

CIS2014-05

Mixed & Balanced Communities

January 2014



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Greater London Authority
January 2014

Published by

Greater London Authority
City Hall
The Queens Walk
London SE1 2AA

www.london.gov.uk

Tel 020 7983 4922

Minicom 020 7983 4000

Cover photograph

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Measuring Diversity

The GLA has for some time used a diversity index to describe and compare ethnic diversity between areas and across time. A diversity index is a summary measure of group diversity in a population taking account of the number of different groups present, and the sizes of these distinct groups relative to each other.

The index used by the GLA is called the Simpson's Diversity Index (SDI). This has been used by other demographers to measure ethnic diversity, has a relatively simple formulation, and has a more intuitive interpretation than alternatives. Following the 2011 Census, the GLA applied the Simpson Diversity Index to measuring diversity in other characteristics: Religion and Country of Birth. This analysis extends use of the SDI to household as well as personal characteristics.

Simpsons Diversity Index

To calculate Simpson's Diversity Index the proportion of the total population represented by each group is calculated and squared. The squared proportions for all groups are then summed, and the reciprocal is taken:

$$SDI = \frac{1}{\sum \{ P_i \}^2}$$

where: SDI is Simpson's Diversity Index

$P(i)$ is the size of a given group as a proportion of the total population

The sum is across the groups

Example:

The tables below disaggregate a population of 154,016 into five broad ethnic groups:

	White ethnicity	Mixed ethnicity	Asian ethnicity	Black ethnicity	Other ethnicity
Total Population	55,887	4,291	58,017	24,391	11,430

The first step in calculating the diversity index is to calculate the proportion in each group

Proportion	36%	3%	38%	16%	7%
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The next stage is to square each of the percentages. (E.g. $0.36 \times 0.36 = 0.13$)

Squared	13%	0%	14%	3%	1%
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Next sum the squared percentages: $13 + 0 + 14 + 3 + 1 = 30\%$

Finally take the reciprocal = $\frac{1}{30\%} = 3.28$

The diversity score for this area for is 3.28.

SDI scores can range from 1 to N, where there are N groups in the population. A score of 1 indicates the entire population is in a single group while a score of N indicates that the population is equally spread across all N categories. This means SDI scores will tend to be higher if the characteristic measured has more categories and scores will tend to be lower if one category tends to predominate. In the example above there were five ethnic group categories meaning the highest possible value would be five. Therefore, value of 3.28 indicates a good level of diversity.

This briefing analyses diversity across six domains: accommodation type, age, ethnicity, household composition, socio-economic grouping and housing tenure. The domains vary in the number of categories they include (N in the calculation above). Table 1 outlines the number of categories in the domain and gives the average score for London in 2001 and 2011. To see a full list of the categories in each domain see Annex 1.

All of the data included in this report is taken from the 2001 and 2011 censuses.

Table1: SDI scores for diversity domains

	Number of categories	Average score of London LSOAs	
		2001	2011
Accommodation Type	8	2.7	2.7
Age Structure	8	6.4	6.3
Ethnic Group	16	2.9	4.1
Household Composition	10	6.2	6.2
Socio-economic	16	11.4	11.2
Tenure	8	3.4	3.6

Socio-economic group has the highest average diversity score because there are a relatively large number of categories and because, for most Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs), the population is fairly evenly distributed across those categories. Age structure and Household composition have fewer categories but the population tends to be evenly spread across them. The domains with the lowest average SDI scores are Accommodation type, Tenure and Ethnic group where a single category can account for a large proportion of the population. Despite Ethnic group having the most categories of any domain, over 40 per cent of London LSOAs had a majority (more than 50 per cent) White British population in 2011.

Mapping Diversity

The report that follows is set out in two sections: the first looks in detail at each domain while the second attempts to provide a measure of multiple diversity. Data from both the 2001 and 2011 censuses are used to build a spatial picture but also to provide an indicative direction of travel.

The spatial units used in this analysis are Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA). An LSOA is a statistical geography designed to encompass a relatively small population. London contains a total of 4,835 LSOAs which in 2011 had an average population of around 1,690.

In the first section for each domain the LSOAs were ranked according to their SDI score. They were then grouped into ten deciles. This data was then mapped with deciles one to four termed 'low diversity', deciles five and six 'average diversity' and deciles seven to ten mapped individually as varying degrees of significant diversity up to the most diverse (tenth decile). This was undertaken for both 2001 and 2011. A third map shows the change in diversity between the two censuses. This uses the 2011 SDI score minus the 2001 SDI score so that positive values indicate increasing diversity and negative value decreasing diversity.

The second section again ranks the LSOAs within the domain but this time just the top 25 per cent or 'most diverse' were taken. LSOAs were then scored according to how many of the domains they were most diverse in (six being the maximum). Two maps in section two outline this measure of multiple diversity for 2001 and 2011.

Accommodation Type

The accommodation type variable classifies households based on the type of property that it lives in. There are eight categories of accommodation type: three types of house, three types of flats, a category for caravans and other mobile homes and people living in shared accommodation. A dwelling is considered shared if separate households share rooms such as bathrooms, kitchens or living areas.

The list of categories in the accommodation type index is:

- House/bungalow: Detached
- House/bungalow: Semi-detached
- House/bungalow: Terraced
- Flat: Purpose built
- Flat: Converted house
- Flat: In a commercial building
- Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure
- Shared dwelling

Figure 1: Accommodation Type Index 2001

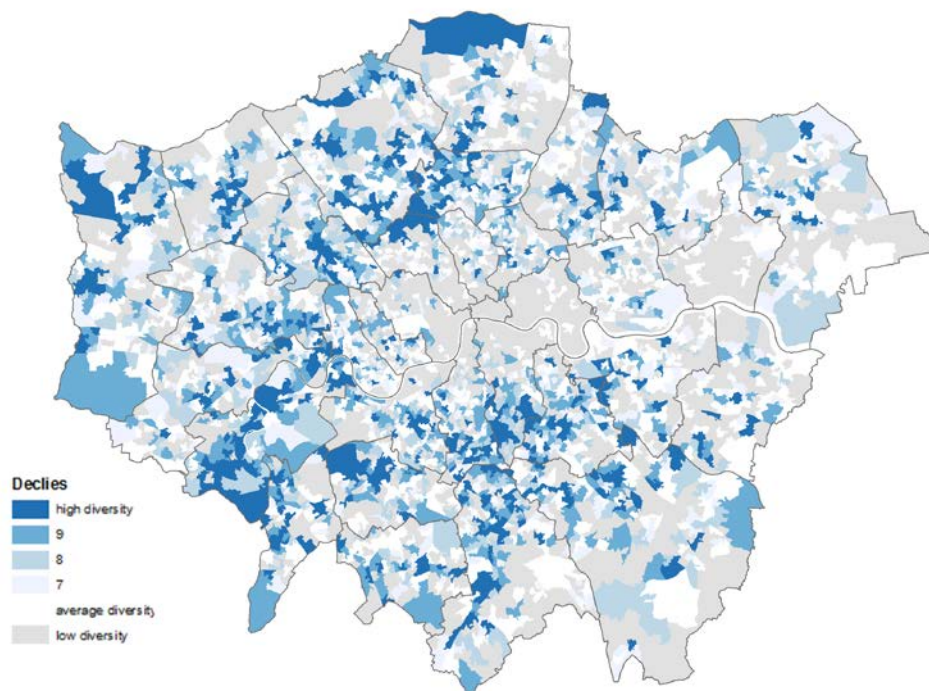
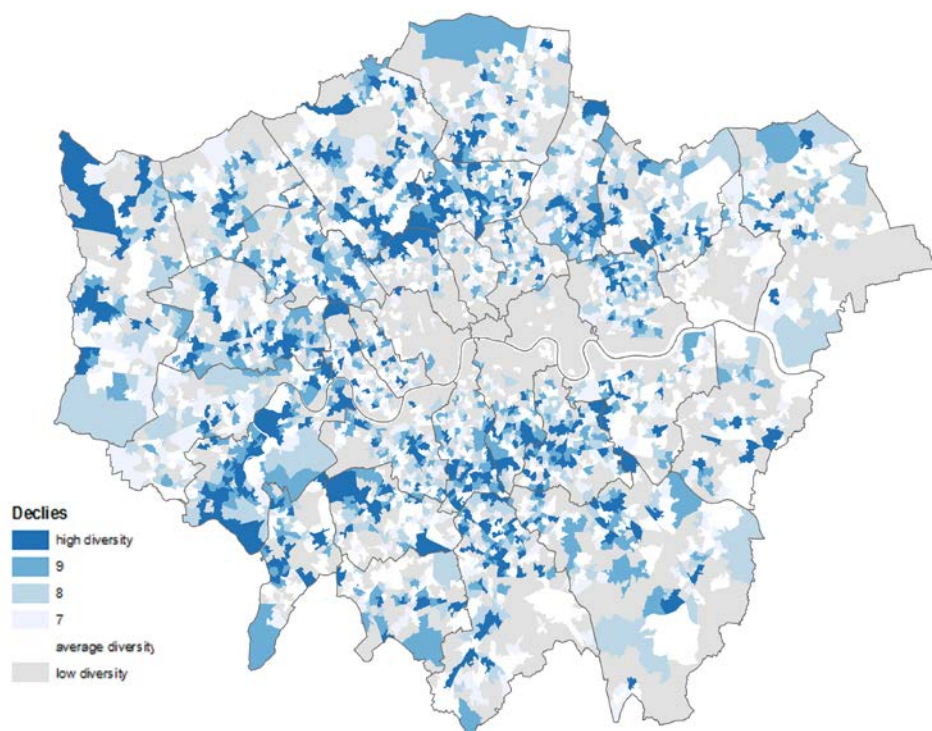
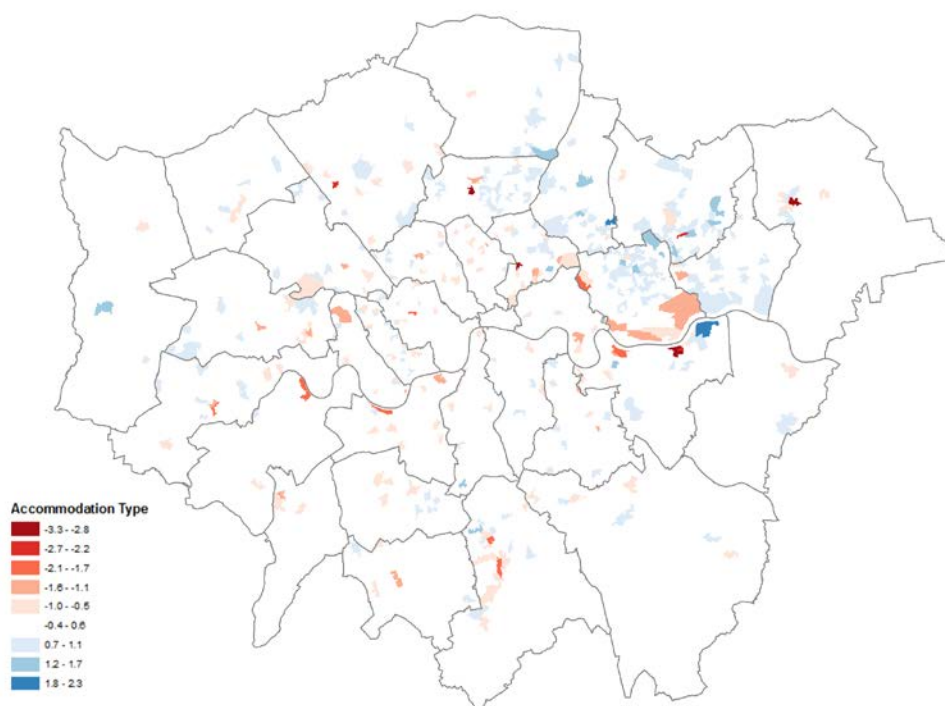


