



Department  
for Work &  
Pensions

# Older Workers Statistical Information Booklet 2013

Official Statistics

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Extending Working Life

## Executive summary

This publication contains key labour market data focussing on older workers, which we define as people aged 50 and over. It focuses on quarter two (April – June) 2013 and on trends since 2001. The data are all derived from the Labour Force Survey.

- As they approach, and pass the State Pension Age, people are less likely to be in work. 67 percent of 50 -64 year-olds are in employment compared to 81 percent of 25-49 year-olds. Only around 10 percent of people aged 65 and over are in employment.
- Employment rates for older people have been increasing since 2001. The employment rate for 50-64 year-olds has increased from 62 percent in 2001 to 67 percent in 2013. The employment rate for people aged 65 and over has also increased from 5 percent in 2001 to nearly 10 percent in 2013.
- Older workers are more likely to be in self-employment than other age groups, particularly those still in work after 65. Around 18 percent of all workers aged 50-64 are self-employed, compared to 13 percent of 25-49 year-old workers and 5 percent of workers aged 18-24 years. The corresponding rate for those aged 65 and over is 35 percent.
- Older people are less likely to be unemployed (out of work and actively seeking a job) than younger people. The unemployment rate for 50 -64 year-olds is 5 percent compared to 6 percent for 25-49 year-olds and 19 percent for 18-24 year-olds.
- Older people who are unemployed are more likely to be in long-term unemployment. Around 47 percent of unemployed people aged 50- 64 have been unemployed for a year or more compared to 33 percent of unemployed 18-24 year-olds and 40 percent of unemployed 25-49 year-olds.
- While unemployment is relatively low for older people, many are economically inactive (out of work and not actively seeking a job). The inactivity rate for 50-64 year-olds is 29 percent compared to only 14 percent for 25-49 year-olds. Around 12 percent of 50-64 year olds are retired, but many (10%) say they are not looking for work due to sickness or disability or because they are looking after the home or family (4%).

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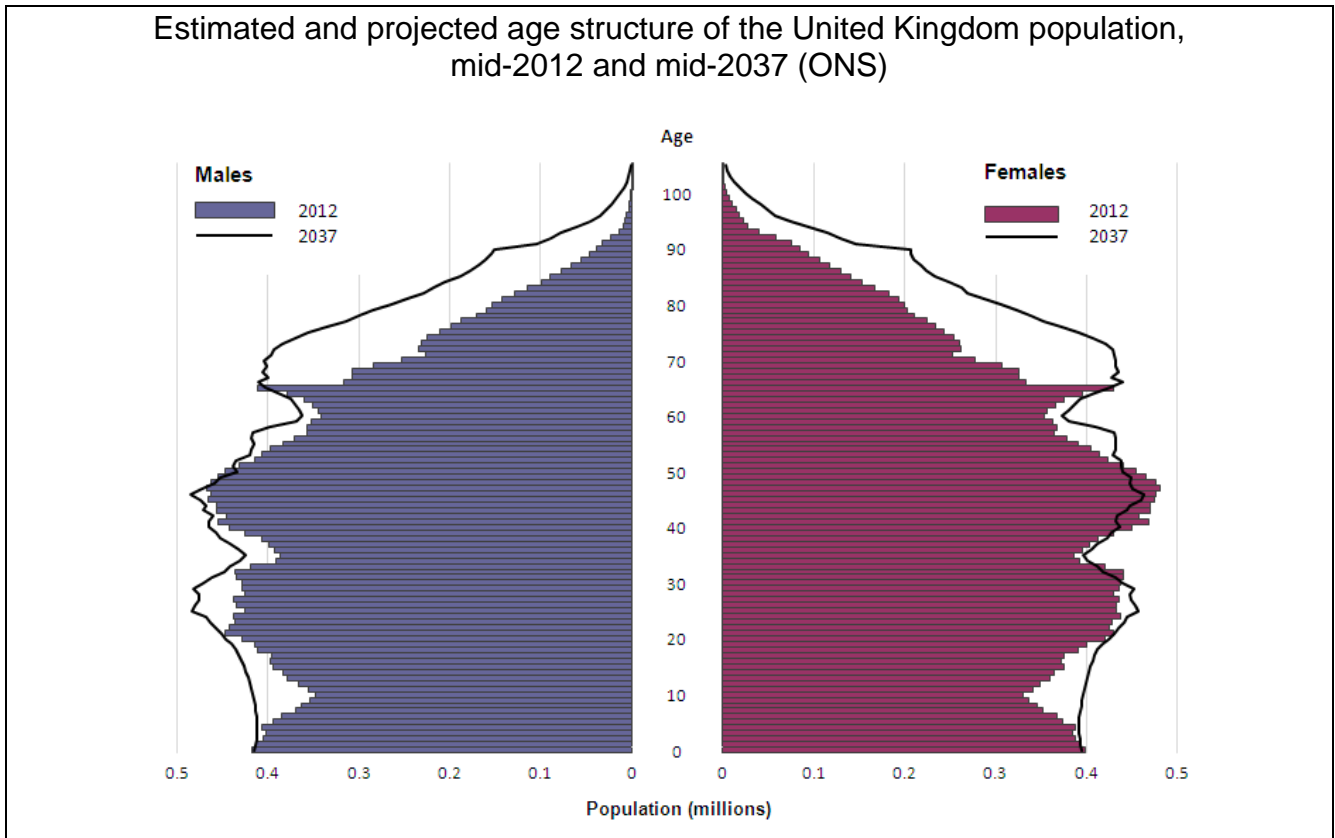
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## 1. Introduction

The structure of our society is changing. More of us are living longer than ever before. By 2020, the Office for National Statistics projects<sup>1</sup> that people aged 50 and over will comprise almost a third (32 percent) of the working age population and almost a half (48 percent) the adult population. Consequently, the proportion of older workers in the UK labour force is increasing. A key challenge for Government is to ensure that older people who wish to contribute in the workforce can do so.



This publication contains facts and figures focussing on older workers compared to other segments of the labour force and has been produced in accordance with the UK Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Every effort has been made to ensure that the quality of these statistics is of the highest standard. However, it may be necessary to revise the statistics in subsequent publications. This will be carried out in line with the UK Statistics Authority's Code of Practice. We plan to review the need for this publication and its content in advance of future releases. Any feedback or suggestions are welcome (author contact details on summary page of the publication).

<sup>1</sup> National Population Projections, 2012-based projections ( <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn%3A77-318453> )

## 2. Technical Overview

The term “older workers” in the Older Workers Statistical Information Booklet refers to people aged 50 and over. People of working age are defined as those aged 16-64.

All the data presented in this booklet is taken from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), providing estimates for labour market characteristics of older workers. All estimated population totals are based on weighted LFS estimates which are designed to reflect the latest population totals (see note below on the LFS).

Data presented focuses on quarter two (April-June) 2013, and on historical time series since 2001 to uncover long term trends. Age breakdowns presented consist of 18-64<sup>2</sup>, 18-24, 25-49, 50-64 and 65+, enabling comparison of older workers to other groups within the labour market.

Some further country, regional and local authority breakdowns not available in this publication are available through the Office for National Statistics’ NOMIS Labour Market Statistics website (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>).

None of the estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted, therefore comparisons should be made only with the same quarter from previous years and results are not comparable with seasonally adjusted data published by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) in the monthly Labour Market Statistics first release (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-statistics/index.html>).

### Labour Force Survey:

The LFS is a representative sample survey of around 60,000 private households in Great Britain & Northern Ireland. As it is a household survey, people in communal establishments (e.g. hostels or medical and care institutions) are not included in results.

The LFS collects data on a sample of the population. To convert this information to give estimates for the population, the sample data is weighted. Each case is given a weight which can be thought of as the number of people that case represents. This weighting factor takes account of differential non-response among different sub-groups in the population. This weighting procedure involves grossing data to sub-regional population estimates and then adjusting for the estimated age and sex composition, by region.

These weighting factors are provided to DWP by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) along with the LFS dataset itself.

