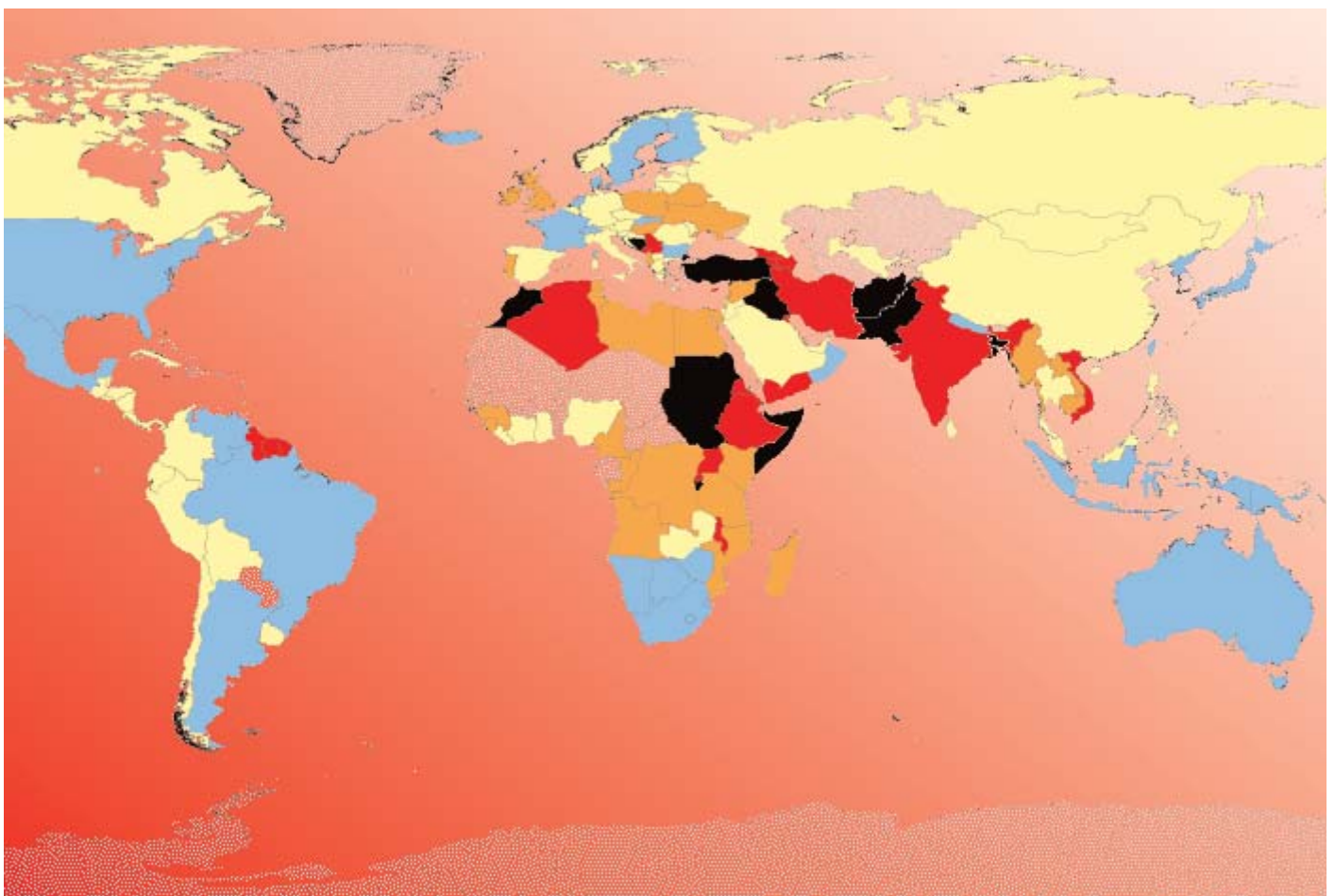


## Data Management and Analysis Group

# 2001 Census: Health by ethnic group, religion and country of birth



# DMAG Briefing 2006/3

January 2006

## 2001 Census: Health by ethnic group, religion and country of birth

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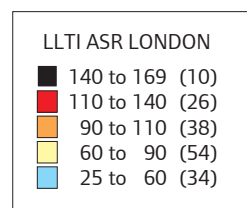
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Front cover: The cover map shows the age standardised rates of limiting long-term illness in London from the 2001 Census by country of birth. The legend for the map is on the right:

There is no data for the countries with no colour. See Map 7 in this briefing for more detail.



# Age standardised health rates by ethnicity, religion and country of birth

## Contents

	Page
<b>Executive Summary</b>	5
<b>Introduction</b>	7
<b>Health by area</b>	
Limiting long-term illness	8
'Not good' health	11
<b>Analysis of health by ethnic group</b>	
Limiting-long term illness	15
'Not good' health	18
Limiting long-term illness by NS-Sec and ethnic group	20
<b>Analysis of health by religion</b>	
Limiting-long term illness	22
'Not good' health	22
<b>Analysis of health by country of birth</b>	
Limiting long-term illness	25
1991 limiting long-term illness by country of birth	30
'Not good' health by country of birth	32
<b>Correlations between poor health and other socio-economic indicators</b>	35
<b>Appendices</b>	37



## Key findings

- Age-standardised rates (ASR) are a useful method of analysing poor health while controlling for age. All rates are based on an England and Wales average of 100, with figures above this being less healthy.
- Overall the ASR of limiting long-term illness (LLTI) is slightly better than average in London, though there are five boroughs which have significantly higher rates than average; Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Newham, Islington and Barking and Dagenham.
- Outer London did not change much between 1991 and 2001 though Inner London saw a considerable improvement in rates of LLTI.
- However, rates are particularly high in Inner London for Black Caribbean, Other Black, Bangladeshi, Other Asian, White and Black Caribbean and White and Black African ethnic groups.
- Rates of LLTI in 2001 in London range from 63 in the Chinese ethnic group to 136 in the Bangladeshi population.
- The ASR rates of 'not good' health range from 65 for the Chinese group to 162 for Bangladeshis.
- The rates show Pakistani men are far healthier than women. A similar trend can be seen in Indian, Other Asian and Black African groups. Conversely, White Irish women are considerably healthier than men.
- Each of the LLTI rates for Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi Londoners significantly improved between 1991 and 2001.
- 'Other Ethnic group', Bangladeshi, White and Black Caribbean, White and Black African and White and Asian ethnic groups all have poorer health in London than nationally, while Pakistani and Indian groups have better rates in London.
- The rates for people aged 16 to 74 by NS-SEC range from 38 for people in higher managerial and professional occupations to 222 for people who have never worked or are long-term unemployed. However, in general those ethnic groups with poor health overall tend to have the highest rates in each of the socio-economic groups and vice versa.
- People in employment have better health than average and people in higher socio-economic groups have the best health in general.
- In London the religions with the lowest LLTI rates are Jewish and no religion, while the highest rates are for Muslims and those from 'Any other religion'.

- Men from Sikh, Hindu and Muslim religions have lower rates of LLTI than women.
- For most religions the rates of 'not good' health are higher in London than outside London.
- In London the LLTI ASRs range from 30 for people born in Japan to 168 for those born in Iraq. The countries of birth with high rates are mostly in the Middle East, Northern and Eastern Africa, parts of South East Asia and the Balkans.
- While many countries have poor health rates in London, in the rest of England and Wales it may not be the case. For example, Iraq, Burundi, Turkey, Sudan and Kuwait all have far better rates nationally than in London.
- In London LLTI rates have significantly increased since 1991 for people born in Turkey, Morocco, Iran and Uganda.
- Countries of birth with high rates of 'not good' health include Serbia and Montenegro, Morocco, Iraq, Turkey, Eritrea, Bangladesh and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Very low rates can be seen for Papua New Guinea, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Sweden, Denmark and USA.
- In London, if ASR of 'not good' health is high then it is very likely that a 'migrant' (someone born outside the UK) will not be in work, and very unlikely to have higher level-qualifications.
- People with poor health are more likely to have no qualifications, live in social rented accommodation, be unemployed, be a lone parent and live in overcrowded accommodation.

## Age standardised health rates by ethnicity, religion and country of birth

### Introduction

This briefing has been written in order to explore whether there are any significant differences in health indicators by ethnic group, religion or country of birth and to describe which groups of people are most likely to have poor health outcomes. It will also analyse any relationships between NS-SeC and ethnic group in terms of poor health.

The two main health indicators in this briefing come from the 2001 Census and are limiting long-term illness (LLTI) and general health. The actual wording of these questions was:

*Question 11* – Over the last twelve months would you say your health has on the whole been: Good, Fairly Good or Not good?

*Question 13* – Do you have any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits your daily activities or the work you can do? (include problems which are due to old age). Yes or No

It is important to note that both of these indicators are *self-assessed* and do not relate to actual health problems respondents may have suffered from. Results from both of these will be used throughout this briefing while some analysis of the 1991 LLTI results will also be included.

General health was not asked in 1991 but the wording to the 1991 LLTI question was:

*Question 12*- Do you have any long-term illness, health problem or handicap which limits your daily activities or the work you can do?

Generally the briefing will aim to compare Greater London with the rest of England and Wales, and will also show the differences between the London boroughs.

Indirectly age-standardised rates (ASR) will be used throughout the report since this method is a good way of controlling for age and producing one rate, to make it simpler to analyse a group of people or area. Therefore, these rates are used in order to reduce the effect of age distribution between groups and areas. For example, Londoners who were born in Ireland might have a much older age profile than those born in Somalia.

The England and Wales average is used as the base from which everything else is calculated. The England and Wales score is always 100 and scores above this indicate poorer health than this average. Therefore, the rates show whether there are more or fewer people with poor health than would be expected given the age distribution of the population.<sup>1</sup>

This briefing refers to rates going up or down or being higher or lower in comparison with another rate. *It is important to keep in mind that if rates go up or are higher than another rate, that indicates poorer health*, and when rates go down that indicates better health.

Where possible data tables have been included either in the body of the report or in the appendices. Some large datasets such as rates for poor health for each local authority nationally or the confidence interval tables would not be appropriate for this briefing. However, the full data sets referred to throughout this briefing are available directly from the author.

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<sup>1</sup> DMAG Briefing 2004/12 – Health in London – Age standardised rates contains more information on ASR's in London.

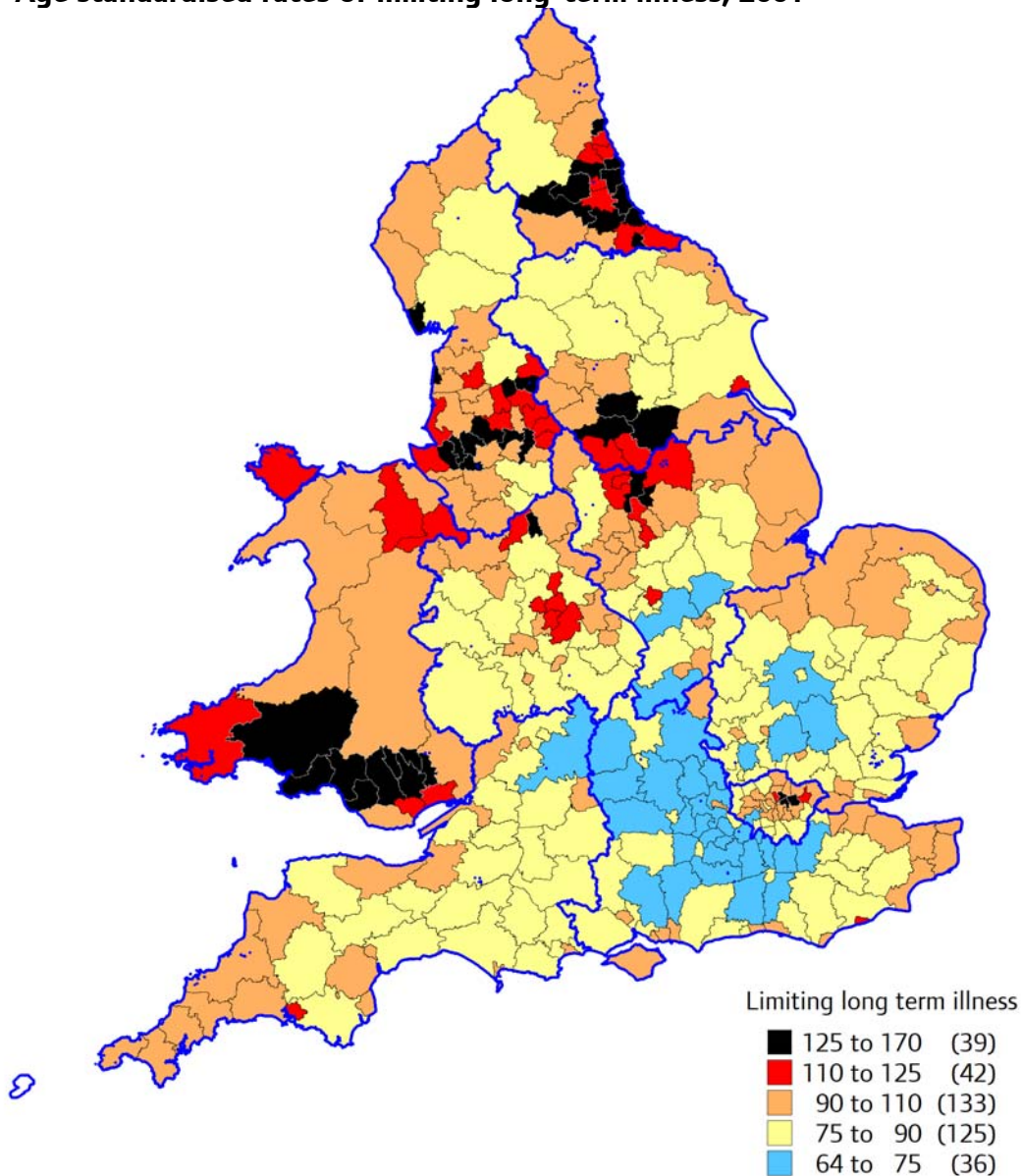
## Health by area

### Limiting long-term illness

The age standardised rate (ASR) for limiting long-term illness (LLTI) in London is 96 showing that using this single measure Londoners overall are in slightly better health than people from the rest of England and Wales where the ASR is 101.

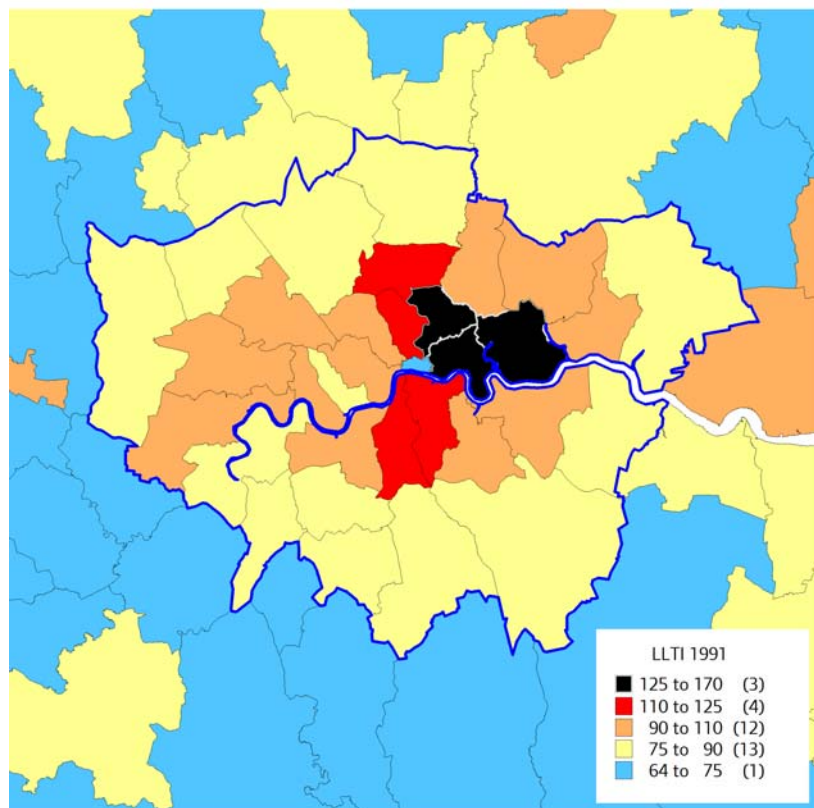
London has five boroughs with an ASR of more than ten per cent above average (110 or more), which are Hackney (131), Tower Hamlets (130), Newham (130), Islington (124) and Barking and Dagenham (120). The East region has no districts above 110, while the South East has one district, Hastings, above this threshold (110). The London region has the fourth best health out of 11 regions in the country, while the North East (124) and North West (114) have the poorest ASR LLTI rates.

