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# NS-SEC in London

July 2013



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## Introduction

On 16th May 2013 the Office of National Statistics began the third phase of data releases from the 2011 Census of England & Wales. This paper sets out the key findings for London in relation to the National Statistics Social-economic Classification (NS-SEC) resident-based population, specifically:

- London and England & Wales NS-SEC comparison
- NS-SEC by Region
- NS-SEC by Local Authority
- NS-SEC by Gender
- NS-SEC by Age
- NS-SEC by Ethnicity
- NS-SEC by Religion

## NS-SEC

NS-SEC is an occupation-based classification which includes rules to cover the whole adult population. NS-SEC replaced two former classifications used in socio-economic research in the UK; social class based on occupation (SC) and socio-economic groups (SEG). The classification uses eight categories which are listed below:

1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations
  - 1.1. Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations
  - 1.2. Higher professional occupations
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations
3. Intermediate occupations
4. Small employers and own account workers
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations
6. Semi-routine occupations
7. Routine occupations
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed
  - L14.1. Never worked
  - L14.2. Long-term unemployed
- Not classified
  - L15. Full-time students
  - L17. Not classifiable for other reasons

Under 'Not classified' L17 comprises of persons where an occupation was not stated, however for the Census, all usual residents aged 16 and over had an occupation inputted, which resulted in no persons classified in L17.

## Data File

Data used in this document is available to download from the London Datastore and can be found here: <http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/ns-sec-report-data>.

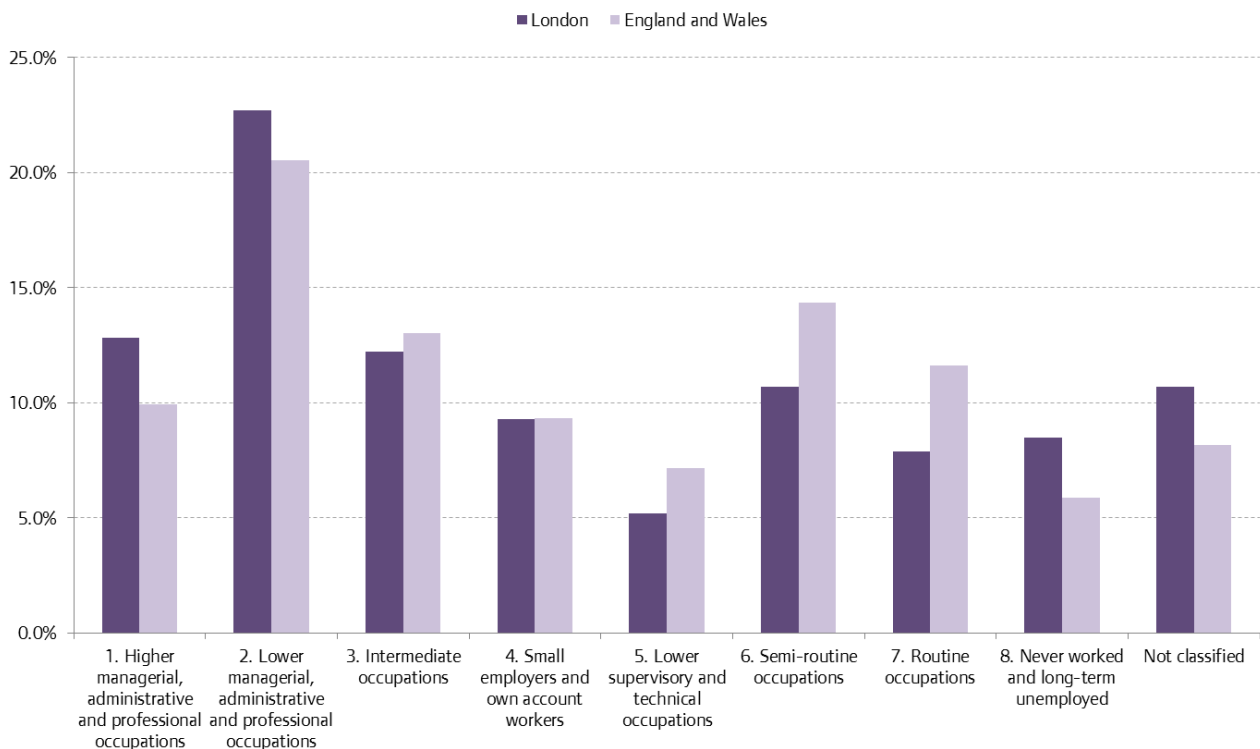
## London and England & Wales NS-SEC Comparison

Residents in London were more likely to be categorised in managerial occupations than in the wider national population. In London, 35.5 per cent of residents were categorised in the first two NS-SEC groups while in England & Wales the proportion was 30.4 per cent. England & Wales had higher percentages in technical, semi-routine and routine occupations.

'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations' had the largest share in London at 22.7 per cent of residents classified in this group. This was followed by 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations' with 12.8 per cent and 'Intermediate Occupations' with 12.2 per cent.

London also had higher percentages than England & Wales in 'Never worked and long-term unemployed', and 'Not classified' (full-time students). England & Wales on the other hand had higher percentages in all other categories ('Intermediate occupations', 'Small employers and own account workers', 'Lower supervisory and technical occupations', 'Semi-routine occupations', and 'Routine occupations').

**Chart 1: NS-SEC in London and England & Wales**



Source: 2011 Census, Table DC6206EW

## Inner and Outer London

The trend for managerial, administrative and professional occupations is more concentrated in Inner London whereas routine based occupations accounted for a higher percentage of residents in Outer London.

Inner London had a higher proportion of residents in 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations' than any other region in England & Wales with 14.9 per cent, followed by the South East with 12.2 per cent and Outer London with 11.4 per cent. This is also true for 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations', where Inner London had a percentage of 24.3 per cent, South East 23.1 per cent and Outer London 21.6 per cent. Inner London (9.4 per cent) and Outer London (7.8 per cent) had higher percentages than any other region in England & Wales in 'Never worked and long-term unemployed'.

Inner London had the lowest percentage of residents categorised in 'Intermediate occupations' in England & Wales (9.6 per cent), whereas Outer London (14.0 per cent) ranked third behind the East (14.3 per cent) and the South East (14.1 per cent). Outer London had higher percentages of residents in 'Semi-routine occupations' (11.6 per cent) and 'Routine occupations' (8.2 per cent) compared with Inner London, see Table 1.

