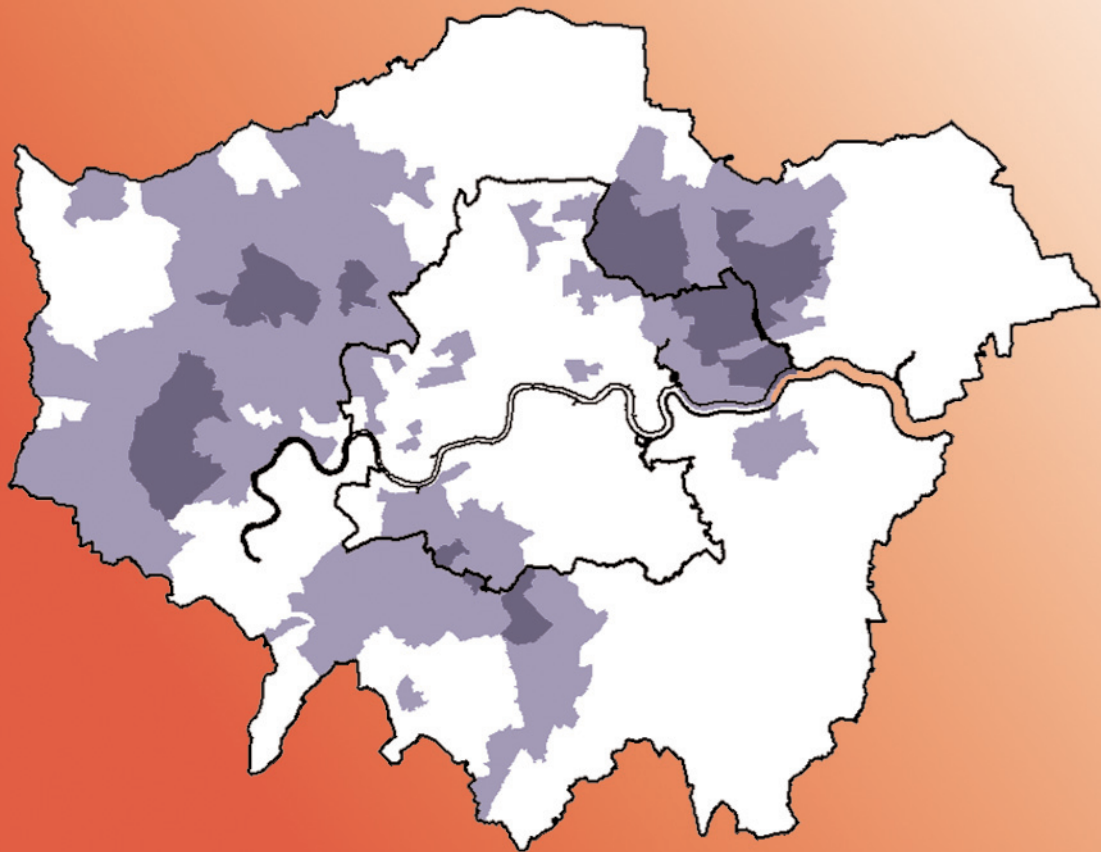


Data Management and Analysis Group

2001 Census Profiles: Pakistanis in London



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2001 Census Profiles: Pakistanis in London

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Cover

The map on the front cover is based on the ward-level proportion of the population that is in the Pakistani ethnic group. The darkest shade represents areas where at least 4.9 per cent of the population are Pakistani. The lighter shade corresponds to areas where the population is at least 1.2 per cent Pakistani. The Inner London boundary is marked.

2001 Census Profiles: Pakistanis in London

Contents	Page
Summary of key findings	5
1.0 Introduction	9
2.0 Demography	10
2.1 Number of Pakistanis by age, sex and place of residence	10
2.2 Pakistani population change 1991 to 2001	14
2.3 Country of birth	21
2.4 People born in Pakistan 1981 to 2001	23
2.5 Religion	24
3.0 Housing	25
3.1 Household composition	25
3.2 Household size and overcrowding	27
3.3 Housing tenure	28
3.4 Accommodation type	31
3.5 Car ownership	33
3.6 Amenities	34
4.0 Economic Activity	35
4.1 Economically active	35
4.2 Employment rate	37
4.3 Unemployment	38
4.4 Full-time students	38
4.5 Economically inactive	38
4.6 Economic activity change 1991 to 2001	40
4.7 Economic activity of Pakistanis compared with people born in Pakistan	41
4.8 Industry	42
4.9 Occupation	43
4.10 NS-SeC	44

5.0 Qualifications and Health	45
5.1 Qualifications	45
5.2 General health	47
5.3 Limiting long-term illness	49
6.0 Overall deprivation summary	49
Glossary	52
Appendix Tables	57

Summary of key findings

The number of Pakistanis in London in the 2001 Census was 142,749, an increase of 63 per cent since 1991 when the population was 87,816.

The London Pakistani population represents one fifth of the national Pakistani population. Pakistanis make up two per cent of the population of London.

The majority of London Pakistanis live in Outer London and 59 per cent of the population is spread out between just six boroughs. The borough with the highest percentage of Pakistanis is Newham in Inner London where over eight per cent of the population are Pakistani, although the next eight London boroughs are all in Outer London.

Newham, Redbridge and Waltham Forest make up the area with the biggest concentration of Pakistanis in London and make up well over a third of the total London Pakistani population.

Almost 15 per cent of the population are Pakistani in Bradford, which is the top district in England and Wales.

The ward with the highest proportion of Pakistanis in London is Clementswood ward in Redbridge (19 per cent), although this is far lower than the highest in the country which is Whitefield ward in Pendle (67 per cent).

Numbers of Pakistanis in London have increased and dispersed away from the three main centres, which are in North East, West and South West London.

The age profile of Pakistanis is much younger than average. The proportion of Pakistanis aged 0 to 15 is a third higher than the London population on average and nearly half of Pakistanis are aged under 25 compared with under a third on average.

The proportion of Pakistanis aged 60 and over is less than half the London average.

In the last decade the number of Pakistani women has increased by 65 per cent compared with men which has increased by 60 per cent.

Around 86 per cent of Pakistanis aged 0 to 14 were born in the UK

The Pakistani population in London has grown considerably since 1981. In 1981 there were almost 36 thousand people living in London who were born in Pakistan, which increased by over nine thousand in the 1991 Census and a further 22 thousand by the 2001 Census.

More than half of the Pakistani population growth since 1991 is in UK born. Between 1991 and 2001, the number of Pakistanis born in the UK increased by 77 per cent while the number of people born in Pakistan increased by 58 per cent.

Pakistan ranks as the sixth highest country of birth in London, while in England and Wales it ranks third behind the Republic of Ireland and India.

Around 92 per cent of Pakistanis in London are Muslim, which is the same as in England and Wales. In England and Wales 43 per cent of Muslims are Pakistanis which is far higher than in London where the figure is 22 per cent.

Around 40 per cent of Pakistani households have two or more dependent children which is more than twice the average. Furthermore, only 15 per cent are single person households compared with the London average of 35 per cent.

The average household size, although falling, is far larger than average. The average household size for Pakistanis has fallen from 4.1 persons in 1991 to 3.7 persons in 2001, compared with the average of 2.4 persons for London.

The proportion of Pakistani households with six or more persons is almost six times higher than average, and around 38 per cent of Pakistanis live in overcrowded accommodation compared with 21 per cent on average.

The proportion of owner occupied households has fallen since 1991 for Pakistanis from 67 per cent to 58 per cent, although the numbers have increased by around eight thousand households. Meanwhile, the percentage of households renting privately increased from 11 per cent to 20 per cent, an increase of over five thousand households.

A lower than average percentage of Pakistanis live in accommodation that is rented from a council or registered social landlord but more than average live in private rented accommodation.

Almost three quarters of Pakistanis live in a house or bungalow compared with under 60 per cent on average.

The proportion of Pakistanis living in detached or semi detached housing has increased by more than 50 per cent since 1991.

Pakistanis are the second most likely ethnic group, after Indian, to have access to a car or van in London. Almost three quarters have access to a car in their household.

The economic activity rate for Pakistanis is the second lowest at 52 per cent (Bangladeshis have the lowest rate). This fell from 55 per cent in 1991 while the average increased. The rate for Pakistani women is around half that of all women in London.

The economic activity rate for Pakistanis aged 16 to 24 is very low, primarily because 45 per cent are economically inactive students. Economic activity rates are higher for Pakistanis aged over 25. Indeed Pakistani men aged over 25 are only just below average.

For Pakistani women the key reason for not working is looking after the home/family, which is almost three times above average for women aged 25 and over.

A high percentage of the Pakistani population are students. Around 18 per cent of Pakistanis aged 16 to 74 are students compared with 10 per cent on average. Also, 61 per cent of Pakistanis aged 16 to 24 are students compared with 45 per cent on average.

The proportion of Pakistanis who have never worked is nearly four times higher than the average. Over four fifths of Pakistanis who have never worked or are long term unemployed are women.

The proportion of Pakistanis aged 16 to 74 who work in the wholesale, retail and repairs industry is around 25 per cent higher than average at 11 per cent.

Pakistanis in employment are more than twice as likely to work in customer service occupations than the average at 14 per cent.

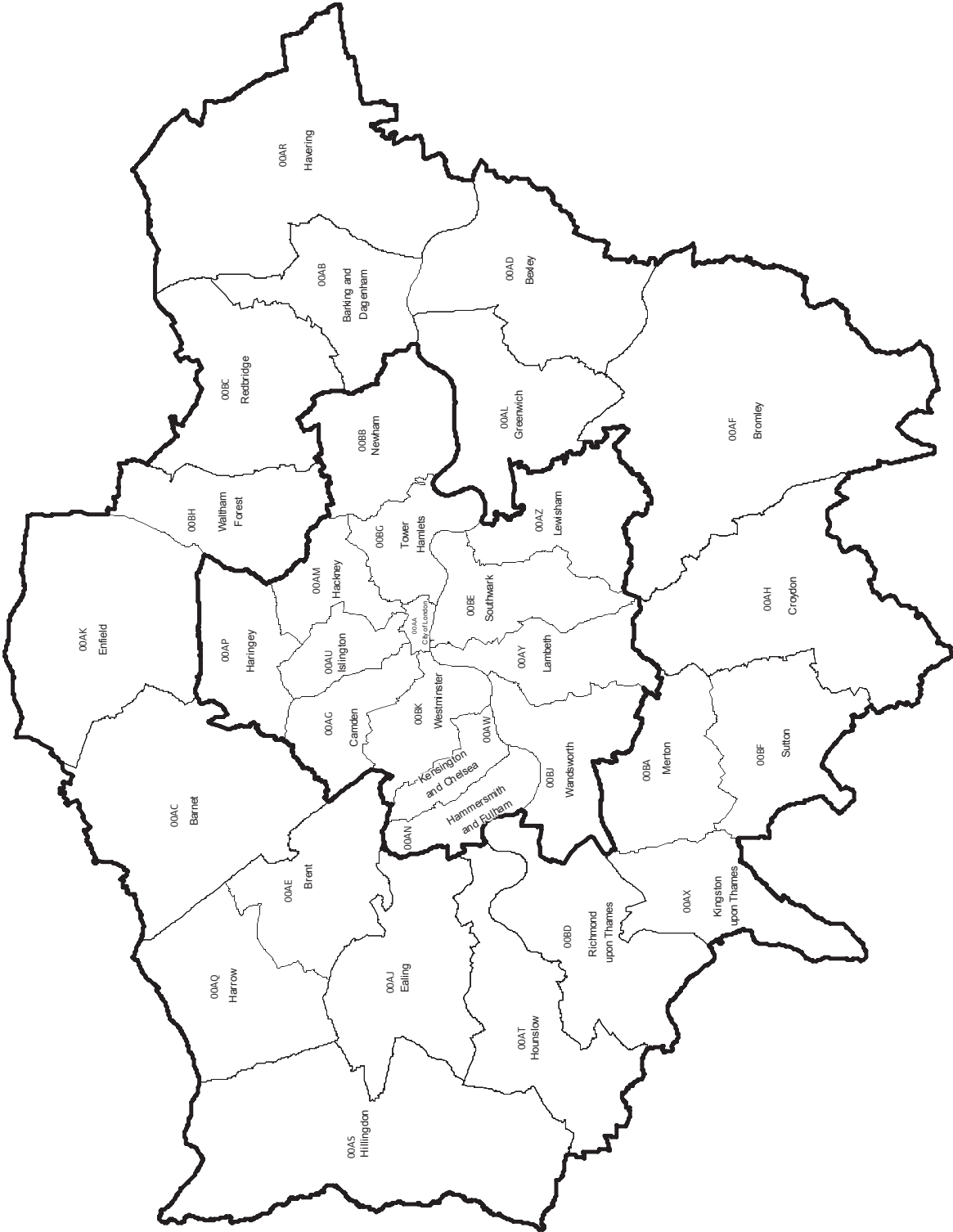
The proportion of small employers and self-employed workers without employees among Pakistanis is eight per cent higher than the average.

The percentage of Pakistani men in managerial or professional occupations is 28 per cent lower than average at 27 per cent.

Between 1991 and 2001 the Pakistani ethnic group had the biggest percentage point increase in the proportion of people who are well qualified increasing from 13 per cent to 32 per cent. The proportion of Pakistani men with qualifications is well above average, whereas the rate for Pakistani women is below the average for women in London. The percentage of Pakistani men with higher level qualifications is 37 per cent compared with 32 per cent for all male Londoners.

For Pakistanis the age-standardised rate of poor health is 163 (the average is 100), the second highest after Bangladeshis. The rate of limiting long-term illness is 132, which has decreased from 148 in 1991.

Map of London borough boundaries with 2001 Census codes



1.0 Introduction

This Briefing is one of a series of profiles based on the 2001 Census statistics on ethnic group, country of birth and religion. The ethnic groups that are included in this series are taken from the 2001 Census ethnic group categories as they have been published, so the Pakistani group referred to in this briefing is defined by ethnic group rather than country of birth.

The aim of this briefing is to present a fairly detailed demographic picture of Pakistani people in London, with a range of other characteristics such as country of birth, religion, household composition, tenure, amenities, accommodation type, overcrowding, economic activity, employment (including occupation and industry), qualifications and health characteristics. The intention is to give an overall summary of the position of the Pakistanis in London, and not necessarily to explain all the differences between this and other groups. Where relevant, comparisons are made between the Pakistani ethnic group and the other Asian ethnic groups. There are many issues that are raised that can be taken further with more time, some of these may be the subject of further work following receipt of specially commissioned tables.

The detailed appendices at the back relate to each of the sections and figures throughout this briefing, and provide data which is not covered within the text or charts.

2001 Census ethnic group question

The 2001 Census included Pakistani as an ethnic group category with a pre-defined tick box. The question asked people 'What is your ethnic group?' and gave a choice of five main groups, each with a small number of sub-categories for which tick boxes were provided. The main group under which Pakistani is found is 'Asian or Asian British' and also in this category are Indian, Bangladeshi and any Other Asian background. Pakistani was also a tick option in the 1991 Census, which enables some comparisons between the two Censuses.

Development of the ethnic group question

The 1991 Census included the first ever question on ethnic origin in a UK Census. After the inclusion of this question in 1991, there was, again, much debate about developments to the question for inclusion in the 2001 Census. It is possible that social change and change over time in people's own perceptions about ethnicity would have an effect on the responses to the ethnic group question over the ten years.

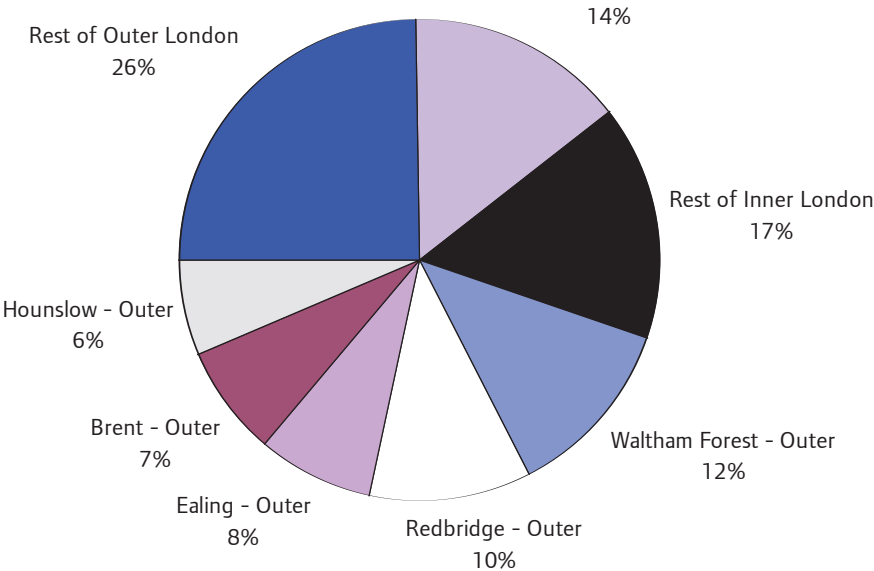
The 2001 question was a compromise between the demands for a question on ethnicity that people would be happy to answer, consisting of categories that respondents expected to see and would use to describe themselves given a free choice, and for a question that would allow some measure of comparability with the 1991 categories.

2.0 Demography

2.1 Number of Pakistani people by age, sex and place of residence

There were 142,749 people in the Pakistani ethnic group in London in the 2001 Census, which represents one fifth of all Pakistanis in England and Wales. Almost 70 per cent of Pakistanis in London live in Outer London, although the borough with the highest percentage of Pakistanis is in Inner London, that is Newham, where over eight per cent of the population are Pakistani. This represents 14 per cent of all Pakistanis in London as shown in Figure 1. After Newham, the next eight London boroughs with the highest percentage of Pakistanis are all in Outer London. Waltham Forest and Redbridge (eight and six per cent of the population respectively) have high percentages of Pakistanis and, along with Newham, make up the biggest area of concentration of Pakistanis in London. Other than the City, where there are around 23 Pakistanis, the borough with the lowest number and percentage of Pakistanis is Bexley (334), while the borough with the highest number is Newham, where there are 20,644.

Figure 1 How the London Pakistani population is divided, by Borough, London 2001

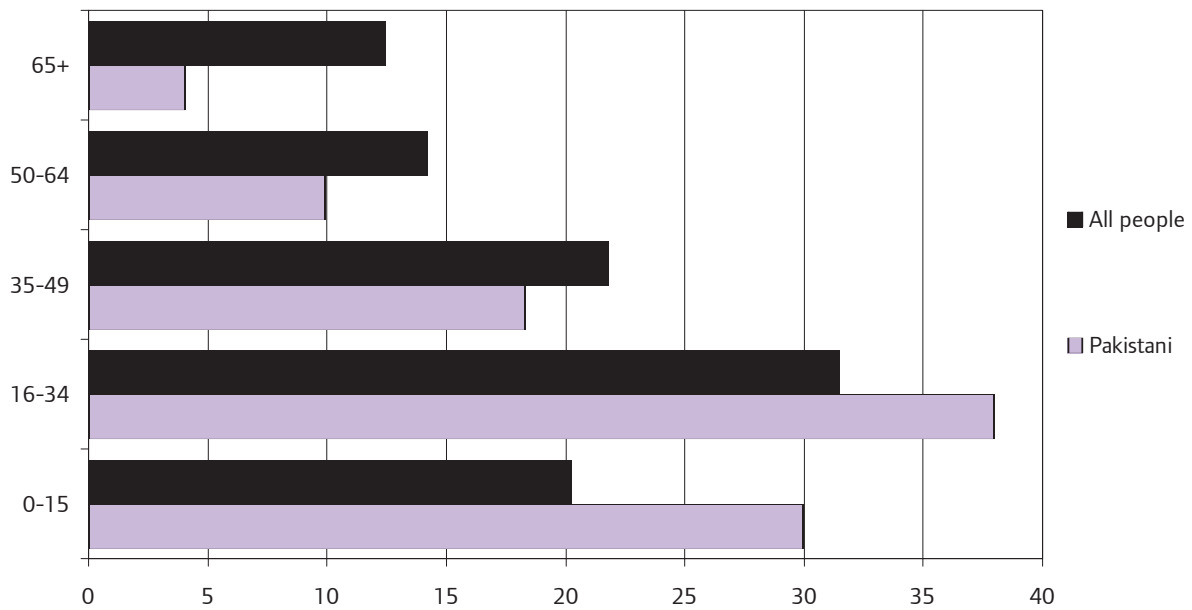


Source: 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV009

Nationally, the number of Pakistanis is much larger than the number of Bangladeshis although it is smaller than the number of Indians. There are 714,826 Pakistanis in England and Wales compared with 280,830 Bangladeshis, 1,036,807 Indians and 241,274 Other Asians.

The Pakistani population has a younger age profile than average. Around 30 per cent of the Pakistani population is aged 0 to 15 compared with 20 per cent on average in London, while 38 per cent of Pakistanis are in the 16 to 34 age group compared with 31 per cent as shown in Figure 2. For all ages 35 and over the percentage of Pakistanis is lower than the average. This skew towards a younger demographic profile among Pakistanis could have a significant effect on economic activity, health, qualifications and housing among this ethnic group. The percentage of the Pakistani population that is working age is exactly same as the average (65 per cent) for London. In general this is because of a high percentage of people are over pension age but for Pakistanis it is because of a high percentage are under 16.

Figure 2 Percentage of population by age group, London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

There are slightly more Pakistani males than females overall in London (52 per cent males). For all ages up to 49, there are between 50 and 53 per cent males but for Pakistanis aged over 50 there are some interesting differences. In the 50 to 54 age group, 47 per cent of Pakistanis are male, which then increases sharply to 62 per cent male in the 60 to 64 age group and remains significantly higher than females up to age 80. Above this age the numbers of Pakistanis in London is very low, although perhaps not unexpectedly with differences in life expectancy, there are more females than males in ages 85 and over. This pattern of gender by age is very similar to that for Pakistanis in England and Wales in most age groups. However, in ages 60 to 74 there is a lower percentage of males in England and Wales than in London. For example, in London 65 per cent of Pakistanis aged 65 to 69 are male compared with 57 per cent nationally.

Place of residence

As previously mentioned, 20 per cent of Pakistanis in England and Wales live in London compared with 14 per cent of the England and Wales population who are resident in London.

Table 1 Top ten districts in England and Wales for percentage of Pakistanis, 2001

Local Authority	Region	Percent Pakistani
Bradford	Yorkshire and the Humber	14.5
Pendle	North West	13.4
Slough UA	South East	12.1
Birmingham	West Midlands	10.7
Luton UA	East	9.2
Blackburn with Darwen UA	North West	8.7
Newham	London	8.5
Waltham Forest	London	7.9
Rochdale	North West	7.7
Kirklees	Yorkshire and the Humber	6.8

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS006

Table 2 Percentage of Pakistani and other Asian ethnic groups by borough, 2001

	Number		Percentage			
	All People	Pakistani	Pakistani	Indian	Bangla- deshi	Other Asian
City of London	7,185	23	0.3	2.2	3.8	0.5
Barking and Dagenham	163,944	3,055	1.9	2.3	0.4	0.5
Barnet	314,564	3,965	1.3	8.6	0.5	2.0
Bexley	218,307	334	0.2	2.5	0.2	0.5
Brent	263,464	10,626	4.0	18.5	0.4	4.8
Bromley	295,532	691	0.2	1.5	0.3	0.5
Camden	198,020	1,250	0.6	2.3	6.3	1.1
Croydon	330,587	7,429	2.3	6.4	0.5	2.1
Ealing	300,948	11,271	3.8	16.5	0.4	3.9
Enfield	273,559	1,717	0.6	4.0	1.3	1.9
Greenwich	214,403	1,902	0.9	4.4	0.6	0.9
Hackney	202,824	2,165	1.1	3.8	2.9	0.8
Hammersmith and Fulham	165,242	1,711	1.0	1.7	0.6	1.1
Haringey	216,507	2,046	1.0	2.9	1.4	1.6
Harrow	206,814	4,317	2.1	21.9	0.5	5.2
Havering	224,248	457	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.3
Hillingdon	243,006	3,816	1.6	9.6	0.6	1.9
Hounslow	212,341	9,127	4.3	17.3	0.5	2.6
Islington	175,797	912	0.5	1.6	2.4	0.9
Kensington and Chelsea	158,919	1,203	0.8	2.0	0.7	1.4
Kingston-upon-Thames	147,273	1,916	1.3	3.6	0.3	2.6
Lambeth	266,169	2,634	1.0	2.0	0.8	0.8
Lewisham	248,922	1,090	0.4	1.4	0.5	1.5
Merton	187,908	4,504	2.4	4.3	0.9	3.5
Newham	243,891	20,644	8.5	12.1	8.8	3.1
Redbridge	238,635	14,888	6.2	14.0	1.8	3.0
Richmond-upon-Thames	172,335	664	0.4	2.5	0.4	0.7
Southwark	244,866	1,118	0.5	1.5	1.5	0.6
Sutton	179,768	1,216	0.7	2.3	0.3	1.4
Tower Hamlets	196,106	1,486	0.8	1.5	33.4	0.9
Waltham Forest	218,341	17,295	7.9	3.5	1.0	2.3
Wandsworth	260,380	5,449	2.1	2.9	0.4	1.6
Westminster	181,286	1,828	1.0	3.1	2.8	2.0
Inner London	2,766,114	43,559	1.6	3.1	4.6	1.3
Outer London	4,405,977	99,190	2.3	8.0	0.6	2.2
London	7,172,091	142,749	2.0	6.1	2.1	1.9
England and Wales	52,041,916	714,826	1.4	2.0	0.5	0.5

Source: 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV009

The local authority with the highest percentage of Pakistanis is Bradford (15 per cent). Two London boroughs are in the top ten districts in the country for the percentage of population who are Pakistani. They are Newham (8.5 per cent) in seventh place, and Waltham Forest (7.9 per cent) in eighth place. The six districts that are above these are in different regions of the country (see Table 1).

There are three main concentrations of Pakistani residents in London. The largest one is in North East London, in the boroughs of Newham, Waltham Forest and Redbridge. The Pakistani population in these three boroughs is almost 53 thousand, which is well over a third of the total London Pakistani population. In Newham, which has the highest percentage of Pakistanis in London at 8.5 per cent, there is still a relatively low concentration when compared with other ethnic groups. For example, there is actually a higher percentage of Indians and Bangladeshis living there, 12 and nine per cent.

After North East London, the next biggest cluster is in the West London boroughs of Hounslow, Ealing and Brent with a combined population of over 31 thousand, which is just over a fifth of London Pakistanis. Also, the adjacent boroughs of Hillingdon and Harrow have a relatively high Pakistani population. The third concentration is South West London in Merton, Croydon and Wandsworth boroughs (17,382 Pakistanis), which accounts for over 12 per cent of the London Pakistani population.