Data is self reported – meaning answers may be subject to respondents’ bias (some may display a willingness to respond in a way they believe would be viewed favourably by others) and ability to recall information correctly. For more detailed information on the LFS please refer to the ONS Labour Force Survey guidance (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/labour-market/labour-market-statistics/index.html> )

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<sup>2</sup> This publication excludes young people aged 16 and 17. To account for legislation in the Education and Skills Act 2008 which, by 2015 will require all young people to stay on in education or training at least part-time, until they are 18 years old. (<http://www.skill.org.uk/youth/page.aspx?c=309&p=430>).

### Definitions:

#### Employment:

Those in employment comprise employees, the self-employed, unpaid family workers or those on government employment and training programmes. The employment rate is the number in employment within a population as a proportion of that whole population.

Employment measures the number of people in paid work and differs from the number of jobs because some people have more than one job.

#### ILO Unemployment:

ILO unemployment is the internationally agreed definition of unemployment, defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) – an agency of the United Nations. All people aged 16 and over can be classified into one of three states: in employment, unemployed, or economically inactive.

Unemployed people are: i) out of work, want a job and have actively sought work in the last four weeks and are available to start work in the next 2 weeks or, ii) out of work, have found a job and are waiting to start it in the next two weeks.

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed divided by the total number of people who are employed or seeking work (e.g. all employed plus all unemployed).

#### Economic Inactivity:

Economically Inactive people include those not in employment, and either not seeking work or not available for work. Inactivity rates illustrate the number of inactive people within a population as a proportion of that whole population.

This difference in calculation between ILO unemployment rates and employment and inactivity rates mean these different rates will not sum to 100%.

#### Industrial Sector and Occupation:

The industrial sector of those in employment is classified according to the UK Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (UK SIC 2007). For more information about the SIC 2007, please refer to ONS guideline on current standard industrial classifications (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/standard-industrial-classification/index.html> )

The occupations of those in employment are also classified according with the UK Standard Classification 2010 (UK SOC 2010). For more information about the SOC 2010, please refer to ONS guideline on current standard industrial classifications (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/soc2010/index.html>)

Sickness absence:

In the LFS, individuals who are in employment are asked to record the number of hours they would usually work (including overtime) in a reference week. They are then asked to record the actual number of hours they worked in the reference week. Those individuals who actually worked fewer hours than they usually would are asked to record why this was the case. One of the answer options to this question is 'sick or injured'.

A quarterly LFS dataset provides sickness absence for that quarter and by nature sickness absence is very seasonal. Therefore, the statistics reported are based on Annual Population Survey (APS). The APS is an annual updated survey which combines results from the LFS and the English, Welsh and Scottish Labour Force Survey boosts. With the boosted sample size, the APS allows an improved accuracy in estimated statistics.

Disability:

Data covering people with a disability refers to people self-reporting a current disability consistent with the Equality Act definition. The definition within LFS has changed slightly since the last edition of the Older Workers Statistical Information Booklet, so no comparison should be made between disability data in this publication and the previous publications. For more information about disability under the Equality Act, please visit: <http://odi.dwp.gov.uk/docs/wor/new/ea-guide.pdf>

State Pension Age:

This is the age at which an individual becomes entitled to claim their State Pension. In Q2 2013 it was 65 yrs for men and approximately 61 years and 6 months for women. Between 2010 and 2018, women's State Pension Age is being gradually increased from 60 to 65.

Sampling variability and accuracy of estimated data:

Sampling variability is a measure of how much survey estimates vary due to the sampling scheme. In this publication, we produce statistics which describe the characteristics of the whole population from a small sample of the population (the LFS). The smaller the sample used for a particular breakdown, the less precise that estimate. Therefore, some of the estimated results in the Annexe A tables have been suppressed where the sample on which they are based is small (where the weighted population is less than 10,000), and the estimates derived are likely to be unreliable.

Annexe B provides a general guideline on sampling variability (95 % Confidence Intervals) of UK Labour Force Survey estimates for the April to June 2013 period. For latest guideline on sampling variability of smaller sub-groups, please refer to Annexe A in LFS methodology guidance (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/labour-market/labour-market-statistics/volume-1---2011.pdf>)

All references in the text which describe how a particular percentage is higher/lower than another should be understood as being statistically significant.

### 3. Headline Statistics

#### 3.1 Labour Market for people aged 50 and over in April - June 2013

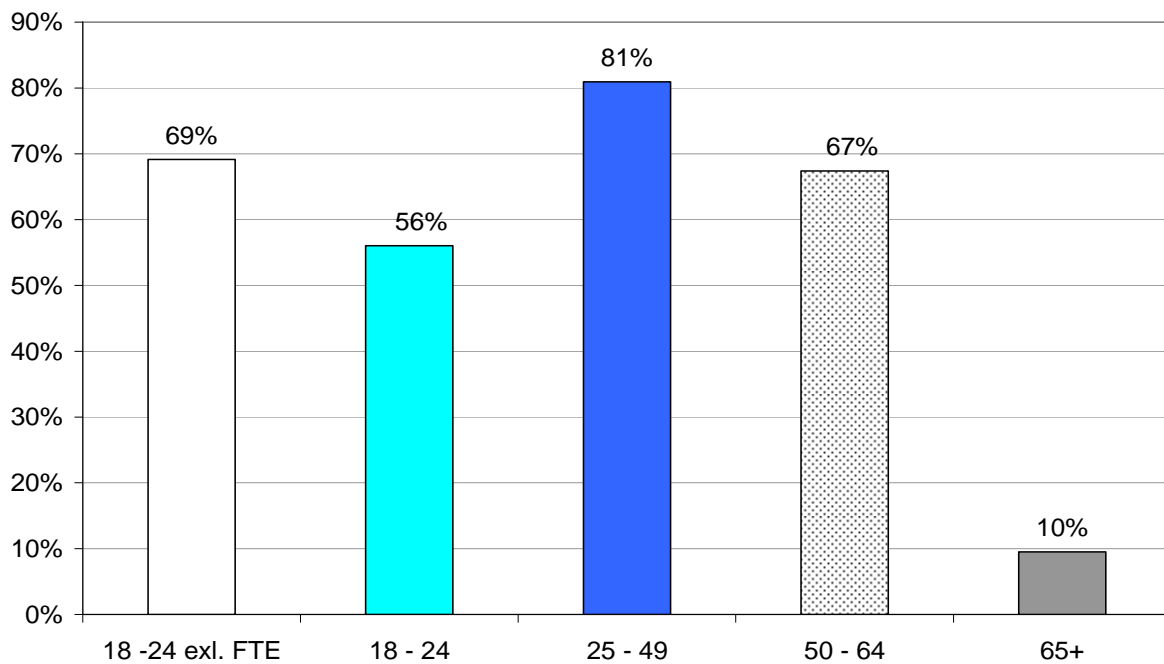
##### 3.1.1 Employment

Around 28.4 million people aged 18 to 64 were in work between April and June 2013. This was equivalent to 73 percent of all the UK population aged 18 to 64. Around 7.7 million workers (27 %) were aged 50 to 64, and over one million workers were aged 65 and over.

Figure 1 shows the proportion of the UK population who are in employment by age group.

Employment rates decline as people get older. The employment rate of 50 -64 year-olds is 67 percent compared to 81 percent for 25-49 year-olds. Only around 10 percent of people aged 65 and over are in employment. Older workers are more likely to be in employment than people aged 18-24, but this largely reflects many young people still being in full-time education. If we exclude this group from the analysis, then 50-64 year-olds are slightly less likely to be in work.

Figure 1: Employment rates by age group, LFS April - June 2013



Women are less likely to be in work than men. The employment rate for men aged 50-54 is 83 percent compared to 77 percent for women, and the employment rate for men aged 55-59 is 77 percent compared to 68 percent for women (see Table A5 in Annexe A). For those aged 65 and over, men are nearly twice as likely as women to be in work with 13 percent of men employed compared to 7 percent for women (see Table A4 in Annexe A).



