

Older Workers:
Statistical Information Booklet
Quarter Four
- Autumn 2006

DWP Department for
Work and Pensions

DEPARTMENT FOR WORK AND PENSIONS

OLDER WORKERS: STATISTICAL INFORMATION BOOKLET AUTUMN 2006

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'Work, Saving and Retirement among ethnic minorities: a qualitative study'

This research, which was published in October 2006, was designed to examine the different factors that affect the work, savings and retirement decisions of ethnic minority groups. The aim of this qualitative research was to fill acknowledged gaps in existing research to ensure that policies are appropriate and sensitive to any cultural differences. 60 semi-structured interviews conducted in Autumn 2005, with people from the six main ethnic minority groups in the UK (Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, African, Caribbean and Indian) and included those above and below State Pension Age.

Key findings from the research show that:

- The labour market experiences of ethnic minority groups, including over-representation in self-employment, concentration in certain sectors of the labour market, and higher risks of unemployment and economic inactivity, created particular issues in terms of retirement planning and pension entitlement. Socio-economic status, family type, generation and labour market history were important factors here.
- Like their white counterparts, some ethnic minority people of working age were reluctant to think about pensions, were confused about what is available, and did not always know where to seek good advice. They also had mixed attitudes towards working longer. Ethnic minority groups faced additional barriers if they had language problems or were unfamiliar with the UK pension system.
- Some issues were particularly salient for ethnic minority groups. Providing and receiving family financial support remained important as an ideal and in practice, although there was less expectation that their own children should need to support them in later life. Some respondents of Islamic faith preferred to avoid interest-bearing financial products. Large families and a breadwinner/homemaker division of labour were common among Pakistanis and Bangladeshis. These issues could all limit opportunities to save for retirement.
- People in middle income groups tended to have less realistic expectations about being comfortable in retirement.
- For some, self-employment was a key route out of low-paid work and this group were particularly amenable to working longer. However, experiences were varied.
- Proposed pension reforms will be of benefit to those spending long periods caring for children or disabled people, and thus may be particularly helpful to some ethnic minority women. The availability of personal accounts will also improve access to pension provision.

This report is DWP Research Report no. 396 and is available at:
<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd5/rports2005-2006/rrep396.pdf>

Summary of 'Over 50s Outreach pilot: qualitative research'

The over 50s outreach pilot ran between April 2004 and March 2006 in seven Jobcentre Plus districts. Its primary objective was to use external organisations to raise awareness and encourage the use of Jobcentre Plus services among people over the age of 50. The main target groups were economically inactive individuals and people in receipt of inactive benefits who had no contact with Jobcentre Plus. However, the scope of the pilot was also to include any individuals who were interested in paid or voluntary employment and would benefit from Jobcentre Plus services, regardless of whether or not they were in receipt of benefits or above State Pension Age.

The research was carried-out between December 2005 and February 2006 in five Jobcentre Plus districts. In-depth, face to face interviews were undertaken with Jobcentre Plus advisers, District Programme Quality Monitoring Team personnel (DPQMTs), external organisation staff and customers that had been engaged and referred to Jobcentre Plus via the pilot.

The research was not intended to evaluate the outcomes or impact of the pilot but rather to describe how the pilot projects were implemented and delivered, to explore the methods used by external organisations to promote contact with Jobcentre Plus and to assess the effectiveness of the pilots in raising awareness and encouraging the use of back-to-work help among older people. The overall aim was to identify best practice and lessons learned in the delivery of the pilot.

The research was published in November 2006. Key findings were:

- Pilot projects with greater integration and involvement between providers and Jobcentre Plus generally fared better than those where the relationships were more distant.
- Providing a more individually tailored, face-to-face and friendly service was highlighted as being particularly important for engaging older customers. The more targeted the marketing and the more personalised and tailored the outreach service to the specific needs of individual customers, the more effective it was.
- Irrespective of the methods used, the number of individuals in the target group who responded and were referred to Jobcentre Plus was lower than anticipated. Those in receipt of inactive benefits were least likely to respond to the marketing and outreach approaches of providers. Among this group the concern that enquiring about work would result in a loss of benefits was highlighted as a key barrier. Intermediaries perceived as 'trusted organisations' and specialists in the over 50s field seemed to have fared better than others at attracting individuals on inactive benefits.
- People over State Pension Age and those not in receipt of benefits responded in the greatest numbers. Many wanted pensions, benefits or volunteering advice but had no interest in work. Not surprisingly, referring such individuals to Jobcentre Plus services caused tensions and resulted in poor working relationships between Jobcentre Plus and the providers.
- Overall, outreach methods that offered information and advice on a one-to-one basis, together with direct access to jobs, training and volunteering opportunities produced the most effective customer engagement.

This report is DWP Research Report no. 401 and is available at:
<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd5/rports2005-2006/rrep401.pdf>

Labour Force Survey Quarter 4 2006

The majority of the results presented in this booklet are based on Labour Force Survey results for Great Britain in Quarter 4 (Oct-Dec) 2006.

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a sample survey of households living at private addresses. Some of the results in the tables that follow have been omitted where the sample on which they are based is small and the estimates derived are likely to vary considerably from one quarter to another due to sample variation. None of the estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted.

Calendar Quarters

This and subsequent editions of the booklet will be based on calendar year quarters. The Autumn (Sep-Nov) edition has been replaced by this quarter four (Oct-Dec) edition, whilst the following quarter two (Apr-Jun) 2007 edition will replace the Spring (Mar-May) 2007 edition. This issue has arisen due to a change in the data provided by the Office for National Statistics and a discontinuation of the provision of seasonal quarter data from Spring 2006 onwards. A more detailed discussion of the switch from seasonal to calendar quarters can be viewed at the below link:

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/articles/labour_market_trends/CQ_article.pdf

Incorporation of mid-year 2005 population results

Only the LFS estimates contained within table 1 of this publication have been adjusted to take account of 2005 mid-year population results by applying Office for National Statistics (ONS) re-weighting factors¹. LFS estimates in subsequent tables are based on 2003 population results and are therefore consistent with editions of this publication from Autumn 2003 onwards. However, they are not consistent with published ONS estimates which incorporate 2005 mid-year population results.

This process has led upward revisions to be made to level estimates of employment, unemployment and inactivity in table 1, but has had a negligible impact on the corresponding rate estimates. Adjustments to the results in subsequent tables have not been made as the re-weighting process has accuracy limitations and in the case of table 7 no household level re-weighting factors were available from the ONS.

The DWP is expected to have access to 2005 mid-year population adjusted datasets from October 2007, subsequent editions of the booklet will therefore take account of these revised results.

¹ Calculated by dividing revised 2005 mid-year population estimates by sex and age band by 2003 mid-year population estimates for the same sex and age band.

