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# **2001 Census Profiles: Bangladeshis in London**

**DMAG Briefing 2004/16  
August 2004**

**Gareth Piggott**

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## **2001 Census Profiles: Bangladeshis in London**

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## 2001 Census Profiles: Bangladeshis in London

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## Summary of key findings

There are 153,893 Bangladeshis in London, which makes up just over two per cent of the population and 55 per cent of all Bangladeshis in England and Wales.

Rated on the percentage of the population who are Bangladeshi, seven of the top ten districts in the country are in London and 23 per cent of all Bangladeshis in England and Wales are in Tower Hamlets.

The number of Bangladeshis in London has increased by 79 per cent since 1991, overtaking the number of Pakistanis during that time.

While Bangladeshis remain very concentrated in some areas, they have also become more dispersed since 1991.

The age profile of the Bangladeshi population is considerably younger than the average.

More than half of Bangladeshis were born in Bangladesh compared with 46 per cent who were born in the UK. The percentage of Bangladeshis born in the UK has increased from 35 per cent in 1991. Bangladesh ranks third in the list of countries of birth for Londoners born outside the UK.

Around three quarters of Bangladeshis who were not born in Bangladesh are aged under 16, and around four fifths of working age Bangladeshis were born in Bangladesh.

The vast majority (93 per cent) of Bangladeshis are Muslim by religion, which is the highest percentage of a single religion in any ethnic group.

The percentage of Bangladeshi households with two or more dependent children is 57 per cent which is more than three times the average of 17 per cent and significantly higher than any other ethnic group. Only eight per cent of Bangladeshi households are single person households.

A very high percentage of Bangladeshi households contain people only of that ethnic group and no other.

The average number of Bangladeshis per household has decreased from 5.4 in 1991 to 4.5 in 2001. The percentage of Bangladeshi households containing more than six persons has decreased from 47 per cent to 30 per cent.

The proportion of Bangladeshis who live in overcrowded housing (occupancy rating of -1 or less) is almost three times higher than the average.

A low percentage of Bangladeshis own their own home and the majority of households live in social rented accommodation (63 per cent).

The majority of Bangladeshis (55 per cent) live in a purpose built block of flats compared with 33 per cent on average.

Car ownership in Bangladeshi households is below average, where 54 per cent own or have use of a car or van compared with 63 per cent on average. In Inner London, where car ownership is lower, the proportion of Bangladeshis without access to a car is around average.

The economic activity rate for Bangladeshis of 44 per cent is the lowest of all ethnic groups. The activity rate for Bangladeshi women aged over 25 is extremely low at 19 per cent.

The activity rate for Bangladeshis has decreased since 1991 while the average has increased over the same period.

Bangladeshi men are far more likely than average to work part-time, whereas women are less likely to. The percentage of Bangladeshis working part-time has increased significantly since 1991.

The unemployment rate for Bangladeshis is 20 per cent compared with seven per cent on average. This is the highest of any ethnic group.

The percentage of Bangladeshis aged 16-24 who are students is high at 50 per cent compared with 45 per cent on average. However, the educational participation rate among older Bangladeshis is very low.

A very high proportion of economically inactive Bangladeshis are looking after home/family (21 per cent compared with seven per cent of all London households).

The industry sector where most Bangladeshis in employment work is Hotels and Catering, for which the proportion is six times the average. Bangladeshis are also six times more likely than average to work in textiles or printing occupations.

The percentage of Bangladeshis in the social classification higher managerial and professional occupations (four per cent) is considerably lower than average (12 per cent). The percentage of Bangladeshis who are long-term unemployed or never worked is very high at 28 per cent compared with six per cent on average.

Almost half of Bangladeshis have no qualifications which is well above average, while the percentage with higher-level qualifications is 15 per cent compared with 31 per cent on average. However, the proportion of Bangladeshis with qualifications has increased at a greater rate than average since 1991.

The overall percentage of the Bangladeshi population in poor health is slightly below average, however this does not take account of the younger age structure. In older age groups (35 to 74) Bangladeshis are more than twice as likely to be in poor health than the average for London.

The percentage of Bangladeshis with limiting long-term illness has increased from nine per cent in 1991 to 14 per cent in 2001.

The deprivation indicators published in the 2001 Census tables, show that Bangladeshis are considerably more likely than average to be deprived in terms of employment, housing and health and disability. However, the education deprivation indicator shows less deprivation of Bangladeshis when compared with the average.

## **1.0 Introduction**

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

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

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

### **2001 Census ethnic group question**

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

### **Development of the ethnic group question**

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

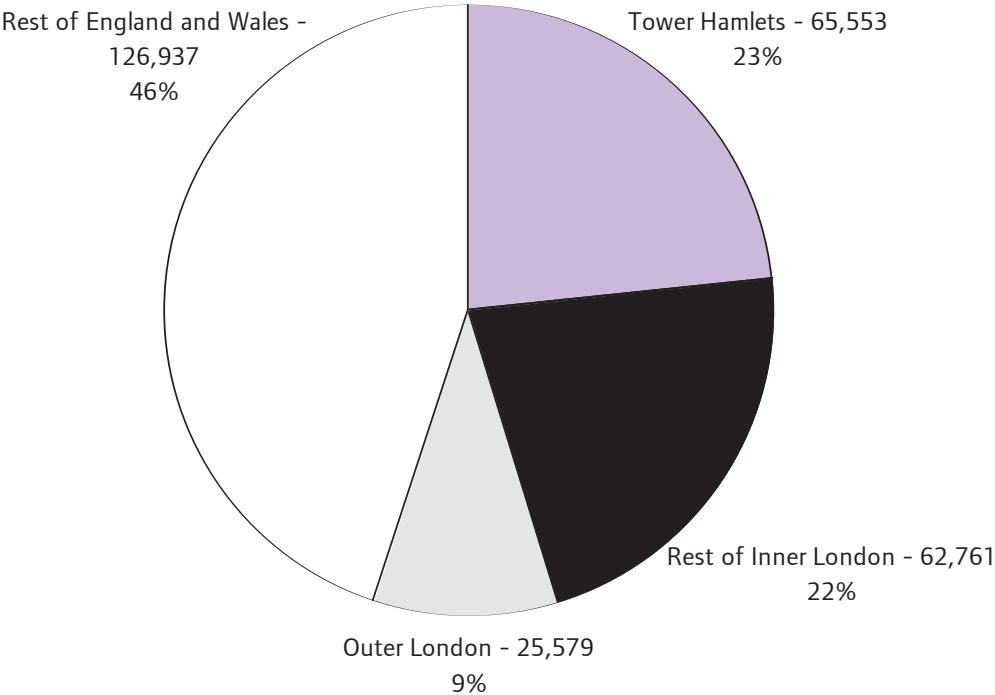
The 2001 question was a compromise between the demands for a question on ethnicity that people would be happy to answer, consisting of categories that respondents expected to see and would use to describe themselves given a free choice, and for a question that would allow some measure of comparability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

**2.0 Demography**

**2.1 Number of Bangladeshi people by age, sex and place of residence**

There are 153,893 people in the Bangladeshi ethnic group in London according to the 2001 Census, which accounted for 55 per cent of all Bangladeshi people in England and Wales. More than four fifths of Bangladeshis in London live in Inner London and most of these in a single borough, Tower Hamlets (shown in Figure 1), where 33 per cent of the population are Bangladeshi. Bangladeshis make up just over two per cent of the population in London. The variation in the size of the Bangladeshi population between the 33 London authorities is significant, with numbers ranging between 216 in Havering and 65,553 in Tower Hamlets.

**Figure 1 Numbers and percentages of people in Bangladeshi ethnic group, 2001**



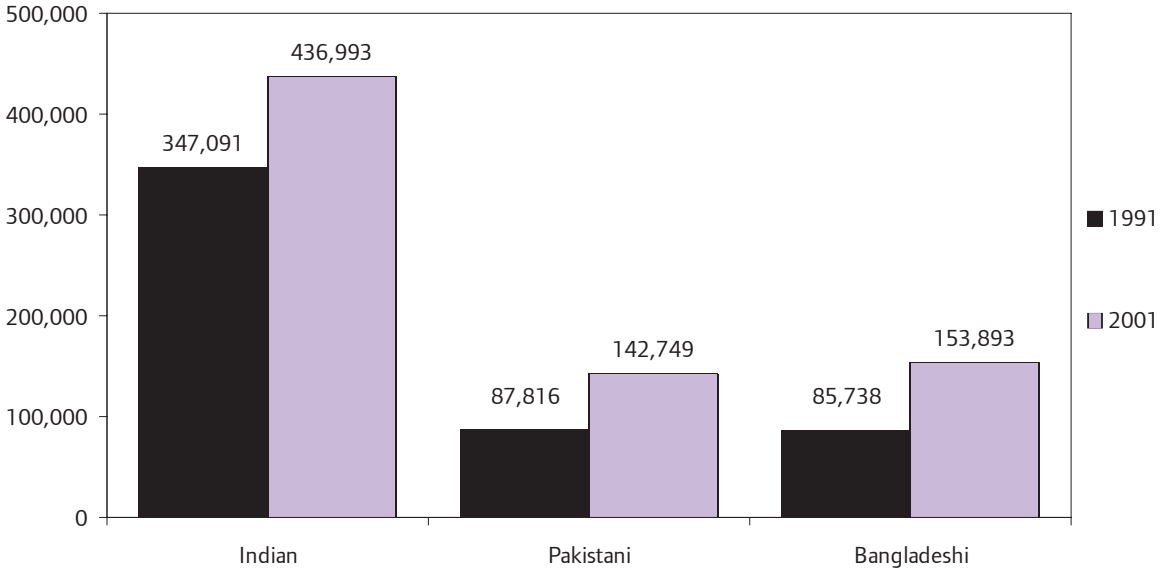
Source: 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV009

Figure 2 shows that in the 1991 Census the number of Bangladeshis in London was 85,738, so there has been an increase in numbers over the ten years of 79 per cent. This compares to a 26 per cent increase in the Indian ethnic group and a 63 per cent increase in the Pakistani ethnic group. The numbers of people in the Indian ethnic group are far higher and make up over six per cent of the population of London. The actual increase in number of Indians was also higher. However, the numbers of Bangladeshis has overtaken the number of Pakistanis since 1991 in London, although Pakistanis still significantly outnumber Bangladeshis nationally. Furthermore, Bangladeshis made up 1.3 per cent of the total London population in 1991 compared with 2.1 per cent in 2001, which represents a 65 per cent increase in the proportion of the London population.

The Bangladeshi population has a very much younger age profile than average. For example, 58 per cent of Bangladeshis in London are aged under 24 compared with 32 per cent for all Londoners, while only eight per cent are aged 55 and over compared with 21 per cent for all people in London. It is only in the 25-34 age group where the overall percentage of the population is similar for Bangladeshis as it is for all people as shown in Figure 3.



**Figure 2 Change in number of people in selected Asian ethnic groups 1991 to 2001, London**

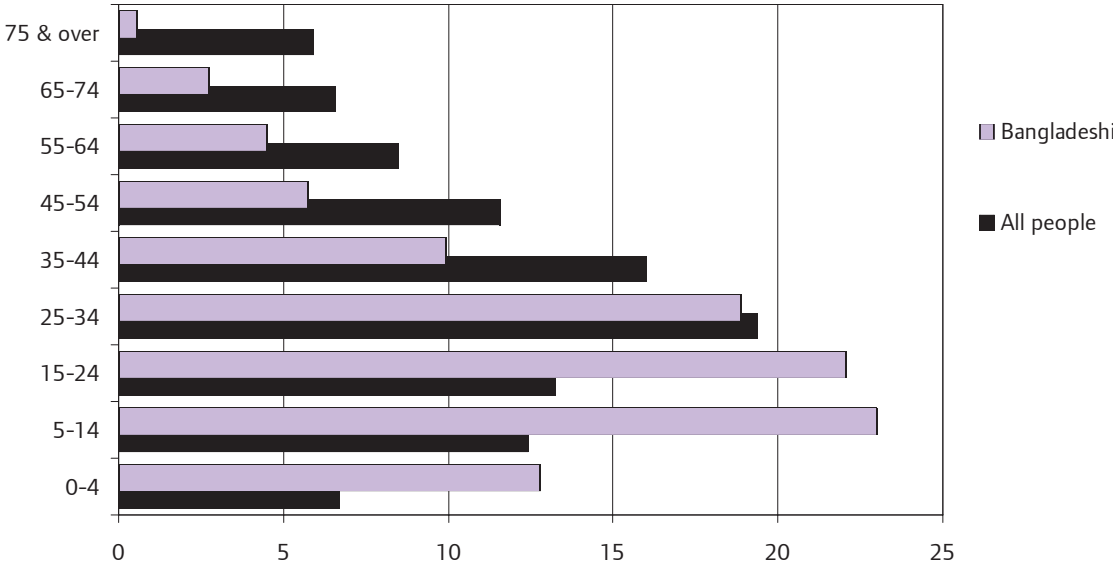


Source: 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV009 and 1991 Census, Local Base Statistics Table L06

Half of all Bangladeshis are male and half female, which compares with 48 per cent male and 52 female overall. In the London population as a whole, there are slightly more males in age groups under 18 than females, while in the all categories over 18 there are more females than males and in the oldest age groups above 65 years old there are far more women than men. However, among Bangladeshis there are significant differences in the numbers of males to females by age category.

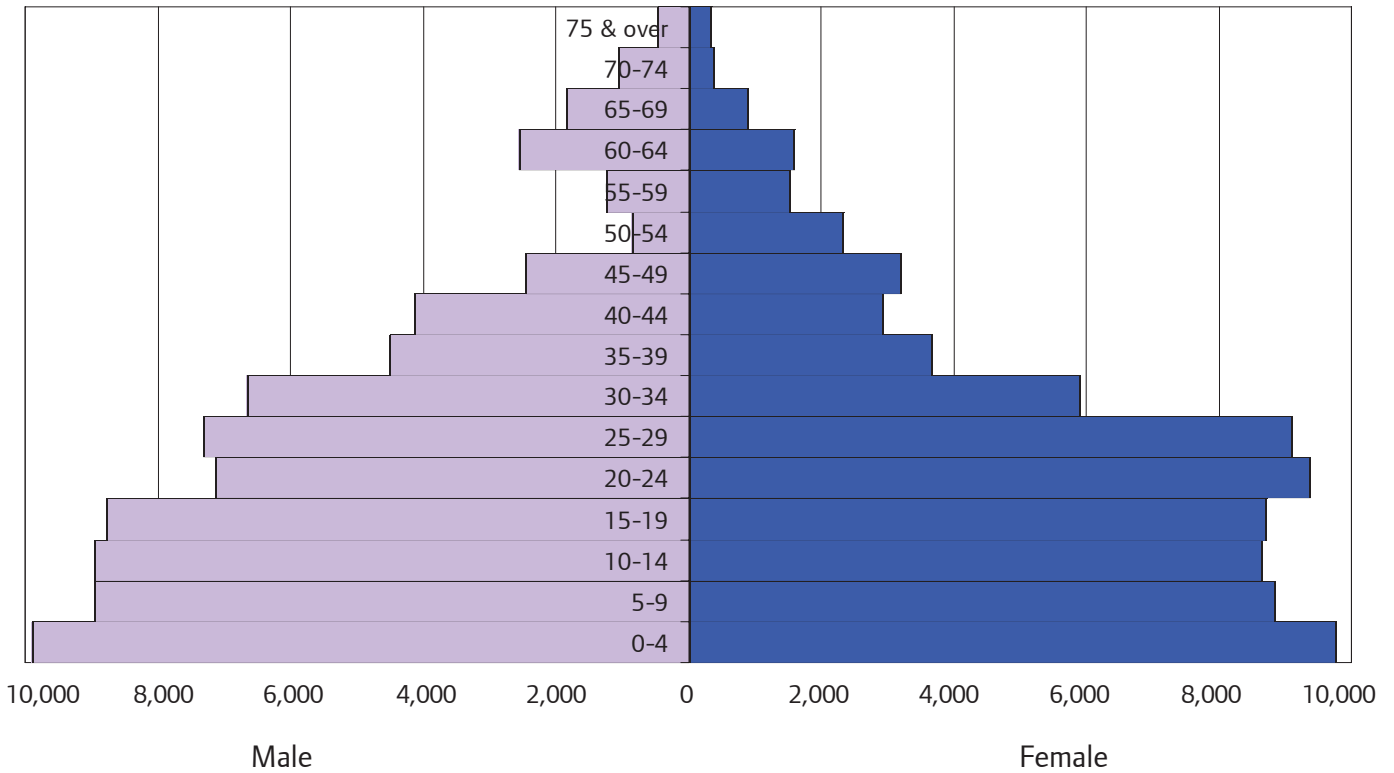
The Bangladeshi pyramid in Figure 4, has many differences to that of all Londoners. The

**Figure 3 Percentage of population by age group, London 2001**



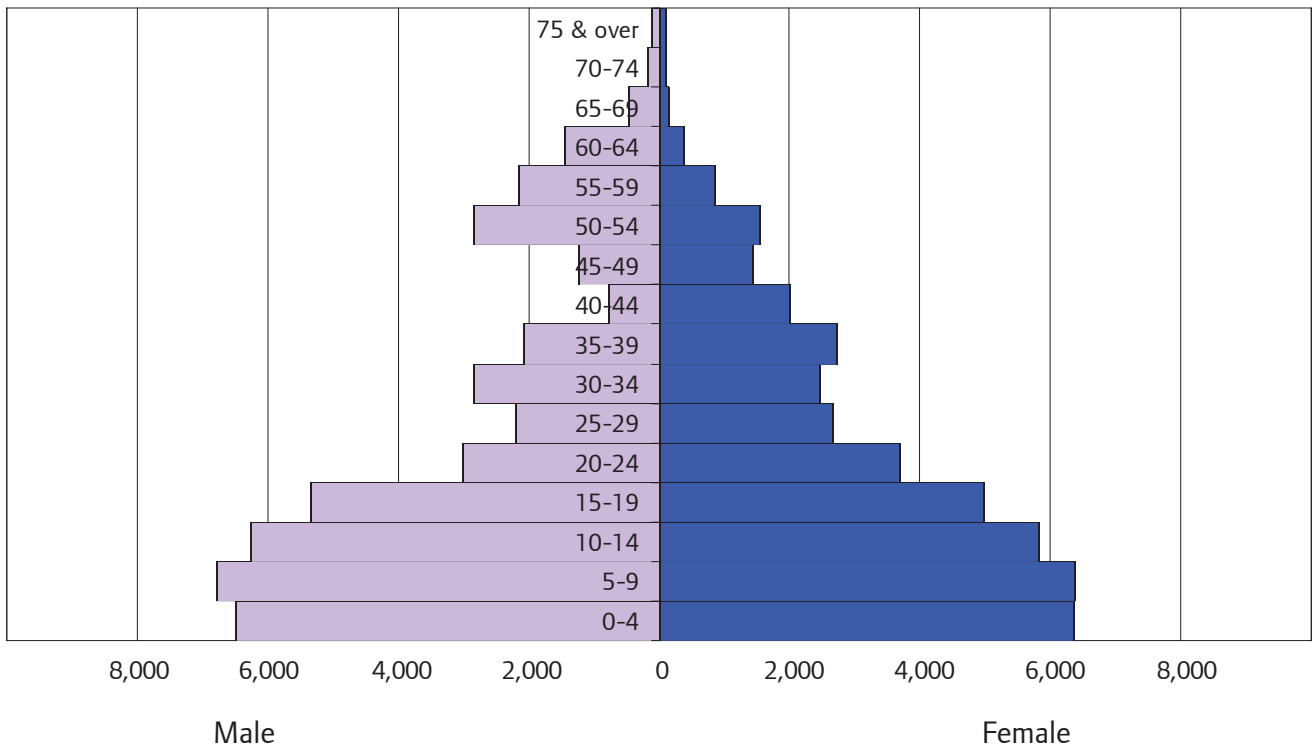
Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

**Figure 4 Age structure by gender of Bangladeshis in London, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

**Figure 5 Age structure by gender of Bangladeshis in London, 1991**



Source: 1991 Census, LBS Table L06

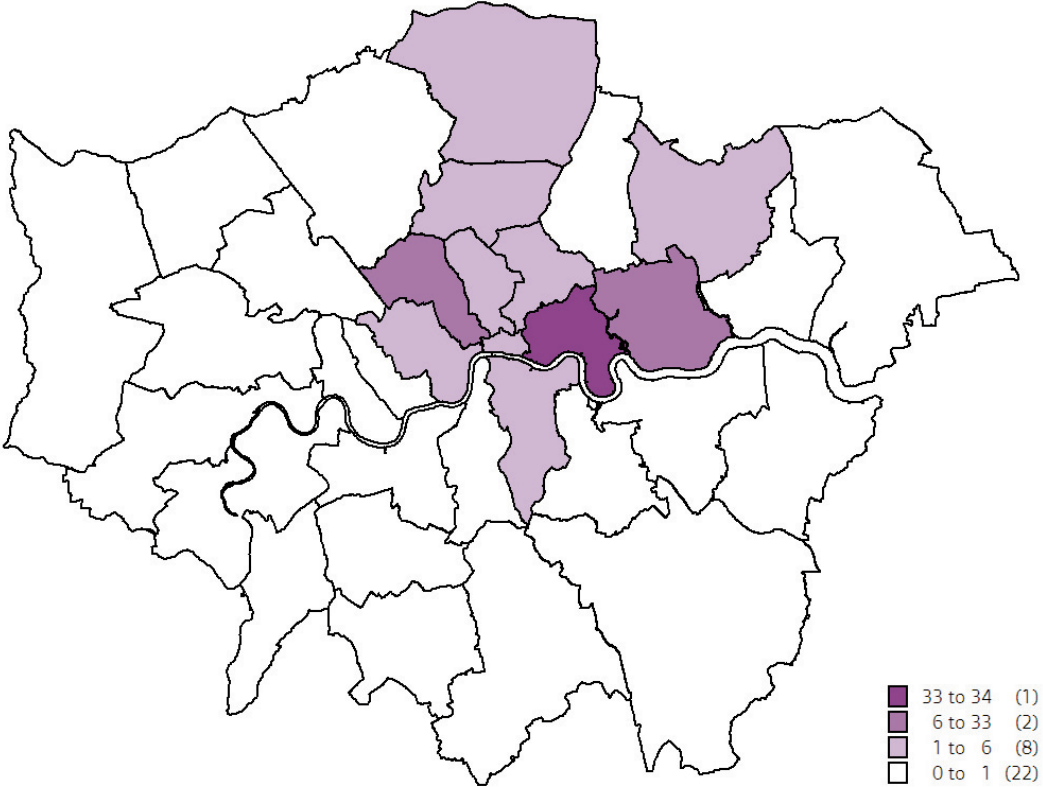
proportion of Bangladeshis aged under 18 is almost double the proportion for all Londoners. Such a high percentage of people in young age groups could be down to high fertility rates, indicating a fairly new migrant community. The age of people most likely to migrate is also the population most likely to be of reproductive age and therefore, with the highest fertility rates. Furthermore, Bangladeshis are more likely to have large families so each of these factors would have contributed towards the huge increase in Bangladeshi children. Most Bangladeshi children in London were born in the UK, while most adults were born in Bangladesh (see appendix Table A4).

