

Intelligence Briefing

Social Exclusion Team

A Profile of the Part-time Workforce in London



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Acknowledgements

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Summary of Findings

- There were 840,000 people employed on a part-time basis in London during 2009, equivalent to 20 per cent of the workforce.
- Almost 90 per cent of those working on a part-time basis in the capital also lived in London
- High levels of part-time employment as a proportion of the overall employed population are concentrated in Outer London, with eight of the top ten borough rates in Outer London boroughs.
- More than six in ten part-time workers gave “not wanting” a full-time job as the reason for working part-time.
- Just over one in ten employed males were working in part-time roles compared with a third of working females.
- A fifth of all working white Londoners were employed on a part-time basis compared with a quarter of BAME Londoners.
- Three in ten disabled people in employment were working in part-time roles compared with two in ten of their non-disabled counterparts.
- Rates of part-time employment were highest in the distribution, hotels and catering sector at 35 per cent.
- Part-time workers in London worked an average of 22 hours per week, compared to 43 hours for full-time staff.
- In London, part-time workers had median gross hourly pay of £9 per hour, equivalent to just 60 per cent of their full-time counterparts at £15 per hour.
- Part-time workers in London were £1.81 per hour better off than those in the rest of the UK, equivalent to 25 per cent.
- Women in part-time roles earned more than males at £9.64 and £7.22 per hour respectively.
- Those aged 16-17 and working part-time had gross hourly pay of £5.42, compared with £12.29 in the 35-39 age-group.
- Part-time workers born in the UK had hourly earnings of £10, compared to £7.50 for those born outside the UK.
- White Londoners could expect to earn £10 per hour, compared with £7.36 for BAME Londoners.
- There were 156,000 lone parent females in employment in London during 2009, of which 76,000 (49 per cent) were employed on a part-time basis, compared with 55 per cent of lone parent females in the rest of the UK.

- Across London, there is little difference in part-time employment rates between lone parent females and mothers who are part of a couple. However, there are significant differences between Inner and Outer London.
- Lone parent mothers working in part-time roles had gross hourly earnings of £7.80, £4.56 less than couple mothers working on the same basis.
- The average home to work travel time of a part-time worker living and working in London was 30 minutes. Those commuting from outside London spent 62 minutes travelling to work.
- Two in five part-time workers' main method of travel to work was by car or other small vehicle. Part-time workers are twice as likely to travel by bus and half as likely to use the train as their primary transport method.
- Part-time workers travelling by train had the longest journey times at 68 minutes, compared with just 14 minutes for those who walk to work.

About this Briefing

This Briefing presents key statistics on the theme of part-time employment in London. Data are based on the Annual Population Survey (APS) for 2009¹.

The main aims of the analysis are to:

- profile the part-time workforce in London and compare key characteristics with the part-time workforce in the rest of the UK.
- present estimates of the level of pay awarded in part-time roles compared with full-time equivalents.
- examine the labour market experience of lone parent females in the context of part-time employment.
- provide an insight to the commuting patterns of London's part-time work-force.

The APS data used in this report are obtained under special licence² from the Office for National Statistics. This dataset allows for more flexible and tailored analysis and enables the GLA to draw out findings of particular relevance to London.

About the Annual Population Survey

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

- **Large sample size** of over 333,000 households, including over 27,000 in Greater London, which include 5,500 disabled Londoners.
- **Wide topic coverage** (including demography, labour market, educational participation and health).

The main limitations of the APS are:

- **Sampling variability:** As the APS is a sample survey, all figures are estimates not precise measures and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. This means data need to be interpreted with some care, particularly those relating to smaller population groups, such as people with a particular health problem or impairment.

For this reason, all numbers/rates based on grossed estimates of less than 10,000 have been flagged or suppressed in this report. Numbers below this threshold are likely to be subject to a very high degree of sampling variability.

- **Coverage Issues:** While the APS is regarded as a high quality survey, response rates are relatively low in London and it is likely that some groups of Londoners may be slightly under-represented in the overall samples (e.g. certain groups of temporary and/or foreign workers, those not fluent in English, those in multi-occupancy accommodation, those with learning difficulties and those with communication issues).

¹ Survey period is January to December 2009

² A special licence is required because the data are heavily restricted to protect respondent confidentiality.

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

Defining part-time employment

The UK Government³ defines a part-time worker as:

“someone who works fewer hours than a full-time worker. There is no specific number of hours that makes someone full or part-time, but a full-time worker will usually work 35 hours or more a week.”

Those with term-time working arrangements (allowing for a reduction in hours or time off during holiday periods) or job shares are also considered to be employed on a part-time basis.

The APS generally uses a system of self assessment to generate estimates of the part-time workforce. The following question is asked of all respondents who have had a job in the previous eight years:

In your job were you working?

1) *Full-time*

2) *Or part-time*

People on government-supported training and employment programmes who are at college in the survey reference week are classified, by convention, as part-time.

For the purposes of this Briefing, respondents are filtered for those who were in employment during the survey reference week. This removes those who were unemployed or inactive during the reference week but answered the full-time/part-time question based on a job held in the previous eight years. This allows for estimates of the size of the workforce at the reference date given.

For more information regarding the Annual Population Survey please see Appendix A at the end of this report.

³ http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/Employment/Employees/Flexibleworking/DG_10027738

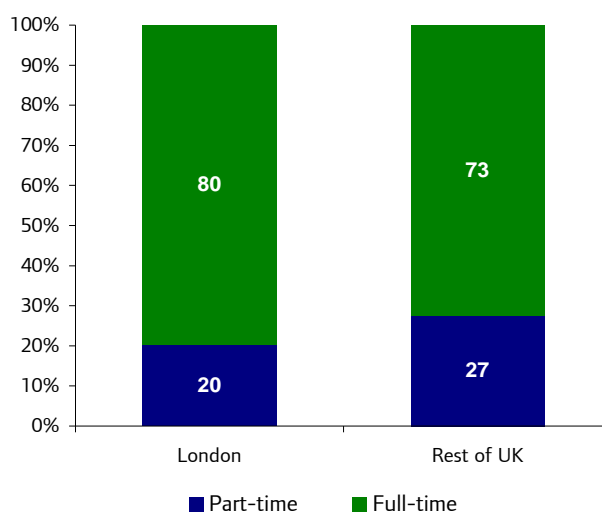
Profile of the Part-time Workforce

According to APS estimates, 4.15 million people were employed in London during the period January to December 2009. Just under 840,000 (20 per cent) of these were working on a part-time basis (See Chart 1). This compares with a part-time employment rate⁴ of 27 per cent in the rest of the UK. Of the 840,000 part-time workers in London, 750,000 (89 per cent) were resident in the capital with a further 11 per cent travelling into London for work.

In addition to the 750,000 part-time workers in London who were also resident in the capital, there were 75,000 people who were resident in London but undertaking part-time work outside of the capital, giving a total of 825,000 people who were resident in London and working part time. This equates to 13 per cent of the population aged 16 and over and compares with 16 per cent for those resident in the rest of the UK. Full-time workers living in London account for 47 per cent of the resident population aged 16 and over, compared with 42 per cent in the rest of the UK. Whilst these figures provide a useful context to the data, the remainder of this analysis will focus largely on workplace statistics.

