

THE 2001 CENSUS

# A profile of Brent



# Ward Boundaries



## Foreword – A Profile of Brent

The 2001 Census is giving us a really important fresh look at what Brent is like today. Our Borough has changed significantly over the ten years since the last census. It is essential that we understand those changes so that we can ensure that the services we provide continue to match the needs of all sections of our population.

The 2001 Census asked nearly 70 questions of every household in Brent. Some of these questions were new to the 2001 Census; asking about general health, provision of unpaid care, religion and country of birth. These questions, together with the standard ones concerning things like age and gender, help to build up a picture of the people of Brent and the types of accommodation they live in.

This booklet contains the main findings and trends from the 2001 census and where possible allows for comparisons to be made with previous censuses and with London figures. In 2002 the ward boundaries

changed from 33 to 21 following the Ward Boundary Review undertaken through the Local Government Commission. This means that some direct comparisons are not possible between the 1991 and 2001 censuses at this stage. A more detailed ward profile booklet will address these issues.

This booklet contains several maps which help to show the distribution of some of the data. These together with the charts and tables will, I hope, ensure that “A Profile of Brent” will be a valuable addition for all Council Departments, Officers and Members in ensuring that Brent continues to serve the community in the best possible way. It has been produced by the Information and Performance Team in Environmental Services with the help of colleagues in Education and Housing. This Team are responsible for coordinating the Census data for the Borough and the Census data represents one of the many data sources that can be used to assist in service planning across the council.

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# 1. Introduction

The Census provides an invaluable source of detailed information about the characteristics of the local population. It offers a precious opportunity to find out about the London Borough of Brent's customers and their needs. It will also provide an important framework within which to ask probing questions about past, present and future service, delivery and resource allocation. Two broad strategic questions immediately suggest themselves:

- How effective have past policies been in meeting the needs identified in the 1991 census?
- What is the current population profile of the area and are our services appropriately structured to meet the needs identified in the Census?

## When was the Census carried out?

The National 2001 Census was carried out on Sunday 29th April 2001 by the Office of National Statistics (ONS). It consists of 40 basic questions which every household in the country had the legal duty to complete. The Government carries out a population Census every 10 years. The legislative basis which states how the results should be made available is the Census Act 1920. Distribution of the results for the London Borough of Brent and all other London Boroughs has been co-ordinated by the Great London Authority (GLA).

## What questions did the Census ask?

The 2001 Census form contained 40 questions in England and 41 in Wales. The first set of questions related to accommodation and relationships within the households. These were answered by the householder/joint householder on behalf of the household as a whole. The remaining 30 questions or so were addressed to each individual within the household and would have been answered by each of them in turn. The questions aimed at individuals covered six broad subject areas: demographics (e.g. age, sex); cultural characteristics (e.g. ethnic group); state of health/long term illness; qualifications; employment/economic activity; workplace and journey to work.

## What new information does the 2001 Census contain?

Both society and methods for running a census have changed a good deal since 1801 when the first Census for England & Wales took place. Changes have also occurred since the last Census just 10 years ago – the effect of new technology and the way people now live and work. The 2001 Census reflected these changes in the questions it asked, its organisation and the way in which the census information has been processed and stored.

To achieve a better-informed social policy aimed at minimising deprivation and social exclusion new questions were introduced:

- General health – as an aid to predicting future health needs
- Unpaid personal carers – enabling an assessment of demand on social services
- Lowest floor level – providing a measure of potentially unsuitable accommodation

## What geographical areas did the Census cover?

Census information is provided for three geographical areas: borough, ward and output area (OA).

**Borough** All the Census tables including Key Statistics, Standard tables, Univariate tables and Theme tables are available at borough level. Information is also available on inter-borough comparisons.

**Wards** There are 21 wards in the Borough. Key Statistics, Standard tables, Univariate tables and Theme tables data are available at ward level. The wards have changed between 1991 and 2001 Censuses, which were brought into force in the May elections of 2002.

**Output Areas** Wards are broken down into output areas which contain an average of 125 households. Census tables at the OA level include Key Statistics, Univariate tables Theme tables, and Census Area Statistics. The OA boundaries which were used in 2001 do not match the Enumeration District boundaries used in the 1991 Census.<sup>1</sup>

## Who owns the 2001 Census copyright?

The Census Access Project was an initiative from ONS working with central Government Departments, the NHS, local government and the academic sector. In essence, these organisations clubbed together to purchase the standard set of statistics at all geographical levels for public use in a user-friendly accessible way. This includes all the major standard datasets (Key Statistics, Standard Tables, Census Area Statistics, Origin-Destination Statistics) being released from the 2001 Census, together with various parts of the geographical data needed to interpret the Census statistics, such as boundary information for the Output Areas.

The main Census data<sup>2</sup> is freely available and the Census Offices have granted unrestricted use of it, but a licence is required for its re-use and publication. The Census data remains Crown copyright but the Government has offered to waive normal copyright restrictions in order to encourage widespread use of the material. The simplest way to take advantage of this offer is for any organisation wishing to publish or re-use the data to obtain a Click-Use Licence.

## Other Census publications

Apart from the "2001 Census Main Findings" it is planned to produce a series of Brent 2001 Census documents. These will include:

- A ward profile document.
- A more detailed volume on Ethnic Groups

## Comparability between 1991 and 2001 Census and use of definitions

One of the most significant changes since the 1991 census has been an accepted use of the internet in people's daily lives and its ability to provide an ideal platform from which to disseminate the large quantities of census information. A vast amount of census related information has been made available online at Brent's internet site.

Changes in questions, concepts and definitions between 1991 and 2001 were necessary to take into account the need for harmonisation with other Government surveys; to reflect changing customer requirements; and to take account of new and improved data collection and processing methodologies designed to deliver a high quality, cost effective Census.

Information is provided below on some new and revised questions.

**Ethnic Group** The response categories in the 2001 question on ethnic group in England & Wales and Scotland were more detailed than in the question asked in 1991. A question similar to the 1991 question asked throughout Great Britain was asked for the first time in Northern Ireland and included a separate category for 'Irish traveller'. Each question included a new category for 'Mixed' ethnicity.

**General Health** This is a new question for 2001 and was asked in all parts of the United Kingdom.

**Marital status** For 2001, an additional category was provided for 'Separated (but still legally married)'.

**Provision of unpaid care** This was a new question for 2001 and was asked in all parts of the United Kingdom.

**Religion** Questions on religion were included for the first time in England & Wales and Scotland. Censuses in Northern Ireland have previously included a question on religion. There was one religion question in England & Wales. Two questions on religion were asked in Scotland and Northern Ireland. In Northern Ireland, only those people who regarded themselves as belonging to any particular religion were asked to provide an answer as to which religion, religious domination or body they belonged to. Those people who did not regard themselves as belonging to any particular religion were asked to answer a question on which religion, religious domination or body they had been brought up in. In Scotland, people were asked to provide information on both their current religion and the religion they were brought up in.

**Student Status** There was no separate question in 1991 on student status. This information was derived from the responses to the questions on term-time address of students and economic activity. A separate question on whether each person was in full-time education was asked in 2001.

**Tenure** In 1991 this question was combined with the question on type of landlord. In 2001, it was a separate question.

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<sup>1</sup> A Ward Boundary review carried out in 1999 under the auspices of the Local Government Commission reduced the number of Wards in Brent from 33 to 21. This also meant that the OA boundaries also changed. The new Wards were used for the May 2002 Council election.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/>

## 2. A Profile of Brent

### Brent

Brent<sup>3</sup> is classified as an Outer London Borough by the Office of National Statistics. There are 14 Inner London Boroughs and 19 Outer London Boroughs. A list of Inner and Outer London boroughs is contained in the Appendix 2.

### An increasing population

The population of Brent has increased for the first time in 50 years. Increasing by 8.4% from a population of 243,025 in 1991 to 263,466 in 2001 (Figure 1). This reflects a similar trend to the Greater London population change.

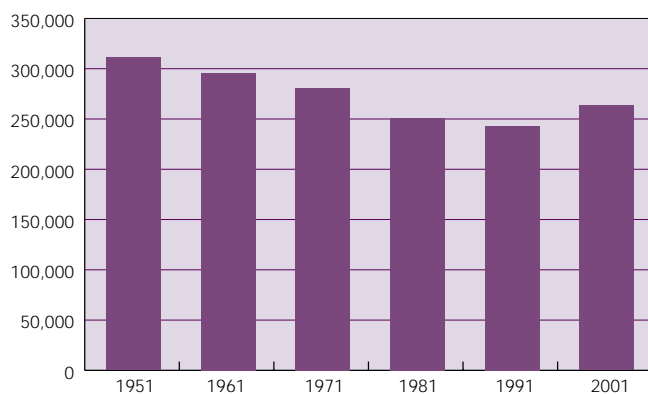
### Households

The number of households in Brent has increased in the last ten years by approximately 6,000 (6.4%). Brent has one of the highest household sizes in the country with close on a quarter of the resident population deemed to be living in overcrowded conditions.

### Tenure

Over half (56%) of Brent households are considered to be part of the owner occupied dwellings category. Nearly a third (30.3%) live in privately rented or Housing Association dwellings. Around one in ten (10.6%) of households are rented from Council (Local Authority) this is a reduction of 60% from the 1991 figure. Brent has the third lowest level of owner occupation in Outer London and the highest proportion of privately rented dwellings. This rate tends to be in line with the Inner London average.

Figure 1: Brent's population over time



### Overcrowding

Close to a quarter of Brent's resident population is deemed to be living in overcrowded conditions. This is a particular problem for Brent, whose average household size of 2.62 persons per household is the third highest in England and Wales. Furthermore 23.9% of Brent's households have an occupancy rating of -1 or less: this is the highest percentage of all the Outer London Boroughs.

### Density

Of the Outer London Boroughs, Brent is the most densely populated, at 61 persons per hectare compared to an Outer London average of 35.2 persons per hectare, and an Inner London average of 78 persons per hectare.

### Ethnicity

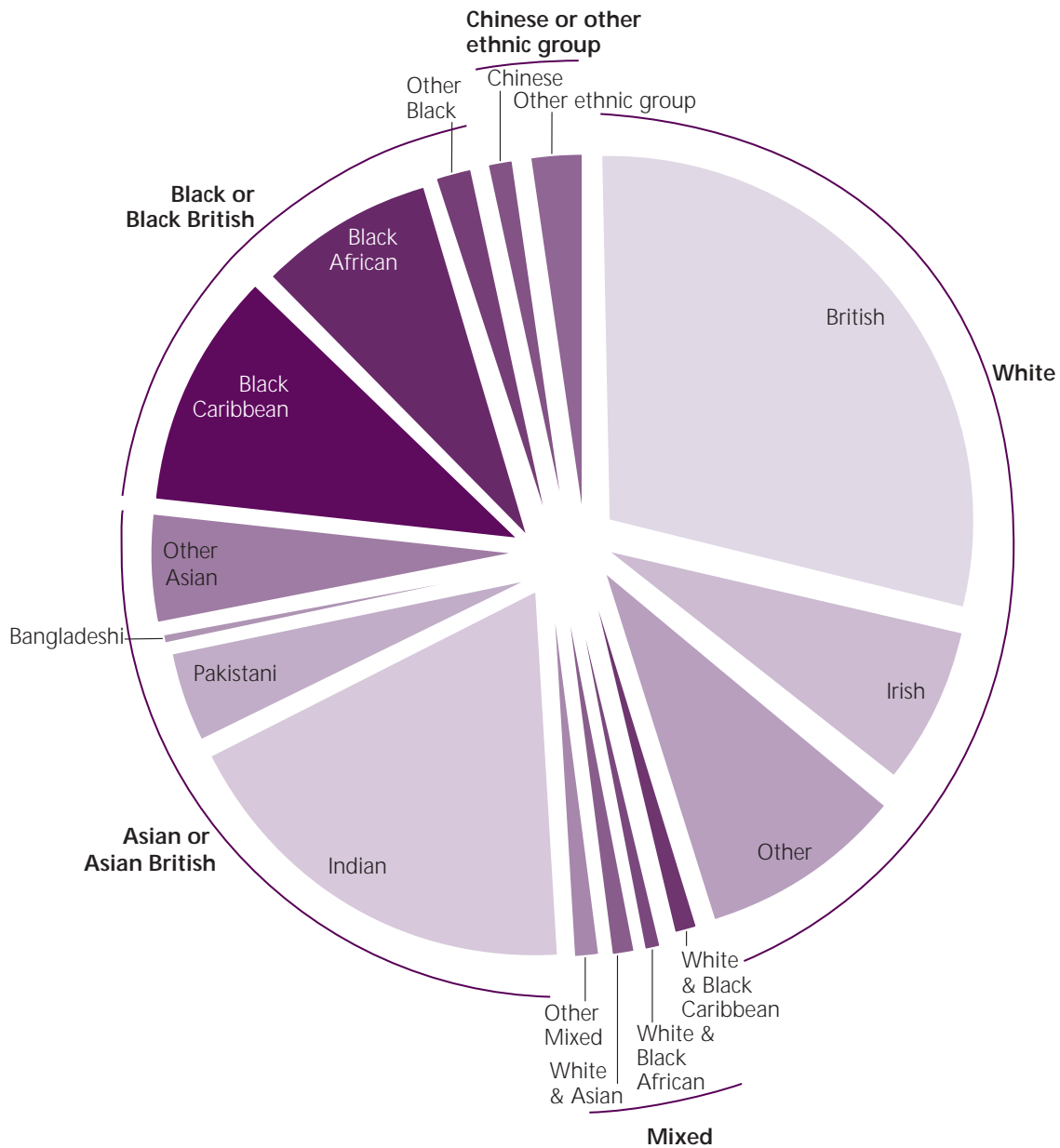
Brent is one of only two Boroughs in England & Wales where, for the first time, 'BME' groups now represent a greater proportion than white groups (Figure 2). Brent has the second highest proportion of ethnic minority residents. The total of 'BME' population groups now make up 54.7% of Brent's population. Of this, 18.5% are Indian, 10.5% are Black Caribbean and 7.8% are Black African. The White Group includes a substantial Irish population, with 18,313 residents having being born in Ireland. Although this is a 2% drop from the 1991 figure Brent still has the highest proportion of Irish born residents in London (7%).