**Map 1 Age standardised rates of limiting long-term illness, 2001**



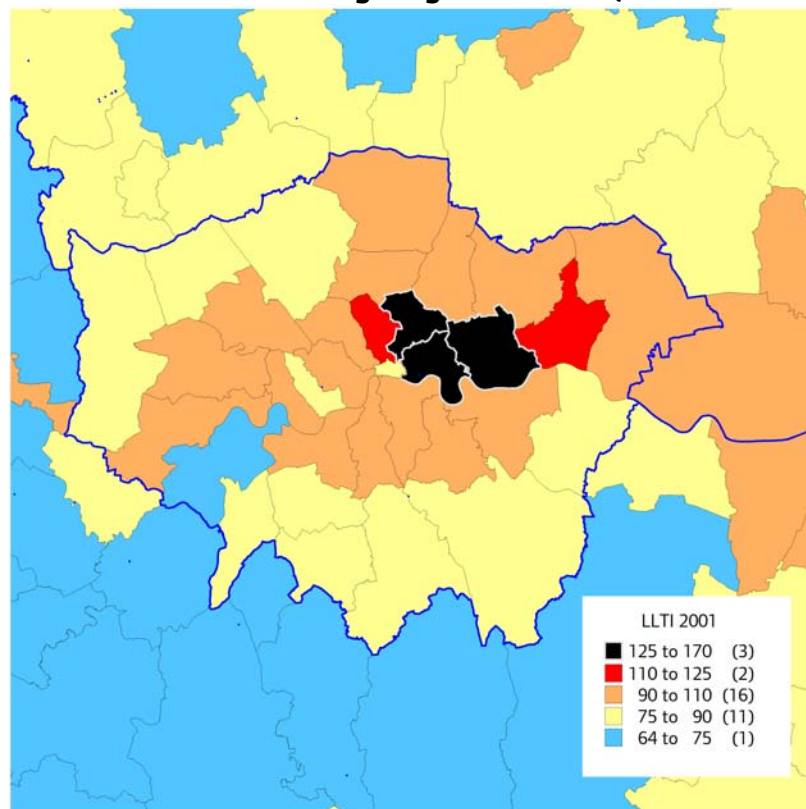
Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST107

**Map 2 Age standardised rates of limiting long-term illness, 1991**



Source: 1991 Census, Commissioned Table LRCT1

**Map 3 Age standardised rates of limiting long-term illness, 2001**



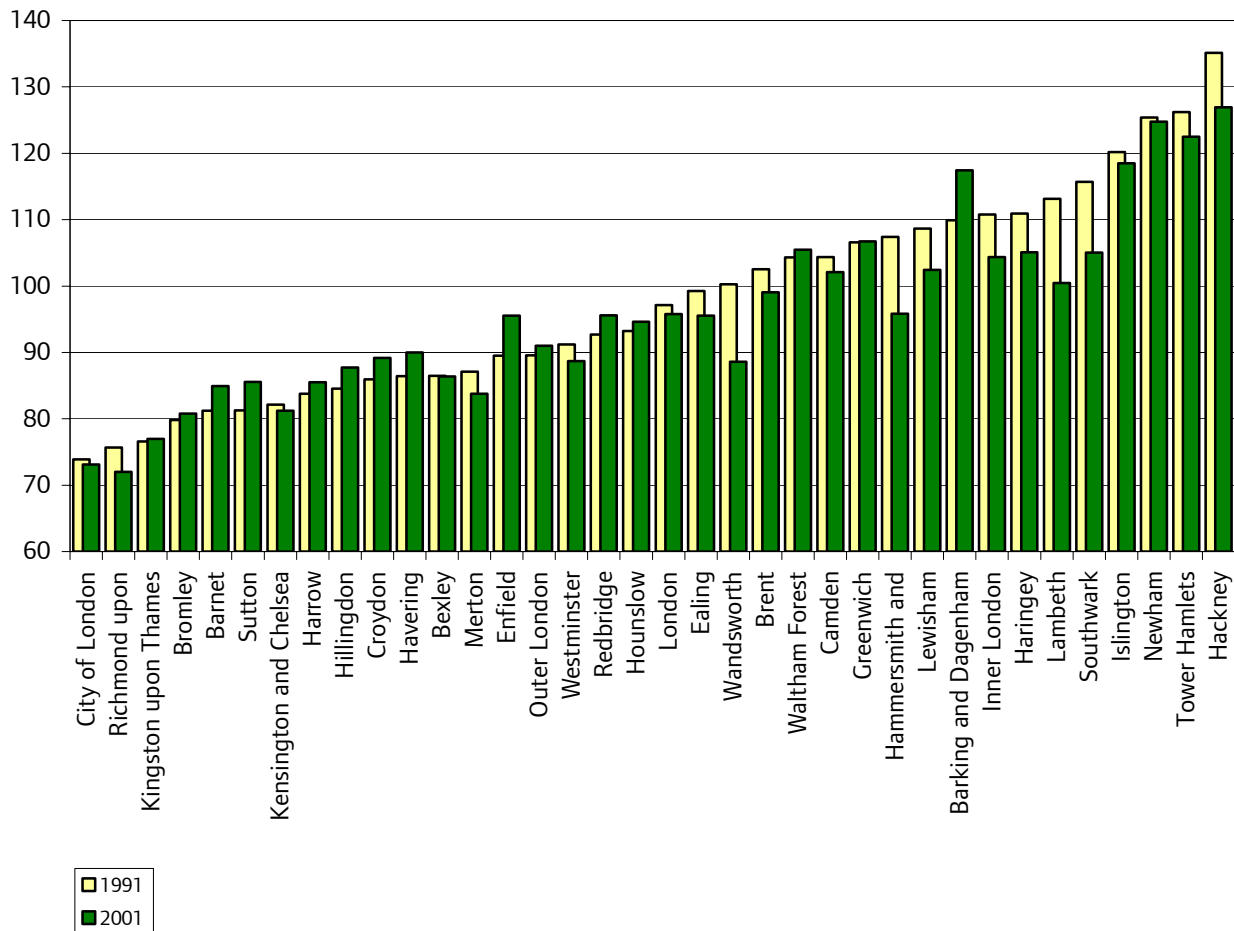
Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST107

Outer London had a slight worsening of health with the rate increasing from 90 to 91, though is still healthier than average. On the other hand Inner London had a significant improvement in health from 111 to 104, making it now only slightly below the national average.

Since 1991 the number of boroughs with ASR of 110 or over has decreased from seven to five. Rates in Haringey, Lambeth and Southwark have improved, though Barking and Dagenham has worsened by ten points over this period, the largest decrease in London and fifth largest nationally. There is one other borough with a greater than five per cent increase and that is Enfield. In 1991, the City had the best health in London but this changed to be Richmond in 2001. Both Lambeth and Wandsworth had a ten-point improvement over the ten-year period, which were the highest in London though Hammersmith and Fulham and Southwark also had considerable reductions in rates. See Figure 1 and 2.

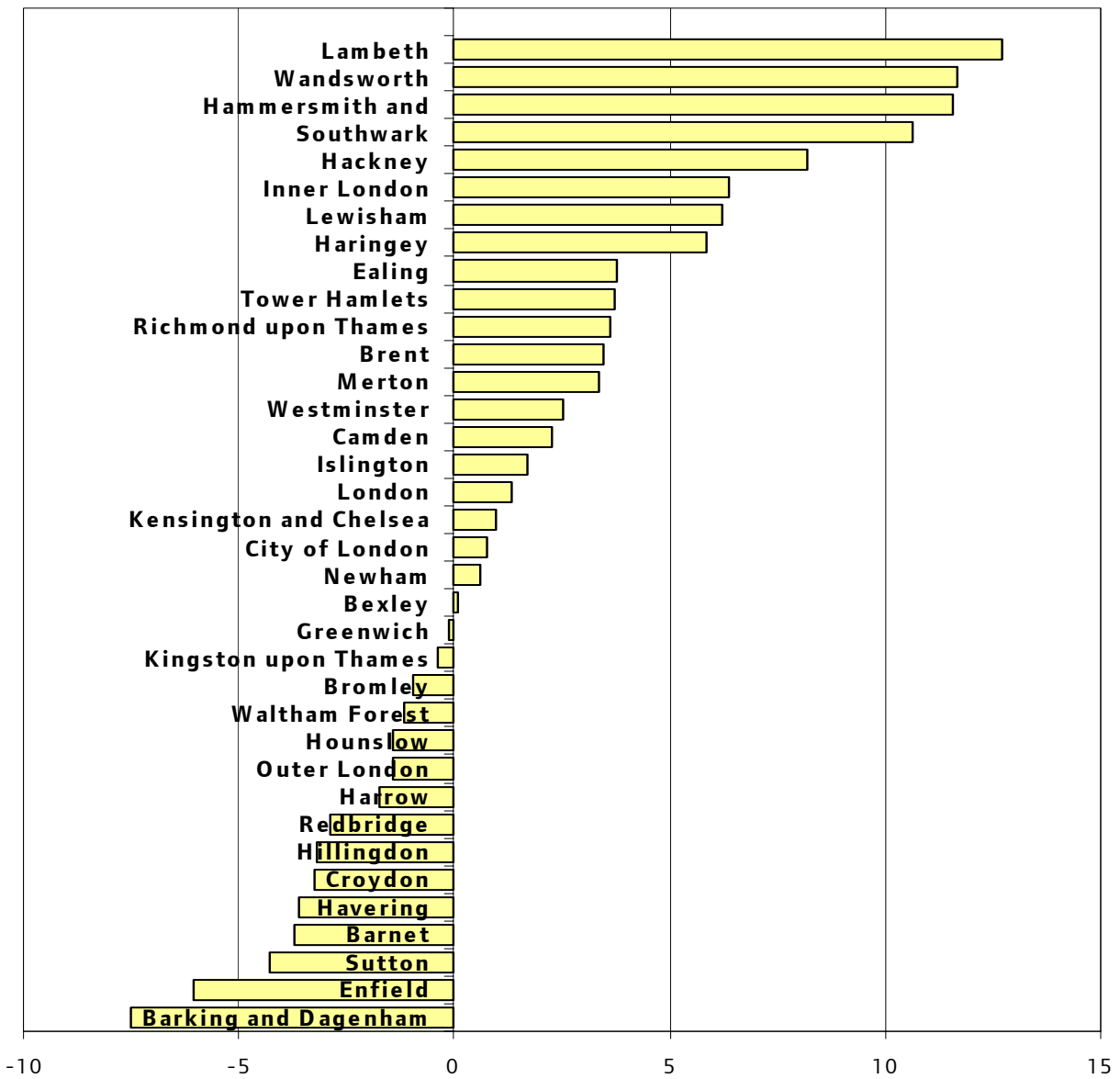
The districts immediately surrounding London have shown little change between 1991 and 2001. See Maps 2 and 3.

**Figure 1 Age standardised rates of limiting long-term illness by borough, 1991 and 2001**



Source: 1991 Census, Commissioned Table LRCT1 and 2001 Census, Standard Table ST107

**Figure 2 Change in standardised limiting long-term illness rates between 1991 and 2001 by borough**



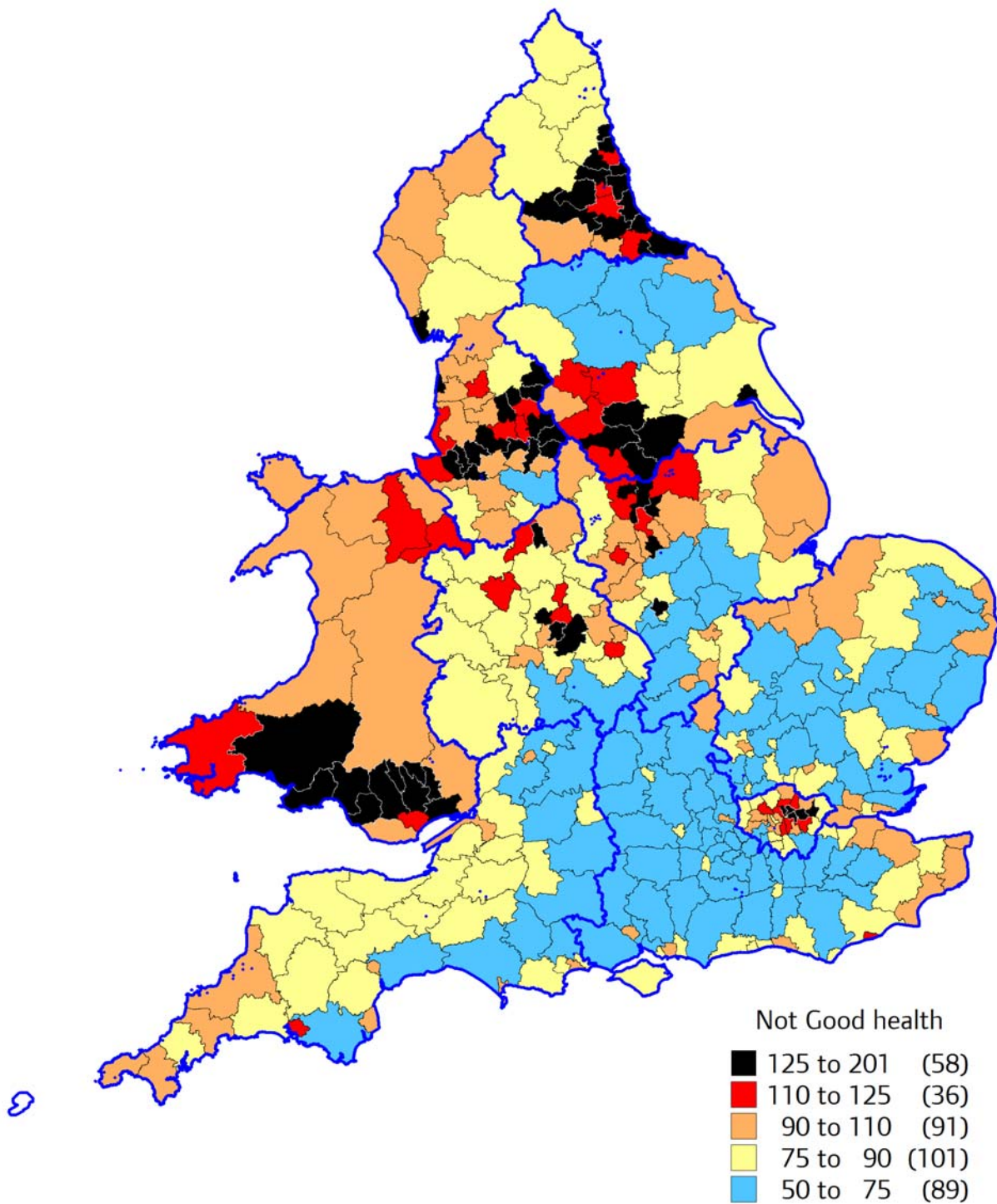
NB a minus figure indicates a deterioration in health

Source: 1991 Census, Commissioned Table LRCT1 and 2001 Census, Standard Table ST016

**‘Not good’ health**

The rate of not good health in London is 102, which is a little higher than the rate of LLTI at 97. It is still far lower than some of the other regions such as Wales (131) and North East (129), but also higher than South East (75), East (81), South West (85) and East Midlands (98). Map 4 clearly shows that areas surrounding London in the South East and East regions have low rates of ‘not good’ health. This data was not collected in 1991, so analysis of the trend over time is not possible. See Table 1.

**Map 4 Age standardised rates of 'not good' health, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST016

**Table 1 Regional summary of age standardised rates of the key health indicators from the 2001 Census**

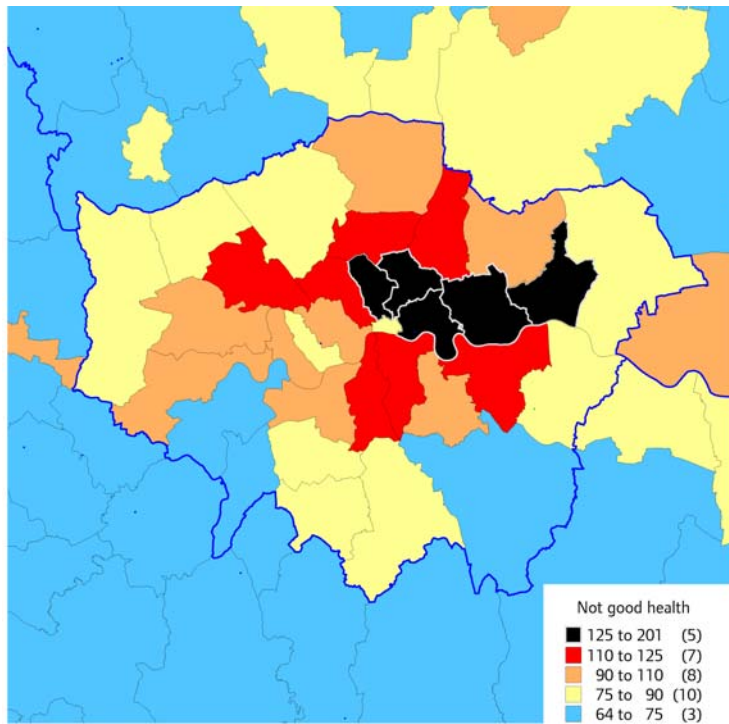
	<b>Limiting long-term illness</b>	<b>Good health</b>	<b>Fairly Good health</b>	<b>Not Good health</b>
North East	124	94	106	129
North West	114	98	100	119
Yorkshire And The Humber	107	98	102	112
East Midlands	100	99	104	98
West Midlands	104	98	104	106
East	87	103	98	81
<b>London</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>102</b>
South East	82	105	95	75
South West	91	103	98	85
Wales	124	96	99	131

*Source: 2001 Census, Standard Tables ST016 and ST107*

Map 5 shows a wide range of rates in London with three boroughs being under 75 and five being over 125. In London the rates range from 66 in Richmond to 155 in Tower Hamlets. Tower Hamlets has the tenth highest ASR of 'not good' health in the country. The other areas in the top ten are mostly in South Wales, Liverpool and Manchester. Richmond is the 36<sup>th</sup> healthiest district nationally using this measure. Most districts above this are in the South East.

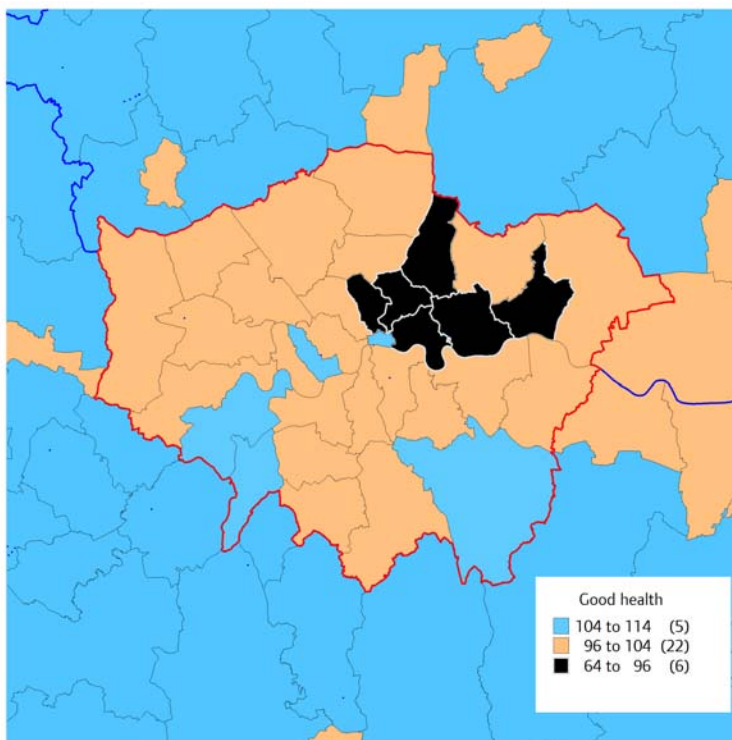
The results for people in good health are much narrower. In London they range from 92 in Tower Hamlets to 110 in Richmond. Therefore Map 6 shows just three splits, though there are still six boroughs, all in North East London with an ASR of less than 96. Using 'Good' health as a measure Richmond is the tenth healthiest district nationally, while Tower Hamlets is the 14<sup>th</sup> least healthy.