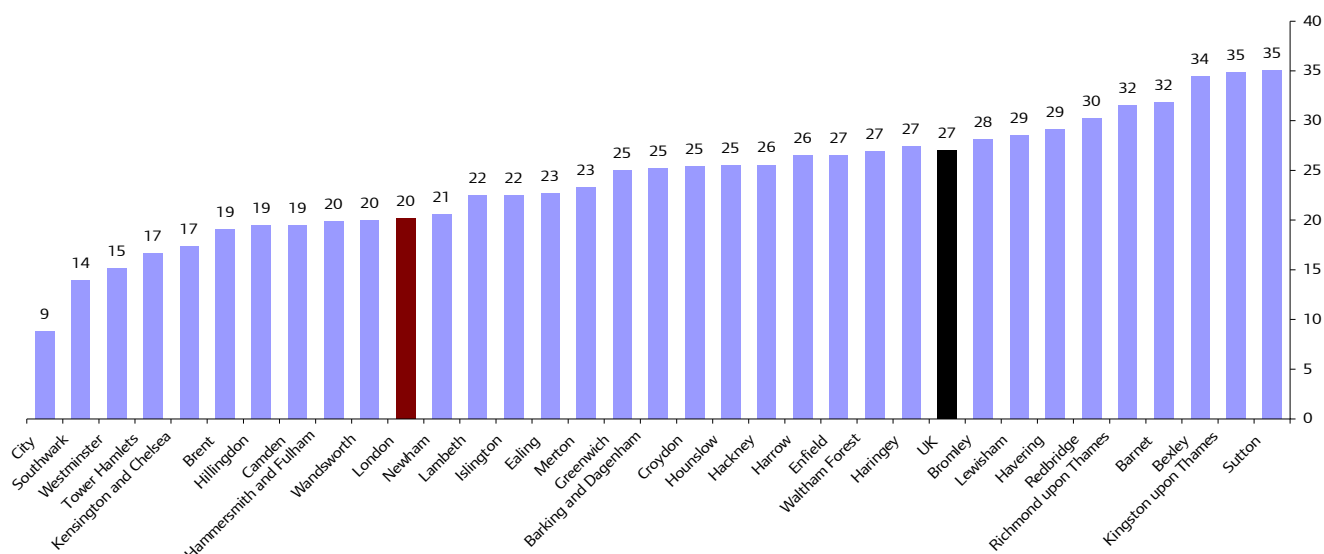
At borough level, clear patterns are evident in the distribution of workplace part-time employment rates. Eight of the top ten rates were in outer London boroughs, with Brent (19 per cent) the only Outer London borough to have a part-time employment rate lower than the London rate (20 per cent) (See Chart 2). Sutton and Kingston upon Thames had the highest rates in the capital at 35 per cent, compared with the lowest rate in the City at just nine per cent.

Chart 1: Proportion of all those employed by full-time/part-time status, 2009



Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

Chart 2: Workplace part-time employment rates by local authority, per cent, 2009



Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

⁴ Refers to the proportion of the employed population who are employed on a part-time basis.

Reason for part-time employment

Of the 840,000 people employed on a part-time basis in London, more than six in ten of those were working part-time hours because they did not want a full-time job. A further 18 per cent were students or still at school. The remaining 20 per cent were either unable to find a full time job (17 per cent) or ill or disabled (3 per cent). (See Chart 3).

Part-time employment by gender

Almost 2.4 million of the 4.15 million people employed in London were males, equivalent to 58 per cent. Around 250,000 (11 per cent) of these were employed on a part-time basis, which is similar to the proportion in the rest of the UK at 12 per cent.

Chart 4: Workplace Part-time employment rates by gender, percent, 2009



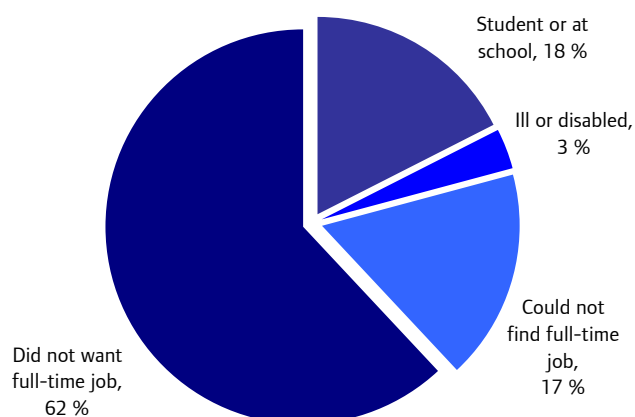
Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

Breaking down London's employed workforce by residence shows an overall gap of 11 percentage points in part-time employment rates between those employed in the capital but living outside (11 per cent) and those who both lived and worked in London (22 per cent). The part-time employment rates for males employed in London were five per cent for those living outside London and 12 per cent for those living within the capital, compared with 25 and 34 per cent for females respectively (See Chart 5)

Part-time employment by age-group

Chart 6 shows how those working part-time as a proportion of all those employed in London was lower across all age groups than elsewhere in the UK. The gap is widest at the 55-64 age-group where almost a

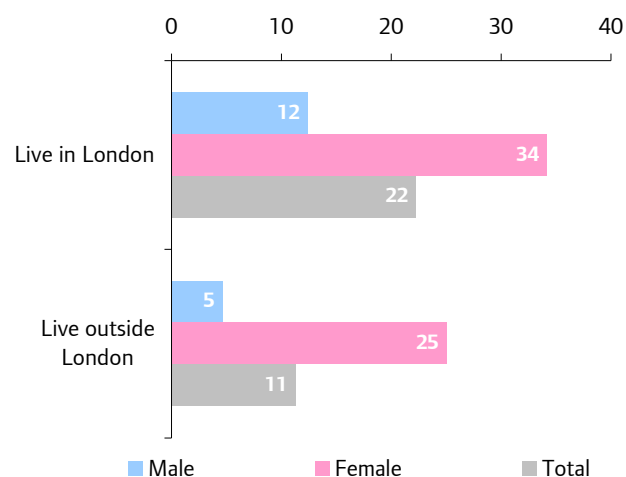
Chart 3: Part-time work-force by reason for working part-time, London, 2009



Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

A third of the 1.75 million females employed in London were employed in part-time roles. The gap between London and UK rates was much wider for females with 45 per cent of women in the rest of the UK employed in part-time roles (See Chart 4)

Chart 5: Part-time employment in London, by gender and residence, per cent, 2009

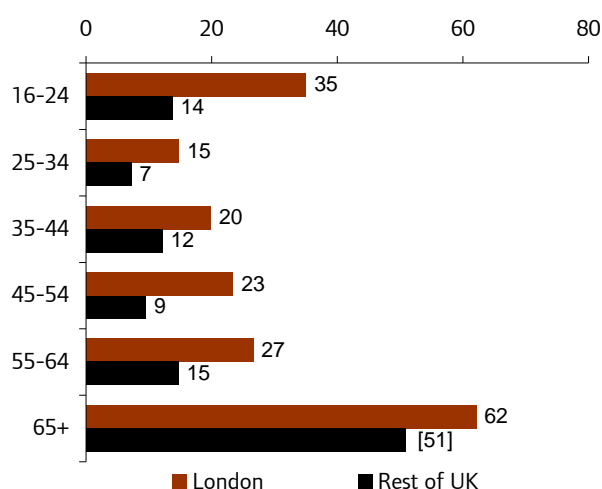


Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

quarter of employed Londoners were working part-time compared with a third in the rest of the UK. In both areas, the highest part-time employment rate was in the 16-24 age-group (with the exception of the 65 and over category). This is due to the presence of a high number of students. Sixty eight per cent of those aged between 16 and 24 and employed on a part-time basis in London gave being a student or still in school as the reason for taking a part-time role. Six in ten employed people aged 65 and over were in part-time employment in London, compared with seven in ten in the rest of the UK.