Twelve London boroughs have a proportion of Pakistani population above the national average of 1.4 per cent, and Table 2 shows the numbers and proportions for each London borough. A higher percentage of the population is Pakistani in Outer London (2.3 per cent) than Inner London (1.6 per cent), as with the Indian and 'Other Asian' ethnic groups, but the opposite is true for Bangladeshis. There does not appear to be much, if any, correlation between where Pakistanis are concentrated and where Bangladeshis live. For example, there is a very high percentage of Bangladeshis in Tower Hamlets but very few Pakistanis in that borough. A correlation analysis between these two ethnic groups shows there is no relation between the two in terms of place of residence. However, there is a fairly strong positive correlation between where Pakistanis and both Indians and Other Asians live. There are high percentages (over ten per cent) of Indians living in Newham, Redbridge, Ealing, Hounslow, Brent and Harrow, which are also boroughs that have high a high proportion of Pakistanis.

There are no London wards in the top 50 wards nationally for the percentage of population who are Pakistani, although, there are six wards in the South East region (in Wycombe and Slough) and four wards in the East region (in Peterborough and Luton) in the top 50. The highest London ward in placed 55th nationally and is Clementswood ward in Redbridge, where 19 per cent of the population are Pakistani. This compares with the top ward nationally that is Whitefield ward in Pendle (North West region), where 67 per cent of the population are Pakistani.

In London, the ward with the next highest percentage of Pakistanis, after Clementswood ward is Loxford ward (19 per cent Pakistani), also in Redbridge and this ward has the largest number of Pakistanis of any London ward (2,521). Every London ward in the top ten is in either Redbridge (three wards), Newham (four wards) or Waltham Forest (three wards). The first ward

outside those three boroughs is Abbey ward in Barking and Dagenham in 12th position. However, this ward ajoins Loxford and is also part of the same cluster of Pakistanis in North East London, which can be seen on Map 4. Of the wards where more than ten per cent of their population is Pakistani (21 wards), only one is outside this North East London concentration and that is Southall Broadway ward in Ealing. There are 226 wards (36 per cent) in London with over the national average percentage of Pakistanis, which indicates that Pakistanis are relatively well dispersed across London.

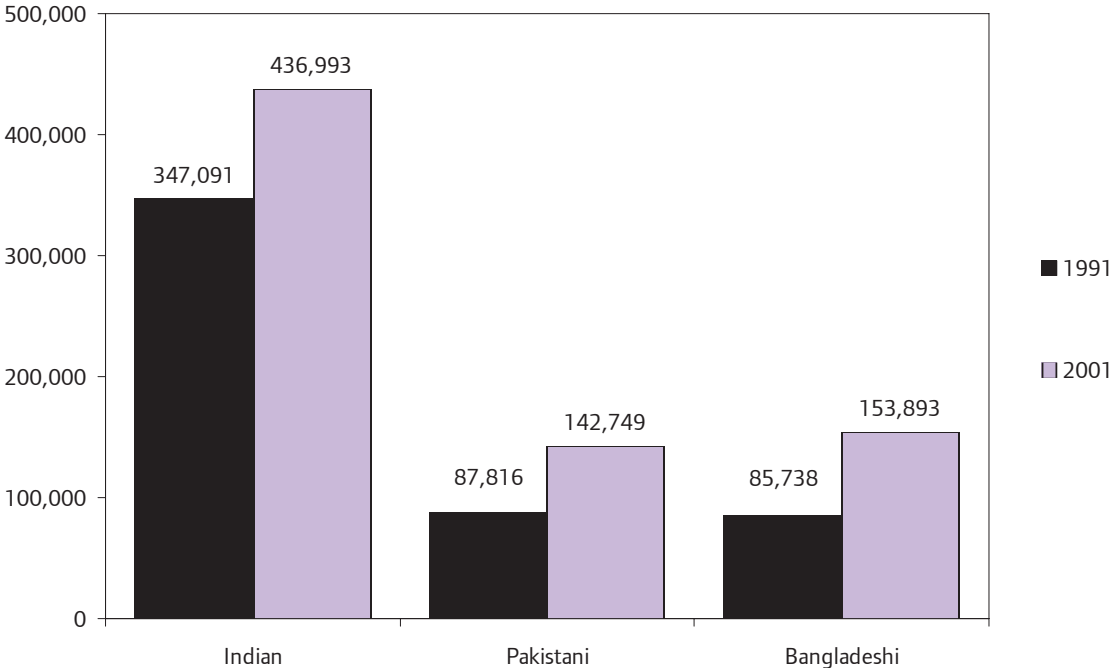
The output area map (Map 2), shows how in some boroughs with low percentages of Pakistanis overall, there can be small areas which have high proportions of Pakistanis. Indeed, 20 boroughs have at least one output area where at least ten per cent of the population are Pakistani.

2.2 Pakistani population change 1991 to 2001

In 1991 there were 87,816 Pakistanis living in London which increased by 63 per cent to 142,749 by 2001. This compares with the Indian and Bangladeshi ethnic groups with increases of 26 per cent and 79 per cent respectively (see Figure 3). Pakistanis made up 1.3 per cent of the London population in 1991 and two per cent of the population in 2001 which is a 53 per cent increase in the proportion of the London population. Pakistanis had a smaller increase in numbers over the ten year period than Indians or Bangladeshis, going up by 54,933 people. However, there are far higher numbers of Indians than Pakistanis in London while the numbers of Bangladeshis overtook the numbers of Pakistanis between 1991 and 2001.

The increase of 63 per cent compares with a 57 per cent increase nationally. In England and

Figure 3 Change in the number of people in selected Asian ethnic groups 1991 to 2001, London



Source: 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV009 and 1991 Census, Local Base Statistics Table L06

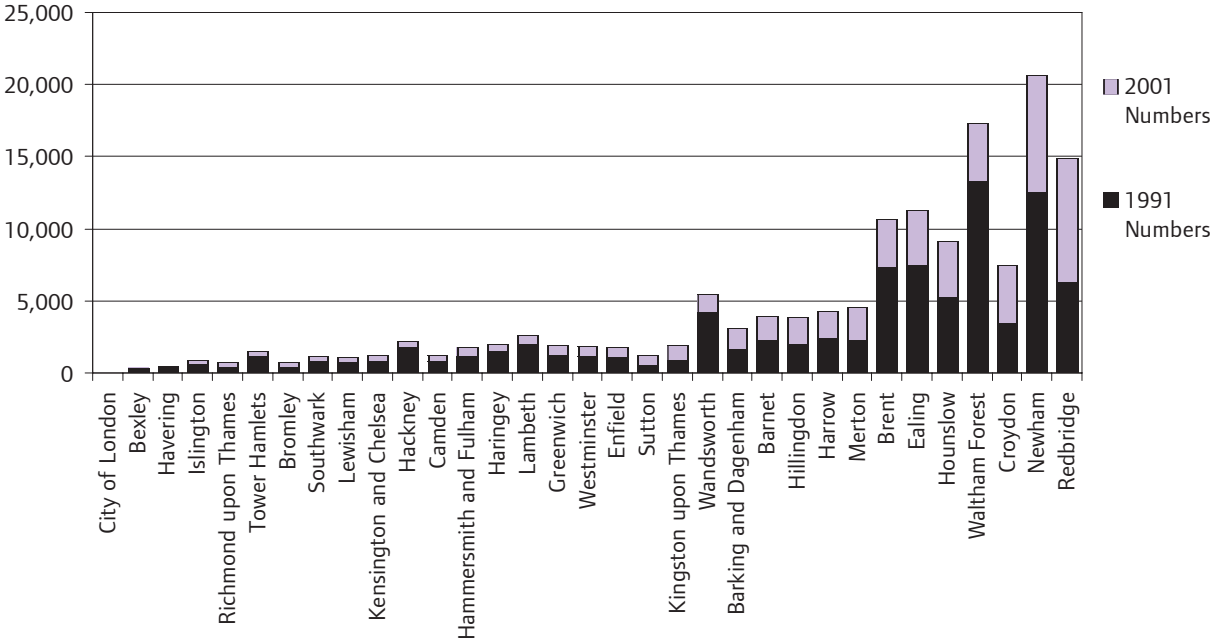
Wales the percentage of the population that was Pakistani was 0.9 per cent in 1991, which increased to 1.4 per cent in 2001. Over the same period the proportion of the Pakistani population in England and Wales that lives in London increased slightly from 19.3 per cent to 20 per cent.

Figure 4 shows the Pakistani population change, with boroughs on the right having the largest increases. It is notable that Croydon has a relatively small Pakistani population, but had the third highest increase between 1991 and 2001. Conversely, Wandsworth has far larger numbers of Pakistanis but the increase was far smaller.

The biggest overall Pakistani population increase in any London borough was in Redbridge which saw an increase of 8,556 Pakistanis closely followed by Newham with 8,140. The largest percentage increase of Pakistanis as well as the highest proportion of the population increase was in Sutton, which had a 141 per cent increase in numbers and a 128 per cent increase in proportion in the ten year period (see Table 3). However, this may be down to relatively low numbers in 1991 (504) as the increase of 712 Pakistanis was actually the 15th highest out of 32 boroughs.

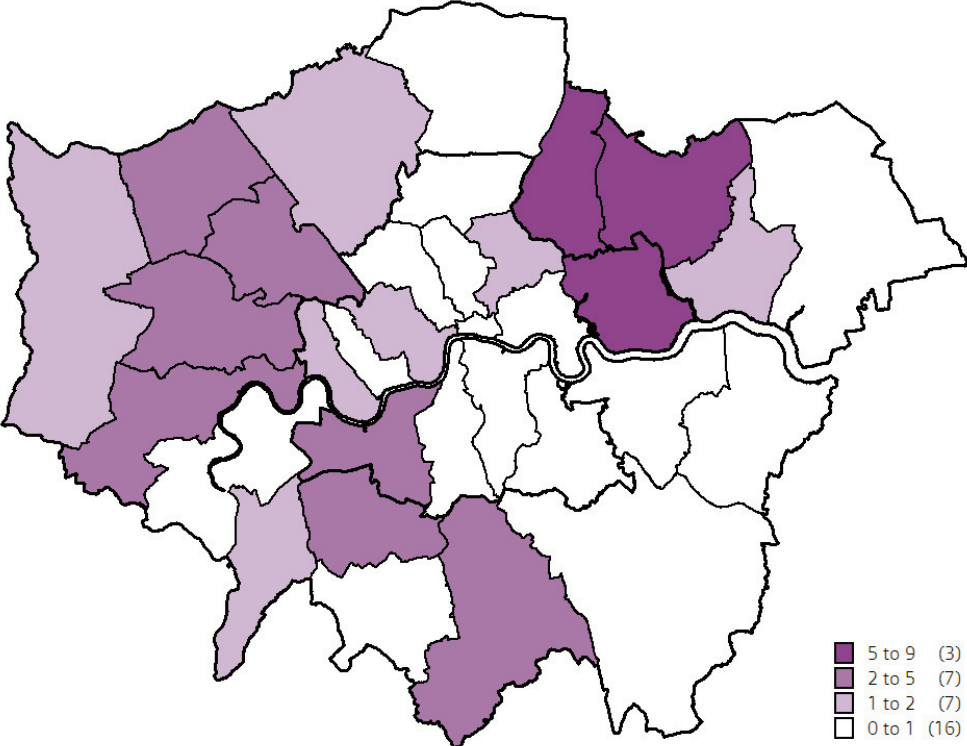
Maps 3 and 4 show the change between 1991 and 2001 for wards. The general areas where most high percentages of Pakistanis are resident has not changed very much but there are 59 wards that have over five per cent of the population Pakistani compared with 37 in 1991. The maps show that Pakistanis continue to be mostly concentrated around three main centres across London but have also dispersed to surrounding areas. The London ward with the highest percentage of Pakistanis in 1991 was Central ward in Newham (15 per cent), although it is not possible to compare this directly with 2001 data since there have been significant boundary changes. However, the percentage of London wards with over the national average proportion

Figure 4 Change in numbers of Pakistanis by borough 1991 and 2001



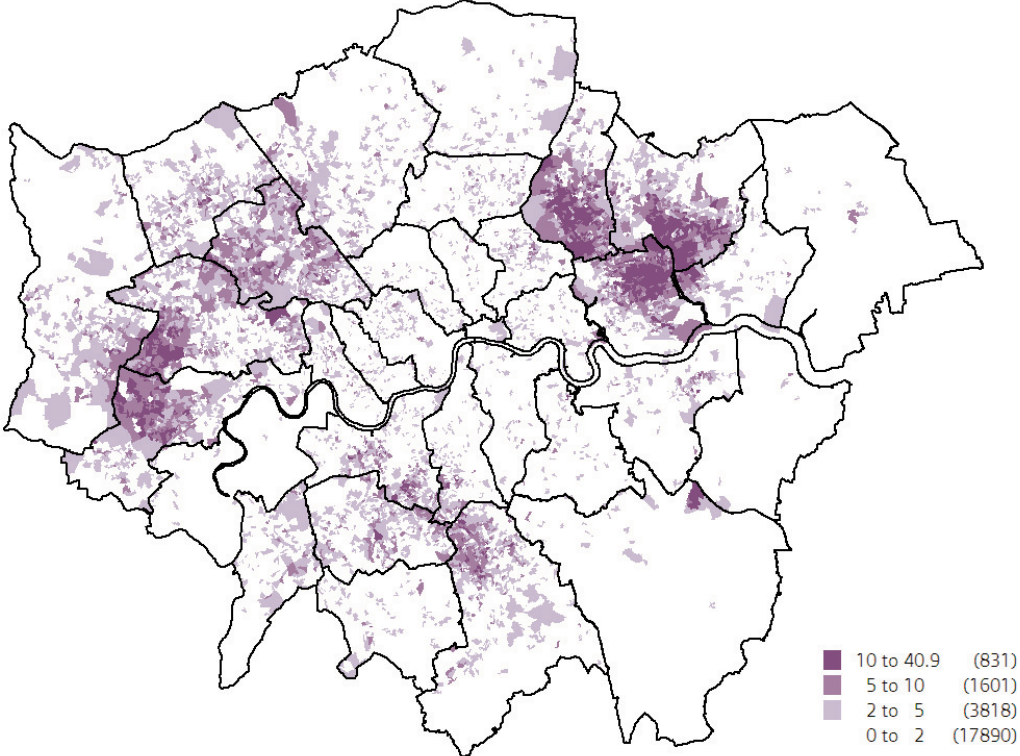
Source: 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV009 and 1991 Census, Local Base Statistics Table L06

Map 1 Percentage of Pakistanis by borough, London 2001



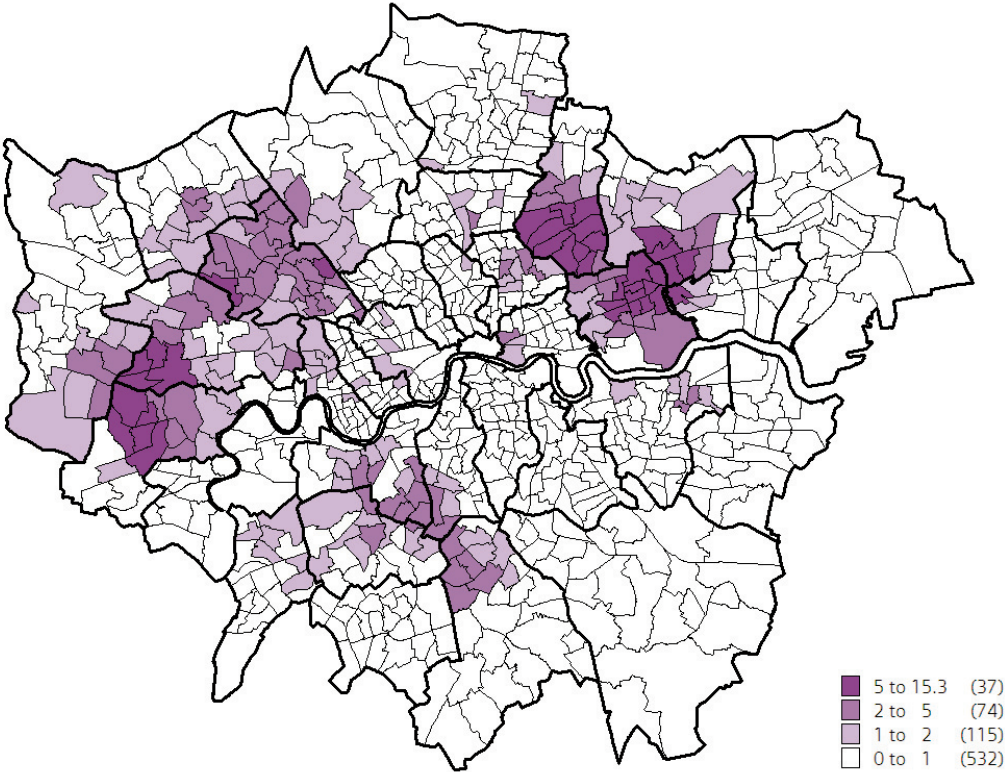
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS006

Map 2 Percentage of Pakistanis by output area, London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS006

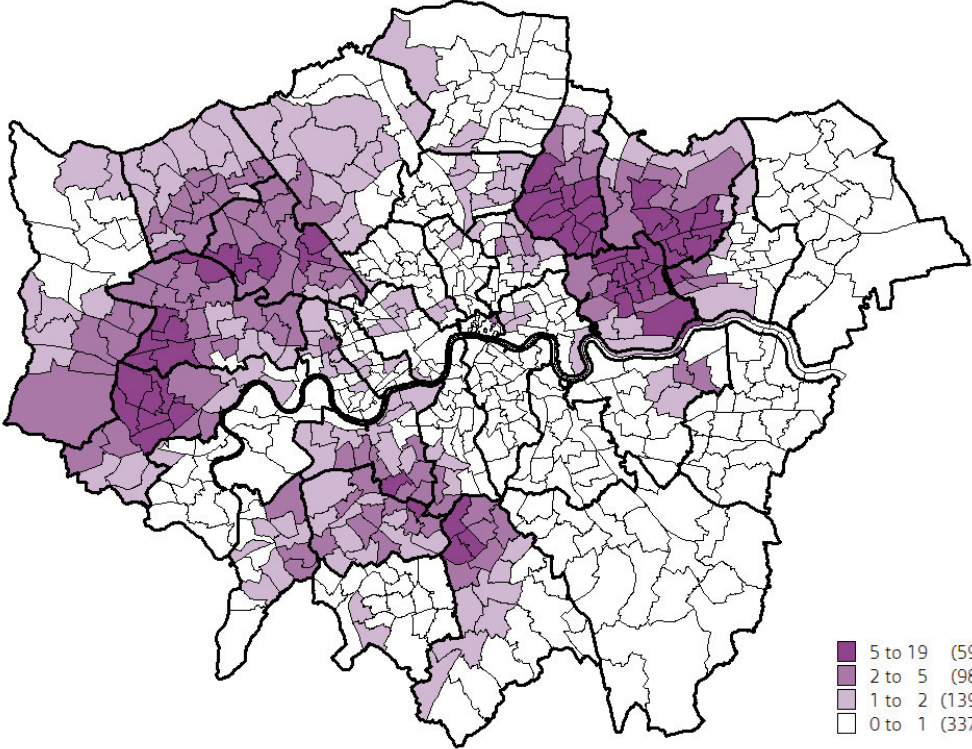
Map 3 Percentage of Pakistanis by ward, London 1991



Source: 1991 Census, Local Base Statistics Table L06

London average = 1.3 per cent

Map 4 Percentage of Pakistanis by ward, London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS006

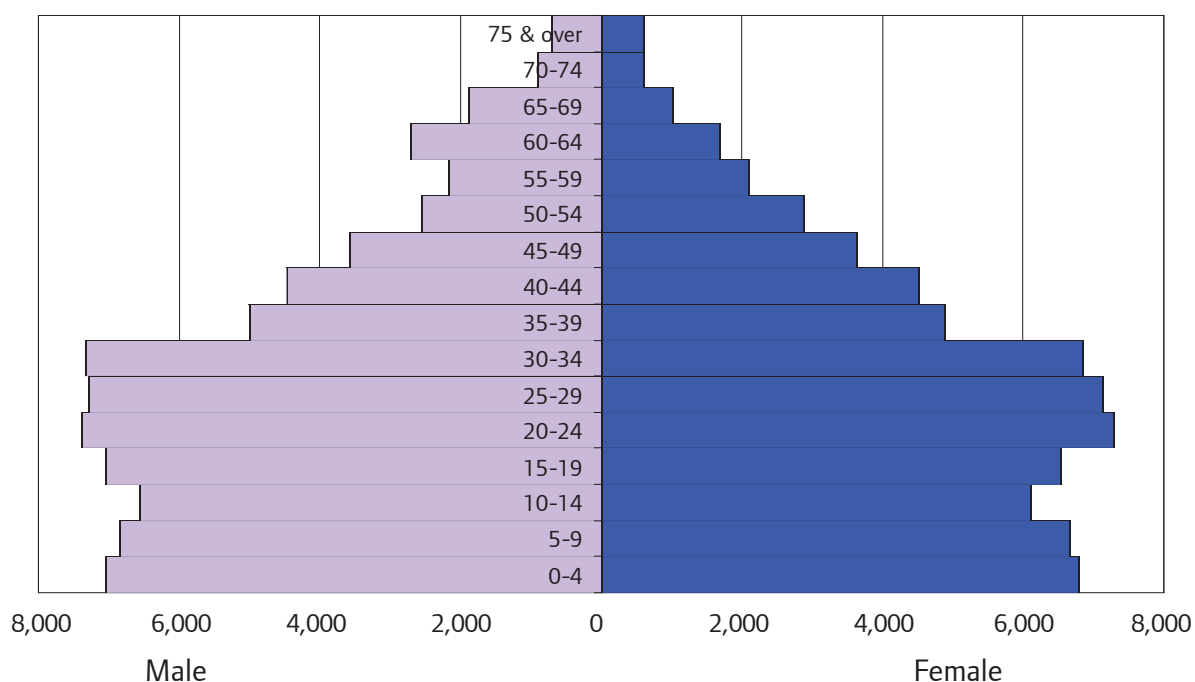
London average = 2.0 per cent

Table 3 Pakistani population change 1991 to 2001 by borough

	All People	Number		Percent		Change in numbers	Percent change in num- bers proportion	
		1991	2001	1991	2001			
City of London	7,185	20	23	0.5	0.3	3	15	-34
Barking and Dagenham	163,944	1,674	3,055	1.2	1.9	1,381	82	60
Barnet	314,564	2,297	3,965	0.8	1.3	1,668	73	61
Bexley	218,307	267	334	0.1	0.2	67	25	21
Brent	263,464	7,323	10,626	3.0	4.0	3,303	45	34
Bromley	295,532	379	691	0.1	0.2	312	82	76
Camden	198,020	760	1,250	0.4	0.6	490	64	41
Croydon	330,587	3,407	7,429	1.1	2.3	4,022	118	107
Ealing	300,948	7,440	11,271	2.7	3.8	3,831	51	39
Enfield	273,559	1,046	1,717	0.4	0.6	671	64	55
Greenwich	214,403	1,251	1,902	0.6	0.9	651	52	48
Hackney	202,824	1,750	2,165	1.0	1.1	415	24	11
Hammersmith and Fulham	165,242	1,174	1,711	0.8	1.0	537	46	32
Haringey	216,507	1,476	2,046	0.7	1.0	570	39	30
Harrow	206,814	2,339	4,317	1.2	2.1	1,978	85	79
Havering	224,248	369	457	0.2	0.2	88	24	24
Hillingdon	243,006	2,008	3,816	0.9	1.6	1,808	90	81
Hounslow	212,341	5,244	9,127	2.6	4.3	3,883	74	68
Islington	175,797	615	912	0.4	0.5	297	48	39
Kensington and Chelsea	158,919	830	1,203	0.6	0.8	373	45	27
Kingston upon Thames	147,273	858	1,916	0.6	1.3	1,058	123	102
Lambeth	266,169	1,997	2,634	0.8	1.0	637	32	21
Lewisham	248,922	739	1,090	0.3	0.4	351	47	38
Merton	187,908	2,241	4,504	1.3	2.4	2,263	101	80
Newham	243,891	12,504	20,644	5.9	8.5	8,140	65	44
Redbridge	238,635	6,332	14,888	2.8	6.2	8,556	135	123
Richmond upon Thames	172,335	353	664	0.2	0.4	311	88	78
Southwark	244,866	775	1,118	0.4	0.5	343	44	30
Sutton	179,768	504	1,216	0.3	0.7	712	141	128
Tower Hamlets	196,106	1,175	1,486	0.7	0.8	311	26	4
Waltham Forest	218,341	13,298	17,295	6.3	7.9	3,997	30	26
Wandsworth	260,380	4,198	5,449	1.7	2.1	1,251	30	26
Westminster	181,286	1,173	1,828	0.7	1.0	655	56	51
Inner London	2,766,114	29,186	43,559	1.2	1.6	14,373	49	35
Outer London	4,405,977	58,630	99,190	1.4	2.3	40,560	69	60
London	7,172,091	87,816	142,749	1.3	2.0	54,933	63	51
England and Wales	52,041,916	455,363	714,826	0.9	1.4	259,463	57	50

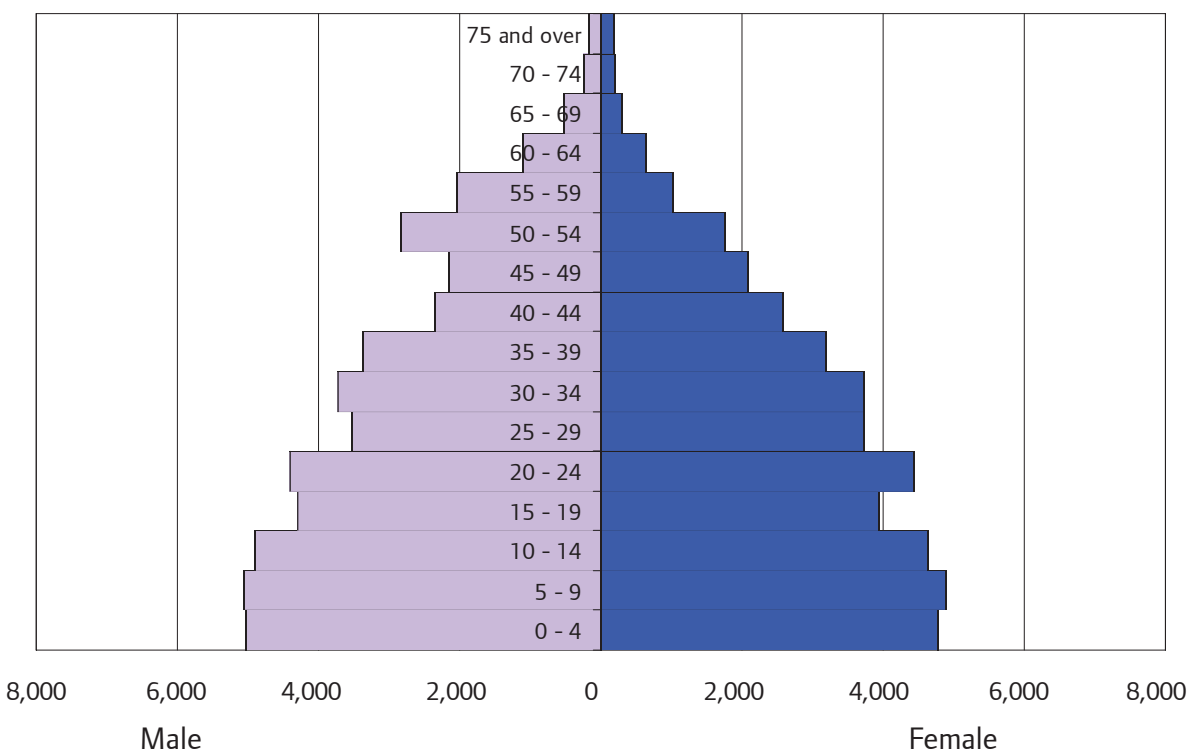
Source: 1991 Census, LBS Table L06 and 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS06

Figure 5 Age structure by gender of Pakistanis in London, 2001



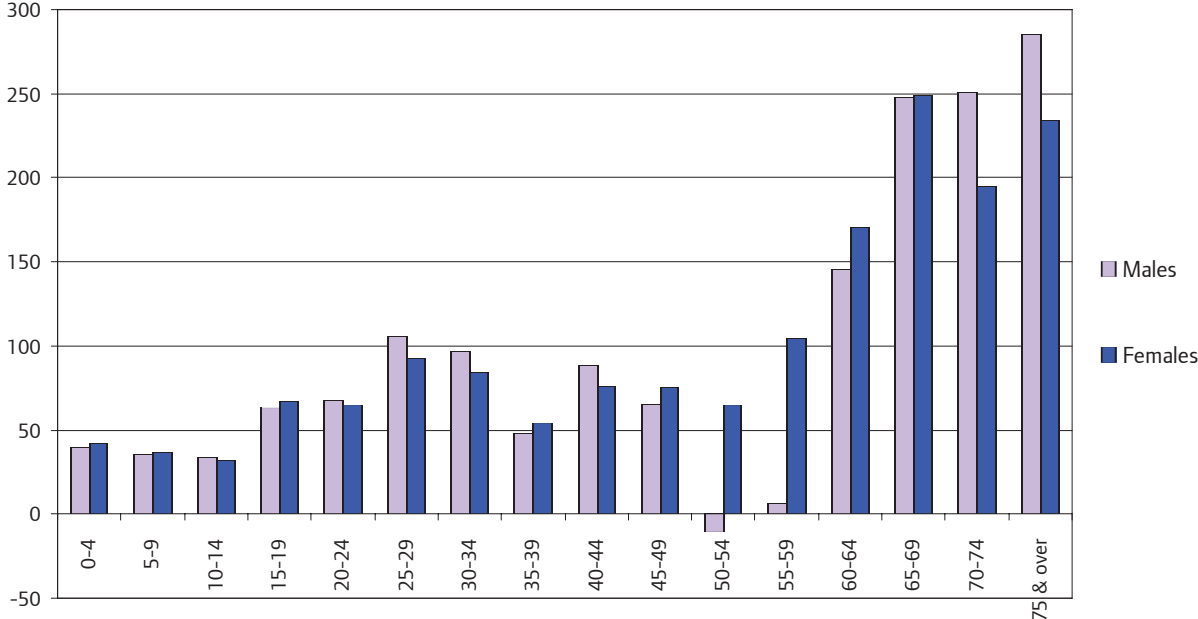
Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

Figure 6 Age structure by gender of Pakistanis in London, 1991



Source: 1991 Census, LBS Table L06

Figure 7 Percentage change of Pakistanis by age group between 1991 and 2001, London



Source: 1991 Census, LBS Table L06 and 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

of Pakistanis increased slightly from 33 per cent to 36 per cent. Furthermore, in 1991 the bottom 50 per cent of London wards had 7,407 Pakistanis in them, which increased to 16,029 in 2001, which indicates that more Pakistanis are now in more areas of London.

