

Disabilities, learning difficulties and mental health

Key Findings:

- It is estimated that more than 14,000 adults of working age in Havering have a disability and more than 6,000 are unable to work because of a disability
- Overall, adults in Havering are less likely to have a disability or a long term limiting illness than the national average and are likely to live for a greater number of years without a disability than is the case nationally
- It is less common for people in Havering to claim incapacity benefit (given to people who cannot work due to illness or disability) than is the average in England and London
- 43% of those claiming incapacity benefit in Havering have a mental health issue
- Over 20,000 people in Havering are estimated to have a common mental health problem, although overall, mental health issues are estimated to be less common among Havering residents than is the average in England and London
- Neurotic disorders and mixed anxiety with depression are estimated to be the most widespread common mental health problems among Havering residents
- It is less common for people in Havering receiving treatment for severe mental health problems to be in employment or in stable accommodation than the average in England and London (less than 4% are in employment and less than 50% are in stable accommodation)



- Adults with learning disabilities in contact with social care in Havering are less likely to be in employment or in stable accommodation than is the average in London and England (less than 5% are in employment and less than 40% are in stable accommodation)
- Findings from the pupil level annual school census suggest that moderate learning difficulties and behavioural, social and emotional difficulties are the most common type of learning difficulties among Havering school pupils
- It is estimated that the number of adults in Havering with moderate or severe disabilities will increase by 7% in the next 10 years, with the number of adults with learning disabilities increasing by the same amount
- A larger proportion of adults in Havering are carers than is the average in London however a smaller proportion of carers in Havering receive support than is the average in London and England

Disabilities, learning difficulties and mental health

For Decision Makers to Consider:

- Prepare for future increased demand on services relating to disabilities, learning disabilities and mental health
- Continue to support people with severe mental health problems and with learning disabilities to find employment and stable housing options
- Consider targeted initiatives to support mental well being in locations and within social groups that are most likely to be affected by mental illness
- Continue to increase the availability of direct payments and individual budgets where appropriate
- Continue to develop ways to support carers in their roles



Disabilities

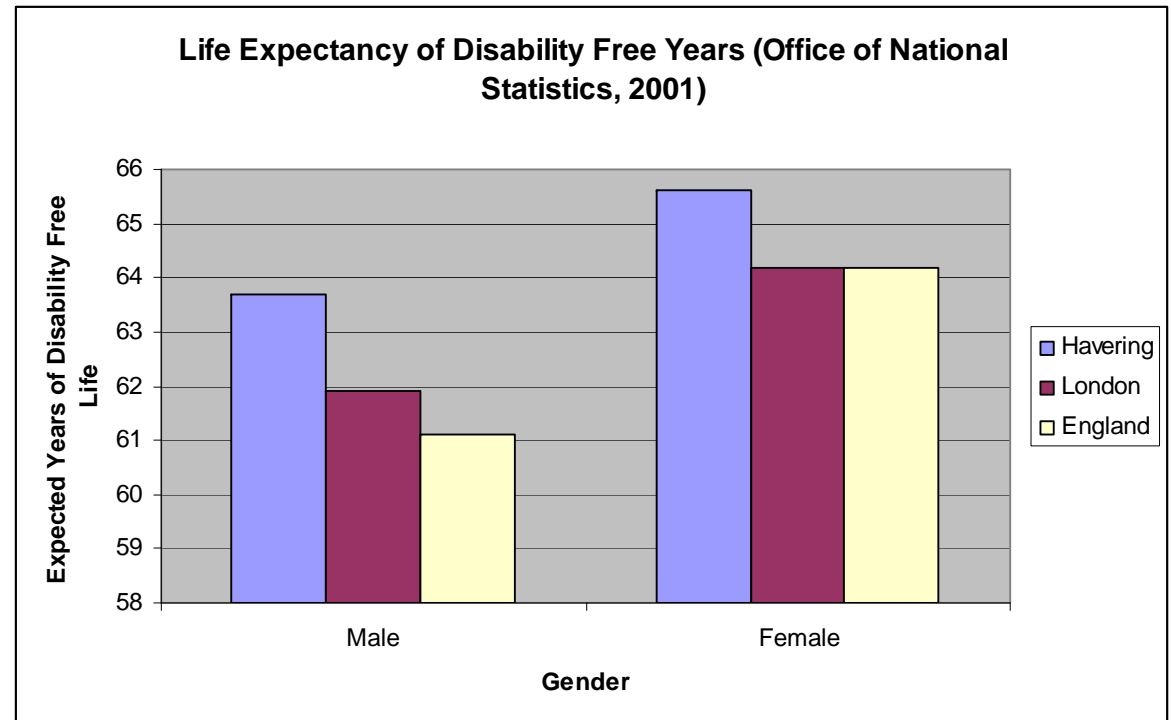
A person with a disability is defined as someone who “has a physical or mental impairment, which has a substantial and long term adverse affect on their ability to carry out normal day to day activities”¹. This can include impairments such as loss of limbs, heart disease, learning difficulties, Down’s syndrome and mental health problems².

“Disability becomes more common with age, and most disabled people are adults. An increasing proportion of the population are living with a disability, because people are living longer and improvements in medicine are helping people to live with long term health conditions”³.

Physical Disability

People in Havering are likely to live for a greater number of years without a disability than is the average in London and England.

Women in Havering live for a greater number of years without a disability than males, with women living on average for 65.6 disability free years and men living on average for 63.7 disability free years.



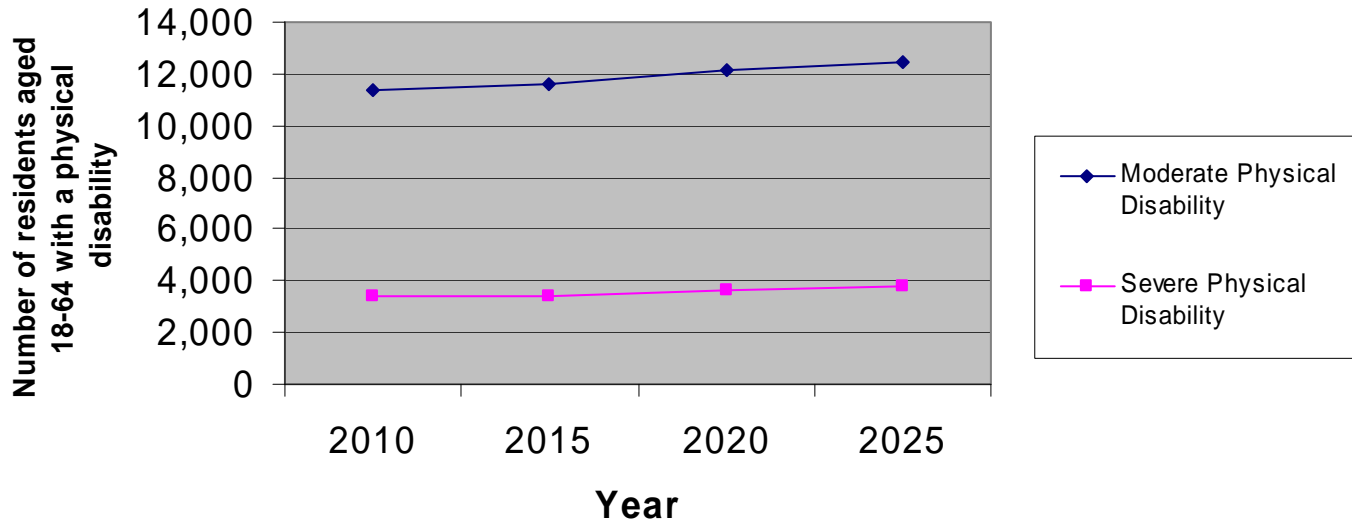
¹ Disability Discrimination Act, quoted in Disability Definition and Data, Association of Public Health Observatory and Department of Health, p1, 2008

² Life with a Disability, NHS Choices Website, <http://www.nhs.uk/Livewell/Disability/Pages/Lifewithdisability.aspx>, 2010

³ Life with a Disability, NHS Choices Website, <http://www.nhs.uk/Livewell/Disability/Pages/Lifewithdisability.aspx>, 2010

Estimated Numbers of Havering Adults With A Moderate or Severe Physical Disability

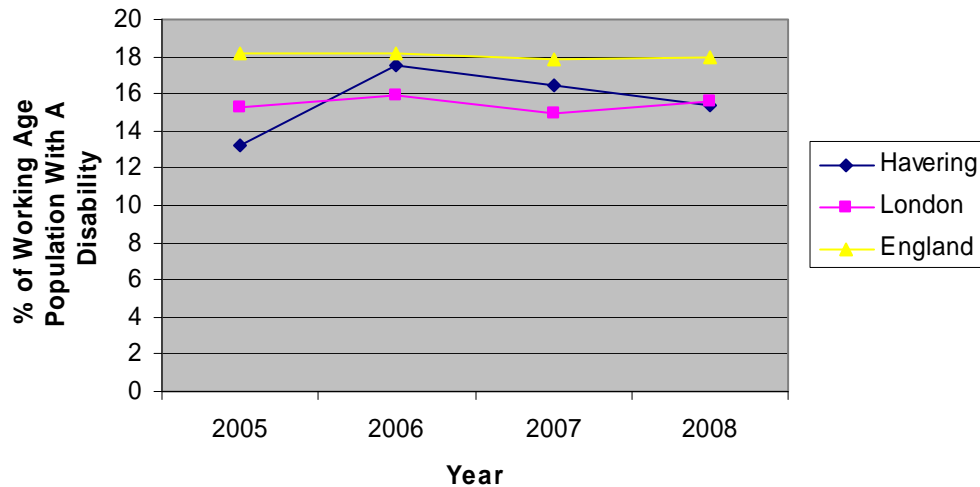
(PANSI, 2010)



It is estimated that more than 14,000 adults (of working age) in Havering have a moderate or severe disability.

The number of those with moderate or severe disabilities is expected to rise by around 7% in the next 10 years, with more than 15,000 adults in Havering having a physical disability at this time¹.