Part-time employment rates among London's workforce were higher across all age groups for those who reside in London compared with those who commute, which suggests that commuting into London to work part-time does not represent a financially viable employment option for many (See Chart 7). There was a particularly marked difference in part-time employment rates for those aged 16-24 and

Chart 7: Part-time employment rates in London by residence, per cent, 2009



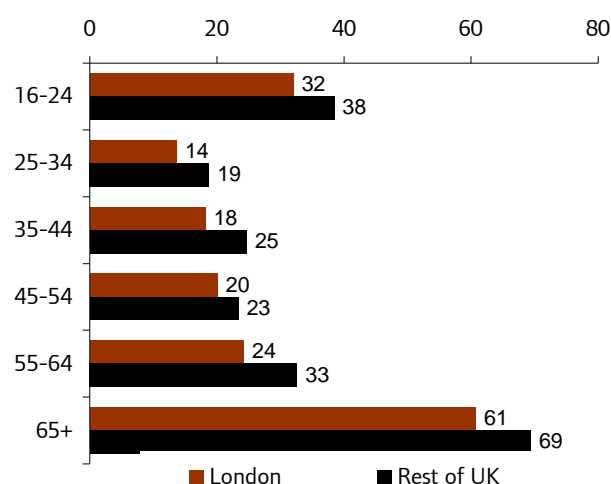
Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009
 [] These rates are based on gross estimates of less than 10,000 and should be treated with caution.

Table 1: Part-time workplace employment rates by ethnicity and country of birth, per cent, 2009

	Ethnicity		Country of Birth	
	White	BAME	UK Born	Non UK Born
London	19	25	19	22
Rest of UK	27	28	22	24

Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

Chart 6: Workplace Part-time employment rates by age-group, per cent, 2009



Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

living and working in London, compared with those who commute into the capital for work. Thirty-five percent of those aged 16-24 who were employed in London and also lived in the capital were in part-time employment. The part-time employment rate for those who commute into the region was 14 per cent.

Again the highest part-time employment rates of any age-group occurred in the 65 and over category, where 62 per cent of those living and working in London were employed on a part-time basis compared with 51 per cent of those who commuted into the capital.

Part-time employment by ethnicity and country of birth

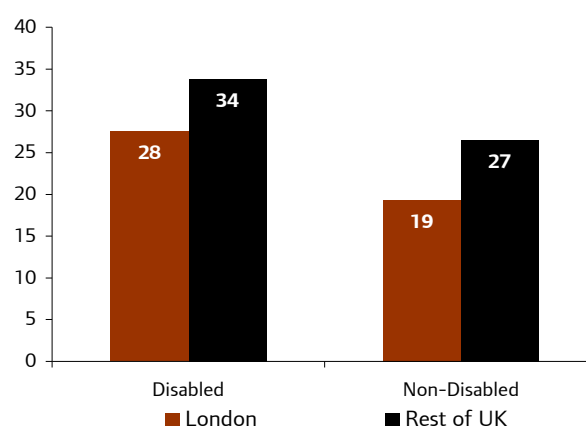
The part-time employment rate for white Londoners was almost one in five compared with one in four BAME Londoners. In contrast there was little difference in part-time employment rates between white and BAME populations in the rest of the UK with rates of 27 and 28 per cent respectively. A non-UK born Londoner was slightly more likely to be employed on a part-time basis than those born in the UK at 22 per cent for non-UK born compared with 19 percent for UK born. Rates were similar for the rest of the UK with 24 per cent of those born outside the UK working in part-time roles, compared with 22 per cent of the UK born population (See Table 1).

Part-time employment by disability

Disabled people were more likely to be employed in part-time roles than non-disabled people. In London almost three in ten disabled working people were in part-time employment, compared with two in ten of the non-disabled working population.

Part-time employment rates for both the disabled and non-disabled groups were higher in the UK than in London at 34 and 27 per cent respectively. However, the gap between the two populations was lower than in London at seven percentage points compared with nine for the capital (see Chart 8).

Chart 8: Workplace Part-time employment rates by disability, per cent, 2009



Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

Part-time employment by qualification level

The proportion of the workforce employed in part-time employment generally falls as qualification levels rise (see Chart 9). Those with no qualifications in London were twice as likely to work part-time as those qualified to level 4 (degree) or above. The one exception is in the other qualifications category, which is likely to reflect the presence of a relatively high number of individuals in this group who gained qualifications outside of the UK education system.

Across all levels of qualification part-time employment rates were higher in the rest of the UK than in London. The largest gap in rates was for those qualified below NQF Level 2 (GCSE Equivalent) where 24 per cent of working Londoners were in part-time roles compared with 32 per cent of those in the rest of the UK.

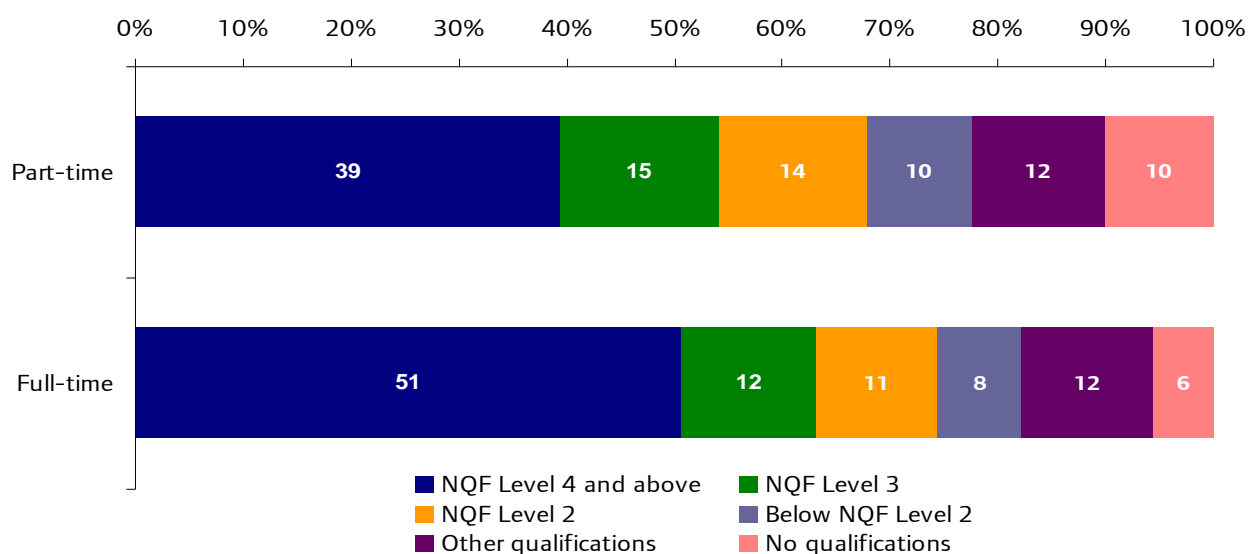
Chart 9: Workplace Part-time employment rates by qualification level, per cent, 2009



Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

Part-time workers in London were less likely to be qualified to level four (degree) than their full-time counterparts (See chart 10). Two in five part-time workers were qualified to level four compared with half of full-time workers. Across remaining levels of qualification the distribution of the workforce is broadly similar between full and part-time workers, however part-time workers were more likely to have no qualifications (ten per cent) than full-time workers (six per cent).

