

Data Management and Analysis Group

2001 Census Profiles: Black Caribbeans in London



DMAG Briefing 2008-15

June 2008

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(Greater London Authority) (LA100032379) (2008)

ISSN 1479-7879

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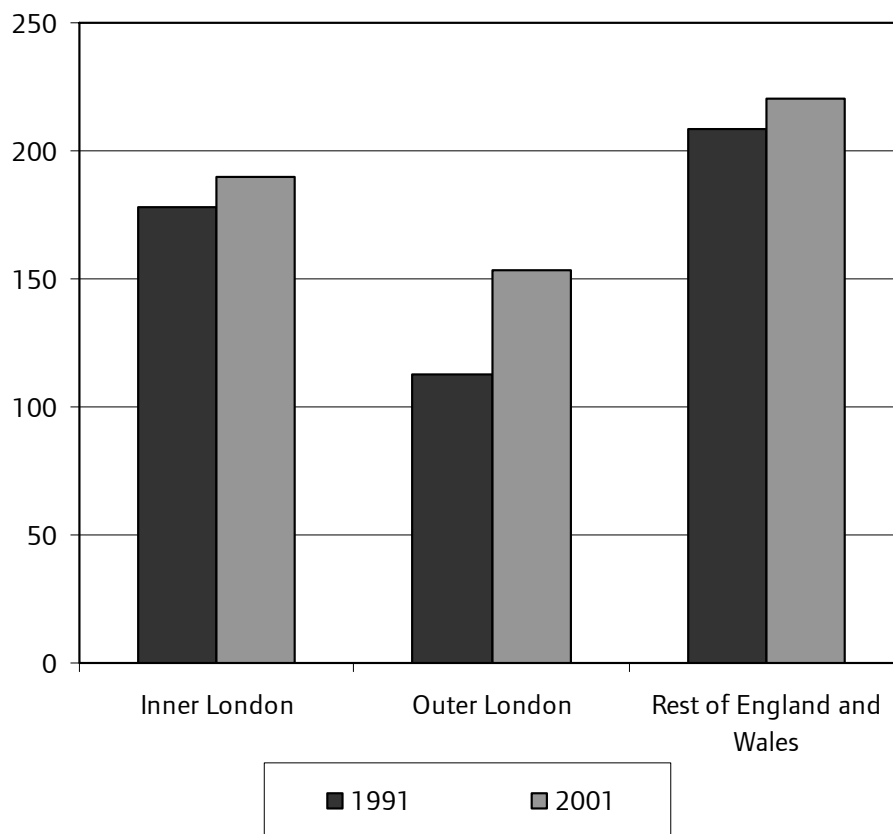
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Introduction

This briefing gives a description of the characteristics of Black Caribbean people in London based on information taken from the 2001 Census.

In the 2001 Census, 343,567 Londoners identified themselves as having Black Caribbean ethnicity. In England and Wales there was a total of 563,843 so that three fifths of all Black Caribbean people in England and Wales lived in London. Inner London was home to nearly 190 thousand Black Caribbean people, nearly seven per cent of the population. Over 150 thousand, around 3.5 per cent of the total population, lived in Outer London. Across England and Wales excluding London there were 220 thousand Black Caribbean people or around 0.5 per cent of the total.

Figure 1 Black Caribbean people in London and England and Wales, thousands, 1991 and 2001



Source: 1991 Census Local Base Statistics, Table L06; 2001 Census Key Statistics, Table KS06

An ethnicity question was asked for the first time in the 1991 Census. Although the question was not exactly the same in 2001, Black Caribbean was separately identified in both so figures for 1991 and 2001 are broadly comparable. Further evidence from the Longitudinal Study confirms this – more than three-quarters of people who were in both the 1991 and 2001 Censuses and described themselves as Black Caribbean in 1991, did so again in 2001. Figure 1 above shows that the numbers of Black Caribbean people rose between 1991 and 2001 both within London and across England and Wales. Although Inner London continued to have the greatest concentration, the sharpest growth in numbers was in Outer London, up by 40

thousand persons or 36 per cent over the decade. The numbers in Inner London grew by 12 thousand, seven per cent, and the rest of England and Wales by slightly more than 12 thousand, an increase of six per cent.

Numbers by borough

Table 1 below shows that Birmingham, which has a total population nearly three times as large as any London borough, had the most Black Caribbean residents of any local authority in England and Wales, nearly 48 thousand. The table also shows that the proportion of Black Caribbean residents in Birmingham was much lower than in the top London boroughs.

Table 1 Thirty local authorities in England and Wales with the largest Black Caribbean populations, 2001

	Local authority	Number	Local authority	Per cent
1	Birmingham	47,831	Lewisham	12.3
2	Lambeth	32,139	Lambeth	12.1
3	Lewisham	30,543	Brent	10.5
4	Brent	27,574	Hackney	10.3
5	Croydon	26,065	Haringey	9.5
6	Hackney	20,879	Waltham Forest	8.2
7	Haringey	20,570	Southwark	8.0
8	Southwark	19,555	Croydon	7.9
9	Newham	17,931	Newham	7.4
10	Waltham Forest	17,797	Enfield	5.3
11	Enfield	14,590	Hammersmith and Fulham	5.2
12	Ealing	13,507	Birmingham	4.9
13	Wandsworth	12,665	Wandsworth	4.9
14	Sandwell	9,403	Islington	4.9
15	Nottingham UA	9,189	Ealing	4.5
16	Redbridge	9,126	Luton UA	4.2
17	Wolverhampton	9,116	Wolverhampton	3.9
18	Manchester	9,044	Redbridge	3.8
19	Islington	8,550	Merton	3.7
20	Hammersmith and Fulham	8,534	Nottingham UA	3.4
21	Luton UA	7,653	Sandwell	3.3
22	Merton	6,976	Greenwich	3.2
23	Greenwich	6,755	Westminster	3.1
24	Leeds	6,718	Harrow	3.0
25	Harrow	6,116	Slough UA	2.9
26	Westminster	5,613	Tower Hamlets	2.7
27	Bristol; City of UA	5,585	Kensington and Chelsea	2.6
28	Tower Hamlets	5,225	Manchester	2.3
29	Sheffield	5,171	Reading UA	2.2
30	Bromley	4,637	Barking and Dagenham	2.1

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS06

The next twelve local authorities by number of Black Caribbean people were all London boroughs, led by Lambeth with 32,139, and Lewisham with 30,543. Other than Birmingham, no local authority outside London had as many as 10 thousand Black Caribbean residents.

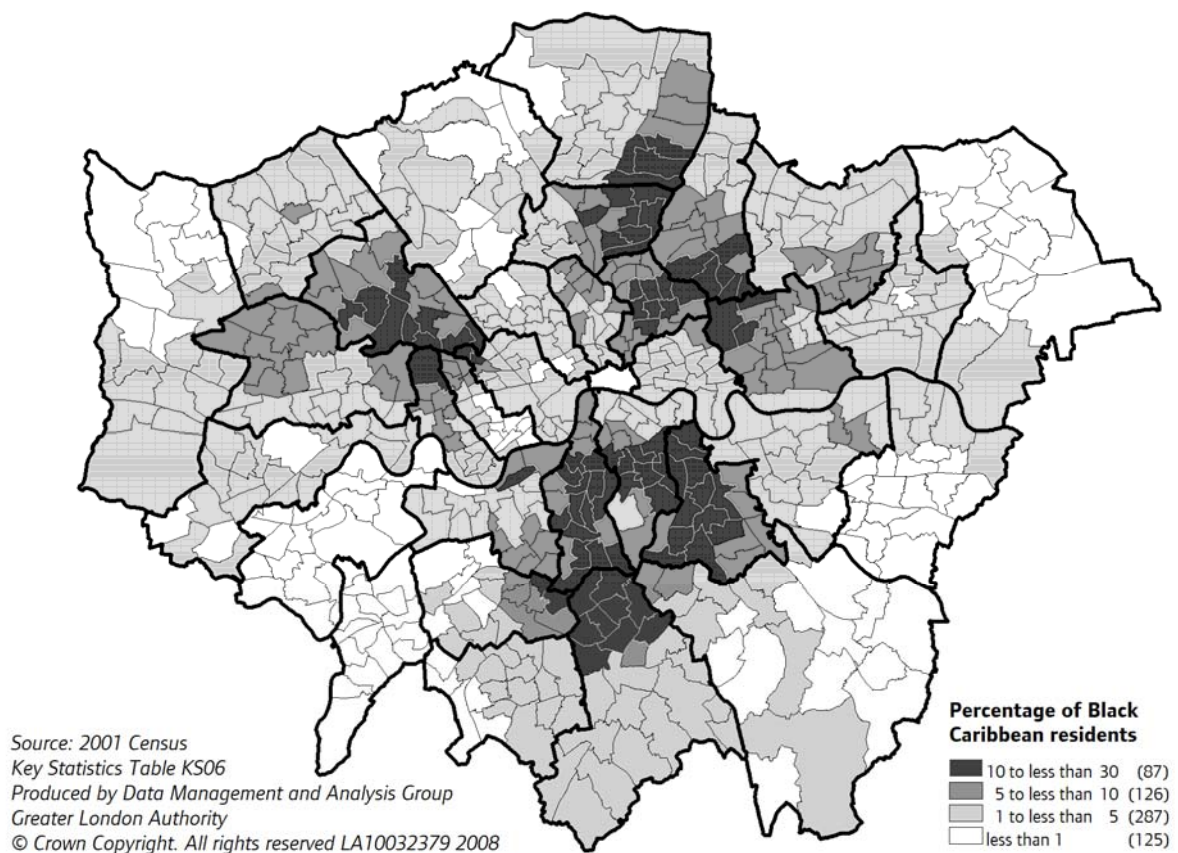
Lewisham had, marginally, the highest proportion of Black Caribbean people, 12.3 per cent. This compares with Lambeth at 12.1 per cent. A further nine London boroughs had over five per cent Black Caribbean population. Outside London, Birmingham had the highest percentage (4.9 per cent).

Numbers by ward

Map 1 shows the distribution of Black Caribbean people in London in 2001 by ward of residence. The greatest concentration was in south London covering much of Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham, and the north of Croydon. North of the Thames there were large concentrations in Haringey, south Enfield, Waltham Forest and Hackney, and to the west of London in the south of Brent, north Hammersmith and the north-west corner of Westminster. Across London as a whole, 87 wards had over 10 per cent Black Caribbean population. In the rest of England and Wales there were only another seven such wards.

Appendix table A1 gives the numbers of Black Caribbean residents for each London borough.

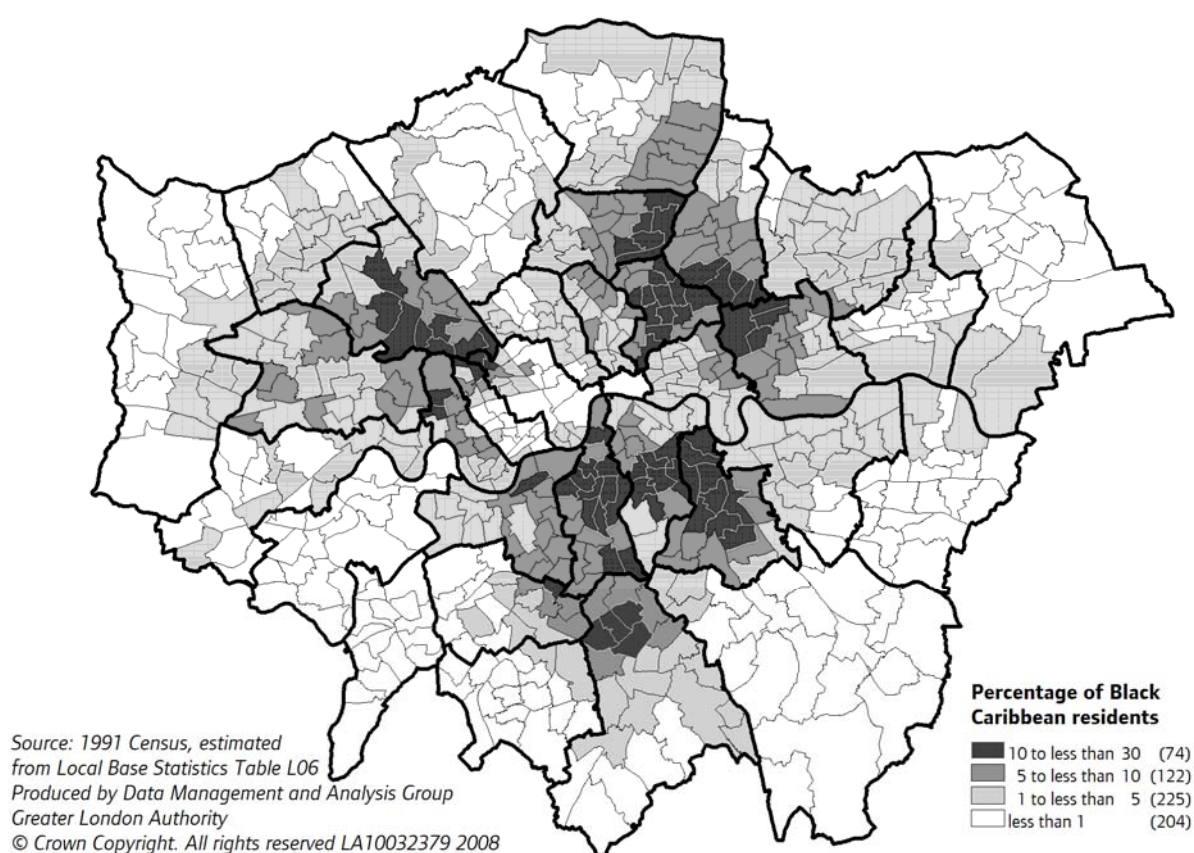
Map 1 Proportions of Black Caribbean residents in London wards, 2001



Ward data from 1991 Census cannot be compared directly with 2001 because ward boundaries changed substantially between censuses. Map 2, however, shows figures from the 1991 Census apportioned to the 2001 ward boundaries.

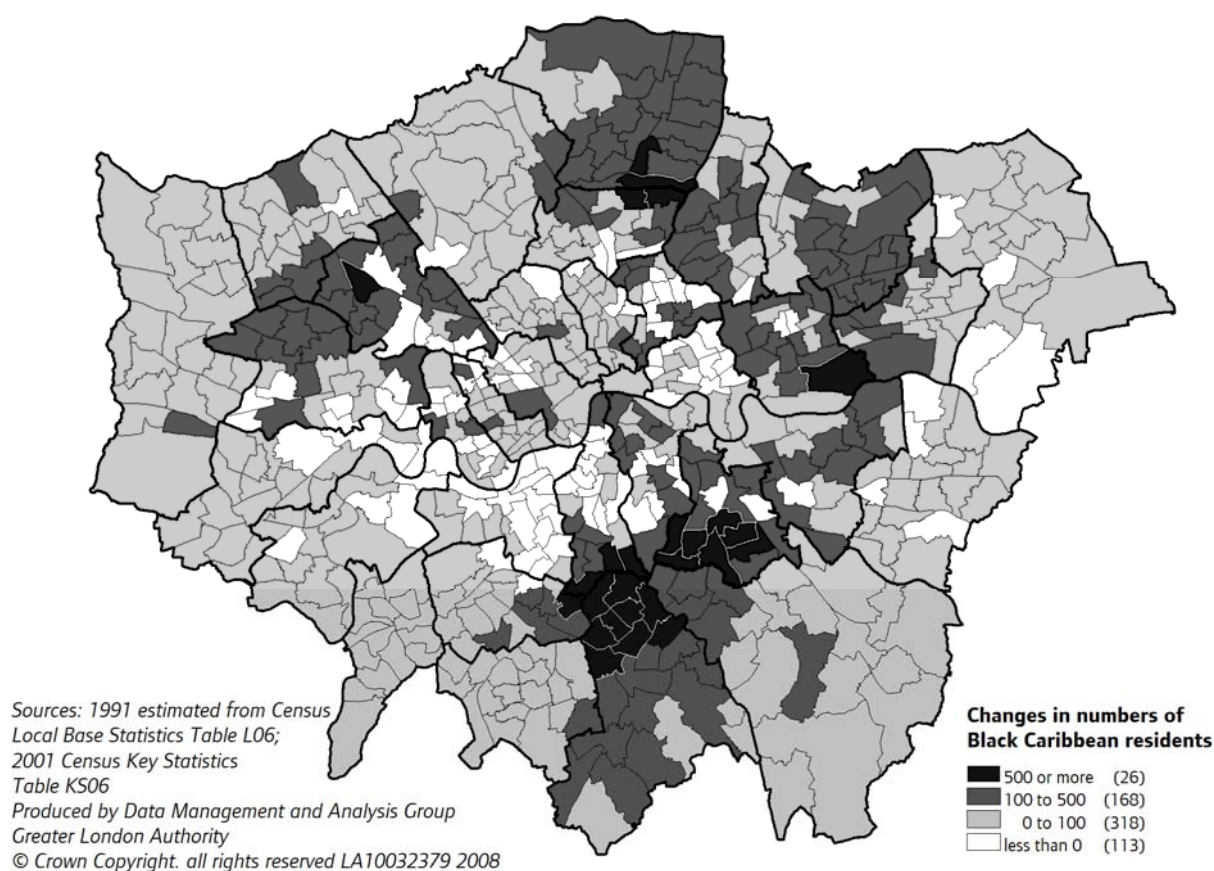
Map 2 shows fewer wards, 74, with 10 per cent or more Black Caribbean population, but the centres of the Black Caribbean community in London were largely in the same three areas as in 2001. Probably the most noticeable difference between 1991 and 2001 shown in Maps 1 and 2 is that far more Outer London wards had a sizeable Black Caribbean population in 2001 than did in 1991: in 1991, over 200 London wards, nearly a third of the total, had less than one per cent Black Caribbean population; in 2001 only 125 wards did so.

