

Data Management and Analysis Group

Religious Diversity Indices



DMAG Briefing 2005/26

August 2005

Religious Diversity Indices

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2001 Census Data

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Front Page

Faith symbols for the six faith categories from the 2001 Census. From left: Sikhism, Buddhism, Islam, Hinduism, Christianity and Judaism.

ISSN 1479-7879

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Executive Summary

London is often quoted as a very diverse city. A number of variables such as ethnicity, population born overseas, religion and language contribute to this diversity. This briefing is primarily concerned with how diverse London is with regards to its faith communities.

The 2001 Census asked a voluntary question on religion. Response rates were high, 92 per cent nationally and 91 per cent in London.

London's largest faith group is Christianity comprising 58 per cent of the resident total population. The next largest groups were those who responded 'no religion' (16 per cent) and those who chose not to state a religion (9 per cent).

Of the world faith communities, less than 9 per cent of Londoners are Muslim, 4 per cent are Hindu, 2 per cent are Jewish and 1.5 per cent are Sikh.

London is home to a high proportion of the national population of particular faiths which accentuate London's diversity. 58 per cent of all Jews living in England and Wales live in London. The equivalent figures for other faith communities are: 53 per cent for Hindus, 39 per cent for Muslims, 38 per cent for Buddhists and 32 per cent for Sikhs.

Diversity Indices measure the relative size of the faith communities as well as incorporating a measure of the number of faith groups present in a population. Diversity indices have been calculated for all nine religion categories from the census (includes 'no religion' and 'religion not stated'), eight religion categories (excluding 'religion not stated') and seven categories (excludes 'no religion' and 'religion not stated').

For all categories London has a higher religious diversity ranking than England and Wales. London diversity index values are higher when including 'no religion' and 'religion not stated' in the calculation because these categories have sizeable populations.

London boroughs dominate the top ten index rankings for all 3 aggregations with Harrow, Brent, Barnet and Redbridge usually in the higher places. Non-London local authorities include Leicester and Slough. However in the nine and eight aggregations, Leicester ranked the highest local authority in England and Wales.

Ward-level analysis shows wards in Hounslow and Redbridge to be very diverse with regards to religion. However two wards in Leicester are also present in the top ten index rankings for two of the three aggregations.

Introduction

It is often stated that London is the most diverse city in the UK, but it is not always clear what data and assumptions lay behind such statements. This *Briefing* will build on existing work on diversity indices in *DMAG Briefing 2005/12 Ethnic Diversity Indices* and discuss the diversity of London with regards to religion.

DMAG Briefing 2005/12 explored the ethnic diversity of London using an index measure of diversity. This *Briefing* will use the same index measure to quantify the religious diversity of London as well as England and Wales. The chosen method is an established diversity index used in a range of other disciplines and, as in the earlier *Briefing*, 2001 Census data will be analysed. The data comes from 2001 Key Statistics tables, KS07 for wards and local authority districts

The UK is frequently referred to as a multi-cultural society. This phrase is used to refer to the increasing proportion of the nation's population that is from ethnic minority groups. However personal identity can be made up of a number of things, such as religion, language and birthplace, all of which contribute to the cultural diversity of a population. The 2001 Census form contained a voluntary question on religion, the first question on religion in England and Wales since 1851. It is this data that will be the basis for analysing and measuring the religious diversity of London and England and Wales.

This *Briefing* will consider the extent to which England and Wales contains a range of faith groups, their geographical location and size, relative to each other.

The term 'Diversity' in this *Briefing* is used synonymously with religious diversity unless otherwise stated

The terms 'religious groups' and 'faith groups' are used here to refer collectively to the religion categories in the 2001 Census. Data represent the resident population that has an affiliation with a particular religion. Overleaf is a table showing the religion question as it featured on the 2001 Census form and the available categories for those who opted to answer the question as well as the category of 'religion not stated'

This work further develops the initial study carried out by Vicky Clarke while on student placement at the GLA in 2004. Many thanks to Vicky for starting the study, in particular for her work into exploring the vastly different diversity indices available and for recommending the index used in this *Briefing*.

The 2001 Census religion question, England and Wales

10 What is your religion?

◆ This question is voluntary.

◆ ✓ *one box only.*

None

Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations)

Buddhist

Hindu

Jewish

Muslim

Sikh

Any other religion, *please write in*

The 2001 Census religious group categories, England and Wales

People stating religion as: Christian

People stating religion as: Buddhist

People stating religion as: Hindu

People stating religion as: Jewish

People stating religion as: Muslim

People stating religion as: Sikh

People stating religion as: Other religions

People stating religion as: No religion

People stating religion as: Religion not stated

Map 1 The Boroughs of London



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Religious Diversity in London and England and Wales

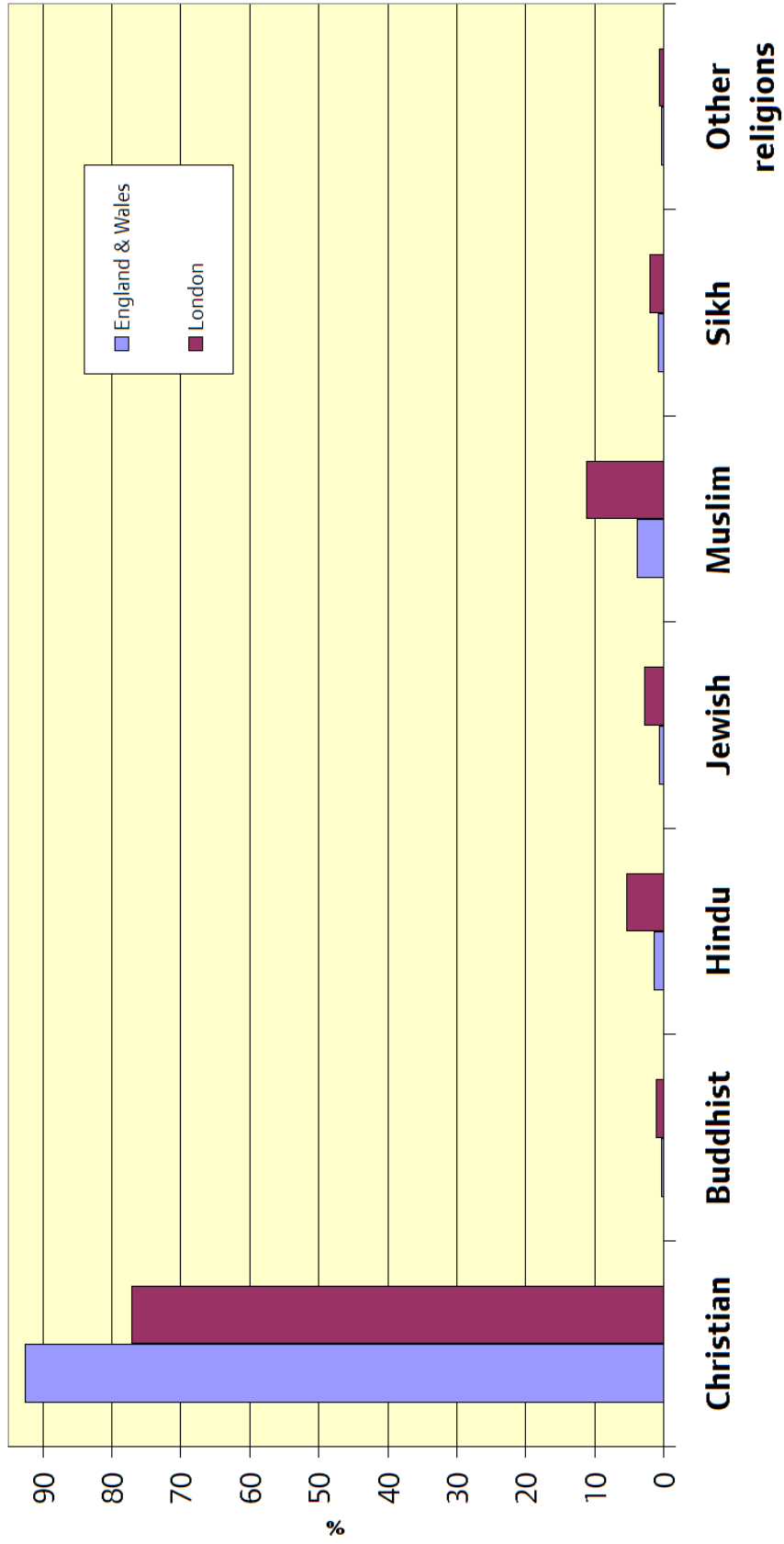
Over 40 million residents of England and Wales stated their religion on the 2001 Census form. The question was a voluntary question. However in spite of this the response was high: more than 48 million people answered the question, a response rate of over 92 per cent. Eight million residents in England and Wales claimed to have no religion, nearly 15% of the total population. Over 70 per cent of the national population stated Christianity as their religion, with the second largest faith being Muslim, at three per cent. Table 1 shows the proportion of each faith category for England and Wales as well as London.

