

Business Register Employment Survey 2010: London

Date: October 2011

Coverage: London and UK **Theme:** Labour Market

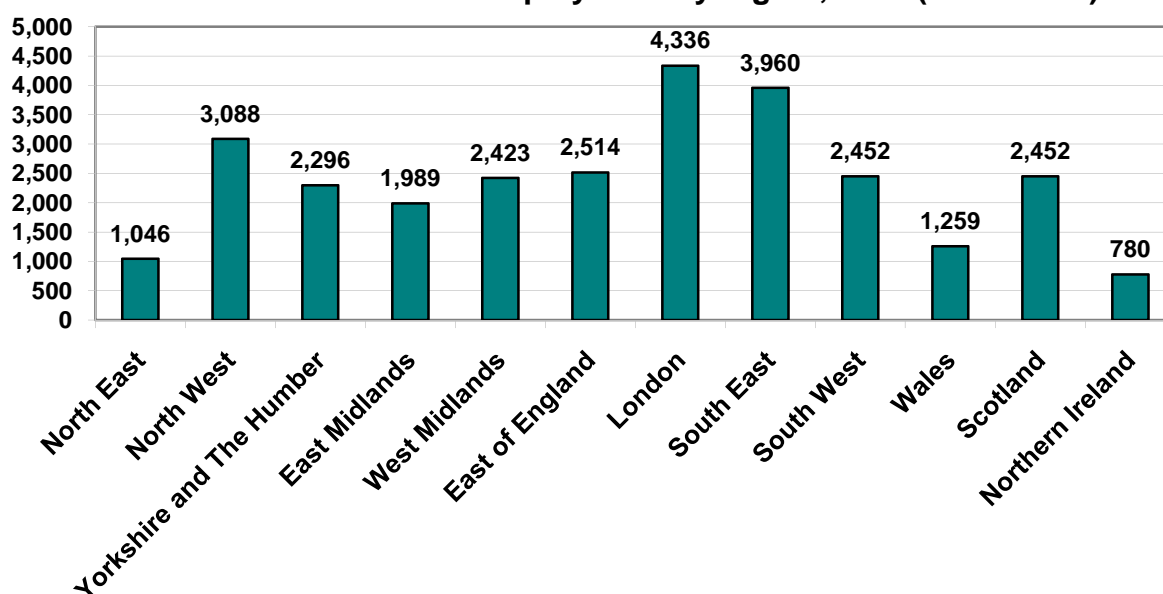
This brief contains annual employment and employee estimates for 2010 by region, industry and London borough. The results are taken from the second release of the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES), which replaced the ONS Annual Business Inquiry part 1 in 2009.

Headline figures

London and the UK

- London employment was 4.336 million in September 2010 an increase of 44 thousand jobs (or 1.0 per cent) compared with 2009
- This was the second highest increase and percentage increase of the 12 UK regions and devolved administrations after the South East (51 thousand or 1.3 per cent increase)
- This compared to a decrease in employment in the UK of 156 thousand (or -0.5 per cent) over this period
- The greatest increase was in the City of London where employment increased by 24 thousand

Chart 1a: Total employment by region, 2010 (thousands)



London employment by industry - summary

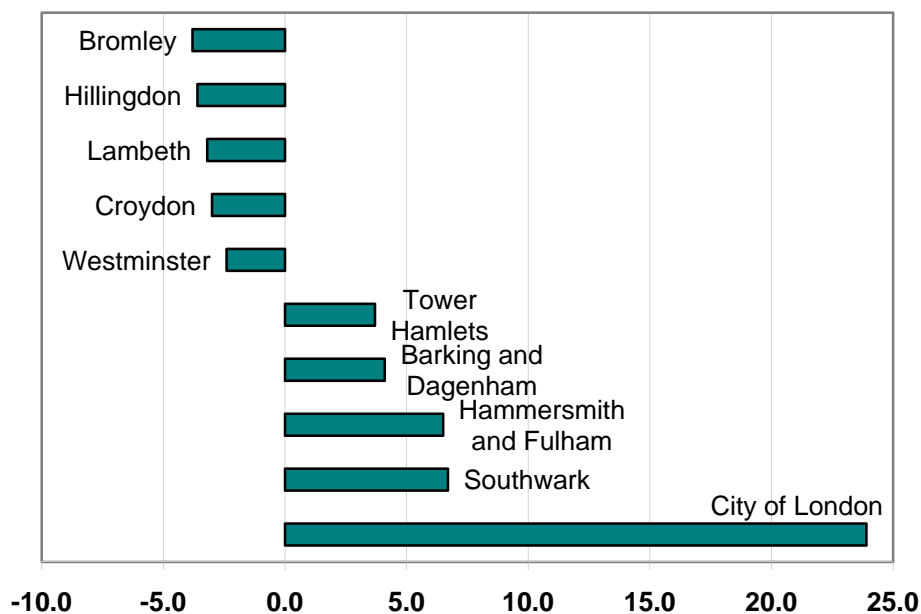
Between 2009 and 2010 the largest increases in employment levels in London by sector were

- Employment in Business Services, 39 thousand increase
- Information and Communications, 20 thousand increase
- Finance and Insurance, 12 thousand increase
- In 2010, the proportion of Public Sector employment is the second lowest in London of all UK regions (18.7 per cent), the South East was the lowest (17.5 per cent).

London sub regional employment - summary

- Employment in Inner London increased by 36 thousand and in Outer London by 8 thousand jobs
- Employment increased in 20 out of 33 London boroughs
- The greatest increase was in the City of London where employment increased by 24 thousand

**Chart 1b: Change in Employment, 2009-2010
(thousands), top 5 and bottom 5 boroughs**



Detailed analysis

BRES provides information on employees as well as a fuller employment measure. Employment = employees + working proprietors. Working proprietors are sole traders, sole proprietors, partners and directors. The BRES employment measure therefore includes self-employed people who are VAT registered. This brief focuses mainly on the wider employment measure.

Regional Analysis

- In 2010 London had the highest level of employment of all UK regions 4.336 million
- London contributed the largest share (15.2 per cent) of total UK employment followed by the South East (13.8 per cent)
- The Greater South East accounted for 37.8 per cent of UK employment
- London had the highest percentage of full-time employees 74.1 per cent compared with a UK average of 67.6 per cent
- The number of part-time employees in London increased at the same rate as the number of full-time employees

Table 1a: Employment Figures by Region, 2010 (thousands)

	Full-time Employees	Part-time Employees	Total Employees	Total Employment	Employment Share (per cent)
North East	664	336	999	1,046	3.7
North West	1,970	948	2,918	3,088	10.8
Yorkshire and The Humber	1,440	727	2,167	2,296	8.0
East Midlands	1,255	606	1,861	1,989	7.0
West Midlands	1,526	755	2,281	2,423	8.5
East of England	1,536	809	2,346	2,514	8.8
London	3,033	1,058	4,090	4,336	15.2
South East	2,495	1,207	3,702	3,960	13.8
South West	1,449	808	2,257	2,452	8.6
Wales	740	411	1,151	1,259	4.4
Scotland	1,556	755	2,311	2,452	8.6
Northern Ireland	457	249	705	780	2.7
United Kingdom	18,120	8,668	26,787	28,595	100

Employment = employees + working proprietors

Employees - all aged 16+ paid directly by an organisation. Includes full-time and part-time or those on a training scheme. Excludes voluntary workers, self-employed, working owners.