Map 2 Proportions of Black Caribbean residents in London wards, 1991



Appendix table A2 gives the numbers of Black Caribbean residents for each London borough for 1991 and 2001 and projected numbers for 2006 and 2016.

Map 3 Change in numbers of Black Caribbean residents London wards, 1991 to 2001



Map 3 shows changes in the numbers of Black Caribbean people in London wards between 1991 and 2001. The wards that gained the most Black Caribbean residents over the decade were in the north of Croydon, where nine wards each increased by over 500, and the south of Lewisham where seven wards did. A further 10 wards across London gained over 500 Black Caribbeans.

At the other extreme, 113 wards had fewer Black Caribbean residents in 2001 than in 1991. Of the 25 wards that had over 200 fewer, seven were in Wandsworth, four in Lambeth and three in both Hackney and Brent. Map 3 shows that many of the wards that had the largest falls in numbers of Caribbeans were close to others that gained the most.

This suggests that at least some the change from 1991 to 2001 was a result of people moving out of the more established Black Caribbean areas. International migration by Black Caribbean people has been at very low levels over this period compared to other ethnic groups, and so will have contributed little to the change over the decade. Migration within the United Kingdom is thus likely to have been important.

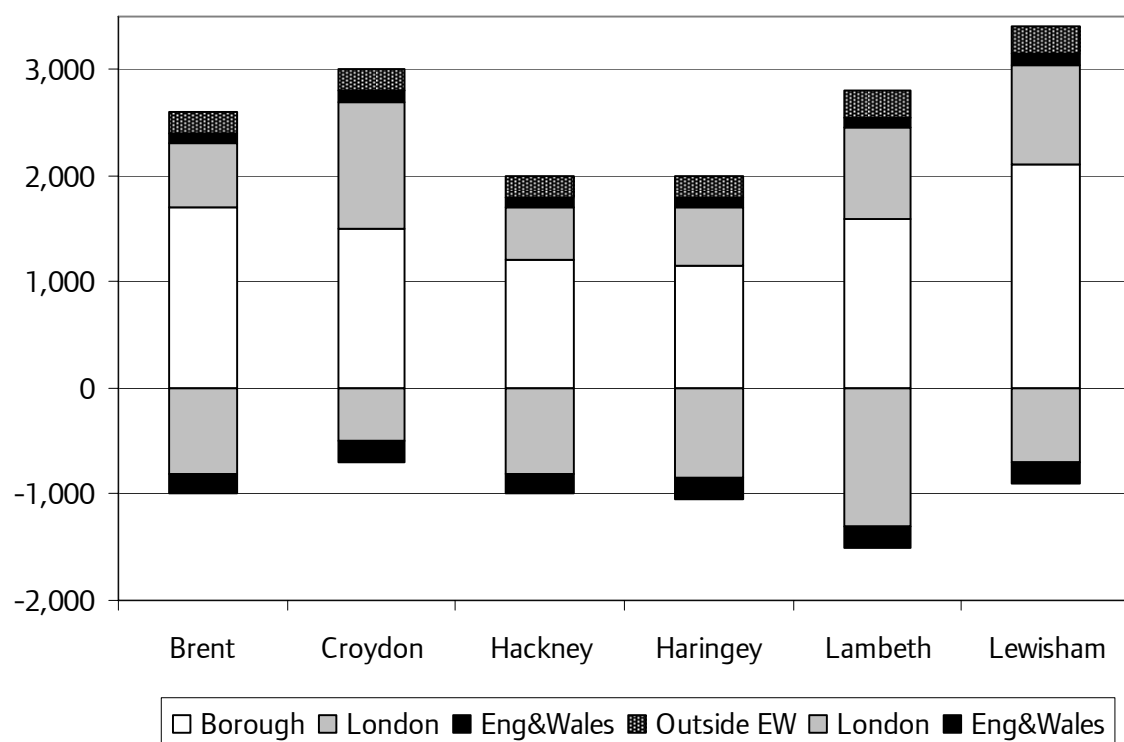
Migration 2000 to 2001

The 2001 Census asked about people's place of residence one year before census day, so that information about migration flows for the year to April 2001 can be analysed. However it does not cover people resident in London in 2000 who moved outside England and Wales before census day. These data show that Black Caribbean people in London had a low propensity to

migrate compared to other groups, and those that did move tended not to move very far. Just over one in ten of London's 2001 Black Caribbean residents lived at a different address a year earlier. Only Bangladeshis had a similarly low proportion while Chinese and people of Other Ethnic Groups were twice as likely to have changed address during that year.

Some 37,000 Black Caribbeans moved to a London address in the year to April 2001, of whom 87 per cent moved from another address in London, a much higher proportion than average. Consequently, other migration by Black Caribbeans was less common than for other groups. In that year only 2,000 Black Caribbean people moved to London from the rest of England and Wales, and only 2,600 migrated to London from other countries. This latter is of course in sharp contrast to the numbers of immigrants seen in the 1950s to 1970s, when tens of thousands of people came to London from the Caribbean.

Figure 2 Numbers of Black Caribbean migrants to and from selected boroughs, 2001



Source: 2001 Census, based on Commissioned Tables C0198 and C0199

Figure 2 shows the numbers of Black Caribbean migrants in the year to Census day 2001 for the six boroughs that had the largest migration flows. These were, unsurprisingly, the six boroughs that had the largest numbers of Black Caribbean residents in 2001. Black Caribbeans moving to addresses in these boroughs are shown as positive values in Figure 2. The largest were in Lewisham (3,400 in-migrants), Croydon (3,000), Lambeth (2,800) and Brent (2,600). The flows from boroughs' addresses are shown as negative values, the largest were Lambeth (3,100), Lewisham (3,000) and Brent (2,700). In all boroughs, the largest component of the flows was those wholly within the borough which are shown in white in Figure 2. These contribute to both the inflow and the outflow for the borough.

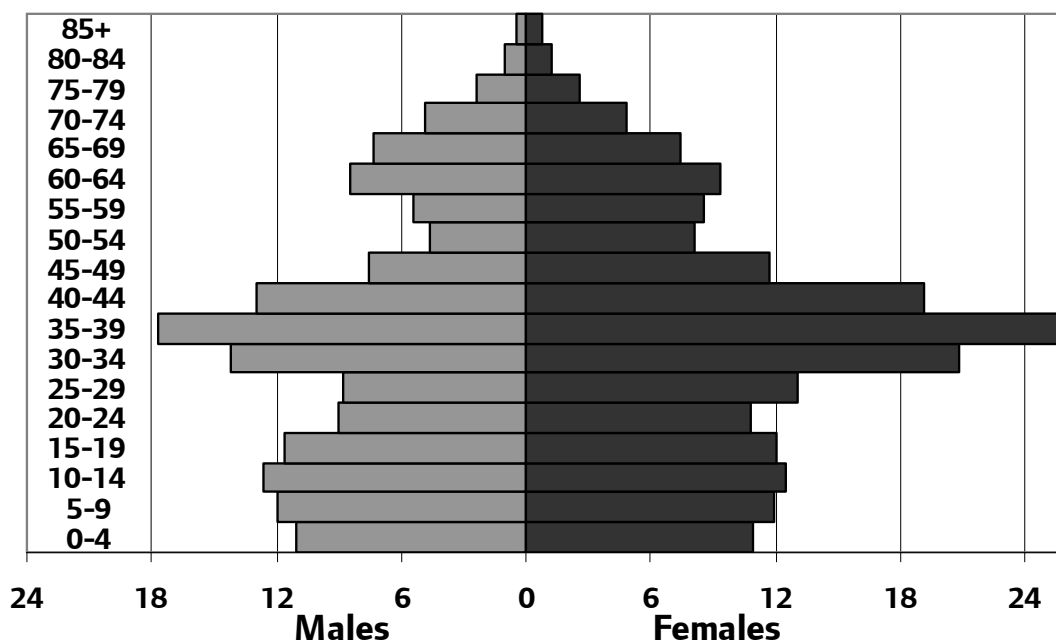
The largest flows between London boroughs over this period were 450 who moved from Lambeth to Croydon, 360 Haringey to Enfield, and 320 Southwark to Lewisham.

In general, the balance of Black Caribbean migration over the year to April 2001 was a flow from Inner to Outer London, continuing the pattern seen over the decade 1991 to 2001. This trend is expected to persist: the GLA's current projections of London's population there will be more Black Caribbean people living in Outer London than Inner London by 2012.

Population structure by age and sex

London was home to just over 150 thousand Black Caribbean males and 190 thousand females in 2001 giving a sex ratio of 44 per cent males to 56 per cent females. This was more unbalanced than the overall London population which was 48 per cent male, and 52 per cent female but is consistent with 1991 and 1981 figures. Figure 3 shows a population pyramid for London's Black Caribbean males and females. There were roughly the same numbers of males and females up to 19 years old, but more women than men for all ages 20 and over. The difference was greatest for people aged 35-39 with nearly eight thousand more Black Caribbean women than men in London. Proportionately, the difference was largest for those in their fifties where only 38 per cent of the Black Caribbean population were men.

Figure 3 Black Caribbean males and females by five year age bands, thousands, London, 2001



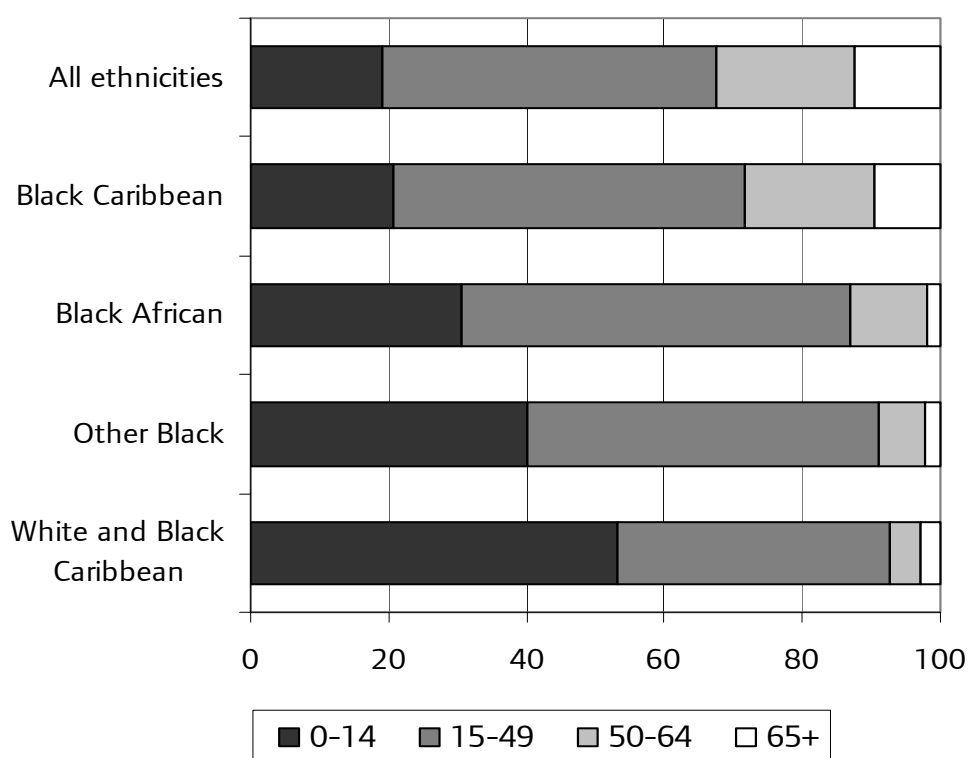
Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

The numbers underlying Figure 3 are given in appendix table A4.

The most noticeable feature of Figure 3 is the sharp peak in numbers of Black Caribbean people aged between 30 and 44 years old. This is in contrast to other Black groups, and reflects that Black Caribbeans are a long-established group in London. In fact, the age structure of the Black Caribbean population in London was more similar to the average than any other non-White ethnic group.

Figure 4 below compares the proportions of Black Caribbeans in broad age groups with other Black groups. Just under 21 per cent of Black Caribbean people in London were aged under 15 which is higher than the average for all ethnic groups (19 per cent) but much lower than for Black Africans (30 per cent) and Other Black (40 per cent). Over half of people of Mixed White and Black Caribbean ethnicity were aged under 15. Conversely, there were far larger proportions of older Black Caribbean people than for other Black groups: nearly 19 per cent of the Black Caribbean population were aged between 50 and 64, compared to only 11 per cent of Black Africans and seven per cent of Other Black people. Nearly one in 10 Black Caribbean people were 65 or over, amongst other Black groups less than one in 40 were.

Figure 4 Black groups' broad age distribution, percentages, London, 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

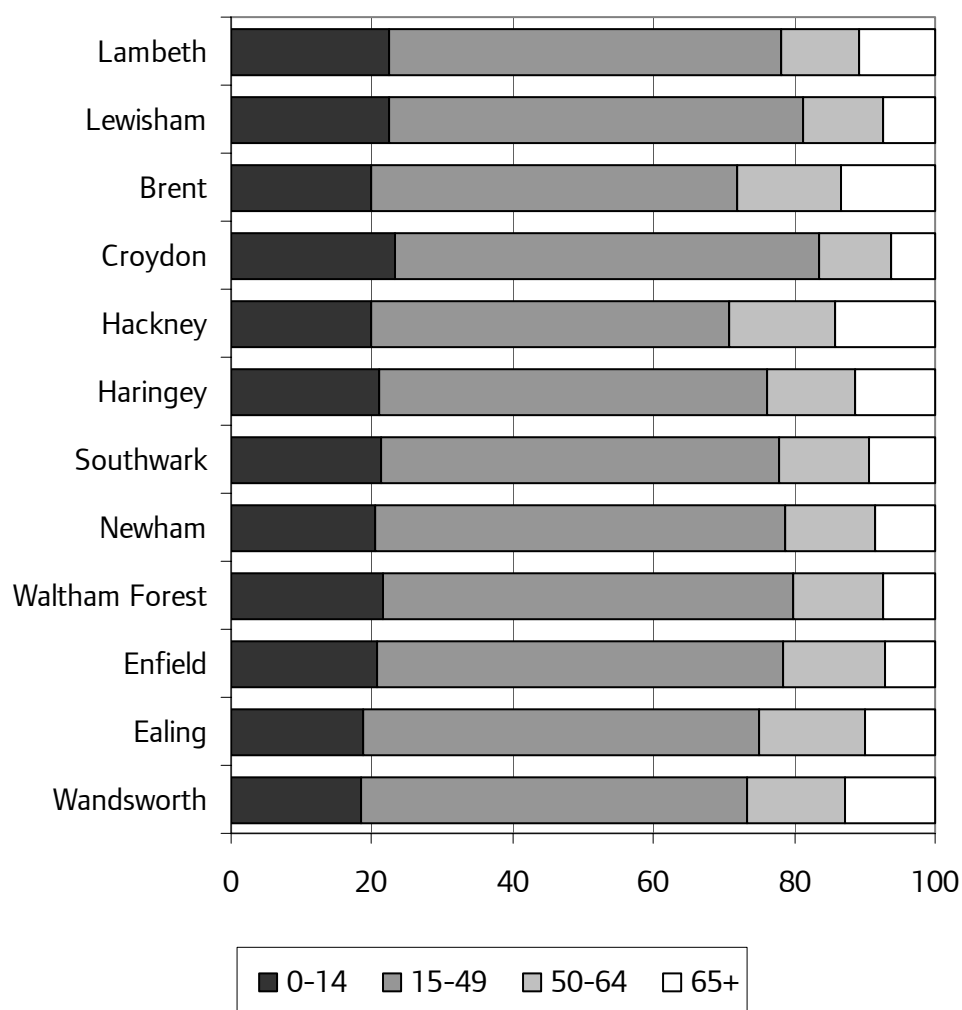
Age structure by borough

Inner London has a slightly older Black Caribbean population on average than does Outer London but the variations are more significant between individual boroughs. Croydon, Redbridge and Bromley had the highest proportions of Black Caribbean people aged under 15, 23 per cent in each case. Seven boroughs each had less than 18 per cent in this age group.

The differences are more marked for older age groups. In Hackney, Kensington and Chelsea, Hammersmith and Fulham and Brent over 13 per cent of Black Caribbeans were aged over 65. In Sutton, Bromley, Redbridge and Greenwich less than six per cent were aged over 65, and in Barking and Dagenham and Hillingdon less than five per cent.

Figure 5 shows the broad age structure for the 12 London boroughs that had over 10 thousand Black Caribbean residents in 2001. Brent, Hackney and Wandsworth can be seen to have a significantly older age structure than average.

Figure 5 Black Caribbeans' broad age distribution, percentages, selected London, boroughs, 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

Figures for all the London boroughs by sex and age are given in appendix table A6. This table excludes the City of London since there were only 51 Black Caribbean people recorded in the City.