Percentage of Working Age Population Who Are Disabled
(Office of National Statistics Annual Population Survey 2008)

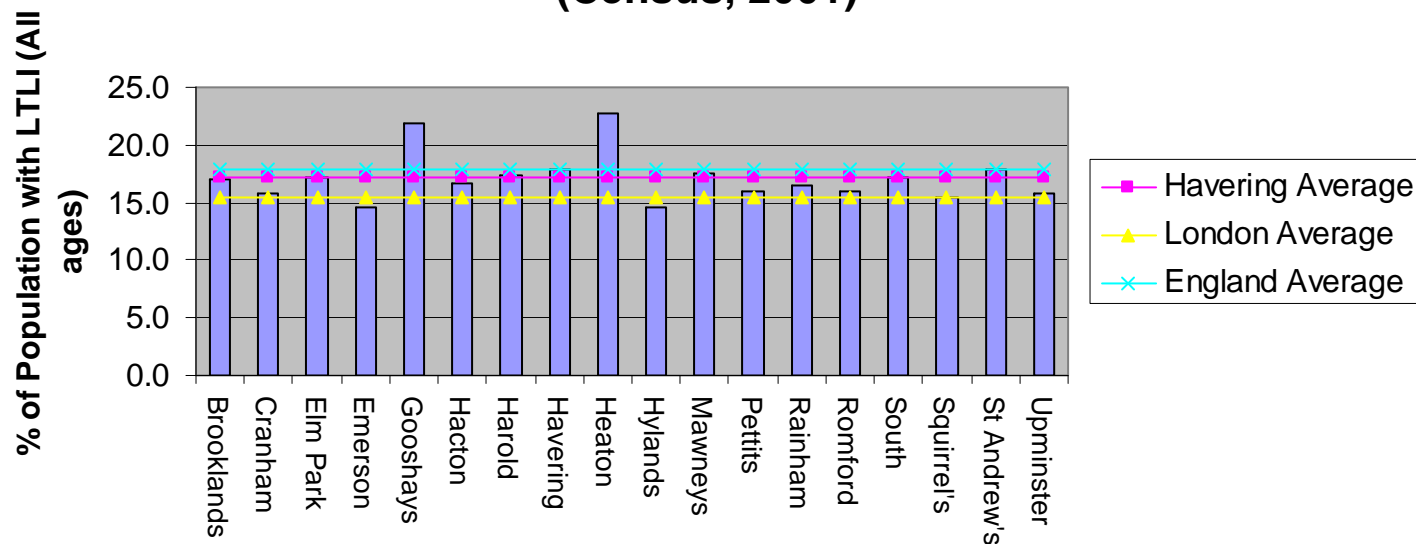


Information from the Annual Population Survey (ONS, 2008) suggests that in Havering a smaller proportion of working age people have a disability than is the average in England.

In this survey, the definition of disability includes “anyone with a health problem or disability that lasts for more than a year and which substantially limits the ability to carry out normal day to day activities”. This also includes those who have health problems such as cancer, symptomatic HIV and multiple sclerosis.

This is supported by data from the Census (2001), which found that it was less common for people in Havering to have a long term limiting illness than the England average. However, there were differences between wards, with those in Heaton and Gooshays wards being most likely to have a long term limiting illness.

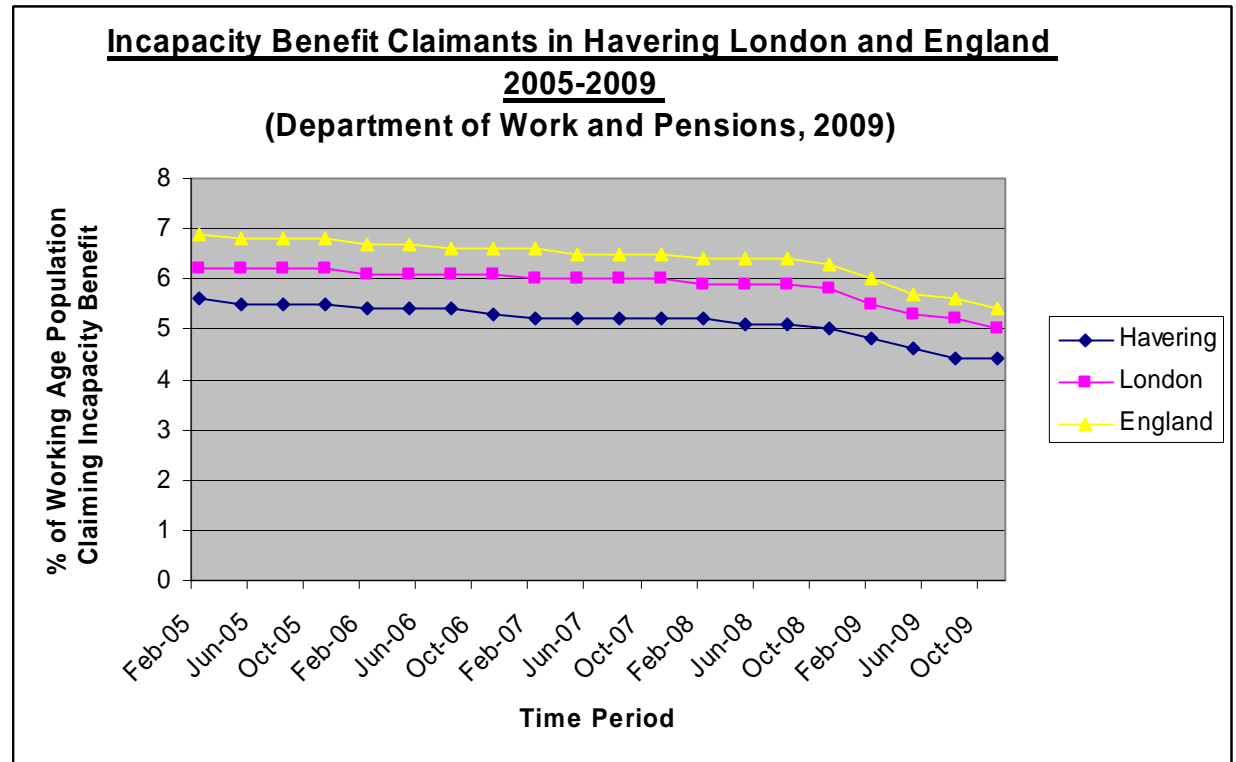
Long Term Limiting Illness (LTLI) in Havering, London and England
(Census, 2001)



It is estimated that there are over 6,000 people in Havering who are permanently unable to work due to a physical disability⁴.

Incapacity benefit can be claimed by people who cannot work because of illness or disability and is available to people under state pension age.

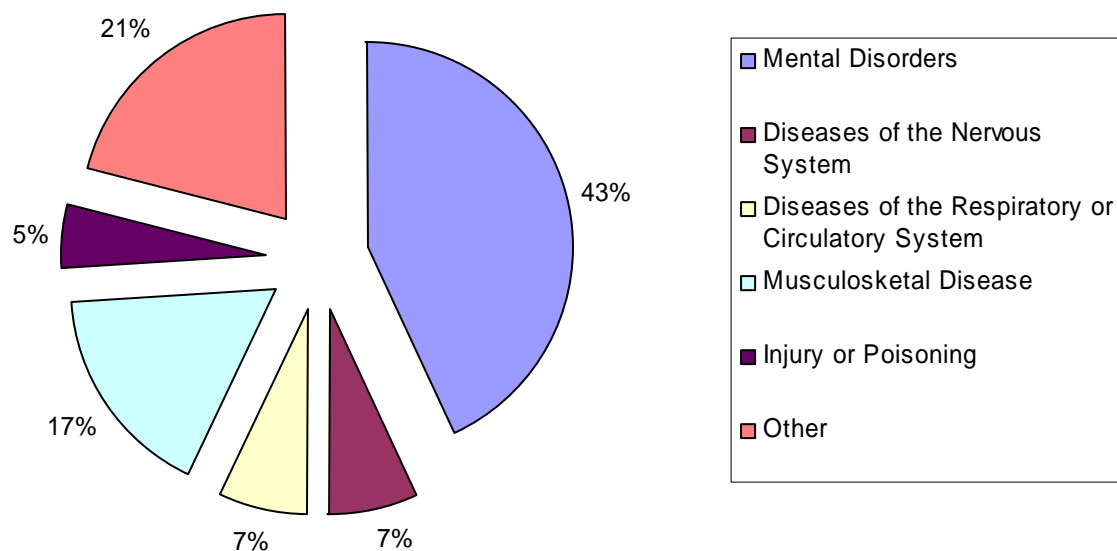
A smaller proportion of the working age population in Havering claims incapacity benefit than the London and England average, with 4.4% of the working age population claiming it in October 2009⁵. In line with national and regional trends, the proportion of residents claiming incapacity benefits has been reducing in recent years.



⁴ Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System, 2010

⁵ Department of Work and Pensions, 2009

Medical Reason for Claiming Incapacity Benefit in Havering
(Office of National Statistics, 2009)

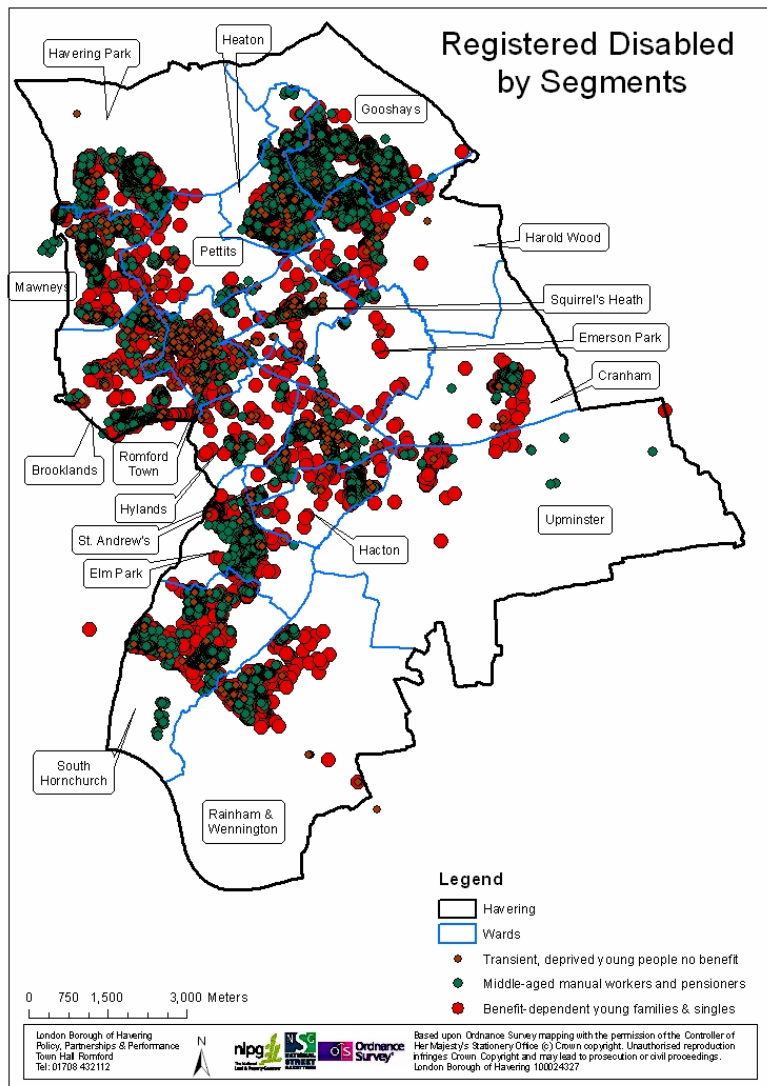


In line with the national picture, the biggest reason for people claiming incapacity benefit in Havering is mental health issues. This makes up 43% of all claimants.