Part time - those working 30 hours or less per week

Full time - those working more than 30 hours per week

Table 1b: Annual Change in Employment, 2009-10 (thousands)

	2009		2010		2009-10	
	Total Employment		Total Employment		Change Thousands	Change Per cent
North East	1,053		1,046		-7	-0.7
North West	3,133		3,088		-44	-1.4
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,337		2,296		-41	-1.8
East Midlands	2,006		1,989		-17	-0.8
West Midlands	2,411		2,423		11	0.5
East of England	2,554		2,514		-39	-1.5
London	4,292		4,336		44	1.0
South East	3,909		3,960		51	1.3
South West	2,481		2,452		-29	-1.2
Wales	1,271		1,259		-12	-1.0
Scotland	2,531		2,452		-79	-3.1
Northern Ireland	773		780		7	0.9
United Kingdom	28,751		28,595		-156	-0.5

Employment = employees + working proprietors

Table 1c: Annual Change in Employment by FT and PT status, 2009-10 (thousands)

	2010		2009-10		2009-10	
	Employees Thousands		Change Thousands		Change Per cent	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
North East	664	336	-8	3	-1.2	1.0
North West	1,970	948	-44	-1	-2.2	-0.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	1,440	727	1	-33	0.1	-4.3
East Midlands	1,255	606	6	-24	0.5	-3.7
West Midlands	1,526	755	-4	21	-0.3	2.9
East of England	1,536	809	-44	13	-2.8	1.7
London	3,033	1,058	17	6	0.6	0.6
South East	2,495	1,207	16	37	0.6	3.2
South West	1,449	808	-3	-11	-0.2	-1.4
Wales	739.7	411.2	-17	10	-2.2	2.4
Scotland	1,556	755	-65	-8	-4.0	-1.1
Northern Ireland	457	249	0	-4	0.0	-1.4
United Kingdom	18,120	8,668	-144	11	-0.8	0.1

Part time - those working 30 hours or less per week

Full time - those working more than 30 hours per week

Table 1d: Employment by Public / Private status, 2010 (thousands)

	2010		2010
	Thousands Public	Private	Public Per cent
North East	285	761	27.3
North West	705	2,383	22.8
Yorkshire and The Humber	543	1,753	23.7
East Midlands	408	1,581	20.5
West Midlands	525	1,898	21.7
East of England	489	2,026	19.4
London	813	3,524	18.7
South East	693	3,267	17.5
South West	484	1,967	19.7
Wales	334	926	26.5
Scotland	640	1,812	26.1
Northern Ireland	218	562	27.9
United Kingdom	6,136	22,459	21.5

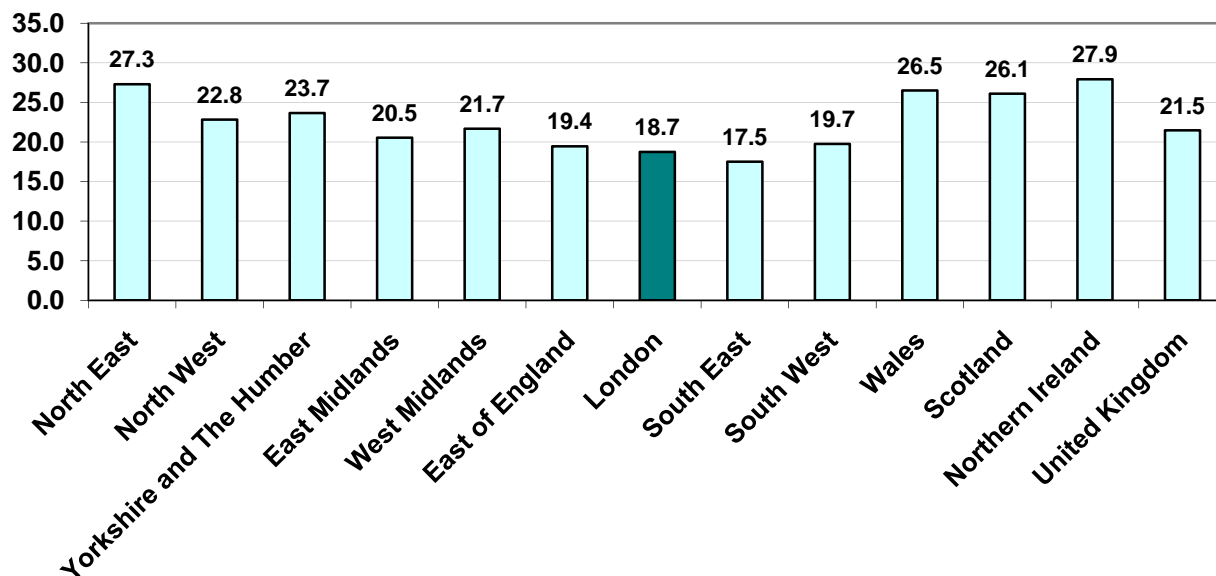
Private sector employees includes those in Non Profit Bodies

Public sector employees are those in Public Corporations / Nationalised Bodies, Central Government and Local Authorities

Definitive figures of public sector employment are available from ONS' Public Sector Employment series

These figures are available from <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/pse/public-sector-employment/q3-2010/index.html>

Chart 2: Proportion of employment in the public sector by UK region (per cent), 2010

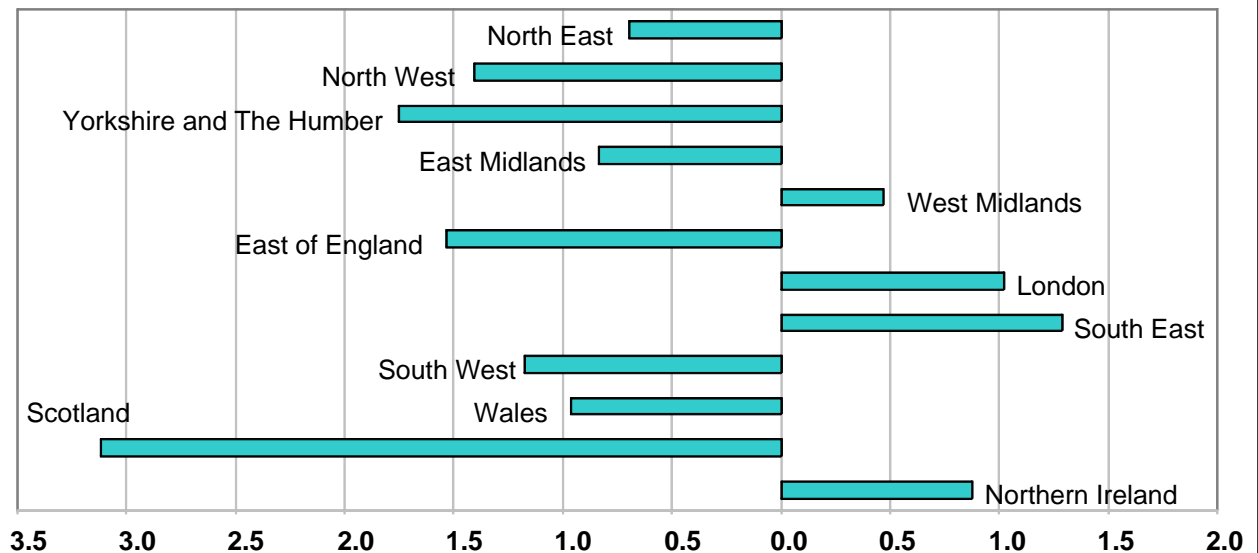


- London employment increased by 44 thousand jobs (or 1.0 per cent) between September 2009 and September 2010.