Further discussion around the latest re-weighting exercise can be obtained at the following link:
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/articles/nojournal/2006_SAR_POP.pdf

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES ON OLDER WORKERS QUARTER 4 2006

Source: ONS Labour Force Survey (Qtr 4 2006 - Great Britain')

There are over 19.5 million² people aged 50 and over in Great Britain. 8.9 million are aged between 50 and State Pension Age³ (SPA) and account for 24.8% of people aged 16 to SPA.

71.0% of those aged 50 to SPA are in employment. This is lower than the employment rate for people aged 25 to 49 (81.4%) but higher than those aged 16 to 24 (59.3%).

1.16 million individuals aged 50 to SPA are claiming Incapacity Benefit⁴, and 151,000 are on benefits relating to unemployment.

The difference between the employment rates of those aged 50 to SPA and all people aged 16 to SPA has decreased 0.3 percentage points to 3.7%, since Quarter 4 2005.

Older workers are more likely to be working part-time than the 25 to 49 age group. 24.3% of those in work in the 50 to SPA age group are working part-time compared to 21.0% in the 25 to 49 age group.

Variations in older workers' employment rates across English Government Office Regions and countries range from 76.5% in the South East Region to 62.1% in the North East Region.

Self-employment is more common amongst older workers compared to the younger age groups. 18.1% of those in work in the 50 to SPA age group are self-employed, which is higher than the 25 to 49 age group (12.5%) and those aged 16 to 24 (3.5%).

Older workers have spent, on average, 13.0 years in their current employment, which is longer than the younger age groups.

Older people have fewer qualifications than their younger counterparts. 20.9% of the 50 to SPA age group have no formal qualifications.

Older people's ILO unemployment⁵ rates are lower than those of their younger counterparts. The ILO unemployment rate for those aged 50 to SPA is now 3.1% and for the 25 to 49 age group it is 4.2%, whilst for the 16 to 24 age group it is 14.0%.

Variations in older workers' ILO unemployment rates across English Government Office Regions and countries range from 0.9% in the South West Region to 4.4% in the Outer London Region.

Older people who are unemployed are much more likely to be long-term unemployed.

¹ Figures quoted in this document are not seasonally adjusted. Annual comparisons should be made with the same quarter of previous years.

² Figures within this bullet point have been re-weighted to reflect the latest 2005 population estimates.

³ Currently 60 for women and 65 for men. From 2010 the female State Pension Age will be gradually increased to 65 by 2020.

⁴ Claimants of IB. DWP Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS) – August 2006 provided by the DWP Information Directorate.

⁵ ILO unemployment is the internationally agreed definition of unemployment. It is recommended by the International Labour Organisation - an agency of the United Nations. Under ILO guidelines, all people aged 16 and over can be classified into one of three states: in employment; ILO unemployed; or economically inactive. ILO unemployed people are:

Out of work, want a job, have actively sought work in the last 4 weeks and are available to start work in the next 2 weeks or,

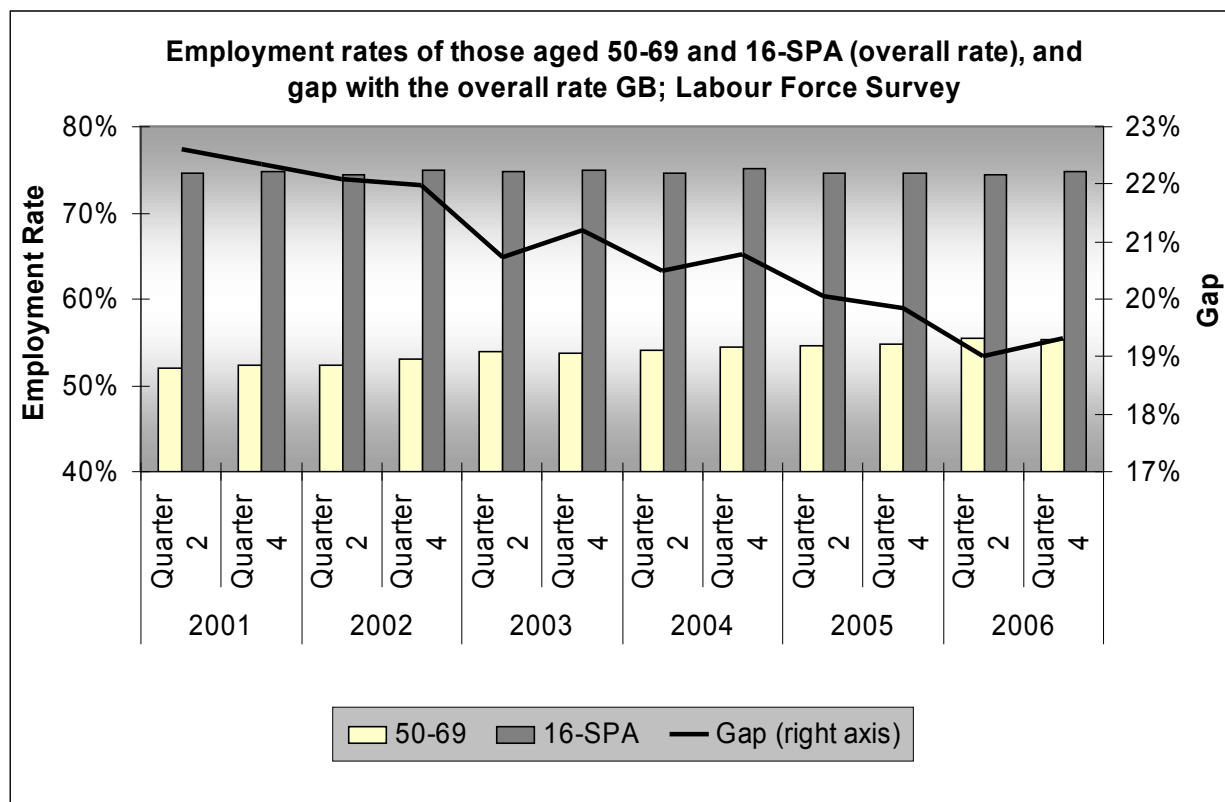
Out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next 2 weeks.

38.9% of the unemployed 50 to SPA age group have been unemployed for a year or more.

TRENDS IN THE ACTIVITY STATUS OF OLDER WORKERS

Chart 1:

The Department for Work and Pensions has a Public Service Agreement (PSA) target relating to the employment of over 50s¹. Whereas the previous targets for older workers looked at 50 to State Pension Age (SPA) employment rates, this target looks at the employment rate of those aged 50 to 69. The chart below gives the recent changes in the employment rate of the 50 to 69 group.



