

Census 2011: London Assembly Constituency Profiles

September 2013

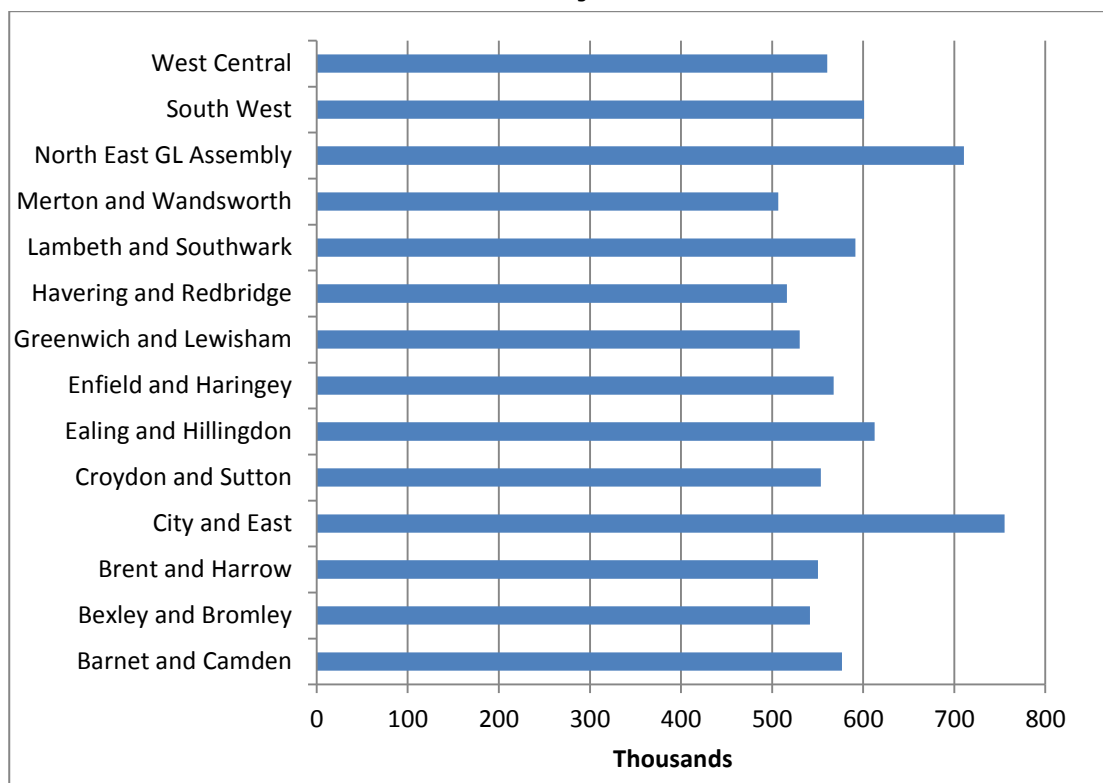
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INTRODUCTION

At Census 2011 the populations of the 14 London Assembly Constituencies populations varied from Merton and Wandsworth with 506,700 usual residents to City and East with 755,400 residents.

Chart 1 : Usual Residents of the Assembly Constituencies



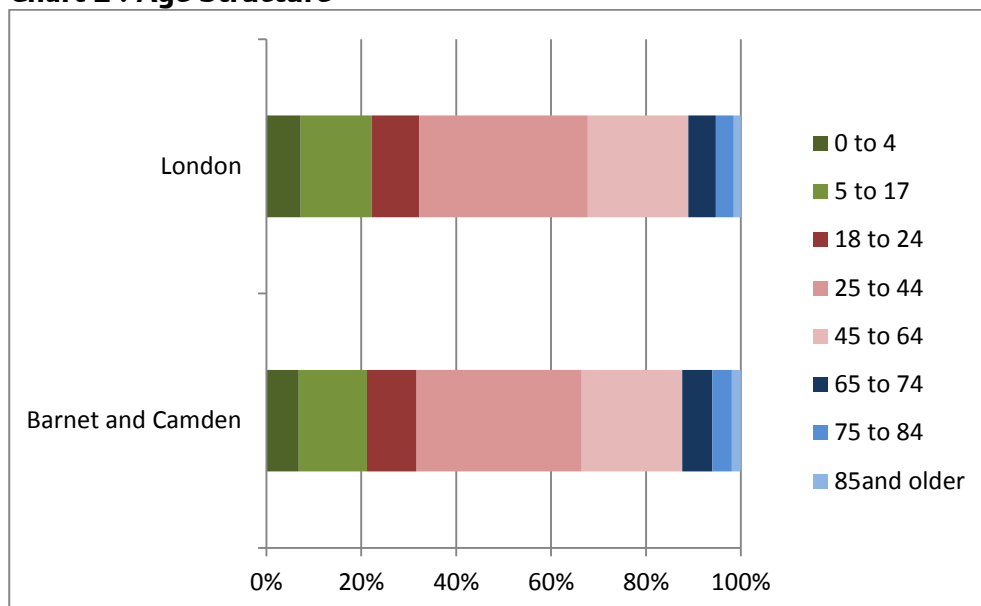
Source: 2011 Census Key Statistics Table KS101EW

This brief presents a profile of each assembly constituency area based on the first outputs from the 2011 Census. It gives an overview of the demography, diversity, housing and labour market characteristics of each constituency and how it compares to London overall.

BARNET AND CAMDEN

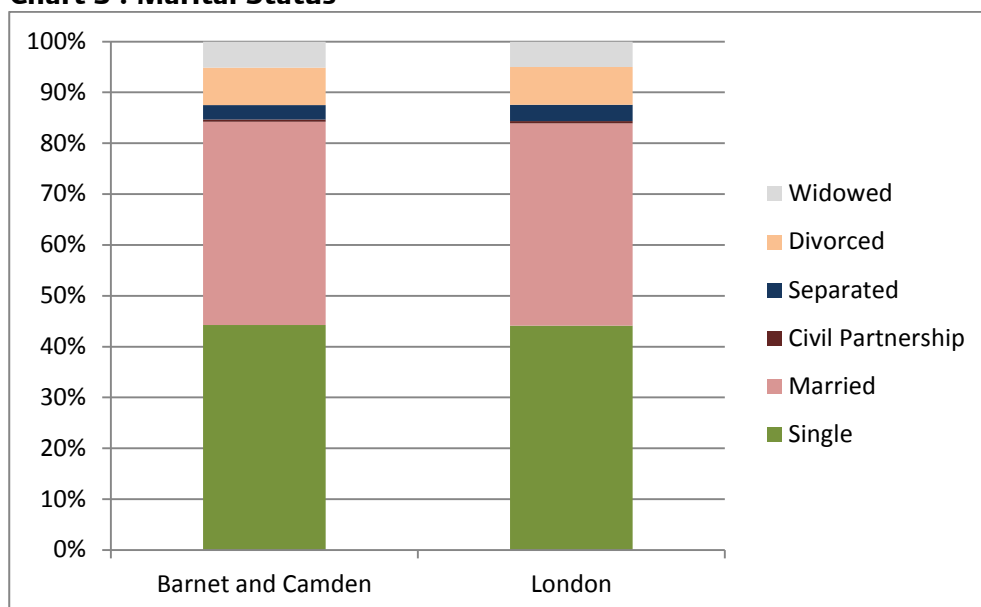
Barnet and Camden had 576,700 residents at Census 2011 ranking sixth out of the 14 constituencies. The age profile was slightly older than average for London with 21 per cent aged up to 17, 66 per cent of working age and 12 per cent aged 65 and over. Fifty-one per cent of residents were female, the third highest proportion amongst the constituencies.

Chart 2 : Age Structure



Marital status was similar to the London average: the largest group, was single people 44 per cent of persons aged 16 and over, 40 per cent were married and 0.5 per cent in a same-sex civil partnership. Persons separated but still married made up 3 per cent, divorcees 7 per cent and widows 5 per cent.

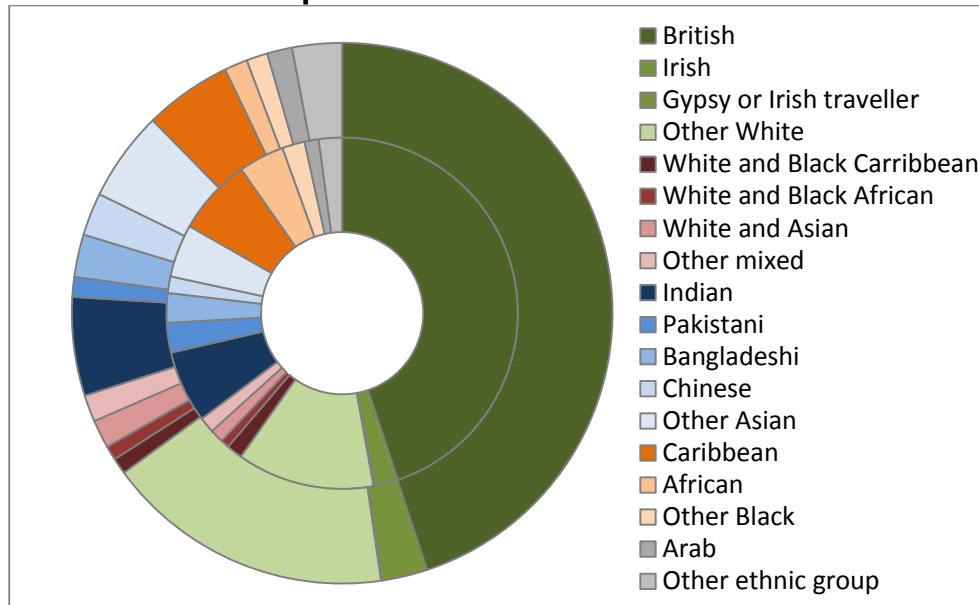
Chart 3 : Marital Status



Living arrangements for Barnet and Camden residents aged 16 and over living in households comprised 38 per cent of living in a married couple and 10 per cent cohabiting. Of the 52 per cent not living in a couple, 36 per cent were single, 6 per cent divorced and 5 per cent widowed.

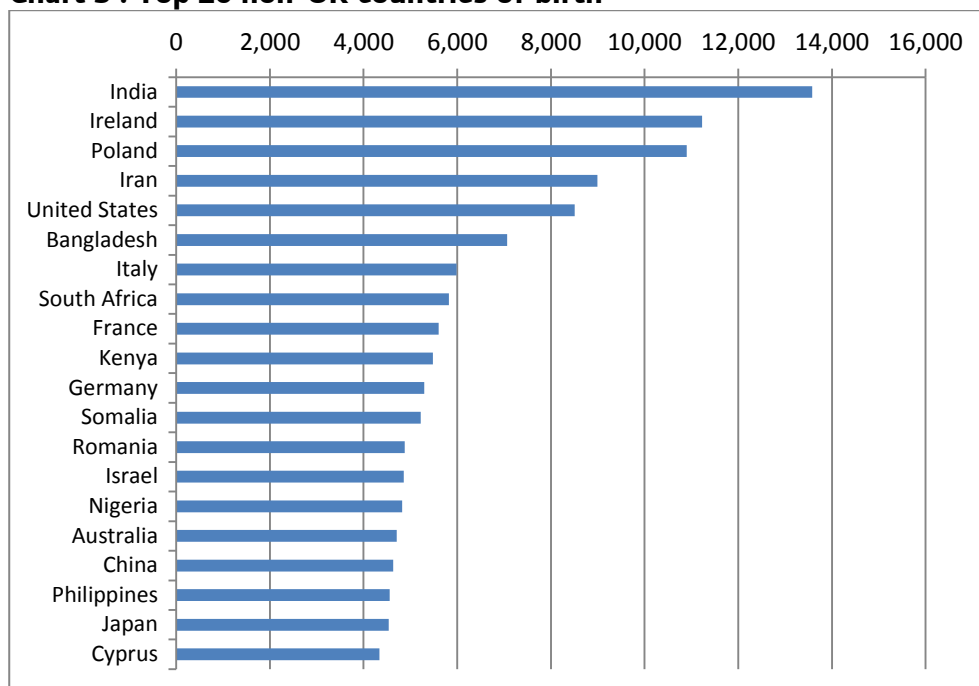
The chart below shows the ethnic groups of Barnet and Camden on the outer ring compared to London on the inner ring. White groups comprised 65.0 per cent of Barnet and Camden's population compared to 59.8 per cent for London. The largest non-White British ethnicity was Other White with 99,500 persons or 17.3 per cent of the total. Asian ethnic groups together made up 101,300 persons and Black groups 45,500.

Chart 4 : Ethnic Group



A total of 232,100 usual residents were born outside the UK, just over two-fifths of the total. There were 12 countries of birth with over 5,000 residents each in Barnet and Camden. The top countries were India 13,600, Republic of Ireland 11,200 and Poland 10,900. There were 9,000 born in Iran nearly a quarter of all the Iranian-born in London. There were 4,800 Israeli-born residents of Barnet and Camden, 45 per cent of the London total.

Chart 5 : Top 20 non-UK countries of birth



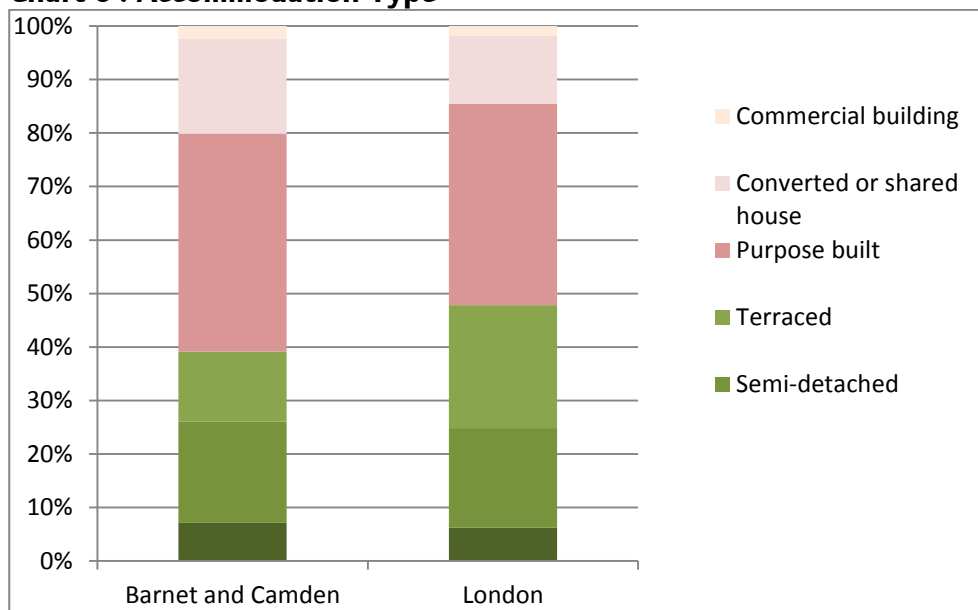
There were 129,400 residents, 23 per cent of those aged 3 or over, whose main language was not English. Three-quarters of these people could speak English well or very well but there were 17,500 who could not speak English well and 3,000 could not speak English at all.

Only 38.4 per cent of residents identified themselves as Christian, the lowest proportion amongst the assembly constituencies and 10 percentage points lower than London average. The biggest non-Christian religions were Jewish (11.1 per cent), and Muslim (11.0 per cent). Additionally, 19.7 per cent stated no religion. There were 63,400 Jews in Barnet and Camden, by far the largest number of any constituency. Over two-fifths of Jews in London were in Barnet and Camden.

Accommodation in Barnet and Camden was approximately two-fifths purpose built flats, a fifth houses converted into flats or in commercial buildings and two-fifths houses. Only 13 per cent of household spaces were in terraced housing compared to 23 per cent for London as a whole. Only West Central had a lower percentage of terraced housing.

Twenty-eight per cent of households were private rented, the fourth highest proportion of the assembly constituencies, 24 per cent were owned with a mortgage and 23 per cent owned outright.

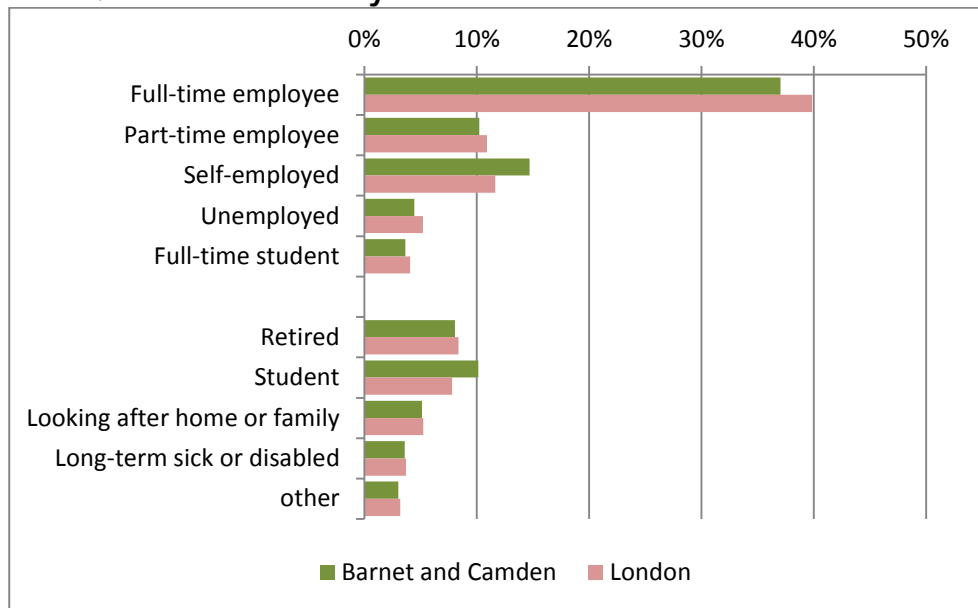
Chart 6 : Accommodation Type



There was an average of 2.42 persons per household in Barnet and Camden, below the London average of 2.47 but above the England and Wales figure of 2.36. Nearly a quarter of households (24 per cent) were overcrowded based on the room standard, above the London average of 22 per cent.

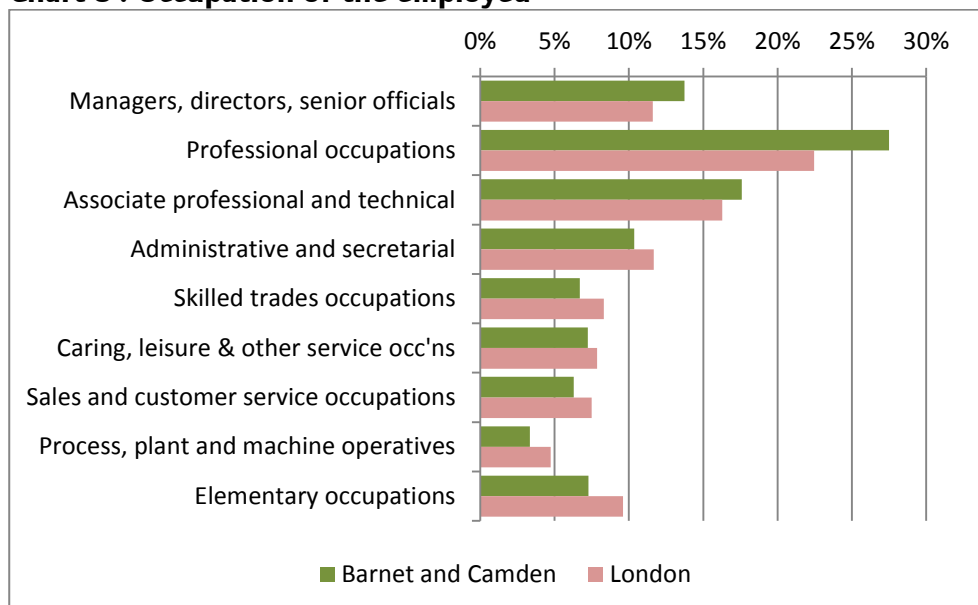
A bigger proportion of people were self-employed in Barnet and Camden than in any other constituency, nearly 15 per cent of those aged 16-74. Correspondingly fewer people were employees. Over one in ten persons were economically inactive students, again the highest rate in London.

Chart 7 : Economic Activity



Nearly three-fifths of Barnet and Camden residents in employment worked in managerial, professional, and associate professional occupations. Over 27 per cent had professional occupations, the highest rate in London. The top industry was professional, scientific and technical activities (14 per cent of workers) followed by retail and wholesale (13 per cent), health and education (both 11 per cent).

Chart 8 : Occupation of the employed

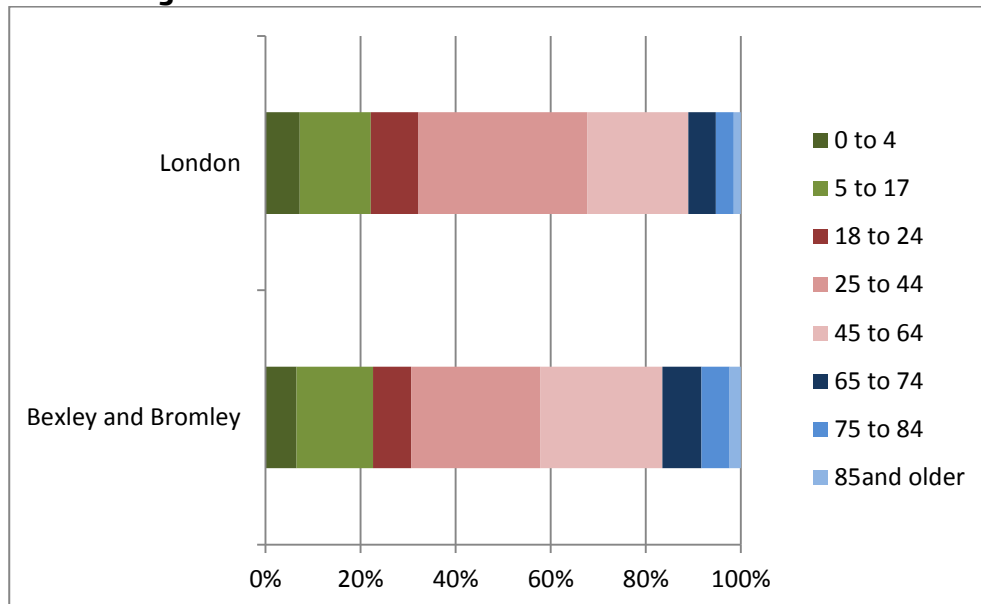


Forty-four per cent of residents aged 16 and over held a level 4 qualification compared to 38 per cent for London as a whole, whilst those with level 1 or lower qualifications made up only 23 per cent.

BEXLEY AND BROMLEY

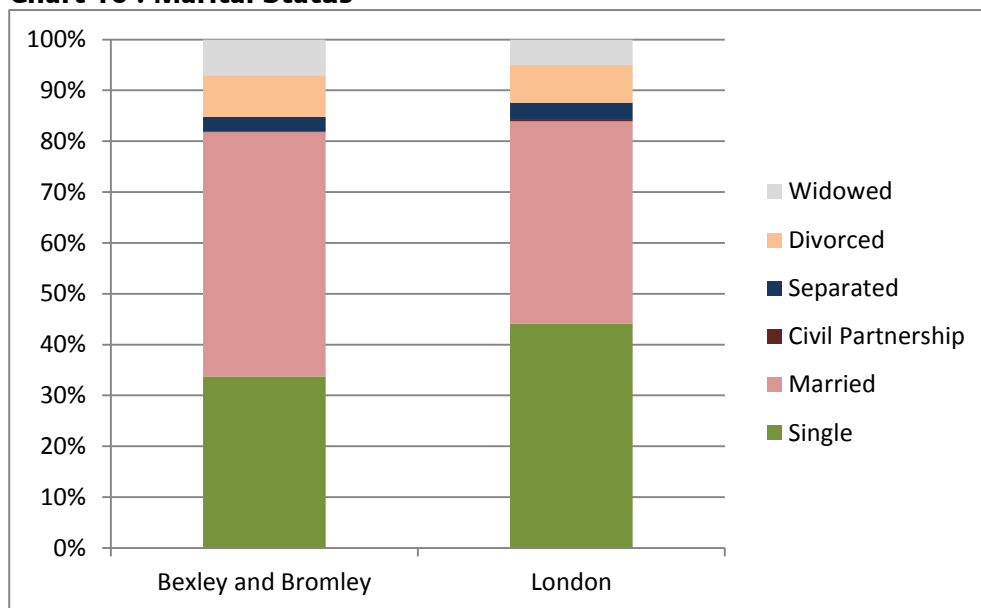
With 541,400 residents in 2011 Bexley and Bromley had the fourth smallest population amongst the constituencies but with nearly a sixth of that population aged 65 and over the population aged over retirement age was the largest. The proportion aged 18-65 was 61 per cent (lowest of the constituencies) while children made up a slightly above average 22 per cent. Nearly 52 per cent of residents were female, the highest proportion of the constituencies reflecting the older age structure.

Chart 9 : Age Structure



Forty-eight per cent of persons aged 16 and over were married, the second highest rate in London while the proportion of single people, 34 per cent was lowest. Unsurprisingly given the age structure, there were more widows in Bexley and Bromley than any other constituency - over 30 thousand making up 7 per cent of the total population.

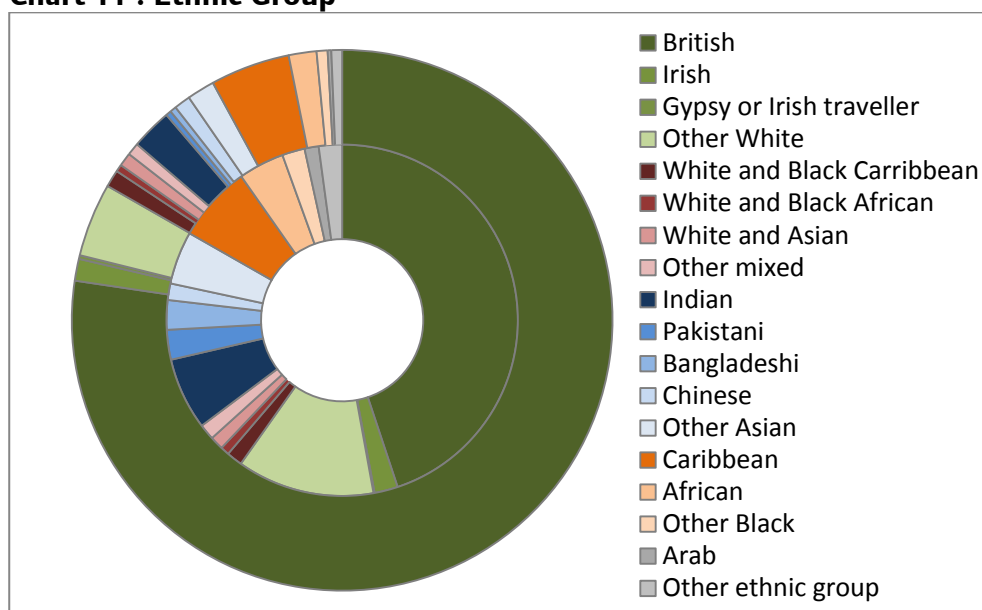
Chart 10 : Marital Status



Living arrangements followed the same pattern: Persons living in married couples made up 47 per cent of the household population aged 16 and over with a correspondingly low proportion of single persons not living in a couple (26 per cent).

The outer ring of Chart 11 below shows that over three-quarters of Bexley and Bromley residents were White British, compared to less than half for London as a whole shown on the inner ring, by far the biggest White British majority in London. All other groups made up 17 per cent of Bexley and Bromley's total compared to 31 per cent in the next ranked constituency, Merton and Wandsworth. The biggest single non-White British group in Bexley and Bromley was Black Caribbean at 5 per cent of the total, which was still below the London average of 7 per cent.