Chart 3: Annual employment growth between 2009 and 2010: UK regions (thousands)



Chart 4: Annual percentage change in employment between 2009 and 2010: UK regions



Industry analysis – London

Between 2009 and 2010 the largest increases in employment levels in London by sector were:

- Business Services, 39 thousand increase (9.4 per cent)
- Information and Communications, 20 thousand increase (6.6 per cent)
- Finance and Insurance, 12 thousand increase (3.6 per cent)

The sectors where the employment level decreased most were:

- Health, 19 thousand decrease (-4.6 per cent)
- Retail, 14 thousand decrease in employment (-3.5 per cent)
- Wholesale and Motor Trades, 8 thousand decrease (-4.5 per cent)

The index of specialisation shows that the three industries London specialises in most are

- Finance and insurance (index of specialisation 2.1)
- Information and communication (index of specialisation 2.0)
- Professional, scientific and technical (index of specialisation 1.8)

(A ratio of 1.0 or above shows greater specialisation in London compared to the UK)

Table 2a: London Employment by Industry, 2010 (thousands and per cent)

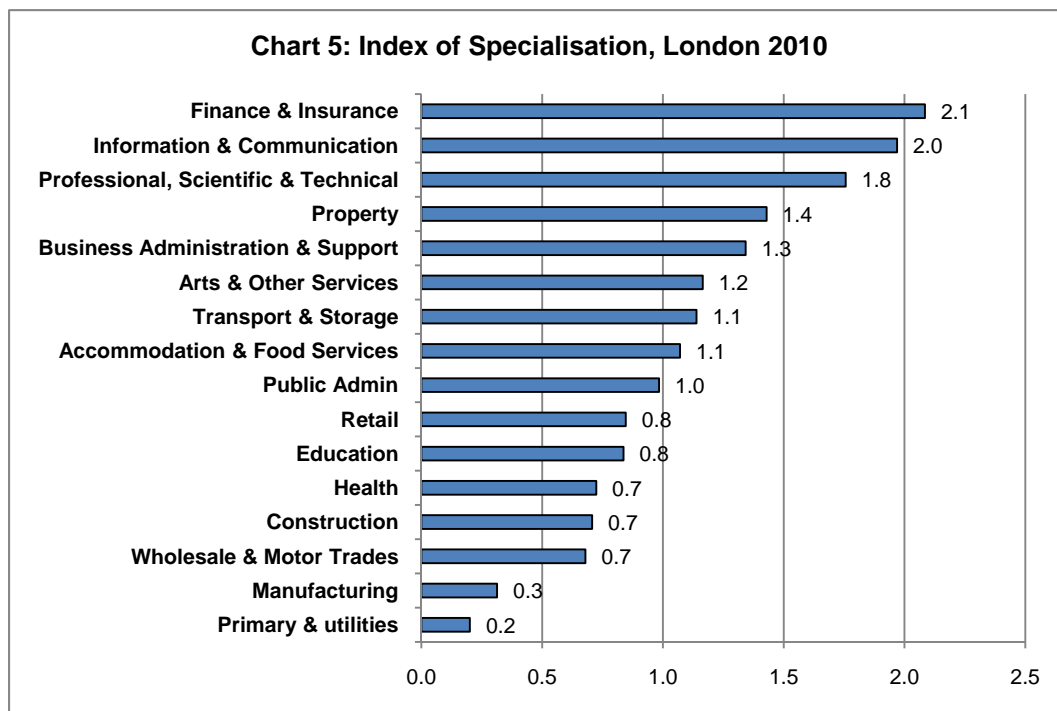
Industry (SIC 2007)	Total Employment		Share	Change in 2009-10	
	2009	2010	(Per cent) 2010	Thousands	Per cent
Primary & utilities	23.8	26.9	0.6	3.1	13.0
Manufacturing	117.6	116.3	2.7	-1.3	-1.1
Construction	149.1	149.6	3.4	0.5	0.3
Wholesale & Motor Trades	182.0	173.8	4.0	-8.2	-4.5
Retail	393.1	379.2	8.7	-13.9	-3.5
Transport & Storage	222.2	218.2	5.0	-4.0	-1.8
Accommodation & Food Services	303.8	307.7	7.1	3.9	1.3
Information & Communication	298.6	318.3	7.3	19.7	6.6
Finance & Insurance	324.1	335.7	7.7	11.6	3.6
Property	105.9	98.9	2.3	-7.0	-6.6
Professional, Scientific & Technical	552.9	557.4	12.9	4.5	0.8
Business Administration & Support	412.7	451.4	10.4	38.7	9.4
Education	338.0	330.2	7.6	-7.8	-2.3
Health	423.1	403.8	9.3	-19.3	-4.6
Public Admin	223.0	234.5	5.4	11.5	5.2
Arts & Other Services	222.3	234.5	5.4	12.2	5.5
Total	4,292	4,336	100.0	44.0	1.0

Data are rounded to nearest hundred

The index of specialisation shows the ratio of the employment share in London for an industry to the employment share in the UK for that industry. A ratio or 1.0 or above shows greater specialisation in London compared to the UK.

Table 2b: Index of Specialisation, London 2010

Industry (SIC 2007)	Employment Share (per cent)		London's share of UK Employment 2010	Index of Specialisation London 2010
	London 2010	UK 2010		
Primary & utilities	0.6	3.1	3.0	0.2
Manufacturing	2.7	8.6	4.8	0.3
Construction	3.4	4.9	10.7	0.7
Wholesale & Motor Trades	4.0	5.9	10.3	0.7
Retail	8.7	10.3	12.8	0.8
Transport & Storage	5.0	4.4	17.3	1.1
Accommodation & Food Services	7.1	6.6	16.2	1.1
Information & Communication	7.3	3.7	29.9	2.0
Finance & Insurance	7.7	3.7	31.6	2.1
Property	2.3	1.6	21.7	1.4
Professional, Scientific & Technical	12.9	7.3	26.6	1.8
Business Administration & Support	10.4	7.8	20.4	1.3
Education	7.6	9.1	12.7	0.8
Health	9.3	12.9	11.0	0.7
Public Admin	5.4	5.5	14.9	1.0
Arts & Other Services	5.4	4.6	17.7	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	15.2	1.0