Figure 5 shows age structure by gender for Pakistanis and compares with similar data from the 1991 Census in Figure 6. The shape of the population pyramid has changed significantly over the ten year period. In 1991 it shows a relatively uniform triangular shape with only males aged 50 to 54 showing an unusual result. In 2001 the the base of the graph is much wider for all ages between 0 and 34 with a slight dip in the 10 to 14 age group. Then above age 35 it shows the same shape as in 1991, albeit a little wider in each age group. There are significantly more Pakistanis aged over 65, in 2001 than in 1991.

On closer inspection of the data, it is possible to see that the number of Pakistani women has increased by 65 per cent while the number of Pakistani men has increased by 60 per cent. However the percentage change by age group is not uniform (see Figure 7). In age groups between 0 and 14 a growth of between 32 and 42 per cent occurred between 1991 and 2001. This steadily increases to around a 65 per cent increase for Pakistanis aged 15 to 24. Then among males aged 25 to 29 the growth rate increases sharply to 106 per cent while for females the increase is 92 per cent. This then falls to around 50 per cent for 35 to 39 year olds but increases again for 40 to 44 year olds. Significantly, there was a fall in the number of Pakistani males aged 50 to 54 of 10 per cent and only a slight increase for males 55 to 59, where the increase among females of these ages remained fairly steady. The number of females aged above 55 increased sharply, and for ages above 60 both males and females increased in numbers significantly. However, the most noticeable pattern on the age pyramid is the high numbers of males in the 60 to 64 and 65 to 69 age groups. For example, there are more 60 to 64 year old males than 50 to 54 which is unusual. Migrants, and particularly early migrants have often been young males aged 20 to 30. This would indicate that around 35 to 40 years

before the last Census (early 1960s), there would have been a high number of young Pakistani men migrating to the UK.

The increase in Pakistanis in young age groups could be down to high fertility rates. There is also a higher likelihood that Pakistani families will have more children than on average. The result is that a higher than average proportion of Pakistanis are aged under 20. The age of people most likely to migrate is also the age of highest fertility rates. Around 86 per cent of Pakistanis aged 0 to 14 were born in the UK, which compares with Pakistanis aged 35 to 49 where eight per cent were born in the UK. Almost 22 thousand more people born in Pakistan were living in London in 2001 than in 1991. This represents 40 per cent of the total increase in the numbers of Pakistanis of almost 55 thousand over the same period, although not all people born in Pakistan will be in the Pakistani ethnic group.

2.3 Country of birth

The number of people in London born in Pakistan increased by 22 thousand between 1991 and 2001, which is an increase of 58 per cent while the number of Pakistanis born in the UK increased by 30,479 - a 77 per cent increase. In 2001, nearly half of all Pakistanis in London were born in the UK (see Figure 8) and this is predicted to increase steadily over time, while the percentage born in Pakistan steadily decreases. Pakistan ranks as the sixth highest country of birth (outside the UK) for London and the third highest for England and Wales after the Republic of Ireland and India. The percentage of Pakistanis born in other countries has fallen slightly, although the numbers have increased by over 3,000 in London. Many of these people were born in either India or East Africa. It is possible that some people of Pakistani origin who were born in Kenya and other East African countries, may have identified themselves as East African Asian in the Census so may be entered in the Other Asian group.

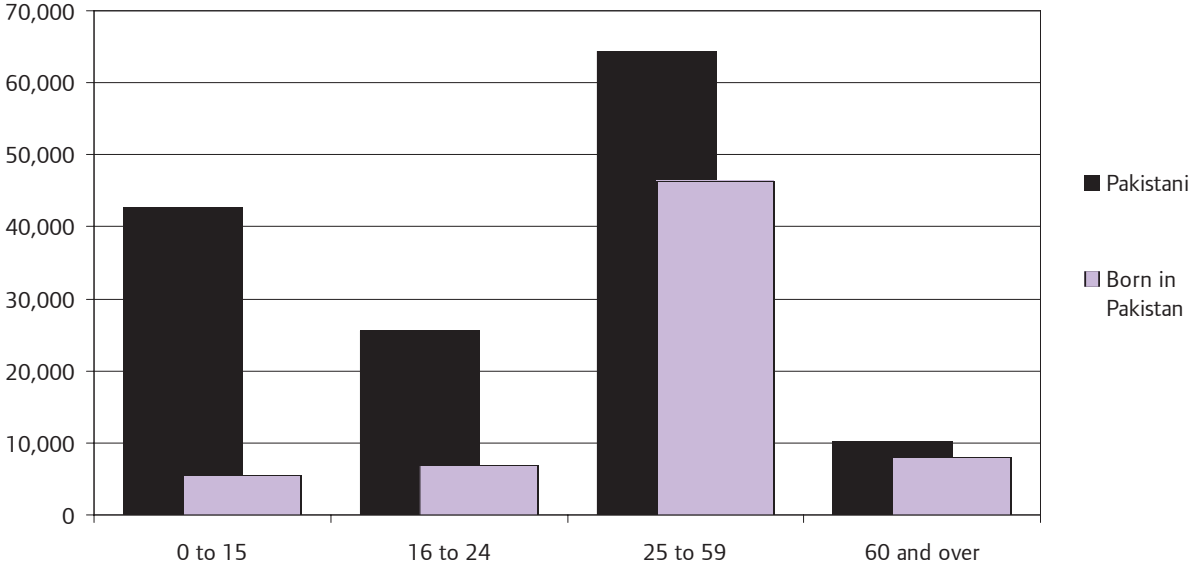
In London, there were 6,376 people born in Pakistan who were not in the Pakistani ethnic group. This represents ten per cent of all people born in Pakistan, and 1,878 were Indian, 1,840 were Other Asian and 1,148 were White British.

Figure 8 Country of birth of Pakistanis in London 1991 and 2001



Source: 1991 Census, LBS Table L51 and 2001 Census, Standard Table ST102

Figure 9 People born in Pakistan and people in Pakistani ethnic group by age, London 2001

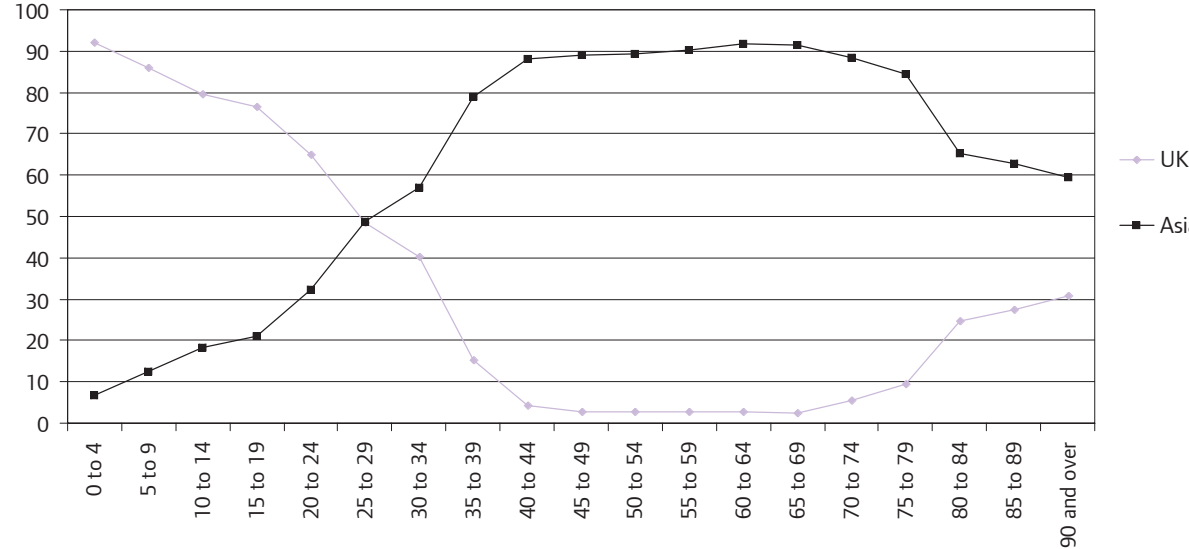


Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Tables C0116 and M256

Nationally, the ward with the highest percentage of people born in Pakistan is Whitefield in Pendle (29 per cent), while the ward with the highest number of people born there is Small Heath in Birmingham (7,150). In London, the ward with the highest percentage of people born in Pakistan is East Ham North in Newham (nine per cent) which is 33rd highest in England and Wales. The wards with the highest number are Loxford in Redbridge and Green Street West in Newham, both with 1,097.

Figure 9 shows the difference in age structure in London between the overall Pakistani population and those people born in Pakistan. Almost two thirds of Pakistanis aged 20 to 59

Figure 10 Age of Pakistanis by place of birth, London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Tables C0004

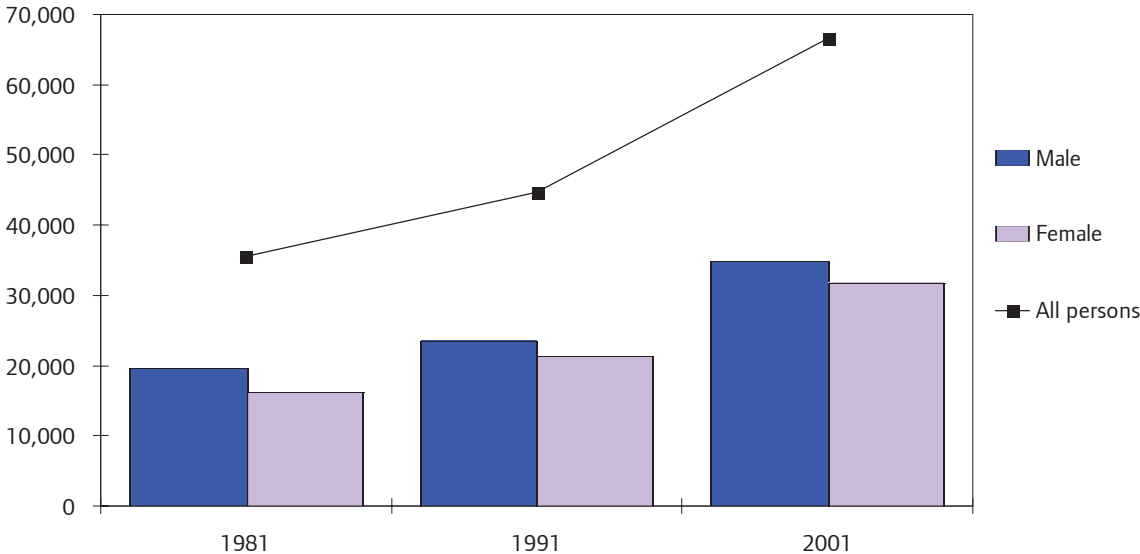
were born in Pakistan. Around 92 per cent of Pakistanis aged 0 to 4 were born in the UK and this figure steadily declines in older age groups as shown in Figure 10. This data is only available for some countries of birth and Pakistan was not a separate country but was included in 'Asia'. However, the vast majority of Pakistanis born in Asia were born in Pakistan. In ages between 40 and 75 around 90 per cent of the Pakistani population were born in Asia. Among age groups over 75 the percentage born in the UK rises again but it is important to note that the numbers are relatively low. For example, the total number of Pakistanis in London aged over 75 is 233. It is possible that Pakistanis born in the UK are living longer on average than those born in Pakistan. There is a higher percentage of UK born Pakistanis aged 0 to 25 than Asian born Pakistanis. In all ages above 25 there is a higher percentage of Asian born Pakistanis. However due to the high numbers of young Pakistanis, there are actually more UK born Pakistanis than Asian born in London.

There are almost 93 thousand working age Pakistanis and over 55 thousand working age people born in Pakistan. Approximately 65 per cent of the Pakistani ethnic group are aged 16 to pension age whereas 83 per cent of those born in Pakistan are of working age. The majority of Pakistanis of working age would have been born in Pakistan. However, in ages 16 to 24 the majority of Pakistanis were born in the UK.

2.4 People born in Pakistan, 1981 to 2001

In 1981, data on ethnicity was not collected, although country of birth was, as it was in 1991 and 2001. The 1981 Census showed that there were almost 36 thousand people who were born in Pakistan living in London. By 1991 this increased by just over nine thousand to 43 thousand and by 2001 this had increased further by 22 thousand to 67 thousand people (shown in Figure 11). This means that more than double the number of people from Pakistan came to London between 1991 and 2001 than between 1981 and 1991. Therefore, the number of people born in Pakistan living in London nearly doubled between 1981 and 2001.

Figure 11 Numbers of people born in Pakistan by gender, London 1981 to 2001



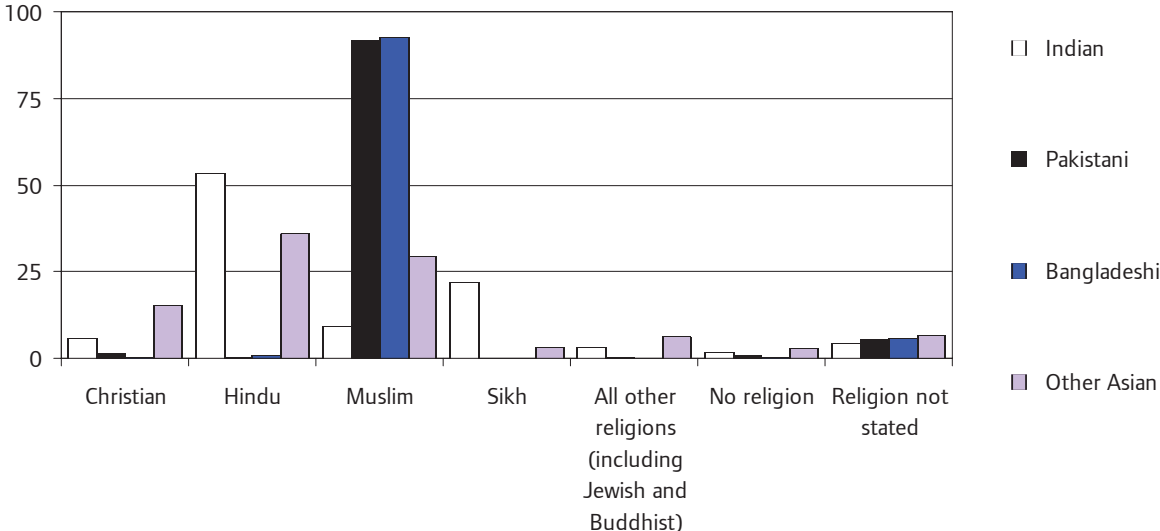
Source: 1981 Census Table 4, 1991 Census LBS Table L07 and 2001 Census, Standard Table ST015

Between 1981 and 2001 there has always been more Pakistani males than females in London, which may be down to a Pakistani men who migrated first. It is often the case that wives and other family are reunited with those men later. This is supported by the fact that between 1981 and 1991 more women from Pakistan came to London than men and the same is true for England and Wales. Over 30 thousand women from Pakistan arrived in England and Wales compared with just over 12 thousand men between 1981 and 1991. In contrast, between 1991 and 2001 almost exactly the same number of Pakistan born men as women arrived in the country. Between 1981 and 2001 the percentage of the national population that was born in Pakistan increased from 0.4 to 0.6 per cent. In London over the same period it increased from 0.5 to 0.9 per cent.

2.5 Religion

Around 92 per cent of Pakistanis in London are Muslim. The remainder is made up of people who recorded Religion not stated (six per cent), Christian (two per cent) and No religion (one per cent) as shown in Figure 12. The one per cent of Pakistanis who had no religion is significantly less than the London average which is 16 per cent. The percentage who are Muslim is very similar to the Bangladeshi population (93 per cent), although very different from the Indian population (nine per cent) and Other Asian (29 per cent).

Figure 12 Religion by Asian ethnic group, percentages London 2001



Source: 2001 Census Standard Table ST106

In London, there are 131 thousand Pakistani Muslims, while there are 607 thousand Muslims overall, which makes it the second largest religion after Christian. Muslims make up eight per cent of the London population compared with three per cent in England and Wales. Pakistani Muslims form over a fifth of Muslim Londoners, which is less than the Bangladeshi proportion but considerably more than the ethnic group with the next highest proportion which is Other White (14 per cent). In England and Wales, there are over 1.5 million Muslims and 43 per cent of those are Pakistani. This is a far higher proportion than in London (22 per cent) and a far higher proportion than Bangladeshi Muslims in England and Wales, which is second highest with 17 per cent.

3.0 Housing

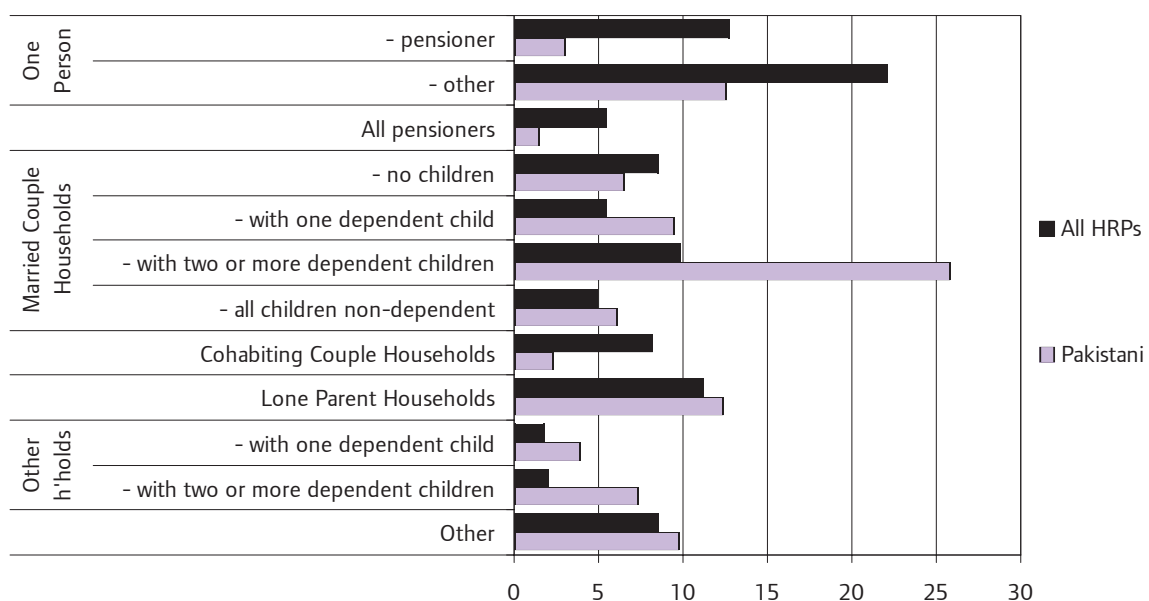
3.1 Household composition and family type

There are 38,951 Pakistani households in London, which make up 1.3 per cent of all London households. As shown in Figure 13, a very high proportion (26 per cent) of Pakistani households are married couple households with two or more children. Although high, this figure is not as high as Bangladeshi households where 37 per cent are in this category, and it is more than Indian (19 per cent) and Other Asian (20 per cent).

Figure 14 shows that Pakistani households are generally have more dependent children than average and 40 per cent of households have two or more dependent children compared with 17 per cent on average. Over 56 per cent of Pakistani households in London, have at least one dependent child compared with 29 per cent on average for both London and England and Wales. In England and Wales the Pakistani proportion is even higher at 66 per cent. This would indicate that a higher percentage of Pakistani households in London have either no children or non-dependent children in them.

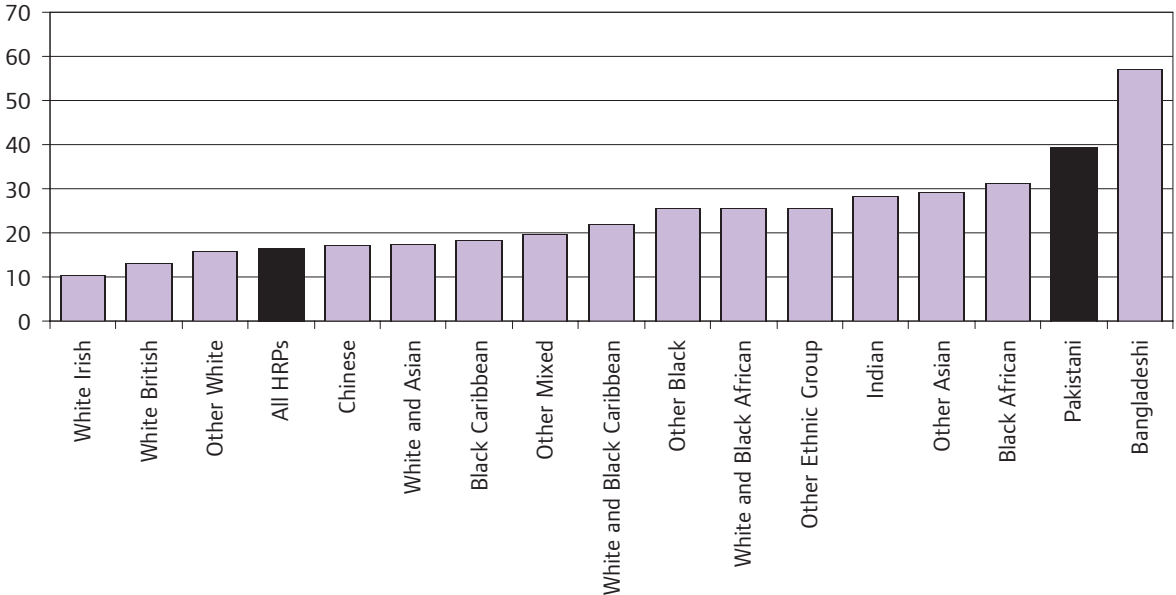
The percentage of one person households is around 15 per cent which is significantly lower than the average of 35 per cent, but is higher than the England and Wales average which is 12 per cent. The percentage of Pakistani one person households has increased since 1991, when the figure was 11 per cent. Only three per cent of Pakistani households are lone pensioner households compared with 13 per cent on average. Furthermore, just one per cent are 'all pensioner households' compared with six per cent on average. While this may be because there is a lower percentage of Pakistanis over pension age than average, they may be living with younger family members. Also, 13 per cent of Pakistani households are people living on their own (excluding pensioners) compared with 22 per cent on average.

Figure 13 Household composition by ethnic group of household reference person (HRP), percentages London 2001



Source: 2001 Census Standard Table ST106

Figure 14 Percentage of households with two or more dependent children, London 2001

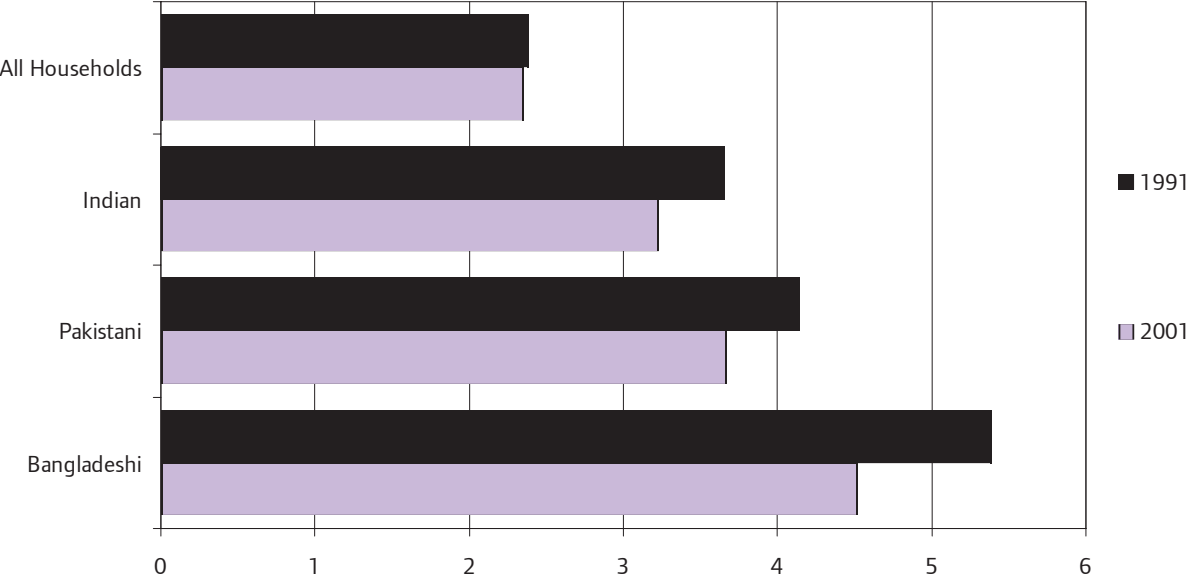


Source: 2001 Census Standard Table ST106

The percentage of Pakistani lone parent families is slightly above the average (12 per cent compared with 11 per cent). It is possible this figure may be higher if women marry men older than themselves, which is common among Pakistanis (Berrington, 1996). This would increase the chance of the mother being left to look after the family after the father has died.