London is home to 14 per cent of the population of England and Wales yet it is home to proportionally fewer Christians, some 11 per cent. However, for every other faith category the London proportions are higher. In fact London is home to the majority of Jews and Hindus in England and Wales, 58 per cent and 53 per cent respectively.

Table 1	ENGLAND AND WALES		LONDON		London share of national faith population
	Population	%	Population	%	
All people	52,041,916	100	7,172,091	100	13.8
Christian	37,338,486	71.7	4,176,175	58.2	11.2
Buddhist	144,453	0.3	54,297	0.8	37.6
Hindu	552,421	1.1	291,977	4.1	52.9
Jewish	259,927	0.5	149,789	2.1	57.6
Muslim	1,546,626	3.0	607,083	8.5	39.3
Sikh	329,358	0.6	104,230	1.5	31.6
Other religions	150,720	0.3	36,558	0.5	24.3
No religion	7,709,267	14.8	1,130,616	15.8	14.7
Religion not stated	4,010,658	7.7	621,366	8.7	15.5

Chart 1 shows all faith groups as a proportion of all respondents who stated a faith (excluding those stating no religion and those who chose not to state a religion). The second largest faith group in London and in England and Wales is Muslim at 11 per cent and four per cent respectively of all respondents stating a specific religion. The third largest faith group in London and in England and Wales is Hindu at five per cent and just over one per cent respectively of all faith respondents.

Chart 1: Proportion of faith groups*, England and Wales and London, 2001 Census



* Faith groups as a proportion of respondents who stated a faith group (excludes respondents stating no religion or choosing not to state a religion)

Diversity Indices

A diversity index is a mathematical measure of group diversity in an area. Diversity indices provide more information about community composition than simple analysis of data – numbers and percentages. Such an index also takes account of the relative abundances of all faith groups. Diversity indices have been used in the academic sphere and are now being applied to human populations to help quantify and understand cultural diversity.

Any index measuring the diversity of a population needs to take into account:

- 1) The number of different groups present in the population
- 2) The sizes of these distinct groups relative to each other

All diversity indices have to satisfy the following two conditions:

- 1) for a given **richness** the value increases as equitability increases
- 2) for a given **equitability** the value increases as richness increases

In this context,

Richness is the number of different groups represented in the community where each person of the population can be allocated to one group and each group is distinct, and

Equitability is the evenness with which individuals are distributed among the different groups.

A number of indices were considered, some being more sensitive to richness such that groups that are 'rare' have a disproportionate influence on the index. Two indices (Shannon-Weiner and Simpson) were considered more carefully. Simpson's Index is less sensitive to 'rare' groups and has a more intuitive interpretation than Shannon-Weiner.

The chosen index, Simpson's Diversity Index, takes into account both richness and equitability. It has also been used by other demographers when measuring the diversity of a given population¹. The method is also easily understood, easily applied and allows for the use of 2001 Census data when calculating the index values.

When considering the diversity of a community there are many contributing factors that could be considered. For example it may be beneficial to measure the spread of age, household type, native language, ethnicity, socio-economic class, or any other quantitative variable. It is not the scope of this *Briefing* to explore such detailed issues.

¹ Phil Rees and Faisal Butt, "Ethnic change and diversity in England 1981-2001", October 2003.

Methodology

Simpson's Diversity Index has already been used to measure the diversity of ethnic groups in England and Wales and London, *DMAG Briefing 2005/12 Ethnic Diversity Indices*.

However, in this publication Simpson's Diversity Index has been calculated using the following 2001 Census data for:

- All nine faith groups as in the 2001 Census (see Introduction)
- For eight categories (excluding respondents who chose not to answer the voluntary question, but including those stating that they had no religion)
- For seven categories (excluding respondents who chose not to answer the voluntary question and those who answered No religion)

Table 2

	A	B	C
1	Christian	Christian	Christian
2	Buddhist	Buddhist	Buddhist
3	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu
4	Jewish	Jewish	Jewish
5	Muslim	Muslim	Muslim
6	Sikh	Sikh	Sikh
7	Other religions	Other religions	Other religions
8	No religion	No religion	
9	Religion not stated		

By calculating Simpson's Index for differently aggregated faith groups it is easier to understand the ranges of values produced by the index. It is also possible to test how different aggregate groupings affect the diversity rankings of London boroughs.

The formula for Simpson's Index is:

$$D = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^s P(i)^2}$$

Where: D is Simpson's Diversity Index
 S is the total number of faith groups represented in a given area
 P(i) is the size of a given faith group as a proportion of the total population in the study area

To calculate Simpson's Diversity Index the proportion of people in each faith group relative to the total population of that area is calculated and squared. The squared proportions for all faith groups are summed, and the reciprocal is taken.

A worked example of the calculation using the population of London is given below:

Table 3

	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion	Religion not stated	Total
Population	4,176,175	54,297	291,977	149,789	607,083	104,230	36,558	1,130,616	621,366	7,172,091
P (i)	0.5823	0.0076	0.0407	0.0209	0.0846	0.0145	0.0051	0.1576	0.0866	
P (i) ²	0.3391	0.0001	0.0017	0.0004	0.0072	0.0002	0.00003	0.0249	0.0075	
Σ P(i) ²	0.3391 + 0.0001 + 0.0017 + 0.0004 + 0.0072 + 0.0002 + 0.00003 + 0.0249 + 0.0075									0.3810

$$D = \frac{1}{0.3810} = \boxed{2.625}$$

In this example S is nine faith groups.

For a given number of faith groups represented in an area the value of the index increases as equitability increases, and for a given equitability the value of the index increases as the number of faith groups increase.

Calculating Simpson's Index for London for nine faith groups (as shown above) yields an index of 2.625. This result needs to be understood in the context of the maximum and minimum values within the parameters of nine faith groups. The maximum value would denote a totally diverse community ie an equally sized population within all faith group categories. The minimum value of one would denote a community where the entire population is in one faith group. The maximum value when calculating D is the value of S, the number of faith groups. In the calculation above this value would be nine. The minimum value of Simpson's Diversity Index, regardless of the number of faith groups is always 1. Hence London's Simpson's Index value for nine faith groups of 2.625 is within the range one and nine. The worked example below shows the mathematical derivation for the maximum value for nine faith groups

Table 4

	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion	Religion not stated	Total
Population	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	900
P (i)	0.1111	0.1111	0.1111	0.1111	0.1111	0.1111	0.1111	0.1111	0.1111	
P (i) ²	0.0123	0.0123	0.0123	0.0123	0.0123	0.0123	0.0123	0.0123	0.0123	
Σ P(i) ²	0.0123 + 0.0123 + 0.0123 + 0.0123 + 0.0123 + 0.0123 + 0.0123 + 0.0123 + 0.0123									0.1111

$$D = \frac{1}{0.1111} = \boxed{9.000}$$

Results

For this *Briefing* Simpson's Diversity Index has been calculated for all local authorities and for all wards in England and Wales

For each set of analyses the Index was calculated for the three aggregations of faith groups discussed in the previous section.

It should be noted that it has been assumed that the richness values for all authorities are the same in all tables (ie nine, eight and seven respectively). However, there are some authorities and wards where this is not strictly true, for example the Isles of Scilly, that only have populations in six of the possible nine faith groups. For London there are few such wards, one each in Sutton and Westminster and seven in the City of London. However this does not affect the calculations.