**Table 1: NS-SEC by Region**

	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	Inner London	Outer London	South East	South West	Wales
<b>All categories: NS-SEC</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	7.3%	8.6%	8.2%	8.8%	8.5%	10.5%	14.9%	11.4%	12.2%	10.0%	7.6%
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial and	1.8%	2.0%	2.1%	2.3%	2.1%	2.5%	2.8%	2.2%	2.9%	2.4%	1.8%
1.2 Higher professional occupations	5.5%	6.6%	6.2%	6.5%	6.4%	8.0%	12.1%	9.2%	9.3%	7.6%	5.8%
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	18.1%	19.1%	18.5%	19.0%	18.4%	21.2%	24.3%	21.6%	23.1%	21.4%	19.4%
3. Intermediate occupations	13.0%	13.3%	12.3%	12.4%	12.5%	14.3%	9.6%	14.0%	14.1%	13.2%	12.1%
4. Small employers and own account workers	6.8%	8.5%	8.7%	8.9%	8.6%	10.2%	8.0%	10.2%	10.1%	11.3%	9.5%
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	8.3%	7.6%	7.8%	8.0%	7.5%	7.3%	4.6%	5.6%	6.7%	7.4%	8.3%
6. Semi-routine occupations	16.6%	15.3%	15.5%	15.3%	15.8%	14.5%	9.4%	11.6%	13.0%	15.0%	16.0%
7. Routine occupations	15.1%	13.0%	14.0%	14.2%	13.5%	11.0%	7.5%	8.2%	9.2%	10.8%	13.3%
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	6.9%	6.3%	6.6%	5.2%	7.0%	4.4%	9.4%	7.8%	4.1%	3.9%	5.8%
L14.1 Never worked	4.9%	4.7%	4.8%	3.7%	5.1%	3.1%	7.3%	6.0%	2.9%	2.8%	4.2%
L14.2 Long-term unemployed	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%	1.5%	1.9%	1.3%	2.1%	1.8%	1.2%	1.1%	1.5%
Not classified	8.1%	8.2%	8.4%	8.0%	8.1%	6.7%	12.2%	9.7%	7.5%	7.0%	8.1%
L15 Full-time students	8.1%	8.2%	8.4%	8.0%	8.1%	6.7%	12.2%	9.7%	7.5%	7.0%	8.1%
L17 Not classifiable for other reasons	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: 2011 Census, Table DC6206EW

## NS-SEC by London's Local Authorities

Table 2 highlights the difference between the national average and local authorities in London - the proportion of the local authority population working in each NS-SEC category is subtracted from the England & Wales average for that category.

Managerial, administrative and professional occupations continued to have the highest percentages of residents at the local authority level in London. Routine occupations were low in London, and almost all London boroughs are below the national average.

Twenty-five London boroughs were above the national average for 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations', and four were above the average by over ten percentage points. These were: Richmond upon Thames (11.6 per cent), Kensington & Chelsea (11.1 per cent), Westminster (10.5 per cent) and Wandsworth (10.2 per cent). Of the eight London boroughs which were below the national average in this category, only Barking & Dagenham (-5.1 per cent) and Newham (-4.0 per cent) were below the national average by over four percentage points.

In 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations', 23 London boroughs were above the national average. Richmond upon Thames (11.5 per cent) and Wandsworth (9.2 per cent) were the two highest scoring local authorities in England & Wales. Newham (-6.6 per cent) and Barking & Dagenham (-5.7 per cent), again, scored lowest in London.

Twenty-two London boroughs were lower than the national average in the 'Intermediate occupations' category, Kensington & Chelsea (-5.2 per cent) being the only borough that was over five percentage points below the national average. Four local authorities were above the national average: Bexley (6.1 per cent), Havering (6.1 per cent), Sutton (4.3 per cent) and Bromley (4.3 per cent).

Every local authority in London, excluding Havering (0.1 per cent) and Bexley (0.0 per cent), was lower than the national average in 'Lower supervisory and technical occupations'.

In 'Semi-routine occupations' and 'Routine occupations' every local authority in London was lower than the national average, apart from Barking & Dagenham (which has historically had a strong manufacturing background). 'Semi-routine occupations' ranged from -0.1 per cent in Havering to -7.5 per cent in Richmond upon Thames, whereas 'Routine occupations' ranged from -1.6 per cent in Newham to -7.4 per cent in Richmond upon Thames.

'Never worked and long-term unemployed' was above the national average in 25 of London's boroughs. Newham (8.7 per cent) had the highest rate of unemployment compared to the national average followed by Tower Hamlets (7.9 per cent) and Hackney (6.2 per cent). Richmond upon Thames (-2.2 per cent) was the London borough with the lowest rate.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Unemployment can vary significantly over relatively short periods of time. Census data are for March 2011. For current unemployment data see the Department for Work and Pensions (<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/>).