A slightly above average proportion of Pakistani households have the same ethnic group throughout (77 per cent compared with 76 per cent). The only other groups above average are Indian, Bangladeshi and White British.

Figure 15 Average household size 1991 and 2001, London



Source: 1991 Census, LBS Table L43 and 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M241

3.2 Household size and overcrowding

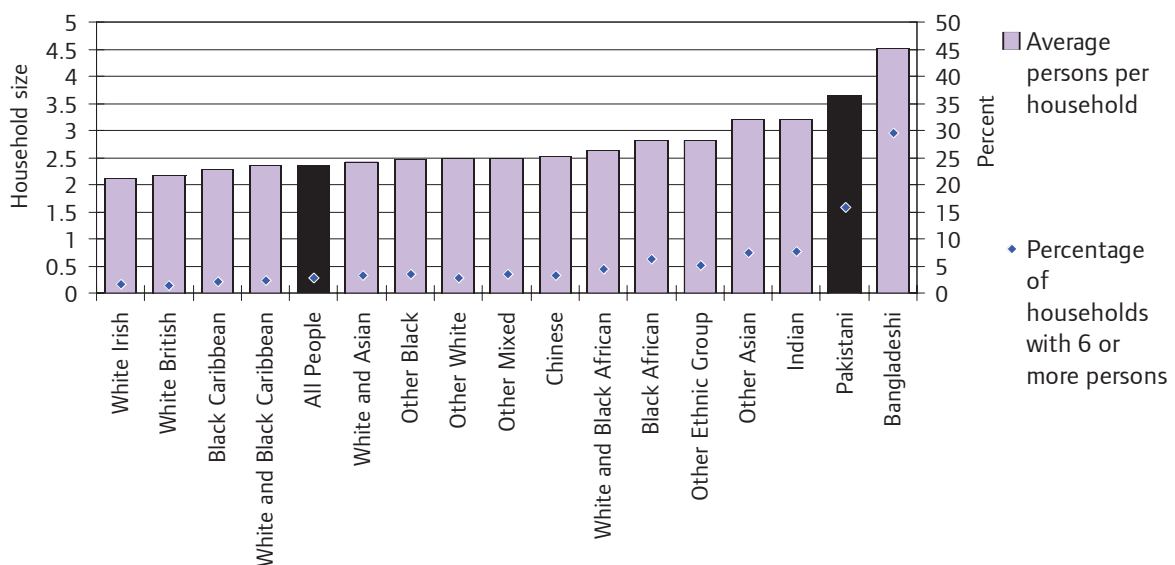
The average Pakistani household size in 2001 is 3.7 compared with the average of 2.4. In 1991 the figure was 4.1 while the average was also 2.4. The household size of Indian and Pakistani ethnic groups has also decreased since 1991. In 2001, only Bangladeshi households (5.4 persons) are on average larger than Pakistani.

The number of Pakistanis households has increased to 38,951 in 2001 from 21,846 in 1991, an increase of 78 per cent. Over the same period the number of all households in London increased by nine per cent.

The percentage of Pakistani households with six or more persons is 16 per cent compared with three per cent on average as shown in Figure 16. The 1991 figure was 24 per cent, which may indicate that overcrowding for Pakistanis has decreased in that decade. Only Bangladeshi households contain a higher percentage of households with six or more persons and while the Pakistani average household size is only slightly higher than Indian and Other Asian (3.2 persons), the percentage with six or more persons is far lower for both (Indian is eight per cent and Other Asian is seven per cent). This may indicate that ethnic groups other than Bangladeshis and Pakistanis live in smaller households.

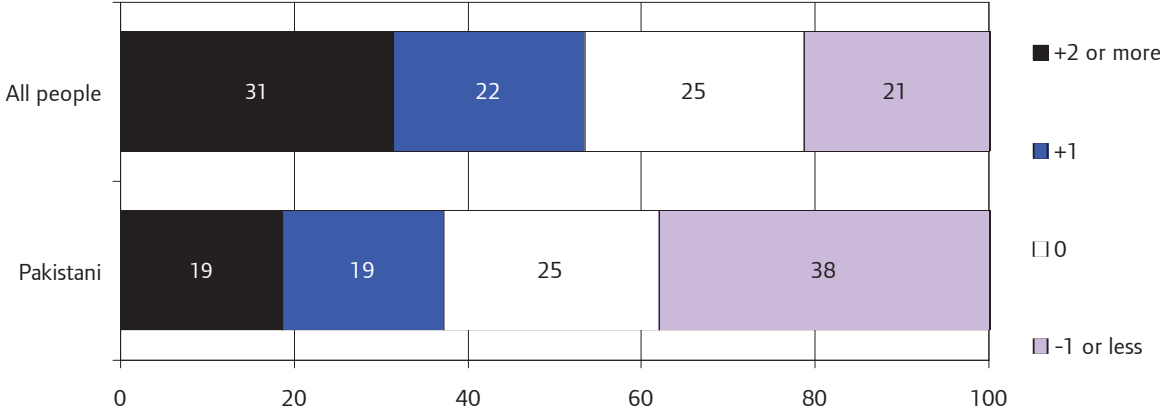
The occupancy rating provides a measure of under-occupancy and overcrowding. For example a value of -1 implies that there is one room too few and that there is overcrowding in the household (see glossary). A high percentage of Pakistani households suffer from overcrowding. Around 38 per cent of Pakistanis live in accommodation with an occupancy rating of -1 or less, compared with 21 per cent on average (see Figure 16). Bangladeshis are most likely to live in overcrowded households (62 per cent), while the Other Asian figure is also high (44 per cent). Only 12 per cent of White British people live in overcrowded accommodation, which is the lowest of any ethnic group. Around one fifth of Pakistanis live in households with an

Figure 16 Percentage of households containing six or more persons by ethnic group, London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M240

Figure 17 Percentage of people in households by occupancy rating, London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST123

occupancy rating of +2 or more which compares with 31 per cent on average.

In 1991, occupancy rating was not measured although the percentage of households with over one person per room was. Around 23 per cent of Pakistani households contained over one person per room compared with the average of four per cent. This fell in 2001 to 19 per cent for Pakistanis and increased to five per cent on average. However, the percentage of Pakistani households with over 1.5 persons per room actually increased from six to seven per cent, while the proportion of Pakistani households with between one and 1.5 persons per room dropped from 17 per cent to 13 per cent.

3.3 Tenure

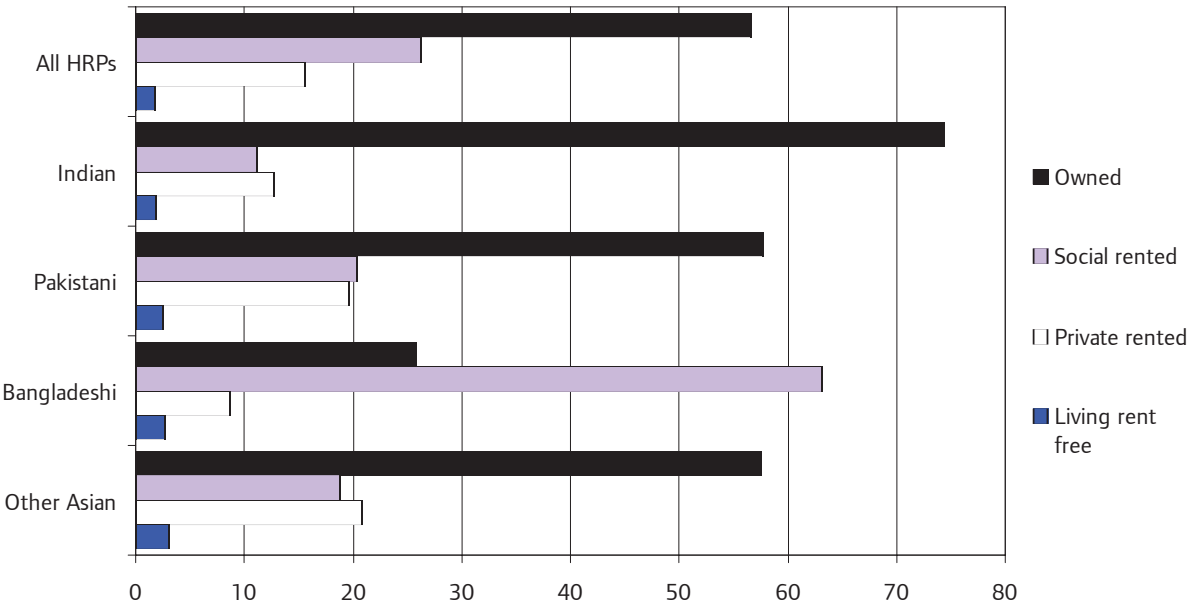
Around 58 per cent of Pakistanis own their own home which is almost the same as the average of 57 per cent and compares with 74 per cent of Indians, 26 per cent of Bangladeshis and 57 per cent of Other Asians (shown in Figure 18). The percentage of Pakistanis who own their home outright is 17 per cent which is slightly less than the average of 22 per cent.

The numbers of Pakistani households who own their home outright has more than trebled since 1991 and the proportion has increased from ten per cent in 1991 to 17 per cent in 2001. The large increase of Pakistani household numbers since 1991 has meant that even if numbers of households in different tenures have increased the percentages may still decrease. For example, the percentage who own with a mortgage has fallen from 57 per cent to 40 per cent, although in terms of numbers it is an increase of nearly 25 per cent in London. This still represents the highest tenure type among Pakistanis.

The next highest type of tenure is private rented and nearly 20 per cent of Pakistanis are in this category compared with 15 per cent on average. The Pakistani figure has increased from 11 per cent in 1991 and the numbers have more than trebled.

Just under 13 per cent live in accommodation rented from a local authority compared with 17 per cent on average. Other social rented accommodation makes up over seven per cent of Pakistani households, which means that the percentage of who live in social rented

Figure 18 Tenure by ethnic group of HRP, percentages London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST111

accommodation and in private rented accommodation is about the same (20 per cent). The main difference between tenure for Pakistanis and the average is that fewer Pakistanis live in social rented accommodation and more live in private rented accommodation. It is worth noting that the percentage living in each tenure would be affected by the availability of different types of housing in each area of London.

Since 1991, in London as a whole the percentage of owner occupied households has remained at 57 per cent whereas for Pakistanis this figure has dropped by nine percentage points (from 67 to 58 per cent of Pakistani households). However, the number of Pakistani households in owner occupied housing has increased by over 50 per cent, which is an increase of 7,559 households. The numbers in rented accommodation increased by 8,616 households and most of this is private rented. It is unknown how tenure has changed since 1991 among Pakistanis. For example it is known that numbers of all types of tenure have changed since 1991 but it is not known what proportion of these come from new migrants, how many are young Pakistanis forming their own households and how many are households that have changed from one tenure to another.

Among Pakistani households the percentage of households who are in social rented accommodation has not changed significantly since 1991 although the numbers have increased by almost 80 per cent. Meanwhile, the average for all households in London has fallen by nine per cent, which may be due to the right to buy. The percentage of Pakistani households who rent their accommodation from a local authority has fallen by 24 per cent (around average), though this is still an increase in numbers of 35 per cent (see Figure 19). The percentage who live in other social rented accommodation has more than doubled and the numbers more than trebled to nearly 3,000 households.

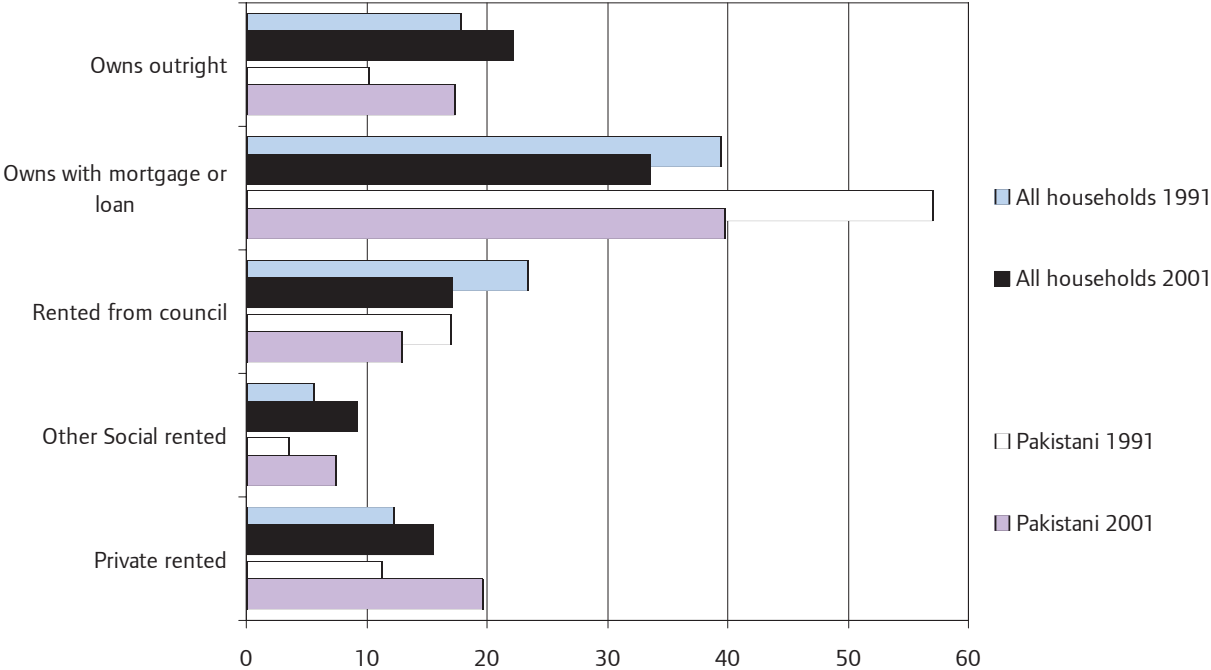
Looking at the changes in the boroughs where most Pakistanis live, the same trends are showing for the most part. However, some exceptions include Brent, Redbridge, Hounslow and

Table 4 Tenure of households by borough, percentages 1991 and 2001

	Owned				Social rented			
	All households		Pakistani		All households		Pakistani	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
City of London	47	49	-	-	27	22	-	-
Barking and Dagenham	52	56	61	59	44	37	33	26
Barnet	69	67	76	66	16	15	10	12
Bexley	79	79	80	76	15	14	7	14
Brent	58	56	74	62	25	24	14	18
Bromley	78	76	87	75	14	14	5	9
Camden	34	35	34	39	43	37	37	33
Croydon	73	69	78	60	17	17	11	16
Ealing	64	63	64	60	21	19	22	22
Enfield	74	71	73	70	17	17	15	15
Greenwich	47	49	63	65	43	39	25	20
Hackney	27	32	45	43	59	51	46	41
Hammersmith and Fulham	42	44	48	44	35	33	32	40
Haringey	50	46	60	52	31	30	25	25
Harrow	78	75	80	71	11	11	10	11
Havering	79	79	85	73	16	14	10	8
Hillingdon	73	72	78	69	18	17	12	16
Hounslow	61	61	68	57	27	23	20	24
Islington	27	32	35	37	59	49	52	42
Kensington and Chelsea	40	44	37	37	27	26	28	22
Kingston upon Thames	75	71	77	67	12	11	10	9
Lambeth	36	37	58	50	47	41	28	25
Lewisham	48	50	57	51	41	36	27	25
Merton	71	69	82	74	17	14	9	8
Newham	50	44	66	50	37	36	21	22
Redbridge	78	75	85	66	12	10	6	8
Richmond upon Thames	70	69	82	67	15	12	6	11
Southwark	27	31	39	43	61	54	47	32
Sutton	75	74	81	72	17	15	7	9
Tower Hamlets	23	29	21	29	68	52	68	50
Waltham Forest	61	59	67	55	25	24	24	28
Wandsworth	54	52	68	52	27	23	16	20
Westminster	35	35	42	39	32	29	26	21
Inner London	39	40	56	47	43	38	28	26
Outer London	69	68	73	63	20	18	16	18
London	57	57	67	58	29	26	20	20
England and Wales	68	69	77	66	23	19	13	16

Source: 1991 Census LBS Table L49 & 2001 Census Standard Table ST111

Figure 19 Tenure for all households and Pakistani households, percentages London 1991 and 2001



Source: 1991 Census Table L49 & 2001 Census, Standard Table ST111

Waltham Forest which have all had a significant increase in the percentage of Pakistani households who live in social rented accommodation. Those boroughs on the whole are quite similar to the London average so Pakistani households are notably different to the borough average. Ealing also shows a decrease of six per cent in Pakistani owner occupied households which is considerably less than the average for Pakistanis in London which is a 14 per cent fall. Boroughs where owner occupation increased significantly i.e. the opposite to the trend, were Tower Hamlets and Camden. Although the average percentage of Pakistani owner occupied households fell, in Newham it fell considerably more, as shown in Table 4.

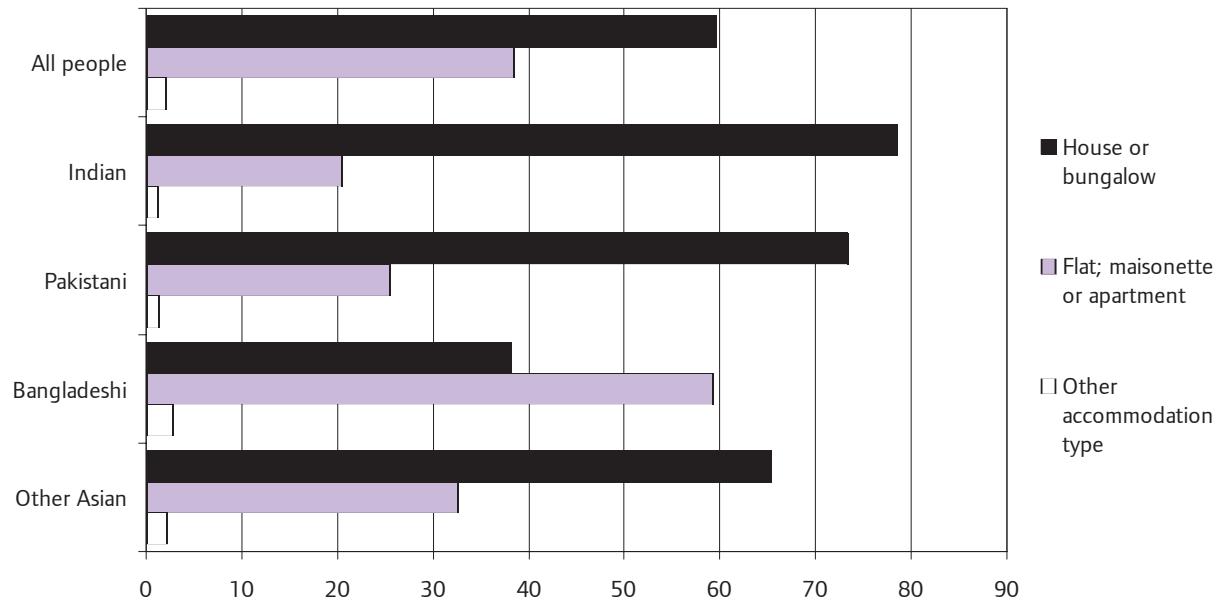
In Newham, the percentage of Pakistani households who live in social rented accommodation (22 per cent) is significantly below the average for the borough of 36 per cent. Similarly, in Brent the average of 24 per cent in social rented accommodation is above the Pakistani figure of 18 per cent. In Redbridge, a smaller percentage of Pakistani households live in owner occupied accommodation (66 per cent) compared with the Redbridge average of 75 per cent.

3.4 Accommodation type

Almost three quarters of Pakistanis live in a house or bungalow compared with under 60 per cent on average as shown in Figure 20. While this proportion is above the average and above the ‘Other Asian’ and the Bangladeshi percentages, it is still below the Indian figure (78 per cent).

Around a quarter of Pakistani households live in flats, compared with the average of 38 per cent. In comparison Bangladeshis have a far higher percentage living in flats (59 per cent) as do Black Africans (61 per cent), although, accommodation type could be strongly related to the type of housing available in the areas where people live and also the tenure available to them

Figure 20 Accommodation type of all people by ethnic group, percentages London 2001

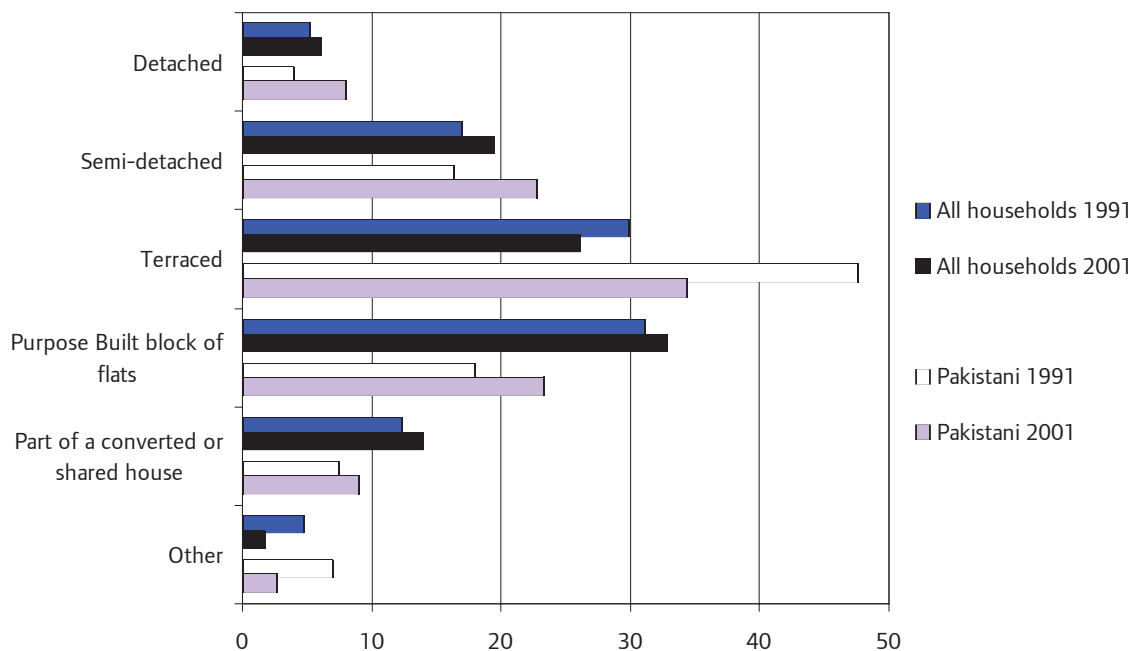


Source: 2001 Census, Theme Table TT013

there, which does vary widely between boroughs.

Since 1991, the percentage of Pakistanis living in flats has increased from 18 per cent to 23 per cent and at the same time the average increased from 31 per cent to 33 per cent as shown in Figure 21. The increase in numbers of Pakistani households who live in flats was over five thousand. Furthermore, the proportion of Pakistanis living in a converted or shared house has increased from seven per cent to nine per cent. The main percentage drop in accommodation type in the decade was in terraced housing, where the average fell from 30 per cent to 26 per

Figure 21 Accommodation type in 1991 and 2001, percentages London



Source: 1991 Census, Table LRCT11 and 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M079

cent and for Pakistanis decreased from 48 per cent to 34 per cent, although the numbers actually increased by almost three thousand households.

The proportions of Pakistanis living in detached houses has doubled since 1991 from four per cent to eight per cent and the percentage living in semi detached houses has also increased, rising from 16 per cent in 1991 to 23 per cent in 2001, which is an increase of 5,299 households. While the average also increased, the Pakistani figure increased at a greater rate in the ten year period.

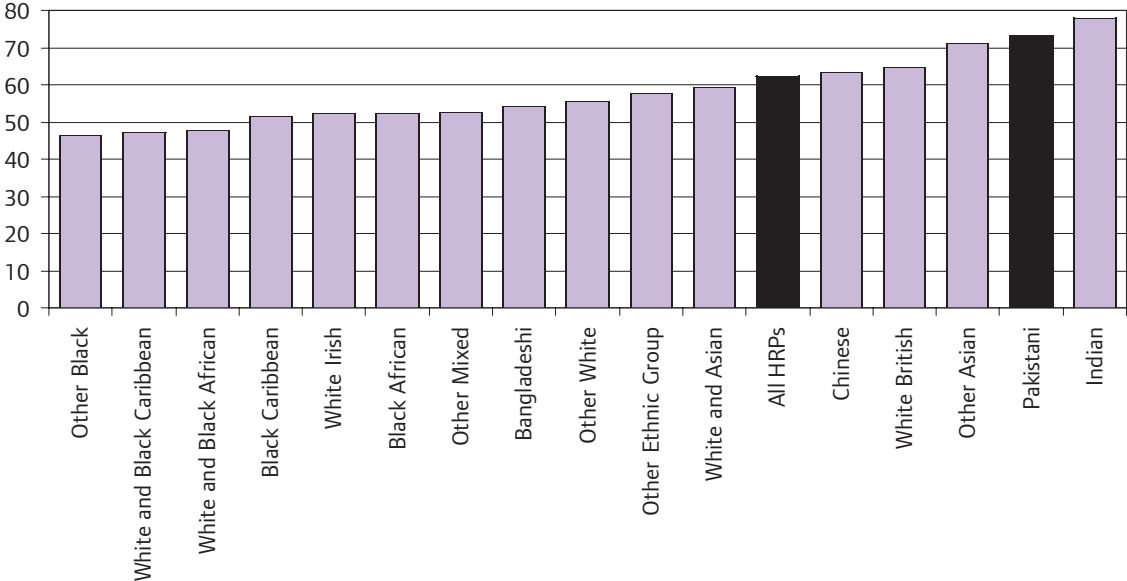
The percentage of Pakistani households living in accommodation which is not self contained (that is, all the rooms are behind a door that only that household can use) decreased between 1991 and 2001 from three per cent to 0.7 per cent, while the average also decreased from 2.7 per cent to 0.9 per cent. In 2001, only Indian and White British ethnic groups have lower percentages of households that are not in self contained accommodation.

3.5 Car ownership

Car ownership among Asian ethnic groups is generally very high in comparison with the average. Pakistani households are the second most likely group to own a car (73 per cent) after Indian (78 per cent), and slightly in front of Other Asian (71 per cent) and compares with the average of 63 per cent (see Figure 22). These are also the three ethnic groups most likely to own two or more cars. Furthermore, around 24 per cent of Pakistani households own two or more cars compared with 19 per cent on average.