There has been a high number of Bangladeshi adults who migrated to London since 1991. The numbers of Bangladeshis aged over 25 has increased to almost 65 thousand in 2001, which is more than double the figure in 1991. Although it is increasing, there are still relatively few Bangladeshis aged over 70, and this may be because it is people younger than this who tend to migrate. Those who migrated to London in the seventies would have to have been in their late forties or fifties, and likely to be amongst the oldest of the migrants, to be in this age group in 2001. It might be expected that the number of people in an older age group, of 50 and over, would decrease as people die. However, the numbers of Bangladeshis 50 to 54 years old in 2001 is greater than the numbers in the 40 to 44 age group in 1991. Furthermore, in all age groups above this, there are more females in 2001 than in 1991. This indicates that some of the migration is likely to be family re-unification of older family members. It is likely that the death rate pre-2001 was fairly low as there was a relatively low number of older Bangladeshis. At the same time the birth rate was high as was the numbers of migrants. Overall, as time passes since the early mass migration of the seventies there are more Bangladeshis in the older age groups. Therefore, it is a combination of natural change and migration that explains the changes to the age pyramids.

In age groups 15 to 29 there are more women than men, to a much greater degree than the overall population. Between ages 30 and 44 there are more men than women. Between ages 45 and 59 there are more women than men and in age groups over 60 there are more men than women. This might be explained as a result of Bangladeshi men marrying with wives who are on average ten years younger than them. For example, there are 855 men in the 50-54 category compared with 2,336 women, however in the 60-64 age category there are 2,559 men and 1,589 women. It could be there are so few men in their fifties due to the war of independence in Bangladesh in the early seventies when the men would have been in their twenties and been expected to fight. This could have prevented some men from migrating for patriotic and economic reasons and led to fewer men in London in this age group. There are a lot more Bangladeshi women than men in their fifties and it is likely they are wives of the men who are aged over 60 of which there are a relatively high number.

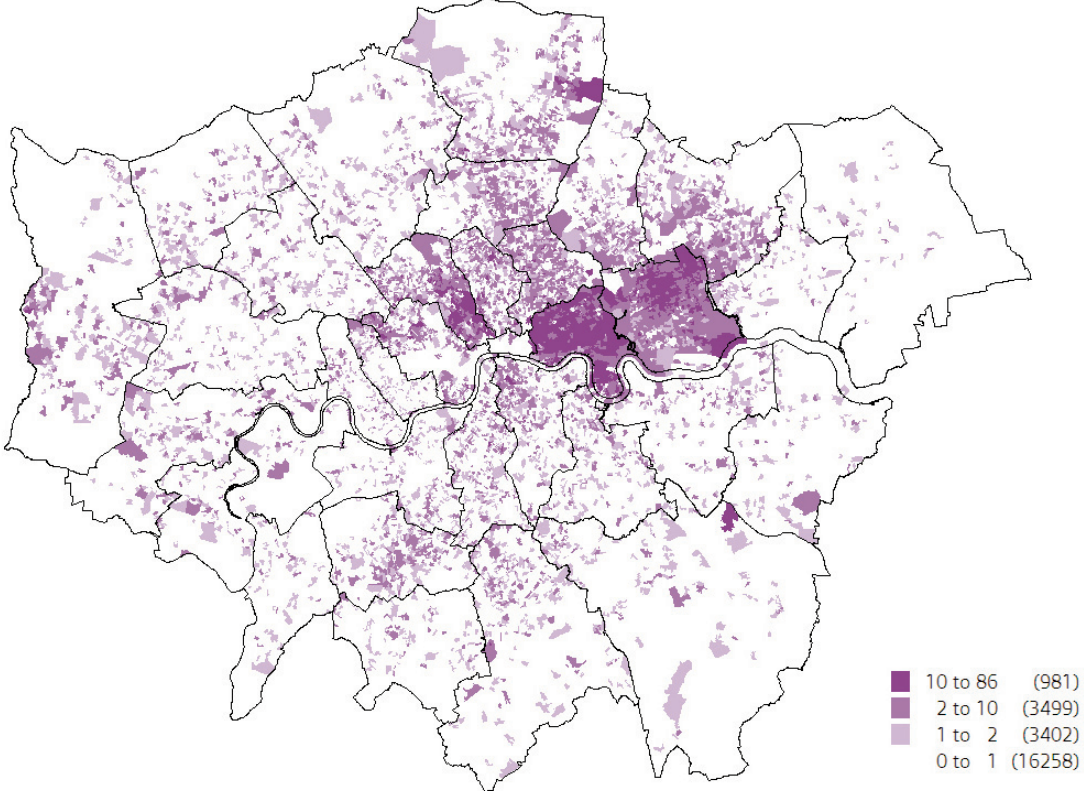
In 1991, although the Bangladeshi population was a lot smaller than in 2001, there were also other differences in the age structure of the population as shown in Figure 5. Although the number of Bangladeshi children has increased significantly, in fact, in 1991 a higher percentage of the population were aged under 20 than in 2001. Furthermore, it is in the 20-50 age range where there is a far higher percentage of the population in 2001, with the most significant increases in the 25-29 age group and 40-44 year old males. The exception to this is 35-45 year old females where there has been a decrease in the proportion.

**Map 1 Percentage of Bangladeshis by borough, London 2001**



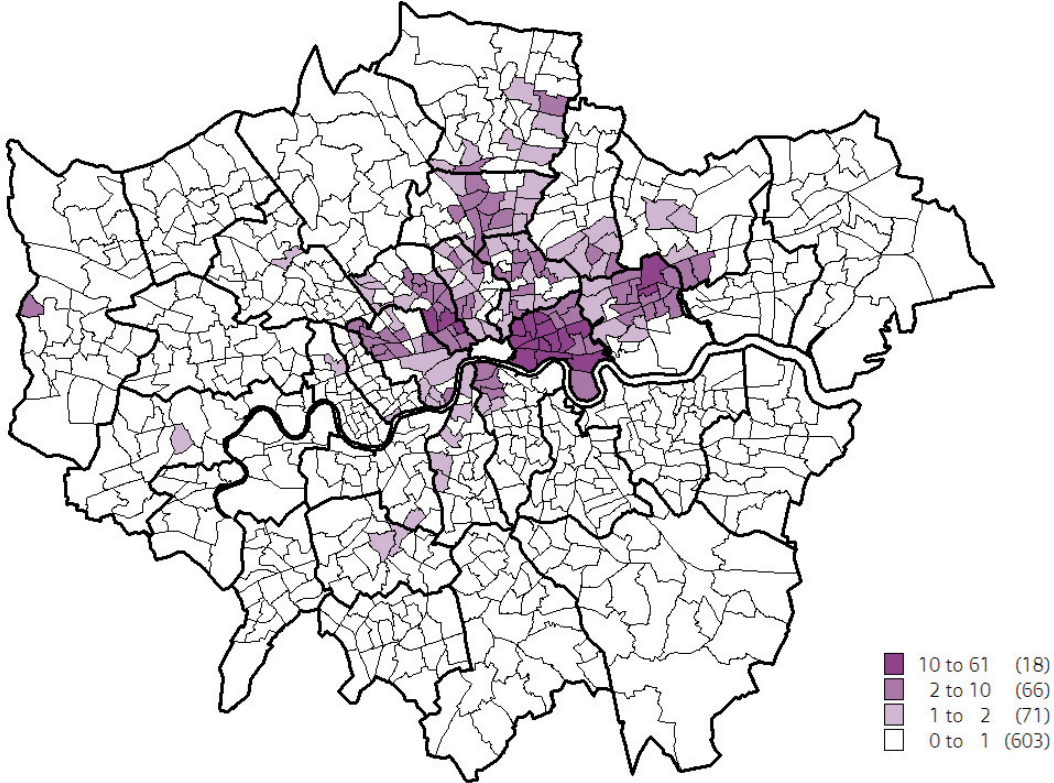
Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS06

**Map 2 Percentage of Bangladeshis by output area, London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS06

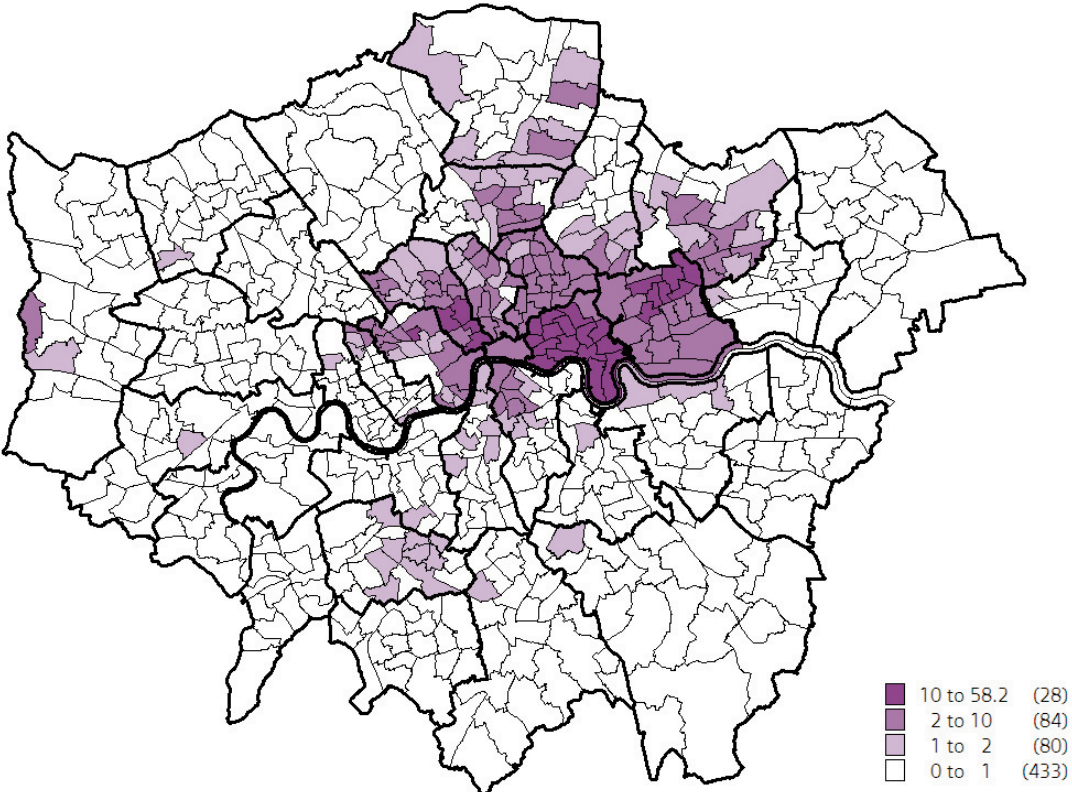
**Map 3 Percentage of Bangladeshis by ward, London 1991**



Source: 1991 Census, Local Base Statistics Table L06

London Average = 1.3 per cent

**Map 4 Percentage of Bangladeshis by ward, London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS06

London average = 2.15 per cent



The percentage of Bangladeshis in their fifties has decreased, while the proportion aged over 60 has increased significantly. The relatively high number of people in their fifties in 1991 were the oldest Bangladeshis at that time, as there were relatively few over the age of 60 in 1991. Ten years later those people would be in their sixties and have swelled the number of older Bangladeshis significantly (although there may also be some new migrants). By looking at the two age pyramids (Figures 4 and 5), it is possible to see the the population ageing, especially in age groups over 35. For example, where there was a low number of males aged 40-44 in 1991 there is a low number of males aged 50-54 in 2001.

## **Place of residence**

There are concentrations of Bangladeshis in certain areas of London. As already noted 23 per cent of Bangladeshis in England and Wales live in Tower Hamlets, which is one third of the population of Tower Hamlets. The Bangladeshi population is the most segregated and has the most pronounced concentrations of all ethnic groups in London. Other boroughs with high numbers of Bangladeshis are Newham and Camden with nine and six per cent. Furthermore, seven of the top ten districts in the country, for the percentage of the population who are Bangladeshi are found in London and 18 of the 33 London boroughs are above the national average. Table 1 gives the number and proportion of Bangladeshis in each borough.

In both Newham and Tower Hamlets every ward has above the national average percentage of Bangladeshis. Of the top 15 wards nationally, 13 are in Tower Hamlets and one is in the City of London. Each of these wards has over a fifth of the population in the Bangladeshi ethnic group. The ward with the greatest number of Bangladeshis is Bethnal Green South (6,609), while the ward with the highest percentage is Spitalfields and Banglatown (58.1 per cent). Portsoken ward in the City of London, borders three Tower Hamlets wards, has over 90 per cent of all the Bangladeshis who live in the City of London and 23 per cent of the population (250 Bangladeshis) are in this ethnic group. Ponders End ward in Enfield has the highest number and percentage of Bangladeshis in Outer London (791 and 6.1 per cent). There are 104 wards in London (out of 625) with above national average percentage of Bangladeshis, although 12 boroughs had no wards above this average, with Lewisham being the only one of these in Inner London.

Maps 1 to 4 show the Bangladeshi community being concentrated in the entire borough of Tower Hamlets. This population does cross into adjacent boroughs as well as into one ward in the City of London (on the maps the City is shown as one area as numbers are too small to show each ward). There are significant sized communities around Kings Cross in Camden and Green Street in Newham, while smaller communities are located in Westminster, Southwark and Enfield. It is interesting to note that on the border between some boroughs, there is a definite separation in the percentage of Bangladeshis, displayed best in Map 2 between Tower Hamlets and Hackney. The output area map displays well how there are pockets of high proportions of Bangladeshis all over London, showing how Bangladeshis are becoming more and more dispersed.

**Table 1 Percentage of Bangladeshi and other Asian ethnic groups by borough**

	Number		Percentage			
	All People	Bangla- deshi	Bangla- deshi	Indian	Pakistani	Other Asian
City of London	7,185	276	3.8	2.2	0.3	0.5
Barking and Dagenham	163,944	673	0.4	2.3	1.9	0.5
Barnet	314,564	1,448	0.5	8.6	1.3	2.0
Bexley	218,307	386	0.2	2.5	0.2	0.5
Brent	263,464	1,184	0.4	18.5	4.0	4.8
Bromley	295,532	868	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.5
Camden	198,020	12,569	6.3	2.3	0.6	1.1
Croydon	330,587	1,765	0.5	6.4	2.3	2.1
Ealing	300,948	1,077	0.4	16.5	3.8	3.9
Enfield	273,559	3,524	1.3	4.0	0.6	1.9
Greenwich	214,403	1,225	0.6	4.4	0.9	0.9
Hackney	202,824	5,970	2.9	3.8	1.1	0.8
Hammersmith and Fulham	165,242	1,011	0.6	1.7	1.0	1.1
Haringey	216,507	2,961	1.4	2.9	1.0	1.6
Harrow	206,814	953	0.5	21.9	2.1	5.2
Havering	224,248	216	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.3
Hillingdon	243,006	1,459	0.6	9.6	1.6	1.9
Hounslow	212,341	1,125	0.5	17.3	4.3	2.6
Islington	175,797	4,229	2.4	1.6	0.5	0.9
Kensington and Chelsea	158,919	1,148	0.7	2.0	0.8	1.4
Kingston-upon-Thames	147,273	384	0.3	3.6	1.3	2.6
Lambeth	266,169	2,169	0.8	2.0	1.0	0.8
Lewisham	248,922	1,229	0.5	1.4	0.4	1.5
Merton	187,908	1,702	0.9	4.3	2.4	3.5
Newham	243,891	21,458	8.8	12.1	8.5	3.1
Redbridge	238,635	4,224	1.8	14.0	6.2	3.0
Richmond-upon-Thames	172,335	622	0.4	2.5	0.4	0.7
Southwark	244,866	3,642	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.6
Sutton	179,768	578	0.3	2.3	0.7	1.4
Tower Hamlets	196,106	65,553	33.4	1.5	0.8	0.9
Waltham Forest	218,341	2,166	1.0	3.5	7.9	2.3
Wandsworth	260,380	1,099	0.4	2.9	2.1	1.6
Westminster, City of	181,286	5,000	2.8	3.1	1.0	2.0
Inner London	2,766,114	128,314	4.6	3.1	1.6	1.3
Outer London	4,405,977	25,579	0.6	8.0	2.3	2.2
London	7,172,091	153,893	2.1	6.1	2.0	1.9
England and Wales	52,041,916	280,830	0.5	2.0	1.4	0.5

Source: 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV009

**2.2 Bangladeshi population change since 1991 Census<sup>1</sup>**

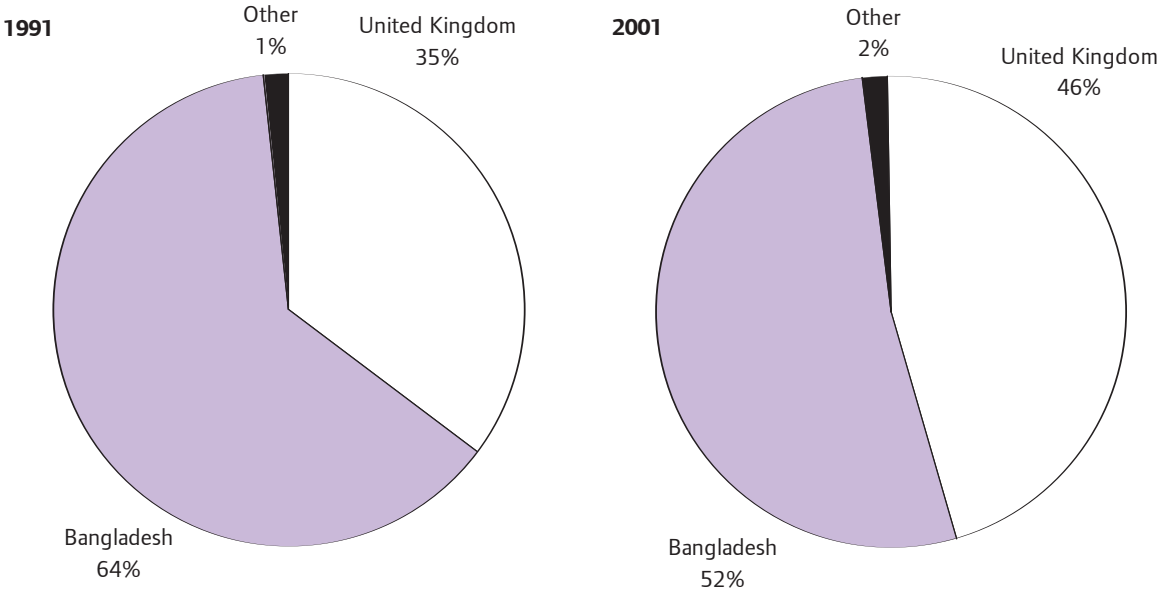
The number of Bangladeshis increased from 85,738 to 153,893 (79 per cent) between the two Censuses in London. In 1991 the Bangladeshi population in London accounted for 53 per cent of Bangladeshis in England and Wales which has increased slightly to 55 per cent in 2001. The most significant increases in the numbers of Bangladeshi by borough were in Tower Hamlets (28,598), Newham (13,306) and Camden (6,548), while the biggest percentage increases were in the City of London, Barking and Dagenham and Greenwich, although this is mainly down to very low numbers in 1991 rather than particularly high numbers in 2001.

By comparing Map 3 with Map 4 it is possible to see a spreading out effect of the Bangladeshi population over the ten year period. In 1991 the ward with the highest percentage of Bangladeshis was Spitalfields (5,379 and 60.7 per cent), when all of the top ten wards in London were in Tower Hamlets, the same as 2001. However, in 1991 the ten wards with the highest percentage of Bangladeshis had 30,488 Bangladeshis compared with 49,459 in 2001. Portsoken ward in the City had no Bangladeshis in 1991 compared with 250 in 2001 and the City as a whole only had nine compared with 276. In London in 1991 there were 82 wards with over 2.15 per cent (the 2001 London average) of Bangladeshis compared with 104 wards in 2001. While Bangladeshis are still very concentrated in some areas, they are also becoming more dispersed. For example, the bottom 50 per cent of wards had 4,325 Bangladeshis in 1991 while the bottom 50 per cent in 2001 had more than double that with 9,236.

**2.3 People born in Bangladesh**

As Figure 6 shows, 98 per cent of Bangladeshis living in London in 2001 were either born in Bangladesh or the UK. Around 81 thousand were born in Bangladesh compared with just over 70 thousand born in the UK. Other countries account for the remaining 2,586 and these

**Figure 6 Country of birth of Bangladeshis in London 1991 and 2001**



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

<sup>1</sup>There have been ward and borough boundary changes since 1991. Therefore, exact comparisons are not possible.



include India, Pakistan, the Middle East and 'other' countries.

Overall in England and Wales there are 153,031 people who were born in Bangladesh, equal to 0.3 per cent of the population, which compares with 84,561 Londoners born in Bangladesh which is 1.2 per cent. After India and Republic of Ireland, Bangladesh ranks third in the list of countries of birth for Londoners born outside the UK.

There were 3,562 people born in Bangladesh (over four per cent of Londoners born there) who did not put themselves in the Bangladeshi ethnic group. Instead, 1,476 (41 per cent) were 'other Asian', 817 (23 per cent) were Indian and 379 (11 per cent) were White British.