**Map 5 Age standardised rates of 'not good' health, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST016

**Map 6 Age standardised rates of 'good' health, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST016

## Analysis of health by ethnic group

### Limiting-long term illness

Rates of LLTI in London range from 63 in the Chinese ethnic group to 136 in the Bangladeshi population. Some ethnic groups have poorer health in the rest of the country whereas others are worse in London. For example, 'other ethnic groups' have a score of 88 in London but a far better 66 in the rest of England and Wales, which probably reflects the very different composition of this 'group' in London. The Bangladeshi and Black African groups also have considerably better health outside London whereas the Pakistani, Black Caribbean and White British groups are healthier in London. Figure 3 shows the differences between London and the rest of England and Wales in order from groups that are healthier in London on the left, to groups that are less healthy in London on the right.

In London, there are some significant differences by gender. The largest difference is in the Pakistani group where an ASR of 141 for women and 112 for men is a difference of 29. The other ethnic groups where the women have higher ASR LLTI rates are Indian, Other Asian and Black African. In London, women are healthier in six ethnic groups though the most significant of these is White Irish where the difference is over 15. Other Mixed and Other Ethnic groups also have significantly healthier women.

**Table 2 Age standardised rates of limiting long-term illness for all people by ethnic group and sex, 2001**

	ASR LLTI – All people		ASR LLTI – Males		ASR LLTI – Females	
	London	Rest of E&W	London	Rest of E&W	London	Rest of E&W
All people	96	101	94	101	97	100
White British	94	100	93	101	94	100
White Irish	104	105	113	111	98	101
Other White	81	84	79	85	82	84
White and Black Caribbean	122	122	123	125	122	120
White and Black African	111	112	112	113	110	111
White and Asian	100	99	102	98	99	100
Other Mixed	105	107	109	109	101	105
Indian	102	109	93	98	112	120
Pakistani	125	136	112	128	141	144
Bangladeshi	136	124	134	121	140	128
Other Asian	106	105	100	100	113	111
Black Caribbean	115	119	111	115	119	124
Black African	90	81	82	78	97	84
Other Black	124	124	121	121	127	126
Chinese	63	61	60	57	66	64
Other Ethnic Group	88	66	92	69	85	64

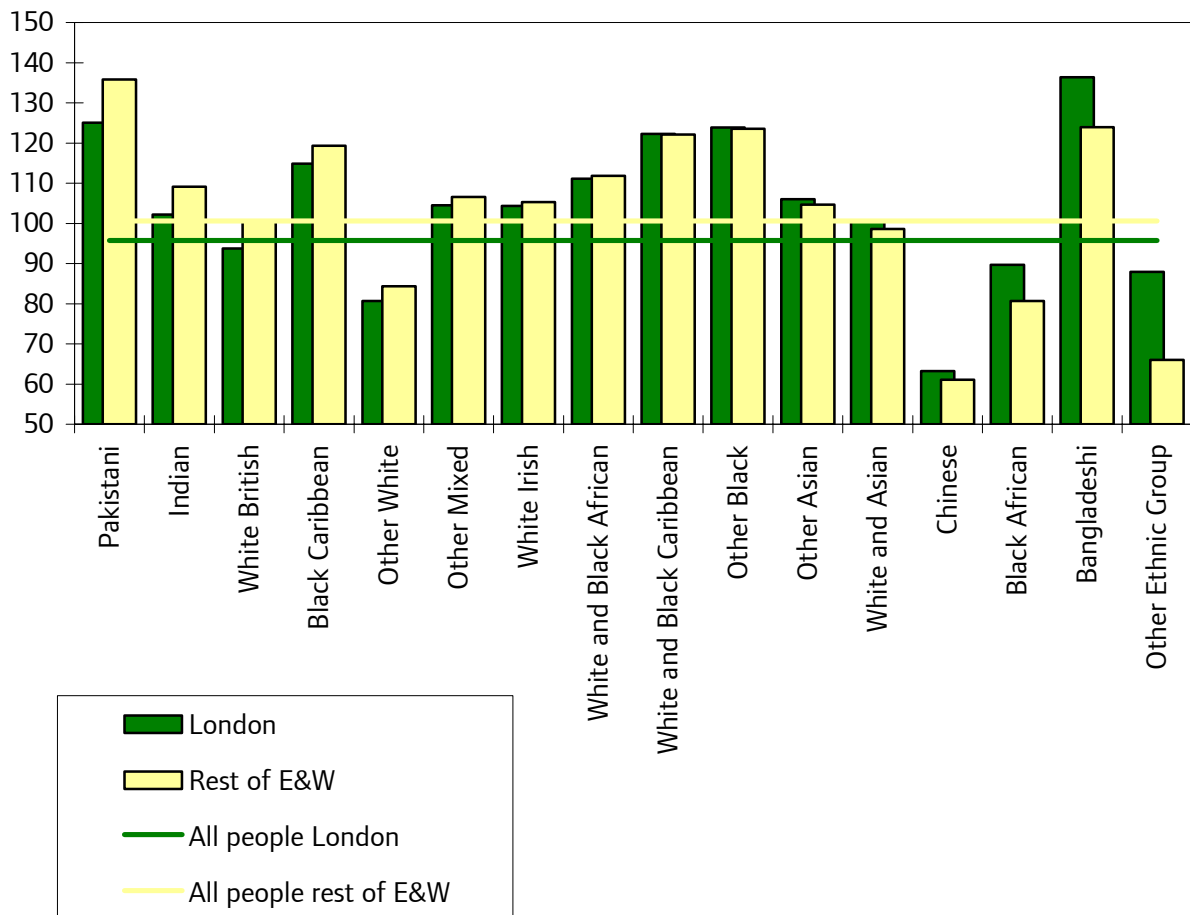
*NB – Rest of E&W excludes London*

*Source: 2001 Census Standard Table ST107*

Some of the differences between London and England and Wales by gender are considerable. For example, among Pakistani men the ASR in London is 112 compared with 128 in the rest of

England and Wales. This is a difference of more than 16 compared with women where the difference is less than 4, though for both sexes Pakistani Londoners are healthier. However, Black African women in London (97) are far less healthy than those from the rest of the country (84), whereas among men the difference is very small (4). White Irish women in London (98) are healthier than those from the rest of England and Wales (101) whereas Irish men from London (113) are less healthy than those from around the country (111). The same pattern can be seen in the Mixed White and Asian group. See Table 2.

**Figure 3 Age standardised rates of limiting long-term illness for all people by ethnic group, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census Standard Table ST107

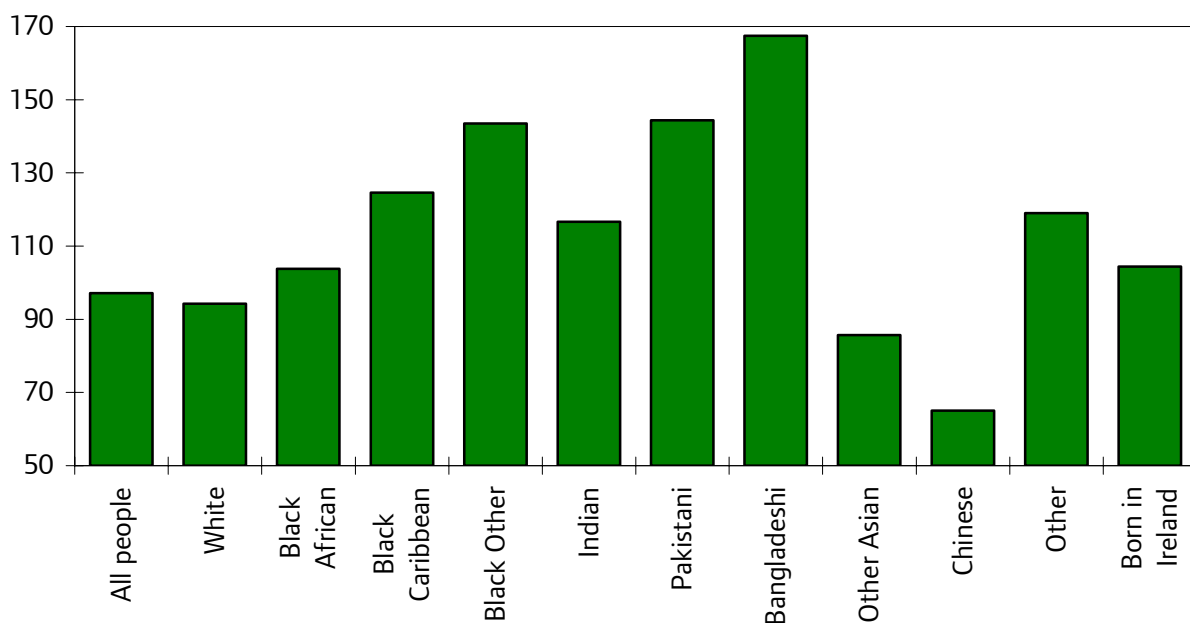
Rates of LLTI are higher in Inner London (104) than Outer London (91). This is also the case in each of the 16 ethnic groups, though the largest difference is in the White Irish group where the rate is 123 in Inner London and 91 in Outer London. The figure for Irish men in Inner London (135) pulls up the average though Irish women in Inner London (112) also have poorer health than average. However there are six other ethnic groups where health is more than 20 points worse in Inner London than Outer London; Black Caribbean, Other Black, Bangladeshi, Other Asian, White and Black Caribbean and White and Black African.

At borough level, the healthiest LLTI score is 39, which represents ‘Other Black’ people in Kingston though numbers are very small and therefore possibly unreliable. The same goes for Bangladeshi people in Barking and Dagenham who are the most likely to have an LLTI.

If only the figures where the confidence level at 95 per cent is plus or minus 15 or less, then the healthiest group is Chinese in both Hillingdon and Kensington and Chelsea where the rate is 45. The poorest health is in the ‘Other Black’ group in Hackney where the rate is 160.

While LLTI data was collected in 1991, there are a few important considerations when comparing it to 2001 data. The wording to the question was different (the word handicap was replaced by disability in 2001), and the ethnic group classifications also changed between Censuses. It is possible to aggregate 2001 groups into 1991 groups but it would make the data far less reliable since some of the mixed groups have significant differences in health rates to the groups they would be aggregated with. Some of the ethnic groups are more stable. For example, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Chinese are comparable between Censuses.

**Figure 4 Age standardised rates of limiting long-term illness for all people by ethnic group, 1991**



Source: 1991 Census, Commissioned Table LRCT1

Between 1991 and 2001 age standardised rates of LLTI fell slightly in London (one point), though more significantly in Inner London (seven points). The LLTI rates for Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi Londoners improved over the period by 14, 19 and 31 points respectively.

For many of the key communities across London rates fell significantly among many ethnic groups over the decade. For example, in Tower Hamlets the LLTI rate for Bangladeshis fell from 172 in 1991 to 144 in 2001. The rates for Pakistanis in Redbridge and Waltham Forest fell considerably (by 19 and 25 respectively), while for Indians in Ealing, Brent and Newham rates fell by 21, 16 and 19 respectively. Finally, the rate for Black Africans in Southwark fell from 94 in 1991 to 75 in 2001.

## 'Not good' health

ASR rates of 'not good' health range from 65 for the Chinese group to 162 for Bangladeshis living in London. Nationally, the range is wider with Chinese being 59 and Pakistanis being 167. In some of the ethnic groups the difference between London and the rest of England and Wales is small, although 'Other Ethnic group' (34 point difference), Bangladeshi (20), and to a lesser extent White and Black Caribbean (13), White and Black African (11) and White and Asian (10) groups all have poorer health in London than nationally. On the other hand Pakistani (13) and Indian (10) groups have better health in London.

Comparing the ASR rates of LLTI with rates of 'not good' health shows up some differences between the ethnic groups. However, the rates for White British people are very similar for both LLTI and 'not good' health and because of the high numbers of White British people, it makes the averages also seem as if there is little difference. However, some ethnic groups have far worse rates of 'not good' health than LLTI.

**Table 3 Age standardised rates of 'not good' health for all people by ethnic group and sex, 2001**

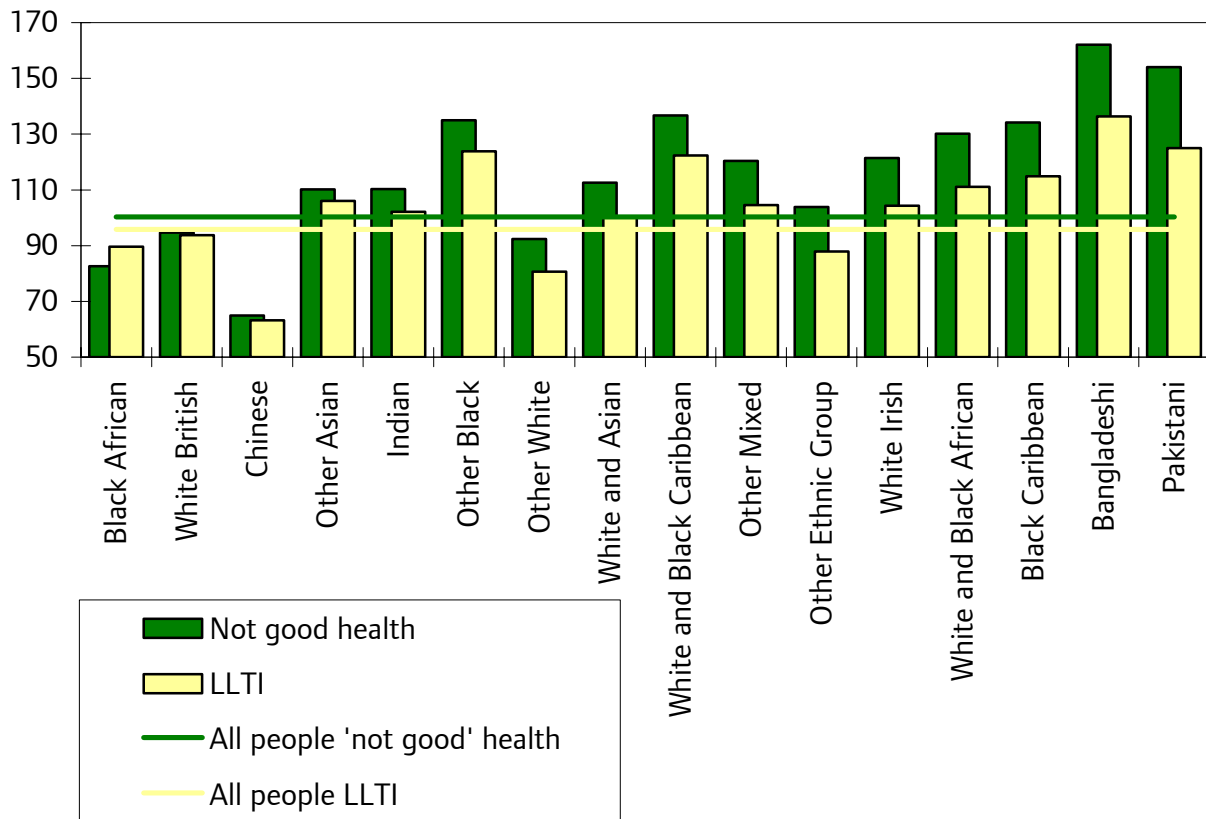
	All people		Males		Females	
	London	Rest of E&W	London	Rest of E&W	London	Rest of E&W
All people	100	100	99	100	101	100
White British	95	99	95	99	94	99
White Irish	121	118	135	127	111	112
Other White	92	88	91	89	93	87
White and Black Caribbean	137	124	137	126	136	122
White and Black African	130	119	131	123	129	116
White and Asian	113	103	111	101	114	105
Other Mixed	120	114	119	117	121	112
Indian	110	121	96	104	123	136
Pakistani	154	167	136	158	175	177
Bangladeshi	162	142	162	142	163	144
Other Asian	110	113	103	107	119	122
Black Caribbean	134	139	124	131	142	148
Black African	83	83	75	83	89	84
Other Black	135	132	126	126	141	138
Chinese	65	59	61	55	68	62
Other Ethnic Group	104	69	108	76	100	64

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST107

Pakistani, Bangladeshi, White and Black African, Black Caribbean, White Irish and Other Ethnic group all have 'not good' health rates that are greater than 15 points than LLTI rates in London. In some of these groups a similar pattern can be seen for the rest of England and Wales. However in both White and Black African and the 'Other ethnic group', the 'not good' health rates are considerably better nationally than they are in London.

The Black African group has far lower 'not good' health rates than LLTI in London though for the rest of the country the rates for 'not good' health are higher than LLTI. The ethnic groups in Figure 5 are in order from the least difference between 'not good' and LLTI on the left to the greatest difference on the right.

**Figure 5 Age standardised rates of limiting long-term illness and 'not good' health by ethnic group, London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST107

At borough level for groups with a margin of error of less than 15 at 95 per cent confidence, the healthiest ethnic group is Chinese in Hillingdon (33) and the least healthy is Black Caribbean in Islington (186). Unfortunately numbers for the majority of the mixed ethnic groups as well as 'Other Black' in most boroughs are too small to be able to analyse with sufficient confidence.