Country of birth of Black Caribbean people

In 2001, more Black Caribbean people in London were born in Britain than were born in the Caribbean. Of the 344 thousand Black Caribbeans resident in London some 202 thousand, just under three fifths, were born in the United Kingdom. Over a third, 126 thousands were born in the Caribbean. Only 16 thousand Black Caribbeans, five per cent of the total, were born outside the UK and Caribbean. Nine-tenths of the Mixed White and Black Caribbeans in London were born in the United Kingdom. Appendix table 5 gives the numbers of Black Caribbean people by country of birth.

Although most of the Black Caribbean people in London were not born in the Caribbean, the majority, nearly 90 per cent, of Caribbean-born people in London have Black Caribbean ethnicity.

The 1991 Census showed 53 per cent of Black Caribbean people resident in London were born in the United Kingdom, whilst 45 per cent were born in the Caribbean. The 1981 Census did not collect information on the ethnic group of respondents so the same comparison can not be made, however country of birth was collected. Comparing the numbers of people in London that were born in the Caribbean recorded by the three Censuses 1981 to 2001 shows a decline over the period: in 1981 167 thousand Londoners were born in the Caribbean; in 1991, 152 thousand were, and in 2001, 143 thousand.

Religion of Black Caribbean people

Christian was the predominant religion of Black Caribbean people in London with 75 per cent identifying themselves as Christian, the highest proportion of any ethnic group other than White Irish. All other specified religions totalled only two per cent of Black Caribbeans. People of Mixed White and Black Caribbean ethnicity were less likely to identify themselves as Christian, 60 per cent of them did so and fully 25 per cent of this group gave 'no religion' in answer to this question – the highest proportion of any ethnic group other than Chinese.

Table 2 Religion of people in Black groups, percentages, London, 2001

	All people	Black Caribbean	White and Black Caribbean	Black African	Other Black
Christian	58	75	60	70	69
Buddhist	1	0	0	0	0
Hindu	4	0	0	0	0
Jewish	2	0	0	0	0
Muslim	8	1	1	19	6
Sikh	1	0	0	0	0
Any other religion	1	1	0	0	1
No religion	16	11	25	2	11
Religion not stated	9	13	13	8	13

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST104

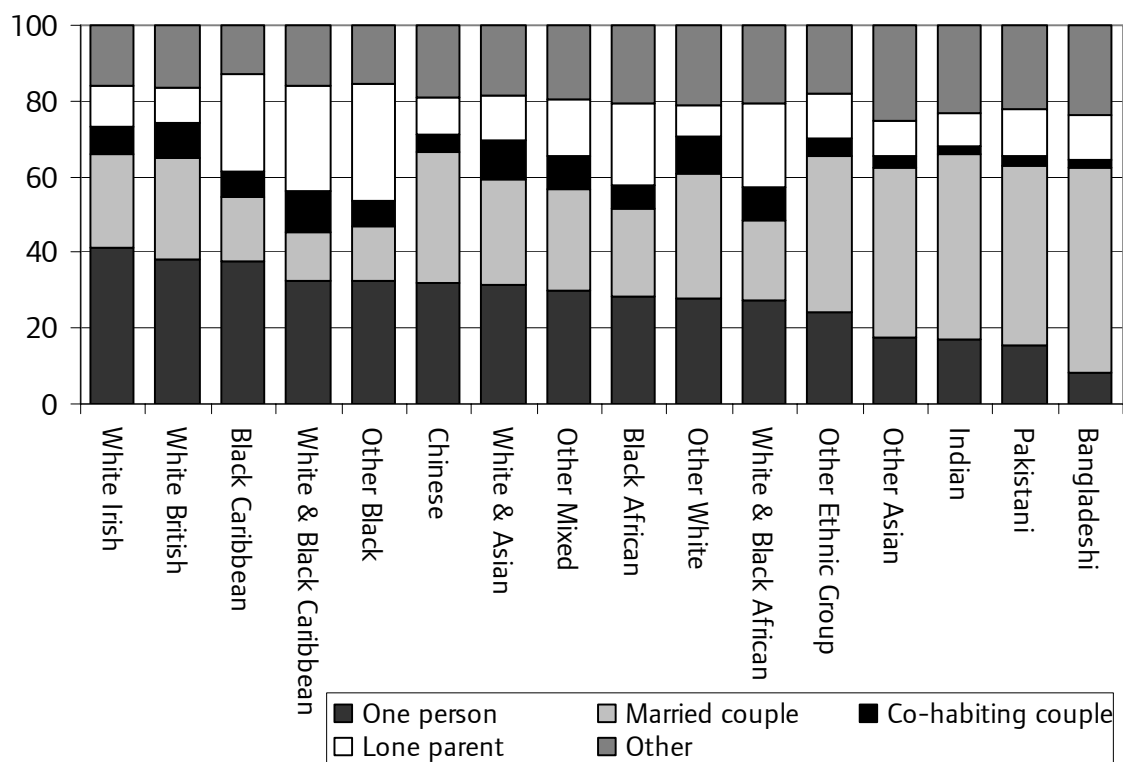
Household Composition

Households in the 2001 Census are categorised by the ethnic group of the Household Reference Person (HRP), which is equivalent to head of household in 1991 and earlier censuses. For brevity, this report refers to 'Black Caribbean households' rather than households with a Black Caribbean Household Reference Person. It should be noted however that some households include people from multiple ethnic backgrounds. In 2001, there were 102 thousand Black Caribbean households in London with more than one member, and 32 per cent of these contained one or more persons from another ethnic group.

The most common type of household for every ethnic group consisted of one family and no other persons. In the 2001 Census a family is defined as a couple married or cohabiting, with or without child(ren), or a lone parent with child(ren). Children can be any age. A couple or lone grandparent with grandchild(ren) but with no intervening generation also constitutes a family. Fifty-two per cent of Black Caribbean households were families, just below the average of 53 per cent.

Figure 6 shows the broad household type for all ethnic groups whilst Table 3 on the next page gives the detailed household composition for Black groups only. The 'Other' category in Figure 6 includes pensioner couples.

Figure 6 Households in broad household types by ethnic group of Household Reference Person, percentages, London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST106

Half of Black Caribbean families, 26 per cent of all households, were lone parent households. The proportion was even higher for Other Black (31 per cent) and White and Black Caribbean households (28 per cent). For Black African households the figure was 22 per cent, which was still twice as high as average (11 per cent). By contrast, Black households were least likely to contain a married couple. These made up only 17 per cent of Black Caribbean households, whilst for Black Other, White and Black Caribbean, and Black African households the proportions were 13, 14 and 23 per cent respectively. Rates for all other ethnic groups were at least 24 per cent, with an average of 29 per cent.

Table 3 Household composition by ethnic group of Household Reference Person, percentages, London, 2001

	All people	Black Caribbean	White and Black Caribbean	Black African	Other Black
All households	100	100	100	100	100
One Person	35	37	32	28	32
Pensionable age	13	9	6	2	3
Other	22	28	27	26	29
One Family and no other	53	52	53	51	53
All persons of pensionable age	5	2	2	0	1
Married Couple Households	29	17	13	23	14
no dependent children	13	8	5	6	5
with one dependent child	5	4	3	5	3
with two or more dependent children	10	6	5	12	7
Cohabiting Couple Households	8	6	11	6	7
no dependent children	6	3	6	2	3
with one dependent child	1	2	2	1	2
with two or more dependent children	1	2	3	2	2
Lone Parent Households	11	26	28	22	31
no dependent children	4	6	3	3	4
with one dependent child	4	11	13	9	15
with two or more dependent children	4	8	11	11	12
Other households	12	10	14	20	15
no dependent children	9	5	8	10	6
with one dependent child	2	3	3	4	4
with two or more dependent children	2	2	3	6	4

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST106

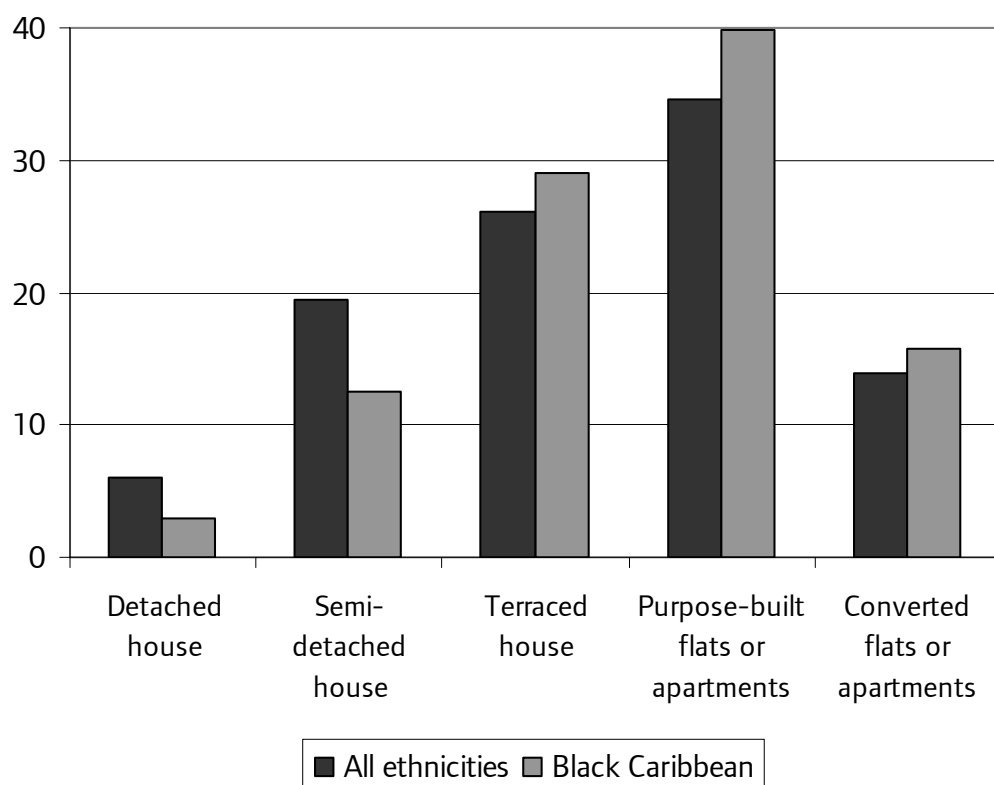
Black Caribbean families were more likely than average to contain children: a third of Black Caribbean households comprised a family with one or more dependent children, compared to a quarter of all households. Once again, however, this proportion was lower than for Black African or Black Other households (both were over 40 per cent).

Single person households made up the majority of non-family households. These accounted for 37 per cent of all Black Caribbean households, a higher proportion than any other non-White group and much higher than other Black groups, Black African and Black Other had 28 and 32 per cent one person households respectively. The older age structure of Black Caribbeans explained much of this difference – there were 15 thousand Black Caribbean pensioners living alone in London, accounting for nine per cent of all Black Caribbean households. This rate was twice as high as for any other Black or Asian group.

Household composition for London boroughs is given appendix table A7. The boroughs with the highest proportions of one person households were the central London boroughs of Camden (50 per cent), Westminster and Islington (both 49 per cent), whilst those with the highest proportions of family households were Redbridge (64 per cent), Bexley and Harrow (both 63 per cent). Married couple families made up over 30 per cent of households in Kingston upon Thames, Sutton, Havering, Redbridge and Bexley, all Outer London boroughs with relatively few Black Caribbean households. Lone parent households were most common in Haringey and Lambeth (both 29 per cent of households), Hammersmith and Fulham and Southwark (both 28 per cent).

Accommodation type

Figure 7 Households by type of accommodation, percentages, London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0300

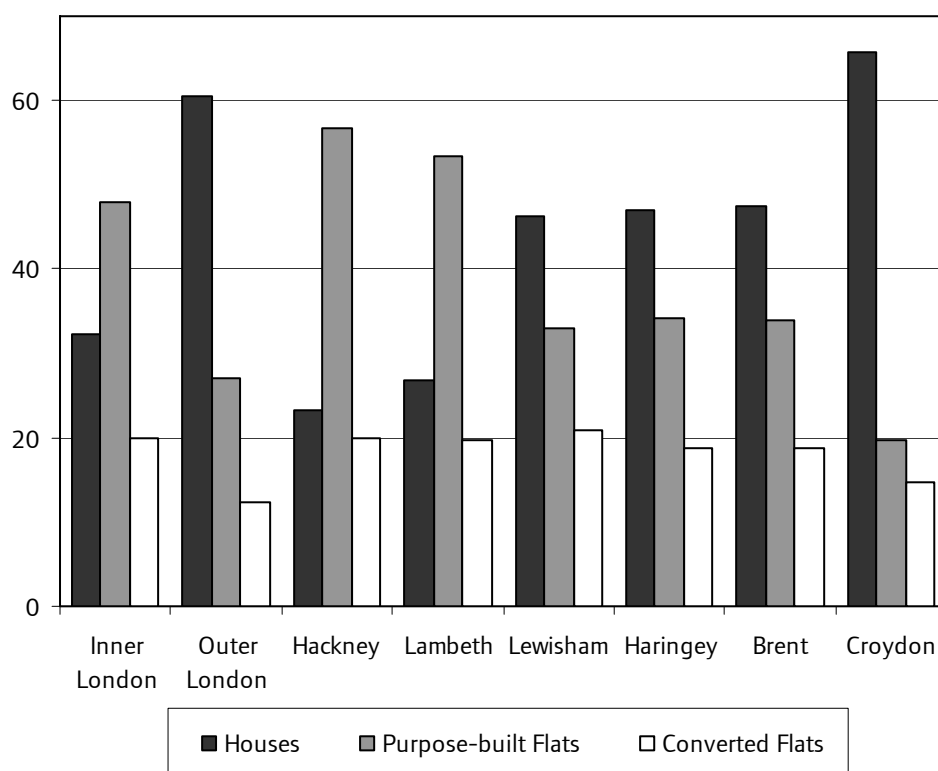
Figure 7 shows the type of accommodation of Black Caribbean and all households in London. Nearly 40 per cent of the 163 thousand Black Caribbean households occupied purpose built

flats, maisonettes or apartments, and a further 16 per cent occupied flats converted from houses or in commercial premises. The remaining 44 per cent of Black Caribbean households occupied entire houses, 29 per cent terraced houses, 12 per cent semi-detached, and three per cent detached houses.

More Black Caribbean households than average lived in flats and terraced houses and less than average were in semi-detached and detached houses. These patterns are remarkably little changed from the 1991 Census: similar proportions of Black Caribbeans lived in houses and flats in both 1991 and 2001, but in 2001, more Black Caribbean households lived in detached and semi-detached houses, and fewer in terraced houses than in 1991.

Much of the variation in the type of accommodation occupied by Black Caribbean households is related to where Black Caribbean households are located in London: purpose built flats and apartments are more common in the areas where Black Caribbean households have been concentrated. Figure 8 gives the type of accommodation of Black Caribbean households for the six boroughs that had over 20 thousand Black Caribbean residents in 2001, and figures for all London boroughs are given in appendix table 10.

Figure 8 Black Caribbean households by type of accommodation, percentages, selected boroughs 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0303

In Hackney, 57 per cent of Black Caribbean households lived in purpose built flats compared to 51 per cent of all households; in Lambeth 53 per cent of Black Caribbean households and 45 per

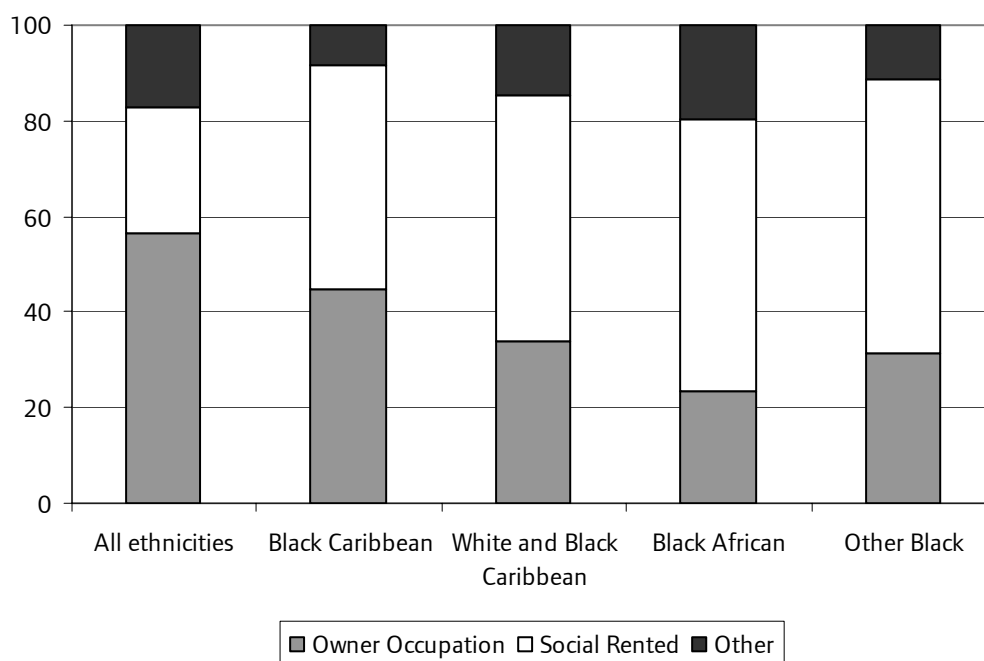
cent of all households did so. In Lewisham, Haringey and Brent, houses were the most numerous accommodation type accounting for a little under half of Black Caribbean households in each borough. A rather higher proportion, 66 per cent, of Black Caribbean households in Croydon lived in houses, which was slightly lower than 68 per cent of all households.