Havering has a slightly larger proportion of people claiming incapacity benefit due to diseases of the respiratory or circulatory system than the national average.

However, Havering has a smaller proportion of residents claiming incapacity benefit for all of the remaining medical conditions (mental disorders, diseases of the nervous system, musculoskeletal disease, injury/poisoning and “other”)⁶.

⁶ Office of National Statistics, 2009



Groups Within Havering Who Are Most Likely To Have A Disability

In Havering, those within the following groups are much more likely to be registered disabled than the average:

- Benefit dependent young singles and families with social housing. This group usually has low incomes, and although a young group, conditions such as liver disease are already beginning to emerge for many people in this group. Many people within this group may develop long term health conditions as they age.
- Transient young people not claiming benefits. There are a wide range of health conditions affecting many people in this group including mental health issues, and people within this group are often living on very low incomes.
- Middle aged manual workers and pensioners in rented accommodation are also more likely than average to be registered disabled (although not as likely as the other two groups above). This group are of an age where many long term conditions are being expressed and are often living on low incomes.

Not surprisingly, the groups above are also the most likely groups within Havering to be claiming disability living allowance, which is provided to people who have a disability and need care for example help washing, dressing, and cooking.

The number of adults in Havering with a physical disability who are helped to live independently and who are receiving direct payments or individual budgets is expected to increase by around 5% over the next 10 years⁷.

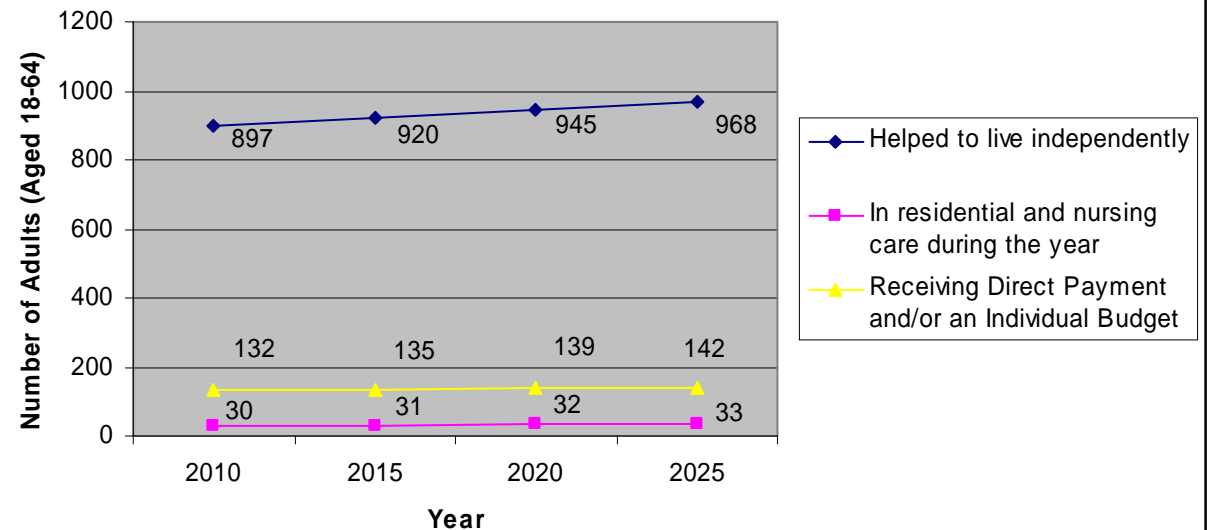
Blue badge holders

The blue badge scheme allows people with severe mobility problems to park near to the places that they need to go e.g. shops etc. In Havering, people within the following groups are most likely to be blue badge holders:

- Active older people nearing retirement with private pensions. People within this group often have poor health as a result of their age.
- Middle aged manual workers and pensioners in rented accommodation, who are also of an age where many long term conditions are being expressed.

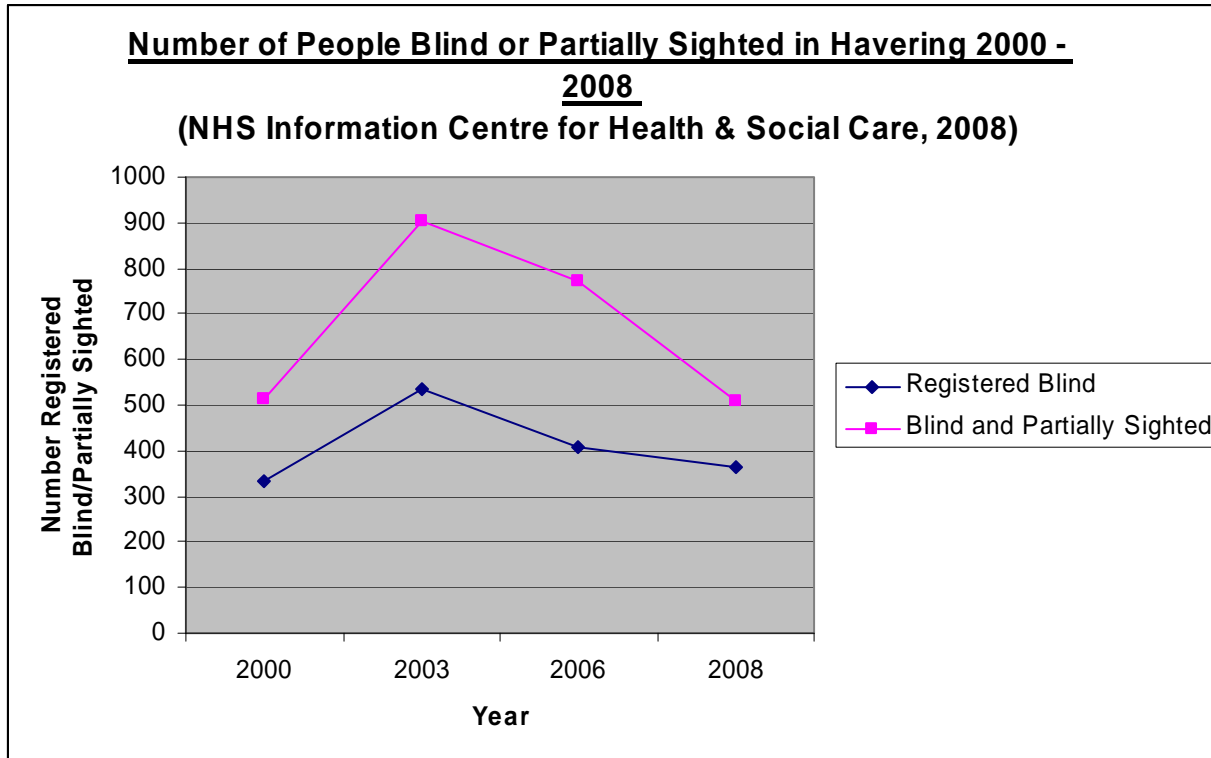
It is likely that the groups over-represented as blue badge holders do not fully indicate all of the groups who are experiencing severe mobility problems. Some of the other groups more likely to experience disability (e.g. benefit dependent young families in social housing) often do not own cars, and therefore would not make use of the blue badge scheme.

Services Recieved By Havering Adults With Physical Disabilities (PANSI, 2010)



⁷ Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System, 2010

Visual Impairment



In 2008, more than 800 people in Havering were registered as being blind or partially sighted (NHS Information Centre for Health and Social Care, 2008)

Around 93 adults of working age in Havering are estimated to have a severe visual impairment in 2010⁸.

A further 3,718 older people (aged 65+) are estimated to have a moderate or severe visual impairment⁹. This is much higher than the number of people who are registered as blind or partially sighted in Havering. This may be because some people have visual impairment that is not severe enough to be officially registered, or they may have chosen not to register.

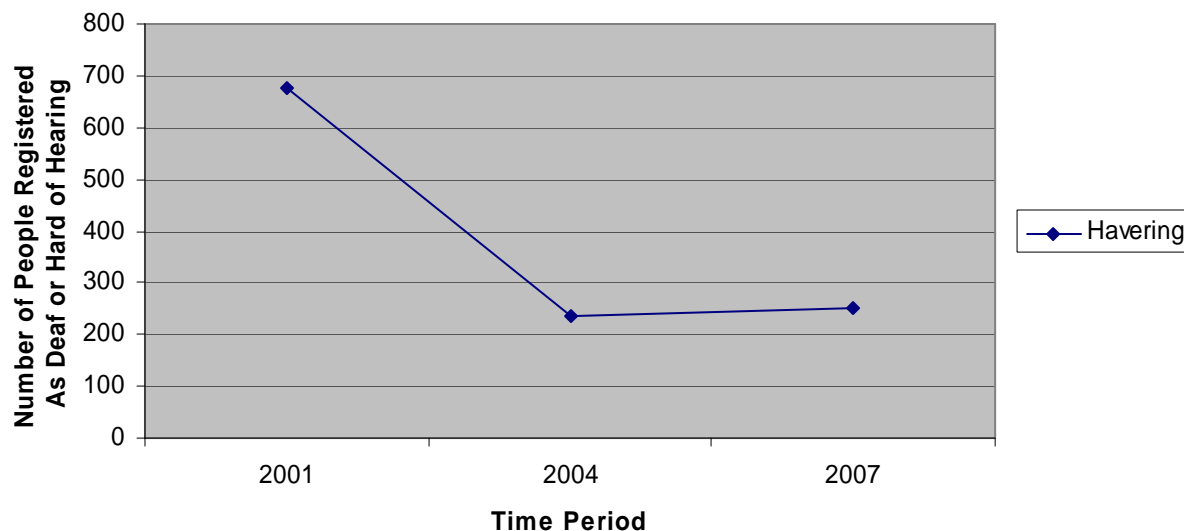
0.1% of school pupils in Havering have a visual impairment, which equates to around 30 young people¹⁰.

⁸ Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System, 2010, Projecting Older People Population Information System, 2010

⁹ Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System, 2010, Projecting Older People Population Information System, 2010

¹⁰ Pupil Level Annual School Census, 2010

Number of Havering Residents Who Are Registered Deaf or Hard of Hearing 2001-2007
(NHS Information Centre for Health and Social Care, 2008)



The number of adults in Havering (aged 18-64) with a severe visual impairment is expected to increase by 5% over the next 10 years, while the number of older people (aged 65+) with moderate or severe visual impairments is projected to increase by 15% in the same period¹¹.

Hearing Impairment

In 2007, over 200 people in Havering were registered as deaf or hard of hearing (NHS Information Centre for Health and Social Care, 2008)

In 2010, 24,457 people in Havering are estimated to have a moderate, severe or

profound hearing impairment¹². The majority of these people (76%) are expected to be older people (aged 65+)¹³. The estimated figure is much higher than the actual number of Havering residents registered as deaf or hard of hearing. This may be because those included in the estimate may not have a hearing impairment that is severe enough to be officially registered or may not have registered their impairment.