**Table 2: NS-SEC by Local Authority compared to England & Wales Average**

	10% and above	5% and above	5% and below	10% and below					
	1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	3. Intermediate occupations	4. Small employers and own account workers	5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	6. Semi-routine occupations	7. Routine occupations	8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	Not classified
Barking and Dagenham	-5.1%	-5.7%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.2%	2.0%	1.4%	5.5%	2.4%
Barnet	4.5%	2.9%	-0.9%	3.2%	-3.1%	-5.0%	-5.5%	1.8%	2.1%
Bexley	-1.7%	-0.3%	6.1%	0.3%	0.0%	-0.8%	-2.4%	-0.7%	-0.5%
Brent	-0.9%	-2.4%	-2.4%	2.2%	-1.7%	-2.1%	-1.6%	5.1%	3.8%
Bromley	4.0%	5.4%	4.3%	0.8%	-1.9%	-3.8%	-5.4%	-1.4%	-1.9%
Camden	8.9%	5.4%	-4.8%	-1.7%	-3.7%	-6.9%	-6.4%	2.0%	7.2%
City of London	24.6%	10.7%	-5.0%	-3.2%	-4.7%	-10.0%	-9.1%	-2.5%	-0.9%
Croydon	1.0%	1.9%	2.8%	-0.1%	-1.6%	-2.4%	-4.1%	1.6%	0.9%
Ealing	1.8%	0.6%	-1.8%	1.0%	-1.7%	-3.4%	-2.6%	4.0%	2.1%
Enfield	-0.7%	-0.9%	-0.2%	1.3%	-1.6%	-2.2%	-2.3%	4.6%	2.1%
Greenwich	0.6%	-0.1%	-0.8%	-0.9%	-1.4%	-1.6%	-2.3%	3.2%	3.3%
Hackney	1.1%	3.6%	-3.4%	-1.0%	-2.5%	-4.3%	-3.1%	6.2%	3.4%
Hammersmith and Fulham	8.0%	6.9%	-3.2%	-1.4%	-2.9%	-6.3%	-5.0%	1.3%	2.6%
Haringey	1.7%	2.8%	-3.8%	0.8%	-2.1%	-4.2%	-2.8%	4.7%	2.9%
Harrow	3.5%	0.6%	1.1%	1.7%	-2.7%	-3.8%	-5.2%	2.9%	1.9%
Havering	-1.7%	-1.0%	6.1%	1.1%	0.1%	-0.1%	-1.7%	-1.0%	-1.8%
Hillingdon	-0.2%	-0.8%	1.9%	-0.6%	-0.3%	-2.4%	-2.5%	1.1%	3.8%
Hounslow	0.8%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.3%	-0.7%	-1.9%	-2.1%	2.3%	1.9%
Islington	7.5%	4.6%	-4.0%	-2.4%	-3.0%	-5.7%	-4.4%	3.0%	4.4%
Kensington and Chelsea	11.1%	8.6%	-5.2%	0.2%	-4.2%	-7.4%	-6.6%	1.7%	1.7%
Kingston upon Thames	5.6%	4.8%	0.1%	-0.1%	-2.8%	-5.0%	-6.1%	-1.0%	4.5%
Lambeth	4.9%	6.0%	-2.6%	-1.6%	-2.2%	-4.9%	-3.2%	2.0%	1.6%
Lewisham	0.8%	3.2%	-0.7%	-1.2%	-1.6%	-2.4%	-3.5%	2.5%	2.9%
Merton	5.3%	4.1%	0.2%	0.5%	-2.0%	-4.2%	-4.5%	0.2%	0.4%
Newham	-4.0%	-6.6%	-3.6%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-1.6%	8.7%	9.8%
Redbridge	1.7%	0.1%	0.7%	1.2%	-2.6%	-3.3%	-5.0%	4.3%	2.8%
Richmond upon Thames	11.6%	11.5%	-1.3%	-0.1%	-3.5%	-7.5%	-7.4%	-2.2%	-1.0%
Southwark	4.0%	2.3%	-3.1%	-2.4%	-1.9%	-3.8%	-2.9%	2.4%	5.6%
Sutton	1.5%	3.2%	4.3%	1.1%	-0.9%	-2.6%	-4.1%	-1.1%	-1.4%
Tower Hamlets	4.0%	0.7%	-3.7%	-3.5%	-2.2%	-4.9%	-4.4%	7.9%	6.2%
Waltham Forest	-2.2%	-1.1%	-0.9%	2.3%	-1.1%	-2.5%	-2.0%	4.6%	3.0%
Wandsworth	10.2%	9.2%	-2.6%	-1.3%	-3.2%	-6.7%	-5.8%	-0.1%	0.3%
Westminster	10.5%	5.4%	-4.9%	-1.5%	-3.6%	-7.1%	-6.2%	3.9%	3.6%

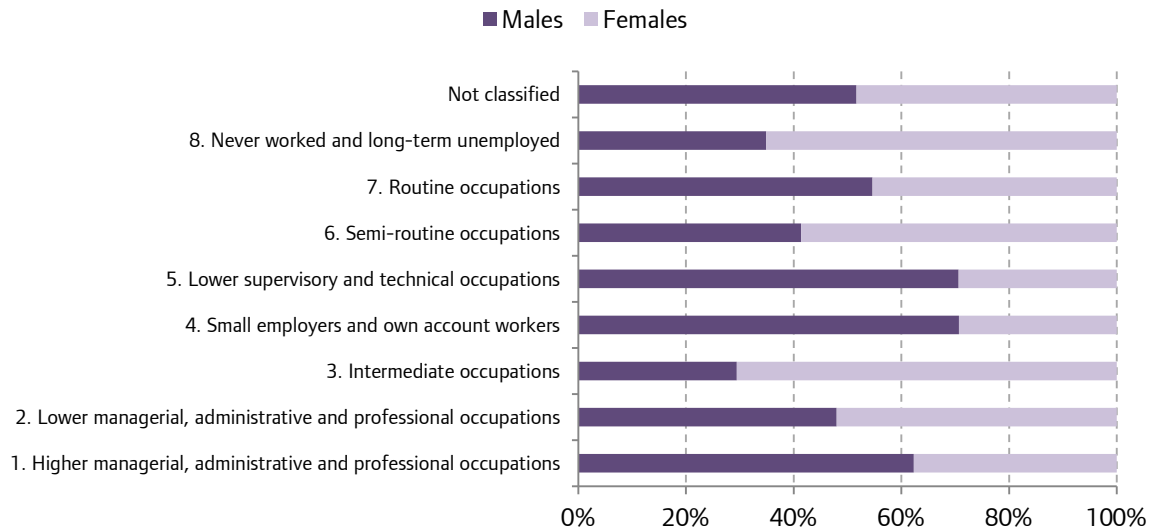
Source: 2011 Census, Table DC6206EW



## NS-SEC by Gender

In London, there were five NS-SEC categories (including 'Not classified') with more males than females, and three categories with more females than males. Over three-fifths of residents who were categorised as 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations' were male while in 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations' there was a more even split between males and females.

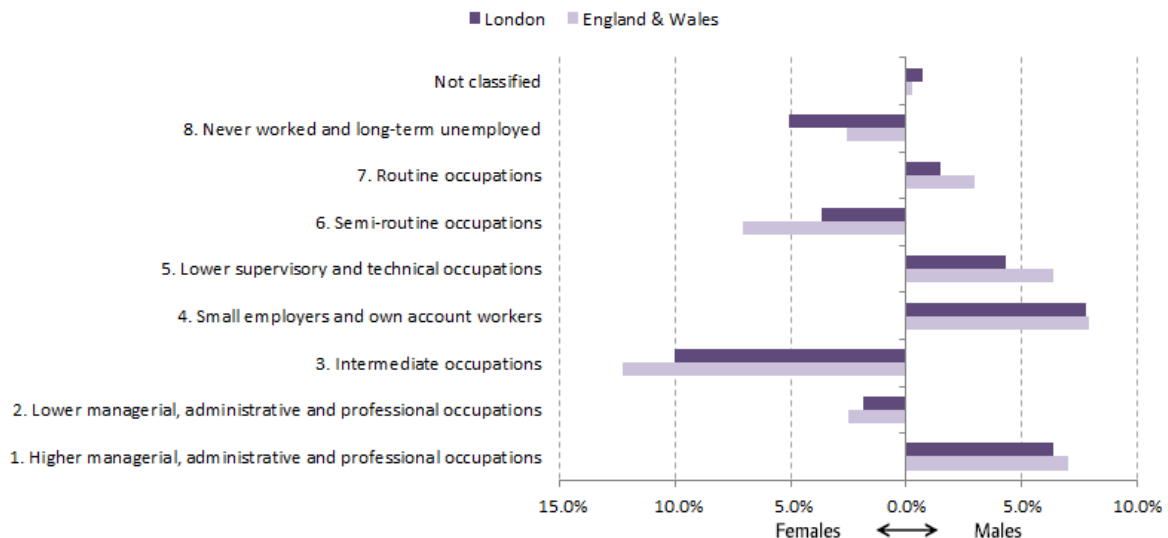
**Chart 2: NS-SEC by Gender in London**



Source: 2011 Census, Table DC6206EW

In NS-SEC categories where there are more males than females in London, the same is true in England & Wales, which can be seen in Chart 3. The chart shows the difference between the proportion of each gender employed in NS-SEC categories. For example, 16.0 per cent of males and 9.7 per cent of females in London are employed in higher managerial occupations. Chart 3 displays the 6.3 per cent difference in favour of males in this category.