### 3.1.2 Self-Employment

Older workers are more likely to be in self-employment than other age groups. The percentage of 50-64 year-old workers who are self-employed is 18 percent compared to 13 percent for 25-49 year-olds and 5 percent for 18-24 year-olds. More than one in three (35%) workers aged 65 and over are self-employed (see Table A2 in Annexe A).

In the 50-64 age group, men are twice as likely as women to be self-employed with 23 percent of male workers self-employed, compared to 11 percent of female workers. For workers aged 65 and over, 43 percent of men are self-employed compared to 22 percent of women (see Table A4 in Annexe A).

### 3.1.3 Flexibilities at work

Older workers are more likely than 25-49 year-olds to be working part-time or have flexible working arrangements<sup>3</sup> (see Figures 2 and 3), and are more likely to wish to reduce their hours (Figure 4). The number of people aged 65+ who wish to reduce their hours is comparatively low reflecting the fact that most people still working at this age work part-time.

Female employees are more likely to work part-time, and for both men and women, the prevalence of part time work amongst those in employment increases particularly sharply around the State Pension Age. Around 23 percent of men aged 60-64 are working part-time compared to 53 percent for men aged 65-69. The rates for women aged 55-59 and 60-64 are 43 percent and 60 percent, respectively (see Tables A4 and A5 in Annexe A).

Older workers are two-and-a-half times less likely than 18-24 year-olds to be in temporary work. However, those aged 65 and over are as likely as 18-24 year-olds to work as temporary employees, again reflecting the importance of flexibility for those still in work over State Pension Age (Figure 5).

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<sup>3</sup> Flexible working arrangements include flexible working hours (flexitime), annualised hours contract, term time working, job sharing, nine day fortnight, four and a half day week, zero hours contract and on-call working.

Figure 2 : Proportion of all workers who are working part-time by age group, LFS April - June 2013

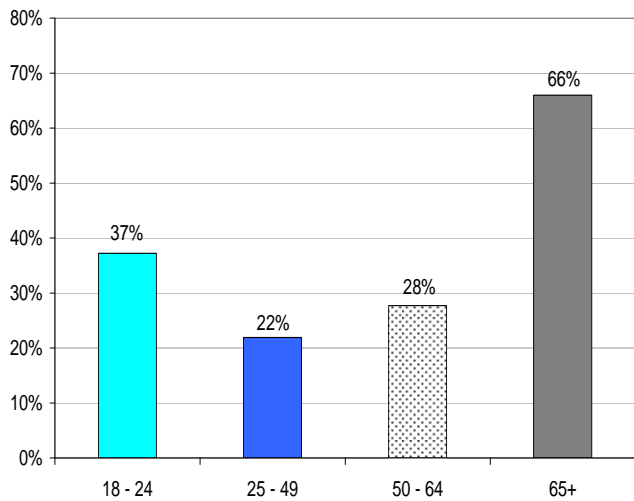


Figure 3 : Proportion of employees who have a flexible working arrangement by age group, LFS April - June 2013

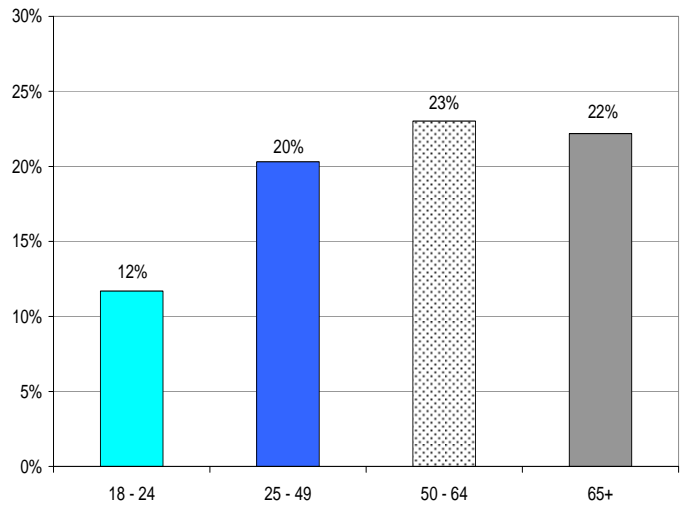


Figure 4 : Proportion of employees who would prefer shorter hours by age group, LFS April - June 2013

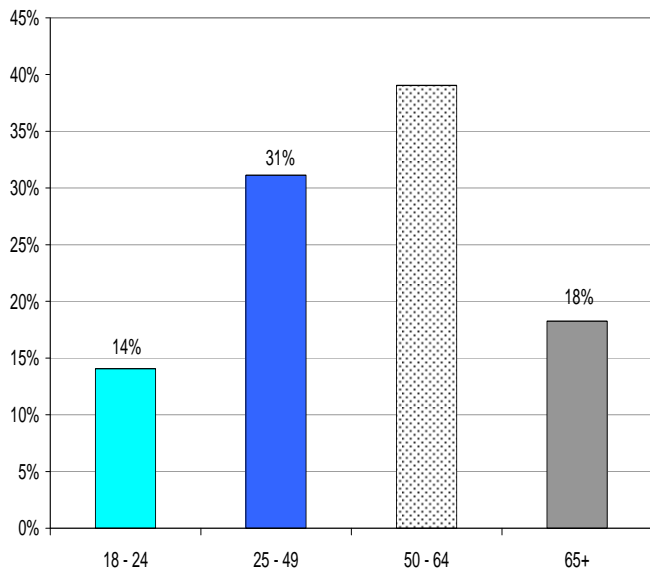
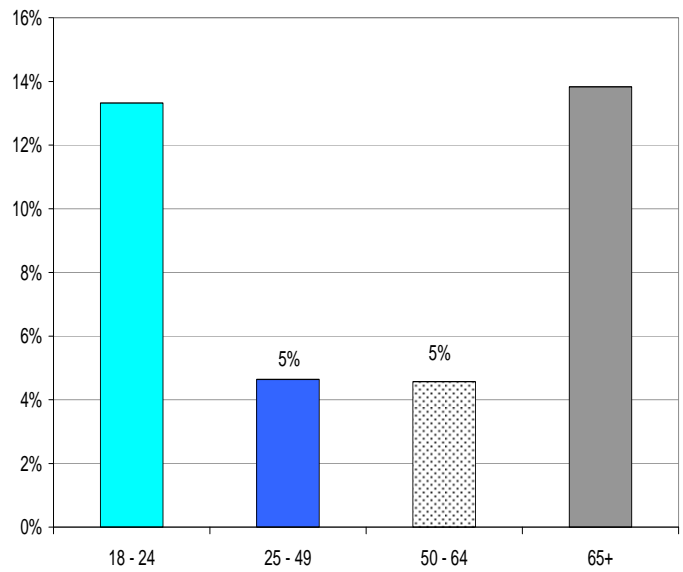


Figure 5 : Proportion of employees in temporary employment by age group, LFS April - June 2013



### 3.1.4 ILO Unemployment

Older people are less likely to be unemployed than younger people. The unemployment rate of 50-64 year-olds is 5 percent compared to 6 percent<sup>4</sup> for 25-49 year-olds and 19 percent for 18-24 year-olds (see Table A2 in Annexe A).

However, once unemployed, older people are more likely to become long-term unemployed. 47 percent of unemployed people aged 50-64 have been unemployed for a year or more compared to 33 percent for 18-24 year-olds and 40 percent for 25-49 year-olds (see Table A2 in Annexe A).

<sup>4</sup> The rate for 25-49 year-olds is statistically significant higher than the unemployment rate for 50-64.

