

Data Management and Analysis Group

Women and the labour market

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

**DMAG Briefing 2003/12
March 2003**

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ISSN 1479-7879

DMAG briefing 2003/12

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Women and the labour market

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

Summary of key findings

This briefing explores the relative position of London women in the labour market. The analysis is based on Labour Force Survey data for 2001/02. All data relate to those of working age.

- London's women make up around 43% of the resident labour force. Women are less likely to be in employment than men - around two thirds (64%) of women are in employment compared with three quarters (76%) of men.
- One of the main reasons why women are less likely than men to be employment is that they are far more likely to take time out of the labour market to care for their family. Of those women who were economically 'inactive', 50% said their main reason was to 'look after family or home', compared with 5% for men.
- As women take on the bulk of caring responsibilities, the presence of children in a family has a very important bearing on both the extent and nature of women's participation in the labour market. 54% of women with children were in employment compared with 71% of those with no children. Employment rates were lower still for women with young children (under 5s) and for lone parents.
- The analysis highlights that family responsibilities are the driving force for the difference between male and female employment rates - as women and men without children have similar employment rates (71% and 72%).
- Employment rates for women are generally much lower in London than in the UK. This is explained by the relatively low employment rates for women with children. Across the UK, 65% of women with children were in employment compared with London's 54%. In contrast, employment rates in London and the UK were fairly similar for women without children (71% and 72%).
- The low employment rates in London are largely driven by the low rates among those women living in Inner London - where 58% of women of working age were in employment. Rates across London ranged from 44% in Newham up to 77% in Sutton. Of those women with children, less than half (45%) of those living in Inner London were in work.
- Women from BME¹ groups have generally lower economic activity and employment rates than women from white groups. Within the BME group, women's rates vary hugely - for example, 71% of Black Caribbean women were economically active compared with 20% of Bangladeshi women.
- Disabled women have lower employment rates (41%) than non-disabled women (69%). One third (32%) of disabled women who were economically inactive said they wanted to work.
- While most women who are economically inactive choose to remain outside the labour market and say they don't want a job (73%), a significant proportion (27%) say they would like to work - but for some reason do not feel able to enter the labour force. Lone parents were more likely than other groups to say they wanted to work (42%).
- During 2001/02, the ILO unemployment rate in London averaged 6% for women compared with 7% for men. Rates were particularly high for young women aged 16 to 19 (20%), BME women (10%) and disabled women (10%). Women in London and the North East share the highest regional unemployment rates across the UK.
- London's women are fairly well qualified compared with their UK counterparts. 23% of London's women are qualified to degree level or above compared with 14% of UK women. Women's

¹ BME (Black and minority ethnic) refers to those people whose ethnic group was not 'White British' or 'White Other'

qualifications levels are now approaching those of men. 30% of working age women in London have higher level qualifications² compared with 32% of men.

- Women with higher level qualifications have much higher employment rates than those with lower level (or no) qualifications. 84% of women with degree level qualifications were in work compared with 36% of those with no qualifications. The gap between women and men's employment rates persists within similarly educated groups.
- In general, women are over-represented in lower paid occupations and under-represented in management occupations. 11% of women are in management occupations compared with 21% of men. One quarter of women work in administrative and secretarial occupations compared with 7% of men. Relative to white women, BME women are under-represented in management and professional occupations and over-represented in lower paid occupations.
- Women are twice as likely as men to work in the public and voluntary sector. Over one third (35%) of women in employment work in the public and voluntary sectors compared with 18% of men. A relatively high proportion of black³ women (44%) are employed in the public and voluntary sector.
- One third (33%) of London women in employment work part-time compared with 10% of men. London women are much less likely to work part-time compared with those living outside London. 43% of UK women work part-time compared with London's 33%. Women with children are more likely to work part-time (50%) than those without children (24%).
- The concentration of women in certain occupations and their propensity to work part-time (which commonly attracts lower rates of pay) has a significant impact on relative earnings levels. Across all groups, hourly earnings for women employees averaged £10.81 per hour - some 77% of those of men (£13.96). BME women earn 16% less than white women workers. The pay gap between men and women only partly reflects the fact that women are over-represented in lower paid occupations, as the pay gap remains evident within every occupational group.
- Qualifications levels have a considerable impact on likely earnings levels. For example, women with degree level qualifications earn an average of £14.83 per hour - twice as much as those women with no qualifications (£6.81 per hour). The pay gap between women and men persists regardless of qualifications levels.

Conclusions

- The analysis has explored a wide range of factors that are associated with both the extent and the nature of women's participation in the labour force. These include: family responsibilities, lone parenthood, qualifications, ethnicity, disability and area of residence – all of which play some part in determining women's ability and willingness to enter the labour market and their eventual employment outcomes.
- For women in work, the analysis highlights that despite high rates of educational participation and rising qualification levels, women remain disadvantaged relative to men in terms of jobs and pay. Women tend to be more concentrated in lower paid occupations than men and are more likely to work on a part-time basis. The pay gap between men and women persists even within similarly qualified groups and also within occupational groups.
- It is recognised that the Labour Force Survey has certain limitations and can only take us so far in getting behind some of the headline findings. The full 2001 Census of Population results are due out shortly and these will provide much of the detail that LFS is lacking. The GLA are planning a wide programme of research based on Census analysis, which will serve to complement this analysis.

² Higher level qualifications refer to those above A-level standard.

³ Black includes those people whose ethnic group was Black Caribbean, Black African or 'Other' Black

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This briefing explores the relative position of London's women in the labour market. Women's experience of the labour market is quite different to that of men and many women remain disadvantaged in terms of their access to the labour market and in terms of pay and jobs. The link between gender and labour market outcomes is already well documented at the national level⁴. This analysis aims to complement that work by providing a focus on women in London and by providing an up to date picture of their role within the labour market.
- 1.2 The analysis is based on Labour Force Survey (LFS) data and aims:
- To quantify the extent and nature of women's participation in the labour market
 - To identify the key factors that influence that participation
 - To profile women in work by analysing occupation and pay structures by gender
- 1.3 At the outset, it is important to recognise that the Labour Force Survey is limited in one key respect - in that it does not quantify the large amount of unpaid work that women do. This limitation is encapsulated in the use of terminology such as 'economically inactive' to describe certain groups of women (eg those who look after children full-time or those with caring responsibilities). So readers should bear in mind that while this analysis provides a valuable overview of women's role with respect to paid work, it does not cover or quantify women's wider contribution to the economy.

Content

- 1.4 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:
- Economic activity rates
 - Employment rates
 - Reasons for inactivity
 - Analysis of rates by ethnicity, age and disability
 - Dependent children and participation in the labour market
 - ILO unemployment by gender, age and ethnicity
 - Qualifications and educational participation
 - Qualifications and economic activity
 - Employment by occupational group
 - Employment by type of employer - public and private sector
 - Full and part-time employment
 - Analysis of earnings and the pay gap
- 1.5 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 26 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)

- 1.6 The analysis has been carried out by the GLA's Data Management and Analysis Group (DMAG) 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

⁴ 'Women in the labour market: results from the spring 2001 LFS', March 2002, Labour Market Trends (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.

- 1.7 All data presented here refer 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

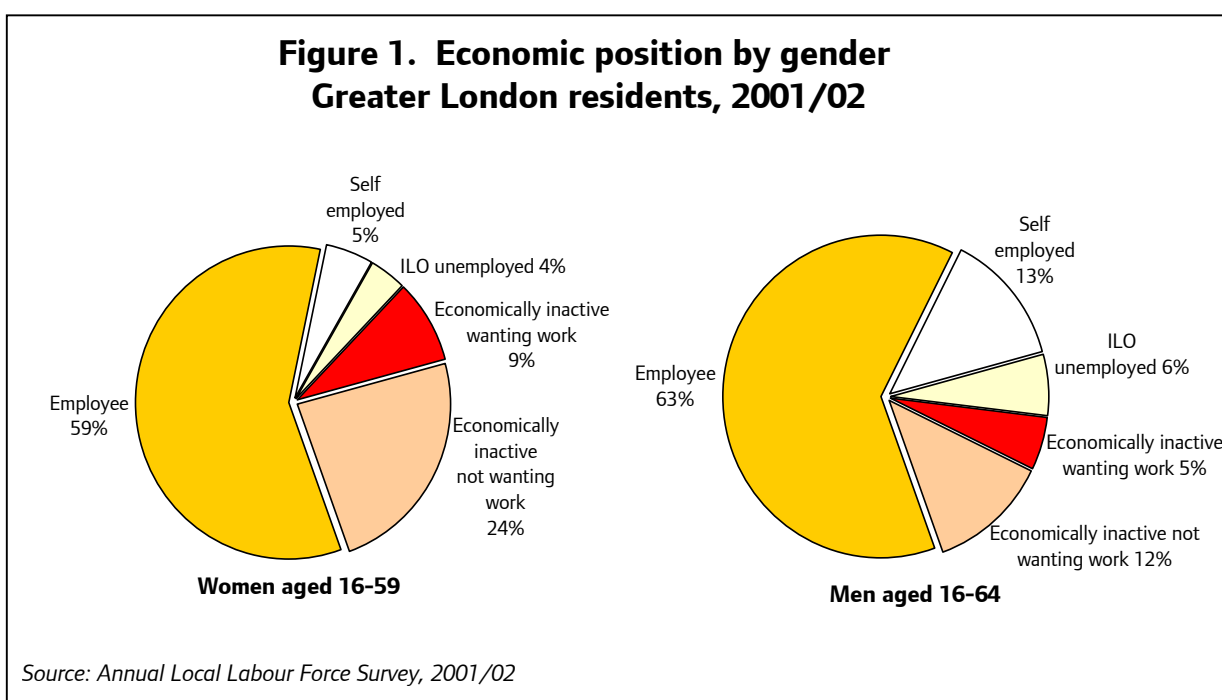
- 1.8 As the LFS is based on a sample of the population, all data produced are survey *estimates* rather than exact counts and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. This can present problems in measuring small sub-groups within the population. For this reason, analysis at London borough level is fairly limited and ethnic group analysis has been largely restricted (eg analysis has sometimes been restricted to considering all black and minority ethnic groups together).
- 1.9 The 2001 Census of Population provides a wealth of detailed information on women and the labour market. Full results are due out during 2003, with the first detailed cross-tabulations expected in April/May 2003. The Census will provide important spatial data on women across London and will allow more detailed analysis across various topic areas, these include data on: ethnic groups, labour market participation, occupation, industry, qualifications, long-term illness, household and family composition and travel to work patterns. The GLA are planning a wide programme of research based on Census analysis, which will serve to complement the analysis in this report.

2. Key findings

- 2.1 This analysis considers the extent and nature of women's participation in the labour market. The data examine the key factors that are associated with women's decision to enter the labour market and their experience once in employment. These factors include: family responsibilities, ethnicity, age, disability, education, qualifications level, and area of residence. All data are based on the annual local area Labour Force Survey (LFS).
- 2.2 All statistics relate to the survey period March 2001 to February 2002 and (unless otherwise specified) relate to women living in London who are of working age (16-59).

Women in the labour force

- 2.3 During 2001/02, London's women made up around 43% of the resident labour force. The labour force comprises two key groups: those who are in employment and those who are unemployed but actively looking for work. In the LFS, the labour force is referred to as the 'economically active' population.



- 2.4 Of all women of working age, over two thirds (68%) are economically active. 64% were in employment and 4% were unemployed. The remaining third of women who remain outside the labour market are classed as 'economically inactive'.
- 2.5 If a woman is classed as economically inactive, this does not necessarily mean she doesn't want to work – indeed as figure 1 shows, 9% of London's women said they would like to work (1 in 4 of those economically inactive). The reason why these women who want to work are considered to be inactive and not unemployed is because they do not satisfy all the criteria to be counted as ILO unemployed⁵ (ie they had not actively sought work in the last four weeks or were not able to start a job in the following fortnight).

⁵ ILO [International Labour Organisation] unemployed refers to those who are without a job, have been actively seeking work in the last four weeks and are able to start work in the next two weeks. ILO unemployment rate refers to the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the economically active in that age group.

- 2.6 The analysis that follows looks at the characteristics of these three groups of women in more detail: those who are economically inactive, those who are unemployed and lastly those who are in work.

The characteristics of the 'economically inactive' population

- 2.7 Women are more likely than men to be economically inactive - one third (32%) of London's women of working age remained outside the labour force compared with 18% of men. One of the main reasons for this is that women are far more likely than men to take time out of the labour market to care for their family. Table 1 shows the main reasons women and men give for remaining outside the labour market. Over all groups within the economically inactive population, around (50%) of women said they were looking after the family or home compared with 5% of inactive men. Men were more likely to be inactive due to long-term illness or disability (31%) or because they were studying (35%).

Table 1. Reasons for economic inactivity by gender, Greater London 2001/02

Base: working age persons	% of total		
	All persons	Female	Male
All economically inactive	100.0	100.0	100.0
Inactive: people who would like work	27.9	26.5	30.3
Seeking work but not available to start work	2.9	2.7	3.3
Not seeking work but would like work, of which:	25.0	23.8	27.0
- Student	3.4	2.6	4.7
- Looking after family/home	8.4	12.3	1.9
- Long term sick or disabled	7.4	4.8	11.7
- Other reason/no reason	5.9	4.2	8.8
Inactive: people who don't want work	72.1	73.5	69.7
- Student	22.4	18.3	29.3
- Looking after family/home	23.8	36.3	2.9
- Long term sick or disabled	13.1	9.2	19.6
- Retired	4.4	2.1	8.2
- Other reason/no reason	8.4	7.6	9.7
<hr/>			
<i>Main reasons for inactivity (totals across all groups)¹</i>			
- Student	26.8	22.0	35.0
- Looking after home/family	32.8	49.5	4.9
- Long term sick	20.6	14.1	31.4
<hr/>			
<i>Base numbers: all economically inactive</i>	<i>1,188,000</i>	<i>742,000</i>	<i>445,000</i>

Source: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2001/02

1- The totals here include those people in the 'seeking work but not available to start' group. Sample size was too small to detail reasons for inactivity under this first heading, but the groups are included in the totals here.

- 2.8 Clearly there is huge diversity within the economically inactive group. While, many women choose to remain outside the labour market and say they don't want a job (73%), a significant proportion (27%) say they would like to work – but for some reason this group do not feel able to enter the labour force. Women who were lone parents were far more likely to say they want to work (42%) compared with women with children who were part of a couple (23%). Other groups of women with relatively high proportions who wanted to work included: black⁶ women (33%); disabled women (32%) and women aged 30-34 (35%). The data indicate that some groups of women would prefer to be in the labour force and that their economic inactivity is not entirely 'voluntary'.

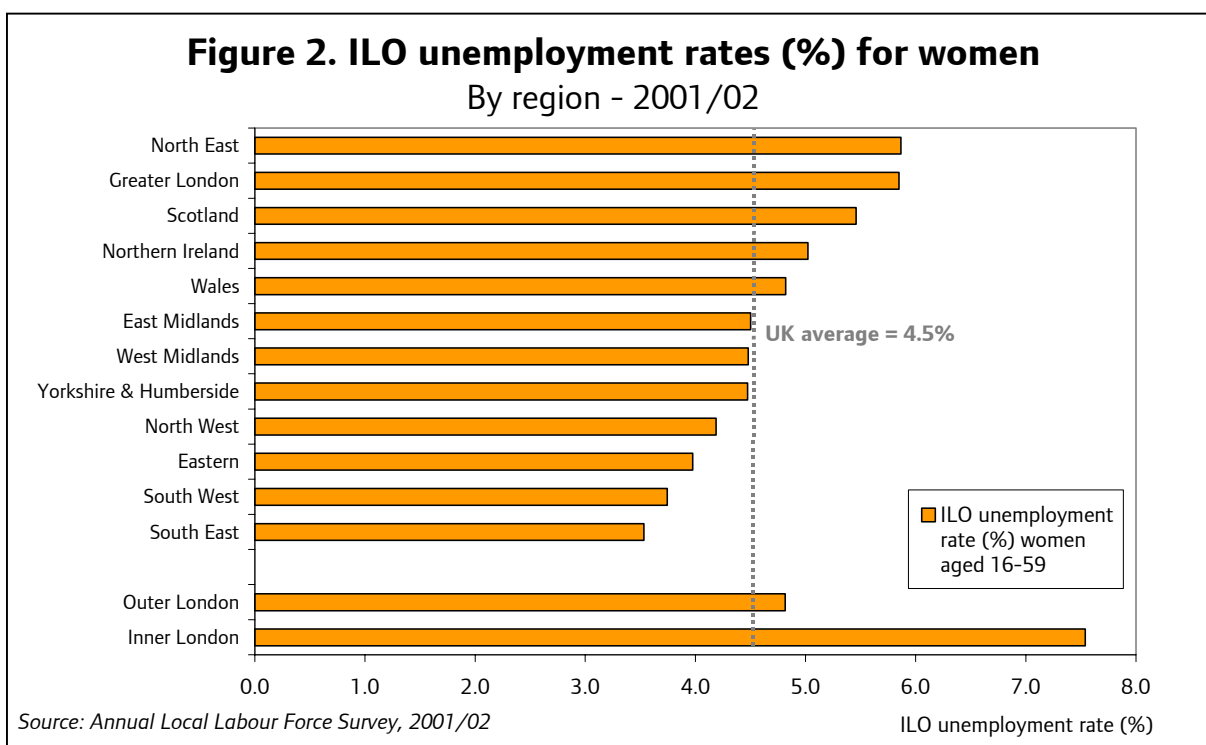
⁶ Black includes those people whose ethnic group was Black Caribbean, Black African or 'Other' Black

2.9 Recent research⁷ carried out by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) examined the barriers lone parents in London face in entering work. This work gives some sense of the sort of reasons why women find it difficult to enter the labour market. This study highlighted that for lone parents in London, the main obstacles to work were:

- the availability and cost of childcare
- the fear of moving off benefits and in to work
- concerns about the cost of housing and council tax in London.