**Chart 3: Difference between Males and Females by NS-SEC (Percentage Point Difference)**



Source: 2011 Census, Table DC0206EW

In all but two categories, England & Wales had a larger net difference between males and females indicating less gender inequality in the capital than in the wider population. In London, the largest differences between males and females were in the categories: 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations', 'Intermediate occupations', and 'Small employers and own account workers'.

16.0 per cent of male residents and 9.7 of female residents were categorised in 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations', compared to England & Wales where 13.5 per cent were male and 6.5 per cent were female (see Table 3).

In 'Intermediate occupations', England & Wales had a higher percentage points difference (12.3 per cent) between males and females than in London (10.0 per cent). Male residents accounted for 7.1 per cent Londoners in this category compared to 17.1 per cent of females (Table 3). Every London borough had ten percentage points or more female residents than males in 'Intermediate occupations', three of which had over 25.0 per cent more females than males. 'Small employers and own account workers' percentages were very similar for London and England & Wales.

With the exception of 'Never worked and long-term unemployed' the difference was greater in Outer London than Inner London. The greatest difference was in 'Small employers and own account workers' where a 9.5 percentage point disparity between males and females in Outer London is compared to a 5.3 per cent gap in Inner London.

**Table 3: NS-SEC by Gender, London and England & Wales**

	Inner London		Outer London		London		England & Wales	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>All categories: NS-SEC</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	17.9%	12.0%	14.8%	8.2%	16.0%	9.7%	13.5%	6.5%
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations	3.4%	2.2%	2.7%	1.8%	3.0%	1.9%	3.1%	1.5%
1.2 Higher professional occupations	14.5%	9.8%	12.1%	6.4%	13.0%	7.8%	10.4%	5.0%
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	23.4%	25.2%	20.6%	22.5%	21.7%	23.6%	19.2%	21.7%
3. Intermediate occupations	6.2%	13.0%	7.8%	19.8%	7.1%	17.1%	6.7%	19.0%
4. Small employers and own account workers	10.7%	5.4%	15.1%	5.6%	13.3%	5.5%	13.4%	5.5%
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	6.3%	2.9%	8.1%	3.2%	7.4%	3.1%	10.4%	4.1%
6. Semi-routine occupations	8.4%	10.5%	9.1%	13.8%	8.8%	12.5%	10.7%	17.8%
7. Routine occupations	8.1%	6.9%	9.1%	7.4%	8.6%	7.2%	13.1%	10.2%
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	6.8%	12.1%	5.3%	10.2%	5.9%	11.0%	4.5%	7.1%
L14.1 Never worked	4.4%	10.2%	3.3%	8.6%	3.8%	9.2%	2.7%	5.8%
L14.2 Long-term unemployed	2.4%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	2.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.3%
Not classified	12.3%	12.1%	10.2%	9.2%	11.1%	10.4%	8.3%	8.0%
L15 Full-time students	12.3%	12.1%	10.2%	9.2%	11.1%	10.4%	8.3%	8.0%
L17 Not classifiable for other reasons	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: 2011 Census, Table DC6206EW

# NS-SEC by Age

While the overall London population had higher percentages of residents in managerial, administrative and professional occupations, the younger age group (16-24) were predominantly students (from the category 'Not classified'). Londoners in the first half of their careers (16-49) were less likely to be employed in 'Intermediate occupations' than their counterparts in the wider population. However in the second half of their careers (50+) the opposite was true. London was also host to a large number of mature, full-time students to an extent not seen elsewhere in England & Wales.

## 16-24 years of age

In the 16-24 age group, 'Not classified' accounted for by far the largest proportion of residents (all of whom were full-time students). Just over half (52.8 per cent) of Londoners aged 16-24 were in this category. 16-24 year olds in England & Wales had a slightly higher percentage point share than London in 'Intermediate occupations' (0.9 percentage points). This was also true for 'Lower supervisory and technical occupations' (0.6 percentage points) and 'Semi-routine occupations' (3.6 percentage points). London accounted for 16.9 per cent of all full-time students ('Not classified') in England & Wales.

**Chart 4: NS-SEC in London and England & Wales, 16-24**



## 25-49 years of age

The NS-SEC category with the highest percentage share of residents aged 25-49 in both London and England & Wales was ‘Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations’. In London, 27.3 per cent of residents aged 25-49 were in this category whereas in England & Wales it was 25.0 per cent (see Chart 5).

The next category with the highest percentage of 25-49 year olds was ‘Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations’, where London had 16.9 per cent and England & Wales had 13.1 per cent. London residents aged 25-49 (11.9 per cent) were classified as ‘Intermediate occupations’ compared to 13.5 per cent in England & Wales. London accounted for 30.4 per cent of full-time students (‘Not classified’) aged 25-49, more than double any other region (the next highest being South East with 11.8 per cent).

**Chart 5: NS-SEC in London and England & Wales, 25-49**



Source: 2011 Census, Table DC6206EW

## 50-64 years of age

‘Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations’ was again the category with the highest percentage of residents for both London and England & Wales in the 50-64 age group. London had a slightly higher percentage, at 23.7 per cent, than England & Wales which had 22.4 per cent. London had almost double the proportion of ‘Never worked and long-term unemployed’ residents (7.9 per cent) compared to England & Wales (4.1 per cent), and accounted for 22.2 per cent of this category nationally.

**Chart 6: NS-SEC in London and England & Wales, 50-64**



Source: 2011 Census, Table DC6206EW

## 65+ years of age

The highest categories for residents aged 65+ for both London and England & Wales were: 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations', 'Intermediate occupations', 'Semi-routine occupations' and 'Routine occupations'. 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations' being the highest: 18.9 per cent in London and 18.4 per cent in England & Wales. 'Intermediate occupations' had 16.5 per cent of residents aged 65+ in London which was the next highest category, whereas in England & Wales 'Semi-routine occupations' was next with 17.2 per cent.

**Chart 7: NS-SEC in London and England & Wales, 65+**



Source: 2011 Census, Table DC6206EW

## NS-SEC by Ethnicity

In London, 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations' was the highest category in all of the major ethnic groups apart from 'Other ethnic group' and 'Asian/Asian British' where 'Never worked and long-term unemployed' and 'Not classified' (full-time students) had the highest percentage of residents respectively. In the groups with a larger population, such as White and Mixed ethnicity, 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations' had the highest percentage of residents.

