## GLAECONOMICS

Working Paper 16: Women at Work... Looking Ahead London employment projections by gender and sector

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## London employment projections by gender and sector

This working paper shows a breakdown of employment forecasts for London by gender. This information is provided as part of a wider GLA-programme of research about women in London's economy.

GLA Economics' Working Paper 14: Working Future ${ }^{7}$ gives the total London employment forecasts by sector up to 2026. Forecasts by gender though are only included to 2016. Since 1982 the proportion of female workers in London has risen from 40 per cent in 1982 to 45 per cent in 2003. Figure 1 shows how this proportion has changed over the whole time period. The proportion of females rose sharply from 1982 to 1994 and since then it appears to have levelled at around 45 per cent. The possible recent change in the trend and the sensitivity of the subject means this working paper only takes a view up to 2016.

Figure 1: Female percentage of total London employment, 1982-2003


Source: Experian Business Strategies workforce employment series
Because of the uncertainty surrounding the direction in which the proportion of women in the total London workforce may go, a bottom up approach was used. Trends in the proportion of female employment in the twelve employment sectors were examined to see what this would imply for total London female employment.

To help decide on growth projections, short, medium and long-term trends for three time periods were calculated. The short-term historic trend is calculated as the gradient of a local linear fit to the period 1999-2003, the medium-term trend is calculated similarly over the ten-year period 1994-2003, and the long-term trend over the period 1982-2003.

[^0]There have been some sharp historical changes in employment data, these may be due to errors in data or real fluctuations. Therefore, as a measurement of the confidence that the trends may continue into the future, the variability of each series is calculated. The historic growth rates are curbed by multiplying by this variability factor. The exact formula for calculation can be found in Appendix A. It is designed so that it is between zero and one, with one being no variability and close to zero being high variability.

Table 1 shows which trends have been used for each of the 12 sectors up to 2016. Also detailed in Table 1 is the female proportion of employment in each sector, both for 1982 and 2003. In Appendix B there are charts of the female proportion of employment by each of the 12 sectors. Also on these charts are the trends and the variability figures.

Table 1: Summary of trends used for each sector for female proportion

| Sector | Trend for forecast to 2016 | Proportion of <br> sector <br> employment <br> which was female <br> in 1982$\|$ | Proportion of <br> sector <br> employment <br> which was female <br> in 2003$\|$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Primary and Utilities | from ' 82 to '03 | 0.259 | 0.318 |
| Manufacturing | from ' 82 to '03 | 0.286 | 0.332 |
| Construction | from ' 82 to '03 | 0.101 | 0.104 |
| Wholesale | from '82 to '03 | 0.475 | 0.542 |
| Retail | from `94 to`03 | 0.312 | 0.291 |
| Hotels \& Restaurants | Flat | 0.547 | 0.478 |
| Transport \& Comms | $1 / 2$ <br> $1 / 2$ trend from ' 82 to ${ }^{\prime} 03$ <br> $1 / 2$ | 0.208 | 0.265 |
| Financial services | ¹/2 trend from ' 82 to '03 | 0.505 | 0.456 |
| Business services | from ' 82 to '03 | 0.354 | 0.423 |
| Public administration | from ' 82 to '03 | 0.490 | 0.479 |
| Health \& Education | from '94 to '03 | 0.681 | 0.746 |
| Other services | Flat | 0.456 | 0.499 |
| Total employment | sum of sectors | 0.401 | 0.455 |

Source: Experian Business Strategies workforce employment series

Table 2 shows the employment by sector for females implied by the growth rates described previously. Table 3 does the same for male employment.