Black Caribbeans were less likely than average to live in detached and semi-detached houses. In Croydon, 42 per cent of Black Caribbean households occupied terraced and 20 per cent occupied semi-detached houses, compared 30 and 25 per cent respectively for all households. Only 4 per cent of Black Caribbean households lived in detached houses in Croydon whilst 12 per cent of all households did. Brent showed a similar pattern: Black Caribbean households occupied 22 per cent terraced houses, 21 per cent semi-detached houses and four per cent detached houses compared to 19, 28 and seven per cent respectively for all households. In both Haringey and Lewisham however the proportions of Black Caribbeans living in houses were similar to all households.

Tenure

The tenure of households in London is divided between owner occupation, that is dwellings owned outright or with a mortgage (including shared ownership); social rented households, where the landlord is a council or other registered social landlord; and other, mainly private renting. For Black Caribbean households, that is households with a Black Caribbean HRP, social rented accounted for 47 per cent of all households; owner occupied households 45 per cent, and other households 8 per cent.

Figure 9 Households by broad housing tenure, Black ethnic groups and total, percentages, London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST111

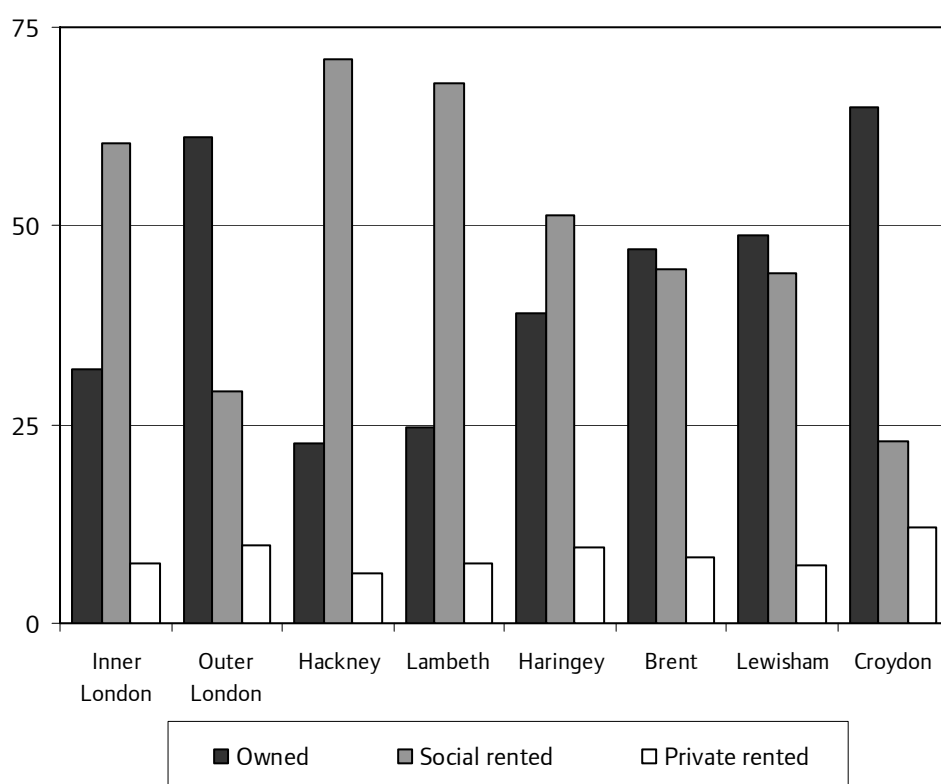
Figure 9 shows that owner occupation was less common than average for Black Caribbean households, but amongst Black groups, Black Caribbeans had the highest rate of home ownership. Across all ethnicities 35 per cent of households owned with a mortgage and 22 per cent owned outright. The proportion of Black Caribbean households that owned with a mortgage was only a little lower than average at 34 per cent, but a far smaller proportion owned outright, only 10 per cent. For the other Black groups the proportions owning with a mortgage and owning outright were both much smaller than average: Black African 19 per cent and four per cent respectively and Black Other 25 per cent and six per cent.

Social renting was the most common tenure for all Black groups. For Black Africans, Black Other and White and Black Caribbean households, renting from councils accounted for 37, 35 and 32 per cent respectively. For Black Caribbean households this proportion was 29 per cent while the average across all ethnicities was just 17 per cent. Similarly, 18 per cent of Black Caribbean households rented from other social landlords councils, twice the average of nine per cent, but lower than any other Black group.

Less than seven per cent of Black Caribbean households in London rented privately, the lowest rate of any ethnic group and around half the average.

Figure 10 gives the tenure distribution for the six boroughs with more than 20 thousand Black Caribbean residents. Figures for all London boroughs are given in appendix table A9.

Figure 10 Black Caribbean households by tenure, selected boroughs, percentages 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0303

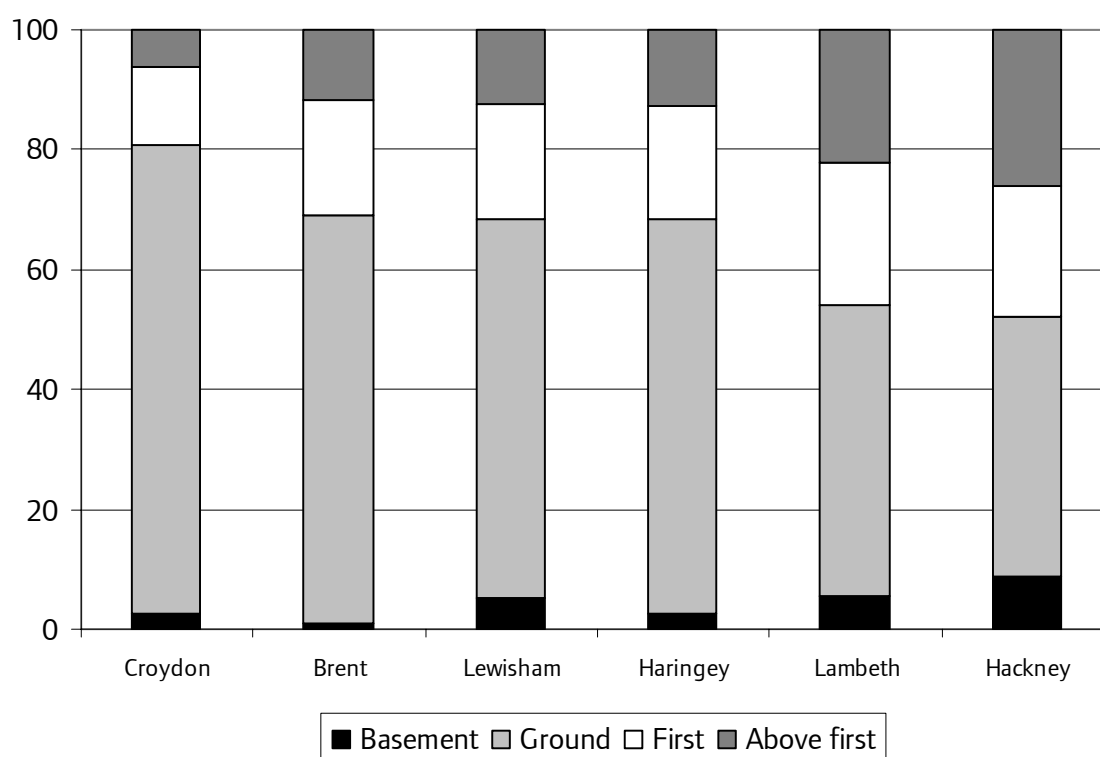
Social renting was more common in Inner London and owner occupation more common in Outer London which follows the pattern for all households. Seventy-one per cent of Black Caribbean households in Hackney, 68 per cent of those in Lambeth and 51 per cent in Haringey were in social rented accommodation. Lewisham however had more owner occupied than social rented Black Caribbean households. Amongst Outer London boroughs, slightly more Black Caribbean households in Brent were owner occupiers than rented from local authority or housing association, 47 and 44 per cent respectively. Croydon by contrast had 65 per cent owner occupation.

Lowest floor level of accommodation

The majority of households' accommodation had a lowest floor level at ground level. Nearly two-thirds of all households in London, 65 per cent had a lowest floor at ground level. The proportion for Black Caribbean households was nearly as high at 61 per cent. Thirty per cent of all households and 34 per cent of Black Caribbean households lived in accommodation above ground level.

For Inner London, a narrow majority of Black Caribbean households, 52 per cent had ground floor as lowest level but for all households only 45 per cent did. A lower proportion of Black Caribbean households had basement accommodation, some six per cent compared to 10 per cent on average. This is probably because basement accommodation is concentrated in areas - mainly parts of central London - Kensington and Chelsea, Westminster, Islington and Camden where relatively few Black Caribbeans live.

Figure 11 Black Caribbean households by lowest floor level, selected boroughs, percentages 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0303

Figure 11 shows the lowest floor level of Black Caribbean households in the six most populous Black Caribbean boroughs. Hackney and Lambeth had less than half of Black Caribbean households with a lowest floor at ground level, 43 and 49 per cent respectively. For the other boroughs, this proportion varied between 63 per cent in Lewisham, and 78 per cent in Croydon. Correspondingly, the highest proportion of Black Caribbean households with accommodation above ground level was in Hackney (48 per cent) followed by Lambeth (46 per cent), while the lowest was in Croydon (19 per cent). Nearly nine per cent of Black Caribbean households in Hackney had basement level accommodation compared to just one per cent in Brent.

All the proportions of Black Caribbean households for these boroughs are similar to those for all households. The biggest differences are in Haringey and Hackney where Black Caribbean households are more likely than average to be at ground level, and less likely to be at basement level.

Amenities

Only 32 thousand households in London lacked sole use of a bath or shower and toilet in 2001, some 1.1 per cent of the total. For Black Caribbean households the proportion was 1.0 per cent. Only Indian (0.7 per cent) and White British (0.8 per cent) had lower proportions lacking one or both amenities. This low incidence can be largely explained by the tenure of Black Caribbean households: a relatively high proportion of Black Caribbean households were in social rented accommodation, where very few households lack amenities. Conversely, a very low proportion of Black Caribbean households were in privately rented accommodation, and lack of amenities is largely associated with private renting – nearly two-thirds of London households that lacked amenities in 2001 were privately rented. Consequently, the boroughs with (relatively) high proportions of households lacking amenities tended to be those that had higher rates of private renting. Barnet and Camden were the only two boroughs where as many as two per cent of Black Caribbean households lacked one or both amenities; the proportions of Black Caribbean households that rented privately were 16 per cent in Barnet and 14 per cent in Camden.

Between 1991 and 2001, the number of households in London that lacked these amenities halved. Overall 2.4 per cent of households lacked sole use of a bath or shower and toilet in 1991, whilst for Black Caribbean households the proportion was 1.6 per cent.

Central Heating

Nearly eight per cent of London households, some 235 thousand, did not have central heating in any room in 2001. Amongst Black Caribbean households, less than six per cent, or nine thousand households lacked central heating, which was the lowest proportion for any ethnic group other than the Asian groups. Indian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, and Other Asian all had lower proportions lacking central heating: 3, 4, 5 and 5 per cent respectively.

Households in Inner London were a little less likely to have central heating than those in Outer London. The boroughs having the highest proportions of Black Caribbean households lacking central heating were all Inner London boroughs – City of London (13 per cent of Black Caribbean households lacked central heating), Kensington and Chelsea (12 per cent) and Hammersmith and Fulham (eight per cent).

In 1991, over half a million London households lacked central heating, 19 per cent of all households. The Black Caribbean proportion, 15 per cent, was lower than average although it was higher than the rates for the Asian groups and similar to the rates for Black African and Other ethnic groups.

Access to Cars or Vans

Just over half of all Black Caribbean households in London either owned or had access to a car or van for private use in 2001. White and Black Caribbean and Other Black households had the lowest percentage of access to cars, both 47 per cent, White and Black African was 48 per cent, and Black Caribbean 49 per cent. The highest rate was 78 per cent for Indian households whilst that for all households was 63 per cent.

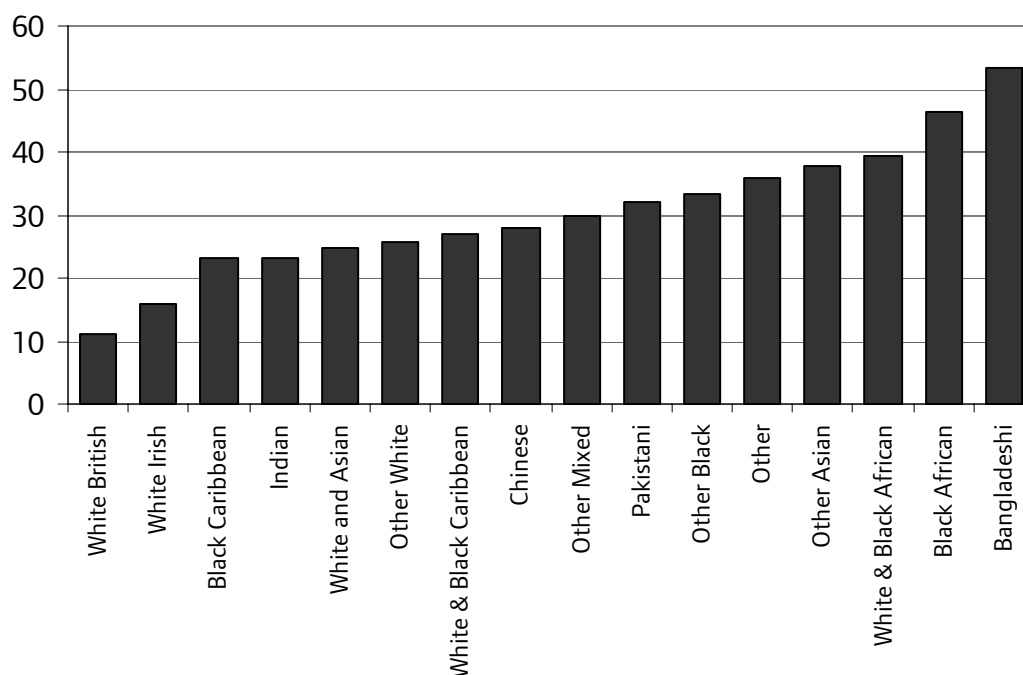
Fewer households had access to cars in 1991, and the differences between ethnic groups were greater. Overall, 59 per cent of households in London had access to a car or van in 1991. For Black Caribbean household this percentage was 43, for Black Other households, 41 and for Black African households 33. The highest percentage as in 2001 was for Indian households at 76 per cent.

Car ownership is lower in Inner London than Outer London and, broadly speaking, lowest in the central boroughs. This is due to better access to public transport, and worse congestion, relative lack of parking space and costs of car ownership in Inner London. Only 30 per cent of Black Caribbean households in Westminster and in Kensington and Chelsea had access to a car. In Havering and Sutton, 77 per cent did. For most boroughs, the proportions of Black Caribbean households that had access to a car were between one to five percentage points lower than average, but in Kensington and Chelsea, the rate for Black Caribbean households was 20 percentage points lower than average whilst Barking and Dagenham was the only borough where the rate for Black Caribbean households (67 per cent) was higher than average (62 per cent).

Overcrowding and persons per room

The 2001 Census introduced an occupancy rating as a new indicator of households' under occupancy or overcrowding. This relates the actual number of rooms to the number notionally required by the household members, given their ages and the relationships between them. The occupancy rating is the actual number of rooms available to the household minus the requirement. Positive values indicate the household has more rooms than notionally required for the household; negative values indicate overcrowding.

Figure 12 Overcrowded households, occupancy rating of -1 or lower, by ethnic group, percentage, London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST124

Figure 12 shows that Black Caribbean households in London had relatively low levels of overcrowding on this measure, 23 per cent of households had a rating of -1 or lower. Only White British (11 per cent) and White Irish (16 per cent) had lower rates of overcrowding, whilst Indian households had the same rate as Black Caribbean households.

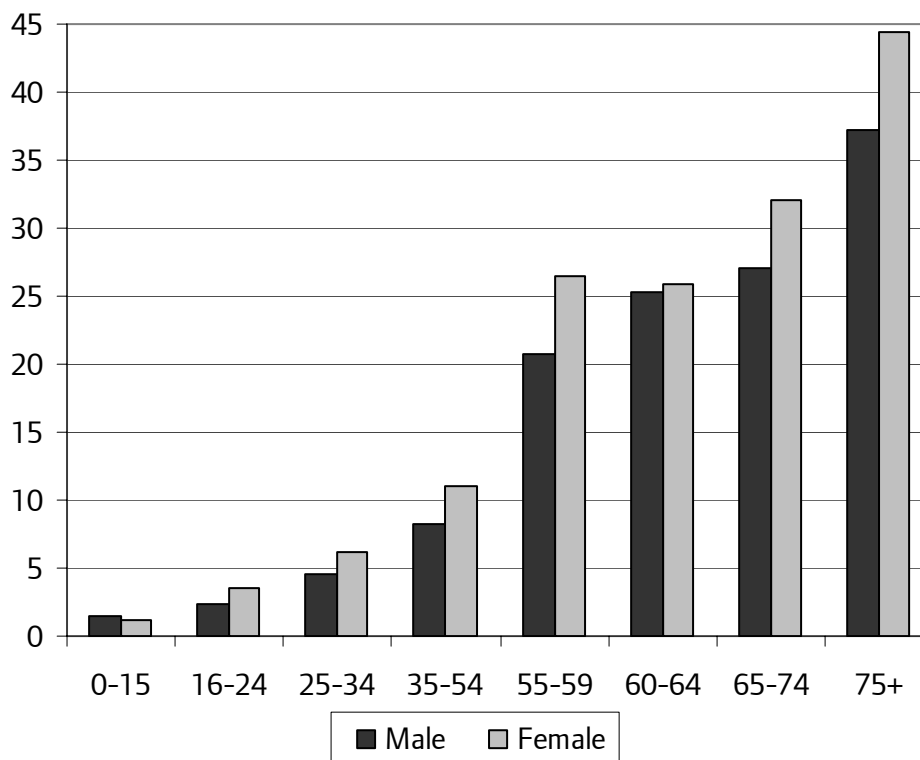
Overcrowding is more prevalent in Inner London than Outer London. Overall, Inner London had twice the proportion of overcrowded households that Outer London did 25 per cent and 12 per cent respectively on this measure. For Black Caribbean households, the difference was not as great, these proportions were 27 and 18 per cent. The borough with the highest prevalence of overcrowding amongst Black Caribbean households was Kensington and Chelsea (41 per cent), followed by Westminster (36) and Camden (34). Brent (26 per cent) had the highest rate of overcrowding amongst Outer London boroughs.