### Religion

For the first time in the 2001 Census, an optional question about religious identity was introduced. Brent has the second highest figure in England & Wales for those stating their religion as Hindu (17.2%) and 11th highest for those stating their religion as Muslim (12.3%).



Figure 2: Brent's population breakdown



### Children

Brent's young children population has experienced a decrease of 1.3% in the 0-4 age group but an increase of 1.8% in the 5-9 age group. Although there has been a 12.9% increase in the children aged 10-14, this figure still falls below the 1981 figure.

### Lone Parents

8.2% of Brent's households are headed by a lone parent, this figure is 1.7% up on the 1991 figure. Brent has the fourth highest proportion of lone parent households in Outer London and falls just below the Inner London average of 8.4%.

### Economic Activity

Small changes have occurred with total economically active figures rising by 4.4%. Total full time employment saw a marginal increase 0.8% and figures for total part time employment saw a rise of 21.6%. Male part time employment has increased by nearly 50% since 1991. The level of unemployment in Brent has seen a considerable reduction, 40.3% since 1991.

### The Elderly

People of pensionable age<sup>4</sup> make up 13.7% of Brent's population. There has been a 2.7% overall increase in residents aged 65+ with those aged 85 and upwards making up the majority of the increase. Brent has the fourth smallest pensionable aged population in Outer London.



## Brent's Main Indicators and their London rankings

Table 1: Brent's main Indicators

Indicator	2001	%	*Rank
Total population size	263,464	100	7th
Population under the age of 5	16,310	6.2	12th
Population of pensionable age	52,312	4.8	19th
Total minority ethnic group population	144,182	54.7	2nd
Unemployment	9,901	5.0**	10th
Married couple households	29,239	29.2	17th
Lone parent families	8,188	8.2	12th
Without own bath/shower & toilet	1,566	1.6	7th
All households with no car/van	37,287	37.3	18th
Average household size	-	2.6	2nd
Overcrowding indicator***	23,943	23.9	4th
Limiting long term illness	41,099	15.6	14th
Brent residents born outside EU	100,543	38.2	1st

\*Rank refers to Brent's position within the 33 London Boroughs, a position of 2nd means that Brent would have the second highest value for that particular indicator.

\*\*Percentage calculated from a total population aged 16-74

\*\*\*The overcrowding indicator used in this instance refers to 'severely overcrowded' conditions, i.e. those households with over 1.5 persons per room.

### Health

From a new question ascertaining the state of health in the borough 70% of Brent residents felt their health was good 21% felt it was fairly good and 9% felt it was not good. 15.6% of Brent residents have a limiting long term illness; this is a 4.5% rise from the 1991 figure. In Brent 22,900 residents (8.7%) provide unpaid care.

### Migration

1.8% of the Brent population had a different usual address one year before the census; this is the highest figure out of all the Outer London Boroughs and is in line with the Inner London average of 1.86%. Brent has the second highest proportion of people of all the Outer London Boroughs who have moved into the area from outside the UK (2.1%).

### Transportation

Brent has the third lowest level of car ownership of all the Outer London Boroughs. There are 37,372 households in Brent that do not have access to a car, representing 37.3% of the borough's households. This is 6.1% lower than the 1991 figure. Whilst the number of cars has increased by approximately 17,000 since 1991 the proportion of the population travelling to and from work by car has decreased.

### Marital Status

Of the outer London Boroughs, Brent has the highest proportion of people aged 16 and over that are single and have never been married and the third lowest proportion of over 16 population that are married 39.5%. There has been a slight rise in the amount of divorce in Brent from 4.3% in 1991 to 5.7% in 2001.

### Country of Birth

Nearly half of Brent's residents were born outside the UK. This is an increase of 4.5% from the 1991 figure and is the highest proportion of all the London boroughs, well above the Inner London average of 33.7%.

<sup>3</sup> The London Borough of Brent is the result of combining the previous London Boroughs of Willesden and Wembley in 1965. Since this date there have been boundary changes, most recently in 1994. As such direct comparisons between census figures must be treated with care.

<sup>4</sup> Pensionable age i.e. 60 or over for females and 65 or over for males.

### 3. A look at Brent's population

This section contains the main results for the population characteristics of Brent residents in 2001, the seventh-largest population of all the London Boroughs. It compares the main trends since 1991 in terms of the various categories of ages which make up the population: children, young adults, middle agers and pensioners.

#### 3.1 Age distribution 1991 – 2001

According to the 2001 Census, Brent's population is

263,466. In 1991 the population was 243,025. This represents an increase of 8.4% and the first rise in population for 50 years. The changes in age distribution can be seen best by comparing the % change figures in the final column of Table 3. The percentage changes in each Brent's resident population age groupings are broadly in line with the Greater London average (Figure 3) excepting in the cases of 15-30, 50-60 and pensionable age groups age groups which display slight deviations from the London trend.

Figure 3: Brent's age distribution compared with London<sup>5</sup>

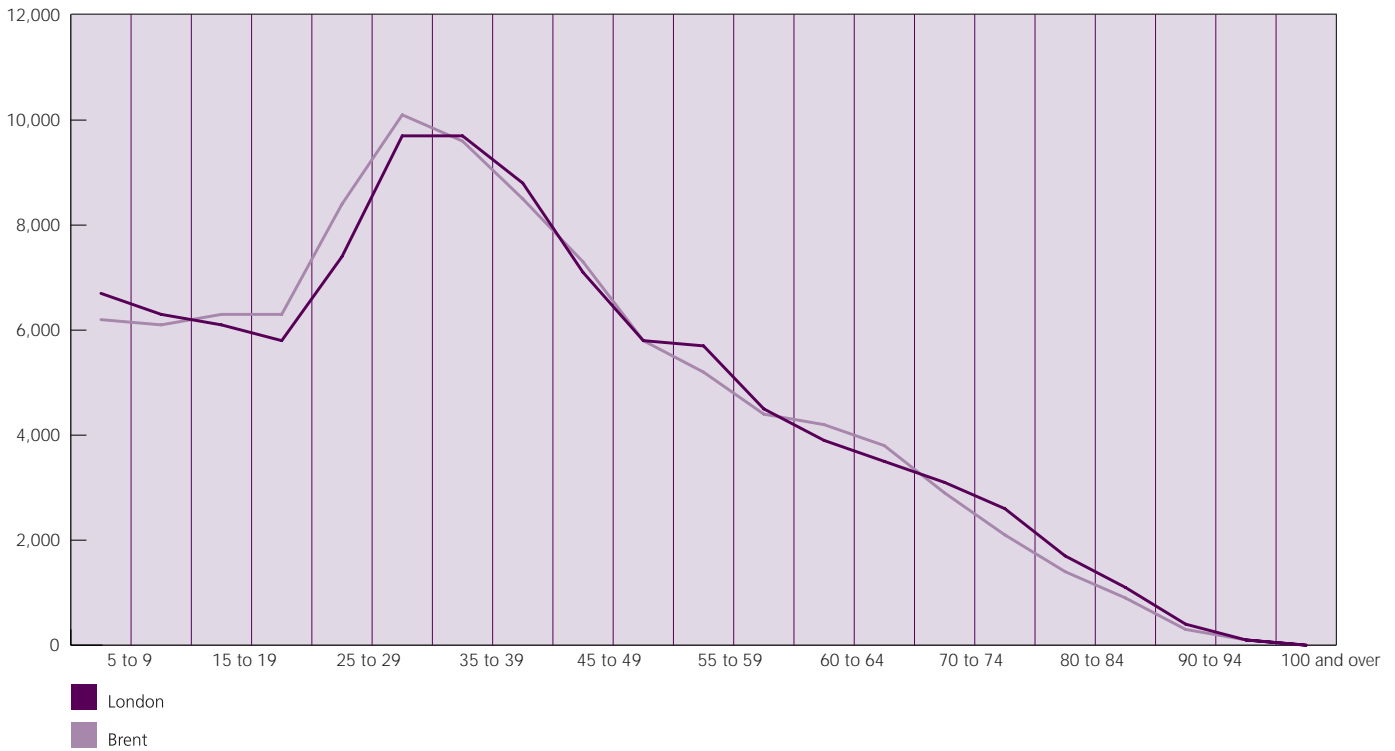


Table 2: Brent's population by age group

All Ages	1991		2001		1991-2001	
	Total	Total (%)	Total	Total (%)	Total Change	% Change
0 to 4	16,509	6.8	16,310	6.2	-199	-1.2
5 to 9	15,785	6.5	16,060	6.1	275	1.7
10 to 14	14,614	6.0	16,499	6.3	1,885	12.9
15 to 19	14,560	6.0	16,667	6.3	2,107	14.5
20 to 24	23,461	9.7	22,219	8.4	-1,242	-5.3
25 to 29	26,510	10.9	26,633	10.1	123	0.5
30 to 34	20,720	8.5	25,281	9.6	4,561	22.0
35 to 39	16,678	6.9	22,458	8.5	5,780	34.7
40 to 44	15,231	6.3	19,228	7.3	3,997	26.2
45 to 49	13,349	5.5	15,298	5.8	1,949	14.6
50 to 54	13,150	5.4	13,683	5.2	533	4.1
55 to 59	12,205	5.0	11,703	4.4	-502	-4.1
60 to 64	10,626	4.4	11,191	4.2	565	5.3
65 to 69	9,023	3.7	9,988	3.8	965	10.7
70 to 74	7,148	2.9	7,664	2.9	516	7.2
75 to 79	6,374	2.6	5,478	2.1	-896	-14.1
80 to 84	4,215	1.7	3,696	1.4	-519	-12.3
85+	2,687	1.1	3,410	1.3	-199	-1.2
Total	243,025	100	263,466	100	20,441	8.4

**Infants and young children:** There has been a marginal decrease in the 0-4 age group but an increase in the 5-9 age group. This might reflect a lower birth rate in Brent in the latter half of the 1990's.

**Children aged 10-14:** 1991 saw a large drop in the number of children aged 10-14 and although in 2001 there has been a 12.9% increase this is still below the equivalent 1981 figure.

**Working population:** The largest areas of growth in the borough have been in the 30-50 age range, with 35-39 year olds providing the largest increase (34.7%). In 1991 the largest increase was in the age range 25-29. 10 years later this increase is still visible in Brent's population, with additional increases perhaps provided by migrants.

**The retired and elderly:** There has been a slight overall increase in residents aged 65+ (2.7%), with those aged 85+ making up the majority of the increase. There has been a large decrease in residents aged 75-84 (13.4%).

### 3.2 Age and Gender 1991-2001

Brent's population comprises of 127,813 (48.5%) males and 135,653 (51.5%) females (Figure 4). This is a ratio of 1:1.06 males to females. The male:female ratio has remained the same since 1991. The population is well balanced throughout Brent's age groups, with only minor fluctuations from the ratio, however there are a considerably higher proportion of females amongst residents over retirement age with a ratio of 1:3.05 for the 90+ age group.

### 3.3 Age distribution 0-7 (by single year) 1991-2001

Under the Children's Act (1989) all local authorities, are required to review and report on the services in their area used by children under the age of 8. The number of under 8's (Table 3) has increased marginally by 0.8%. Unlike 1991 where there was an increase for each single year from ages 1 through to 7, 2001 has fluctuations with decreases in the 0, 2, 4 and 5 year old groups and an increase in the 1, 3, 6 and 7 year age groups with the largest increase being seen in the 7 year age group (7%).

Figure 4: Brent 5yr age sex breakdown.