**Table 4: NS-SEC by Ethnicity in London and England & Wales**

	White: Total		Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Total		Asian/Asian British: Total		Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Total		Other ethnic group: Total	
	London	England & Wales	London	England & Wales	London	England & Wales	London	England & Wales	London	England & Wales
<b>All NS-SEC Categories</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	14.4%	10.0%	10.0%	8.4%	12.2%	10.7%	6.8%	6.9%	9.9%	10.1%
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	25.6%	21.2%	20.4%	17.8%	16.8%	14.4%	18.6%	18.3%	15.7%	14.0%
3. Intermediate occupations	13.3%	13.5%	10.8%	10.5%	10.2%	9.0%	11.4%	10.7%	7.6%	7.0%
4. Small employers and own account workers	10.6%	9.6%	6.8%	6.4%	7.8%	8.9%	5.7%	5.3%	8.8%	8.5%
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	5.4%	7.5%	4.8%	5.3%	4.6%	4.8%	5.1%	5.0%	5.3%	5.2%
6. Semi-routine occupations	10.0%	14.6%	10.4%	12.2%	11.5%	11.8%	14.0%	14.5%	9.3%	9.7%
7. Routine occupations	8.2%	12.1%	7.1%	9.0%	6.4%	8.0%	8.6%	9.5%	8.4%	8.7%
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	5.5%	4.8%	10.4%	10.0%	13.7%	14.7%	13.2%	12.2%	17.6%	16.5%
Not classified	7.0%	6.7%	19.4%	20.6%	16.9%	17.7%	16.7%	17.8%	17.4%	20.3%

Source: 2011 Census, Table DC6206EW

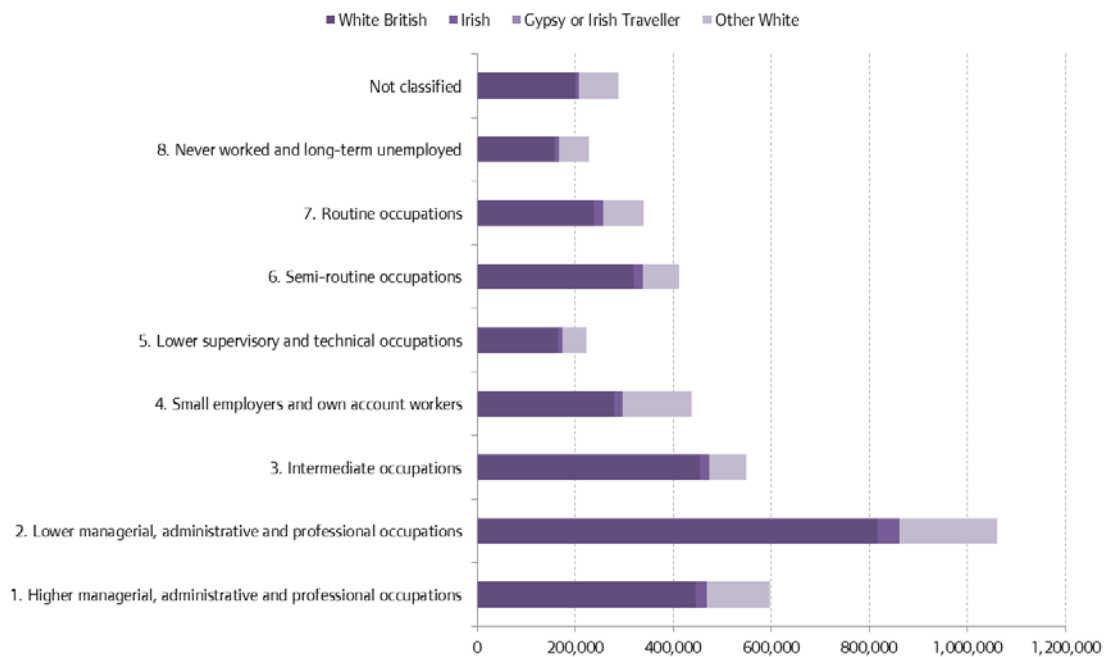
## White Ethnicity

Just over a quarter (25.6 per cent) of White residents were in 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations', which was the highest of all the ethnic groups for this category. 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations' was next with 14.4 per cent of residents from this ethnic group. In England & Wales, however, this was the fourth highest category with 10.0 per cent.

Of the White ethnic group, White British<sup>2</sup> residents accounted for 74.7 per cent and Other White<sup>3</sup> residents accounted for 21.5 per cent. In England & Wales, however, White British accounted for 91.9 per cent and 'Other White' had 6.5 per cent (see Table 4). Of all the ethnic groups, White residents had the lowest percentage (5.5 per cent) of 'Never worked and long-term unemployed' and full-time students.

Chart 8 shows the distribution of White residents over each NS-SEC category.

**Chart 8: NS-SEC by 'White' Ethnic Group**



Source: 2011 Census, Table DC6206EW

<sup>2</sup> White British = 'White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British'

<sup>3</sup> Other white – 'White: Other white'



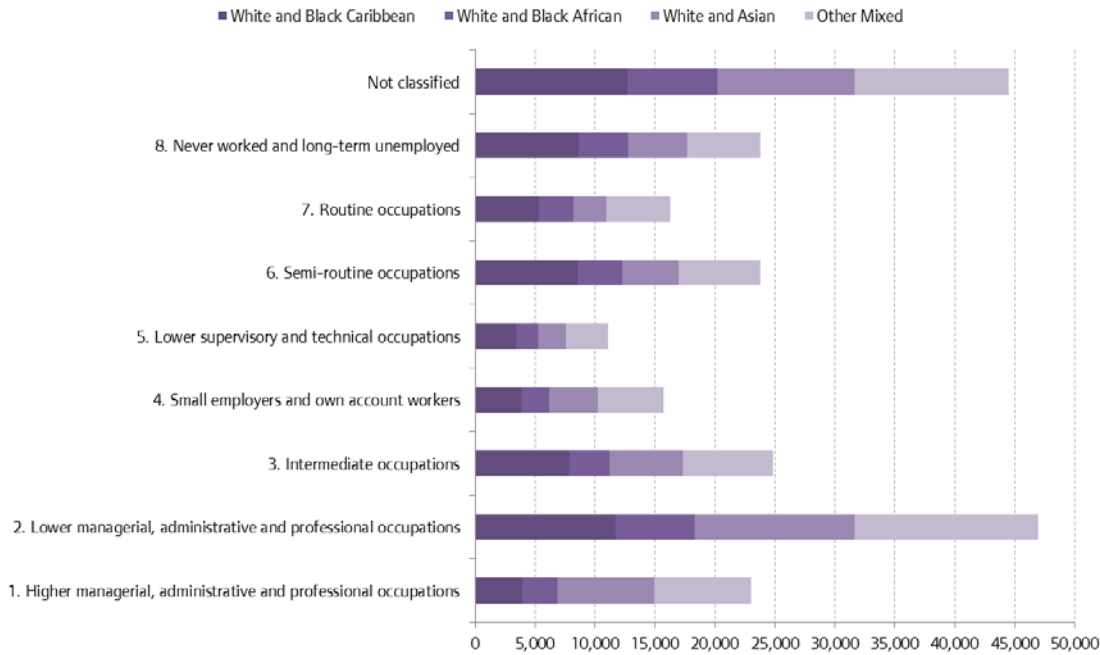
## Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Group

For Mixed ethnicity residents, 'Lower management, administrative and professional occupations', was the highest category with 20.4 per cent. 'Not classified' (full-time students) was the next highest category with 19.4 per cent.