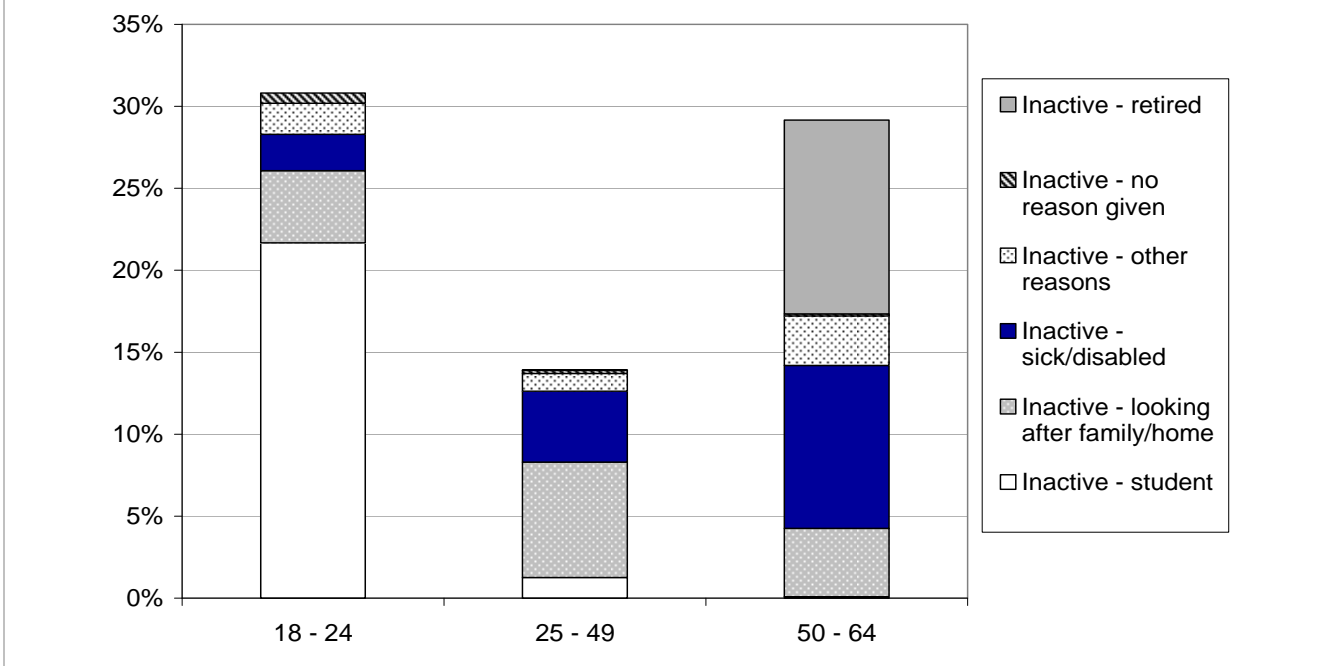
### 3.1.5 Economic Inactivity

Older people are more likely to be economically inactive than 25-49 year-olds. Around 29 percent of 50-64 year-olds are economically inactive, compared to 14 percent of 25-49 year-olds. The vast majority (90 percent) of people aged 65 and over are inactive (see Table A2 in Annexe A).

Figure 6 shows the proportion of people who are economically inactive, and the specific reasons for inactivity.

While retirement is the main reason for 50-64 year-olds being inactive, inactivity due to sickness or disability increases with age. Around 10 percent of 50-64 year-olds say they are economically inactive (not working and looking for a job) due to sickness or disability, compared to 4 percent of 25-49 year-olds and 2 percent of 18-24 year-olds.

Figure 6: proportions of people who are economically inactive citing specific reasons for inactivity by age group , LFS April - June 2013



Economically inactive men are more likely than economically inactive women to say sickness or disability is the main reason for inactivity. Around 45 percent of inactive men aged 50-64 say they are not working or looking for a job due to health issues compared to 28 percent for women at the same age. The corresponding rates for 25-49 are 58 percent and 22 percent, respectively (see Table A4 in Annexe A).

### 3.2 The Labour Market for people aged 50 and over since 2001

Figure 7 shows proportions of people in employment by age group over the past 13 years.

Employment rates for older people have been increasing since 2001. The employment rate for 50-64 year-olds has increased from 62 percent in 2001 to 67 percent in 2013. The corresponding rate for 25-49 year-olds has remained relatively stable at around 81 percent. The employment rate for people aged 65 and over has increased from 5 percent in 2001 to 10 percent in 2013.

Figure 7: Employment rates by age group, LFS Q2 2001 to Q2 2013

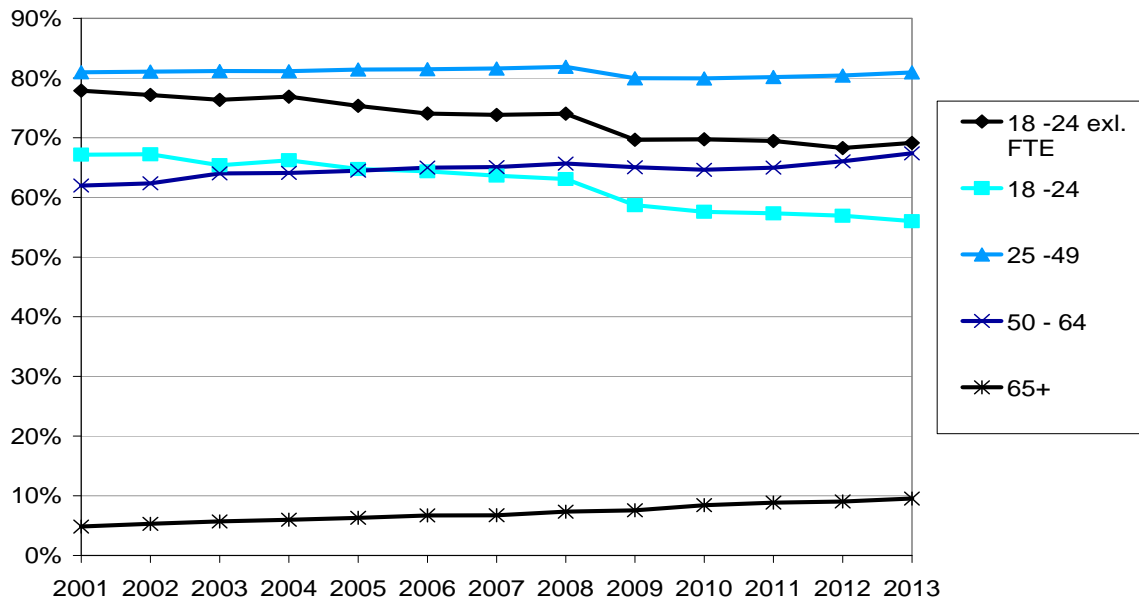


Figure 8 shows unemployment rates by age group over the past 13 years.

Unemployment rates have gone up for all age groups since 2008, but youth unemployment has risen most sharply. Since 2008, the unemployment rate for 50-64 year-olds has risen by 2 percentage points to reach 5 percent, while the rate for 18-24 year-olds has gone up by 7 percentage points to reach 19 percent in 2013.

Figure 8 : ILO Unemployment rates by age group ( active population base), LFS Q2 2001 to Q2 2013