0.1% of school pupils in Havering have a hearing impairment, which equates to around 30 young people¹⁴. The number of Havering adults (aged 18+) with a moderate, severe or profound hearing impairment is expected to increase by 14% over the next 10 years¹⁵.

¹¹ Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System, 2010, Projecting Older People Population Information System, 2010
¹² Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System, 2010, Projecting Older People Population Information System, 2010
¹³ Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System, 2010, Projecting Older People Population Information System, 2010
¹⁴ Pupil Level Annual School Census, 2010

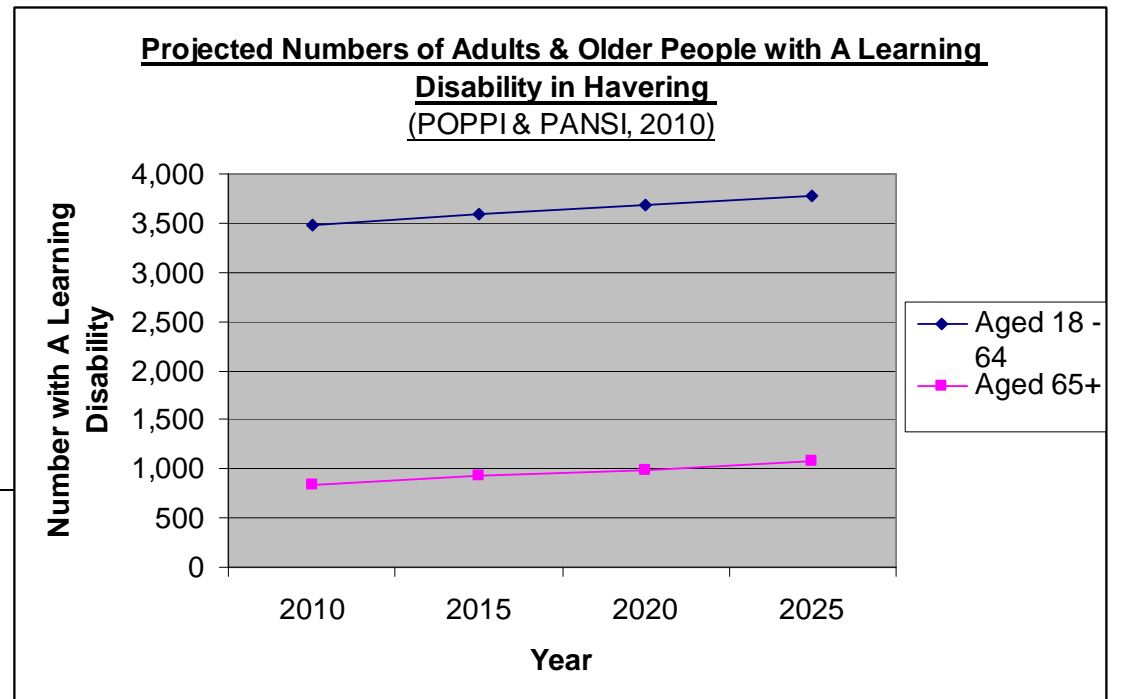
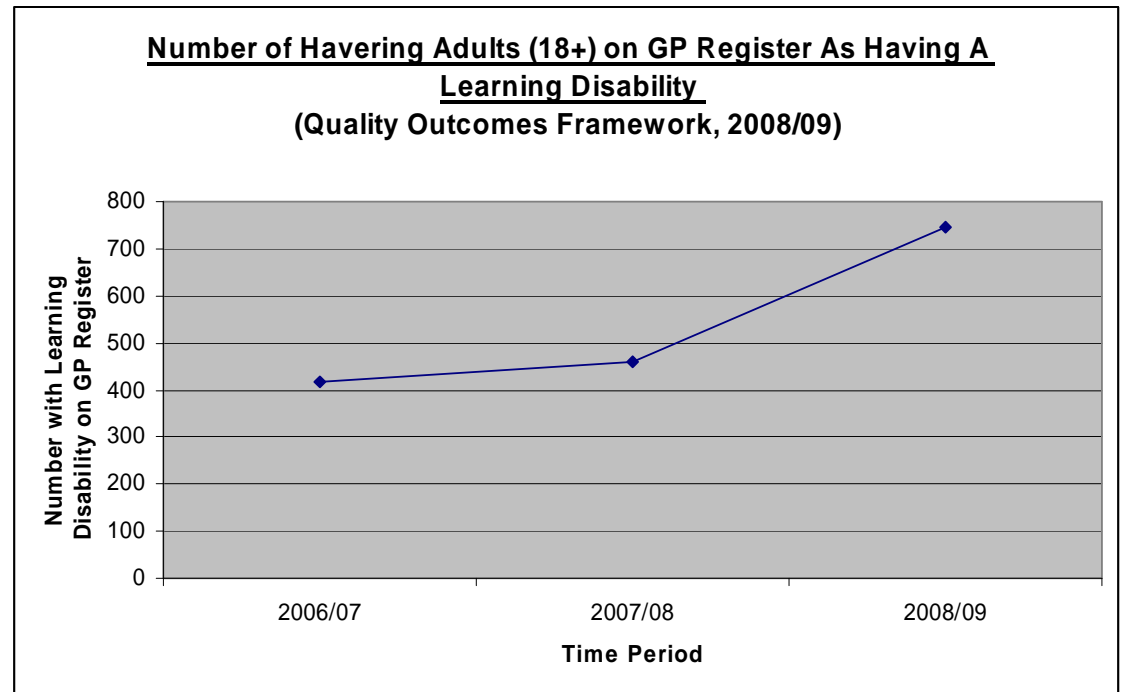
Learning Disabilities

Over 700 Havering adults are recorded on GP registers as having a learning disability.

This represents around 0.4% of the population, which is in line with the national average of 0.4% and slightly above the London average of 0.3%.

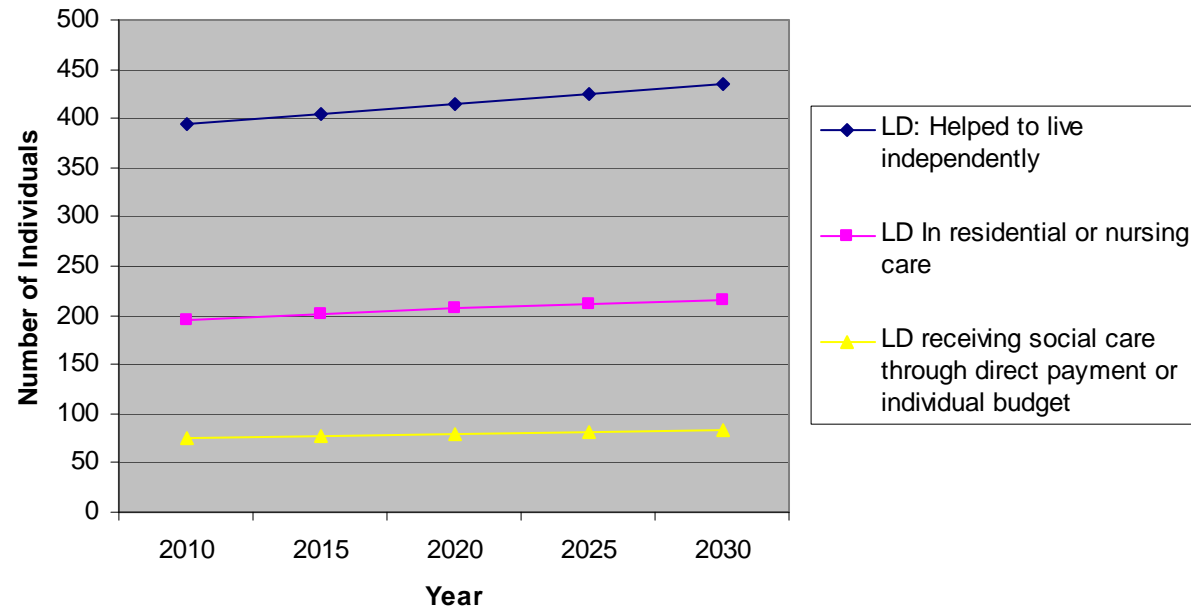
The proportion of people in Havering recorded as having a learning disability has risen from 0.2% in 2006/07 to current levels of 0.4%. However, this is very likely to reflect a greater number of GPs recording people on their registers than an actual increase of learning disabilities among the population. Records of disability on GP registers are often lower than other estimations and do not include people who are not registered with a GP.

Overall, the number of adults in Havering with a learning disability is expected to increase by around 7% over the next 10 years.



¹⁵ Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System, 2010,

Expected Demand on Services by Adults With Learning Disabilities (LD) in Havering (PANSI, 2010)



It is expected that in the next 10 years, the demand for direct payments/individual budgets for adults of working age with learning disabilities will increase by around 5%.

The demand for services provided to help independent living for people with learning disabilities in this age group is also expected to increase by around 5% by 2020.

The demand for residential or nursing care for adults (of working age) with learning disabilities is expected to increase by 7% in the next 10 years.

Overall, the number of adults in Havering with a learning disability is expected to increase by around 7% over the next 10 years.

Down's Syndrome

Down's syndrome is a genetic disorder that affects physical development and causes mild to moderate learning difficulties¹⁶. It is estimated that around 91 adults have Down's syndrome in Havering in 2010. This number is expected to increase by around 7% in the next 10 years, with around 97 Havering residents expected to have Down's syndrome at this time¹⁷.

Autistic Spectrum Disorders

Autistic spectrum disorders are a range of related developmental disorders, including Autistic disorder, Asperger's syndrome and Pervasive Developmental Disorder. These disorders can cause symptoms such as difficulties with social interaction, impaired language and communication skills and unusual patterns of thought and physical behaviour. Those with autistic disorder often have learning difficulties¹⁸.

It is estimated that around 1412 adults in Havering have an autistic spectrum disorder. This number is expected to increase by around 5% in the next 10 years, with around 1488 Havering residents expected to have autistic spectrum disorders at this time¹⁹. Nationally, the number of diagnoses of autism has increased, but this does not necessarily mean the condition is becoming more common, it could be that the increase could be due to health professionals getting better at correctly diagnosing cases²⁰.

¹⁶ NHS Choices Website : Downs Syndrome, <http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/Downs-syndrome>, 2010

¹⁷ Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System, 2010, Projecting Older People Population Information System, 2010

¹⁸ NHS Choices Website : Autistic Spectrum Disorder, <http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/autistic-spectrum-disorder/>, 2010

¹⁹ Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System, 2010

²⁰ NHS Choices Website : Autistic Spectrum Disorder, <http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/autistic-spectrum-disorder/>, 2010

Housing

Many people with learning disabilities face housing and employment difficulties.

Of the adults with learning disabilities who have been assessed by social services in Havering, a smaller proportion is in settled accommodation than the London and England averages. Only around 40% of these adults with learning difficulties are in settled accommodation.

The proportion of people with learning disabilities in settled accommodation has increased in Havering between 2008/09 and 2009/10, in contrast to the national trend.