Chart 10: The London workforce by full/part-time status and qualification level, per cent, 2009.

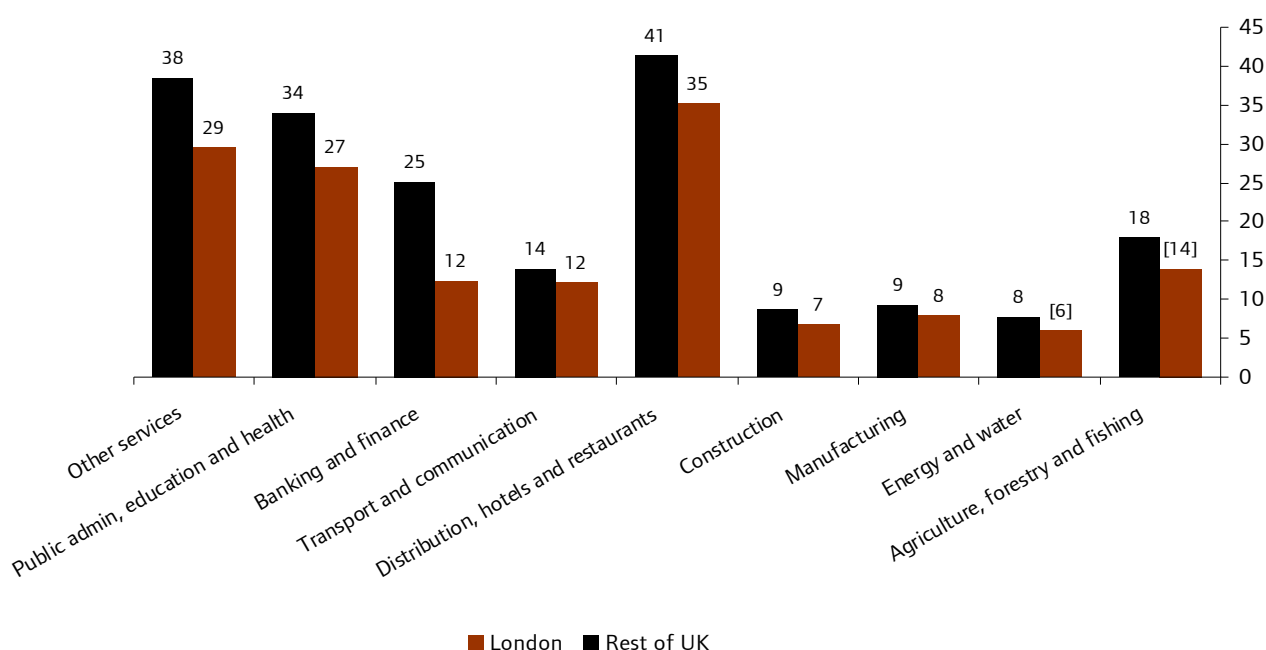


Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

Part-time employment by industry of occupation

Part-time employment rates were lower in London across every industry of occupation when compared with the rest of the UK. Rates in London were highest in distribution, hotels and restaurants (35 per cent), other services (29 per cent) and public admin, education and health (27 per cent). Those employed in the banking and finance sector were half as likely to be employed on a part-time basis in London as their counterparts in the rest of the UK. The lowest part-time rates in London were in the energy and water and construction sectors, where just six and seven per cent respectively, were part-time workers (See Chart 11).

Chart 11: Workplace Part-time employment rates by industry of occupation, per cent, 2009.



Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

[] These rates are based on grossed estimates of less than 10,000 and should be treated with caution

Part-time employment by NS-SEC

Part-time employment rates were clearly lowest in the higher managerial and professional category at seven per cent for London and 12 per cent for the UK (see Chart 12). For those in employment at the time of the survey, the highest rates occurred in the semi-routine occupations category at 41 per cent for London and 45 per cent for the rest of the UK. Where individuals were unemployed or have never worked, in the case of the unemployed, the question refers to the last job they held prior to becoming unemployed. Of this group, seven in ten unemployed Londoners had been in part-time employment compared with eight in ten in the rest of the UK.

Hours worked by part-time workers

Those employed on a part-time basis in London worked on average 22 hours per week compared to 43 hours for their full-time counterparts (see Table 2). These averages are consistent with the national figures. Workers in Inner and Central London worked slightly longer whether full-time or part-time at 44 and 23 hours respectively. The outer London figures matched the national averages.

Table 2: Hours worked by full/part-time 2009

	Full-time	Part-time
Central London	44	23
Rest of Inner London	44	23
Outer London	43	22
London	43	22
Rest of UK	43	22

Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

Part-time Pay

The gross hourly pay variable in the Annual Population Survey is derived by using data collected in relation to gross weekly income, basic usual hours and usual hours of paid overtime. Dividing gross weekly income by the hours worked gives an estimate of gross hourly pay. It should be noted here that alternative sources of information on earnings are available from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)⁵. ASHE is an employer survey which means data is provided by the employer rather than by an individual. For the purposes of this briefing, Annual Population Survey pay data is preferred as the source is consistent with data elsewhere in this report. Within the analysis the median measure of earnings is preferred to the mean, as mean measures can be pulled higher by the presence of a relatively small number of extremely high earners within the distribution. All data referenced are shown in Charts 13 to 20. The data refer to those working within Greater London.

Chart 12: Workplace Part-time employment rates by NS-SEC, per cent, 2009.

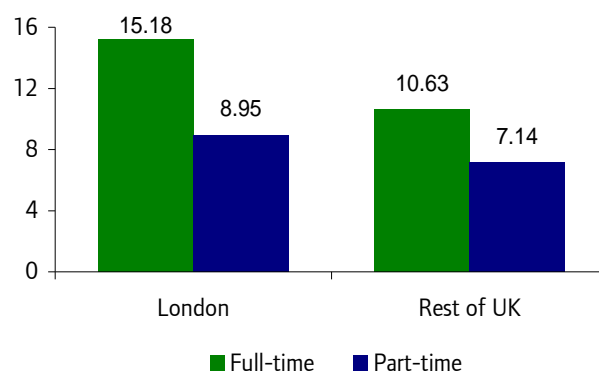


Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

⁵ <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=1951>

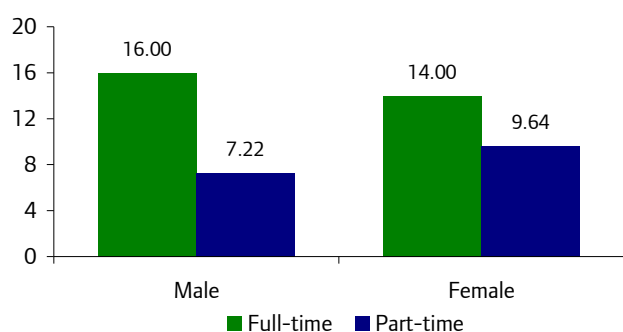
Chart 13 shows gross hourly pay by full/part-time status and by region. In London the average full-time worker earned just over £15 per hour, compared with almost £9 per hour for part-time workers, equivalent to 60 per cent of the full-time amount. Full-time workers in the rest of the UK had average gross hourly pay of £10.63 compared with £7.14 for part-time workers. Part-time pay is equivalent to 67 per cent of full-time pay. Both full and part-time workers earned more in London than in the rest of the UK, however the difference was much greater for full-time workers than their part-time counterparts. On average a full-time worker in London earned £4.55 (43 per cent) per hour more than the UK equivalent. Part-time workers in the capital earned £1.81 (25 per cent) per hour more than in the rest of the UK.