The wards with the highest percentage of people born in Bangladesh are Spitalfields and Banglatown (32 per cent of population), Whitechapel (28 per cent), Shadwell and Bethnal Green South (25 per cent). Tower Hamlets contains the top 14 wards in London for the highest percentage of people born in Bangladesh and also 14 of the top 15 wards nationally. The only other ward is outside London and is Colhurst in Oldham.

**Change since 1981**

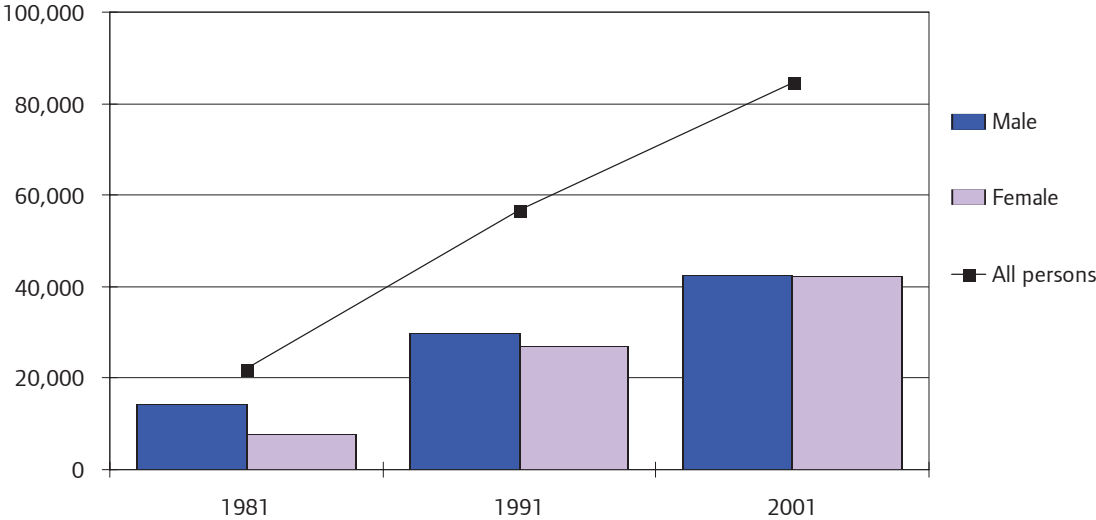
As suggested by the young age structure and the high numbers of adults born in Bangladesh, a high proportion of the Bangladeshi population came to England in the last 20 years. In 1981 there were around 22 thousand people in London who were born in Bangladesh. Furthermore, there would have been relatively low numbers of Bangladeshi children born in the UK. The population was significantly skewed towards men, who out-numbered women by two to one. By 1991, there were only slightly fewer women than men who were born in Bangladesh, showing that more women than men were arriving throughout the 1980's. Between 1981 and 2001 there has been a higher number of women coming to London from Bangladesh than men because the numbers in 2001 are almost equal.

**Figure 7 People born in Bangladesh and people in Bangladeshi ethnic group by age, London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST015 and Commissioned Table C0116

**Figure 8 Numbers of people born in Bangladesh by gender, London 1981 to 2001**



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

In 1991, only 35 per cent of Bangladeshis were born in the UK, compared with 46 per cent in 2001. It is likely in another ten years that more will be born in the UK than in Bangladesh. Many of the Bangladeshis who were children born in the UK in 1991 would have been of working age by 2001, and many more young UK born Bangladeshis will be adults by the next Census.

The 1981 Census, showed just over 22 thousand London residents were born in Bangladesh (see Figure 8). In the decade from 1981 to 1991 just under 35 thousand people more people from Bangladesh were living in London. In the years between the Censuses some Bangladeshis would have come to London while others would have left London. The Census figures are a snapshot in time of the number of Bangladeshis who were born in Bangladesh for both 1991 and 2001. By taking Bangladeshis born in Bangladesh in 1991 away from the 2001 figure, it can be calculated that at least 27 thousand Bangladeshis have migrated from Bangladesh to London between 1991 and 2001.

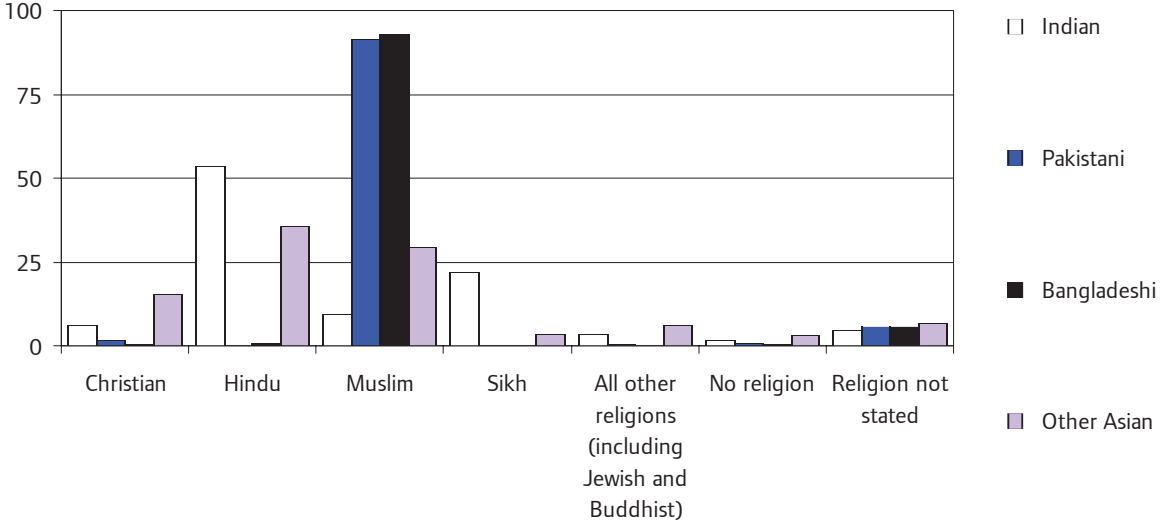
The percentage of London residents born in Bangladesh has increased steadily from 0.3 per cent in 1981 to 0.8 per cent in 1991 to 1.2 per cent in 2001.

Around three quarters of Bangladeshis who were not born in Bangladesh are aged under 16, whereas most of the older Bangladeshis were born in Bangladesh. Around four fifths of working age Bangladeshis were born in Bangladesh. Almost all of the Bangladeshis aged pensionable age or over were born in Bangladesh.

**2.4 Religion**

The Bangladeshi population is dominated by one religion, with 93 per cent Muslim, shown in Figure 9. No other ethnic group has such a majority in just one religion, although Pakistanis also have a very high percentage of Muslims, with 92 per cent. No other religion accounted for more than 0.6 per cent of the Bangladeshi population while six per cent of Bangladeshis did

**Figure 9 Religion by Asian ethnic group, percentages London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census Standard Table ST106

not state a religion. Only 0.3 per cent of Bangladeshis stated they had no religion which is dramatically less than the London average of 16 per cent, although is fairly typical among Asian ethnic groups. All the other religions added together account for only one per cent of Bangladeshis.

The Bangladeshi and Pakistani groups are very similar to each other in the proportion of Muslims, but the Indian group is very different with only nine per cent Muslim. The ‘other Asian’ ethnic group has 29 per cent Muslim and the mixed White and Asian group has 19 per cent Muslim.

There are over 607 thousand Muslims in London which makes it the second largest religion after Christian and makes up eight per cent of the population of London. The 142,931 Bangladeshi Muslims make up 24 per cent of all London Muslims, more than any other single ethnic group, although Pakistanis are close behind (22 per cent) while other significant ethnic groups are Other White (14 per cent) and Black African (12 per cent).

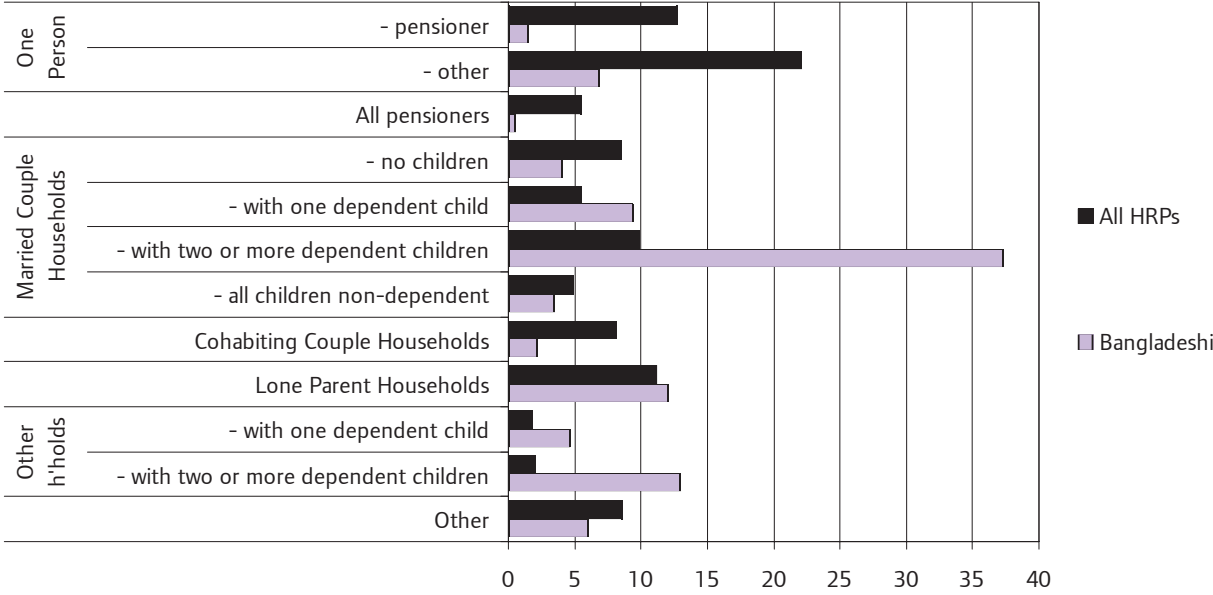
**3.0 Housing**

**3.1 Household composition and family type**

The household composition of the Bangladeshi group is very different from most other groups. As already seen, the age structure of Bangladeshis in London is very young indicating that Bangladeshis have a higher than average number of children per family.

As shown in Figure 10 (see glossary for definition of HRP) there is a high percentage of married couple households with 2 or more dependent children when compared to the London average (37 per cent compared with 10 per cent). The other Asian groups also have high percentages (Indian 19 per cent, Pakistani 26 per cent and Other Asian 20 per cent), but no ethnic groups are as high as Bangladeshi for this measure. The percentage of *all* Bangladeshi households (not just married couple households) with two or more dependent children is 57 per

**Figure 10 Household composition by ethnic group of household reference person (HRP), percentages London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census Standard Table ST106

cent, which is more than three times the average of 17 per cent and significantly higher than the next nearest ethnic group which is Pakistani with 40 per cent.

The percentage of households which are married couple without children is also very low (four per cent) possibly indicates the importance of having children among Bangladeshis.

The percentage of Bangladeshi cohabiting couple households is the lowest (along with Indian) of all ethnic groups, where just two per cent are in this category compared with eight per cent on average, which would tend to confirm the perceived importance of couples getting married before living together in this ethnic group.

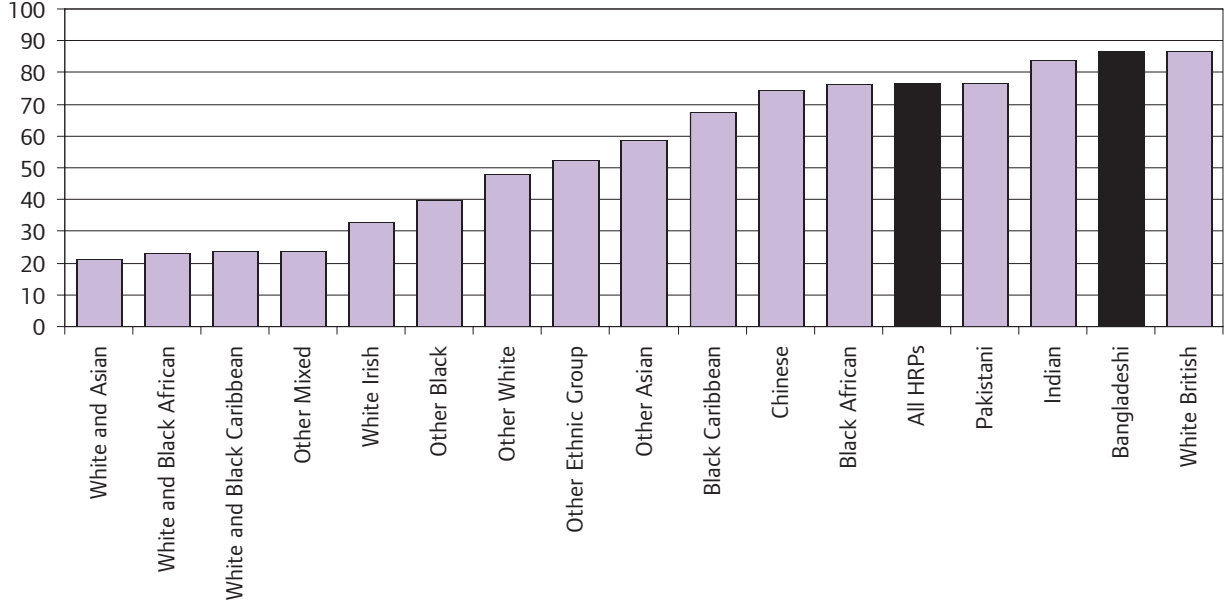
The percentage of one person households is low among Bangladeshis. This may be attributable to a high proportion of Bangladeshi people being married and it may be more likely that single Bangladeshi people still live in their family home rather than move out to live separately. Only eight per cent live in single person households compared with the average of 35 per cent and the next lowest of 16 per cent for Pakistanis. Furthermore, only 1.4 per cent of all Bangladeshi households are single pensioner households indicating both that older Bangladeshis live with their families and the relatively small number of older Bangladeshis. Only 0.4 per cent of Bangladeshi households are all pensioner, which again supports this point.

The percentage of lone parent families among Bangladeshis is slightly above the average (12 per cent compared with 11 per cent), although is still far lower than the percentages seen in Black ethnic groups (25 per cent). The figure may be higher because of women marrying men who are older than themselves, which increases the chances of the mother being left to look after their family after the father has died.

### 3.2 Ethnic identity within households

A commissioned table from the 2001 Census gives information on the homogeneity of all households based on the ethnic group of the household reference person - whether all members of the household have the same ethnic group or not. For those households where the ethnic groups of household members are different, it tells us whether the differences are only between different generations (e.g. if children have different ethnic group to parents), or whether there are differences between couples and generations in the same household. It also gives details on households with other combinations of multiple ethnic identities.

**Figure 11 Percentage of households in London in which all household members have the same ethnic group by HRP, 2001**



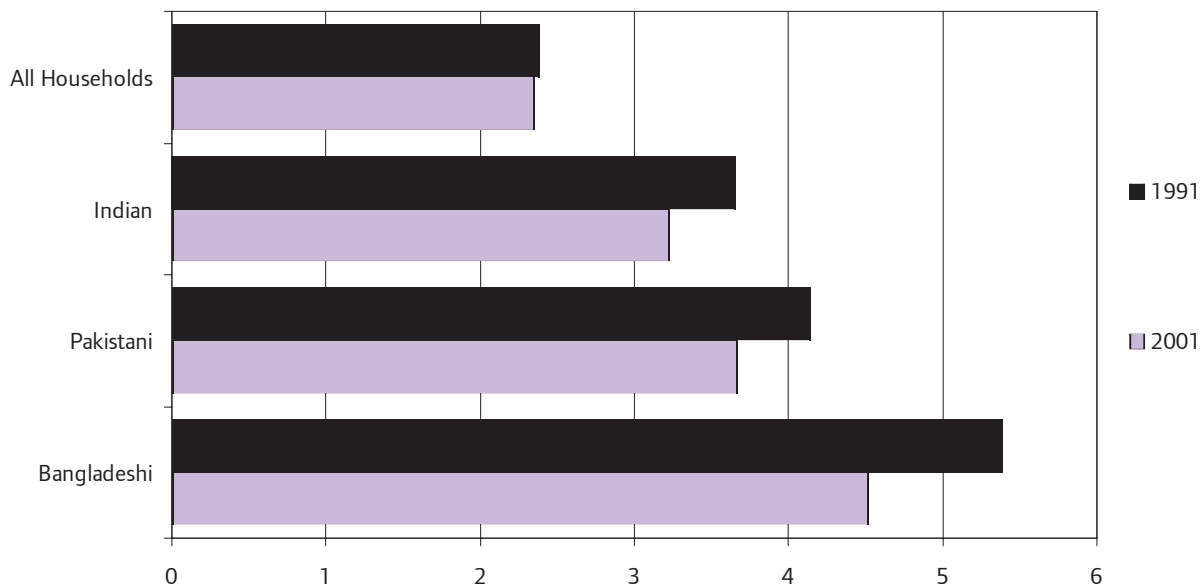
Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M243

Figure 11 shows Bangladeshis as being the second highest ethnic group, after White British, for the proportion of people with the same ethnic group within a household; both are 86 per cent compared with the average of 76 per cent. Furthermore, the percentage of Bangladeshi households with different ethnic identities between generations and within partnerships is the lowest of all ethnic groups at just three per cent. Not surprisingly the four mixed groups in London have only between 21 and 24 per cent with all members in the same ethnic group, therefore at least three quarters of these households have multiple ethnic identities.

### 3.3 Household size and overcrowding

The number of households with a household reference person (HRP) who is Bangladeshi is 33,510 in 2001 compared with 15,946 in 1991, which represents an increase of 110 per cent in ten years. The average number of Bangladeshis per household has decreased from 5.4 in 1991 to 4.5 persons per household in 2001 as shown in Figure 12. The average number of persons per household for London remained at 2.4 over the ten year period.

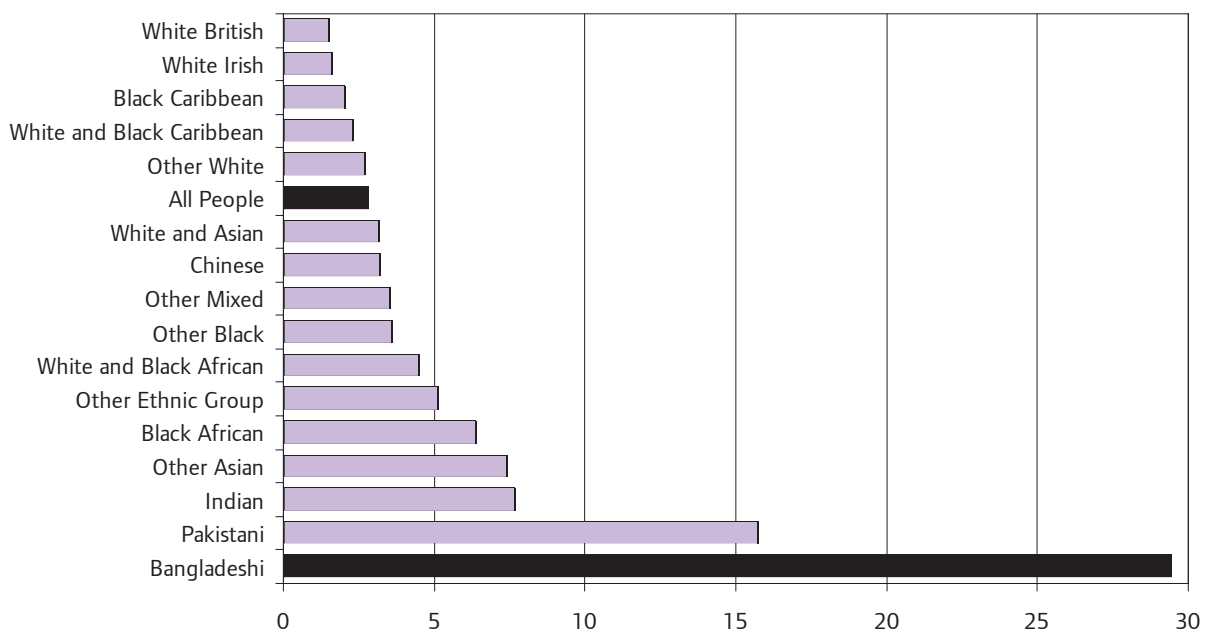
**Figure 12 Average household size 1991 and 2001, London**



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

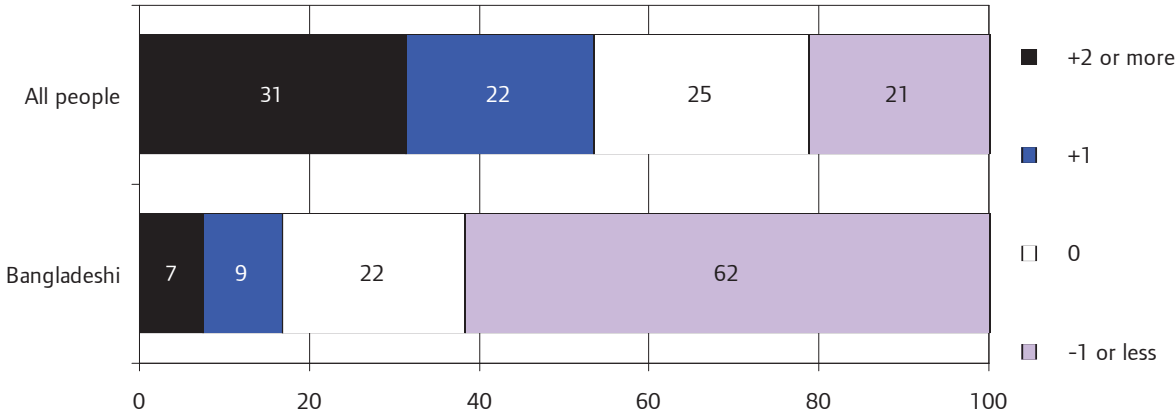
The average household size among Bangladeshis, although falling, is the highest of any ethnic group and the Bangladeshi group has by far the highest proportion of households with six or more people as shown in Figure 12. Figure 13 shows in London, almost 30 per cent of Bangladeshi households contain six or more persons (down from 47 per cent of Bangladeshis in 1991) compared with the average of just 2.8 per cent, which has not altered since 1991. Furthermore, only eight per cent of Bangladeshi households are single person households, which is the lowest of any ethnic group, and compares to the average of 35 per cent. While Bangladeshi households are clearly the largest, the Pakistani ethnic group is most similar to the Bangladeshi group in terms of household size.