ILO unemployment

2.10 Those women who are not in work but who are actively looking for a job are classed as 'ILO unemployed'. Unemployed women are considered to be economically active and part of the labour force. During 2001/02, the ILO unemployment rate in London averaged 6.7%. The rate for women was 5.8% compared with 7.4% for men. Rates were particularly high for young women aged 16 to 19 (20%), BME women (10%) and disabled women (10%).



2.11 As figure 2 illustrates, women in London and the North East share the highest regional unemployment rates across the UK (5.8% and 5.9% respectively). London's relatively high rate is largely explained by the high unemployment rates for women living in Inner London (7.5%).

Employment rates - regional and sub-regional comparisons

2.12 Women in London have low employment rates⁸ relative to women in the rest of the UK. The employment rate for women living outside London⁹ averaged 70% compared with London's 64%. Women in London are more likely to be in full-time education than women across the UK, but this only explains some of the disparity in rates as London rates remain relatively low even when full-time students are excluded from the analysis (72% compared with 68%).

⁷ - 'Investigating low labour market participation among lone parents in London', Department for work and Pensions Analytical Services Directorate, November 2002.

⁸ - Employment rates are the number in employment as a percentage of all persons (in the specified age group).

⁹ - The employment rate quoted here refers to women living in the rest of the UK (ie excluding Greater London).

2.13 Low employment rates in London are largely driven by the low employment rates among those living in Inner London. The employment rate for Inner London women averaged 58% compared with 68% for Outer London. Rates vary significantly across London. In the boroughs of Newham and Tower Hamlets, less than half the women of working age were in work – employment rates are 44% and 47% respectively. In contrast, women who live in Sutton and Richmond upon Thames have the highest employment rates in London (77% and 75%).

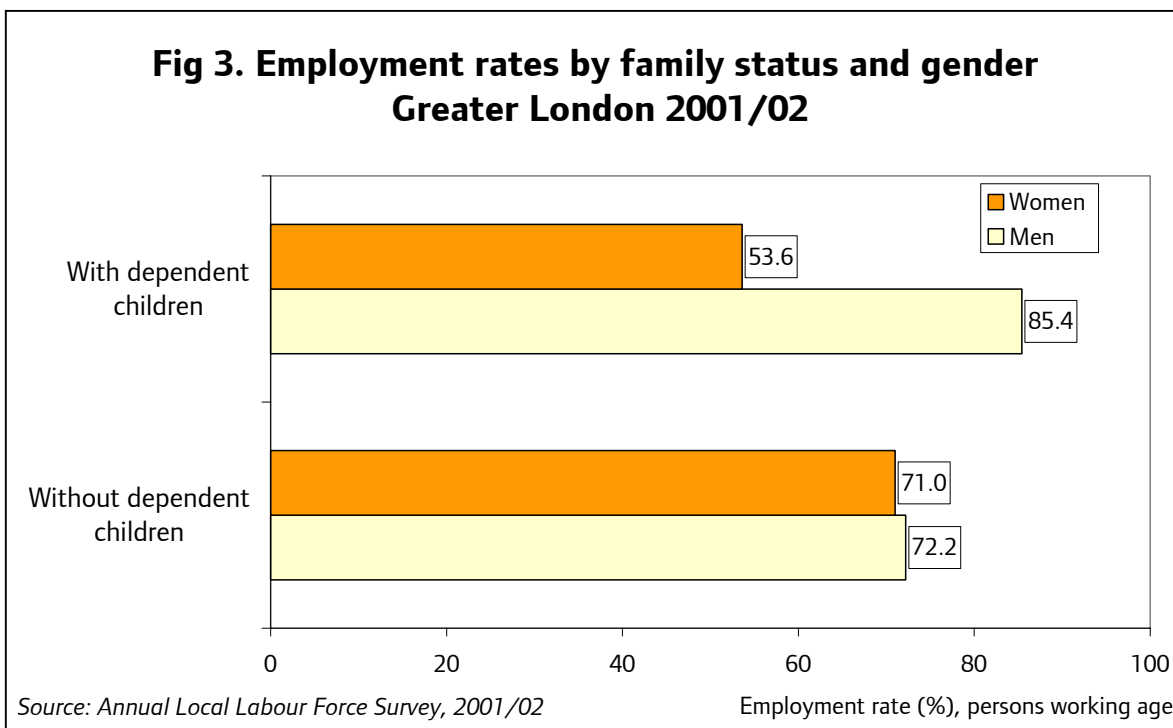
Employment rates by age

2.14 Women’s employment rates vary by age. Young women aged 16-19 have the lowest employment rates (34%) mainly due to their high levels of participation in full-time education. Employment rates are at their highest for women aged 25-29 (72%), then they fall to around 65% for women aged between 30 to 44. This reflects the age where women’s responsibility for children is greatest. Rates increase again to 70% for women aged 44-54.

Dependent children & employment rates

2.15 Due to their higher rates of inactivity, women have generally lower employment rates than men (64% compared with 76%). As was explained earlier, one of the main reasons for this is that women are more likely than men to take time out of the labour market to look after children. Consequently, the presence of children in a family has a very important bearing on both the extent and nature of women’s participation in the labour market.

2.16 Women with dependent children generally have lower employment rates than women without children. Of all women of working age, just over half of those with children (54%) were in employment, compared to 71% of those without children.



2.17 Unlike women, men’s employment rates are affected quite differently by the presence of children in the family as men with children actually have higher employment rates (85%) than men with no children (72%). The analysis highlights that family responsibilities are the driving force for the difference between male and female employment rates – as women and men without children have similar employment rates (71% and 72%).

2.18 Not surprisingly, the number and age of children also affects women’s employment levels. Employment rates tend to fall as the number of children increases, although whether women

have one or two children makes little difference as rates are 58% for women with one child and 57% for women with two children. Rates begin to fall significantly once the number of children increases to three (43%) or four or more (26%).

- 2.19 The age of children in the family has an important bearing on women’s likely employment levels. Women with young children (under fives) had the lowest employment rates at 44% and women whose youngest child was aged 11 to 15 had the highest rates at 65%.
- 2.20 Figure 4 compares employment rates for women living in London and the UK by the age of the youngest dependent child in the family. While the pattern in London is similar to that found nationally, the level of employment rates are generally much lower in London, particularly for women with children. In London, around half of women (54%) with children were in employment compared with two thirds (65%) nationally. This disparity is evident for women with children of all ages. In contrast, for women without children, employment rates are similar in both London and the UK.



- 2.21 Table 2 looks at employment rates of women in London in more detail by considering how factors like lone parenthood and ethnicity inter-relate with family responsibilities to influence participation in the labour market. Rates have also been produced for women living in Inner and Outer London.
- 2.22 The data are consistent with earlier analysis and highlight that the low employment rates of London’s women are being driven by the very low rates for women living in Inner London. Of those women with children living in Inner London, less than half (45%) were in work. Rates were lowest for those with children aged under five (39%) and highest for those without children (67%). Rates for women with children living in Outer London are higher than those in Inner London but remain low relative to national rates.

Employment rates for lone parents¹⁰

- 2.23 Women who are lone parents are less likely to be in employment than women in couples with children. Employment rates average 59% for women in couples compared with 41% for lone

¹⁰ Lone parents refers to lone parent families with dependent children.

parents. The gap between these two groups is largest for women who have children under 5 – in this group 27% of lone parents are in work compared with 50% of women in couples.

- 2.24 For those women without children, employment rates are lower for single women (66%) than for those who are married or co-habiting (77%). This may – at least in part – be reflecting the fact that single women are more likely to be younger and in full-time education than women living as part of a couple.

Table 2. Employment rates of women by age of children, Greater London 2001/02

	Employment rates (%) of women aged 16-59						
	All women 16-59	Age of youngest dependent child under 19				All with dependent children	No dependent children
		0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		
All women (16-59)	63.9	44.0	57.7	64.8	62.7	53.6	71.0
Ethnic group							
- White groups	69.4	49.2	60.8	69.7	64.9	58.1	76.0
- BME ¹¹ groups	51.1	35.6	52.6	54.7	58.5	45.8	56.3
Marital status							
- Married or cohabiting	67.4	50.0	64.5	67.9	65.9	58.7	77.1
- Not married/cohabiting	59.7	27.0	43.9	58.4	53.9	41.2	66.4
Area of residence							
- Inner London	58.3	38.9	47.7	53.3	47.2	44.7	66.6
- Outer London	67.7	47.4	63.9	71.3	70.9	59.1	74.2
- UK	69.0	53.5	69.0	74.6	79.3	64.8	72.2

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 variability.

Employment rates for women from BME groups with children

- 2.25 Black and minority ethnic women with children have generally lower employment rates than white women (46% compared with 58%). Rates are lowest for BME women with children aged under 5 – in this group just over one third (36%) are in work, compared with 49% of white women.
- 2.26 It is recognised that there is huge diversity within the BME group, but it has only been possible to analyse employment rates by family status for white and BME groups as a whole (due to sample size limitations). 2001 Census data will enable analysis to this level of detail and is due out within the next few months.
- 2.27 Instead, it is possible, using LFS data, to produce broad economic activity rates for women in different ethnic groups. While these don't take account of differences in family composition between groups, they do serve to give some idea of the differing circumstances of women within the BME and white groups.

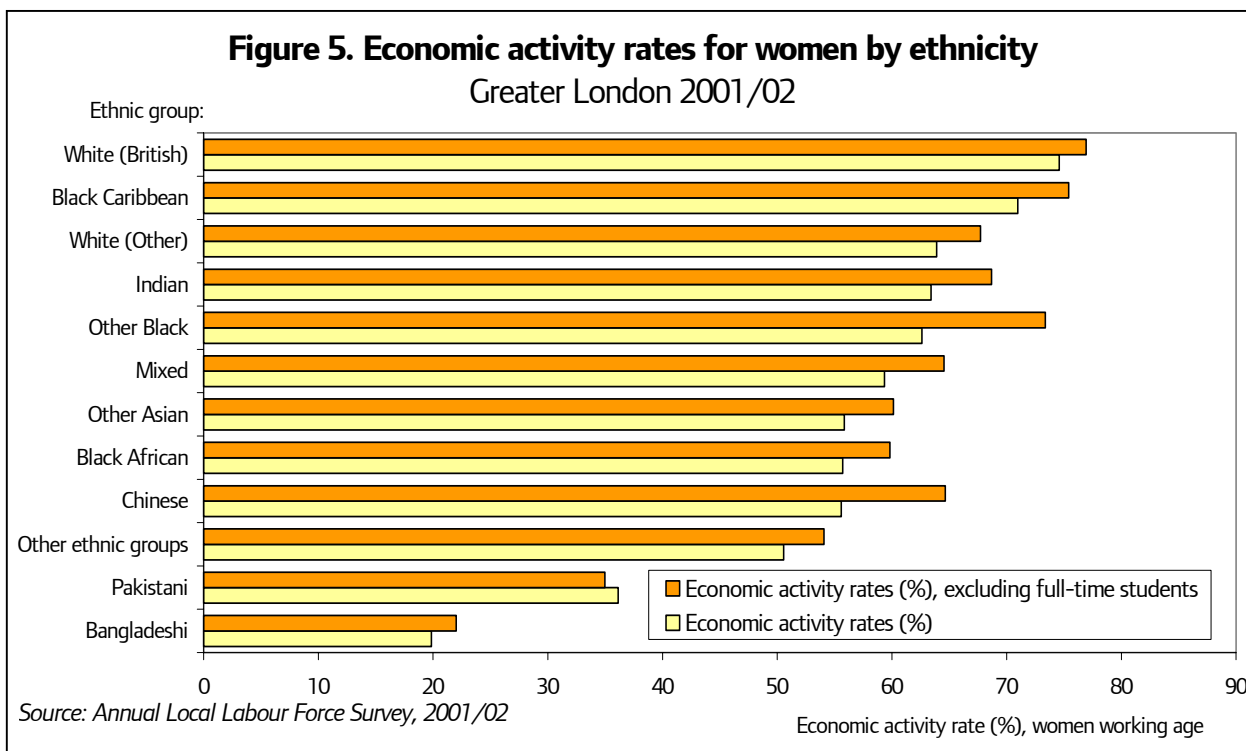
Ethnicity¹¹ and economic activity rates

- 2.28 Figure 5 shows economic activity rates by ethnic group. Economic activity rates provide a measure of the proportion of women of working age who are active in the labour force. Rates vary enormously by ethnic group. The data show that women who are 'White British' or 'Black

¹¹ -The ethnic group classification used here is the new LFS 'interim ethnicity classification' which is broadly based on the new 2001 Census ethnic classification. The term BME (black and minority ethnic) includes all whose ethnic group was not 'White British' or 'White other'

Caribbean' have relatively high activity rates - in both groups almost three quarters were economically active in the labour market. In contrast, Bangladeshi and Pakistani women have – by far – the lowest rates (20% and 36%) and most women in these two groups remain outside the labour market.

2.29 The chart also shows economic activity rates for women - excluding those who are full-time students. These have been produced to control for differential rates of educational participation across ethnic groups and provide a better 'like for like' comparison of activity rates between women in different ethnic groups. When students are excluded, activity rates increase across the board. The pattern is generally the same, except for two groups: Chinese women and women in the 'Other Black' group, in both cases rates have increased significantly by excluding students.



2.30 National research¹² has highlighted that young Chinese women have very high rates of participation in education, this may explain why their economic activity rate increases more than others (from 56% to 65%) when students are excluded. The 'Other Black' group has a relatively young age structure, which may explain the increase in activity rates from 63% to 73%.