Chart 13: Gross hourly pay by full/part-time status, (£), 2009



Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

Chart 14: Gross hourly pay by gender, (£), 2009

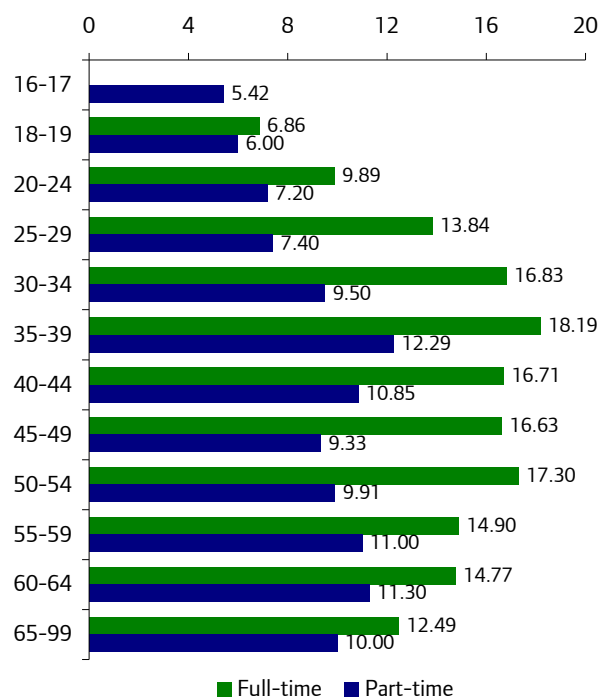


Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

Chart 15 shows how gross hourly pay for part-time employment in London varied considerably according to age-group. Those in the 16-17 age-group earned just £5.42 per hour compared with £12.29 for those in the 35-39 age-group. In the intervening age-groups hourly pay rises steadily for part-time workers. For those aged 40 and over hourly pay varied according to precise age group from £9.33 for the 45-49 group to £11.30 for those aged 60-64. Full-time workers earned more than those in part-time employment across every age-group. Those aged 25-29 and working on a part-time basis earned £7.40 per hour, equivalent to just 53 per cent of their full-time equivalents (£13.84).

At £16 per hour, men employed in full-time roles in London earned more than twice that earned by those in part-time employment (see Chart 14). The difference between men and women in full-time roles in London was £2 in favour of men. However, women in part-time roles in the capital could expect to earn more than males at £9.64 for women and £7.22 for men.

Chart 15: Gross hourly pay by age-group, (£), 2009



Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

* Median pay for those aged 16-17 in full-time employment is not provided due to a small sample size.

On average, part-time workers in London who were born in the UK earn £10 per hour, compared with £7.50 for those born outside the UK, that is, UK born part-time workers earn a third more than non-UK born employees. UK born part-time workers also earn slightly more as a percentage of the full-time equivalent than non-UK born workers, at 63 per cent compared with 56 per cent respectively (See Chart 16).

Chart 17 shows gross hourly pay by ethnicity. The picture for part-time employment closely reflects that for country of birth. White Londoners in part-time employment earn £10 per hour compared with £7.36 for BAME Londoners. In contrast white Londoners in full-time employment earn £16.03 compared with £12.36 for the BAME population. However, there is little difference between the two groups when expressing part-time pay as a percentage of the full-time equivalent. White part-time workers earn 62 per cent of the amount earned by full-time workers, compared with 60 per cent for the BAME group.

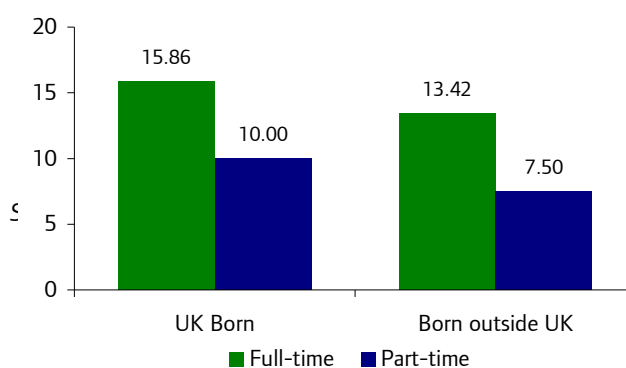
Those who were in part-time employment in London and qualified to NQF Level 4 or above (degree or above) earned significantly more than those qualified to any other level. At £14.40 per hour a graduate in part-time employment could expect to earn 80 per cent more than those qualified to level 2 (£8.00) the next highest average (see Chart 18).

Full-time workers had higher earnings than part-time workers across all levels of qualification. The broadest disparity occurred between full and part-time employees qualified to level 3, where part-time workers earn only 58 per cent of that of their full-time equivalents.

Chart 19 shows gross hourly pay by industry of occupation. Estimates for the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector and for the part-time element of the energy and water sector were based on small samples and as such have been omitted from the chart.

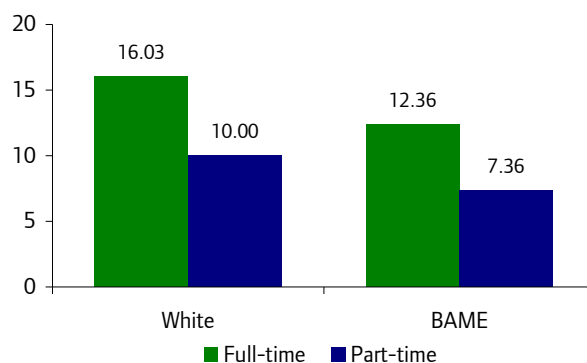
On average, part-time workers in London earned £12.09 in the banking and finance industry, the highest average across all sectors. Those working in the distribution, hotels and restaurants industry earned the least at £6.50 per hour. Relative to full-time workers, part-time workers were best off in the public admin, education and health sector where the hourly