**Figure 13 Percentage of households containing six or more persons by ethnic group, London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M240

**Figure 14 Percentage of people in households by occupancy rating, London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census Standard Table ST123

A dwelling is a ‘shared dwelling’ if it consists of two or more household spaces (see glossary for full definition). Bangladeshis are more likely to live in a shared dwelling than any other ethnic group. Over two per cent of Bangladeshis in households live in a shared dwelling compared with 0.6 per cent on average, 0.3 per cent for Indians and 0.4 per cent for Pakistanis.

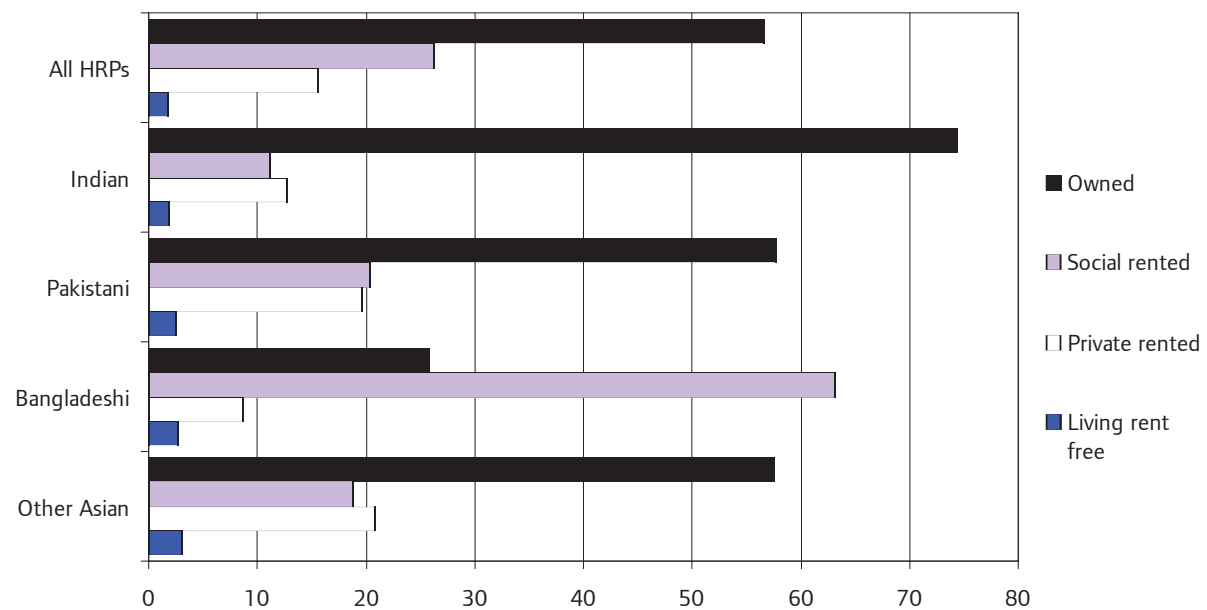
The occupancy rating provides a measure of under-occupancy and overcrowding. For example a value of -1 implies that there is one room too few and that there is overcrowding in the household (see glossary for full definition). A higher proportion of Bangladeshis live in overcrowded housing than any other ethnic group. Around 62 per cent (93,271 Bangladeshis) live in accommodation with an occupancy rating of -1 or less, almost three times higher than the average of 21 per cent (see Figure 14). The proportion is also higher than the other Asian groups (Indian 28 per cent, 38 per cent Pakistani and 44 per cent ‘other Asian’). The next highest ethnic group after Bangladeshi is Black African where 53 per cent live in overcrowded accommodation. Only 12 per cent of White British people live in overcrowded accommodation, the ethnic group least likely to live in overcrowded conditions.

The occupancy rating is a new indicator of overcrowding for the 2001 Census. In 1991 persons per room was measured. In 1991 the percentage of Bangladeshi households with over 1.5 persons per room was 24 per cent compared with just 1.4 per cent on average. Together with a reduction in average household size, this suggests that Bangladeshi households have moved closer to the average over ten years and are experiencing less overcrowding than in 1991.

**3.4 Tenure**

Only 26 per cent of Bangladeshis own their home (the London average is 57 per cent), compared with 74 per cent for Indians, 58 for Pakistanis and 57 per cent for Other Asians. However, Black Africans are even less likely to own their home with just 23 per cent. The percentage of Bangladeshis that own their home outright is six per cent compared with an average of 22 per cent while Indian (24 per cent) and Pakistani (17 per cent) are higher and again Black African (4 per cent) is the lowest. The percentage of Bangladeshis who own their home has remained about the same since 1991, although the percentage who own outright has

**Figure 15 Tenure by ethnic group of HRP, percentages London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census Standard Table ST111

increased from 2.5 per cent to six per cent while the proportion buying has decreased from 24 per cent to 19 per cent.

The majority of Bangladeshis in London (63 per cent) live in social rented accommodation, which is the highest of all ethnic groups and compares with the average of 26 per cent, as shown in Figure 15. Almost three quarters of these are rented from a local authority. However, it is more likely that Bangladeshis in some boroughs would be in social housing due to high availability of social housing and low availability of homes to buy. For instance, in Tower Hamlets 52 per cent of housing is social rented. Even so, the percentage of Bangladeshi households in social rented accommodation is way above the average for the borough at 82 per cent. Despite representing 33 per cent of the population in Tower Hamlets, Bangladeshi households represent just 17 per cent of all households in that borough, but 27 per cent of social rented households. On the other hand Newham has a lower proportion of social rented property available (36 per cent of households) and the proportion of Bangladeshis in social rented accommodation is only just above average (38 per cent) as shown in Table 2.

The percentage of Bangladeshis renting from a local authority has decreased from 58 per cent in 1991 to 45 per cent in 2001 which may be linked to increased opportunities in right to buy. The proportion in other social renting has increased from eight per cent to 18 per cent. The other ethnic groups with relatively high levels of people in social renting are Black African and Black Caribbean. The proportion of Bangladeshis who live in social rented accommodation is far higher than any of the other Asian groups where only 11 per cent of Indians and 20 per cent of Pakistanis fall into this category. It is likely that social renting is common for Bangladeshis because of the relatively high cost of housing in London, high unemployment and generally low level (and therefore low pay) of employment, which leads to an inability to secure a mortgage in order to buy their own homes.



**Table 2 Tenure of households by borough, percentages 1991 and 2001**

	Owned				Social rented			
	All households		Bangladeshi		All households		Bangladeshi	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
City of London	47	49	40	11	27	22	20	63
Barking and Dagenham	52	56	60	40	44	37	23	45
Barnet	69	67	63	61	16	15	23	21
Bexley	79	79	72	60	15	14	6	20
Brent	58	56	72	53	25	24	21	26
Bromley	78	76	64	45	14	14	19	42
Camden	34	35	7	11	43	37	87	81
Croydon	73	69	60	53	17	17	22	30
Ealing	64	63	67	63	21	19	23	26
Enfield	74	71	53	48	17	17	40	41
Greenwich	47	49	45	53	43	39	38	38
Hackney	27	32	28	20	59	51	65	69
Hammersmith and Fulham	42	44	26	31	35	33	59	58
Haringey	50	46	40	41	31	30	50	44
Harrow	78	75	76	67	11	11	14	18
Havering	79	79	65	72	16	14	10	12
Hillingdon	73	72	50	39	18	17	34	47
Hounslow	61	61	45	46	27	23	35	39
Islington	27	32	16	15	59	49	79	79
Kensington and Chelsea	40	44	17	23	27	26	60	60
Kingston upon Thames	75	71	63	44	12	11	20	29
Lambeth	36	37	28	28	47	41	63	61
Lewisham	48	50	46	35	41	36	43	48
Merton	71	69	74	66	17	14	16	22
Newham	50	44	52	37	37	36	37	38
Redbridge	78	75	68	63	12	10	23	17
Richmond upon Thames	70	69	42	25	15	12	37	48
Southwark	27	31	17	15	61	54	79	79
Sutton	75	74	70	50	17	15	16	33
Tower Hamlets	23	29	7	13	68	52	88	82
Waltham Forest	61	59	39	37	25	24	52	41
Wandsworth	54	52	57	46	27	23	30	33
Westminster	35	35	15	13	32	29	75	78
Inner London	39	40	18	19	43	38	75	71
Outer London	69	68	59	53	20	18	28	31
London	57	57	26	26	29	26	66	63
England and Wales	68	69	44	37	23	19	43	48

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

Tenure is closely correlated to employment. There is a very strong link between ethnic groups where there is a high proportion of people in social rented accommodation to a people who are unemployed. On the other hand in ethnic groups where home ownership is high, not only is unemployment far more unlikely, but also the likelihood of being in managerial or professional occupations is also far higher.

The percentage of Bangladeshis who rent privately is low at just nine per cent compared with 15 per cent on average and 13 per cent for Indians and 20 per cent for Pakistanis. The proportion of Bangladeshis who rent privately has increased since 1991 from six per cent.

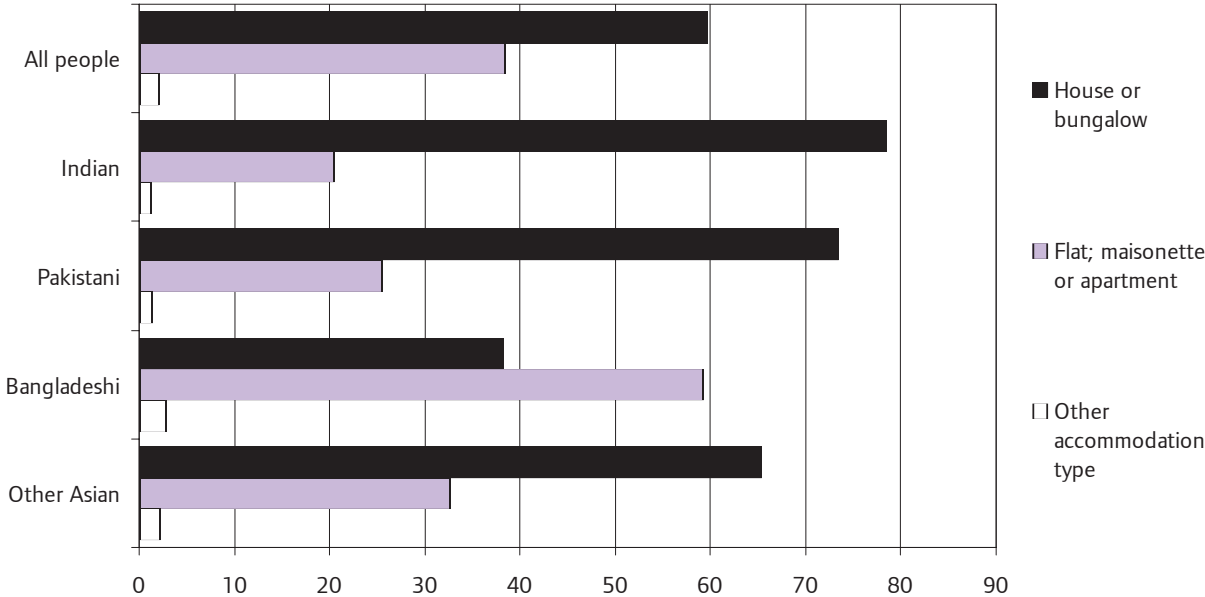
Furthermore, there are three per cent of Bangladeshi households that live rent free which is slightly above the average of 2 per cent.

**3.5 Accommodation type**

The majority of Bangladeshi people live in flats (59 per cent) compared with the average of 38 per cent (see Figure 16). For Indians, only 20 per cent live in this type of accommodation, the lowest of all ethnic groups. In the Pakistani group the proportion is 25 per cent and for other Asian 33 per cent. The highest percentage is Black African where 61 per cent of people live in flats. This is strongly related to the where Bangladeshis live and the tenure they live in. For example, in Tower Hamlets 77 per cent of people live in flats and 78 per cent of Bangladeshis there live in flats.

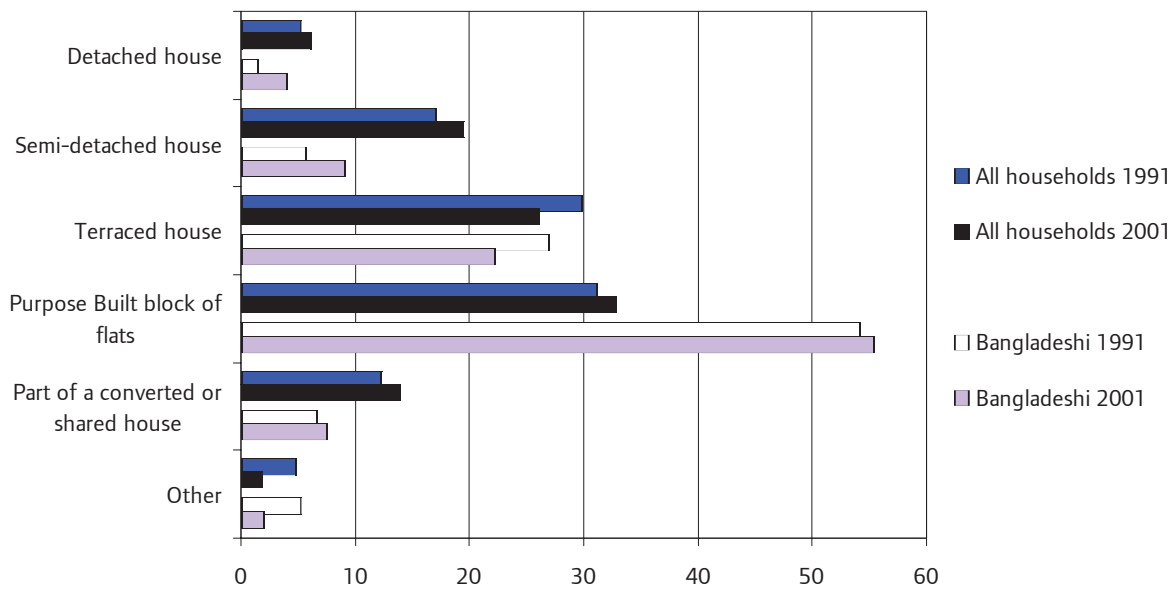
Figure 17 shows that 55 per cent of Bangladeshis live in a purpose built block of flats compared with the average of 33 per cent, although this may be because Bangladeshis live in areas where there are more flats than houses. The Bangladeshi proportion is far higher than any of the other Asian groups and has increased slightly from 54 per cent in 1991.

**Figure 16 Accommodation type of all people by ethnic group, percentages London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Theme Table TT013

**Figure 17 Accommodation type in 1991 and 2001, percentages London**



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

Only 38 per cent of Bangladeshis live in a house or bungalow compared with 60 per cent on average. Indians are most likely to live in this type of accommodation (78 per cent), while Pakistanis (73 per cent) and Other Asians (65 per cent) are also above average.

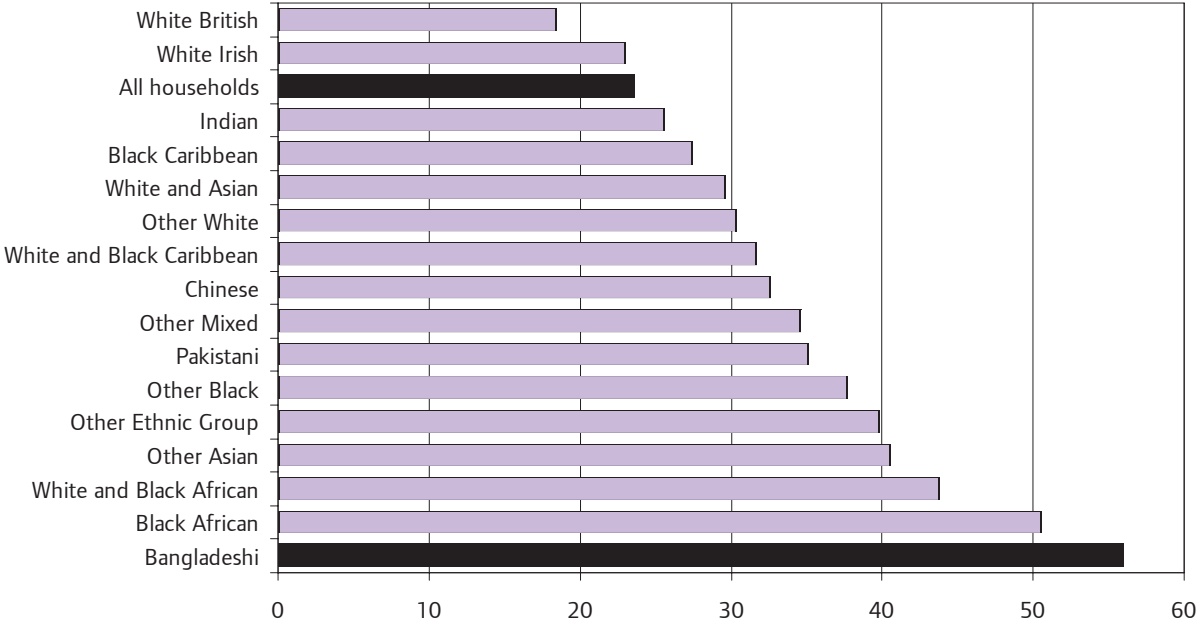
Approximately 22 per cent of Bangladeshi people live in terraced accommodation. This is slightly lower than the average of 26 per cent and lower than for Indian (31 per cent), Pakistani (34 per cent) and Other Asian (28 per cent). The Bangladeshi proportion has decreased from 27 per cent in 1991, which is a slighter bigger decline than the average.

The percentage of Bangladeshis living in semi-detached houses has increased from six per cent in 1991 to nine per cent in 2001, which is a greater increase than the average increase from 17 to 19 per cent. However, it is still far lower than seen among Indian (31 per cent), Pakistani and Other Asian (both 23 per cent) groups.

The percentage of Bangladeshis in detached housing remains low at four per cent (up from 1.4 per cent in 1991), compared with six per cent on average. Around double the proportion of Indian, Pakistani and Other Asian people live in detached accommodation compared with Bangladeshi.

The percentage of Bangladeshi households living in accommodation which is not self-contained (that is, all the rooms are behind a door that only that household can use) increased between the 1991 and the 2001 Censuses from 1.5 per cent to 2.4 per cent. Meanwhile the average decreased from 2.7 per cent to 0.9 per cent. In 2001, the ethnic groups with the lowest percentage of households in accommodation that was not self-contained were Indian (0.5 per cent), White British (0.6 per cent) and Pakistani (0.7 per cent). The only ethnic group with a higher percentage than the Bangladeshi group was Black African with 2.6 per cent.

**Figure 18 Percentage of households deprived in housing dimension by ethnic group, London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M090

**3.6 Housing Deprivation**

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

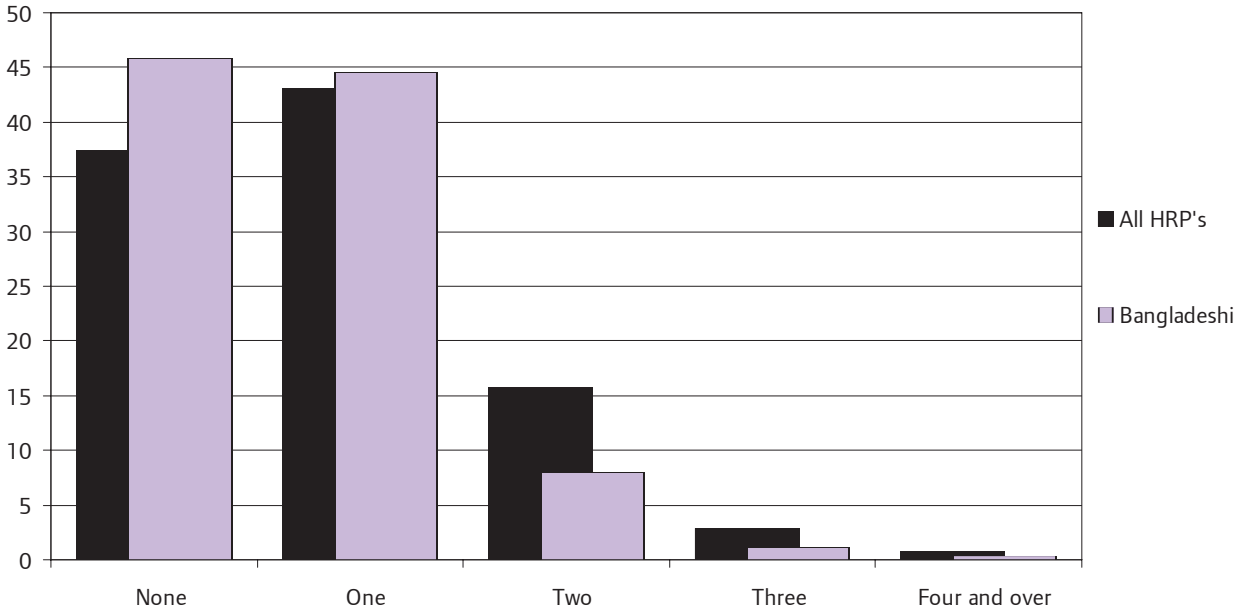
Bangladeshi people are more likely to be housing deprived than any other ethnic group with 56 per cent of households falling within the definition (see Figure 18). This compares with the average of 24 per cent, Indian (26 per cent), Pakistani (35 per cent) and Other Asian (40 per cent). The ethnic group with the lowest likelihood of being housing deprived is White British (18 per cent).

The likelihood of being housing deprived varies significantly with socio-economic category (see glossary for NS-SeC definition). For example, 34 per cent of Bangladeshis in managerial and professional occupations are housing deprived compared with 62 per cent in routine occupations.