Figure 2: Accommodation Type Index 2011**Figure 3: Change in diversity of Accommodation Type**

The majority of LSOAs had low diversity of accommodation type in 2001, with an average score of 2.7. The highest score was 5.4 out of a possible eight, and the LSOA with the lowest diversity had a score of one, indicating there was just one accommodation type in that LSOA.

Clustering of diverse LSOAs was not as apparent with accommodation type as it was with other domains. In 2001 the areas most diverse in accommodation type in London were the outer boroughs, particularly in the west. Concentrations of LSOAs in the top and ninth deciles were particularly apparent in Richmond upon Thames, Kingston upon Thames, Hillingdon, Barnet and Haringey, as well as south of inner London; in the south of Southwark and Lambeth, parts of Lewisham and Merton, and north Croydon.

Boroughs in central London had the least diverse accommodation types; many LSOAs in inner London were in the bottom four deciles. Most or all LSOAs in Tower Hamlets, City of London and Westminster had below average scores, and less diverse LSOAs were also seen in large parts of Barking and Dagenham and some parts of Havering and Bexley. There was no significant difference in the clustering of LSOAs with high or low levels of diversity from 2001 to 2011. In both years, the most diverse areas were found in outer London. In 2011, the average score and range in diversity scores were almost identical to 2001 (average score of 2.8, the highest 5.7 and the lowest 1.0).

Nine in ten (91 per cent) LSOAs saw little or no change in diversity of accommodation type over the intercensal period (change in diversity scores ranged from an increase of 2.3 to a decrease of 3.3). Diversity had increased in some boroughs in north-east London, in particular areas of Newham, Barking and Dagenham, Redbridge, Waltham Forest and Haringey. Some LSOAs in boroughs in south west and central London became less diverse in accommodation type over the decade, from Richmond upon Thames and across to the south of Newham.

Age Structure

Diversity of age was calculated using eight age groups. The census provides population data by single year of age, for the purposes of analysis the following age groups were aggregated:

- 0-4
- 5-18
- 19-29
- 30-39
- 40-49
- 50-64
- 65-79
- 80+

Figure 4: Age Index 2001

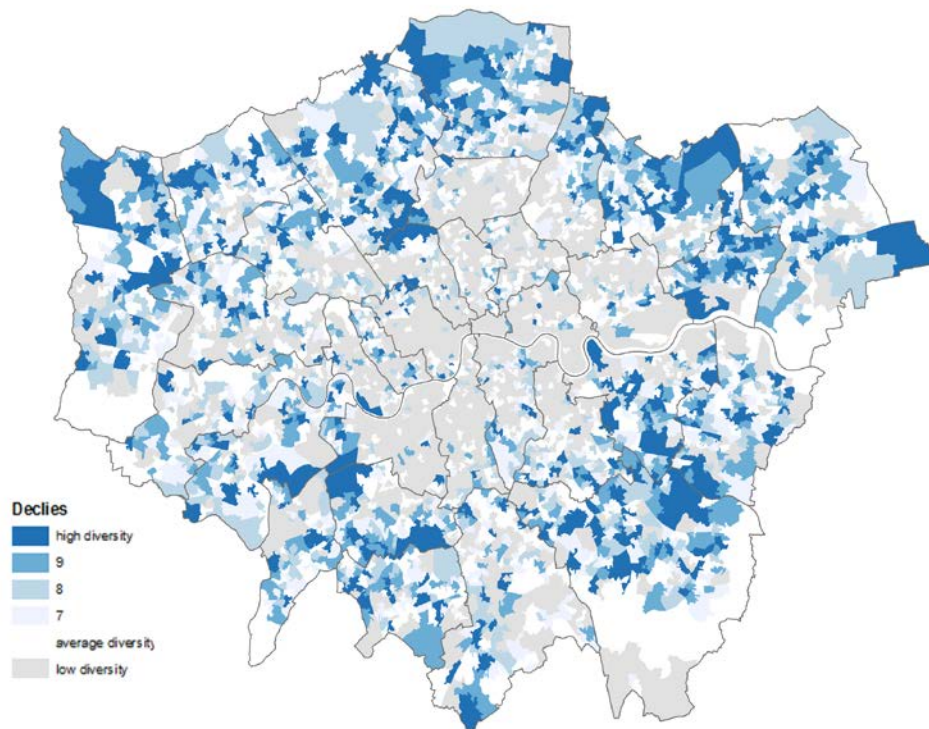


Figure 5: Age Index 2011

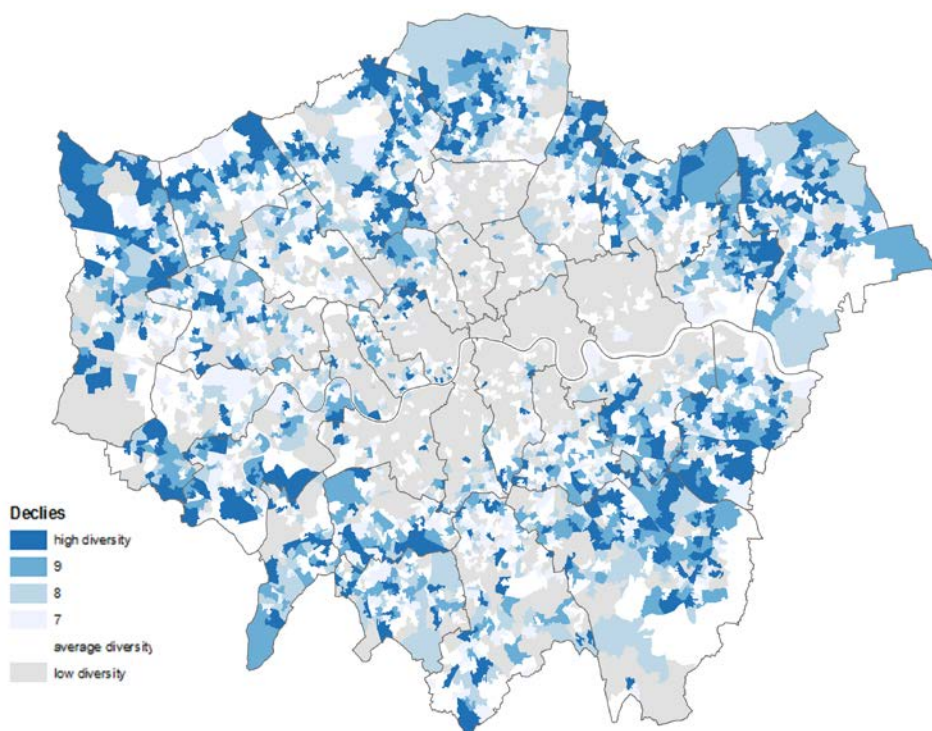
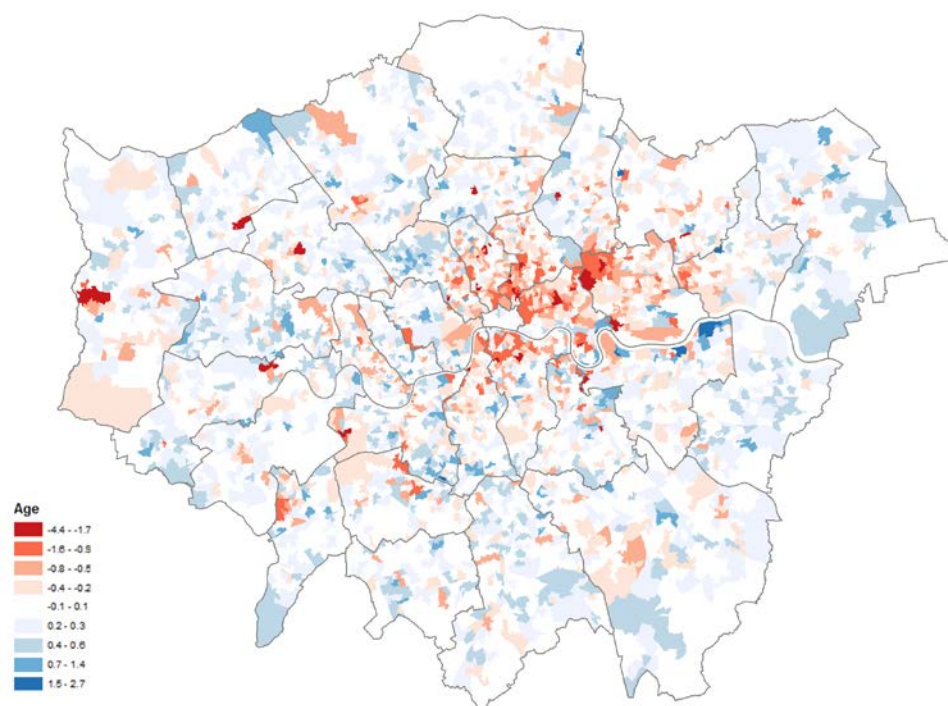


Figure 6: Change in diversity of Age



There are eight age groups in the diversity index. An area which has a diverse age structure would be one where the population is evenly spread across age groups. The majority of LSOAs in both 2001 and 2011 had high diversity scores for age structure (of between six and seven). The lowest score was just 1.8 in 2001; however, in 2011 this was higher, at 2.5.

In 2001, the LSOAs in the top or ninth decile for age diversity were mainly clustered in outer London. All boroughs in outer London had high proportions of LSOAs in the top three deciles, particularly Redbridge, Enfield, Barnet, Hillingdon and the north part of Bromley. The majority of LSOAs in inner London boroughs were in the below average deciles for age, with few diverse LSOAs.

In 2011, London saw a very similar pattern to 2001 with age diversity; most LSOAs in the top three deciles were located in outer London. There was slightly more clustering of LSOAs in these deciles in outer London than ten years previous, with the most diverse areas slightly nearer the Greater London border. Boroughs in inner London became even less diverse, with larger proportions of LSOAs in the below average decile groups than in 2001.

The majority of LSOAs (88 per cent) saw no significant change in diversity between the two censuses. The LSOA where age diversity increased the most saw a small rise in score, and the one with the greatest decrease had a significant drop. Central and east inner London saw age diversity decrease; in particular in Southwark, Islington, Hackney, Tower Hamlets and Newham, many LSOAs saw a decrease in diversity. Diversity increased slightly around south and east outer London, in particular parts of Kingston upon Thames, Croydon, Bromley, Bexley and Havering.

Ethnicity

In 2011 data on ethnicity was published for 18 ethnic group categories. This was an increase from 16 categories in 2001, the additional categories in 2011 being Gypsy & Irish Traveller and Arab. In order to make this analysis comparable between the two census points the 18 categories in 2011 have been collapsed back into 16 categories. The Gypsy & Irish Traveller data is included in the White Other total while the Arab group is included with the Other total. The full list of categories is:

- White British
- White Irish
- White Other
- White & Black Caribbean
- White & Black African
- White & Asian
- Other Mixed
- Chinese
- Other
- Indian
- Pakistani
- Bangladeshi
- Other Asian
- Black Caribbean
- Black African
- Black Other

Figure 7: Ethnicity Index 2001

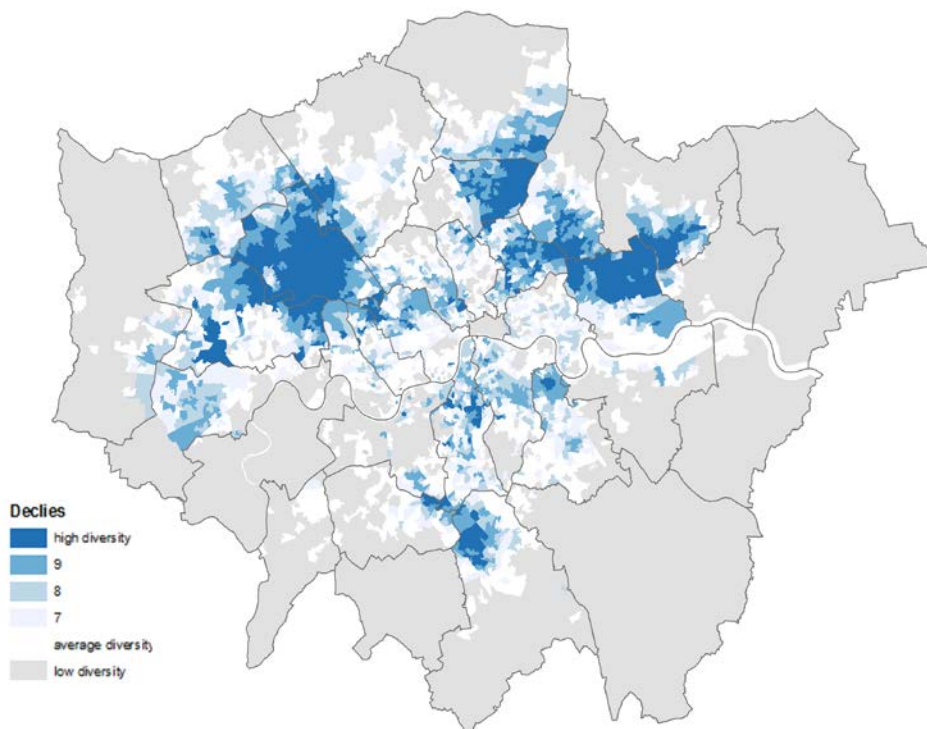
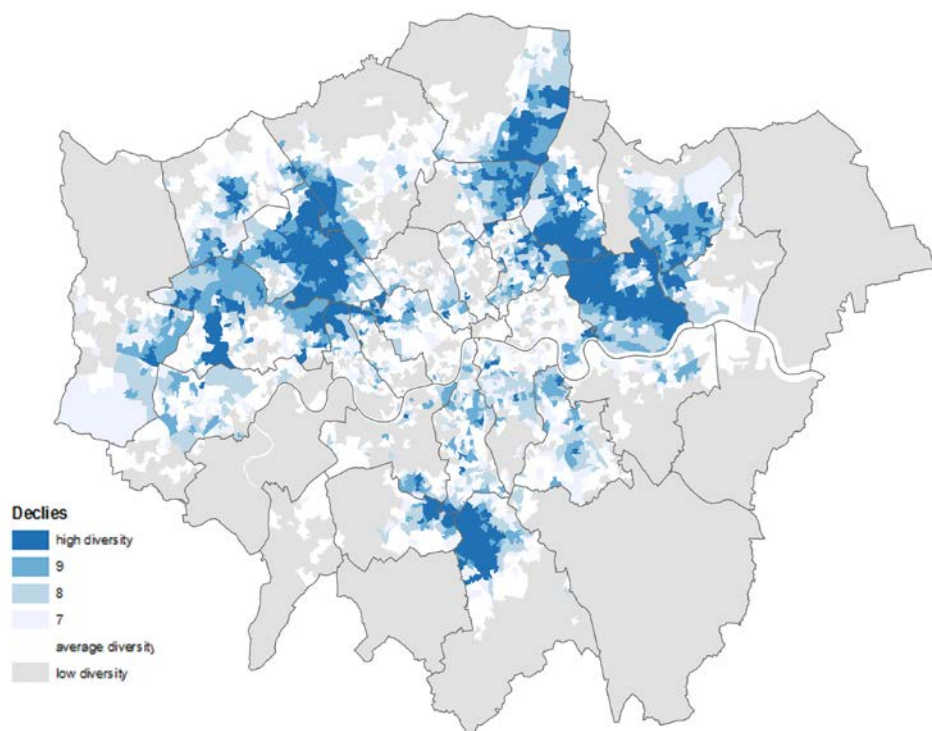
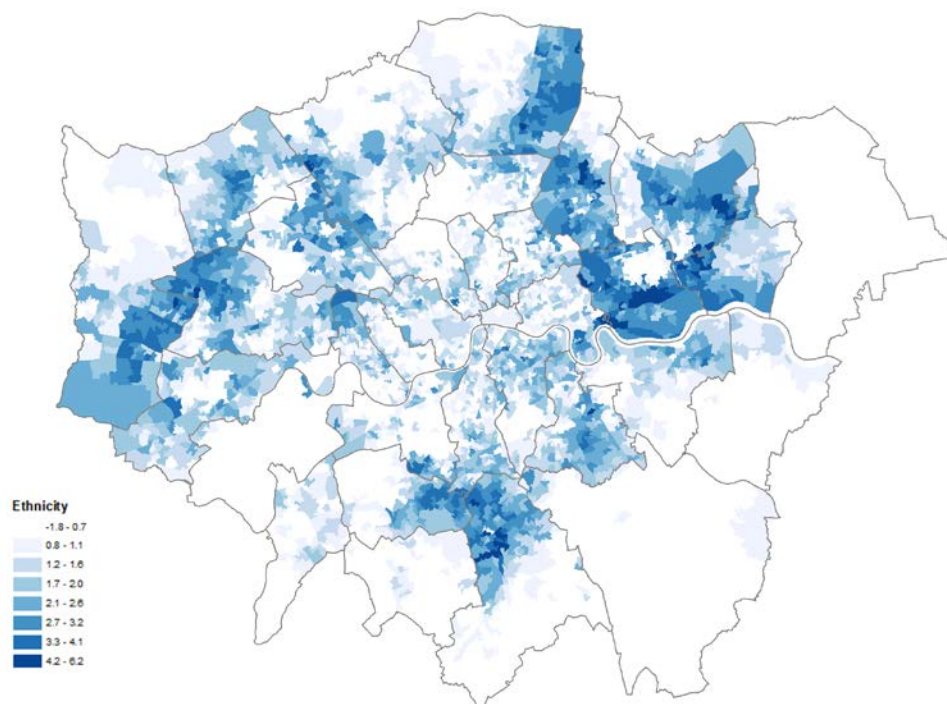