Employment rate amongst 50 to 69 year olds and overall rates, GB Source: LFS, GB

		50-69	16-SPA	Gap between the two
2001	Quarter 2	51.9%	74.5%	22.6%
	Quarter 4	52.4%	74.7%	22.3%
2002	Quarter 2	52.4%	74.5%	22.1%
	Quarter 4	53.0%	75.0%	22.0%
2003	Quarter 2	54.0%	74.7%	20.7%
	Quarter 4	53.7%	74.9%	21.2%
2004	Quarter 2	54.2%	74.7%	20.5%
	Quarter 4	54.4%	75.1%	20.8%
2005	Quarter 2	54.6%	74.7%	20.0%
	Quarter 4	54.9%	74.7%	19.8%
2006	Quarter 2	55.4%	74.4%	19.0%
	Quarter 4	55.4%	74.7%	19.3%

¹ For details of this target see the DWP Autumn Performance Report 2006, p29.

TABLE 1: HISTORICAL SERIES – QUARTER 4 KEY INDICATORS OF CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE IN THE GB LABOUR MARKET

Source: ONS Labour Force Survey (4th Qtrs 2006 – Great Britain) (thousands, column per cent)

Background Details:	Gender	Qtr 4 1999 ¹	Qtr 4 2002	Qtr 4 2003	Qtr 4 2004	Qtr 4 2005	Qtr 4 2006
In employment:							
Number of people: (000s)							
16-24	Male	1,974	2,058	2,046	2,071	2,009	2,052
	Female	1,849	1,919	1,949	1,963	1,899	1,975
25-49	Male	8,800	8,749	8,724	8,760	8,775	8,820
	Female	7,568	7,618	7,644	7,665	7,761	7,713
50-SPA	Male	3,305	3,555	3,607	3,671	3,721	3,763
	Female	2,242	2,441	2,476	2,533	2,527	2,572
SPA+	Male	282	302	324	336	372	391
	Female	529	570	623	647	715	779
Proportion of age group in employment:							
16-24	Male	66.0%	64.8%	63.4%	62.9%	60.1%	60.3%
	Female	61.3%	60.9%	60.6%	59.9%	57.0%	58.3%
	Total	63.6%	62.8%	62.0%	61.4%	58.5%	59.3%
25-49	Male	88.6%	88.7%	88.3%	88.7%	88.5%	88.8%
	Female	73.8%	74.2%	74.5%	74.6%	75.1%	74.3%
	Total	81.1%	81.3%	81.3%	81.5%	81.6%	81.4%
50-SPA	Male	68.7%	71.4%	71.8%	72.5%	72.8%	72.4%
	Female	63.9%	66.1%	66.8%	68.1%	67.9%	69.1%
	Total	66.7%	69.1%	69.7%	70.6%	70.7%	71.0%
SPA+	Male	7.7%	7.9%	8.4%	8.6%	9.4%	9.9%
	Female	8.2%	8.8%	9.6%	9.9%	10.8%	11.7%
	Total	8.0%	8.5%	9.2%	9.4%	10.3%	11.0%

ILO unemployed:							
Number of people: (000s)							
16-24	Male	300	318	306	324	370	380
	Female	220	216	209	236	251	273
25-49	Male	448	363	364	318	350	387
	Female	343	295	272	259	287	342
50-SPA	Male	177	144	129	121	129	133
	Female	67	71	65	60	67	71
SPA+	Male	*	*	10	11	12	*
	Female	13	13	11	*	12	15
Proportion of age group ILO unemployed:							
16-24	Male	10.0%	10.0%	9.5%	9.9%	11.1%	11.2%
	Female	7.3%	6.9%	6.5%	7.2%	7.5%	8.1%
	Total	8.7%	8.4%	8.0%	8.5%	9.3%	9.6%
25-49	Male	4.5%	3.7%	3.7%	3.2%	3.5%	3.9%
	Female	3.3%	2.9%	2.7%	2.5%	2.8%	3.3%
	Total	3.9%	3.3%	3.2%	2.9%	3.1%	3.6%
50-SPA	Male	3.7%	2.9%	2.6%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%
	Female	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%
	Total	2.9%	2.5%	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%
SPA+	Male	*	*	^	^	^	*
	Female	^	^	^	*	^	^
	Total	^	^	^	^	^	^

*Fewer than 10,000 estimate not shown.

^Less than 0.5%.

¹ 1999 is used as a base year here as it encompasses previously published Statistical Information Booklets. In the Pre-Budget Report 2005 it was concluded that the economy was close to trend in 1999.

TABLE 1: (continued) HISTORICAL SERIES – QUARTER 4 KEY INDICATORS OF CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE IN THE GB LABOUR MARKET

Source: ONS Labour Force Survey (4th Qtrs 2006 – Great Britain) (thousands, column per cent)

Background Details:	Gender	Qtr 4 1999 ¹	Qtr 4 2002	Qtr 4 2003	Qtr 4 2004	Qtr 4 2005	Qtr 4 2006
Inactive:							
Number of people: (000s)							
16-24	Male	717	799	878	898	963	971
	Female	947	1,018	1,056	1,082	1,183	1,140
25-49	Male	686	752	790	796	790	728
	Female	2,343	2,348	2,349	2,355	2,292	2,330
50-SPA	Male	1,329	1,283	1,284	1,273	1,260	1,299
	Female	1,201	1,179	1,166	1,127	1,129	1,081
SPA+	Male	3,375	3,490	3,512	3,550	3,559	3,567
	Female	5,870	5,867	5,855	5,889	5,884	5,881
Proportion of age group inactive:							
16-24	Male	24.0%	25.2%	27.2%	27.3%	28.8%	28.5%
	Female	31.4%	32.3%	32.9%	33.0%	35.5%	33.6%
	Total	27.7%	28.7%	30.0%	30.1%	32.2%	31.1%
25-49	Male	6.9%	7.6%	8.0%	8.1%	8.0%	7.3%
	Female	22.8%	22.9%	22.9%	22.9%	22.2%	22.4%
	Total	15.0%	15.4%	15.6%	15.6%	15.2%	15.1%
50 - SPA	Male	27.6%	25.8%	25.6%	25.1%	24.6%	25.0%
	Female	34.2%	31.9%	31.5%	30.3%	30.3%	29.0%
	Total	30.4%	28.4%	28.1%	27.3%	27.0%	26.7%
SPA+	Male	92.1%	91.9%	91.3%	91.1%	90.3%	90.0%
	Female	91.6%	91.0%	90.2%	90.0%	89.0%	88.1%
	Total	91.8%	91.3%	90.6%	90.4%	89.5%	88.8%
Inactive due to sickness, disability or injury: (000s)							
16-24	Male	57	61	55	72	71	66
	Female	47	44	56	49	54	51
25-49	Male	424	446	451	459	449	433
	Female	463	480	468	488	468	485
50-SPA	Male	743	717	700	676	664	662
	Female	502	495	494	484	494	475
... as a percentage of the age group:							
16-24	Male	1.9%	1.9%	1.7%	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%
	Female	1.6%	1.4%	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%
	Total	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%
25-49	Male	4.3%	4.5%	4.6%	4.7%	4.5%	4.4%
	Female	4.5%	4.7%	4.6%	4.8%	4.5%	4.7%
	Total	4.4%	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%	4.5%	4.5%
50-SPA	Male	15.4%	14.4%	14.0%	13.4%	13.0%	12.8%
	Female	14.3%	13.4%	13.3%	13.0%	13.3%	12.8%
	Total	15.0%	14.0%	13.7%	13.2%	13.1%	12.8%
Inactive due to retirement: (000s)							
50-SPA	Male	367	381	381	404	378	413
	Female	166	175	187	171	154	159
... as a percentage of the age group:							
50-SPA	Male	7.6%	7.7%	7.6%	8.0%	7.4%	7.9%
	Female	4.7%	4.7%	5.1%	4.6%	4.1%	4.3%
	Total	6.4%	6.4%	6.5%	6.5%	6.0%	6.4%

*Fewer than 10,000 estimate not shown.