Chart 11 : Ethnic Group

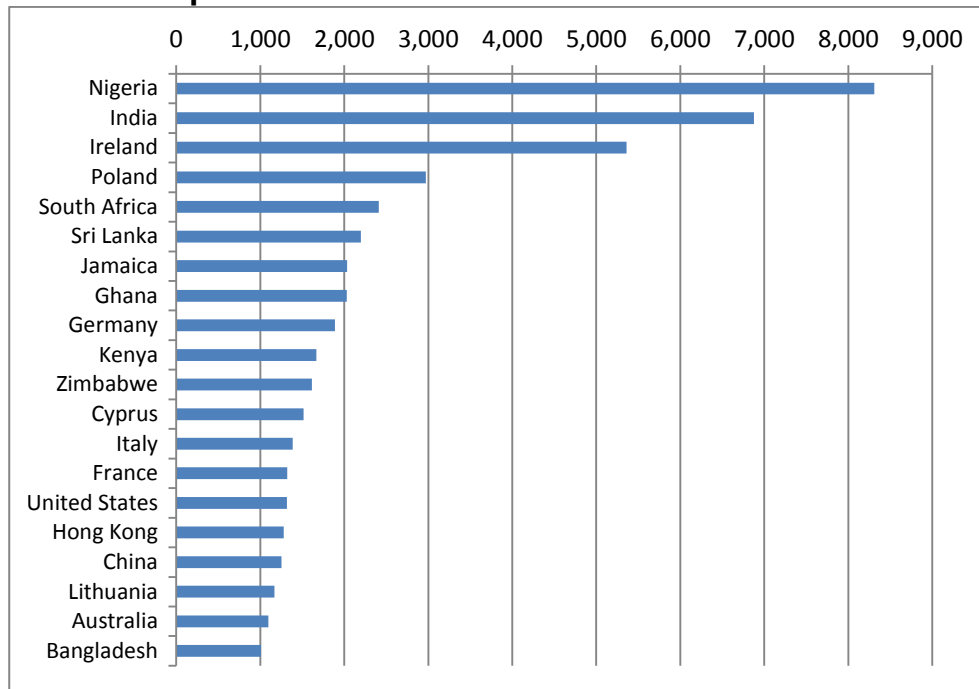


A little over 14 per cent of Bexley and Bromley residents were born outside the UK in 2011, by far the lowest proportion of the 14 constituencies (the average for London was 37 per cent). Chart 12 on the following page shows the biggest countries of birth in Bexley and Bromley. Nigerian-born persons made up 11 per cent of those born outside the UK but these 8,300 persons were only 7 per cent of Nigerian-born across London. The only group where Bexley and Bromley had a higher share of the London total was Zimbabweans at 8 per cent.

Amongst residents aged 3 and over, 6 per cent did not have English as a main language, less than a third of the London average. Only 4,800 persons, less than one per cent said that they could not speak English well.

Over 330,000 residents, three-fifths of the all people in Bexley and Bromley identified themselves as Christian both the highest number and the highest proportion amongst the constituencies (overall less than half of Londoners were Christian). A quarter of residents stated no religion above the London average of 21 per cent. Non-Christian religions together made up 6 per cent of the total.

Chart 12 : Top 20 non-UK countries of birth



Nearly three-quarters of accommodation in Bexley and Bromley were houses, comprising 14 per cent detached, 36 per cent semi-detached (both the highest rates in London) and 23 per cent terraced. Only 27 per cent were flats, compared to 52 per cent for London. Over seven in ten households owned their properties: 39 per cent were owned with a mortgage and 33 per cent owned outright – both the highest rates in London. Conversely those private renting, 13 per cent, was the lowest rate in London and social renting, 14 per cent, was second lowest.

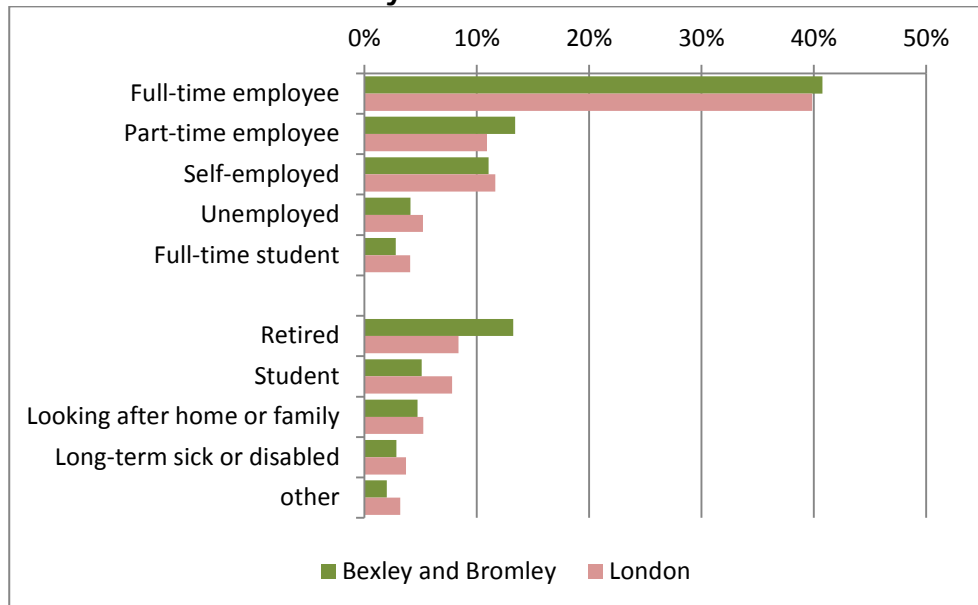
Chart 13 : Housing Tenure



There was an average of 2.41 persons per household in Bexley and Bromley, below the London average of 2.47 but above the England and Wales figure of 2.36. Around 18,000 households (8 per cent) were overcrowded based on the room standard, the lowest rate in London, less than half the London average of 22 per cent.

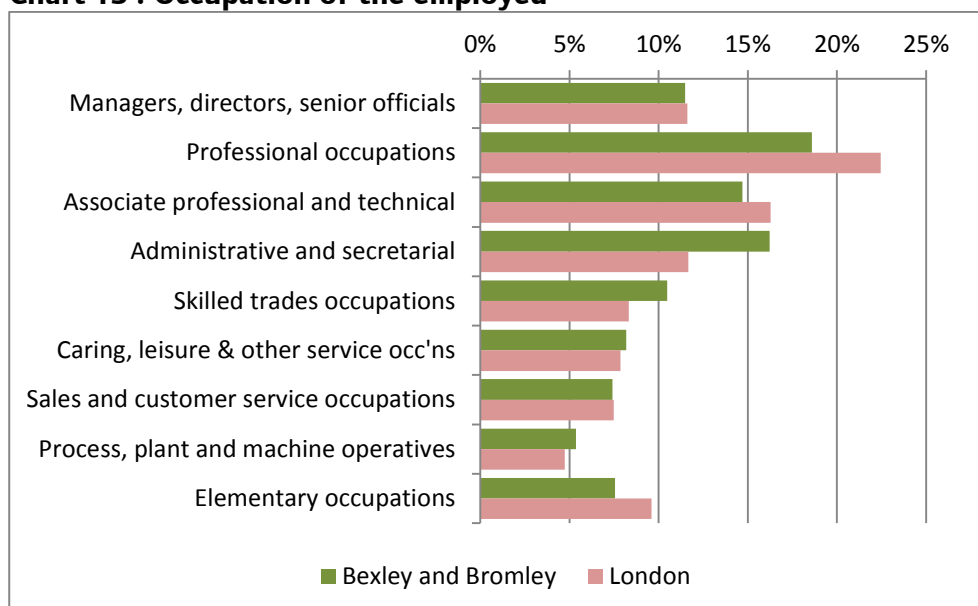
The economic activity rate in Bexley and Bromley was 72 per cent of residents aged 16-74 the same as for London. Higher than average proportions were employed, with the part-time employment rate, 13.4 per cent, the highest in London. There were some 51,000 retired persons aged under 75 in Bexley and Bromley (13 per cent residents) more than any other constituency, reflecting the older age structure in the area, numbers in other inactive groups were correspondingly lower than average.

Chart 14 : Economic Activity



The top occupation amongst Bexley and Bromley residents in employment was professional activities but at 19 per cent, this was the lowest proportion in London. Administrative and secretarial (16 per cent) and associate professional (15 per cent) were next largest occupations. Over a tenth of workers were in skilled trades, one of the highest rates in London. Top industries were retail and wholesale (13 per cent), health (11 per cent) and education (10 per cent).

Chart 15 : Occupation of the employed

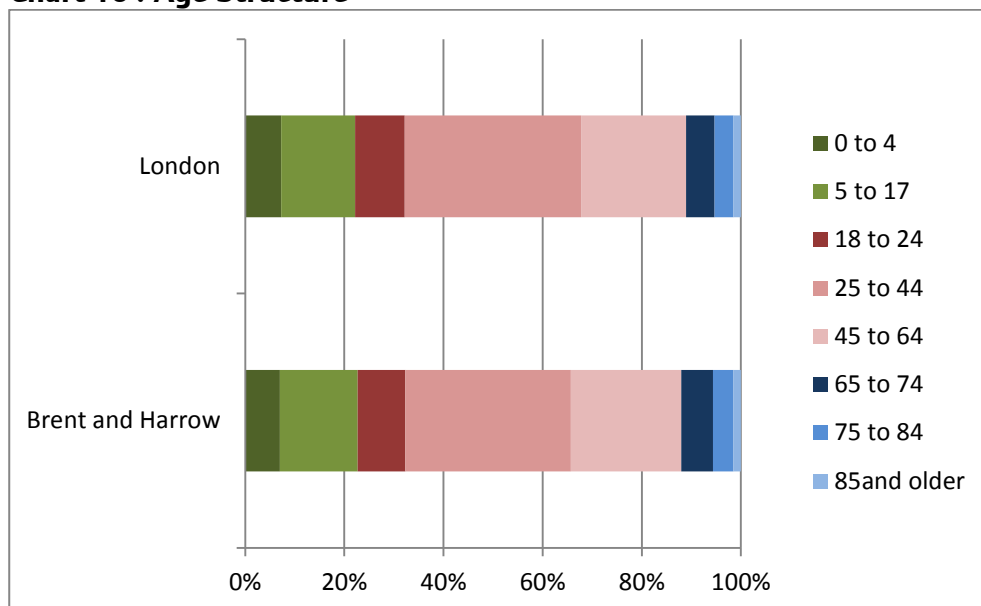


Forty-four per cent of residents aged 16 and over held a level 4 qualification compared to 38 per cent for London as a whole, whilst those with level 1 or lower qualifications made up only 23 per cent.

BRENT AND HARROW

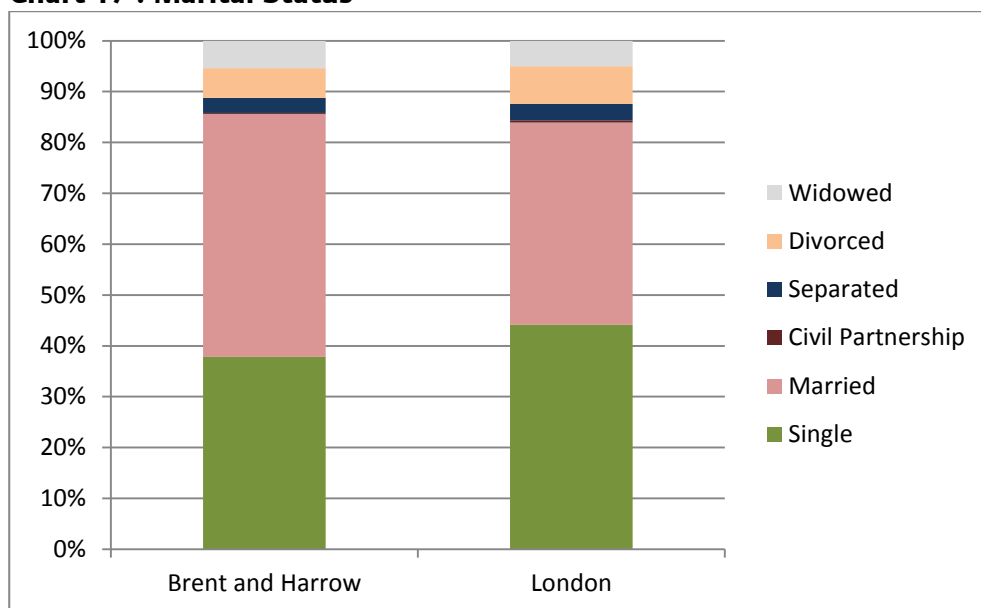
Brent and Harrow had 550,300 residents at Census 2011 ranking 11th out of the 14 constituencies. There were fewer people of working age, 65 per cent, than average for London (67 per cent) and more people aged both 0-17 and 65 and over: 23 per cent were aged 0-17 in Brent and Harrow and 12 per cent were aged 65 and over, compared to 22 per cent and 11 per cent for London.

Chart 16 : Age Structure



More people were married (48 per cent) than single (38 per cent), the reverse of the position for London (40 and 44 per cent respectively). Less than 9 per cent of Brent and Harrow's population were separated (3 per cent) or divorced (6 per cent), the lowest proportion in London. Across London, the proportion was 11 per cent.

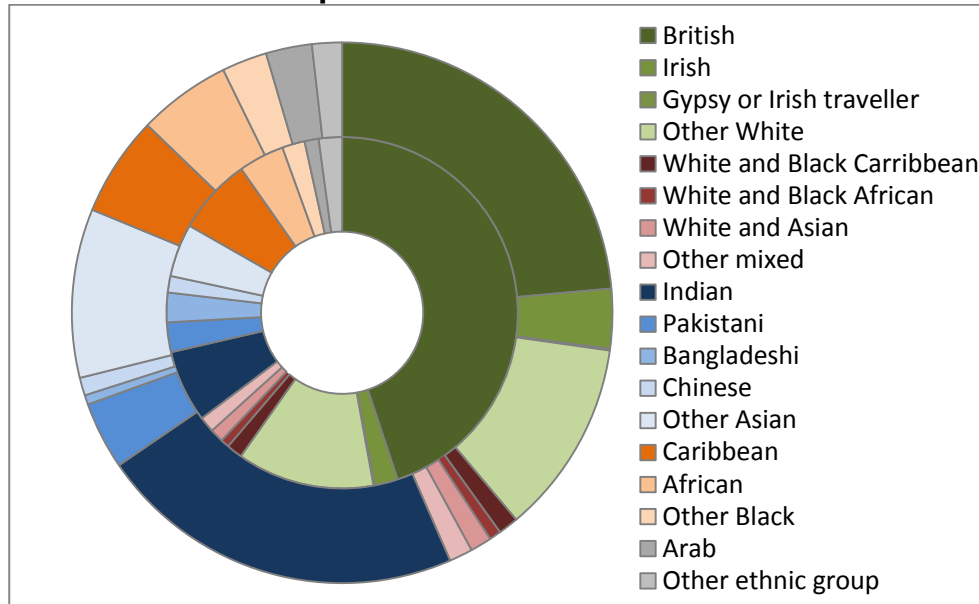
Chart 17 : Marital Status



Half of persons aged 16 and over living in households were living in a couple: 44 per cent were in a married couple and only 7 per cent cohabiting; London rates were 37 per cent and 11 per cent. Among persons not in a couple, 33 per cent were single, 5 per cent divorced and 5 per cent widowed.

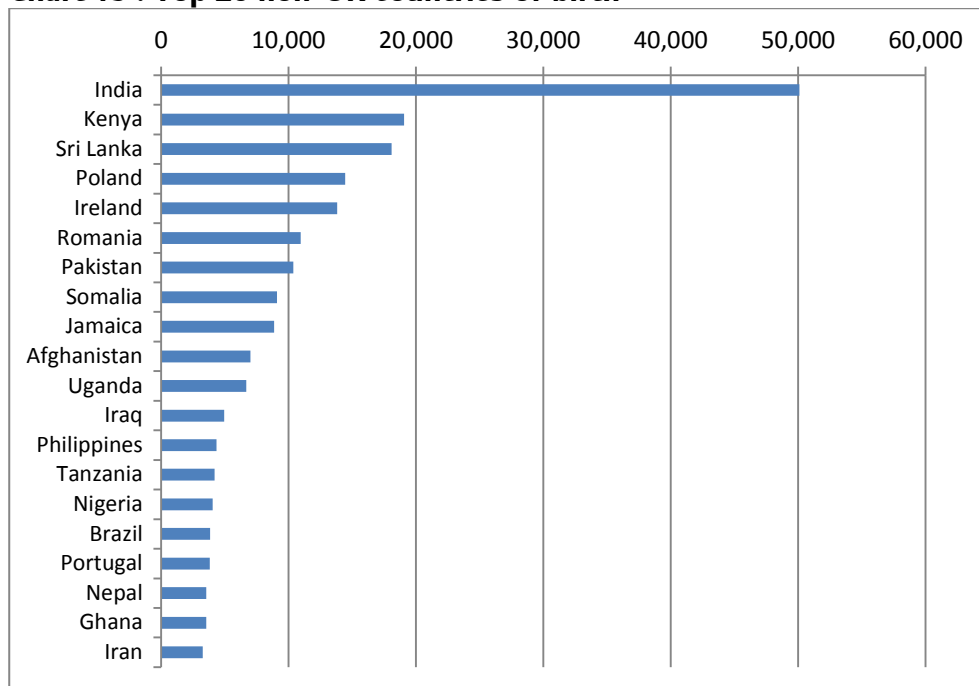
The chart below shows the ethnic groups of Brent and Harrow on the outer ring compared to London on the inner ring. White groups comprised 39 per cent of Brent and Harrow's population and Asian groups 38 per cent, compared to 60 per cent and 18 per cent for London. Indians comprised the second largest single non-White ethnic group of any constituency in London: 121,100 persons or 22 per cent of Brent and Harrow's total. White British residents comprised 129,700 (24 per cent).

Chart 18 : Ethnic Group



Brent and Harrow was the only constituency to have a majority (51 per cent) of residents born outside the UK, (the London figure was 37 per cent). Of these 278,500 persons, 50,000 were born in India, 19,100 in Kenya and 18,100 in Sri Lanka. Thirty per cent of all Kenyan-born London residents lived in Brent and Harrow and over a fifth of Tanzanian, Romanian, Sri Lankan and Ugandan-born Londoners.

Chart 19 : Top 20 non-UK countries of birth



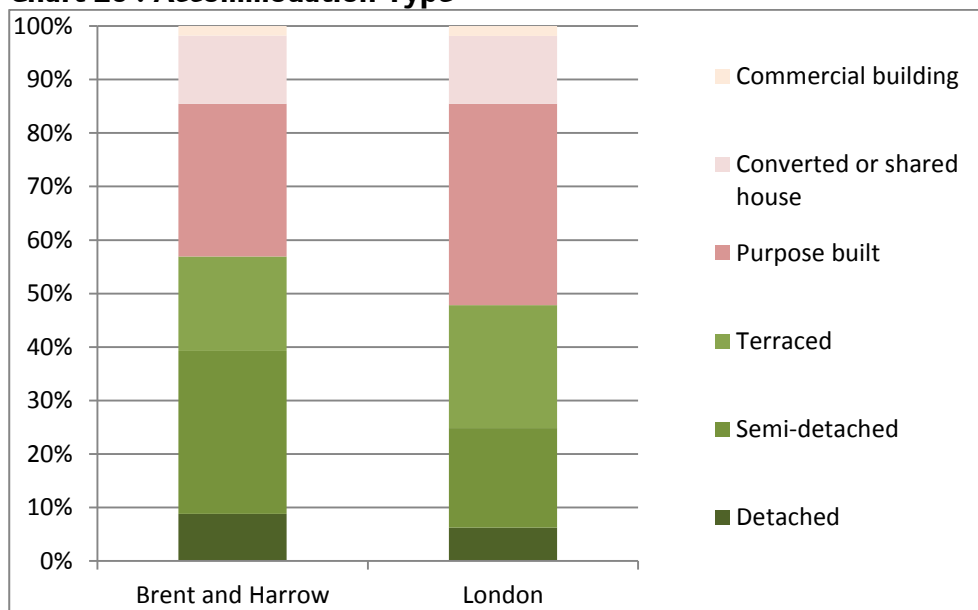
A third of residents aged 3 and over in Brent and Harrow, some 175,000 persons, did not have English as a main language, the highest rate in London. Four-fifths of these could speak English well or very well but 29,800 (17 per cent) said they could not speak English well, and 5,900 (3 per cent) could not speak English at all.

Forty per cent of residents identified themselves as Christian, the third lowest proportion amongst the assembly constituencies while the proportions of all the other religions were above average. Highest was Hindu at 21 per cent, over twice as high as any other constituency and four times the London average. Muslims made up 16 per cent of residents compared to 12 per cent for London. Only one in ten residents stated no religion while two in ten did across London.

Detached and semi-detached houses were more common than average in Brent and Harrow accounting for 9 per cent and 30 per cent of all households, while terraced houses (18 per cent) and purpose built flats (28 per cent) were less prevalent than average.

Some 18 per cent of households were social rented, some 6 points below the London average, whilst all the other tenures were more common than average. Over half of households were owned: 28 per cent owned with a mortgage and 25 per cent owned outright.

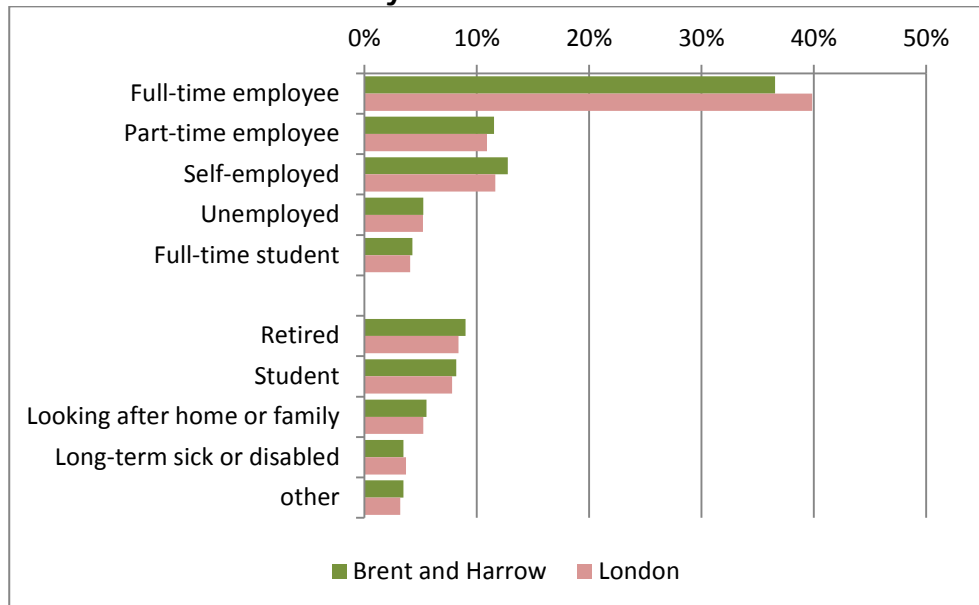
Chart 20 : Accommodation Type



The average household size in Brent and Harrow was the highest in London at 2.81 persons, much higher than the London figure of 2.47 and the England and Wales figure of 2.36. Overcrowded households made up nearly a quarter (24 per cent) of the total based on the room standard, although this was only slightly above the London average of 22 per cent.

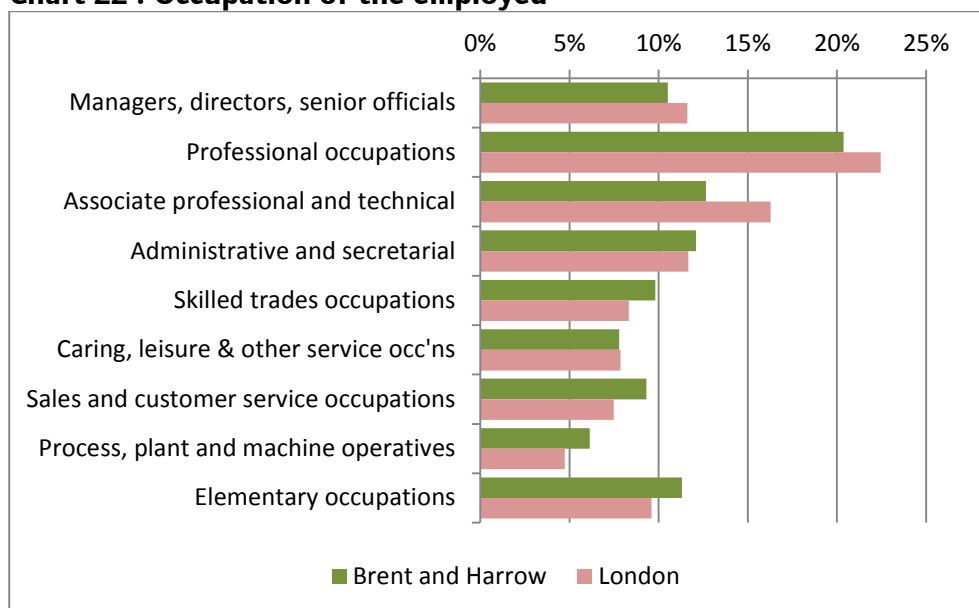
Thirty-seven per cent of Brent and Harrow residents aged 16-74 were full-time employees, lower than the proportion for London (40 per cent). Rates for self-employed (13 per cent) and part-time employees (12 per cent) were above average. Amongst economically inactive persons, there were relatively more retired and students and slightly fewer looking after home and family and other.

Chart 21 : Economic Activity



Although professional occupations made up the largest group in Brent and Harrow, the proportion, 20 per cent of residents in employment, was below average for London. The proportion in associate professional occupations, 13 per cent, was the smallest for any constituency while the proportions in sales, process and plant and elementary occupations were all above average. The top industry in Brent and Harrow was retail and wholesale with 17 per cent of workers, higher than any other constituency.

Chart 22 : Occupation of the employed

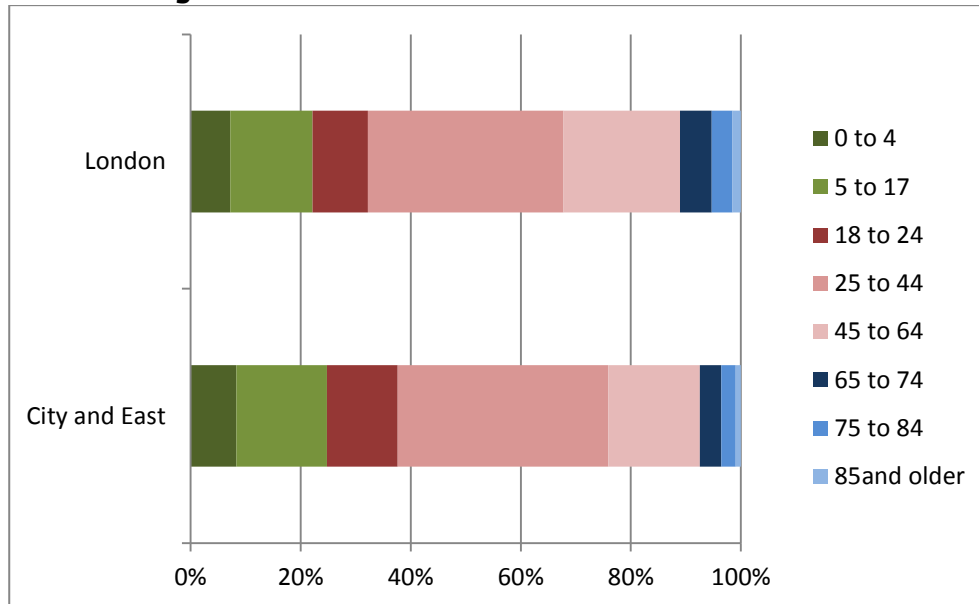


Thirty-five per cent of residents aged 16 and over held a level 4 qualification compared to 38 per cent for London as a whole, while those with level 1 or lower qualifications made up 29 per cent.

CITY AND EAST

Comprising Barking and Dagenham, Newham, Tower Hamlets and the City of London, City and East was the largest of the 14 constituencies with 755,400 residents at Census 2011. The age profile was the youngest in London with 25 per cent aged 0-17 compared to 22 per cent for London and only 7.5 per cent aged 65 and over (11 per cent for London). City and East was the only constituency to have more males than females: 51 per cent of residents were male.