**3.7 Car ownership and amenities**

Car ownership among Asian groups is generally very high in comparison with the average. However, the Bangladeshi group have below average car ownership. Only 54 per cent of Bangladeshi households own a car or van compared with 63 per cent on average as shown in Figure 19. The three ethnic groups most likely to own a car are Indian (78 per cent), Pakistani (73 per cent) and Other Asian (71 per cent). These are also the three ethnic groups most likely to own two or more cars. Around 32 per cent of Indian, 24 per cent of Pakistani and Other Asian households own two or more cars, compared with 19 per cent on average and only nine

**Figure 19 Number of cars or vans by HRP ethnic group, percentages London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M265

per cent of Bangladeshi households. The only ethnic group that has a lower proportion is Other Black; slightly lower but also nine per cent.

However, car ownership in Inner London is generally far lower than Outer London. This is mainly due to better access to public transport and higher congestion/more difficult parking in Inner London which discourages car ownership. The percentage of Bangladeshis in Inner London without access to a car is only slightly above average (50 per cent compared with 51 per cent), although, the other three Asian ethnic groups have higher than average rates of car ownership.

The level of car ownership has increased considerably since the 1991 Census when the percentage of Bangladeshi households without a car was 64 per cent (46 per cent in 2001), while on average 41 per cent of households in London did not own a car (37 per cent in 2001).

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

In 1991, double the proportion (2.2 per cent) of Bangladeshis did not have sole use of these amenities than in 2001. This compares with the average of 2.4 per cent, which has dropped by a higher proportion than the Bangladeshi ethnic group alone, over the ten-year-period.

The four Asian ethnic groups have the lowest proportion of households without central heating. Indian has the lowest (three per cent) followed by Bangladeshi (four per cent), then Pakistani

and Other Asian (five per cent). This compares with an average of eight per cent for all London households and the two ethnic groups with the highest percentage, which are White Irish and White British (nine per cent).

An even higher percentage of Bangladeshi *people* live in households where there is central heating (in some or all rooms). Only three per cent of the Bangladeshi population do not have central heating in their home indicating that the larger households are more likely to have it, which is also the case for all ethnic groups. The low proportions of Bangladeshis without central heating or sole use of bath and toilet maybe down to high levels of social housing where these basic amenities are nearly always provided. It is worth noting that the Census asked whether the accommodation has central heating and not whether it was working or whether they could afford to run it.

Since the 1991 Census the percentage of people without central heating has fallen significantly. In 1991, 12 per cent of Bangladeshi households did not contain central heating in comparison with the average of 19 per cent in all London households.

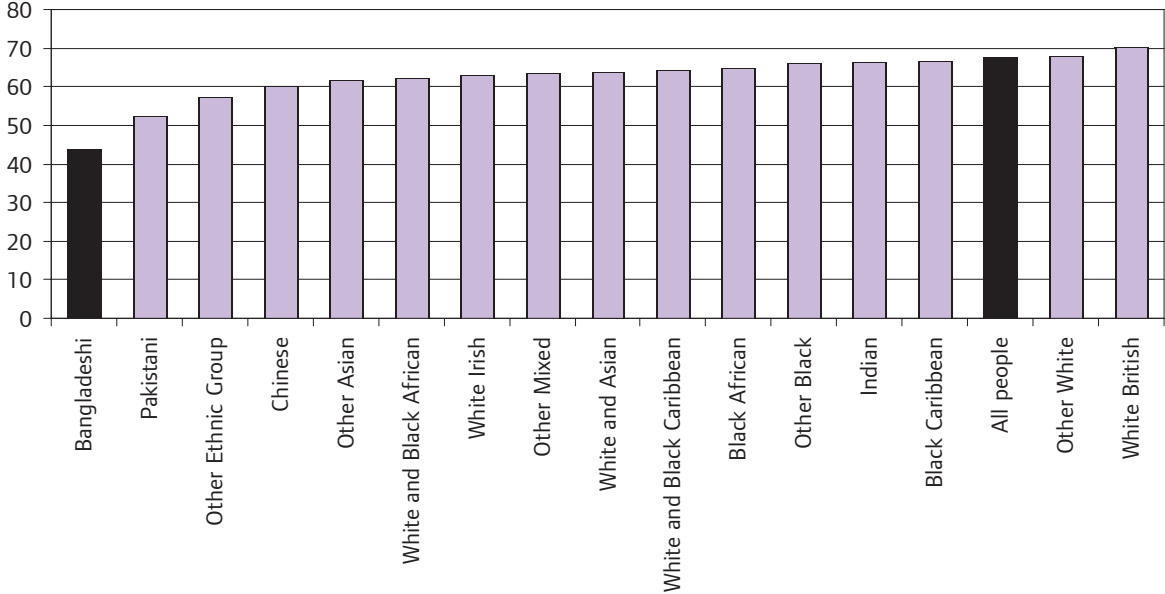
**4.0 Economic Activity**

**4.1 Economically Active**

All people who were working in the week before the Census are described as economically active and in addition, the category includes people who were not working but were looking for work and were available to start work within 2 weeks. Full-time students who are economically active are included but are identified separately as shown in Table 3.

The Bangladeshi ethnic group has the lowest economic activity rate of the 16 ethnic groups. Figure 20 shows only 44 per cent of Bangladeshis aged 16 to 74 (all data related to economic activity and employment in the 2001 Census is for people aged 16 to 74 only) are economically

**Figure 20 Economic activity rate of people aged 16-74 by ethnic group, London 2001**



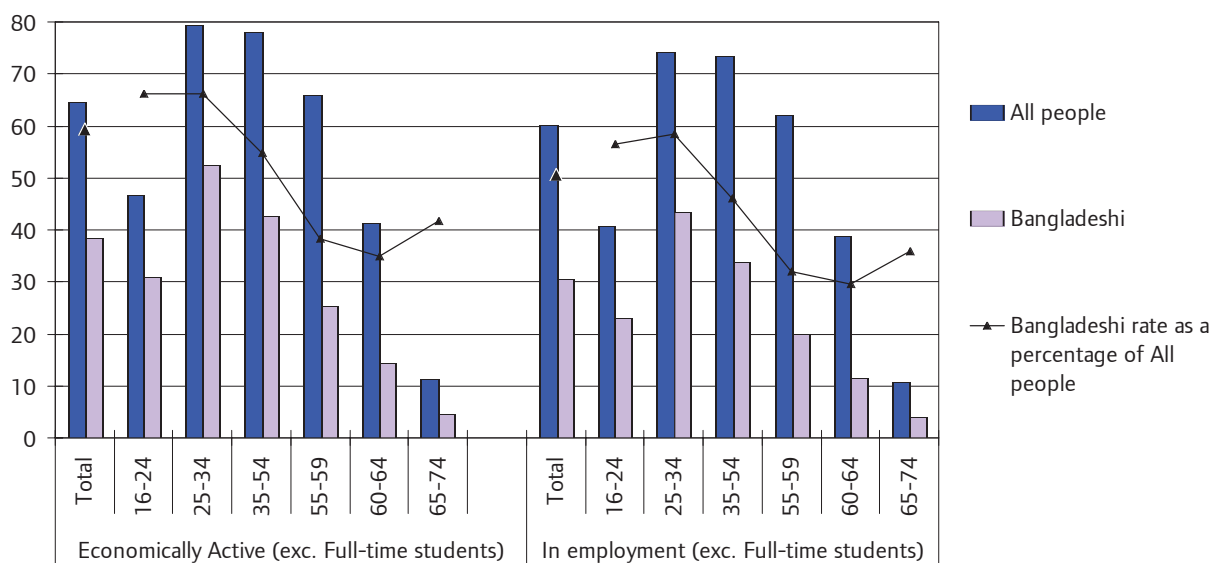
Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST108

**Table 3 Economic activity of all people and Bangladeshis, London 2001**

		Percent Economically Active	Percent Employee Full-Time	Percent Employee Part-Time	Percent Self-Employed	Percent Unemployed	Percent Full-time Student
All people							
All people	Age						
	16-74	68	43	9	9	4	3
	16-24	60	34	5	2	6	14
	25-74	69	44	9	10	4	1
Males	16-74	75	50	4	13	5	3
	16-24	62	36	4	3	7	13
	25-74	78	52	4	15	5	1
Females	16-74	60	36	13	5	3	3
	16-24	58	33	5	1	4	14
	25-74	61	37	15	6	3	1
Bangladeshi							
All people	16-74	44	17	10	4	8	5
	16-24	45	15	7	1	8	14
	25-74	43	17	12	5	8	1
Males	16-74	62	23	15	7	12	6
	16-24	53	18	7	1	10	17
	25-74	66	25	18	9	12	1
Females	16-74	26	10	6	1	4	5
	16-24	38	13	7	0	6	12
	25-74	19	9	5	1	3	1

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST108

**Figure 21 Economic activity and employment rate (excluding full-time students) by age for all people and Bangladeshis, London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M248

active in comparison with 68 per cent overall, 66 per cent of Indians, 52 per cent of Pakistanis (second lowest) and 62 per cent of Other Asians. White British has the highest activity rate (70 per cent).

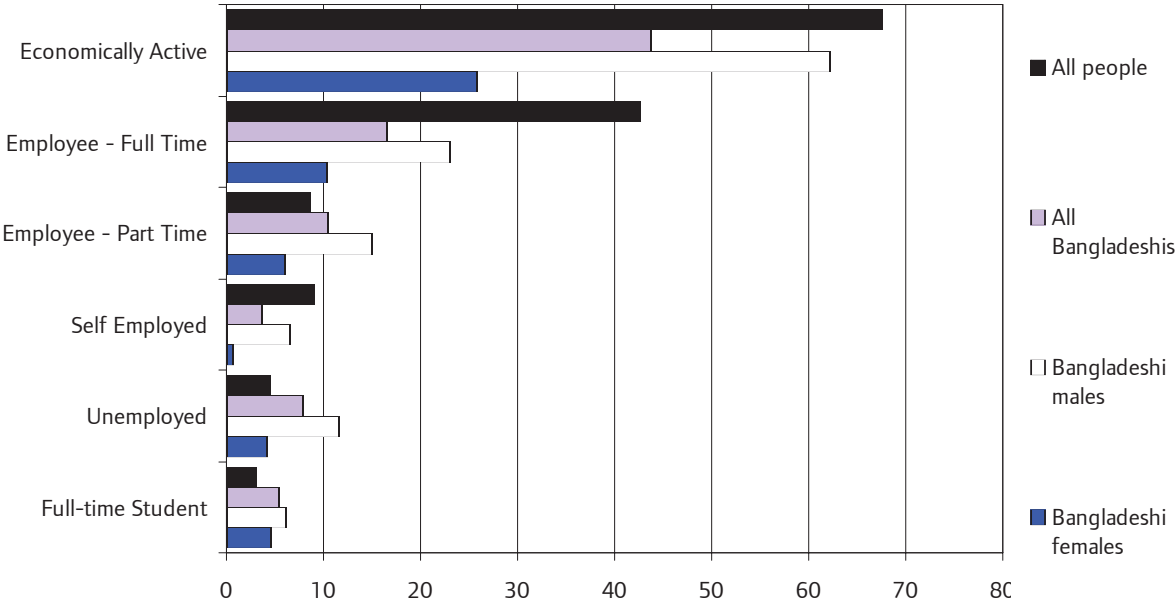
Figure 23 shows the activity rate among Bangladeshi women (26 per cent) is far lower than for men (62 per cent). The rate among young Bangladeshi women aged 16-24 is slightly higher (38 per cent), but for Bangladeshi women aged 25 and over the activity rate is extremely low at just 19 per cent compared with the average of 61 per cent.

It is believed by many that economic activity rates should be calculated after taking out full-time students as they are not technically solely in the labour market and the high numbers of unemployed students will increase the economically active base making comparisons more difficult. Therefore, in Figure 21 the activity and employment rates exclude full-time students. The overall activity rate for Bangladeshis is then 38 per cent compared with 65 per cent on average. This means that the Bangladeshi rate works out as 59 per cent of the overall average rate. This line is plotted on the chart for each age group to show how this proportion differs with age. Although the economic activity rates for Bangladeshi people are below the average for each age group they are closer for ages 16-34 and fall steadily through 35-54 to reach a low point in the 60-64 age group, where the rate is only 35 per cent that of the average. The chart shows a similar pattern for people in employment.

The economic activity rate for Bangladeshi women excluding full-time students is 21 per cent compared with 56 per cent for men. While the rate for men is below average by 22 per cent the rate for women is 63 per cent below average.

The economic activity rate for Bangladeshis has decreased since 1991 when the rate was 47 per cent (to 44 per cent in 2001) as shown in Figure 23. However, over the same period the rate for all people has increased from 64 per cent to 68 per cent.

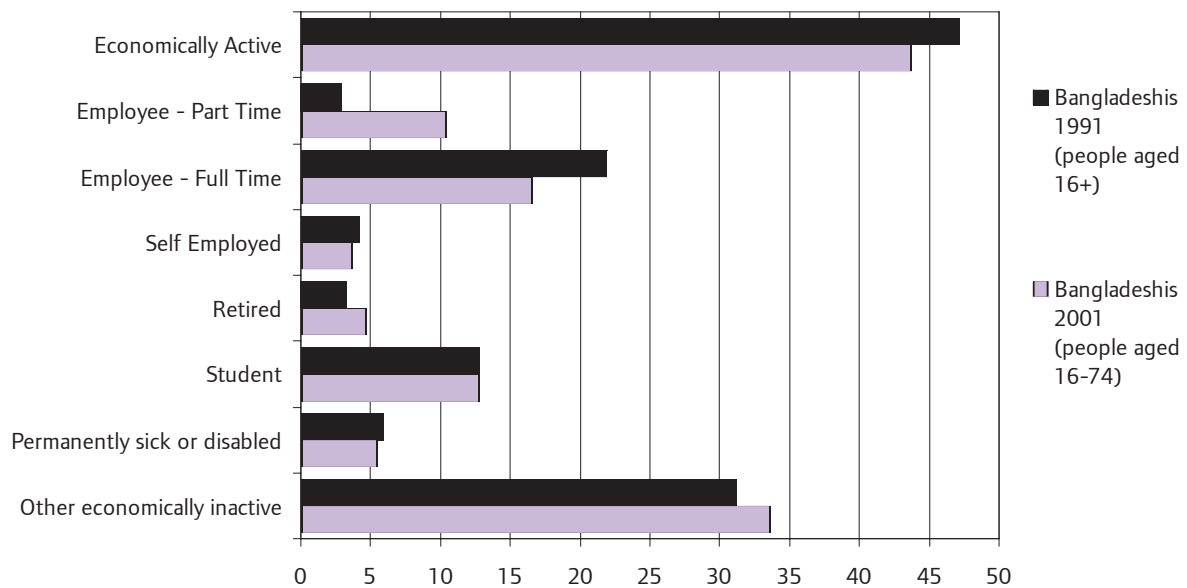
**Figure 22 Economic activity of all people and Bangladeshis, percentages London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST108



**Figure 23 Economic activity 1991 and 2001 for Bangladeshis, percentages London**



Source: 1991 Census LBS table L09 and 2001 Census, Standard Table ST108

#### 4.2 Economic Activity of Bangladeshis compared with people born in Bangladesh

The economic activity of Bangladeshis is heavily weighted towards people born in Bangladesh rather than Bangladeshis born in the UK, as they represent a high proportion of Bangladeshis aged 16 to 74. There are high numbers of Bangladeshis in young age groups but relatively few people born in Bangladesh aged under 20 living in London.

**Table 4 Economic Activity of Bangladeshis compared to people born in Bangladesh, London 2001**

	Bangladeshi		Born in Bangladesh		People born in Bangladesh as a proportion of Bangladeshi ethnic group
	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	
<b>People aged 16-74</b>		94,611		76,459	81
<b>Economically active</b>	43.7	41,334	42.5	32,496	79
Employee - Part-time	16.5	9,862	11.4	8,682	88
Employee - Full-time	10.4	15,628	15.7	12,009	77
Self employed	3.6	3,393	4.2	3,185	94
Unemployed	7.9	7,427	8.0	6,095	82
Full-time student	5.3	5,024	3.3	2,525	50
<b>Economically inactive</b>	56.3	53,277	57.5	43,963	83
Retired	4.6	4,353	5.7	4,340	100
Student	12.7	12,029	6.9	5,285	44
Looking after home/family	21.5	20,324	24.9	19,038	94
Permanently sick or disabled	5.4	5,150	6.4	4,915	95
Other	12.1	11,421	13.6	10,385	91

Source: 2001 Census Standard Table ST108 and Commissioned Table C0116c

While people born in Bangladesh represent 81 per cent of the Bangladeshi population aged 16 to 74, they also represent just 44 per cent of students and 100 per cent of retired people (see Table 4). This confirms that the people born in Bangladesh are generally in the older age groups of Bangladeshis in London. People born in Bangladesh represent 77 per cent of full-time employees showing that they are less likely to be in full-time employment than Bangladeshis overall, although more likely to be in part-time employment. Furthermore, those born in Bangladesh account for 94 per cent of self-employed, 94 per cent of people looking after home/family and 95 per cent of permanently sick/disabled Bangladeshis. See Appendix Table A5 to see activity rates by age. It is important to remember that not all people born in Bangladesh are Bangladeshi, although over 95 per cent are.

There have been high numbers of migrants from Bangladesh between 1981 and 2001 and they face additional challenges in entering the labour market to people born in the UK. The economic activity rate for all Londoners has increased but decreased among Bangladeshis between 1991 and 2001. Despite this trend, it is expected that a significant number of UK born Bangladeshi children will be adults by the next Census and they may have a higher likelihood of being economically active because a higher number would speak good English and hold UK qualifications.

### **4.3 Employment rate**

The full-time employment rate among Bangladeshis is also the lowest of all ethnic groups at only 17 per cent compared with 43 per cent on average. Since 1991, the full-time employment rate of Bangladeshis has decreased by five percentage points from 22 per cent. This compares with an overall full time employment rate in London of 40 per cent in 1991, which increased to 43 per cent in 2001.

The employment rate among Bangladeshi men is under half that of the average (23 per cent compared with 50 per cent of young men overall). The full-time employment rate among Bangladeshi women aged over 25 is extremely low at only nine per cent compared with 37 per cent for all females above this age.

The percentage of Bangladeshis who work part-time is higher than average (10 per cent compared with nine per cent) and has the highest rate of any ethnic group overall. The percentage of Bangladeshis who work part-time has increased from three per cent in 1991 to 10 per cent in 2001. At the same time the average increased from eight to nine per cent. It is only among the men that the numbers are high in 2001. Around 15 per cent of Bangladeshi men work part-time compared with just four per cent on average. The proportion is even higher among men aged over 25 (18 per cent). However, Bangladeshi women are less likely than average to work part-time, only six per cent work part-time compared with 13 per cent of all women. Meanwhile only five per cent of the Bangladeshi women aged 25 and over are employed part-time compared with 15 per cent of all women of this age in London.

The average number of hours that a full time Bangladeshi worker works per week is 41 hours compared with 43 hours on average. The average number of hours worked by part-time Bangladeshis is 20 hours compared with 19 hours on average.

In Figure 21, while the pattern across the age groups is very similar for the two lines, the 'employment' line is lower on the chart than the economically active line, showing that a high proportion of economically active Bangladeshis are unemployed. The activity and employment rates are lower for older Bangladeshis than younger. The line peaks in the 25-34 age group where the employment rate is 58 per cent that of the average, while it reaches a low point in the 60-64 age group where the rate of Bangladeshis in employment is only 29 per cent of the overall rate.

### **Self employment**

The rate of self employment is very low in the Bangladeshi group where only four per cent of people aged 16-74 work for themselves compared with an average of nine per cent. Among males aged over 25 (which is the group with the highest self employment rate), only nine per cent are self employed compared with 15 per cent on average. This proportion is a long way behind the Indian and Pakistani (17 per cent) and Other Asian (13 per cent) ethnic groups. The self employment rate for Bangladeshi women is also very low at only one per cent compared with five per cent on average.

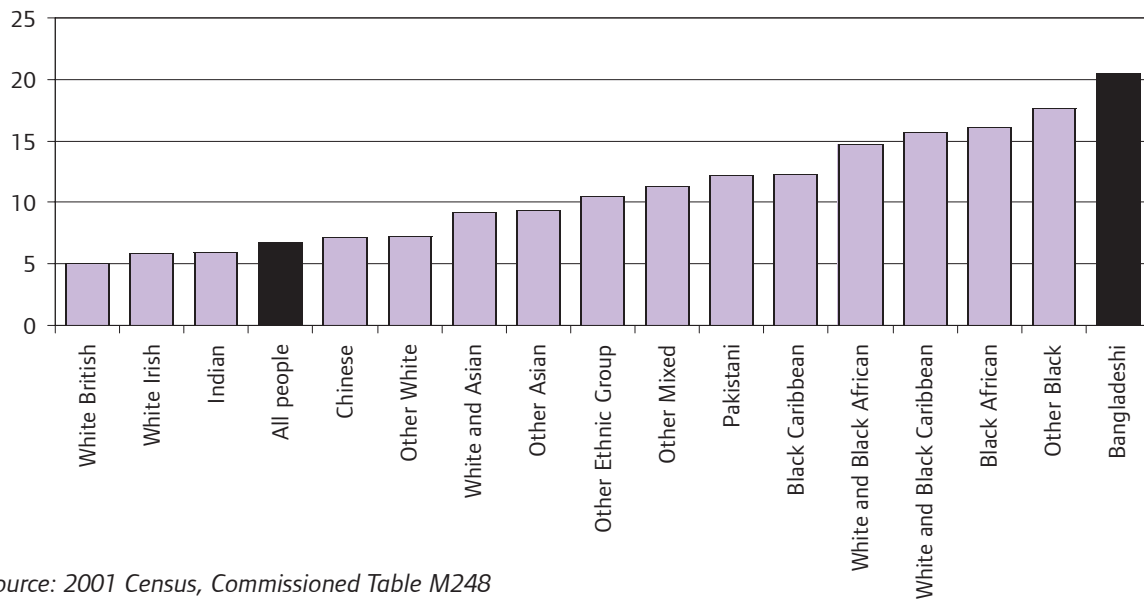
The rate of self employment has decreased slightly in the ten years between 1991 and 2001, although both figures are four per cent. This compares with the average which has increased from seven per cent to nine per cent.