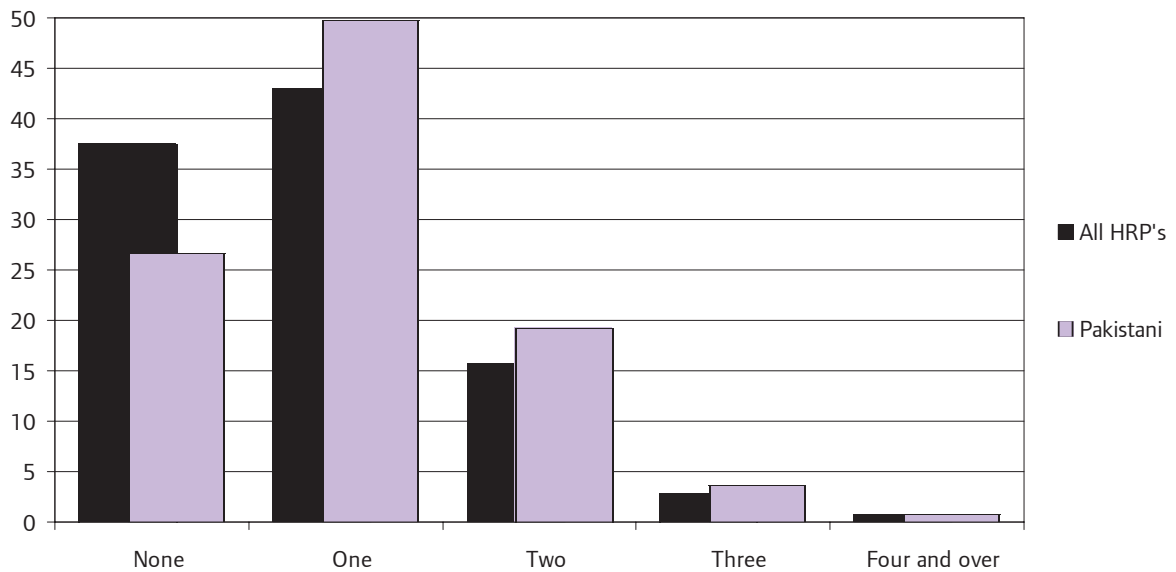
The ethnic group least likely to have access to a car in the household is Other Black. However, it is important to note that car ownership is strongly influenced by where people live. For example, car ownership in Inner London is considerably lower than Outer London possibly due

Figure 22 Percentage of households with access to a car/van by ethnic group , London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST111

Figure 23 Number of cars or vans in household by HRP, percentages London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M265

to better access to public transport, higher congestion/more difficult parking in Inner London or greater poverty, which discourage car ownership. The percentage of Pakistanis in Inner London with access to a car is 62 per cent (49 per cent on average), compared with 78 per cent in Outer London (71 per cent on average).

Figure 23 shows that around half of Pakistani households have one car/van, and that 19 per cent have two cars, both of which are above the London average. Only 27 per cent of Pakistani households do not have access to a car, significantly less than the average of 37 per cent.

The average number of cars for Pakistanis is one per household, which is higher than the average of 0.9 cars per household. The ethnic group with the highest average is Indian (1.2 cars) and the lowest is Other Black (0.6 cars).

In 1991, the percentage of Pakistani households with access to a car was 69 per cent (73 per cent in 2001) compared with the average of 59 per cent (63 per cent in 2001).

3.6 Amenities

The percentage of Pakistani households without sole use of bath/shower and toilet is very low at 1.1 per cent which is equal to the London average and also the Bangladeshi percentage. The ethnic group with the lowest proportion of households without sole bath/shower and toilet is Indian (0.7 per cent) and the only other two ethnic groups with lower proportions are White British (0.8 per cent) and Black Caribbean (1.0 per cent). At the other end of the scale the highest ethnic group is Black African with 2.6 per cent.

In 1991, 2.9 per cent of Pakistani households did not have sole use of a shower/bath and/or WC compared with the average of 2.4 per cent. During that decade the Pakistani figure has changed from being below average to being average.

The four Asian ethnic groups have the lowest proportion of households without central heating. Indian has the lowest (three per cent) followed by Bangladeshi (four per cent), then Pakistani and Other Asian (five per cent). This compares with an average of eight per cent for all London households and the two ethnic groups with the highest percentage, which are White Irish and White British (nine per cent).

Since 1991, the percentage of Pakistanis without central heating has fallen significantly from 13 per cent (to five per cent) compared with 19 per cent for all London households.

4.0 Economic activity

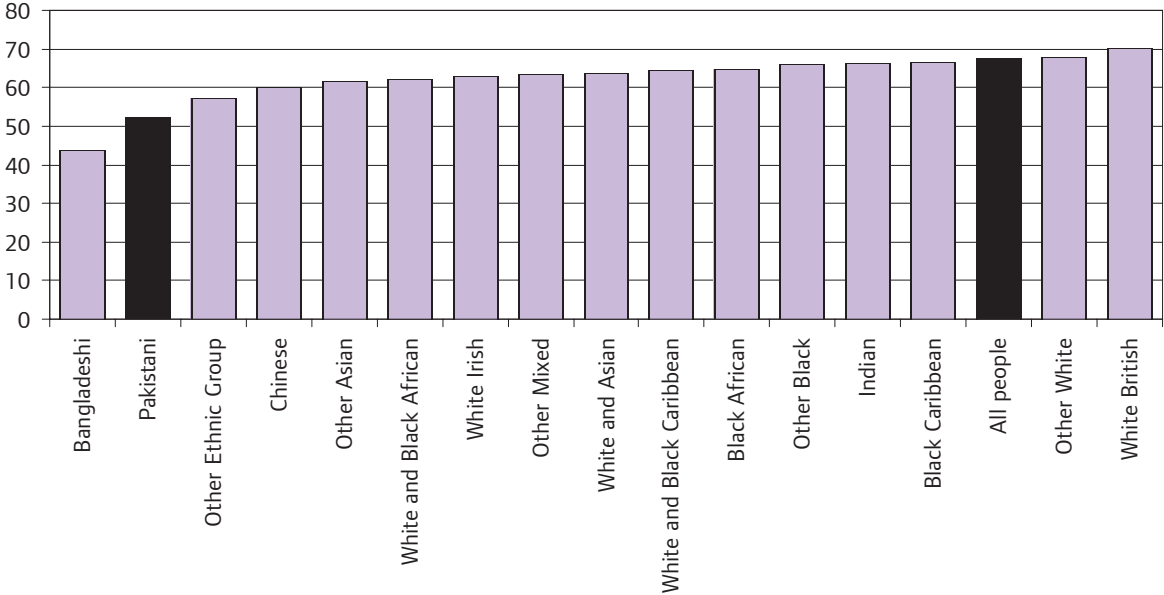
4.1 Economically active

All people aged 16 to 74 who were working in the week before the Census are described as economically active and in addition, the category includes people who were not working but were looking for work and were available to start work within 2 weeks. Full-time students who are economically active are included but are identified separately as shown in Table 5.

The Pakistani ethnic group has the second lowest economic activity rate of the 16 ethnic groups in the 2001 Census. Figure 24 shows that the economic activity rate for Pakistanis is 52 per cent compared with 68 per cent on average, with only Bangladeshis having a lower rate (44 per cent). This compares with the rate for Indians (66 per cent) and Other Asians (62 per cent), while White British have the highest activity rate (70 per cent).

The economic activity rate for Pakistani women is 36 per cent compared with 68 per cent for men. The rate for Pakistani women is well below the average of 60 per cent for all women in London. For women aged 25 and over the gap between Pakistanis and the average is even larger (35 per cent compared with 61 per cent). However, the economic activity rate for Pakistani men aged 25 and over is 74 per cent which is only slightly below the average of 78

Figure 24 Economic activity rate of people aged 16-74 by ethnic group, London 2001



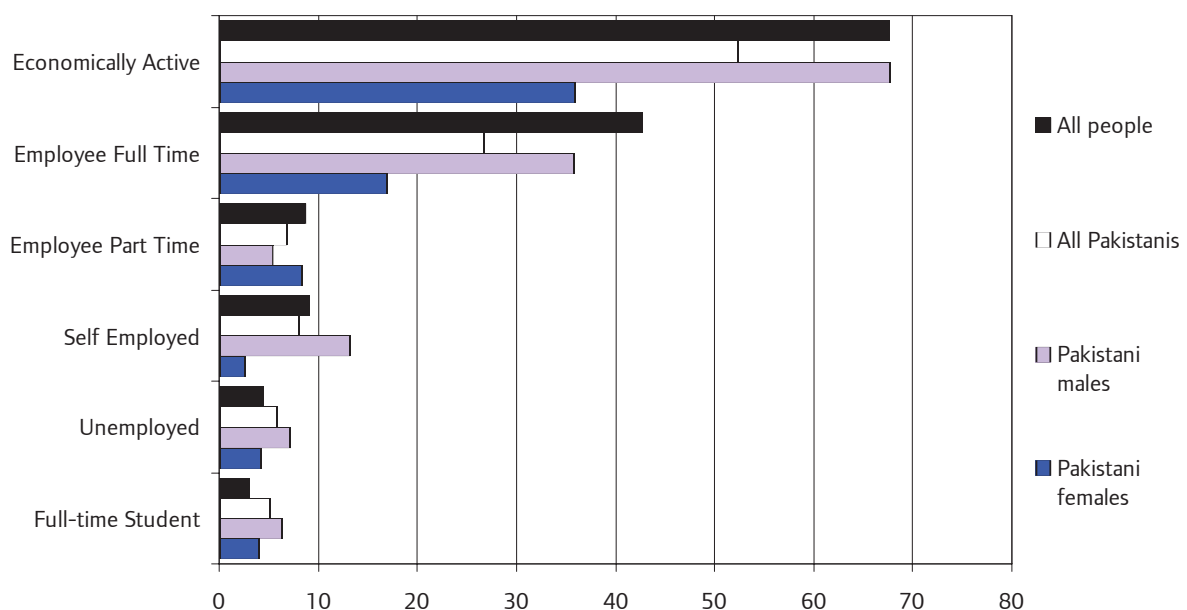
Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST108

Table 5 Economic activity of all people and Pakistanis by age and sex, percentages London 2001

		Economically Active	Employee Full Time	Employee Part Time	Self Employed	Unemployed	Full-time Student
All people							
All people	Age						
	16-74	68	43	9	9	4	3
	16-24	60	34	5	2	6	14
	25-74	69	44	9	10	4	1
Males	16-74	75	50	4	13	5	3
	16-24	62	36	4	3	7	13
	25-74	78	52	4	15	5	1
Females	16-74	60	36	13	5	3	3
	16-24	58	33	5	1	4	14
	25-74	61	37	15	6	3	1
Pakistani							
All people	16-74	52	27	7	8	6	5
	16-24	44	16	5	1	6	16
	25-74	55	30	7	10	6	1
Males	16-74	68	36	5	13	7	6
	16-24	48	18	4	2	6	19
	25-74	74	42	6	17	8	2
Females	16-74	36	17	8	3	4	4
	16-24	39	14	6	0	5	13
	25-74	35	18	9	3	4	1

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST108

Figure 25 Economic activity breakdown by sex, percentages London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST108

per cent.

The economic activity rate minus full time students is lower than the rate including students. For Pakistanis the rate is 47 per cent compared with the average of 65 per cent. This breaks down as 61 per cent for Pakistani males and 32 per cent for Pakistani females.

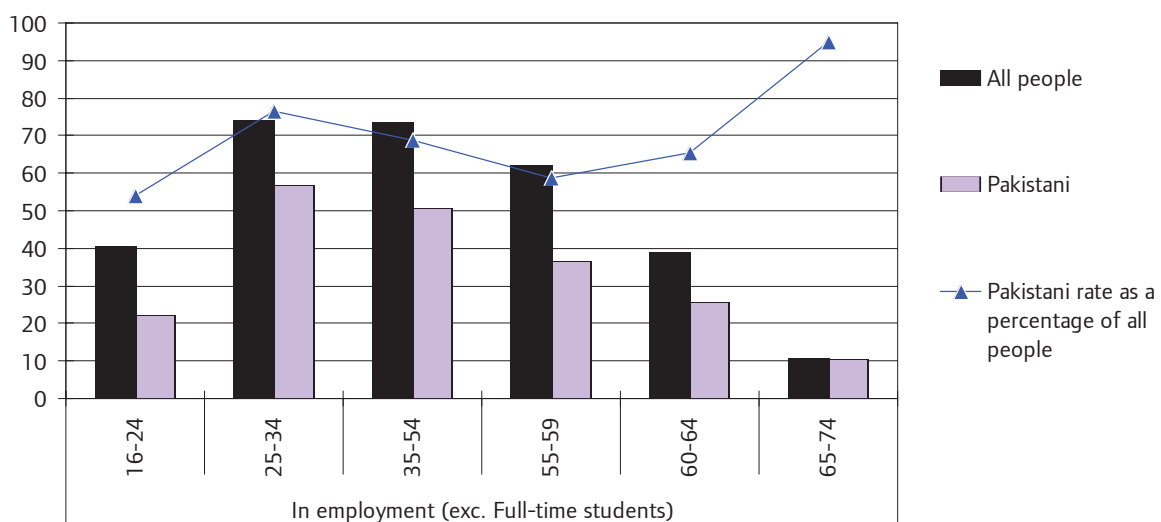
4.2 Employment rate

The full-time employment rate for Pakistanis is 27 per cent compared with an average of 43 per cent. This breaks down as the employment among Pakistani men being 36 per cent and Pakistani women 17 per cent, both well below average. The part time employment rate is seven per cent compared with the average of nine per cent. Figure 25 shows that nearly double the proportion of Pakistani men are in full-time employment than women, although there are more Pakistani women in part-time employment than men. The main reason for this is the low proportion of Pakistani men in full time employment.

The levels of economic activity and employment rates vary significantly with age. For example, Pakistanis aged 16 to 24 have an employment rate of 28 per cent compared with 64 per cent for 25 to 34 year olds. In each age group the Pakistani rate is below the London average although for some ages the rates are closer than others. Pakistanis aged 16 to 24 have a rate that is 46 per cent lower than average, while for those aged 65 to 74 the rate is only five per cent below the average, which is shown as the line on Figure 26.

The percentage of Pakistanis who are self-employed is around average at eight per cent compared with nine per cent. The vast majority of these are men. As with the London average a very low proportion of these are aged under 25 (three per cent). Around 17 per cent of Pakistani males aged over 25 are self-employed, which is above the average of 15 per cent, while Pakistani women have a below average proportion who are self-employed (three per cent compared with six per cent).

Figure 26 Employment rate (excluding full-time students) by age, London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Tables M248

4.3 Unemployed

The percentage of Pakistanis aged 16 to 74 unemployed is above average at six per cent compared with four per cent on average. This equates to an unemployment rate (excluding full-time students) of 12 per cent compared with seven per cent on average. The White British ethnic group has the lowest levels of unemployment (five per cent) and Indians also have unemployment rates that are lower than average (six per cent). The Other Asian group has a rate of nine per cent, although Bangladeshis have by far the highest unemployment rate of 21 per cent.

Around 64 per cent of Pakistanis who are unemployed are men, but because there are more Pakistani men than women economically active, the unemployment rate for men is lower (12 per cent) than that for women (13 per cent). This compares with eight per cent for men on average and six per cent for women in London.

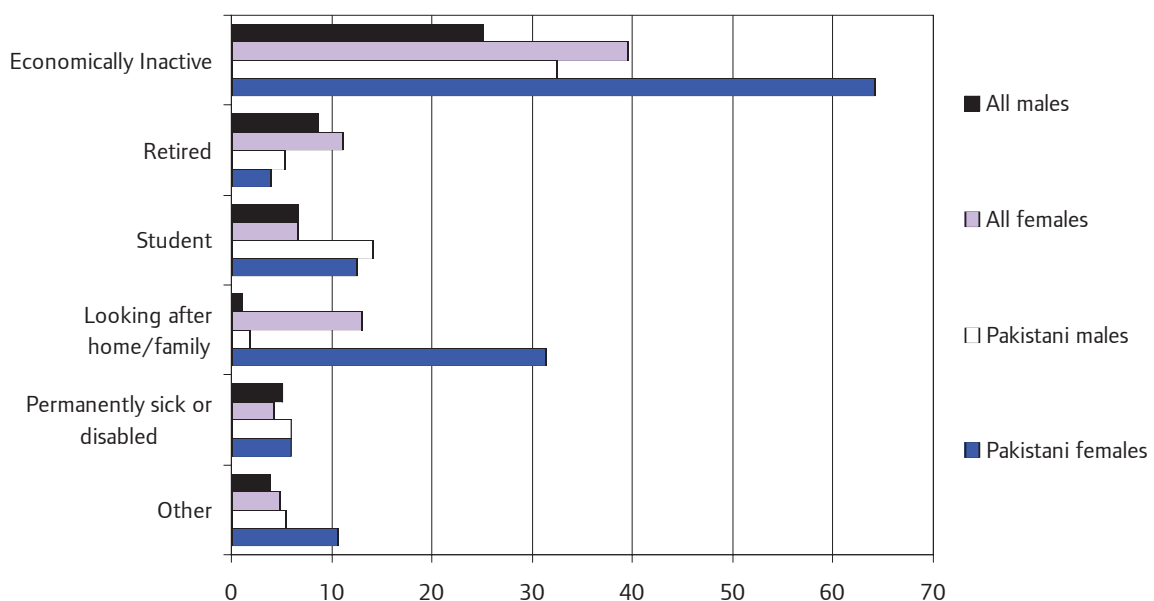
4.4 Full-time students

Full-time students are students that either have a job or are looking for work. The proportion of Pakistani economically active full-time students is above the average with five per cent of Pakistanis and three per cent on average in this category. Just looking at people aged 16 to 24, the Pakistani figure is 16 per cent compared with 14 per cent. More of these are men (19 per cent) than women (13 per cent), which is the opposite way round to the average (13 per cent male, 14 per cent female).

4.5 Economically inactive

All people aged 16 to 74 who were not working in the week before the Census but not including people who were looking for work and were available to start work within 2 weeks are described as economically inactive and the category includes people who are retired, students,

Figure 27 Economically inactive by sex, percentages London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST108

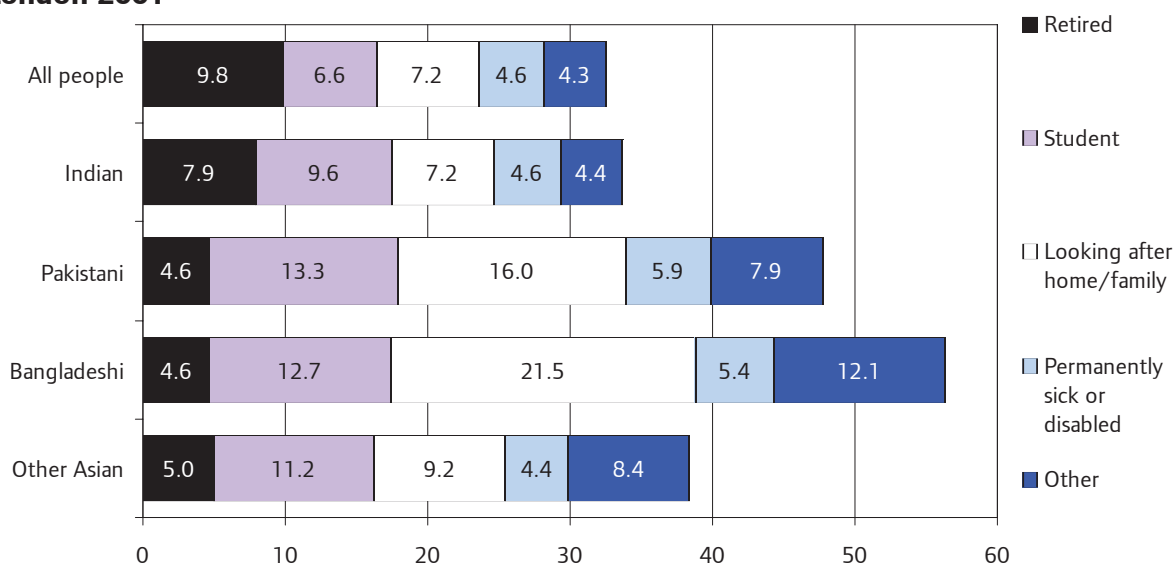
Table 6 Economically inactive breakdown for all people and Pakistanis by age and sex, percentages London 2001

		Total Economically Inactive	Retired	Student	Looking after home/family	Permanently sick or disabled	Other
All people							
All people	16-74	32	10	7	7	5	4
	16-24	40	0	32	3	1	4
	25-74	31	12	2	8	5	4
Males	16-74	25	9	7	1	5	4
	16-24	38	0	33	0	1	4
	25-74	22	10	1	1	6	4
Females	16-74	40	11	7	13	4	5
	16-24	42	0	31	6	1	4
	25-74	39	13	2	14	5	5
Pakistani							
All people	16-74	48	5	13	16	6	8
	16-24	56	0	45	6	1	4
	25-74	45	6	2	20	8	9
Males	16-74	32	5	14	2	6	5
	16-24	52	0	48	0	1	3
	25-74	26	7	2	2	8	6
Females	16-74	64	4	12	31	6	11
	16-24	61	0	42	12	1	6
	25-74	65	5	2	38	8	12

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST108

looking after home/family, permanently sick/disabled and inactive for other reasons. The percentage of Pakistanis aged 16 to 74 who are economically inactive is 48 per cent compared with 32 per cent on average (see Table 6).

Figure 28 Economically inactive breakdown for Asian ethnic groups, percentages London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Theme Table TT013

The category which is the most above average is looking after home or family. Approximately 31 per cent of Pakistani women are in this category compared with 13 per cent on average (see Figure 27). The figure for Pakistani men is far lower (two per cent), which is just above average. Overall, 16 per cent of Pakistanis aged 16 to 74 are looking after home/family, which is more than double the average although is still less than Bangladeshis (22 per cent). Pakistani females are also considerably above average in the Other inactive category.

The percentage of Pakistanis who are students is above average (13 per cent compared with seven per cent), with the percentage for males being double the average and for females being slightly less than double. The percentage of Pakistanis who are economically inactive students is also above the Other Asian ethnic groups (see Figure 28) but is still considerably less than Chinese and Black African. In the 16 to 24 age group 45 per cent of Pakistanis are economically inactive students compared with 32 per cent on average. When economically inactive students are added to economically active students 61 per cent of Pakistani 16 to 24 year olds are students. This figure drops to just three per cent for Pakistanis aged 25 and over.

The percentage of economically inactive permanently sick/disabled Pakistanis (six per cent) is higher than for any other Asian ethnic group and compares with the average of under five per cent. Men and women have about the same proportions, compared with the average where more men than women are permanently sick/disabled.

The only category that is below average is the percentage who are retired where the Pakistani figure is half that of the average (five per cent compared with ten per cent).

4.6 Economic activity change 1991 to 2001

The economic activity rate between 1991 and 2001 fell slightly from 57 per cent to 55 per cent. During the same period the average decreased from 78 per cent to 74 per cent. These figures compare 1991 and 2001 economic activity data using working age data so that like for like is compared rather than 16 and over which is in most Census tables from 1991.

Among men the economic activity rates have fallen from 87 per cent to 81 per cent and for Pakistani men the rates have fallen from 76 per cent to 71 per cent. However for Pakistani women, the rates increased from 35 to 38 per cent, while the rates for all women in London remained at 68 per cent (see Table 7).

The main trends between 1991 and 2001 for Pakistanis are that the percentage of the working age population who are working part-time has increased from four per cent to seven per cent

Table 7 Economic activity rates of working age people 1991 and 2001, percentages London

	All people		Men		Women	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
All people	78	74	87	81	68	68
Pakistanis	57	55	76	71	35	38

Source: 1991 Census LRC Table T15 and 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0220 and Standard Table ST108

while the proportion who are in full-time employment has decreased slightly from 30 per cent to 28 per cent. This is the same trend as for all people. Despite the percentage of Pakistanis working full-time falling slightly, the numbers of Pakistani full-time workers have increased by almost ten thousand.

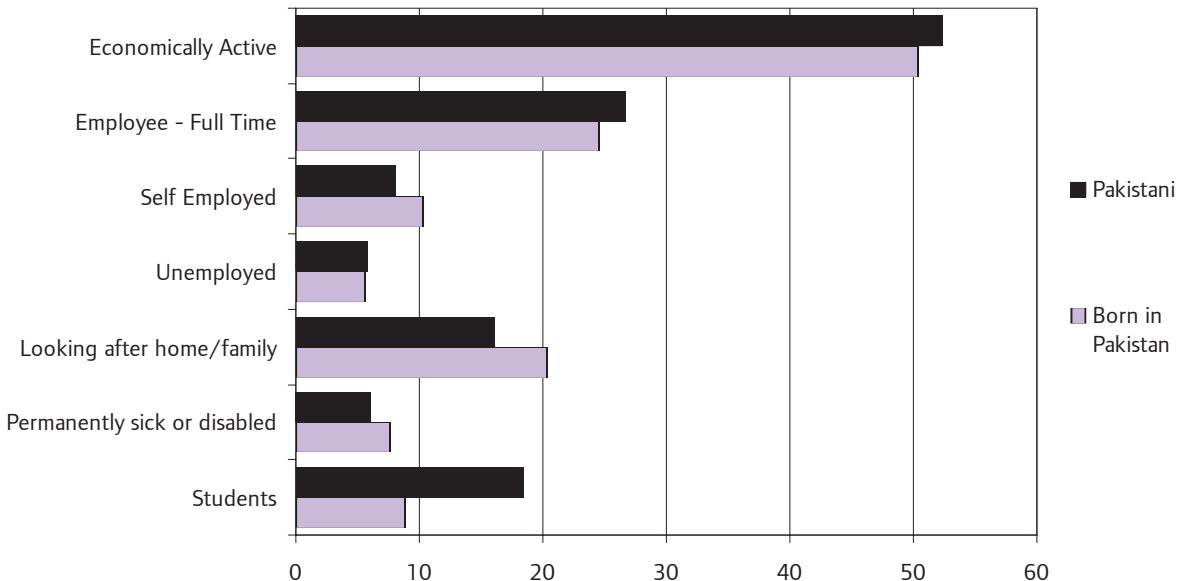
The unemployment rate has fallen significantly (from 24 per cent to 11 per cent). This could be heavily influenced by the prevailing economic conditions of the time, as the 1991 Census was carried out during a recession. The percentage self-employed has remained approximately the same.

The number of Pakistanis who are students, increased by 137 per cent between 1991 and 2001 from 7,668 to 18,142 students, while the average increased by 79 per cent. For Pakistanis this equates to an increase of six per cent of the working age population from 14 per cent to 20 per cent.

The percentage of permanently sick/disabled has increased very slightly, although has remained at five per cent. The average has increased by slightly more during that time from three per cent to four per cent.