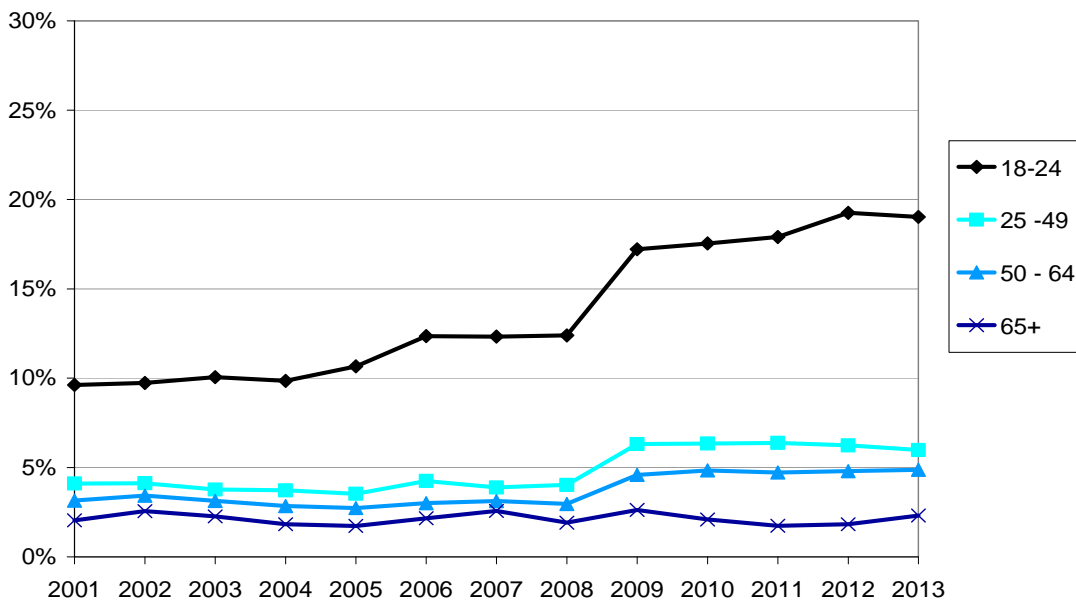
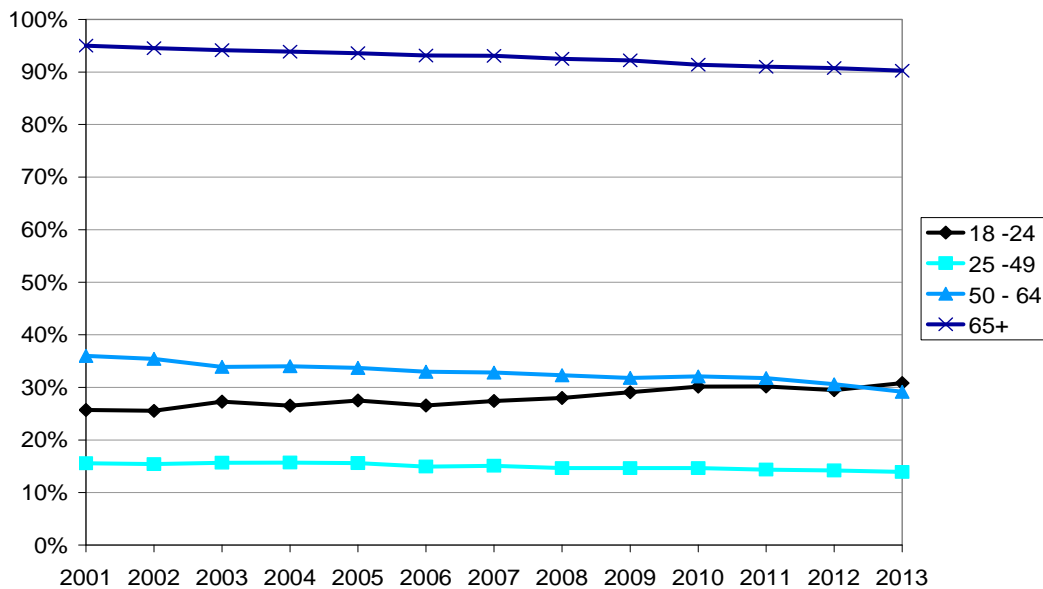


Figure 9 shows inactivity rates by age group over the past 13 years.

Inactivity rates have slowly gone down in the past 13 years for all age groups, but youth inactivity has seen a steady rise driven mainly by an increase in the number in full time education<sup>5</sup>. Since 2001, the inactivity rate for 50-64 year-olds has seen a 7 percentage point decrease to reach 29 percent, while the rate for 18-24 year-olds has gone up by 5 percentage points to reach 31 percent in 2013.

There are a number of factors that could help explaining the decrease in the inactivity amongst older people. While economic uncertainty and financial situation may have played a part in people staying in work since the start of the global financial crisis, there has also been a long-term decline in work-related disability and improved job retention for people in employment who develop an impairment<sup>6</sup> within this age group. The age at which women reach State Pension Age has been gradually increasing from 60 since April 2010, and is due to reach 65 in 2018. This has resulted in more women in work between the ages of 60 and 65<sup>7</sup>.

Figure 9 : Inactivity rates by age group, LFS Q2 2001 to Q2 2013



<sup>5</sup> ONS Labour Market Statistics, August release for April-June 2013 (table A06: Educational status, economic activity & inactivity of young people) shows the proportion of economically inactive 18-24 year-olds in FTE has increased from 62% in 2001 to 68% in 2013.

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.ifs.org.uk/elsa/report10/ch2.pdf> and <http://odi.dwp.gov.uk/docs/fulfilling-potential/building-understanding-main-slide-deck.pdf> (Slide 54)

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.ifs.org.uk/wps/wp1303.pdf>

**Annexe A: Collection of tables**
**Table A1: Overall Labour Market Indicators for 50+ group with a comparison to other age groups in quarter two between 2001 and 2013**

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Employment</b>	<b>Rate</b>													
	<b>18 -24 excl. FTE</b>	77.9%	77.2%	76.3%	76.9%	75.3%	74.1%	73.8%	74.0%	69.6%	69.7%	69.5%	68.3%	69.1%
	<b>18 -24</b>	67.2%	67.2%	65.4%	66.2%	64.7%	64.4%	63.6%	63.1%	58.7%	57.6%	57.3%	56.9%	56.0%
	<b>25 -49</b>	81.0%	81.1%	81.2%	81.1%	81.4%	81.5%	81.6%	81.9%	80.0%	79.9%	80.2%	80.4%	80.9%
	<b>50 - 64</b>	62.0%	62.4%	64.0%	64.1%	64.5%	65.0%	65.1%	65.7%	65.1%	64.6%	65.0%	66.1%	67.4%
<b>ILO unemployment</b>	<b>Rate</b>													
	<b>18-24</b>	9.6%	9.7%	10.1%	9.9%	10.7%	12.4%	12.3%	12.4%	17.2%	17.5%	17.9%	19.3%	19.0%
	<b>25 -49</b>	4.1%	4.1%	3.8%	3.7%	3.5%	4.2%	3.9%	4.0%	6.3%	6.3%	6.4%	6.2%	6.0%
	<b>50 - 64</b>	3.2%	3.4%	3.1%	2.9%	2.7%	3.0%	3.1%	3.0%	4.6%	4.8%	4.7%	4.8%	4.9%
	<b>65+</b>	2.1%	2.6%	2.3%	1.8%	1.7%	2.2%	2.6%	1.9%	2.6%	2.1%	1.7%	1.8%	2.3%
<b>Inactive</b>	<b>Rate</b>													
	<b>18 -24</b>	25.7%	25.5%	27.3%	26.5%	27.5%	26.6%	27.4%	28.0%	29.1%	30.2%	30.2%	29.5%	30.8%
	<b>25 -49</b>	15.6%	15.4%	15.7%	15.7%	15.6%	14.9%	15.1%	14.7%	14.6%	14.7%	14.4%	14.2%	13.9%
	<b>50 - 64</b>	36.0%	35.4%	33.9%	34.0%	33.7%	33.0%	32.8%	32.3%	31.8%	32.1%	31.8%	30.6%	29.2%
	<b>65+</b>	95.0%	94.5%	94.2%	93.9%	93.6%	93.1%	93.1%	92.5%	92.2%	91.4%	91.0%	90.8%	90.2%
		<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
<b>% of the inactive aged 18-24 who are:</b>	<b>- students</b>	63.0%	60.7%	63.1%	63.5%	63.6%	62.5%	62.9%	64.4%	67.3%	68.4%	68.0%	66.4%	70.3%
	<b>- looking after family/home</b>	21.4%	20.8%	20.0%	19.0%	18.7%	18.9%	18.3%	19.8%	16.4%	16.4%	16.4%	18.3%	14.3%
	<b>- sick/disabled</b>	6.5%	7.9%	7.3%	7.9%	8.2%	8.2%	7.9%	6.6%	7.0%	7.9%	7.1%	7.2%	7.2%
<b>% of the inactive aged 25-49 who are:</b>	<b>- students</b>	7.0%	6.3%	7.1%	7.5%	7.9%	8.2%	7.4%	7.9%	8.2%	8.7%	8.7%	8.9%	9.1%
	<b>- looking after family/home</b>	52.0%	52.8%	52.8%	51.4%	50.6%	52.1%	52.6%	51.9%	51.6%	50.2%	50.9%	50.7%	50.6%
	<b>- sick/disabled</b>	31.6%	30.5%	29.7%	30.2%	30.9%	30.3%	30.1%	30.3%	30.1%	31.4%	30.4%	30.7%	31.1%
<b>% of the inactive aged 50-64 who are:</b>	<b>- looking after family/home</b>	13.9%	13.5%	13.0%	12.4%	13.2%	12.8%	12.6%	12.2%	13.1%	12.8%	13.0%	13.0%	14.3%
	<b>- sick/disabled</b>	38.4%	39.3%	38.5%	38.8%	37.1%	37.6%	36.2%	35.8%	34.8%	35.3%	34.6%	35.1%	34.1%
	<b>- retired</b>	36.9%	37.0%	38.3%	38.6%	39.9%	39.1%	40.8%	42.1%	42.4%	41.2%	42.6%	41.4%	40.5%

