimate is often expressed through '95% confidence intervals'. These allow us 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 ILO unemployed in London was 246,000 – and we were estimating this figure from the annual LFS dataset – then 95 times out of 100, the LFS estimate of the size of that group would fall in the range of 231,500 to 260,500 (ie $\pm 14,500$ or $\pm 6\%$). Sampling variability can be quite high on local LFS estimates and should be considered when drawing conclusions from data.

LFS population totals

The population totals presented here for London will differ from other population data presented within ONS (Office for National Statistics) and within the GLA. There are a number of reasons for this. 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 (eg the mid-year estimates from ONS). So even though LFS sample estimates on the annual database are grossed up using the

official mid-year estimates published by ONS, the LFS totals presented are usually slightly lower than the official mid-year estimates. LFS totals are also usually lower than the GLA's own demographic estimates, which include those living in communal establishments.

However, this situation has changed recently in light of the early 2001 Census results. These results led to the mid-year estimates for 2001 being revised downwards⁷. To confuse matters further, Local LFS estimates based on the annual database have not yet been revised. This means the LFS estimates presented here are now slightly higher than official totals.

Population estimates for London:

Estimates used prior to 2001 census

ONS mid-year estimate 2000	7.375m
LFS population (private households) – annual database 2000/01	7.280m
LFS population (private households) – annual database 2001/02	7.379m

Estimates based on 2001 census results

Census day population - April 2001	7.172m
ONS mid-year estimate 2001	7.188m

All data in this report are based on LFS data grossed up to pre-2001 census based population totals. ONS are not planning to revise local LFS estimates and databases till next year (Summer 2003).

The implications of all of this are that population totals presented here for Greater London will differ from other estimates and may be revised downwards in the future. However, the key findings that emerge from this analysis are unlikely to be significantly affected by these revisions. It is recognised that base totals will change marginally but the changes are unlikely to impact significantly on rates and percentages. However, in the light of this issue, where possible, users are advised to quote rates rather than numbers.

⁷ ONS will be retrospectively revising mid-year population estimates from 1991-2000 in February 2003.

Appendix 3: Glossary of key LFS definitions

Disability definitions

The focus of and number of questions in the health and disability module of the Labour Force Survey changed in spring 1997 to reflect the provisions of the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995. As a result, two main definitions of disability are usually referred to in LFS tables: DDA disabled and work-limiting disabled. Since people can qualify as disabled on both definitions or just one, in this report disabled people are split further into three (mutually exclusive) groups:

- 'DDA & work limiting' group (people who meet both the DDA and work-limiting definitions of disability)
- 'Work-limiting only' group (people who meet the work-limiting definition but NOT the DDA definition)
- 'DDA only' group (people who meet the DDA definition but NOT the work-limiting definition)

These groups added together represent the total number of people who are defined as 'long term disabled'. To determine their disability status respondents are asked

'Do you have any health problems or disabilities that you expect will last for more than a year?' If they answer 'yes' to this question, they are also asked to say what kind(s) of health problem or disability (ies) they have, based on a list read to them by the interviewer.

If they then answer 'yes' to the following question: *'Does this (do these) health problem(s) or disability (ies) (when taken singly or together) substantially limit your ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities?'* OR they said that they had the following health problems: 'progressive illnesses not included elsewhere (eg cancer, multiple sclerosis, symptomatic HIV, Parkinson's disease, muscular dystrophy)' then they are defined as having a *current disability* covered by the DDA (or 'current DDA').

People whose health problem(s) or disability(ies) are expected to last more than a year are also asked the following questions: 'Does this health problem affect the KIND of work that you might do....or the AMOUNT of paid work that you might do?' If the respondent fulfils either of these criteria they are defined as having a *work-limiting disability*.

Those who meet the criteria for either (or both – as is often the case) current DDA or work-limiting definitions of disability are defined as having a *current long-term disability*.

Earnings

The earnings data presented here refer to gross average hourly earnings of employees (does 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 LFS measures the pay levels of those who live in an area as opposed to those who work there. The main strength of the LFS earnings measure is that unlike the New Earnings Survey, which excludes employees under the income tax threshold, the LFS covers earnings of all employees and is considered to be better at measuring pay of part time and low paid workers. The downside of the LFS earnings measure is that earnings data is supplied by the employee not the employer, this can lead to poorer accuracy because individuals tend to underestimate what they earn. Another problem with LFS data is that some earnings data is given by proxy (supplied by one household member on behalf of another) which can further undermine accuracy.