The measure of under-occupancy and overcrowding used in the 1991 Census was the number of persons per room, which is the number of rooms available to the household divided by the number of household members. This measure was also calculated in 2001. In 1991, 1.8 per cent of Black Caribbean households had over 1.5 persons per room; the corresponding rate was almost unchanged in 2001 at 1.7 per cent. Across all households, the proportion of households that had over 1.5 persons per room was 2.0 per cent in 2001 which was higher than the rate in 1991, 1.4 per cent.

Health and limiting long term illness

The 2001 Census asked respondents to categorise their health over the preceding 12 months as good, fairly good, or not good. Respondents were also asked if they had any long-term illness or health problem that limited daily activities or ability to work.

Figure 13 Percentages of Black Caribbean males and females who stated their health was 'not good' over the 12 months up to April 2001, age groups, London



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M256

Figure 13 shows that the proportions of Black Caribbean people in London who reported their health as 'not good' increased with age, and for most age groups women were more likely to report poor health than men. Less than five per cent of Black Caribbean people under 25 years said their health was not good whilst 37 per cent of men and 44 per cent of women over 75 did so.

The pattern for people with a limiting long-term illness was similar. Around five per cent of Black Caribbean children aged under 16 had a limiting long-term illness, whilst more than half of Black Caribbeans over 65 did so.

Black Caribbean people reported poorer health than average for London. For ages up to 54, the proportions who said that their health was 'not good' were only slightly higher than average, but for older people the rates were much higher. Rates for Black Caribbean men aged 55 to 59 and 60 to 64, 21 and 25 per cent respectively, were each five percentage points above average. For men aged 65 to 74, the Black Caribbean rate was seven percentage points above average and for men aged 75 and above, 10 points higher. The differences were greater still for women -

Black Caribbean women of these ages reported their health as 'not good', 12 and 15 points above average.

Another way to compare the health rates of Black Caribbeans with those of other groups is to calculate age standardised health rates. Standardised rates for Black Caribbeans reporting not good health in London were 119 for males and 135 for females, meaning the number of females reporting not good health was 35 per cent higher than would be the case if the age-specific average rates for females applied to each age band. Standardised rates for limiting long-term illness were also above average: 118 for males and 123 for females.

Health and limiting long term illness by borough

Figure 13 shows that rates of poor health vary greatly with age, however there were also differences between boroughs, with Black Caribbean people resident in Inner London more likely to report poor health. Overall 19 per cent of Black Caribbean people in Inner London reported a limiting long-term illness, compared to 14 per cent in Outer London. Similarly, 12 per cent of Inner London residents said their health was not good compared to 8 per cent in Outer London.

Figures for individual boroughs are given in appendix table A12. From this table it can be seen that the highest levels of poor health were in central London boroughs: over 60 per cent of Black Caribbeans aged 65 and over in Kensington and Chelsea, Hackney, and Islington reported a limiting long-term illness; in Richmond upon Thames and Bexley the rate was less than 40 per cent. Amongst Black Caribbean people of this age nearly 40 per cent said their health was not good in Islington, Hackney and Tower Hamlets; in Richmond upon Thames and Barnet less than 20 per cent said so. Inner London boroughs show similar patterns of poorer health for younger Black Caribbeans (except for the youngest where the numbers reporting poor health are uniformly very low).

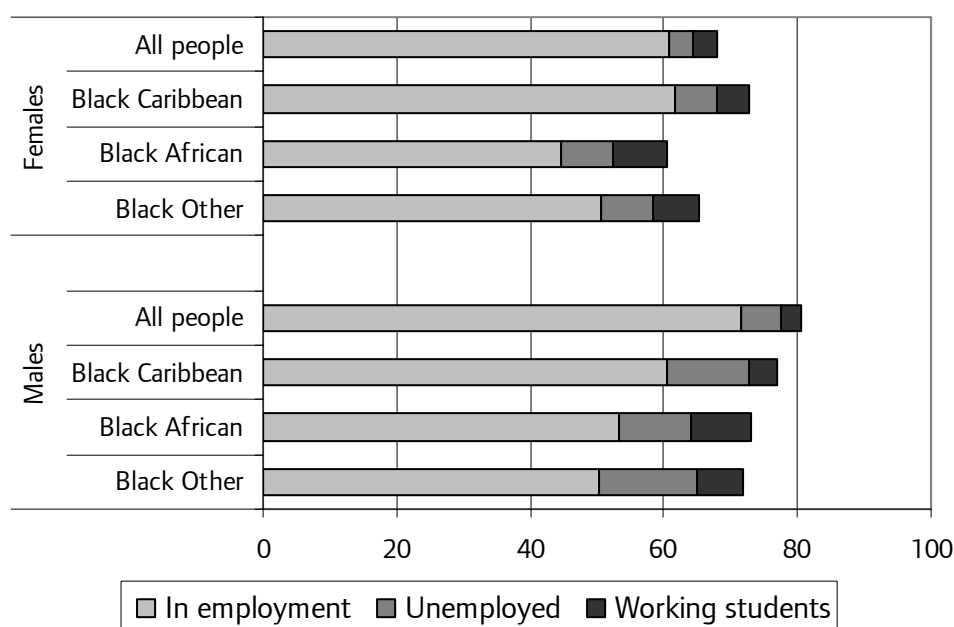
Economic activity rates

Economically active people comprise those in employment, unemployed people and working students. The figures in this section relate to people of working age, which are men aged 16 to 64, and women aged 16 to 59.

In 2001, there were 173 thousand economically active Black Caribbean residents in London out of a working age population of 259 thousand. This gave an overall economic activity rate of 67 per cent, the highest activity rate for any ethnic groups other than White. White British at 70 per cent and White Other at 68 per cent, were the only groups that had higher activity rates.

Figure 14 below presents the economic activity rates for Black groups separately for men and women. Across all groups, activity rates were generally higher for men than for women.

Figure 14 Economic activity of working age people, Black groups, London, 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0120a

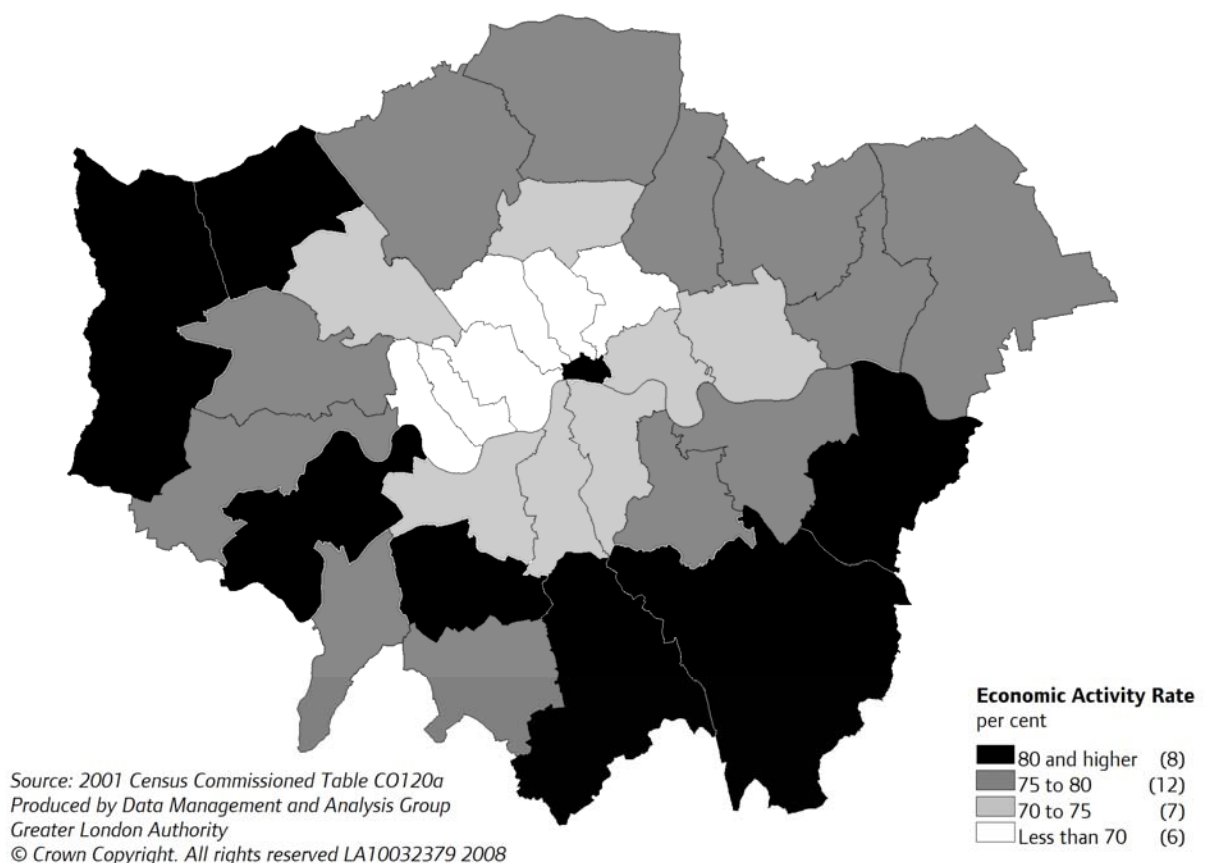
The activity rate for Black Caribbean men in 2001 was 77 per cent, higher than Black African (72 per cent), and Black Other (72). The only groups with higher activity rates were White British (84 per cent), White Other, and Indian (both 79). Black Caribbean women had the highest activity rates for women of any ethnic group: 73 per cent, the same as White British women. This rate was much higher than the other Black groups: Black Other at 65 per cent and Black African, 61.

High activity rates amongst Black Caribbean people can be at least partly attributed to the age structure of the group – there are relatively more Black Caribbean people of the ages most likely to be economically active. Conversely, relatively few Black Caribbean people were full-time (non-working) students, around seven per cent of both men and women. For the other Black groups around twice the average rates of men and women were economically inactive students.

Economic activity rates by borough

The economic activity rates of working age men and women for London boroughs are given in appendix table A15, and Map 4 shows rates for Black Caribbean people. Seven boroughs had activity rates of over 80 per cent, led by Bexley which had a rate of 83 per cent. These boroughs were all in Outer London. The highest activity rate in Inner London was 80 per cent for City of London followed by Lewisham (77 per cent). The lowest activity rates were Hackney (65 per cent), and Islington (67).

Map 4 Economic activity rates of Black Caribbean persons of working age, London boroughs, 2001



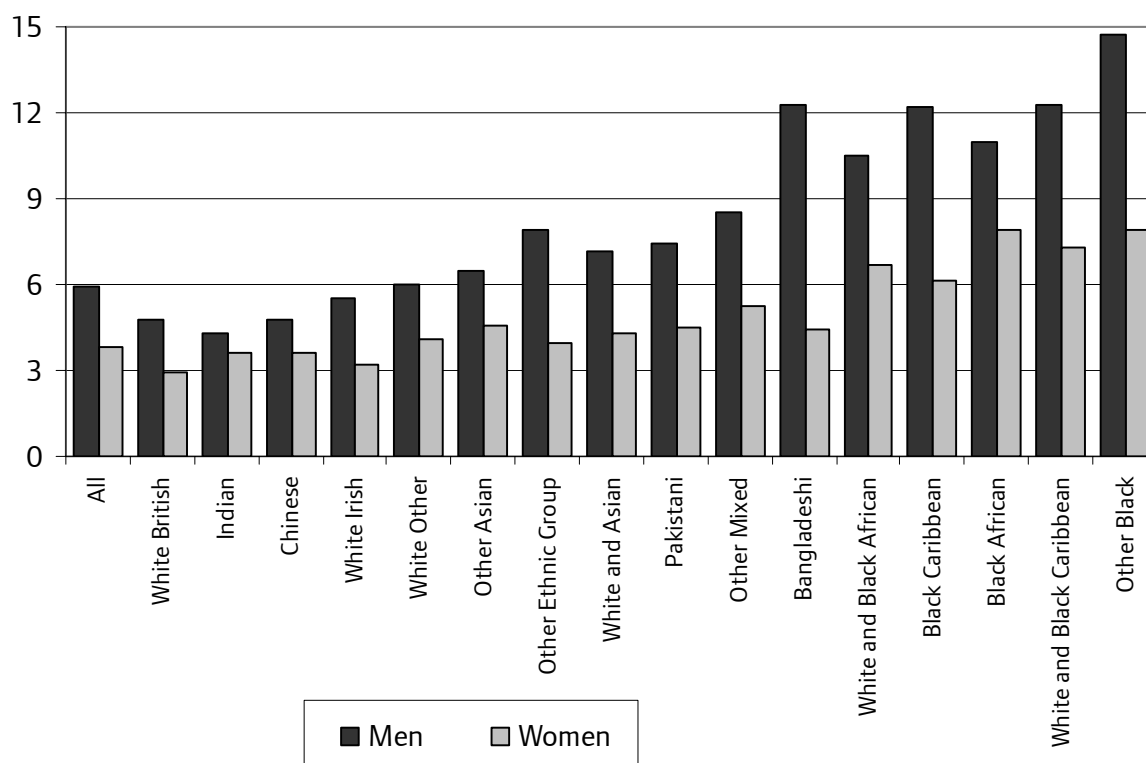
The highest rate for Black Caribbean men was 88 per cent in Bromley, followed by Bexley (87 per cent), Richmond upon Thames and Harrow (both 85). The highest rate for women was 82 per cent in Merton, followed by Bexley (80), Harrow (80) and Croydon (79).

Hackney and Islington had activity rates for men below 70 per cent and these boroughs also had the lowest rates for women, 63 and 66 per cent respectively.

Unemployment rates

Over 12 per cent of Black Caribbean men and six per cent of women were unemployed at the time of the 2001 Census. Figure 15 below shows that Black groups and Bangladeshi men had the highest unemployment rates. For men, the highest rate was for Other Black at 15 per cent. The rates for Bangladeshis, Black Caribbean, and White & Black Caribbean were all 12 per cent, and for Black African, and White & Black African were both 11 per cent. The average unemployment rate for all ethnicities was six per cent.

Figure 15 Unemployment rates by ethnic group, men and women of working age, London, 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0120a

Women's unemployment rates are lower than men's, and the rate for Black Caribbean women is significantly lower than that of other Black groups. Black African and Other Black women had the highest unemployment rates of any group, both were eight per cent. White & Black African and White & Black Caribbean women were both seven per cent, and Black Caribbean women six per cent. The average was just under four per cent.

The borough with the highest unemployment rate for Black Caribbean men of working age was Kensington and Chelsea where nearly 18 per cent were unemployed in 2001; this was followed by Tower Hamlets (17 per cent), Hackney and Hammersmith and Fulham (both 16 per cent). The lowest rate was five per cent in both Kingston upon Thames and Hillingdon. For women of working age, the highest unemployment rate, nine per cent, was in Westminster while six boroughs had a rate of eight per cent. The lowest rate was two per cent in Sutton. Unemployment rates for all London boroughs are given appendix table A16.

Black Caribbean people in employment

There were 3.3 million people in employment in London, of whom 150 thousand were Black Caribbeans. Figures relate to people aged between 16 and 74 in employment, and people with more than one job are only counted in respect of their main job.

Table 4 Numbers of men and women aged 16 to 74 in employment in London, Black groups, 2001

	All people	Black Caribbean	White and Black Caribbean	Black African	Other Black
Thousands					
Men	1,775	63	8	68	8
Women	1,544	87	9	68	11
Per cent					
Men	53	42	47	50	43
Women	47	58	53	50	57

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST110

There were significantly more Black Caribbean women than men in employment: some 87 thousand women, 58 per cent of the Black Caribbean total, compared to 63 thousand men. This was the highest proportion of female workers of any ethnic group (the proportion for Other Black women, at 57 per cent, was nearly as high). For all ethnic groups, 47 per cent of people in employment were women. There were three reasons behind the very high proportion of women in the Black Caribbean workforce: there were more Black Caribbean women than men; Black Caribbean women had higher activity rates; and Black Caribbean men had a particularly high unemployment rate.