DEFINITIONS AND CONVENTIONS: "--" These values have been suppressed because the weighted population is less than 10,000

Older Workers Statistical Information Booklet 2013: Official Statistics

**Table A2: Labour market characteristics of the 50+ group with a comparison to other age groups in April-June 2013, LFS (sickness statistics are based on April 2012 - March 2013, APS)**

Background Details:	18-64	18-24	25-49	50-64	65+
<b>Total population (000s)</b>	38,783	5,756	21,610	11,417	10,622
<b>per cent from ethnic minorities</b>	13%	15%	15%	7%	4%
<b>per cent with a disability<sup>1</sup></b>	17%	9%	14%	27%	46%
<b>per cent with no qualifications<sup>2</sup></b>	9%	5%	7%	15%	--
<b>In Employment:</b>					
<b>Total (000s)</b>	28,408	3,224	17,490	7,693	1,013
<b>per cent of age band (all population base)</b>	73%	56%	81%	67%	10%
<b>per cent of all in employment who are:</b>					
- self-employed	13%	5%	13%	18%	35%
- working part-time	25%	37%	22%	28%	66%
- were unemployed 12 months ago	2%	5%	2%	1%	--
- with no qualifications	5%	3%	4%	9%	--
<b>Employees:</b>					
<b>Total (000s)</b>	24,367	3,021	15,063	6,283	631
<b>per cent of all in employees who are:</b>					
- in a permanent job	94%	86%	95%	95%	86%
- agreed flexible working hour arrangement	20%	12%	20%	23%	22%
- would prefer shorter hours than at present in current job	31%	14%	31%	39%	18%
- with disability <sup>1</sup>	10%	6%	8%	15%	22%
- worked fewer hours due to sickness/injury	2.6%	1.7%	2.5%	3.5%	3.1%
<b>average time in current job (yrs)</b>	8.3	2.0	7.4	13.4	15.4
<b>ILO unemployed:</b>					
<b>Total (000s)</b>	2,264	758	1,112	394	24
<b>per cent of age band (all population base)</b>	6%	13%	5%	3%	0%
<b>ILO unemployment rate (active population base)</b>	7%	19%	6%	5%	2%
<b>per cent unemployed for a year or more</b>	39%	33%	40%	47%	--
<b>Inactive:</b>					
<b>Total (000s)</b>	8,111	1,774	3,008	3,329	9,586
<b>per cent of age band (all population base)</b>	21%	31%	14%	29%	90%
<b>per cent of all inactive people who are:</b>					
- interested in work <sup>3</sup>	22%	20%	28%	17%	2%
- students	19%	70%	9%	--	--
- looking after family/home	28%	14%	51%	14%	1%
- sick/disabled	27%	7%	31%	34%	2%
- retired	17%	--	--	41%	96%

DEFINITIONS AND CONVENTIONS: "--" These values have been suppressed because the weighted population is less than 10,000

[1] Those disabled under the Equality Act are those who have a physical or mental impairment and the impairment has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on his or her ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. For more information on disability under the Equality Act, please visit: <http://odi.dwp.gov.uk/docs/wor/new/ea-guide.pdf>

[2] Asked of all respondents 16-69 or those in employment with qualifications.

[3] Those who seeking but not available to work or those not seeking but would like to work

Older Workers Statistical Information Booklet 2013: Official Statistics

**Table A3: Labour market characteristics of 50-54, 55-59, 60-64 and 65-69 aged groups in April-June 2013, LFS (sickness statistics are based on April 2012 - March 2013, APS)**

Background Details:	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
<b>Total population (000s)</b>	4,262	3,681	3,474	3,385	7,237
<b>per cent from ethnic minorities</b>	9%	7%	5%	4%	4%
<b>per cent with a disability <sup>1</sup></b>	22%	28%	32%	36%	50%
<b>per cent with no qualifications <sup>2</sup></b>	11%	15%	19%	27%	--
<b>In Employment:</b>					
<b>Total (000s)</b>	3,424	2,668	1,601	689	324
<b>per cent of age band (all population base)</b>	80%	72%	46%	20%	4%
<b>per cent of all in employment who are:</b>					
- self-employed	15%	18%	22%	32%	41%
- working part-time	23%	27%	38%	63%	72%
- were unemployed 12 months ago	1%	1%	1%	--	--
- with no qualifications	7%	10%	12%	16%	--
<b>Employees:</b>					
<b>Total (000s)</b>	2,884	2,166	1,232	456	176
<b>per cent of all in employees who are:</b>					
- in a permanent job	96%	95%	94%	87%	83%
- agreed flexible working hour arrangement	23%	25%	21%	22%	22%
- would prefer shorter hours than at present in current job	39%	40%	37%	21%	11%
- with disability <sup>1</sup>	13%	17%	18%	22%	22%
- worked fewer hours due to sickness/injury	3.2%	3.4%	4.4%	3.3%	--
<b>average time in current job (yrs)</b>	12.6	13.8	14.6	14.6	17.5
<b>ILO unemployed:</b>					
<b>Total (000s)</b>	184	136	74	13	11
<b>per cent of age band (all population base)</b>	4%	4%	2%	0%	0%
<b>ILO unemployment rate (active population base)</b>	5%	5%	4%	2%	3%
<b>per cent unemployed for a year or more</b>	44%	49%	49%	--	--
<b>Inactive:</b>					
<b>Total (000s)</b>	654	877	1,798	2,683	6,902
<b>per cent of age band (all population base)</b>	15%	24%	52%	79%	95%
<b>per cent of all inactive people who are:</b>					
- interested in work <sup>3</sup>	28%	22%	11%	6%	--
- looking after family/home	27%	20%	7%	2%	--
- sick/disabled	53%	45%	22%	8%	--
- retired	4%	20%	64%	85%	100%

DEFINITIONS AND CONVENTIONS: "--" These values have been suppressed because the weighted population is less than 10,000

[1] Those disabled under the Equality Act are those who have a physical or mental impairment and the impairment has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on his or her ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. For more information on disability under the Equality Act, please visit: <http://odi.dwp.gov.uk/docs/wor/new/ea-guide.pdf>

[2] Applies to all respondents 16-69 or those in employment with qualifications.