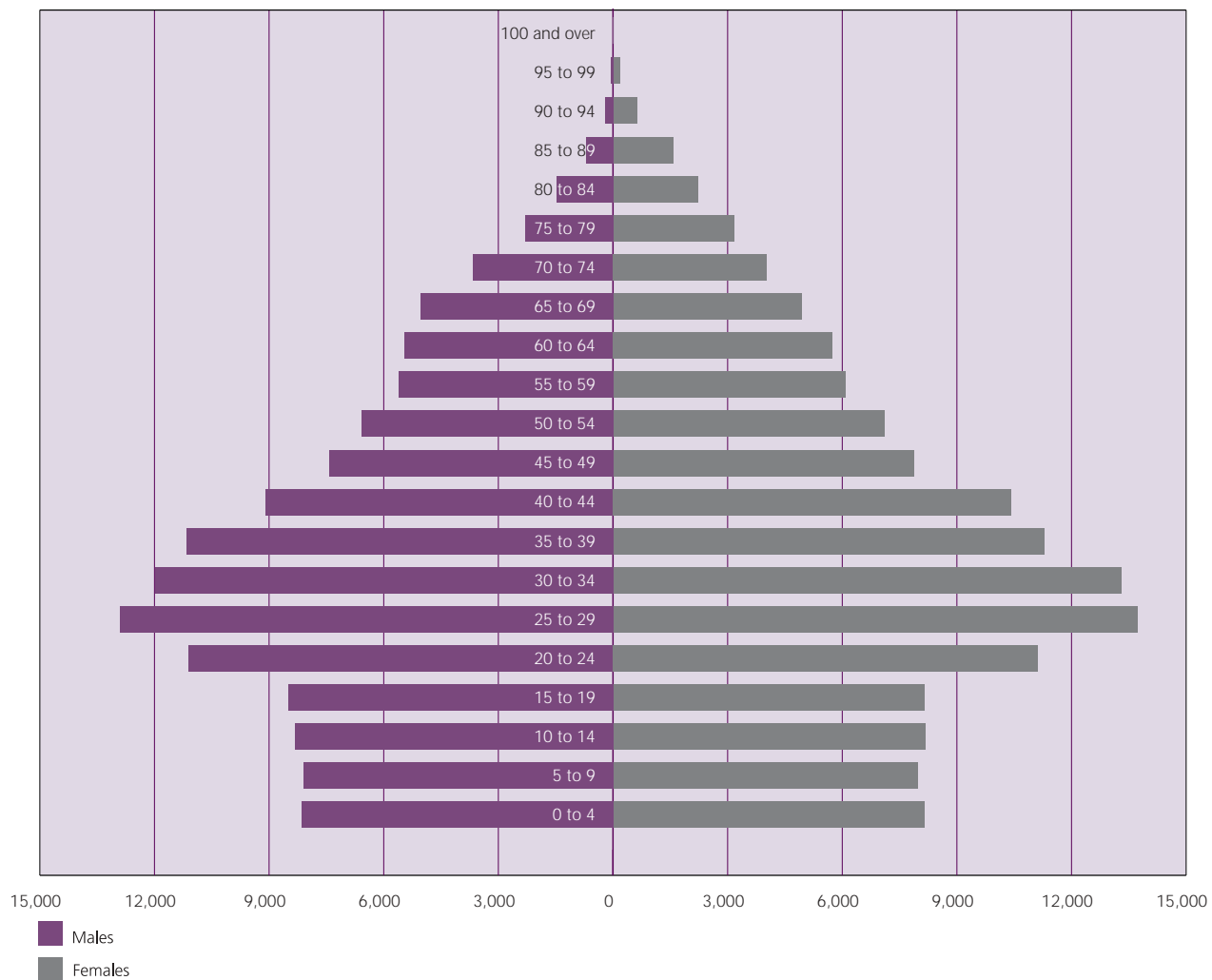


Table 3: 0-7yrs age distribution

Ages	1991	2001	1991-2001	
	Total	Total	Change	% Change
0	3,279	3,235	-44	-1.3
1	3,371	3,381	10	0.3
2	3,245	3,205	-40	-1.2
3	3,264	3,332	68	2.1
4	3,202	3,157	-45	-1.4
5	3,319	3,263	-56	-1.7
6	3,049	3,145	96	3.1
7	3,083	3,298	215	7.0
Total	25,812	26,016	204	0.8

### 3.4 Age distribution of children and young adults (1991-2001)

Brent has 52,176 under 16's (19.8% of the total population). This is the fifteenth highest proportion of under 16's in outer London. The proportion of Brent's under 16 population has remained fairly constant for the last three years making up roughly one-fifth of Brent's total population. In 1991 the 15-19 age group saw a marked decrease of 33.1%, in 2001 this age group has shown a 14.5% increase (Table 4). The decrease seen in 1991 for this age group is now visible in the 2001 20-24 age group.

### 3.5 People of Pensionable age

People of pensionable age (65 or over for males and 60 or over for females) make up 13.7% of Brent's population. This is the fourth lowest proportion of all the Outer London boroughs and above the Inner London average of 12.4%.

Brent's total pensionable aged population has increased by 3.6% since 1991 (Table 5). There has been a considerable reduction of 13.4% in the proportion of 75-84 age group since 1991 and now stands at 3.5% of Brent's total population, this is

below the Outer London figure for this age group 4.8% but in line with the Inner London figure of 3.5%.

### 3.6 Population movement

People, who change their address in the previous year, whether moving within or into the borough, are classified in the census as 'migrants'. In Brent 14.6% of the population fall into this category. In general, migration has remained relatively stable since 1991, there has been a slight increase of 2.9% but this is more or less in line with the increase in population.

Table 6 shows the changes of address of people who have moved in the previous year, and who currently reside in Brent. The Census does not permit the identification of the number of residents who have moved out of the borough in the previous year. 5,633 (2.1%) Brent residents have moved into the borough from outside the UK, this is the second highest figure out of all the Outer London Boroughs.

<sup>5</sup> Normally line graphs would not be used to represent data placed into discrete bands. However this type graph has been used here to allow for the ready comparison between two sets of data.

Table 4: Age distribution of children and young adults

All Ages	Total 1991	Total (%)	Total 2001	Total (%)	Change	% Change
0 to 4	16,509	6.8	16,310	6.2	-199	-1.2
5 to 9	15,785	6.5	16,060	6.1	275	1.7
10 to 14	14,614	6	16,499	6.3	1,885	12.9
15 to 19	14,560	6	16,667	6.3	2,107	14.5
Total	61,468	25.3	65,536	24.9	4,068	6.6

Table 5: People of a pensionable age

	1991			2001			% Change
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
60 to 64		5,289	5,289		5,739	5,739	8.5
65 to 69	4,310	4,713	9,023	5,040	4,950	9,990	10.7
70 to 74	3,091	4,057	7,148	3,654	4,010	7,664	7.2
75 to 79	2,536	3,838	6,374	2,297	3,181	5,478	-14.1
80 to 84	1,515	2,700	4,215	1,477	2,219	3,696	-12.3
85 and over	754	1,933	2,687	972	2,435	3,407	26.8
Total	12,206	22,530	34,736	13,440	22,534	35,974	3.6

Table 6: Brent's population movement

	All people		All people in 'BME' ethnic groups	
	Total	Total %	Total	Total %
Moved within the area	13,158	5	8,160	5.7
No usual address one year before census	4,732	1.8	2,497	1.7
Moved from within the UK	14,833	5.6	5,525	3.8
Moved from outside the UK	5,633	2.1	2,710	1.9
Total migrants	38,356	14.6	18,892	13.1

## 4. Ethnic Diversity and Religion in Brent

The Asian, Black Caribbean, Black African, and Irish Communities are all strongly represented in Brent, one of the most culturally diverse Boroughs in London. Two terms are used to describe minority ethnic groupings, these are, 'BME' Black and Minority Ethnic groups, includes all ethnic classifications apart from White: British, White: Irish and White Other: White and 'AME' All Minority Ethnic groups, includes all ethnic classifications apart from White: British. Brent is one of the only two boroughs in London where 'BME' groups now represent a greater proportion of the population than white groups. Of the two, Brent has a richer diversity based on the proportion of population in each grouping, although the London Borough of Newham's population has a higher proportion of ethnic minority groupings than Brent, country of birth data suggests that these seem to be weighted in a few specific groups where as Brent's minority populations are more evenly spread providing for a richer ethnic diversity amongst its population.

Adaptations to the ethnic question posed in the 2001 census saw some new categories introduced for the first time in 2001 and more than ever before gave Brent and London residents the opportunity to more accurately describe their ethnic origin. The introduction of a new 'mixed category' provides us with a better picture of Brent's ethnic population.

Due to the 2001 ethnic question being more detailed than the question asked in 1991, comparisons between the two years are, in many cases inappropriate although three broad categories have been used to try and identify trends as best as possible these three groups are the 'Asian', 'Black', and 'White' ethnic groups.

### 4.1 A comparison with other London Boroughs

For the first time ever two boroughs in London now have 'BME' ethnic groups that represent a greater proportion of the population than White ethnic

groups. Brent is one of these two boroughs and has the second highest proportion of 'BME' residents in London (54.7%) behind the London Borough of Newham (60.6%). Brent's proportion of 'BME' ethnic groups is more than double that of the Outer London figure (25.4%) and is substantially higher than the proportion for Greater London (28.8%).

Although since 1991, the proportion of residents born in Ireland has dropped from 9% down to 7% in 2001, Brent still has the highest proportion of all the London boroughs of residents born in Ireland and is more than double the London figure of 3.1%

Since the 1991 Census there has been an approximate 30% increase in the number of Asians living in the borough (Table 7), the majority of who are of the Indian ethnic group. Brent's Asian or Asian British: Indian group is the second highest of all the London boroughs (18.5%) this is more than double the Outer London figure of 8%.

The largest increase in Brent is in the Black ethnic groups with an increase of approximately 33% compared to the 1991 census. The largest sub grouping within this group represents those of Caribbean ethnic origin (10.5%) This is triple the Outer London figure of 3.5%.

### 4.2 Age Structure

The 'BME' population is comparatively young with just under half of its population below the age of 30, this compares to the White ethnic group figure of 37% for the same age group (Table 8).

The proportion of young persons in the age group 10-14 for the 'BME' ethnic groups (8.1%) is more than double the same figure as for White ethnic groups (4%).

Amongst the elderly especially those aged 75 and over, the proportion of 'BME' pensioners is very small. Only 2,755 (1.9%) persons in the 'BME' population are aged 75 and over compared with 9.8% in the 'White' group.

Table 7: Brent's population breakdown by ethnic group

	1991	1991 %	2001	2001 %	% Change
Asian Groups	56,482	21.6	73,062	27.7	29.4
Black Groups	39,388	15.1	52,337	19.9	32.9
Mixed Groups	NA	NA	9,802	3.7	NA
White Groups	132,729	50.7	119,278	45.3	-10.1
Other	9,987	3.8	8,985	3.4	-10.0

\* 'PA' – pensionable age ie. 60 or over for women and 65 or over for men

Table 8: Brent's population breakdown by ethnic group and age group

	White				Mixed				Asian or Asian British				Black or Black British				Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	
	ALL PEOPLE	British		Irish	Other White	White & Black Carb.	White & Black African	White & Asian	Other Mixed	Indian	Pakistani	Bhadeshi	Other Asian	Black Caribbean	Black African	Other Black	Chinese	Other Ethnic Group
0 to 4	6.19	1.48	0.20	0.38	0.17	0.11	0.15	0.13	0.90	0.36	0.04	0.37	0.62	0.88	0.20	0.04	0.15	
5 to 15	13.61	2.90	0.42	0.67	0.35	0.16	0.25	0.27	2.80	0.78	0.09	0.74	1.63	1.65	0.44	0.11	0.37	
16 to 29	23.61	6.47	0.98	3.44	0.23	0.16	0.23	0.29	4.44	1.15	0.13	1.20	1.74	1.85	0.37	0.32	0.60	
30 to 44	25.42	6.97	1.60	2.49	0.18	0.16	0.20	0.20	4.60	0.91	0.10	1.38	3.00	2.28	0.40	0.26	0.69	
45 to PA*	17.51	5.25	2.11	1.28	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.11	3.71	0.59	0.07	0.80	1.73	0.86	0.10	0.24	0.45	
PA+*	13.65	6.12	1.63	0.88	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.06	2.01	0.24	0.02	0.29	1.75	0.30	0.06	0.09	0.09	
75+	4.78	2.96	0.48	0.29	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.48	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.33	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.02	
Total %	100	29.2	7.0	9.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.1	18.5	4.0	0.4	4.8	10.5	7.8	1.6	1.1	2.3	
Total	263,460	76,893	18,313	24,072	2,739	1,738	2,530	2,793	48,624	10,628	1,183	12,628	27,574	20,640	4,122	2,810	6,173	

Table 9: Brent's breakdown of household tenure and ethnicity

	White				Mixed				Asian or Asian British				Black or Black British				Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	
	ALL PEOPLE	British		Irish	Other White	White & Black Carb.	White & Black African	White & Asian	Other Mixed	Indian	Pakistani	Bhadeshi	Other Asian	Black Caribbean	Black African	Other Black	Chinese	Other Ethnic Group
<b>Owned</b>	55.9	60.7	56.7	48.8	40.2	32.2	52.6	46.6	77.3	62.5	52.8	55.6	47.1	23.6	31.7	68.5	42.4	
Owens outright	23.2	30.2	26.0	20.7	12.6	6.0	17.5	14.5	27.8	19.3	13.1	14.3	16.4	6.1	8.5	27.6	11.4	
Owens with mortgage or loan	31.3	29.2	29.5	27.0	25.0	24.7	33.5	30.7	48.8	42.2	38.6	40.4	27.6	15.6	20.7	39.4	29.7	
Shared ownership	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	3.1	1.9	2.5	1.6	1.3	
<b>Social rented</b>	23.9	19.4	27.4	11.7	46.0	42.6	19.1	26.8	8.6	18.3	26.2	13.4	44.7	52.4	59.8	8.8	18.5	
Rented from council	10.6	9.8	11.4	5.1	18.1	19.4	10.1	11.2	3.9	8.0	15.5	5.4	19.8	19.1	25.2	4.0	7.0	
Other Social rented	13.3	9.6	16.0	6.6	27.9	23.2	9.0	15.6	4.6	10.2	10.7	8.1	24.9	33.3	34.6	4.7	11.4	
<b>Private rented</b>	18.2	18.4	14.4	37.1	11.5	20.7	24.8	23.3	12.1	16.7	20.0	28.2	7.1	20.0	6.7	20.3	35.2	
Private landlord or letting agency	17.0	17.2	13.4	35.8	10.0	20.0	24.2	22.0	10.9	15.6	18.6	26.6	6.3	18.8	6.2	18.1	33.8	
Employer of a household member	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.3	
Relative/friend of a household member	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.5	-	1.7	0.7	
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	-	-	0.4	0.3	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	
Living rent free	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.4	2.3	4.5	3.5	3.2	2.0	2.6	1.0	2.8	1.1	4.1	1.8	2.4	3.9	
<b>ALL HOUSEHOLDS</b>	99,987	34,772	9,520	9,235	619	469	565	678	13,699	2,676	290	3,682	12,367	7,172	1,178	1,062	2,003	