**Chart 6: Annual growth of employment by sector between 2009 and 2010:
London (thousands)**

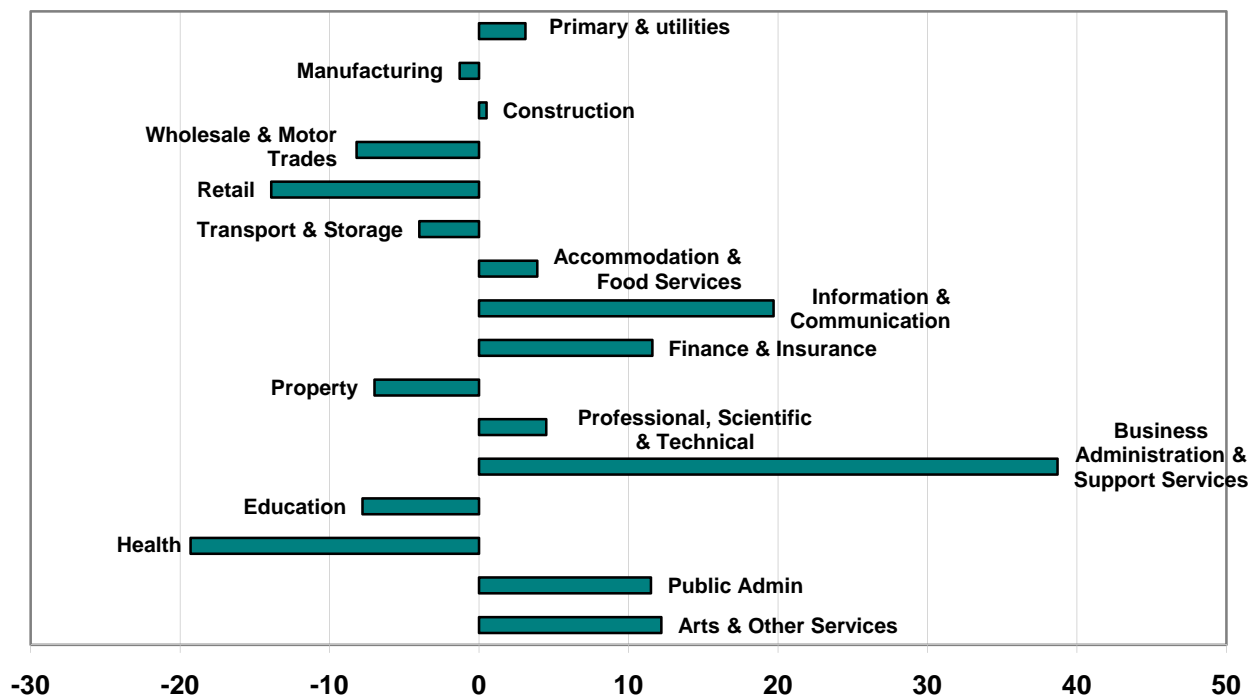
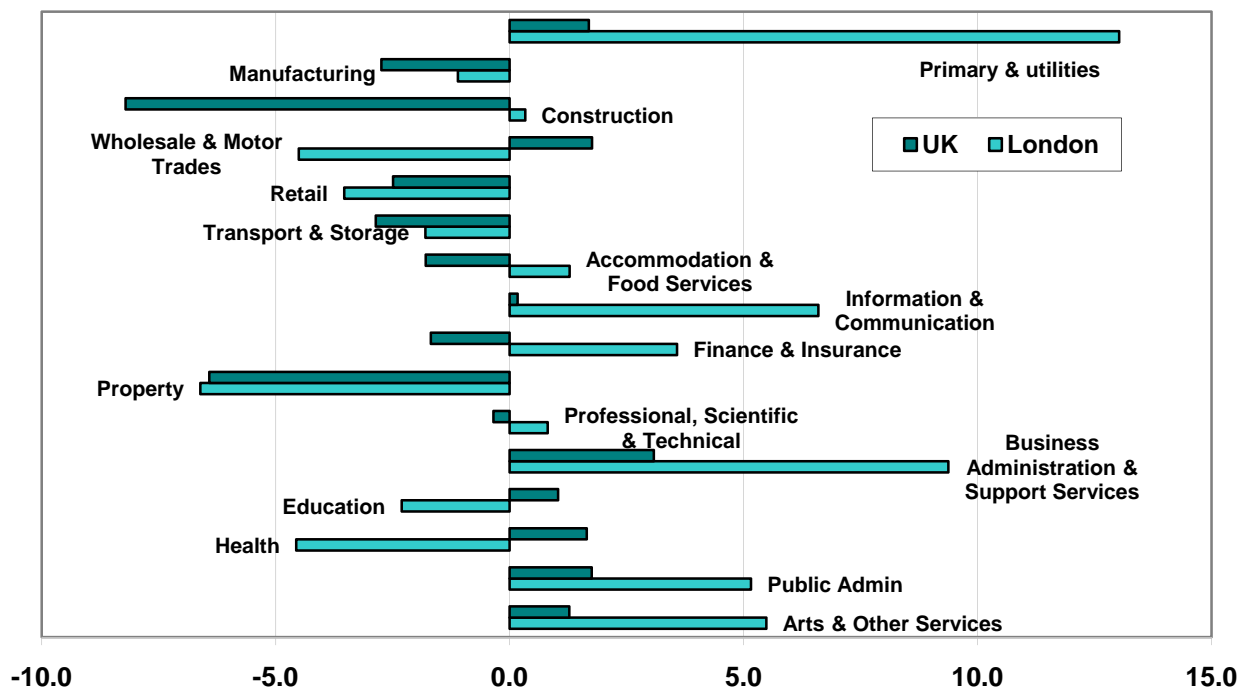


Chart 7: Annual percentage growth of employment by sector between 2009 and 2010



Industry analysis – Inner and Outer London

The industry profile of Inner London is very different to the profile of Outer London which has a more similar profile to the UK.

For Inner London, the industries that had a greater share of employment than both Outer London and the UK were:

- Professional, Scientific and Technical (16.3 per cent)
- Finance and Insurance (11.2 per cent)
- Information and Communication (9.0 per cent)

Outer London however, had larger shares of employment in the Business Administration; Education and Retail sectors than Inner London and the UK.

Industries in the UK as a whole, that had a greater share of employment than both Inner and Outer London were:

- Manufacturing
- Primary and Utilities
- Health

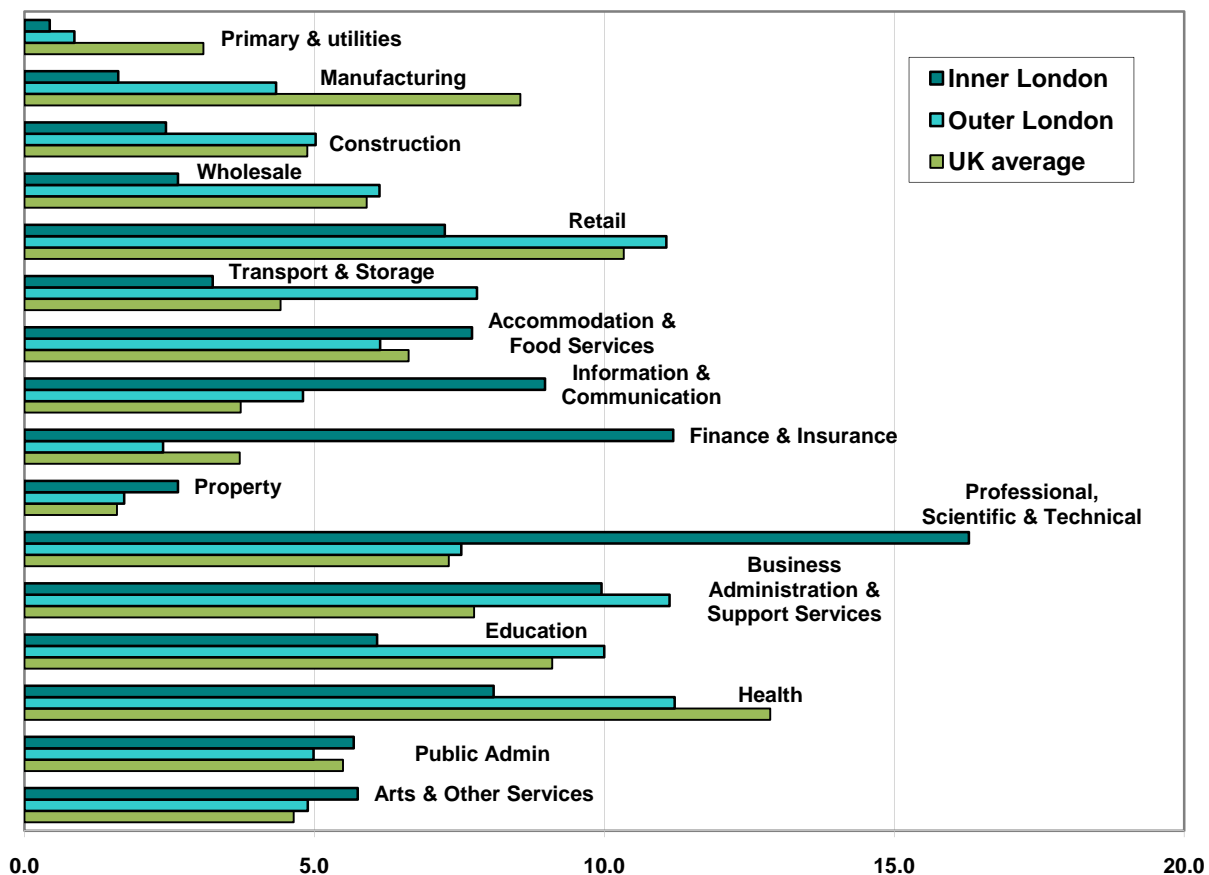
Table 3: London Employment by Industry, 2010 (thousands and per cent)