Chart 23 : Age Structure



More people were single (47 per cent) than London average (44 per cent) and fewer married (38 per cent against 40 per cent for London), 10 per cent were separated or divorced, and less than 5 per cent were widowed, all in line with the London averages.

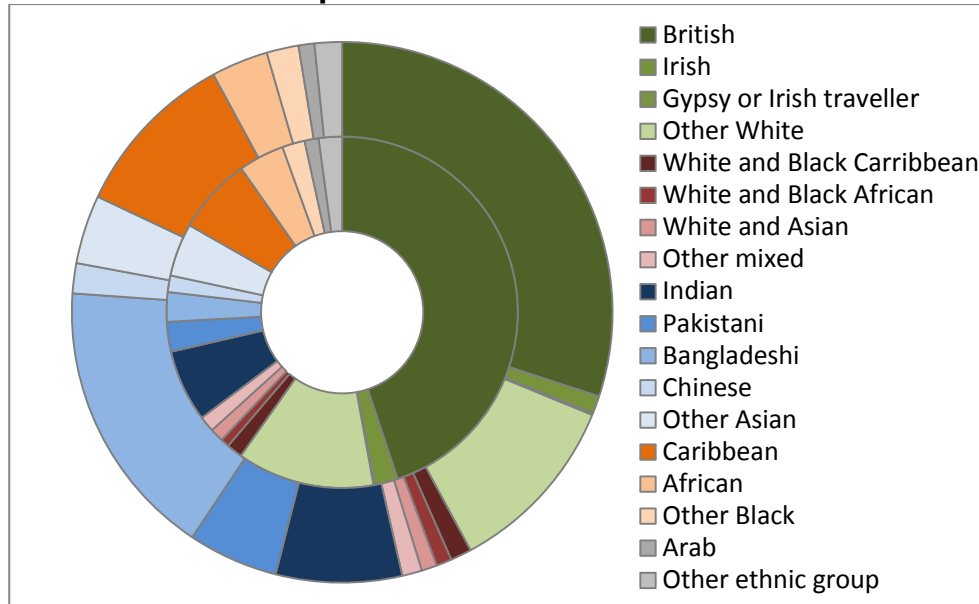
Chart 24 : Marital Status



A third of persons aged 16 and over living in households were living in a married couple, and a tenth cohabiting. Among persons not in a couple, 40 per cent were single, 9 per cent separated or divorced and 4 per cent widowed.

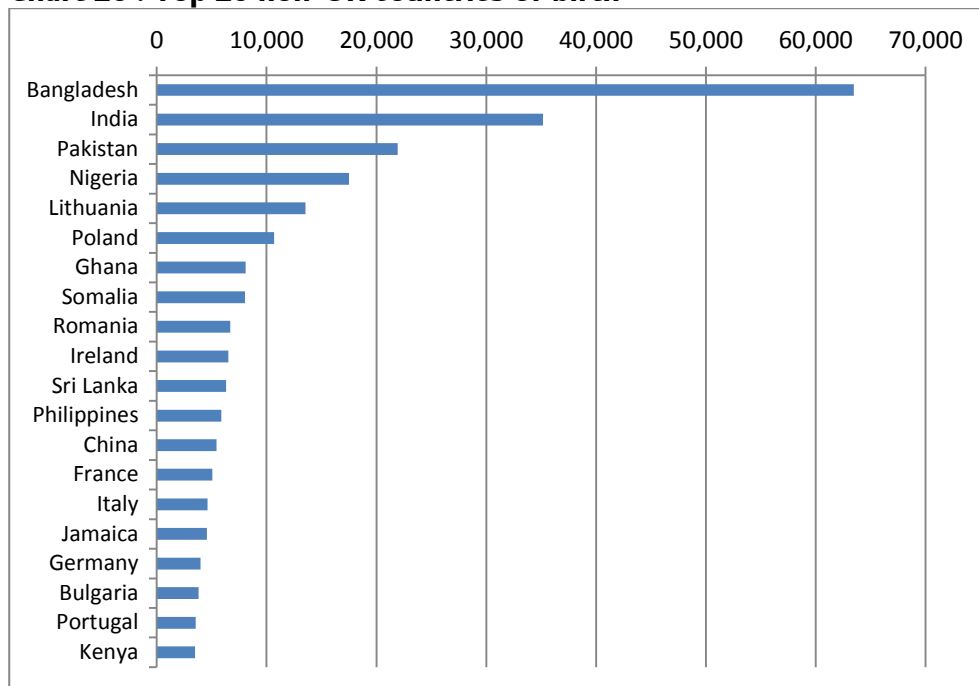
The chart below shows the ethnic groups of City and East on the outer ring compared to London on the inner ring. White groups comprised 42 per cent of City and East 's population and Asian groups 36 per cent, compared to 60 per cent and 18 per cent for London. Bangladeshis comprised the largest single non-White ethnic group of any constituency in London: 126,600 persons, 17 per cent of City and East's total and 57 per cent of all Bangladeshis in London. Other White groups made up 11 per cent of City and East's residents and Caribbeans another 10 per cent.

Chart 25 : Ethnic Group



Unsurprisingly, Bangladesh was the top non-UK country of birth with 63,500 Bangladesh-born residents, followed by India, 35,200, Pakistan 21,900 and Nigeria 17,500. Nearly three-fifths of Bangladesh-born Londoners lived in City and East, and third of all those born in Lithuania.

Chart 26 : Top 20 non-UK countries of birth



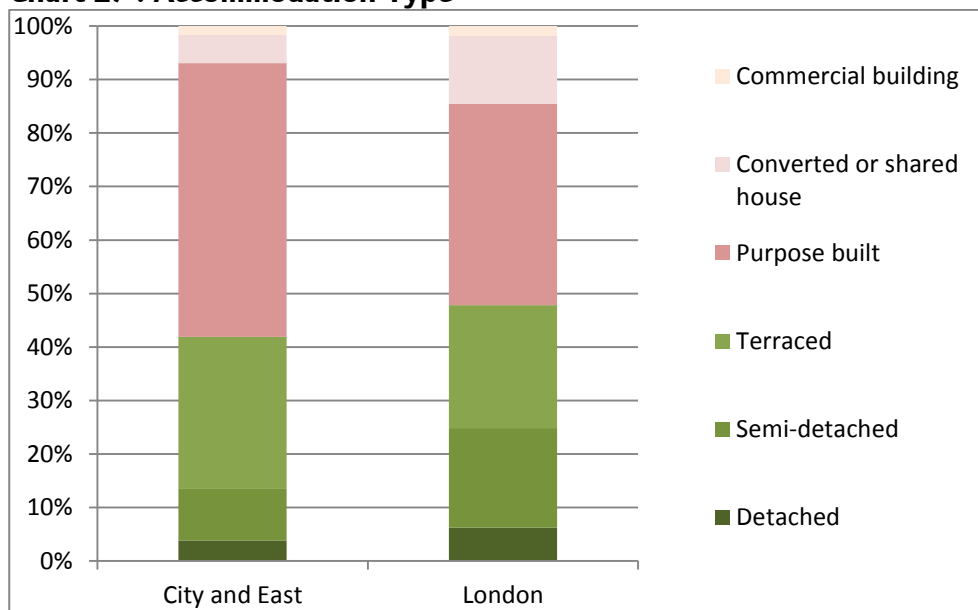
Thirty-three per cent of residents aged 3 and over in City and East did not have English as a main language, the second highest rate in London, and over one in five of these could not speak English well: some 42,600 (18 per cent) reported that they could not speak English well, and 8,500 (4 per cent) could not speak English at all.

Forty per cent of residents identified themselves as Christian, the second lowest proportion amongst the assembly constituencies and 9 percentage points below the London figure. Muslims comprised 28 per cent of residents nearly twice the proportion of any other constituency. Those stating no religion was below average at 15 per cent compared to 21 per cent across London, but slightly more people than average (9 per cent) chose not to answer the question.

Detached and semi-detached houses were more common than average in City and East accounting for 9 per cent and 30 per cent of all households, while terraced houses (18 per cent) and purpose built flats (28 per cent) were less prevalent than average.

Some 18 per cent of households were social rented, some 6 points below the London average, whilst the all other tenures were more common than average. Over half of households were owned: 28 per cent owned with a mortgage and 25 per cent owned outright.

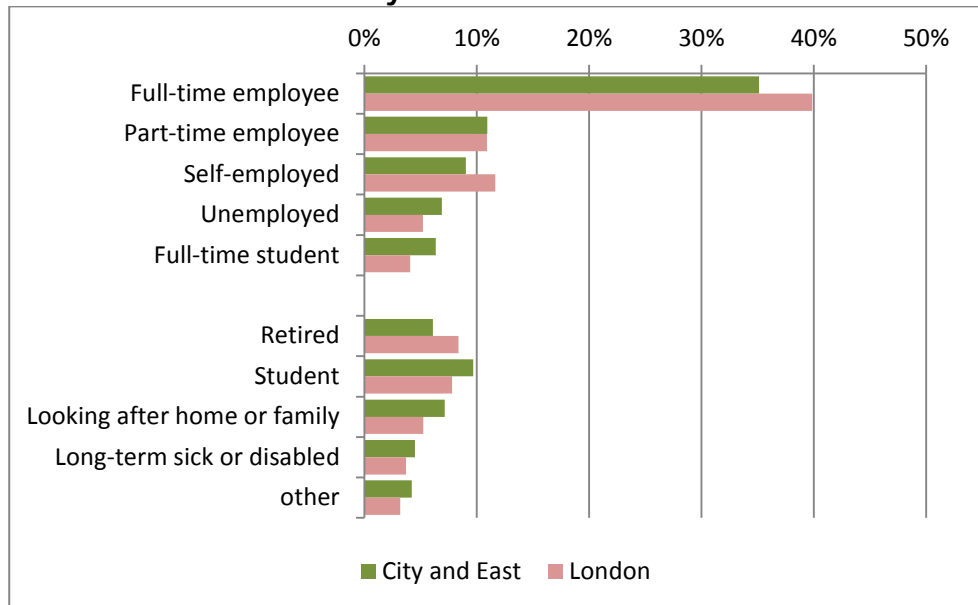
Chart 27 : Accommodation Type



The average household size in City and East was second highest in London at 2.70 persons. The London figure was 2.47 and that for England and Wales 2.36. Over 80 thousand households, three in ten of the total, were overcrowded based on the room standard. Both the numbers and the rate of overcrowding were highest in London.

Only 68 per cent of City and East residents aged 16-74 were economically active, the lowest rate in London; full-time employees (35 per cent), and self-employed (9 per cent) were lowest although the part-time employee rate (11 per cent) was average. Unemployment (7 per cent) was highest in London. Nearly one in ten were full-time students while only 6 per cent were retired, reflecting the young age structure. Seven per cent were looking after home and family, the highest rate in London.

Chart 28 : Economic Activity



Although professional occupations made up the largest group in City and East, the proportion, 19 per cent of residents in employment, was the lowest in London. Managerial, professional & administrative occupations were all under-represented in City and East, whilst sales, process and elementary occupations were over-represented. The retail and wholesale industry employed most workers (14 per cent). Accommodation and food service's share, 10 per cent, was the biggest in any constituency.

Chart 29 : Occupation of the employed

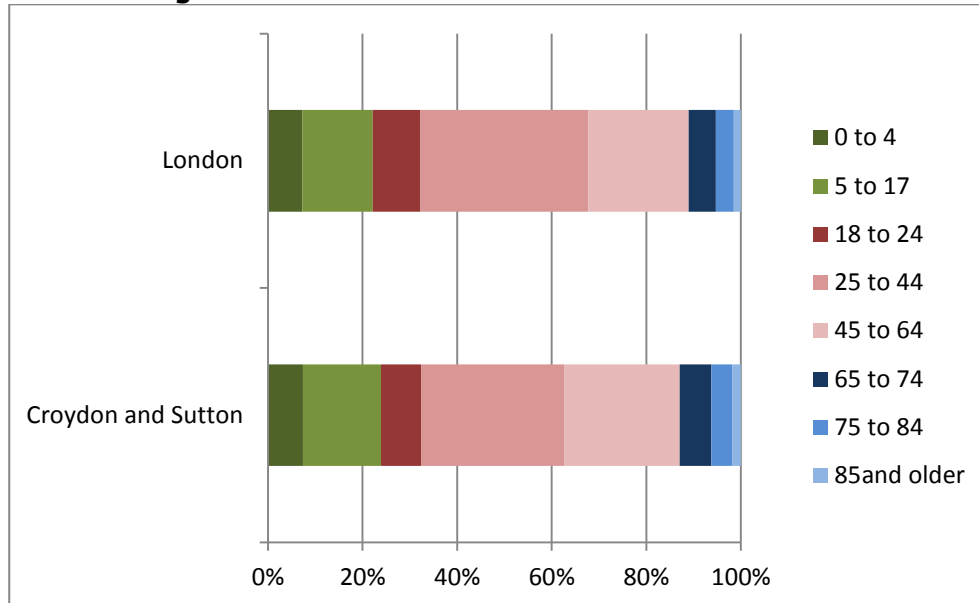


Thirty-two per cent of residents aged 16 and over held a level 4 qualification compared to 38 per cent for London as a whole, while those with level 1 or lower qualifications made up 33 per cent.

CROYDON AND SUTTON

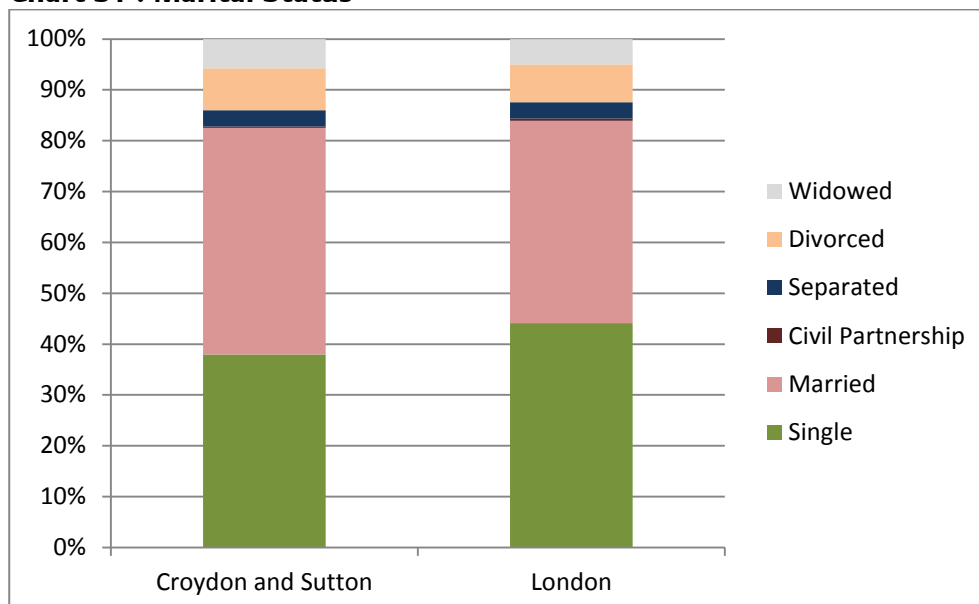
The population of Croydon and Sutton was 553,500 residents at Census 2011 ranking 9th out of the 14 constituencies. The proportion of working age, 63 per cent, was third lowest in London while proportions aged 0-17 (24 per cent) and 65 and over (13 per cent) were both third highest.

Chart 30 : Age Structure



More people aged 16 and over were married (44 per cent) than single (38 per cent), the reverse of the position for London (40 and 44 per cent respectively). One in twelve were divorced, the highest rate in London.

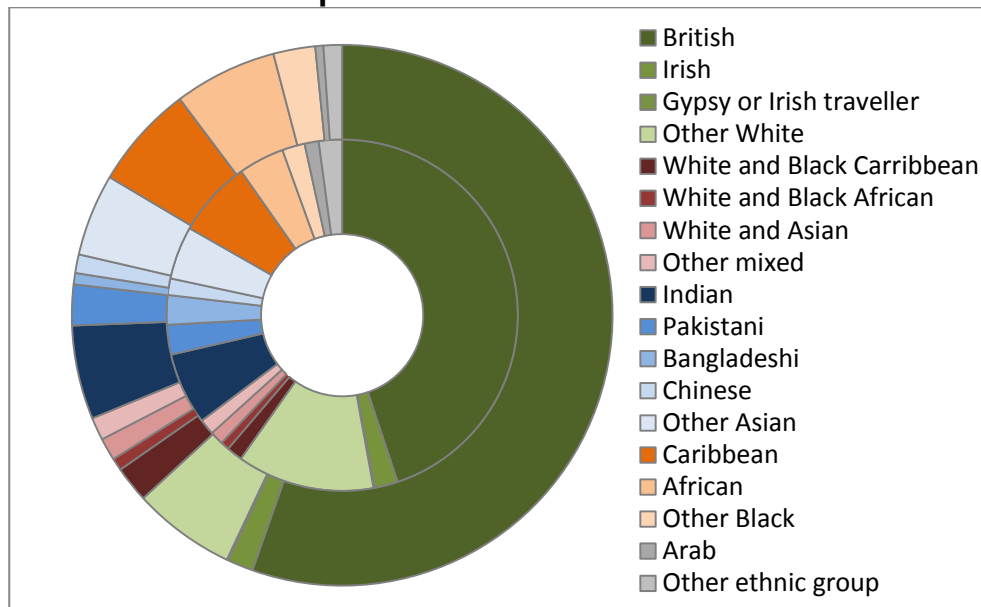
Chart 31 : Marital Status



Fifty-three per cent of those aged 16 and above living in households were living in a couple: either married (43 per cent) or cohabiting (10 per cent); London rates were 37 per cent and 11 per cent, and only 2 per cent were married and not living a couple. Among persons not in a couple, 35 per cent were single, 6 per cent divorced and 5 per cent widowed.

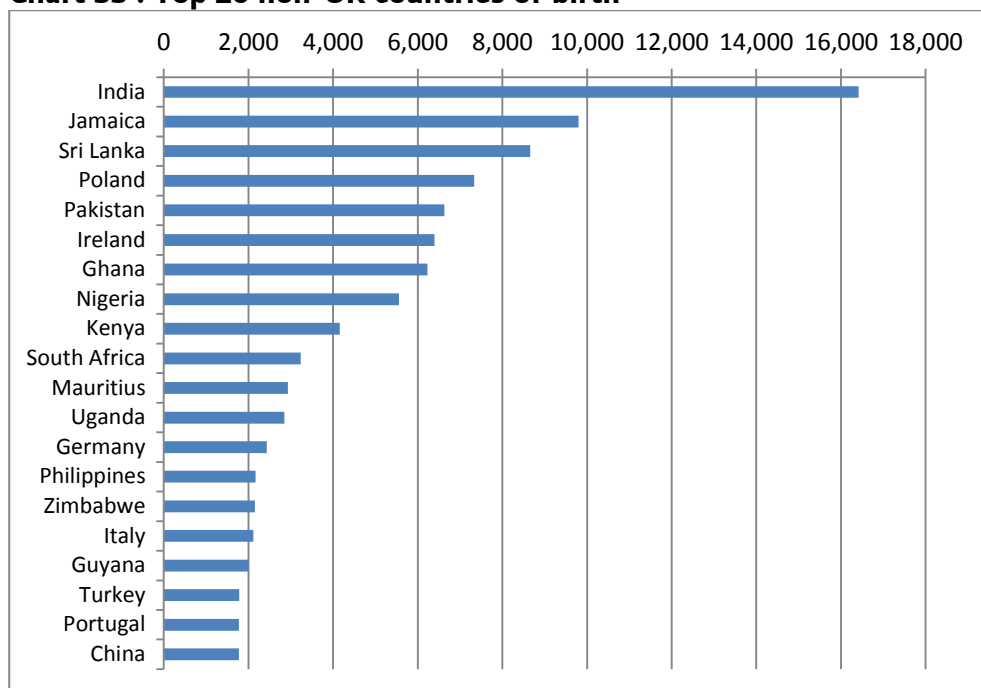
The chart below shows the ethnic groups of Croydon and Sutton on the outer ring compared to all London on the inner ring. White British made up 55 per cent of the total, over 10 percentage points more than the London average, while Other White groups at 6 per cent were 6 percentage points below average. Other groups that were more common than average in Croydon and Sutton were African (6 per cent compared to 4 per cent pan-London) and White and Black Caribbean.

Chart 32 : Ethnic Group



Around a quarter of Croydon and Sutton's residents were born outside the UK, the third lowest proportion in London. Top countries were the 16,400 were born in India, 9,800 in Jamaica and 8,700 in Sri Lanka. One in nine Jamaican-born Londoners lived in Croydon and Sutton, and one in ten Sri-Lankan-born but only one in 16 Indian-born. Among other countries in chart 33, one in eight Mauritius-born Londoners lived in Croydon and Sutton, and one in seven Guyanans.

Chart 33 : Top 20 non-UK countries of birth



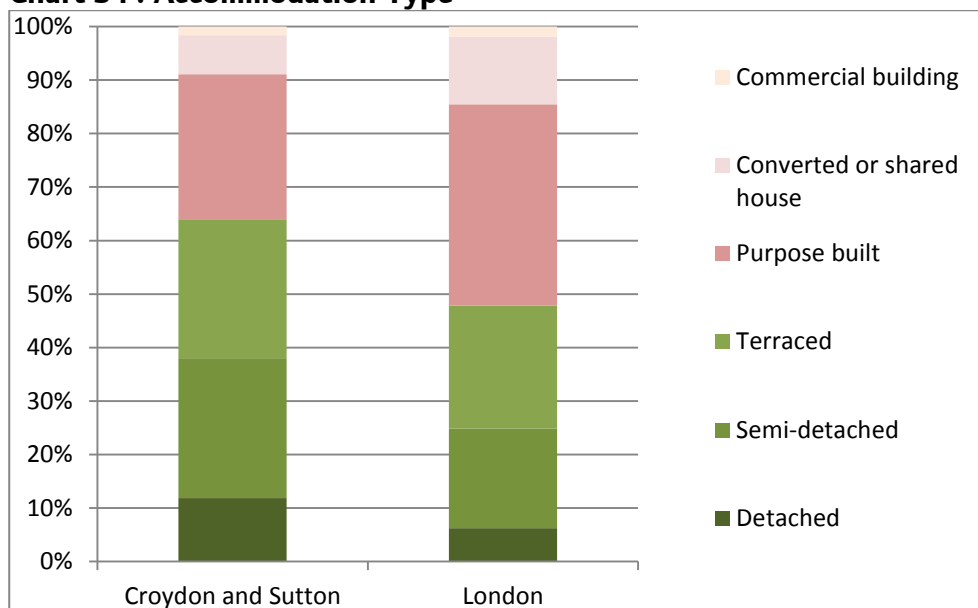
Only 13 per cent of residents aged 3 and over in Croydon and Sutton, did not speak English as their main language, the second lowest rate in London. Four-fifths of these could speak English well or very well and only 9,600 (14 per cent) said they could not speak English well, and 1,500 (2 per cent) could not speak English at all.

Fifty-seven per cent of residents identified themselves as Christian, the second highest proportion in London, nearly 9 percentage points above average. Most other religions were correspondingly below average: Muslim was the most common non-Christian religion but the proportion 7 per cent of the population was second lowest in London. A slightly higher than average proportion gave no religion (22 per cent compared to 21 per cent across London), while a slightly lower proportion (7 per cent compared to 8 per cent) chose not to answer.

Houses made up 64 per cent of household spaces in Croydon and Sutton: 12 per cent were detached houses (second highest rate in London), 26 per cent semi-detached and 26 per cent terraced. Only 36 per cent were flats, compared to 52 per cent for London.

Thirty-six per cent of households were owned with a mortgage and 26 per cent owned outright compared to 27 and 21 per cent respectively for London. Conversely 19 per cent were private rented and 18 per cent social rented compared to 25 and 24 per cent respectively for London.

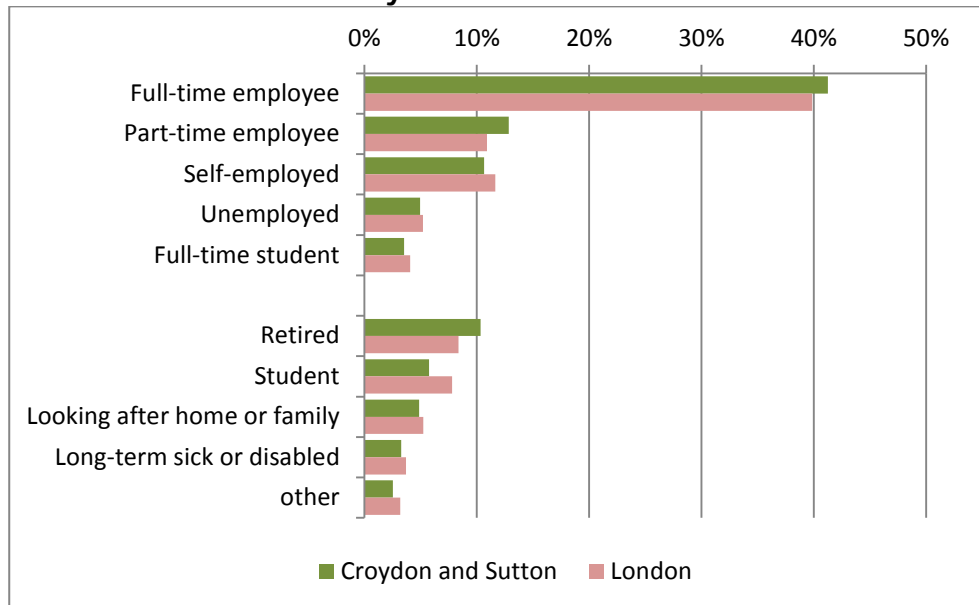
Chart 34 : Accommodation Type



The average household size in Croydon and Sutton was 2.46 persons, in-line with the London average of 2.47 and higher than England and Wales at 2.36. One household in seven was overcrowded based on the room standard well below the London average of 22 per cent.

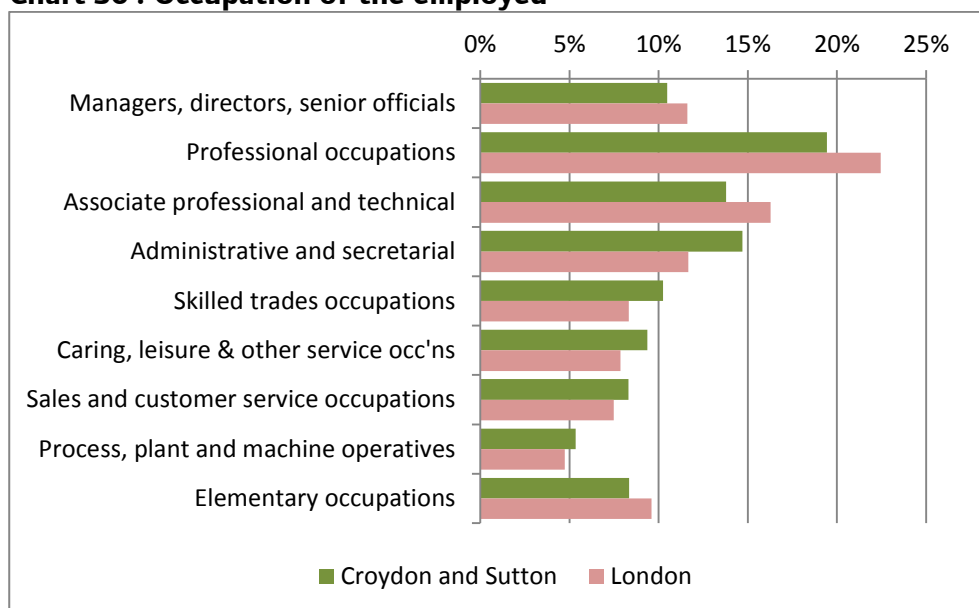
Seventy-three per cent of residents aged 16-74 were economically active, 1.6 percentage points above the London average. The part-time employment rate at 13 per cent was second highest in London, but self-employment (11 per cent) was relatively low. The proportion retired, 10 per cent, was 2 percentage points higher than average, while other inactive groups were below average.