Table 10: Brent's economic activity by ethnic group

	ALL PEOPLE	White					Mixed					Asian or Asian British					Black or Black British			Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	
		British	Irish	Other White	White & Black African	White & Black Caribbean	White & Black African	White & Asian	Other Mixed	Indian	Pakistani	B'ladeshi	Other Asian	Black Caribbean	Black African	Other Black	Chinese	Other Ethnic Group			
																			57,555	15,422	20,560
ALL PEOPLE 16+	198,721	57,555	15,422	20,560	1,341	1,039	1,444	1,705	37,617	7,517	835	9,537	20,786	13,838	2,405	2,379	4,741				
Economically Active	65.5	70.1	61.9	70.1	62.1	58.9	58.4	60.0	66.3	53.0	49.9	63.0	63.4	59.6	65.9	62.3	57.0				
Employee – Part Time	7.9	7.2	8.7	7.7	8.9	8.1	7.6	8.1	7.8	6.8	8.9	8.6	8.8	7.8	11.1	6.6	8.1				
Employee – Full Time	40.0	45.6	36.9	43.2	33.2	31.5	31.7	32.2	40.3	25.9	23.4	37.0	39.9	31.8	34.2	38.8	32.2				
Self Employed – Part Time	2.0	3.1	1.3	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.4	2.0	2.2	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	2.0	2.3				
Self Employed – Full Time	7.1	8.3	10.0	8.0	4.3	4.7	5.3	4.8	8.3	7.4	4.6	5.7	3.1	3.2	2.0	7.7	4.7				
Unemployed	5.0	3.9	3.6	5.2	8.4	7.8	6.2	7.2	3.4	5.6	4.9	5.9	7.2	8.8	10.5	3.5	5.9				
Full-time student	3.6	2.0	1.4	3.4	5.5	4.8	4.9	5.6	5.0	5.3	6.1	4.5	3.6	6.9	7.2	3.7	3.7				
Economically Inactive	34.5	29.9	38.1	29.9	37.9	41.1	41.6	40.0	33.7	47.0	50.1	37.0	36.6	40.4	34.1	37.7	43.0				
Retired	9.6	12.0	15.3	6.0	7.1	1.5	5.2	5.3	9.1	4.9	6.3	4.2	14.6	3.6	3.9	7.7	2.6				
Student	8.3	4.9	3.0	8.8	13.0	16.3	15.7	17.3	9.0	13.0	14.0	10.5	6.4	16.6	11.7	17.2	14.4				
Looking after home/family	6.8	4.9	6.3	6.9	7.7	9.5	7.9	7.0	6.8	15.9	17.4	9.0	4.6	9.2	7.5	7.4	13.3				
Permanently sick or disabled	4.7	4.8	8.3	2.6	4.4	5.9	5.3	3.6	4.7	5.3	5.1	4.1	5.3	3.9	4.8	1.7	4.0				
Other	5.1	3.3	5.2	5.6	5.7	7.9	7.5	6.7	4.2	8.0	7.2	9.2	5.7	7.1	6.2	3.8	8.7				

There is a far greater proportion of pensioners in the 'White' group (19.1%) this amounts to almost 1 in 5 of the 'White' population being of a pensionable age compared to less than 1 in 10 of the 'BME' ethnic groups.

### 4.3 Household Composition and Housing Tenure

'Traditional' households made up of two adults with children are much more common among the Asian or Asian British ethnic groups.

Single parent households form a large portion of the households occupied by Black or Black British groups, this figure has increased from 1 in 5 in 1991 to just over 1 in 4 (27%) in 2001.

One person households are more common among the white ethnic groups with over one-third (36.3%) being one person households compared with Black or Black British group households (29.8%) and Asian or Asian British ethnic group households (10.4%).

People in the Asian or Asian British ethnic groups have high proportions of owner occupation (71.1%), in particular the Indian headed households which amount to 77.3% of all Indian households (Table 10).

Compared with other ethnic groups, more people in the Black or Black British: Other Black (25.2%) and Black or Black British: Caribbean (19.8%) rent households from the council.

### 4.4 Car Availability

There are marked variations in the levels of car availability, with Asian or Asian British households being significantly more likely to own a car than those in other groups. In particular the Asian or Asian British: Pakistani group households (81.6%) and Asian or Asian British: Indian group households (81.2%).

There is relatively lower car ownership in the Black or Black British headed households (54.3%) compared with the Asian or Asian British headed households (79.7%).

### 4.5 Economic Position

Unemployment rates are highest amongst Black or Black British: Black African (8.8%) and Black or Black British: Other Black (10.5%) Mixed: White and Black Caribbean (8.4%) Mixed: White and Black African (7.8%) and lowest amongst Asian or Asian British: Indian (3.4%) Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese (3.5%) and White: Irish (3.6%) (Table 11).

Self employment is proportionately highest amongst the White: Irish (10%). In absolute terms, however, the

White: British ethnic group accounts for the largest number of self employed people (8,940). The Asian or Asian British: Indian has the second largest number of self employed people (6,074).

The White: British and White: Other groups both have a higher proportion of their adult population who were economically active at the time of the census.

Amongst those economically active 6% (3,842) of "White" residents were unemployed, compared with 9.2% (6,059) in the 'BME' group.

### 4.6 Ethnic Group by Ward

After the local elections held in May 2002, new ward boundaries came into force, reducing the number of wards from 33 down to 21. This meant that direct data comparisons between 1991 and 2001 censuses would not be possible. However, using the 2001 OA data to reconstruct the old wards in a similar manner to building a puzzle it was possible to produce a fairly accurate comparison.

Wembley Central (79%) and Mapesbury (33%) respectively have the highest and lowest proportions of 'BME' residents.

The Asian population tends to be located towards the west of the borough. Queensbury has the highest number of Asian residents (6,449) and has increased by 47% since 1991, but Preston is the ward that has seen the greatest increase, (67%) since 1991. The highest proportion of Asian or Asian British Indian is located in Wembley Central 40%.

There is a concentration of Black or Black British residents living in the south of the borough in particular the wards of Stonebridge and Harlesden. On the whole the Black or Black British ethnic group has increased by around 30% since 1991. Sudbury has seen a considerable increase of 152% since 1991. The highest proportion of Black or Black British Black Caribbean is located in Harlesden 23%.

Brent's White population has decreased by around 24%; this decrease is reflected in one of Brent's 21 wards. Brondesbury Park has the highest White population and has seen a population loss of 6%. The White population tends to be located towards the east of the borough. Dollis Hill has the highest proportion of White Irish residents (13%).

Figure 5: Percentage of 'BME' ethnic groups per ward

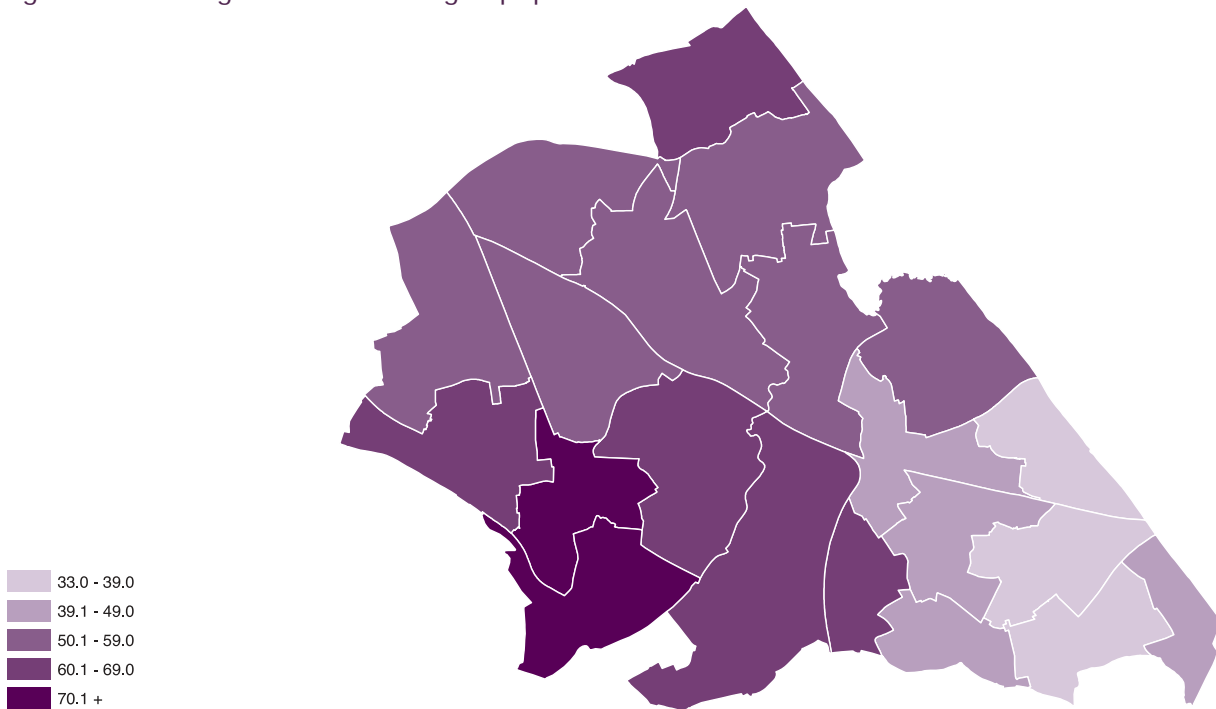


Figure 6: Percentage of Black ethnic groups per ward

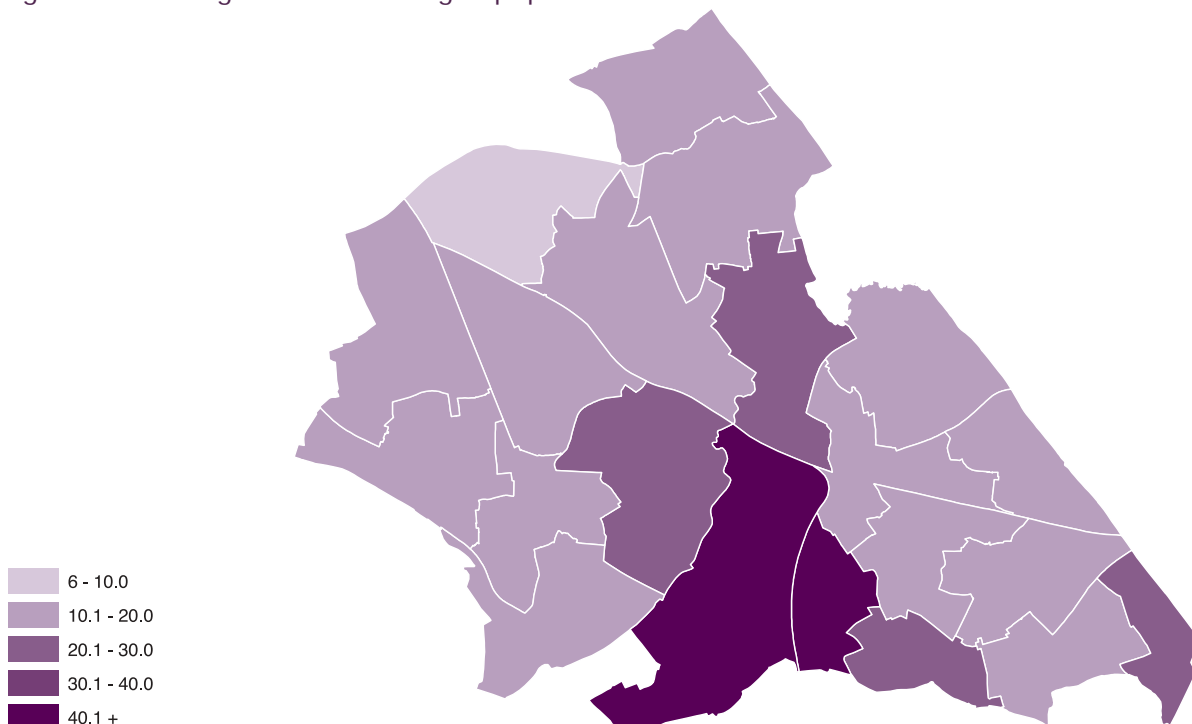
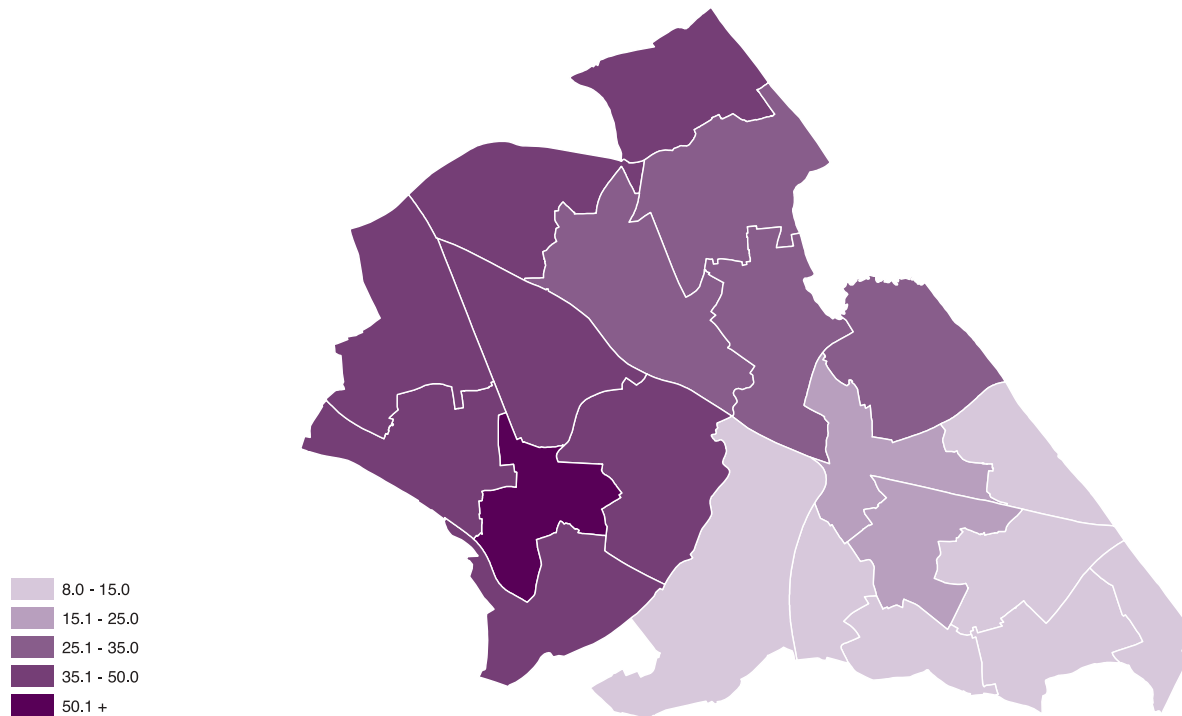