Accommodation is considered to be settled when the tenant has medium to long term security of residence. Non settled accommodation includes staying in hospital, sleeping rough, being a temporary guest with family/friends and emergency hostel accommodation.

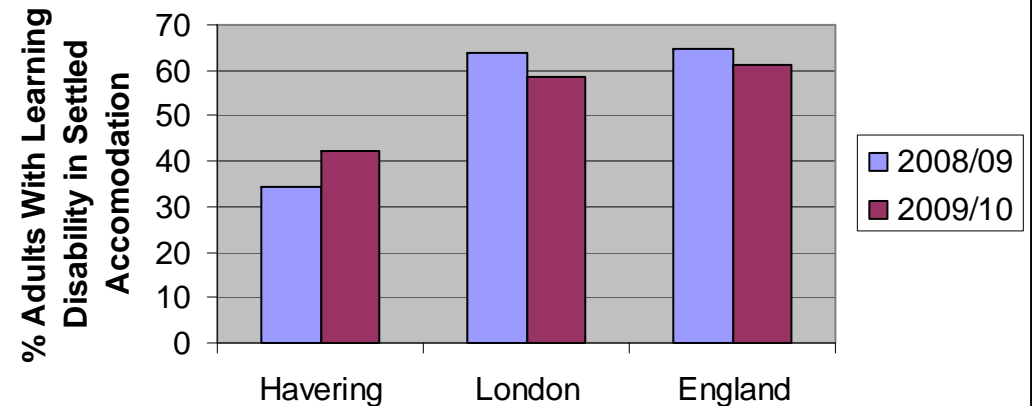
Employment

The proportion of adults with learning disabilities in employment is also lower in Havering than is the average in London or England. Only 4.7% of people with learning disabilities known to social services in Havering are in employment.

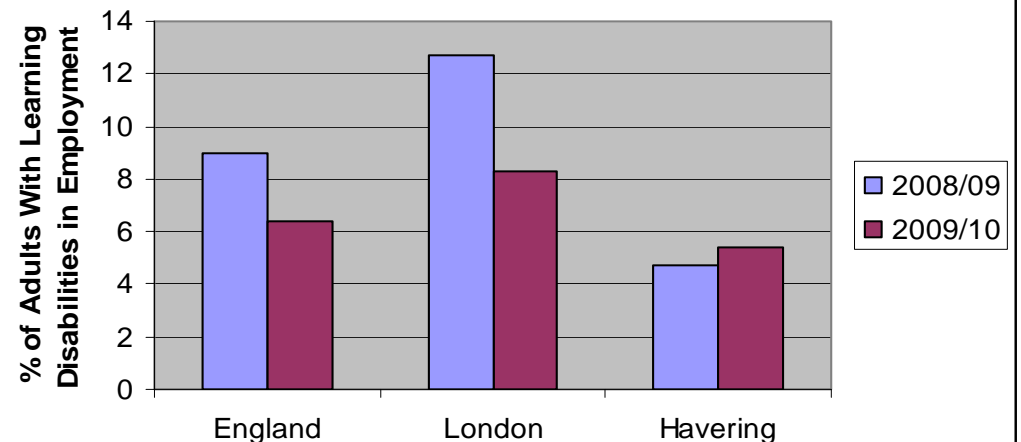
However, in Havering the proportion of people with learning disabilities in employment has increased slightly between 2008/09 and 2009/10, unlike the national trend.

However, it is important to note that both of these measures only look at people with learning disabilities that social services are aware of (e.g. people who have been assessed by social care). People with learning disabilities within Havering who are not known to social services may have different housing and employment experiences to those known by social services.

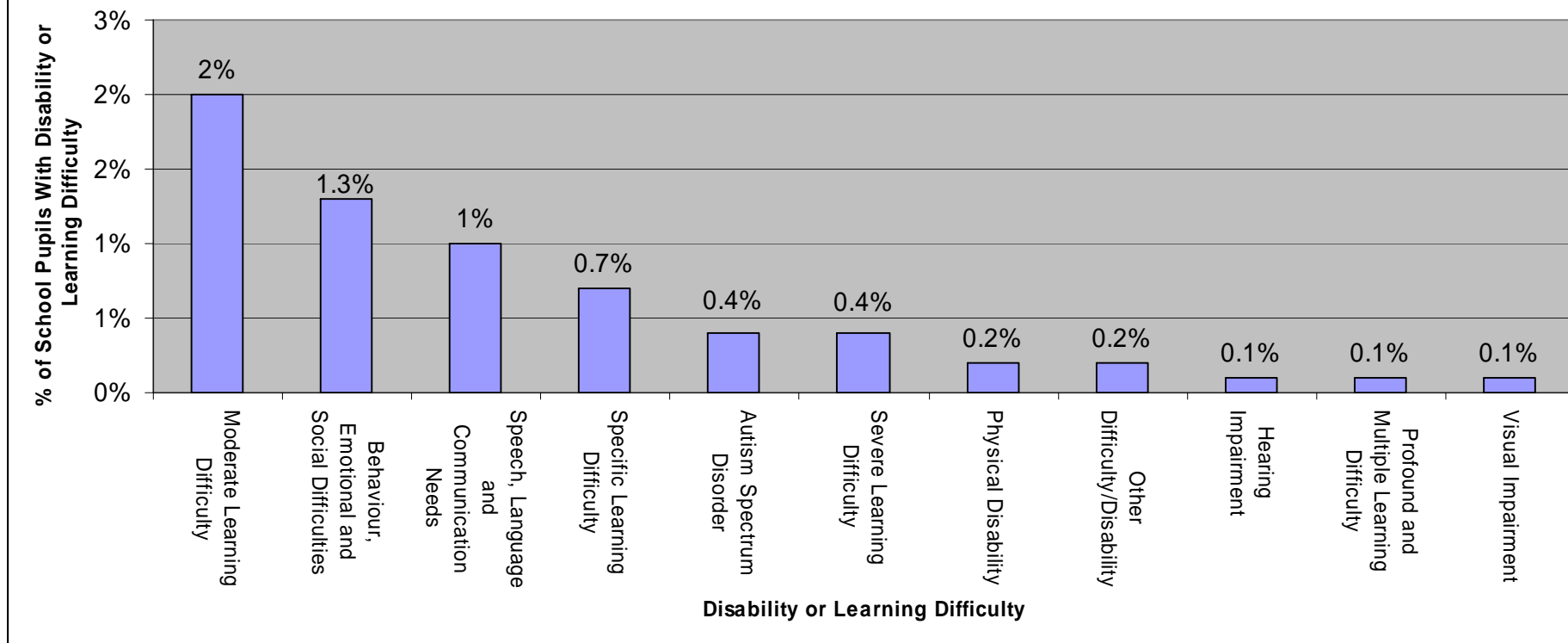
Adults With Learning Disabilities in Settled Accommodation



Adults With Learning Disabilities in Employment (Communities and Local Government Data Hub, 2010)



% of Havering School Pupils With A Disability or Learning Difficulty
(PLASC, 2010)



Results from the 2010 Pupil Level Annual School Census suggest that moderate learning difficulties are the most common type of learning difficulty among Havering school pupils. A young person is considered to have a moderate learning difficulty if they cannot achieve an age appropriate level of attainment in most areas of the curriculum, and often have greater difficulty than their peers in learning basic literacy and numeracy skills.

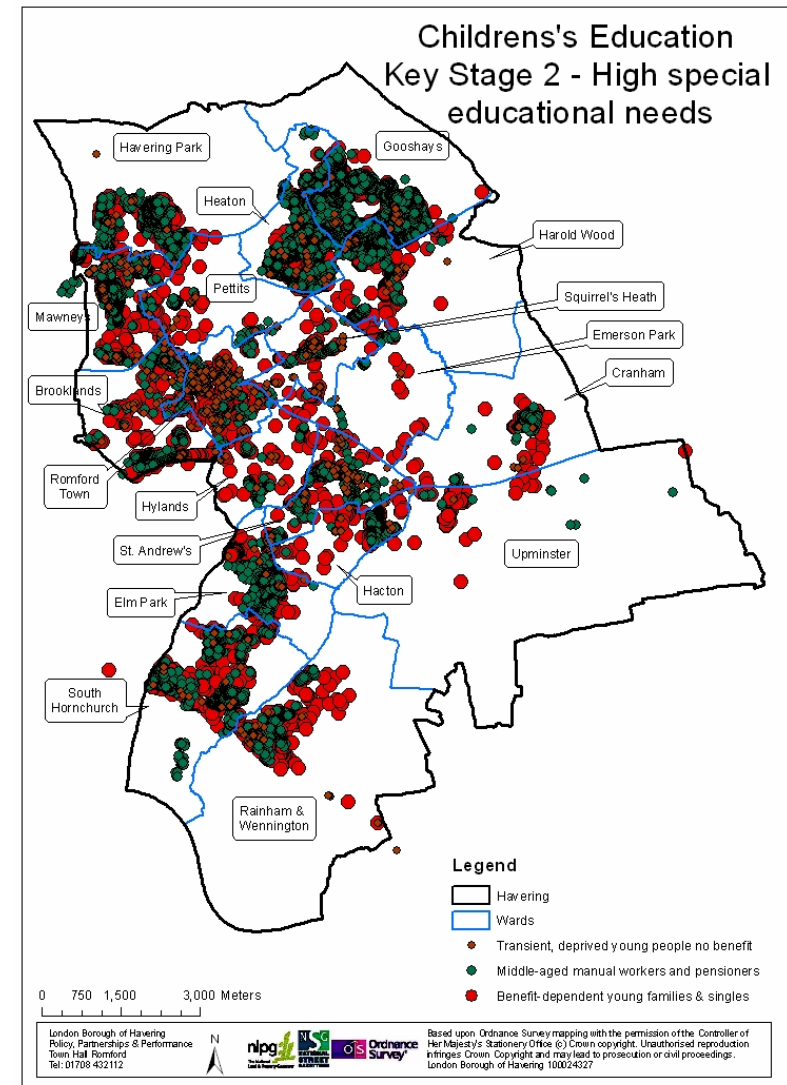
The PLASC suggests that the second most common type of learning difficulty in Havering school pupils is Behavioural, Emotional and Social Difficulties, which includes emotional disorders and conduct disorders e.g. attention deficit disorder.