In the 1991 Census, looking after the home or family was also a separate category on the Census form the data was not published in the standard tables, but was instead included in 'other economically inactive'. If these two categories are added together in 2001, it can be seen that the percentage of 'other inactive' has not changed over the decade and remained at around 24 per cent while the average increased slightly from 11 per cent to 12 per cent. Among Pakistani men, the percentage who were 'other inactive', increased from two to seven per cent while for Pakistani women it decreased from 49 per cent to 43 per cent.

Figure 29 Economic activity of Pakistanis and people born in Pakistan, London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST108 and Commissioned Table C0116

4.7 Economic activity of Pakistanis compared with people born in Pakistan

People born in Pakistan and living in London have an older age profile than all Pakistanis in London. For example, people born in Pakistan make up 61 per cent of Pakistanis aged 16 to 74 but only 27 per cent of Pakistanis aged 16 to 24. There is not much difference in the economic activity breakdown between Pakistanis and those people born in Pakistan. The economic activity rate is 50 per cent for people born in Pakistan compared with 52 per cent for Pakistanis. This is considerably lower than the economic activity rate for people born in the UK which stands at 70 per cent for London.

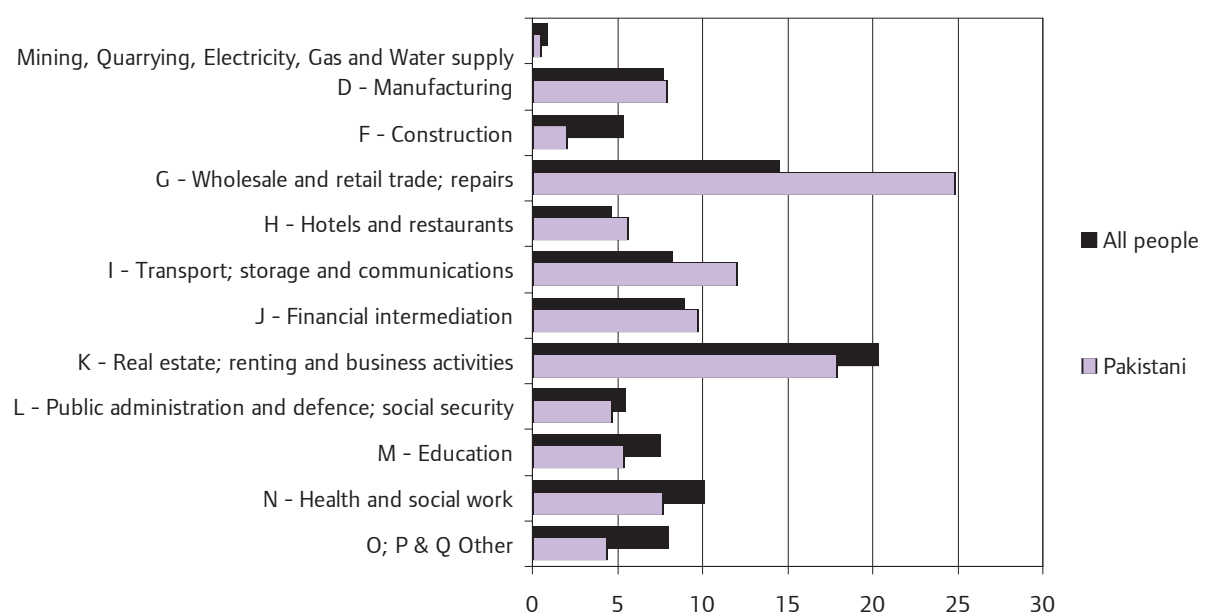
The biggest difference between the two is among students, where the percentage of Pakistanis (18 per cent) is double that for people born in Pakistan (nine per cent). Also, there is a higher percentage of economically inactive people looking after home/family, among people born in Pakistan than Pakistanis (20 per cent compared with 16 per cent). People born in Pakistan are also more likely to be self-employed than Pakistanis as a whole.

A slightly lower percentage of people born in Pakistan are in full-time employment. Pakistanis aged 16 to 24 have a full-time employment rate of 16 per cent compared with 14 per cent for people born in Pakistan. For Pakistanis aged 25 and over the full-time employment rate is 30 per cent compared with 26 per cent for people born in Pakistan.

4.8 Industry

A very high proportion of Pakistanis in employment work in the wholesale and retail trade; repairs sector (see Figure 30). Around a quarter of Pakistanis in employment work in this sector compared with 14 per cent on average. Even taking account of the fact that there is a lower proportion of Pakistanis in employment than the average, there are still 25 per cent more Pakistanis in this sector than the average. Over 11 per cent of Pakistanis aged 16 to 74 are in

Figure 30 Industry group for people aged 16 to 74 in employment, London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST110

this industry compared with nine per cent on average. Furthermore, Indian and Other Asian ethnic groups also have well above average proportions in this sector.

A high proportion of Pakistanis also work in transport, storage and communications. Overall 12 per cent of Pakistanis in employment are in this sector compared with eight per cent on average. The percentage of Pakistanis working in hotels and restaurants (six per cent), is about average, although it is far less than that for Bangladeshis where over a quarter work in this sector. The proportion in the financial intermediation (ten per cent) sector is also about average, although this is the highest proportion of any Asian ethnic group. In each of the other sectors, the Pakistani proportion is below average.

4.9 Occupation

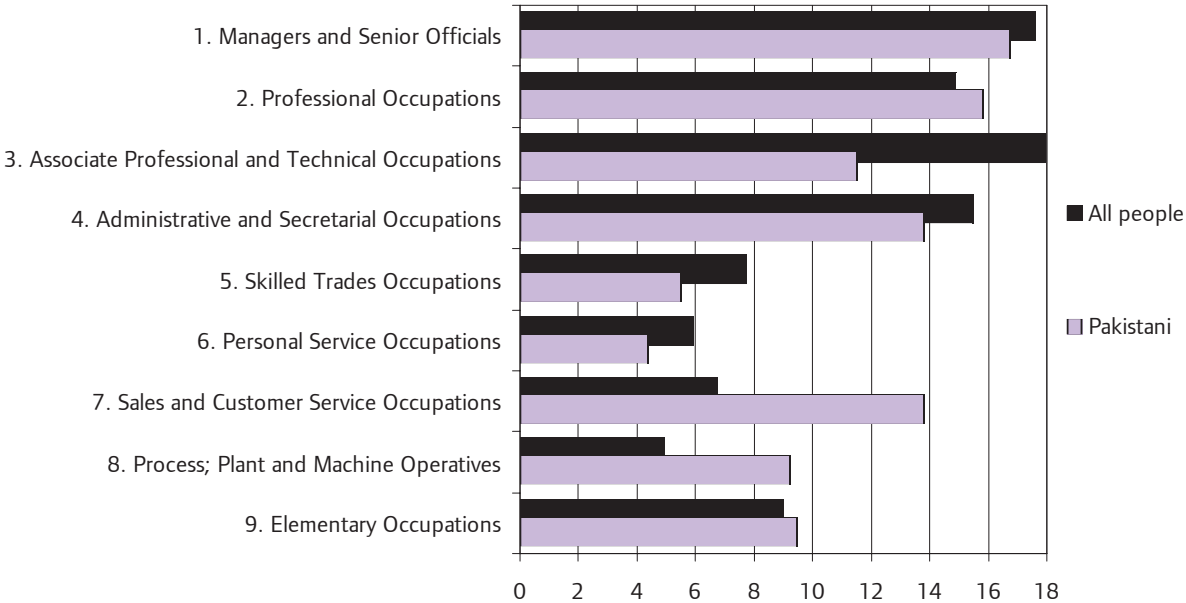
Pakistanis are more than twice as likely to work in customer service occupations than average. Around 14 per cent of Pakistanis in employment work in these types of jobs compared with seven per cent on average (see Figure 31). The other three Asian ethnic groups are also very strongly represented in this sector with Bangladeshi being the highest (16 per cent).

There is also a high percentage of Pakistanis working as process, plant and machine operatives (nine per cent). This is around double the average and is a larger proportion than for any of the other Asian ethnic groups.

The occupation most below average for Pakistanis is associate professional and technical occupations. The figure for Pakistanis is 11 per cent compared with 18 per cent on average.

The percentage of Pakistanis in managerial, senior officials or professional occupations is around average (33 per cent compared with 32 per cent on average), which is similar to the

Figure 31 Occupation group for people aged 16 to 74 in employment, London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST109

proportions for Indians (34 per cent), is slightly higher than Other Asians (31 per cent) and far higher than Bangladeshis (22 per cent).

4.10 NS-SeC

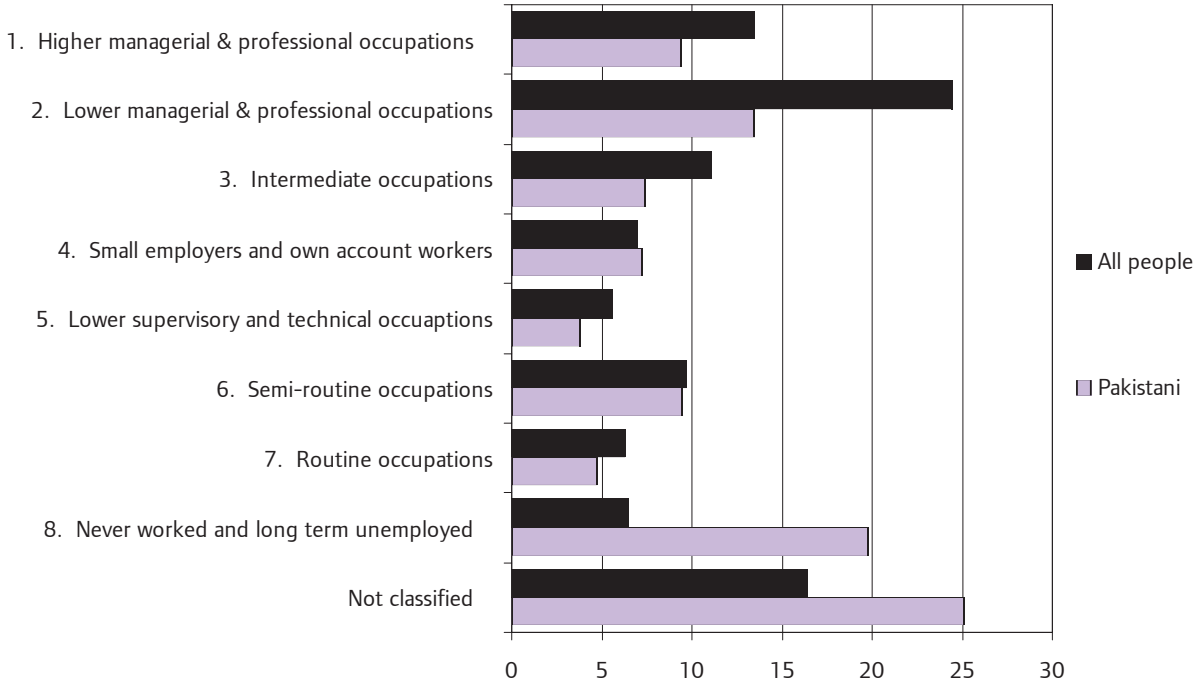
The NS-SeC, National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (see glossary), is a new classification that has been developed to replace social class and socio-economic group. It is an occupationally based classification of the whole adult population aged 16 to 74. However, in the NS-SeC data errors were discovered by ONS for people who have never worked aged 65 to 74. Therefore, for this analysis, only working age people were taken into account, which is men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59.

The biggest difference between Pakistanis and the average is in the never worked and long-term unemployed classification (see Figure 32). The figure for Pakistanis of working age (20 per cent) is nearly four times higher than the average (six per cent) and is higher than Indians (seven per cent) or Other Asians (15 per cent), although is lower than Bangladeshis (29 per cent). This may be down to the high percentage of people who are looking after the home/family. Indeed, the vast majority (81 per cent) of Pakistanis who have never worked or are long term unemployed are women.

Also above the average is 'Not classified' which is 25 per cent compared with the average of 16 per cent. 'Not classified' includes full-time students and, as shown earlier, there is a far higher percentage of Pakistanis who are students than average, which is one reason why the 'Not classified' figure is so high. This percentage is the highest of any Asian ethnic group.

The only other classification above average for Pakistanis is small employers and own account workers, which is eight per cent higher than the average. Around 83 per cent of Pakistanis who

Figure 32 NS-SeC for all people and Pakistanis of working age, percentages London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M257

are small employers and own account workers are men.

Furthest below average is lower managerial and professional occupations (13 per cent compared with 24 per cent on average). Higher managerial and professional occupations are also considerably below average (nine per cent compared with 13 per cent on average). Only a quarter of all Pakistanis in this classification are women.

The percentage of Pakistanis in managerial or professional occupations is 23 per cent compared with 38 per cent on average. Around 29 per cent of Pakistani men are in these occupations compared with 41 per cent on average. The equates to a percentage among Pakistani men aged 16 to 64 that is 30 per cent lower than average.

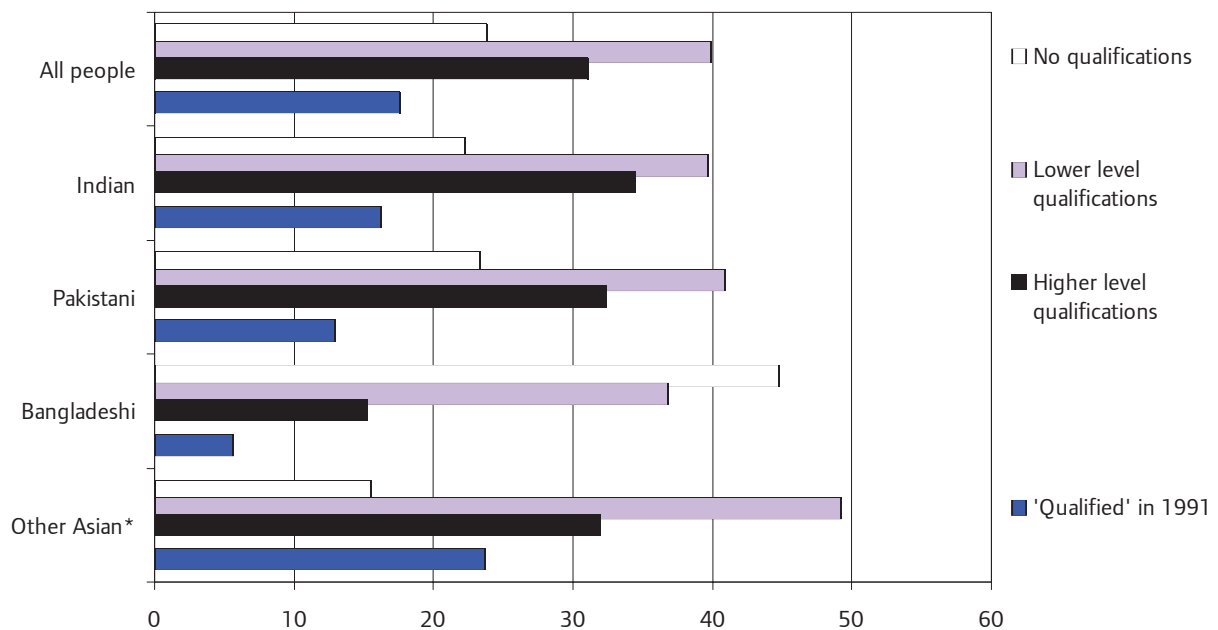
5.0 Qualifications and Health

5.1 Qualifications

The proportion of Pakistanis with higher level qualifications, that is the equivalent of degree level and higher, (32 per cent) is slightly above average (31 per cent), shown in Figure 33. This is slightly less than Indian (34 per cent), about the same as Other Asian (32 per cent) and more than Bangladeshis (15 per cent). The percentage of Pakistanis with higher-level qualifications in London is considerably higher than for England and Wales (18 per cent). This is below the national average of 20 per cent. However, there is very little difference between Inner and Outer London (33 per cent and 32 per cent respectively).

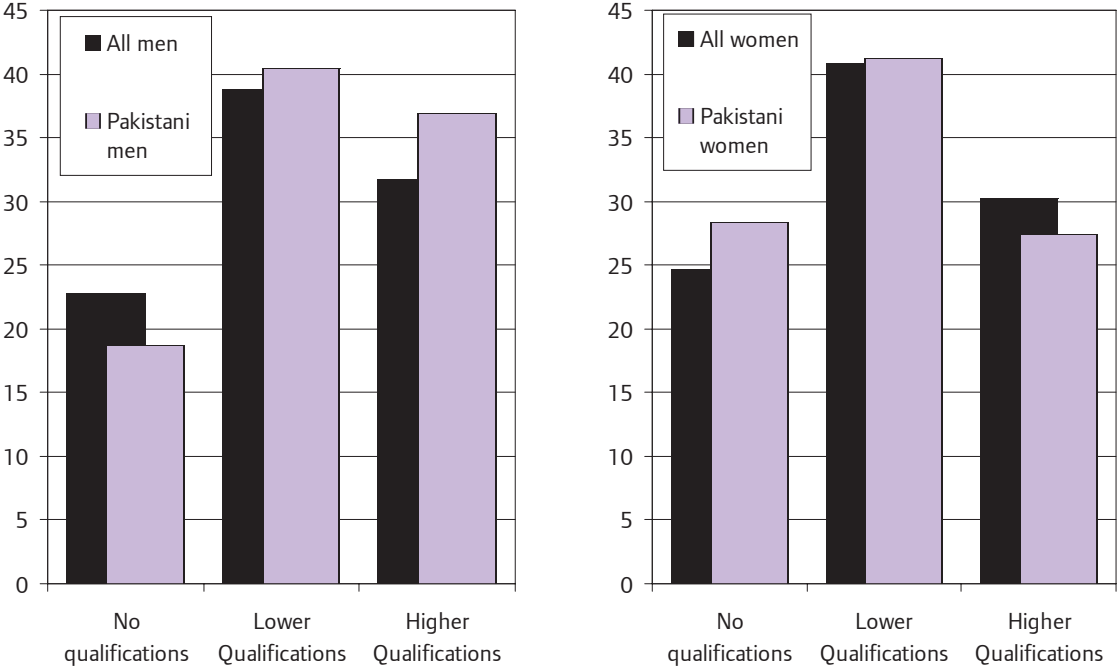
Pakistani men are far more likely to hold higher-level qualifications than women; 37 per cent compared with 27 per cent (see Figure 34). In all the other Asian ethnic groups, men are only slightly more likely than women to have higher level qualifications. These differences between men and women for all Asian ethnic groups can also be seen in the England and Wales figures

Figure 33 Level of qualifications, percentages London 2001



Source: 1991 Census Table L85 and 2001 Census, Theme Table TT013

Figure 34 Qualifications by sex, percentages London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M244

which show a similar pattern. The percentage of Pakistani men with higher level qualifications is around a sixth higher than average, whereas Pakistani women have ten per cent lower than women overall. Furthermore, in the Pakistani group, the proportion of students aged under 25 is very high for men but far lower for women (67 per cent compared with 55 per cent). The only other ethnic group which shows this level of difference between men and women is Bangladeshi.

Pakistanis aged 25 to 34 are considerably more likely to hold higher level qualifications than any other age group. Almost half of Pakistanis of this age have them compared with the next highest age group, which is the 50 to 59 age group (around a third). The pattern of qualifications held by age group follows the average very closely in all age groups between 16 and 49. Pakistanis aged 50 or over are more likely to hold qualifications than the average. This may be linked to economic migration in the sixties and seventies, with generally well qualified Pakistanis coming to the UK.

The percentage of Pakistanis with no qualifications is below average in Outer London (26 per cent compared with 30 per cent), and above average in Inner London (29 per cent compared with 27 per cent).

The percentage of Pakistanis who hold professional qualifications (e.g. teacher, dentist, doctor etc) is below average. Around 21 per cent hold them compared with 26 per cent on average, although for Pakistani men the figure is very close to the average, while for women it is considerably below average. A lower percentage of women than men hold professional qualifications in all of the Asian ethnic groups.

The 1991 Census included data on qualifications for people aged 18 and over who were

'qualified' at levels a, b and c. This included people who had higher degrees (level a), first degrees (level b) and nursing, teaching qualifications and equivalents (level c). The Pakistani population in London had 13 per cent 'qualified' in 1991, which was below the average of 18 per cent. However, comparing 1991 qualified data and 2001 higher level qualifications data for Pakistanis there was a 19 percentage point increase, which was the biggest percentage point increase of any ethnic group, compared with an average increase of 14. This is a good indicator that there have been significant improvements in qualifications levels among Pakistanis. Only the Bangladeshi ethnic group had a larger percentage increase, although it should be pointed out that the Bangladeshi figure in 1991 was extremely low (six per cent).

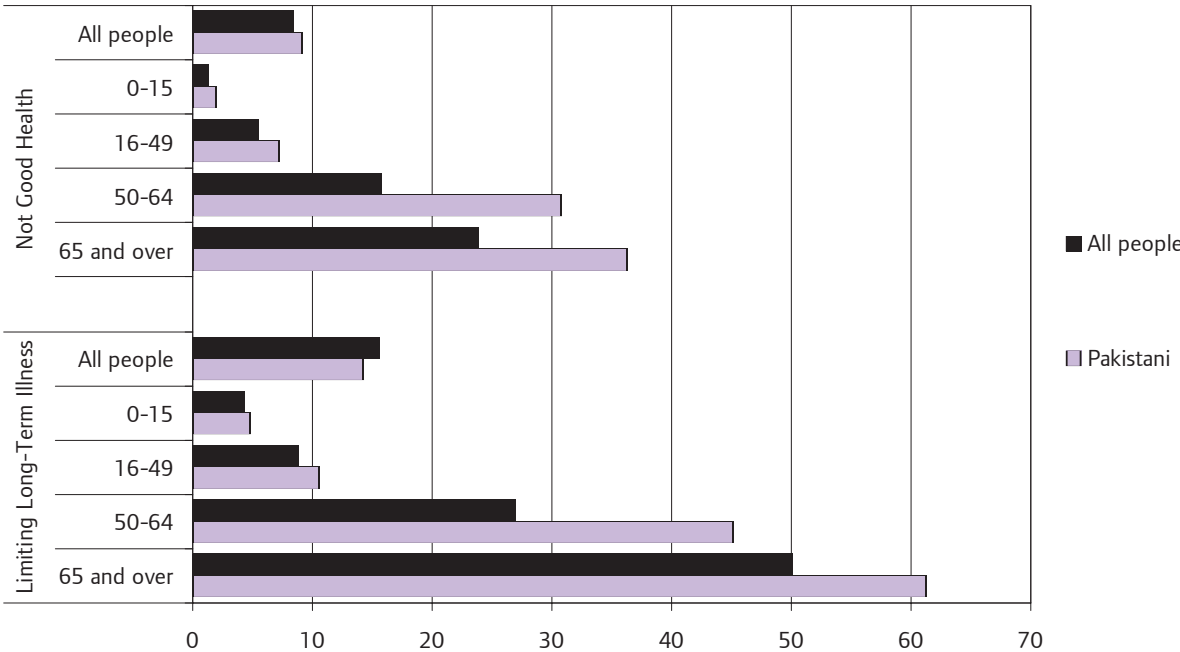
Exactly the same percentage of people born in Pakistan have higher level qualifications as Pakistanis as a whole (both 32 per cent). The percentage of people born in Pakistan who have no qualifications is 36 per cent which is higher than the Pakistani figure of 27 per cent.

5.2 General health

The question relating to health was a self assessment of a person's health over the 12 months prior to the Census and it was the first Census in which this information was collected. In 2001 the total number of Pakistanis with poor health was 12,943 in London. A slightly higher percentage of Pakistanis had poor health (nine per cent) compared with the average (eight per cent). For Pakistani men the percentage with poor health is eight per cent and for women is 10 per cent, compared with eight per cent and nine per cent respectively on average.

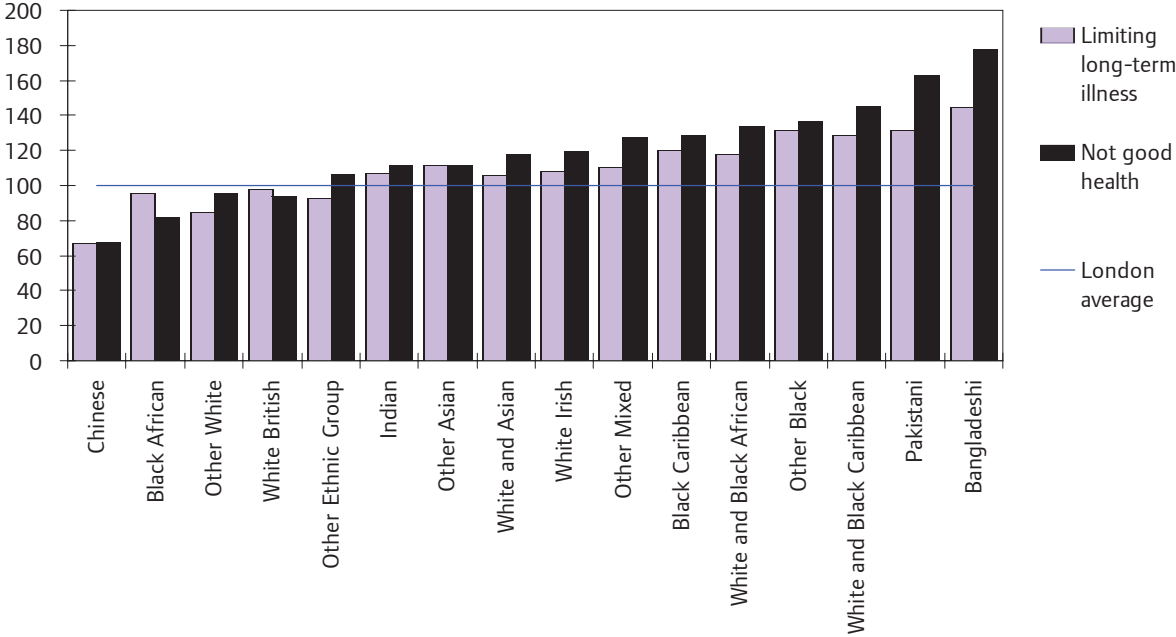
Looking at general health data by age, it is possible to see that for Pakistanis aged 50 to 64 the percentage in poor health is almost double the average (31 per cent and 16 per cent), and is also significantly above average for people aged 65 and over, shown in Figure 35.

Figure 35 General health and limiting long-term illness by age group, percentages London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST107

Figure 36 Age-standardised rates for general health and limiting long-term illness by ethnic group, London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Theme Table TT013

Age-standardised rates have been calculated so that the age profile of the population is taken into account. The Pakistani age profile is younger than average and therefore if it is assumed that poor health is expected to increase in older people then the Pakistani population may be expected to be healthier than average. In fact, the age-standardised rates show the opposite and, compared with the average which is always 100, the rate of poor health for Pakistanis is 163, which is the second highest, behind Bangladeshi. The Indian and Other Asian ethnic groups are both close to the average (see Figure 36).