Figure 8: Ethnicity Index 2011**Figure 9: Change in diversity of Ethnicity**

The most ethnically diverse areas are where no one ethnic group predominates. For ethnic group there were 16 categories, and in 2001 the average diversity score was low at 2.9. The lowest score was just over the smallest possible, at 1.1 (highest at 7.9).

There were two main areas in London where the majority of LSOAs in the top decile were situated in 2001. Nearly all LSOAs in the borough of Brent were in the most ethnically diverse decile, spreading over the border to Enfield. The majority of LSOAs in Newham and Hackney were in the top 20 per cent, as were those in the east half of Haringey and the south of Waltham Forest. Parts of Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham, and the north part of Croydon had large proportions of LSOAs in the top 40 per cent for ethnic diversity. Most outer boroughs (particularly in the south and the east) had no LSOAs in the top fifty per cent, with most there scoring below average for ethnic diversity.

In 2011 there was an overall increase in ethnic diversity in London, with the average diversity score having risen to 4.1 (with a range of between 1.1 and 10.1). The spread of the LSOAs in the top deciles for ethnic diversity was similar to ten years previous. However, the most ethnically diverse areas shifted slightly over the decade, spreading into outer London. In the west, Ealing had more LSOAs in the top two deciles, as did parts of Hillingdon and Hounslow just south of this. In the north, diversity had increased significantly in Newham, with the majority of LSOAs there in the top decile. Larger parts of Redbridge, Waltham Forest and Enfield also had higher ethnic diversity scores in 2011.

Ethnic diversity in nearly all LSOAs in London either stayed the same over the intercensal period or increased, with only 115 of 4,835 seeing a decline. Areas of change over the decade were most apparent in outer London, in particular the north-east and west. In the north-east, most LSOAs in Newham, Waltham Forest, Redbridge, and Barking and Dagenham saw a significant increase in diversity, and this was also apparent on the east side of Enfield. In the west, ethnic diversity had also increased for large parts of Ealing, Hillingdon, Harrow, Brent and Hounslow. Similarly, there were clusters of sharply increased diversity in the northern part of Croydon, eastern part of Merton and across most of Lewisham.

Ethnic group was the only domain to see a large shift in overall diversity across London between 2001 and 2011, with the average LSOA score increasing from 2.9 in 2001 to 4.1 in 2011. This sharp increase in diversity is primarily because the most numerous ethnic group, White British, declined sharply over the decade whilst almost all of the other smaller groups increased, a pattern seen broadly across London. White British residents were the majority in two-thirds of London's LSOAs in 2001, but in only just over 40 per cent of LSOAs in 2011.

Household Composition

The domain household composition classifies households according to the relationships of the household members. One person households are split into those where the occupant is under 65 and those where the occupant is 65 or over.

Three types of couple household are reported in the census: married couples, same-sex civil partnership couples and cohabiting couples. For the purposes of this analysis these three groups, and their sub-groups, have been conflated to form a single 'couple' group. This group is disaggregated to those couple without children, those with dependent children and those with only non-dependent children. Lone parents are classified according to whether their children are dependent or non-dependent.

The category 'Other: All persons aged 65 and over' includes all household where the members are not a couple but are aged over 65. The analysis also includes a group for households where all occupants are students and a group containing all other households not classified elsewhere.

- One person household (aged 65+)
- One person household (aged <65)
- Couple without children
- Couple with dependent children
- Couple with non-dependent children
- Lone parent with dependent children
- Lone parent with non-dependent children
- Other: All persons over 65+
- All Student
- All others