Of 'Never worked and long-term unemployed' 36.1 per cent of Mixed ethnicity residents were White and Black Caribbean<sup>4</sup>. White and Black African<sup>5</sup> residents were more evenly spread across all categories with the highest percentage in 'Routine occupations'. For White & Asian (34.8 per cent) and Other Mixed (35.1 per cent) residents, 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations' was the highest category.

In 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations' 40.3 per cent of Mixed/Multiple Ethnic group residents in Lewisham were White and Black Caribbean, which was the highest percentage for this category. In the second highest category for this ethnic group, 'Not classified', 41.6 per cent of Mixed/Multiple Ethnic group residents in Croydon were White and Black Caribbean.

**Chart 9: NS-SEC by 'Mixed/multiple ethnic group'**



Source: 2011 Census, Table DC6206EW

<sup>4</sup> 'White and Black Caribbean' = 'Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean'

<sup>5</sup> 'White and Black African' = 'Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African'

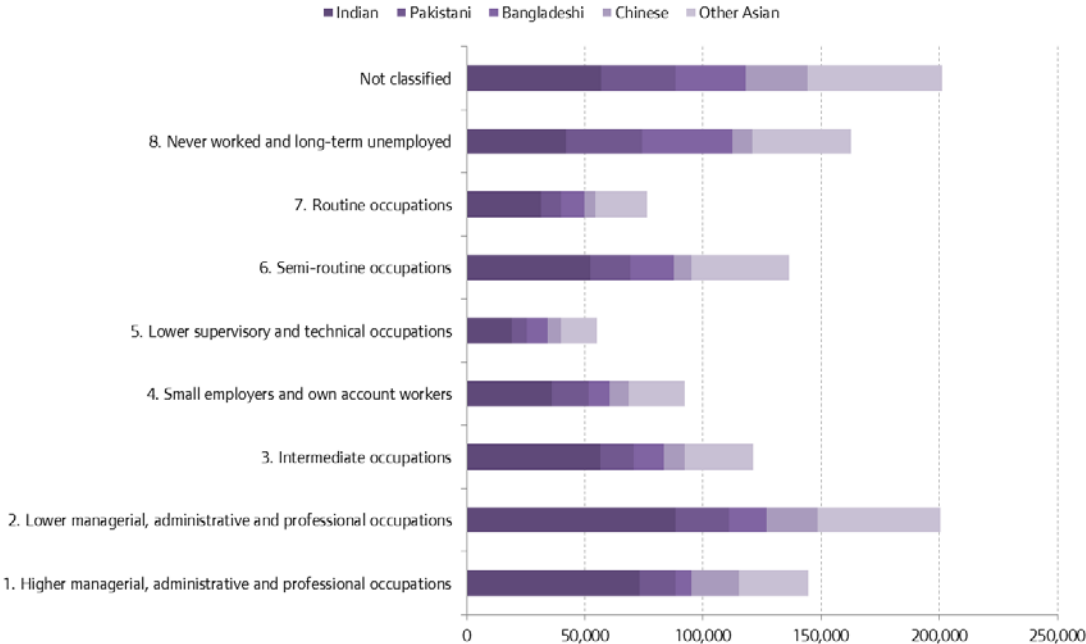
## Asian/Asian British Ethnicity

In the Asian/Asian British ethnic group, ‘Not classified’ (full-time students) had the highest percentage of residents with 16.9 per cent, compared to 17.7 per cent for England & Wales. ‘Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations’ was the next highest category with 16.8 per cent in London and 14.4 per cent in England & Wales (see Chart 10 for distribution of residents).

Asian/Asian British had a higher proportion of the total population in every NS-SEC category in London than England & Wales (at least eight percentage points more). ‘Semi-routine occupations’ had the highest percentage points difference (13.8 percentage points) between London and England & Wales.

Of the residents from this ethnic group, Indian<sup>6</sup> residents had the highest percentage in all categories reflecting the relative size of this community within London. 66.5 per cent of Indian residents in Tower Hamlets were categorised as full-time students, which was the highest percentage for a group in Asian/Asian British for this category. In Harrow, 70.2 per cent of ‘Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations’, residents were Indian.

**Chart 10: NS-SEC by ‘Asian/British Asian’**



Source: 2011 Census, Table DC6206EW

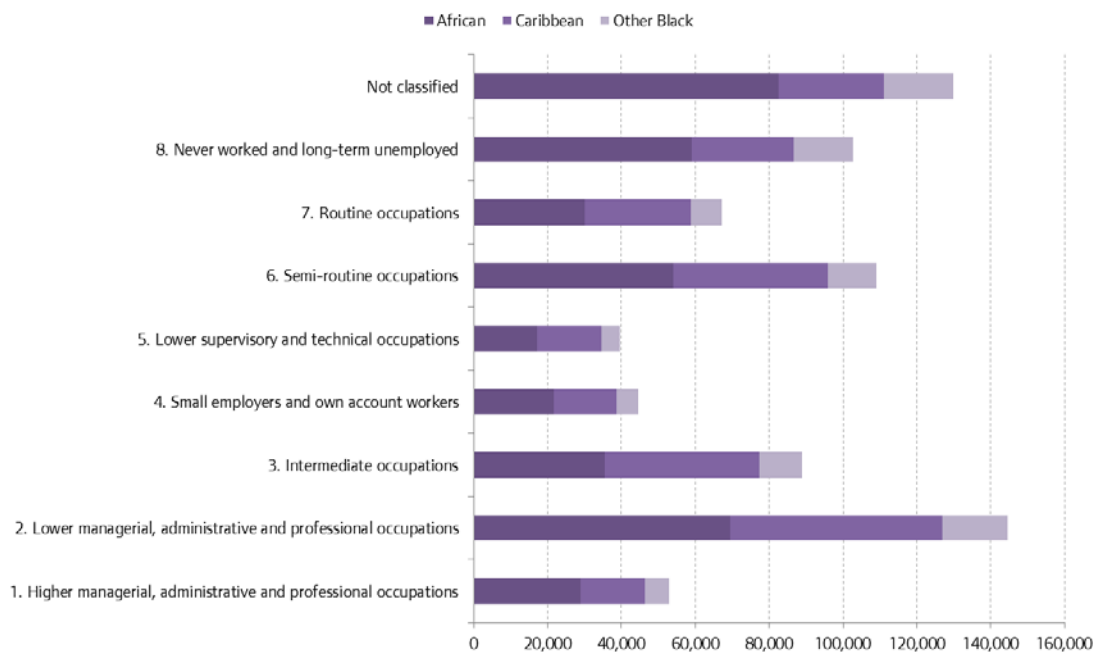
<sup>6</sup> ‘Indian’ = ‘Asian/Asian British: Indian’

## Black/African/Caribbean/Black British Ethnicity

All categories within this ethnic group were very similar in London and England & Wales. ‘Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations’ was the highest category with 18.6 per cent of residents from this ethnic group, full-time students (‘Not classified’) was the next largest category with 16.7 per cent of residents. This ethnic group accounted for 18.5 per cent of London’s full-time students and accounted for 18.5 per cent of Londoners in ‘Never worked and long-term unemployed’ (see Table 5).