[3] Those who seeking but not available to work or those not seeking but would like to work



## Older Workers Statistical Information Booklet 2013: Official Statistics

**Table A4: Labour market characteristics of the 50+ group with a further gender breakdown, compared to other age groups in April-June 2013, LFS**

Background Details:	18-64		18-24		25-49		50-64		65+	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
<b>Total population (000s)</b>	19,307	19,476	2,921	2,835	10,800	10,811	5,586	5,831	4,835	5,788
per cent from ethnic minorities	13%	13%	16%	14%	15%	15%	7%	7%	4%	4%
per cent with a disability <sup>1</sup>	15%	19%	8%	10%	12%	16%	26%	28%	45%	46%
per cent with no qualifications <sup>2</sup>	9%	9%	6%	5%	7%	7%	13%	16%	--	--
<b>In Employment:</b>										
<b>Total (000s)</b>	15,136	13,273	1,663	1,561	9,399	8,091	4,073	3,620	623	390
per cent of age band (all population base)	78%	68%	57%	55%	87%	75%	73%	62%	13%	7%
per cent of all in employment who are:										
- self-employed	17%	9%	6%	3%	17%	9%	23%	11%	43%	22%
- working part-time	11%	41%	30%	45%	7%	39%	13%	44%	57%	80%
- were unemployed 12 months ago	2%	2%	6%	4%	2%	2%	2%	1%	--	--
- with no qualifications	6%	5%	5%	2%	5%	3%	9%	9%	--	--
<b>Employees:</b>										
<b>Total (000s)</b>	12,377	11,990	1,522	1,499	7,749	7,314	3,106	3,177	341	290
per cent of all in employees who are:										
- in a permanent job	95%	94%	86%	86%	96%	95%	95%	95%	85%	87%
- agreed flexible working hour arrangement	17%	23%	12%	12%	17%	24%	19%	27%	20%	25%
- would prefer shorter hours than at present in current job	34%	28%	15%	13%	34%	28%	43%	35%	22%	14%
average time in current job (yrs)	8.5	8.0	2.1	1.9	7.6	7.1	14.0	12.8	14.7	16.2
<b>ILO unemployed:</b>										
<b>Total (000s)</b>	1,306	958	451	306	610	502	244	150	21	--
per cent of age band (all population base)	7%	5%	15%	11%	6%	5%	4%	3%	0%	--
ILO unemployment rate (active population base)	8%	7%	21%	16%	6%	6%	6%	4%	3%	--
per cent unemployed for a year or more	42%	34%	36%	28%	44%	34%	48%	44%	--	--
<b>Inactive:</b>										
<b>Total (000s)</b>	2,865	5,246	806	967	790	2,218	1,269	2,061	4,190	5,395
per cent of age band (all population base)	15%	27%	28%	34%	7%	21%	23%	35%	87%	93%
per cent of all inactive people who are:										
- interested in work <sup>3</sup>	25%	21%	20%	20%	34%	26%	22%	14%	2%	1%
- students	27%	14%	81%	61%	15%	7%	--	--	--	--
- looking after family/home	7%	39%	--	25%	14%	64%	6%	19%	0%	1%
- sick/disabled	39%	21%	10%	5%	58%	22%	45%	28%	3%	2%
- retired	17%	17%	--	--	--	--	37%	43%	96%	96%

DEFINITIONS AND CONVENTIONS: "--" These values have been suppressed because the weighted population is less than 10,000

[1] Those disabled under the Equality Act are those who have a physical or mental impairment and the impairment has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on his or her ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. For more information on disability under the Equality Act, please visit: <http://odi.dwp.gov.uk/docs/wor/new/ea-guide.pdf>

[2] Applies to all respondents 16-69 or those in employment with qualifications.

[3] Those who seeking but not available to work or those not seeking but would like to work

## Older Workers Statistical Information Booklet 2013: Official Statistics

**Table A5: Labour market characteristics of 50-54, 55-59, 60-64 and 65-69 aged groups with further gender breakdown in April-June 2013**

Background Details:	50-54		55-59		60-64		65-69		70+	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Total population (000s)</b>	2,091	2,171	1,809	1,872	1,686	1,788	1,632	1,753	3,202	4,035
per cent from ethnic minorities	9%	9%	6%	7%	5%	5%	3%	5%	5%	4%
per cent with a disability <sup>1</sup>	20%	24%	27%	29%	32%	33%	36%	36%	49%	51%
per cent with no qualifications <sup>2</sup>	11%	11%	13%	18%	16%	22%	21%	33%	--	--
<b>In Employment:</b>										
<b>Total (000s)</b>	1,745	1,679	1,393	1,275	935	666	412	277	210	113
per cent of age band (all population base)	83%	77%	77%	68%	55%	37%	25%	16%	7%	3%
per cent of all in employment who are:										
- self-employed	20%	10%	25%	11%	27%	15%	40%	19%	47%	28%
- working part-time	8%	39%	13%	43%	23%	60%	53%	78%	66%	85%
- were unemployed 12 months ago	2%	1%	2%	1%	--	--	--	--	--	--
- with no qualifications	8%	6%	9%	11%	12%	13%	14%	18%	--	--
<b>Employees:</b>										
<b>Total (000s)</b>	1,388	1,496	1,040	1,126	677	554	240	216	101	74
per cent of all in employees who are:										
- in a permanent job	97%	95%	95%	96%	94%	94%	87%	87%	81%	87%
- agreed flexible working hour arrangement	19%	26%	20%	29%	18%	25%	21%	24%	18%	28%
- would prefer shorter hours than at present in current job	44%	35%	45%	36%	40%	32%	26%	16%	12%	--
average time in current job (yrs)	13.4	11.8	14.6	13.2	14.3	14.8	13.3	16.1	18.1	16.5
<b>ILO unemployed:</b>										
<b>Total (000s)</b>	110	74	80	55	54	20	11	--	11	--
per cent of age band (all population base)	5%	3%	4%	3%	3%	1%	1%	--	0%	--
ILO unemployment rate (active population base)	6%	4%	5%	4%	5%	3%	3%	--	5%	--
per cent unemployed for a year or more	45%	42%	52%	44%	48%	52%	--	--	--	--
<b>Inactive:</b>										
<b>Total (000s)</b>	236	418	336	541	697	1,101	1,209	1,474	2,981	3,921
per cent of age band (all population base)	11%	19%	19%	29%	41%	62%	74%	84%	93%	97%
per cent of all inactive people who are:										
- interested in work <sup>3</sup>	32%	25%	29%	18%	16%	9%	7%	5%	--	--
- looking after family/home	12%	35%	7%	27%	4%	9%	--	4%	--	--
- sick/disabled	64%	46%	56%	38%	33%	15%	9%	7%	--	--
- retired	4%	4%	24%	17%	55%	70%	86%	85%	100%	100%

DEFINITIONS AND CONVENTIONS: "--" These values have been suppressed because the weighted population is less than 10,000

[1] Those disabled under the Equality Act are those who have a physical or mental impairment and the impairment has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on his or her ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. For more information on disability under the Equality Act, please visit: <http://odi.dwp.gov.uk/docs/wor/new/ea-guide.pdf>

[2] Applies to all respondents 16-69 or those in employment with qualifications.

[3] Those who seeking but not available to work or those not seeking but would like to work

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Table A6: Labour market characteristics of the 50+ group with further sector breakdown, compared to other age groups in April-June 2013, LFS

		(1) A-B: Agriculture, forestry & fishing	(2) C,E: Energy & water	(3) D: Manufacturing	(4) F: Construction	(5) G-H: Distribution, hotels & restaurants	(6) I: Transport & communication	(7) J-K: Banking, finance & insurance etc	(8) L-N: Public admin, education & health	(9) O-U: Other services
Number of workers (000s)	18-24	30	31	248	178	1,239	177	447	547	241
	25-49	128	335	1,685	1,306	2,804	1,695	3,145	5,393	854
	50-64	92	143	847	581	1,114	646	1,122	2,706	389
	65+	52	13	65	71	181	74	186	266	101
Number of employees (000s)	18-24	21	31	243	133	1,220	163	432	522	209
	25-49	63	322	1,590	792	2,533	1,399	2,613	5,093	588
	50-64	34	135	750	335	913	522	802	2,515	258
	65+	--	--	50	30	119	48	94	227	48
% employees across sectors in each age group	18-24	1%	1%	8%	4%	40%	5%	14%	17%	7%
	25-49	0%	2%	11%	5%	17%	9%	17%	34%	4%
	50-64	1%	2%	12%	5%	15%	8%	13%	40%	4%
	65+	--	--	8%	5%	19%	8%	15%	36%	8%
% part-time employees	18-24	--	--	7%	6%	58%	21%	21%	30%	47%
	25-49	--	9%	7%	8%	32%	9%	17%	29%	31%
	50-64	--	6%	6%	9%	41%	14%	23%	35%	34%
% employees who have flexible working arrangements <sup>1</sup>	18-24	--	--	8%	10%	9%	16%	9%	20%	16%
	25-49	--	22%	14%	13%	11%	15%	16%	32%	18%
	50-64	--	18%	16%	17%	10%	15%	16%	36%	17%
% employees who say they would prefer shorter hours	18-24	--	--	18%	20%	10%	15%	23%	13%	13%
	25-49	--	35%	36%	35%	26%	36%	34%	29%	24%
	50-64	--	42%	49%	45%	33%	43%	44%	35%	33%

DEFINITIONS AND CONVENTIONS: "--" These values in volume figures have been suppressed because the weighted population is less than 10,000. These values in proportion figures have been suppressed because the un-weighted numerator is less than 5 and the un-weighted denominator is less than 100. Differences in proportions by industry are not necessarily statistically significant different due to small sample size.