Local Authority District Analysis

Table 5
Simpson's Diversity Index Values, England and Wales and London

Faith Groups	England and Wales	London
9	1.839	2.625
8	1.584	2.234
7	1.164	1.638

Tables 6 to 8 show the highest ranking local authorities for each of the aggregated faith groups. The tables also enable comparisons between the Greater London averages, shown in Table 5 and all other authorities.

For all three aggregations of faith groups, London boroughs dominate the rankings of the most diverse local authorities in the country. Rankings for nine faith groups show nine London boroughs in the top ten. The non-London local authority is Leicester, which ranks as the most religiously diverse local authority in England and Wales. Less than half of the population of Leicester is Christian (44 per cent). Leicester has sizeable Hindu (15 per cent), Muslim (19 per cent) and Sikh (4 per cent) communities as well as a large proportion of the population stating no religion (17 per cent) and choosing not to answer (7 per cent) the census question.

Table 6: Top 50 local authority rankings for nine religion categories

Rank	Local Authority	Simpson's Index	% of Range
1	Leicester	3.689	34
2	Barnet	3.568	32
3	Harrow	3.513	31
4	Brent	3.462	31
5	Hackney	3.455	31
6	Camden	3.363	30
7	Redbridge	3.341	29
8	Newham	3.330	29
9	Ealing	3.279	28
10	Tower Hamlets	3.249	28
11	Hounslow	3.155	27
12	Haringey	3.133	27
13	Slough	2.986	25
14	Westminster	2.832	23
15	Islington	2.722	22
16	City of London	2.670	21
17	Waltham Forest	2.651	21
18	Birmingham	2.538	19
19	Luton	2.481	19
20	Nottingham	2.462	18
21	Lambeth	2.451	18
22	Bradford	2.427	18
23	Cambridge	2.419	18
24	Kensington and Chelsea	2.361	17
25	Greenwich	2.341	17
26	Southwark	2.335	17
27	Lewisham	2.329	17
28	Brighton and Hove	2.322	17
29	Oxford	2.318	16
30	Enfield	2.316	16
31	Wandsworth	2.309	16
32	Manchester	2.309	16
33	Hertsmere	2.299	16
34	Merton	2.271	16
35	Hillingdon	2.271	16
36	Hammersmith and Fulham	2.230	15
37	Reading	2.222	15
38	Norwich	2.215	15
39	Oadby and Wigston	2.213	15
40	Blackburn with Darwen	2.212	15
41	City of Bristol	2.200	15
42	Croydon	2.188	15
43	Kingston upon Thames	2.184	15
44	Coventry	2.177	15
45	Pendle	2.134	14
46	Wolverhampton	2.129	14
47	Watford	2.096	14
48	Richmond upon Thames	2.087	14
49	Milton Keynes	2.070	13
50	Southampton	2.069	13
	Max	9	
	Min	1	

Table 7: Top 50 local authority rankings for eight religion categories

Rank	Local Authority	Simpson's Index	% of Range
1	Leicester	3.246	32
2	Harrow	3.101	30
3	Brent	3.010	29
4	Barnet	3.009	29
5	Redbridge	2.921	27
6	Ealing	2.868	27
7	Newham	2.836	26
8	Tower Hamlets	2.835	26
9	Camden	2.817	26
10	Hackney	2.816	26
11	Hounslow	2.745	25
12	Slough	2.590	23
13	Haringey	2.537	22
14	Westminster	2.410	20
15	City of London	2.276	18
16	Islington	2.262	18
17	Waltham Forest	2.248	18
18	Birmingham	2.169	17
19	Luton	2.163	17
20	Bradford	2.083	15
21	Nottingham	2.051	15
22	Cambridge	2.022	15
23	Lambeth	2.005	14
24	Kensington and Chelsea	1.986	14
25	Enfield	1.985	14
26	Hillingdon	1.982	14
27	Hertsmere	1.978	14
28	Greenwich	1.966	14
29	Oxford	1.966	14
30	Brighton and Hove	1.963	14
31	Wandsworth	1.957	14
32	Merton	1.956	14
33	Southwark	1.941	13
34	Oadby and Wigston	1.938	13
35	Lewisham	1.929	13
36	Manchester	1.924	13
37	Kingston upon Thames	1.896	13
38	Hammersmith and Fulham	1.894	13
39	Reading	1.884	13
40	Blackburn with Darwen	1.878	13
41	Croydon	1.875	13
42	Coventry	1.869	12
43	Norwich	1.848	12
44	City of Bristol	1.846	12
45	Pendle	1.844	12
46	Watford	1.822	12
47	Wolverhampton	1.815	12
48	Crawley	1.793	11
49	Kirklees	1.784	11
50	Richmond upon Thames	1.781	11
	Max	8	
	Min	1	

Table 8: Top 50 local authority rankings for seven religion categories

Rank	Local Authority	Simpson's Index	% of Range
1	Harrow	2.605	27
2	Brent	2.483	25
3	Redbridge	2.422	24
4	Leicester	2.419	24
5	Newham	2.368	23
6	Barnet	2.358	23
7	Ealing	2.231	21
8	Tower Hamlets	2.177	20
9	Hounslow	2.128	19
10	Slough	2.087	18
11	Hackney	1.992	17
12	Camden	1.933	16
13	Westminster	1.765	13
14	Haringey	1.744	12
15	Birmingham	1.687	11
16	Waltham Forest	1.660	11
17	Luton	1.638	11
18	Bradford	1.593	10
19	Blackburn with Darwen	1.587	10
20	Enfield	1.543	9
21	Hillingdon	1.514	9
22	Hertsmere	1.509	8
23	Kensington and Chelsea	1.457	8
24	City of London	1.456	8
25	Islington	1.455	8
26	Oadby and Wigston	1.444	7
27	Wolverhampton	1.432	7
28	Sandwell	1.420	7
29	Pendle	1.411	7
30	Merton	1.405	7
31	Croydon	1.390	6
32	Manchester	1.387	6
33	Coventry	1.376	6
34	Kirklees	1.340	6
35	Greenwich	1.338	6
36	Preston	1.337	6
37	Southwark	1.334	6
38	Hammersmith and Fulham	1.327	5
39	Oldham	1.326	5
40	Kingston upon Thames	1.325	5
41	Wandsworth	1.317	5
42	Watford	1.316	5
43	Lambeth	1.302	5
44	Walsall	1.296	5
45	Lewisham	1.281	5
46	Crawley	1.280	5
47	Nottingham	1.275	5
48	Rochdale	1.275	5
49	Derby	1.271	5
50	Bury	1.265	4
	Max	7	
	Min	1	

London boroughs dominate the top twenty rankings for all three aggregations of religion categories. For nine and eight faith group categories, Leicester ranks the highest. However for the ranking based purely on the seven stated faith groups, Harrow, Brent and Redbridge rank as the top three.

Eight London boroughs appear in the top ten for all three aggregations. However, there are slight changes regarding the particular boroughs. In the rankings for nine faith groups Hackney and Camden rank 5th and 6th. However as the 'not stated' and 'no religion' categories are eliminated from the index calculations, Hackney and Camden slip down the rankings. 'Not stated' for Hackney and Camden represent 12 per cent and ten percent respectively, however when these figures are combined with 'no religion', the proportions are significantly higher; for Hackney using the seven faith groups eliminates 31 per cent of its population, for Camden the equivalent figure is 32 per cent. By eliminating such a large proportion of the population in just two groups the index value will be reduced as there is more polarisation between the remaining faith groups.

Slough's position improves as the 'not stated' and 'no religion' categories are eliminated from the analysis. Slough's population reflects sizeable Muslim (13 per cent), Sikh (nine per cent) and Hindu (five per cent) communities that become more prominent in the calculations once 'not stated' and 'no religion' are removed.

A number of London boroughs do not figure in the top 50 ranking due to the low index values. These include, Havering Sutton, Bromley and Bexley, all of which have predominantly Christian populations and relatively small proportions of non-Christian faith groups.