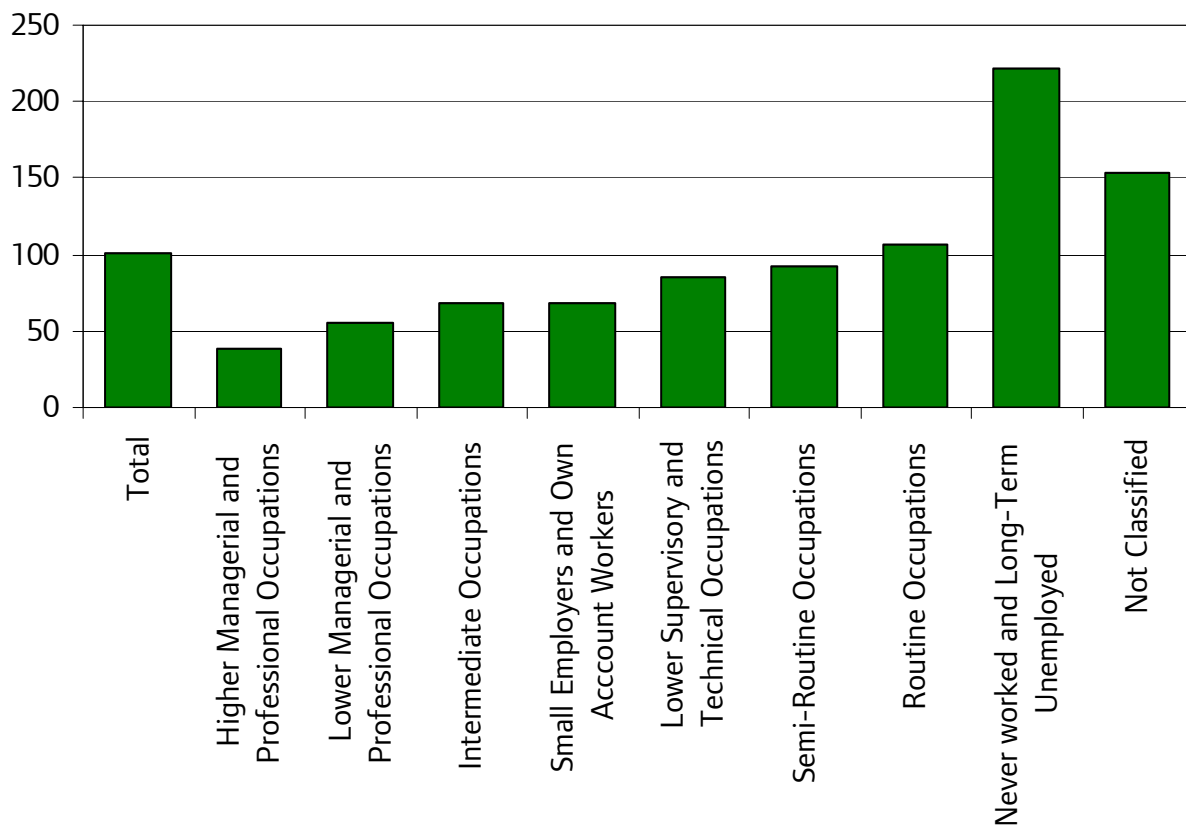
Results at borough level can vary significantly. For example, people in the Black African ethnic group in Bexley (34) have far better health than the average for all Black Africans in London (83). Other examples of this are Other White people in Richmond (52) and Indians in Sutton (64). Examples of where ethnic groups in boroughs are far less healthy than average include Black Africans in Kensington and Chelsea (140), Other White people in Hackney (162) and White British people living in Newham (163).<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> NB There is ASR data for boroughs in the appendices of this briefing

## Limiting long-term illness by NS-SEC and ethnic group

It is worth considering whether a person’s NS-SEC (National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification) group could be more strongly linked with their health than their ethnic group. It is certainly true that socio-economic group is highly correlated with rates of limiting long-term illness. In London the rates range from 38 for people in higher managerial and professional occupations to 222 for people who have never worked or are long-term unemployed. These rates cannot be directly compared with the rates for all people since they only apply to people aged 16 to 74. Nevertheless, the difference between the top socio-economic groups and the bottom ones are considerable.

**Figure 6 ASR for LLTI by NS-SEC, 2001**



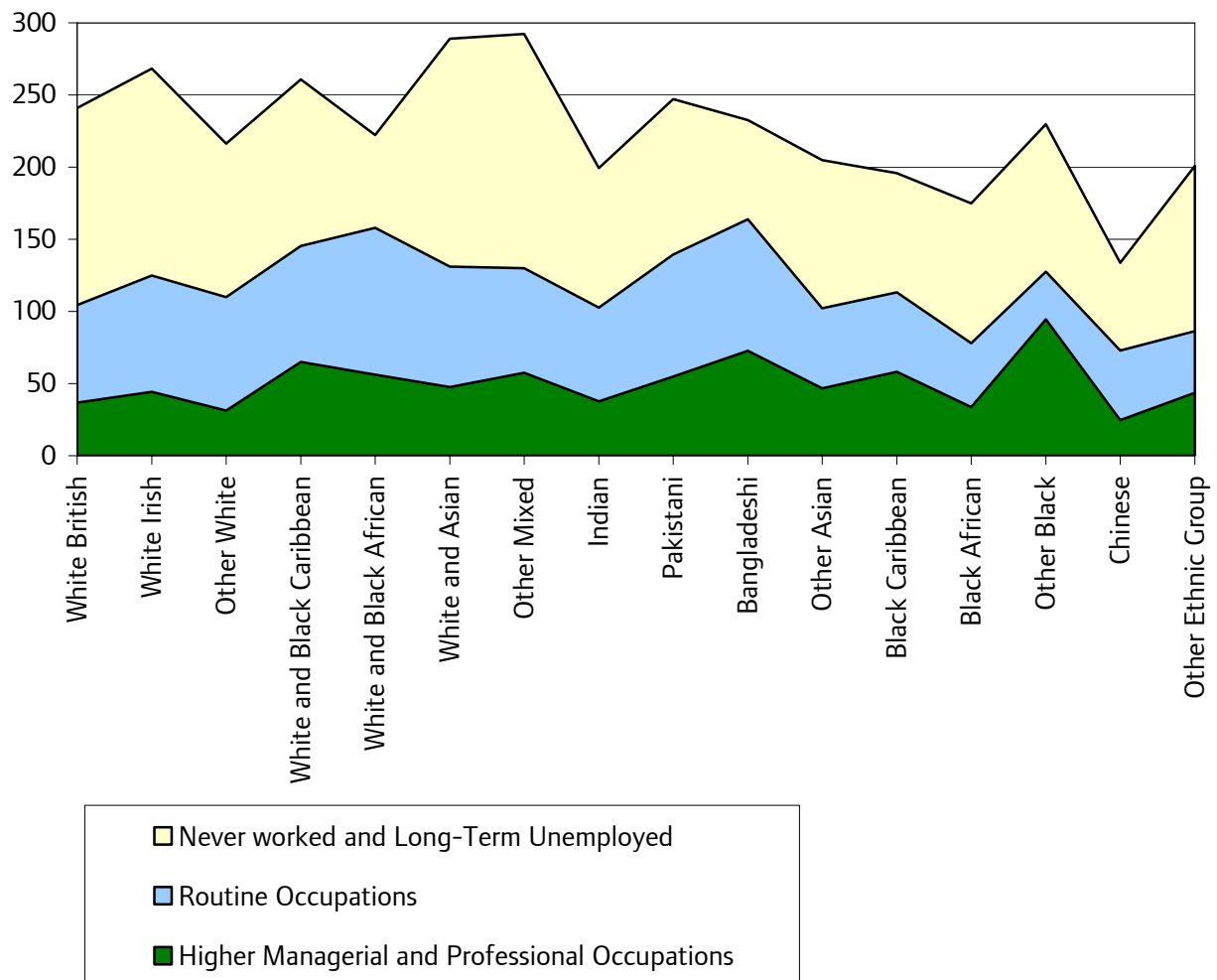
Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M259

However, there is also wide variation in rates between ethnic groups within socio-economic groups. For example, the ASR for higher managerial and professional occupations ranges from 25 among Chinese people to 94 among Other Black people. Similarly people who are in the ‘not classified’ category range from 88 (Chinese) to 225 (Pakistani), while figures for people in the semi-routine occupations range from 60 (Black African) to 156 (White and Black Caribbean). The same ethnic groups have better health no matter which socio-economic group they belong to. In general those ethnic groups with poor health overall tend to have the highest rates in each of the socio-economic groups and vice versa.

For example, Chinese and Black African people normally have the lowest rates of LLTI whereas people from Bangladeshi, White and Black Caribbean and Pakistani ethnic groups usually have

the highest rates in each of the classifications. Despite these inequalities across the ethnic groups, it is still clear that normally, people in employment have better health than average and people in higher socio-economic groups have the best health.

**Figure 7 ASR for LLTI for selected NS-SECs by ethnic group, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M259

## Analysis of health by religion

### Limiting-long term illness

In London the ASR for LLTI ranges from 84 (Jewish and no religion) to 130 for Muslims. Those from 'Any other religion' also have high rates in London (126). However, for the rest of England and Wales this group of people have the poorest health by far (153). People from all religions other than Muslim are healthier in London compared with nationally. The biggest differences can be seen in 'any other religion' (26), No religion (12) and Buddhist (11).

**Table 4 Age standardised rates of limiting long-term illness health for all people by religion and sex, 2001**

	All people		Male		Female	
	London	Rest of E&W	London	Rest of E&W	London	Rest of E&W
All people	96	101	101	94	100	97
Christian	94	100	100	93	100	95
Buddhist	94	105	110	95	99	92
Hindu	98	103	92	89	115	108
Jewish	84	93	91	79	95	89
Muslim	130	128	121	123	137	139
Sikh	111	114	102	100	126	121
Any other religion	126	153	149	122	156	131
No religion	84	96	98	86	93	81
Religion not stated	102	109	110	101	109	102

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST152

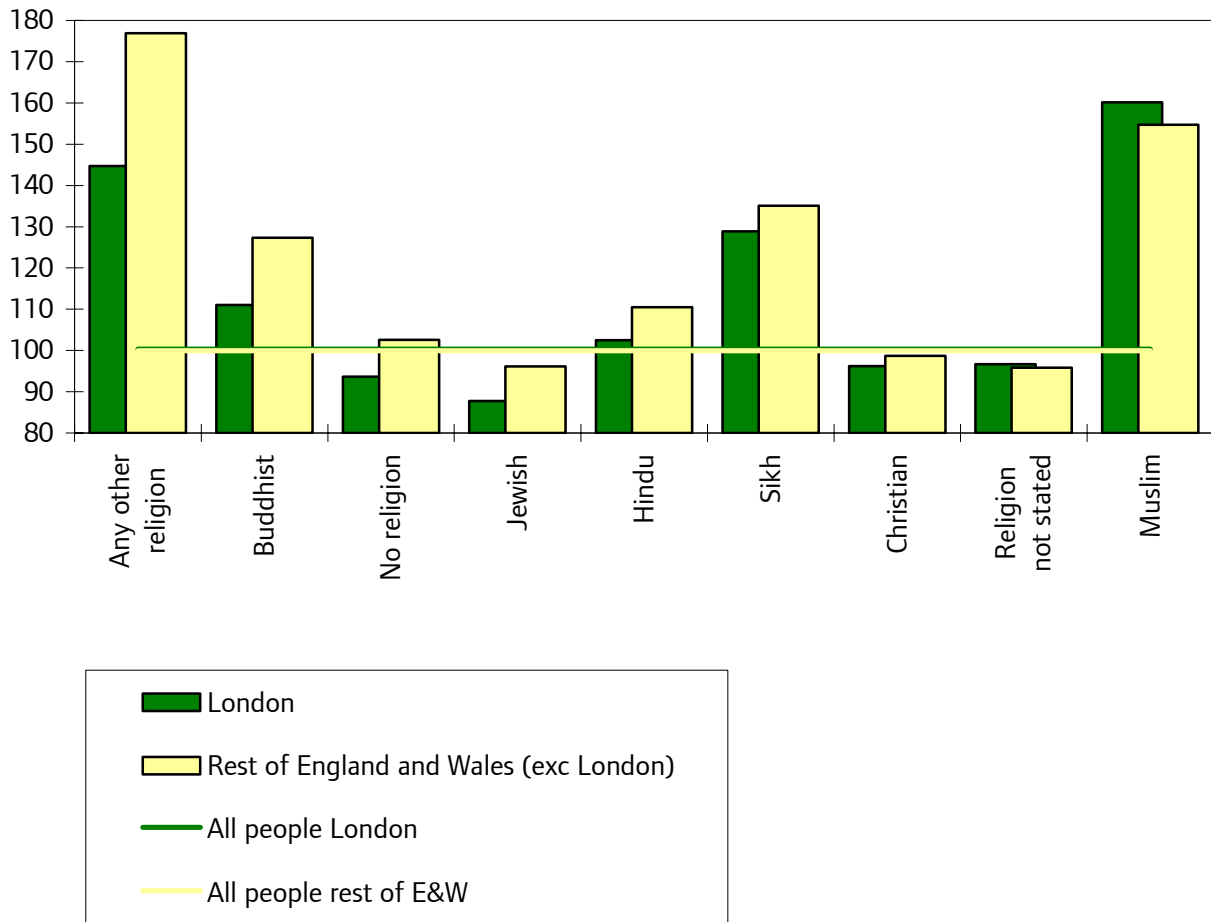
In London, there are three groups where there are far lower rates of LLTI among men than women. These are Sikh (24 difference), Hindu (22) and Muslim (16). In contrast, Buddhist women are more likely to be healthier than men (the difference is 11). Mostly these differences are the same for England and Wales though there is little difference between men and women Buddhists, while the difference between Jews nationally is greater. Among Jewish men the ASR for LLTI is 79 for the rest of England and Wales – the lowest rate in Table 4. The highest rate is for Muslim women outside London (139).

### 'Not good' health

The lowest ASR in London for 'not good' health is for people who did not state a religion, followed closely by Jewish (both 96). The highest rates in London are for 'any other religion' (177) and Muslim (155).

For most religions the rates of 'not good' health are higher in London than outside London. For people from 'any other religion' and Buddhist religions the rates are considerably higher in London than nationally (32 and 16 respectively). However, Muslims have lower rates of 'not good' health in London than England and Wales. See Figure 8.

**Figure 8 Age standardised rates of 'not good' health by religion, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census Standard Table ST152

In London age standardised rates of 'not good' health are generally lower than rates of LLTI, which is the case for eight out of the nine groups. However, in the rest of the country, six out of eight groups have higher rates for LLTI than for 'not good' health. While there is a clear relationship between religions that have high rates of LLTI and 'not good' health, in London the gap between the two rates range from -6 for 'Religion not stated' to 50 for 'Any other religion'. This shows that there are distinct differences between limiting long-term illness and 'not good' health.

For Hindus, Sikh and Muslims rates are far lower for men than for women in London. However, among Buddhists and 'religion not stated', women are healthier than men. Similar differences between sexes can be seen in the rest of England and Wales, though the gap between Buddhist men and women is far smaller, while the gap between Jewish men and women is larger. See Table 5.

**Table 5 Age standardised rates of 'not good' health for all people by religion and sex, 2001**

	All people		Male		Female	
	Rest of		Rest of		Rest of	
	London	E&W	London	E&W	London	E&W
All people	100	100	100	99	100	101
Christian	99	96	98	95	99	97
Buddhist	127	111	140	112	115	110
Hindu	111	102	94	89	127	116
Jewish	96	88	95	82	97	92
Muslim	155	160	147	151	165	171
Sikh	135	129	117	113	152	144
Any other religion	177	145	171	142	182	148
No religion	103	94	105	97	100	91
Religion not stated	96	97	102	99	91	94

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST152

## Analysis of health by country of birth

### Limiting long-term illness

A commissioned table provides LLTI and general health data for 147 different countries of birth. In London the LLTI ASRs range from 30 for people born in Japan to 168 for those born in Iraq. Other high rates of LLTI in London include Bangladesh (159), Morocco (158), Burundi (153) and Turkey (151). The countries with the poorest health are a mix of African, Asian and some European. Map 7 shows that most of the countries with high rates are in the Middle East, Northern and Eastern Africa, parts of South East Asia and the Balkans. Many of the countries in the top 20 have had wars in the years prior to the Census, so it is possible that a high proportion of those people have come to the UK to escape the effects of war rather than for economic reasons. See Table 6.

The lowest rates of LLTI in London can be seen in people born in Japan (30), Papua New Guinea (33), Taiwan (33) and Korea (38); all countries in Asia.

Londoners born in the UK rank 58<sup>th</sup>, which, while it is below half way, still represents an ASR of 97 i.e. better than the national average and better than the rest of England and Wales (103). Despite this, nationally, people born in the UK rank 25<sup>th</sup>, far higher than in London. This is an indication that while many countries have poor health rates in London, in the rest of England and Wales this may not be the case. This can clearly be seen by comparing Map 7 with Map 8.

In London 32 countries have an ASR of more than 110 compared with 14 nationally. Many countries that have poor health in London have good health outside London. For example, Iraq, Burundi, Turkey, Sudan and Kuwait all have far better rates nationally than in London. There are 20 countries that have a rate of more than 30 worse in London and these countries represent almost 200 thousand Londoners. In contrast there are only three countries with rates that are at least 30 points higher nationally than London. These are Luxembourg, Papua New Guinea and Iceland. However, rates nationally are still fairly good (all 88 or better), but London rates for these three countries are exceptionally low (all below 44).

Rates are significantly higher in London than the rest of England and Wales for some countries including Turkey (78 higher in London), Iraq (76), Iran (44), Cyprus (33), Philippines (20) and Portugal (18)<sup>3</sup>. On the other hand there are countries with lower rates in London than the rest of England and Wales including Australia (27 lower in London), Canada (26), Germany (20), USA (20), New Zealand (19), South Africa (16) and Italy (14).

There are eight countries of birth that each represents over 50 thousand Londoners. The UK as a country of birth clearly has the highest population, but India, Ireland, Bangladesh, Jamaica, Nigeria, Pakistan and Kenya are the others. From these only Bangladesh and Nigeria have far worse health in London than nationally, while Pakistan has considerably better rates in London. People born in the UK and Kenya have better rates by 6 points and all the others have very little difference between the two.

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<sup>3</sup> Only includes countries which are the birthplace of at least 15 thousand Londoners

From those main eight countries, two have better health in London than the national average; Nigeria (74) and UK (97), while the rest are below average. Of these Bangladesh (159), Pakistan (140) and Jamaica (122) have the highest rates.