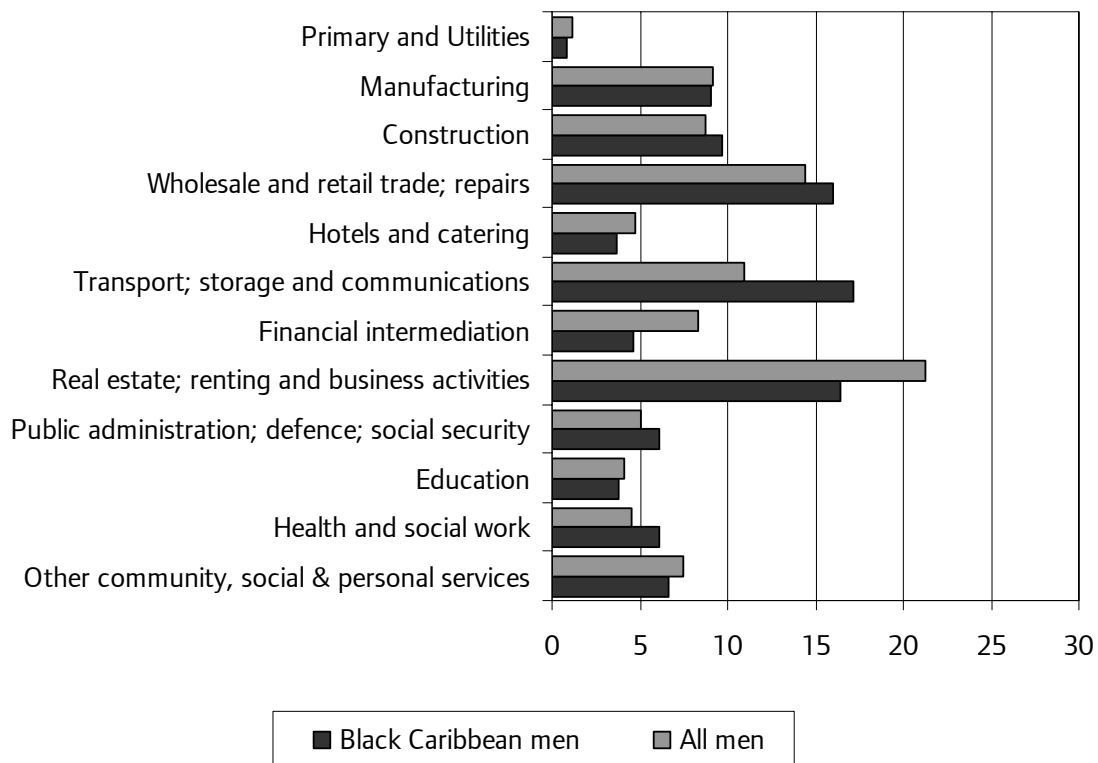
Industry

Figures 16 and 17 on the next page show the proportions of Black Caribbeans employed in each industrial sector in London. Figure 15 shows male workers and Figure 16 female workers. The primary and utilities sector comprises agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying; and electricity, gas and water supply. These have been combined as they employ very few people in London, less than one per cent of all workers.

Figure 16 shows that over a fifth of all men (21 per cent) were employed in the very broad industrial sector real estate, renting and business activities. Next most important was wholesale and retailing which employed over 14 per cent of men in the capital, followed by transport, storage and communication at 11 per cent.

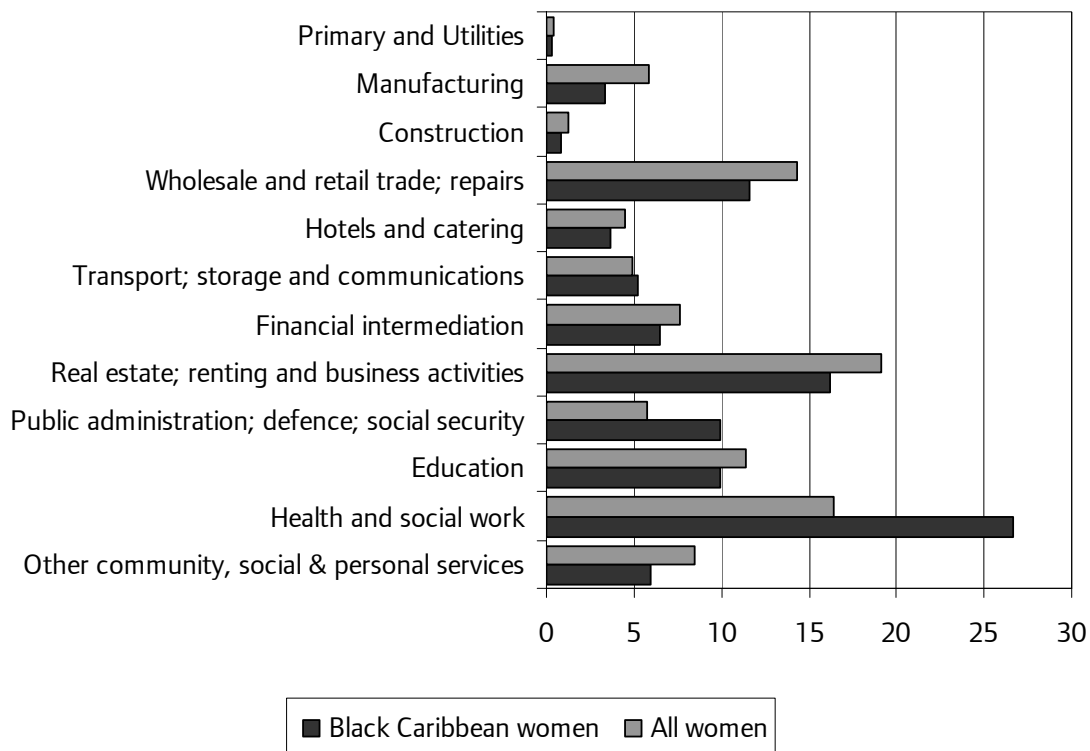
Amongst Black Caribbean men, transport, storage and communication employed the most with 17 per cent, whilst real estate, renting and business activities was less important than average (16 per cent) and wholesale and retailing more important than average at 16 per cent.

Figure 16 Percentages of Black Caribbean and all men aged 16 to 74, employed by industry, London, 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST110

Figure 17 Percentages of Black Caribbean and all women aged 16 to 74, employed by industry, London, 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST110

Figure 17 shows that health and social work was the most important sector for employment of Black Caribbean women. Over a quarter of Black Caribbean women, 27 per cent, were employed in health and social work, compared to 16 per cent of all women. Only Black African women had a higher proportion (30 per cent) working in this sector. Less Black Caribbean women than average worked in real estate, renting and business activities (16 per cent compared to 19 per cent for all women). The only other industry employing over 10 per cent of women was wholesale and retailing (12 per cent of Black Caribbean women and 14 per cent on average).

Occupation

The occupation of workers is available from the Census in more detail than is industry: Table 5 gives a breakdown by 25 separate occupational categories. As with industry, the structure of employment is quite different for men and women. The occupation that employed most Black Caribbean men in London was elementary administration and service occupations which accounted for over 11 per cent of the total employment, compared to just seven per cent for all men. Nearly 10 per cent of Black Caribbean men were employed in skilled metal and electrical trades, a higher rate than for any other ethnic group and twice the average for all men. Nine per cent of Black Caribbean men were transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives. The same proportion were corporate managers, however this was much lower than average (16 per cent): only Bangladeshis (6 per cent) and Other Black men (8 per cent) had lower proportions in these senior positions.

Thirty per cent of Black Caribbean women worked in administrative and secretarial occupations, 20 per cent in administrative and a further 10 per cent in secretarial and related occupations. This represented a higher concentration than any other ethnic group, overall administrative and secretarial accounted for 25 per cent of all women employed.

Caring personal services occupations accounted for 11 per cent of Black Caribbean women workers, and a further 10 per cent were health and social welfare associate professionals, reflecting the high proportion of Black Caribbean women who worked in the health and social work sector.

As with men, the proportion in senior occupations was much lower than average: nine per cent compared to 14 per cent for all women. Despite the high numbers employed in health and social care, less than 300 Black Caribbean women in London were employed as health professionals. This represented only 0.3 per cent of Black Caribbean women workers, the lowest rate for any ethnic group.

Table 5 Occupations of men and women aged 16-74 in employment in the week before Census, London, percentages, 2001

	All people		Black Caribbean	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Corporate Managers	16	11	9	7
Managers and Proprietors in Services	5	3	3	2
Science and Technology Professionals	6	1	4	1
Health Professionals	1	1	0	0
Teaching and Research Professionals	3	7	2	5
Business and Public Service Prof.	6	4	3	4
Science and Technology Assoc. Prof.	2	1	3	1
Health and Social Welfare Assoc. Prof.	1	6	2	10
Protective Service Occupations	1	0	1	0
Culture, Media and Sports Occupations	5	5	3	2
Business & Public Service Assoc. Prof.	7	7	5	6
Administrative Occupations	7	15	8	20
Secretarial and Related Occupations	1	9	0	10
Skilled Agricultural Trades	1	0	0	0
Skilled Metal and Electrical Trades	5	0	10	0
Skilled Construction & Building Trades	5	0	6	0
Textiles, Printing & Other Skilled Trades	3	1	3	1
Caring Personal Services	1	7	2	11
Leisure and Other Personal Services	2	3	2	2
Sales Occupations	4	7	5	7
Customer Service Occupations	1	2	1	2
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	3	1	4	1
Transport & Machine Drivers & Operatives	5	0	9	0
Labourers; Plant and Storage Related	3	1	4	1
Elementary Administration and Service	7	7	11	7
All occupations	100	100	100	100

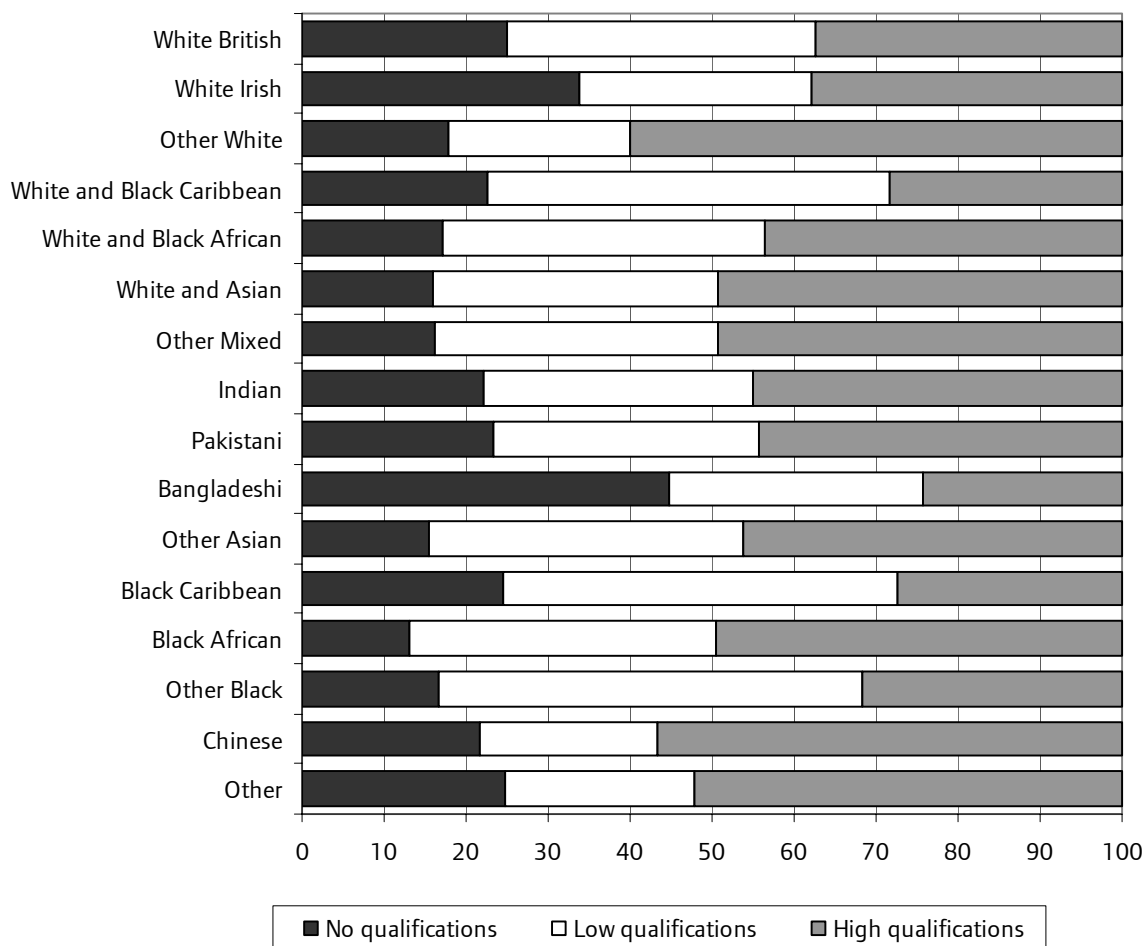
Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST109

Qualifications by ethnic group

Overall around 25 per cent of all Black Caribbean people aged 16 to 74 had no qualifications. This was a similar proportion to average, although Figure 17 shows that only Bangladeshis (45 per cent with no qualifications) and White Irish, 34 per cent, had significantly higher levels. The proportion of Black Caribbean people who had high level qualifications was however significantly below average, and correspondingly more than average had only low level qualifications.

In this section, high level qualifications have been taken as those at National Qualifications Framework level 3 -equivalent to A levels- or higher. Only 28 per cent of Black Caribbean people possessed high level qualifications. Bangladeshi with 24 per cent, was the only the only ethnic group to have a lower proportion of high qualifications. Across all ethnicities 36 per cent had high level qualifications.

Figure 18 Percentages of people aged 16-74 who had no, low or high qualifications by ethnic group, London 2001



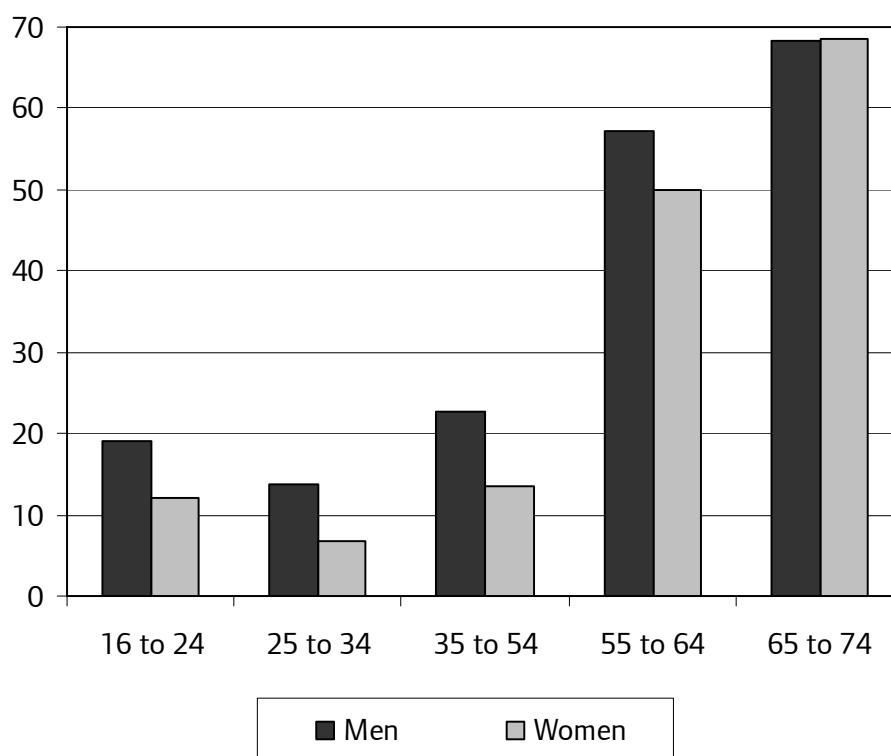
Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST117

Qualifications by age and sex

Black Caribbean people followed the overall pattern in that young people tended to be the most highly qualified, and older people the least qualified. The exception to this is that many people aged 16 to 24 were of course still in full-time education and so they were less likely to have higher level qualifications. However the proportions of Black Caribbeans that possessed higher qualifications were below average at all ages. Thirty-six per cent of Black Caribbeans aged 25 to 34 were qualified to level 3 or higher, compared with 56 per cent of all people this age. For people aged 65 to 74, 14 per cent of Black Caribbeans and 18 per cent of all people were qualified to level 3 or higher.

For most ages there were significant differences between the qualification levels of men and women. Men of all ages below 65 were more likely to have no qualifications. Figure 18 shows that that over two thirds of men and women aged 65 to 74 years had no recognised qualifications, but for those aged 25-34 only 14 per cent of men and seven per cent of women lacked qualifications.