Figure 10: Household Composition Index 2001

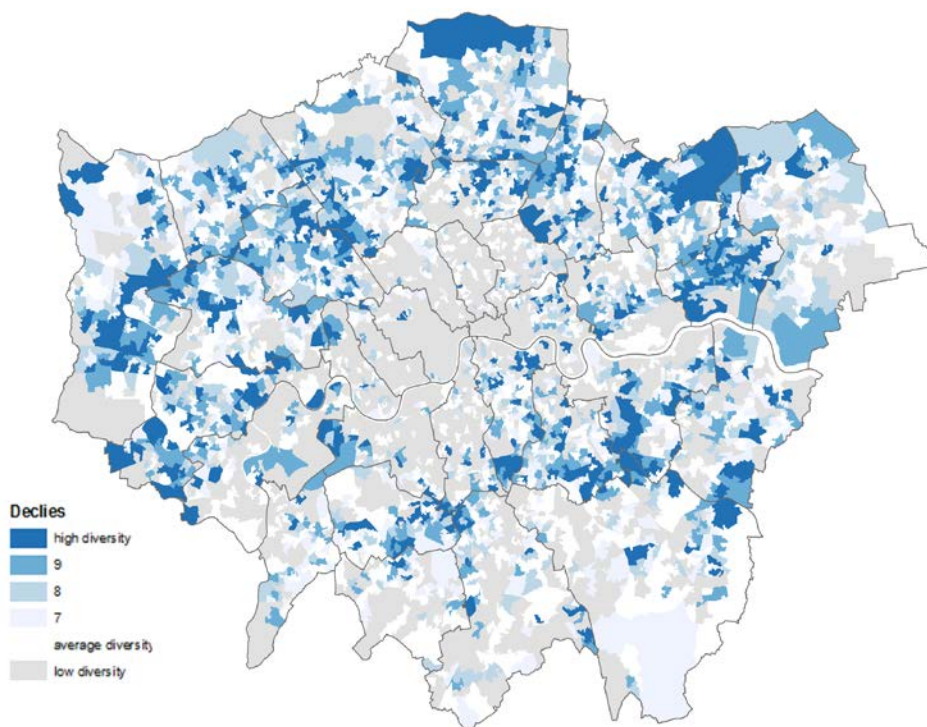


Figure 11: Household Composition Index 2011

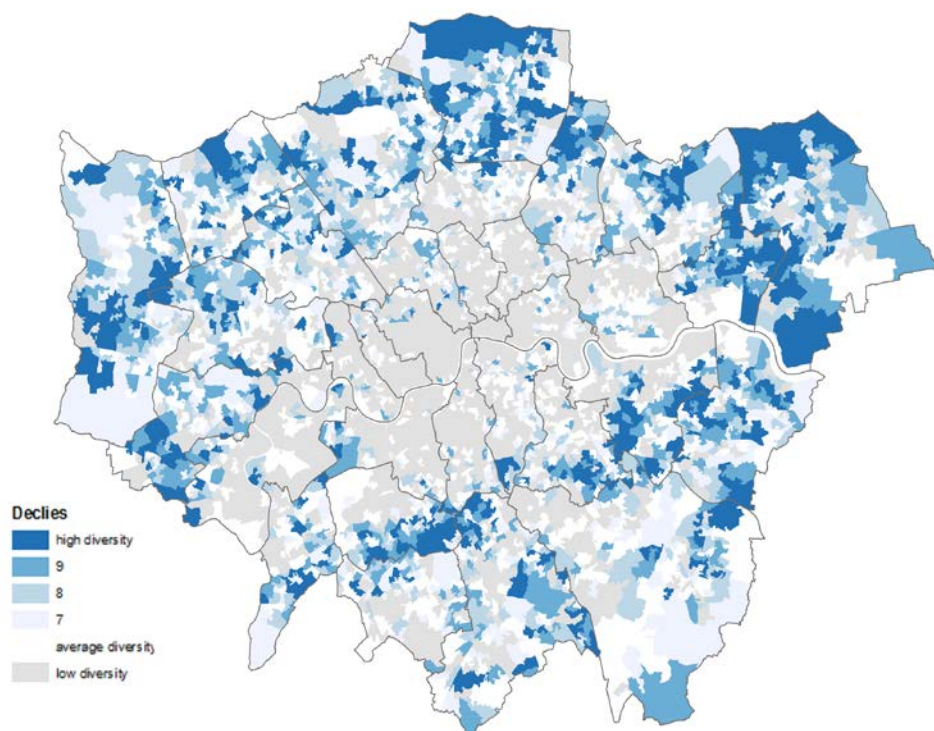
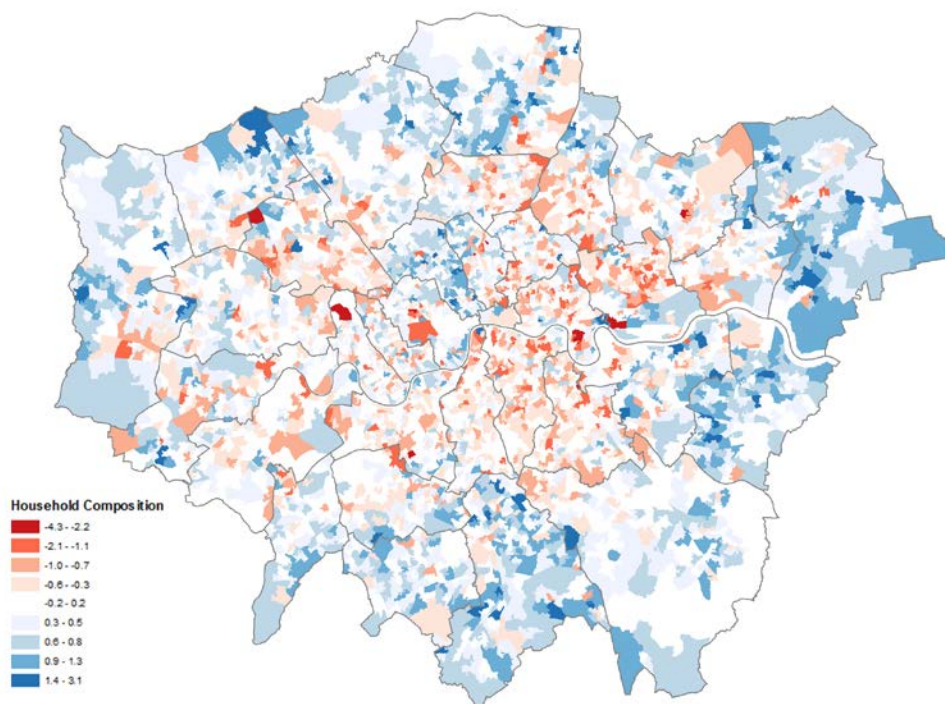


Figure 12: Change in diversity of Household Composition



There are ten household types in the index. Most LSOAs had a spread of different household types; the average diversity scores were high for both 2001 and 2011 (6.2 for both).

In 2001, diversity of household composition was greatest in the outer boroughs, particularly in the northern half of London. Here, boroughs had a large number of LSOAs in the top three deciles, most significantly Enfield, Redbridge, Barking & Dagenham in the north-east, and north Harrow, Hillingdon and Hounslow in the north-west. The inner boroughs of Southwark, Lewisham and Tower Hamlets in the east all had scatterings of LSOAs in the top 30 per cent, however the inner western boroughs of Camden, Islington, Westminster and Kensington & Chelsea had very low diversity of household composition. Most LSOAs in these boroughs were in the lowest scoring deciles.

In 2011 the same boroughs had large number of LSOAs in the top decile, but more densely concentrated. High scoring LSOAs spread further into the outer parts of London. Havering had the biggest increase in the number of LSOAs in the top two deciles, with the majority of LSOAs there scoring nine or ten. Boroughs in the south and south-east became more diverse, particularly Bexley and Croydon. There was significantly less scattering of high scoring LSOAs across east inner London than in the previous decade, with the vast majority of LSOAs in the inner London boroughs having low diversity of household composition.

Despite overall diversity in London staying the same, the diversity of household composition in most LSOAs changed between 2001 and 2011, with scores increasing and decreasing considerably. Large parts of the east of London saw a very significant decrease in diversity, in particular Lambeth, Southwark, Lewisham, Tower Hamlets, and Newham. The southern half of Waltham Forest and the east of Haringey, as well as in the west large parts of Brent and Wandsworth also saw declines in diversity of household composition. Diversity had increased over the decade in much of the outer boroughs. In particular, outer boroughs in the south and east of London saw this increase. Havering, Bexley and Croydon had many LSOAs where diversity scores had significantly increased.

Socio-economic Grouping

There is no socio-economic variable available from the census which is comparable between 2001 and 2011. It was therefore necessary to create an indicator for this analysis. Those in employment were classified using their occupation (nine categories). A separate category identified those who were unemployed but looking for work. A further five categories classified those who were economically inactive into the reason for inactivity. Taken together these 16 categories account for the entire population aged 16-74.

The full list of categories is:

- Occupation: Managers & senior officials
- Occupation: Professional
- Occupation: Associate professional & technical
- Occupation: Administrative & secretarial
- Occupation: Skilled trade
- Occupation: Personal service
- Occupation: Sales and customer service
- Occupation: Process, plant & machine operatives
- Occupation: Elementary
- Unemployed
- Retired
- Full-time student
- Looking after home/family
- Long-term sick or disabled
- Other economically inactive