Chart 35 : Economic Activity



Although professional occupations made up the largest group in Croydon and Sutton, the proportion, 19 per cent of residents in employment, was below average for London. Administrative and secretarial was the next biggest occupation at 15 per cent. Top industries were retail and wholesale (14 per cent) and health and social care (13 per cent – the highest proportion in London).

Chart 36 : Occupation of the employed

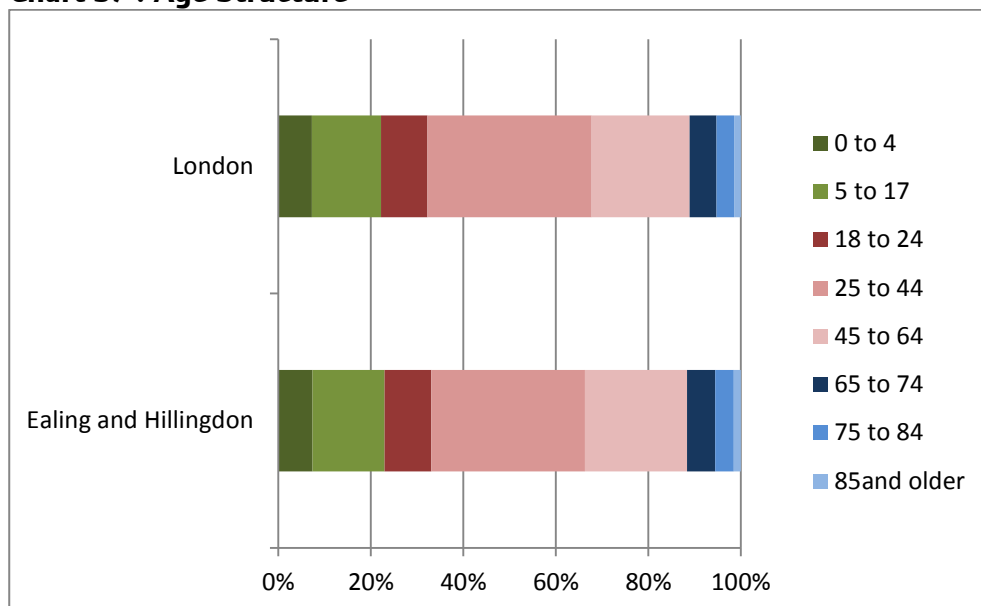


The proportion of residents aged 16 that held a level 4 qualification was one of the lowest in London, 31 per cent compared to 38 per cent for London as a whole, while those with level 1 or lower qualifications made up 32 per cent (28 per cent for London).

EALING AND HILLINGDON

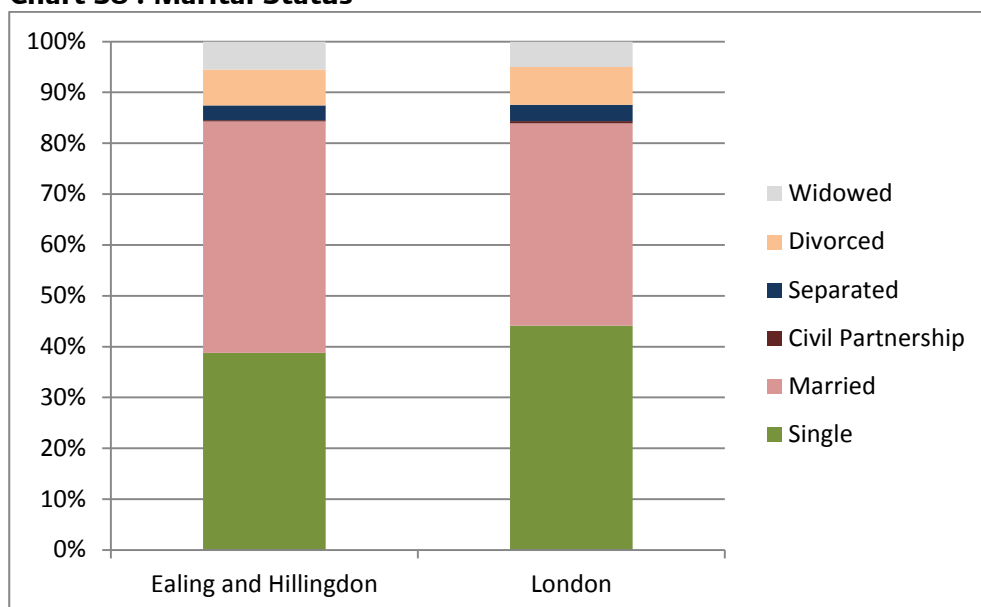
With 612,400 residents at Census 2011, Ealing and Hillingdon's population ranked third out of the 14 constituencies. The age breakdown was 29 per cent aged 0-17, 65 per cent of working age (18-64) and 12 per cent aged 65 and over. This was similar to London but with slightly fewer working age people than average, and slightly more children and retired ages.

Chart 37 : Age Structure



More people aged 16 and over were married (46 per cent) than single (39 per cent), the reverse of the position for London (40 and 44 per cent respectively). One in ten was separated (3 per cent) or divorced (7 per cent).

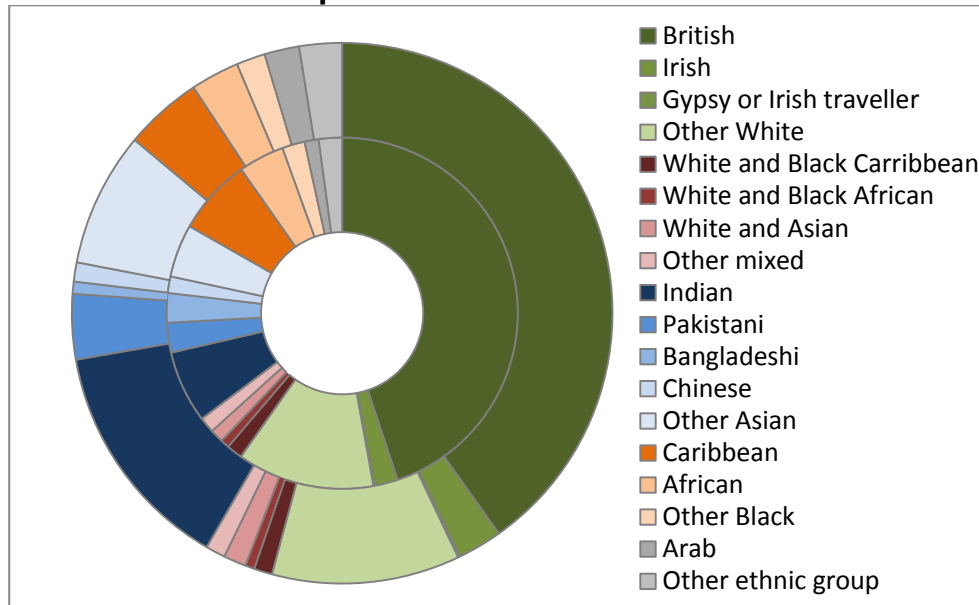
Chart 38 : Marital Status



Half of persons aged 16 and over living in households were living in a couple: 44 per cent were in a married couple and only 7 per cent cohabiting; London rates were 37 per cent and 11 per cent. Among persons not in a couple, 33 per cent were single, 5 per cent divorced and 5 per cent widowed.

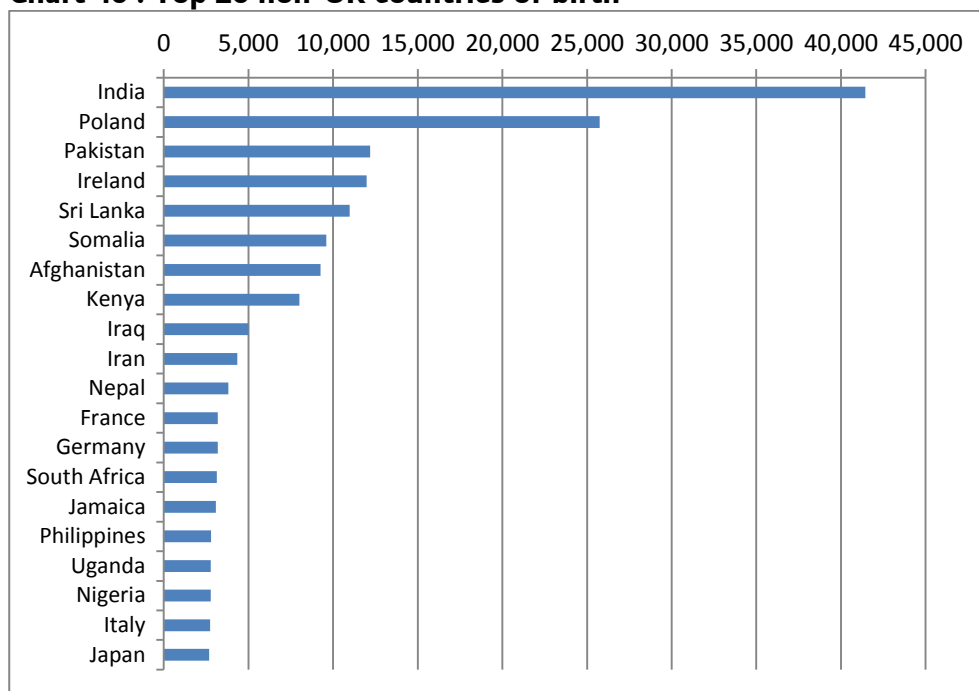
The chart below shows the ethnic groups of Ealing and Hillingdon on the outer ring compared to London on the inner ring. White groups comprised 54 per cent of Ealing and Hillingdon's population and Asian groups 28 per cent, compared to 60 per cent and 18 per cent for London. Indians comprised the largest single non-White ethnic group some 85,000 persons or 14 per cent of the total. Other White made up 11 per cent and Other Asian 8 per cent.

Chart 39 : Ethnic Group



Two in five residents of Ealing and Hillingdon were born outside the UK, slightly above the London average of 37 per cent. India was the top country of birth with 41,400 residents, followed by Poland (25,800), Pakistan (12,200), Republic of Ireland (12,000) and Sri Lanka (11,000). Just fewer than 9,300 were born in Afghanistan, representing nearly a quarter of the London total.

Chart 40 : Top 20 non-UK countries of birth



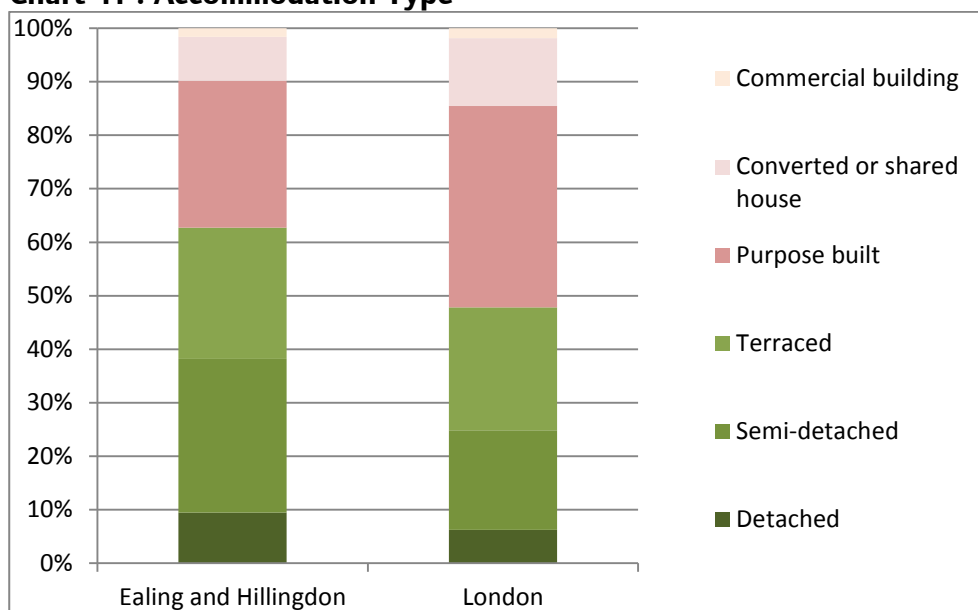
Twenty-seven per cent of residents aged 3 and over did not have English as a main language, compared to 22 per cent for London. Four-fifths of these could speak English well or very well but 26,600 (17 per cent) said they could not speak English well, and 4,900 (3 per cent) could not speak English at all.

Slightly fewer than average identified themselves as Christian, 46 per cent compared to 48 per cent for London; 13 per cent were Muslim and 8 per cent Hindu both rates above the London average. Over 7 per cent were Sikh, the highest proportion in London. Across London the figure was less than 2 per cent. Less than 16 per cent said they had no religion, and 7 per cent did not answer the question on religion, compared to 21 per cent and 8 per cent for respectively for London.

Houses made up 63 per cent of household spaces in Ealing and Hillingdon: over 9 per cent were detached houses (third highest rate in London), 29 per cent semi-detached and 25 per cent terraced. Thirty-seven per cent were flats, compared to 52 per cent for London.

Home ownership was more common than average and renting less common. Thirty-one per cent of households were owned with a mortgage and 21 per cent owned outright compared to 27 and 21 per cent respectively for London. Conversely 23 per cent were privately rented and 17 per cent social rented compared to 25 and 24 per cent respectively for London.

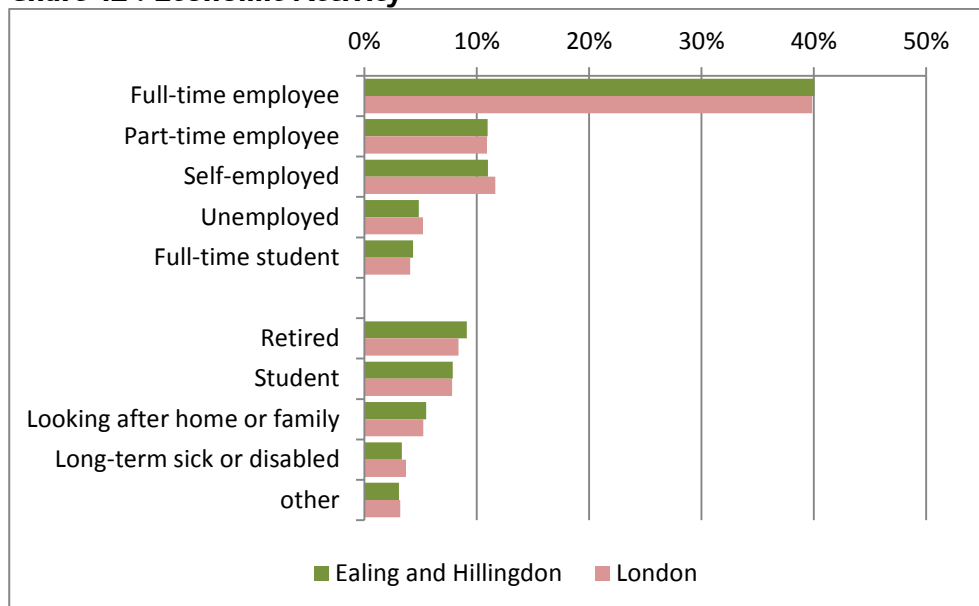
Chart 41 : Accommodation Type



The average household size in Ealing and Hillingdon was the third highest in London at 2.68 persons, compared to the London figure of 2.47 and the England and Wales figure of 2.36. Overcrowding was slightly below average for London with 20 per cent of households overcrowded based on the room standard compared to the London average of 22 per cent.

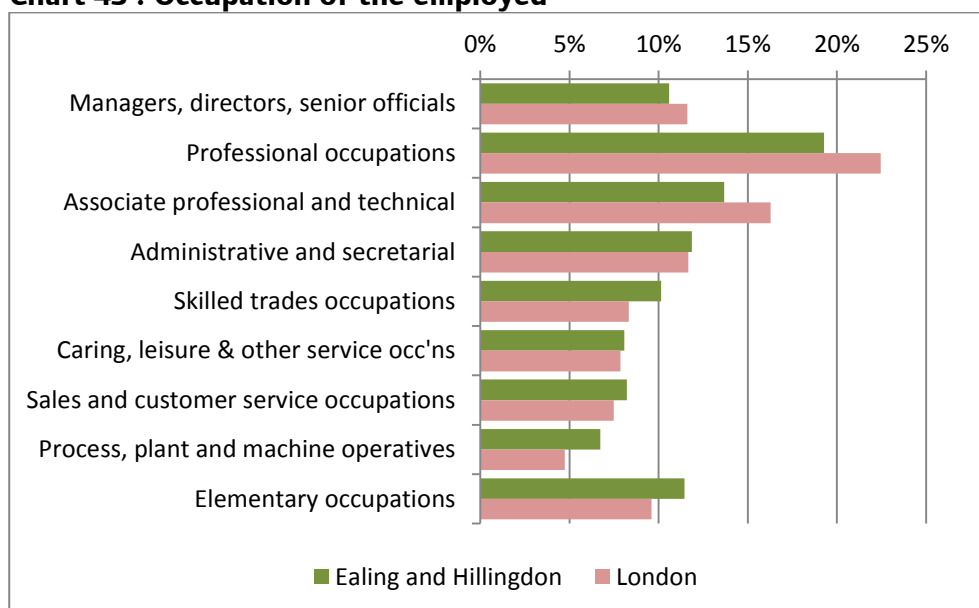
Economic activity in Ealing and Hillingdon was similar to average for London: full-time employees made up 40 per cent of residents aged 16-74, and 11 per cent were part-time employees, the same rates as for London. Self-employment (11 per cent) was slightly below average. Amongst economically inactive persons, the biggest group was retired persons at 9 per cent of 16-74 year olds , compared to 8 per cent across London.

Chart 42 : Economic Activity



Professional occupations (19 per cent of residents in employment) and associate professional occupations (14 per cent) were the largest occupations in Ealing and Hillingdon, but the shares of both were below average for London. The proportion in elementary occupations (11 per cent) was second highest in London and that of process and plant operatives (7 per cent) was highest.

Chart 43 : Occupation of the employed



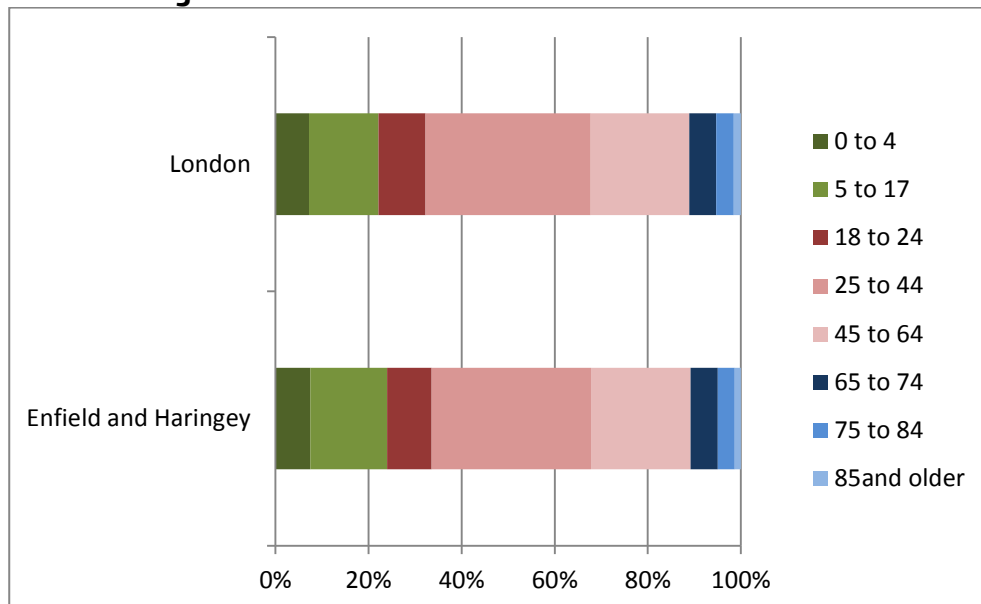
The top industry in Ealing and Hillingdon was retail and wholesale employing 15 per cent of workers, followed by health (10 per cent) and education (9 per cent). Nearly 9 per cent were employed in transport and storage, the highest proportion in London. Five per cent worked in manufacturing, again the highest rate in London.

Only 33 per cent of residents aged 16 and over held a level 4 qualification compared to 38 per cent for London as a whole, but the proportion with level 1 or lower qualifications at 29 per cent was only slightly above the London rate (28 per cent).

ENFIELD AND HARINGEY

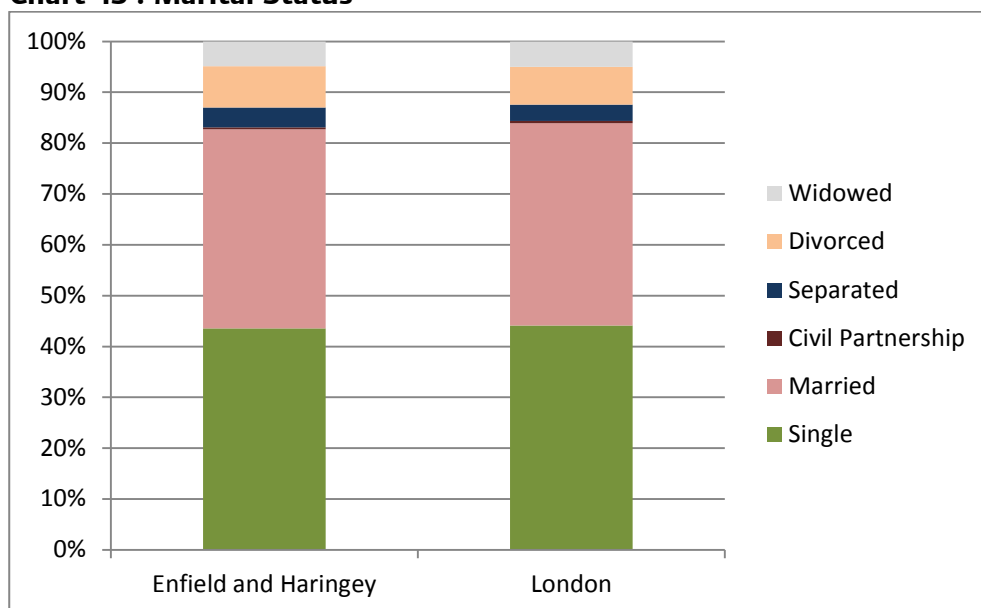
The resident population of Enfield and Haringey was 567,400 at Census 2011 ranking 7th out of the 14 constituencies. There were fewer people of working age, 65 per cent, than average for London (67 per cent) while the proportion aged 0-17, 24 per cent, was the second highest in London. Eleven per cent were aged 65 and over, the same as for London.

Chart 44 : Age Structure



Marital and civil partnership status was similar to London: 44 per cent of persons aged 16 and over were single (same as London), while 39 per cent were married (40 per cent for London). Eleven per cent were separated (4 per cent) or divorced (8 per cent), amongst the highest proportions in London.

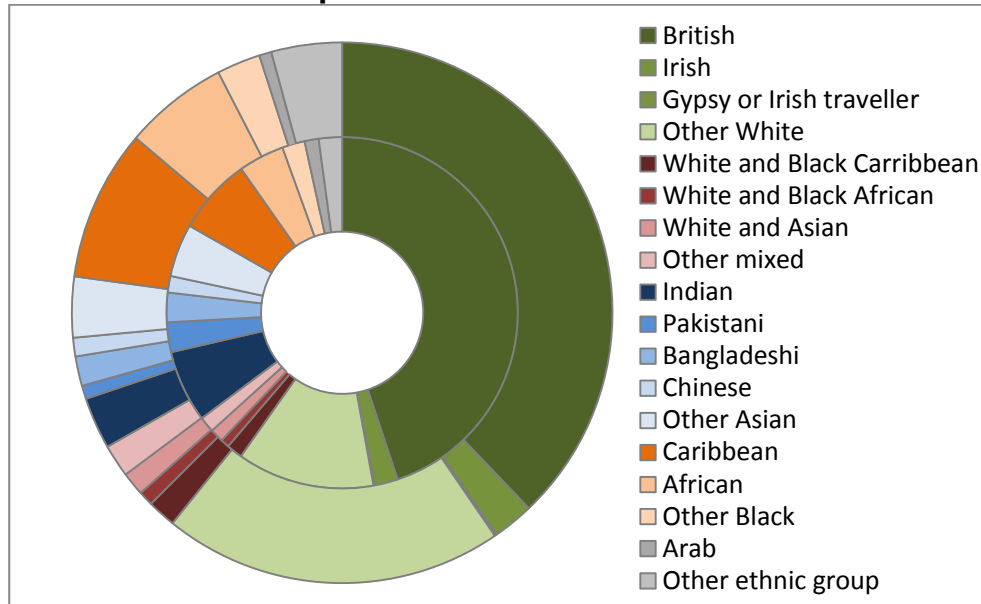
Chart 45 : Marital Status



Thirty seven per cent of persons aged 16 and over living in households were living in a married couple and 10 per cent were cohabiting, both slightly below London average. Of the 53 per cent not living in a couple 36 per cent were single, 7 per cent divorced and 5 per cent widowed.

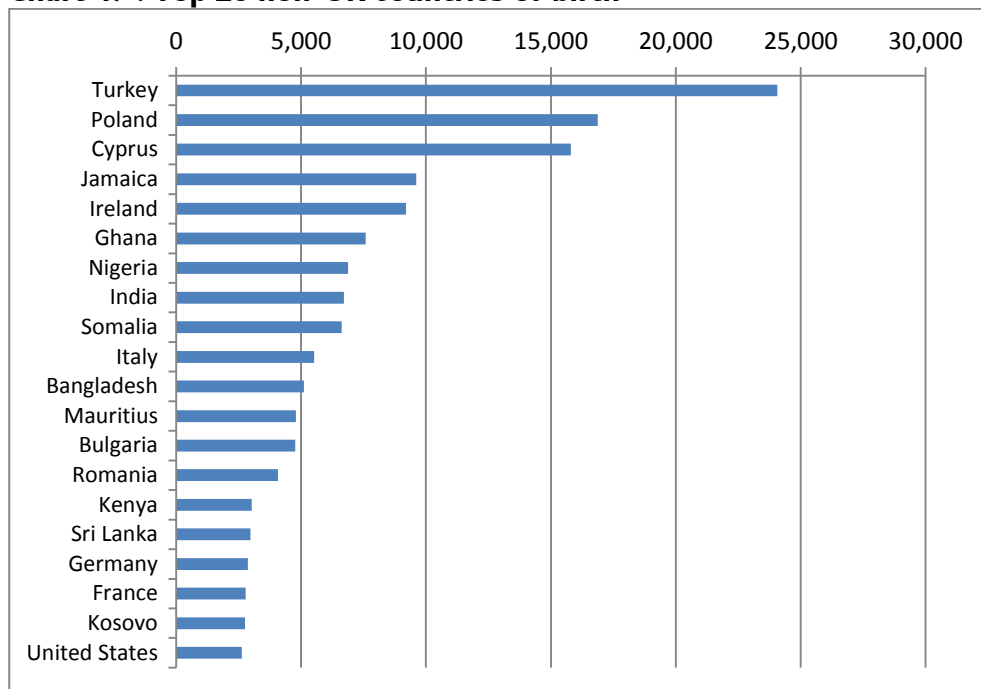
The chart below shows the ethnic groups of Enfield and Haringey on the outer ring compared to all-London on the inner ring. Overall, White groups comprised 61 per cent of the total, very similar to the London average but the proportion White British, 38 per cent, was 7 percentage points below average while Other White, 20 per cent, was 8 points above average. The two biggest non-White groups were Black: Caribbeans (9 per cent) and Africans (6 per cent).

Chart 46 : Ethnic Group



Two-fifths of Enfield and Haringey's residents were born outside the UK with 24,100 born in Turkey, 16,900 born in Poland and 15,800 born in Cyprus. Forty per cent of Turkish-born London residents lived in Enfield and Haringey, together with 39 per cent of those born in Cyprus.