Chart 16: Gross hourly pay by country of birth, (£), 2009



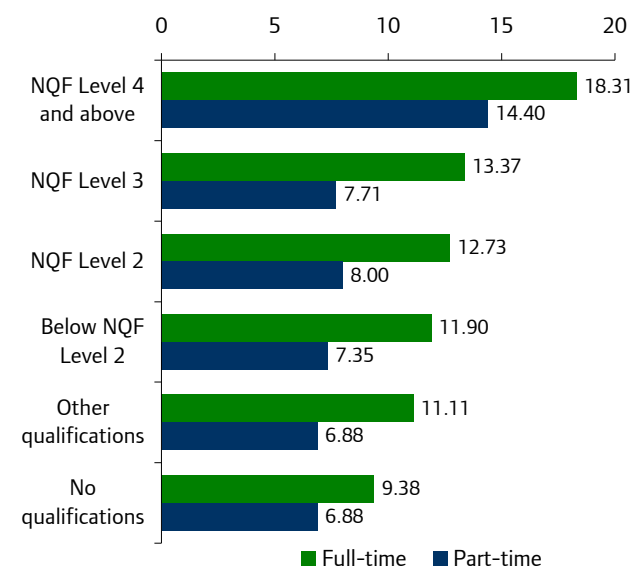
Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

Chart 17: Gross hourly pay by ethnicity, (£), 2009



Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

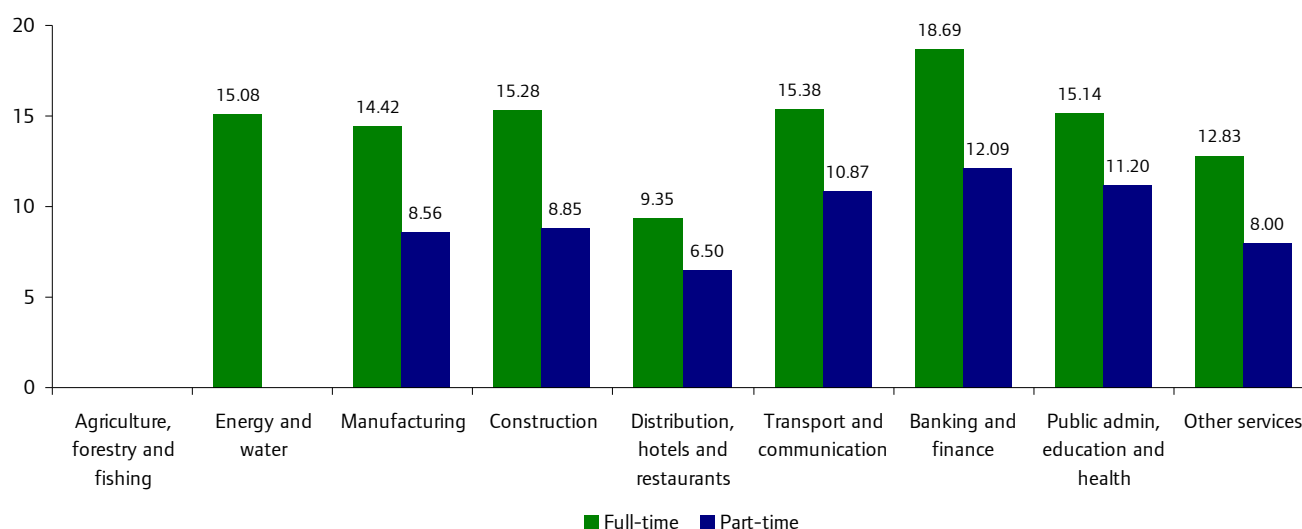
Chart 18: Gross hourly pay by level of qualification, (£), 2009



Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

pay of a part-time employee was equivalent to almost three quarters of the full-time equivalent. Part-time workers employed in the construction industry were the worst off in relative terms earning just 58 per cent of the hourly pay of a full-time counterpart.

Chart 19: Gross hourly pay by industry of main occupation, (£), 2009

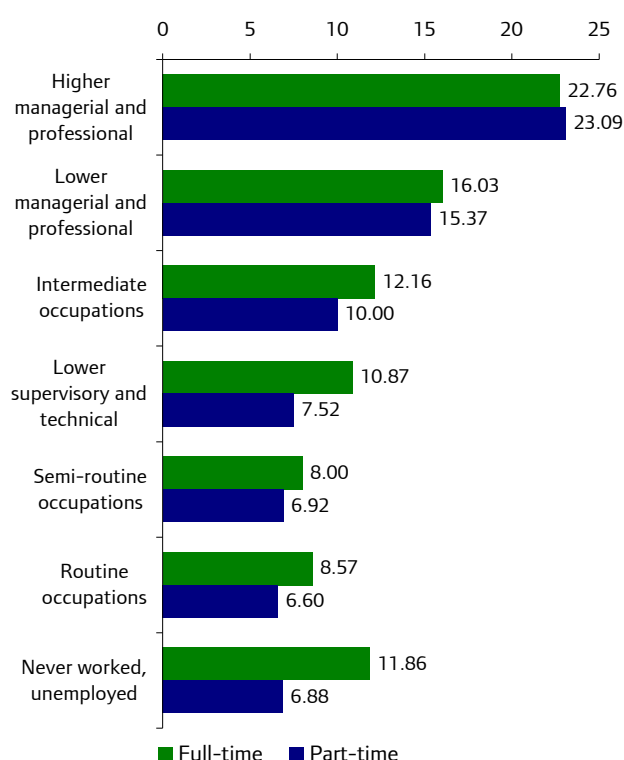


Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

* Where median pay estimates are missing from this chart, they have not been included due to very small sample sizes.

Those in part-time roles had lower earnings than their full-time equivalents in every category of the socio-economic classification, with the exception of the higher managerial and professional group. Part-time workers in this category were paid £23.09 per hour compared with £22.76 for full-time workers. Those working part-time in the Lower managerial and professional group earned £15.37 per hour, equivalent to 96 per cent of the full-time rate of pay (£16.03). Those who were unemployed at the time of interview had gross hourly pay of £6.88 in their last job held prior to becoming unemployed, equivalent to just 58 per cent of those who's last job was a full-time role (£11.86) (See Chart 20).

Chart 20: Gross hourly pay by NS-SEC, (£), 2009



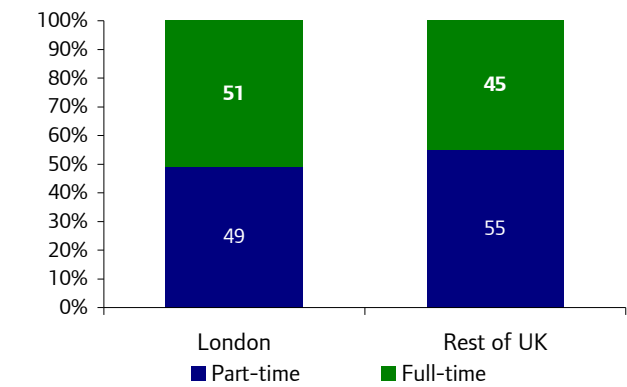
Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

Lone Parent Females in Part-time Employment

During the period January – December 2009, there were 343,000 female lone parent families living in London. Just over 156,000 lone parent females were in employment, and of those in employment, 76,000 were employed on a part-time basis, which equates to a part-time employment rate of 49 per cent. This compares with 55 per cent of lone parent females in the rest of the UK (see Chart 21). More than nine in ten of those employed in part-time roles in London were also resident in the capital.

Table 3 compares part-time employment rates for lone parent females with those for a female parent in a couple by residence. In Inner London, a lone parent female was more likely to be working in a part-time role than a female parent who was part of a couple at 51 and 47 per cent respectively.