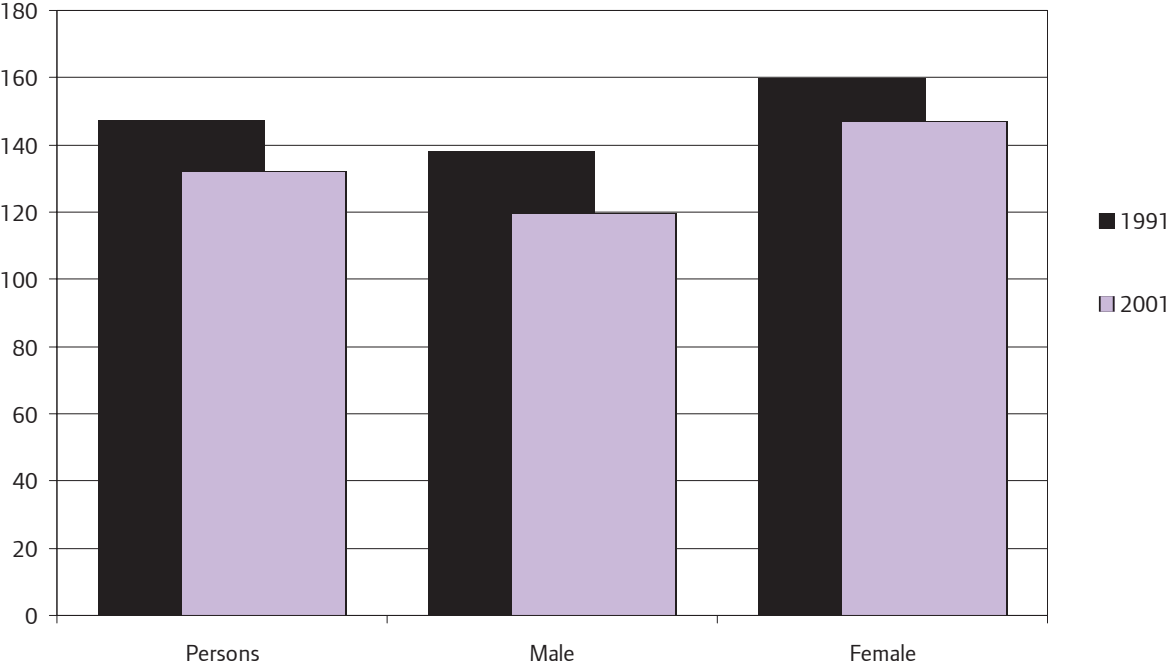
5.3 Limiting long-term illness

The Census question asked whether people had any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limited their daily activities or the work they could do, including problems due to old age. There was a slight change from the 1991 question wording from handicap to disability.

The total number of Pakistanis with a limiting long-term illness is 20,344. The percentage of Pakistanis with limiting long-term illness (LLTI) was slightly below average at 14 per cent compared with 15 per cent. For Pakistani men the percentage is 13 per cent and for women 15 per cent. Around seven per cent of Pakistanis (over ten thousand people) had both a limiting long term illness and poor health which is around the same as average, although this takes no account of the age of the population.

There are around two thirds more Pakistanis with a LLTI in the 50 to 64 age group compared with the average. The age standardised rate for LLTI is 132 for Pakistanis which is second highest of all ethnic groups behind Bangladeshi (144). The Indian (107) and Other Asian (112) ethnic groups are far closer to the average.

Figure 37 Age standardised rates of Limiting long-term illness for Pakistanis, 1991 and 2001, London



Source: 1991 Census, LBS Table L06 and 2001 Census, Standard Table ST107

In 1991 the percentage of Pakistanis with a LLTI was nine per cent for both men and women compared with the average of 12 per cent overall in London. From this it appears that LLTI for Pakistanis has increased slightly in London in the decade. However, the age standardised rates show that the rate of LLTI has decreased from 148 in 1991 to 132 in 2001. The rate for Pakistani men fell from 138 to 120 and for women fell from 160 to 147 (see Figure 37).

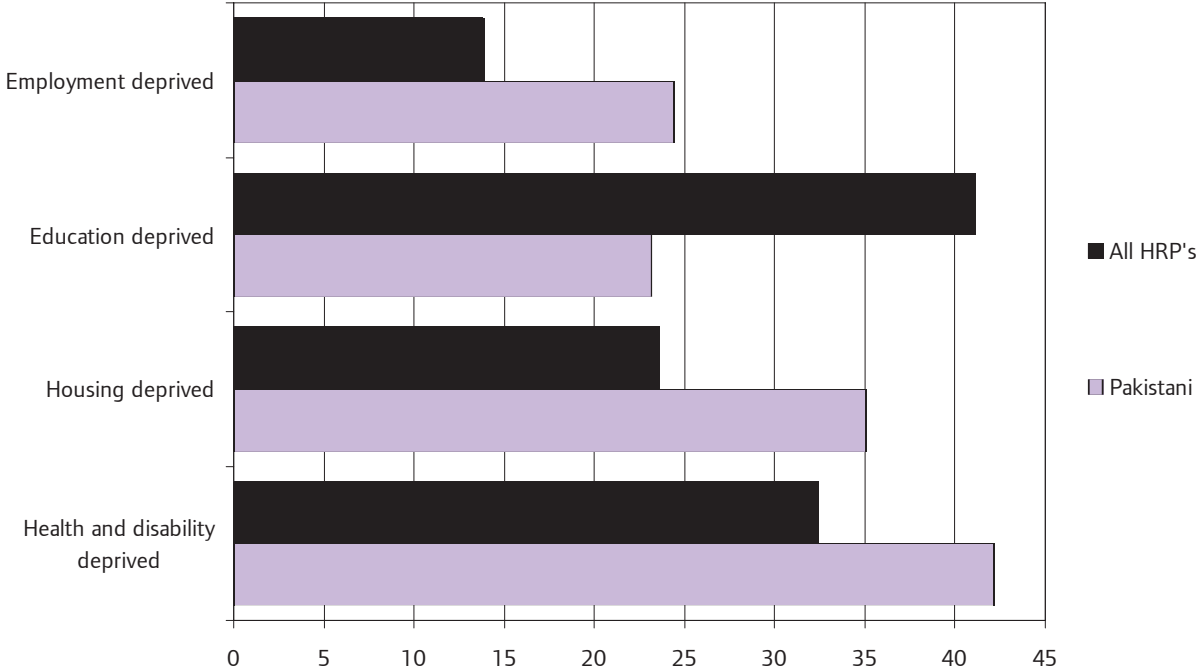
6.0 Overall deprivation summary

Four deprivation indicators have been developed using Census data and they cover employment, education, housing and health and disability. The definition of these can be found in the glossary.

Pakistanis are more deprived than the average on three out of the four indicators (see Figure 38). The indicator that shows the most deprivation compared with the average is employment. The percentage of Pakistanis who are employment deprived is 24 per cent compared with 14 per cent on average. This is down to both high numbers of unemployed and permanently sick/disabled. The Pakistani proportion of employment deprived is the second highest of any ethnic group and compares with Indians at 18 per cent, Other Asians 20 per cent and Bangladeshis 31 per cent.

The next highest deprivation indicator for Pakistanis is housing. The proportion who are housing deprived is 50 per cent more than average where 35 per cent of Pakistanis and 24 per cent of all households are deprived in this dimension. This can be mostly attributed to the high levels of overcrowded households. The only Asian ethnic group to be close to the average is the Indian ethnic group (26 per cent), while Other Asian (40 per cent) and Bangladeshi (56 per

Figure 38 Deprivation indicators by ethnic group of HRP, percentages London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Tables M246, M251, M262 and M267

cent) are well above the average.

The health and disability deprivation indicator for Pakistanis is the second highest of any ethnic group behind Bangladeshis. The Pakistani figure is 42 per cent compared with 32 per cent on average and 48 per cent for Bangladeshis.

The only measure that shows less deprivation than average is the education indicator, where 23 per cent of households are deprived compared with 41 per cent on average. This may owe a lot to the fact that a high proportion of households contain children, so many households will have at least one person in education. This coupled with the fact that qualifications levels are slightly above average is a positive sign for the future.

Glossary

Accommodation Type

Accommodation type describes the type of accommodation occupied by an individual household, or if unoccupied, available for an individual household, for example the whole of a terraced house or a flat in a purpose built block of flats.

Adult

In most outputs an adult in a household is defined as any person who is not a dependent child.

Amenities

Amenities include central heating, bath/shower and toilet.

Cars and vans

The number of cars or vans owned, or available for use, by one or more members of a household. It includes company cars and vans available for private use. The count of cars or vans in an area relates only to households. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted. Households with 10 or more cars or vans are counted as having 10 cars or vans.

Census Day

2001: 29 April 2001

1991: 21 April 1991

Central Heating

A household's accommodation is described as 'with central heating' if it has central heating in some or all rooms (whether used or not). Central heating includes gas, oil or solid fuel central heating, night storage heaters, warm air heating and under floor heating. The information is not available for unoccupied household spaces.

Child

There is no age limit on the term child. For example, a married couple living with their son aged 40 would be classified as a family consisting of a married couple and their child unless the son has a spouse, partner or child living in the household.

Cohabiting couple household

In most tables the term 'cohabiting couple household' is used to describe a household that comprises a cohabiting couple family and no other person.

Country of Birth

There are five tick box responses to the country of birth question: one each for the four parts of the UK and one for the Republic of Ireland. Where there is no applicable tick box, people were asked to write in the present name of their country of birth.

Dependent Child

A dependent child is a person aged 0 to 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or aged 16 to 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s). This is a change from the 1991 definition which was a person aged 0 to 15 in a household or a person aged 16 to 18, never married, in full-time education and economically inactive. The revised 2001 definition has been agreed following consultation with users. An 'adult' in a household is any person who is not a dependent child.

Deprived

A household is 'deprived' in the following dimension(s) if:

Employment: Any member of the household aged 16-74 who is not a full-time student is either unemployed or permanently sick.

Education: No member of the household aged 16 to pensionable age has at least 5 GCSEs (grades A-C) or equivalent AND no member of the household aged 16-18 is in full-time education.

Housing: The household's accommodation is either overcrowded (occupancy indicator is -1 or less), OR is in a shared dwelling OR does not have sole use of bath/shower and toilet OR has no central heating.

Health and disability: Any member of household has general health 'not good' in the year before Census or has a

limiting long-term illness.

Dwelling

A household's accommodation (a household space) is defined as being in a shared dwelling if it has accommodation type 'part of a converted or shared house', not all the rooms (including bathroom and toilet, if any) are behind a door that only that household can use and there is at least one other such household space at the same address with which it can be combined to form the shared dwelling. If any of these conditions is not met, the household space forms an unshared dwelling. Therefore a dwelling can consist of one household space (an unshared dwelling) or two or more household spaces (a shared dwelling).

Economic Activity

The economic activity questions apply only to people aged 16 to 74. They relate to whether or not a person was working or looking for work in the week before Census. The concept of economic activity is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status.

Economically Active

All people who were working in the week before the Census are described as economically active. In addition, the category includes people who were not working but were looking for work and were available to start work within 2 weeks. Full-time students who are economically active are included but are identified separately in the classification. The economic activity questions are only asked of people aged 16 to 74.

Employed

Any person who did paid work in the week before the Census, whether as an employee or self-employed, is described as employed or in employment. 'Paid work' includes casual or temporary work, even if only for one hour; being on a government-sponsored training scheme; being away from a job/business ill, on maternity leave, on holiday or temporarily laid off; or doing paid or unpaid work for their own or family business.

Employee

The distinction between employee and self-employed is determined by the response to the question 'Do you work as an employee or are you self-employed?' It relates to the person's main job in the week before the Census or, if not working in the week before the Census, their last main job.

Ethnic Group

The ethnic group question records each person's self-defined ethnic group and cultural background, limited to a list of pre-defined tick boxes. In standard output the most detailed classification used is 16 groups.

Family

A family comprises a group of people consisting of a married or cohabiting couple with or without child(ren), or a lone parent with child(ren). It also includes a married or cohabiting couple with their grandchild(ren) or a lone grandparent with his or her grandchild(ren) where there are no children in the intervening generation in the household. Cohabiting couples include same sex couples. Children in couple families need not belong to both members of the couple.

Family Reference Person

In a Lone parent family, the Family Reference Person (FRP) is taken to be the lone parent in a Lone parent family. In a couple family, the FRP is chosen from the two people in the couple on the basis of their economic activity (in the priority order; full-time job, part-time job, unemployed, retired, other). If both people have the same economic activity, the FRP is identified as the elder of the two or, if they are the same age, the first member of the couple on the form.

Full-time student

A full-time student is a person of any age who has indicated that they are a school child or student in full-time education. Full-time students and schoolchildren who are economically active are identified separately in the economic activity tables. They are not included in the other categories of economically active such as 'employees' or 'unemployed'. In tables on occupation and industry, where students are not identified separately, they are included under the appropriate occupation or industry. In the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification all full-time students are recorded in the 'full-time students' category regardless of whether they are economically

active or not. The economic activity questions are only asked of people aged 16 to 74.

Full-time working

Working full-time is defined as working 31 hours or more a week.

General Health

A self-assessment of a person's general health over the 12 months before the Census. On the Census form either Good, Fairly good or Not good health could be chosen.

Highest Level of Qualification

In England and Wales, the highest level of qualification is derived from responses to both the qualifications question and the professional qualification question.

England and Wales:

No qualifications: No academic, vocational or professional qualifications

Level 1: 1+ 'O' level passes, 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ

Level 2: 5+ 'O' level passes, 5+ CSEs (grade 1). 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C), School Certificate, 1+'A' levels/ AS levels, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ

Level 3: 2+ 'A' levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School certificate, NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ

Level 4/5: First degree, Higher degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor

Other qualifications/level unknown: Any other qualifications or professional qualifications, not represented by other boxes on the Census form.

Household

A household comprises one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping - that is, sharing either a living room or sitting room or at least one meal a day.

Household Composition

Households consisting of one family and no other people are classified according to the type of family and the number of dependent children. Other households are classified by the number of dependent children or whether all student or all pensioner. An alternative classification defines households by the age of the people in it. It takes no account of the relationships between people.

Household deprivation

The classification is not related to the Department for Transport, Local Government and the Regions (DTLR) Index of Multiple Deprivation. It is one of the Alternative Household Classifications resulting from an Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) project completed in 2001

Household Reference Person

The concept of Household Reference Person (HRP) is new in 2001 output. It replaces head of household used in 1991. If the household contains only one family the HRP is the same as the family reference person (FRP). If there is more than one family in the household, the HRP is chosen from among the FRPs using the same criteria as for choosing the FRP (economic activity, then age, then order on the form). If there is no family, the HRP is chosen from the individuals using the same criteria. In 1991, the Head of Household was taken as the first person on the form unless that person was aged under 16 or was not usually resident in the household.

Household Size

A household's size is the number of people resident in the household. It does not include students and schoolchildren living away from the household during term-time.

Household Space

A household space is the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household.

Industry

The industry in which a person works is determined by the response to the question asking for a description of the business of the person's employer (or own business if self-employed). The responses are coded to a modified

version of the UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 1992 - UK SIC (92).

Limiting long-term illness

A self assessment of whether or not a person has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do, including problems that are due to old age.

Living in a couple

Includes both living with a spouse and cohabiting.

Lone parent household

The term is used to describe a household that comprises a lone parent family and no other person.

Long-term unemployed

A person is defined as being long-term unemployed at Census if the year they last worked was 1999 or earlier.

National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) has been introduced by the Government to replace Social Class based on Occupation (also known as the Registrar General's Social Class) and Socio-Economic Groups (SEG).

For more information see the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods_quality/ns_sec

NS-SeC not classifiable for other reasons

In the National Statistics - Socio-economic Classification, category L17 is 'not classifiable for other reasons'. This will usually include people who have not been asked questions on economic activity, such as people aged 75 and over. In Census tables that relate only to the 16 to 74 age groups the category 'not classifiable for other reasons' will include only people whose occupation has not been coded.

Occupancy rating

This provides a measure of under occupancy and over crowding. It relates the actual number of rooms to the number of rooms 'required' by the members of the household (based on a relationship between them and their ages). The room requirement is calculated as follows:

- a one person household is assumed to require three rooms (two common rooms and a bedroom) - where there are two or more residents it is assumed that they require a minimum of two common rooms plus one bedroom for:
 - i. each couple (as determined by the relationship question)
 - ii. each lone parent
 - iii. any other person aged 16 or over
 - iv. each pair aged 10 to 15 of the same sex
 - v. each pair formed from a remaining person aged 10 to 15 with a child aged under 10 of the same sex
 - vi. each pair of children aged under 10 remaining
 - vii. each remaining person (either aged 10 to 15 or under 10).

Occupation

A person's occupation is coded from the response to the question asking for the full title of the main job and the description of what is done in that job. It is coded to the 2000 edition of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

Other social rented

Includes rented from Registered Social Landlord, Housing Association, Housing Co-operative, Charitable Trust and non-profit housing company.

Own-account workers

Self-employed persons without paid employees

Part-time working

Working part-time is defined as working 30 hours or less a week.

Pensioner

This term is used in some tables as a shorthand for 'person of pensionable age'. Pensionable age is 65 and over for males and 60 and over for females.

Permanently sick/disabled

This is a sub-category of 'economically inactive'. There is no direct connection with limiting long-term illness.

Private rented

This includes accommodation that is rented from a private landlord or letting agency, employer of a household member, relative or friend of a household member, or from anyone who is not a registered social landlord.

Qualifications - higher level

Level 4/5 (see *Highest level of qualification* for explanation)

Qualifications - lower level

Levels 1, 2 and 3 (see *Highest level of qualification* for explanation)

Religion

Those people who regard themselves as belonging to a religion are asked to provide an answer as to which religion, religious denomination or body they belong to. Those people who do not regard themselves as belonging to any particular religion are classified as belonging to 'No religion'.

Rooms

The count of the number of rooms in a household's accommodation does not include bathrooms, toilets, halls or landings, or rooms that can only be used for storage. All other rooms, for example, kitchens, living rooms, bedrooms, utility rooms and studies are counted. If two rooms have been converted into one they are counted as one room. Rooms shared between a number of households, for example a shared kitchen, are not counted. The count is not available for unoccupied household spaces.

Self-employed

The distinction between employee and self-employed is determined by the response to the question 'Do you work as an employee or are you self-employed?' It relates to the person's main job in the week before Census or, if not working in the week before Census, their last main job.

Social rented

This includes accommodation that is rented from a council (local authority) or a housing association, housing co-operative, charitable trust, non-profit housing company or registered social landlord.

Tenure

The tenure of a household is derived from the response to the question asking whether the household owns or rents its accommodation and, if rented, from the response to the question asking who is the landlord.

Unemployed

A person is defined as unemployed if he or she is not in employment, is available to start work in the next 2 weeks and has either looked for work in the last 4 weeks or is waiting to start a new job. This is consistent with the International Labour Office (ILO) standard classification. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the number of people unemployed by the number of people economically active and multiplying by 100.

Appendix Tables

Table A1 Age structure by gender for Pakistanis, London 1991 and 2001

	1991		2001		Percent change	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All people	45,904	41,912	73,550	69,199	60	65
0-4	5,031	4,771	7,046	6,787	40	42
5-9	5,073	4,874	6,856	6,661	35	37
10-14	4,909	4,633	6,559	6,103	34	32
15-19	4,309	3,922	7,046	6,533	64	67
20-24	4,409	4,428	7,397	7,288	68	65
25-29	3,537	3,711	7,288	7,129	106	92
30-34	3,731	3,709	7,337	6,833	97	84
35-39	3,376	3,171	5,014	4,888	49	54
40-44	2,362	2,565	4,464	4,508	89	76
45-49	2,169	2,071	3,583	3,624	65	75
50-54	2,845	1,748	2,556	2,876	-10	65
55-59	2,059	1,018	2,180	2,084	6	105
60-64	1,109	617	2,723	1,669	146	171
65-69	543	291	1,888	1,016	248	249
70-74	256	202	897	596	250	195
75 & over	186	181	716	604	285	234

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

Table A2 Country of birth of Pakistanis, London 1991 & 2001

	1991		2001	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
All Pakistanis	87,158		142,749	
United Kingdom	39,423	45	69,902	49
Pakistan	38,243	44	60,281	42
Other	9,492	11	12,566	9

Source: 1991 Census LBS Table L51 and 2001 Census, Standard Table ST102

Table A3 Country of birth of Londoners, 1981 to 2001

	All persons		Male		Female	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
1981						
All people	6,608,598		3,182,562		3,426,036	
UK	5,405,576	82	2,602,048	82	2,803,528	82
Pakistan	35,616	0.5	19,489	0.6	16,127	0.5
Other	1,167,406	18	561,025	18	606,381	18
1991						
All people	6,679,699		3,205,596		3,474,103	
UK	5,228,658	78	2,517,625	79	2,711,033	78
Pakistan	44,741	0.7	23,438	0.7	21,303	0.6
Other	1,406,300	21	664,533	21	741,767	21
2001						
All people	7,172,093		3,468,795		3,703,298	
UK	5,231,701	73	2,563,295	74	2,668,406	72
Pakistan	66,658	0.9	34,866	1.0	31,792	0.9
Other	1,855,827	26	863,061	25	992,766	27

Source: 1981 Census Table 4, 1991 Census LBS Table L07 and 2001 Census, Standard Table ST015

Table A4 Numbers and percentages by age and ethnic group or country of birth, London 2001

	Ethnic group		Country of birth		
	All people	Pakistani	Pakistan	UK	Outside UK
All people	7,172,091	142,749	66,658	5,231,701	1,940,392
0-15	1,448,236	42,677	5,448	1,304,482	143,756
16-Pension age	4,686,697	92,686	55,208	3,168,000	1,518,697
Pension age & over	1,037,158	7,386	6,002	759,219	277,939
Total males	3,468,793	73,550	34,866	2,563,295	905,500
0-15	738,929	21,812	2,836	665,709	73,222
16-Pension age	2,356,270	48,237	29,294	1,624,256	732,014
Pension age & over	373,594	3,501	2,736	273,330	100,264
Total females	3,703,298	69,199	31,792	2,668,406	1,034,892
0-15	709,307	20,865	2,612	638,773	70,534
16-Pension age	2,330,427	44,449	25,914	1,543,744	786,683
Pension age & over	663,564	3,885	3,266	485,889	177,675
All people					
0-15	20	30	8	25	7
16-Pension age	65	65	83	61	78
Pension age & over	14	5	9	15	14
Total males					
0-15	21	30	8	26	8
16-Pension age	68	66	84	63	81
Pension age & over	11	5	8	11	11
Total females					
0-15	19	30	8	24	7
16-Pension age	63	64	82	58	76
Pension age & over	18	6	10	18	17

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST015 & ST101

Table A5 Place of birth by age for Pakistanis, London 2001

	Numbers All Pakistanis	Percent UK	Percent Asia	Percent Africa	Percent Other
All people	142,741	49	47	2	1
0 to 4 years	13,833	92	7	0	1
5 to 9 years	13,514	86	12	0	1
10 to 14 years	12,657	80	18	0	2
15 to 19 years	13,579	76	21	1	2
20 to 24 years	14,685	65	32	1	2
25 to 29 years	14,419	49	49	2	1
30 to 34 years	14,169	40	57	2	1
35 to 39 years	9,903	15	79	5	1
40 to 44 years	8,973	4	88	6	1
45 to 49 years	7,204	3	89	7	1
50 to 54 years	5,428	3	89	6	2
55 to 59 years	4,261	3	90	5	2
60 to 64 years	4,392	3	92	4	2
65 to 69 years	2,902	3	91	4	2
70 to 74 years	1,491	5	88	4	2
75 to 79 years	698	10	85	3	3
80 to 84 years	387	25	65	4	6
85 to 89 years	145	28	63	0	10
90 and over	101	31	59	3	7

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0004

Table A6 Percentage of Bangladeshi and other Asian ethnic groups by borough, 2001

	Numbers	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
	All People	Pakistani	Pakistani	Indian	Bangla- deshi	Other Asian
City of London	7,185	23	0.3	2.2	3.8	0.5
Barking and Dagenham	163,944	3,055	1.9	2.3	0.4	0.5
Barnet	314,564	3,965	1.3	8.6	0.5	2.0
Bexley	218,307	334	0.2	2.5	0.2	0.5
Brent	263,464	10,626	4.0	18.5	0.4	4.8
Bromley	295,532	691	0.2	1.5	0.3	0.5
Camden	198,020	1,250	0.6	2.3	6.3	1.1
Croydon	330,587	7,429	2.3	6.4	0.5	2.1
Ealing	300,948	11,271	3.8	16.5	0.4	3.9
Enfield	273,559	1,717	0.6	4.0	1.3	1.9
Greenwich	214,403	1,902	0.9	4.4	0.6	0.9
Hackney	202,824	2,165	1.1	3.8	2.9	0.8
Hammersmith and Fulham	165,242	1,711	1.0	1.7	0.6	1.1
Haringey	216,507	2,046	1.0	2.9	1.4	1.6
Harrow	206,814	4,317	2.1	21.9	0.5	5.2
Havering	224,248	457	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.3
Hillingdon	243,006	3,816	1.6	9.6	0.6	1.9
Hounslow	212,341	9,127	4.3	17.3	0.5	2.6
Islington	175,797	912	0.5	1.6	2.4	0.9
Kensington and Chelsea	158,919	1,203	0.8	2.0	0.7	1.4
Kingston-upon-Thames	147,273	1,916	1.3	3.6	0.3	2.6
Lambeth	266,169	2,634	1.0	2.0	0.8	0.8
Lewisham	248,922	1,090	0.4	1.4	0.5	1.5
Merton	187,908	4,504	2.4	4.3	0.9	3.5
Newham	243,891	20,644	8.5	12.1	8.8	3.1
Redbridge	238,635	14,888	6.2	14.0	1.8	3.0
Richmond-upon-Thames	172,335	664	0.4	2.5	0.4	0.7
Southwark	244,866	1,118	0.5	1.5	1.5	0.6
Sutton	179,768	1,216	0.7	2.3	0.3	1.4
Tower Hamlets	196,106	1,486	0.8	1.5	33.4	0.9
Waltham Forest	218,341	17,295	7.9	3.5	1.0	2.3
Wandsworth	260,380	5,449	2.1	2.9	0.4	1.6
Westminster, City of	181,286	1,828	1.0	3.1	2.8	2.0
Inner London	2,766,114	43,559	1.6	3.1	4.6	1.3
Outer London	4,405,977	99,190	2.3	8.0	0.6	2.2
London	7,172,091	142,749	2.0	6.1	2.1	1.9
England and Wales	52,041,916	714,826	1.4	2.0	0.5	0.5

Source: 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV009

Table A7 Economic Activity of Pakistanis compared to people born in Pakistan by age, London 2001

	Pakistani		Born in Pakistan		People born in Pakistan as a proportion of Pakistani ethnic group
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	
Aged 16 to 74 years	98,752		60,078		61
Aged 16 to 24 years	25,599	26	6,896	11	27
Economically active	11,209	44	2,881	42	26
Employee - Part-time	1,242	5	336	5	27
Employee - Full-time	4,115	16	991	14	24
Self employed	274	1	97	1	35
Unemployed	1,416	6	403	6	28
Full-time student	4,162	16	1,054	15	25
Economically inactive	14,390	56	4,015	58	28
Retired	8	0	0	0	-
Student	11,547	45	2,445	35	21
Looking after home/family	1,546	6	979	14	63
Permanently sick or disabled	158	1	44	1	28
Other	1,131	4	547	8	48
Aged 25 years & over	73,153	74	53,182	89	73
Economically active	40,409	55	27,361	51	68
Employee - Part-time	5,470	7	4,025	8	74
Employee - Full-time	22,216	30	13,733	26	62
Self employed	7,592	10	6,017	11	79
Unemployed	4,242	6	2,933	6	69
Full-time student	889	1	653	1	73
Economically inactive	32,744	45	25,821	49	79
Retired	4,518	6	3,632	7	80
Student	1,587	2	1,103	2	70
Looking after home/family	14,280	20	11,240	21	79
Permanently sick or disabled	5,706	8	4,468	8	78
Other	6,653	9	5,378	10	81