Chart 47 : Top 20 non-UK countries of birth



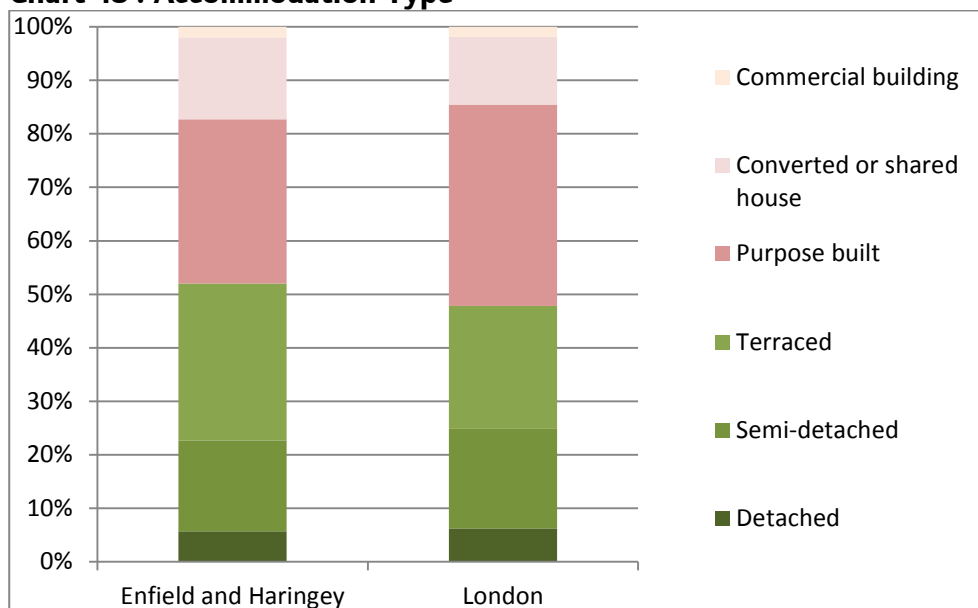
Twenty-six per cent of residents aged 3 and over in Enfield and Haringey did not have English as a main language, 2 percentage points higher than average however a quarter of these people said they could not speak English well, the highest rate in London. 29,600 (21 per cent of other language speakers) could not speak English well, and 5,100 (4 per cent) could not speak English at all.

Half of residents gave their religion as Christian, slightly above average, while 16 per cent were Muslim, 3 percentage points higher than London. A fifth of residents stated no religion, slightly below the London rate.

Houses made up 52 per cent of household spaces in Enfield and Haringey: 29 per cent terraced houses, 17 per cent semi-detached and less than 6 per cent detached. Thirty-one per cent were purpose-built flats, compared to 38 per cent for London while converted flats made up 15 per cent, compared to 13 per cent for London.

Tenure was very similar to London average with 28 per cent of households owned with a mortgage, 26 per cent privately rented, 22 per cent owned outright and 22 per cent social rented. London tenures were 27, 25, 21 and 24 per cent respectively.

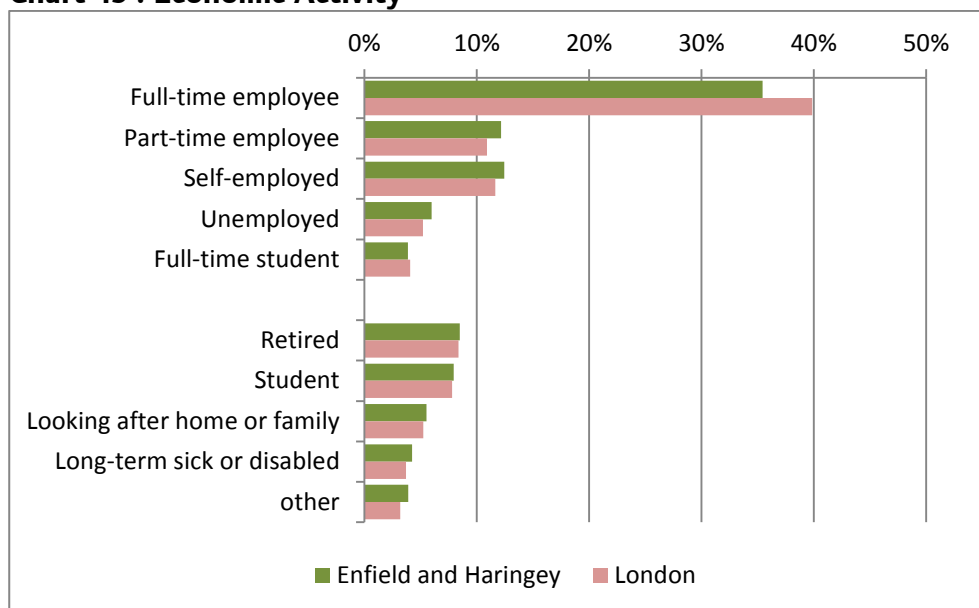
Chart 48 : Accommodation Type



The average household size in Enfield and Haringey was 2.54 persons, higher than the London average of 2.47 while across England and Wales the average was 2.36. Twenty-three per cent of households were overcrowded based on the room standard, which was a little above the London average of 22 per cent.

The economic activity rate of Enfield and Haringey residents aged 16-74 was 70 per cent, the second lowest of the constituencies. Chart 49 shows the rate for full-time employees (35 per cent) was over 4 percentage points below London average, although rates for self-employed, part-time employees (both 12 per cent) and unemployed (6 per cent) were above average. Proportions in all the economically inactive groups were slightly higher than London average.

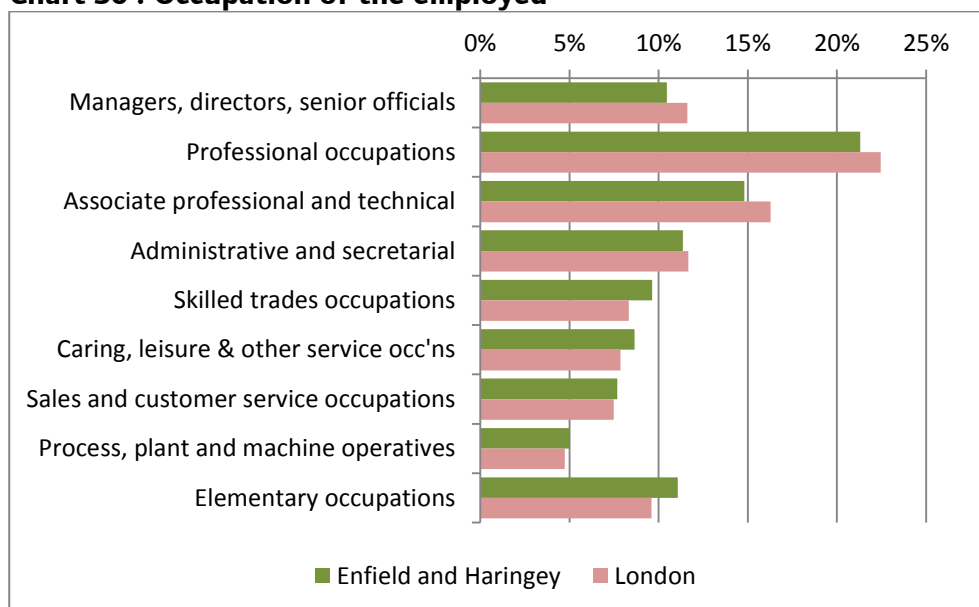
Chart 49 : Economic Activity



Professional occupations employed 21 per cent of residents in employment slightly below average for London, and the shares of other higher level occupations - associate professionals (15 per cent) and managers and senior officials (10 per cent) were also below average. Employment was above average in elementary occupations (11 per cent), skilled trades (10 per cent) and care and other service occupations (9 per cent).

As elsewhere in London, the industry employing most residents in Enfield and Haringey was retail and wholesale (14 per cent of persons employed). The share of education was biggest in London at 11 per cent and that of health and social care third biggest at 12 per cent.

Chart 50 : Occupation of the employed

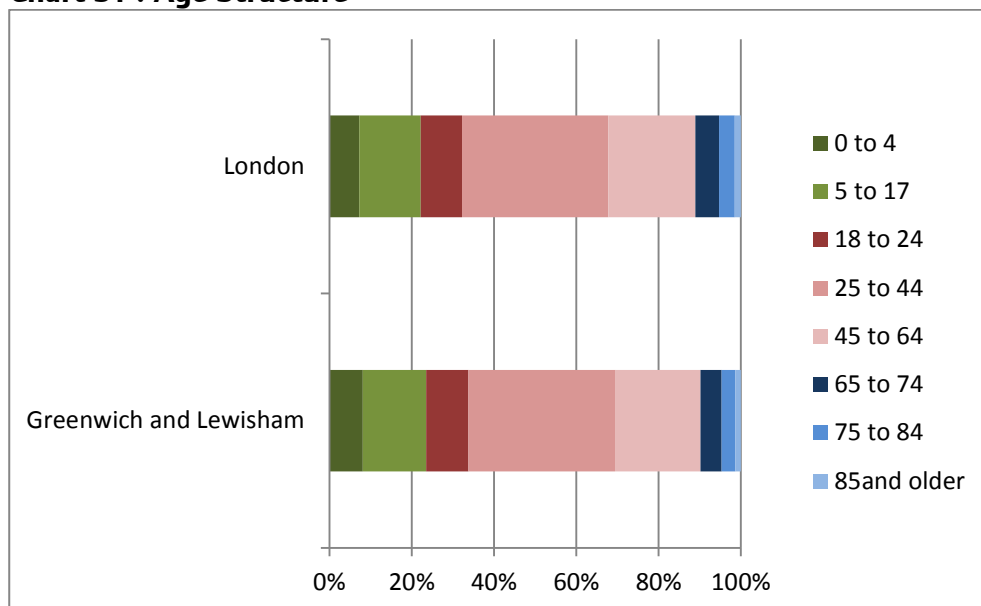


Thirty-four per cent of residents aged 16 and over held a level 4 qualification compared to 38 per cent for London as a whole, while there were more people than average with only lower level or no qualifications: 21 per cent had no qualifications compared to 18 per cent for London.

GREENWICH AND LEWISHAM

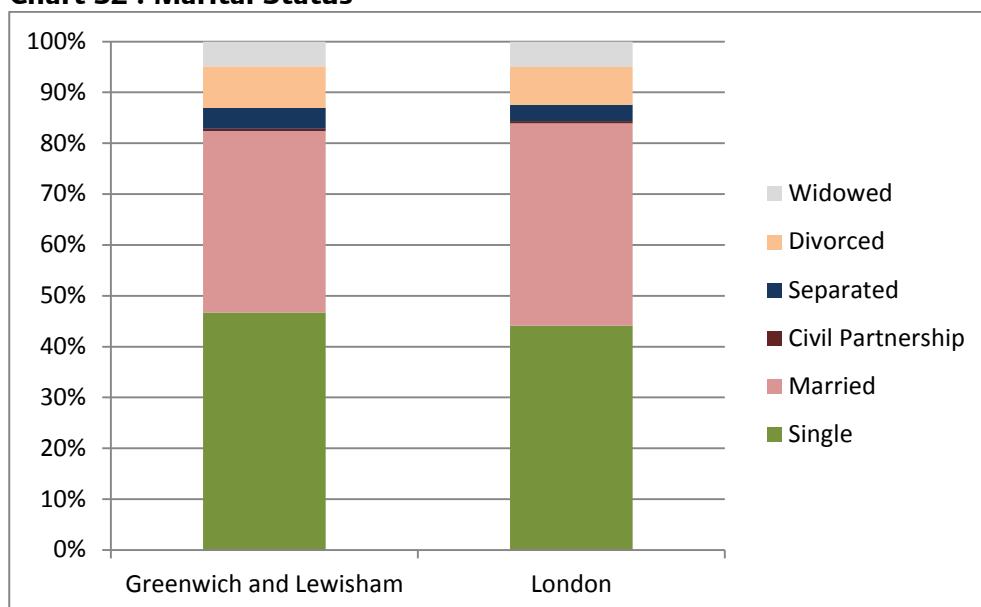
Greenwich and Lewisham residents had the third smallest population of the 14 constituencies at Census 2011, with 530,400 residents. There were relatively more young people and fewer older people. Nearly 24 per cent of residents were aged 0-17 compared to 22 per cent for London; conversely just fewer than 10 per cent were aged 65 and over: while across London 12 per cent were.

Chart 51 : Age Structure



Of persons aged 16 and over, 47 per cent were single (44 per cent for London) and 36 per cent married (40 per cent for London). Over 12 per cent of Greenwich and Lewisham adults were separated (4 per cent) or divorced (8 per cent), the highest rate in London.

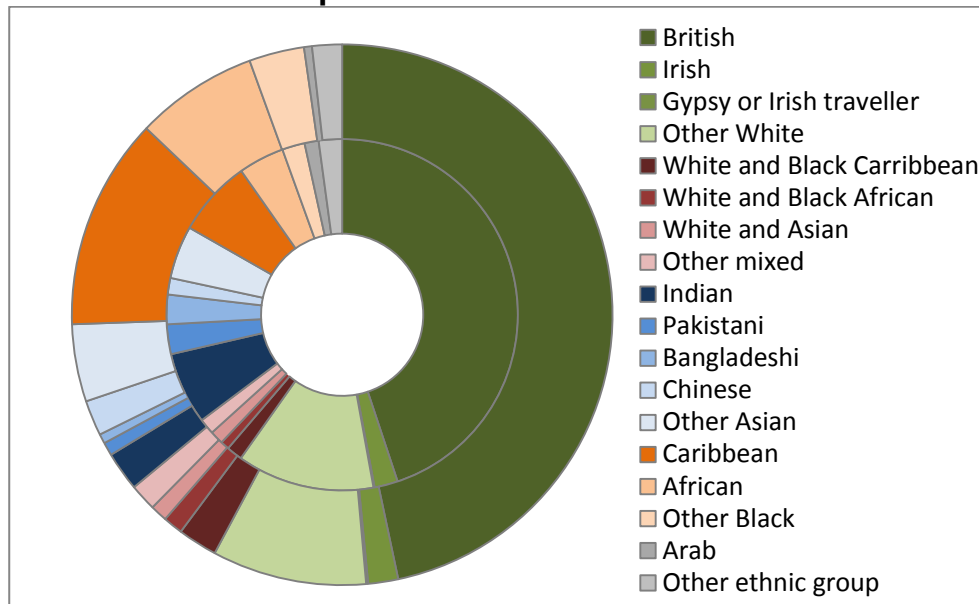
Chart 52 : Marital Status



The proportion of adults living in households who were living in a couple was below average: the 33 per cent in a married couple was much lower than 37 per cent for London, but the 12 per cent that were cohabiting was above average for London (11 per cent). Among persons not in a couple, 37 per cent were single, 7 per cent divorced and 5 per cent widowed.

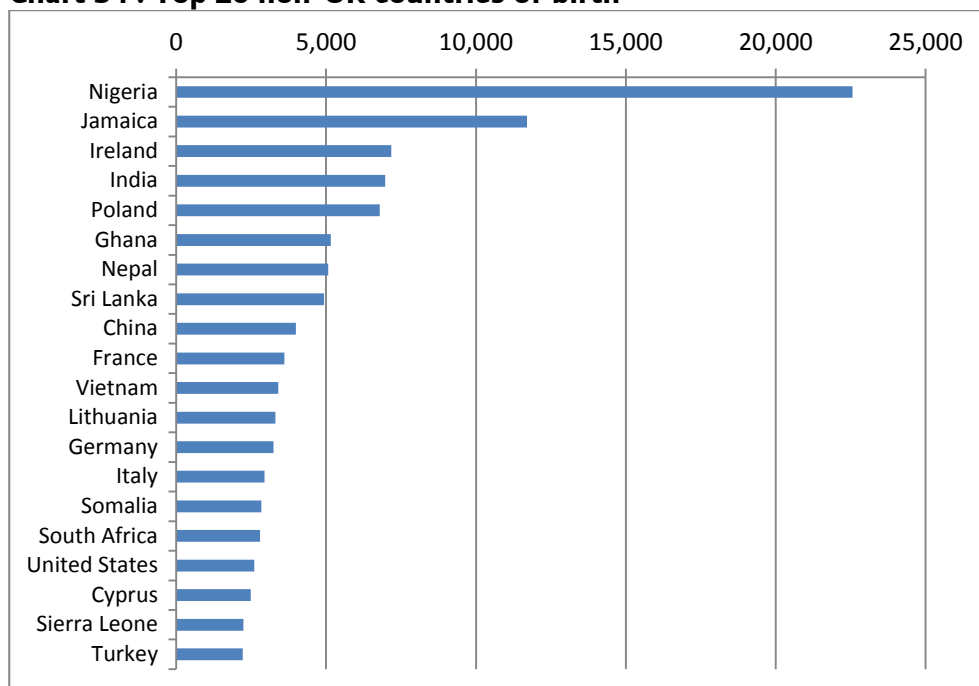
The chart below shows the ethnic groups of Greenwich and Lewisham on the outer ring compared to London on the inner ring. White British groups comprised 47 per cent of the total, 2 percentage points above average for London but Other White, at 9 per cent was over 3 points below average. Black groups made up 23 per cent of Greenwich and Lewisham's residents – the second highest proportion in London. Caribbeans were the largest non-White ethnic group with 13 per cent of total followed by Africans with 7 per cent.

Chart 53 : Ethnic Group



A little under a third of Greenwich and Lewisham residents were born outside the UK, the third lowest proportion in London (the London figure was 37 per cent). The top country non-UK country of birth was Nigeria with 23,600 residents; Jamaica was the only other country of birth that had over ten thousand residents in Greenwich and Lewisham (11,700).

Chart 54 : Top 20 non-UK countries of birth



One in six residents of Greenwich and Lewisham aged 3 and over did not have English as a main language, the fourth lowest rate in London. More than 80 per cent of these could speak English well or very well but 12,600 (15 per cent) said they could not speak English well, and 2,100 (3 per cent) could not speak English at all.

Over half (53 per cent) of Greenwich and Lewisham residents were Christian, the fourth highest proportion amongst the assembly constituencies while over quarter (26 per cent) stated no religion, the second highest rate. Muslim made up the next largest religious group though at 7 per cent of residents it was nearly 6 percentage points lower than average for London.

Flats made up 51 per cent of household spaces in Greenwich and Lewisham, 37 per cent purpose-built flats and 13 per cent converted flats, while terraced houses made up 30 per cent, compared to 23 per cent across London, semi-detached houses 16 per cent, and detached only 4 per cent.

Nearly a third of households (33 per cent) were social rented compared to 24 per cent across London. Other tenures were less common than average: only 16 per cent were owned outright (21 per cent for London), privately rented, 22 per cent (25 per cent for London), but the 27 per cent owned with a mortgage was the same rate for London.

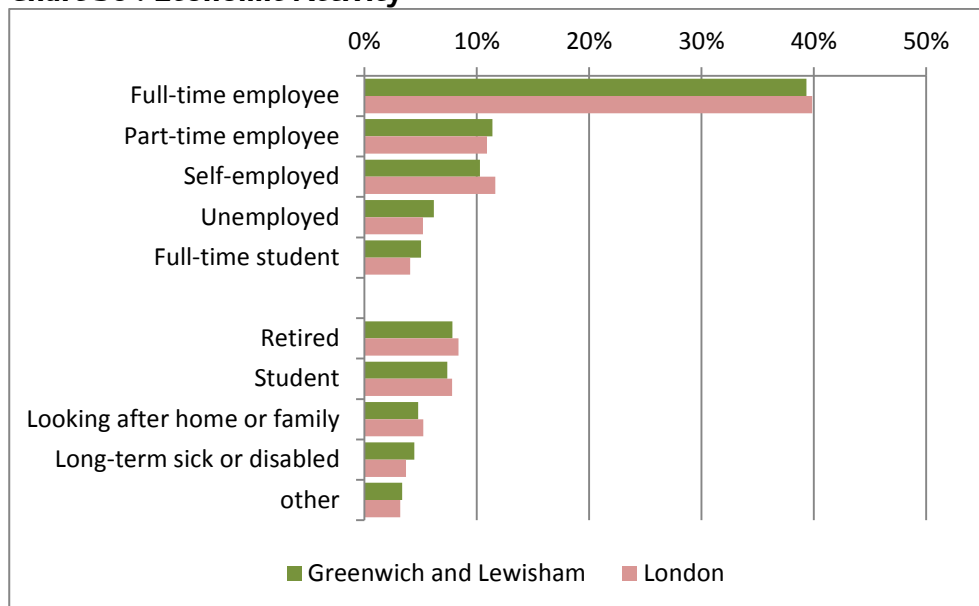
Chart 55 : Tenure



The average household size in Greenwich and Lewisham 2.41 persons per household was below average for London (2.47) but above the England and Wales figure of 2.36. Twenty-one per cent of households were overcrowded based on the room standard, slightly below the London average of 22 per cent.

Chart 56 shows that economic activity in Greenwich and Lewisham was similar to average for London: full-time employees made up 39 per cent of residents aged 16-74, and part-time employees, 11 per cent. Self-employment (10 per cent) was below average (12 per cent), and unemployment (6 per cent) was above average. Amongst economically inactive persons, the biggest group was retired persons 8 per cent followed by students at 7 per cent.

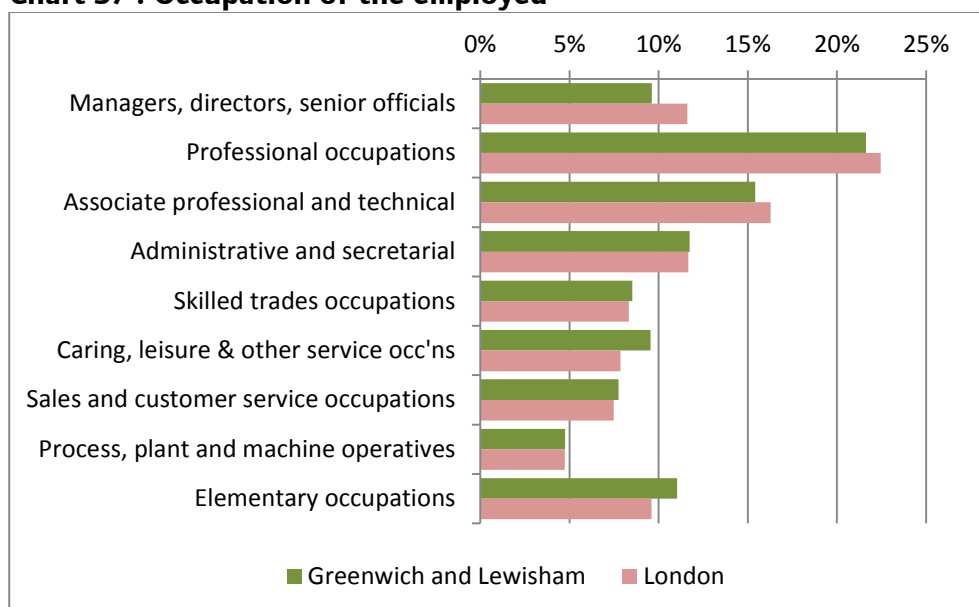
Chart 56 : Economic Activity



Professional occupations employed 22 per cent of residents in employment slightly below average for London, and the shares of other higher level occupations - associate professionals (15 per cent) and managers and senior officials (10 per cent, the second lowest share in London) were also well below average. Employment was above average in elementary occupations (11 per cent), and share of care and other service occupations, nearly 10 per cent, was the highest in London.

One in eight workers were employed in health and social care the second highest share in London. Retail and wholesale employed 12 per cent of residents, and education 11 per cent.

Chart 57 : Occupation of the employed

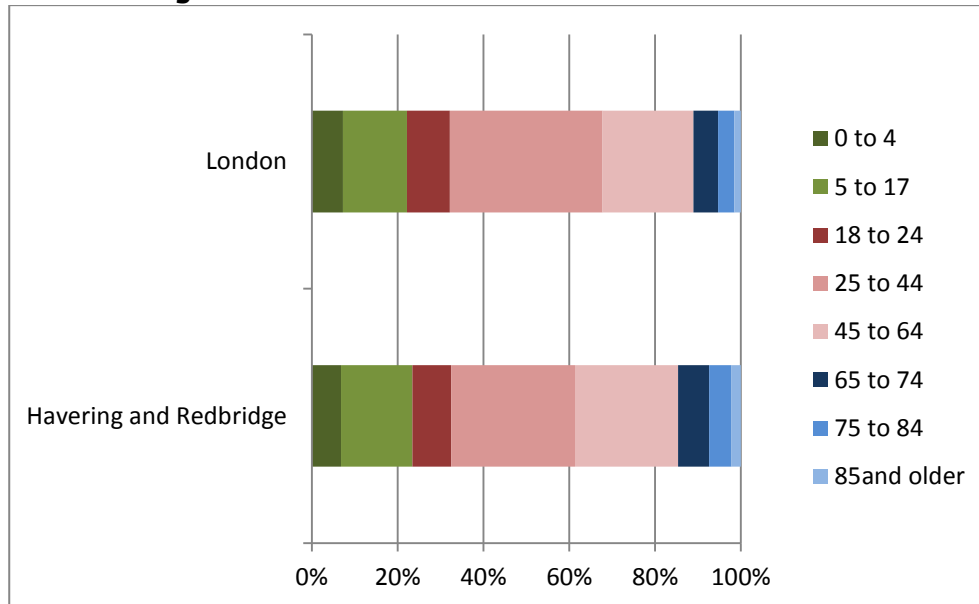


Thirty-six per cent of residents aged 16 and over held a level 4 qualification compared to 38 per cent for London as a whole, while those with level 1 or lower qualifications made up 31 per cent compared to 28 per cent for London.

HAVERING AND REDBRIDGE

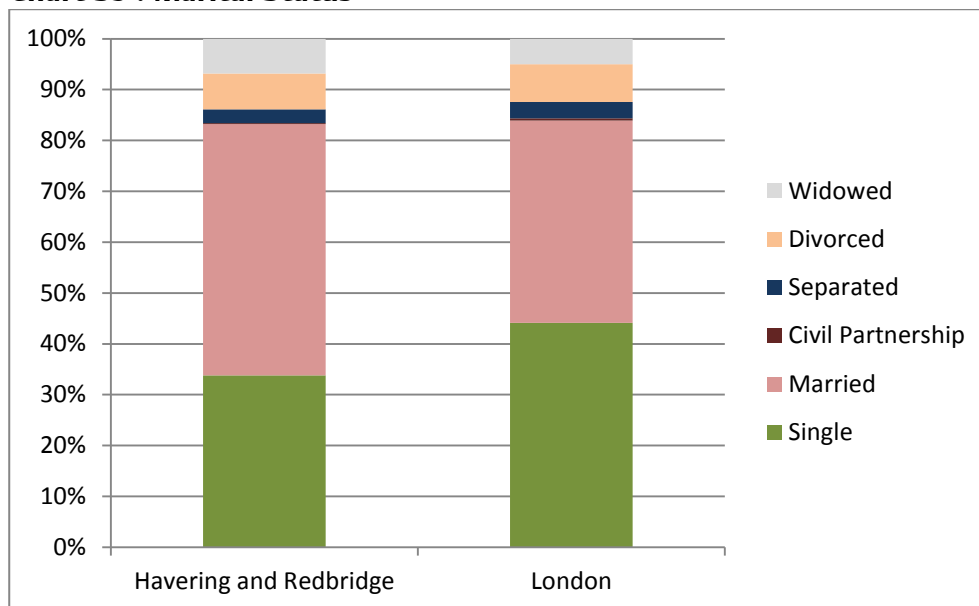
Havering and Redbridge had the second smallest population of the 14 constituencies: 516,200 residents at Census 2011. There were relatively more young and old people and fewer people of working age. Nearly 15 per cent were aged 65 and over compared to 11 per cent for London; over 23 per cent were aged 0-17 (22 per cent for London); and conversely only 62 per cent were aged 18 to 64 (67 per cent for London).

Chart 58 : Age Structure



Nearly half of persons aged 16 and over were married the highest rate in London while the 34 per cent who were single was one the lowest rates. Less than 3 per cent were separated, while 7 per cent were divorced. The 7 per cent who were widowed was the second highest rate in London.