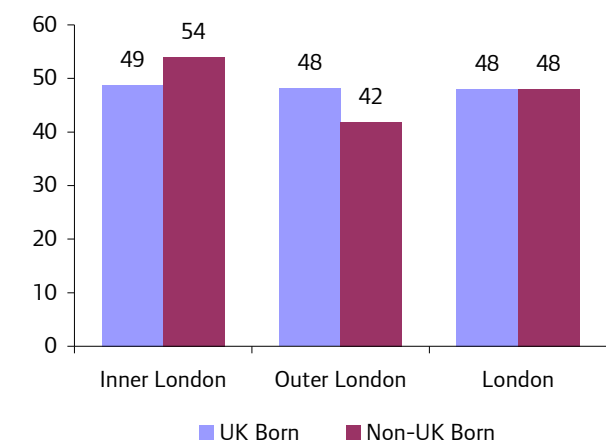
Chart 21: Workplace part-time employment rates for lone parent females, per cent, 2009



Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

Rates of part-time employment for lone parent females in London overall were the same regardless of country of birth. However, in Inner London, Non-UK born lone mothers were five percentage points more likely to be employed on a part-time basis than those born in the UK. In contrast, a UK born lone parent in Outer London was six percentage points more likely to be in part-time employment than their

Chart 22: Workplace part-time employment rates for lone parent females by country of birth, per cent, 2009.



Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

The gap was wider in Outer London, where a BAME lone parent female was 14 percentage points more likely to be in part-time employment than their white counterparts. However, in Inner London the pattern was again reversed with 53 percent of white lone mothers in part-time roles compared with 46 per cent of their BAME equivalents.

However, the pattern was reversed in Outer London where a female parent as part of a couple was more likely to work part-time at 52 per cent, compared with 46 per cent for lone parent females (See Table 3). Rates for London overall were similar, with 48 per cent of working lone parent females in part-time employment, compared with 50 per cent of female parents as part of a couple. Outside of London a lone parent female was more likely to be in a part-time role by six percentage points.

Table 3: Resident part-time employment rates by parental status, per cent, 2009.

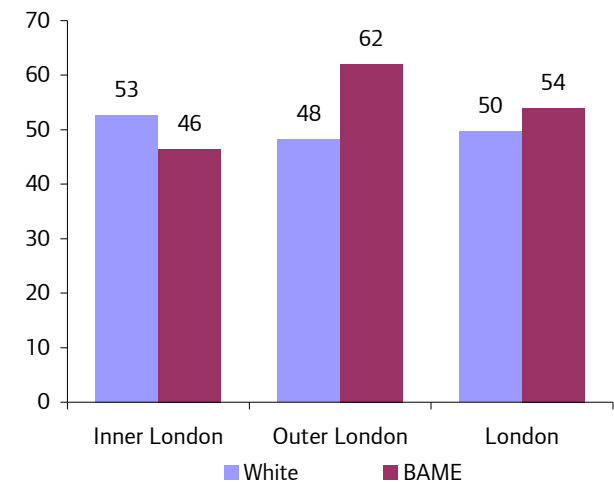
	Lone Parent Female	Couple Parent Female
Inner London	51	47
Outer London	46	52
London	48	50
Rest of UK	55	49

Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

non-UK born equivalent (Chart 22).

Chart 23 shows part-time employment rates for lone parent females by ethnicity in London. Overall BAME lone mothers were slightly more likely to be employed on a part-time basis than their white counterparts at 54 per cent compared with 50 per cent respectively.

Chart 23: Workplace part-time employment rates for lone parent females by ethnicity, per cent, 2009



Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

Table 4 shows lone parent females working in London on a part-time basis had hourly earnings of £7.80. This figure was marginally higher than the London Living Wage⁶ for 2009 of £7.60. The hourly rate for part-time lone mothers was £4.59 (37 per cent) less than that of their full-time equivalents. Lone parent females in part-time employment earned significantly less (£4.56 per hour) than those mothers who are part of a couple. The difference in full and part-time rates of pay were much greater for lone parent females at £4.59 (37 per cent), compared with £2.06 (14 per cent) for female parents who are part of a couple.

Commuting Patterns of Part-time Workers

Travel to work times

Chart 24 shows the average part-time employee living and working in London had a travel to work time of 30 minutes. Those living outside London but working part-time in the capital spent more than twice as much time travelling to work at 62 minutes. Of the population resident in London, those working in Central London had the longest commute at 42 minutes followed by the rest of Inner London (excluding central London) at 31 minutes and Outer London at 24 minutes. Those who work part-time in Central London but commute from beyond the London boundary spent an average of 86 minutes travelling to work, compared with 68 minutes to the rest of Inner London and 41 minutes to Outer London.

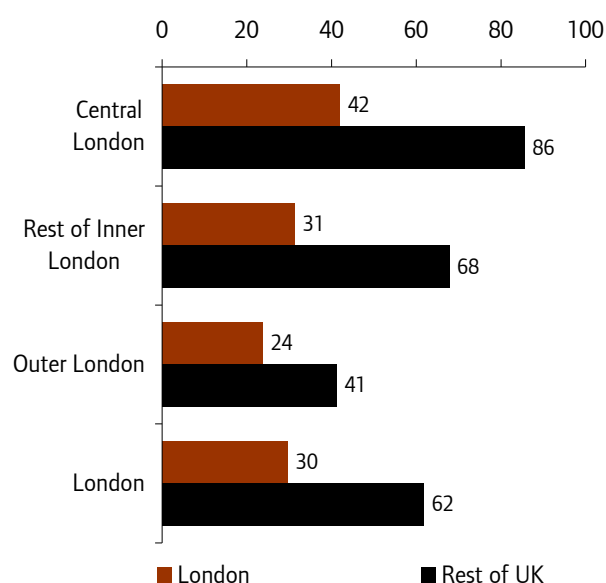
Table 5 shows the mean travel to work times of those living and working in London and compares part-time workers with those in full-time employment. Across all workplace areas, part-time workers spent less time commuting to work than those in full-time employment. Overall a part-time worker in London spent 20 per cent (8 minutes) less time commuting than their full-time counterpart. However, the gap in travel times between full and part-time workers in Central London is negligible at just two minutes or five per cent.