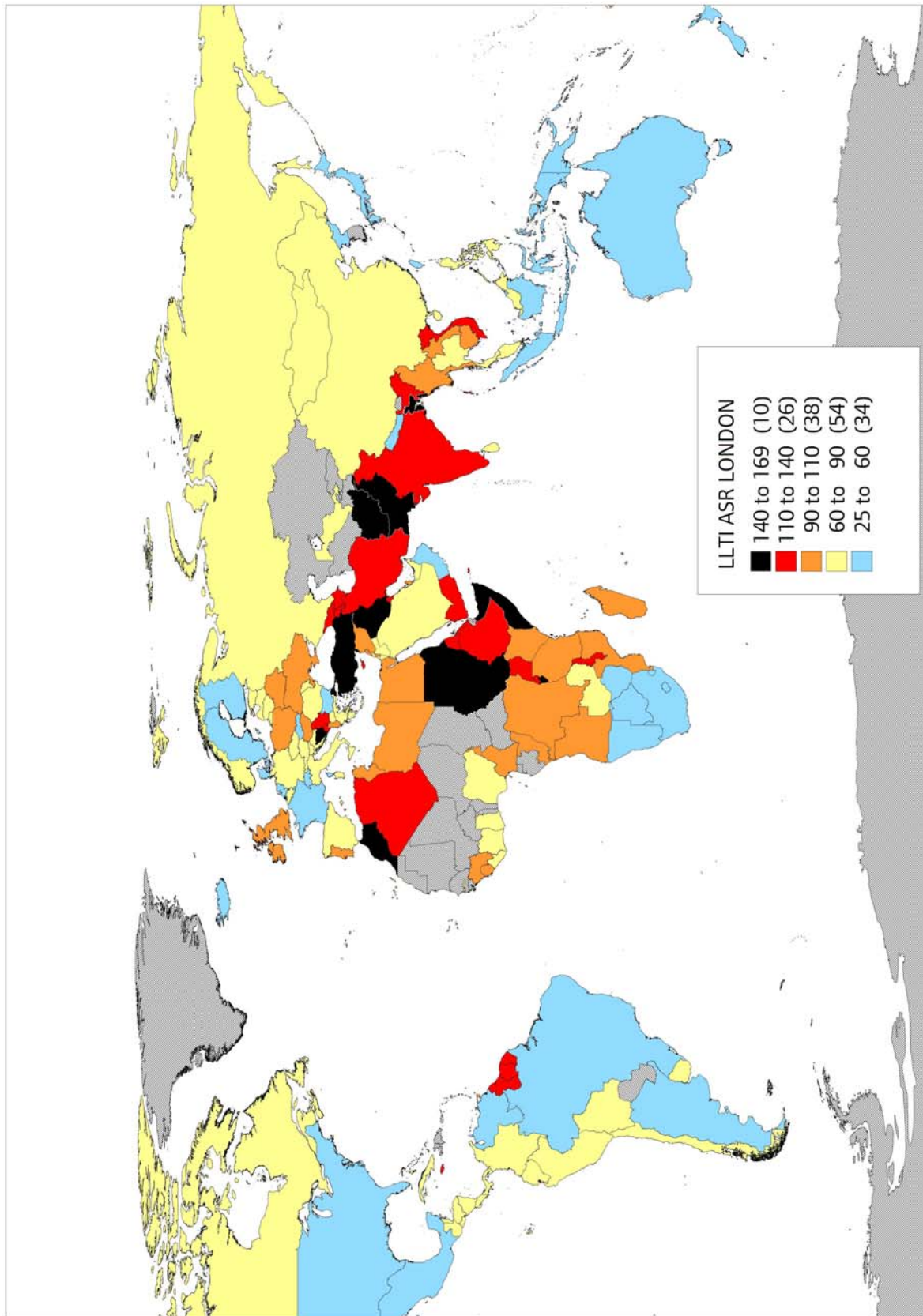
**Table 6 Top 20 and bottom 20 ASR of limiting long term illness by country of birth, 2001**

County of birth	London ASR	Rest of E&W ASR	London rank *	Rest of E&W rank *	London CI 95% +/-	Rest of E&W CI 95% +/-
1 Iraq	168	92	1	45	5	4
2 Bangladesh	159	142	2	3	2	2
3 Morocco	158	101	3	28	7	8
4 Burundi	153	85	4	59	25	21
5 Turkey	151	73	5	89	4	4
6 Afghanistan	150	108	6	17	7	11
7 Somalia	147	135	7	5	4	7
8 Bosnia and Herzegovina	146	167	8	1	12	11
9 Sudan	141	94	9	41	9	8
10 Pakistan	140	152	10	2	2	1
11 Kuwait	140	58	11	126	16	10
12 Eritrea	138	95	12	38	9	24
13 St Lucia	136	105	13	19	6	13
14 West Indies (not otherwise state)	134	129	14	6	9	8
15 Cyprus	132	99	15	30	2	3
16 Algeria	132	72	16	90	9	8
17 Montenegro, Serbia	131	124	17	8	7	9
18 Georgia Republic, Armenia,	128	90	18	48	21	21
19 Iran	127	83	19	63	4	3
20 Dominica	126	121	20	9	6	10
128 Brazil	53	57	128	128	5	5
129 Nepal	52	48	129	137	12	7
130 Mexico	52	46	130	139	11	7
131 Bahrain	51	68	131	109	14	10
132 Slovakia	50	50	132	135	9	8
133 United States of America	48	67	133	112	2	1
134 Oman	48	46	134	140	29	14
135 Venezuela	47	45	135	142	10	8
136 Sweden	45	55	136	131	4	4
137 Australia	44	72	137	91	2	2
138 Namibia	44	64	138	115	19	18
139 Iceland	44	78	139	74	18	16
140 New Zealand	42	61	140	122	2	2
141 Brunei	39	48	141	138	16	11
142 Botswana	39	54	142	132	20	13
143 Luxembourg	38	88	143	51	19	22
144 Korea, Democratic People's Republic	38	40	144	144	5	5
145 Taiwan	33	33	145	147	8	6
146 Papua New Guinea	33	67	146	113	21	21
147 Japan	30	35	147	146	2	3

NB CI is Confidence Interval \* 147= healthiest

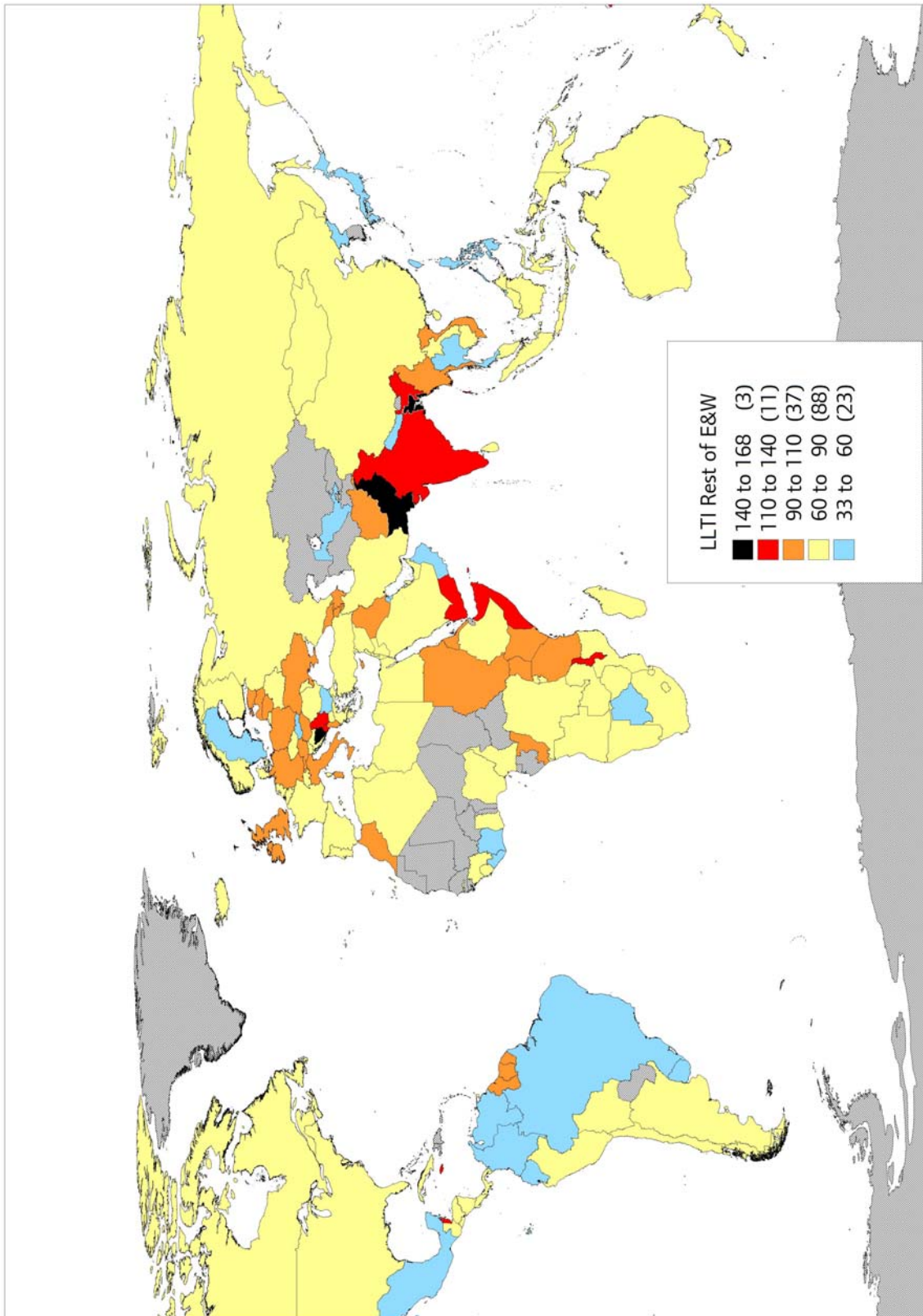
Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0116

**Map 7 Age standardised rates of LLTI for London residents by country of birth, 2001**



*NB Data is not available for countries shaded in grey*  
 Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0116

**Map 8 Age standardised rates of LLTI for residents outside London by country of birth, 2001**



*NB Data is not available for countries shaded in grey*

*Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0116*

## 1991 limiting long-term illness by country of birth

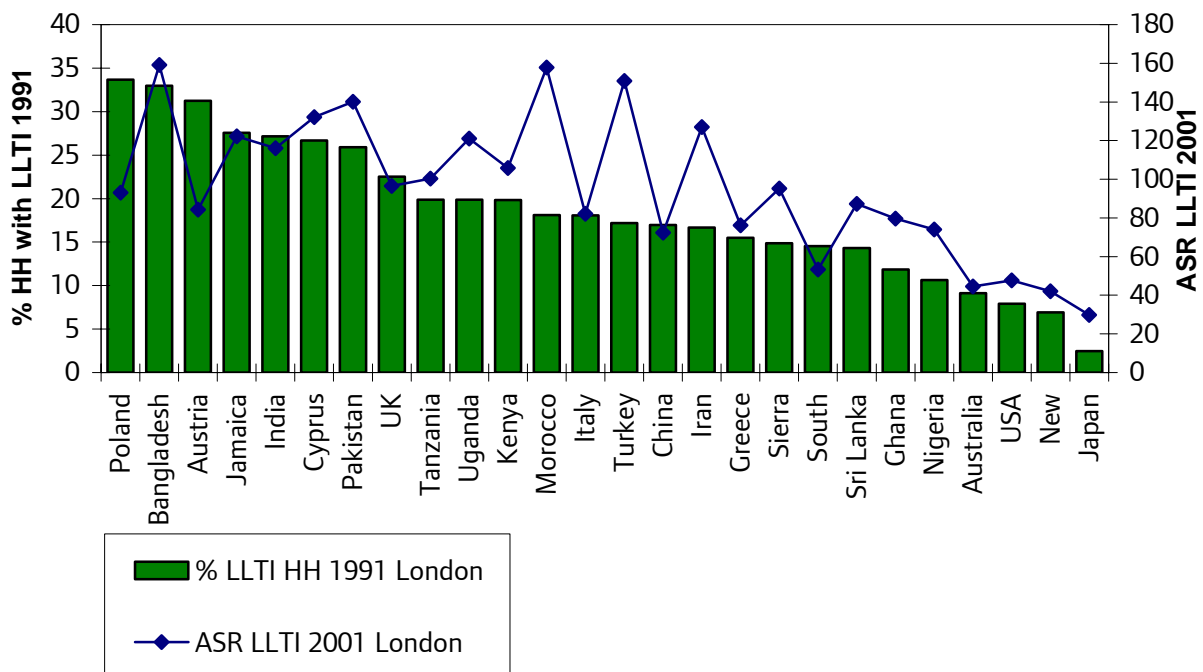
Data on limiting long-term illness and country of birth were both collected in the 1991 Census. However, the standard output does not provide both of these together with age so it is not possible to calculate age-standardised rates for 1991. However, it is possible to find the percentage of households containing someone with an LLTI by the country of birth of the head of household. Therefore it should be remembered that when comparing 1991 and 2001 that the comparison is approximate.

There is a correlation of 0.52 between the percentage of households with someone with an LLTI in 1991 and the ASR in 2001. Therefore there is a strong relationship between the two sets of data.

USSR had the highest percentage in 1991 at 39 per cent of households, while Japan had the lowest at two per cent of households. There were 11 countries with over 25 per cent and these included Poland, Bangladesh, Hungary, Austria, Jamaica, India, Cyprus and Pakistan. However, the age-standardised rates in 2001 show low rates for Russia (formerly USSR), Poland, Austria and Hungary. Certainly in the case of the last three of these this is due to an older age structure of London residents born in those countries. For Russia it is not easy to compare the former USSR in 1991 with Russia in 2001 due to major changes in geography. For the other countries the ASR in 2001 is high but exact changes up or down are difficult to analyse.

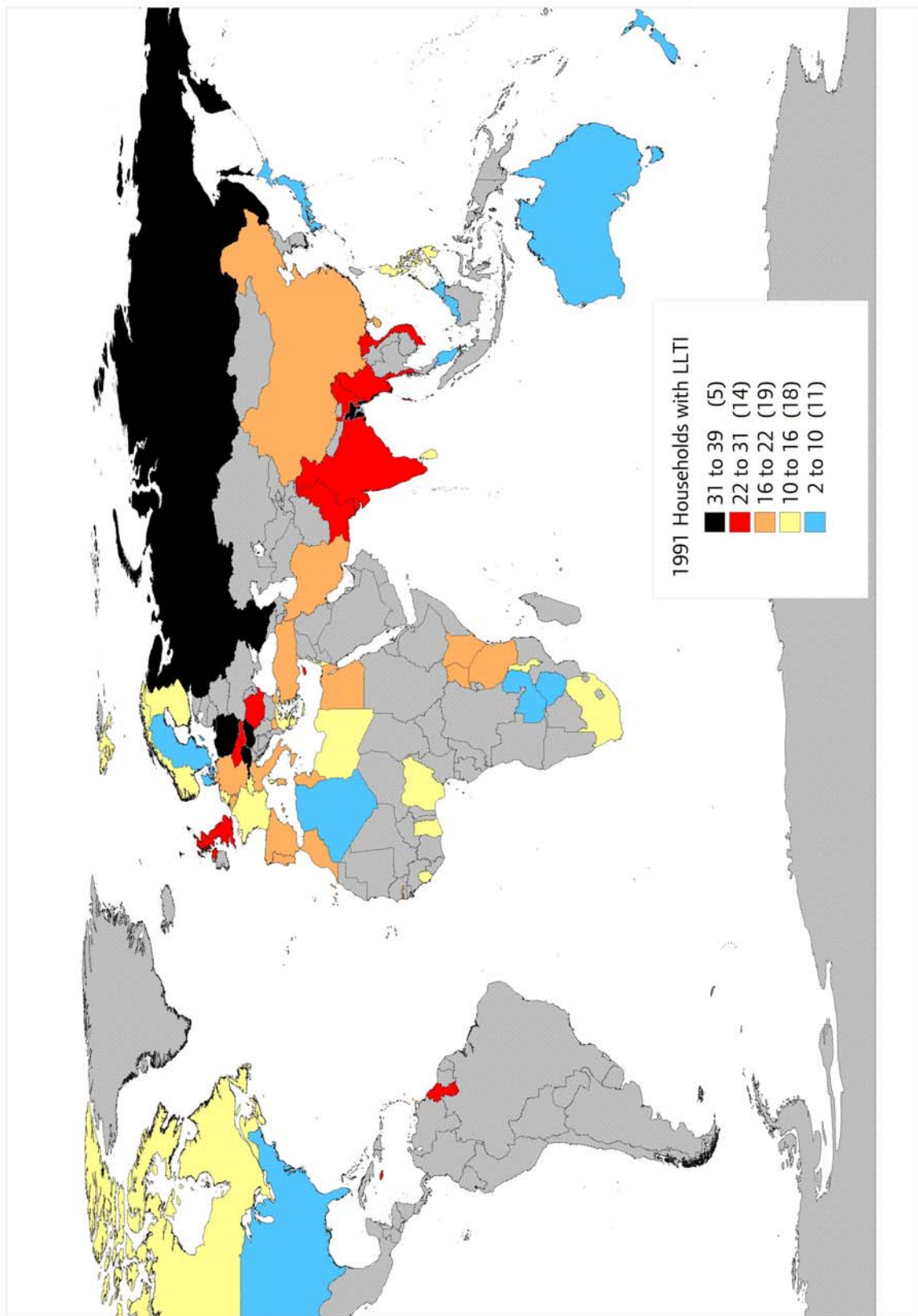
Turkey stands out as having far worse health in 2001 than 1991 when only 17 per cent of households contained someone with an LLTI compared with an ASR of 151 in 2001. Other countries, which appear to have considerably worsened, are Morocco, Iran and Uganda.

**Figure 9 Limiting long-term illness 1991 and 2001 by selected country of birth, London**



Source: 1991 Census, Commissioned Table LRCT65

**Map 9 Percentage of households containing at least one person with LLTI for London residents by country of birth of head of household, 1991**



*NB Data is not available for countries shaded in grey*

*Source: 1991 Census, Commissioned Table LRCT65*

## **'Not good' health by country of birth**

The country of birth with the highest rate of 'not good' health is Serbia and Montenegro (233), which is considerably more than the next highest, Morocco with 212. At the other end of the scale the rates in both Papua New Guinea and Iceland are 20, meaning that the range from top to bottom is 213 compared with the range for LLTI which was 139. However, the numbers in these two countries are too small to be reliable. The lowest rate for a significant population is Japan (36), though New Zealand, Sweden, Denmark (all 41) and USA (42) all have very low rates.

Other countries with very high rates include Iraq (200), Turkey (198), Eritrea (190), Bangladesh (186) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (186). Map 10 shows the regions of the world where there are high rates. They are broadly similar to that seen for LLTI, but include more countries in Western Africa. The comparison with Map 11 indicates that generally rates are higher in London than for the rest of England and Wales for many countries, though there are some exceptions such as Eastern Europe (countries such as Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Ukraine and Belarus).