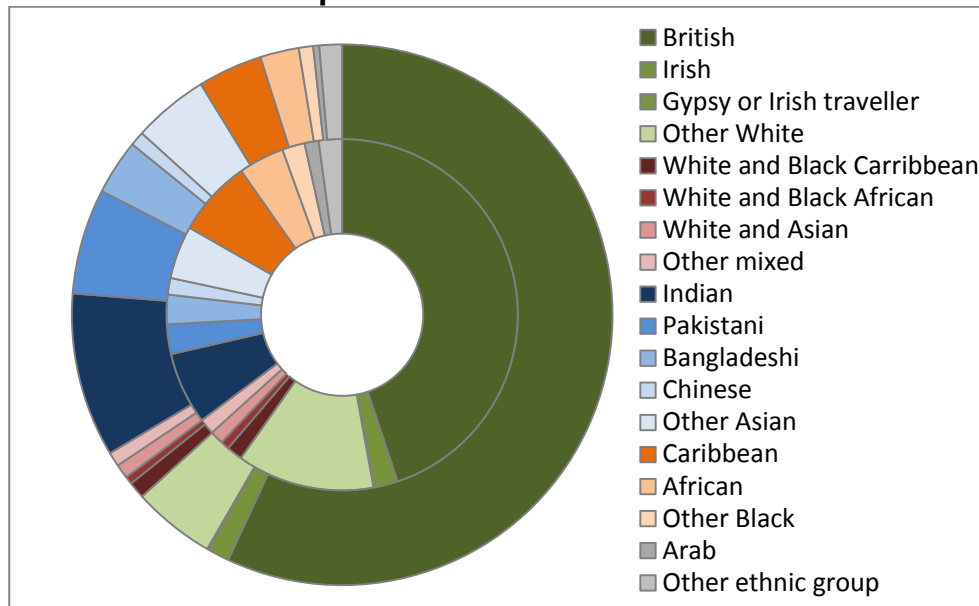
Chart 59 : Marital Status



As might be expected, the proportion living in a married couple was highest in London (49 per cent of adults) and single widows (6 per cent) was second highest. However the proportion cohabiting, 8 per cent, was one of the lowest.

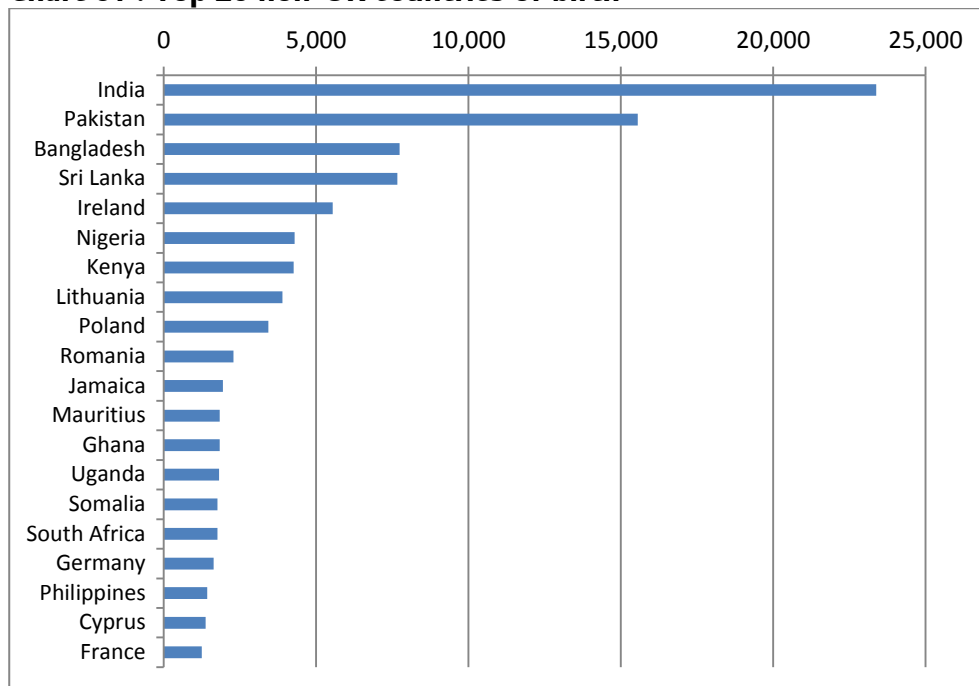
The chart below shows the ethnic groups of Havering and Redbridge on the outer ring compared to London on the inner ring. White British made up 57 per cent of the total, the second highest proportion in London, 12 percentage points above average. Indian (10 per cent), Pakistani (6 per cent) and Bangladeshi (3 per cent) shares were above average but the all other groups were less common in Havering and Redbridge than across London.

Chart 60 : Ethnic Group



A quarter of Havering and Redbridge residents were born outside the UK, the second lowest proportion in London (the London figure was 37 per cent). The top country non-UK country of birth was India with 23,400 residents. Pakistan was the only other country of birth that had over ten thousand residents (15,600) representing 14 per cent of the London total.

Chart 61 : Top 20 non-UK countries of birth



Less than one in six Havering and Redbridge residents aged 3 and over did not have English as a main language, the third lowest rate in London. More than 80 per cent of these people could speak English well or very well but 11,600 (15 per cent) said they could not speak English well, and 2,000 (3 per cent) could not speak English at all.

Almost exactly 50 per cent of residents identified themselves as Christian, 2 percentage points above London average while the next largest religious group, Muslim, made up 15 per cent of residents, followed by Hindus, 7 per cent (these were 12 per cent and 5 per cent for London respectively). Only one in six residents stated no religion while one in five did across London.

Havering and Redbridge had the biggest proportion of household spaces that were houses, some 73 per cent of the total comprising 9 per cent detached, 33 per cent semi-detached and 31 per cent terraced houses. Purpose built flats accounted for 22 per cent of household spaces half the London average and converted flats were just 4 per cent, a third the London rate.

Home ownership was second highest in London with 37 per cent owned with a mortgage and 32 per cent owned outright. Private rented made up 17 per cent compared to 25 per cent for London while the proportion social rented, 13 per cent was half the London average

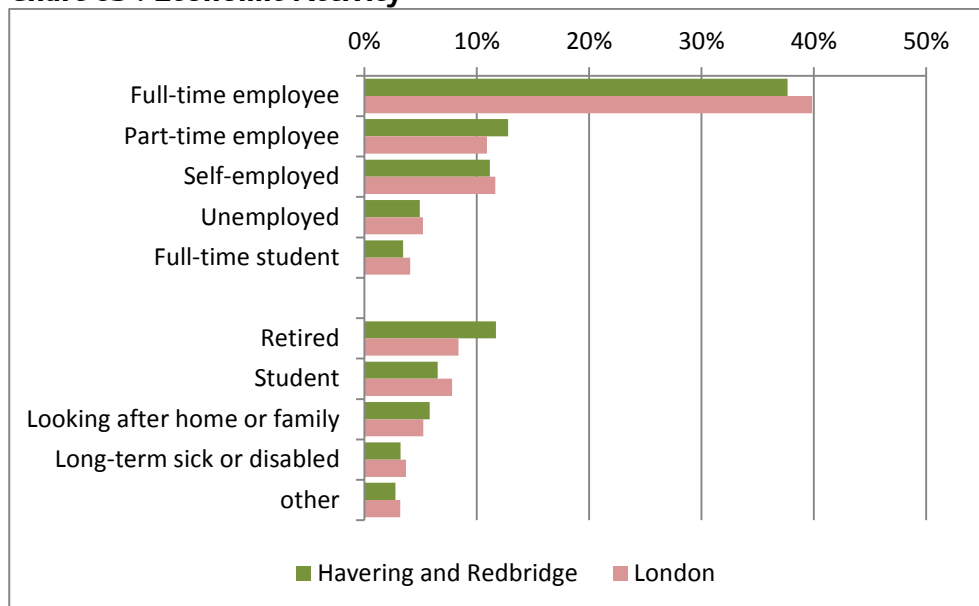
Chart 62 : Accommodation Type



The average household size in Havering and Redbridge was 2.61 persons, above the London figure of 2.47 and the England and Wales figure of 2.36. Overcrowding was amongst the lowest in London with only 12 per cent households overcrowded based on the room standard, compared to the London average of 22 per cent.

The economic activity rate for Havering and Redbridge residents aged 16-74, 70 per cent, was third lowest in London. Full-time employees made up 38 per cent of residents (2 percentage points below average although the part-time employment rate (13 per cent) was 2 percentage points above average. There were relatively more retired persons than average (12 per cent compared to 8 per cent across London), but fewer full-time students (less than 7 per cent compared to 8 per cent for London).

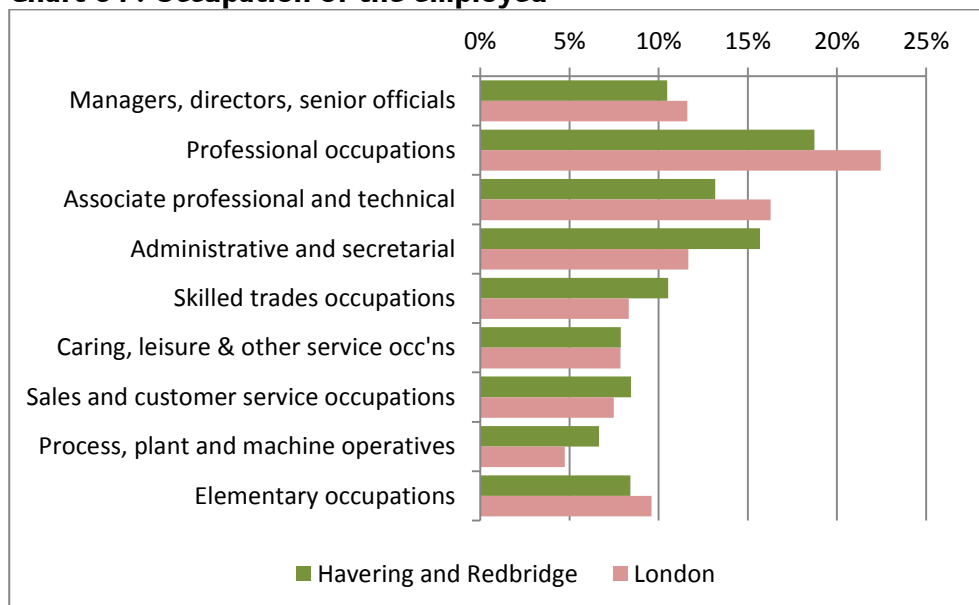
Chart 63 : Economic Activity



Although professional occupations made up the largest group in Havering and Redbridge, the proportion, 18 per cent of residents in employment, was second lowest in London. Administrative and secretarial (16 per cent) was next biggest. Skilled trades made up over 10 per cent of all employment – the highest proportion in London, and plant and machine operatives nearly 7 per cent (second highest in London).

Around a seventh of residents in work were employed in retail and wholesaling industries and over a tenth in each of health and social care and education. Construction and finance (each 9 per cent of workers) were also above average.

Chart 64 : Occupation of the employed

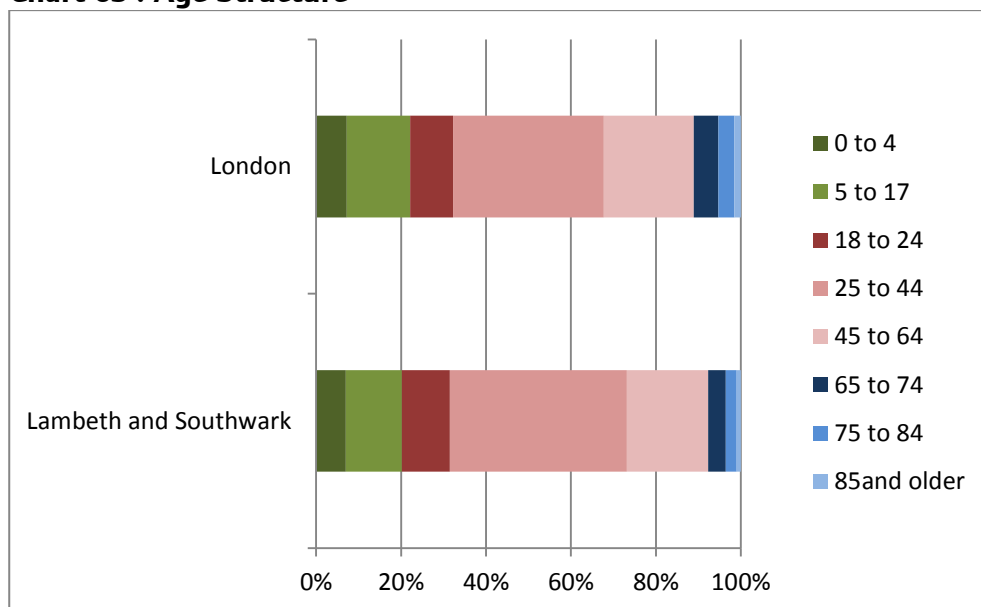


Residents aged 16 had the lowest rate of high level qualifications (only 27 per cent held a level 4 qualification compared to 38 per cent for London as a whole), while the rate with level 1 or lower qualifications was highest (37 per cent compared to 28 per cent for London).

LAMBETH AND SOUTHWARK

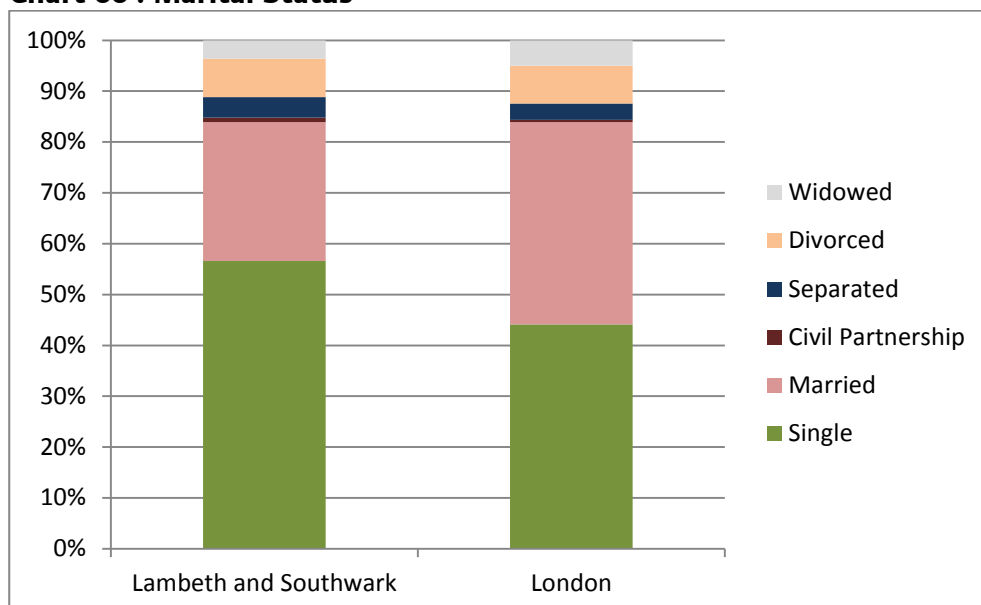
Lambeth and Southwark had 591,400 residents at Census 2011 ranking fifth out of the 14 constituencies. There were more people of working age, 72 per cent, than average for London (67 per cent), fewer people aged 0-17 (20 per cent compared to 22 per cent for London); and particularly few 65 and over. Less than 8 per cent were aged 65 and over in Lambeth and Southwark, the second lowest proportion in London compared to 11 per cent for the capital as a whole.

Chart 65 : Age Structure



The proportion of residents aged 16 and over who were single (57 per cent) was the highest in London and proportion married (27 per cent) was lowest, although nearly 1 per cent were in civil partnerships – twice the London average. More people than average were separated or divorced, but those widowed were the lowest proportion in London, as would be expected from the age structure.

Chart 66 : Marital Status

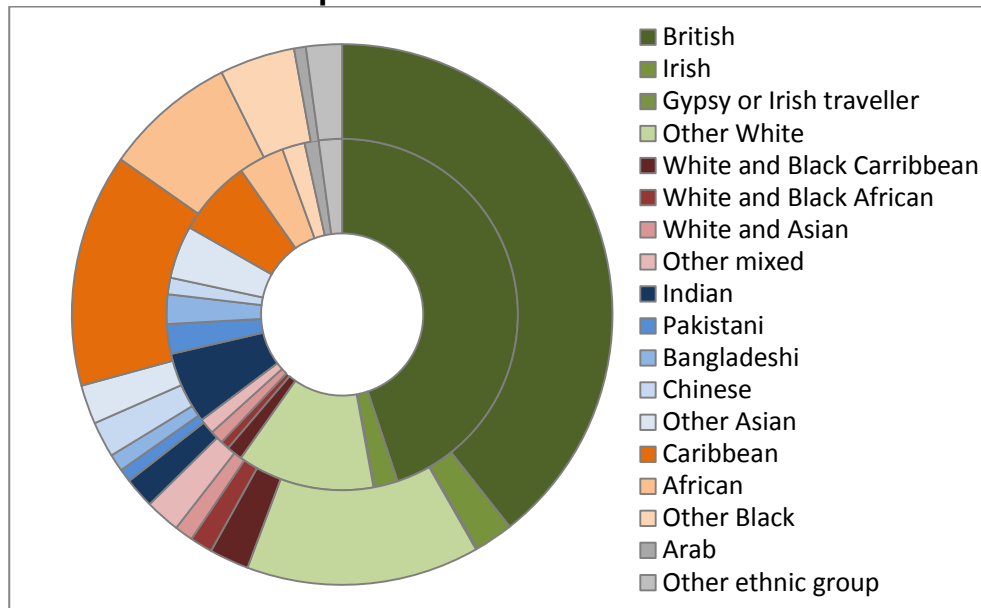


Living arrangements followed this pattern: Single people not living in a couple made up 45 per cent of adults 16 and over living in households (highest rate in London), while those living in a married couple

were only 25 per cent (lowest rate in London) but those in cohabiting couples (14 per cent) was highest.

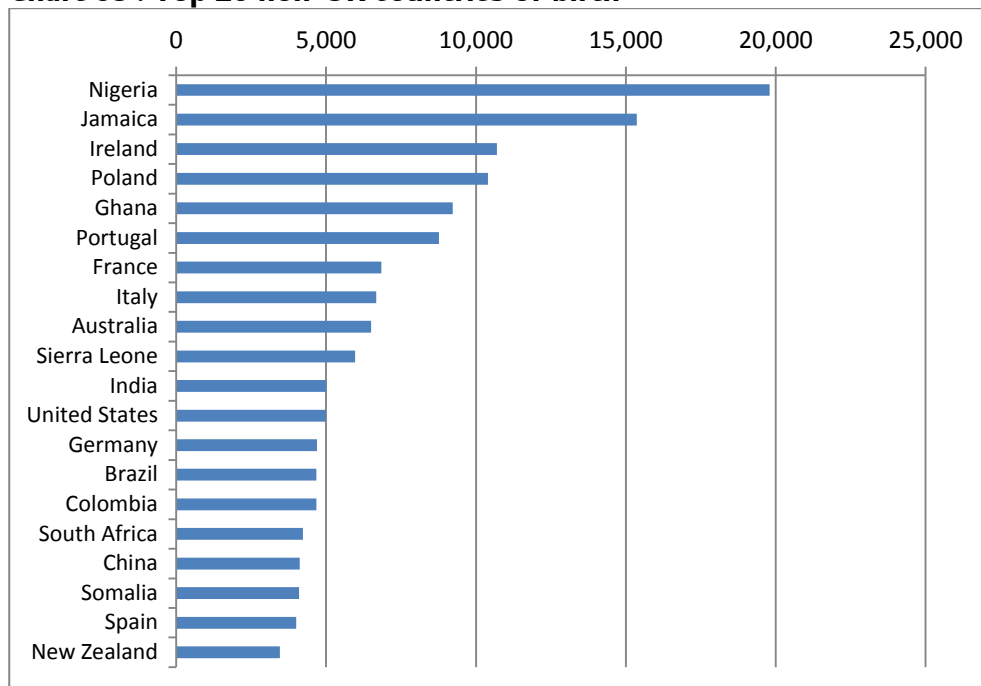
The chart below shows the ethnic groups of Lambeth and Southwark on the outer ring compared to London on the inner ring. White British at 39 per cent of the population was nearly 6 percentage points below average but Other White (14 per cent) was above average. Black groups were twice as numerous in Lambeth and Southwark compared to London: Caribbeans made up 14 per cent of the total, Africans 8 per cent and Other Black over 4 per cent.

Chart 67 : Ethnic Group



Forty per cent of residents were born outside the UK, slightly above average for London. Top country was Nigeria (19,800 residents), followed by Jamaica (15,400), Ireland (10,700) and Poland (10,400).

Chart 68 : Top 20 non-UK countries of birth



A fifth of residents aged 3 and over did not have English as a main language. Of these 112,700 persons, over 80 per cent could speak English well or very well but 16,500 (15 per cent) said they could not speak English well, and 2,700 (2 per cent) could not speak English at all.

Fifty-three per cent of residents identified themselves as Christian, some 4 percentage points above the London average and those who stated no religion made up 27 per cent, the highest rate amongst the assembly constituencies. Rates for all the other religions were at or below London average.

Over half the household spaces in Lambeth and Southwark (55 per cent) were purpose-built flats, the highest rate in London while converted flats (17 per cent) were also more common than average. The proportions of houses were very low – 16 per cent terraced, 7 per cent semi-detached and only 2 per cent detached.

Chart 69 : Accommodation Type

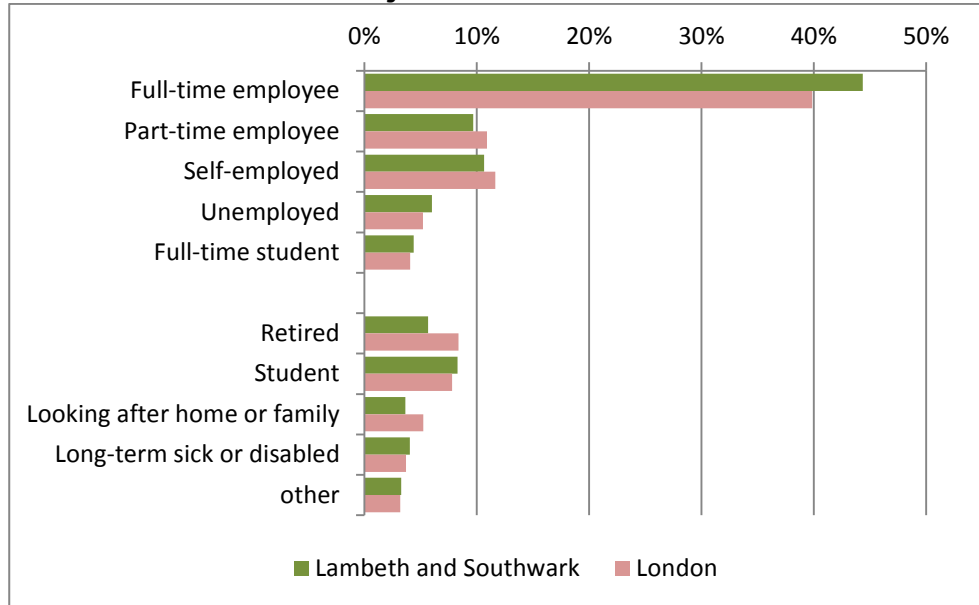


The average household size in Lambeth and Southwark was 2.33 persons, well below the London figure of 2.47 and one of only two constituencies below the England and Wales average of 2.36. Overcrowding however was above average for London with 27 per cent of households overcrowded based on the room standard, compared to the London average of 22 per cent.

The economic activity rate for residents of Lambeth and Southwark was second highest in London, 75 per cent of persons aged 16 to 74, compared to less than 72 per cent for London as a whole. Over 44 per cent were full-time employees, over 4 percentage points above the London rate. By contrast the rates for self-employed (11 per cent) and part-time employees (10 per cent) were below average. The unemployment rate 6 per cent was 1 percentage point above average.

Amongst economically inactive persons, the proportions retired (6 per cent) and those looking after home and family (less than 4 per cent) were both lowest in London.

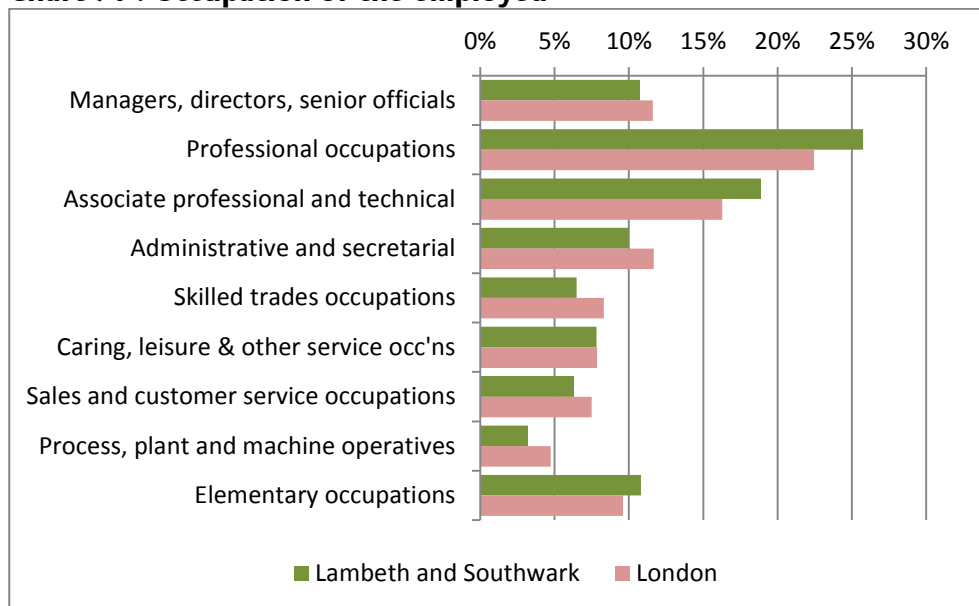
Chart 70 : Economic Activity



Over a quarter of residents in employment (26 per cent) worked in professional occupations and 19 per cent worked in associate professional occupations, whereas the proportions in skilled trades, administrative, and process and plant occupations were all well below average.

The top industry in Lambeth and Southwark was professional, scientific and technical activities employing over 13 retail per cent of residents followed by health and social care at 12 per cent. Although retail and wholesale employed a further 10 per cent this was the lowest proportion for any constituency, whereas the proportions in accommodation and food service, information and communication (both 8 per cent), and administrative and support activities (7 per cent) were all above average.

Chart 71 : Occupation of the employed

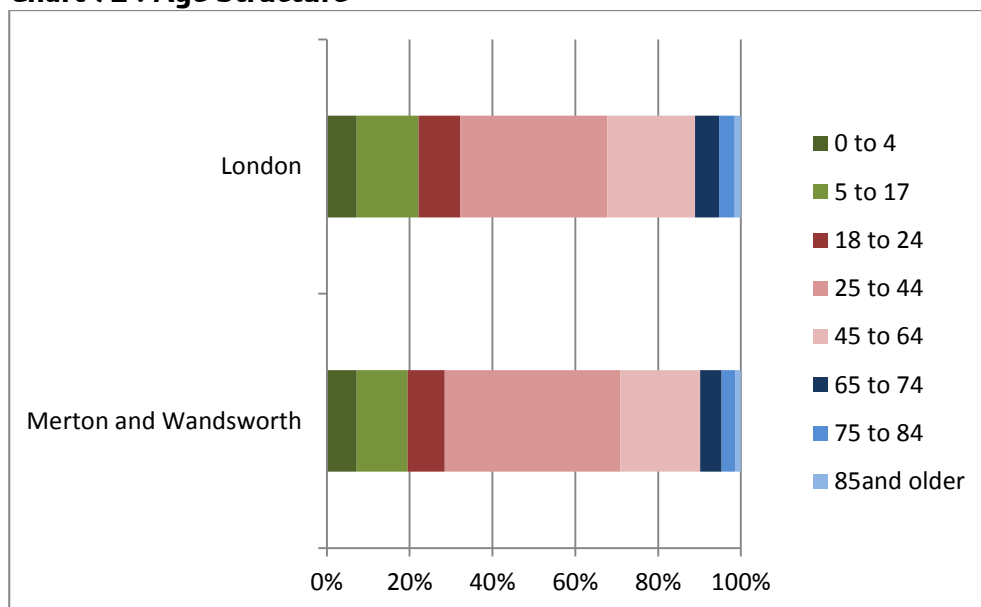


Forty-five per cent of residents aged 16 and over held a level 4 qualification, the third highest rate in London, compared to 38 per cent for London as a whole. Those with level 1 or lower qualifications made up 24 per cent compared to 28 per cent for London.