Figure 7: Percentage of Asian ethnic groups per ward



#### 4.7 Ethnic Country of birth

36% of Brent's residents were born outside the UK, just over half (51%) were born in England and almost 5% were born in the Republic of Ireland. 57% of Brent's White population were born in the UK compared to 42% of Brent's 'BME' residents

Apart from the expected White British residents, Mixed: White and Black Caribbean residents had the highest proportion of residents (85%) having been born in the UK.

Around two thirds of the Asian or Asian British: Indian group was born outside of India.

#### 4.8 Religion

For the first time in the 2001 Census, an optional question about religious identity was introduced. With such a diverse ethnic make up in the borough it is not surprising that Brent boasts an impressive array of religions (Table 12). The majority of respondents stated their religion as Christian (47.7%), although as expected there was a high percentage of Hindu (17.2%) and Muslim religions (12.3%), this ranks Brent as 2nd and 11th respectively. 2,977 respondents stated their religion as 'Other' the second largest figure in the country, again reflecting Brent's diverse religious composition.

Figure 8: Percentage of residents born outside of the EU per ward

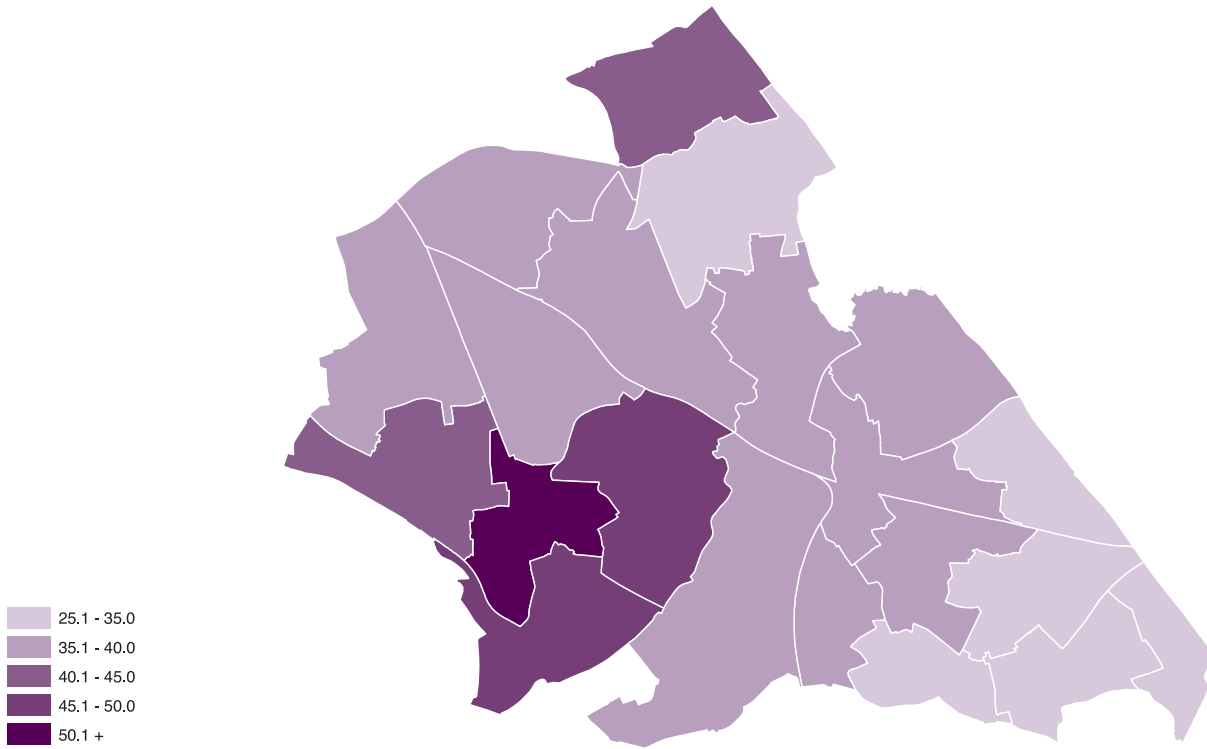


Table 11: Brent's religion

	All people	Percentage of people stating religion as:								
		Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other religions	No religion	Religion not stated
Brent	263,464	47.7	1.0	17.2	2.5	12.3	0.7	1.1	10.0	7.7
Outer London	4,405,977	60.5	0.6	5.4	2.3	6.5	2.0	0.6	14.2	8.0
Greater London	7,172,091	58.2	0.8	4.1	2.1	8.5	1.5	0.5	15.8	8.7

## 5. Housing and Household Characteristics

### 5.1 Household Composition

The Census provides a variety of information on housing and household characteristics, such as size and type. This information is collected and presented in a number of different ways and may be based on a count of households, household spaces or dwellings, depending on which is the most relevant. The distributions of households, household spaces and dwellings have had slight variations over past censuses (Table 12).

The number of households in Brent has increased since 1991 by approximately 6,000, this represents an increase of 6.4% from the 1991 figure, this is most likely as a result of new development in the borough or conversions of existing properties.

### 5.2 Tenure

The housing tenure question in the 2001 census saw the introduction of three new divisions of ownership types including owns outright, households owned with a mortgage or loan and shared ownership. There have been significant changes in housing tenure in the borough in the last 20 years; Growth in owner occupation has subsided to 3.1% from a 12.8% rate of growth (1991 to 2001 compared to 1981 to 1991). This reflects in part the boom in private housing ownership during the 1980s prior to the removal of MIRAS<sup>6</sup>. Brent's Owner occupation (55.9%) is considerably lower than that of Outer London 68% but comparable with the London figure of 56.5%.

The proportion of households renting council owned property has continued to fall (Table 13). The 1981-1991 rate of decrease in households was 16.2% and during 1991-2001 the rate of decrease was 35.8%.

This represents an actual reduction of 5,914 and reflects a role on effect from the promotion of owner occupation through right-to-buy legislation and the cessation of Council house building in the mid 1980s. It also reflects the transfer of council housing to private housing associations and Trusts.

The numbers of households renting from Housing Associations has almost doubled in the last decade with a 95.9% increase from the 1991 figure. Brent has the highest proportion of households in Housing Association accommodation (13.3%) of all Outer London Boroughs and above the average for London as a whole.

Council and Housing Association rented accommodation are generally regarded as constituting the "social housing" stock. The census statistics suggest that this stock has remained relatively static between 1991 and 2001.

The increase in owner occupied households that was seen in 1991 (12.8%) has reduced to 3.1% in 2001 with an actual figure of 55,927; this is 1,663 households up on the 1991 figure.

The rented sector has seen an increase of 11% overall compared to the 3.5% decrease experienced in 1991. The majority of the increase is accounted for by the massive increase in the Housing Association sector. Although the private rented sector contributed slightly to the overall rental increase, the actual figure (17,043) still remains below the 1981 figure of 18,002.

Brent has the highest percentage of households rented from private landlord or letting (17%) of all the Outer London boroughs and falls just below the Inner London figure of 18.8%. This figure has remained relatively stable since 1991.

Table 12: Household Composition

	1971	1981	1991	2001
Households	Persons living together & sharing a common housekeeping (i.e. sharing at least one meal per day)	Persons living together & sharing a common housekeeping (i.e. sharing a common living room and or a meal)	Persons living together & sharing a common housekeeping (i.e. sharing a common living room and or a meal)	One persons or a group of people living together & sharing a common housekeeping (i.e. sharing a common living room & or at least one meal a day)
Household Spaces	N/A	Accommodation available for a household	Accommodation available for a household	Accommodation available for a household
Dwellings	Structurally separate accommodation	Based on count of self contained households and an estimate of dwellings containing non-self contained households	Structurally separate accommodation	Structurally separate accommodation

Table 13: Brent's tenure: comparison over time.

	1981		1991		2001		1991-2001	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Change	%Change
Owner occupied	48,100	53.9	54,264	57.7	55,927	55.9	1,663	3.1
Rented from Council	19,692	22.1	16,506	17.6	10,592	10.6	-5,914	-35.8
Rented from housing association/Registered social landlord	3,468	3.9	6,782	7.2	13,289	13.3	6,507	95.9
Rented from private landlord or letting agency	18,002	20.2	16,416	17.5	17,043	17.0	627	3.8
Rented from other	-	-	-	-	3,140	3.1	-	-
All rented	41,162	46.1	39,704	42.3	44,064	44.1	4,360	11.0
TOTAL	89,262	100	93,968	100	99,991	100	6,023	6.4

Table 14: Brent's tenure compared with London.

	Owns outright	Owns with a mortgage or loan	Shared ownership*	Rented from:			Other***
				Council (local authority)	Housing Association/Registered Social Landlord**	Private landlord or letting agency	
Brent	23.2	31.3	1.4	10.6	13.3	17.0	3.1
Outer London	27.1	40.0	0.9	11.6	6.6	11.3	2.5
Greater London	22.1	33.5	1.0	17.1	9.1	14.3	2.9

\* Pays part rent and part mortgage.

\*\* Includes Housing Co-operative and Charitable Trust.

\*\*\* Includes employer of a household member and relative of a household member and living rent free.