Figure 13: Socio-economic grouping Index 2001

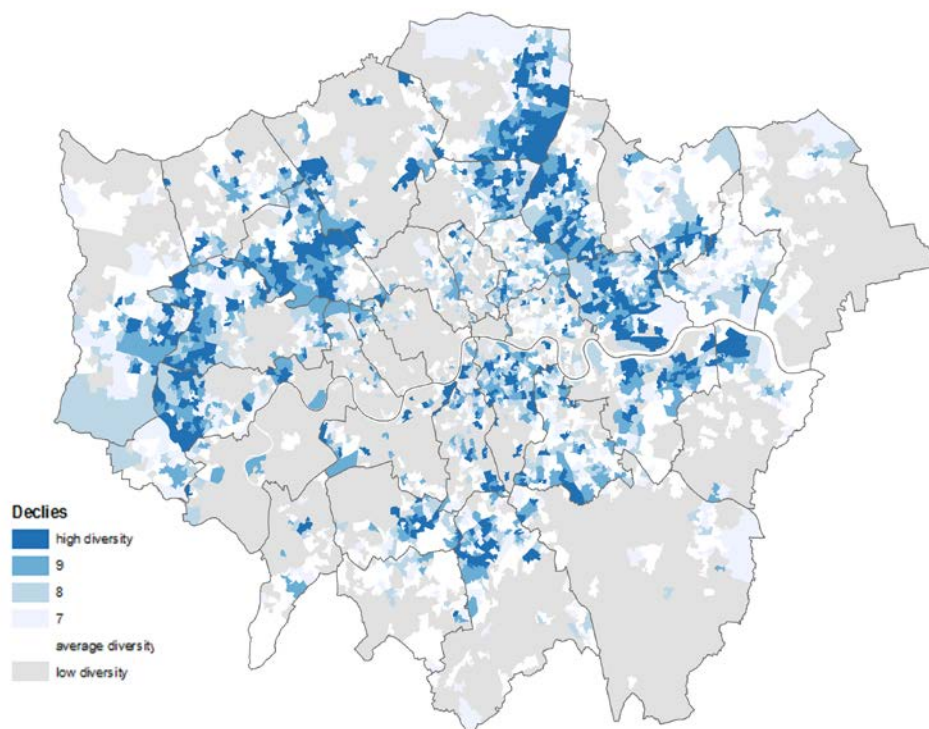
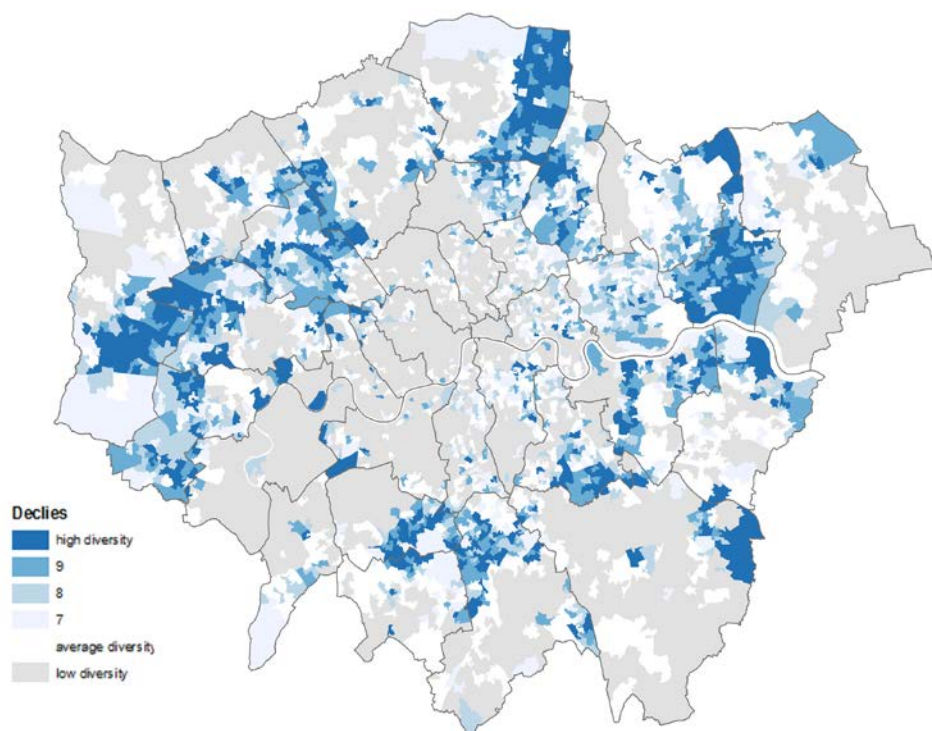
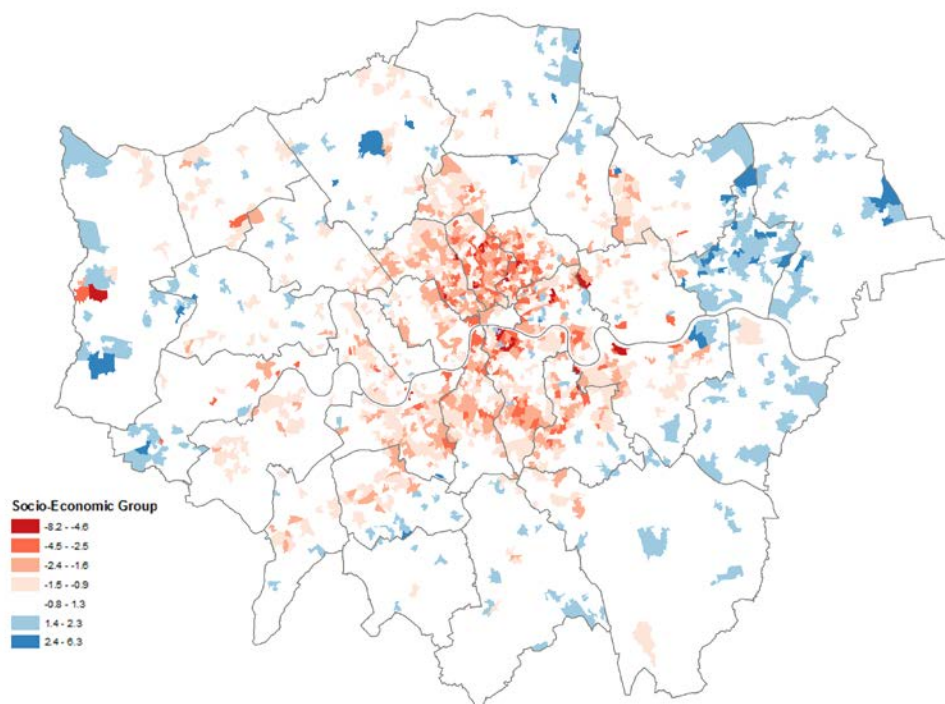


Figure 14: Socio-economic grouping Index 2011**Figure 15: Change in diversity of Socio-economic grouping**

There are 16 categories for diversity of socio-economic group. The average diversity scores for LSOAs in both 2001 and 2011 were high (11.4 and 11.2 respectively), showing that in both years there was an even spread of different socio-economic groups in most LSOAs.

There were clusters of high scoring LSOAs in the north-west and north-east of London in 2001. In the west, Brent, Ealing and Hounslow had a significant number of LSOAs in the top two deciles for diversity of socio-economic group, and in the north-west the same was true for Newham, Waltham Forest, and the east halves of Haringey and Enfield. Parts of central London had scatterings of LSOAs in the most diverse deciles, in particular Lambeth and Southwark. Outer areas in the south and east were more likely to have LSOAs in the below average diversity deciles, especially Bromley, Bexley and Havering.

2011 saw a shift in diversity of socio-economic group in London. The same areas were most diverse; however, the diverse LSOAs were more clustered in the outer areas of London. In particular, Barking & Dagenham saw a very significant increase in the number of LSOAs in the top decile for diversity of socio-economic group from 2001 to 2011. In Barking & Dagenham in 2001, most LSOAs were in the middle deciles; however a decade later most were in the top 20 per cent. Other boroughs seeing an increase in LSOAs in the top deciles included Hounslow, Hillingdon and Enfield. This shift in locations of the most diverse LSOAs to outer London areas resulted in inner London boroughs having less LSOAs in the top 20 per cent, particularly Lambeth, Southwark and Hackney. The majority of LSOAs in all boroughs in inner London in 2011 had few or no LSOAs in the top five deciles.

Overall, in London there was little change in socio-economic group diversity scores between 2001 and 2011. However, most boroughs in inner London saw a significant decline in diversity of socio-economic group between censuses. In particular, diversity in many LSOAs in Camden, Islington and Hackney had declined steeply over the decade. Areas of Wandsworth, Lambeth, Southwark, Lewisham and Tower Hamlets also had a large number of LSOAs where diversity of socio-economic group had declined. Diversity in most other boroughs had not significantly changed over the intercensal period, with the exception of Barking and Dagenham. Here, socio-economic diversity in many LSOAs had risen fairly significantly. The outer boroughs of Havering, Bexley, Hounslow and Hillingdon also became more diverse over this period.