African<sup>7</sup> was the ethnic group in Black/African/Caribbean/Black British with the highest percentages in all but two NS-SEC categories (‘Intermediate occupations’ and ‘Lower supervisory and technical occupations’) in London. In 23 local authorities ‘Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations’ had higher percentages of Africans, Bexley was the highest with 78.6 per cent.

**Chart 11: NS-SEC by ‘Black/African/Caribbean/Black British’**



Source: 2011 Census, Table DC6206EW

<sup>7</sup> ‘African’ = ‘Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African’

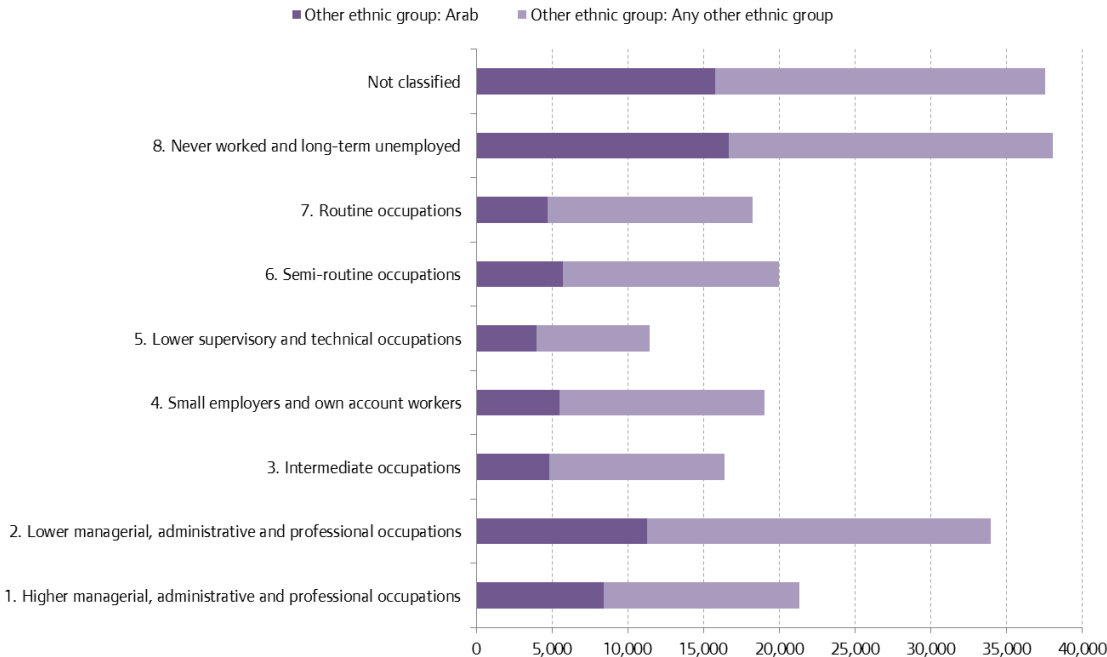
## Other ethnic group

For Other ethnic group (which includes Arab), ‘Never worked and long-term unemployed’ was the highest category with 17.6 per cent of residents in England & Wales the highest category was full-time students (‘Not classified’) with 20.3 per cent, while in London this group accounted for 17.4 per cent of residents with Other ethnicity.

In London, ‘Lower management, administrative and professional occupations’ had 15.7 per cent of other ethnic group residents, which was higher for this ethnic group than England & Wales by 1.7 percentage points. Any Other Ethnic Group<sup>8</sup> overall had a higher amount of residents than Arab<sup>9</sup> in all categories in London (see Table 5).

In ‘Never worked and long-term unemployed’, Hackney (86.7 per cent) had the highest percentage of Any Other Ethnic Group residents whereas Brent (71.0 per cent) had the highest percentage of Arab. In 24 London boroughs, Any Other Ethnic Group had a higher percentage of residents.

**Chart 12: NS-SEC by ‘Other ethnic group’**



Source: 2011 Census, Table DC6206EW

<sup>8</sup> ‘Any other ethnic group’ = ‘Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group’

<sup>9</sup> ‘Arab’ = ‘Other ethnic group: Arab’

**Table 5: NS-SEC by Ethnicity in London and England & Wales**

	White: Total	Mixed/ multiple ethnic group: Total	Asian/Asian British: Total	Black/African/ Caribbean/ Black British: Total	Other ethnic group: Total	Total
<b>1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations</b>						
London	71.2%	2.7%	17.2%	6.3%	2.5%	<b>100.0%</b>
England & Wales	88.2%	1.3%	7.5%	2.1%	1.0%	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations</b>						
London	71.3%	3.2%	13.5%	9.7%	2.3%	<b>100.0%</b>
England & Wales	90.5%	1.3%	4.9%	2.7%	0.6%	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>3. Intermediate occupations</b>						
London	68.6%	3.1%	15.1%	11.1%	2.0%	<b>100.0%</b>
England & Wales	91.0%	1.2%	4.8%	2.4%	0.5%	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>4. Small employers and own account workers</b>						
London	71.8%	2.6%	15.2%	7.3%	3.1%	<b>100.0%</b>
England & Wales	89.8%	1.0%	6.7%	1.7%	0.9%	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations</b>						
London	65.5%	3.3%	16.2%	11.6%	3.4%	<b>100.0%</b>
England & Wales	91.5%	1.1%	4.7%	2.1%	0.7%	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>6. Semi-routine occupations</b>						
London	58.7%	3.4%	19.5%	15.5%	2.9%	<b>100.0%</b>
England & Wales	89.4%	1.3%	5.7%	3.0%	0.6%	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>7. Routine occupations</b>						
London	65.6%	3.1%	14.7%	13.0%	3.5%	<b>100.0%</b>
England & Wales	90.9%	1.1%	4.8%	2.4%	0.7%	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>8. Never worked and long-term unemployed</b>						
London	41.0%	4.3%	29.3%	18.5%	6.9%	<b>100.0%</b>
England & Wales	71.1%	2.5%	17.5%	6.2%	2.7%	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Not classified</b>						
London	41.1%	6.3%	28.7%	18.5%	5.4%	<b>100.0%</b>
England & Wales	72.3%	3.7%	15.1%	6.5%	2.3%	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>						
London	63.1%	3.5%	18.2%	11.9%	3.3%	<b>100.0%</b>
England & Wales	87.6%	1.5%	7.0%	3.0%	0.9%	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: 2011 Census, Table DC6206EW

## Religion

Managerial, administrative and professional occupations had the highest percentages across all religious groups in London; this trend was particularly apparent among Muslim and Christian residents. Religions with fewer residents such as Sikh, tended to have more residents in categories such as 'Not classified' (full-time students).