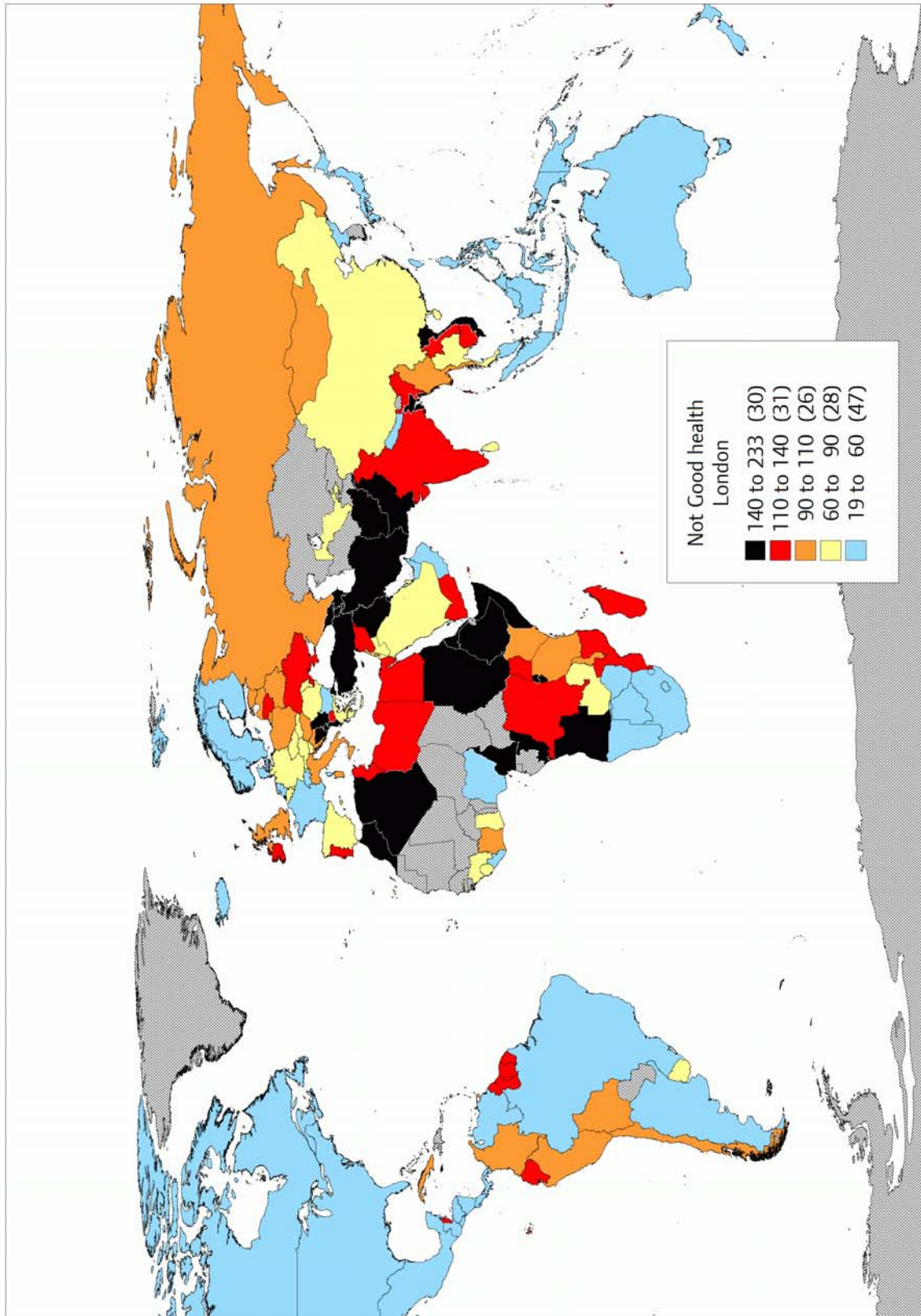
The rates of 'not good' health are worse in the capital than outside London for 93 out of 147 countries. For 28 of these countries the rate is more than 40 higher in London than it is for the rest of England and Wales. The countries that have the largest inequalities are Turkey (difference of 115), Ethiopia (103), Kuwait (99), Morocco (96), Algeria (89) and Iraq (88).

On the other hand there are 51 countries where rates are higher outside London than inside. However, only four of these are more than 40 and only one of these represents any significant population and that is Yemen, which has a score of 112 in London and 163 in the rest of England and Wales.

Londoners born in the UK have a rate that is above the national average (97), and compares with a rate of 101 outside London. Taking the countries that represent the ten highest populations in the capital, the UK is one of four with a rate of below 100. Nigeria (51), Sri Lanka (75) and Ghana (65) are the other three. Of these the countries with rates above 100 are India (127), Republic of Ireland (123), Bangladesh (186), Jamaica (154), Pakistani (172) and Kenya (107).

There are 53 countries where the rate of 'not good' health is lower than the rate of LLTI and include Sierra Leone (LLTI is 26 higher), Nigeria (23) and Ghana (14). There are two countries (Western Samoa and El Salvador) where the difference is more than 40 but they represent a very small population. On the other hand there are 92 countries where the rate of LLTI is below the 'not good' rate; for example Serbia and Montenegro ('Not good' health is 102 higher), Morocco (54), Ecuador (53), Eritrea (52) and Rwanda (50). There are 14 countries where the difference is more than 40.

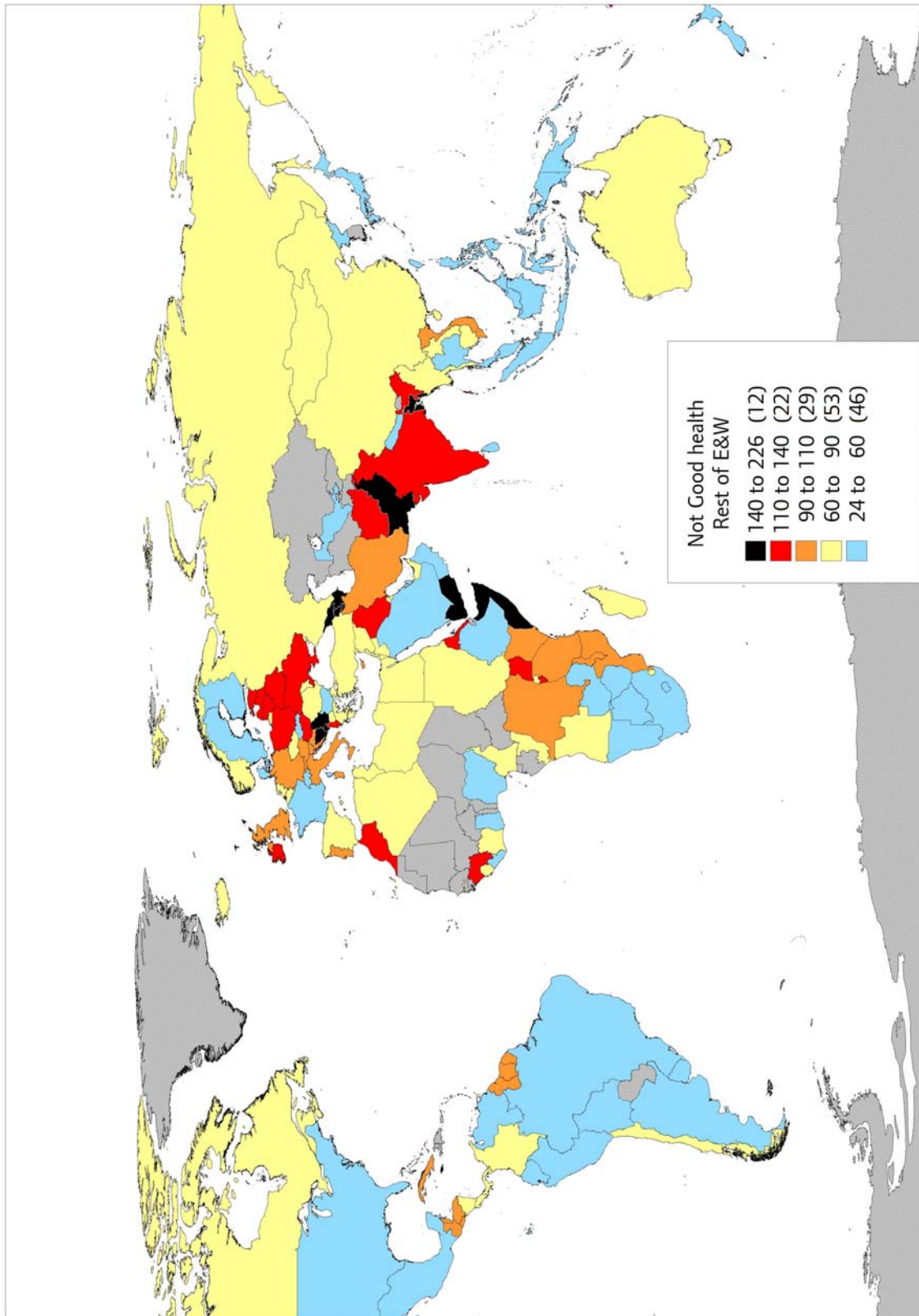
**Map 10 Age standardised rates of 'not good' health for London residents by country of birth, 2001**



*NB Data is not available for countries shaded in grey*

*Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0116*

**Map 11 Age standardised rates of 'not good' health for residents outside London by country of birth, 2001**



*NB Data is not available for countries shaded in grey*

*Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0116*

## **Correlations between poor health and other socio-economic indicators**

Commissioned Table C0116, provides data by country of birth relating to many different socio-economic indicators. It is possible to analyse the correlations between poor health and these other outcomes. This shows in numerical terms the likelihood of countries of birth with poor health also having other certain attributes. It should be noted that this method takes no account of the relative sizes of the 'migrant' populations. The resulting correlation figure is between one, which indicates perfect positive correlation, to  $-1$ , which indicates perfect negative correlation. For example, Table 7 shows that in London, if ASR of 'not good' health is high, then it is very likely that a 'migrant' will not be in work (0.67), but very unlikely to have higher level-qualifications (-0.67).

Unsurprisingly, the correlation between the two health indicators is the strongest in Table 7 at 0.92. People with poor health are more likely to have no qualifications, live in social rented accommodation, be unemployed, be a lone parent and live in overcrowded accommodation. Furthermore, countries with poor health rates are far less likely to have higher-level qualifications, be employed in managerial, professional or associate professional occupations, work in the finance industry or be in employment. There are a few key differences between the correlations for the rest of England and Wales and London. For example, if a 'migrant' has poor health outside London they are less likely to be out of work than in London, less likely to live in overcrowded accommodation and less likely to be a lone parent. However, they are more likely to have no access to a car, more likely to be employed in managerial, professional or associate professional occupations and more likely to be aged 75 or over.

**Table 7 Correlations of selected socio-economic indicators against ASR of not good health and LLTI, 2001**

	London		Rest of E&W	
	Not good health	Limiting long-term illness	Not good health	Limiting long-term illness
Not good health ASR	-	0.92	-	0.90
LLTI ASR	0.92	-	0.90	-
Aged 75+	0.03	0.05	0.23	0.24
Male	0.27	0.31	0.28	0.25
Female	-0.27	-0.31	-0.28	-0.25
Live in a house	-0.08	0.07	0.12	0.36
Live in medical/care establishment	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.06
Live in overcrowded accommodation (-1 or less)	0.43	0.38	0.27	0.16
Have no access to car	0.30	0.12	0.56	0.40
Live in social rented accommodation	0.65	0.66	0.65	0.62
Lone parent	0.47	0.51	0.35	0.40
No Qualifications	0.69	0.69	0.71	0.68
Higher Qualifications	-0.67	-0.69	-0.57	-0.59
Economically active	-0.47	-0.40	-0.19	-0.09
Employed (not including full time students)	-0.49	-0.41	-0.19	-0.05
Unemployed (but looking for work)	0.56	0.54	0.41	0.28
Student	-0.27	-0.37	-0.41	-0.53
Work in managerial, professional or associate professional occupation	-0.63	-0.59	-0.44	-0.30
Work in elementary occupation	0.07	0.05	0.19	0.13
Not in work	0.67	0.61	0.33	0.19
Work in construction	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.19
Work in hotels and catering	-0.02	-0.08	-0.03	-0.08
Work in finance	-0.63	-0.63	-0.41	-0.29
Work in business	-0.60	-0.59	-0.40	-0.33
Work in public admin, education and health	-0.25	-0.16	-0.28	-0.15

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0116

## Appendices

### Ethnic group abbreviations

White British	WB
White Irish	W Ir
Other White	O Wh
White and Black Caribbean	WB Ca
White and Black African	WB Af
White and Asian	W&As
Other Mixed	O Mi
Indian	Ind
Pakistani	Pak
Bangladeshi	Ban
Other Asian	O As
Black Caribbean	B Ca
Black African	B Af
Other Black	O Bl
Chinese	Chi
Other Ethnic Group	OEG

**Table A1 Age standardised rates of limiting long-term illness of all people by ethnic group, by borough 2001**

	White			Mixed			Asian			Black			Other				
	All People	W Br	W Ir	O Wh	WB Ca	WB Af	W&As	O Mi	Ind	Pak	Ban	O As	B Ca	B Af	O B I	Chi	OEG
City of London	73	74	86	59	-	-	95	45	88	140	108	46	67	23	-	39	104
Barking and Dagenham	117	119	116	109	144	68	140	136	114	144	180	111	100	63	92	71	74
Barnet	85	86	89	73	104	100	84	103	94	94	105	100	90	79	108	48	63
Bexley	86	87	89	80	118	100	102	91	101	118	101	96	77	51	100	57	76
Brent	99	97	99	79	110	122	110	103	102	122	115	103	108	99	118	66	97
Bromley	81	81	82	70	97	100	82	67	80	103	109	85	90	70	74	54	62
Camden	102	100	137	77	142	140	100	121	83	119	144	117	134	124	141	48	76
Croydon	89	89	86	83	121	85	89	86	95	107	102	95	90	73	91	59	68
Ealing	96	90	91	74	118	106	104	106	113	136	107	114	107	96	138	52	93
Enfield	96	95	84	100	105	105	108	113	96	92	143	104	98	82	106	69	107
Greenwich	107	109	117	86	114	96	105	109	108	139	99	118	110	69	112	82	107
Hackney	127	120	146	132	146	121	138	149	139	163	151	170	147	97	160	100	125
Hammersmith & Fulham	96	91	122	69	155	133	101	124	100	141	141	128	127	105	146	67	94
Haringey	105	97	111	111	126	93	102	112	118	129	132	128	124	104	133	59	101
Harrow	86	84	80	76	102	86	100	83	93	100	100	92	86	86	84	56	91
Havering	90	90	91	94	95	121	97	96	95	103	123	107	85	65	111	64	73
Hillingdon	88	87	88	69	114	85	84	101	96	120	112	87	87	83	88	45	86
Hounslow	95	93	88	74	102	118	94	91	100	129	101	108	108	97	111	60	106
Islington	119	112	144	113	150	171	124	127	116	122	147	139	147	127	167	74	102
Kensington & Chelsea	81	80	109	56	125	136	103	110	85	102	147	126	134	128	135	45	86
Kingston upon Thames	77	79	81	55	91	66	71	74	72	83	92	76	88	83	39	54	60
Lambeth	100	95	117	84	130	116	97	111	114	130	138	119	121	89	132	93	99
Lewisham	102	104	107	92	120	118	109	115	91	109	120	102	109	76	113	84	104
Merton	84	85	84	57	108	99	77	90	94	111	115	87	92	69	99	52	54
Newham	125	134	127	93	151	88	143	125	128	135	129	118	123	90	125	70	83
Redbridge	96	93	92	87	98	105	93	88	106	124	114	96	98	85	116	59	92
Richmond upon Thames	72	74	71	50	98	70	75	79	81	87	110	87	73	66	105	59	69
Southwark	105	107	124	92	129	113	91	94	89	125	139	99	126	75	129	82	104
Sutton	86	86	91	73	88	70	88	84	75	85	127	85	89	62	93	60	61
Tower Hamlets	122	118	141	74	135	123	135	103	114	149	144	142	133	115	119	73	109
Waltham Forest	105	104	103	92	113	99	121	91	115	142	116	122	107	85	124	74	102
Wandsworth	89	86	98	60	131	113	94	94	105	127	106	109	122	97	127	51	71
Westminster	89	88	116	65	111	133	115	110	67	98	138	145	133	117	129	48	87
Inner London	104	102	123	84	134	121	110	114	111	131	141	124	126	95	134	69	93
Outer London	91	90	91	78	110	99	94	95	100	123	116	99	99	81	109	58	83
London	96	94	104	81	122	111	100	105	102	125	136	106	115	90	124	63	88
Rest of E&W	101	100	105	84	122	112	99	107	109	136	124	105	119	81	124	61	66
England and Wales	100	100	105	83	122	112	99	106	106	134	131	105	117	88	124	62	78