^Less than 0.5%.

¹ 1999 is used as a base year here as it encompasses previously published Statistical Information Booklets. In the Pre-Budget Report 2005 it was concluded that the economy was close to trend in 1999.

TABLE 2: CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE IN THE GB LABOUR MARKET

Source: ONS Labour Force Survey (Qtr 4 2006 – Great Britain) (thousands, column per cent)

Background Details:	All aged between 16-SPA	16-24	25-49	50-59/64 (SPA)	SPA and over ¹
Total population (000s)	35,591	6,612	20,061	8,918	10,636
per cent of all 16+	77.0%	14.3%	43.4%	19.3%	23.0%
per cent from ethnic minorities	10.6%	12.7%	12.0%	5.7%	3.4%
per cent women	48.6%	49.9%	51.1%	41.8%	62.7%
per cent with no qualifications ²	12.7%	9.7%	10.0%	20.9%	27.5%
per cent claiming IB or SDA ³	7.4%	2.4%	6.2%	13.9%	0.4%

In employment:

Total (000s)	26,586	3,918	16,333	6,334	1,170
per cent of age band	74.7%	59.3%	81.4%	71.0%	11.0%
per cent of all in employment who are:					
- self-employed	12.5%	3.5%	12.5%	18.1%	24.5%
- working part-time	24.0%	36.1%	21.0%	24.3%	70.7%
- in a permanent job	94.1%	86.0%	95.5%	95.8%	89.2%
proportion of those with no qualifications who are in employment ⁴	48.3%	28.7%	51.7%	51.4%	no data
average time in current job (yrs)	7.6	1.6	7.0	13.0	15.1
average gross hourly wage (£)	11.36	6.65	12.23	11.76	8.94

ILO unemployed:

Total (000s)	1,557	637	716	204	22
per cent of age band	4.4%	9.6%	3.6%	2.3%	^
ILO unemployment rate ⁵	5.5%	14.0%	4.2%	3.1%	1.9%
per cent of all ILO unemployed who are unemployed for a year or more	23.3%	12.8%	28.2%	38.9%	*

Inactive:⁶

Total (000s)	7,448	2,058	3,011	2,379	9,444
per cent of age band	20.9%	31.1%	15.0%	26.7%	88.8%
would like work (000s)	1,981	533	969	478	133
per cent of population	5.6%	8.1%	4.8%	5.4%	1.2%
... and available to start work in a fortnight (000s)	574	179	273	123	74
per cent of age band	1.6%	2.7%	1.4%	1.4%	0.7%
retired (000s)	572	*	*	572	8,968
per cent of age band	1.6%	*	*	6.4%	84.3%

*Fewer than 10,000 estimate not shown.

^Less than 0.5%.

¹ Just over 5% of the SPA and over live in medical and care institutions. They are not included in these estimates.

² Of those aged SPA and over only individuals in employment are asked to provide details of their educational qualifications.

³ DWP Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS) - August 2006 provided by the DWP Information Directorate.

⁴ No data available for those aged SPA and over because only individuals in employment are asked to provide details of their educational qualifications.

⁵ The unemployment rate is the number of ILO unemployed (unemployed, ready to start work in a fortnight, having looked for work in the last four weeks) as a percentage of the total labour force (the sum of all persons in employment or ILO unemployed).

⁶ Not in employment and either not seeking work or not available for work.

TABLE 2a: CHARACTERISTICS OF MEN AND WOMEN IN THE GB LABOUR MARKET

Source: ONS Labour Force Survey (Qtr 4 2006 - Great Britain) (thousands, column per cent)

Background Details:	16-24		25-49		50-59/64 (SPA)		SPA and over ¹	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total population (000s)	3,311	3,301	9,806	10,255	5,194	3,724	3,964	6,672
per cent of all 16+	14.9%	13.8%	44.0%	42.8%	23.3%	15.5%	17.8%	27.9%
per cent from ethnic minorities	12.3%	13.2%	11.8%	12.2%	5.4%	6.1%	3.5%	3.3%
per cent with no qualifications ²	10.2%	9.2%	9.5%	10.5%	18.4%	24.5%	23.4%	29.5%
per cent claiming IB or SDA ³	2.6%	2.3%	6.9%	5.6%	15.0%	12.4%	0.2%	0.5%

In employment:

Total (000s)	1,995	1,923	8,710	7,623	3,762	2,572	391	779
per cent of age band	60.2%	58.3%	88.8%	74.3%	72.4%	69.1%	9.9%	11.7%
per cent of all in employment who are:								
- self-employed	5.3%	1.5%	16.6%	7.9%	23.8%	9.8%	40.7%	16.4%
- working part-time	28.1%	44.5%	4.6%	39.7%	11.2%	43.4%	66.1%	73.1%
- in a permanent job	85.9%	86.0%	96.3%	94.7%	95.8%	95.8%	84.7%	90.8%
proportion of those with no qualifications who are in employment ⁴	35.5%	21.3%	65.2%	40.0%	54.5%	48.2%	no data	no data
average time in current job (yrs)	1.8	1.5	7.5	6.4	14.1	11.5	17.8	13.7
average gross hourly wage (£)	6.8	6.49	13.70	10.80	13.26	10.08	10.81	8.26

ILO unemployed:

Total (000s)	370	267	381	336	133	71	*	15
per cent of age band	11.2%	8.1%	3.9%	3.3%	2.6%	1.9%	*	^
ILO unemployment rate ⁵	15.6%	12.2%	4.2%	4.2%	3.4%	2.7%	*	1.9%
per cent of all ILO unemployed who are unemployed for a year or more	15.1%	9.7%	33.6%	22.1%	46.0%	25.5%	*	*

Inactive:⁶

Total (000s)	947	1,111	715	2,296	1,298	1,081	3,566	5,878
per cent of age band	28.6%	33.6%	7.3%	22.4%	25.0%	29.0%	90.0%	88.1%
would like work (000s)	255	279	286	683	286	192	68	65
per cent of population	7.7%	8.4%	2.9%	6.7%	5.5%	5.2%	1.7%	1.0%
... and available to start work in a fortnight (000s)	98	81	69	203	70	52	39	35
per cent of age band	3.0%	2.4%	0.7%	2.0%	1.4%	1.4%	1.0%	0.5%
retired (000s)	*	*	*	*	412	159	3,387	5,580
per cent of age band	*	*	*	*	7.9%	4.3%	85.5%	83.6%

*Fewer than 10,000 estimate not shown.