Broad Industrial Grouping	Thousands			Share (per cent)		
	Inner London	Outer London	UK	Inner London	Outer London	UK
Primary & utilities	11.5	14.6	882	0.4	0.9	3.1
Manufacturing	42.6	73.7	2,445	1.6	4.3	8.6
Construction	64.3	85.3	1,395	2.4	5.0	4.9
Wholesale	69.8	104.0	1,687	2.6	6.1	5.9
Retail	191.1	188.1	2,955	7.2	11.1	10.3
Transport & Storage	85.6	132.6	1,263	3.2	7.8	4.4
Accommodation & Food Services	203.5	104.2	1,895	7.7	6.1	6.6
Information & Communication	236.7	81.6	1,066	9.0	4.8	3.7
Finance & Insurance	295.0	40.6	1,062	11.2	2.4	3.7
Property	69.8	29.2	456	2.6	1.7	1.6
Professional, Scientific & Technical	429.4	128.0	2,092	16.3	7.5	7.3
Business Administration Services	262.4	189.0	2,217	10.0	11.1	7.8
Education	160.3	169.9	2,603	6.1	10.0	9.1
Health	213.3	190.5	3,678	8.1	11.2	12.9
Public Admin	149.7	84.7	1,571	5.7	5.0	5.5
Arts & Other Services	151.5	83.0	1,328	5.7	4.9	4.6
Total	2,636.5	1,699.0	28,595	100.0	100.0	100.0

London data are rounded to nearest hundred, UK to nearest thousand

Data for Inner and Outer London do not include farm agriculture

Chart 8: Employment by industry share: Inner and Outer London and UK
2010



London sub-regional – by borough and Inner / Outer London

Table 4: Employment by London borough, 2010 (thousands)

London borough	Public Sector Thousands	Private Sector Thousands	Public Sector Per cent	Total Employment Thousands	Employment 95% confidence (+/-) Thousands
Barking and Dagenham	12.6	36.0	26.0	48.5	3.1
Barnet	25.9	90.0	22.3	115.9	4.4
Bexley	12.6	54.0	18.9	66.7	2.8
Brent	21.1	78.8	21.1	99.9	5.4
Bromley	21.4	81.7	20.8	103.1	4.0
Camden	46.0	245.7	15.8	291.7	9.4
City of London	19.5	340.2	5.4	359.7	17.5
Croydon	29.2	92.7	24.0	121.8	4.7
Ealing	20.2	92.6	17.9	112.8	4.4
Enfield	25.0	71.9	25.8	97.0	9.4
Greenwich	22.7	47.8	32.2	70.5	10.0
Hackney	19.3	69.6	21.7	88.9	5.2
Hammersmith and Fulham	29.7	98.5	23.2	128.2	6.1
Haringey	15.9	46.0	25.7	61.9	2.6
Harrow	13.1	54.9	19.3	68.0	2.7
Havering	16.6	56.3	22.8	72.9	2.9
Hillingdon	21.3	162.1	11.6	183.4	7.1
Hounslow	24.9	103.3	19.4	128.2	5.7
Islington	34.1	155.5	18.0	189.7	5.4
Kensington and Chelsea	21.7	94.7	18.6	116.4	5.3
Kingston upon Thames	14.6	62.9	18.8	77.5	2.1
Lambeth	36.4	90.2	28.7	126.7	3.2
Lewisham	18.9	41.9	31.0	60.9	4.1
Merton	10.3	59.5	14.8	69.8	2.4
Newham	24.4	50.5	32.6	74.9	2.3
Redbridge	18.6	47.9	28.0	66.5	4.9
Richmond upon Thames	11.5	61.5	15.8	72.9	2.9
Southwark	29.7	154.9	16.1	184.7	5.7
Sutton	15.6	51.4	23.3	67.0	2.5
Tower Hamlets	41.2	172.1	19.3	213.3	4.7
Waltham Forest	15.5	41.0	27.4	56.5	2.3
Wandsworth	26.0	79.9	24.6	105.9	3.2
Westminster	97.0	536.8	15.3	633.8	30.8
Inner London	459.8	2,176.5	17.4	2,636.5	
Outer London	352.7	1346.3	20.8	1699.0	

Data are rounded to nearest hundred and exclude farm agriculture

Private sector employment includes those in Non Profit Bodies

Public sector employment are those in Public Corporations / Nationalised Bodies, Central Government and Local Authorities

Definitive figures of public sector employment are available from ONS' Public Sector Employment series

These figures are available from <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/pse/public-sector-employment/q3-2010/index.html>

Table 5: Annual Employment Change by London Borough, 2009-10

	2009	2010	2009-10	
	Employment	Employment	Change	Change
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Per cent
Barking and Dagenham	44.4	48.5	4.1	9.2
Barnet	117.9	115.9	-2.0	-1.7
Bexley	65.9	66.7	0.8	1.2
Brent	96.5	99.9	3.4	3.5
Bromley	106.9	103.1	-3.8	-3.6
Camden	291.7	291.7	0.0	0.0
City of London	335.8	359.7	23.9	7.1
Croydon	124.8	121.8	-3.0	-2.4
Ealing	110.2	112.8	2.6	2.4
Enfield	95.4	97.0	1.6	1.7
Greenwich	69.2	70.5	1.3	1.9
Hackney	89.3	88.9	-0.4	-0.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	121.7	128.2	6.5	5.3
Haringey	62.3	61.9	-0.4	-0.6
Harrow	67.4	68.0	0.6	0.9
Havering	74.2	72.9	-1.3	-1.8
Hillingdon	187.0	183.4	-3.6	-1.9
Hounslow	125.6	128.2	2.6	2.1
Islington	189.3	189.7	0.4	0.2
Kensington and Chelsea	115.1	116.4	1.3	1.1
Kingston upon Thames	77.5	77.5	0.0	0.0
Lambeth	129.9	126.7	-3.2	-2.5
Lewisham	60.4	60.9	0.5	0.8
Merton	67.6	69.8	2.2	3.3
Newham	74.6	74.9	0.3	0.4
Redbridge	67.4	66.5	-0.9	-1.3
Richmond upon Thames	71.2	72.9	1.7	2.4
Southwark	178.0	184.7	6.7	3.8
Sutton	65.5	67.0	1.5	2.3
Tower Hamlets	209.6	213.3	3.7	1.8
Waltham Forest	55.9	56.5	0.6	1.1
Wandsworth	107.1	105.9	-1.2	-1.1
Westminster	636.2	633.8	-2.4	-0.4
Inner London	2,601	2,637	35.5	1.4
Outer London	1,691	1,699	8.4	0.5