Figure 9: Percentage of owner occupied households per ward

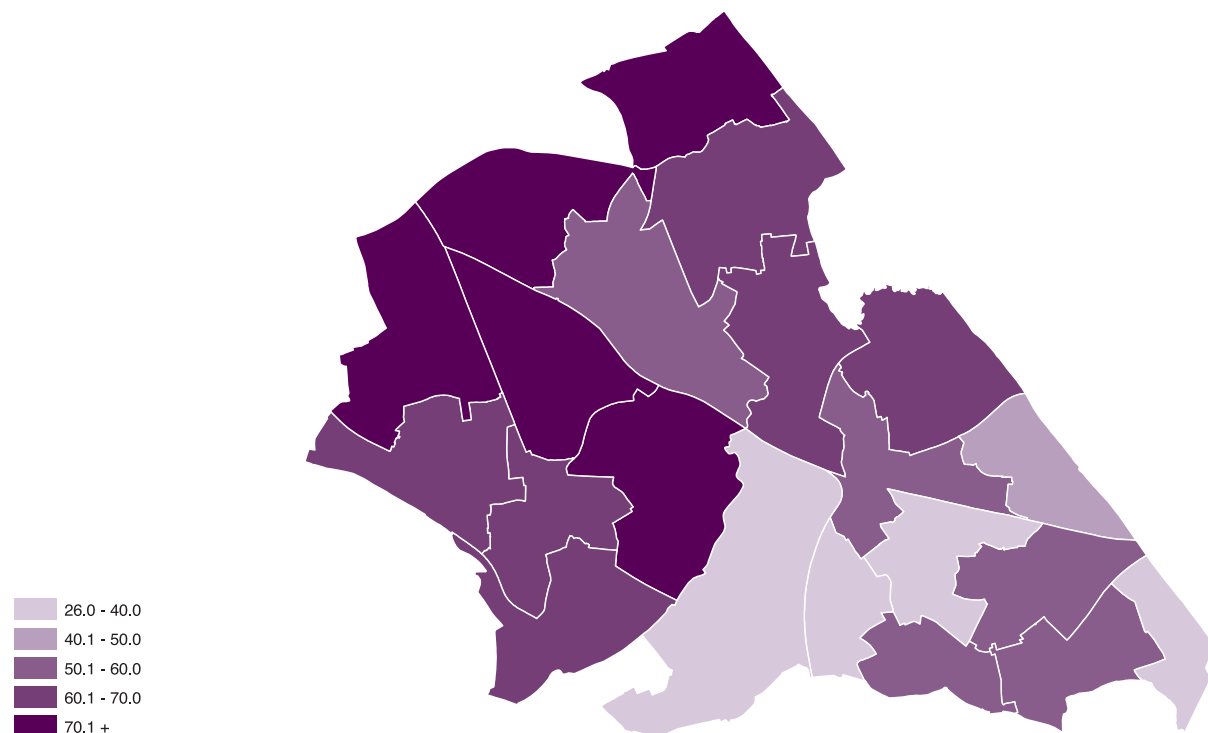




Figure 10: Percentage of socially rented households per ward

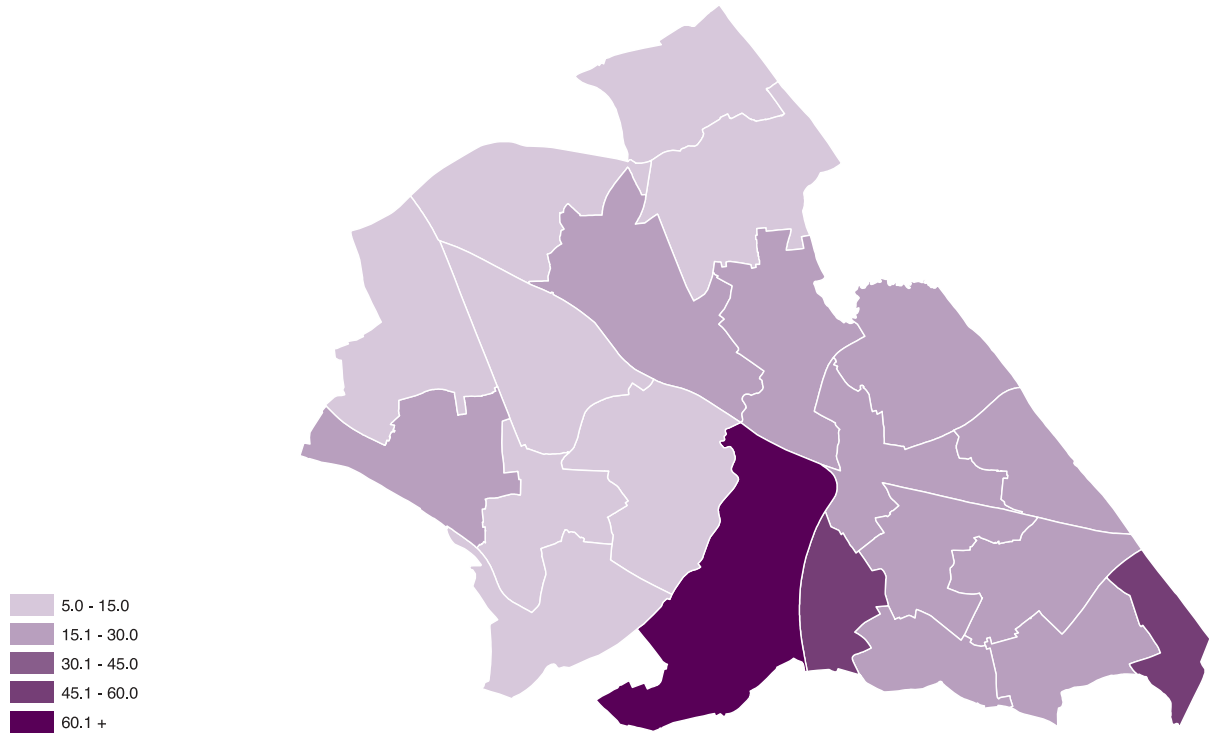
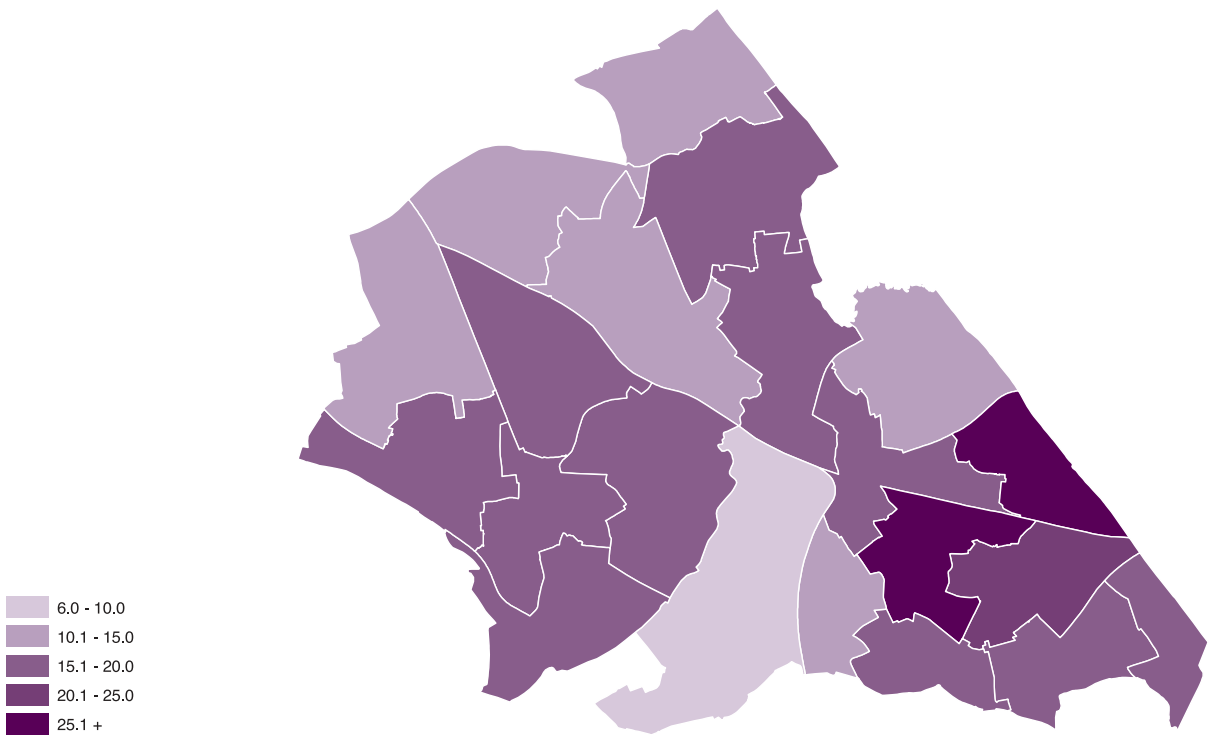


Figure 11: Percentage of private rented households per ward



### 5.3 Household Type

There are a number of household types particularly those listed below (Table 15) that tend to have particular needs and requirements not reflected in the population as a whole.

Single person headed households have displayed far less growth in 2001 (2%), than in the past 20 years in which significant growth in this sector was seen. Trends in increasing single person headed households no longer mirror the decrease in households headed by married persons which have seen the greatest decrease (36.3%). Brent has the third lowest proportion of households headed by married persons (29.2%) of all the Outer London Boroughs.

Pensioner households have seen a consistent reduction over the last few censuses with a proportion of 18.2% in 1991 down to 16.1% in 2001. These trends fall in line with the decline in the 75-84 age groups. Similar trends are reflected in the single pensioner households. Brent has the lowest proportion of pensioner households (16.1%) of all the Outer London Boroughs.

Lone parent households have increased by 133.5% from the 1991 figure of 5,460; this is the fourth highest figure of all the Outer London Boroughs.

Households with dependent children make up one third of Brent's households; this represents a 12.3% increase from the 1991 figure of 26,489 but in relative terms has remained fairly consistent, being only 1.8% higher as a proportion of the total households. This is the fourth highest figure of all the Outer London boroughs.

A new category of 'Cohabiting Households' was introduced in the 2001 census which included sub categories of cohabiting couples with either, no children, dependent children or all children non dependent. Brent has the third lowest proportion of cohabiting households (6.3%) out of all the Outer London Boroughs.

### 5.4 Household Size

Brent has a very high average household size, ranked third in England & Wales.

Approximately 23% of Brent's residents are deemed to be living in overcrowded households. The occupancy rating value 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 an assessment of the relationship household members, their ages and gender). Brent has the highest percentage of houses (24%) with an occupancy rating of -1 or less of all the Outer London Boroughs and falls in line with the Inner London figure of 24.6%.

Brent has the highest percentage of households in which the lowest floor level is 1st 2nd 3rd or 4th in all of the Outer London Boroughs.

The average number of rooms per household in Brent is 4.63 (Table 16) this is the lowest figure of all the Outer London Boroughs.

There has been a considerable reduction in the number of single room households, just over a third less than number in 1991 (Table 17). There has been an increase of 27.1% in the 7+ bedroom households.

Table 15: Household Types

	1981		1991		2001		1991-2001	
	Total	Total (%)	Total	Total (%)	Total	Total (%)	Change	% Change
Households headed by single person	18,410	20.6	28,393	30.2	28,948	29.0	555	2.0
Households headed by married person	52,729	59.1	45,904	48.9	29,239	29.2	-16,665	-36.3
Single pensioner household	11,159	12.5	11,213	11.9	10,859	10.9	-354	-3.2
All pensioner households only	18,654	20.9	17,094	18.2	16,068	16.1	-1,026	-6.0
Households containing lone parent	6,958	8	5,460	5.8	12,749	12.8	7,289	133.5
Households with dependent children	32,852	36.8	29,351	31.2	32,971	33.0	3,620	12.3

Figure 12: Average size of households per ward

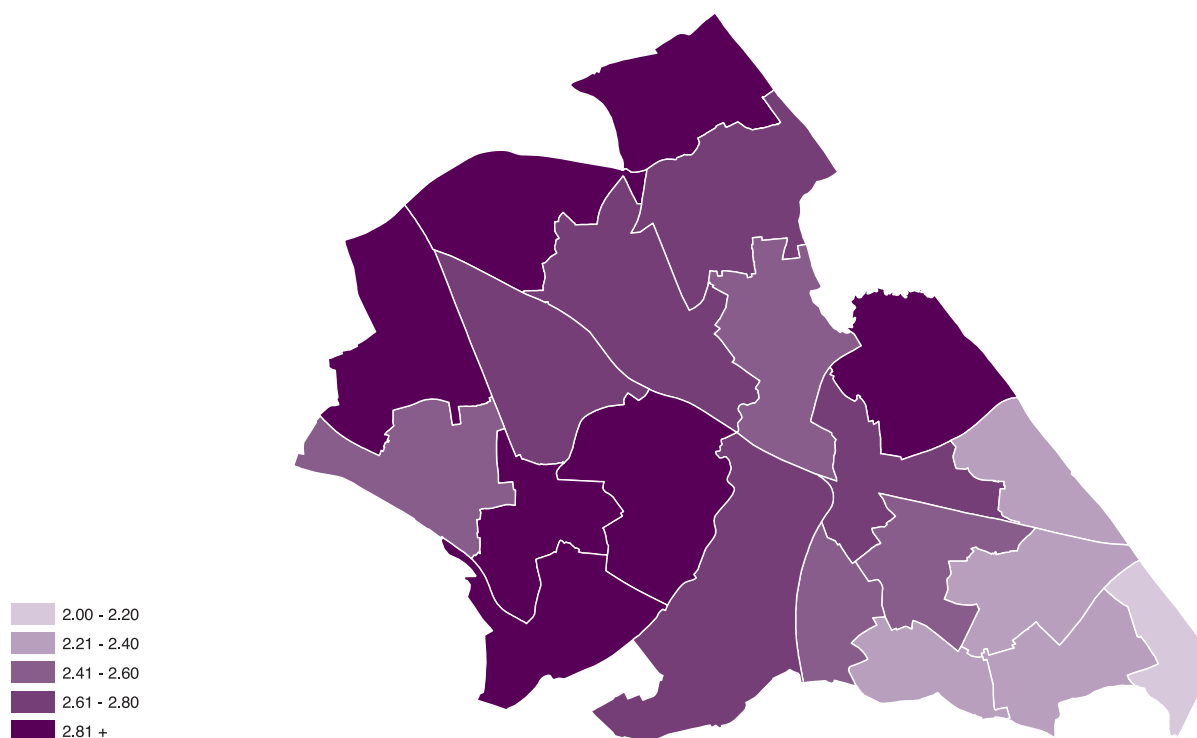


Table 16: A comparison of household size

	All households	Average household size	Average number of rooms per household	Households: with an occupancy rating of -1 or less*
Brent	99,991	2.61	4.63	23.95
Outer London	1,796,138	2.43	4.99	12.35
Greater London	3,015,997	2.35	4.68	17.32

\* 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. The occupancy rating assumes that every household; including one person households, requires a minimum of two common rooms (excluding bathrooms).