Christian residents accounted for just under half of London's population with 49.6 per cent, followed by residents with No Religion with 21.4 per cent and then Muslim residents with 10.6 per cent. In England & Wales the Christian population had a higher proportion of the population with 61.4 per cent, as well as those with no religion which accounted for 24.0 per cent.

**Table 6: NS-SEC by Religion**

NS-SeC	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion	Religion not stated
<b>ALL NS-SEC Categories</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	12.8%	11.6%	12.2%	15.3%	20.6%	6.6%	9.9%	15.7%	17.2%
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	22.7%	22.9%	20.1%	17.7%	28.9%	11.8%	16.6%	25.3%	28.5%
3. Intermediate occupations	12.2%	14.0%	8.5%	11.5%	13.0%	7.6%	11.1%	13.3%	10.9%
4. Small employers and own account workers	9.3%	9.9%	8.2%	7.9%	13.6%	8.5%	9.5%	9.2%	8.5%
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	5.2%	5.7%	6.6%	4.2%	2.1%	4.8%	5.6%	4.1%	4.7%
6. Semi-routine occupations	10.7%	11.9%	10.9%	12.7%	6.3%	10.7%	13.6%	9.6%	8.0%
7. Routine occupations	7.9%	9.3%	6.4%	6.6%	2.4%	7.2%	10.0%	5.9%	5.9%
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	8.5%	6.3%	10.2%	10.1%	5.7%	23.9%	11.5%	8.2%	5.6%
Not classified	10.7%	8.5%	16.9%	14.0%	7.4%	18.8%	12.3%	8.7%	10.7%

Source: 2011 Census, Table DC6207EW

## Christian

The category with the highest percentage of Christian residents was 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations' with 22.7 per cent of Christian residents in this category. This was followed by 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations' (12.8 per cent) and 'Intermediate occupations' (12.2 per cent) by ten percentage points.

London had a higher percentage of Christian residents than England & Wales in four NS-SEC categories. These categories were: 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations', 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations', 'Never worked and long-term unemployed' and 'Not classified'.

## **Buddhist**

Buddhist residents only accounted for 1.1 per cent of London's population. Of these residents, 22.9 per cent were categorised as 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations', 14.0 per cent in 'Intermediate occupations', 11.9 per cent in 'Semi-routine occupations' and 11.6 per cent in 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations'.

This group of residents had higher percentages than England & Wales in five categories. These categories were: 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations', 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations', 'Small employers and own account workers', 'Never worked and long-term unemployed' and 'Not classified' (full-time students).

## **Hindu**

Hindu residents accounted for 5.1 per cent of the capital's population, while in England & Wales Hindu accounted for 1.5 per cent. 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations' was the category with the highest percentage from this group of residents with 20.1 per cent. The next category with the highest percentage was 'Not classified' (full-time students) with 16.9 per cent. Hindu had the highest percentage of residents in 'Lower supervisory and technical occupations' compared to other religions.

Hindu had higher percentages than England & Wales in 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations', 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations', 'Intermediate occupations', 'Never worked and long-term unemployed' and 'Not classified'.

## **Jewish**

Residents categorised as Jewish were evenly spread across all NS-SEC categories with ten per cent or more residents in six categories. These six categories were (in descending order): 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations' with 17.7 per cent, 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations' with 15.3 per cent, 'Not classified' (14.0 per cent), 'Semi-routine occupations' (12.7 per cent), 'Intermediate occupations' (11.5 per cent), and 'Never worked and long-term unemployed' (10.1 per cent).

This was also true for England & Wales where all of the six mentioned categories had over 9.0 per cent of the Jewish population.

## **Muslim**

Muslim residents accounted for 10.6 per cent of Londoners, the second biggest group after Christian. Muslim is also the second largest group in England & Wales, accounting for 4.0 per cent of all residents. Of Muslim residents in London, 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations' was the biggest NS-SEC category with 28.9 per cent; this was also the highest percentage for this NS-SEC category compared with any other religion. This was also

true for 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations' with 20.6 per cent and 'Small employers and own account workers' with 13.6 per cent.

Muslim residents in London had higher percentages than England & Wales in 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations', 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations' and 'Intermediate occupations'.

## **Sikh**

In both London (23.9 per cent) and England & Wales (23.8 per cent), the category with the highest percentage of Sikh residents was 'Never worked and long-term unemployed', which was higher than any other religion by at least ten percentage points. This religious group also had the highest percentage of residents categorised as 'Not classified' (full-time students) compared to other religions, in both London (18.8 per cent) and England & Wales (18.2 per cent). While these percentages were quite high, Sikh residents accounted for a small amount of the population. In London, Sikhs accounted for 1.6 per cent of residents and 0.7 per cent in England & Wales.

Hackney had the highest per cent of Sikh residents in 'Never worked and long-term unemployed' with 25.5 per cent, and in 'Not classified' (full-time students) Camden had 31.2 per cent.

## **Other Religion**

London residents classified as Other Religion were spread evenly across a majority of categories; eight of the nine categories had at least nine per cent of Other Religion residents which was also true for England & Wales. The one category that was below six per cent for London and England & Wales was 'Lower supervisory and technical occupations'.

'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations' was the category with the highest percentage of Other Religion residents in both London and England & Wales with 16.6 per cent and 15.3 per cent respectively.

## **No Religion**

21.4 per cent of Londoners were categorised as having No Religion (24.0 per cent in England & Wales). The three categories with the highest percentages of residents for No Religion were: 'Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations' (25.3 per cent), 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupation' (15.7 per cent) and 'Intermediate occupations' (13.3 per cent).

## **Religion Not Stated**

Residents who were classified as Religion Not Stated accounted for 8.2 per cent of London and 7.0 per cent of England & Wales. Of these residents, 28.5 per cent were categorised as 'Lower



managerial, administrative and professional occupations', which was the highest category. This was followed by 'Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations' with 17.2 per cent and 'Intermediate occupations' with 10.9 per cent.

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