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Tables ST108 and Commissioned Table C0116

Table A8 Percentage of people by religion of Asian ethnic groups, London 2001

	All people	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian
Christian	58	6	2	0	15
Buddhist	1	0	0	0	5
Hindu	4	54	0	1	36
Jewish	2	0	0	0	0
Muslim	8	9	92	93	29
Sikh	1	22	0	0	3
Any other religion	1	3	0	0	1
No religion	16	2	1	0	3
Religion not stated	9	5	6	6	7

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST104

Table A9 Household composition of Asian ethnic groups, percentages London 2001

	All HRP	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla- deshi	Other Asian
All households	3,015,997	136,151	38,951	33,510	43,187
One Person	35	17	15	8	18
- pensioner	13	4	3	1	4
- other	22	13	13	7	14
One Family and no other	53	63	64	68	59
All pensioners	5	3	1	0	2
Married Couple Households	29	49	48	54	45
- no children	8	9	6	4	8
- with one dependent child	5	12	9	9	10
- with two or more dependent children	10	19	26	37	20
- all children non-dependent	5	9	6	3	6
Cohabiting Couple Households	8	2	2	2	3
- no children	5	1	1	1	2
- with one dependent child	1	0	0	0	1
- with two or more dependent children	1	0	1	1	1
- all children non-dependent	0	0	0	0	0
Lone Parent Households	11	9	12	12	9
- with one dependent child	4	2	3	3	3
- with two or more dependent children	4	2	6	6	3
- all children non-dependent	4	4	3	3	3
Other households	12	20	21	23	23
- with one dependent child	2	4	4	5	5
- with two or more dependent children	2	6	7	13	6
- all student	0	1	1	0	1
- all pensioners	0	0	0	0	0
- other	8	9	9	6	12

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST106

Table A10 Multiple ethnic identifier, percentage of households with more than one person by ethnic group of HRP, London 2001

	All household members have the same ethnic group	Different identities between the generations only	Different identities between generations and within partnerships	Any other combination of multiple ethnic identities
All HRPs	76	7	11	6
White British	86	2	8	4
Irish	33	23	33	12
Other White	48	15	23	13
White and Black Caribbean	24	26	33	18
White and Black African	23	26	29	22
White and Asian	21	15	44	20
Other Mixed	24	18	38	20
Indian	84	5	7	4
Pakistani	77	8	9	7
Bangladeshi	86	7	3	3
Other Asian	59	13	17	11
Black Caribbean	68	15	12	6
Black African	76	10	7	6
Other Black	40	22	22	17
Chinese	74	5	13	8
Other Ethnic Group	53	15	21	11

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M243

Table A11 Average household size of Asian ethnic groups, London 1991 & 2001

	Average Household size		Percent of households with 6 or more persons	
	1991	2001	1991	2001
All Households	2.4	2.4	3	3
Indian	3.6	3.2	12	8
Pakistani	4.1	3.7	24	16
Bangladeshi	5.4	4.5	47	29
Other Asian	3.1	3.2	7	7

Source: 1991 Census, LRC Table 11 and 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M240

Table A12 Percentage of households with over 1 person per room, 1991 and 2001

	All households 1991	Pakistani households 1991	All households 2001	Pakistani households 2001
City of London	2	29	3	0
Barking and Dagenham	4	22	4	20
Barnet	3	13	4	13
Bexley	2	12	2	9
Brent	7	23	9	22
Bromley	1	5	1	6
Camden	5	15	6	15
Croydon	3	15	3	13
Ealing	5	24	7	21
Enfield	3	20	4	13
Greenwich	3	21	4	14
Hackney	7	28	9	23
Hammersmith and Fulham	5	27	6	23
Haringey	5	15	6	17
Harrow	3	16	5	12
Havering	2	10	1	4
Hillingdon	3	19	3	14
Hounslow	4	19	5	19
Islington	5	21	5	14
Kensington and Chelsea	5	19	6	14
Kingston upon Thames	2	10	2	9
Lambeth	5	17	5	15
Lewisham	4	20	5	20
Merton	3	14	4	12
Newham	8	32	12	27
Redbridge	3	19	4	19
Richmond upon Thames	1	10	1	4
Southwark	5	17	8	15
Sutton	2	8	2	8
Tower Hamlets	11	33	13	22
Waltham Forest	5	33	6	25
Wandsworth	4	20	3	21
Westminster	6	16	5	11
Inner London	6	25	7	22
Outer London	3	22	4	18
London	4	23	5	19
England and Wales	2	29	2	19

Source: 1991 Census Local Base Statistics Table L49 and 2001 Census, Census Area Theme Table Table CT004

Table A13 Overcrowding and households without central heating by ethnic group, London 2001

	No central heating	+2 or more	+1	0	-1 or less
All people	6	31	22	25	21
White British	7	38	25	25	12
White Irish	7	33	24	26	17
Other White	6	27	19	26	28
White and Black Caribbean	6	17	18	33	31
White and Black African	6	13	15	27	45
White and Asian	5	24	20	27	29
Other Mixed	6	20	18	27	35
Indian	2	28	22	23	28
Pakistani	4	19	19	25	38
Bangladeshi	3	7	9	22	62
Other Asian	4	19	16	21	44
Black Caribbean	4	21	21	31	28
Black African	6	10	12	25	53
Other Black	5	14	17	30	39
Chinese	6	25	20	23	32
Other Ethnic Group	5	18	17	25	40

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST123

Table A14 Change in social rented accommodation 1991 to 2001, percentage of households London 2001

	1991		2001	
	Rented from a local authority	Housing association	Rented from council	Other Social rented
All HRPs	23	6	17	9
White	22	5	15	8
Black Caribbean	39	10	30	18
Black African	46	12	37	19
Other Black	40	14	35	23
Indian	10	3	7	4
Pakistani	17	3	13	7
Bangladeshi	58	8	45	18
Chinese	19	4	12	6
Asian	16	5	12	8
Other	23	8	17	11

NB The ethnic group classifications of 1991 and 2001 are not the same. In this analysis, White is, White British, White Irish and White Other, Black Caribbean is Black Caribbean and White and Black Caribbean, Black African is Black African and White and Black African, Asian is Other Asian and White and Asian and Other is Other Mixed and Other

Source: 1991 Census Local Base Statistics Table L49 and 2001 Census, Standard Table ST111

Table A15 Tenure and car ownership of Asian ethnic groups, percentage of households London 2001

	All HRPs	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla deshi	Other Asian
Tenure					
Owned	57	74	58	26	57
Owns outright	22	24	17	6	15
Owns with mortgage or loan	34	49	40	19	42
Shared ownership	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8
Social rented					
Rented from council	17	7	13	45	11
Other Social rented	9	4	7	18	8
Private rented					
Private landlord or letting agency	14	11	18	8	19
Employer of a household member	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Relative or friend of a household member	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.1
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Living rent free	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.7	3.0
Cars or vans					
None	37	22	27	46	29
One	43	46	50	45	47
Two or more	19	32	24	9	24

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST111

Table A16 Accommodation type of Asian ethnic groups, London 2001

	All households	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian
1991					
All households	2,763,166	96,774	21,846	15,946	35,988
Percentages					
Detached	5	6	4	1	6
Semi-detached	17	25	16	6	16
Terraced	30	43	48	27	30
Purpose built block of flats or tenement	31	15	18	54	29
Part of a converted or shared house	12	6	7	7	12
Commercial building	2	4	4	4	2
Other	3	1	3	1	5
2001					
All households	3,015,997	136,151	38,951	33,510	43,187
Percentages					
Detached	6	9	8	4	8
Semi-detached	19	31	23	9	23
Terraced	26	31	34	22	28
Purpose built block of flats or tenement	33	20	23	55	29
Part of a converted or shared house	14	7	9	7	9
Commercial building	2	2	3	2	2

Source: 1991 Census, LRC Table11 and 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M079

Table A17 Economic Activity of working age people, percentages London 1991 & 2001

	1991		2001	
	All people	Pakistani	All people	Pakistani
Economically active	78	57	74	55
Employee	60	35	57	35
Employees - part-time	8	4	9	7
Employees - full-time	50	30	48	28
Self employed	9	8	10	8
Unemployed	12	24	7	11
Economically active students*	1	1	3	5
Economically inactive	22	43	26	45
Retired	1	1	2	1
Student	6	13	7	14
Permanently sick	3	5	4	5
Other inactive**	11	24	12	24

* Full-time students are included in the economic activity breakdown in the 1991 figures but not included in 2001

** Includes looking after home/family

Source: 1991 Census, LRC Table T15 and 2001 Census, Standard Table ST108 and Commissioned Table C0220

Table A18 Economic activity of working age* people by gender, percentages London 1991 & 2001

	All men	Pakistani men	All women	Pakistani women
1991				
Economically active	87	76	68	35
Employee	61	45	58	24
Employees - part-time	2	3	15	6
Employees - full-time	58	41	42	17
Self employed	14	13	4	3
Unemployed	14	24	9	23
Economically active students (inc above)	1	1	1	0
<hr/>				
Economically inactive	13	24	32	65
Retired	2	1	1	1
Student	6	15	6	12
Permanently sick	4	6	3	4
Other inactive	1	2	22	49
<hr/>				
2001				
Economically active	81	71	68	38
Employee	58	43	55	27
Employees - part-time	4	6	14	9
Employees - full-time	54	38	41	18
Self employed	14	13	5	3
Unemployed	7	11	6	12
Full-time student (not included above)	3	7	4	4
<hr/>				
Economically inactive	19	29	32	62
Retired	2	2	1	0
Student	7	15	8	13
Permanently sick	5	6	4	5
Other inactive	5	7	20	43

* Working age is 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men

** includes looking after home/family

Source: 1991 Census, LRC Table T15 and 2001 Census, Standard Table ST108 and Commissioned Table C0220

Table A19 Economic activity by age for Asian ethnic groups, percentages London 2001

	All people	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian
People aged 16-74	5,300,300	334,518	98,744	94,608	100,213
Economically active (exc. full-time students)	65	62	47	38	57
In employment	60	58	41	31	52
Employee	51	49	33	27	44
Self employed with employees	3	5	4	2	4
Self employed without employees	6	5	4	1	3
Unemployment rate	7	6	12	20	9
Economically active full-time students	3	4	5	5	5
In employment	2	4	4	4	4
Unemployment rate	19	17	25	30	20
Economically inactive	32	34	48	56	38
Economically active (exc. full-time students)					
Total	65	62	47	38	57
16-24	46	31	28	31	28
25-34	79	82	64	52	66
35-54	78	79	56	43	72
55-59	66	57	41	25	62
60-64	41	33	30	14	40
65-74	11	10	12	5	13
In employment (exc. full-time students)					
Total	60	58	41	31	52
16-24	41	27	22	23	24
25-34	74	77	57	43	59
35-54	73	76	51	34	66
55-59	62	53	37	20	58
60-64	39	30	25	11	37
65-74	11	9	10	4	12

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M248

Table A20 Economic activity and unemployment rates (excluding full time students) by ethnic group, London 2001

	Economic Activity		Unemployment	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
All people	72	57	8	6
White British	76	61	6	4
White Irish	68	56	7	4
Other White	73	58	8	7
White and Black Caribbean	63	54	19	13
White and Black African	63	50	17	13
White and Asian	65	53	11	7
Other Mixed	63	52	13	9
Indian	69	55	6	6
Pakistani	61	32	12	13
Bangladeshi	56	21	21	20
Other Asian	65	47	10	9
Black Caribbean	66	61	17	9
Black African	63	51	17	15
Other Black	63	57	23	13
Chinese	61	50	8	7
Other Ethnic Group	63	45	12	8

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M248

Table A21 Economic activity by age and gender (including full time students) by Asian ethnic group, London 2001

	All people	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian
People economically active (rates)					
All people					
Aged 16-74	68	66	52	44	62
Aged 16-24	60	51	44	45	45
Aged 25-74	69	70	55	43	66
Males					
Aged 16-74	75	74	68	62	71
Aged 16-24	62	52	48	53	48
Aged 25-74	78	80	74	66	76
Females					
Aged 16-74	60	59	36	26	51
Aged 16-24	58	50	39	38	40
Aged 25-74	61	61	35	19	53

Table A21 continued Economic activity by age and gender (including full time students) by Asian ethnic group, London 2001

	All people	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian
People in employment (percentages)					
All people					
Aged 16-74	60	58	41	31	52
Aged 16-24	41	27	22	23	24
Aged 25-74	64	66	48	34	58
Males					
Aged 16-74	67	65	54	45	59
Aged 16-24	42	28	23	27	26
Aged 25-74	72	75	65	52	67
Females					
Aged 16-74	54	52	28	17	43
Aged 16-24	39	27	21	20	20
Aged 25-74	57	58	30	15	48
People unemployed (percentages)					
All people					
Aged 16-74	4	4	6	8	5
Aged 16-24	6	4	6	8	4
Aged 25-74	4	4	6	8	6
Males					
Aged 16-74	5	4	7	12	6
Aged 16-24	7	5	6	10	5
Aged 25-74	5	4	8	12	6
Females					
Aged 16-74	3	3	4	4	4
Aged 16-24	4	3	5	6	3
Aged 25-74	3	3	4	3	4
All students (percentages)					
All people					
Aged 16-74	10	14	18	18	16
Aged 16-24	45	64	61	50	62
Aged 25-74	3	2	3	3	5
Males					
Aged 16-74	9	15	20	19	16
Aged 16-24	46	65	67	57	61
Aged 25-74	2	2	4	3	5
Females					
Aged 16-74	10	13	16	17	15
Aged 16-24	45	62	55	44	63
Aged 25-74	3	1	2	2	4

Table A21 continued Economic activity by age and gender (including full time students) by Asian ethnic group, London 2001

	All people	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian
People retired (percentages)					
All people					
Aged 16-74	10	8	5	5	5
Aged 16-24	0	0	0	0	0
Aged 25-74	12	10	6	7	6
Males					
Aged 16-74	9	7	5	6	5
Aged 16-24	0	0	0	0	0
Aged 25-74	10	9	7	9	6
Females					
Aged 16-74	11	8	4	3	5
Aged 16-24	0	0	0	0	0
Aged 25-74	13	10	5	5	7

	All people	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian
People looking after home/family (percentages)					
All people					
Aged 16-74	7	7	16	21	9
Aged 16-24	3	2	6	11	3
Aged 25-74	8	8	20	27	11
Males					
Aged 16-74	1	1	2	4	2
Aged 16-24	0	0	0	0	0
Aged 25-74	1	1	2	5	2
Females					
Aged 16-74	13	13	31	39	18
Aged 16-24	6	5	12	19	7
Aged 25-74	14	15	38	49	21

	All people	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian
People permanently sick/disabled (percentages)					
All people					
Aged 16-74	5	5	6	5	4
Aged 16-24	1	0	1	1	1
Aged 25-74	5	6	8	8	5
Males					
Aged 16-74	5	4	6	6	4
Aged 16-24	1	0	1	1	0
Aged 25-74	6	5	8	9	5
Females					
Aged 16-74	4	5	6	4	5
Aged 16-24	1	0	1	1	1
Aged 25-74	5	6	8	6	6

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST108

Table A22 Industry of employment as a percentage of people aged 16 to 74 by sex, percentages London 2001

	All people Male	Pakistani Male	All people Female	Pakistani Female
A, B, C, E - Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Electricity, Gas and Water supply	1	1	0	0
D - Manufacturing	9	9	6	5
F - Construction	9	3	1	1
G - Wholesale and retail trade repairs	14	25	14	24
H - Hotels and restaurants	5	6	4	4
I - Transport storage and communications	11	15	5	6
J - Financial intermediation	8	7	8	8
K - Real estate renting and business activities	21	19	19	15
L - Public administration and defence social security	5	3	6	7
M - Education	4	2	11	12
N - Health and social work	5	4	16	14
O P & Q Other	8	4	8	5

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST110

Table A23 Industry of employment as a percentage of people aged 16 to 74 by Asian ethnic groups, percentages London 2001

	All people	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian
A, B, C, E - Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Electricity, Gas and Water supply	1	0	0	0	0
D - Manufacturing	8	9	8	7	8
F - Construction	5	3	2	1	3
G - Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	14	25	25	23	26
H - Hotels and restaurants	5	4	6	26	7
I - Transport; storage and communications	8	11	12	5	9
J - Financial intermediation	9	8	10	6	6
K - Real estate; renting and business activities	20	18	18	10	16
L - Public administration and defence; social security	5	5	5	4	5
M - Education	7	4	5	7	5
N - Health and social work	10	8	8	8	12
O; P & Q Other	8	4	4	3	5

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST110

Table A24 Occupation (SOC major group 1991) by Asian ethnic group, percentages London 1991

	All people	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian
1 Managers and administrators	18	19	19	15	17
2 Professional occupations	10	10	9	8	10
3 Associate professional and technical occupations	12	7	7	4	12
4 Clerical and secretarial occupa.	20	21	18	9	20
5 Craft and related occupations	11	10	10	16	6
6 Personal and protective service occupations	9	4	5	30	12
7 Sales occupations	6	8	9	5	8
8 Plant and machine operatives	6	12	13	3	4
9 Other occupations	7	6	5	6	9
Occupation not stated or inad. desc.	1	2	3	4	2

Source: 1991 Census, Commissioned Table LRCT48

Table A25 Occupation of people aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the Census by Asian ethnic group, percentages London 2001

	All people	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla- deshi	Other Asian
All people	3,319,134	207,227	44,723	32,387	55,588
1. Managers and senior officials	18	17	17	11	16
11. Corporate managers	14	13	12	6	11
12. Managers and proprietors in agriculture and services	4	5	5	6	5
2. Professional occupations	15	17	16	10	15
21. Science and technology professionals	4	6	5	2	5
22. Health professionals	1	3	3	1	3
23. Teaching and research professionals	5	3	3	4	3
24. Business and public service professionals	5	5	5	3	4
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	18	12	11	8	13
31. Science and technology associate professionals	2	2	2	1	2
32. Health and social welfare associate professionals	3	2	2	3	4
33. Protective service occupations	1	0	1	0	0
34. Culture; media and sports occupations	5	1	2	1	2
35. Business and public service associate professionals	7	6	6	3	5
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	15	17	14	12	15
41. Administrative occupations	11	14	11	10	12
42. Secretarial and related occupations	5	3	2	2	2
5. Skilled trades occupations	8	6	5	13	6
51. Skilled agricultural trades	0	0	0	0	0
52. Skilled metal and electrical trades	3	3	3	1	3
53. Skilled construction and building trades	3	2	1	0	1
54. Textiles; printing and other skilled trades	2	1	2	12	2
6. Personal service occupations	6	3	4	5	5
61. Caring personal service occupations	4	2	3	4	3
62. Leisure and other personal service occupations	2	1	2	1	1
7. Sales and customer service occupations	7	12	14	16	14
71. Sales occupations	6	10	12	14	13
72. Customer service occupations	1	2	2	2	2
8. Process; plant and machine operatives	5	6	9	7	6
81. Process; plant and machine operatives	2	4	3	4	3
82. Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives	3	2	6	3	3
9. Elementary occupations	9	10	9	16	11
91. Elementary trades; plant and storage related occupations	2	3	2	1	3
92. Elementary administration and service occupations	7	6	7	15	8

Table A26 NS-SeC of people aged 16 to pension age by Asian ethnic group, percentages London 2001

	All people	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla- deshi	Other Asian
Total	4,686,688	303,135	92,687	88,867	93,461
Higher managerial & professional occs	13	14	9	4	11
Lower managerial & professional occs	24	18	13	8	17
Intermediate occupations	11	11	7	5	9
Small employers & own account workers	7	8	7	4	6
Lower supervisory & technical occs	5	5	4	5	5
Semi-routine occupations	10	11	9	14	13
Routine occupations	6	6	5	7	5
Never worked & long-term unemployed	6	7	20	29	15
Not Classified	16	20	25	24	20

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST112

Table A27 NS-SeC for people aged 16 to pension age by sex, London 2001

	All people 16-PA		Male 16-64		Female 16-59	
	All people	Paki- stani	All people	Paki- stani	All people	Paki- stani
1.Higher managerial & professional occs	13	9	18	13	9	5
2.Lower managerial & professional occ	24	13	23	15	25	11
3.Intermediate occupations	11	7	7	5	16	9
4.Small employers & own account workers	7	7	10	11	4	3
5.Lower supervisory & technical occ	5	4	8	5	3	2
6.Semi-routine occupations	10	9	8	10	11	9
7.Routine occupations	6	5	8	6	5	3
8.Never worked & long term unemployed	6	20	5	7	8	33
Not classified	16	25	14	26	19	24

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M257

Table A28 Qualifications by age and gender, percentages London 2001

	All People	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 74
No Academic or Professional Qualifications							
All people	24	13	10	22	41	51	61
Indian	22	8	9	26	40	47	56
Pakistani	23	11	16	33	38	42	49
Bangladeshi	45	19	42	67	68	77	80
Other Asian	15	10	12	16	21	29	39
Lower Level qualifications							
All people	40	64	39	40	27	22	16
Indian	40	67	32	38	28	22	18
Pakistani	41	68	34	32	25	24	20
Bangladeshi	37	69	33	14	10	8	7
Other Asian	49	71	47	46	36	33	27
Higher Level qualifications							
All people	31	21	47	31	22	18	14
Indian	34	23	56	31	28	26	21
Pakistani	32	20	47	31	33	28	26
Bangladeshi	15	11	21	15	19	12	8
Other Asian	32	16	38	35	38	33	28
Other Qualifications; Other Professional Qualifications							
All people	5	2	3	6	10	9	8
Indian	4	1	3	5	5	5	4
Pakistani	3	2	3	5	4	6	6
Bangladeshi	3	2	4	4	3	3	4
Other Asian	3	2	3	4	5	5	6
Pakistanis							
No Academic or Professional Qualifications							
Males	19	10	12	26	27	30	36
Females	28	11	20	39	50	62	70
Lower Level qualifications							
Males	40	69	31	32	28	29	25
Females	41	67	37	33	22	16	12
Higher Level qualifications							
Males	37	19	54	36	39	34	32
Females	27	20	40	25	26	19	14
Other Qualifications; Other Professional Qualifications							
Males	4	2	3	5	6	7	7
Females	3	2	3	4	3	3	4

NB Commissioned Table M129 gives qualifications data by ethnic group and five year age bands but only for national level geographies

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M244

Table A29 Qualifications by level and ethnic group, percentages London 1991 & 2001

	All people	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla- deshi	Other Asian
No Academic or Professional Qualifications	24	22	23	45	15
Lower level qualifications					
1+ O level/CSE/GCSE (any grades); NVQ; Foundation GNVQ	13	12	12	13	14
5+ O levels; 5+ CSEs (grade 1); 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C); 1+ A levels/AS levels; NVQ level 2; Intermediate GNVQ	17	17	17	14	21
2+ A levels; 4+ AS levels; Higher School Certificate; NVQ level 3; Advanced GNVQ	10	11	12	9	14
Higher-level qualifications					
First degree; Higher degree; NVQ level 4-5; HNC; HND Professional Qualifications etc.	31	34	32	15	32
Other Qualifications, Other Professional Qualifications	5	4	3	3	3
Levels a,b,c in 1991 ('Qualified')	18	16	13	6	24

Source: 1991 Census LBS table L85 & 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M245

Table A30 Qualifications by ethnic group and country of birth, London 2001

	All people	No qualifications/ level unknown		Higher-level qualifications	
		Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
Pakistani					
16 to 74	98,752	26,501	27	31,941	32
16 to 24	25,599	3,106	12	5,008	20
25 to 74	73,153	23,395	32	26,933	37
Born in Pakistan					
16 to 74	60,078	21,440	36	19,322	32
16 to 24	6,898	1,340	19	1,602	23
25 to 74	53,180	20,100	38	17,720	33

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST117 and Commissioned Table C0116

Table A31 Age standardised health rates by ethnic group, London 2001 *

	Limiting long-term illness			'Not good' health		
	All people	Male	Female	All people	Male	Female
White British	98	98	97	94	95	93
White Irish	108	119	100	120	133	109
Other White	85	85	85	96	94	97
White and Black Caribbean	129	131	128	146	147	144
White and Black African	118	120	116	134	137	130
White and Asian	106	109	103	118	118	119
Other Mixed	110	116	106	127	127	126
Indian	107	99	116	112	98	124
Pakistani	132	120	147	163	143	183
Bangladeshi	144	143	147	178	172	183
Other Asian	112	107	117	112	107	118
Black Caribbean	120	118	123	129	119	135
Black African	95	89	102	82	75	88
Other Black	132	130	134	137	131	139
Chinese	67	64	69	68	66	69
Other Ethnic Group	93	98	89	106	113	101

* All ethnic group average equals 100

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST107 & Commissioned Table M256

Table A32 Health by age and gender of Asian ethnic group, percentages London 2001

	All people	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian
Not good health					
0 to 15	1	1	2	2	1
16 to 24	2	2	3	3	2
25 to 34	4	3	5	6	4
35 to 54	9	10	16	19	10
55 to 59	17	22	32	34	20
60 to 64	19	25	36	38	23
65 to 74	20	27	36	40	24
75 and over	28	39	38	35	33
Persons	8	8	9	8	7
Male	8	7	8	8	7
Female	9	9	10	8	8
Limiting long-term illness					
0 to 15	4	3	5	5	4
16 to 24	5	4	5	5	5
25 to 34	6	5	7	8	7
35 to 54	15	15	23	29	17
55 to 59	28	37	47	55	34
60 to 64	34	46	54	65	41
65 to 74	41	53	61	66	50
75 and over	60	69	63	58	64
Persons	15	14	14	14	13
Male	15	13	13	14	13
Female	16	15	15	13	14
1991					
Persons	12	9	9	9	6
Male	11	9	9	11	6
Female	13	9	9	7	6

Source: 1991 Census, LBS table L06 & 2001 Census, Commissioned Tables M258 and M265

Table A33 Deprivation by ethnic group of HRP, percentages London 2001

	Employment deprived	Education deprived	Housing deprived	Health and disability deprived
All HRP's	14	41	24	32
British	12	47	18	33
Irish	18	48	23	38
Other White	14	25	30	25
White and Black Caribbean	19	42	32	32
White and Black African	21	27	44	29
White and Asian	16	29	30	30
Other Mixed	18	27	35	31
Indian	18	23	26	37
Pakistani	24	23	35	42
Bangladeshi	31	37	56	48
Other Asian	20	22	40	35
Black Caribbean	19	43	27	34
Black African	20	21	50	23
Other Black	22	36	38	31
Chinese	11	22	33	20
Other Ethnic Group	17	26	40	28

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Tables M246, M251, M262 & M267

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