Table 17: Household size in Brent

	1981		1991		2001		1991-2001	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Change	%Change
1 room	4,575	5.1	5,118	5.4	3,407	3.4	-1,711	-33.4
2 room	6,587	7.4	5,533	5.9	6,470	6.5	937	16.9
3 room	14,590	16.3	15,240	16.2	17,210	17.2	1,970	12.9
4 room	17,154	19.2	20,451	21.8	22,949	23.0	2,498	12.2
5 room	20,781	23.3	19,929	21.2	19,367	19.4	-562	-2.8
6 room	16,593	18.6	17,808	19.0	18,022	18.0	214	1.2
7+ room	8,982	10.1	9,889	10.5	12,569	12.6	2,680	27.1
TOTAL	89,262	100	93,968	100	99,991	100	6,023	6.4

Figure 13: Change in the numbers of household size

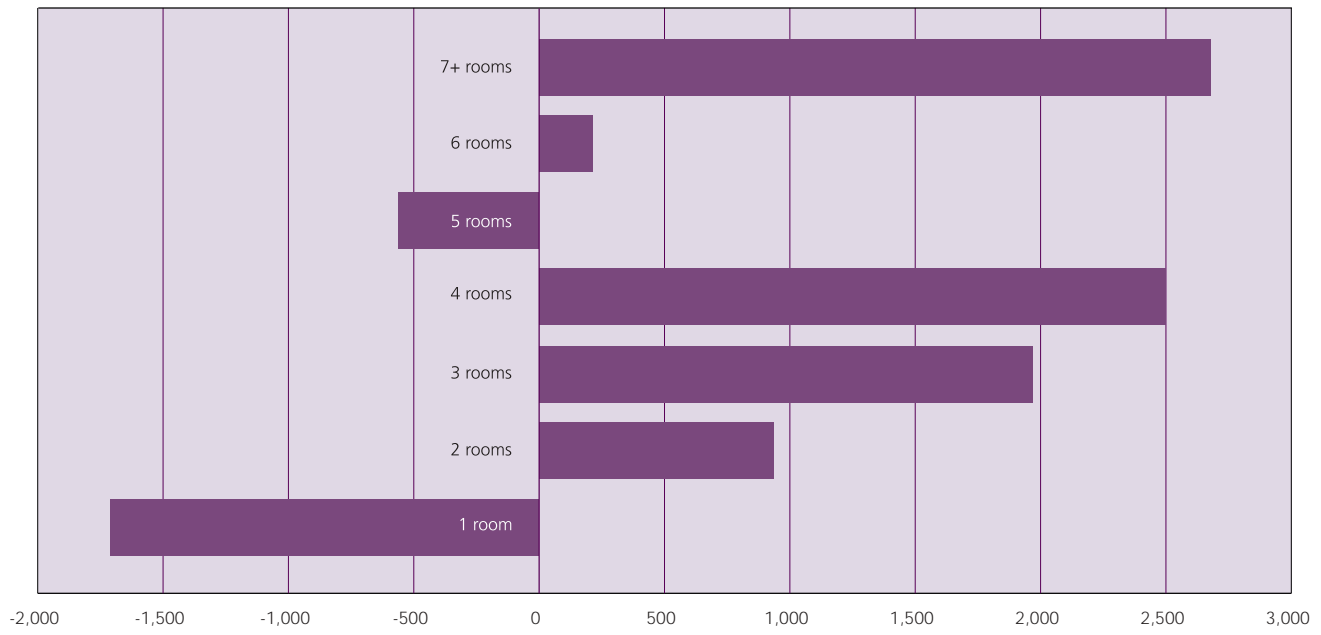
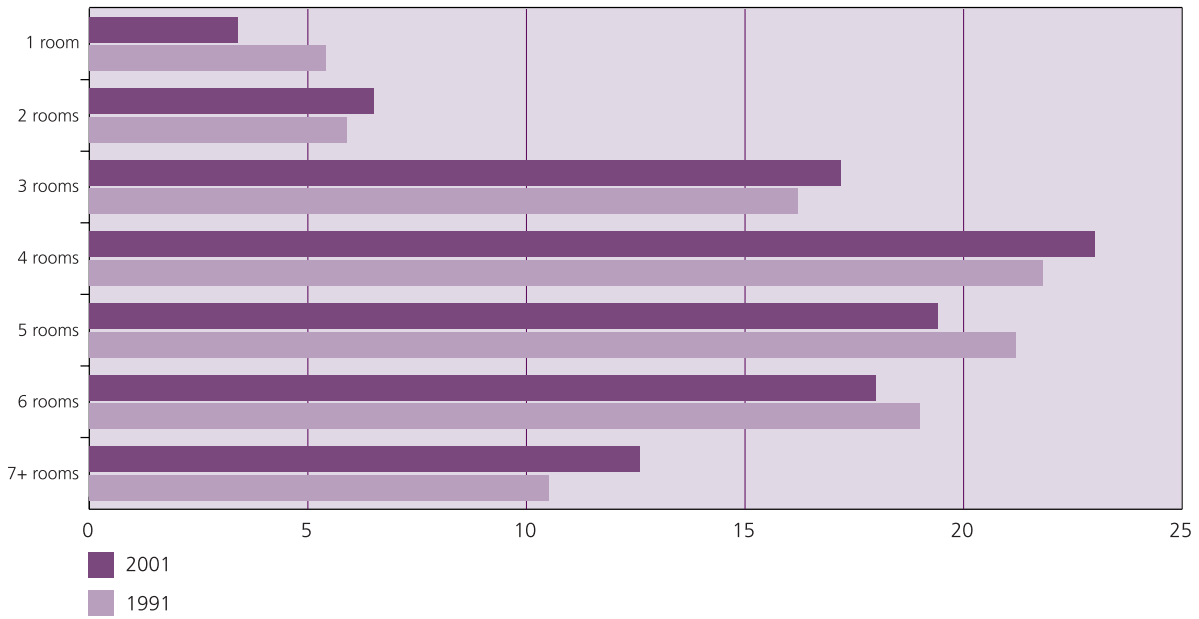


Figure 14: Household size comparison between 1991 and 2001, as a percentage of total



The number of one-person households grew marginally between 1991 and 2001 (Table 18), and two person households remained relatively constant, with the main area of growth taking place in the larger households sector. In terms of the distribution of households, the pattern of occupation has remained broadly the same between 1991-2001. The greatest proportion of households are 1-2 person households in 3-6 room dwellings (44,268 – 44.3%). However one person households account for a substantial proportion of all households (28,948 – 28.9%). Indeed the highest single occupation type was one person households in three room properties. Overall, occupation by households of only one room has decreased substantially in absolute and proportional terms.

## 5.5 Lone Parents

The number of all lone parent households with dependent children in Brent (8.2%) is higher than both Outer and Greater London figures (Table 19). This

figure represents an actual increase of 2,728 (50%) from the 1991 figure. Female lone parent households make up the majority of lone parent households (94.1%) with male counterparts only contributing to 5.9% of the lone parent household stock.

## 5.6 Housing Occupation

The occupancy rating value (see household size 3.2, above) provides a measure of under-occupancy and over-crowding, this is further explored in the Census by looking at persons per room figures i.e. where the number of persons in a household is well below the number of rooms occupied or in the case of overcrowding, there is more than one person per room. Brent has seen a significant increase of 68.7% in households with over 1.5 persons per room (Table 20), the figures in this sector are well above the Outer and Greater London figures (Table 21). Brent also displays considerably less under occupation than Outer London and Greater London.

Table 18: Persons per household

	1981		1991		2001		1991-2001	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Change	%Change
1 person	21,864	24.5	27,990	29.8	28,948	29.0	958	3.4
2 persons	26,441	29.6	27,113	28.9	27,183	27.2	70	0.3
3-4 persons	27,996	31.3	28,207	30	31,788	31.8	3,581	12.7
5+ persons	12,967	14.6	10,658	11.3	12,075	12.1	1,417	13.3
TOTAL	89,268	100	93,968	100	99,991	100	6,023	6.4

Table 19: Lone parent households

All lone parent households with dependent children	Male		Female		Total	Part time %	Full time %
	Total	Part time %	Total	Part time %			
Brent	8,188	487	8.83	43.74	77,701	16.45	27.65
Outer London	127,257	9,986	6.45	56.37	117,271	18	25
Greater London	229,306	18,388	7	49.11	210,918	16.46	24.57

Table 20: Comparison of Brent's housing occupation

Persons per room	Brent 1991		Brent 2001		Change	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Up to 0.5	50,026	53.2	53,898	53.9	3,872	7.7
Over 0.5 & up to 1	37,659	40.1	37,315	37.3	-344	-0.9
Over 1 & up to 1.5	4,036	4.3	4,988	5	952	23.6
Over 1.5	2,247	2.4	3,790	3.8	1,543	68.7
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	93,968	100	99,991	100	6,023	6.4

Figure 15: Average number of rooms per ward

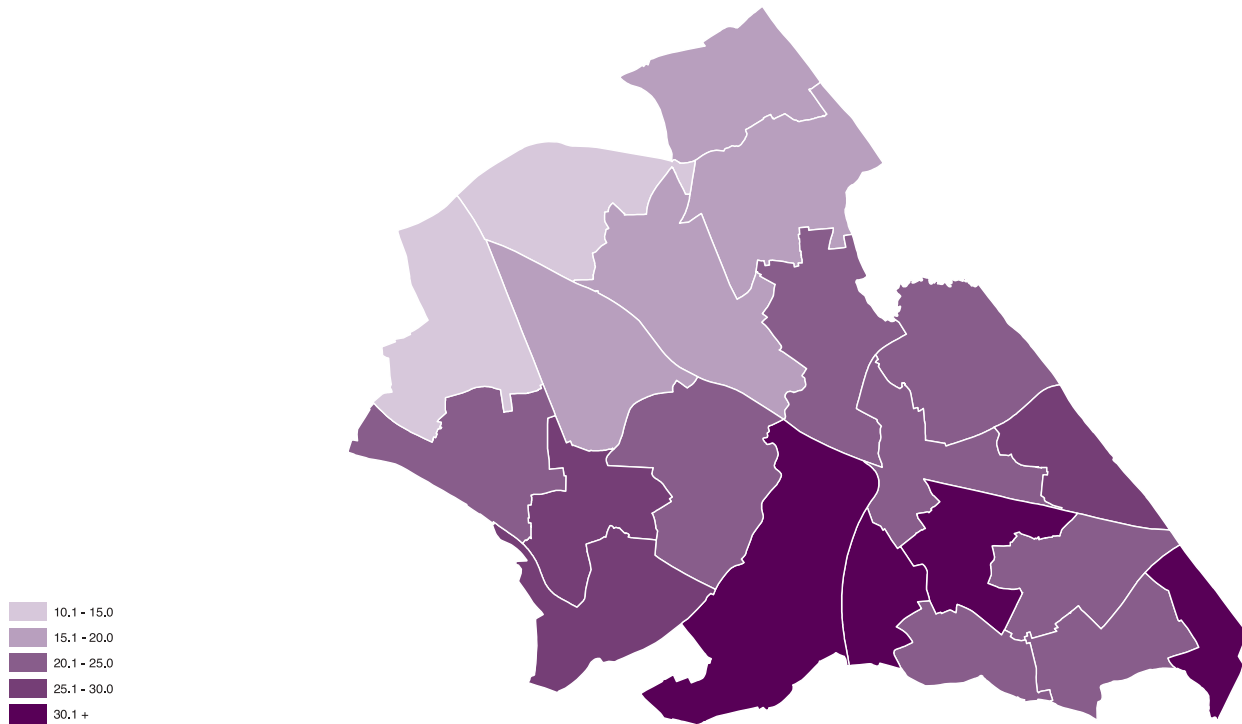


Table 21: Comparison of housing occupation of Brent with London

Persons per room	Brent		Outer London		Greater London	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Up to 0.5	53,898	53.9	1,159,476	64.6	1,903,301	63.1
Over 0.5 & up to 1	37,315	37.3	568,805	31.7	962,709	31.9
Over 1 & up to 1.5	4,988	5	43,740	2.4	88,963	2.9
Over 1.5	3,790	3.8	24,117	1.3	61,024	2
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	99,991	100	1,796,138	100	3,015,997	100

Table 22: Proportion of Brent's dwelling type compared to London

	All households	Detached House	Semi-Detached House	Terraced House	Purpose Built Flat	Converted Flat	Flat in Commercial Building	Mobile or Temporary Structure
Brent	99,991	6.47	27.69	18.87	26.89	18.02	1.94	0.12
Outer London	1,796,138	8.81	28.24	29.27	23.98	7.94	1.63	0.11
Inner London	1,219,859	2.00	5.89	21.07	46.20	22.65	2.09	0.10
Greater London	3,015,997	6.04	19.13	25.93	33.04	13.94	1.82	0.11

## 5.7 Types of Dwellings

The residential character of the Borough and the range of choice to prospective residents are affected by tenure (see 5.2) and by the size and type of the housing stock. The census provides useful information on the way in which the dwelling stock has changed, how it may have been affected by changing housing market conditions, and a crude indicator of how well the profile of housing stock fits the range of household sizes.