Data are rounded to nearest hundred

Data exclude farm agriculture

**Chart 9: Change in Employment, 2009-2010
(thousands), by London borough**

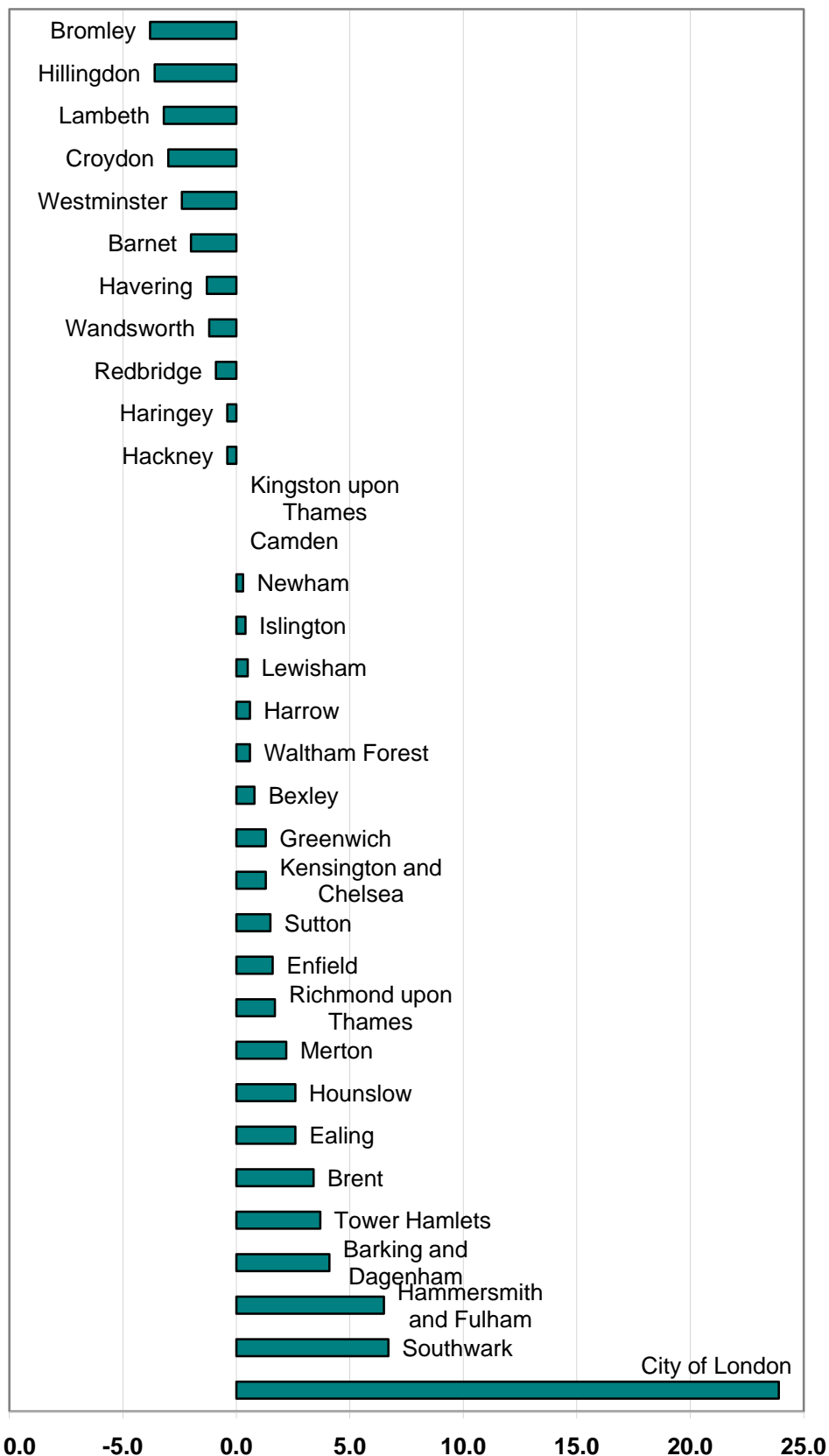
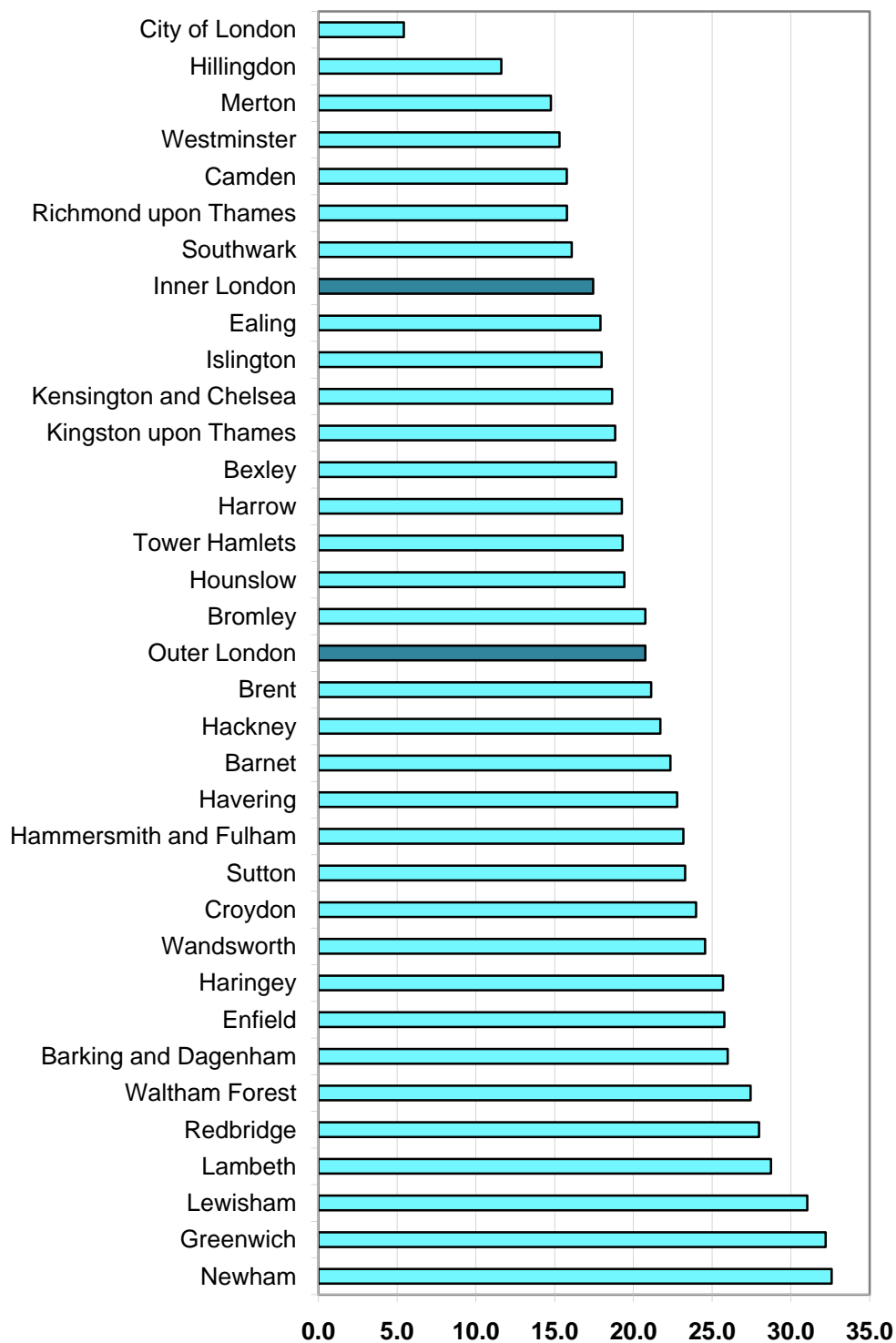
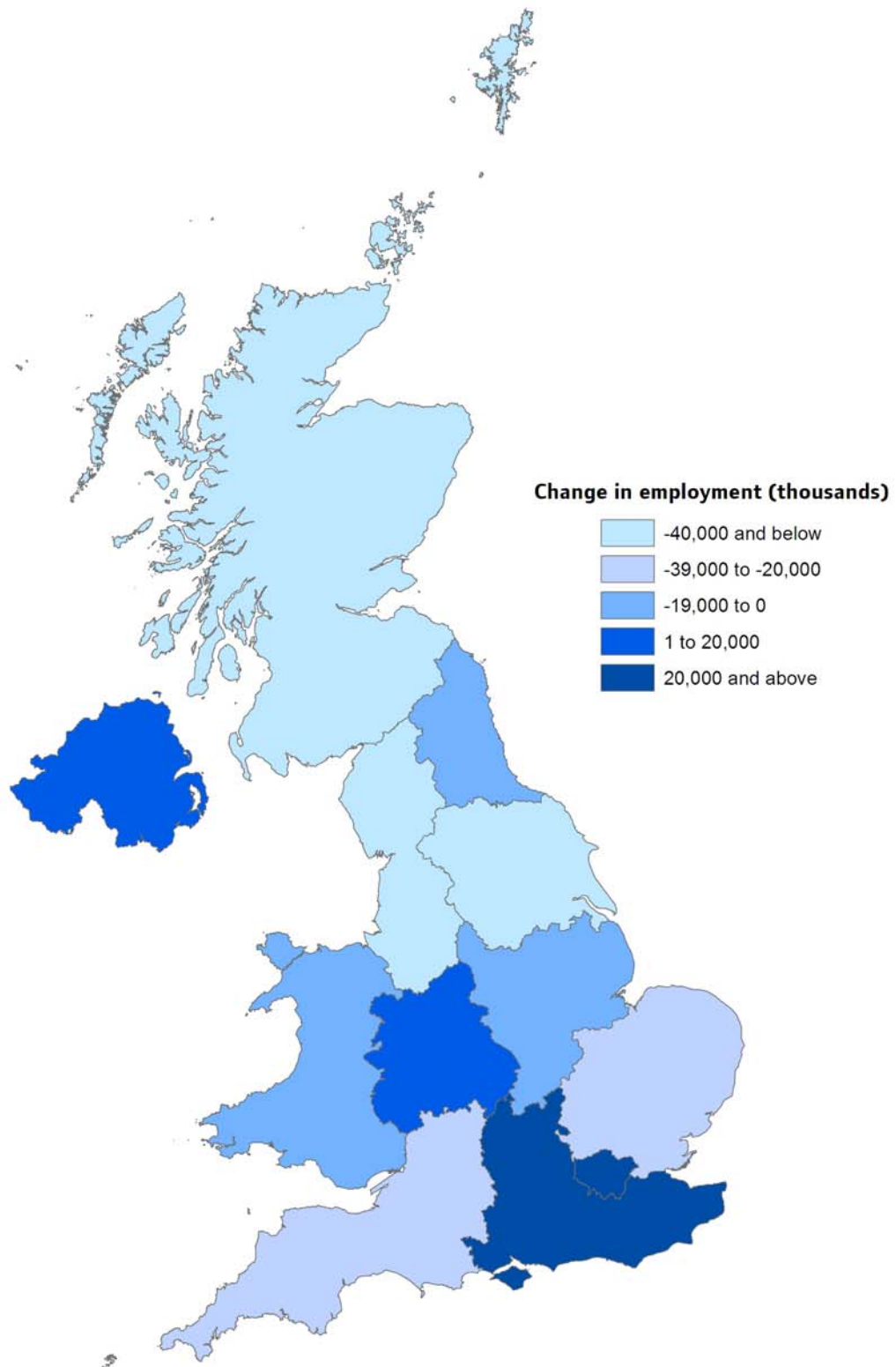