Special Educational Needs

Children with special educational needs can be defined as “children who have learning difficulties or disabilities that make it harder for them to learn or access education than most children of the same age”.¹

In Havering, the groups which have above average levels of children with special educational needs in primary school are:

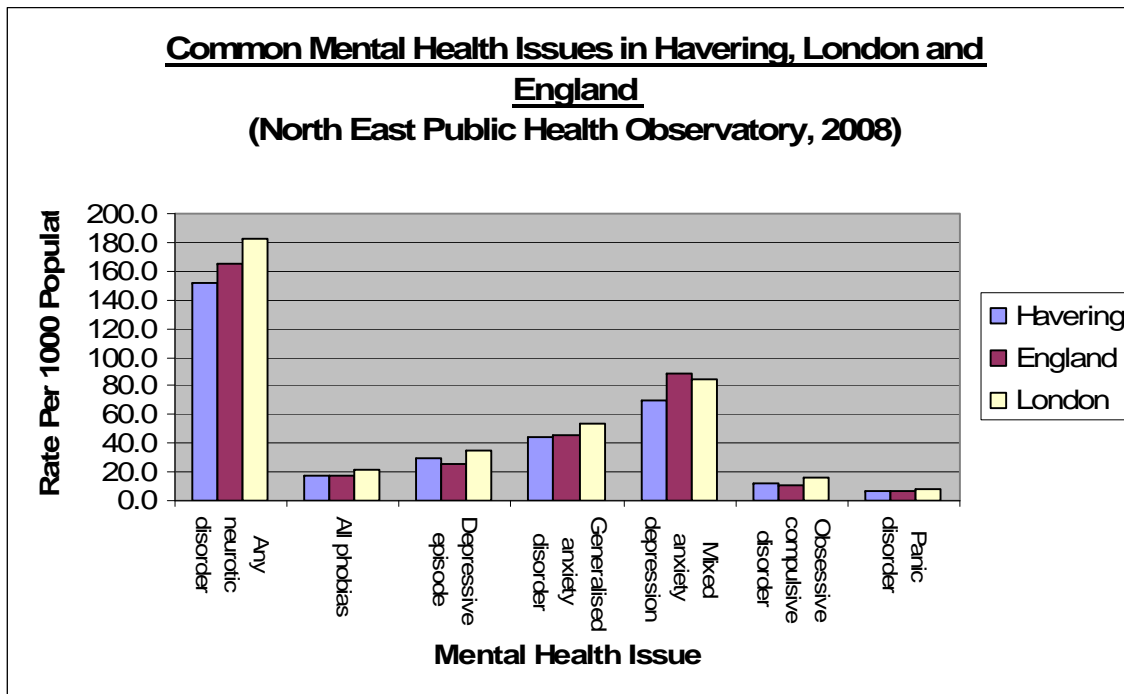
- Middle aged manual workers in temporary accommodation. The requirement for special educational needs among school children is very high within this group. People within this group often leave school with few formal qualifications and will often pursue vocational jobs.
- Benefit dependent young singles and families in social housing. This group has a relatively high incidence of special educational needs among school children. Many in this group achieve lower than expected educational outcomes at primary school and many do not continue education beyond GCSEs.
- Transient, deprived young people not claiming benefits. Children within this group are often the children of recent immigrants to the area, with diverse ethnic backgrounds, and educational attainment at primary school is often below average.



Mental Health

Information from the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2007)²¹ combines information about prescription rates for mood and anxiety disorders, suicide rates, hospital episodes and health benefits data to give an indication of the overall mental health of the community. Havering's score is better than the England and London average, suggesting that overall there is less mental distress among Havering's population than the average.

Around 23,200 people in Havering are estimated to have a common mental health disorder. Common mental health disorders cause emotional distress and interfere with daily functioning, but do not usually affect insight or cognition. This includes depression, anxiety disorders, and obsessive compulsive disorder. It is more likely for women than men to be affected by these disorders²².



Information from the North East Public Health Observatory (2008), suggests that in Havering, most common mental health issues are less prevalent than the average in England or London.

However, it is slightly more common for people in Havering to have panic disorders or obsessive compulsive disorder than the England average (although it is still less common for people in Havering to experience these mental health issues than the London average).

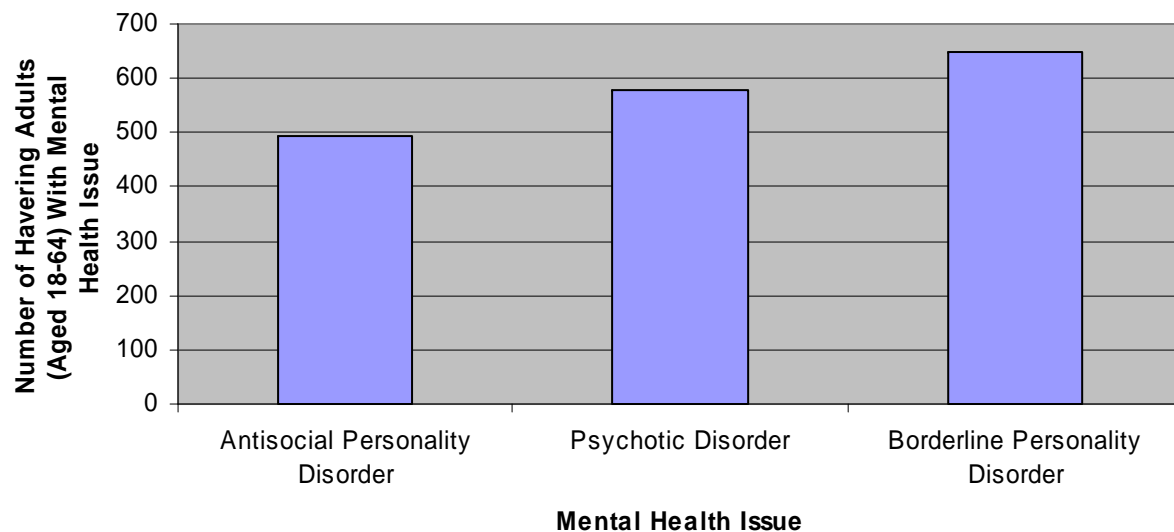
The most common specific mental health issue in Havering is mixed anxiety/depression, which is in line with national trends.

The "any neurotic disorder" category on the graph is a summary of the overall rate for the six specific types of disorder shown on the graph (phobias, depression, anxiety etc), but also includes people who are experiencing more than one type of mental health issue.

²¹ Indices of Multiple Deprivation: Underlying indicators: Health Deprivation and Disability, 2007; Association of Public Health Observatories

²² Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System, 2010

Estimated Numbers of Havering Adults With Selected Mental Health Issues
(PANSI, 2010)



It is estimated that in Havering, there are more than 600 people with Borderline Personality Disorder, nearly 600 people with Psychotic Disorder and around 500 people with Antisocial Personality Disorder (PANSI, 2010).

Predicted future population growth means that the number of adults (aged 18-64) experiencing each of these mental illnesses is expected to increase by 6% in the next 10 years in Havering (PANSI, 2010).

Not everyone with these mental health issues wants or seeks help, and some may have already received treatment, so the estimated numbers of those with mental health issues are likely to be higher than the demand for services (NEPHO, 2008).

People with borderline personality disorder have high levels of personal and emotional instability often have difficulties maintaining relationships and self harming behaviour is common. Antisocial personality disorder is characterised by a disregard for the rights of others and often includes aggressive or criminal behaviour²³. Psychoses are disorders that involve disturbances in thinking and perception that distort reality, for example schizophrenia and bi-polar disorder²⁴.

Information based on the national psychiatric morbidity survey suggests that residents of Gooshays, Heaton and Romford Town are most likely to experience common mental health problems for example depression and anxiety disorders.

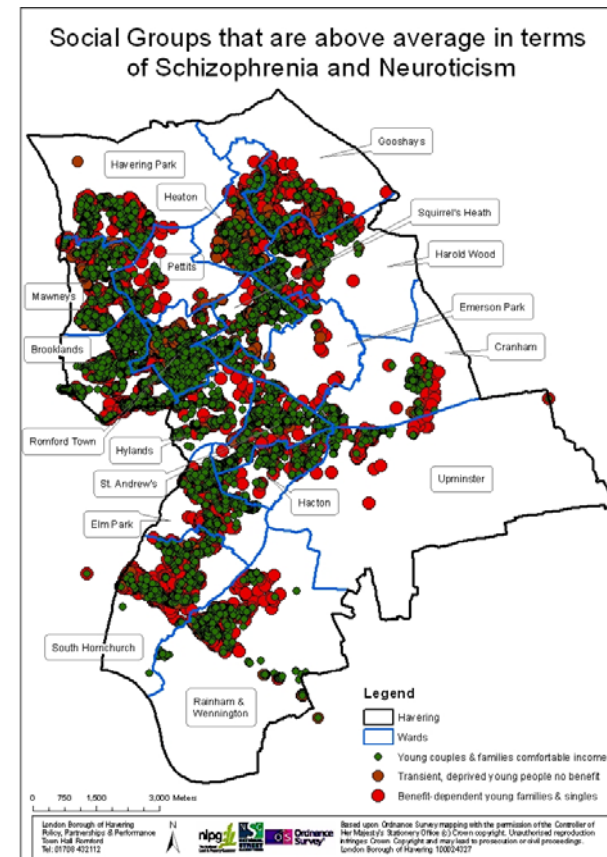
Residents of these wards are also predicted to be most likely to suffer from severe mental illnesses that may require hospital treatment for example. schizophrenia and affective (mood) disorders (MINI and NPMS Needs Indices Data: Glover, Arts and Wooff, 2004).

²³ Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System, 2010

²⁴ Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System, 2010

MOSAIC data suggests that within Havering the following groups have above average numbers of people experiencing neuroticism or schizophrenia.

- Young couples and families with comfortable incomes. There are above average levels of recreational drug taking in this group which may have an impact on mental health.
- Transient, deprived young people not claiming benefit. There are a wide range of health conditions that affect this group, including schizophrenia and depression. Many of the health conditions that affect this group are related to smoking and drug taking.
- Benefit dependent young families and singles. This group is likely to experience a range of health problems, including mental health issues.



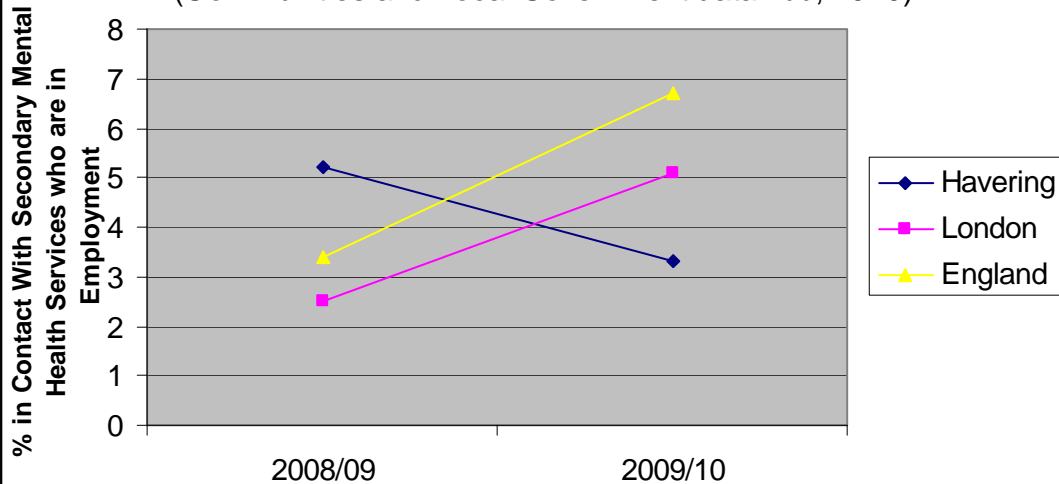
Suicide

In Havering there are 6.0 deaths by suicide per 100,000 people. This is lower than the England average of 7.8 deaths per 100,000 people and the London average of 7.3 deaths per 100,000 people. This equates to around 40 deaths from suicide in Havering for the period 2006-08. The majority of those who committed suicide in Havering (74%) were males, which is in line with national trends²⁵.