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST107

**Table A2 Age standardised rates of 'not good' health of all people by ethnic group, by borough 2001**

	All People			White			Mixed			Asian			Black			Other	
	W Br	W Ir	O Wh	WB Ca	WB Af	W&As	O Mi	Ind	Pak	Ban	O As	B Ca	B Af	O BI	Chi	OEG	
City of London	78	79	119	60	-	92	-	96	428	103	89	-	57	-	-	127	
Barking & Dagenham	126	127	146	143	125	85	147	134	179	170	107	115	48	75	84	99	
Barnet	84	82	95	77	132	88	88	94	107	101	109	100	67	125	41	81	
Bexley	82	81	91	91	71	117	64	111	137	128	100	79	34	71	74	106	
Brent	107	99	118	90	141	143	135	106	135	141	102	130	100	147	50	111	
Bromley	74	74	88	67	108	115	73	65	135	154	85	101	48	89	59	64	
Camden	114	109	168	87	155	181	128	98	133	172	130	157	130	176	54	100	
Croydon	90	87	94	96	141	74	92	103	139	98	94	105	65	109	63	73	
Ealing	102	90	101	86	129	128	113	129	171	118	115	126	96	151	49	109	
Enfield	99	96	91	118	120	106	133	96	98	150	103	106	78	109	55	105	
Greenwich	113	115	141	96	121	96	130	120	161	75	114	123	60	117	94	122	
Hackney	146	136	175	162	170	148	162	176	208	176	198	178	85	161	116	167	
Hammersmith & Fulham	104	96	149	79	176	180	129	106	172	155	163	148	90	151	63	110	
Haringey	118	103	129	136	157	124	132	122	173	144	148	151	93	150	68	133	
Harrow	81	77	84	75	115	89	90	91	127	87	80	81	81	86	35	103	
Havering	86	86	95	82	83	73	96	83	134	59	82	99	59	104	74	63	
Hillingdon	86	83	95	75	106	96	95	105	142	128	83	97	92	79	33	91	
Hounslow	100	94	102	80	94	117	103	114	157	102	115	110	109	112	71	118	
Islington	138	127	180	143	169	209	150	124	152	179	172	186	120	204	98	133	
Kensington & Chelsea	87	82	130	62	148	197	96	90	145	149	150	149	140	175	43	105	
Kingston upon Thames	73	73	90	53	89	71	96	74	81	109	73	79	72	131	44	72	
Lambeth	111	101	138	102	147	112	108	122	160	151	143	150	81	147	92	124	
Lewisham	109	107	129	109	133	141	117	111	147	164	89	128	60	127	104	132	
Merton	84	84	92	59	120	90	86	95	142	146	84	106	58	79	58	65	
Newham	143	155	153	115	151	122	150	149	178	151	136	136	85	155	71	87	
Redbridge	97	91	89	100	107	184	101	118	147	137	94	103	82	121	53	99	
Richmond upon Thames	67	67	78	52	75	100	68	86	94	118	85	82	75	73	56	70	
Southwark	114	115	162	106	132	119	109	86	157	170	93	151	58	137	88	111	
Sutton	81	81	95	74	93	63	78	64	100	99	76	86	58	78	52	65	
Tower Hamlets	144	135	180	87	178	165	158	141	182	177	176	164	118	131	73	147	
Waltham Forest	112	106	119	107	128	110	134	127	170	149	139	124	81	119	71	117	
Wandsworth	92	88	108	63	144	118	100	98	160	130	113	130	85	122	46	81	
Westminster	99	94	147	73	140	198	162	77	134	182	169	154	139	148	55	99	
Inner London	116	110	149	98	151	149	130	126	169	170	140	150	87	148	75	113	
Outer London	92	88	101	86	120	107	101	106	147	127	99	113	76	116	56	95	
London	100	95	121	92	137	130	113	110	154	162	110	134	83	135	65	104	
Rest of E&W (exc London)	100	99	118	88	124	119	103	121	167	142	113	139	83	132	59	69	
England and Wales	100	99	119	90	128	124	106	116	164	153	112	136	83	134	61	88	

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST107

**Table A3 Age standardised rates of limiting long-term illness of all people by ethnic group, by borough, 1991**

	All people	White	Black African	Black Caribbean	Black Other	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla- deshi	Other Asian	Chinese	Other group	Born in Ireland
City of London	74	75	-	-	-	-	284	-	27	35	36	77
Barking & Dagenham	110	109	126	95	190	131	182	160	75	65	125	112
Barnet	81	81	80	95	77	99	99	149	50	44	82	83
Bexley	86	86	119	94	122	100	121	58	102	61	109	87
Brent	103	96	113	127	161	118	131	106	73	57	113	99
Bromley	80	80	121	97	122	74	81	60	50	59	99	80
Camden	104	102	110	118	174	123	152	186	89	72	131	123
Croydon	86	84	103	100	107	99	109	138	73	48	107	82
Ealing	99	92	135	108	123	134	152	160	105	55	115	93
Enfield	89	89	88	97	105	100	122	157	88	36	102	75
Greenwich	107	106	98	111	151	124	151	156	110	75	139	114
Hackney	135	130	104	153	182	184	198	190	159	104	159	156
Hammersmith & Fulham	107	103	112	150	199	148	179	176	98	58	139	123
Haringey	111	107	101	136	136	128	148	157	110	80	137	110
Harrow	84	81	81	82	101	103	110	116	80	33	95	78
Havering	86	87	132	84	93	70	59	65	62	56	97	94
Hillingdon	85	83	171	94	116	99	130	172	79	44	91	78
Hounslow	93	90	126	95	125	109	140	96	77	51	110	87
Islington	120	117	125	145	195	156	150	172	124	102	161	140
Kensington & Chelsea	82	79	121	144	103	119	89	198	74	39	135	113
Kingston upon Thames	77	77	99	93	127	75	90	110	39	45	91	78
Lambeth	113	108	107	139	157	132	158	155	105	84	147	124
Lewisham	109	108	85	121	145	106	136	123	105	73	125	118
Merton	87	87	70	92	110	93	123	95	60	50	100	86
Newham	125	122	95	130	133	147	167	166	95	64	137	124
Redbridge	93	91	118	83	91	114	143	107	85	50	98	86
Richmond Upon Thames	76	75	203	99	91	96	74	90	60	70	96	79
Southwark	116	114	94	132	147	143	163	204	134	95	136	136
Sutton	81	81	115	72	106	81	75	90	50	38	97	76
Tower Hamlets	126	119	124	131	147	148	177	172	136	79	155	149
Waltham Forest	104	101	83	107	125	129	167	184	111	71	121	100
Wandsworth	100	98	107	122	149	119	140	141	77	63	120	100
Westminster	91	88	112	133	154	100	95	205	75	76	118	113
Inner London	111	107	104	135	157	137	156	175	100	78	137	124
Outer London	90	88	103	106	123	111	138	133	76	52	104	88
London	97	94	104	125	143	117	144	167	86	65	119	104

Source: 1991 Census Table LRCT1

**Table A4 Age standardised rates of 'not good' health of people aged 16-74 by ethnic group, 2001**

	All People		White			Mixed			Asian			Black			Other	
	W Br	W Ir	O Wh	WB Ca	WB Af	WB As	O Mi	Ind	Pak	Ban	O As	B Ca	B Af	O BI	Chi	OEG
<b>All people</b>																
<b>England and Wales</b>																
1	100	98	124	88	144	134	119	119	181	173	115	132	83	138	61	89
2	39	39	47	31	68	53	50	36	64	69	41	57	31	83	21	36
3	55	54	64	48	84	81	69	59	93	82	63	77	45	89	34	49
4	63	62	78	60	100	96	92	77	115	95	74	89	53	111	45	62
5	66	65	80	66	97	95	84	84	110	108	82	74	65	80	50	68
6	81	80	97	81	120	100	106	112	122	123	90	93	56	112	51	73
7	85	84	99	86	137	124	122	138	133	123	92	110	65	123	58	78
8	99	97	116	100	140	152	135	140	155	146	115	111	82	126	67	79
9	227	233	261	199	279	234	277	271	241	223	206	198	176	238	129	171
10	149	147	173	137	192	185	156	168	229	206	174	203	111	195	82	118
<b>London</b>																
1	101	94	126	94	148	137	123	133	165	181	113	130	82	139	65	106
2	38	37	44	31	65	56	48	38	55	73	47	58	34	94	25	44
3	55	53	63	47	81	88	70	56	86	80	60	78	46	93	32	59
4	68	64	77	62	108	102	88	76	102	90	76	91	52	119	46	64
5	68	64	78	69	100	102	85	78	109	122	71	72	59	85	49	77
6	85	85	97	84	145	80	99	108	103	135	91	95	51	121	50	86
7	92	89	102	96	156	133	118	127	125	133	90	113	60	125	70	84
8	107	104	125	110	145	158	131	130	139	164	102	113	78	127	73	86
9	222	241	268	216	261	222	289	292	247	233	205	196	175	230	134	201
10	153	144	184	151	198	189	168	172	225	211	169	200	112	184	88	143
1	Total															
2	Higher Managerial and Professional Occupations															
3	Lower Managerial and Professional Occupations															
4	Intermediate Occupations															
5	Small Employers and Own Account Workers															
6	Lower Supervisory and Technical Occupations															
7	Semi-Routine Occupations															
8	Routine Occupations															
9	Never worked and Long-Term Unemployed															
10	Not Classified															

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M259

**Table A5 Age standardised rates of 'not good' health of men aged 16-74 by ethnic group, 2001**

	All People			White			Mixed			Asian			Black			Other	
	W Br	W Ir	O Wh	WB Ca	WB Af	W&As	O Mi	Ind	Pak	Ban	O As	B Ca	B Af	O BI	Chi	OEG	
<b>Males</b>																	
<b>England and Wales</b>																	
1	99	97	132	85	138	129	112	100	158	158	104	118	72	123	56	92	
2	36	36	46	28	68	43	46	33	59	66	38	44	27	64	16	34	
3	51	51	66	45	70	64	65	50	81	66	60	58	38	65	30	49	
4	67	67	95	67	95	91	79	72	100	96	70	63	43	77	39	65	
5	67	66	81	68	90	97	85	74	103	100	78	69	58	72	44	76	
6	77	77	95	79	105	92	93	85	114	119	87	78	49	96	43	75	
7	91	91	112	92	133	130	122	90	123	120	88	92	59	106	53	95	
8	97	96	120	100	132	137	128	100	141	140	108	92	71	120	73	94	
9	233	233	266	229	287	271	313	239	266	227	229	179	185	226	173	221	
10	164	163	201	150	195	199	156	173	238	228	175	191	104	189	81	131	
<b>London</b>																	
1	97	92	137	89	142	132	117	94	138	167	103	116	70	123	59	107	
2	35	34	43	27	69	42	41	36	49	66	42	43	31	70	20	40	
3	50	49	67	41	66	83	70	47	76	63	55	61	38	67	28	53	
4	68	67	94	67	106	116	70	71	91	98	79	65	40	90	40	63	
5	69	66	78	71	93	96	87	71	100	109	67	68	51	80	41	84	
6	81	81	95	83	140	64	79	77	88	132	84	81	43	107	47	85	
7	94	96	118	103	149	155	121	86	111	127	85	93	49	100	69	89	
8	105	105	131	109	136	141	123	86	128	156	92	91	67	119	87	98	
9	231	237	282	243	267	252	329	226	241	225	244	173	183	243	173	251	
10	169	163	223	168	191	198	168	170	225	234	166	187	102	168	84	161	
1	Total																
2	Higher Managerial and Professional Occupations																
3	Lower Managerial and Professional Occupations																
4	Intermediate Occupations																
5	Small Employers and Own Account Workers																
6	Lower Supervisory and Technical Occupations																
7	Semi-Routine Occupations																
8	Routine Occupations																
9	Never worked and Long-Term Unemployed																
10	Not Classified																

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M259

**Table A6 Age standardised rates of 'not good' health of women aged 16-74 by ethnic group, 2001**

	All People		White			Mixed			Asian			Black			Other		
	W Br	W Ir	O Wh	WB Ca	WB Af	WB Af	W&As	O Mi	Ind	Pak	Ban	O As	B Ca	B Af	O BI	Chi	OEG
<b>Females</b>																	
<b>England and Wales</b>																	
1	101	99	117	91	150	137	125	134	139	205	189	128	144	93	151	66	86
2	47	47	51	38	68	73	59	69	42	85	78	49	75	39	113	28	42
3	58	57	63	51	94	94	73	91	68	112	111	67	86	51	104	37	50
4	61	60	73	57	102	98	97	98	79	126	94	77	97	59	123	46	61
5	63	61	75	61	116	92	81	101	106	154	164	96	90	84	102	60	58
6	91	90	102	86	150	115	136	133	106	161	150	102	125	69	142	63	71
7	82	80	93	83	140	120	122	145	105	150	135	98	123	71	134	62	69
8	101	99	111	101	152	171	143	136	138	188	168	125	144	93	135	63	70
9	223	233	257	185	273	211	252	249	196	237	223	195	219	170	249	114	150
10	137	135	152	130	189	174	155	164	205	216	163	174	213	117	200	84	109
<b>London</b>																	
1	105	95	116	98	154	140	130	140	129	196	197	125	141	93	150	69	105
2	45	42	47	39	60	77	60	65	43	76	94	59	76	41	125	32	51
3	59	56	60	52	90	93	69	90	67	103	111	67	85	53	107	35	64
4	68	63	72	61	109	97	96	103	79	110	84	74	99	59	128	49	65
5	67	58	75	67	118	114	81	101	95	153	199	86	87	79	99	63	66
6	96	94	103	87	156	112	141	134	94	153	156	114	119	64	145	57	88
7	91	85	93	90	160	117	115	136	101	143	147	96	125	68	139	72	82
8	110	103	115	111	163	178	144	142	117	164	201	119	151	90	140	63	77
9	217	244	258	204	256	208	264	274	193	248	234	185	218	171	219	118	178
10	142	131	156	141	204	182	168	172	192	225	168	171	209	119	195	92	131
1	Total																
2	Higher Managerial and Professional Occupations																
3	Lower Managerial and Professional Occupations																
4	Intermediate Occupations																
5	Small Employers and Own Account Workers																
6	Lower Supervisory and Technical Occupations																
7	Semi-Routine Occupations																
8	Routine Occupations																
9	Never worked and Long-Term Unemployed																
10	Not Classified																

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M259

**Table A7 Age standardised rates of limiting long-term illness by religion, 2001**

	All people	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Any other religion	No religion	Religion not stated
City of London	73	67	-	-	108	-	-	-	75	72
Barking and Dagenham	117	116	-	102	130	143	125	-	117	119
Barnet	85	87	63	95	76	110	73	102	75	85
Bexley	86	85	90	96	107	103	109	124	82	95
Brent	99	97	78	100	94	127	104	108	80	102
Bromley	81	80	87	75	85	95	86	117	78	91
Camden	102	105	102	83	72	141	76	167	87	107
Croydon	89	87	73	94	99	104	114	104	85	100
Ealing	96	91	75	103	86	132	119	126	71	98
Enfield	96	93	81	99	81	121	102	120	92	105
Greenwich	107	106	122	112	102	113	110	189	100	112
Hackney	127	130	138	115	109	160	211	179	98	123
Hammersmith and Fulham	96	94	123	104	77	139	-	146	83	106
Haringey	105	107	105	123	80	143	120	156	76	105
Harrow	86	83	63	93	75	110	85	95	80	89
Havering	90	89	96	99	109	100	88	137	88	98
Hillingdon	88	86	73	91	65	115	101	115	85	91
Hounslow	95	91	82	101	102	126	103	111	81	100
Islington	118	122	117	121	88	155	-	175	94	123
Kensington and Chelsea	81	78	87	87	58	137	90	125	75	82
Kingston upon Thames	77	77	62	73	74	90	73	105	68	86
Lambeth	100	101	129	106	102	131	121	151	83	107
Lewisham	102	102	114	90	101	124	90	174	95	107
Merton	84	83	68	90	76	108	102	125	73	90
Newham	125	122	100	125	180	132	131	171	124	124
Redbridge	96	91	79	102	97	123	108	126	83	100
Richmond upon Thames	72	72	77	94	72	99	78	107	63	81
Southwark	105	105	113	88	87	128	116	172	92	111
Sutton	86	85	65	79	79	94	61	149	82	95
Tower Hamlets	122	117	124	82	131	147	143	-	87	125
Waltham Forest	105	102	106	110	122	136	120	162	89	108
Wandsworth	89	88	82	101	114	122	114	134	73	98
Westminster	89	87	71	62	77	140	94	103	76	90
Inner London	104	103	108	106	88	140	130	153	87	108
Outer London	91	89	79	97	83	120	108	115	82	97
London	96	94	94	98	84	130	111	126	84	102
Rest of E&W	101	100	105	103	93	128	114	153	96	109

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST152

**Table A8 Age standardised rates of 'not good' health by religion, 2001**

	All people	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Any other religion	No religion	Religion not stated
City of London	77	66	-	71	122	149	302	56	80	97
Barking and Dagenham	126	124	175	115	151	173	158	224	135	110
Barnet	84	84	67	97	74	127	72	103	80	77
Bexley	82	80	108	99	116	108	134	168	90	81
Brent	107	106	79	103	96	150	93	114	89	104
Bromley	74	72	91	67	91	106	67	129	81	77
Camden	114	117	123	95	73	173	113	198	96	116
Croydon	90	86	81	100	117	128	132	129	96	94
Ealing	102	94	77	114	95	160	139	141	76	96
Enfield	99	94	79	103	85	151	141	123	105	95
Greenwich	113	112	135	112	115	138	133	238	113	106
Hackney	146	146	190	164	123	203	276	192	116	133
Hammersmith and Fulham	104	100	131	118	82	174	121	167	91	108
Haringey	118	118	146	127	88	182	154	194	88	112
Harrow	81	76	55	89	74	125	92	97	79	77
Havering	86	85	98	87	118	106	92	150	93	81
Hillingdon	85	82	74	94	57	131	118	128	88	85
Hounslow	100	92	100	113	108	156	117	136	91	92
Islington	139	143	157	128	98	210	147	252	108	128
Kensington and Chelsea	87	81	116	85	55	169	102	149	83	82
Kingston upon Thames	73	72	61	71	69	103	77	116	74	69
Lambeth	111	111	144	114	132	161	135	177	95	109
Lewisham	109	107	151	87	123	154	131	200	106	105
Merton	84	81	85	83	72	126	107	157	82	88
Newham	143	139	135	142	227	167	154	197	145	121
Redbridge	97	88	82	111	100	147	123	149	92	91
Richmond upon Thames	67	66	90	89	64	122	93	131	63	70
Southwark	114	113	151	84	97	146	131	166	108	103
Sutton	81	80	71	69	78	107	37	187	85	80
Tower Hamlets	144	134	153	111	185	182	192	272	107	123
Waltham Forest	112	106	131	119	141	166	143	195	100	101
Wandsworth	92	90	90	103	134	149	135	128	80	90
Westminster	99	95	81	62	84	183	112	145	88	90
Inner London	116	113	136	115	98	176	158	181	99	109
Outer London	92	88	86	100	83	143	125	128	89	88
London	100	96	111	102	88	160	129	145	94	97
Rest of E&W	100	99	127	111	96	155	135	177	103	96