Table 4: Gross hourly pay by parental status, London, £, 2009

	Lone parent female	Couple parent female
Full-time	12.39	14.42
Part-time	7.80	12.36

Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

Chart 24: Mean travel to work times for part-time workers by residence, minutes, 2009



Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

Table 5: Mean travel to work times by workplace and full/part-time, minutes, 2009

	Full-time	Part-time
Central London	44	42
Rest of Inner London	38	31
Outer London	29	24
London	38	30

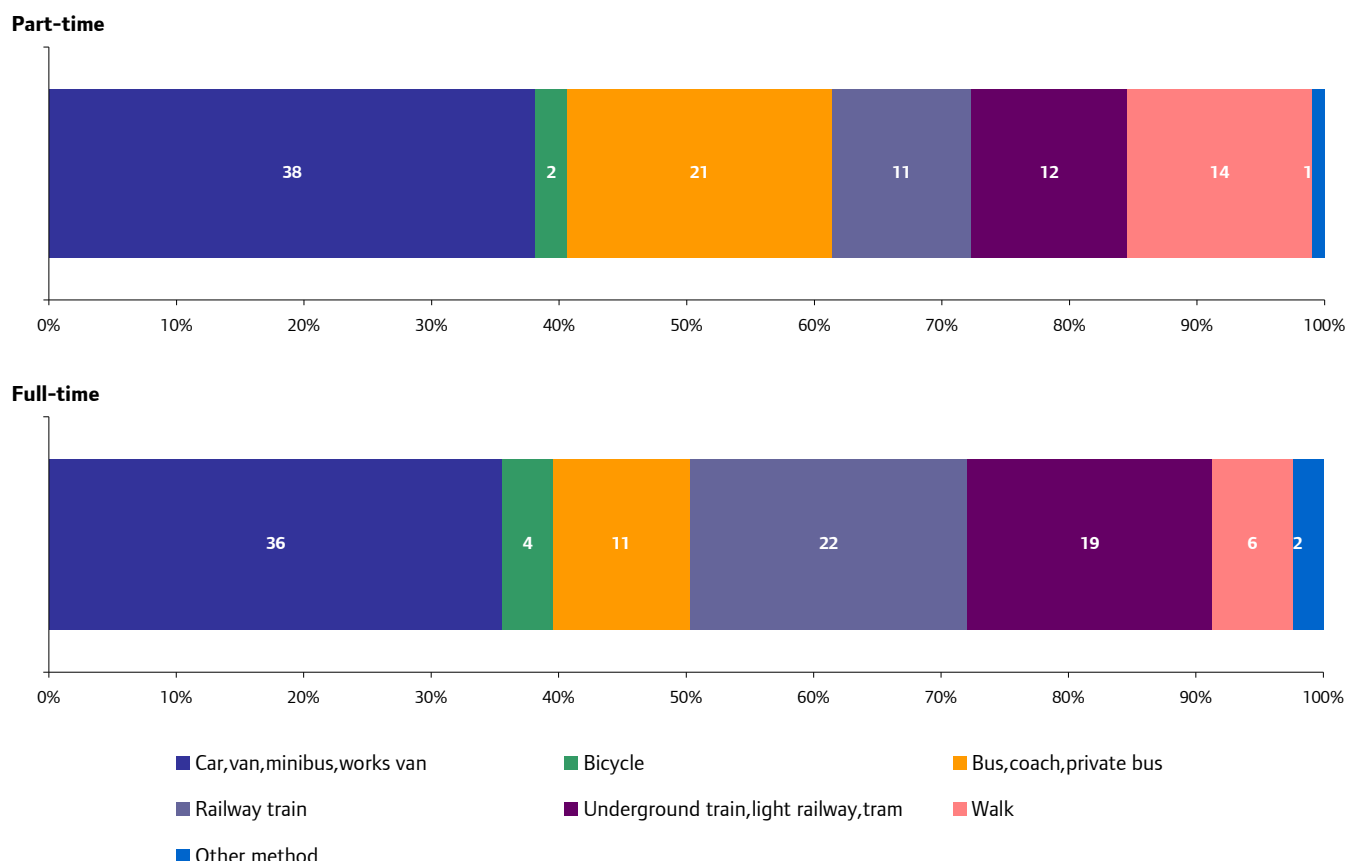
Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

⁶ The report "A Fairer London: The 2009 Living Wage in London" can be found at the following link: http://legacy.london.gov.uk/mayor/economic_unit/docs/living-wage-2009.pdf

Travel Method

Almost 40 percent of part-time workers' primary method of travel to work is by car or other small vehicle (see Chart 25). A further 20 per cent travel by bus, coach or private bus. A quarter either walk or use the underground, light railway or tram. The remaining 12 per cent travel by railway train (11 per cent) or another method of transport⁷ (one per cent). There are clear differences in the method of travel chosen by part-time and full-time workers. Part-time workers are twice as likely to travel by bus than full-time workers, but only half as likely to use the train as their primary method of transport. Part-time workers are also less likely to use the underground and more likely to walk.

Chart 25: Method of travel to work by full-time/part-time status (workplace), London, Percent, 2009



Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

Table 6 shows the total travel to work time of part-time workers in London by the method of travel used. It should be noted here that this is the total journey time and not the amount of time spent on the primary method of travel. Those travelling predominantly by train had the longest journey to work at 68 minutes, 21 minutes longer than the next longest journey – Underground train, light railway or tram at 47 minutes. Those walking to work had the shortest journey times at an average of 14 minutes.

Table 6: Travel to work time for part-time workers by method of travel, 2009

	Minutes
Car, van, minibus, works van	26
Bicycle	22
Bus, coach, private bus	38
Railway train	68
Underground train, light railway, tram	47
Walk	14

Source: Annual Population Survey, Jan-Dec 2009

⁷ The "other method" category includes responses classed as "other method", "Taxi" and "Motorbike, moped or scooter"

Appendix A: About the Annual Population Survey

The Annual Population Survey (APS) is a combined survey of households in Great Britain, carried out by ONS. The APS combines results from the quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS). APS datasets are produced quarterly, however each dataset contains 12 months of data. There are approximately 170,000 households and 360,000 persons per dataset. More robust local area labour market estimates are available from the APS than from the main LFS. Its purpose is to provide information on key social and socio-economic variables between the ten-yearly censuses, with particular emphasis on providing information relating to small geographical areas.

APS grossing and population data for London

As the APS is a sample survey, all data need to be grossed up/weighted to reflect the size and composition of the general population. The datasets are usually grossed up according to the most up-to-date ONS population estimates available at the time of the data release. Grossing factors take account of the composition of the local population by age and gender. APS population estimates are usually slightly lower than the official ONS mid-year estimates and the GLA's own demographic estimates based upon them. This is because:

- ONS APS/LFS datasets are often grossed up using the latest data at the time, which may be superseded, but their systems are unable to incorporate the latest revisions. This means the datasets available for analysis may be weighted up using out-of-date population data (Note: ONS is currently revamping their systems to improve the timing). However, this is not an issue with 2009 estimates.
- APS/LFS data relate mainly to those living in private households and exclude many groups living in communal establishments who are included in official population estimates.

For more information about the survey please visit the following website:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/user-guidance/lm-guide/sources/household/aps/index.html>

Briefings from the Intelligence and Analysis Unit at the GLA.

2011-01	London Crime: A National Picture	Richard Fairchild
2011-02	Claimant Count Model 2011: Technical Note	Richard Walker
2011-03	London Crime: A National Picture	Richard Fairchild

Intelligence Updates 2011:

01-2011	2010 Round Demographic Projections using the SHLAA	Demography Team
02-2011	Unemployment in London: February 2011	Social Exclusion Team
03-2011	Migration Indicators: February 2011	Demography Team
04-2011	2010 Ethnic Group Population Projections using the SHLAA	Demography Team
05-2011	Deprivation in London	Social Exclusion Team
06-2011	2011 Employment Security of Social Housing Tenants.	Social Exclusion Team
07-2011	Poverty Figures in London: 2009/2010	Social Exclusion Team

Focus on London: is a series of reports, being published regularly during 2010-11, accompanied by extensive data on the [London Datastore](#).

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