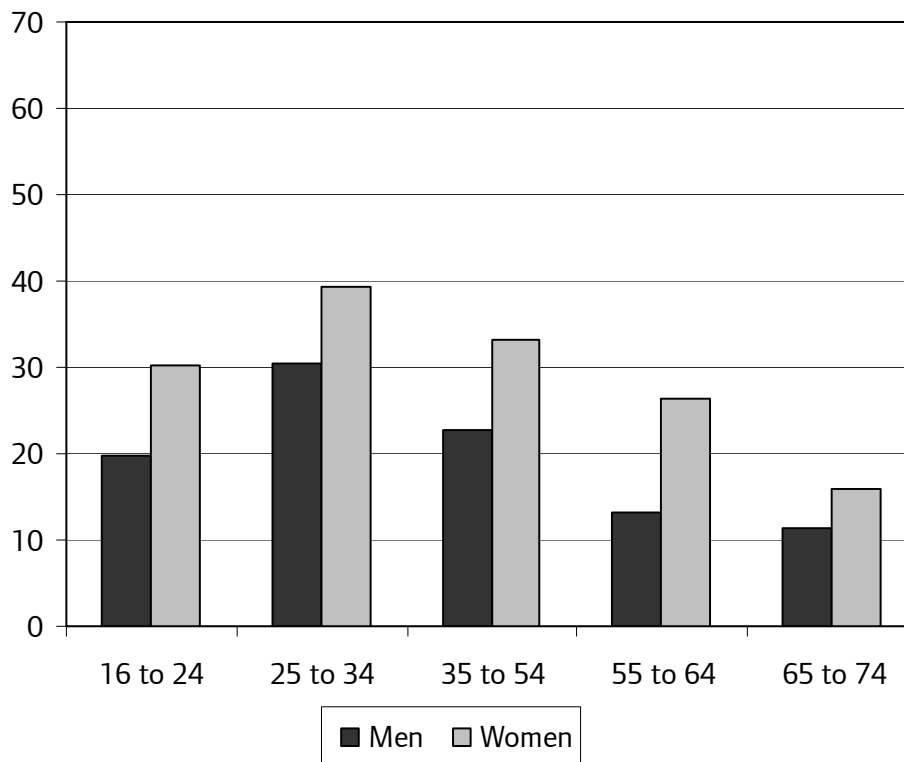
Figure 19 Percentages of Black Caribbean men and women aged 16-74 who had no qualifications by age group, London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M244

Figure 20 shows a complementary pattern for high level qualifications: more women than men possessed level 3 qualifications or better at all ages. Women aged 25 to 34 were most likely to have these qualifications: 39 per cent whilst 30 per cent of men did. For people over 64, only 16 per cent of women and 11 per cent of men had high level qualifications.

Figure 20 Percentages of Black Caribbean men and women aged 16-74 who had higher level qualifications by age group, London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M244

Table A1 Numbers of people in Black groups in London Boroughs, 2001

	All people	Black Caribbean number	per cent	Mixed Black Caribbean & White number	per cent	Black African per cent	Other Black per cent
City of London	7,185	51	1	33	0	2	0
Barking and Dagenham	163,944	3,434	2	1,420	1	4	0
Barnet	314,564	4,113	1	1,670	1	4	0
Bexley	218,307	1,762	1	868	0	2	0
Brent	263,464	27,574	10	2,739	1	8	2
Bromley	295,532	4,637	2	1,887	1	1	0
Camden	198,020	3,635	2	1,654	1	6	0
Croydon	330,587	26,065	8	4,721	1	4	1
Ealing	300,948	13,507	4	3,022	1	4	1
Enfield	273,559	14,590	5	2,549	1	4	1
Greenwich	214,403	6,755	3	2,203	1	7	1
Hackney	202,824	20,879	10	3,075	2	12	2
Hammersmith and Fulham	165,242	8,534	5	2,008	1	5	1
Haringey	216,507	20,570	10	3,205	1	9	1
Harrow	206,814	6,116	3	1,371	1	3	0
Havering	224,248	1,554	1	827	0	1	0
Hillingdon	243,006	3,275	1	1,427	1	2	0
Hounslow	212,341	2,826	1	1,382	1	3	0
Islington	175,797	8,550	5	2,329	1	6	1
Kensington and Chelsea	158,919	4,101	3	1,290	1	4	1
Kingston upon Thames	147,273	772	1	591	0	1	0
Lambeth	266,169	32,139	12	5,322	2	12	2
Lewisham	248,922	30,543	12	4,760	2	9	2
Merton	187,908	6,976	4	1,630	1	3	1
Newham	243,891	17,931	7	2,986	1	13	1
Redbridge	238,635	9,126	4	1,884	1	3	0
Richmond upon Thames	172,335	643	0	670	0	0	0
Southwark	244,866	19,555	8	3,350	1	16	2
Sutton	179,768	2,054	1	1,205	1	1	0
Tower Hamlets	196,106	5,225	3	1,568	1	3	0
Waltham Forest	218,341	17,797	8	3,007	1	6	1
Wandsworth	260,380	12,665	5	2,893	1	4	1
Westminster	181,286	5,613	3	1,382	1	4	1
Inner London	2,766,114	189,991	7	35,855	1	8	1
Outer London	4,405,977	153,576	3	35,073	1	3	1
London	7,172,091	343,567	5	70,928	1	5	1
England And Wales	52,041,916	563,843	1	237,420	0	1	0

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS06

Table A2 Numbers of Black Caribbean people in London Boroughs, 1991, 2001 and projections for 2006 and 2016

	Censuses		Projections	
	1991	2001	2006	2016
City of London	12	51	100	200
Barking and Dagenham	1,790	3,434	4,800	7,100
Barnet	2,969	4,113	4,100	4,300
Bexley	1,466	1,762	2,300	3,100
Brent	24,845	27,574	27,700	27,400
Bromley	2,562	4,637	6,000	8,100
Camden	3,054	3,635	3,200	2,800
Croydon	15,326	26,065	31,100	38,700
Ealing	12,220	13,507	13,600	13,400
Enfield	9,402	14,590	17,500	20,900
Greenwich	5,148	6,755	7,700	9,300
Hackney	20,370	20,879	20,300	19,500
Hammersmith and Fulham	8,820	8,534	8,400	7,900
Haringey	18,862	20,570	20,200	19,600
Harrow	4,411	6,116	6,900	7,600
Havering	1,297	1,554	2,200	3,300
Hillingdon	2,128	3,275	4,200	5,500
Hounslow	2,300	2,826	2,900	3,000
Islington	8,320	8,550	8,500	8,500
Kensington and Chelsea	3,461	4,101	3,800	3,400
Kingston upon Thames	507	772	1,000	1,200
Lambeth	30,789	32,139	31,300	29,700
Lewisham	23,229	30,543	33,800	38,500
Merton	4,899	6,976	7,600	8,000
Newham	15,252	17,931	18,300	20,500
Redbridge	5,546	9,126	10,800	13,100
Richmond upon Thames	553	643	700	700
Southwark	18,218	19,555	19,700	19,300
Sutton	1,179	2,054	2,800	3,800
Tower Hamlets	5,772	5,225	4,800	4,800
Waltham Forest	14,421	17,797	19,500	21,600
Wandsworth	15,305	12,665	11,900	10,300
Westminster	6,535	5,613	5,700	5,200
Inner London	177,999	189,991	190,000	190,200
Outer London	112,969	153,576	173,500	200,000
London	290,968	343,567	363,400	390,200
England And Wales	499,030	563,843	..	..

Sources: 1991 Census, Local Base Statistics Table L06. 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS06 2006 and 2016, GLA 2006 Round Ethnic Group Projections - RLP High

**Table A3 Numbers of people in London Boroughs whose Country of Birth was Caribbean:
1981, 1991 and 2001**

	1981		1991		2001	
	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent
City Of London	21	0	13	0	31	0
Barking and Dagenham	526	0	793	1	1,234	1
Barnet	1,900	1	1,945	1	1,894	1
Bexley	608	0	797	0	808	0
Brent	16,690	7	13,504	6	12,417	5
Bromley	1,410	0	1,511	1	1,494	1
Camden	2,012	1	1,879	1	1,609	1
Croydon	6,772	2	8,016	3	8,767	3
Ealing	7,279	3	6,766	2	5,883	2
Enfield	4,070	2	5,484	2	6,078	2
Greenwich	2,242	1	2,492	1	2,641	1
Hackney	14,092	8	10,651	6	10,080	5
Hammersmith and Fulham	6,463	4	4,786	3	3,888	2
Haringey	12,129	6	9,877	5	8,825	4
Harrow	2,079	1	2,566	1	2,450	1
Havering	624	0	744	0	663	0
Hillingdon	882	0	1,294	1	1,430	1
Hounslow	1,505	1	1,495	1	1,301	1
Islington	5,265	3	4,258	3	3,798	2
Kensington and Chelsea	2,377	2	2,095	2	2,021	1
Kingston upon Thames	426	0	491	0	471	0
Lambeth	17,109	7	14,415	6	12,869	5
Lewisham	11,028	5	11,052	5	11,384	5
Merton	2,646	2	3,139	2	2,981	2
Newham	8,240	4	7,210	3	7,030	3
Redbridge	2,103	1	3,066	1	3,537	1
Richmond Upon Thames	499	0	521	0	460	0
Southwark	10,079	5	8,541	4	8,067	3
Sutton	694	0	854	1	840	0
Tower Hamlets	3,486	2	2,636	2	2,353	1
Waltham Forest	6,754	3	7,176	3	7,098	3
Wandsworth	11,023	4	8,274	3	5,424	2
Westminster	4,366	3	3,535	2	2,707	1
Inner London	107,690	4	68,514	3	80,109	3
Outer London	59,709	1	83,362	2	62,390	1
London	167,399	3	151,876	2	142,500	2
England And Wales	293,632	1	262,961	1	253,176	0

*Sources: 1981 Census, Small Area Statistics Table 4; 1991 Census, Local Base Statistics
Table L07; 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS07*

Table A4 Numbers of Black Caribbean and Mixed White and Black Caribbean people by sex and age, London, 2001

	Black Caribbean		White and Black Caribbean	
	male	female	male	female
	number			
All Ages	152,085	191,482	33,765	37,163
0-4	11,072	10,941	6,907	6,925
5-9	11,962	11,899	6,405	6,372
10-14	12,581	12,472	5,566	5,609
15-19	11,627	12,075	3,911	3,854
20-24	9,047	10,766	2,223	2,619
25-29	8,764	12,996	1,825	2,514
30-34	14,211	20,803	1,887	2,679
35-39	17,727	25,661	1,684	2,291
40-44	12,939	19,181	951	1,439
45-49	7,550	11,733	470	634
50-54	4,617	8,052	302	470
55-59	5,468	8,592	276	364
60-64	8,463	9,325	424	398
65-69	7,311	7,467	372	318
70-74	4,828	4,870	270	269
75-79	2,382	2,588	157	203
80-84	1,048	1,265	90	101
85 and over	488	796	45	104

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

Table A5 Numbers of Black Caribbean and Mixed White and Black Caribbean people by Country of Birth, London and Rest of England and Wales, 2001

	All people number	Black Caribbean number	Black Caribbean per cent	White and Black Caribbean number	White and Black Caribbean per cent
London residents born in:					
All birthplaces	..	343,561	100	70,929	100
United Kingdom	..	201,895	59	63,991	90
Caribbean & West Indies	142,500	126,084	37	4,211	6
Jamaica	80,319	73,151	21	2,165	3
Other Caribbean & West Indies	62,181	52,933	15	2,046	3
All other birthplaces	..	15,582	5	2,727	4
England and Wales residents excluding London born in:					
All birthplaces	..	220,282	100	166,489	100
United Kingdom	..	124,299	56	158,910	95
Caribbean & West Indies	110,676	89,328	41	4,048	2
Jamaica	65,615	57,757	26	1,885	1
Other Caribbean & West Indies	45,061	31,571	14	2,163	1
All other birthplaces	..	6,655	3	3,531	2

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST102

Table A6 Percentage of Black Caribbean males and females in London Boroughs by broad age group, 2001

	Males				Females			
	0-14	15-49	50-64	65+	0-14	15-49	50-64	65+
	per cent of all males/females							
City of London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barking and Dagenham	24	59	11	6	21	65	11	4
Barnet	22	58	11	10	15	62	14	8
Bexley	18	63	11	8	20	60	15	5
Brent	22	49	14	14	18	54	15	13
Bromley	27	62	6	5	19	65	10	5
Camden	19	57	13	11	17	63	12	9
Croydon	27	56	9	7	20	63	11	5
Ealing	21	54	14	10	17	58	16	10
Enfield	24	55	13	8	18	59	16	6
Greenwich	22	60	12	6	19	65	11	5
Hackney	23	47	15	15	17	54	16	13
Hammersmith and Fulham	20	51	14	15	16	57	15	12
Haringey	24	51	12	13	18	58	13	10
Harrow	23	56	14	6	17	61	16	6
Havering	20	58	14	7	16	61	18	6
Hillingdon	19	62	13	6	19	65	12	3
Hounslow	19	58	14	9	18	60	14	8
Islington	21	52	13	14	17	58	13	12
Kensington and Chelsea	20	49	15	16	17	58	13	12
Kingston upon Thames	13	66	12	8	10	68	17	5
Lambeth	25	53	10	12	21	58	11	10
Lewisham	26	55	11	8	20	62	12	7
Merton	23	52	14	11	18	57	16	9
Newham	23	56	12	9	18	60	14	8
Redbridge	25	55	13	6	21	59	14	5
Richmond upon Thames	11	65	13	10	16	65	15	5
Southwark	25	52	12	11	19	60	13	9
Sutton	21	61	13	6	17	65	13	4
Tower Hamlets	18	56	12	13	15	60	14	11
Waltham Forest	25	55	12	8	19	61	14	7
Wandsworth	20	53	13	14	17	57	15	12
Westminster	17	55	14	14	14	58	17	12
Inner London	23	53	12	12	18	58	13	10
Outer London	24	55	12	9	19	60	14	8
London	23	54	12	11	18	59	14	9
England And Wales	20	55	13	12	18	59	14	10

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

Table A7 Household composition of households with a Black Caribbean Household Reference Person (HRP), London boroughs 2001

	number All	One	Percentage of households			
			Married	Cohabiting	Lone parent	Other
City of London	22	..	..	..	..	..
Barking and Dagenham	1,606	32	26	9	25	8
Barnet	1,972	34	22	8	24	11
Bexley	813	31	30	10	19	10
Brent	12,367	32	18	6	27	16
Bromley	2,088	32	22	8	20	17
Camden	1,970	50	8	6	24	12
Croydon	11,964	34	23	7	25	11
Ealing	6,054	32	21	7	25	15
Enfield	6,563	32	26	7	23	11
Greenwich	3,418	41	17	6	25	10
Hackney	10,582	46	10	4	26	13
Hammersmith and Fulham	4,136	40	11	5	28	16
Haringey	9,840	38	14	5	29	13
Harrow	2,662	27	29	8	23	12
Havering	721	29	31	11	17	12
Hillingdon	1,441	29	27	11	22	11
Hounslow	1,335	31	23	9	23	14
Islington	4,453	49	9	4	26	11
Kensington and Chelsea	2,102	47	8	7	23	15
Kingston upon Thames	354	30	31	9	13	16
Lambeth	15,227	40	12	5	29	13
Lewisham	13,956	34	19	7	27	12
Merton	3,172	31	26	8	22	13
Newham	8,668	41	15	6	26	13
Redbridge	3,887	27	30	8	23	11
Richmond upon Thames	327	39	24	12	16	9
Southwark	9,375	40	13	6	28	12
Sutton	956	34	31	9	17	9
Tower Hamlets	2,729	48	11	6	23	11
Waltham Forest	8,440	35	20	7	27	11
Wandsworth	6,053	39	14	6	27	14
Westminster	2,950	49	10	5	24	12
Inner London	92,071	41	13	6	27	13
Outer London	70,132	33	23	7	25	12
London	162,203	37	17	6	26	13
England And Wales	275,628	38	19	7	23	12

'Other' includes pensioner couple households

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST106

Table A8 Tenure of households by ethnicity of HRP, All people and Black groups, London and England and Wales, 2001

	All house- holds	Black Carib- bean	White & Black Carib- bean	Black African	Black Other
	percentages				
London					
All Households	100	100	100	100	100
Owns outright	22	10	9	4	6
Owns with mortgage or loan	34	32	24	18	23
Shared ownership	1	2	2	1	2
Rented from council	17	29	32	37	35
Other Social rented	9	18	19	20	23
Private landlord or letting agency	14	7	12	16	9
Employer of a household member	0	0	0	0	0
Relative or friend of a household member	1	0	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Living rent free	2	1	2	3	2
England and Wales					
All Households	100	100	100	100	100
Owns outright	29	12	9	5	8
Owns with mortgage or loan	39	34	29	19	26
Shared ownership	1	2	1	1	2
Rented from council	13	27	28	33	30
Other Social rented	6	16	17	18	21
Private landlord or letting agency	9	7	13	19	10
Employer of a household member	0	0	0	0	0
Relative or friend of a household member	1	0	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	1	0
Living rent free	2	1	3	3	3

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST111

Table A9 Tenure of Black Caribbean households in London boroughs, 2001

	All households	Owned outright	Percentage of households			
			Owned with mortgage	Rented from local authority	Other social rented	Private rented and other
City of London	22	..	..	..	..	..
Barking and Dagenham	1,606	10	56	23	4	7
Barnet	1,972	14	42	18	10	16
Bexley	813	13	60	2	16	9
Brent	12,367	16	31	20	25	8
Bromley	2,088	7	54	2	27	10
Camden	1,970	4	12	43	26	14
Croydon	11,964	9	56	11	12	12
Ealing	6,054	16	42	19	15	7
Enfield	6,563	15	57	14	7	8
Greenwich	3,418	6	38	36	14	6
Hackney	10,582	8	15	42	29	6
Hammersmith and Fulham	4,136	12	16	41	25	6
Haringey	9,840	11	28	33	19	10
Harrow	2,662	13	61	10	7	8
Havering	721	12	59	17	4	9
Hillingdon	1,441	10	60	11	9	11
Hounslow	1,335	12	38	25	13	12
Islington	4,453	5	13	53	23	6
Kensington and Chelsea	2,102	8	9	29	45	9
Kingston upon Thames	354	14	50	14	5	16
Lambeth	15,227	7	17	48	20	8
Lewisham	13,956	9	40	31	13	7
Merton	3,172	17	58	8	9	8
Newham	8,668	12	38	27	15	8
Redbridge	3,887	11	64	8	5	12
Richmond upon Thames	327	11	47	10	16	16
Southwark	9,375	7	17	56	15	5
Sutton	956	12	58	12	9	10
Tower Hamlets	2,729	3	16	51	24	6
Waltham Forest	8,440	13	46	17	13	11
Wandsworth	6,053	14	25	31	22	8
Westminster	2,950	5	17	33	37	9
Inner London	92,071	9	23	40	21	7
Outer London	70,132	13	48	16	13	10
London	162,203	10	34	29	18	8
England And Wales	275,628	12	36	27	16	9

'Owned with mortgage' includes shared ownership; 'Private rented and other' includes rent free.