²⁵ Mortality from Suicide and Injury Undetermined, 2006-08, The NHS Information Centre for Health and Social Care

Adults in Contact with Secondary Mental Health Services in Employment

(Communities and Local Government data hub, 2010)



Some people with mental health issues may face challenges in finding employment and maintaining stable accommodation.

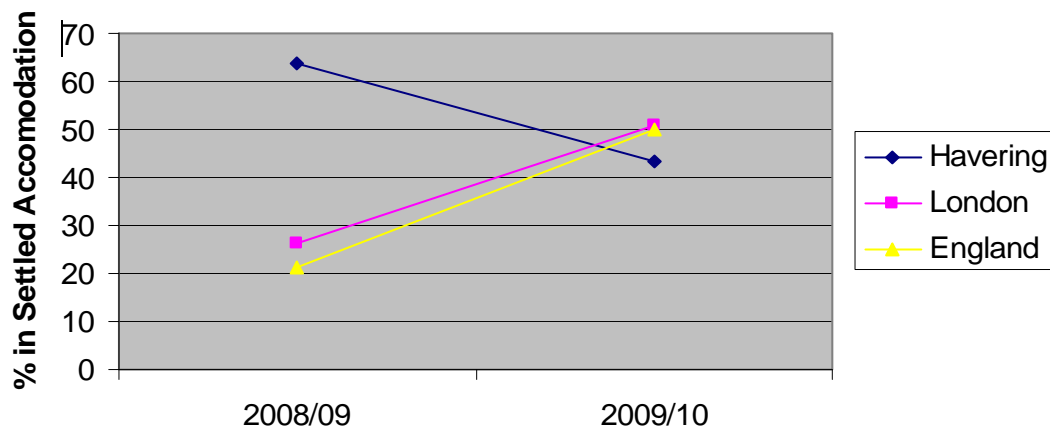
Secondary mental health services are specialist mental health services for people with more severe mental health problems. These are in contrast to primary mental health services which are for less severe mental health problems.

In Havering, it is also less common for people with severe mental health issues in secondary treatment to be in employment than is the average in London or England. Less than 4% of people in Havering receiving treatment for severe mental health issues are in employment.

The proportion of people with severe mental health issues in employment has also reduced between 2008/09 and 2009/10.

Adults in Contact with Secondary Mental Health Services in Settled Accommodation

(Communities and Local Government Data Hub, 2010)



In Havering, it is also less common for people with severe mental health problems in secondary treatment to live in settled accommodation than the average in England or London (less than 50% of Havering people in treatment do so)

The proportion of people with severe mental health issues in settled accommodation has also reduced between 2008/09 and 2009/10.

Accommodation is considered to be settled when the tenant has medium to long term security of residence. Non settled accommodation includes staying in hospital, sleeping rough, temporary guest with family/friends and emergency hostel accommodation

In Havering it is estimated that around 861 adults (aged 18-64) with mental health problems will be supported to live independently through social services in 2010. This includes those who were assisted directly through social services, those who receive funding to live independently and those who receive support through organisations that receive social services grant funded services.

It is estimated that around 20 adults in Havering (aged 18-64) will be in residential or nursing care due to a mental health issue in 2010 (purchased or provided by the Council with Social Services responsibility)²⁶. The number of people needing these services in Havering is expected to increase by 5% (per service) in the next 10 years as a result of population growth²⁷.

Mental health issues are also the main medical reason for people claiming incapacity benefit (available to people who cannot work due to illness or disability), with 43% of all people claiming incapacity benefit doing so as a result of a mental health issue²⁸.

11% of all Havering residents receiving care in the community services in 2008/09 received these due to a mental health issue. A further 2% of those in nursing or residential care (provided or funded by the Council) have mental health issues²⁹.

²⁶ Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System, 2010

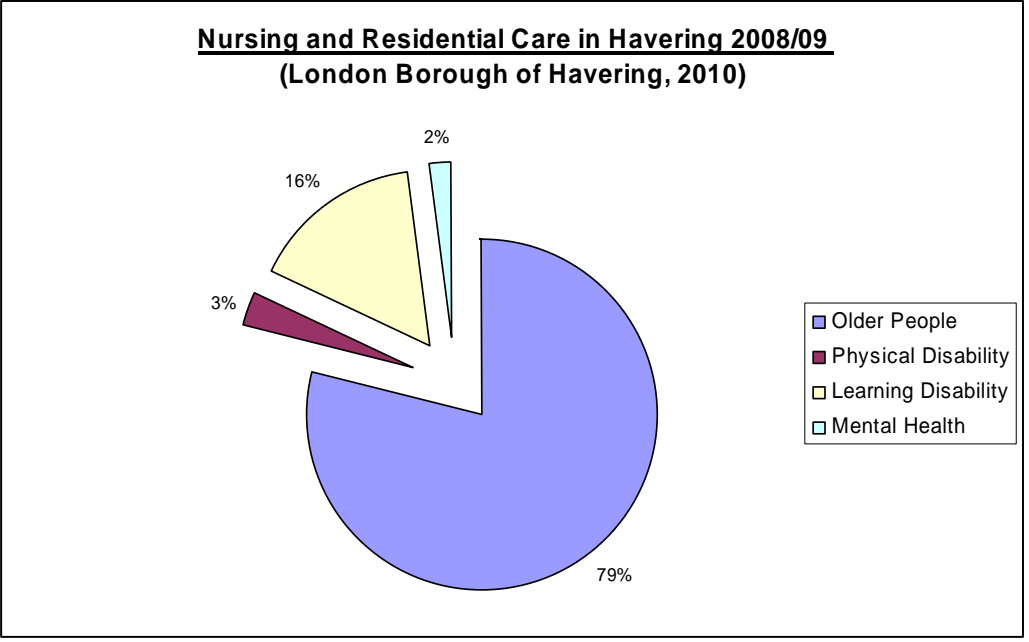
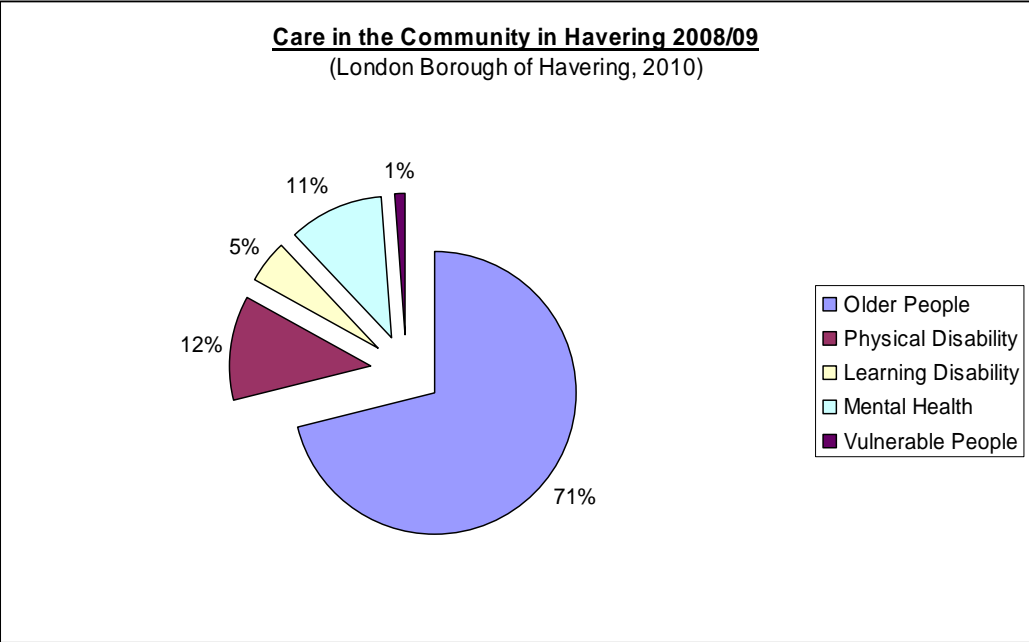
²⁷ Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System, 2010

²⁸ Office of National Statistics, 2009

²⁹ London Borough of Havering, 2009

Social Care

Social care services look after the health and welfare of the local population and can provide a wide range of services such as day care, aids and adaptations, home help, meals and nursing homes.



In Havering, the biggest group of adult social care users in the community are older people who make up 71% of the total.

Of the adult social care users who are not older people (aged 18-64), the biggest group of users are those with physical disabilities who make up 12% of users, followed by those with mental health issues who make up 11% of users. Care in the community includes services such as home care and meals on wheels.

For adult nursing and residential care, older people are again the biggest group of service users, making up 79% of the total.

Of the adult nursing and residential care service users who are not older people (aged 18-64), the biggest group is those with learning disabilities, with those with physical disabilities and mental health issues making up only a small proportion of all users.

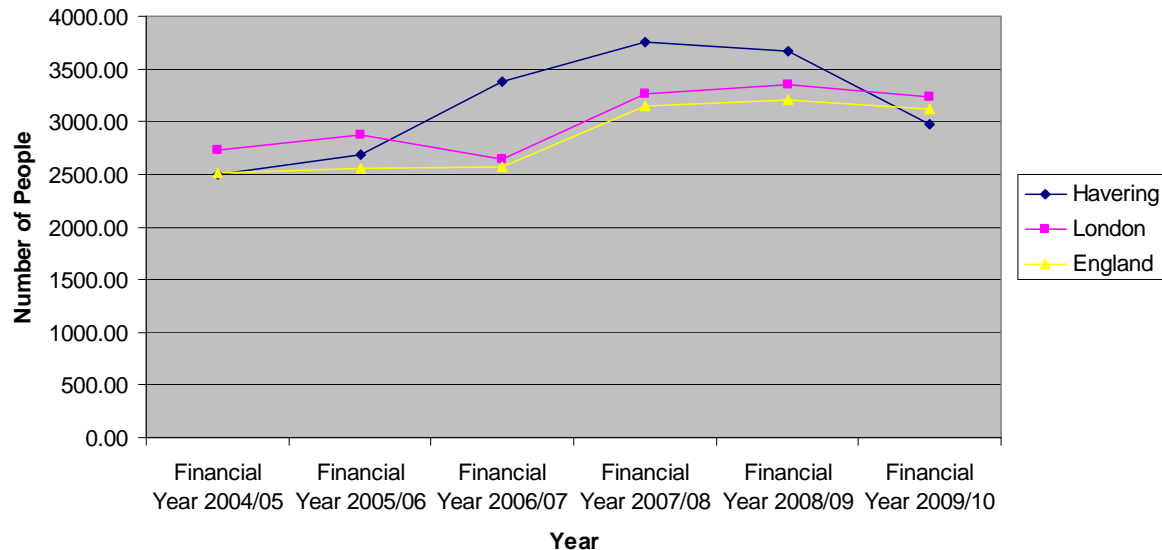
Adult Social Care Users Aged Under 65

MOSAIC data states that in Havering, the following groups of people have above average numbers of adults (aged under 65) using adult social care services:

- Benefit dependent young singles and families in social housing. This group generally has low incomes. It is more common than the average for people in this group to be registered disabled. Health conditions such as lung cancer and liver disease are beginning to emerge among this group, and many are likely to develop long term conditions as they get older
- Middle aged manual workers and pensioners in rented accommodation. This group is more likely to be registered disabled than the average. This group is of an age where long term conditions are starting to be expressed, such as some cancers and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (Experian & The London Borough of Havering, 2010)

People Supported to Live Independently Through Social Services

(Communities and Local Government Data Hub, 2010)



In Havering, a similar proportion of the adult population is supported to live independently than is the case in London or England.