MERTON AND WANDSWORTH

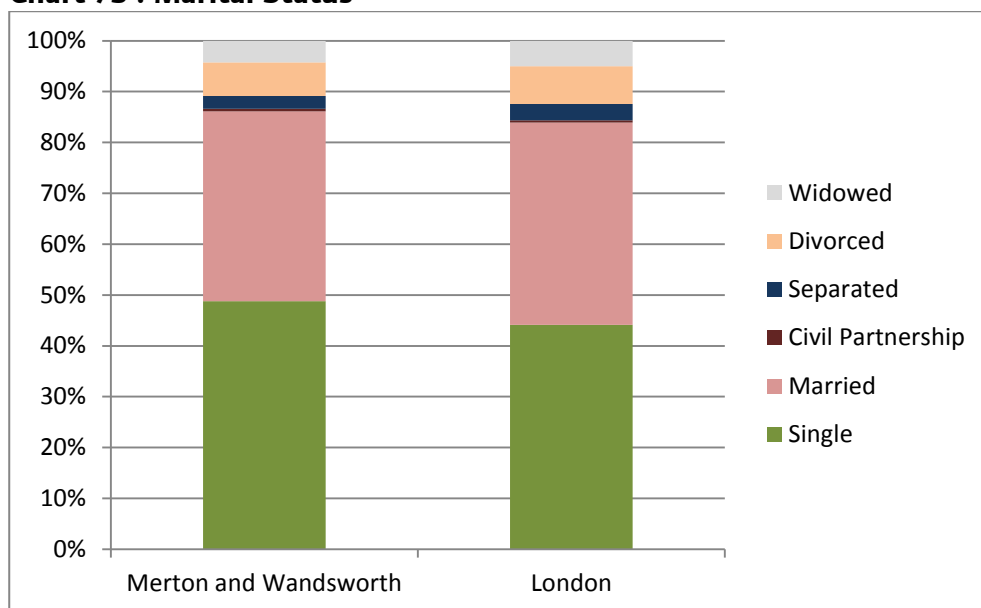
Merton and Wandsworth had 506,700 residents at Census 2011 making it the least populous of the 14 assembly constituencies. The age profile had more people of working age and fewer younger and older people than average for London. More than 42 per cent of residents were aged 25 to 44, the highest proportion in London and nearly 6 percentage points above the London average. The proportions of all other age groups were at or below average.

Chart 72 : Age Structure



Nearly half of persons aged 16 and over were single (49 per cent) compared to the London average 44 per cent while 37 per cent were married against 40 per cent for London. Only 9 per cent were separated or divorced, the second lowest rate in London.

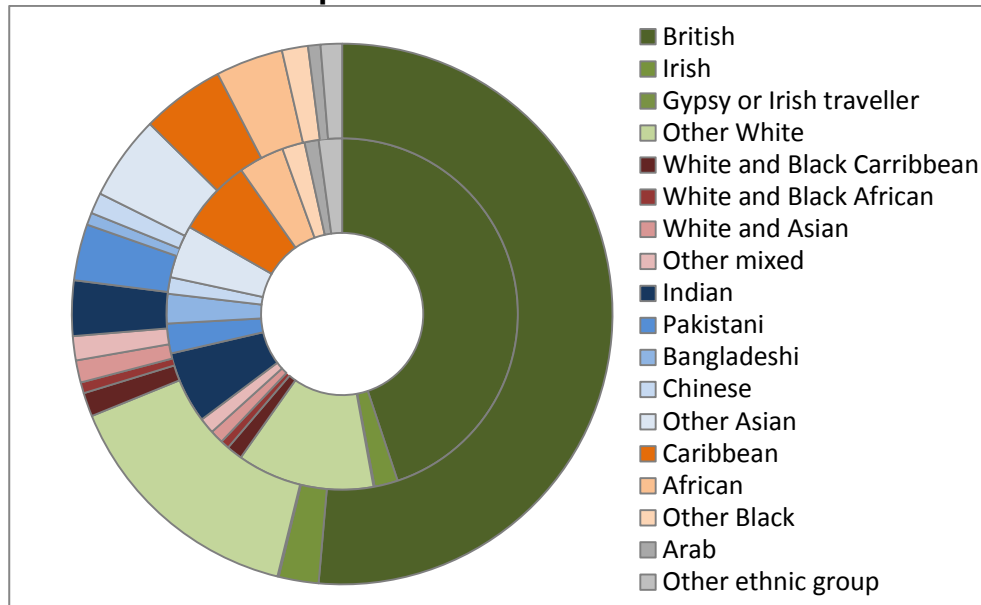
Chart 73 : Marital Status



In terms of living arrangements, single persons not in a couple were the biggest group 37 per cent of persons aged 16 and over living in households, while married couples made up 36 per cent. The proportion cohabiting, nearly 14 per cent was second highest in London.

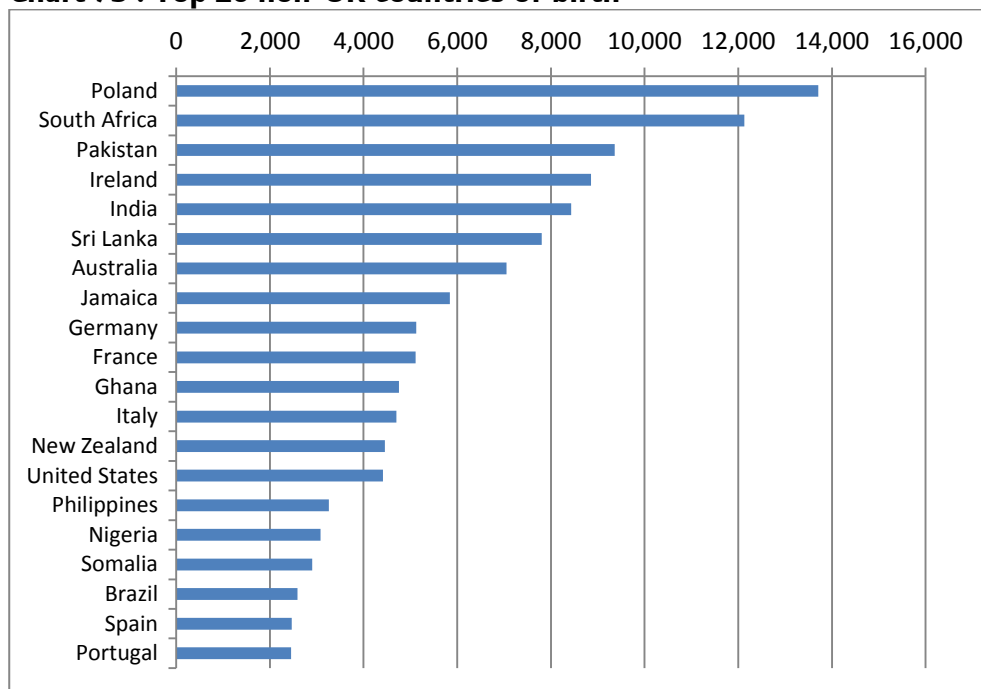
The chart below shows the ethnic groups of Merton and Wandsworth on the outer ring compared to London on the inner ring. White groups comprised over two-thirds of the population compared to 60 per cent across London. White British made up 51 per cent and Other White 15 per cent. The biggest non-White groups were Other Asian and Black Caribbean both 5 per cent.

Chart 74 : Ethnic Group



Thirty-six per cent of Merton and Wandsworth's population, 184,000 residents were born outside of the UK. There were 13,700 Polish-born residents and 12,100 South Africans with over a fifth of all South African-born Londoners living in the constituency. Sixteen per cent of New Zealand-born Londoners and 13 per cent of Australians lived in Merton and Wandsworth.

Chart 75 : Top 20 non-UK countries of birth



Nineteen per cent of residents aged 3 and over in Merton and Wandsworth did not have English as a main language of whom 11,900 could not speak English well, and 1,900 could not speak English at all.

Fifty-four per cent of residents identified themselves as Christian, the third highest proportion in London, 6 percentage points above the London average. The proportion stating no religion was also above average at 24 per cent. The most prevalent non-Christian religion was Muslim at 8 per cent of residents although this was 4 percentage points below the London average.

Purpose-built flats were the most common housing type in Merton and Wandsworth, 37 per cent of household spaces. While the proportion of terraced houses, 29 per cent, was second highest in London. Detached and semi-detached houses were less common than average.

Similar numbers of households were owned with a mortgage (29 per cent) as were privately rented (28 per cent); both were more common than average. All other tenures were less common than average.

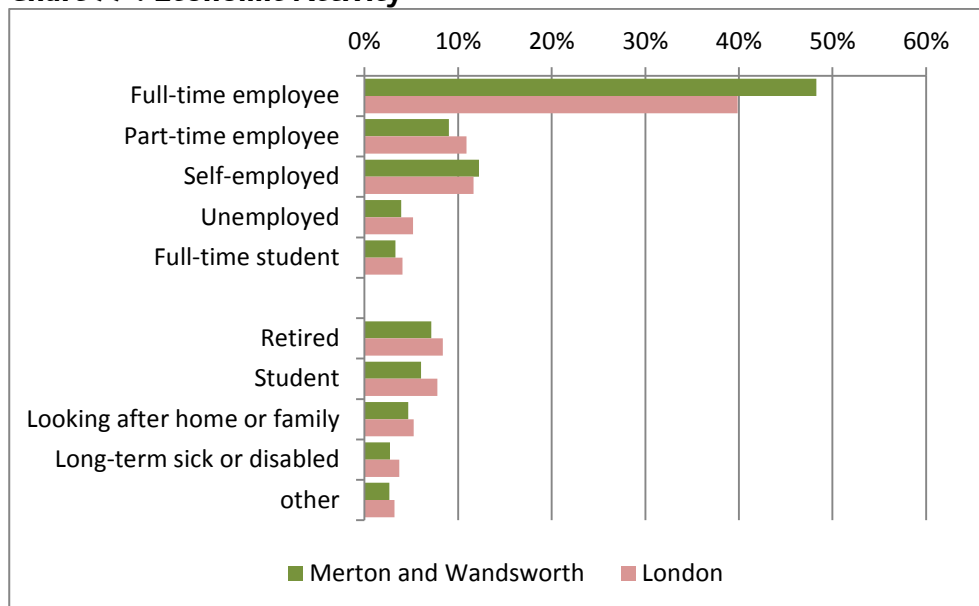
Chart 76 : Tenure



The average household size in Merton and Wandsworth was 2.39 persons well below the London average of 2.47 and only just above that for England and Wales 2.36. Around 39 thousand households (19 per cent), were overcrowded based on the room standard, compared to 22 for London.

The economic activity rate for residents of Merton and Wandsworth was the highest in London, 77 per cent of persons aged 16 to 74, compared to less than 72 per cent for London as a whole. Over 48 per cent were full-time employees, over 8 percentage points above the London rate although the part-time employment rate (9 per cent) was below average. The unemployment rate 4 per cent was second lowest in London.

Chart 77 : Economic Activity



Professional occupations made up the largest group in Merton and Wandsworth, 27 per cent of residents in employment, followed by associate professional occupations, 19 per cent, and managers and senior officials (over 13 per cent). The proportions in these three groups were all above average for London, whilst employment in all other occupational groups was below average.

The top industry was professional, scientific and technical activities (15 per cent of workers), followed by retail and wholesale (11 per cent) and health and social care (10 per cent).

Chart 78 : Occupation of the employed

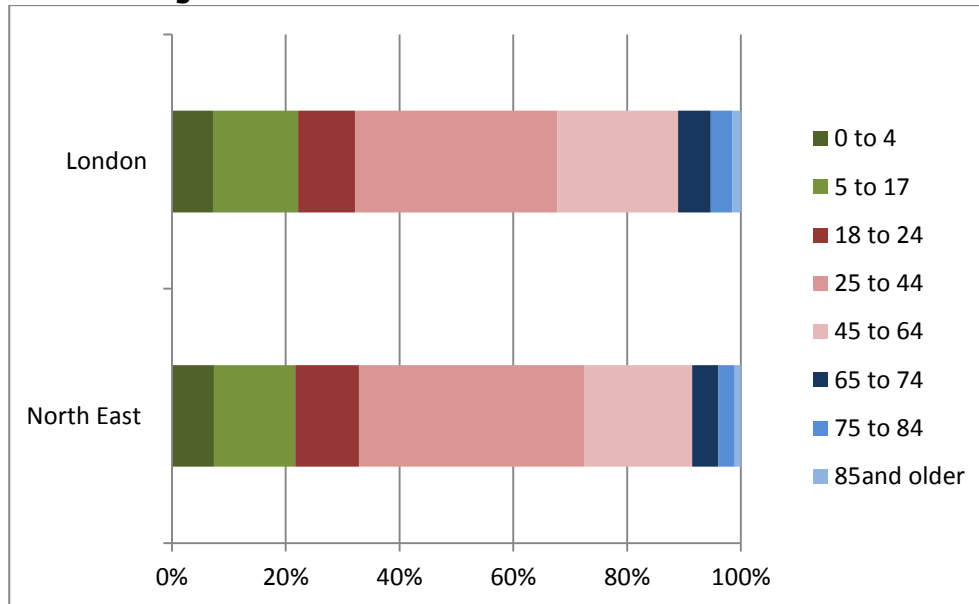


Forty-nine per cent of residents aged 16 and over held a level 4 qualification, the second highest rate in London, compared to 38 per cent for London as a whole. Those with level 1 or lower qualifications made up 21 per cent compared to 28 per cent for London.

NORTH EAST

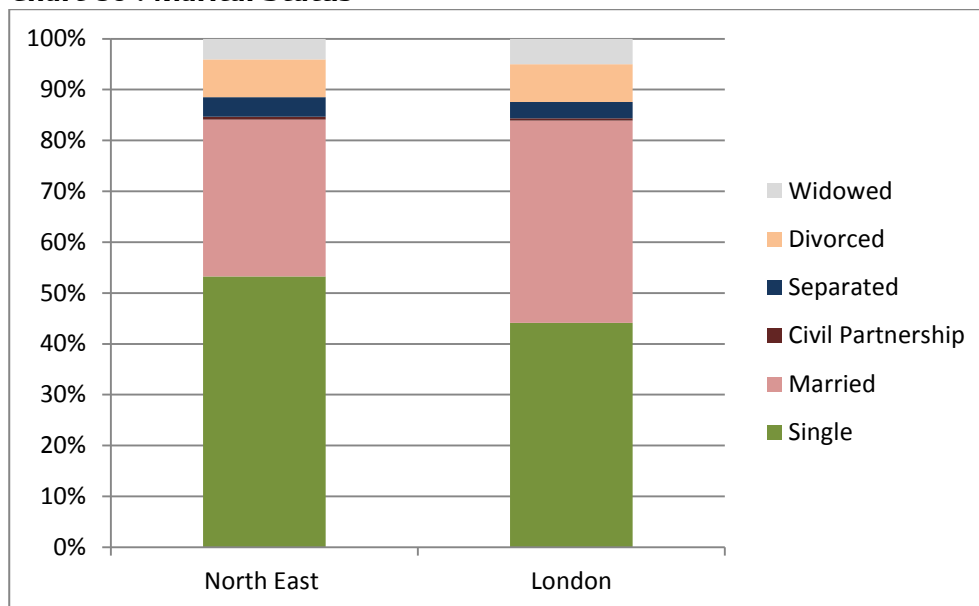
Comprising Hackney, Islington and Waltham Forest, North East was the second most populous of the 14 constituencies with 710,600 residents at Census 2011. Compared to the average for London, the age profile had slightly fewer children, a lot more people of younger working age, and fewer people aged 45 and above. Over half of North East residents (51 per cent) were aged 18 to 44, compared to 46 per cent for London.

Chart 79 : Age Structure



Over half of residents aged 16 and over were single - 53 per cent, the second highest rate in London compared to 44 per cent for London. Only 31 per cent were married, compared to 40 per cent for London. Eleven per cent were separated or divorced, and 4 per cent were widowed.

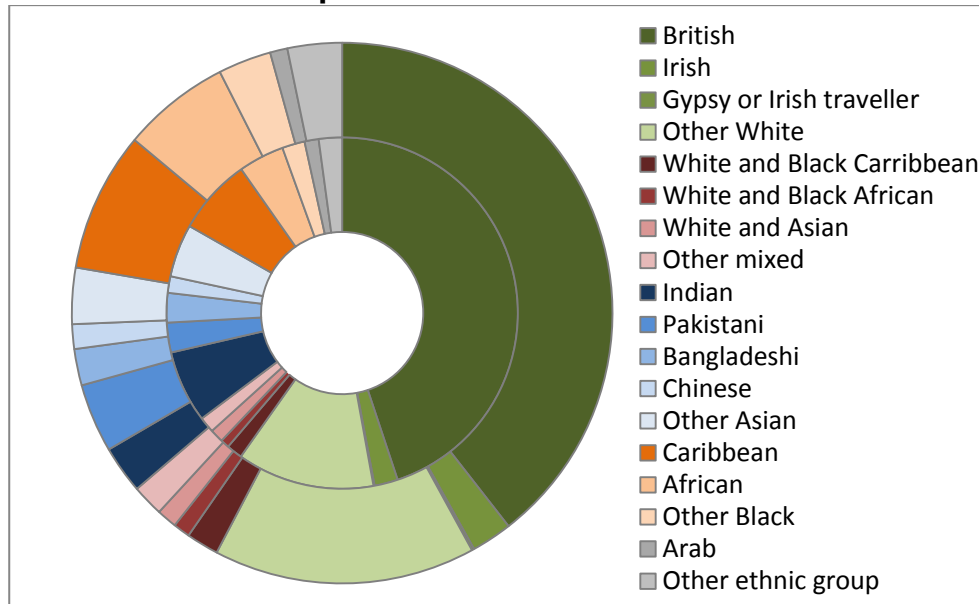
Chart 80 : Marital Status



Living arrangement showed the same pattern: Single persons not in couple were more common than average (42 per cent of North East residents compared to 35 for London). Living in a married couple was less common than average (29 per cent) but cohabiting couples were more common (13 per cent)

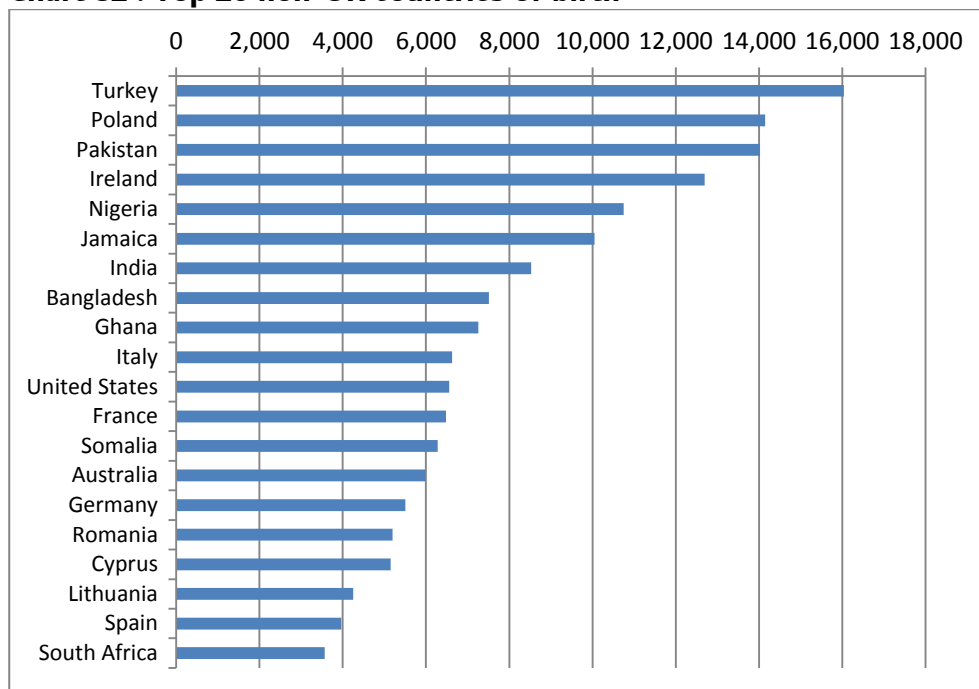
The chart below shows the ethnic groups of North East on the outer ring compared to London on the inner ring. White British comprised 39 per cent of North East's population compared to 45 per cent across London while Other White groups made up 16 per cent, compared to 13 per cent for London. Black groups made up 18 per cent of North East residents with the largest individual groups Caribbeans (8 per cent) and Black Africans (7 per cent).

Chart 81 : Ethnic Group



Over a quarter of all Turkish-born London residents lived in North East, with 16,000 persons born in Turkey. Other countries of birth with more than ten thousand North East residents were Poland, Pakistan, Ireland, Nigeria and Jamaica.

Chart 82 : Top 20 non-UK countries of birth



Twenty-four per cent of residents aged 3 and over in North East did not have English as a main language, of which over one in five could not speak English well: some 29,700 (18 per cent) reported that they could not speak English well, and 5,200 (3 per cent) could not speak English at all.

Only 43 per cent of North East residents identified themselves as Christian, the fourth lowest proportion amongst the assembly constituencies and 6 percentage points below the London figure. The next largest religious group was Muslim comprising 16 per cent of residents, although those stating no religion made up 25 per cent (compared to 20 per cent across London) and a further 11 per cent chose not to answer the question.

Flats accounted for over two-thirds of household spaces in North East, 47 per cent of household spaces were purpose-built flats and over 18 per cent were converted or shared houses (the second highest rate in London). Terraced houses (22 per cent of household spaces) were slightly less common than average while semi-detached houses (8 per cent) and detached houses (less than 3 per cent) were half as prevalent in North East.

Social rented was the most common tenure 36 per cent of households followed by private rented with 27 per cent. Home ownership rates were amongst the lowest in London: 21 per cent owned with a mortgage and 13 per cent owned outright.

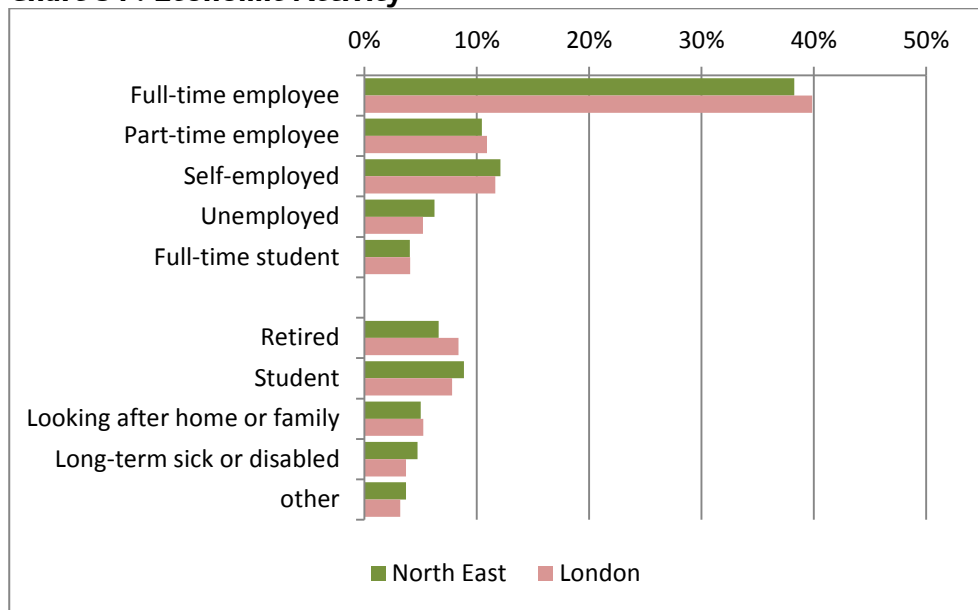
Chart 83 : Accommodation Type



The average household size in North East, 2.40 persons, was below the London average of 2.47 but still above the England and Wales figure 2.36. Overcrowding however was amongst the highest in London with 82 thousand households, 28 per cent of the total, overcrowded based on the room standard. Across London, 22 per cent of households were overcrowded.

The economic activity rate for residents of North East, 71 per cent of persons aged 16 to 74, was slightly lower than London average (72 per cent). Both full-time and part-time employment rates were below average while self-employment was above average. The unemployment rate 6 per cent was second highest in London. Amongst economically inactive persons, the proportion retired was third lowest in London, but for those long-term sick or disabled was highest in London.

Chart 84 : Economic Activity



Professional occupations were the largest group in North East, 24 per cent of residents aged 16 to 74 in employment while the proportion in associate professional occupations, 19 per cent, was 3 percentage points above the London average. Elementary occupations was the only other above average group. The top industry in North East was professional scientific and technical services with 13 per cent of workers, followed by retail and wholesale (12 per cent), and education (11 per cent).

Chart 85 : Occupation of the employed

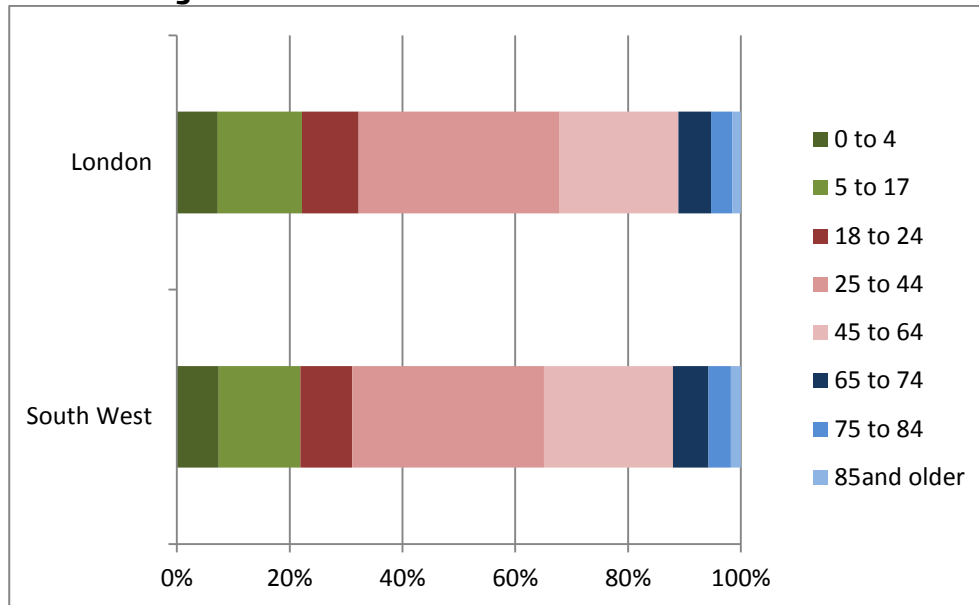


The proportion of residents aged 16 and over that held a level 4 qualification was nearly 40 per cent compared to 38 per cent for London as a whole, however those with no qualifications was also above average for London at 19 per cent.