Economically active

Economic activity is one of the key measures used in the LFS to describe the economic status of respondents. Economically active people are those aged over 16 who are either in employment or ILO unemployed.

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. Rates are commonly presented for the population aged 16 and over and for the population of working age (men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59). Both measures are useful, but when making comparisons between population groups or areas it is sometimes advisable to use the second measure as it controls for differences in age profiles and provides a better 'like for like' comparison. This becomes particularly important when comparing data by ethnic group because the age structures are so different.

Economically inactive

People who are neither in employment nor unemployed (ILO measure). This group includes, for example, all those who were looking after a family or retired (as well as those aged under 16).

Employment

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

Employment rate (%)

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

Ethnic groups

Ethnic groups are defined using the National Statistics interim standard classification of ethnic groups. People interviewed are asked to classify their own ethnic origin by means of the question "To which of these groups do you consider you belong? White, Mixed, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British, Chinese or Other ethnic group. All respondents are then asked supplementary questions according to their initial answer. Respondents to the 'Other' categories are recoded into the appropriate category according to the 2001 Census of Population schema. The final categories presented are broadly similar to those used in the 2001 Census (though there is no separate 'white irish' category).

Full-time/part-time

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 LFS 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 which 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. For example, in November 2000, the ILO unemployment rate for Greater London was 6.9% compared with a claimant count rate of 3.8%.

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

Occupation (SOC 2000)

The classification of respondents' occupation are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), introduced in June 2000. This replaces the old SOC 1990.

NS- SEC (National statistics socio-economic classification)

From 2001, NS-SEC has been introduced for use in all official statistics and surveys. It has been introduced for use in all official statistics and surveys and replaces the old social class and socio-economic group classifications.

The NS-SEC is an occupationally based classification but has rules to provide coverage of the whole adult population. The information required to create the NS-SEC is based on occupation details based on the SOC 2000 and details of employment status (ie whether an employer, employee or self-employed, whether a supervisor; number of employees at the workplace). The version of the classification, which will be used for most analyses (the analytic version), has eight classes, the first of which can be subdivided. For complete coverage, the three categories: 'students', 'occupations not stated or inadequately described', and 'not classifiable for other reasons' are added as 'Not classified' and are included in category 8.

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification Analytic Classes:

1. Higher managerial and professional occupations
2. Lower managerial and professional occupations
3. Intermediate occupations
4. Small employers and own account workers
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations
6. Semi-routine occupations
7. Routine occupations
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed

Qualifications

In LFS, qualifications levels are often equivalised to NVQ equivalents. NVQ level 3 is roughly equivalent to A-level standard. 'NVQ 4 and above' includes degree level qualifications, higher degrees and other higher education qualifications above A-level but below degree level (eg HND, HNCs).

More detail on all definitions can be provided on request.

Regular briefings and data from GLA Data Management and Analysis Group

We have instituted a new series of publications, covering all aspects of DMAG work. *DMAG Briefings* will now incorporate the Census Information Notes (CIN) and Population Advice Notes (PAN), both of which will still appear regularly.

Recent subjects of briefings include:

- 2001 Census: First Results and Implications for London Plan
- 2001 Census: First Population Statistics
- Ordnance Survey datasets

The full list of previous DMAG Briefings is:

DMAG 2002-1	ILO Unemployment	Lorna Spence	February 2002
DMAG 2002-2	Education in London - Key Facts 1997-2001	Karen Osborne/ Iryna Pylypchuk	May 2002
DMAG 2002-3	Greater London Demographic Review 2000	John Hollis/Baljit Bains	July 2002
DMAG 2002-4	GLA 2001 Round Ethnic Group	John Hollis/Baljit Bains	August 2002
DMAG 2002-5	2001 Census: First Results and Implications for the draft London Plan	John Hollis	September 2002
DMAG 2002-6	2001 Census: First population statistics	Eileen Howes	October 2002
DMAG 2002-7	Mid-year Estimates	John Hollis/Baljit Bains	October 2002
DMAG 2002-8	2001 Census: First population statistics - London Plan Sub Regions	Eileen Howes	October 2002
DMAG 2002-9	Census Information Note 2002-1	Eileen Howes	October 2002
DMAG 2002-10	Ordnance Survey Data - Boundary-Line	Hywel Davies	November 2002
DMAG 2002-11	Ordnance Survey Data - Land-Line plus	Hywel Davies	November 2002
DMAG 2002-12	2001 Census response in London Census Information Note (CIN 2002-2)	Rachel Leeser	December 2002

If you would like copies of previous briefings, please contact Jackie Maguire at the GLA, jackie.maguire@london.gov.uk.

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