When considering the range of values in each aggregation the highest Simpson's Diversity Index values for local authorities are no more than 34 per cent of the range between the minimum and maximum values in all three classifications. For nine faith groups where the maximum index value is nine, Barnet, with the ranking of two, has an index value of 3.568, 32 per cent of the range from minimum to maximum values for this aggregation. The highest ranking local authorities have smaller percentage of range values as the aggregations are reduced. For example, Leicester ranked first for both nine and eight faith group aggregations has 34 per cent and 32 per cent of range respectively. The highest ranking authority for seven aggregations is Harrow and it has 27 per cent of the range.

Clearly the size and prevalence of populations that chose not to answer the religion question (the 'not stated') and those stating no religion add to the religious diversity of a given area.

Chart 2: Simpson's Diversity Indices Ranked: Religion

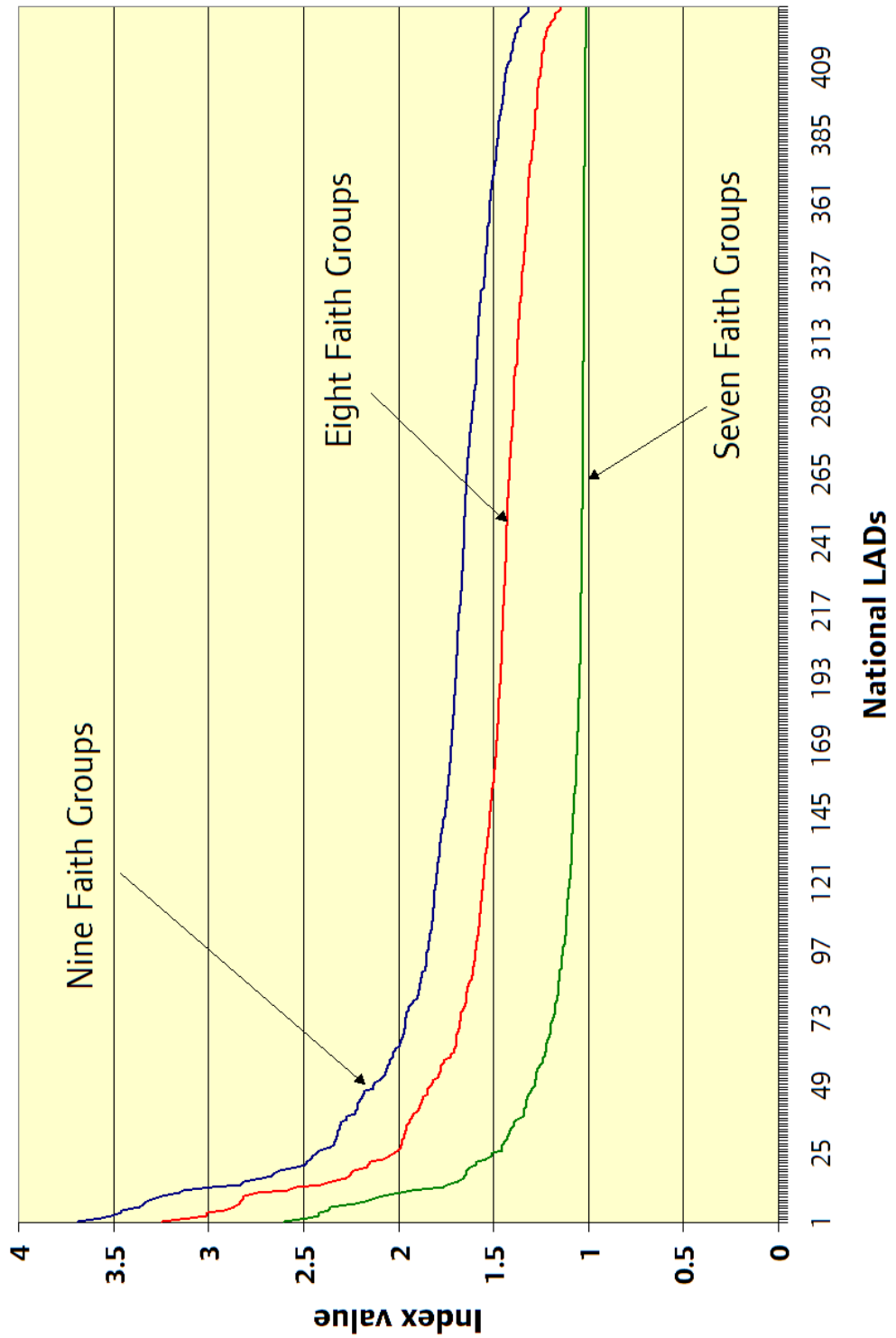


Chart 2 shows Simpson's Diversity Index values for all local authority districts, counties and regions in England and Wales. The most diverse local authorities are clustered by the y-axis of the graph. When looking at the nine and eight faith group aggregations all local authorities are well above the minimum threshold of one. This is due to the high proportions of 'not stated' and 'no religion' in virtually all local authorities in England and Wales.

Tables 6 to 8 show how Simpson's Diversity Index values are sensitive to the way in which faith groups are aggregated and it is not possible to state that a local authority with an index of four is twice as diverse as a local authority with an index of two.

However the application of the Index enables analysts to qualify any statements made about the diversity of London boroughs. The majority of London boroughs are undoubtedly very religiously diverse areas and amongst the most diverse areas in the country.

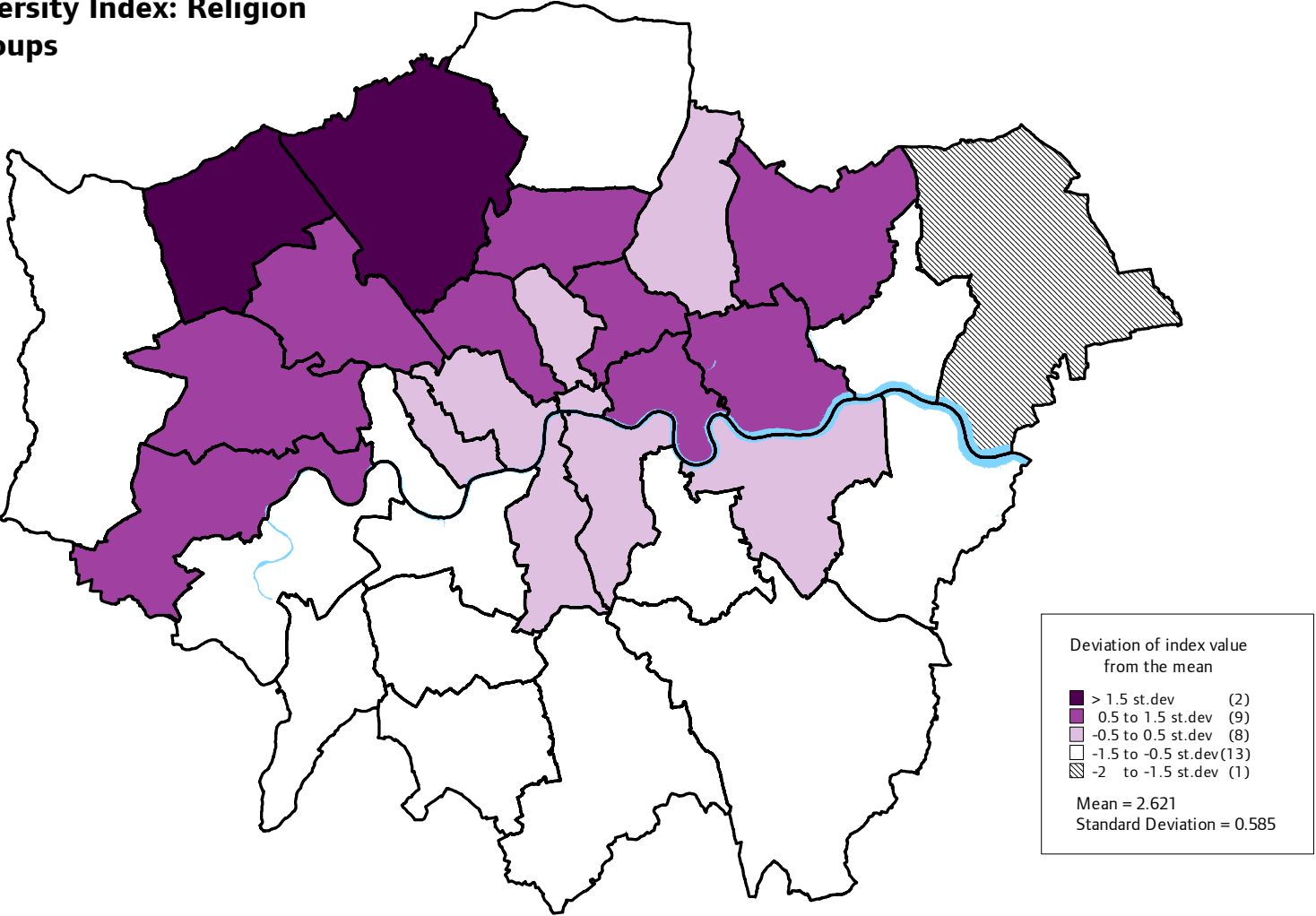
The following borough maps show diversity index values by three faith group aggregations. The boroughs are grouped as follows:

- Very high
Index value is greater than the mean plus 1.5 standard deviations
- High
Index value is between the mean plus half and 1.5 standard deviations
- Average
Index value is the mean plus or minus half the standard deviation
- Low
Index value is between the mean and minus half and minus 1.5 standard deviations
- Very Low
Index value is less than the mean minus 1.5 standard deviations

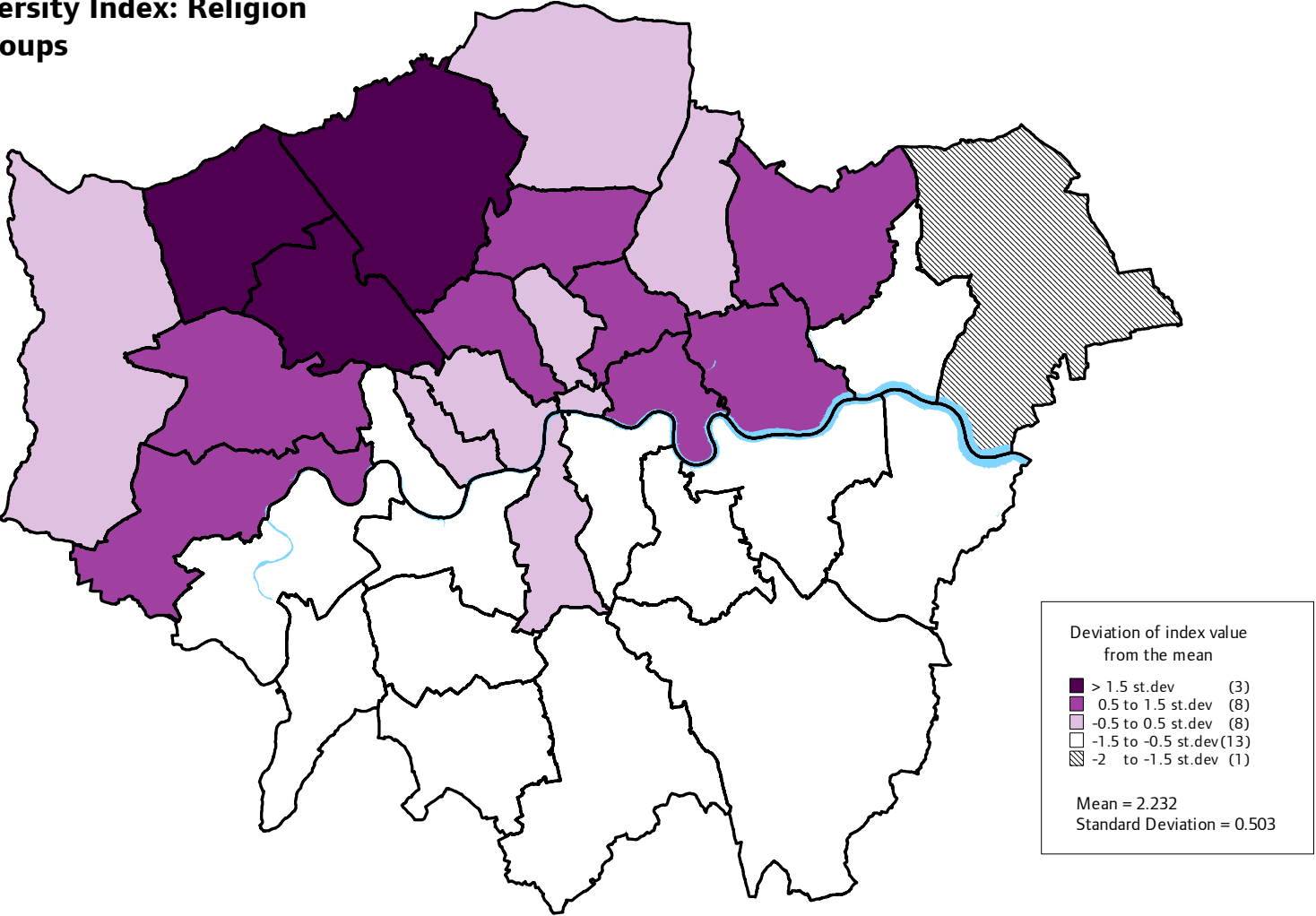
The very low category is only evident in the borough map showing nine and eight aggregated faith groups.

The derivations of mean and standard deviation in each map are only based on index values for London boroughs for that relevant faith group aggregation.

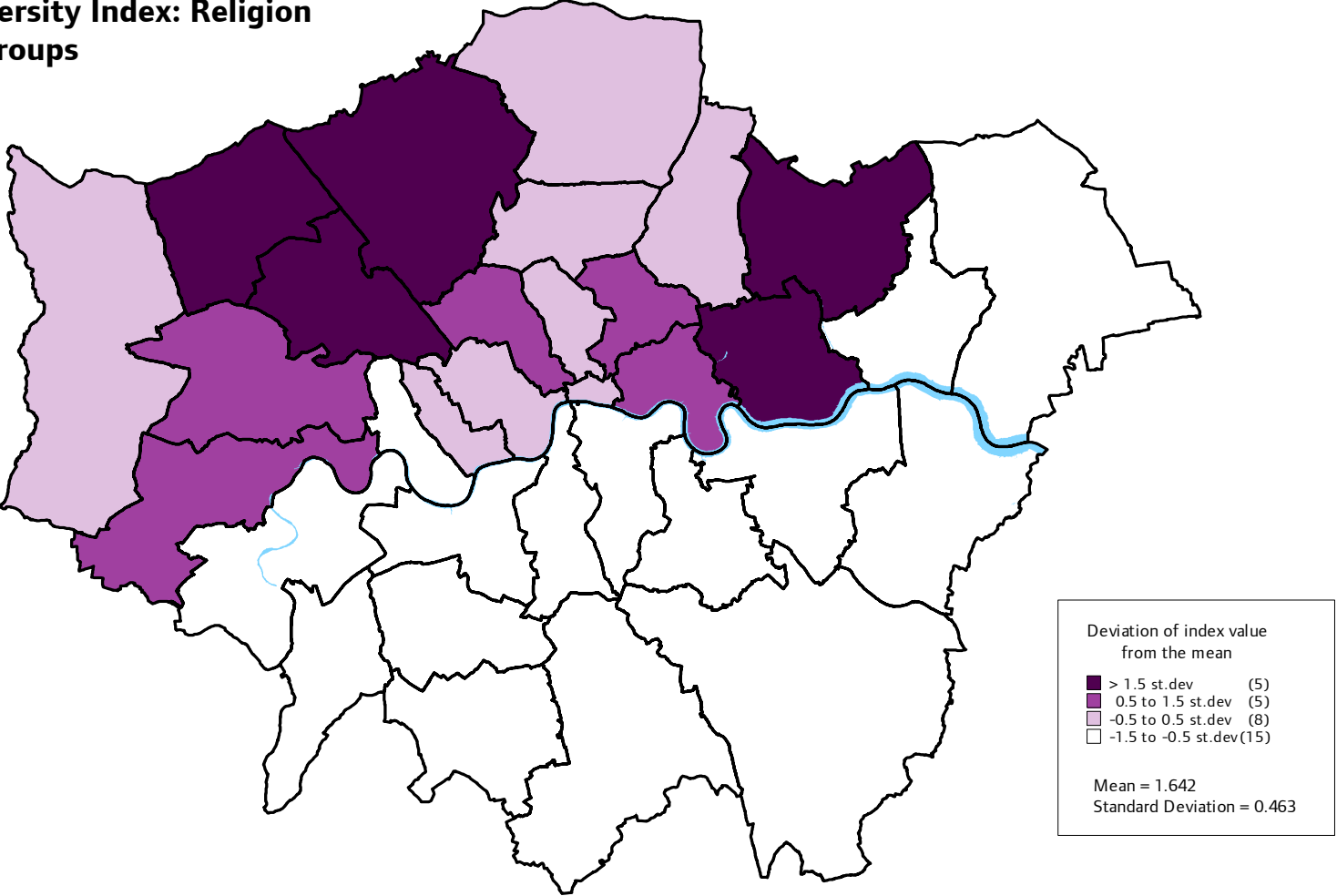
Map 2
Borough Level
Simpson's Diversity Index: Religion
Nine Faith Groups