### **4.4 Unemployment by ethnic group**

The percentage of Bangladeshis aged 16-74 who are unemployed (see glossary for definition of unemployed) is above average at eight per cent and is higher than any of the other Asian groups. Unemployment is particularly high among Bangladeshi males aged over 25 (12 per cent compared with five per cent on average).

When full-time students are excluded one fifth of the Bangladeshi people who are active in the labour market are unemployed, compared with seven per cent on average, making the unemployment rate among Bangladeshis the highest of any ethnic group (see Figure 24). Furthermore, the unemployment rate, when full-time students are taken out, is around the same for Bangladeshi women (20 per cent) as it is for men. This makes unemployment for Bangladeshi women almost three-and-a-half times the average compared with Bangladeshi men who are just under three times the average. This is unusual when compared to Londoners overall, where unemployment rates are generally higher for men than women. However, in Asian groups, unemployment rates are often higher among women than men.

**Figure 24 Unemployment rate (excluding full-time students) by ethnic group, London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M248

The unemployment rate of 20 per cent is significantly higher than the Indian rate of six per cent and is also higher than Pakistani (12 per cent) and Other Asian (nine per cent).

### Full-time students

The proportion of the Bangladeshi population who are full-time students in the economically active classification is higher than the average. Overall, five per cent of Bangladeshi people are full-time students compared with three per cent on average. Not surprisingly, among 16 to 24 year olds the percentage of full time students is far higher at 14 per cent although the proportion of men in full time education is higher than women among Bangladeshis, while for the whole population slightly more women than men are full-time students. There is also a high percentage of Bangladeshi economically inactive students, which is covered in the next section of this briefing.

### 4.5 Economically Inactive

The number of economically inactive people equals the number of all people aged 16 to 74 minus the number of people economically active. Therefore the percentage of Bangladeshis who are inactive is 56 per cent compared with 32 per cent of all people (see Table 5).

All people aged 16 to 74 who were not working in the week before the Census are described as economically inactive and the category includes retired, students, looking after home/family, permanently sick/disabled and other people.

The category where the Bangladeshi percentage is the most above average is looking after home or family. Approximately 21 per cent of Bangladeshis aged 16-74 look after the home or family compared with just seven per cent on average. The vast majority of these are women where 39 per cent of all Bangladeshi women and 49 per cent over the aged of 25 are looking

**Table 5 Economically inactive breakdown for all people and Bangladeshis by age and gender, percentages London 2001**

		<b>Total Economically Inactive</b>	<b>Retired</b>	<b>Student</b>	<b>Looking after home/family</b>	<b>Permanently sick or disabled</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>All people</b>							
All people	16-74	32	10	7	7	5	4
	16-24	40	0	32	3	1	4
	25-74	31	12	2	8	5	4
Males	16-74	25	9	7	1	5	4
	16-24	38	0	33	0	1	4
	25-74	22	10	1	1	6	4
Females	16-74	40	11	7	13	4	5
	16-24	42	0	31	6	1	4
	25-74	39	13	2	14	5	5
<b>Bangladeshi</b>							
All people	16-74	56	5	13	21	5	12
	16-24	55	0	36	11	1	7
	25-74	57	7	2	27	8	14
Males	16-74	38	6	13	4	6	8
	16-24	47	0	40	0	1	5
	25-74	34	9	2	5	9	10
Females	16-74	74	3	12	39	4	16
	16-24	62	0	32	19	1	9
	25-74	81	5	2	49	6	19

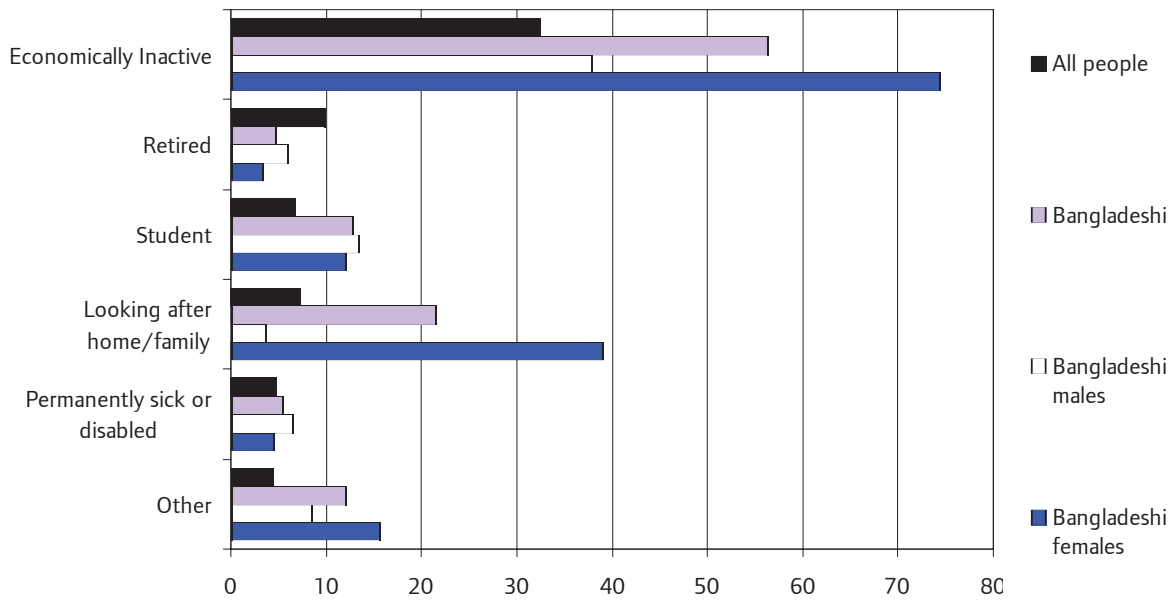
Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST108

after home or family. Furthermore, five per cent of Bangladeshi men aged over 25 are looking after the home or family which is considerably higher than the average of just one per cent (see Figure 25). The proportion of Bangladeshis aged 16 to 74 looking after home/family is higher than any other ethnic group, although the Pakistani figures are also relatively high, whereas the Indian percentage is around average.

Although in the 1991 Census, looking after the home or family was also a separate category on the Census form the data was not published in the standard tables, but was instead included in 'other economically inactive'. If these two categories are added together in 2001, it can be seen that the Bangladeshi group has experienced an increase over the period from 31 per cent to 34 per cent, while over the same period the average increased from 11 per cent to 12 per cent.

The percentage who are economically inactive students is far higher than the average and 13 per cent of Bangladeshis are in this group. This compares with just seven per cent on average, 10 per cent for Indians, 11 per cent for other Asians and 13 per cent for Pakistanis. A sizeable, 36 per cent of Bangladeshis aged under 25 are students and the proportion of male students of this age is even higher. However above the age of 25, only two per cent of Bangladeshi people are students showing that the participation rates are only high among young Bangladeshi people. The percentage of Pakistanis who are students is slightly higher than the percentage of other Asian groups, although all Asian groups are above the average.

**Figure 25 Economically inactive for all people and Bangladeshis, percentages London 2001**

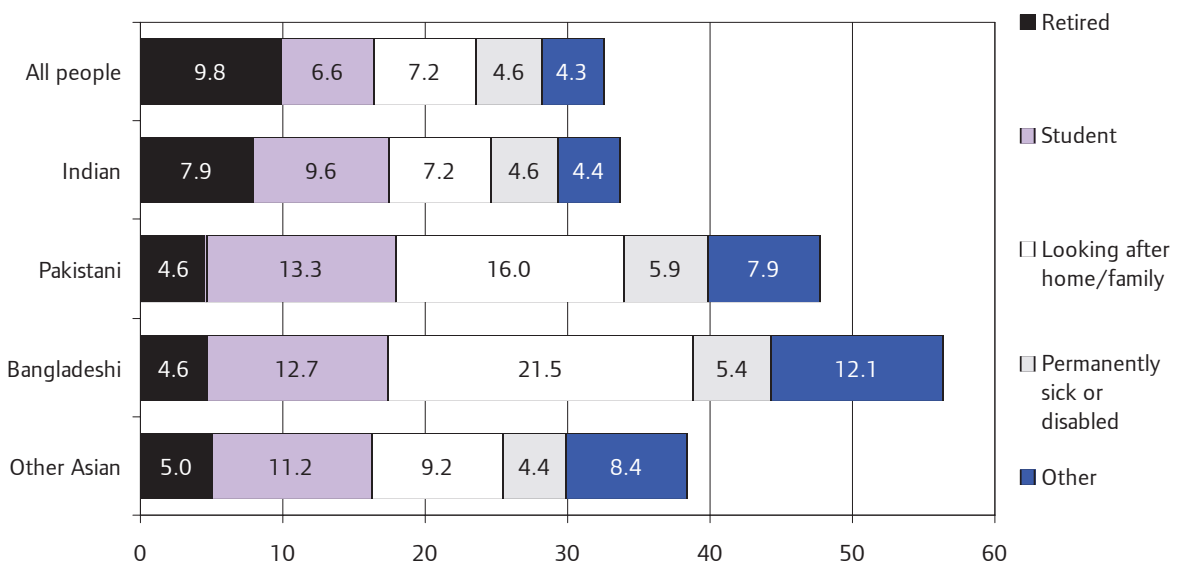


Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST108

The percentage of economically inactive students in the Bangladeshi group has remained the same over the ten year period at 13 per cent although the average has increased from five to seven per cent.

The percentage of Bangladeshis who are retired is below average at only seven per cent of people aged over 25 compared with 12 per cent on average. This owes much to the young age structure of the Bangladeshi community in London as discussed earlier. Also Bangladeshi people may have a lower life expectancy than average and therefore die younger which means there would be fewer people of retired age. However, as the Bangladeshi population becomes older in time it would be expected that eventually these figures would become similar to the

**Figure 26 Economically inactive breakdown by ethnic group, percentages London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Theme Table TT013

overall population. One difference that stands out is how much lower the female Bangladeshi percentage is, which may be down to low percentages of Bangladeshi women who have been in employment throughout their lives so they do not perceive themselves as being retired. All Asian groups have below average percentages of people who are retired, although Indian is closer to the average while Bangladeshi and Pakistani are both far lower as shown in Figure 26.

There are difficulties when comparing economically inactive retired figures from 1991 to 2001 as the table population has changed from people aged 16 and over to people aged 16 to 74. This has had the effect of reducing the overall percentage of retired people from 17 per cent to 10 per cent. However, significantly, the Bangladeshi figure has actually increased from three per cent to five per cent, indicating that the Bangladeshi age structure has become older. For analysis of people over retirement age, the age structure section of this briefing contains greater detail.

The proportion of Bangladeshis who are permanently sick or disabled is slightly above the average although both have five per cent of people aged 16–74 in this category, yet males aged over 25 in the Bangladeshi group are more likely to be permanently sick/disabled (nine per cent compared with six per cent on average). The rate of permanently sick/disabled is slightly above average whereas the Pakistani rate is higher at six per cent, although the Indian and Other Asian groups both have lower rates.

The percentage of permanently sick or disabled Bangladeshis has decreased since 1991 from six per cent to five per cent, which compares favourably with the overall average which has seen an increase from three per cent to five per cent over the same period. More Census health indicators are discussed later in this briefing.

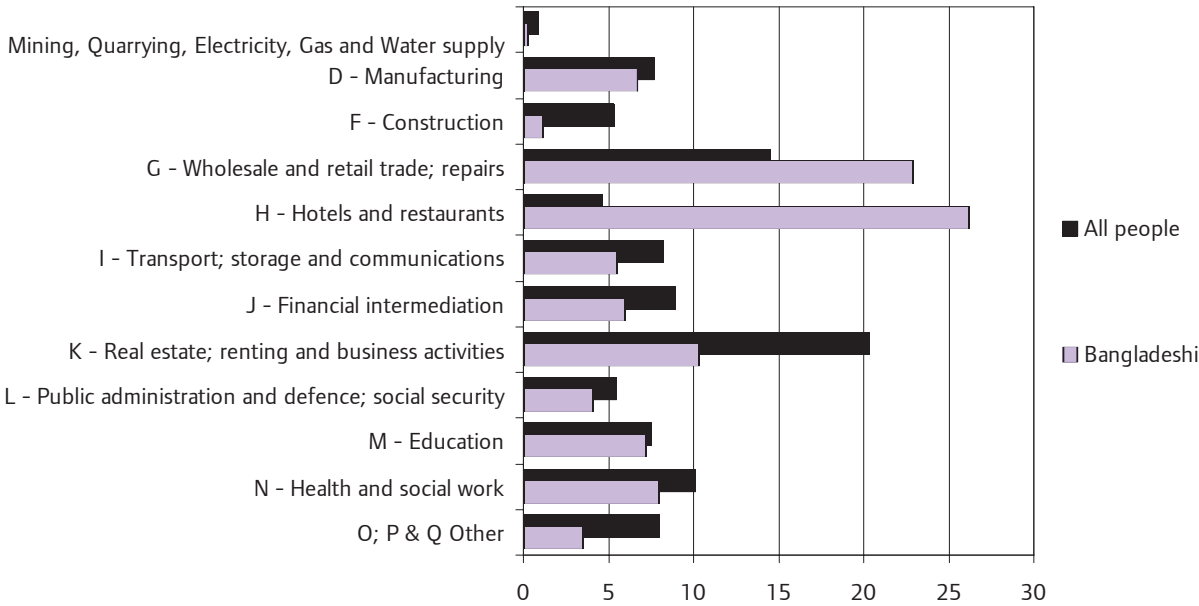
The remainder of economically inactive is classified as 'other' and represents all those people who ticked the box, 'none of the above', on the Census form. Therefore it is difficult to analyse this group much further. The Bangladeshi group has by far the highest proportion of people in the 'other' group with 12 per cent compared with just four per cent on average. The Pakistani and Other Asian groups (8 per cent) also are relatively high although the Indian group is low (4 per cent).

#### **4.6 Industry**

A very high proportion of Bangladeshis in employment, work in the hotels and catering sector (see Figure 27). Just over 26 per cent work in this industry almost six times higher than the average of just five per cent. The proportions of other Asian groups in hotels and catering are also relatively low; Indian four per cent, Pakistani six per cent and Other Asian seven per cent. The only other ethnic group which comes close to Bangladeshi is Chinese where 20 per cent of people in employment are in hotels and catering.

The second highest industry sector is wholesale and retail trade and repairs with 23 per cent of Bangladeshis in employment in this group. This compares with just 14 per cent on average, although each of the other Asian groups also have high proportions (Indian and Pakistani 25 per cent and Other Asian 26 per cent). The major industry groups were classified differently in

**Figure 27 Industry group for all people and Bangladeshis, percentages London 2001 \***



\*Table population: All people aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the Census  
 Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST110

1991 although in the sector which was close to a combination of these two categories (wholesale, retail, repairs, hotels and catering), the proportion was 47 per cent, which is only two percentage points below the 2001 figure, while the overall average for this sector has not changed between 1991 and 2001 (19 per cent). These are the only two sectors with an above average percentage of Bangladeshis.

The proportion of Bangladeshis in the manufacturing sector (seven per cent of the work force), is just below average and also slightly below each of the other Asian ethnic groups. Other sectors where there is a slightly below average percentage of Bangladeshis are education, health and social work and public administration, defence and social security. The Bangladeshi ethnic group has a higher proportion working in education than any of the other Asian groups.

The percentages of Bangladeshis in the transport, storage and communications, the financial intermediation and the real estate renting and business service sectors are well below the London average but even further below the proportions in the other Asian groups. The other Asian groups are either close to the average or above average in each of these sectors.

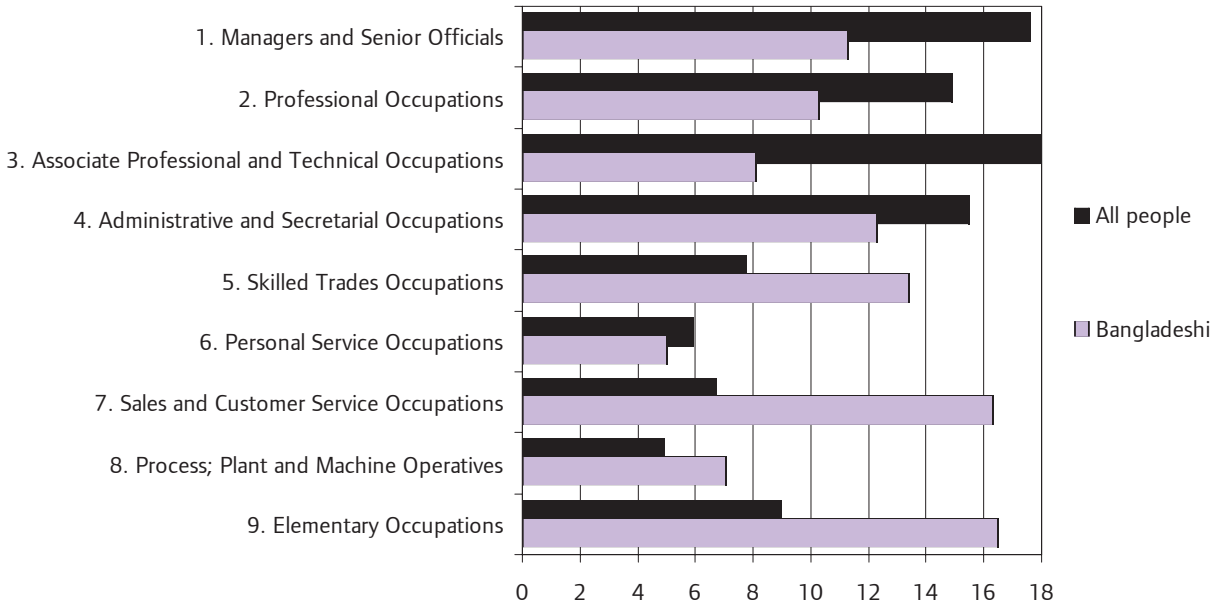
**4.7 Occupation**

Bangladeshis are over six times more likely than average to work in textiles or printing occupations (part of skilled trades occupations). Twelve per cent of Bangladeshis in work (3,795 of the 32,387 Bangladeshis aged 16 to 74 in employment) are in these occupations compared with just two per cent on average. This is a much higher percentage than any of the other Asian groups.

The occupation group that Bangladeshis are most likely to work in is elementary administration



**Figure 28 Occupation group for all people and Bangladeshis, percentages London 2001 \***



\*Table population: All people aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the Census  
 Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST109

and service occupations with 15 per cent of the work force. This compares with just seven per cent on average. The other Asian groups have around average proportions of people employed in this group, which is seven per cent.

The only other occupational group which is significantly above average is sales, which make up 14 per cent of the Bangladeshi work force compared with six per cent on average. The other Asian groups also have high proportions of workers in sales occupations.

Other occupations which are above average among the Bangladeshi population include process; plant and machine operatives (7 per cent of work force), customer service occupations (2 per cent) and managers and proprietors in agriculture and services (6 per cent).

As shown in Figure 28, in each of the other major occupational groups the percentage of Bangladeshis is well below average. For example, managers and senior officials (36 per cent below average), professional occupations (31 per cent below average), associate professional and technical occupations (55 per cent below average), administrative and secretarial occupations (20 per cent below average) and personal service occupations (15 per cent below average) are all occupations in which Bangladeshis are under-represented. With the exception of personal service occupations, the other Asian groups are either far closer to the average or above average for each of these occupations.

**4.8 NS-SeC**

The NS-SeC (National Statistics-Socio economic Classification - see glossary for definition) is a new classification that has been developed to replace social class and socio-economic group. It

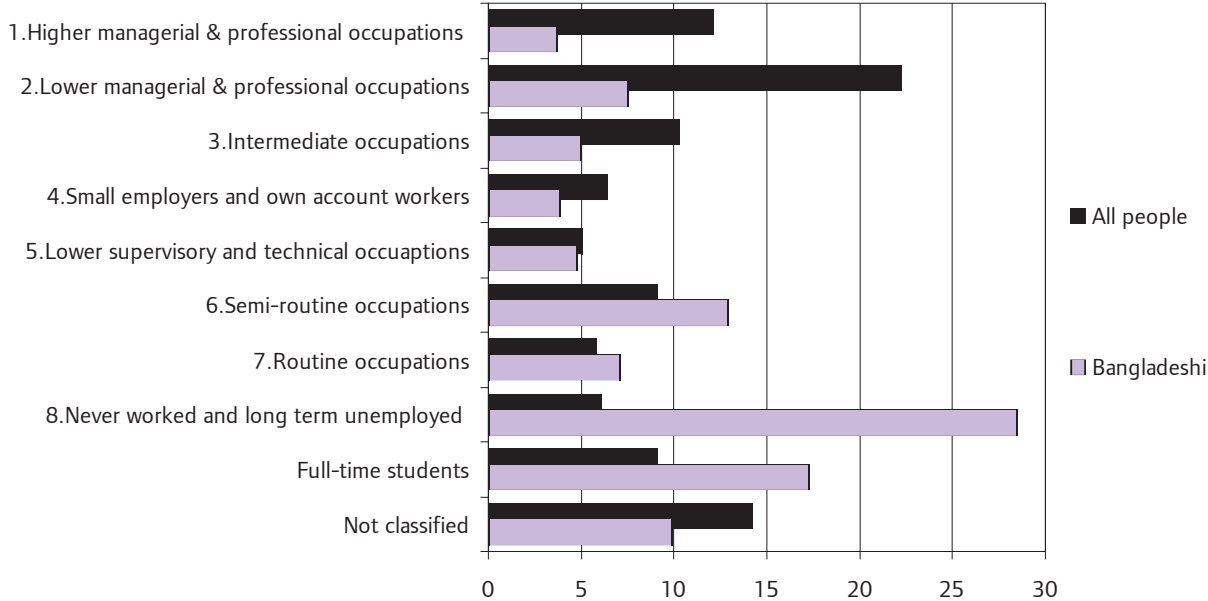
is an occupationally based classification of the whole adult population aged 16-74. In a similar way that there are a low percentage of Bangladeshis in the first four occupational groups, there are also low proportions in the first four NS-SeC groups. There is a lower proportion of Bangladeshis than the average in higher managerial and professional occupations (70 per cent below average), lower managerial and professional occupations (66 per cent below average), intermediate occupations (52 per cent below average) and small employers and own account workers (41 per cent below average). In each of these classifications the other Asian groups have far higher percentages compared with Bangladeshis.