Disabled women in the labour market

2.31 Another important factor that influences whether women are able or willing to enter the labour market is the issue of ill health or disability. 14% of women who were economically inactive said this was mainly due to the fact they were long term sick or disabled. The GLA recently produced a report on disabled people and the labour market¹³ which found that women who are disabled¹⁴ are much less likely to be active in the labour market or to be in employment than non-disabled women. The employment rate for disabled women in London was 41% compared with 69% for non-disabled women. Disabled women were also more likely than

¹² 'Labour market participation of ethnic groups', Labour Market Trends January 2001 (Office for National Statistics)

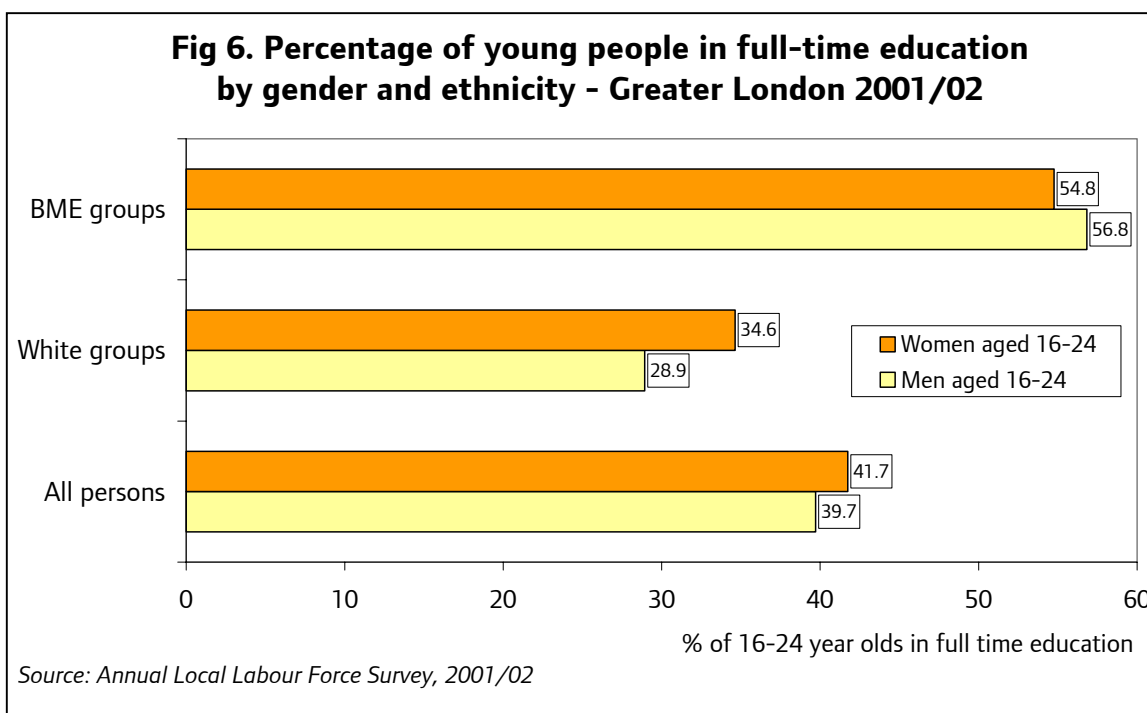
¹³ 'Disabled people and the labour market – Analysis of the 2001/02 Labour Force Survey', Greater London Authority (DMAG briefing no 2003/1).

¹⁴ Disabled people refers to those 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 and/or the work-limiting definition of disability

non-disabled women to be unemployed. (More detail on how ill health impacts on labour market activity will be available when the full 2001 Census results are made available).

Participation in education by gender

- 2.32 Education is inextricably linked to labour market activity and qualifications levels emerge as one of the key factors in determining women’s experience and participation in the labour market. The following analysis examines women’s participation in education and looks at the link between qualifications and employment.
- 2.33 Women are more likely than men to be in education. One in five (19%) of London’s women are in some form of full or part-time education, compared with 15% of men. 9% of women aged 16-59 are in some form of part-time education compared with 7% of men. Part-time students tend to be older than full-time students and more than half are aged between 25 to 44.
- 2.34 Around 10% of working age women are studying on a full-time basis - most of these are young women aged 16-24. 42% of women aged 16-24 years are in full-time education compared with 40% of men. Young women from BME groups have very high participation rates in education and more than half (55%) are in full-time education compared with 35% of white women. Within the BME group, rates of educational participation between women and men are fairly close, but within the white group, significantly more women are in full-time education than men (35% compared with 29%).



- 2.35 High educational participation rates for BME groups may – at least in part - be reflecting the large number of foreign nationals who come to London to study. Recent research¹⁵ by the GLA identified that most foreign nationals living in London are from BME groups and that they are much more likely than other Londoners to be in education.

Qualifications levels by gender

- 2.36 Consistent with rising rates of educational participation, qualifications levels have increased and women’s rates are now approaching those of men. 30% of working age women in

¹⁵ ‘Third country nationals living in London 2000/01 – a profile of Londoners who have non-EU nationality based on analysis of Labour Force Survey data’, Greater London Authority (DMAG briefing 2003/6).

London have higher level qualifications¹⁶ compared with 32% of men. Almost one in four women in London (23%) have qualifications to degree level (and above). London's women and men are well qualified compared with their UK counterparts. 14% of UK women are qualified to degree level compared with London's 23%.

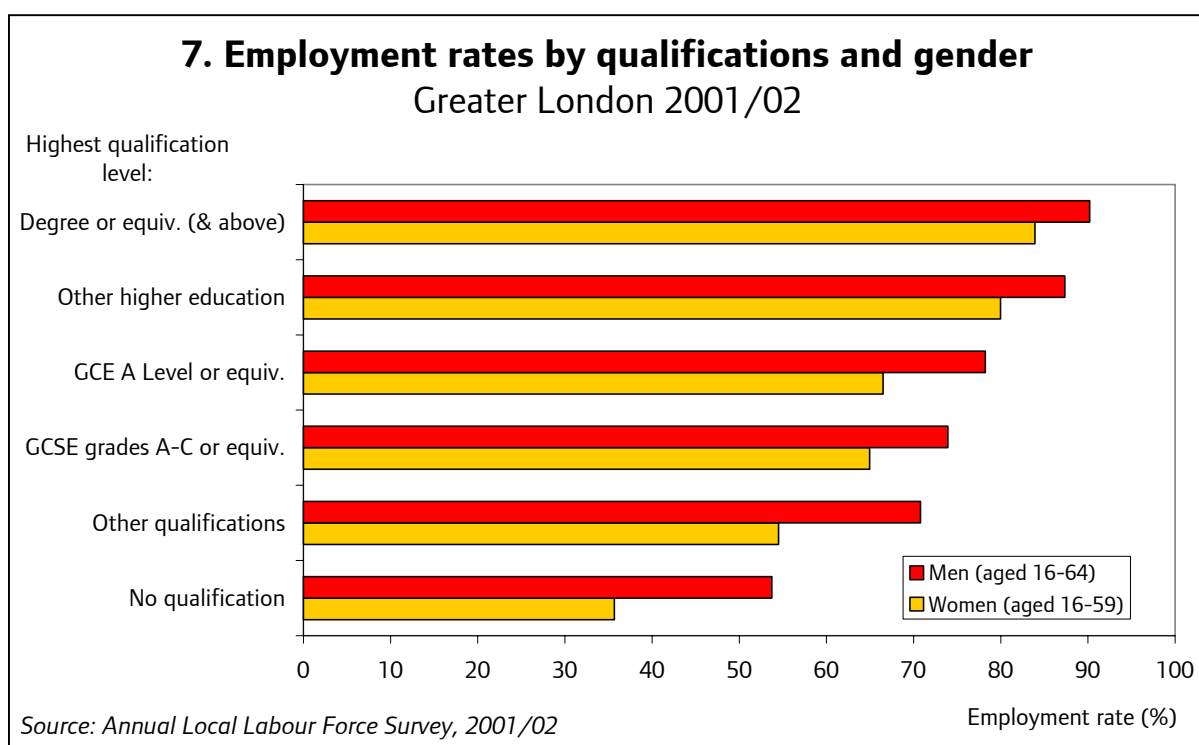
Table 3. Qualifications by gender, Greater London 2001/02

	% of working age persons (highest level of qualifications)						
	All	Degree or equivalent and above	Other higher education	GCE A Level or equiv.	GCSE grades A-C or equiv.	Other qualifications	No qualifications
Women	100.0	22.8	6.9	15.6	19.1	20.0	15.5
Men	100.0	27.3	4.9	21.0	14.4	18.2	14.2

Source: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2001/02

The link between qualifications and labour market participation

2.37 There is a well-documented association between qualifications levels and the likely level and nature of participation in the labour market. In general, better qualified people tend to have higher employment rates, lower unemployment rates and they also 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 women and men in London.



2.38 Figure 7 illustrates the strong relationship between qualifications and employment. Women with higher level qualifications have much higher employment rates than those with lower level qualifications (or no qualifications). 84% of women with degree level qualifications were in work compared with 36% of those with no qualifications. Conversely, ILO unemployment rates were highest for women with no qualifications (10%) and lowest for those with degree level qualifications (4%). The relationship between qualifications and economic activity is generally the same for men – but men's employment rates are higher within all groups. The gap between women and men's employment rates is largest for women with lower level or no

¹⁶ Higher level qualifications refer to those above A-level standard.

qualifications. The analysis demonstrates that the gap in women and men's employment rates persists between women and men even within similarly educated groups.

Qualifications and dependent children

- 2.39 The analysis has demonstrated that both qualifications and the presence of dependent children in the family are strongly associated with women's labour market participation. Table 4 shows how these two factors inter-relate to impact on women by showing employment rates by the age and presence of dependent children for women at three different qualification levels (ie those with higher level qualifications, those with other qualifications and those with no qualifications).

Table 4. Employment rates for women by qualifications and age of children

Greater London residents, 2001/02

	Employment rates (%) of women aged 16-59						
	All women 16-59	Age of youngest dependent child under 19				All with dependent children	No dependent children
		0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		
All women (16-59)	63.9	44.0	57.7	64.8	62.7	53.6	71.0
Qualifications level							
- NVQ level 4 +	83.0	67.7	78.2	84.4	86.5	74.5	87.5
- Below NVQ level 4	71.0	40.5	60.1	68.6	64.1	53.8	67.3
- No qualifications	35.7	10.2	25.6	40.6	33.8	24.8	46.0

Source: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2001/02

Notes: NVQ level 4 is roughly equivalent to higher level qualifications above A-level standard, so includes the categories 'Other higher education' and 'degree level and above' used earlier.

- 2.40 In general, across all three groups of women, employment rates are highest for those without children and lowest for those with young children. The disparity in employment rates between qualified and unqualified women is very evident across all groups but is particularly pronounced for women with younger children. For women in this group, employment rates are 68% for those with higher level qualifications and 10% for women with no qualifications.

Women in work

- 2.41 The remainder of this analysis concentrates on women who are in employment and considers how they fare in terms of jobs and pay relative to men.

Employment by occupation

- 2.42 The occupational profiles of women and men are quite distinct. Table 5 compares the proportion of women and men employed in different occupational sectors. Women are heavily concentrated in certain occupations – almost one quarter (24%) of women workers are employed in administrative and secretarial occupations compared with 7% of men. In contrast, only 1% of women work in skilled trades occupations (ie construction, printing and electrical trades) compared with 13% of men.
- 2.43 The occupational group with the highest proportion of women is that of 'personal service occupations'. 79% of all the workers in this sector are women. Most women in this sector work in caring personal service occupations (eg care assistants, child care workers, nursing auxiliaries).
- 2.44 Compared with men, women are under-represented in management occupations (11% compared with 21%) but fairly well represented in professional and associate professional occupations, albeit in different areas to those of men. 15% of women work in professional

occupations compared with 17% of men, but within the sector women are more likely to be in teaching and research and less likely to be in science and technology professions.

- 2.45 The picture is similar for people working in associate professional and technical occupations. Similar proportions of women and men (19% and 18%) work in these occupations but women are more likely than men to work in health and social welfare professions.

Table 5. Employment by occupation and gender, Greater London 2001/02

Base: working age persons

Standard occupational classification 2000	% total			% workers who are women
	Total	Women	Men	
All in employment¹	100	100	100	43.7
Managers and senior officials	17.0	11.3	21.4	28.7
- Corporate managers	13.6	9.0	17.2	28.4
- Other managers and proprietors	3.4	2.4	4.2	29.9
Professional occupations	15.8	15.0	16.5	40.8
- Science and technology professionals	4.3	1.7	6.2	17.3
- Health professionals	1.3	1.2	1.4	39.1
- Teaching and research professionals	4.8	7.8	2.5	70.4
- Other professionals	5.4	4.3	6.3	33.8
Associate professional and technical	18.2	18.6	17.9	44.1
- Science and technology associate professionals	1.8	1.3	2.2	30.7
- Health and social welfare associate professionals	3.0	5.4	1.2	76.7
- Protective services	0.8	***	1.1	***
- Culture, media and sports occupations	5.1	4.5	5.6	37.8
- Business and public service assoc. professionals	7.5	7.2	7.7	41.4
Administrative and secretarial	14.5	24.3	7.0	72.4
- Administrative occupations	10.6	15.7	6.7	63.9
- Secretarial occupations	3.9	8.6	***	95.9
Skilled trades occupations	7.7	1.3	12.5	7.3
Personal service occupations	6.1	11.1	2.3	78.8
- Caring personal service occupations	4.0	8.3	0.8	88.9
- Leisure and other personal service occupations	2.0	2.7	1.5	58.7
Sales and customer service occupations	6.8	8.9	5.2	56.6
- Sales occupations	5.9	7.8	4.5	56.9
- Customer service occupations	0.9	1.1	0.7	54.1
Process, plant and machine operatives	4.7	1.4	7.2	12.5
- Process, plant and machine operatives	1.7	1.2	2.1	29.3
- Transport and mobile machine drivers/oper.	3.0	***	5.1	***
Elementary occupations	9.3	8.1	10.1	37.9
- Elementary trades, plant and storage occ's.	1.8	0.5	2.8	12.3
- Elementary administration and service occ's	7.5	7.6	7.3	44.1

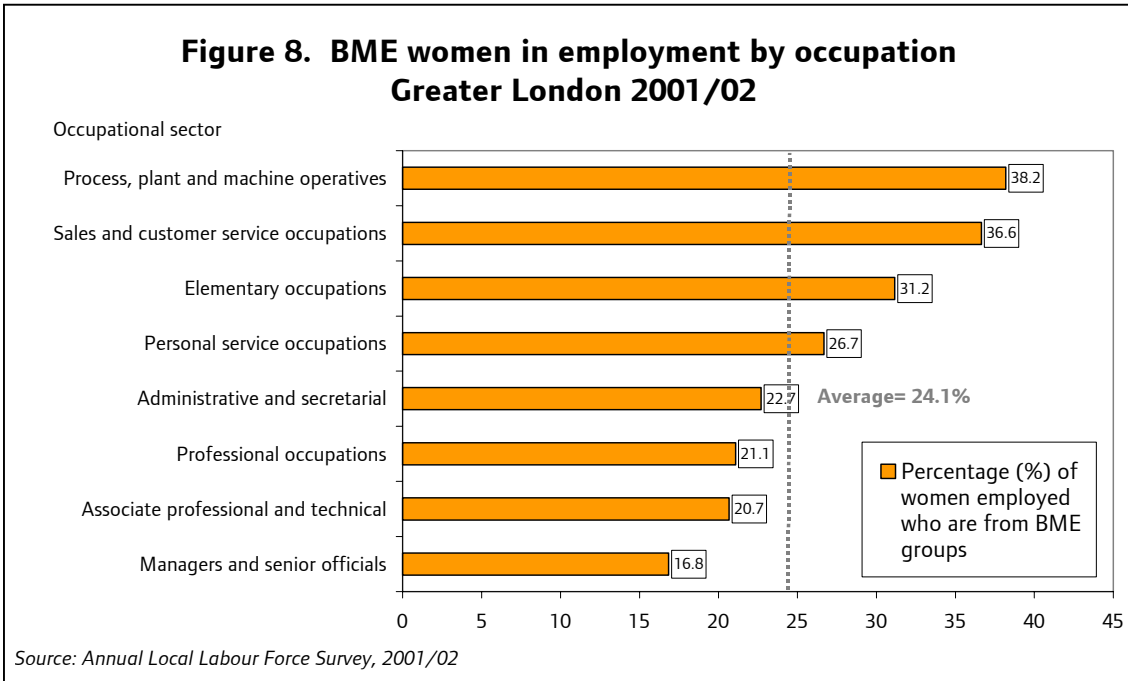
Source: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2001/02

Employment by ethnicity and gender

- 2.46 BME women are under-represented in management and professional occupations and over-represented in lower paid occupations. Figure 8 shows BME women as a percentage of all women employed for each occupational sector¹⁷. On average, BME women comprise 24% of

¹⁷ Estimates were not available for those in skilled trades due to small sample size.