Map 3
Borough Level
Simpson's Diversity Index: Religion
Eight Faith Groups



Map 4
Borough Level
Simpson's Diversity Index: Religion
Seven Faith Groups



Ward Analysis

Simpson's Diversity Index was also calculated at ward level.

Tables 9 to 11 show the top 50 ranking wards for each of the three faith group aggregations.

For rankings of all three aggregations London wards figure highly clearly dominating the top 20 ranking in all aggregations. In the rankings for nine faith groups, all but four of the top 20 wards are in London with the others being in Leicester, Birmingham and Coventry. Wards in Redbridge and Hounslow dominate the top 20 wards However Redbridge and Hounslow only figure in 7th and 11th position respectively in the equivalent borough rankings. However a ward in Hackney appears in 4th position.

London wards dominate the top 20 wards for eight faith group aggregations. Wards in Ealing and Brent figure along side wards in Hounslow and Redbridge in the top ten rankings for this aggregation. Thirty-nine of the 50 highest ranking wards are in London with eleven elsewhere. The highest ranking non-London ward is Stoneygate (Leicester) at 3rd position. Wards in Coventry, Sandwell, Slough and Wolverhampton are also present in this ranking in addition to those in Birmingham and Leicester.

In the seven aggregated faith group rankings all wards in the top ten ranking are London wards. Forty-one of the top 50 wards in this ranking are in London

The following ward maps show diversity index values by three faith group aggregations. The wards are grouped as follows:

- Very high
Index value is greater than the mean plus 1.5 standard deviations
- High
Index value is between the mean plus half and 1.5 standard deviations
- Average
Index value is the mean plus or minus half a standard deviation
- Low
Index value is between the mean and minus half and minus 1.5 standard deviations

The derivations of mean and standard deviation in each map are only based on index values for London wards for the relevant faith group aggregations.

Table 9: Top 50 ward rankings for nine religion categories

Rank	Ward	Local Authority	Simpson's Index	% of Range
1	Cranbrook	Redbridge	5.289	54
2	Clayhall	Redbridge	5.220	53
3	Hounslow Heath	Hounslow	4.829	48
4	Cazenove	Hackney	4.781	47
5	Heston Central	Hounslow	4.770	47
6	Heston East	Hounslow	4.767	47
7	Heston West	Hounslow	4.741	47
8	Stoneygate	Leicester	4.739	47
9	Dormers Wells	Ealing	4.698	46
10	Hounslow West	Hounslow	4.698	46
11	Barkingside	Redbridge	4.695	46
12	Coleman	Leicester	4.652	46
13	Kenton	Brent	4.636	45
14	Cranford	Hounslow	4.630	45
15	Soho	Birmingham	4.617	45
16	Golders Green	Barnet	4.589	45
17	New River	Hackney	4.575	45
18	Springfield	Hackney	4.564	45
19	Foleshill	Coventry	4.563	45
20	Lordship	Hackney	4.531	44
21	Norwood Green	Ealing	4.515	44
22	West Hendon	Barnet	4.513	44
23	Newbury	Redbridge	4.474	43
24	Hendon	Barnet	4.425	43
25	Lady Margaret	Ealing	4.421	43
26	Hounslow Central	Hounslow	4.418	43
27	Finchley Church End	Barnet	4.400	42
28	Valentines	Redbridge	4.374	42
29	Canons	Harrow	4.287	41
30	Clementswood	Redbridge	4.202	40
31	Southall Broadway	Ealing	4.179	40
32	Edgware	Barnet	4.147	39
33	Central	Slough	4.146	39
34	Baylis and Stoke	Slough	4.143	39
35	Preston	Brent	4.134	39
36	Sandwell	Birmingham	4.116	39
37	Blakenhall	Wolverhampton	4.115	39
38	Charnwood	Leicester	4.112	39
39	Loxford	Redbridge	4.088	39
40	Childs Hill	Barnet	4.082	39
41	Southall Green	Ealing	4.012	38
42	West Finchley	Barnet	3.988	37
43	Stanmore Park	Harrow	3.980	37
44	Barnhill	Brent	3.976	37
45	Frognal and Fitzjohns	Camden	3.926	37
46	Wall End	Newham	3.908	36
47	Swiss Cottage	Camden	3.882	36
48	St. Peter's	Wolverhampton	3.881	36
49	Regent's Park	Westminster	3.806	35
50	Chalvey	Slough	3.791	35
		Max	9	
		Min	1	

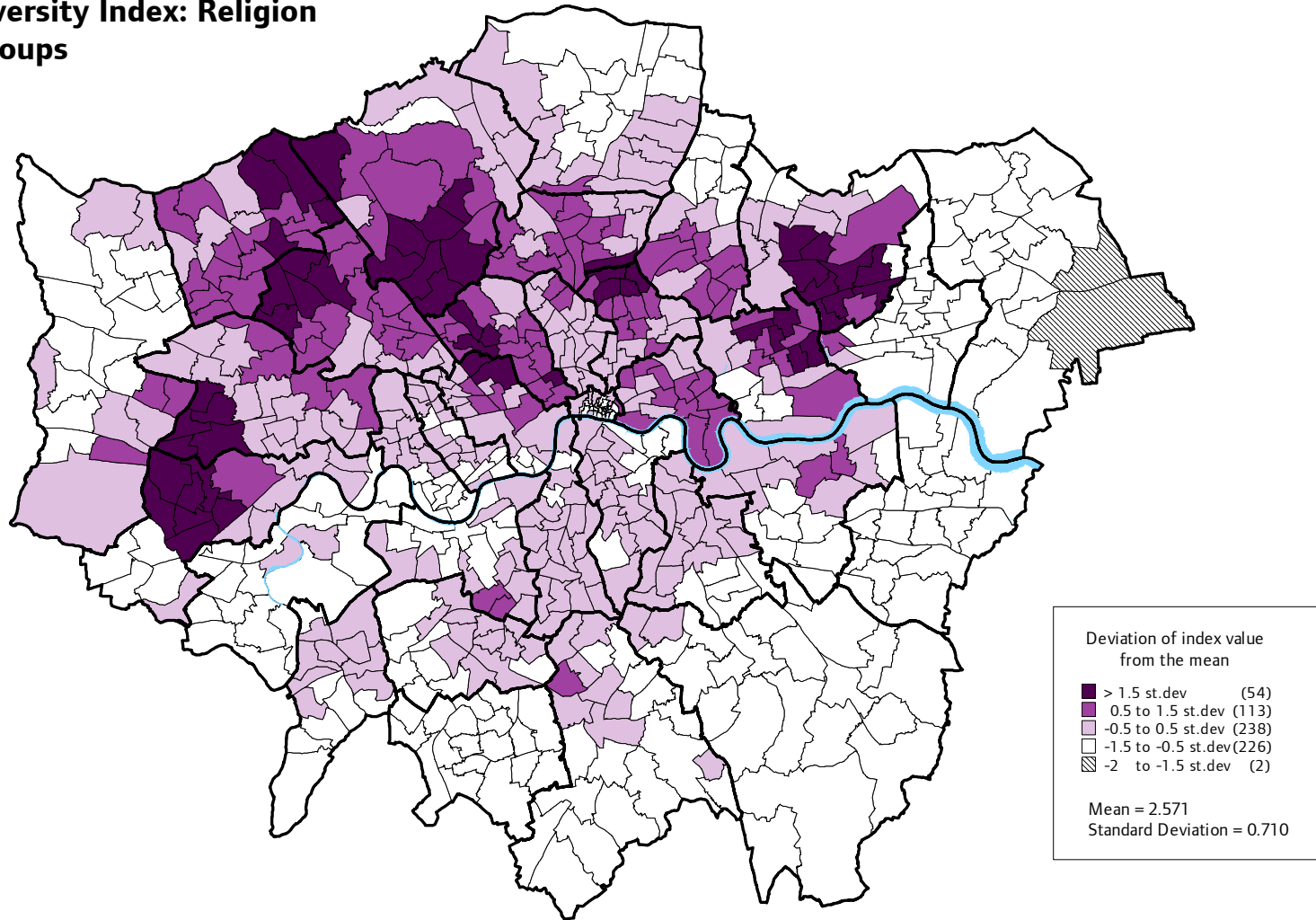
Table 10: Top 50 ward rankings for eight religion categories