Table 2: London female employment
History 2001-2003; Forecasts 2004-2016

| GVA Growth $=2.5 \% \mathrm{pa}$ (000s) | Primary \& utilities | Manufacturing | Construction | Wholesale | Retail | Hotels \& restaurants | Transport \& comms | Financial services | Business services | Public administration | Health \& Education | Other services | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2001 | 7 | 93 | 24 | 81 | 231 | 136 | 103 | 164 | 488 | 98 | 466 | 169 | 2,061 |
| 2002 | 4 | 84 | 22 | 77 | 219 | 138 | 96 | 153 | 462 | 105 | 475 | 171 | 2,006 |
| 2003 | 5 | 89 | 24 | 70 | 215 | 148 | 93 | 154 | 455 | 112 | 494 | 180 | 2,038 |
| 2004 | 5 | 87 | 24 | 70 | 217 | 152 | 93 | 155 | 472 | 110 | 497 | 185 | 2,066 |
| 2005 | 5 | 84 | 24 | 70 | 220 | 155 | 93 | 155 | 489 | 108 | 500 | 190 | 2,094 |
| 2006 | 5 | 82 | 23 | 70 | 223 | 159 | 93 | 156 | 506 | 107 | 503 | 195 | 2,123 |
| 2007 | 5 | 80 | 23 | 70 | 226 | 164 | 93 | 156 | 523 | 105 | 506 | 201 | 2,151 |
| 2008 | 5 | 78 | 23 | 70 | 229 | 168 | 93 | 157 | 540 | 104 | 509 | 206 | 2,181 |
| 2009 | 5 | 76 | 22 | 70 | 232 | 172 | 93 | 157 | 556 | 102 | 512 | 212 | 2,210 |
| 2010 | 5 | 75 | 22 | 71 | 234 | 176 | 93 | 158 | 573 | 101 | 515 | 217 | 2,240 |
| 2011 | 5 | 73 | 22 | 71 | 237 | 181 | 92 | 158 | 590 | 100 | 518 | 223 | 2,270 |
| 2012 | 5 | 71 | 22 | 71 | 240 | 186 | 92 | 159 | 607 | 98 | 522 | 229 | 2,301 |
| 2013 | 4 | 69 | 21 | 71 | 243 | 190 | 92 | 159 | 623 | 97 | 525 | 235 | 2,331 |
| 2014 | 4 | 68 | 21 | 71 | 246 | 195 | 92 | 160 | 639 | 95 | 528 | 242 | 2,363 |
| 2015 | 4 | 66 | 21 | 71 | 249 | 200 | 92 | 160 | 656 | 94 | 531 | 248 | 2,394 |
| 2016 | 4 | 64 | 21 | 72 | 253 | 205 | 92 | 161 | 672 | 93 | 534 | 255 | 2,426 |

Source: History - Experian Business Strategies. Projections - Volterra Consulting

Table 3: London male employment
History 2001-2003; Forecasts 2004-2016

| GVA Growth $=2.5 \% \text { pa }$ (000s) | Primary \& utilities | Manufacturing | Construction | Wholesale | Retail | Hotels \& restaurants | Transport <br> \& comms | Financial services | Business services | Public administration |  <br> Education | Other services | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2001 | 15 | 206 | 186 | 173 | 172 | 152 | 269 | 196 | 632 | 112 | 169 | 203 | 2,485 |
| 2002 | 15 | 189 | 189 | 173 | 177 | 159 | 256 | 192 | 607 | 118 | 166 | 200 | 2,442 |
| 2003 | 11 | 178 | 208 | 170 | 181 | 161 | 258 | 184 | 620 | 121 | 168 | 181 | 2,442 |
| 2004 | 11 | 172 | 204 | 171 | 182 | 166 | 256 | 186 | 635 | 119 | 168 | 186 | 2,455 |
| 2005 | 11 | 167 | 200 | 172 | 182 | 170 | 254 | 188 | 648 | 116 | 168 | 191 | 2,468 |
| 2006 | 10 | 162 | 196 | 173 | 183 | 174 | 253 | 190 | 662 | 114 | 168 | 196 | 2,481 |
| 2007 | 10 | 156 | 192 | 174 | 183 | 179 | 251 | 192 | 674 | 112 | 169 | 201 | 2,494 |
| 2008 | 10 | 152 | 189 | 175 | 184 | 183 | 249 | 194 | 687 | 109 | 169 | 207 | 2,507 |
| 2009 | 10 | 147 | 185 | 177 | 184 | 188 | 247 | 196 | 698 | 107 | 169 | 212 | 2,520 |
| 2010 | 10 | 142 | 181 | 178 | 185 | 193 | 246 | 198 | 709 | 105 | 169 | 218 | 2,533 |
| 2011 | 9 | 138 | 178 | 179 | 185 | 198 | 244 | 200 | 720 | 102 | 169 | 224 | 2,546 |
| 2012 | 9 | 133 | 174 | 180 | 185 | 203 | 242 | 202 | 730 | 100 | 170 | 230 | 2,559 |
| 2013 | 9 | 129 | 171 | 181 | 186 | 208 | 240 | 204 | 740 | 98 | 170 | 236 | 2,572 |
| 2014 | 9 | 125 | 168 | 182 | 186 | 213 | 239 | 206 | 749 | 96 | 170 | 242 | 2,586 |
| 2015 | 8 | 121 | 164 | 184 | 187 | 219 | 237 | 208 | 758 | 94 | 170 | 249 | 2,599 |
| 2016 | 8 | 117 | 161 | 185 | 187 | 225 | 235 | 210 | 766 | 92 | 170 | 256 | 2,613 |