Housing Tenure

Housing tenure provides information about the financial arrangements under which a household accesses property. Households are grouped into three broad categories (owner occupied, social rent, private rent) and ten sub-categories. The list of categories used in this analysis is as follows:

- Owner occupied: Owned outright
- Owner occupied: Owned with a mortgage or loan
- Shared ownership
- Social Rent: rented from council
- Social rent: Other
- Private rent: Private landlord/letting agency
- Private rent: Employer of a household member
- Private rent: relative or friend of a household member
- Private rent: other
- Living rent free

Figure 16: Housing Tenure Index 2001

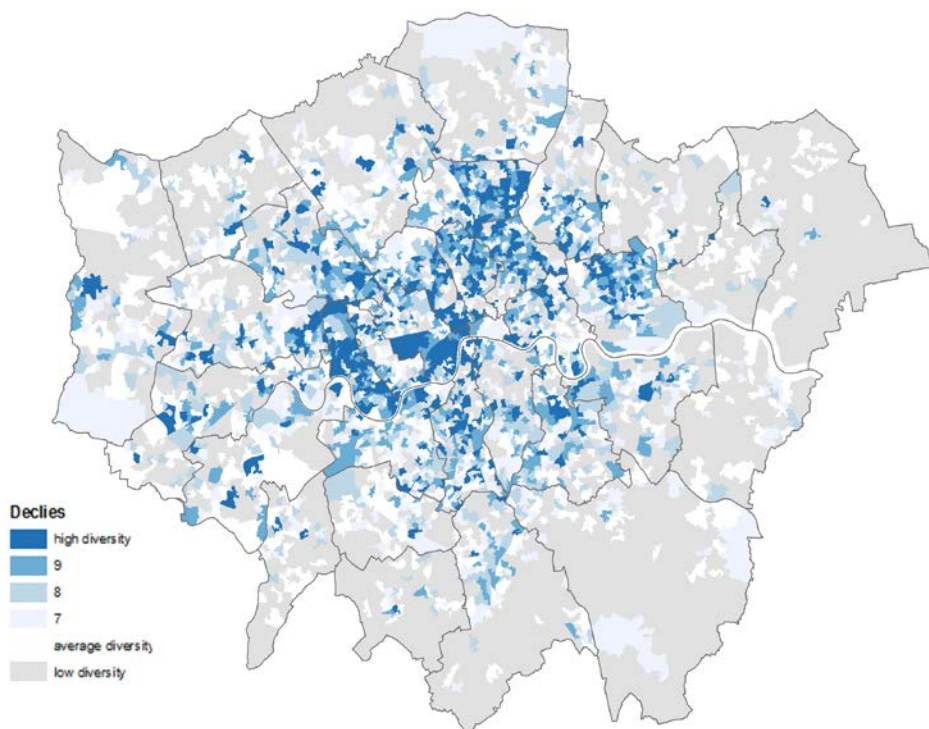
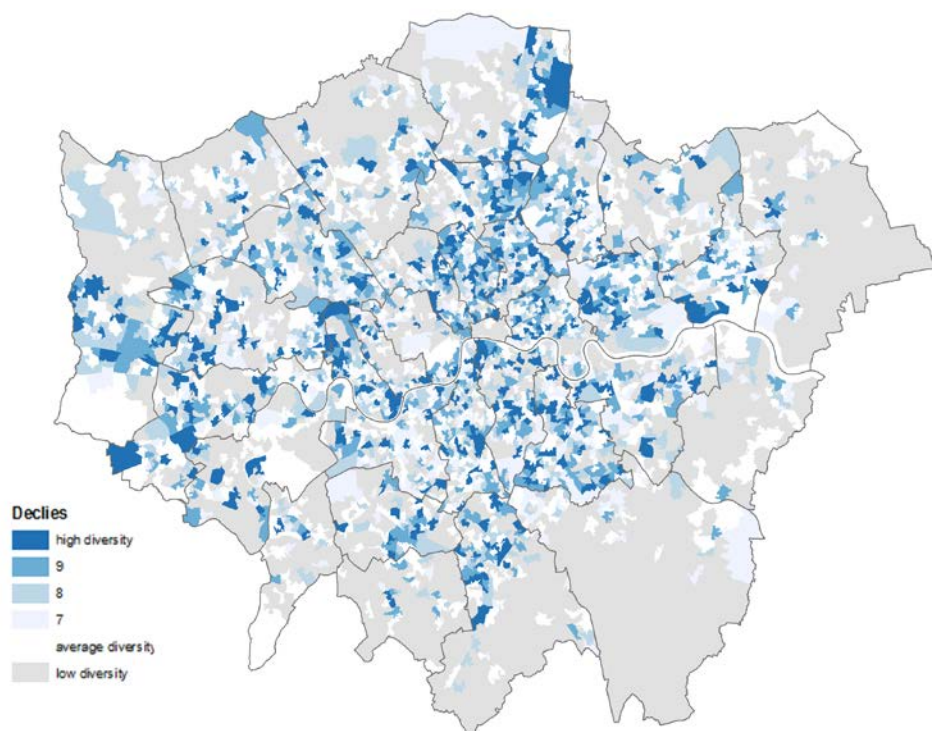
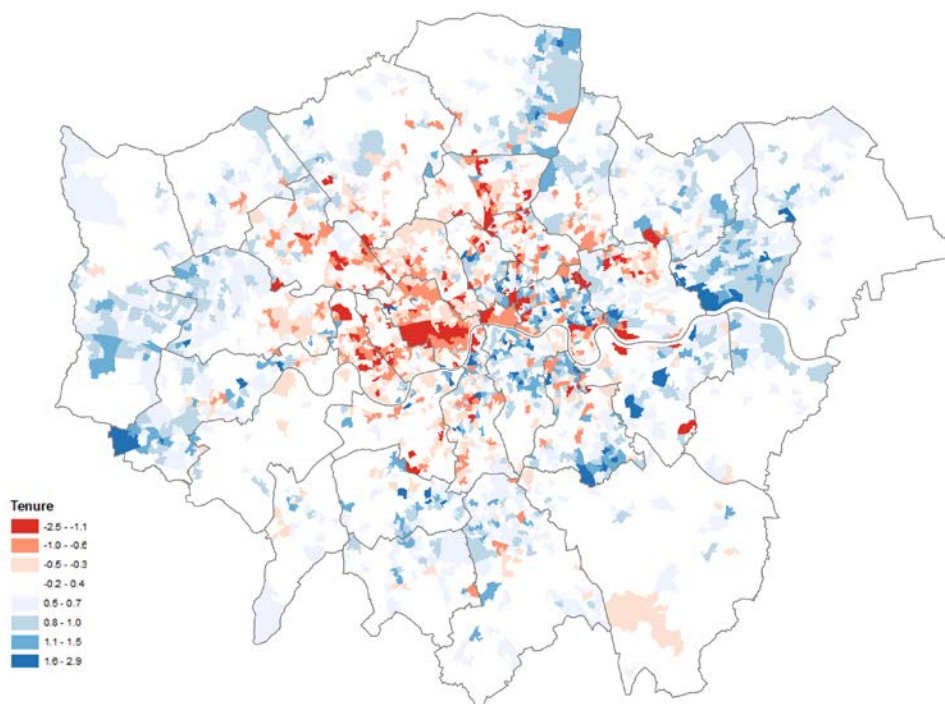


Figure 17: Housing Tenure Index 2011**Figure 18: Change in diversity of Housing Tenure**

The maximum score for diversity of tenure is eight, and the majority of LSOAs in both 2001 and 2011 scored between three and four, which suggests most LSOAs in London had an uneven range of housing tenure. The scores of the LSOAs with lowest diversity were very low in both years, at just 1.3, indicating that one tenure was predominant.

Most inner boroughs in 2001 had significant numbers of LSOAs in the top three deciles for diversity of tenure, in particular the north-west. Hammersmith & Fulham, Westminster, Islington, Hackney and Haringey all had clusters of LSOAs in the ninth or tenth deciles. Some areas of outer London in the north also had many LSOAs in the top 30 per cent. The majority of boroughs in outer London had below average diversity scores, with a small number of LSOAs with high scores scattered around the outer west.

The positioning of LSOAs in the top deciles for diversity of tenure was quite different in 2011. These LSOAs were much more spread across London and less clustered in the centre, and in particular the outer boroughs of Enfield, Barking & Dagenham and Hillingdon saw the greatest increase in the number of LSOAs in the top 30 per cent. All boroughs in east outer London saw an increase in decile positioning; however to the west in Bromley, Bexley and Havering it stayed the same.

The change in most LSOA diversity scores for tenure over the decade was fairly small (between 2.9 and -2.5). A large number of LSOAs in west central London saw a considerable decline in diversity of tenure between censuses. The borough with the most significant decline was Westminster, where the large majority of LSOAs became less diverse. Kensington and Chelsea, Hammersmith and Fulham, Brent and Camden also saw a decline in diversity of tenure over this period. Areas where diversity had increased were mainly in central and east London. In particular large parts of Barking and Dagenham, Tower Hamlets and Southwark had significantly increased diversity. The west of Hounslow, parts of Hillingdon and Ealing and the east of Enfield also saw increases in diversity of tenure.

High Diversity in Multiple Domains

As an alternative to a composite measure that would join all of the domains in a single indicator, an approach has been taken to identify LSOAs which appear among the most diverse across a number of domains. Specifically, those LSOAs which fall within the top 25 per cent in London (the most diverse) were identified for each domain. Each LSOA was then given a score between one and six indicating in how many domains it ranks among the most diverse. On the maps darker shades of green indicate LSOAs which feature among the most diverse across the greatest number of domains.

In 2001 a total of 3,990 LSOAs were ranked among diverse in two or fewer domains. This constitutes 83 per cent of all LSOAs. In 2011 this had fallen to 3,876 (80 per cent of LSOAs). While this grouping accounts for the majority of LSOAs in London it is those areas that appear more consistently in the top 25 per cent (three, four, five or six times) that are of greatest interest and are termed here 'significant'.