Rank	Ward	Local Authority	Simpson's Index	% of Range
1	Cranbrook	Redbridge	4.657	52
2	Clayhall	Redbridge	4.506	50
3	Stoneygate	Leicester	4.330	48
4	Hounslow Heath	Hounslow	4.238	46
5	Coleman	Leicester	4.221	46
6	Hounslow West	Hounslow	4.203	46
7	Heston Central	Hounslow	4.198	46
8	Kenton	Brent	4.166	45
9	Dormers Wells	Ealing	4.149	45
10	Heston East	Hounslow	4.112	44
11	Barkingside	Redbridge	4.040	43
12	Cranford	Hounslow	4.036	43
13	Heston West	Hounslow	3.997	43
14	Norwood Green	Ealing	3.993	43
15	West Hendon	Barnet	3.941	42
16	Soho	Birmingham	3.931	42
17	Lady Margaret	Ealing	3.917	42
18	Cazenove	Hackney	3.883	41
19	Newbury	Redbridge	3.856	41
20	Hounslow Central	Hounslow	3.850	41
21	Valentines	Redbridge	3.842	41
22	Foleshill	Coventry	3.822	40
23	Clementswood	Redbridge	3.799	40
24	Southall Broadway	Ealing	3.799	40
25	Finchley Church End	Barnet	3.725	39
26	Golders Green	Barnet	3.674	38
27	Preston	Brent	3.672	38
28	Southall Green	Ealing	3.669	38
29	Canons	Harrow	3.666	38
30	New River	Hackney	3.654	38
31	Loxford	Redbridge	3.638	38
32	Springfield	Hackney	3.606	37
33	Charnwood	Leicester	3.596	37
34	Sandwell	Birmingham	3.580	37
35	Hendon	Barnet	3.572	37
36	Central	Slough	3.559	37
37	Lordship	Hackney	3.553	36
38	Wall End	Newham	3.519	36
39	Barnhill	Brent	3.488	36
40	West Finchley	Barnet	3.478	35
41	Baylis and Stoke	Slough	3.448	35
42	Edgware	Barnet	3.428	35
43	Stanmore Park	Harrow	3.416	35
44	St. Pauls	Sandwell	3.409	34
45	Goodmayes	Redbridge	3.395	34
46	Kenton West	Harrow	3.393	34
47	Blakenhall	Wolverhampton	3.379	34
48	Childs Hill	Barnet	3.358	34
49	Seven Kings	Redbridge	3.332	33
50	Chalvey	Slough	3.326	33
		Max	8	
		Min	1	

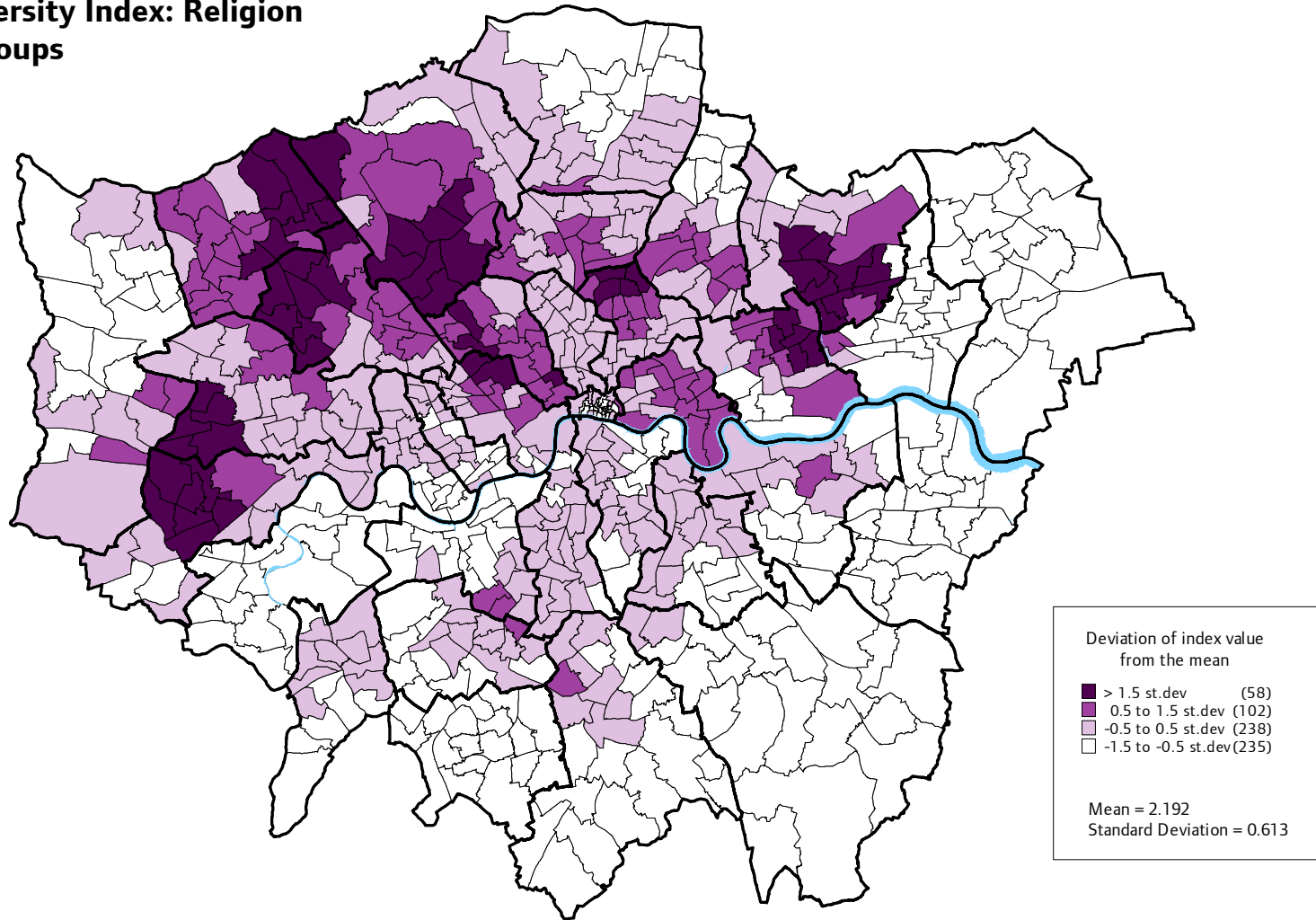
Table 11: Top 50 ward rankings for seven religion categories