^Less than 0.5%.

¹ Just over 5% of the SPA and over live in medical and care institutions. They are not included in these estimates.² Of those aged SPA and over only individuals in employment are asked to provide details of their educational qualifications.³ DWP Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS) - August 2006 provided by the DWP Information Directorate.⁴ No data available for those aged SPA and over because only individuals in employment are asked to provide details of their educational qualifications.⁵ The unemployment rate is the number of ILO unemployed (unemployed, ready to start work in a fortnight, having looked for work in the last four weeks) as a percentage of the total labour force (the sum of all persons in employment or ILO unemployed).⁶ Not in employment and either not seeking work or not available for work.

TABLE 2b: OLDER MEN AND WOMEN – 5 YEAR AGE BANDS BETWEEN 50-69

Source: ONS Labour Force Survey (Yearly data: Qtr 1 – Qtr 4 2006 - Great Britain)

(thousands, column per cent)

Background Details:	50-54		55-59		60-64		65-69		Ethnic minorities 50-SPA ¹	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total population (000s)	1,762	1,813	1,862	1,921	1,543	1,608	1,261	1,351	271	223
per cent of all 16+	7.9%	7.6%	8.4%	8.0%	6.9%	6.7%	5.7%	5.7%	1.2%	0.9%
per cent from ethnic minorities	7.5%	6.8%	4.3%	5.2%	3.9%	4.1%	4.3%	4.3%	n/a	n/a
per cent with no qualifications ²	14.2%	21.0%	17.4%	28.1%	23.0%	8.3%	3.8%	3.6%	25.4%	36.0%
per cent claiming IB or SDA ³	11.0%	10.9%	14.1%	13.8%	21.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.4%	no data	no data

In employment:

Total (000s)	1,493	1,359	1,409	1,213	845	528	257	155	183	112
per cent of age band	84.7%	75.0%	75.7%	63.1%	54.8%	32.8%	20.4%	11.4%	67.6%	50.4%
per cent of all in employment who are:										
- self-employed	20.8%	8.5%	22.3%	10.6%	28.4%	12.6%	38.3%	24.2%	25.2%	9.5%
- working part-time	5.7%	39.2%	10.8%	47.6%	20.8%	66.6%	60.6%	84.7%	9.7%	32.4%
- in a permanent job	97.0%	95.8%	95.9%	95.9%	94.2%	92.2%	86.7%	84.5%	95.4%	94.8%
proportion of those with no qualifications who are in employment ⁴	63.8%	50.7%	60.7%	44.9%	41.8%	no data	no data	no data	51.4%	22.7%
Average time in current job (yrs)	13.8	10.7	14.6	12.4	14.8	13.1	15.3	13.8	12.4	11.5
Average gross hourly wage (£)	14.67	10.53	13.12	9.84	11.48	8.96	10.28	8.22	11.79	10.15

ILO unemployed:

Total (000s)	53	41	54	30	27	12	8	*	17	6
per cent of age band	3.0%	2.2%	2.9%	1.5%	1.8%	0.8%	0.6%	*	6.3%	2.8%
ILO unemployment rate ⁵	3.4%	2.9%	3.7%	2.4%	3.1%	2.3%	3.0%	*	8.5%	5.3%
per cent of all ILO unemployed who are unemployed for 1 year or more	43.2%	25.8%	43.7%	23.7%	35.6%	*	*	*	56.3%	*

Inactive:⁶

Total (000s)	217	413	398	679	671	1,068	996	1,194	71	104
per cent of age band	12.3%	22.8%	21.4%	35.4%	43.5%	66.4%	79.0%	88.3%	26.2%	46.8%
would like work (000s)	76	95	99	101	109	63	65	*	18	16
per cent of population	4.3%	5.2%	5.3%	5.2%	7.1%	3.9%	5.2%	*	6.6%	7.3%
... and available to start work in a fortnight (000s)	16	28	25	28	38	31	37	*	*	6
per cent of age band	0.9%	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%	2.4%	1.9%	2.9%	*	*	2.8%
retired (000s)	13	22	93	130	297	776	819	1,193	12	*
per cent of age band	0.8%	1.2%	5.0%	6.7%	19.2%	48.3%	65.0%	88.3%	4.6%	*

*Fewer than 6,000 estimate not shown.

^Less than 0.5%.

¹ This group contains those who classify themselves to an ethnic background that is non-white.² Of those aged SPA and over only individuals in employment are asked to provide details of their educational qualifications.³ DWP Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS) - August 2006 provided by the DWP Information Directorate.⁴ No data available for those aged SPA and over because only individuals in employment are asked to provide details of their educational qualifications.⁵ The unemployment rate is the number of ILO unemployed (unemployed, ready to start work in a fortnight, having looked for work in the last four weeks) as a percentage of the total labour force (the sum of all persons in employment or ILO unemployed).⁶ Not in employment and either not seeking work or not available for work.

TABLE 3: OLDER PEOPLE IN THE GB LABOUR MARKET BY COUNTRY
Source: ONS Labour Force Survey (Yearly data: Qtr 1 – Qtr 4 2006 - Great Britain)
(thousands, column per cent)

Background Details:	ENGLAND		SCOTLAND		WALES		GB	
	50-59/64 (SPA)	SPA and over	50-59/64 (SPA)	SPA and over	50-59/64 (SPA)	SPA and over	50-59/64 (SPA)	SPA and over ¹
Total population (000s)	7,617	9,029	798	935	475	582	8,890	10,546
per cent of all 16+	19.2%	22.8%	19.7%	23.0%	20.3%	24.9%	19.3%	22.9%
per cent from ethnic minorities	6.4%	3.8%	*	*	*	*	5.6%	3.4%
per cent women	42.0%	62.5%	42.6%	64.1%	41.8%	62.6%	42.0%	62.7%
per cent with no qualifications ²	20.7%	25.0%	21.8%	23.3%	23.2%	28.5%	20.9%	25.0%
per cent claiming IB or SDA ³	13.0%	0.4%	17.4%	0.5%	21.1%	0.6%	13.9%	0.4%

In employment:

Total (000s)	5,452	985	550	73	304	56	6,306	1,113
per cent of age band	71.6%	10.9%	68.8%	7.8%	64.1%	9.6%	70.9%	10.6%
per cent of all in employment who are:								
- self-employed	17.8%	24.4%	12.1%	24.1%	18.8%	30.7%	17.3%	24.7%
- working part-time	24.1%	71.0%	20.4%	57.5%	22.8%	61.6%	23.7%	69.7%
- in a permanent job	96.2%	88.7%	96.3%	91.3%	96.3%	85.4%	96.2%	88.8%
proportion of those with no qualifications who are in employment ⁴	51.7%	no data	45.7%	no data	42.1%	no data	50.6%	no data
Average time in current job (yrs)	13.3	14.5	13.7	15.8	14.0	16.2	13.4	14.6
Average gross hourly wage (£)	12.24	8.68	11.29	9.50	11.74	*	12.12	8.67