There was a 20 per cent increase in the number of LSOAs appearing among the most diverse of three domains between 2001 and 2011. The growth in this group accounts for most of the change between the two years with little movement in the other categories. Those appearing in four domains fell from 237 to 231, five domains rose from 42 to 57 and six domains fell from five to two.

Figure 19: Number of LSOAs by frequency of high diversity

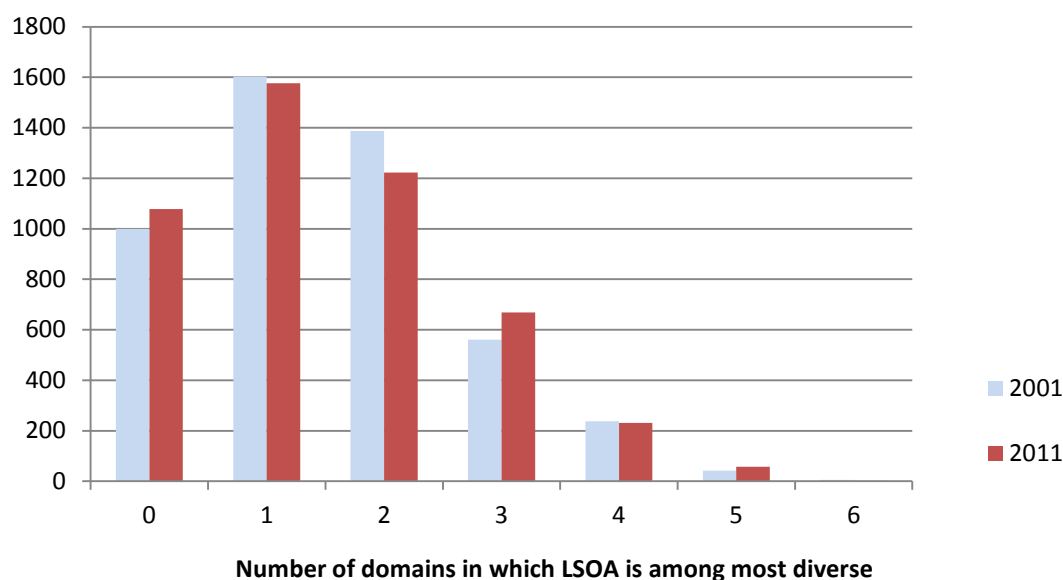


Figure 20: Frequency of most diverse 2001

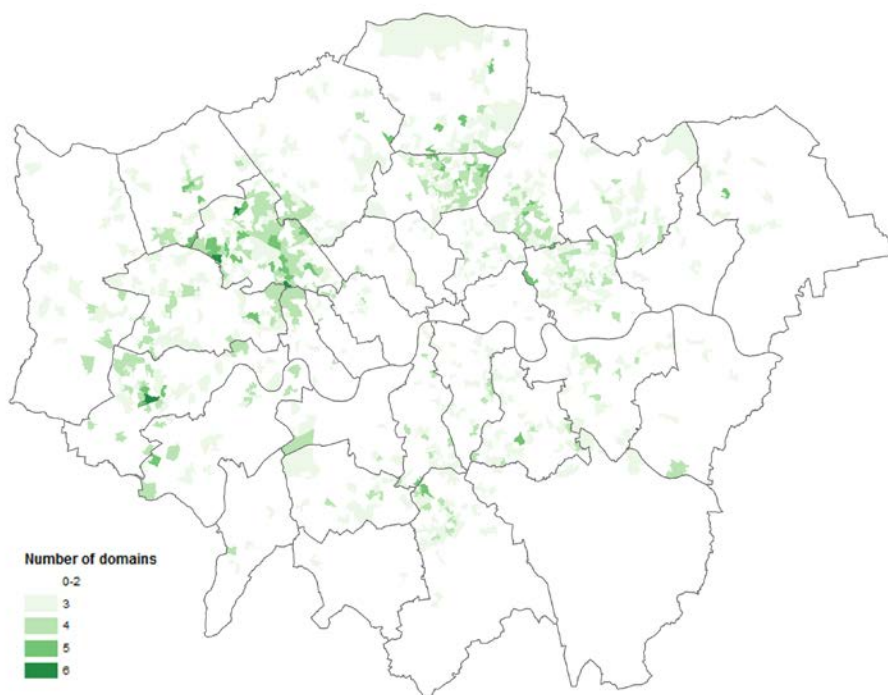
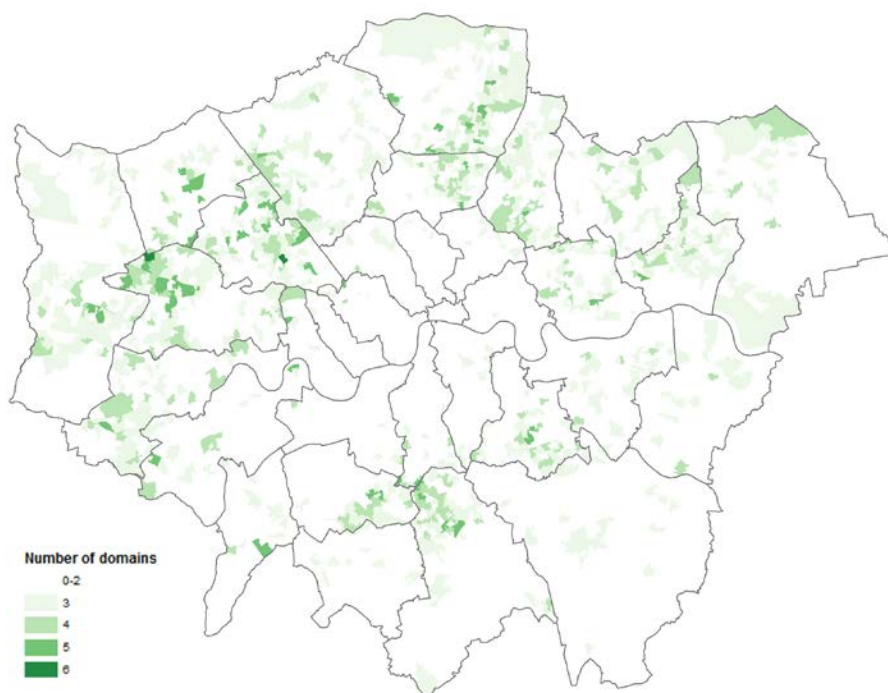


Figure 21: Frequency of most diverse 2011



In 2001 there was a particular concentration of significant areas in North West London, centred on Brent, which were among the most diverse in three or more domains. Other concentrations appeared in eastern Haringey and southern Enfield while Newham and Waltham Forest also scored high in multiple domains. With some exceptions central boroughs and the outer areas of London, particularly in the south, tended not to be among the most diverse in a significant number of domains.

As noted above, there were more LSOAs achieving high diversity in three or more domains in 2011 than in 2001 (20 per cent up from 17 per cent). This led to a greater spatial distribution of significant LSOAs across London. The same core areas that were noted in 2001 were still present in 2011 (although in the case of Brent LSOAs appear to be less likely to be in five or six domains and more likely to be in three). The growth in areas with significant multiple diversity was concentrated largely in northern outer London with Hounslow and Ealing in the west and Barking and Redbridge in the east all seeing greatly increased levels. Again, central London remained saw little multiple diversity in 2011 and in fact showed less significance in 2011 than in 2001. In the south the area around the Croydon/Merton border increased in significance but in the extreme south of the capital there remained little significant multiple diversity.

Annex 1: Domain categories

Domain	Categories
Accommodation Type	House/bungalow: Detached House/bungalow: Semi-detached House/bungalow: Terraced Flat: Purpose built Flat: Converted house Flat: In a commercial building Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure Shared dwelling
Age	0-4 5-18 19-29 30-39 40-49 50-64 65-79 80+
Ethnicity	White British White Irish White Other White & Black Caribbean White & Black African White & Asian Other Mixed Indian Pakistani Bangladesh Other Asian Black Caribbean Black African Black Other Chinese Other
Household Composition	One person household (aged 65+) One person household (aged<65) Couple without children Couple with dependent children Couple with non-dependent children Lone parent with dependent children Lone parent with non-dependent children Other All persons aged 65+ All Student All others

Socio-economic grouping	Occupation: Managers & senior officials Occupation: Professional Occupation: Associate professional & technical Occupation: Administrative & secretarial Occupation: Skilled trade Occupation: Personal service Occupation: Sales and customer service Occupation: Process, plant & machine operatives Occupation: Elementary Unemployed Retired Full-time student Looking after home/family Long-term sick or disabled Other economically inactive
Tenure	Owner occupied: Owned outright Owner occupied: Owned with a mortgage or loan Shared ownership Social Rent: rented from council Social rent: Other Private rent: Private landlord/letting agency Private rent: Employer of a household member Private rent: relative or friend of a household member Private rent: other Living rent free

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