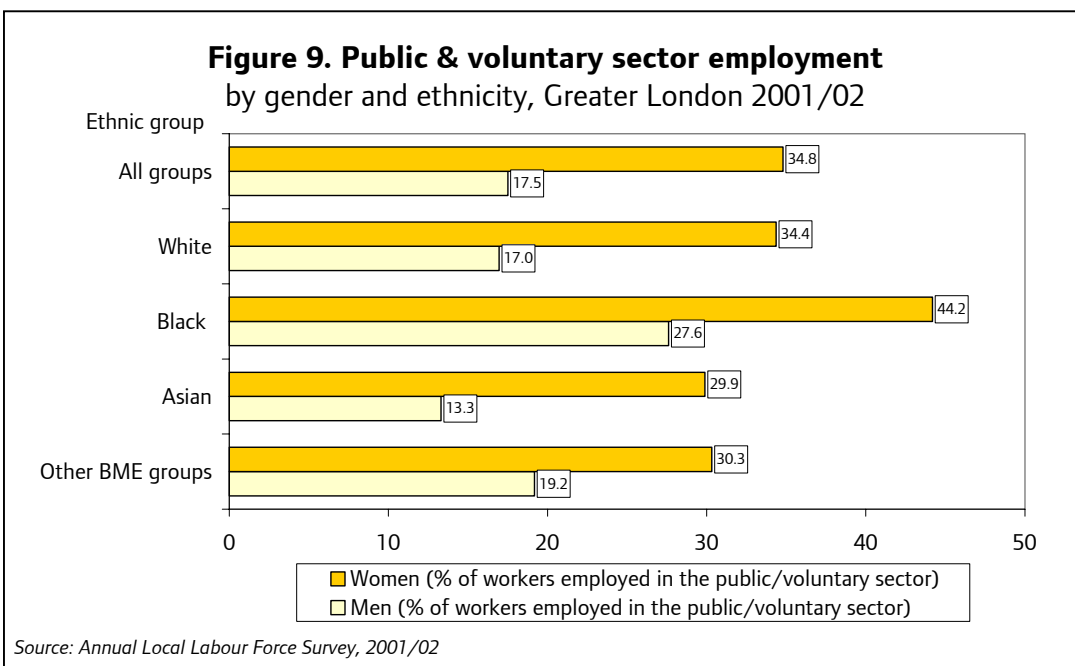
all women workers, but this rises to over one third of women in lower paid occupational sectors (ie plant and machine operatives, sales and customer services). Conversely, BME women are under-represented in management and professional occupations.



Employment by type of employer

2.47 In addition to collecting information about occupation, the Labour Force Survey also collects information about the type of employer people work for. This allows us to estimate what proportion of women work in the private, public and voluntary sectors.

2.48 Figure 9 shows the proportion of women and men working in the public and voluntary sector analysed by broad ethnic group. Women are twice as likely as men to work in the public and voluntary sector. Over one third (35%) of women in employment work in the public and voluntary sectors compared with 18% of men. A relatively high proportion of black women workers (44%) are employed in the public and voluntary sector.



- 2.49 Of all women working in the public and voluntary sector, 42% work in local government and a further 22% work in the health sector. The remainder work either in the voluntary sector, for central government, within higher education or for other public sector organizations.
- 2.50 Figure 10 illustrates the sectors where women predominate. Across all sectors, London's women make up 43% of those employed, this varies from 60% of all public and voluntary sector workers¹⁸ and 37% of those in the private sector. Within the public sector, women predominate most in the health sector where they make up 70% of all workers. The only area within the public sector where men outnumber women is in the area of 'central government and the civil service' – where they account for just over half (53%) of all workers.



Full and part-time working

- 2.51 Another aspect of women's employment that is quite distinct to that of men is women's pattern of working and their propensity to work part-time. One third (33%) of London women in employment work part-time compared with 10% of men. Rates of part-time working were similar for both white and BME women, though rates were slightly higher for Asian women (36%). London women are much less likely to work part-time compared with those living outside London. 43% of UK women work part-time compared with London's 33%. Within London, women living in Outer London are more likely than those in Inner London to work part-time (36% compared with 28%).

Part-time working by occupation

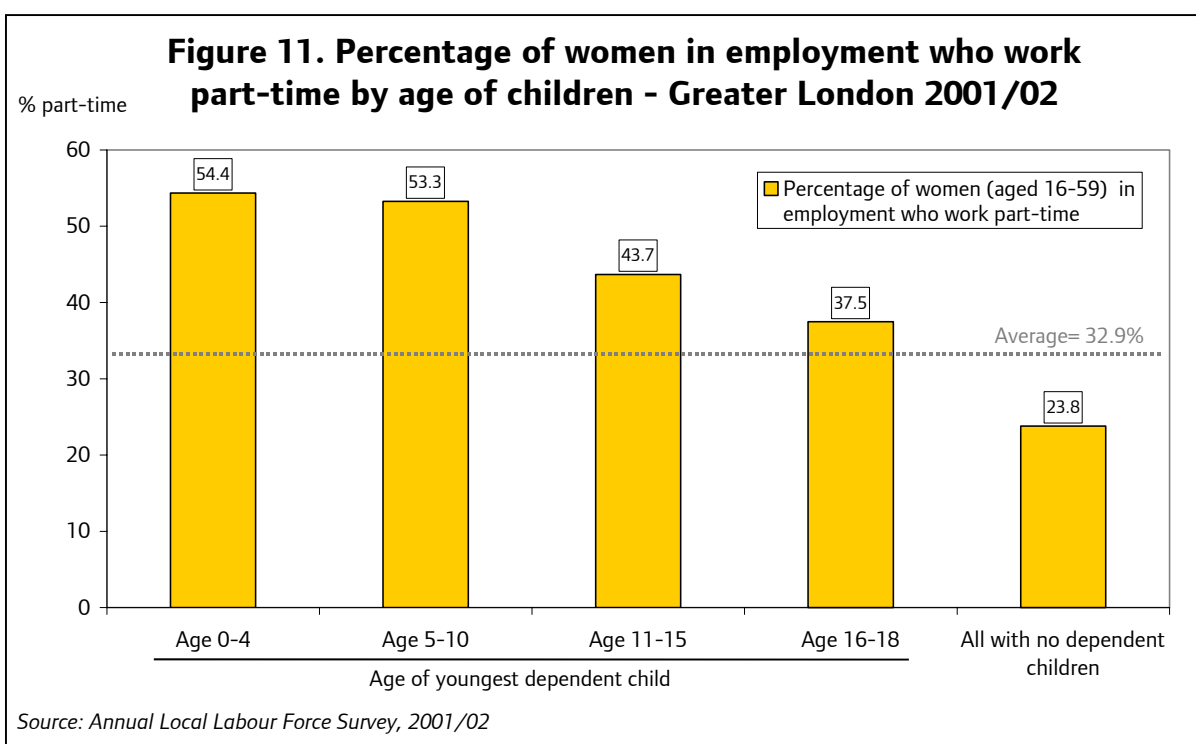
- 2.52 Part-time working among London women is heavily concentrated within certain occupations – these tend to be typically lower paid occupations. Around two-thirds (64%) of those women working in 'elementary' occupations (eg bar staff, kitchen assistants, waiters, and cleaners) work part-time. A similar proportion (63%) working in sales and customer service occupations work part-time. This includes those working as retail and sales assistants, cashiers and call centre workers. In contrast, only 13% of women 'managers and senior officials' work part-time.
- 2.53 One third (32%) of women working in the public sector work part-time – similar to the rate across the private sector. However there are differences within the public sector. For women,

¹⁸ All percentages of workers presented here relate to workers resident in London (not those working in London).

part-time working is most common within local government, where 37% work part-time, and least common in the central government/civil service where only 16% of women work part-time.

Dependent children and reasons for working part-time

2.54 Women with children are much more likely to work part-time than those with no children. One half (50%) of women with children who work do so on a part-time basis, compared with less than one quarter (24%) of those with no children. Figure 11 illustrates how women's rates of full-time working begin to increase as children get older. Clearly many women work part-time to help balance the demands of work and home. This is consistent with the fact that three quarters (76%) say they work part-time because they did not want a full-time job. The other reasons given by women for working part-time are: because they are also studying (15%) and because they could not find a full-time job (7%).



The pay gap

2.55 The remainder of this section explores data on women's earnings. The data demonstrate that the concentration of women workers in certain occupations and their propensity to work part-time (which typically attracts lower rates pay) has a significant and detrimental impact on their relative earnings levels.

2.56 The LFS provides estimates of the gross average hourly earnings of employees¹⁹ and is one of the few data sources that allows detailed analysis of earnings for women who live in London²⁰. However, the data are limited in their application because LFS earnings estimates are known to slightly underestimate the true level of earnings. This is thought to be due to the impact of proxy responses (ie information supplied by a respondent on behalf of others in the household). So while the data are considered to be good at exploring relativities between groups, they are less accurate predictors of absolute levels of earnings. Readers should bear

¹⁹ LFS earnings estimates relate to employees only and exclude the self-employed. 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).

²⁰ The New Earnings Survey is the most commonly used data source for earnings but relates to people who work in an area as opposed to those who live there.

this in mind when interpreting the data. Here the data are used primarily to consider the relative pay of men and women living in London.

- 2.57 Table 6 presents data on average hourly earnings of women and men living in London, analysed by full and part-time status, ethnicity and occupation. Across all groups, hourly earnings for women employees averaged £10.81 per hour some 77% of those of men (£13.96). However, the extent of the pay gap between men and women varies significantly within different groups.

**Table 6. Average hourly earnings by gender, ethnicity and occupation
Greater London 2001/02**

<i>Base: employees of working age</i>	Gross average hourly earnings (£) ¹			
	Persons	Female	Male	Paygap measure ²
All employees	12.48	10.81	13.96	77.4
- Full-time	13.42	11.75	14.51	80.9
- Part-time	8.53	8.82	7.50	117.5
Ethnic group				
White groups:				
- All employees	13.09	11.22	14.71	76.3
- Full-time	13.98	12.15	15.13	80.3
- Part-time	9.11	9.26	8.43	109.8
BME groups:				
- All employees	10.37	9.43	11.25	83.8
- Full-time	11.39	10.41	12.12	85.9
- Part-time	6.91	7.32	6.05	121.1
Occupational group				
Managers and senior officials	19.34	16.68	20.51	81.4
Professional occupations	17.02	15.36	18.28	84.0
Associate professional and technical	13.55	12.37	14.64	84.5
Administrative and secretarial	9.52	9.43	9.77	96.5
Skilled trades occupations	9.10	**	9.29	**
Personal service occupations	7.18	6.87	8.39	82.0
Sales and customer service occupations	6.42	6.26	6.66	94.0
Process, plant and machine operatives	7.86	6.35	8.13	78.0
Elementary occupations	6.20	5.86	6.43	91.2

Source: Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2001/02

1 - 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.

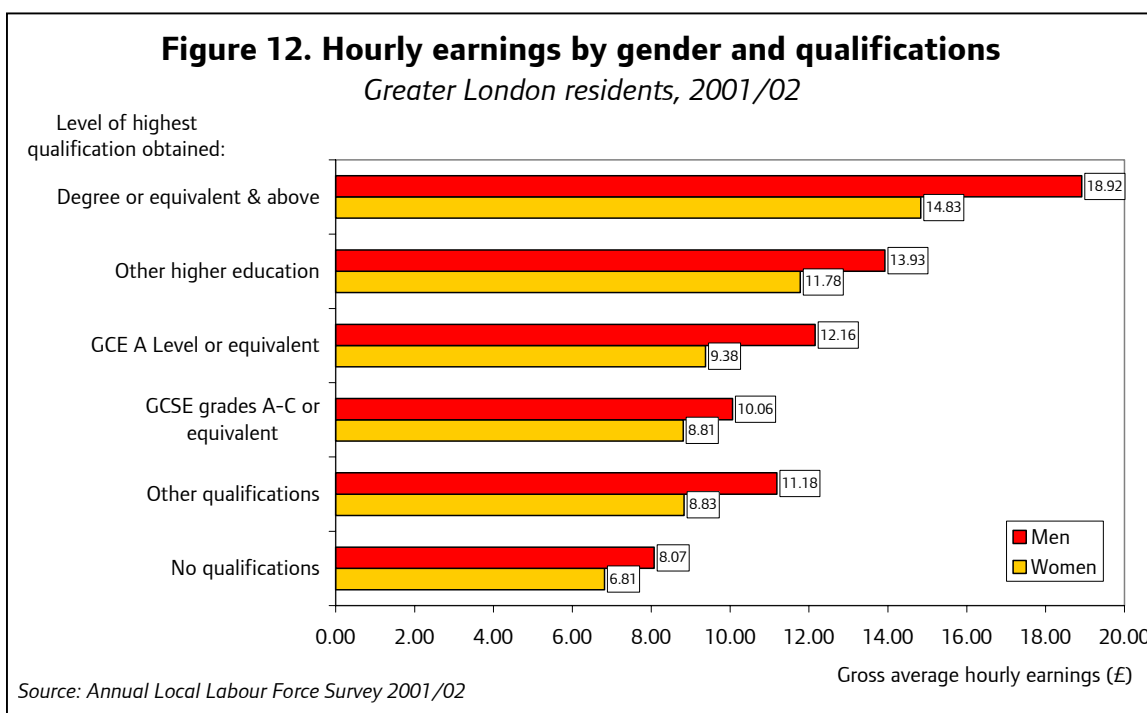
2 - The pay gap is the average hourly pay rate for women expressed as a % of the rate for men.

- 2.58 Women working full-time earned on average around £11.75 per hour – 81% of male full-time earnings. The pay gap between men and women reflects the fact that women are over-represented in lower paid occupation (eg sales and customer service, administration & secretarial and personal service occupations). However the distribution of women workers by occupation only explains part of the difference in pay rates as table 6 illustrates. The pay gap between men and women is evident within every occupational group – albeit less pronounced than the overall pay gap (which is affected by distribution of workers across different occupations).

- 2.59 Women from BME groups earn 16% less than white women workers, again this partly reflects their over-representation in lower paid occupations. BME women working part-time earn £7.32 per hour on average – 20% less than white part-time workers.
- 2.60 The pay gap between men and women is reversed for those working part-time, with women working part-time earning more than male part-timers in London (£8.82 compared with £7.50). The low earnings levels of part-time men in London reflect the very low earnings of BME men – whose average earnings are only £6.05 per hour. BME men are twice as likely to work part-time compared with white men. Despite this, in terms of numbers, the majority of employees (particularly men) work full-time, so the overall pay gap between men and women tends to be influenced more by the gap in full-time earnings between men and women – hence the average pay gap figure of 77%.

The link between earnings and qualifications

- 2.61 There is a strong link between the level of qualifications and earnings and this is illustrated in figure 12. The higher the level of qualifications, the higher likely earnings. For example, women with degree level qualifications earn an average of £14.83 per hour – twice as much as those women with no qualifications (£6.81 per hour). This relationship between is similar for men, but at every qualifications level their earnings are higher than those of women. So the pay gap persists regardless of qualifications levels.



Conclusions

- 2.62 The analysis has outlined the role of London’s women in the labour market and has explored a range of factors that are associated with both the extent and the nature of women’s participation in the labour force. These include: family responsibilities, lone parenthood, qualifications, ethnicity, disability and area of residence – all of which play some part in determining women’s ability and willingness to enter the labour market and their eventual employment outcomes.
- 2.63 For those women in work, the analysis has shown that despite high rates of educational participation and rising qualification levels, women workers remain disadvantaged relative to men in term of jobs and pay. Women tend to be more concentrated in lower paid occupations

than men and are more likely to work on a part-time basis, which also typically attracts lower rates of pay. The pay gap between men and women persists even within similarly qualified groups and also within occupational groups.

- 2.64 It is recognised that the Labour Force Survey has certain limitations and can only take us so far in getting behind some of the headline findings. Sample size limitations have meant it has not been possible to really explore the circumstances of particular groups of women within the population in any detail (eg women in different ethnic groups or women living in different areas within London). This sort of detail is invaluable if we are to develop a fuller picture of women's role in the labour market and explain patterns more. The full 2001 Census of Population results are due out shortly and these will provide much of the detail that LFS is lacking. The GLA are planning a wide programme of research based on Census analysis, which will serve to complement this analysis.