ILO unemployed:

Total (000s)	178	22	22	*	*	*	209	25
per cent in age band	2.3%	^	2.8%	*	*	*	2.4%	^
ILO unemployment rate ⁵	3.2%	2.2%	3.9%	*	*	*	3.2%	2.2%
per cent of all ILO unemployed who are unemployed for a year or more	33.0%	*	*	*	*	*	32.8%	*

Inactive:⁶

Total (000s)	1,987	8,022	227	861	162	525	2,375	9,408
per cent of age band	26.1%	88.8%	28.4%	92.1%	34.0%	90.2%	26.7%	89.2%
would like work (000s)	393	113	51	11	36	*	480	129
per cent of age band	5.2%	1.3%	6.4%	1.2%	7.5%	*	5.4%	1.2%
... and available to start work in a fortnight (000s)	120	55	13	*	11	*	145	65
per cent of age band	1.6%	0.6%	1.6%	*	2.4%	*	1.6%	0.6%
retired (000s)	465	7,634	51	814	25	495	540	8,943
per cent of age band	6.1%	84.5%	6.3%	87.1%	5.2%	85.0%	6.1%	84.8%

*Fewer than 10,000 (or equivalent threshold for wages results), estimate not shown.

^Less than 0.5%.

¹ Just over 5% of the SPA and over 65 live in medical and care institutions. They are not included in these estimates.

² Of those aged SPA and over only individuals in employment are asked to provide details of their educational qualifications.

³ DWP Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study - August 2006 provided by the DWP Information Directorate.

⁴ No data available for those aged SPA and over because only individuals in employment are asked to provide details of their educational qualifications.

⁵ The unemployment rate is the number of ILO unemployed (unemployed, ready to start work in a fortnight, having looked for work in the last four weeks) as a percentage of the total labour force (the sum of all persons in employment or ILO unemployed).

⁶ Not in employment and either not seeking work or not available for work.

TABLE 4: EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF PEOPLE AGED 50-SPA (60 FOR WOMEN/65 FOR MEN) BY ENGLISH GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION AND COUNTRY

Source: ONS Labour Force Survey (Qtr 4 2006 - Great Britain)

	Total number of people aged 50-59/64 (SPA) (000s)	% of local population aged 50-59/64 (SPA) ¹	Total number of people in employment aged 50-59/64 (SPA) (000s)	Employment rate ² (%)	Total number of people unemployed aged 50-59/64 (SPA) (000s)	ILO unemployment rate ³ (% of labour force)	% of inactives who are inactive due to sickness, disability or injury
Great Britain	8,918	19.3%	6,334	71.0%	204	3.1%	47.8%
England	7,638	19.2%	5,451	71.4%	178	3.2%	46.0%
North East	399	20.0%	248	62.1%	11	4.2%	63.2%
North West and Merseyside	1,041	19.5%	703	67.6%	21	2.9%	52.8%
Yorkshire and the Humber	774	19.5%	535	69.0%	24	4.2%	47.9%
East Midlands	680	20.0%	488	71.7%	18	3.6%	44.6%
West Midlands	825	19.7%	594	72.0%	24	3.9%	50.7%
Eastern	868	19.7%	648	74.6%	18	2.8%	35.4%
South East	1,277	19.5%	978	76.5%	27	2.7%	34.7%
South West	823	20.2%	618	75.1%	*	0.9%	40.9%
Greater London	950	16.1%	640	67.3%	29	4.3%	48.2%
Inner London	324	14.1%	208	64.1%	*	4.3%	53.9%
Outer London	626	17.4%	432	69.0%	20	4.4%	44.7%
Wales	478	20.3%	309	64.6%	11	3.3%	60.1%
Scotland	802	19.7%	575	71.6%	16	2.6%	54.7%

*Fewer than 10,000 estimate not shown.

^Less than 0.5%.

¹ Expressed as a proportion of the population aged 16 and over.

² Expressed as a percentage of the total number aged 50-59/64.

³ The unemployment rate is the number of ILO unemployed (unemployed, ready to start work in a fortnight, having looked for work in the last four weeks) as a percentage of the total labour force (the sum of all persons in employment or ILO unemployed).

TABLE 5: CLAIMANTS OF INCAPACITY BENEFIT (IB) OR SEVERE DISABLEMENT ALLOWANCE (SDA) BY AGE GROUP, GENDER, ENGLISH GOVERNMENT REGION AND COUNTRY

Source: DWP Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS), 100% sample at August 2006

	16-49			50-59/64 (SPA)		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Great Britain (000s)¹	1,449	793	656	1,234	770	464
% of all in age band on IB/SDA	5.3%	5.8%	4.8%	13.9%	15.0%	12.4%
England (000s)¹	1,177	650	527	984	615	368
% of all in age band on IB/SDA	5.0%	5.5%	4.4%	13.0%	14.0%	11.5%
North East (000s)¹	86	47	39	82	52	29
% of all in age band on IB/SDA	7.3%	8.1%	6.5%	20.3%	22.5%	17.3%
North West and Merseyside (000s)¹	219	120	99	195	122	73
% of all in age band on IB/SDA	6.9%	7.7%	6.2%	18.5%	19.9%	16.5%
Yorkshire and Humberside (000s)¹	124	68	56	115	73	41
% of all in age band on IB/SDA	5.3%	5.8%	4.8%	14.8%	16.3%	12.7%
East Midlands (000s)¹	93	50	43	87	54	32
% of all in age band on IB/SDA	4.7%	5.0%	4.3%	12.7%	13.7%	11.4%
West Midlands (000s)¹	128	71	57	114	72	42
% of all in age band on IB/SDA	5.2%	5.7%	4.7%	13.9%	15.0%	12.4%
Eastern (000s)¹	96	52	45	79	48	31
% of all in age band on IB/SDA	3.8%	4.1%	3.6%	9.1%	9.6%	8.4%
South East (000s)¹	133	73	60	104	64	39
% of all in age band on IB/SDA	3.6%	3.9%	3.2%	8.2%	8.8%	7.3%
South West (000s)¹	109	61	48	85	54	31
% of all in age band on IB/SDA	4.9%	5.5%	4.4%	10.3%	11.2%	9.0%
Greater London (000s)¹	188	107	81	124	75	49
% of all in age band on IB/SDA	4.5%	5.1%	4.0%	14.0%	15.1%	12.6%
Inner London (000s)¹	93	55	39	56	34	22
% of all in age band on IB/SDA	5.1%	5.9%	4.4%	18.8%	20.6%	16.6%
Outer London (000s)¹	95	53	42	69	41	27
% of all in age band on IB/SDA	4.1%	4.5%	3.7%	11.6%	12.3%	10.6%

¹ All thousands rounded.