This includes people who receive direct support from social care, people who receive funded support to live independently and those who receive support from organisations who are funded by social services.

Direct payments are cash payments made to individuals who have been assessed as needing social services. Instead of receiving a social service, they receive a payment that allows them to choose their own services. With direct payments, there is a responsibility for the person receiving the payment to employ people or commission services themselves.

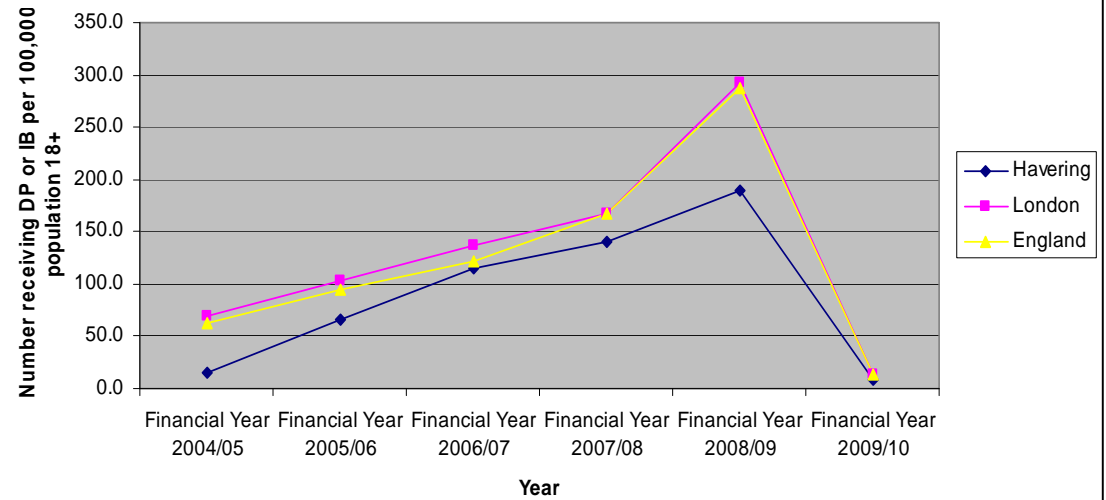
Individual budgets are designed to give more independence and choice to people receiving care or support. A person given an individual budget is allocated an amount of funding and they can use it to commission their own services, or they can leave the council with the responsibility of commissioning the services, whilst still having a choice in which services they receive.

In Havering, a smaller proportion of adults are receiving direct payments or individual budgets than is the case in England or London (7.8 per 100,000 in Havering compared to 13.4 in London and 13.0 per 100,000 in England).

In Havering, a greater proportion of adult social care customers is assessed within four weeks of contacting social services than is the average in England and the proportion is similar to London.

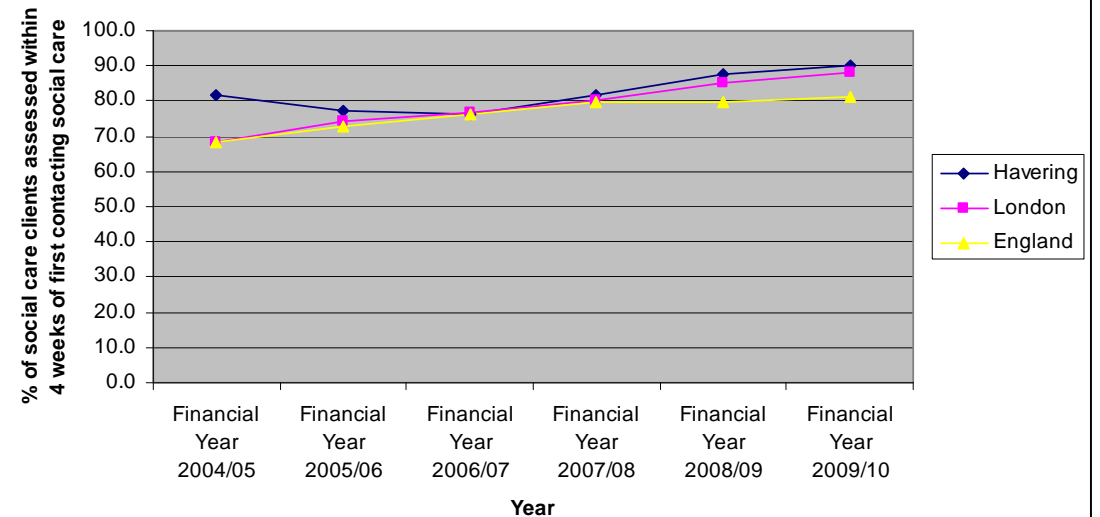
Clients Receiving Direct Payments (DP) or Individual Budgets (IB),

Communities and Local Government Data Hub, 2010



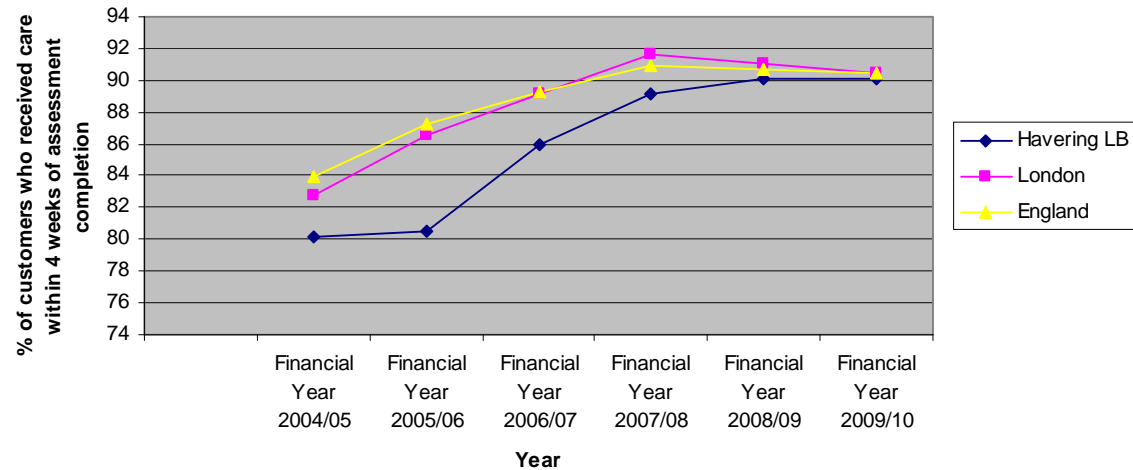
Timeliness of Social Care Assessments

Communities and Local Government Data Hub, 2010



Timeliness of Social Care Packages of Care following Assessment

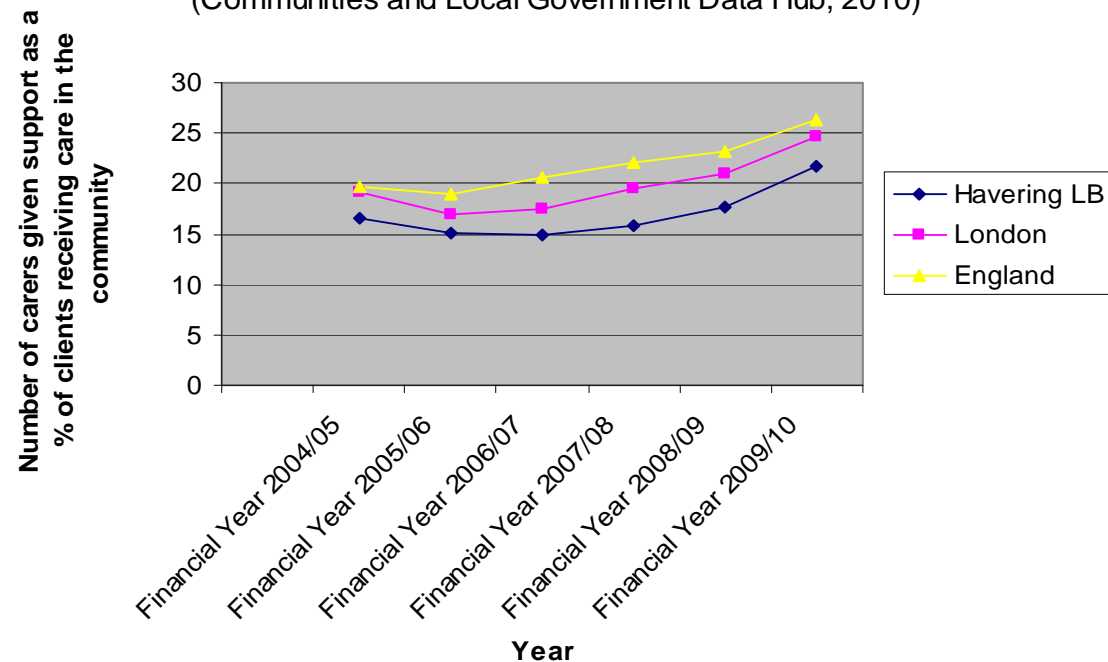
(Communities and Local Government Data Hub, 2010)



In Havering, a similar proportion of clients receive care services within four weeks of completing their assessment with social services as is the case in London or England.

Support to Carers

(Communities and Local Government Data Hub, 2010)



Support provided to carers is a key part of support for vulnerable people. It helps carers to continue with their lives, families, work and contribution to the community.

A smaller proportion of carers in Havering receive support than is the average nationally, although this has been increasing in recent years, in line with national trends.

Support that can be given to carers includes help such as giving advice or receiving a carer's break.

This may be particularly relevant in the borough as 10.4% of people in the borough identified themselves as carers, compared to 8.5% in London as a whole (Census 2001, Office of National Statistics)