More information

This briefing has presented summary LFS data about women and the labour market. 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 - A26**A1. Economic position by gender, Greater London residents, 2001/02**

	Total	Female	Male
Persons working age	4,849,000	2,307,000	2,542,000
Economically active	3,662,000	1,565,000	2,097,000
Employment	3,416,000	1,473,000	1,943,000
- Employee	2,939,000	1,345,000	1,594,000
- Self-employed	454,000	117,000	337,000
- Government employment schemes. & training progs.	14,000	***	***
- Unpaid family worker ¹	9,000	***	***
ILO unemployed	246,000	92,000	154,000
Economically inactive	1,188,000	742,000	445,000
- Inactive: looking for work	34,000	20,000	15,000
- Inactive: wanting work	297,000	177,000	120,000
- Inactive: neither wanting or seeking work	856,000	546,000	310,000
Rates (%)			
Economic activity rate (%)	75.5	67.8	82.5
Employment rate (%)	70.4	63.9	76.4
ILO unemployment rate (%)	6.7	5.8	7.4
Inactivity rate (%)	24.5	32.2	17.5

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 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 – Unpaid family workers are those doing unpaid work for a family run business

A2. Reasons for economic inactivity by gender, Greater London 2001/02

Base: working age persons	Numbers			% of total		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
All economically inactive	1,188,000	742,000	445,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Inactive: people who would like work	331,000	197,000	135,000	27.9	26.5	30.3
Seeking work but not available to start work	34,000	20,000	15,000	2.9	2.7	3.3
Not seeking work but would like work, of which:	297,000	177,000	120,000	25.0	23.8	27.0
- <i>Student</i>	40,000	19,000	21,000	3.4	2.6	4.7
- <i>Looking after family/home</i>	99,000	91,000	8,000	8.4	12.3	1.9
- <i>Long term sick or disabled</i>	88,000	36,000	52,000	7.4	4.8	11.7
- <i>Other reason/no reason given</i>	70,000	31,000	39,000	5.9	4.2	8.8
Inactive: people who don't want work	856,000	546,000	310,000	72.1	73.5	69.7
- <i>Student</i>	266,000	136,000	130,000	22.4	18.3	29.3
- <i>Looking after family/home</i>	282,000	270,000	13,000	23.8	36.3	2.9
- <i>Long term sick or disabled</i>	156,000	69,000	87,000	13.1	9.2	19.6
- <i>Retired</i>	52,000	15,000	36,000	4.4	2.1	8.2
- <i>Other reason/no reason given</i>	99,000	56,000	43,000	8.4	7.6	9.7
<hr/>						
<i>Main reasons for inactivity (totals across all groups)¹</i>						
- <i>Student</i>	319,000	163,000	156,000	26.8	22.0	35.0
- <i>Looking after home/family</i>	389,000	368,000	22,000	32.8	49.5	4.9
- <i>Long term sick</i>	245,000	105,000	140,000	20.6	14.1	31.4

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. 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 totals here include those people in the 'seeking work but not available to start' group. Sample size was too small to detail reasons for inactivity under this first heading, but the groups are included in the broad totals here.

A3. Reasons for economic inactivity by ethnicity¹ and gender, Greater London, 2001/02

Base: working age persons

All not wanting or seeking work

Numbers	All economically inactive	Wanting or seeking work	All inactive not wanting work	Main reason			
				Student	Long term sick or disabled	Looking after family/home	Other reason
Persons	1,186,000	331,000	855,000	266,000	156,000	282,000	151,000
- White	700,000	200,000	499,000	125,000	98,000	164,000	113,000
- Asian or Asian British	213,000	47,000	166,000	56,000	29,000	66,000	16,000
- Black or Black British	169,000	57,000	112,000	52,000	20,000	28,000	12,000
- Other ethnic groups ¹	104,000	27,000	78,000	34,000	***	25,000	10,000
<i>All BME groups</i>	<i>486,000</i>	<i>131,000</i>	<i>356,000</i>	<i>142,000</i>	<i>57,000</i>	<i>119,000</i>	<i>38,000</i>
Females							
Total	741,000	196,000	545,000	136,000	69,000	270,000	71,000
- White	439,000	121,000	318,000	69,000	43,000	155,000	52,000
- Asian or Asian British	134,000	26,000	107,000	24,000	12,000	64,000	***
- Black or Black British	104,000	35,000	70,000	26,000	10,000	28,000	***
- Other ethnic groups ¹	64,000	14,000	50,000	17,000	***	24,000	***
<i>All BME groups</i>	<i>302,000</i>	<i>75,000</i>	<i>227,000</i>	<i>67,000</i>	<i>26,000</i>	<i>115,000</i>	<i>19,000</i>
Male							
Total	445,000	135,000	310,000	130,000	87,000	13,000	80,000
- White	260,000	79,000	181,000	55,000	56,000	9,000	61,000
- Asian or Asian British	79,000	21,000	59,000	32,000	17,000	***	***
- Black or Black British	65,000	22,000	42,000	26,000	10,000	***	***
- Other ethnic groups ¹	40,000	12,000	28,000	18,000	***	***	***
<i>All BME groups</i>	<i>184,000</i>	<i>55,000</i>	<i>129,000</i>	<i>75,000</i>	<i>32,000</i>	<i>***</i>	<i>19,000</i>
% totals (base = all not wanting/seeking work)							
Percentages (%)	% of all inactive who want work	All not wanting work	Student	Long term sick or disabled	Looking after family/home	Other reason	
Persons	27.9	100	31.1	18.2	33.0	17.6	
- White	28.6	100	24.9	19.7	32.8	22.6	
- Asian or Asian British	22.1	100	33.6	17.4	39.6	9.4	
- Black or Black British	33.6	100	46.1	18.0	25.3	10.7	
- Other ethnic groups ¹	25.6	100	44.1	***	31.7	13.2	
<i>All BME groups</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>39.8</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>10.6</i>	
Females (16-59)	26.5	100	25.0	12.6	49.4	13.0	
- White	27.5	100	21.7	13.4	48.5	16.4	
- Asian or Asian British	19.7	100	22.6	10.8	59.2	***	
- Black or Black British	33.2	100	37.6	14.7	39.7	***	
- Other ethnic groups ¹	22.4	100	33.2	***	47.8	***	
<i>All BME groups</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>50.7</i>	<i>8.4</i>	
Males (16-64)	30.3	100	42.0	28.1	4.2	25.7	
- White	30.5	100	30.6	30.7	5.0	33.7	
- Asian or Asian British	26.0	100	53.8	29.3	***	***	
- Black or Black British	34.3	100	60.1	23.4	***	***	
- Other ethnic groups ¹	30.8	100	63.6	***	***	***	
<i>All BME groups</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>58.0</i>	<i>24.5</i>	<i>***</i>	<i>14.6</i>	

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. Particularly unreliable estimates 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' which is broadly based on the new 2001 Census ethnic classification. In this table, the term BMEs (Black and minority ethnic groups) includes all those whose ethnicity was not 'White British' or 'Other White'. The term 'other ethnic groups' includes 3 groups (mixed groups, Chinese and other ethnic groups not specified elsewhere).

A4. Economic activity & employment rates by ethnicity and gender, Greater London 2001/02

Ethnic group ¹	Persons working age			Economic activity rate (%)			Employment rate (%)		
	Persons	Females	Male	Persons	Females	Male	Persons	Females	Male
Total	4,845,000	2,305,000	2,540,000	75.5	67.8	82.5	70.5	63.9	76.4
White	3,445,000	1,609,000	1,836,000	79.7	72.7	85.8	75.7	69.4	81.1
- British	2,869,000	1,323,000	1,546,000	81.2	74.6	86.9	77.5	71.5	82.6
- Other White	575,000	285,000	290,000	72.1	63.9	80.1	66.7	59.9	73.4
Asian or Asian British	593,000	275,000	318,000	64.1	51.4	75.0	57.6	47.0	66.7
- Indian	295,000	143,000	152,000	71.5	63.4	79.1	67.1	60.6	73.2
- Pakistani	92,000	43,000	49,000	56.9	36.1	75.1	48.1	27.8	66.0
- Bangladeshi	88,000	40,000	47,000	41.6	19.9	60.1	31.5	***	45.0
- Other Asian	118,000	49,000	70,000	67.9	55.8	76.3	60.5	49.9	67.8
Black or Black British	523,000	281,000	242,000	67.7	62.9	73.3	58.4	55.6	61.6
- Black Caribbean	228,000	126,000	102,000	72.8	71.0	75.0	63.9	64.3	63.5
- Black African	265,000	140,000	125,000	63.6	55.7	72.4	54.1	47.8	61.0
- Other Black	29,000	15,000	14,000	66.0	62.6	69.8	54.4	56.1	***
Mixed	83,000	43,000	40,000	68.0	59.3	77.4	57.5	52.3	63.2
- White and Black Caribbean	33,000	16,000	17,000	72.4	64.9	79.5	59.4	55.6	63.1
- White and Black African	14,000	9,000	***	62.5	***	***	57.0	***	***
- White and Asian	23,000	11,000	12,000	69.9	***	80.6	56.7	***	***
- Other Mixed	13,000	8,000	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Chinese	54,000	26,000	28,000	60.7	55.6	65.5	58.3	54.3	62.0
Other ethnic groups	146,000	70,000	76,000	61.4	50.5	71.5	55.0	46.7	62.7
<i>All white groups</i>	<i>3,445,000</i>	<i>1,609,000</i>	<i>1,836,000</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>72.7</i>	<i>85.8</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>69.4</i>	<i>81.1</i>
<i>All BME groups</i>	<i>1,400,000</i>	<i>696,000</i>	<i>704,000</i>	<i>65.3</i>	<i>56.6</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>57.6</i>	<i>51.1</i>	<i>64.1</i>

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 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' which is broadly based on the new 2001 Census ethnic 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'.

A5. Economic activity rates by ethnicity and gender, Greater London, 2001/02*Comparison of rates including and excluding full-time students*

Base: working age persons	Economic activity rates (%)					
	Persons		Female		Male	
	All	Excluding full-time students	All	Excluding full-time students	All	Excluding full-time students
Ethnic group ¹ :						
All ethnic groups	75.5	79.6	67.8	71.3	82.5	87.1
White	79.7	82.5	72.7	75.3	85.8	88.7
- British	81.2	83.7	74.6	76.9	86.9	89.4
- Other White	72.1	76.6	63.9	67.7	80.1	85.1
Asian or Asian British	64.1	69.9	51.4	55.1	75.0	82.9
- Indian	71.5	77.9	63.4	68.7	79.1	86.8
- Pakistani	56.9	60.4	36.1	35.0	75.1	83.0
- Bangladeshi	41.6	47.3	19.9	**	60.1	70.9
- Other Asian	67.9	73.0	55.8	60.1	76.3	82.1
Black or Black British	67.7	73.9	62.9	67.8	73.3	81.0
- Black Caribbean	72.8	77.2	71.0	75.4	75.0	79.3
- Black African	63.6	70.4	55.7	59.8	72.4	82.4
- Other Black	66.0	79.0	62.6	73.4	69.8	85.5
Mixed	68.0	76.0	59.3	64.5	77.4	88.5
Chinese	60.7	74.3	55.6	64.6	65.5	85.4
Other ethnic groups	61.4	67.0	50.5	54.1	71.5	78.9
<i>All white groups</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>72.7</i>	<i>75.3</i>	<i>85.8</i>	<i>88.7</i>
<i>All BME groups</i>	<i>65.3</i>	<i>71.5</i>	<i>56.6</i>	<i>61.0</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>82.2</i>

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 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' which is broadly based on the new 2001 Census ethnic 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 BME (Black and minority ethnic) includes all those whose ethnicity was not 'White British' or 'Other White'.

A6. Economic position by age and gender, Greater London 2001/02

	Economic activity					Rates (%)		
	Total	All economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemp. rate (%)
Persons								
All working age	4,849,000	3,662,000	3,416,000	246,000	1,188,000	75.5	70.4	6.7
Age 16 - 19	342,000	159,000	122,000	37,000	183,000	46.6	35.7	23.4
Age 16 - 17	169,000	62,000	43,000	18,000	107,000	36.5	25.6	29.9
Age 18 - 19	173,000	97,000	79,000	19,000	75,000	56.4	45.6	19.2
Age 20 - 24	569,000	414,000	369,000	45,000	155,000	72.7	64.8	10.9
Age 25 - 29	604,000	503,000	473,000	30,000	101,000	83.2	78.2	6.0
Age 30 - 34	652,000	528,000	501,000	27,000	124,000	81.0	76.9	5.1
Age 35 - 39	723,000	579,000	546,000	33,000	143,000	80.2	75.6	5.8
Age 40 - 44	582,000	464,000	435,000	29,000	117,000	79.8	74.9	6.2
Age 45 - 49	452,000	364,000	350,000	14,000	88,000	80.5	77.4	3.9
Age 50 - 54	430,000	337,000	326,000	11,000	93,000	78.4	75.8	3.3
Age 55-59/64	496,000	312,000	294,000	19,000	183,000	63.0	59.3	5.9
Females								
All 16 - 59	2,307,000	1,565,000	1,473,000	92,000	742,000	67.8	63.9	5.8
Age 16 - 19	166,000	71,000	57,000	14,000	95,000	43.0	34.3	20.2
Age 16 - 17	82,000	29,000	21,000	***	53,000	35.1	25.4	***
Age 18 - 19	84,000	43,000	36,000	***	41,000	50.7	43.0	***
Age 20 - 24	283,000	193,000	175,000	18,000	90,000	68.2	61.9	9.2
Age 25 - 29	288,000	217,000	206,000	10,000	71,000	75.3	71.7	4.8
Age 30 - 34	313,000	215,000	206,000	9,000	98,000	68.8	65.8	4.4
Age 35 - 39	346,000	239,000	226,000	13,000	107,000	69.0	65.3	5.3
Age 40 - 44	284,000	199,000	187,000	12,000	85,000	70.1	65.9	6.0
Age 45 - 49	226,000	165,000	159,000	***	62,000	72.8	70.2	***
Age 50 - 54	219,000	157,000	152,000	***	62,000	71.7	69.4	***
Age 55 - 59	182,000	109,000	105,000	***	73,000	59.7	57.7	***
Males								
All 16 - 64	2,542,000	2,097,000	1,943,000	154,000	445,000	82.5	76.4	7.4
Age 16 - 19	175,000	88,000	65,000	23,000	88,000	50.0	37.0	25.9
Age 16 - 17	87,000	33,000	22,000	10,000	54,000	37.8	25.7	31.9
Age 18 - 19	89,000	55,000	43,000	12,000	34,000	61.9	48.0	22.4
Age 20 - 24	286,000	221,000	194,000	28,000	65,000	77.2	67.6	12.5
Age 25 - 29	316,000	286,000	266,000	20,000	30,000	90.4	84.2	6.9
Age 30 - 34	339,000	313,000	295,000	18,000	26,000	92.3	87.1	5.6
Age 35 - 39	376,000	341,000	320,000	21,000	36,000	90.5	85.1	6.0
Age 40 - 44	298,000	265,000	248,000	17,000	32,000	89.1	83.4	6.4
Age 45 - 49	226,000	199,000	191,000	8,000	27,000	88.2	84.6	4.1
Age 50 - 54	211,000	180,000	174,000	***	31,000	85.3	82.4	***
Age 55 - 64	314,000	204,000	189,000	15,000	110,000	65.0	60.2	7.3

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 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.

A7. Economic activity and disability¹ by gender, Greater London 2001/2

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 ¹	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 group	132,000	104,000	97,000	**	79.0	74.0	**
- Work-limiting 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 group	61,000	52,000	50,000	**	84.6	81.2	**
- Work-limiting 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 group	70,000	52,000	48,000	**	74.1	67.8	**
- Work-limiting 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.

1 - 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). The term DDA disabled refers to 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 are 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'. In many cases disabled people are considered disabled according to both definitions ('DDA & work limiting' group).