Source: History - Experian Business Strategies. Projections - Volterra Consulting

## Appendix A: Measurement of variability

There have been some sharp historical changes in employment data, these may be due to errors in data or real fluctuations. The growth into the future is therefore partially curbed depending on the magnitude of the historic change. This is done my multiplying the historic annual growth rate by a scaling factor. This is defined as:
$S=1-\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\max (x)}{\min (x)}-1\right)} \quad$ where $x$ is the historic series of employment data

This formula looks at the range of historic employment data, and scales accordingly. For example, if the series has doubled over its history, then the scaling factor would be equal to $2 / 3$. If however the data had increased five-fold then the scaling factor would be equal to $1 / 3$.

## Appendix B: Historic proportion of female employment, by sector

The figures in this appendix show the proportion of employment in each sector which has been female from 1982-2003. The vertical grey lines show the point from which medium-term and short-term trends are calculated. The horizontal dashed lines, where appropriate, show the 0.5 line. The $x$-axis labels show the long-term, medium-term and short-term trends. This is followed by the variability parameter, the calculation of which is described in Appendix A. The green lines show the forecasts based on judgments of which trends to take forward (as set out in Table 1).

Figure B1: Female proportion of Primary and Utilities employment
History 1983-2003; Forecast 2004-2016


Figure B2: Female proportion of Manufacturing employment History 1982-2003; Forecast 2004-2016


Figure B3: Female proportion of Construction employment
History 1982-2003; Forecast 2004-2016


Figure B4: Female proportion of Wholesaling employment
History 1982-2003; Forecast 2004-2016


Figure B5: Female proportion of Retail employment
History 1982-2003; Forecast 2004-2016


Figure B6: Female proportion of Hotels \& Restaurants employment History 1982-2003; Forecast 2004-2016


Figure B7: Female proportion of Transport \& Communication employment History 1982-2003; Forecast 2004-2016


Figure B8: Female proportion of Financial Services employment
History 1982-2003; Forecast 2004-2016


Figure B9: Female proportion of Business Services employment History 1982-2003; Forecast 2004-2016


Figure B10: Female proportion of Public Administration employment History 1982-2003; Forecast 2004-2016


Figure B11: Female proportion of Health \& Education employment History 1982-2003; Forecast 2004-2016


Figure B12: Female proportion of Other Services employment History 1982-2003; Forecast 2004-2016


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## Vietnamese

Nếu bạn muốn có văn bản tài liệu này bằng ngôn ngữ của mình，hãy liên hệ theo số điện thoại hoặc địa chỉ dưới đây．

## Hindi

यदि आप इस दस्तावेज की प्रति अपनी
भाषा में चाहते हैं，तो कृपया निम्नलिखित नंबर पर फोन करें अथवा नीचे दिये गये पते पर संपर्क करें

## Bengali

আপনি যদি আপনার ভাষায় এই দলিলের প্রতিলিপি （কপি）চান，তা হলে নীচের ফোন্ নম্বরে বা ঠিকানায় অনুগ্রহ করে যোগাযোগ করুন।

## Greek






## Urdu

اكر آب إس دستاويز كى نقل إِنى زبان ميـ
 پر فون كريي يا ديئع تئِ پتع هر رابطه كري

## Arabic

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { إذا أردت نسخة من هذه الوثيثقة بلغتكا يرجى } \\
& \text { الاتصـال برقم الهاتف أو مر اسلة العنو ان }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Gujarati

જો તમને આ દસ્તાવેજની નકલ તમારી ભાષામાં
જોઇતી હોય તો，કૃપા કરી આપેલ નંબર ઉ૫૨
ફોન કરો અથવા નીચેના સરનામે સંપર્ક સાઘો．

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ GLA Economics, 2005, Working Paper 14: Working Future - Employment projections for London by sector, GLA: London. View: www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/economy.jsp\#wp14