[1] Flexible working arrangements include flexible working hours (flexitime), annualised hours contract, term time working, job sharing, nine day fortnight, four and a half day week, zero hours contract and on-call working

Older Workers Statistical Information Booklet 2013: Official Statistics

Table A7: Labour market characteristics of the 50+ group by occupation and gender, compared to other age groups in April-June 2013, LFS

			1 'Managers, Directors And Senior Officials'	2 'Professional Occupations'	3 'Associate Professional And Technical Occupations'	4 'Administrative And Secretarial Occupations'	5 'Skilled Trades Occupations'	6 'Caring, Leisure And Other Service'	7 'Sales And Customer Service Occupations'	8 'Process, Plant And Machine Operatives'	9 'Elementary Occupations'
<b>All</b>	<b>Number of workers (000s)</b>	18-24	73	214	326	372	342	375	658	124	696
		25-49	1,908	3,936	2,774	1,777	1,781	1,526	1,062	1,068	1,561
		50-64	964	1,547	908	956	863	690	445	579	709
		65+	169	158	119	137	123	79	63	70	95
	<b>Number of employees (000s)</b>	18-24	62	201	302	367	293	353	648	115	669
		25-49	1,560	3,549	2,418	1,710	1,162	1,353	1,015	879	1,384
		50-64	707	1,294	726	896	502	619	423	477	634
		65+	84	85	59	110	40	69	51	48	83
	<b>% part-time employees</b>	18-24	--	9%	18%	19%	10%	37%	64%	9%	60%
		25-49	7%	15%	13%	33%	8%	41%	45%	8%	41%
		50-64	10%	22%	16%	38%	9%	44%	56%	10%	44%
		65+	45%	58%	64%	83%	46%	80%	79%	59%	81%
<b>Male</b>	<b>Number of employees (000s)</b>	18-24	34	105	179	129	261	61	280	98	369
		25-49	1,047	1,720	1,381	387	1,041	243	364	775	769
		50-64	475	636	412	158	440	120	109	422	330
		65+	63	49	40	30	33	23	16	46	41
	<b>% part-time employees</b>	18-24	--	--	16%	13%	7%	48%	58%	--	50%
		25-49	1%	3%	3%	7%	5%	19%	23%	5%	19%
		50-64	7%	9%	7%	20%	4%	23%	26%	9%	20%
		65+	35%	43%	62%	78%	36%	72%	73%	57%	69%
<b>Female</b>	<b>Number of employees (000s)</b>	18-24	27	96	123	238	32	293	368	17	300
		25-49	514	1,829	1,037	1,322	121	1,110	651	105	615
		50-64	232	658	314	738	62	499	314	54	304
		65+	21	36	20	80	7	46	36	2	42
	<b>% part-time employees</b>	18-24	--	--	22%	23%	33%	35%	68%	--	73%
		25-49	17%	27%	26%	40%	35%	46%	58%	31%	70%
		50-64	18%	35%	27%	42%	42%	50%	67%	--	70%
		65+	76%	78%	67%	85%	--	84%	82%	--	93%

DEFINITIONS AND CONVENTIONS: "--" These values have been suppressed because the weighted population is less than 10,000

Older Workers Statistical Information Booklet 2013: Official Statistics

**Table A8: Disadvantaged groups - Labour market characteristics of 50+ for those with a disability or from ethnic minorities, compared to other age groups in April-June 2013, LFS**

	Non-Disabled	Disabled <sup>1</sup>	White	Mixed	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Chinese	Black	Other	
<b>Total population (000s)</b>	32,208	6,575	33,891	387	1,012	714	227	232	1,093	1,201	
<b>Total in Employment (000s)</b>	25,460	2,948	25,387	251	737	363	126	103	299	708	
<b>In Employment ( all population base)</b>	<b>18-64</b>	79%	45%	75%	65%	73%	51%	55%	44%	65%	60%
	<b>18-24</b>	58%	38%	60%	52%	36%	32%	33%	--	33%	29%
	<b>25-49</b>	86%	51%	83%	71%	82%	57%	63%	63%	70%	67%
	<b>50-64</b>	78%	40%	68%	70%	63%	43%	--	48%	72%	62%
<b>Total ILO Unemployed (000s)</b>	1,829	435	1,799	36	76	86	27	12	138	86	
<b>ILO unemployed ( active population base)</b>	<b>18-64</b>	7%	13%	7%	13%	9%	19%	18%	11%	16%	11%
	<b>18-24</b>	18%	29%	17%	19%	37%	48%	47%	--	42%	29%
	<b>25-49</b>	5%	13%	5%	11%	7%	12%	12%	--	14%	9%
	<b>50-64</b>	4%	9%	5%	--	--	--	--	--	11%	8%
<b>Total Inactive (000s)</b>	4,919	3,192	6,704	100	199	266	75	117	247	392	
<b>Inactive ( all population base)</b>	<b>18-64</b>	15%	49%	20%	26%	20%	37%	33%	50%	23%	33%
	<b>18-24</b>	29%	47%	28%	36%	43%	38%	38%	84%	44%	59%
	<b>25-49</b>	10%	41%	12%	20%	12%	35%	29%	32%	19%	26%
	<b>50-64</b>	19%	56%	29%	25%	33%	50%	60%	40%	19%	33%

DEFINITIONS AND CONVENTIONS: "--" These values have been suppressed because the weighted population is less than 10,000

[1] Those disabled under the Equality Act are those who have a physical or mental impairment and the impairment has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on his or her ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. For more information on disability under the Equality Act, please visit: <http://odi.dwp.gov.uk/docs/wor/new/ea-guide.pdf>

## Annexe B: Sampling variability (95% Confidence Intervals) of UK Labour Force Survey estimates: April to June 2013<sup>8</sup>

	Level	Sampling variability of level	Change on quarter	Sampling variability of change on quarter	Change on year	Sampling variability of change on year
<b>Employment (000s, aged 16+ )</b>	29,777	± 162	69	± 138	301	± 216
<b>Employment rate (aged 16-64)</b>	71.5%	± 0.4	0.1	± 0.3	0.4	± 0.5
<b>Average weekly hours</b>	32.0	± 0.2	0.0	± 0.2	0.3	± 0.2
<b>Unemployment (000s, aged 16+)</b>	2,514	± 85	-4	± 90	-49	± 116
<b>Unemployment rate (aged 16+)</b>	7.8%	± 0.3	0.0	± 0.3	-0.2	± 0.4
<b>Economically active (000s, aged 16+)</b>	32,291	± 150	65	±130	252	± 200
<b>Economic activity rate (aged 16-64)</b>	77.7%	± 0.3	0.0	± 0.3	0.3	± 0.5
<b>Economically inactive (000s, aged 16-64)</b>	8,993	± 139	-10	± 121	-105	± 186
<b>Economic inactivity rate (aged 16-64)</b>	22.3%	± 0.3	0.0	± 0.3	-0.3	± 0.5
<b>Redundancies (000s, aged 16+)</b>	123	± 19	-17	± 27	-28	± 28

<sup>8</sup> ONS Labour Market Statistics, August 2013 release (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lms/labour-market-statistics/august-2013/statistical-bulletin.html#tab-Sampling-variability>)