A8. Employment rates by age of youngest dependent child in family, Greater London 2001/02

	Greater London				UK			
	Women aged 16-59		Men aged 16-64		Women aged 16-59		Men aged 16-64	
	In employment	Emp. rate (%)	In employment	Emp. rate (%)	In employment	Emp. rate (%)	In employment	Emp. rate (%)
All working age	1,473,000	63.9	1,943,000	76.4	12,106,000	69.0	15,321,000	79.2
Age of youngest child in family under 19:								
Under 1	43,000	43.3	84,000	86.1	325,000	48.5	568,000	90.2
1	38,000	41.5	73,000	86.0	339,000	50.5	562,000	90.8
2	33,000	41.4	62,000	89.4	341,000	55.0	491,000	90.5
3	33,000	45.6	57,000	89.6	303,000	55.9	429,000	91.6
4	31,000	50.3	42,000	85.7	291,000	60.2	359,000	90.3
5	29,000	52.7	36,000	85.5	268,000	65.5	305,000	90.4
6	34,000	57.5	42,000	87.6	283,000	66.9	318,000	90.2
7	26,000	53.2	32,000	84.9	272,000	69.2	291,000	89.2
8	23,000	54.0	27,000	80.4	264,000	69.1	277,000	89.4
9	29,000	64.8	30,000	88.6	280,000	71.1	289,000	88.9
10	29,000	65.8	30,000	86.4	266,000	72.7	271,000	88.9
11	25,000	64.4	26,000	85.0	254,000	72.9	255,000	89.0
12	24,000	61.8	25,000	84.6	248,000	73.5	252,000	89.0
13	24,000	69.4	21,000	82.6	238,000	75.5	225,000	86.0
14	25,000	67.2	22,000	77.1	243,000	76.8	230,000	85.7
15	21,000	61.5	22,000	82.0	226,000	74.4	225,000	86.1
16-18	42,000	62.7	42,000	79.2	428,000	79.3	414,000	87.6
Summary categories								
0-4	178,000	44.0	318,000	87.3	1,599,000	53.5	2,409,000	90.7
5-10	170,000	57.7	197,000	85.7	1,632,000	69.0	1,751,000	89.5
11-15	118,000	64.8	116,000	82.3	1,210,000	74.6	1,188,000	87.2
16-18	42,000	62.7	42,000	79.2	428,000	79.3	414,000	87.6
All with dependent children	509,000	53.6	674,000	85.4	4,869,000	64.8	5,762,000	89.4
All with no dependent children	958,000	71.0	1,253,000	72.2	7,206,000	72.2	9,509,000	74.0

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.

A9. Employment rates of women by age of dependent children, ethnicity and qualifications Greater London 2001/02

	Employment rates (%) of women aged 16-59						
	All women 16-59	Age of youngest dependent child under 19				With dependent children	No dependent children
		0-4	5-10	11-15	16-18		
All women (16-59)	63.9	44.0	57.7	64.8	62.7	53.6	71.0
Ethnic group							
- White	69.4	49.2	60.8	69.7	64.9	58.1	76.0
- BME	51.1	35.6	52.6	54.7	58.5	45.8	56.3
Qualifications level							
- NVQ level 4 and above	83.0	67.7	78.2	84.4	86.5	74.5	87.5
- Below NVQ level 4	71.0	40.5	60.1	68.6	64.1	53.8	67.3
- No qualifications	35.7	10.2	25.6	40.6	33.8	24.8	46.0
Marital status							
- Married or cohabiting	67.4	50.0	64.5	67.9	65.9	58.7	77.1
- Not married or cohabiting	59.7	27.0	43.9	58.4	53.9	41.2	66.4
Inner/Outer London							
- Inner London	58.3	38.9	47.7	53.3	47.2	44.7	66.6
- Outer London	67.7	47.4	63.9	71.3	70.9	59.1	74.2
<hr/>							
% of those in work who are part-time	32.8	54.4	53.3	43.7	37.5	50.1	23.8

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%). 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.

A10. Employment rates of women by number of dependent children in family, 2001/02

	Women aged 16-59							
	Greater London		Inner London		Outer London		UK	
	Number Employed	Emp. rate (%)	Number Employed	Emp. rate (%)	Number Employed	Emp. rate (%)	Number Employed	Emp. rate (%)
All women aged 16-59	1,473,000	63.9	549,000	58.3	925,000	67.7	12,106,000	69.0
<i>No. of dependent children aged under 19:</i>								
- one	230,000	58.0	78,000	50.5	152,000	62.8	2,089,000	67.8
- two	209,000	56.8	60,000	47.6	148,000	61.7	2,107,000	68.2
- three	55,000	43.2	18,000	34.9	37,000	48.9	548,000	55.0
- four or more	15,000	26.1	**	**	10,000	32.8	125,000	35.9
All with dependent children	509,000	53.6	163,000	44.7	346,000	59.1	4,869,000	64.8
All with no dependent children	958,000	71.0	381,000	66.6	577,000	74.2	7,206,000	72.2

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. Particularly unreliable estimates 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.

A11. Employment by occupational group and gender, Greater London 2001/02

Standard Occupational Classification 2000	Number			% total			%
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	workers who are women
All in employment¹	3,406,000	1,469,000	1,937,000	100	100	100	43.7
Managers and senior officials	580,000	166,000	414,000	17.0	11.3	21.4	28.7
- Corporate managers	464,000	132,000	333,000	13.6	9.0	17.2	28.4
- Managers and proprietors in services and other	116,000	35,000	81,000	3.4	2.4	4.2	29.9
Professional occupations	539,000	220,000	319,000	15.8	15.0	16.5	40.8
- Science and technology professionals	146,000	25,000	121,000	4.3	1.7	6.2	17.3
- Health professionals	44,000	17,000	27,000	1.3	1.2	1.4	39.1
- Teaching and research professionals	164,000	115,000	48,000	4.8	7.8	2.5	70.4
- Other professionals	185,000	62,000	123,000	5.4	4.3	6.3	33.8
Associate professional and technical	619,000	273,000	346,000	18.2	18.6	17.9	44.1
- Science and technology associate professionals	62,000	19,000	43,000	1.8	1.3	2.2	30.7
- Health and social welfare associate professionals	104,000	79,000	24,000	3.0	5.4	1.2	76.7
- Protective services	26,000	***	22,000	0.8	***	1.1	***
- Culture, media and sports occupations	174,000	66,000	108,000	5.1	4.5	5.6	37.8
- Business and public service assoc. professionals	255,000	105,000	149,000	7.5	7.2	7.7	41.4
Administrative and secretarial	492,000	357,000	136,000	14.5	24.3	7.0	72.4
- Administrative occupations	360,000	230,000	130,000	10.6	15.7	6.7	63.9
- Secretarial occupations	132,000	126,000	***	3.9	8.6	***	95.9
Skilled trades occupations	262,000	19,000	243,000	7.7	1.3	12.5	7.3
- Skilled agriculture trades	12,000	***	10,000	0.3	***	0.5	***
- Skilled metal and electrical trades	89,000	***	87,000	2.6	***	4.5	***
- Skilled construction and building trades	96,000	***	95,000	2.8	***	4.9	***
- Skilled printing and other skilled trades	65,000	15,000	50,000	1.9	1.0	2.6	22.6
Personal service occupations	206,000	163,000	44,000	6.1	11.1	2.3	78.8
- Caring personal service occupations	138,000	122,000	15,000	4.0	8.3	0.8	88.9
- Leisure and other personal service occupations	69,000	40,000	28,000	2.0	2.7	1.5	58.7
Sales and customer service occupations	232,000	131,000	101,000	6.8	8.9	5.2	56.6
- Sales occupations	201,000	115,000	87,000	5.9	7.8	4.5	56.9
- Customer service occupations	30,000	16,000	14,000	0.9	1.1	0.7	54.1
Process, plant and machine operatives	159,000	20,000	139,000	4.7	1.4	7.2	12.5
- Process, plant and machine operatives	58,000	17,000	41,000	1.7	1.2	2.1	29.3
- Transport and mobile machine drivers/oper.	101,000	***	98,000	3.0	***	5.1	***
Elementary occupations	316,000	120,000	196,000	9.3	8.1	10.1	37.9
- Elementary trades, plant and storage occ's.	62,000	8,000	54,000	1.8	0.5	2.8	12.3
- Elementary administration and service occ's	254,000	112,000	142,000	7.5	7.6	7.3	44.1

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 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 total employment stated here excludes the small number who did not state their occupation. For this reason the totals are slightly lower than totals on other tables.

A12. Employment by occupational group, gender and ethnicity, Greater London 2001/02

Major occupation group (SOC 2000)	Number in employment			% total			% of workers who are women
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	
Base: persons working age							
All ethnic groups¹							
All occupations ²	3,406,000	1,469,000	1,937,000	100	100	100	43.7
Managers and senior officials	580,000	166,000	414,000	17.0	11.3	21.4	28.7
Professional occupations	539,000	220,000	319,000	15.8	15.0	16.5	40.8
Associate professional and technical	619,000	273,000	346,000	18.2	18.6	17.9	44.1
Administrative and secretarial	492,000	357,000	136,000	14.5	24.3	7.0	72.4
Skilled trades occupations	262,000	19,000	243,000	7.7	1.3	12.5	7.3
Personal service occupations	206,000	163,000	44,000	6.1	11.1	2.3	78.8
Sales and customer service occupations	232,000	131,000	101,000	6.8	8.9	5.2	56.6
Process, plant and machine operatives	159,000	20,000	139,000	4.7	1.4	7.2	12.5
Elementary occupations	316,000	120,000	196,000	9.3	8.1	10.1	37.9
White groups							
All occupations	2,601,000	1,114,000	1,487,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	42.8
Managers and senior officials	475,000	138,000	337,000	18.3	12.4	22.6	29.1
Professional occupations	427,000	174,000	253,000	16.4	15.6	17.0	40.7
Associate professional and technical	504,000	217,000	288,000	19.4	19.4	19.4	42.9
Administrative and secretarial	376,000	275,000	101,000	14.5	24.7	6.8	73.2
Skilled trades occupations	211,000	13,000	197,000	8.1	1.2	13.3	6.3
Personal service occupations	145,000	119,000	26,000	5.6	10.7	1.7	82.2
Sales and customer service occupations	140,000	83,000	57,000	5.4	7.4	3.9	59.1
Process, plant and machine operatives	110,000	12,000	98,000	4.2	1.1	6.6	11.2
Elementary occupations	213,000	82,000	130,000	8.2	7.4	8.8	38.7
BME groups¹							
All occupations	802,000	354,000	448,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	44.1
Managers and senior officials	105,000	28,000	77,000	13.0	7.9	17.1	26.8
Professional occupations	112,000	46,000	65,000	13.9	13.1	14.6	41.5
Associate professional and technical	115,000	56,000	58,000	14.3	16.0	12.9	49.3
Administrative and secretarial	116,000	81,000	35,000	14.4	22.9	7.8	69.9
Skilled trades occupations	51,000	***	46,000	6.4	***	10.2	***
Personal service occupations	61,000	43,000	18,000	7.7	12.3	4.0	70.6
Sales and customer service occupations	91,000	48,000	43,000	11.4	13.6	9.7	52.6
Process, plant and machine operatives	49,000	8,000	41,000	6.1	2.2	9.2	15.6
Elementary occupations	103,000	37,000	65,000	12.8	10.5	14.6	36.3

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 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' which is broadly based on the new 2001 Census ethnic 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 total employment stated here excludes the small number who did not state their occupation. For this reason the totals are slightly lower than totals on other tables.

A13. Full and part-time employment by gender and ethnicity, Greater London 2001/02*Base: persons of working age*

Ethnic group ¹	Persons				Females				Males
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	% part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	% part-time	% part-time
Total²	3,411,000	2,741,000	670,000	19.6	1,472,000	989,000	484,000	32.9	9.6
White	2,605,000	2,124,000	481,000	18.5	1,117,000	749,000	368,000	33.0	7.6
- British	2,221,000	1,807,000	414,000	18.6	946,000	626,000	320,000	33.8	7.4
- Other White	383,000	316,000	67,000	17.5	171,000	123,000	48,000	28.2	8.9
Asian or Asian British	341,000	260,000	80,000	23.6	129,000	83,000	46,000	35.7	16.2
- Indian	198,000	154,000	44,000	22.1	87,000	56,000	31,000	35.9	11.3
- Pakistani, Bangladeshi and other asian groups	143,000	106,000	37,000	25.6	43,000	28,000	15,000	35.1	21.6
Black or Black British	305,000	234,000	71,000	23.3	156,000	109,000	47,000	30.2	16.0
- Black Caribbean	146,000	113,000	32,000	22.2	81,000	58,000	23,000	28.0	15.0
- Black African	143,000	107,000	36,000	25.5	67,000	44,000	23,000	34.7	17.3
- Other Black	16,000	13,000	***	***	9,000	***	***	***	***
All other groups ³	160,000	123,000	37,000	23.2	70,000	48,000	22,000	31.7	16.5
All white groups	2,605,000	2,124,000	481,000	18.5	1,117,000	749,000	368,000	33.0	7.6
All BME groups	806,000	617,000	189,000	23.4	356,000	240,000	116,000	32.5	16.2

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. Particularly unreliable estimates 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' which is broadly based on the new 2001 Census ethnic 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 total employment stated here excludes the small number who did not state their part-time or full-time status. For this reason the totals are slightly lower than totals on other tables.

3 - 'All other groups' includes three ethnic categories: Chinese, Mixed groups and Other ethnic groups.

A14. Full and part-time employment by occupation and gender, Greater London 2001/02

Base: persons working age	Number in employment ¹			% total			% who work part-time by occup. group
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	
Persons							
All occupations¹	3,404,000	2,741,000	662,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	19.5
Managers and senior officials	580,000	546,000	34,000	17.0	19.9	5.1	5.8
Professional occupations	538,000	467,000	72,000	15.8	17.0	10.8	13.3
Associate professional and technical	619,000	533,000	86,000	18.2	19.4	12.9	13.8
Administrative and secretarial	492,000	373,000	119,000	14.5	13.6	18.0	24.2
Skilled trades occupations	262,000	241,000	21,000	7.7	8.8	3.1	8.0
Personal service occupations	206,000	131,000	75,000	6.1	4.8	11.3	36.3
Sales and customer service occupations	232,000	113,000	119,000	6.8	4.1	18.0	51.4
Process, plant and machine operatives	159,000	143,000	17,000	4.7	5.2	2.5	10.5
Elementary occupations	315,000	195,000	120,000	9.3	7.1	18.2	38.1
Females							
All occupations ¹	1,468,000	989,000	480,000	100	100	100	32.7
Managers and senior officials	166,000	146,000	21,000	11.3	14.7	4.3	12.5
Professional occupations	220,000	168,000	52,000	15.0	17.0	10.9	23.8
Associate professional and technical	273,000	212,000	61,000	18.6	21.5	12.7	22.4
Administrative and secretarial	357,000	251,000	106,000	24.3	25.4	22.0	29.6
Skilled trades occupations	19,000	10,000	9,000	1.3	1.0	1.9	46.8
Personal service occupations	163,000	95,000	68,000	11.1	9.6	14.1	41.7
Sales and customer service occupations	131,000	48,000	83,000	8.9	4.9	17.3	63.3
Process, plant and machine operatives	20,000	16,000	***	1.4	1.6	***	***
Elementary occupations	120,000	44,000	76,000	8.1	4.4	15.8	63.5
Males							
All occupations ¹	1,935,000	1,753,000	182,000	100	100	100	9.4
Managers and senior officials	414,000	401,000	13,000	21.4	22.9	7.1	3.1
Professional occupations	318,000	299,000	19,000	16.4	17.1	10.5	6.0
Associate professional and technical	345,000	321,000	25,000	17.9	18.3	13.4	7.1
Administrative and secretarial	135,000	122,000	14,000	7.0	6.9	7.5	10.1
Skilled trades occupations	243,000	231,000	12,000	12.6	13.2	6.5	4.9
Personal service occupations	44,000	37,000	***	2.3	2.1	***	***
Sales and customer service occupations	101,000	64,000	36,000	5.2	3.7	19.8	35.9
Process, plant and machine operatives	139,000	127,000	13,000	7.2	7.2	6.9	9.0
Elementary occupations	196,000	152,000	44,000	10.1	8.6	24.4	22.7

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 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 total employment stated here excludes the small number who did not state their occupation or their full-time/part-time status. For this reason the totals are slightly lower than totals on other tables.

A15. Public and private sector employment by gender, Greater London, 2001/02

<i>Base: working age persons in employment</i>	Numbers			% totals			% of workers that are women
	Persons	Women	Men	Persons	Women	Men	
All persons working age¹	3,387,000	1,460,000	1,927,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	43.1
Private sector	2,542,000	952,000	1,590,000	75.1	65.2	82.5	37.4
- Private firm or organisation	2,392,000	891,000	1,501,000	70.6	61.1	77.9	37.3
- Private (public company, plc)	150,000	60,000	89,000	4.4	4.1	4.6	40.3
Public and voluntary sector	845,000	508,000	337,000	24.9	34.8	17.5	60.1
- Nationalised industry	53,000	12,000	41,000	1.6	0.8	2.1	23.3
- Central government, civil service, armed forces	112,000	52,000	59,000	3.3	3.6	3.1	46.8
- Local government or council (includes fire, police and LEA s)	322,000	218,000	104,000	9.5	14.9	5.4	67.7
- University, polytechnic or other grant funded education	57,000	32,000	26,000	1.7	2.2	1.3	55.3
- Health authority or NHS trust	156,000	110,000	46,000	4.6	7.5	2.4	70.3
- Charity, voluntary organisation or trust	105,000	64,000	41,000	3.1	4.4	2.1	60.7
- Other kind of organisation (public)	41,000	21,000	20,000	1.2	1.4	1.0	50.9
% public & voluntary sector	24.9	34.8	17.5				
% public (excluding voluntary)	21.9	30.4	15.3				

Source: Annual Local 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 - Total employment figures presented here exclude those who did not provide enough information about their employer to classify them into public or private sector, so totals here will be slightly lower than total employment on other tables.