The proportion of Bangladeshis in semi-routine and routine occupations (13 and seven per cent) is above average of nine per cent and six per cent respectively as shown in Figure 29. There are higher percentages of Bangladeshis in these two groups than any of the other Asian ethnic groups.

The percentage of Bangladeshis who have never worked or long term unemployed, is considerably higher than the average as well as each of the other Asian groups. However, it is not possible to state the exact figures of the Census data for people who never worked aged 16 to 74 because the data for the 65 to 74 age group is flawed according to ONS. However for Bangladeshis aged 16-64, 30 per cent have never worked or long term unemployed compared with seven per cent on average. One reason this is so high for Bangladeshis is because of the high number of women who have never entered the labour market and instead are looking after home or family.

There are high proportions of male and female Bangladeshis in the full-time students category too and this may be related to the high percentage of Bangladeshis who are aged 16 to 24 who are likely to remain in education.

**Figure 29 NS-SeC for all people and Bangladeshis, percentages London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST112

## 5.0 Qualifications and health

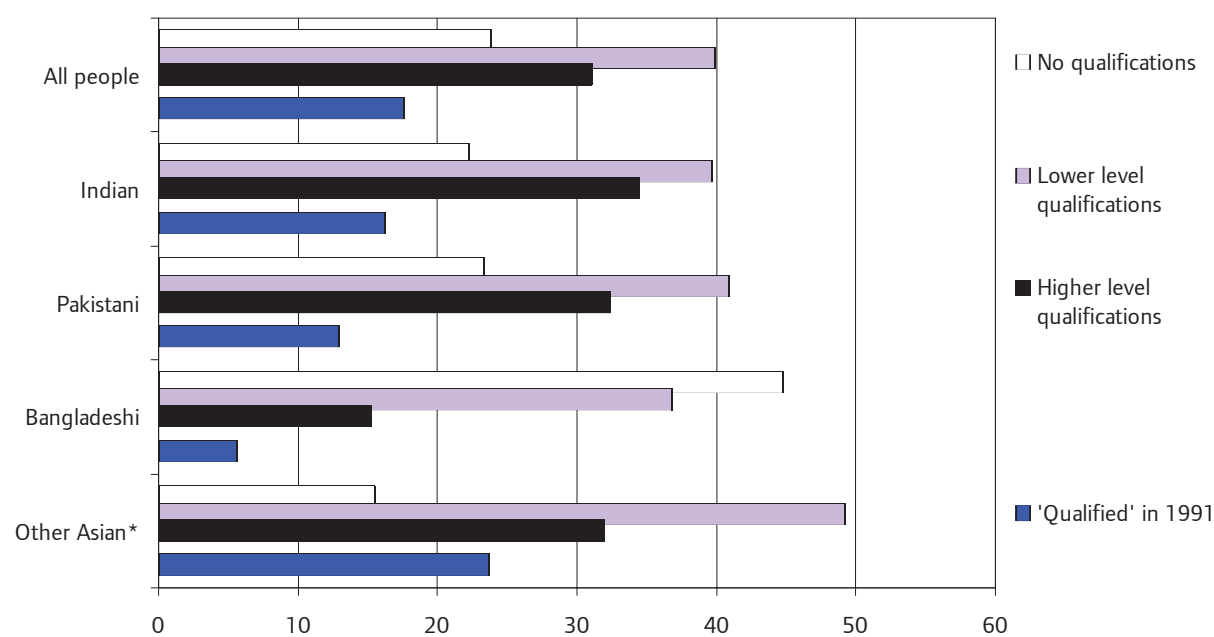
### 5.1 Qualifications<sup>2</sup>

Almost half (48 per cent) of all Bangladeshis aged 16-74 have no qualifications or qualifications of an unknown level. This is well above the London average (29 per cent) and above the rates for each of the other Asian groups - Indian (26 per cent), Pakistani (27 per cent) and Other Asian (19 per cent). The age groups which are closest to the average for Bangladeshis without qualifications are 16 to 24 and 65 to 74 (29 and 24 per cent below average). The age groups furthest below average are 25 to 34 and 35 to 54 (76 and 67 per cent below average)

The percentage of Bangladeshis with higher-level qualifications (that is the equivalent of degree level and higher) is just 15 per cent, the lowest of any ethnic group. This compares with 31 per cent on average, 34 per cent for Indians and 32 per cent for Pakistanis and Other Asians (see Figure 30). While the percentage of Bangladeshis in London with higher-level qualifications was slightly higher than those in the rest of England and Wales, the difference is negligible, whereas among many other ethnic groups, qualifications levels in London are significantly higher.

The proportion of people with qualifications may be affected by some Bangladeshis not having English as their first language and the high numbers of people who look after family or home. Furthermore, many Bangladeshis have migrated to London from Bangladesh fairly recently and may not have had access to the same levels of education available in the UK. Despite this, there is an above average percentage of students in the Bangladeshi group, most of whom were born in the UK, which may indicate that although current qualifications levels are low, in the future this figure should increase.

**Figure 30 Qualifications by ethnic group, percentages London 2001**



\* Other Asian in 1991 may have included the Mixed White and Asian ethnic group in 2001

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

<sup>2</sup>DMAG Briefing 2004/6 Londoners' qualifications contains more analysis of qualifications by ethnic group.

The percentage of Bangladeshis who have lower-level qualifications is just below average at 37 per cent. This may indicate that while Bangladeshi children are encouraged to stay on in further education to achieve 'low-level qualifications', a high proportion do not go on to achieve degrees and other higher-level qualifications. For example, the percentage of Bangladeshis aged 16-24 with lower level qualifications is 69 per cent which is above the average of 64 per cent, however in all age groups above this the percentages are well below average. The proportion of Bangladeshis achieving higher-level qualifications is very low in all age groups. In all age groups the percentage of Bangladeshi males with qualifications is significantly higher than females, which is a pattern repeated across the other Asian ethnic groups also.

The percentage of Bangladeshis with professional qualifications (e.g. teacher, dentist, doctor etc) is only 12 per cent, the lowest for any ethnic group, and is far lower than the average of 26 per cent and the other Asian groups of Indian (25 per cent), Pakistani (21 per cent) and Other Asian (29 per cent). In most ethnic groups, although women are less likely than men to hold professional qualifications the difference is small (less than 15 per cent). However, in the Asian ethnic groups there is a far lower percentage of women than men who have professional qualifications. In the Bangladeshi group the difference is 35 per cent, while in the Pakistani group the difference is 36 per cent, Indian, 28 per cent and Other Asian 16 per cent.

In 1991 the qualifications data showed people aged 18 and over who were qualified (levels a,b and c). This included people who had higher degrees (level a), first degrees (level b) and nursing, teaching qualifications and equivalents (level c). The Bangladeshi population had the lowest proportion of 'qualified' people in 1991, with six per cent compared with 18 per cent on average. Despite this, the percentage of people who have higher qualifications has increased significantly over the ten year period which is a good indicator of the improvements in qualifications levels. It may be useful to conduct further qualifications analysis which combines ethnic group with country of birth which may show whether Bangladeshis born in the UK have obtained more qualifications.

People born in Bangladesh are more likely to have no qualifications than Bangladeshis overall. The percentage without qualifications is 56 per cent for people born in Bangladesh but 48 per cent for Bangladeshis. People born there represent 94 per cent of all Bangladeshis without qualifications although only 81 per cent of the population aged 16-74. On the other hand, people born in Bangladesh represent 77 per cent of Bangladeshis with higher level qualifications. This indicates that people born in Bangladesh are less likely to hold qualifications and higher level qualifications. Appendix Table A26 shows qualifications data by age for both Bangladeshis and people born in Bangladesh.

## **5.2 General health**

The question relating to general health was a self assessment of a persons health over the 12 months prior to the Census and it was the first Census in which this information was collected. Taking Bangladeshis of all ages into account, the percentage of Bangladeshis with 'not good' health is eight per cent, which is the same as the average. The other Asian groups also had

around the average percentage of people with between seven and nine per cent of people. However, it is among older Bangladeshis where general health is much worse than the average and in ages 35 to 74 the percentage of Bangladeshis with not good health is more than double the average (see Appendix Table A27 for data by each age band). If 0-15 and those aged 75 and over are taken away from the calculation, the percentage of Bangladeshis aged 16-74 with poor health is 12 per cent, and this compares with just nine per cent on average.

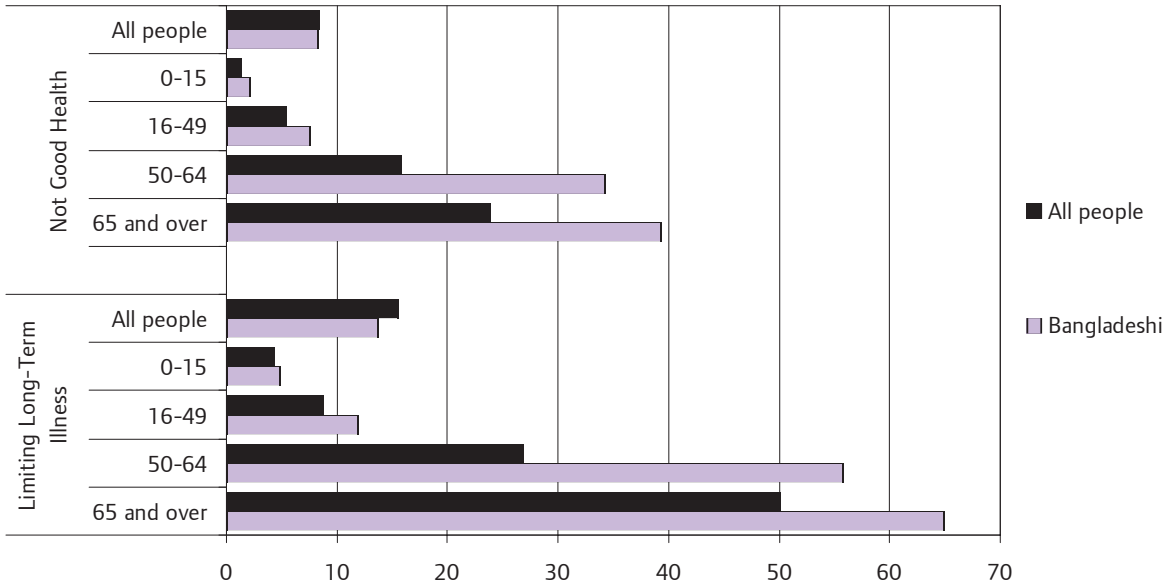
Rates of poor health are generally expected increase with age and therefore the Bangladeshi ethnic group which has a young age structure would be expected to be healthier than average (see Figure 31). Therefore age-standardised rates which compare the Bangladeshi population with the population overall and take into account the numbers of people in each age group, are a more accurate way of analysing rates of poor health. Age-standardised rates give a number in relation to the average of 100 where a number above this would indicate worse health than average. These rates show that Bangladeshis have the poorest health of any ethnic group with the rate being 178, which indicates considerably poorer health than average as shown in Figure 32. The Pakistani group has the second poorest health while Other Asian and Indian are only slightly less healthy than average. Appendix table A28 shows the age standardised health rates for each ethnic group.

The difference in rates of poor health between Bangladeshi men and women is very small. However, on average women in London are more likely than men to suffer from poor health.

**5.3 Limiting long-term illness**

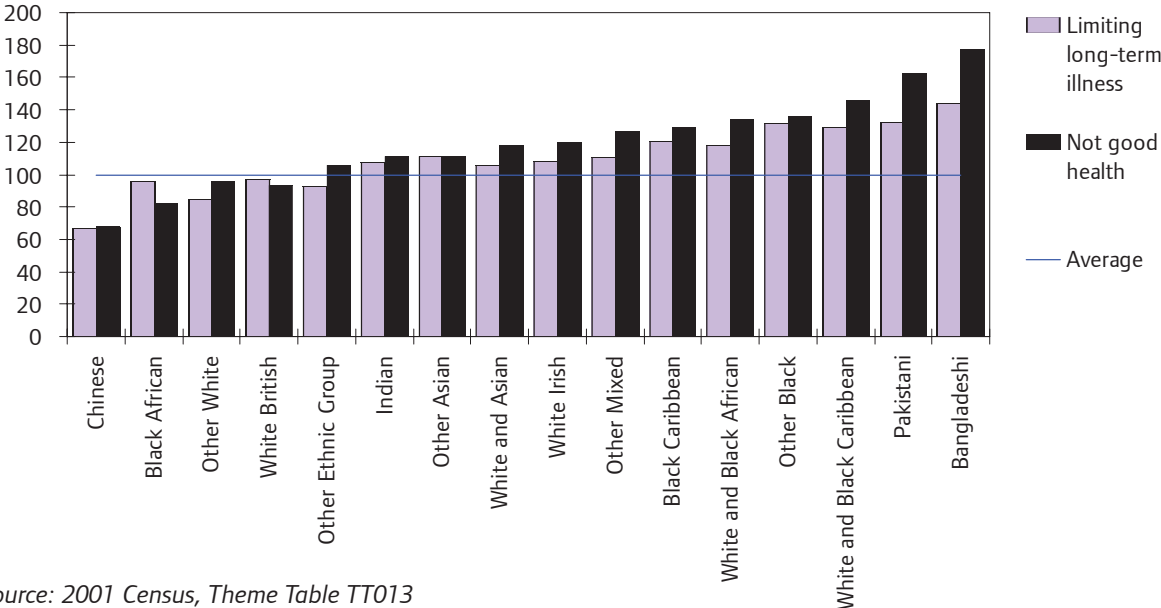
The Census question asked whether people had any long-term illness, health problem or disability, which limited their daily activities or the work they could do, including problems due to old age.

**Figure 31 General health and limiting long-term illness by age group, percentages London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST107

**Figure 32 Age-standardised general health and limiting long-term illness rates by ethnic group, London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Theme Table TT013

The percentage of Bangladeshis with limiting long-term illness was also slightly below average at 14 per cent compared with 15 per cent for all groups. All the other Asian ethnic groups had similar proportions between 13 and 14 per cent. In age groups 0 to 24 the percentage is slightly above average while the proportion of people aged 35 to 74 with a limiting long-term illness is far higher. For Bangladeshis aged 75 or over the proportion is below average although actual numbers are quite small. Looking at Bangladeshis aged 16 to 74, the percentage with limiting long-term illness increases to 19 per cent, which is above the average of 15 per cent.

The percentage of Bangladeshi men of all ages with limiting long-term illness is slightly below average (14 per cent compared with 15 per cent), whereas for women the percentage is just 13 per cent compared with 16 per cent on average.

The age standardised rate for limiting long-term illness is 144 for Bangladeshis, which while not as high as the rate for poor health, is still the highest of any ethnic group. The Pakistani rate is not far behind (132), while Indian (107) and Other Asian (112) have limiting long term illness rates slightly above average (see Figure 32).

Over 21 thousand Bangladeshis have a limiting long-term illness, compared with under 13 thousand who have poor health. However, just over ten thousand of these people consider themselves to be in both poor health and have a limiting long-term illness. That works out as seven per cent of the population who consider themselves to be in both categories. It also means that four-fifths of Bangladeshis with poor health also have a limiting long-term illness, which is around the same proportion as the average.

In 1991, the percentage of Bangladeshis with a limiting long-term illness was lower than 2001 at nine per cent compared with 12 per cent on average. While the increases over this time could be real there are also many other reasons that could have caused a general increase, such as a slight change of wording in the question from handicap, in 1991, to disability in 2001,

changes in the benefits system or even rising expectations of health standards over the ten year period. However, the figures indicate that while the average rate of limiting long-term illness has increased slightly overall, the rate for Bangladeshis has increased more sharply over the same period, which may be linked to there being more Bangladeshis in the older age groups. The rate among Bangladeshi men was exactly the same as the average (both 11 per cent) but for women was significantly below average (7 per cent compared with 13 per cent). It may be that overall fewer Bangladeshi women had a limiting long-term illness because the female population is slightly younger than the male population, which is still the case in 2001.

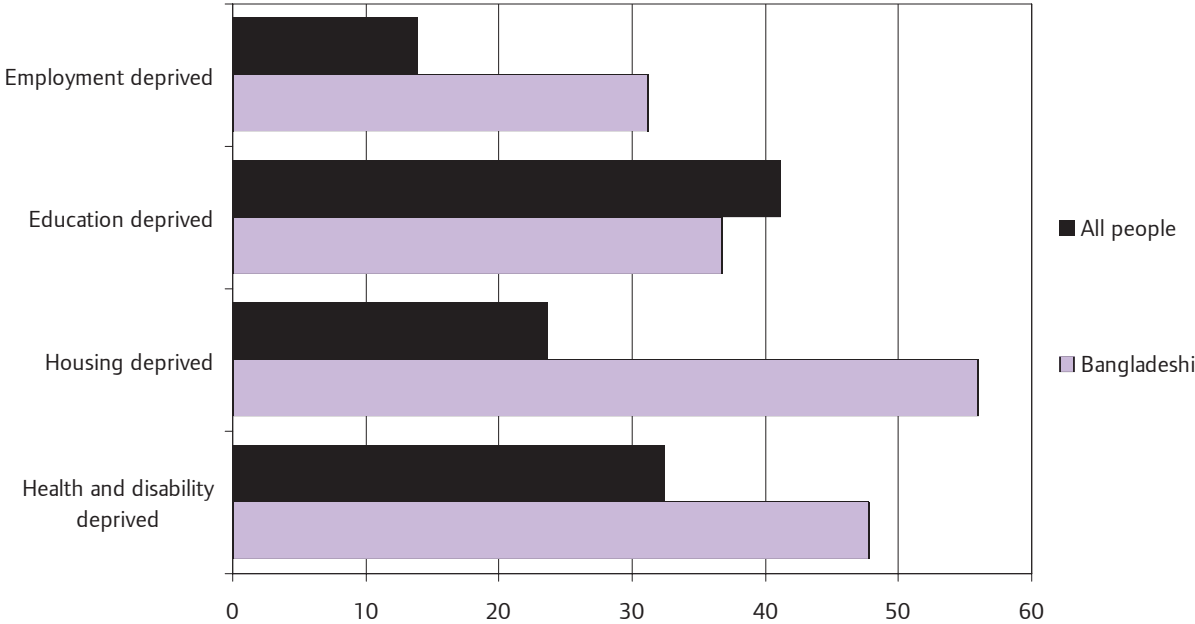
**6.0 Overall deprivation summary**

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

The two indicators in Figure 33 which show the highest deprivation relative to the average for Bangladeshis are employment and housing. The high percentage of employment deprived is mostly because of the high unemployment of Bangladeshis although the proportion of permanently sick/disabled is also above average. Around 31 per cent of Bangladeshi households are estimated to be employment deprived compared with 14 per cent on average, 18 per cent of Indian, 24 per cent of Pakistani and 20 per cent of Other Asian households.

The percentage regarded as housing deprived is more than double the average, which is mostly attributable to the high levels of overcrowding in Bangladeshi households. Around 56 per cent of Bangladeshi households are housing deprived compared with just 24 per cent overall, 26 per cent of Indian, 35 per cent of Pakistani and 40 per cent of Other Asian households.

**Figure 33 Deprivation indicators by ethnic group of HRP, percentages London 2001**



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

The other indicator that shows higher deprivation than average is health and disability, and 48 per cent of Bangladeshi households are deprived in this dimension compared with 32 per cent on average. This figure may be high because Bangladeshi households contain more people on average and therefore they stand a higher chance of containing at least one person who is in either poor health or has a limiting long-term illness. For this deprivation indicator the Bangladeshi figure is higher than any of the other Asian ethnic groups, where Indian is 37 per cent, Pakistani is 42 per cent and Other Asian is 35 per cent.

The only indicator on which Bangladeshi households are less deprived than average is education, where 37 per cent are deprived compared with 41 per cent on average. This owes a lot to the high numbers of Bangladeshis aged 16-18 who are students, rather than the percentage of people with five or more GCSEs, which are the two factors that this indicator measures. Only 39 per cent of Bangladeshis possess this level of qualifications compared with 58 per cent overall. The percentage of Bangladeshis aged 16-74 who are students is 18 per cent compared with just 10 per cent on average and furthermore the likelihood of a Bangladeshi household having a student in it is far higher than on average. This is a positive sign for the future as these students will be achieving qualifications which will improve employment outcomes in the future, which should have other knock-on effects throughout the Bangladeshi population.

At present there are no Census tables which combine these four household deprivation indicators (multiple deprivation) by ethnic group. However, there is a table which calculates multiple deprivation alone, which shows that in Tower Hamlets 2.4 per cent of households suffer from all four types of deprivation which is equal highest of the London Boroughs, along with Hackney. Newham and Islington also show high levels of multiple deprivation (2.2 per cent).

## **Conclusion**

The Bangladeshi population of London is has grown considerably over the past decade and continues to represent the majority of Bangladeshis in England and Wales. There continues to be significant migration of people from Bangladesh to London, and the majority of Bangladeshi families also have relatively high numbers of children, most of whom are now born in the UK. The children who were born in the UK from the early migrants in the seventies are now in their late twenties and having children of their own. There are also increasing numbers of young Bangladeshi children as the number of families grows.

The demographic profile is very different to the London average. For example, the numbers of men and women in different age groups vary significantly and overall the population is very young, although steadily becoming older. The average household size has fallen since 1991 although Bangladeshi families are still likely to contain more children than average and there are very few single person households. Although improving, overcrowding is still a major cause of deprivation for Bangladeshis. Furthermore, Bangladeshis are most likely to be housed in flats and live in social rented accommodation, although this means that there is a high percentage of Bangladeshi households with amenities such as central heating and sole use of bath and toilet.



As the proportion of Bangladeshis who were born in the UK grows it should lead to more Bangladeshis with fluent English as they are brought up in London, which should help improve the educational and employment outcomes in the future. Currently, economic activity and employment rates are very low while unemployment (including long-term unemployment) is high for Bangladeshis. The activity and employment rates have decreased since 1991 and the biggest single factor of economic inactivity is people looking after home or family, which is far higher than the average.