TABLE 5: (continued) CLAIMANTS OF INCAPACITY BENEFIT (IB) OR SEVERE DISABILITY ALLOWANCE (SDA) BY AGE GROUP, GENDER, ENGLISH GOVERNMENT REGION AND COUNTRY

Source: DWP Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS), 100% sample at August 2006

	16-49			50-59/64 (SPA)		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Wales (000s) ¹	101	53	48	101	64	38
% of all in age band on IB/SDA	7.7%	8.2%	7.3%	21.1%	22.9%	18.7%
Scotland (000s) ¹	168	89	79	140	85	55
% of all in age band on IB/SDA	7.0%	7.6%	6.5%	17.4%	18.4%	16.1%
Comparator						
England (000s) ¹	1,177	650	527	984	615	368
% of all in age band on IB/SDA	5.0%	5.5%	4.4%	13.0%	14.0%	11.5%

¹ All thousands rounded.

TABLE: 5a. WILLINGNESS AND AVAILABILITY FOR WORK OF PEOPLE IN RECEIPT OF IB, SDA AND STATE BENEFITS WITHIN GREAT BRITAIN

Source: ONS Labour Force Survey (Qtr 4 2006 - Great Britain)

Total GB Population	16-49		50-59/64 (SPA)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
on IB/SDA:				
IB/SDA recipients Great Britain (000s) ¹	429	355	605	350
per cent of all not in work and would like work	41.6%	32.3%	29.3%	24.8%
per cent of all not in work and would like work and are available to start work in a fortnight	14.6%	9.6%	5.5%	4.2%
on state benefits:²				
Great Britain (000s) ³	13,117	13,556	5,194	3,724
on state benefits and not in work and would like work (000s)	627	718	289	151
per cent of all on state benefits and not in work and would like work	50.3%	34.3%	31.4%	22.2%
... and available to start work in a fortnight (000s)	424	376	113	48
per cent of all on state benefits and not in work and would like work and available to start work in a fortnight	34.0%	18.0%	12.2%	7.1%

¹ DWP Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS) - August 2006 provided by the DWP Information Directorate.

² Excluding Child Benefit

³ GAD 2001 principle projections (000s).

TABLE 6: GB WORKFORCE BY OCCUPATION (SOC2000)¹, AGE AND GENDER

Source: ONS Labour Force Survey (Qtr 4 2006 – Great Britain) (thousands, per cent of all employed in age group)

	16-24			25-49			50-59/64 (SPA)			SPA and over		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
All in Employment thousands=100%	3,918	1,995	1,923	16,333	8,710	7,623	6,334	3,763	2,572	1,170	391	779

Split by occupation:												
Managers and Senior Officials	3.7%	3.6%	3.8%	17.4%	21.1%	13.1%	16.6%	20.3%	11.3%	13.4%	17.8%	11.2%
Professional	4.5%	5.2%	3.7%	14.6%	15.3%	13.8%	15.3%	15.6%	14.9%	11.4%	17.2%	8.5%
Associate Professional and Technical	9.3%	9.4%	9.3%	16.0%	14.5%	17.9%	12.1%	11.7%	12.6%	10.3%	10.0%	10.5%
Administrative and Secretarial	12.6%	7.7%	17.6%	11.4%	4.3%	19.6%	12.2%	4.2%	23.8%	17.1%	4.4%	23.5%
Skilled Trades	11.3%	21.1%	1.2%	10.7%	18.4%	1.8%	12.1%	19.0%	2.0%	7.8%	16.9%	3.3%
Personal Service Occupations	9.8%	3.3%	16.7%	8.0%	2.1%	14.7%	6.8%	2.5%	13.1%	9.2%	*	12.6%
Sales and Customer Service	22.5%	17.5%	27.7%	5.6%	3.0%	8.4%	4.8%	2.5%	8.1%	8.8%	4.3%	11.1%
Process, Plant and Machine Operators	4.2%	6.8%	1.4%	7.2%	11.6%	2.2%	9.5%	14.2%	2.6%	5.8%	12.9%	2.2%
Elementary Occupations	22.1%	25.5%	18.6%	9.1%	9.6%	8.6%	10.7%	10.0%	11.7%	16.0%	14.0%	17.1%

*Fewer than 10,000 estimate not shown.

^Less than 0.5%.

¹ Standard Occupational Classification SOC2000 was first used in Labour Force Survey in Spring 2001.

TABLE 6a: GB WORKFORCE BY INDUSTRY (INDSECT), AGE AND GENDER

Source: ONS Labour Force Survey (Qtr 4 2006 – Great Britain) (thousands, per cent of all employed in age group)

	16-24			25-49			50-59/64 (SPA)			SPA and over		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
All in Employment thousands=100%	3,918	1,995	1,923	16,333	8,710	7,623	6,334	3,763	2,572	1,170	391	779

Split by industry:												
Agriculture and Fishing	1.3%	1.9%	0.7%	1.1%	1.6%	0.6%	1.5%	1.9%	0.9%	3.4%	6.2%	2.0%
Energy and Water	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	1.1%	1.5%	0.6%	1.2%	1.8%	^	*	*	*
Manufacturing	8.3%	11.7%	4.8%	13.3%	18.3%	7.6%	14.5%	19.4%	7.2%	9.0%	13.0%	7.0%
Construction	8.6%	15.7%	1.3%	8.1%	13.5%	2.0%	8.7%	13.5%	1.8%	4.1%	8.9%	1.7%
Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants	39.8%	37.2%	42.4%	15.9%	14.7%	17.2%	14.7%	13.4%	16.6%	20.8%	21.1%	20.6%
Transport and Communications	5.0%	5.6%	4.4%	7.3%	10.1%	4.0%	7.6%	10.6%	3.2%	4.8%	9.2%	2.6%
Banking, Finance and Insurance	13.2%	11.5%	14.9%	17.9%	19.1%	16.5%	13.8%	14.9%	12.1%	14.6%	17.7%	13.1%
Public Administration, Education and Health	14.6%	8.6%	20.7%	29.6%	15.9%	45.1%	32.1%	18.8%	51.5%	33.4%	13.8%	43.3%
Other services	8.4%	6.8%	10.1%	5.8%	5.2%	6.4%	5.9%	5.8%	6.1%	9.5%	9.7%	9.5%
Workplace outside UK	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

*Fewer than 10,000 estimate not shown.

^Less than 0.5%.