SOUTH WEST

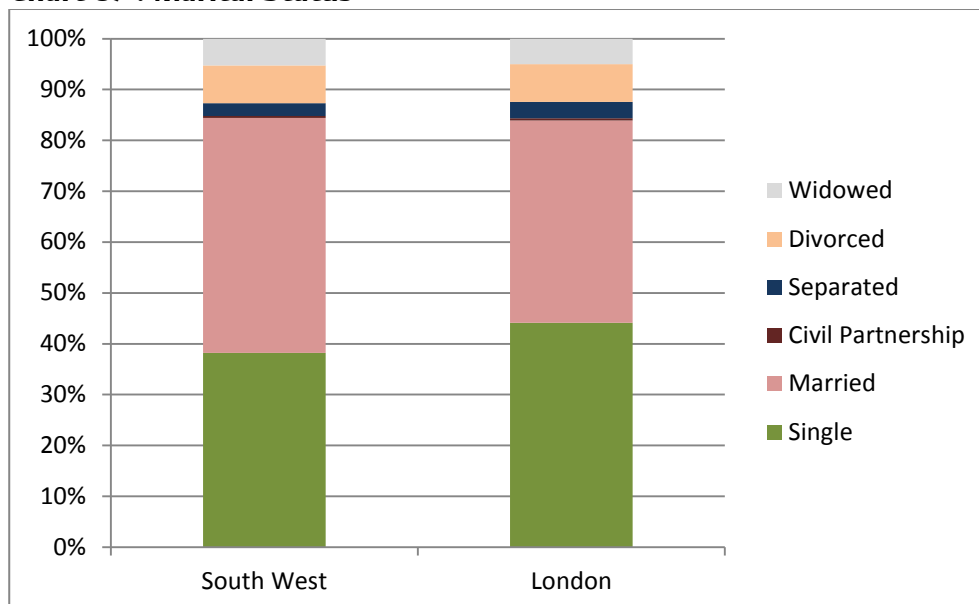
Comprising Hounslow, Kingston on Thames and Richmond on Thames, South West was fourth largest of the 14 constituencies with 601,000 residents at Census 2011. Compared to the average for London, South West had more children aged 0 to 4, fewer younger people, and more persons aged 45 and above.

Chart 86 : Age Structure



More people were married (46 per cent) than London average (40 per cent) and fewer single (38 per cent against 44 per cent for London). Only 2.5 per cent were separated one of the lowest rates in London, but the proportion divorced at 7.5 per cent was in line with the London average.

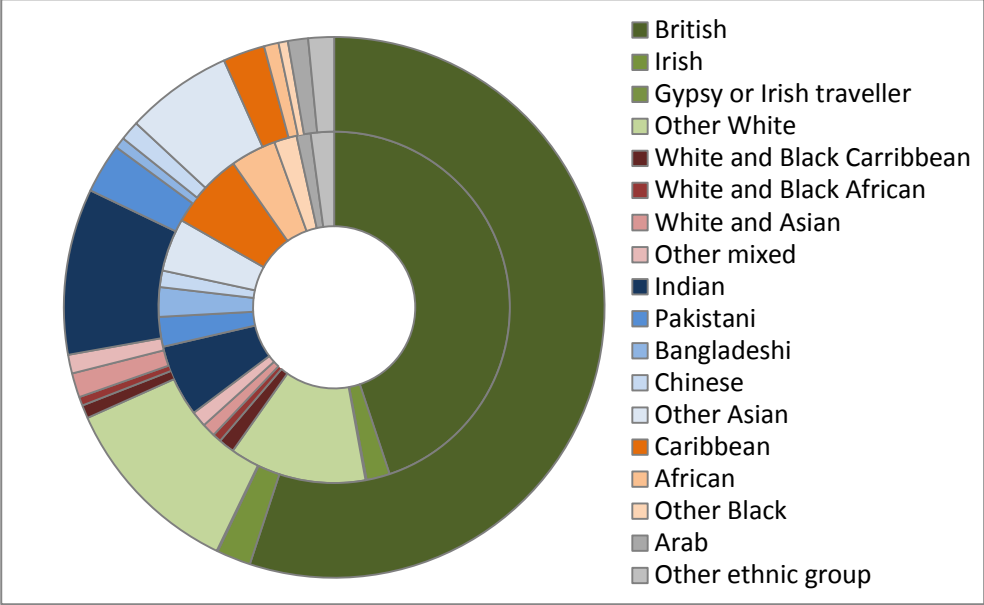
Chart 87 : Marital Status



The proportion of persons living in a married couple was one of the highest in London at 44 per cent of persons aged 16 and over living in households, while single persons not in a couple comprised 29 per cent, one of the lowest rates. The proportion divorced was slightly below average and that for separated persons was only 2 per cent one of the lowest rates in London.

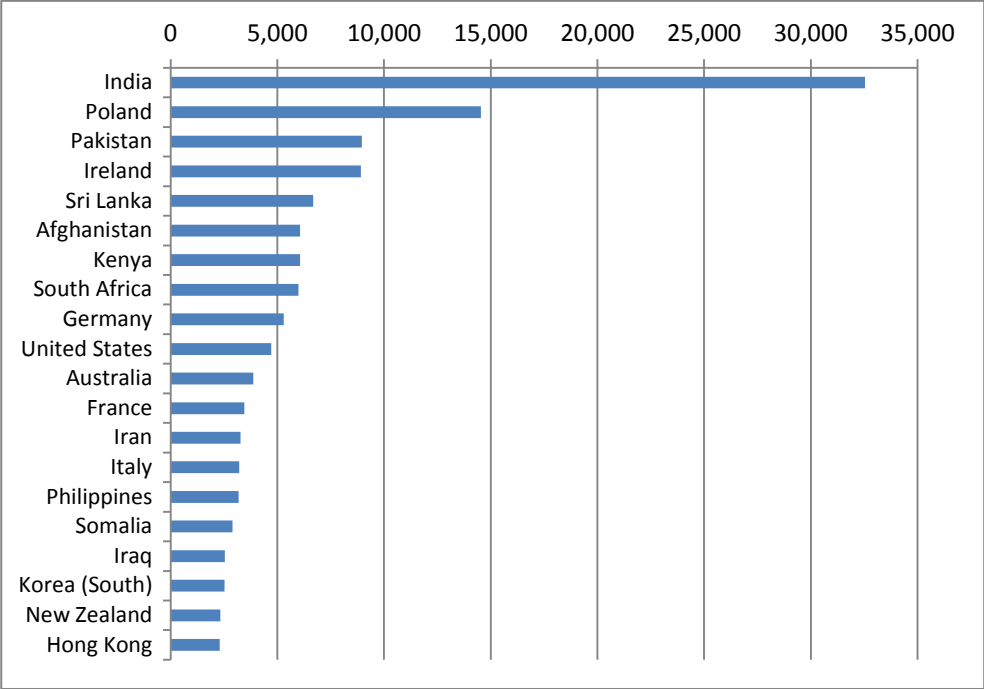
The chart below shows the ethnic groups of South West on the outer ring compared to London on the inner ring. Fifty-five per cent of South West residents were White British, ten percentage points above the London average, but other White groups were less populous than average. The biggest non-White groups were Indian (10 per cent), Other Asian (6 per cent) and Pakistani (3 per cent).

Chart 88 : Ethnic Group



A third or some 200,000 South West residents were born outside the UK, a lower proportion than average for London. India was by far the top non-UK country of birth: 32,500 South West residents were born in India, more than twice those born in Poland (14,500), the only other country of birth with over ten thousand residents.

Chart 89 : Top 20 non-UK countries of birth



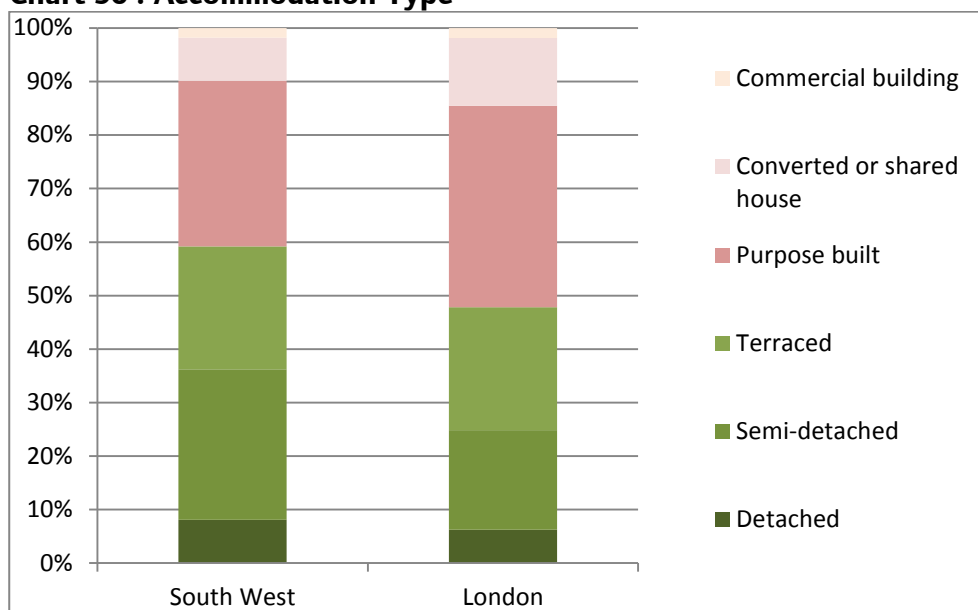
Just under 20 per cent of residents aged 3 and over did not have English as a main language, a little lower than average for London. However some 14,600 South West residents could not speak English well and 2,400 could not speak English at all.

Just under half of residents (49 per cent) identified themselves as Christian, slightly above average for London. Muslims comprised the next largest religious group at 9 per cent of residents but this was 4 percentage points below average for London. Conversely Hindus, some 6 per cent of the total, were more numerous than average. The proportion stating no religion was above average at 22 per cent, (21 per cent across London), but slightly fewer people than average (7 per cent) chose not to answer the question (8 per cent for London).

Houses accounted for 60 per cent of all household spaces in South West compared to 48 per cent across London. Semi-detached houses were most common (28 per cent) while terraced made up 23 per cent and detached 8 per cent. Flats were less prevalent than average: purpose built flats made up 31 per cent and converted or shared houses just 8 per cent.

Twenty-six per cent of households were owned outright, the third highest rate in London and nearly 33 per cent were owned with a mortgage. Renting was less common than average. Some 23 per cent of households were privately rented, and only 16 per cent were social rented (25 and 24 per cent respectively for all-London).

Chart 90 : Accommodation Type



The average household size in South West was 2.49, slightly above the London figure of 2.47 and well above that for England and Wales (2.36). The incidence of overcrowded households was substantially below average for London. Based on the room standard, 36,900 or 15 per cent of households were overcrowded. Across London, nearly 22 per cent of households were overcrowded.

The economic activity rate for South West's residents, nearly 74 per cent of persons aged 16 to 74, was the third highest in London. Full-time employment (43 per cent) and self-employment rates were above average while part-time employment was below average. Unemployment, at only 4 per cent was the lowest in London. Amongst economically inactive persons, the proportion retired was higher than average but numbers of students and long-term sick and disabled were fewer than average.

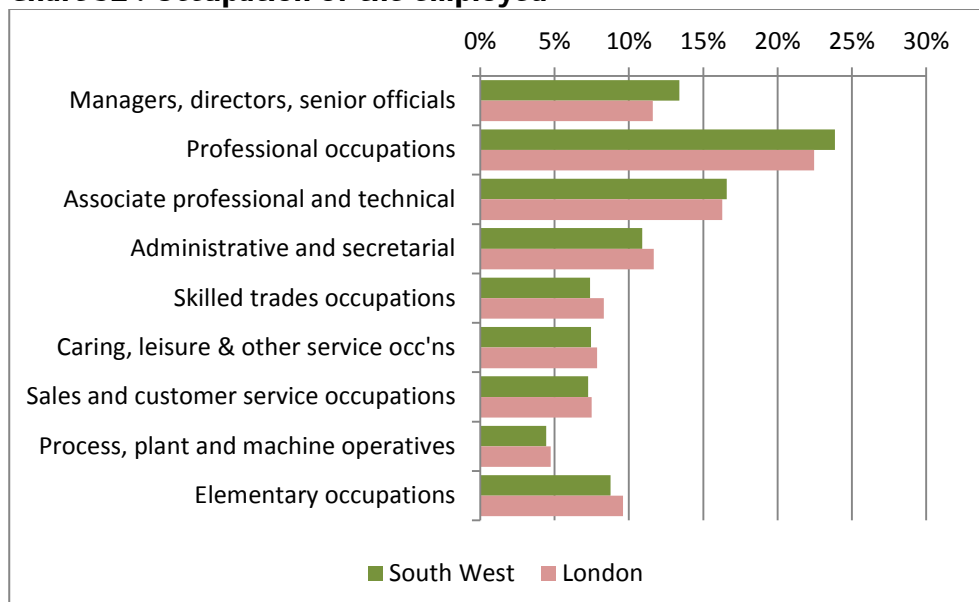
Chart 91 : Economic Activity



The proportions of residents employed in managerial, professional and associate professional occupations were all above average in South West with professional occupations accounting for 24 per cent of all employment. The remaining occupations were all below average.

The top industry in South West was retail and wholesale with 13 per cent of workers, followed by professional scientific and technical (11 per cent), both rates were in line with the London average. However, the proportion working in information and communication (9 per cent) was highest of any constituency, and that for transport and storage (7 per cent), was second highest.

Chart 92 : Occupation of the employed

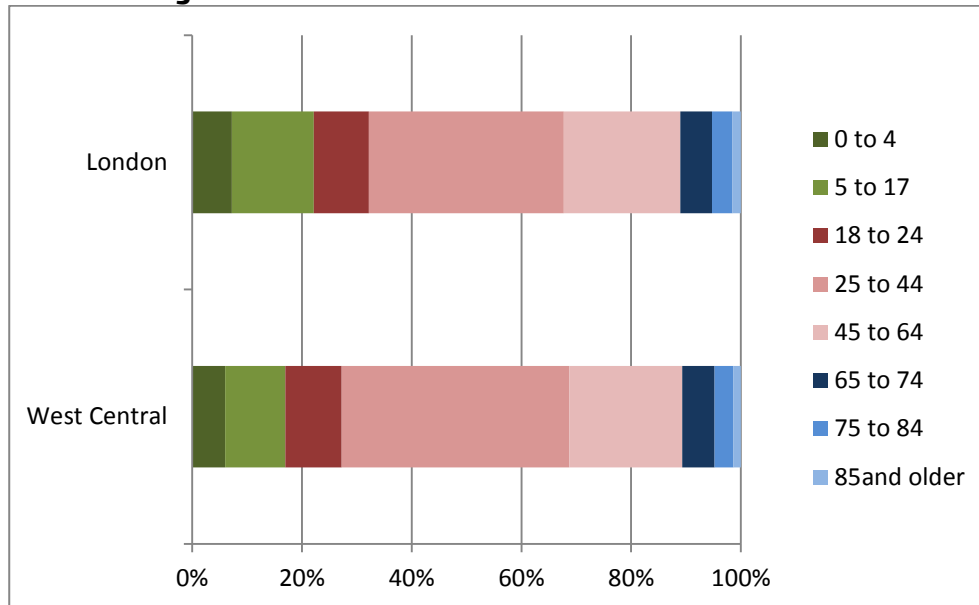


Forty-two per cent of residents aged 16 and over held a level 4 qualification compared to 38 per cent for London as a whole, while those with level 1 or lower qualifications made up 24 per cent compared to 28 per cent for London.

WEST CENTRAL

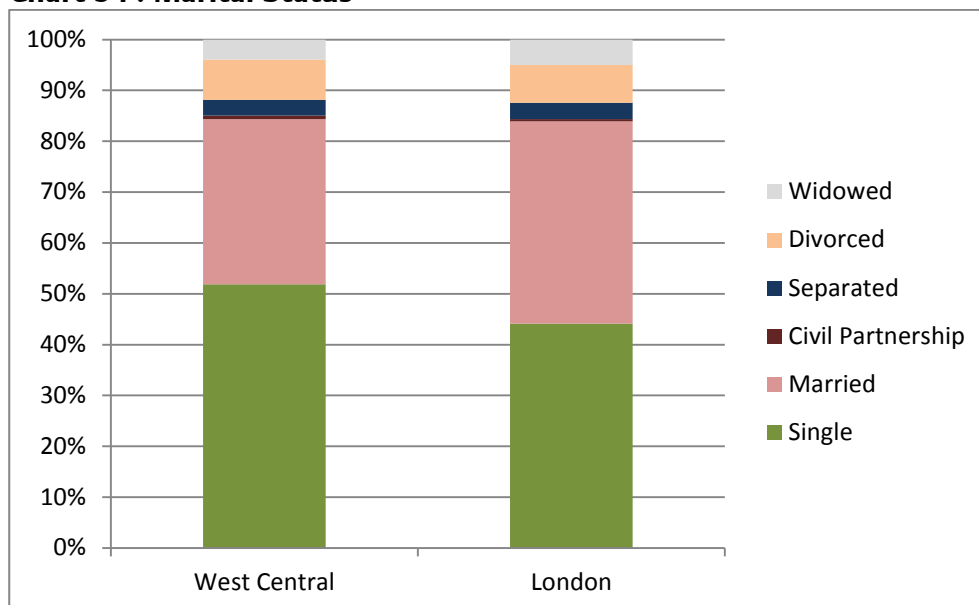
Comprising Hammersmith and Fulham, Kensington and Chelsea and Westminster was eighth largest of the 14 constituencies with 560,500 residents at Census 2011. West Central had the lowest proportion of children (17 per cent of residents were aged under 18) and the highest proportion of working age (73 per cent aged 18 to 64). Eleven per cent were aged over 64, slightly below average for London.

Chart 93 : Age Structure



Of residents aged 16 and over, 52 per cent people were single compared to a London average of 44 per cent while 32 per cent were married against 40 per cent for London. Ten per cent were separated or divorced (same as London), while only 4 per cent were widowed.

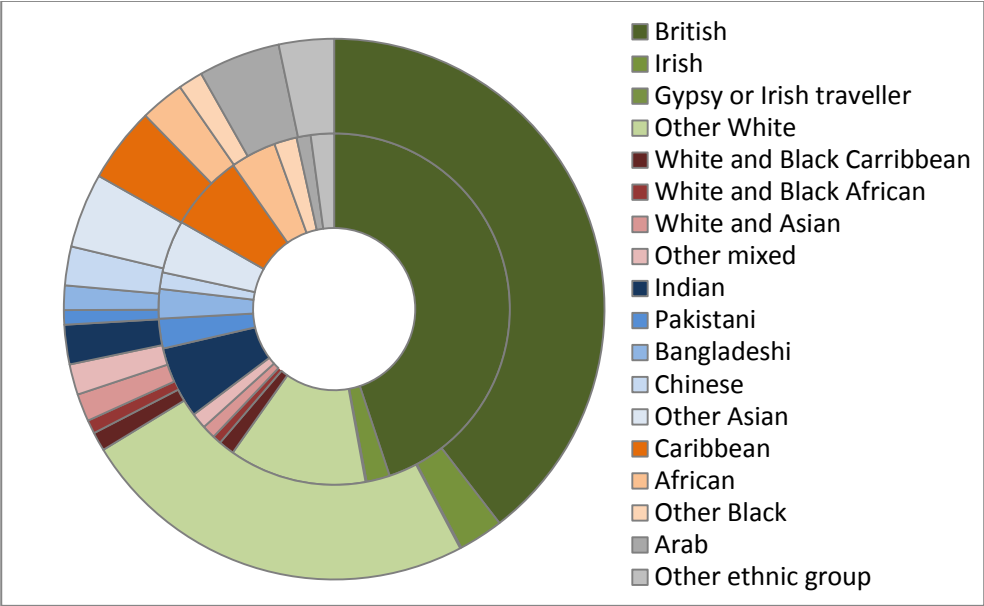
Chart 94 : Marital Status



Three in ten persons aged 16 and over living in households were living in a married couple, one of the lowest rates in London although cohabiting was a little above average. Among persons not in a couple, 42 per cent were single, the third highest rate in London, 3 per cent were separated, and 8 per cent were divorced the highest rate in London.

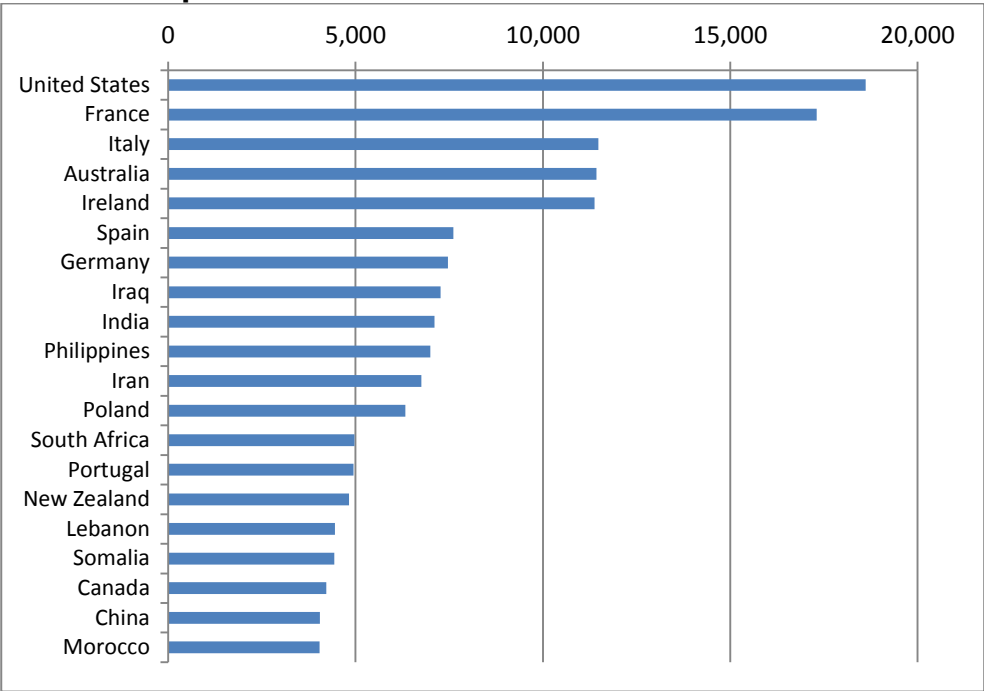
The chart below shows the ethnic groups of West Central on the outer ring compared to London on the inner ring. White British comprised the biggest group, nearly 40 per cent of residents but Other White made up 24 per cent, the highest rate in London and twice the London average.

Chart 95 : Ethnic Group



Nearly half West Central’s residents were born outside the UK, with United States (18,600 residents) and France, (17,300), the top non-UK countries of birth. Over 11,000 were also born in each of Italy, Australia and Ireland. Three in ten US-born London residents lived in West Central, as did a quarter of French-born Londoners.

Chart 96 : Top 20 non-UK countries of birth



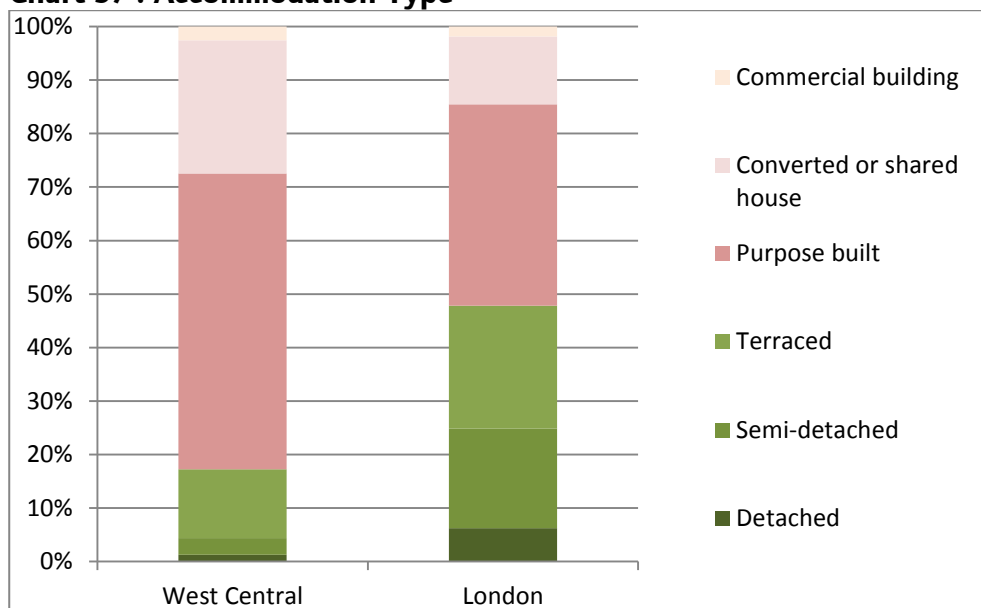
Over a quarter of West Central residents aged 3 and over did not have English as a main language, the third highest rate in London, but relatively few of these (12 per cent) could not speak English well: some 14,900 (10 per cent) reported that they could not speak English well, and only 2,400 (2 per cent) could not speak English at all.

Exactly half of residents identified themselves as Christian and 13 per cent were Muslim, both rates were a little higher than the London average. Those stating no religion (22 per cent), and those not answering the question (9 per cent) were also above average. The proportions of the other religions were all at or below average.

Over four-fifths of household spaces in West Central were flats, the highest proportion in London. Fifty-five per cent were purpose built flats and 25 per cent were converted or shared houses. Conversely the proportion of houses (17 per cent) was lowest in London, and less than half the average (48 per cent).

The most common tenure was private rented (36 per cent of all households, the highest rate in London), followed social rented (27 per cent). Home ownership was less common than average: 19 per cent were owned outright, while only 14 per cent were owned with a mortgage compared to 21 per cent and 27 per cent respectively for London.

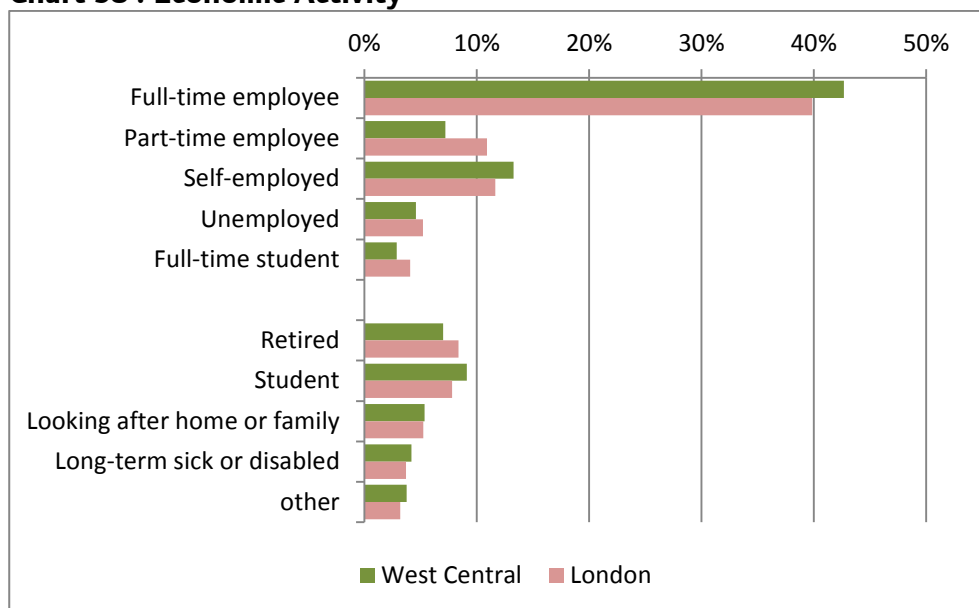
Chart 97 : Accommodation Type



Average household size in West Central was by far the lowest in London at 2.08 persons. The London figure was 2.47 and that for England and Wales 2.36. Despite this, 76 thousand households, nearly three in ten of the total, were classified as overcrowded based on the room standard, the rate of overcrowding was second highest amongst the assembly constituencies.

The economic activity rate for West Central was 71 per cent of persons aged 16 to 74, 1 percentage point below the average for London. Full-time employees (43 per cent) and self-employment (13 per cent) were above average but part-time employment (7 per cent) was lowest in London. Amongst economically inactive persons, the proportion retired was below average but students and long-term sick and disabled, and other were all above average.

Chart 98 : Economic Activity



More than two-thirds of residents in employment were in managerial, professional and associate professional occupations in West Central compared to about half across London. The proportions in managerial and associate professional occupations were both highest in London. Only 32 per cent of workers covered all the other occupations, the lowest proportion in London.

The top industry in West Central was professional scientific and technical (17 per cent), followed by finance and insurance (16 per cent) both rates were highest in London. Retail and wholesale at 10 per cent of workers was next although this was the second lowest rate in London for this industry.

Chart 99 : Occupation of the employed



West Central had the best qualified residents in London. Over half (51 per cent) of those aged 16 and over held a level 4 qualification compared to 38 per cent for London as a whole. Those with level 1 or lower qualifications made up 19 per cent, the lowest rate in London.