Rank	Ward	Local Authority	Simpson's Index	% of Range
1	Cranbrook	Redbridge	4.168	53
2	Clayhall	Redbridge	4.036	51
3	Dormers Wells	Ealing	3.783	46
4	Kenton	Brent	3.727	45
5	Hounslow West	Hounslow	3.710	45
6	Heston Central	Hounslow	3.701	45
7	Lady Margaret	Ealing	3.662	44
8	Heston East	Hounslow	3.654	44
9	Southall Broadway	Ealing	3.631	44
10	Barkingside	Redbridge	3.587	43
11	Hounslow Heath	Hounslow	3.585	43
12	Stoneygate	Leicester	3.575	43
13	Cranford	Hounslow	3.561	43
14	Heston West	Hounslow	3.550	43
15	Coleman	Leicester	3.550	42
16	Norwood Green	Ealing	3.504	42
17	Southall Green	Ealing	3.444	41
18	Clementswood	Redbridge	3.443	41
19	Newbury	Redbridge	3.418	40
20	Soho	Birmingham	3.373	40
21	West Hendon	Barnet	3.279	38
22	Valentines	Redbridge	3.255	38
23	Hounslow Central	Hounslow	3.193	37
24	Loxford	Redbridge	3.192	37
25	Canons	Harrow	3.185	36
26	Foleshill	Coventry	3.169	36
27	Preston	Brent	3.152	36
28	Central	Slough	3.146	36
29	Wall End	Newham	3.128	35
30	Sandwell	Birmingham	3.099	35
31	Kenton West	Harrow	3.059	34
32	Golders Green	Barnet	3.032	34
33	Green Street East	Newham	3.031	34
34	Baylis and Stoke	Slough	3.026	34
35	East Ham North	Newham	3.013	34
36	St. Pauls	Sandwell	3.010	34
37	Barnhill	Brent	2.996	33
38	Stanmore Park	Harrow	2.992	33
39	Edgware	Barnet	2.990	33
40	Finchley Church End	Barnet	2.982	33
41	Hendon	Barnet	2.979	33
42	Cazenove	Hackney	2.944	32
43	East Ham Central	Newham	2.931	32
44	Goodmayes	Redbridge	2.923	32
45	Wembley Central	Brent	2.920	32
46	Blakenhall	Wolverhampton	2.915	32
47	Northwick Park	Brent	2.901	32
48	Queensbury	Harrow	2.900	32
49	Springfield	Hackney	2.896	32
50	Belmont	Harrow	2.882	31
		Max	7	
		Min	1	

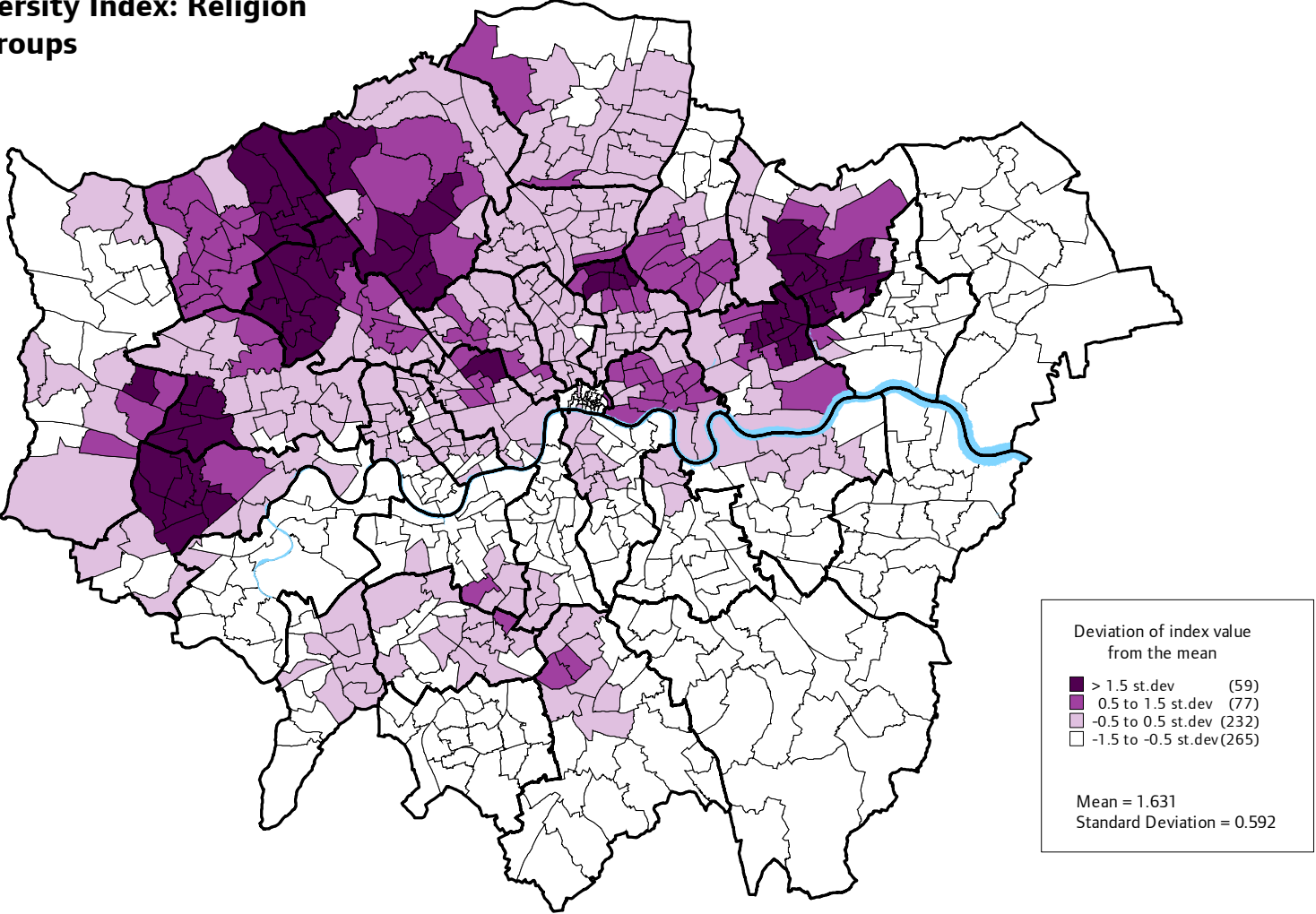
Map 5
Ward Level
Simpson's Diversity Index: Religion
Nine Faith Groups



Map 6
Ward Level
Simpson's Diversity Index: Religion
Eight Faith Groups



Map 7
Ward Level
Simpson's Diversity Index: Religion
Seven Faith Groups



Conclusion

The Simpson's Diversity Index gives firm evidence that Greater London boroughs and wards are some of the most religiously diverse areas in the country. It has made it possible to quantify and measure the extent of this diversity in a standardised manner and thus compare London with other areas in England and Wales.

The Simpson's Diversity Index has a holistic and all-encompassing approach to diversity. Where previous methods of understanding the diversity of a community have solely analysed the size of the population from ethnic groups other than White British, the Simpson's Index approach measures diversity in a fuller way and is applicable to other variables such as religious affiliation. The index incorporates all available faith groups in its measure.

Local authorities in England and Wales are more religiously diverse than they are ethnically diverse. The most ethnically diverse boroughs are small in number with the bulk of authorities having an index value of one or slightly higher. However for nine and eight faith aggregations this is not the case. The reason for this is the size and relative proportions of the 'no religion' and 'religion not stated' which boost the index value when they are included in the calculation.

Other differences between the ethnic diversity and religious diversity indices come from the way ethnicity and religion varies. The London borough Barnet does not rank highly for ethnic diversity compared with its diversity ranking for religion. In ethnic diversity rankings for all ethnic groups Barnet is ranked 20th with a value of 2.615. Its equivalent religious diversity ranking for all nine faith groups is second, after Leicester with a value of 3.568.

The following table shows the proportions of Barnet's faith communities alongside the proportions of each faith community that was classified as White ethnicity (White British, White Irish and White Other).

Table 12: Barnet, Ethnicity and Religion

Religion	% of total population	% White Ethnicity
Christian	47.3	84.3
Buddhist	1.1	12.7
Hindu	6.7	0.5
Jewish	14.8	97.1
Muslim	6.2	22.7
Sikh	0.4	5.0
Any other religion	1.0	20.3
No religion	12.8	79.2
Religion not stated	9.7	79.9

Four of Barnet's faith communities, highlighted above, are predominantly White with regards to their ethnicity. Hence the religious diversity index value for Barnet is higher than the ethnic diversity index value.

Simpson's Diversity Index is simple and understandable yet more sophisticated than simple data analysis. There is also considerable scope to develop further this work to include other quantitative variables such as age structure, household type, socio-economic class or country of birth.

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