A16. Public and private sector employment by gender and ethnicity, Greater London, 2001/02

Base: working age persons in employment	BME groups ²					
	All groups ¹	White	All BMEs	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Other BME groups
Persons	3,387,000	2,587,000	797,000	338,000	302,000	157,000
Private	2,542,000	1,956,000	584,000	272,000	193,000	119,000
Public and voluntary	845,000	632,000	213,000	66,000	109,000	38,000
% public & voluntary sector	24.9	24.4	26.7	19.6	36.1	24.0
% public (exc voluntary)	21.9	21.2	24.0	18.0	32.3	21.1
Women						
All women working age	1,460,000	1,107,000	351,000	128,000	155,000	69,000
Private	952,000	727,000	224,000	90,000	86,000	48,000
Public and voluntary	508,000	381,000	127,000	38,000	68,000	21,000
% public & voluntary sector	34.8	34.4	36.3	29.9	44.2	30.3
% public (exc voluntary)	30.4	29.7	33.0	28.0	39.8	27.1
Men						
All men working age	1,927,000	1,480,000	446,000	210,000	147,000	88,000
Private	1,590,000	1,229,000	360,000	182,000	106,000	72,000
Public and voluntary	337,000	251,000	85,000	28,000	41,000	17,000
% public & voluntary sector	17.5	17.0	19.2	13.3	27.6	19.2
% public (exc voluntary)	15.3	14.9	16.9	12.0	24.4	16.4

Source: Annual Local 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. Totals on (and within) different tables may differ due to missing data and rounding.

1 - Total employment figures presented here exclude those who did not provide enough information about their employer to classify them into public or private sector, so totals here will be slightly lower than total employment on other tables.

2-The LFS ethnic group classification used here is the new LFS 'interim ethnicity classification' which is broadly based on the new 2001 Census ethnic 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'.

A17. Full and part-time employment by type of employer and gender, Greater London 2001/02

	Total	Full-time	Part-time	% full-time	% part-time
All persons working age	3,385,000	2,732,000	653,000	80.7	19.3
Private firm or organisation	2,390,000	1,957,000	433,000	81.9	18.1
Private (public company, plc)	150,000	125,000	25,000	83.2	16.8
Nationalised industry	53,000	48,000	**	91.2	**
Central government, civil service, armed forces	112,000	101,000	10,000	90.7	9.3
Local govt. or council (includes fire, police, LEA s)	322,000	230,000	91,000	71.6	28.4
University, poly. or other grant funded education	57,000	42,000	15,000	73.4	26.6
Health authority or NHS trust	156,000	120,000	36,000	77.2	22.8
Charity, voluntary organisation or trust	105,000	77,000	28,000	73.2	26.8
Other kind of organisation (public)	41,000	32,000	9,000	78.5	21.5
- All public sector	740,000	574,000	166,000	77.6	22.4
- All public & voluntary sector	845,000	651,000	194,000	77.0	23.0
All women aged 16-59	1,460,000	987,000	473,000	67.6	32.4
Private firm or organisation	891,000	599,000	292,000	67.2	32.8
Private (public company, plc)	60,000	42,000	18,000	69.8	30.2
Nationalised industry	12,000	10,000	**	78.3	**
Central government, civil service, armed forces	52,000	44,000	8,000	84.4	15.6
Local govt. or council (includes fire, police, LEA s)	218,000	137,000	81,000	62.6	37.4
University, poly. or other grant funded education	32,000	20,000	11,000	63.8	36.2
Health authority or NHS trust	110,000	77,000	32,000	70.5	29.5
Charity, voluntary organisation or trust	64,000	43,000	20,000	67.9	32.1
Other kind of organisation (public)	21,000	14,000	**	69.4	**
- All public sector	444,000	302,000	142,000	68.0	32.0
- All public & voluntary sector	508,000	345,000	163,000	68.0	32.0
	% of those in employment who are women (within each sectors)				
	Total	Full-time	Part-time		
All	43.1	36.1	72.5		
Private firm or organisation	37.3	30.6	67.4		
Private (public company, plc)	40.3	33.8	72.4		
Nationalised industry	23.3	20.0	**		
Central government, civil service, armed forces	46.8	43.6	78.2		
Local govt. or council (includes fire, police, LEA s)	67.7	59.2	89.1		
University, poly. or other grant funded education	55.3	48.1	75.2		
Health authority or NHS trust	70.3	64.2	90.9		
Charity, voluntary organisation or trust	60.7	56.4	72.6		
Other kind of organisation (public)	50.9	45.0	**		
- All public sector	60.0	52.6	85.7		
- All public & voluntary sector	60.1	53.1	83.8		

Source: Annual Local 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 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 employment figures presented here exclude those who did not provide enough information about their employer to classify them into public or private sector, so totals here will be slightly lower than total employment on other tables.

A18. Unemployment by gender and ethnicity, Greater London 2001/02

Ethnic group ¹	Persons working age			Females (16-59)			Males (16-64)		
	ILO unemployed	Econ. active	ILO unemp. rate (%)	ILO unemp.	Econ. active	ILO unemp. rate (%)	ILO unemp.	Econ. active	ILO unemp. rate (%)
Total	246,000	3,659,000	6.7	91,000	1,564,000	5.8	154,000	2,095,000	7.4
White	139,000	2,746,000	5.1	53,000	1,170,000	4.5	86,000	1,576,000	5.5
- British	108,000	2,330,000	4.6	41,000	987,000	4.2	67,000	1,343,000	5.0
- Other White	31,000	415,000	7.5	11,000	182,000	6.3	19,000	232,000	8.4
Asian or Asian British	39,000	380,000	10.2	12,000	142,000	8.6	26,000	239,000	11.1
- Indian	13,000	211,000	6.1	***	91,000	***	9,000	120,000	7.4
- Pakistani	8,000	52,000	15.4	***	15,000	***	***	37,000	***
- Bangladeshi	9,000	37,000	24.2	***	8,000	***	***	29,000	***
- Other Asian	9,000	80,000	11.0	***	27,000	***	***	53,000	***
Black or Black British	49,000	354,000	13.8	20,000	177,000	11.6	28,000	177,000	16.0
- Black Caribbean	20,000	166,000	12.2	8,000	89,000	9.5	12,000	77,000	15.3
- Black African	25,000	169,000	15.0	11,000	78,000	14.1	14,000	91,000	15.7
- Other Black	***	19,000	***	***	10,000	***	***	10,000	***
All other groups ²	19,000	179,000	10.8	***	76,000	***	13,000	103,000	12.9
All white groups	139,000	2,746,000	5.1	53,000	1,170,000	4.5	86,000	1,576,000	5.5
All BME groups	107,000	913,000	11.7	39,000	394,000	9.8	68,000	519,000	13.1

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 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' which is broadly based on the new 2001 Census ethnic 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 - All other groups includes three categories: Chinese, Mixed groups and other ethnic groups.

A19. Qualifications by gender and age, Greater London 2001/02

Highest qualification obtained	All working age	Age group				
		Age 16 - 24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55-RA
Persons						
All¹	4,818,000	904,000	1,249,000	1,298,000	878,000	490,000
Degree or equivalent	1,214,000	133,000	468,000	343,000	195,000	74,000
Higher education	280,000	25,000	76,000	84,000	64,000	31,000
GCE A Level or equiv.	888,000	250,000	184,000	220,000	149,000	84,000
GCSE grades A-C or equiv.	803,000	248,000	172,000	215,000	115,000	52,000
Other qualifications	919,000	140,000	240,000	253,000	182,000	104,000
No qualifications	714,000	107,000	109,000	182,000	172,000	144,000
% total						
All ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Degree or equivalent	25.2	14.8	37.5	26.4	22.2	15.1
Higher education	5.8	2.8	6.1	6.5	7.3	6.4
GCE A Level or equiv.	18.4	27.6	14.7	17.0	17.0	17.2
GCSE grades A-C or equiv.	16.7	27.4	13.8	16.6	13.1	10.6
Other qualifications	19.1	15.5	19.2	19.5	20.7	21.3
No qualifications	14.8	11.9	8.7	14.0	19.6	29.4
Females						
All ¹	2,294,000	445,000	597,000	628,000	443,000	180,000
Degree or equivalent	524,000	64,000	210,000	146,000	83,000	21,000
Higher education	157,000	14,000	43,000	46,000	39,000	15,000
GCE A Level or equiv.	359,000	129,000	75,000	91,000	44,000	19,000
GCSE grades A-C or equiv.	439,000	122,000	95,000	127,000	69,000	25,000
Other qualifications	460,000	65,000	119,000	126,000	106,000	44,000
No qualifications	356,000	51,000	54,000	93,000	102,000	56,000
% total						
All ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Degree or equivalent	22.8	14.4	35.1	23.3	18.6	11.8
Higher education	6.9	3.2	7.2	7.3	8.8	8.6
GCE A Level or equiv.	15.6	29.0	12.6	14.5	10.0	10.3
GCSE grades A-C or equiv.	19.1	27.4	16.0	20.2	15.6	14.0
Other qualifications	20.0	14.5	20.0	20.0	23.9	24.2
No qualifications	15.5	11.5	9.1	14.7	23.0	31.1
Male						
All ¹	2,525,000	459,000	652,000	669,000	435,000	309,000
Degree or equivalent	690,000	69,000	258,000	197,000	113,000	53,000
Higher education	123,000	11,000	33,000	38,000	26,000	16,000
GCE A Level or equiv.	529,000	121,000	109,000	129,000	105,000	66,000
GCSE grades A-C or equiv.	364,000	126,000	77,000	89,000	46,000	27,000
Other qualifications	460,000	76,000	121,000	127,000	76,000	60,000
No qualifications	359,000	56,000	55,000	90,000	70,000	88,000
% total						
All ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Degree or equivalent	27.3	15.1	39.6	29.4	25.9	17.0
Higher education	4.9	2.3	5.1	5.7	5.9	5.1
GCE A Level or equiv.	21.0	26.3	16.7	19.3	24.0	21.2
GCSE grades A-C or equiv.	14.4	27.5	11.8	13.2	10.6	8.7
Other qualifications	18.2	16.5	18.5	19.0	17.5	19.6
No qualifications	14.2	12.3	8.4	13.4	16.1	28.4

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. LFS estimates presented here have NOT been adjusted to take account of 2001 census results.

1 - Totals excludes those people whose qualifications details were not provided, so the total numbers are slightly lower than population totals provided in other tables

A20. Link between qualifications and economic activity by gender, Greater London, 2001/02

Highest level of qualification obtained (persons working age)	Persons working age				Rates (%)		
	Total	Economically active	In employment	ILO unemployed	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemp. rate (%)
Persons							
Total	4,818,000	3,642,000	3,397,000	245,000	75.6	70.5	6.7
Degree or equivalent	1,214,000	1,104,000	1,062,000	42,000	91.0	87.5	3.8
Higher education	280,000	242,000	233,000	8,000	86.2	83.2	3.5
GCE A Level or equiv.	888,000	692,000	652,000	39,000	77.9	73.5	5.7
GCSE grades A-C or equiv.	803,000	597,000	554,000	43,000	74.4	69.0	7.2
Other qualifications	919,000	636,000	576,000	60,000	69.2	62.7	9.4
No qualification	714,000	372,000	320,000	52,000	52.0	44.7	14.0
Females							
Total	2,294,000	1,557,000	1,466,000	91,000	67.9	63.9	5.8
Degree or equivalent	524,000	456,000	440,000	16,000	87.1	83.9	3.6
Higher education	157,000	130,000	126,000	***	82.5	80.0	***
GCE A Level or equiv.	359,000	254,000	238,000	15,000	70.8	66.5	6.0
GCSE grades A-C or equiv.	439,000	306,000	285,000	21,000	69.7	65.0	6.8
Other qualifications	460,000	271,000	250,000	20,000	58.9	54.5	7.5
No qualification	356,000	141,000	127,000	14,000	39.6	35.7	10.0
Males							
Total	2,525,000	2,085,000	1,931,000	154,000	82.6	76.5	7.4
Degree or equivalent	690,000	648,000	622,000	26,000	93.9	90.2	4.0
Higher education	123,000	112,000	107,000	***	91.0	87.4	***
GCE A Level or equiv.	529,000	438,000	414,000	24,000	82.8	78.2	5.5
GCSE grades A-C or equiv.	364,000	292,000	269,000	22,000	80.0	73.9	7.6
Other qualifications	460,000	365,000	325,000	40,000	79.4	70.8	10.9
No qualification	359,000	231,000	193,000	38,000	64.3	53.7	16.4

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 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 - Totals excludes those people whose qualifications details were not provided, so the total numbers are slightly lower than population totals provided in other tables

A21. Educational participation by age and gender, Greater London 2001/02

	Number				% row totals				
	Total	Full-time education	Part-time education	Not in education	Total	% in full or part-time education	Full-time education	Part-time education	Not in education
Persons	4,845,000	450,000	379,000	4,016,000	100.0	17.1	9.3	7.8	82.9
Age 16-24	910,000	371,000	75,000	465,000	100.0	49.0	40.7	8.2	51.0
Age 25-34	1,255,000	52,000	128,000	1,076,000	100.0	14.3	4.1	10.2	85.7
Age 35-44	1,303,000	21,000	113,000	1,168,000	100.0	10.3	1.6	8.7	89.7
Age 45-54	881,000	***	48,000	827,000	100.0	6.1	***	5.5	93.9
Age 55-59/64	496,000	***	14,000	480,000	100.0	3.1	***	2.9	96.9
Female									
Total	2,305,000	231,000	214,000	1,860,000	100.0	19.3	10.0	9.3	80.7
Age 16-24	449,000	187,000	39,000	222,000	100.0	50.5	41.7	8.7	49.5
Age 25-34	600,000	28,000	70,000	502,000	100.0	16.3	4.6	11.7	83.7
Age 35-44	630,000	13,000	64,000	553,000	100.0	12.2	2.0	10.2	87.8
Age 45-54	444,000	***	32,000	409,000	100.0	7.9	***	7.3	92.1
Age 55-59	182,000	***	8,000	174,000	100.0	4.5	***	4.2	95.5
Male									
Total	2,541,000	220,000	165,000	2,156,000	100.0	15.1	8.7	6.5	84.9
Age 16-24	462,000	183,000	36,000	242,000	100.0	47.5	39.7	7.8	52.5
Age 25-34	655,000	24,000	58,000	573,000	100.0	12.5	3.7	8.8	87.5
Age 35-44	673,000	9,000	49,000	616,000	100.0	8.6	1.3	7.3	91.4
Age 45-54	437,000	***	16,000	418,000	100.0	4.3	***	3.6	95.7
Age 55-64	314,000	***	***	306,000	100.0	***	***	***	97.7

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 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.

A22. Young people in full-time education by gender and ethnicity, Greater London 2001/02

Ethnic group ¹	Persons aged 16-24			Women aged 16-24			Men aged 16-24		
	Total	Full-time education % in FTE		Total	Full-time education % in FTE		Total	Full-time education % in FTE	
Total	910,000	370,000	40.7	449,000	187,000	41.7	461,000	183,000	39.7
White	573,000	182,000	31.8	290,000	101,000	34.6	283,000	82,000	28.9
- British	478,000	147,000	30.8	238,000	80,000	33.8	239,000	67,000	28.0
- Other White	96,000	35,000	36.7	52,000	20,000	38.7	44,000	15,000	34.3
Asian or Asian British	147,000	81,000	55.2	67,000	35,000	51.6	79,000	46,000	58.4
- Indian	65,000	38,000	59.2	31,000	18,000	57.4	34,000	21,000	60.8
- Pakistani	28,000	15,000	53.4	12,000	**	**	16,000	9,000	56.1
- Bangladeshi	31,000	14,000	45.0	15,000	**	**	16,000	9,000	53.3
- Other Asian	24,000	14,000	60.0	10,000	**	**	14,000	8,000	61.0
Black or Black British	114,000	63,000	55.4	59,000	33,000	56.2	55,000	30,000	54.6
- Black Caribbean	43,000	21,000	48.2	22,000	11,000	49.7	21,000	10,000	46.6
- Black African	61,000	37,000	60.9	33,000	20,000	60.6	28,000	17,000	61.2
- Other Black	10,000	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
All other ethnic groups ²	76,000	44,000	57.7	32,000	19,000	58.9	44,000	25,000	56.8
White	573,000	182,000	31.8	290,000	101,000	34.6	283,000	82,000	28.9
BME groups	337,000	188,000	55.9	158,000	87,000	54.8	178,000	101,000	56.8

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%). The smaller the estimate the larger the confidence interval. Particularly unreliable estimates 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' which is broadly based on the new 2001 Census ethnic 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 - All other groups includes three categories: Chinese, Mixed groups and other ethnic groups.