The percentage of young Bangladeshis who are students is high which suggests that Bangladeshis may be more likely to hold more qualifications in the future. However, for older Bangladeshis (age 25 and over), the proportion in education is very low. This results in a very low percentage of the Bangladeshi population having higher-level qualifications. Consequently, very few Bangladeshis are employed in managerial, professional or technical occupations, while almost half of those who are in employment are in routine or semi-routine occupations.

Taking the young structure into account, the general health of Bangladeshi people is well below average and in age groups 35 to 74, poor health is around double the average. The proportion of Bangladeshis with limiting long-term illness has increased over the decade and as the number of older Bangladeshis increases, general health could be expected to become worse.

The deprivation indicators suggest that the Bangladeshi population is deprived in many different respects and although improving in areas, such as housing and amenities, there is still some way to go to bring the socio-economic position more in line with other Londoners.



## Glossary

### *Accommodation Type*

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

### *Adult*

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

### *Amenities*

Amenities include central heating, bath/shower and toilet.

### *Cars and vans*

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

### *Census Day*

2001: 29 April 2001

1991: 21 April 1991

### *Central Heating*

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

### *Child*

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

### *Cohabiting couple household*

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

### *Country of Birth*

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

### *Dependent Child*

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

### *Deprived*

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

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

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

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

Health and disability: Any member of household has general health 'not good' in the year before Census or has a limiting long-term illness.

### *Dwelling*

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

### *Economic Activity*

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

### *Economically Active*

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

### *Employed*

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

### *Employee*

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

### *Ethnic Group*

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

### *Family*

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

### *Family Reference Person*

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

### *Full-time student*

A full-time student is a person of any age who has indicated that they are a school child or student in full-time education. Full-time students and schoolchildren who are economically active are identified separately in the economic activity tables. They are not included in the other categories of economically active such as 'employees' or 'unemployed'. In tables on occupation and industry, where students are not identified separately, they are included under the appropriate occupation or industry. In the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification all full-time students are recorded in the 'full-time students' category regardless of whether they are economically active or not. The economic activity questions are only asked of people aged 16 to 74.

#### *Full-time working*

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

#### *General Health*

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

#### *Highest Level of Qualification*

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

England and Wales:

No qualifications: No academic, vocational or professional qualifications

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Household*

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

#### *Household Composition*

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

#### *Household deprivation*

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

#### *Household Reference Person*

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

#### *Household Size*

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

#### *Household Space*

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

#### *Industry*

The industry in which a person works is determined by the response to the question asking for a description of the business of the person's employer (or own business if self-employed). The responses are coded to a modified version of the UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 1992 - UK SIC (92).

#### *Limiting long-term illness*

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

#### *Living in a couple*

Includes both living with a spouse and cohabiting.

#### *Lone parent household*

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

#### *Long-term unemployed*

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

#### *National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)*

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

For more information see the National Statistics website at [www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods\\_quality/ns\\_sec](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods_quality/ns_sec)

#### *NS-SeC not classifiable for other reasons*

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

#### *Occupancy rating*

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

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

#### *Occupation*

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

#### *Other social rented*

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

#### *Part-time working*

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

#### *Pensioner*

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

#### *Permanently sick/disabled*

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

#### *Private rented*

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

#### *Qualifications - higher level*

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

#### *Qualifications - lower level*

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

#### *Religion*

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

#### *Rooms*

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

#### *Self-employed*

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

#### *Social rented*

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

#### *Tenure*

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

#### *Unemployed*

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

## Appendix Tables

**Table A1 Age structure by gender for Bangladeshis, London 2001**

	Males	Females
All people	76,752	77,141
0-4	9,897	9,750
5-9	8,953	8,840
10-14	8,944	8,637
15-19	8,763	8,714
20-24	7,131	9,355
25-29	7,321	9,107
30-34	6,657	5,894
35-39	4,504	3,659
40-44	4,135	2,933
45-49	2,444	3,195
50-54	855	2,336
55-59	1,231	1,532
60-64	2,559	1,589
65-69	1,835	886
70-74	1,059	378
75 & over	464	336

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

**Table A2 Country of birth of Bangladeshis, London 1991 & 2001**

	1991		2001	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
All Bangladeshis	84,516		153,890	
United Kingdom	29,784	35	70,305	46
Bangladesh	53,668	64	80,999	53
Other	1,064	1	2,586	2

Source: 1991 Census LBS Table L07 and 2001 Census, Standard Table ST102



**Table A3 Country of birth of Londoners, 1981 to 2001**

	All persons		Male		Female	
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
<b>1981</b>						
All people	6,608,598		3,182,562		3,426,036	
UK	5,405,576	82	2,602,048	82	2,803,528	82
Bangladesh	22,102	0.3	14,451	0.5	7,651	0.2
Other	1,180,920	18	566,063	18	614,857	18
<b>1991</b>						
All people	6,679,699		3,205,596		3,474,103	
UK	5,228,658	78	2,517,625	79	2,711,033	78
Bangladesh	56,657	0.8	29,637	0.9	27,020	0.8
Other	1,394,384	21	658,334	21	736,050	21
<b>2001</b>						
All people	7,172,093		3,468,795		3,703,298	
UK	5,231,701	73	2,563,295	74	2,668,406	72
Bangladesh	84,565	1.2	42,439	1.2	42,126	1.1
Other	1,855,827	26	863,061	25	992,766	27

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

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

	Ethnic group		Country of birth		
	All people	Bangladeshi	Bangladesh	UK	Outside UK
<b>All people</b>	7,172,091	153,893	84,565	5,231,701	1,940,392
0-15	1,448,236	58,482	7,416	1,304,482	143,756
16-Pensionable age	4,686,697	88,864	70,753	3,168,000	1,518,697
Pensionable age & over	1,037,158	6,547	6,396	759,219	277,939
<b>Total males</b>	3,468,793	76,752	42,439	2,563,295	905,500
0-15	738,929	29,584	3,775	665,709	73,222
16-Pensionable age	2,356,270	43,810	35,354	1,624,256	732,014
Pensionable age & over	373,594	3,358	3,310	273,330	100,264
<b>Total Females</b>	3,703,298	77,141	42,126	2,668,406	1,034,892
0-15	709,307	28,898	3,641	638,773	70,534
16-Pensionable age	2,330,427	45,054	35,399	1,543,744	786,683
Pensionable age & over	663,564	3,189	3,086	485,889	177,675
<b>All people</b>					
0-15	20	38	9	25	7
16-Pensionable age	65	58	84	61	78
Pensionable age & over	14	4	8	15	14
<b>Total males</b>					
0-15	21	39	9	26	8
16-Pensionable age	68	57	83	63	81
Pensionable age & over	11	4	8	11	11
<b>Total Females</b>					
0-15	19	37	9	24	7
16-Pensionable age	63	58	84	58	76
Pensionable age & over	18	4	7	18	17

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST015 & ST101

**Table A5 Economic Activity of Bangladeshis compared to people born in Bangladesh by age, London 2001**

	Bangladeshi		Born in Bangladesh		People born in Bangladesh as a proportion of Bangladeshi ethnic group
	Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent	
<b>Aged 16-74 years</b>	94,611		76,459		81
<b>Aged 16-24 years</b>	30,502		16,992		56
<b>Economically Active</b>	13,745	45	7,920	47	58
Employee - part-time	2,212	7	1,449	9	66
Employee - full-time	4,629	15	2,900	17	63
Self-employed	178	1	140	1	79
Unemployed	2,351	8	1,417	8	60
Full-time student	4,375	14	2,014	12	46
<b>Economically Inactive</b>	16,757	55	9,072	53	54
Retired	19	0	17	0	89
Student	10,977	36	4,515	27	41
Looking after home/family	3,246	11	2,746	16	85
Permanently sick or disabled	309	1	212	1	69
Other	2,206	7	1,582	9	72
<b>Aged 25 years &amp; over</b>	64,109		59,467		93
<b>Economically Active</b>	27,589	43	24,576	41	89
Employee - part-time	7,650	12	7,233	12	95
Employee - full-time	10,999	17	9,109	15	83
Self-employed	3,215	5	3,045	5	95
Unemployed	5,076	8	4,678	8	92
Full-time student	649	1	511	1	79
<b>Economically Inactive</b>	36,520	57	34,891	59	96
Retired	4,334	7	4,323	7	100
Student	1,052	2	770	1	73
Looking after home/family	17,078	27	16,292	27	95
Permanently sick or disabled	4,841	8	4,703	8	97
Other	9,215	14	8,803	15	96

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Tables ST108 and Commissioned Table C0116c

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

	Numbers	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
	All People	Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi	Indian	Pakistani	Other Asian
City of London	7,185	276	3.8	2.2	0.3	0.5
Barking and Dagenham	163,944	673	0.4	2.3	1.9	0.5
Barnet	314,564	1,448	0.5	8.6	1.3	2.0
Bexley	218,307	386	0.2	2.5	0.2	0.5
Brent	263,464	1,184	0.4	18.5	4.0	4.8
Bromley	295,532	868	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.5
Camden	198,020	12,569	6.3	2.3	0.6	1.1
Croydon	330,587	1,765	0.5	6.4	2.3	2.1
Ealing	300,948	1,077	0.4	16.5	3.8	3.9
Enfield	273,559	3,524	1.3	4.0	0.6	1.9
Greenwich	214,403	1,225	0.6	4.4	0.9	0.9
Hackney	202,824	5,970	2.9	3.8	1.1	0.8
Hammersmith and Fulham	165,242	1,011	0.6	1.7	1.0	1.1
Haringey	216,507	2,961	1.4	2.9	1.0	1.6
Harrow	206,814	953	0.5	21.9	2.1	5.2
Havering	224,248	216	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.3
Hillingdon	243,006	1,459	0.6	9.6	1.6	1.9
Hounslow	212,341	1,125	0.5	17.3	4.3	2.6
Islington	175,797	4,229	2.4	1.6	0.5	0.9
Kensington and Chelsea	158,919	1,148	0.7	2.0	0.8	1.4
Kingston-upon-Thames	147,273	384	0.3	3.6	1.3	2.6
Lambeth	266,169	2,169	0.8	2.0	1.0	0.8
Lewisham	248,922	1,229	0.5	1.4	0.4	1.5
Merton	187,908	1,702	0.9	4.3	2.4	3.5
Newham	243,891	21,458	8.8	12.1	8.5	3.1
Redbridge	238,635	4,224	1.8	14.0	6.2	3.0
Richmond-upon-Thames	172,335	622	0.4	2.5	0.4	0.7
Southwark	244,866	3,642	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.6
Sutton	179,768	578	0.3	2.3	0.7	1.4
Tower Hamlets	196,106	65,553	33.4	1.5	0.8	0.9
Waltham Forest	218,341	2,166	1.0	3.5	7.9	2.3
Wandsworth	260,380	1,099	0.4	2.9	2.1	1.6
Westminster	181,286	5,000	2.8	3.1	1.0	2.0
Inner London	2,766,114	128,314	4.6	3.1	1.6	1.3
Outer London	4,405,977	25,579	0.6	8.0	2.3	2.2
London	7,172,091	153,893	2.1	6.1	2.0	1.9
England and Wales	52,041,916	280,830	0.5	2.0	1.4	0.5

Source: 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV009

**Table A7 Percentage of people by religion of Asian ethnic groups, London 2001**

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

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST104

**Table A8 Household composition of Asian ethnic groups, percentages London 2001**

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

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST106

**Table A9 Multiple ethnic identifier, percentage of households with more than one person by ethnic group of HRP, London 2001**

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

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M243

**Table A10 Average household size of Asian ethnic groups, London 1991 & 2001**

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

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

**Table A11 Tenure and car ownership of Asian ethnic groups, percentage of households London 2001**

	All HRPs	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla deshi	Other Asian
<b>Tenure</b>					
Owned	57	74	58	26	57
Owns outright	22	24	17	6	15
Owns with mortgage or loan	34	49	40	19	42
Shared ownership	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8
Social rented	26	11	20	63	19
Rented from council	17	7	13	45	11
Other Social rented	9	4	7	18	8
Private rented	15	13	20	9	21
Private landlord or letting agency	14	11	18	8	19
Employer of a household member	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Relative or friend of a household member	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.1
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Living rent free	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.7	3.0
<b>Cars or vans</b>					
None	37	22	27	46	29
One	43	46	50	45	47
Two or more	19	32	24	9	24

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST111

**Table A12 Accommodation type of Asian ethnic groups, London 2001**

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

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

**Table A13 Overcrowding and households without central heating for Asian ethnic groups, London 2001**

	<b>All people</b>	<b>Indian</b>	<b>Pakistani</b>	<b>Bangladeshi</b>	<b>Other Asian</b>
No central heating	6	2	4	3	4
<b>Occupancy Rating</b>					
+2 or more	31	28	19	7	19
+1	22	22	19	9	16
0	25	23	25	22	21
-1 or less	21	28	38	62	44

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST123

**Table A14 Economic Activity of Bangladeshis, percentages London 1991 & 2001**

	1991 Persons aged 16+		2001 persons aged 16-74	
	All people	Bangladeshi	All people	Bangladeshi
Economically Active	64	47	68	44
Employee - part-time	8	3	9	10
Employee - full-time	40	22	43	17
Self-employed	7	4	9	4
Unemployed	7	17	4	8
Full-time student	-	-	3	5
Economically inactive	36	53	32	56
Retired	17	3	10	5
Student	5	13	7	13
Permanently sick or disabled	3	6	5	5
Other economically inactive	11	31	12	34

Source: 1991 Census, LBS L09 and 2001 Census, Standard Table ST108

**Table A15 Economic activity of Bangladeshis by gender, percentages London 1991 & 2001**

	Males		Females	
	All people	Bangladeshi	All people	Bangladeshi
<b>1991</b>				
Economically active	75	71	53	22
In employment (inc full-time students)	53	38	45	13
Self-employed	12	7	3	1
Unemployed	10	26	5	8
Economically inactive	25	29	47	78
Retired	15	4	19	2
Students	5	13	4	12
Permanently sick/disabled	4	9	3	2
Other inactive	1	3	21	61
<b>2001</b>				
Economically active	75	62	60	26
In employment (inc full time students)	56	44	52	21
Self Employed	13	7	5	1
Unemployed	5	12	3	4
Economically Inactive	25	38	40	74
Retired	9	6	11	3
Students	7	13	7	12
Permanently sick/disabled	5	6	4	4
Other inactive	5	12	18	55

Source: 1991 Census, LBS L09 and 2001 Census, Standard Table ST108



**Table A16 Economic activity by age for Asian ethnic groups, percentages London 2001**

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

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M248

**Table A17 Economic activity and unemployment rates (excluding full time students) by ethnic group, London 2001**

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

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M248

**Table A18 Economic activity by age and gender (including full time students) by Asian ethnic group, London 2001**

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

**Table A18 continued Economic activity by age and gender (including full time students) by Asian ethnic group, London 2001**

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

**Table A18 continued Economic activity by age and gender (including full time students) by Asian ethnic group, London 2001**

	All people	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian
<b>People retired (percentages)</b>					
<b>All people</b>					
Aged 16-74	10	8	5	5	5
Aged 16-24	0	0	0	0	0
Aged 25-74	12	10	6	7	6
<b>Males</b>					
Aged 16-74	9	7	5	6	5
Aged 16-24	0	0	0	0	0
Aged 25-74	10	9	7	9	6
<b>Females</b>					
Aged 16-74	11	8	4	3	5
Aged 16-24	0	0	0	0	0
Aged 25-74	13	10	5	5	7
	All people	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian
<b>People looking after home/family (percentages)</b>					
<b>All people</b>					
Aged 16-74	7	7	16	21	9
Aged 16-24	3	2	6	11	3
Aged 25-74	8	8	20	27	11
<b>Males</b>					
Aged 16-74	1	1	2	4	2
Aged 16-24	0	0	0	0	0
Aged 25-74	1	1	2	5	2
<b>Females</b>					
Aged 16-74	13	13	31	39	18
Aged 16-24	6	5	12	19	7
Aged 25-74	14	15	38	49	21
	All people	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian
<b>People permanently sick/disabled (percentages)</b>					
<b>All people</b>					
Aged 16-74	5	5	6	5	4
Aged 16-24	1	0	1	1	1
Aged 25-74	5	6	8	8	5
<b>Males</b>					
Aged 16-74	5	4	6	6	4
Aged 16-24	1	0	1	1	0
Aged 25-74	6	5	8	9	5
<b>Females</b>					
Aged 16-74	4	5	6	4	5
Aged 16-24	1	0	1	1	1
Aged 25-74	5	6	8	6	6

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST108

**Table A19 Industry of employment by Asian ethnic groups, percentages London 2001**

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

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST110

**Table A20 Occupation (SOC major group 1991) by Asian ethnic group, percentages London 1991**

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

Source: 1991 Census, Commissioned Table LRCT48

**Table A21 Occupation of people aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the Census by Asian ethnic group, percentages London 2001**

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

**Table A22 NS-SeC of people aged 16 to 74 by Asian ethnic group, percentages London 2001**

	All people	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla- deshi	Other Asian
All People	5,300,332	334,516	98,752	94,611	100,210
1. Higher managerial & professional occupations	12	13	9	4	10
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial occupations	4	3	2	1	2
1.2 Higher professional occupations	8	10	7	3	8
2. Lower managerial & professional occupations	22	17	13	7	16
3. Intermediate occupations	10	11	7	5	9
4. Small employers and own account workers	6	7	7	4	6
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	5	4	4	5	5
6. Semi-routine occupations	9	10	9	13	12
7. Routine occupations	6	6	4	7	5
8. Never worked and long term unemployed	6	7	20	28	14
L14.1 Never worked	5	6	18	26	13
L14.2 Long term unemployed	1	1	2	2	1
Not classified	23	25	28	27	23
L15. Full-time students	9	14	18	17	15
L17. Not classified	14	12	10	10	9

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST112

**Table A23 Deprivation and health by NS-SeC of HRP, percentages London 2001**

	People aged 16-74 by NS-SeC of HRP					People aged 16-74	
	All people	Bangla- deshi	Housing deprived	Health & Education disability deprived	Education deprived	LLTI	Not good health
All HRP's	-	-	56	48	37	19	12
Higher managerial and professional occupations	12	4	34	25	8	8	5
Lower managerial and professional occupations	22	7	45	32	13	8	5
Intermediate occupations	10	5	42	29	16	6	4
Small employers and own account workers	6	4	55	41	35	15	9
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	5	5	61	43	41	13	8
Semi-routine occupations	9	13	61	39	51	11	7
Routine occupations	6	7	62	43	48	15	10
Never worked and long-term unemployed	6	28	61	56	43	26	17
Not classified	23	27	56	76	35	24	15

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Tables M246, M257, M259, M262, M267 and Standard Table ST112

**Table A24 Qualifications by age and gender, percentages London 2001**

	All People	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 74
<b>No Academic or Professional Qualifications</b>							
All people	24	13	10	22	41	51	61
Indian	22	8	9	26	40	47	56
Pakistani	23	11	16	33	38	42	49
Bangladeshi	45	19	42	67	68	77	80
Other Asian	15	10	12	16	21	29	39
<b>Lower Level qualifications</b>							
All people	40	64	39	40	27	22	16
Indian	40	67	32	38	28	22	18
Pakistani	41	68	34	32	25	24	20
Bangladeshi	37	69	33	14	10	8	7
Other Asian	49	71	47	46	36	33	27
<b>Higher Level qualifications</b>							
All people	31	21	47	31	22	18	14
Indian	34	23	56	31	28	26	21
Pakistani	32	20	47	31	33	28	26
Bangladeshi	15	11	21	15	19	12	8
Other Asian	32	16	38	35	38	33	28
<b>Other Qualifications; Other Professional Qualifications</b>							
All people	5	2	3	6	10	9	8
Indian	4	1	3	5	5	5	4
Pakistani	3	2	3	5	4	6	6
Bangladeshi	3	2	4	4	3	3	4
Other Asian	3	2	3	4	5	5	6
<b>Bangladeshi</b>							
<b>No Academic or Professional Qualifications</b>							
Males	41	16	38	59	55	71	76
Females	48	20	46	74	78	86	90
<b>Lower Level qualifications</b>							
Males	36	71	32	15	13	9	8
Females	37	67	34	13	8	6	5
<b>Higher Level qualifications</b>							
Males	18	11	26	20	27	16	11
Females	12	10	17	10	12	6	4
<b>Other Qualifications; Other Professional Qualifications</b>							
Males	4	2	5	6	4	4	5
Females	3	2	3	3	2	2	1

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

*Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M244*



**Table A25 Qualifications by level and ethnic group, percentages London 1991 & 2001**

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

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

**Table A26 Qualifications by ethnic group and country of birth, London 2001**

	All people	No qualifications/ level unknown		Higher-level qualifications	
		Numbers	Percent	Numbers	Percent
<b>Bangladeshi</b>					
16 to 74	94,611	45,489	48	14,329	15
16 to 24	30,502	6,215	20	3,227	11
25 to 74	64,109	39,274	61	11,102	17
<b>Born in Bangladesh</b>					
16 to 74	76,459	42,542	56	10,963	14
16 to 24	16,992	4,236	25	1,762	10
25 to 74	59,467	38,306	64	9,201	15

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

**Table A27 Health by age and gender of Asian ethnic group, percentages London 2001**

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

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

**Table A28 Age standardised health rates by ethnic group, London 2001 \***

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

\* All ethnic group average equals 100

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

**Table A29 Deprivation by ethnic group of HRP, percentages London 2001**

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

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

**Table A30 Multiple household deprivation for five most deprived London boroughs, 2001**

	<b>Percentage of Households deprived in:</b>				
	<b>No dimensions</b>	<b>1 dimension</b>	<b>2 dimensions</b>	<b>3 dimensions</b>	<b>4 dimensions</b>
Tower Hamlets	27	31	26	13	2.4
Hackney	26	32	26	13	2.4
Newham	22	33	28	14	2.2
Islington	31	31	24	12	2.2
Camden	33	33	22	10	1.9
Inner London	33	32	23	10	1.7
Outer London	34	35	23	8	0.9
London	33	34	23	9	1.3
England and Wales	31	34	25	9	1.1

Source: 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV067

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