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST111

Table A10 Type of accommodation of Black Caribbean households, London boroughs, 2001

	All households	Detached house	Percentage of households			Converted flat and other
			Semi detached house	Terraced house	Purpose built flat	
City of London	22	..	..	..	..	..
Barking and Dagenham	1,606	2	16	52	27	3
Barnet	1,972	6	24	25	35	11
Bexley	813	4	34	37	23	2
Brent	12,367	4	21	22	34	19
Bromley	2,088	5	27	23	28	17
Camden	1,970	1	2	7	58	33
Croydon	11,964	4	20	42	20	15
Ealing	6,054	3	22	30	36	10
Enfield	6,563	2	17	47	26	7
Greenwich	3,418	2	13	36	39	10
Hackney	10,582	2	4	18	57	20
Hammersmith and Fulham	4,136	2	5	20	50	24
Haringey	9,840	3	9	35	34	19
Harrow	2,662	5	35	29	20	10
Havering	721	8	35	32	21	5
Hillingdon	1,441	6	34	29	25	6
Hounslow	1,335	2	23	27	39	9
Islington	4,453	1	3	13	57	27
Kensington and Chelsea	2,102	1	3	6	55	35
Kingston upon Thames	354	7	27	22	32	12
Lambeth	15,227	2	7	18	53	20
Lewisham	13,956	3	12	32	33	21
Merton	3,172	3	17	52	19	9
Newham	8,668	3	8	46	32	11
Redbridge	3,887	2	19	53	15	10
Richmond upon Thames	327	3	22	29	30	15
Southwark	9,375	2	6	18	60	15
Sutton	956	12	25	26	31	6
Tower Hamlets	2,729	1	3	8	79	8
Waltham Forest	8,440	3	12	45	25	15
Wandsworth	6,053	2	6	21	49	20
Westminster	2,950	2	3	10	51	34
Inner London	92,071	2	7	23	48	20
Outer London	70,132	4	20	37	27	12
London	162,203	3	12	29	39	17
England And Wales	275,628	6	20	31	31	12

‘Converted flat and other’ includes accommodation in commercial properties.

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M079

**Table A11 Overcrowding and amenities of Black Caribbean households,
London boroughs 2001**

	All households	Percentage of households			
		Over 1.5 persons per room	Occupancy rating -1 or less	Does not have sole use of bath/ shower, WC	Does not have central heating
City of London	22	..	..	..	..
Barking and Dagenham	1,606	1	14	8	0
Barnet	1,972	2	19	4	2
Bexley	813	1	13	5	0
Brent	12,367	2	26	5	1
Bromley	2,088	1	14	4	1
Camden	1,970	1	34	5	2
Croydon	11,964	1	15	4	1
Ealing	6,054	1	23	6	1
Enfield	6,563	1	17	5	1
Greenwich	3,418	1	19	4	1
Hackney	10,582	2	30	8	1
Hammersmith and Fulham	4,136	2	34	8	1
Haringey	9,840	2	24	5	1
Harrow	2,662	1	14	3	1
Havering	721	1	12	3	1
Hillingdon	1,441	1	17	4	1
Hounslow	1,335	2	22	3	1
Islington	4,453	2	30	6	1
Kensington and Chelsea	2,102	3	41	12	2
Kingston upon Thames	354	1	16	3	2
Lambeth	15,227	2	26	8	1
Lewisham	13,956	2	22	5	1
Merton	3,172	1	15	6	1
Newham	8,668	2	22	5	1
Redbridge	3,887	1	14	4	1
Richmond upon Thames	327	0	10	5	1
Southwark	9,375	2	29	4	1
Sutton	956	1	13	4	1
Tower Hamlets	2,729	2	28	3	0
Waltham Forest	8,440	2	18	6	1
Wandsworth	6,053	2	26	6	1
Westminster	2,950	2	36	7	1
Inner London	92,071	2	27	6	1
Outer London	70,132	1	18	5	1
London	162,203	2	23	6	1
England And Wales	275,628	1	19	7	1

Source: 2001 Census, Census Area Statistics Theme Table CT004

Table A12 Percentages of Black Caribbean persons that reported a limiting long term illness, health not good, London Boroughs by broad age group, 2001

	Limiting long-term illness				Health 'not good'			
	0-14	15-49	50-64	65+	0-14	15-49	50-64	65+
	per cent of persons in age band							
City of London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barking and Dagenham	6	9	30	46	1	7	17	25
Barnet	5	9	24	43	1	6	15	19
Bexley	4	7	21	38	0	4	12	25
Brent	5	10	33	52	1	6	22	32
Bromley	4	8	30	51	1	5	19	30
Camden	7	14	42	53	2	9	26	32
Croydon	4	8	29	46	1	5	18	27
Ealing	5	10	31	50	2	6	19	32
Enfield	5	9	29	49	1	5	16	28
Greenwich	5	10	37	52	1	6	23	32
Hackney	8	15	49	61	2	9	32	39
Hammersmith and Fulham	6	13	40	54	3	8	27	31
Haringey	6	12	39	54	1	8	26	35
Harrow	4	7	24	48	1	4	12	23
Havering	3	7	25	49	1	5	14	31
Hillingdon	4	9	21	48	1	5	13	27
Hounslow	5	11	30	52	1	6	19	25
Islington	6	16	46	60	2	11	30	39
Kensington and Chelsea	6	13	42	62	2	8	22	36
Kingston upon Thames	4	8	19	55	0	4	9	28
Lambeth	6	11	41	56	1	8	27	36
Lewisham	5	9	35	54	1	6	22	34
Merton	4	8	27	46	1	5	19	24
Newham	6	11	40	58	2	6	24	33
Redbridge	5	8	30	54	1	5	17	26
Richmond upon Thames	3	8	18	28	0	5	12	17
Southwark	5	12	40	55	2	8	27	34
Sutton	4	9	23	49	1	4	11	30
Tower Hamlets	6	13	46	59	1	8	31	38
Waltham Forest	5	9	36	53	1	6	23	29
Wandsworth	7	13	35	50	2	7	21	29
Westminster	7	15	39	55	1	9	24	33
Inner London	6	12	41	56	2	8	26	35
Outer London	5	9	30	50	1	6	19	29
London	5	11	36	54	1	7	23	33
England And Wales	5	11	36	55	1	7	23	34

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST107

Table A13 General Health of males and females over the 12 months before Census by age group, Black Caribbean and All people, London, 2001

Age and sex	Black Caribbean			All people		
	Good	Fairly Good	Not Good	Good	Fairly Good	Not Good
percentages						
Males						
0 to 15	85	14	2	89	9	1
16 to 24	81	17	2	86	12	2
25-34	76	20	5	82	14	3
35-54	67	25	8	70	21	9
55-59	46	34	21	56	28	16
60-64	36	38	25	48	32	20
65-74	31	42	27	41	39	20
75 and older	30	33	37	32	42	27
Females						
0 to 15	85	13	1	90	9	1
16 to 24	74	23	3	81	16	3
25-34	67	27	6	77	19	4
35-54	57	32	11	65	25	10
55-59	37	37	26	52	31	17
60-64	32	42	26	47	36	17
65-74	24	44	32	39	41	20
75 and older	22	33	44	29	42	29

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M256

**Table A14 Economic Activity of men and women of working age,
Black groups in London, 2001**

Black groups in London, 2001

	All	Black Caribbean	White and Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other
	percentages				
Men					
All Working Age	100	100	100	100	100
Economically Active	81	77	72	73	72
Employee - Part Time	4	4	4	5	5
Employee - Full Time	54	47	41	41	39
Self Employed - Part Time	2	1	1	1	1
Self Employed - Full Time	12	7	7	6	5
Unemployed	6	12	12	11	15
Full-time student	3	4	6	9	7
Economically Inactive	19	23	28	27	28
Retired	2	2	1	1	1
Student	7	7	14	16	14
Looking after home/family	1	1	1	1	1
Permanently sick or disabled	5	6	6	3	5
Other	4	6	6	6	7
Women					
All Working Age	100	100	100	100	100
Economically Active	68	73	63	61	65
Employee - Part Time	14	13	11	10	12
Employee - Full Time	41	47	35	32	36
Self Employed - Part Time	2	1	1	1	1
Self Employed - Full Time	3	1	2	1	1
Unemployed	4	6	7	8	8
Full-time student	4	5	7	8	7
Economically Inactive	32	27	37	39	35
Retired	1	1	0	0	0
Student	8	7	12	16	12
Looking after home/family	15	9	15	13	11
Permanently sick or disabled	4	5	4	3	4
Other	5	5	6	7	7

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0120a

Table A15 Economic activity rates of men and women of working age, Black Caribbean and all persons, London boroughs, 2001

	All persons			Black Caribbean persons		
	people	men	women	people	men	women
City of London	81	85	75	80	84	77
Barking and Dagenham	71	80	63	80	83	77
Barnet	75	82	68	78	82	75
Bexley	80	86	73	83	87	80
Brent	72	78	66	74	75	73
Bromley	80	86	73	83	88	77
Camden	69	75	64	69	73	67
Croydon	78	84	72	81	83	79
Ealing	75	80	69	76	78	74
Enfield	74	81	67	78	81	77
Greenwich	73	79	66	77	79	75
Hackney	67	73	61	65	68	63
Hammersmith and Fulham	75	80	70	70	71	69
Haringey	71	77	65	72	75	70
Harrow	76	82	70	82	85	80
Havering	79	86	72	79	84	75
Hillingdon	78	85	72	80	83	78
Hounslow	76	82	70	77	80	75
Islington	71	76	65	67	68	66
Kensington and Chelsea	71	79	63	69	71	68
Kingston upon Thames	79	84	73	79	83	75
Lambeth	76	81	72	71	74	70
Lewisham	75	80	70	77	79	75
Merton	79	85	73	82	82	82
Newham	64	73	54	74	77	71
Redbridge	74	81	66	79	82	76
Richmond upon Thames	80	86	73	80	85	77
Southwark	72	77	66	70	73	68
Sutton	81	87	75	80	84	76
Tower Hamlets	64	74	54	70	74	68
Waltham Forest	74	80	67	78	80	76
Wandsworth	79	84	74	72	74	71
Westminster	71	77	65	69	70	67
Inner London	71	78	65	71	74	70
Outer London	76	83	70	78	81	76
London	74	81	68	75	77	73
England And Wales	76	82	70	75	77	73

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table CO120a

Table A16 Unemployment rates of men and women of working age, Black Caribbean and all persons, London boroughs, 2001

	All persons			Black Caribbean persons		
	people	men	women	people	men	women
City of London	4	6	2	7	16	0
Barking and Dagenham	5	6	4	6	9	3
Barnet	4	4	3	6	7	4
Bexley	3	4	3	5	7	4
Brent	6	7	4	9	12	6
Bromley	3	4	3	6	8	5
Camden	5	7	4	9	12	6
Croydon	4	5	4	6	8	4
Ealing	4	5	4	7	9	5
Enfield	5	6	3	6	8	4
Greenwich	6	7	5	9	14	6
Hackney	8	10	6	12	16	8
Hammersmith and Fulham	5	7	4	11	16	7
Haringey	6	8	5	11	15	8
Harrow	3	4	3	5	7	4
Havering	3	4	2	5	7	3
Hillingdon	3	4	3	5	5	4
Hounslow	4	4	3	6	8	4
Islington	6	8	5	11	14	8
Kensington and Chelsea	5	6	4	12	18	8
Kingston upon Thames	3	3	2	5	5	4
Lambeth	7	8	5	11	16	8
Lewisham	6	8	5	8	11	6
Merton	4	4	3	6	8	5
Newham	7	9	5	10	14	7
Redbridge	4	5	3	5	7	3
Richmond upon Thames	3	3	2	8	11	6
Southwark	7	8	5	11	16	7
Sutton	3	3	2	4	6	2
Tower Hamlets	7	10	5	12	17	8
Waltham Forest	5	7	4	7	10	5
Wandsworth	4	5	3	10	14	7
Westminster	5	5	4	12	16	9
Inner London	6	8	5	11	15	7
Outer London	4	5	3	7	9	5
London	5	6	4	9	12	6
England And Wales	4	5	3	8	12	6

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0120a

Table A17 Industry of people aged 16 to 74 in employment, Black Caribbean and all men and women, London, 2001

	All people		Black Caribbean	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	thousands			
All Industries	1,775.0	1,544.1	63.3	86.9
Primary and Utilities	20.0	6.5	0.5	0.3
Manufacturing	162.5	90.8	5.7	2.9
Construction	155.6	19.1	6.2	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	256.8	221.5	10.1	10.1
Hotels and catering	84.3	69.1	2.3	3.2
Transport; storage and communications	194.0	76.4	10.9	4.5
Financial intermediation	146.9	117.4	2.9	5.6
Real estate; renting and business activities	377.4	295.6	10.4	14.0
Public administration; defence; social security	90.2	88.1	3.9	8.6
Education	72.6	175.1	2.4	8.6
Health and social work	81.2	253.6	3.9	23.1
Other community, social and personal services	133.4	130.8	4.2	5.1
	per cent			
All Industries	100	100	100	100
Primary and Utilities	1	0	1	0
Manufacturing	9	6	9	3
Construction	9	1	10	1
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	14	14	16	12
Hotels and catering	5	4	4	4
Transport; storage and communications	11	5	17	5
Financial intermediation	8	8	5	6
Real estate; renting and business activities	21	19	16	16
Public administration; defence; social security	5	6	6	10
Education	4	11	4	10
Health and social work	5	16	6	27
Other community, social and personal services	8	8	7	6

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST110

Table A18 Highest level of qualification of people aged 16 to 74 by ethnic groups, London, 2001

	All	No quali- fications	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4/5	Other quali- fications/ unknown level
	thousands						
All people	5,300.3	1,257.9	689.2	904.2	518.6	1,642.5	287.9
White British	3,164.1	789.8	454.7	561.9	276.8	906.9	173.9
White Irish	188.5	63.8	15.4	25.8	18.6	52.8	12.1
Other White	497.3	88.7	27.8	52.5	68.1	230.8	29.4
White and Black Caribbean	30.6	6.9	6.0	7.5	3.0	5.7	1.6
White and Black African	18.9	3.2	2.4	3.9	2.4	5.8	1.1
White and Asian	34.3	5.5	3.9	6.8	4.6	12.3	1.2
Other Mixed	35.1	5.6	3.7	6.8	4.8	12.5	1.6
Indian	334.5	74.5	39.7	57.4	35.7	115.1	12.3
Pakistani	98.8	23.0	12.0	16.5	11.8	31.9	3.5
Bangladeshi	94.6	42.3	12.4	13.7	8.7	14.3	3.2
Other Asian	100.2	15.5	13.8	21.2	14.3	32.0	3.5
Black Caribbean	259.0	63.5	52.5	52.2	18.8	52.4	19.7
Black African	255.6	33.6	28.0	52.1	29.0	97.9	15.0
Other Black	34.5	5.7	7.2	8.3	3.5	7.4	2.3
Chinese	65.5	14.2	4.0	8.0	8.6	28.5	2.2
Other Ethnicities	88.9	22.0	5.7	9.7	10.0	36.3	5.2

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST117

Table A19 Highest level of qualification of Black Caribbean men and women aged 16 to 74 by age band, London, 2001

Age and Sex	All	No qualifications	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4/5	Other qualifications/ unknown level
thousands							
Men							
16 to 74	110.0	32.6	22.7	20.4	6.9	16.6	10.9
16 to 24	18.1	3.5	4.4	6.1	2.3	1.2	0.7
25 to 34	23.0	3.2	6.0	5.2	1.6	5.4	1.6
35 to 54	42.8	9.7	10.8	7.6	2.2	7.5	5.1
55 to 64	13.9	8.0	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.4	2.2
65 to 74	12.1	8.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.4
Women							
16 to 74	149.0	30.9	29.8	31.8	11.9	35.8	8.8
16 to 24	20.4	2.4	3.6	7.7	4.0	2.2	0.5
25 to 34	33.8	2.3	7.9	8.7	3.1	10.2	1.5
35 to 54	64.6	8.8	16.5	13.7	4.1	17.4	4.2
55 to 64	17.9	8.9	1.4	1.2	0.5	4.2	1.7
65 to 74	12.3	8.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.7	0.9

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M244

The London Boroughs



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