Source: 2001 Census Standard Table ST152

**Table A9 LLTI by country of birth, 1991**

Rank	Country	Number of households with someone with LLTI	Percent of households with LLTI	Number of households with someone with LLTI			
				Rank	Country	Number of households with LLTI	Percent of households with LLTI
1	USSR	1,174	38.5	34	Turkey	1,256	17.2
2	Poland	4,430	33.7	35	China	535	17.0
3	Bangladesh	5,154	33.0	36	Portugal	946	16.7
4	Hungary	923	32.9	37	Iran	1,297	16.7
5	Austria	1,150	31.2	38	Malawi	169	15.9
6	Jamaica	13,676	27.5	39	Greece	541	15.5
7	Czechoslovakia	568	27.5	40	Canada	872	15.0
8	India	18,557	27.2	41	Sierra Leone	355	14.9
9	Myanmar	599	26.8	42	South Africa	1,333	14.5
10	Cyprus	7,317	26.7	43	Sri Lanka	1,451	14.3
11	Gibraltar	330	26.0	44	Philippines	656	13.6
12	Pakistan	4,803	25.9	45	Norway	114	13.5
13	Guyana	2,210	24.9	46	Libya	90	12.8
14	Seychelles	166	23.9	47	Switzerland	236	12.8
15	Romania	200	23.8	48	Netherlands	322	12.4
16	Malta	903	23.7	49	Finland	95	12.2
17	Vietnam	906	23.2	50	Ghana	1,694	11.9
18	United Kingdom	467,080	22.5	51	Israel	325	11.6
19	Tunisia	155	20.7	52	Singapore	361	10.7
20	Trinidad and Tobago	1,171	20.5	53	France	875	10.7
21	Barbados	1,791	20.3	54	Nigeria	1,873	10.6
22	Mauritius	1,405	20.1	55	Australia	870	9.1
23	Belgium	367	20.1	56	Hong Kong	695	8.7
24	Tanzania	1,324	19.9	57	Zambia	133	8.6
25	Uganda	2,266	19.9	58	Algeria	68	8.4
26	Kenya	4,615	19.8	59	United States	1,116	7.9
27	Gambia	85	19.2	60	Zimbabwe	213	7.9
28	Egypt	1,049	19.2	61	Malaysia	559	7.7
29	Yugoslavia	411	18.7	62	Denmark	130	7.5
30	Germany	2,763	18.4	63	New Zealand	500	6.9
31	Morocco	541	18.1	64	Sweden	99	6.5
32	Italy	2,831	18.1	65	Japan	166	2.5
33	Spain	1,469	17.4				

Source: 1991 Census, Commissioned Table LRCT65

**Table A10 Age standardised rates of limiting long-term illness by country of birth for London and the rest of England and Wales, 2001**

Limiting Long term illness	London ASR	Rest of rank (147= E&W ASR healthiest)	Rest of		Rest of	
			London E&W rank (147= healthiest)	London confidence 95% +/-	E&W confidence 95% +/-	
1 Iraq	168	92	1	45	5	4
2 Bangladesh	159	142	2	3	2	2
3 Morocco	158	101	3	28	7	8
4 Burundi	153	85	4	59	25	21
5 Turkey	151	73	5	89	4	4
6 Afghanistan	150	108	6	17	7	11
7 Somalia	147	135	7	5	4	7
8 Bosnia and Herzegovina	146	167	8	1	12	11
9 Sudan	141	94	9	41	9	8
10 Pakistan	140	152	10	2	2	1
11 Kuwait	140	58	11	126	16	10
12 Eritrea	138	95	12	38	9	24
13 St Lucia	136	105	13	19	6	13
14 West Indies (not otherwise stated)	134	129	14	6	9	8
15 Cyprus	132	99	15	30	2	3
16 Algeria	132	72	16	90	9	8
17 Montenegro, Serbia	131	124	17	8	7	9
18 Georgia Republic, Armenia, Azerbaijan	128	90	18	48	21	21
19 Iran	127	83	19	63	4	3
20 Dominica	126	121	20	9	6	10
21 Vietnam	124	99	21	29	5	5
22 Jamaica	122	128	22	7	2	2
23 Uganda	121	109	23	16	3	3
24 Yemen	118	136	24	4	8	6
25 St Vincent and the Grenadines	117	105	25	20	8	7
26 India	116	119	26	11	1	1
27 Ethiopia	116	71	27	94	8	14
28 Grenada	115	110	28	15	5	9
29 Suriname, Guyana, French Guiana	114	96	29	36	3	5
30 Rwanda	112	78	30	75	18	21
31 Malawi	111	111	31	14	10	6
32 St Christopher (St Kitts) - Nevis	110	120	32	10	11	6
33 Syrian Arab Republic	109	68	33	106	12	10
34 Belarus	109	88	34	53	24	15
35 Malta and Gozo	109	95	35	39	6	3
36 Cameroon and other areas	109	74	36	82	14	14
37 Egypt	107	84	37	61	4	3
38 Tunisia	107	77	38	78	12	11
39 Republic of Ireland	106	105	39	21	1	1
40 Mauritius	106	93	40	44	4	4
41 Barbados	106	97	41	33	4	4
42 Kenya	106	104	42	22	2	2
43 Trinidad and Tobago	106	88	43	52	4	4
44 Fiji	106	114	44	12	14	11
45 Lebanon	105	78	45	73	7	8
46 Qatar	105	80	46	71	42	25
47 Angola	104	71	47	95	10	15
48 Congo	103	95	48	37	13	22
49 Democratic Republic of Congo	102	74	49	84	8	12
50 Albania	102	103	50	24	23	18

Limiting Long term illness	London	Rest of	London	Rest of	London	Rest of
	ASR	E&W ASR	rank (147= healthiest)	E&W rank (147= healthiest)	confidence 95% +/-	confidence 95% +/-
51 Seychelles	101	83	51	66	12	11
52 Turks and Caicos Islands	101	87	52	56	19	17
53 Libya	101	76	53	80	13	6
54 Tanzania	100	101	54	27	4	4
55 Laos, Cambodia	100	69	55	104	23	17
56 Mozambique	98	88	56	50	13	13
57 Occupied Territories (Gaza and W	97	81	57	69	13	10
58 UK	97	103	58	25	0	0
59 Madagascar and Maldives	95	89	59	49	25	20
60 Sierra Leone	95	81	60	68	4	9
61 Isle of Man	95	94	61	42	16	4
62 Portugal	94	77	62	77	4	4
63 Hungary	94	108	63	18	5	4
64 Guinea	94	85	64	60	13	19
65 Yugoslavia	94	97	65	34	7	5
66 Poland	93	104	66	23	2	2
67 Ukraine	92	103	67	26	8	3
68 Myanmar	91	91	68	46	6	4
69 Lithuania	90	99	69	31	11	8
70 Western Samoa and other areas	89	82	70	67	40	24
71 Sri Lanka	87	77	71	79	2	3
72 Belize	86	113	72	13	29	16
73 Chile	85	79	73	72	10	7
74 Austria	84	91	74	47	4	3
75 El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras	83	68	75	107	25	16
76 Italy	82	96	76	35	2	1
77 Saudi Arabia	82	71	77	97	12	9
78 Latvia	81	95	78	40	12	5
79 Estonia	81	99	79	32	17	8
80 Gambia	80	72	80	92	11	13
81 Ivory Coast	80	52	81	133	12	26
82 Ghana	80	65	82	114	2	5
83 Jordan	79	74	83	83	16	12
84 Croatia	79	87	84	57	8	7
85 Peru	79	63	85	119	12	9
86 Spain	77	70	86	100	3	2
87 Greece	76	72	87	93	4	3
88 Colombia	76	57	88	129	5	8
89 Cuba	75	87	89	55	17	18
90 Russia, Mongolia	75	71	90	96	6	5
91 Zambia	74	70	91	101	6	4
92 Nigeria	74	64	92	117	2	3
93 Ecuador	74	55	93	130	11	17
94 Germany	74	94	94	43	2	1
95 Romania, Moldova	74	77	95	76	8	6
96 Uruguay	73	57	96	127	22	13
97 China	72	68	97	111	3	2
98 Czech Republic	72	73	98	85	6	4
99 Macedonia	72	73	99	86	20	19
100 Liberia	72	51	100	134	16	20

Limiting Long term illness	London	Rest of	London	Rest of	London	Rest of
	ASR	E&W ASR	rank (147= healthiest)	E&W rank (147= healthiest)	95% +/- confidence	E&W 95% +/- confidence
101 Bermuda	70	83	101	64	20	9
102 Slovenia	70	87	102	54	18	12
103 Panama, Nicaragua, Costa Rica	70	81	103	70	22	18
104 Singapore	70	83	104	65	5	3
105 Uzbekistan	69	45	105	143	19	15
106 Belgium	68	84	106	62	5	3
107 Israel	68	73	107	87	5	6
108 Philippines	65	45	108	141	3	3
109 Bahamas	64	59	109	125	23	13
110 Thailand	64	49	110	136	6	4
111 Norway	64	73	111	88	7	5
112 Hong Kong	63	71	112	98	3	2
113 Bolivia	63	68	113	108	18	17
114 United Arab Emirates	61	69	114	105	17	11
115 Canada	61	87	115	58	3	2
116 Malaysia	61	64	116	116	3	2
117 Bulgaria	58	39	117	145	8	8
118 Argentina	57	69	118	103	7	5
119 Monaco, France	57	63	119	121	2	2
120 Swaziland	55	76	120	81	29	24
121 Zimbabwe	55	64	121	118	3	3
122 Indonesia	55	60	122	124	9	6
123 Denmark	55	68	123	110	5	4
124 Netherlands	54	71	124	99	4	2
125 Finland	54	61	125	123	6	5
126 South Africa, Lesotho	53	69	126	102	2	1
127 Liechtenstein, Switzerland	53	63	127	120	5	4
128 Brazil	53	57	128	128	5	5
129 Nepal	52	48	129	137	12	7
130 Mexico	52	46	130	139	11	7
131 Bahrain	51	68	131	109	14	10
132 Slovakia	50	50	132	135	9	8
133 United States of America	48	67	133	112	2	1
134 Oman	48	46	134	140	29	14
135 Venezuela	47	45	135	142	10	8
136 Sweden	45	55	136	131	4	4
137 Australia	44	72	137	91	2	2
138 Namibia	44	64	138	115	19	18
139 Iceland	44	78	139	74	18	16
140 New Zealand	42	61	140	122	2	2
141 Brunei	39	48	141	138	16	11
142 Botswana	39	54	142	132	20	13
143 Luxembourg	38	88	143	51	19	22
144 Korea, Democratic People's Repub	38	40	144	144	5	5
145 Taiwan	33	33	145	147	8	6
146 Papua New Guinea	33	67	146	113	21	21
147 Japan	30	35	147	146	2	3

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0116

**Table A11 Age standardised rates of 'not good' health by country of birth for London and the rest of England and Wales, 2001**

		London	Rest of	London	Rest of	London	Rest of
	Not Good health	ASR	E&W ASR	rank (147= healthiest)	E&W rank (147= healthiest)	confidence 95% +/-	confidence 95% +/-
1	Montenegro, Serbia	233	208	1	2	13	16
2	Morocco	212	116	2	28	11	12
3	Georgia Republic, Armenia, Azerb	201	165	3	4	36	38
4	Iraq	200	112	4	32	7	7
5	Turkey	198	83	5	71	6	6
6	Eritrea	190	119	6	22	14	36
7	Bangladesh	186	162	7	8	3	4
8	Bosnia and Herzegovina	186	225	8	1	19	18
9	Albania	182	127	9	17	43	28
10	Afghanistan	181	125	10	19	11	17
11	Somalia	180	165	11	5	7	11
12	Algeria	179	90	12	59	13	11
13	Pakistan	172	184	13	3	3	2
14	Burundi	170	136	14	12	36	36
15	West Indies (not otherwise stated)	168	154	15	9	13	12
16	St Lucia	168	118	16	23	9	18
17	Kuwait	167	67	17	93	24	14
18	Rwanda	161	78	18	74	30	29
19	Cyprus	159	102	19	39	3	4
20	Cameroon and other areas	158	85	20	67	22	20
21	Ethiopia	154	52	21	122	13	16
22	Jamaica	154	163	22	6	2	3
23	Iran	151	93	23	56	6	5
24	Vietnam	150	99	24	45	7	7
25	Sudan	149	89	25	61	13	10
26	Dominica	149	144	26	10	9	16
27	Congo	144	77	27	76	22	26
28	Angola	143	88	28	62	16	23
29	Grenada	138	133	29	13	7	13
30	Belize	135	107	30	34	50	21
31	St Vincent and the Grenadines	135	124	31	20	11	10
32	Tunisia	129	87	32	64	19	16
33	St Christopher (St Kitts) - Nevis	128	137	33	11	17	8
34	Portugal	127	91	34	58	6	6
35	India	127	129	35	15	2	1
36	Ecuador	127	59	36	108	21	24
37	Uganda	127	116	37	26	4	5
38	Suriname, Guyana, French Guiana	125	96	38	51	5	7
39	Laos, Cambodia	125	73	39	85	34	24
40	Republic of Ireland	123	116	40	27	1	1
41	Egypt	123	77	41	77	7	4
42	Yugoslavia	122	118	42	25	11	7
43	Mauritius	121	89	43	60	5	6
44	Ukraine	118	130	44	14	13	6
45	Syrian Arab Republic	116	66	45	96	17	13
46	Fiji	115	112	46	31	20	15
47	Lithuania	115	128	47	16	17	13
48	Democratic Republic of Congo	113	93	48	54	12	19
49	Macedonia	113	71	49	87	33	25
50	Madagascar and Maldives	113	87	50	63	36	27

<b>Not Good health</b>		<b>London ASR</b>	<b>Rest of rank (147= healthiest) E&amp;W ASR</b>	<b>London E&amp;W rank (147= healthiest)</b>	<b>Rest of (147= confidence 95% +/-)</b>	<b>London confidence 95% +/-</b>	<b>Rest of E&amp;W confidence 95% +/-</b>
51	Mozambique	113	98	51	46	19	19
52	Seychelles	112	100	52	44	17	17
53	Libya	112	69	53	91	18	8
54	Yemen	112	163	54	7	11	10
55	Turks and Caicos Islands	111	96	55	49	27	25
56	Barbados	111	100	56	43	5	6
57	Cuba	109	94	57	52	29	26
58	Malawi	108	102	58	38	13	8
59	Kenya	107	107	59	35	3	3
60	Trinidad and Tobago	107	80	60	73	6	6
61	Malta and Gozo	106	92	61	57	8	4
62	Lebanon	104	64	62	99	9	10
63	Hungary	104	126	63	18	8	6
64	Poland	104	119	64	21	4	3
65	Belarus	102	111	65	33	33	24
66	Tanzania	101	101	66	40	5	5
67	Latvia	100	113	67	30	20	8
68	Russia, Mongolia	99	83	68	69	9	7
69	Estonia	99	118	69	24	27	13
70	Bolivia	98	42	70	133	30	18
71	UK	97	101	71	41	0	0
72	Chile	97	69	72	90	14	10
73	Croatia	96	105	73	37	12	11
74	Myanmar	94	78	74	75	8	6
75	Italy	94	105	75	36	3	2
76	Occupied Territories (Gaza and W	93	72	76	86	17	13
77	Peru	93	59	77	107	17	11
78	Ivory Coast	92	76	78	78	17	43
79	Isle of Man	92	84	79	68	21	6
80	Colombia	91	67	80	94	8	11
81	Spain	89	75	81	81	4	3
82	Guinea	88	114	82	29	17	31
83	Austria	88	96	83	48	6	4
84	Qatar	86	28	84	146	53	21
85	Romania, Moldova	84	85	85	66	11	9
86	Uruguay	83	52	86	123	31	18
87	Greece	78	74	87	82	6	5
88	Thailand	77	59	88	105	9	6
89	Jordan	76	74	89	83	22	16
90	Sri Lanka	75	57	90	113	3	4
91	China	74	63	91	101	5	3
92	Germany	74	96	92	50	3	2
93	Singapore	73	75	93	80	6	4
94	Saudi Arabia	72	58	94	112	17	12
95	Zambia	71	57	95	114	8	5
96	Slovenia	71	93	96	53	25	17
97	Sierra Leone	70	70	97	89	5	11
98	Slovakia	66	52	98	121	15	11
99	Czech Republic	66	73	99	84	8	6
100	Ghana	65	52	100	120	3	5

Not Good health	London ASR	Rest of rank (147= E&W ASR healthiest)	Rest of	London	Rest of	
			E&W rank (147= healthiest)	confidence 95% +/-	E&W confidence 95% +/-	
101 Gambia	65	67	101	95	13	17
102 Uzbekistan	63	52	102	118	25	22
103 Bahamas	63	56	103	116	30	17
104 Hong Kong	62	68	104	92	4	2
105 Belgium	61	83	105	72	7	5
106 Israel	61	66	106	97	7	8
107 Luxembourg	60	93	107	55	33	32
108 Bulgaria	59	40	108	137	11	11
109 Philippines	59	38	109	139	4	3
110 Brazil	58	43	110	132	7	6
111 Monaco, France	58	59	111	106	3	2
112 Korea, Democratic People's Repub	58	51	112	125	9	8
113 Bermuda	57	61	113	103	25	11
114 Liberia	57	41	114	135	19	24
115 United Arab Emirates	57	71	115	88	24	18
116 Panama, Nicaragua, Costa Rica	56	83	116	70	28	25
117 Canada	56	75	117	79	4	2
118 Finland	55	51	118	126	9	6
119 Malaysia	54	52	119	119	4	3
120 Argentina	53	51	120	124	9	6
121 South Africa, Lesotho	53	59	121	109	3	2
122 Nigeria	51	48	122	128	2	4
123 Norway	51	60	123	104	9	6
124 Zimbabwe	50	57	124	115	4	3
125 Namibia	49	40	125	136	28	19
126 Netherlands	48	63	126	100	5	3
127 Bahrain	48	59	127	111	18	13
128 Mexico	47	35	128	143	14	8
129 Liechtenstein, Switzerland	46	48	129	127	6	4
130 Swaziland	44	86	130	65	35	35
131 Indonesia	44	45	131	130	11	7
132 Australia	43	62	132	102	3	2
133 Venezuela	42	37	133	140	13	10
134 Nepal	42	36	134	142	14	8
135 United States of America	42	55	135	117	2	2
136 Denmark	41	59	136	110	6	5
137 Sweden	41	45	137	131	5	4
138 New Zealand	41	47	138	129	3	3
139 El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras	40	98	139	47	24	26
140 Taiwan	37	37	140	141	11	9
141 Japan	36	32	141	144	3	4
142 Brunei	32	31	142	145	20	13
143 Oman	29	24	143	147	32	15
144 Western Samoa and other areas	26	101	144	42	29	36
145 Botswana	26	39	145	138	23	16
146 Iceland	20	66	146	98	16	20
147 Papua New Guinea	20	41	147	134	22	23

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0116

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