Chart 10: Proportion of public sector employment by London borough, 2010 (per cent)

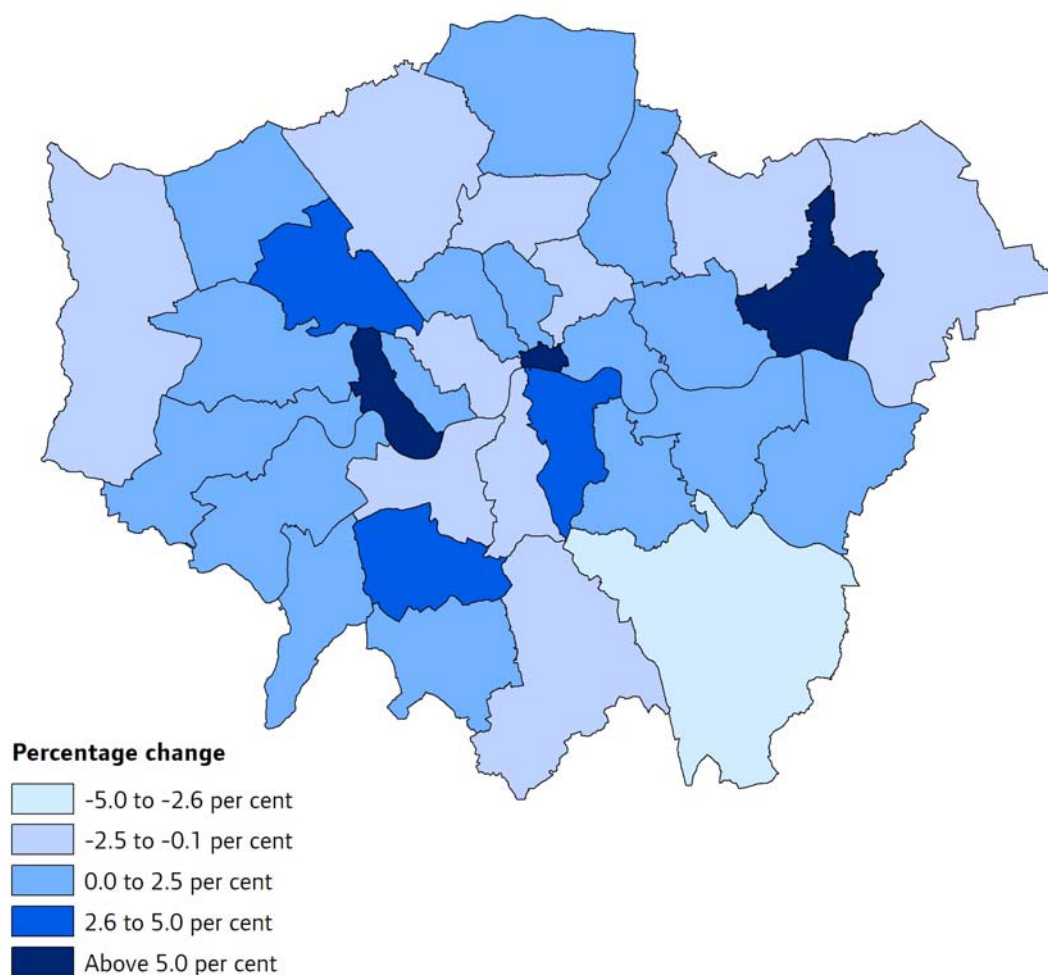


Map 1: UK change in employment by region and country, 2009-10



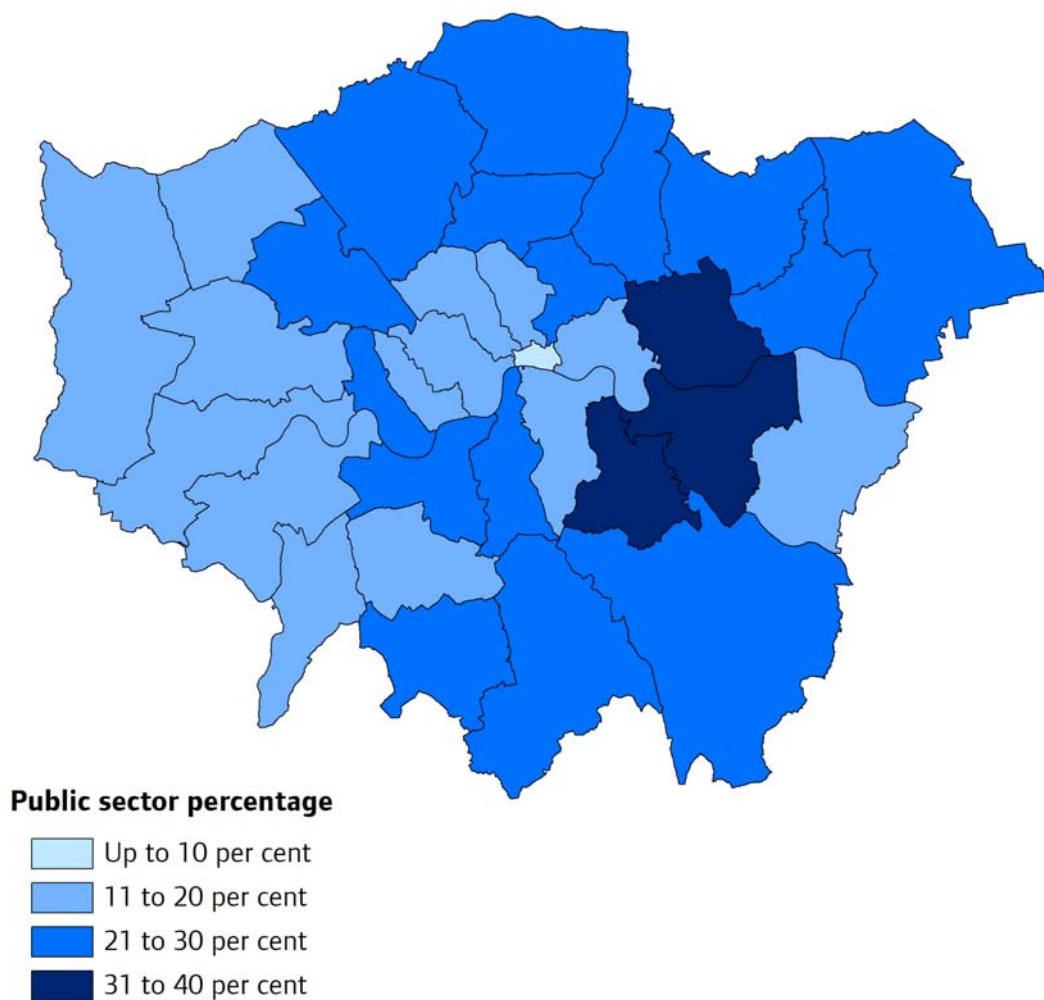
Source: ONS, BRES 2010. © Crown copyright and database right 2011. Ordnance Survey 100019153.

Map 2: Percentage change in employment by London borough, 2009 to 2010



Source: ONS, BRES 2010.
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Map 3: Proportion of public sector employment by London borough, 2010



Source: ONS, BRES 2010.
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Background Notes

1. Tables and charts in this release are available on the London Datastore
<http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/business-register-employment-survey-2010>
2. A short podcast is available to accompany the release on the GLA Intelligence YouTube channel. <http://www.youtube.com/user/GLAIntelligence>

For the UK a set of tables providing greater geographical and industrial detail is available on the ONS website. <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/bus-register/business-register-employment-survey/business-register-employment-survey.html>
3. BRES data are also available from the Nomis website. <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> (access is required).
4. The Business Register Employment Survey replaced two ONS surveys in 2008: the Annual Business Inquiry and the Business Register Survey.
5. For 2010, employee job numbers are estimated as at 10 September.
6. BRES provides information on employees as well as a fuller employment measure.
7. BRES employment includes employees plus the number of working owners who receive drawings or a share of the profits but are not paid via PAYE. BRES employment therefore includes self-employed who are VAT registers as well as working partners and directors who are not paid via the PAYE system.
8. A fuller measure of employment is the ONS workforce jobs measure, (workforce jobs = employee jobs + self-employed jobs + HM Forces + Government Supported trainees).
9. The private sector is defined as: company, sole proprietor, partnership and non profit body or mutual association. Public sector employees are those in: public corporations/ nationalised bodies, central government and local authority.
10. An employee is defined as anyone aged 16 years or over that is paid directly from the payroll, in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme.
11. Full-time is defined as working more than 30 hours per week with part-time working 30 hours or less per week.
12. Farm agriculture figures have been excluded from data on boroughs and Inner / Outer London
13. Alternative employment estimates are available from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Work Force Jobs (WFJ). BRES is the primary source for employee estimates at a detailed regional and industrial level.

14. Public Sector Employment release is the recommended source for public sector employment figures. One difference being that public sector employment includes HM Forces which account for 196,000 at the UK level which BRES excludes.
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/pse/public-sector-employment/q3-2010/index.html>
 15. Figures are classified to the 2007 Standard Industrial Classification.
 16. BRES is a sampled survey. For the 2010 survey period, 80,000 businesses were sampled. The response rate for the 2010 BRES survey was 83 per cent.
 17. Details of the policy governing the release of new data are available from the Media Relations.
 18. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference. © Crown copyright 2011.
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