TABLE 6b: GB WORKFORCE BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AGE AND GENDER

Source: ONS Labour Force Survey (Qtr 4 2006 – Great Britain) (thousand, per cent of all employed in age group)

	16-24			25-49			50-59/64 (SPA)			SPA and over		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
All in Employment thousands=100%	3,918	1,995	1,923	16,333	8,710	7,623	6,334	3,763	2,572	1,170	391	779

Split by Educational Attainment:												
Degree or equivalent	12.8%	11.3%	14.4%	26.8%	26.5%	27.2%	19.5%	20.6%	17.9%	13.5%	20.3%	10.1%
Higher Education	4.7%	4.1%	5.2%	10.3%	9.0%	11.8%	11.4%	9.4%	14.4%	10.3%	6.1%	12.4%
GCE A level or equivalent	35.1%	34.2%	36.0%	21.7%	25.7%	17.3%	24.8%	32.2%	13.9%	16.5%	27.5%	10.9%
GCSE grades A-C or equivalent	33.9%	33.7%	34.1%	22.6%	18.3%	27.5%	15.9%	11.2%	22.7%	15.1%	7.6%	18.9%
Other qualifications	8.8%	10.6%	7.0%	12.1%	13.5%	10.6%	13.3%	12.7%	14.0%	17.2%	15.2%	18.2%
No qualifications	4.7%	6.0%	3.4%	6.4%	7.0%	5.7%	15.2%	13.9%	17.1%	27.5%	23.4%	29.5%

*Fewer than 10,000 estimate not shown.

^Less than 0.5%.

TABLE 7: HOUSEHOLDS WITH OLDER PEOPLE BY TENURE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Source: ONS Labour Force Survey (Qtr 4 2006 - Great Britain) not seasonally adjusted

	At least one household member aged 50-59/64 (SPA)	At least one household member aged over SPA
Number of Households (000s)	6,474	7,868
Percentage with:		
Dependent child(ren) aged under 19	16.1%	2.2%
Owner/occupiers	80.0%	74.0%
owning outright	38.7%	64.5%
with mortgage	41.0%	9.3%
part rent/part mortgage	^	^
Renting:	20.0%	26.0%
from Local Authority/Housing Association	14.3%	21.4%
rent free	0.8%	1.6%
Working households		
....as a percentage of total households	81.3%	25.5%
Household composition¹:		
Single, not in work	8.2%	41.6%
Single, in work	13.0%	3.2%
Two or more adults, none in work	10.5%	32.9%
Two or more adults, all in work	39.6%	5.2%
Two or more adults, one or more in work but not all in work	28.7%	17.0%

*Fewer than 10,000 estimate not shown.
^Less than 0.5%.

¹ Single households are households consisting of one adult or one adult with dependent children; households with two or more adults also include lone parents with non-dependent children.

TABLE 8: GB WORKFORCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Source: ONS Labour Force Survey (Qtr 4 2006 – Great Britain) (thousands, per cent of all employed in age group)

Background Details:	All aged between 16-SPA	16-24	25-49	50-59/64 (SPA)	SPA and over
Total population (000s)	35,591	6,612	20,061	8,918	10,636
as a proportion of 16+ population	77.0%	14.3%	43.4%	19.3%	23.0%
Proportion of age group in employment	74.7%	59.3%	81.4%	71.0%	11.0%
Proportion in each age group out of the total working in:					
the public sector	95.8%	6.7%	62.6%	26.5%	4.2%
the private sector	95.8%	16.2%	57.8%	21.8%	4.2%
self-employed	92.1%	3.8%	56.6%	31.7%	7.9%
a workplace of less than 25 employees	94.4%	18.6%	53.9%	21.9%	5.6%
a workplace of 25 to 49 employees	96.6%	15.6%	57.7%	23.3%	3.4%
a workplace of 50 or more employees	97.4%	12.3%	63.6%	21.5%	2.6%
Proportion of employees in age group who have received work training in the last three months	30.0%	36.5%	30.3%	24.7%	16.1%

TABLE 9: STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON SELECTED PROGRAMMES

Table 9a: Participants in and job entries from the New Deal and Employment Zones programmes

		Total		Those aged under 50		Those aged over 50	
		Individual starts	Individual jobs	Individual starts	Individual jobs	Individual starts	Individual jobs
New Deal 25 plus Enhanced	Apr 2001 – Aug 2006	461,020	207,550	353,540	177,420	107,480	30,130
New Deal for Lone Parents	Oct 1998 – Aug 2006	707,570	481,020	691,640	470,880	15,930	10,140
New Deal for Disabled People	Jul 2001 – Aug 2006	216,520	122,440	150,310	84,900	66,210	37,540
Employment Zones	Apr 2000 – Aug 2006	147,160	71,990	125,890	64,120	21,270	7,870
Total		1,532,270	883,000	1,321,380	797,320	210,890	85,680

Source: DWP Information Directorate

Notes:

1. All figures have been rounded to the nearest ten.
2. Totals in this table include people for whom age is not recorded. Because of this, and due to rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
3. Data is cumulative up to the end of August 2006. The New Deal 25 plus Enhanced programme started in April 2001; New Deal for Lone Parents started in October 1998; New Deal for Disabled People started in July 2001 and Employment Zones started in April 2000.

TABLE 9: STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON SELECTED PROGRAMMES

Table 9b: New Deal 50 plus statistics

	Total	Ages 50-54	Ages 55-59	Ages 60+	Disabled	Ethnic Minorities
Employment Credit starts Apr 2000 - Mar 2003	98,040	55,940	37,110	4,830	33,190	4,520
Individuals gaining jobs Apr 2003 - Aug 2006	69,490	36,250	29,620	3,590	25,920	4,190
Individual starts Jan 2004 - Aug 2006	74,790	41,620	29,720	3,440	25,880	5,630

Source: DWP Information Directorate

Notes:

1. More statistics on New Deal 50 plus are available from the DWP Tabulation Tool, http://193.115.152.21/new_deals/nd50plus/live/tabtool.html
2. Information on New Deal 50 plus caseload starts is now available from January 2004 onwards.
3. Information on the numbers of Employment Credit starts is available for the period April 2000 to March 2003. In April 2003, the Employment Credit was replaced by the 50 plus return to work element of the Working Tax Credit. Data is now available on the number of individuals gaining jobs through New Deal 50 plus from April 2003 to date, but these figures are not closely comparable with Employment Credit figures as indicators of programme outcomes.
4. Disabled is defined as those recorded by Jobcentre Plus as having a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long term effect on their ability to carry out normal day to day activities.
5. Jobs gained from April 2006 are identified mainly from the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study. Care should be taken when comparing jobs gained before and after April 2006.

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These statistics are compiled by the Department for Work and Pensions, Extending Working Life Division's Economist Team, and as part of the Government's commitment to provide information on the position of Older Workers in the Labour Market.

Information is from the ONS (Office for National Statistics) Labour Force Survey data for Quarter 4 (Oct-Dec) 2006.

If you require further information, please write to:

Department for Work and Pensions
Extending Working Life Division
Strategy Implementation Team
Room N10
Moorfoot
Sheffield S1 4PQ

Or visit the Age Positive website at: www.agepositive.gov.uk

DWP Department for
Work and Pensions

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