A23. Average earnings by gender, ethnicity and qualifications, Greater London 2001/02

Base: employees of working age	Gross average hourly earnings (£) employees of working age ¹							
	Persons		Female		Male		Paygap measures ²	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Full-time/part-time status								
All employees	12.48	10.10	10.81	9.34	13.96	11.13	77.4	83.9
- Full-time	13.42	11.00	11.75	10.27	14.51	11.55	80.9	88.9
- Part-time	8.53	6.35	8.82	6.63	7.50	5.33	117.5	124.4
Ethnic group³								
- White	13.09	10.71	11.22	9.63	14.71	11.90	76.3	80.9
- Mixed	11.40	9.61	9.84	8.59	13.16	11.19	74.8	76.8
- Asian or Asian British	10.42	7.78	9.48	7.55	11.09	8.13	85.5	92.9
- Black or Black British	9.49	8.48	9.01	8.50	10.10	8.39	89.2	101.3
- Chinese	12.31	10.00	***	***	***	***	***	***
- Other ethnic groups	12.24	9.65	10.40	9.34	13.54	10.25	76.8	91.1
White groups:								
- All employees	13.09	10.71	11.22	9.63	14.71	11.90	76.3	80.9
- Full-time	13.98	11.55	12.15	10.71	15.13	12.16	80.3	88.1
- Part-time	9.11	6.74	9.26	6.97	8.43	5.67	109.8	122.9
BME groups:								
- All employees	10.37	8.39	9.43	8.24	11.25	8.64	83.8	95.4
- Full-time	11.39	9.35	10.41	9.35	12.12	9.38	85.9	99.7
- Part-time	6.91	5.67	7.32	5.83	6.05	5.00	121.1	116.6
Highest qualification obtained								
Degree or equivalent	17.20	14.30	14.83	13.20	18.92	15.45	78.4	85.4
Higher education	12.69	11.32	11.78	10.92	13.93	12.02	84.6	90.8
GCE A Level or equiv	11.00	9.25	9.38	8.33	12.16	10.07	77.1	82.7
GCSE grades A-C or equiv	9.36	8.10	8.81	7.97	10.06	8.34	87.6	95.6
Other qualifications	10.04	7.70	8.83	7.52	11.18	8.00	79.0	94.0
No qualification	7.47	6.40	6.81	6.00	8.07	7.16	84.4	83.8

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 women expressed as a percentage of the rate for men.

3- The LFS ethnic group classification used here is the new LFS 'interim ethnicity classification' which is broadly based on the new 2001 Census ethnic 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'.

A24. Average earnings by occupation and gender, Greater London 2001/02

Base: employees of working age	Gross average hourly earnings (£) ¹							
	Persons		Female		Male		Paygap measures ²	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
All occupations	12.48	10.10	10.81	9.34	13.96	11.13	77.4	83.9
Managers and senior officials	19.34	15.89	16.68	14.43	20.51	16.54	81.4	87.2
- Corporate managers	20.30	16.49	17.31	14.90	21.60	17.46	80.1	85.3
- Other managers and proprietors	13.68	11.55	13.19	11.25	13.91	12.10	94.8	93.0
Professional occupations	17.02	14.90	15.36	13.97	18.28	15.86	84.0	88.1
- Science and technology professionals	16.81	15.17	14.84	13.67	17.27	15.37	85.9	88.9
- Health professionals	18.13	15.88	**	**	17.96	15.80	**	**
- Teaching and research professionals	14.65	13.78	14.31	13.66	15.53	14.29	92.1	95.6
- Other professionals	19.39	16.14	17.17	14.42	20.64	18.19	83.2	79.3
Associate professional and technical	13.55	11.96	12.37	11.29	14.64	12.50	84.5	90.3
- Science and technology assoc. professionals	11.33	10.58	10.13	9.36	11.95	11.54	84.8	81.1
- Health and social welfare assoc. professionals	11.64	11.20	11.89	10.94	10.85	11.43	109.6	95.7
- Protective services	11.78	11.80	**	**	11.69	11.53	**	**
- Culture, media and sports occupations	14.42	12.98	12.86	12.16	15.58	13.34	82.5	91.2
- Business and public service assoc. professionals	14.83	12.70	13.02	11.73	16.31	13.66	79.9	85.9
Administrative and secretarial	9.52	8.97	9.43	8.82	9.77	9.11	96.5	96.8
- Administrative occupations	9.39	8.80	9.18	8.57	9.77	9.11	94.0	94.1
- Secretarial occupations	9.87	9.50	9.87	9.60	**	**	**	**
Skilled trades occupations	9.10	8.39	**	**	9.29	8.71	**	**
- Skilled agriculture trades	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
- Skilled metal and electrical trades	10.15	9.80	**	**	10.18	9.82	**	**
- Skilled construction and building trades	9.49	8.90	**	**	9.52	8.90	**	**
- Skilled printing and other skilled trades	7.74	6.68	**	**	8.02	7.14	**	**
Personal service occupations	7.18	6.61	6.87	6.46	8.39	8.02	82.0	80.5
- Caring personal service occupations	6.85	6.45	6.68	6.33	**	**	**	**
- Leisure and other personal service occupations	7.92	7.58	7.51	6.89	8.57	8.47	87.7	81.3
Sales and customer service occupations	6.42	5.60	6.26	5.43	6.66	5.78	94.0	93.9
- Sales occupations	6.18	5.36	6.02	5.25	6.43	5.60	93.7	93.8
- Customer service occupations	7.86	7.84	**	**	**	**	**	**
Process, plant and machine operatives	7.86	7.25	6.35	5.89	8.13	7.65	78.0	77.0
- Process, plant and machine operatives	8.16	7.37	**	**	9.00	8.82	**	**
- Transport and mobile machine drivers/oper.	7.64	7.14	**	**	7.63	7.21	**	**
Elementary occupations	6.20	5.73	5.86	5.33	6.43	6.12	91.2	87.1
- Elementary trades, plant and storage occs.	6.90	6.74	**	**	7.05	6.93	**	**
- Elementary administration and service occs.	6.05	5.61	5.86	5.32	6.22	5.89	94.4	90.3

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 women expressed as a percentage of the rate for men.

A25. Economic activity and employment rates by London Borough by gender, 2001/02

<i>Persons working age</i>	Persons		Females (aged 16-59)		Males (aged 16-64)	
	Economically active rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Economically active rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	Economically active rate (%)	Employment rate (%)
Greater London	75.5	70.4	67.8	63.9	82.5	76.4
City of London	**	**	**	**	**	**
Barking and Dagenham	72.7	67.9	62.5	58.1	82.0	76.9
Barnet	79.6	75.5	68.8	65.5	89.0	84.4
Bexley	79.3	76.7	72.5	70.2	85.6	82.8
Brent	74.7	67.6	66.8	62.0	81.7	72.6
Bromley	81.0	77.8	74.5	72.0	87.1	83.1
Camden	71.3	65.1	62.0	56.9	79.9	72.8
Croydon	80.8	76.0	75.3	71.6	85.8	80.1
Ealing	73.9	69.1	63.1	60.4	83.3	76.6
Enfield	74.7	69.8	64.6	62.0	83.6	76.6
Greenwich	75.6	69.8	67.1	64.1	83.4	75.1
Hackney	65.5	57.4	59.0	54.4	71.2	60.0
Hammersmith and Fulham	77.4	72.3	69.2	63.8	85.3	80.5
Haringey	66.9	59.7	58.6	53.2	74.4	65.5
Harrow	76.7	73.2	70.7	67.6	82.4	78.5
Havering	81.0	77.9	75.3	73.0	86.0	82.2
Hillingdon	80.3	76.9	71.5	68.0	88.0	84.6
Hounslow	78.9	74.4	73.9	69.5	83.3	78.6
Islington	71.6	65.0	62.7	56.0	79.9	73.5
Kensington and Chelsea	69.9	65.5	57.7	54.7	81.2	75.6
Kingston upon Thames	81.6	78.0	75.0	70.2	87.4	84.9
Lambeth	75.1	69.9	70.6	66.2	79.5	73.5
Lewisham	73.8	66.1	68.0	62.7	79.2	69.2
Merton	81.5	78.9	74.8	72.2	87.6	85.1
Newham	61.1	53.9	50.6	44.3	70.5	62.5
Redbridge	77.1	71.7	71.3	66.7	82.3	76.3
Richmond upon Thames	83.1	80.8	76.5	75.2	89.0	85.9
Southwark	72.1	64.2	65.5	60.5	78.1	67.5
Sutton	86.7	82.2	82.2	77.2	90.9	86.8
Tower Hamlets	62.0	54.3	51.3	46.5	71.5	61.3
Waltham Forest	74.0	68.9	68.9	63.6	78.7	73.8
Wandsworth	83.0	77.7	75.9	71.7	89.7	83.5
Westminster	69.3	65.0	60.1	57.1	77.5	71.9
Inner London	71.1	64.8	63.0	58.3	78.5	70.8
Outer London	78.5	74.3	71.1	67.7	85.2	80.2

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. Particularly unreliable estimates 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.

A26. Key labour market indicators - UK and London compared 2001/02

	Persons			Women (aged 16-59)			Men (aged 16-64)		
	London	UK	UK (exc London)	London	UK	UK (exc London)	London	UK	UK (exc London)
Economic activity rates (%)									
All ethnic groups	75.5	78.4	78.8	67.8	72.3	73.0	82.5	83.9	84.1
- white groups	79.7	79.6	79.5	72.7	73.9	74.1	85.8	84.6	84.5
- BME groups	65.3	64.5	63.8	56.6	54.2	51.9	73.8	74.7	75.5
Rates excluding full-time students:									
All ethnic groups	79.6	81.2	81.4	71.3	74.6	75.1	87.1	87.0	87.0
- white groups	82.5	81.9	81.9	75.3	75.9	76.0	88.7	87.3	87.1
- BME groups	71.5	71.0	70.5	61.0	58.4	55.9	82.2	83.4	84.6
Employment rates (%)									
All ethnic groups	70.4	74.4	75.0	63.9	69.0	69.8	76.4	79.2	79.6
- white groups	75.7	75.8	75.8	69.4	70.8	71.0	81.1	80.3	80.2
- BME groups	57.6	57.2	56.8	51.1	48.8	46.7	64.1	65.4	66.6
Rates excluding full-time students:									
All ethnic groups	74.6	77.2	77.6	67.5	71.4	72.0	80.9	82.4	82.6
- white groups	78.6	78.3	78.2	72.3	72.9	73.0	84.0	83.0	82.9
- BME groups	63.7	63.5	63.2	55.6	53.2	50.9	71.9	73.6	75.3
Employment and unemployment									
% in employment working full-time	80.4	76.7	76.2	67.2	57.3	56.0	90.4	92.0	92.2
% in employment working part-time	19.6	23.3	23.8	32.8	42.7	44.0	9.6	8.0	7.8
ILO unemployment rate (%)	6.7	5.1	4.9	5.8	4.5	4.4	7.4	5.6	5.3
Employment by occupational (% totals)									
All in employment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Managers and senior officials	17.0	14.0	13.6	11.3	9.2	8.9	21.4	17.7	17.2
2. Professional occupations	15.8	11.8	11.2	15.0	10.7	10.1	16.5	12.7	12.2
3. Associate professional and technical	18.2	13.6	12.9	18.6	13.7	13.1	17.9	13.4	12.8
4. Administrative and secretarial	14.5	13.2	13.0	24.3	23.4	23.3	7.0	5.1	4.8
5. Skilled trades occupations	7.7	12.2	12.8	1.3	2.1	2.2	12.5	20.2	21.3
6. Personal service occupations	6.1	7.1	7.3	11.1	13.6	13.9	2.3	2.0	2.0
7. Sales and customer service occupations	6.8	7.8	8.0	8.9	12.2	12.7	5.2	4.4	4.2
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	4.7	8.6	9.1	1.4	3.2	3.5	7.2	12.8	13.6
9. Elementary occupations	9.3	11.7	12.1	8.1	11.8	12.3	10.1	11.7	11.9
<i>All employed in SOC groups 1-3</i>	51.0	39.4	37.7	44.9	33.6	32.1	55.7	43.9	42.2
Highest qualification (% totals)									
All working age	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Degree or equivalent*	25.2	15.6	14.2	22.8	14.1	12.8	27.3	17.0	15.5
Higher education*	5.8	8.2	8.5	6.9	9.1	9.4	4.9	7.3	7.7
GCE A Level or equiv	18.4	23.7	24.5	15.6	17.3	17.6	21.0	29.6	30.9
GCSE grades A-C or equiv	16.7	22.0	22.8	19.1	26.9	28.1	14.4	17.6	18.1
Other qualifications	19.1	13.7	12.9	20.0	14.1	13.3	18.2	13.3	12.5
No qualification	14.8	16.8	17.0	15.5	18.4	18.9	14.2	15.2	15.4
<i>% with higher qualifications *</i>	31.0	23.8	22.7	29.7	23.2	22.2	32.2	24.3	23.1
Educational participation (% totals)									
All working age	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% in full-time education	9.3	7.5	7.2	10.0	8.0	7.7	8.7	7.0	6.7
% in part-time education	7.8	7.0	6.9	9.3	8.5	8.4	6.5	5.6	5.5
% not in education	82.9	85.5	85.9	80.7	83.5	83.9	84.9	87.4	87.8

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%). 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.

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

Appendix 2 – Labour Force Survey - technical notes

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 downwards²¹. 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.

²¹ ONS will be retrospectively revising mid-year population estimates from 1991-2000 in February 2003.

Appendix 3: Glossary

Disabled people and 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. People can qualify as disabled on both definitions or just one. 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*. See the footnotes on appendix table A7 for more detail on this.

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 a) individuals tend to slightly underestimate what they earn and some earnings data is given by proxy (supplied by one household member on behalf of another) which can further undermine accuracy. For this reason the data are limited in their application. In summary, while the data are considered to be good at exploring relativities between groups, they are less accurate predictors of absolute levels of earnings. Readers should bear this in mind when interpreting the data.

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. Or put another way, economically active people are those active in the labour force.

Economic activity rate (%)

The economic activity rate is the number of people who are in employment or unemployed as a percentage of the total population. Rates can be calculated for any population group. 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 that is based solely on eligibility for benefits (ie Jobseekers' Allowance). The ILO measure is generally accepted to be a more comprehensive measure and is usually significantly higher than the claimant count for any given period.

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.

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

DMAG has 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). The traditional content of both series will still appear regularly. The latest DMAG Briefings are:

DMAG 2003/1	Disabled people and the labour market	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2003/2	2001 Borough Demographic Profiles	Baljit Bains/Iryna Pylypchuk
DMAG 2003/3	2002 Round of Demographic Projections	John Hollis/Baljit Bains
DMAG 2003/4	Greater London Demographic Review: 2001	Baljit Bains/Iryna Pylypchuk
DMAG 2003/5	Census Information Note CIN 2003-1	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2003/6	Third country nationals living in London 2000/01	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2003/7	2001 Census Key Statistics: Initial summary of results	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2003/8	2001 Census Key Statistics: Household variables	John Hollis
DMAG 2003/10	Household Forecasts based on 2001 Census Key Statistics	John Hollis
DMAG 2003/11	2001 Census: Copyright and licensing for Census users	Rachel Leeser /Hywel Davies

If you would like copies of previous briefings, please contact Jackie Maguire at the Data Management and Analysis Group – see Contact page.

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