In terms of dwelling type, Brent exhibits characteristics common to both Inner and Outer London. Notably, it

has a high proportion of converted flats, the highest proportion of all the Outer London Boroughs (18%), this figure is similar to the Inner London figure of (22.7%). However, whilst the proportion of purpose built flats is greater than that for Outer London, it is substantially below the Inner London Average. Detached and semi detached property form a higher proportion than the average for Greater London, although less than the average for Outer London. Brent has the third lowest proportion of terraced households out of all the Outer London Boroughs.

## 5.8 Shared Dwellings

Shared dwellings, often referred to as Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO) represent a small but important category in the boroughs housing stock in that they are often a relatively inexpensive and accessible form of accommodation. The 2001 Census count of shared dwellings suggests that they constitute no more than 1.2% of the dwelling stock, and 6.8% of the private rented sector. The Census definition of shared dwellings and shared household spaces refers to households sharing a common entrance into a residence which is not self contained (i.e. sharing bath/shower and or WC). Because a household may include a group of people (who may or may not be related) living at the same address and sharing a common living or sitting room, the Census provides a fairly narrow definition of what is generally considered to be an HMO. The true level of “non family sharing”, therefore, is not fully reflected in the Census. The number of households sharing accommodation has remained relatively constant in the last ten years.

## 5.9 Households with Access to Amenities

Information relating to dwelling amenities is an important element of the Census and was particularly valuable in past decades during periods of slum clearance and housing renewal. During the 1990s renewal and regeneration of the housing stock continued. In addition, modern building standards ensure that new development provides basic amenities such as indoor WC's etc. Consequently, the number of “substandard” properties in the borough lacking such facilities is now relatively small (Table 23) in comparison; however, expectations regarding amenities have risen. Differences in the naming categories between 1991 and 2001 Censuses make direct comparisons between the two difficult, however it is clear that the number and proportion of households lacking basic amenities has fallen, reflecting housing renewal from housing conversions and new development standards. The number of households without central heating has fallen by over 50% and represents a mere 7% of the total, this is a valuable indicator of the condition of the dwelling stock. Brent compares favourably with the average for Greater London where 7.8% of the households are without central heating, though Brent also has a slightly above average proportion of households lacking or sharing amenities.

<sup>6</sup> MIRAS – Mortgage Interest Relief At Source.

Table 23: Households’ access to amenities

	ALL HOUSEHOLDS		Owned		Rented from Council		Private rented or Other social rented		Living rent free	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
With sole use of bath/shower and toilet	98,424	98.4	55,732	55.7	10,441	10.4	13,078	13.1	19,173	19.2
With Central Heating	91,781	91.8	53,422	53.4	9,357	9.4	12,217	12.2	16,785	16.8
Without Central Heating	6,643	6.6	2,310	2.3	1,084	1.1	861	0.9	2,388	2.4
Without sole use of bath/shower and toilet	1,568	1.6	199	0.2	149	0.1	212	0.2	1,008	1
With Central Heating	1,170	1.2	164	0.2	127	0.1	195	0.2	684	0.7
Without Central Heating	398	0.4	35	0	22	0	17	0	324	0.3
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	99,991	100	55,931	55.9	10,590	10.6	13,290	13.3	20,181	20.2



## 6. Economic Position and Employment

### 6.1 Economic Position

The questions asked in the 2001 Census provide detailed information about the state of Brent's workforce. As well as asking about the employment status of residents, it also asked about the type of work undertaken. The 2001 Census sees a difference in the way the economic position base population has been classified, in 1991 the total person age group from which economic position was determined was 16 and over, in 2001 this age group is 16-74. This difference means that the two years are not directly comparable but will never the less provide a good idea of where changes have occurred.

There has been little change in the employment profile of Brent between 1991 and 2001 if changes in population are taken into account. Employment rates

have remained relatively constant, although recorded unemployment has fallen. There have been slight changes in the type of questions asked in the 2001 census, for example, residents were asked if they were Economically inactive but "looking after the home or family" and previous census questions about being on a government scheme have been abandoned. The number of residents in retirement has fallen by approximately 4%.

130,146 of Brent's 198,712 residents aged 16-74 were "Economically Active", that is in work or seeking work. By comparison with 1991, the numbers of Economically Active have increased by around 5,000 (Table 24), as a proportion of the overall economically active population, amounting to 65.5% (Table 25) and representing a 4% increase from the 1991 figure.

Table 24: Economic position (figures)

Economic Position	1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Economically Active</b>	70,082	55,142	125,224	70,229	59,917	130,146
Employees – full time	43,715	35,053	78,768	43,337	36,065	79,402
Employees – part time	2,587	10,264	12,851	3,835	11,793	15,628
Self-employed	12,495	2,966	15,461	13,416	4,551	17,967
Unemployed	10,448	6,130	16,578	6,031	3,870	9,901
<b>Economically inactive</b>	22,687	45,503	68,190	26,554	42,012	68,566
Students	6,081	5,722	11,803	7,976	8,464	16,440
Permanently sick	3,785	3,425	7,210	4,874	4,498	9,372
Retired	11,501	16,284	27,749	8,237	10,760	18,997
Looking after home/family	–	–	–	1,006	12,595	13,601
Other inactive	1,320	20,108	21,428	4,461	5,695	10,156
<b>Total Persons Aged 16-74</b>	<b>92,769</b>	<b>100,645</b>	<b>193,414</b>	<b>96,783</b>	<b>101,929</b>	<b>198,712</b>

Table 25: Economic position (%)

Economic Position	1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Economically Active</b>	75.5	54.8	64.7	72.6	58.8	65.5
Employees – full time	47.1	34.8	40.7	44.8	35.4	40.0
Employees – part time	2.8	10.2	6.6	4.0	11.6	7.9
Self-employed	13.5	2.9	8.0	13.9	4.5	9.0
Unemployed	11.3	6.1	8.6	6.2	3.8	5.0
<b>Economically inactive</b>	24.5	45.2	35.3	27.4	41.2	34.5
Students	6.6	5.7	6.1	8.2	8.3	8.3
Permanently sick	4.1	3.4	3.7	5.0	4.4	4.7
Retired	12.4	16.2	14.3	8.5	10.6	9.6
Looking after home/family	–	–	–	1.0	12.4	6.8
Other inactive	1.4	20.0	11.1	4.6	5.6	5.1
<b>Total Persons Aged 16-74</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Within the Economically Active group, the proportion of full and part time employees has remained relatively constant at 40% and 7.9% respectively. The main focus in the Economically Active sector is the “unemployment” figures, which have seen a decrease of around 40% from the 1991 figure of 16,578 to 9,901 in 2001. Of the economically-active population, unemployed people account for 7.6%; 8.6% male and 6.4% female.

The Economically inactive sector saw an increase in students from the 6.1% in 1991 to 8.3% in 2001 this represents an actual population increase of 39.3%. The amount of permanently sick residents in this age group has also increased from 3.7% of the population in 1991 to 4.7% in 2001. The proportion of retired people has dropped from 14.3% in 1991 to 9.6% in 2001; this figure is in line with the reduction in 75-85 year old population in the borough.

## 6.2 Economic Position: Brent, Inner London, Outer London and Greater London

The rates of economic activity in Brent are most similar to those of Inner London as a whole but overall are less than the figures for Inner, Outer and Greater London. Unemployment rates are not as high as the

Inner London rates, but higher than the Outer and Greater London rates. Brent’s Economically inactive figures are similar to the Inner London figures and are the highest figures in this category for Inner Outer and Greater London.

## 6.3 Industry of employment

Brent residents work in a wide range of occupations, but positions in the retail trade and positions in real estate, renting and business activities dominate. Gender bias is obvious in the areas of Health, Social work and Education, where women outnumber men by approximately 3 to 1. In construction, the opposite is true as men dominate the workforce.

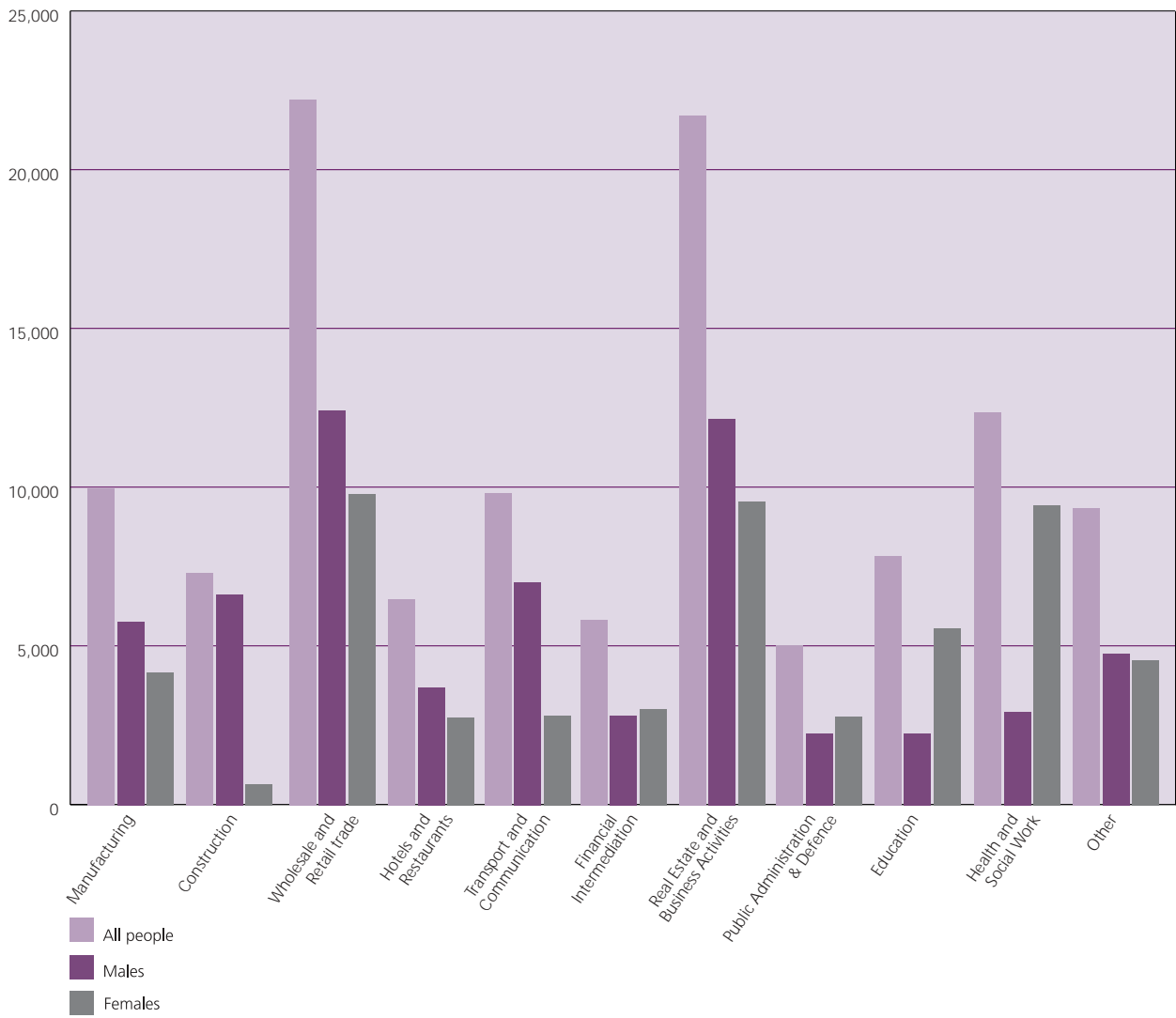
## 6.4 Occupation groups

The occupation group with the largest proportion of economically active people is the “Associate professional and technical” group which has a greater proportion of males than females (Figure18). The smallest occupation group of the economically active population is the “Process; plant and machine operatives” group (Table 27). The “Administrative and secretarial occupations” group has the largest female proportion whilst males make up the largest proportion in the “Skilled trades occupations” group.

Table 26: Economic position compared with London

	Economically Active			Unemployed			Economically In-active		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Brent	72.6	58.8	65.5	6.2	3.8	5.0	27.4	41.2	34.5
Inner London	73.1	59.5	66.1	7.1	4.1	5.6	26.9	40.5	33.9
Outer London	76.3	61.1	68.5	4.4	2.8	3.6	23.7	38.9	31.5
Greater London	75.0	60.5	67.6	5.5	3.3	4.4	25.0	39.5	32.4

Figure 16: Percentage of employment in various industry's in Brent



## 6.5 Hours worked

There are a greater proportion of females in the part time "1 to 5", "6 to 15" and "16 to 30" hours-worked groupings, as well as the full time "31 to 37"

hours-worked group. Males make up a greater proportion of the over 38 hours-worked groups. Over half of the males work 38 to 48 hours a week, over half of the females work less than 38 hours per week.

Table 27: Occupation groups by percentage of economically active and gender

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
Managers and senior officials	17.7	11.9	15.0
Professional occupations	15.1	12.2	13.8
Associate professional and technical	14.6	17.3	15.9
Administrative and secretarial	7.6	24.6	15.6
Skilled trades occupations	14.7	2.1	8.8
Personal service occupations	2.4	9.2	5.6
Sales and customer service	6.9	10.8	8.7
Process; plant and machine operatives	8.9	2.9	6.1
Elementary occupations	12.0	9.0	10.6

Figure 17: Numbers and gender of occupation groups

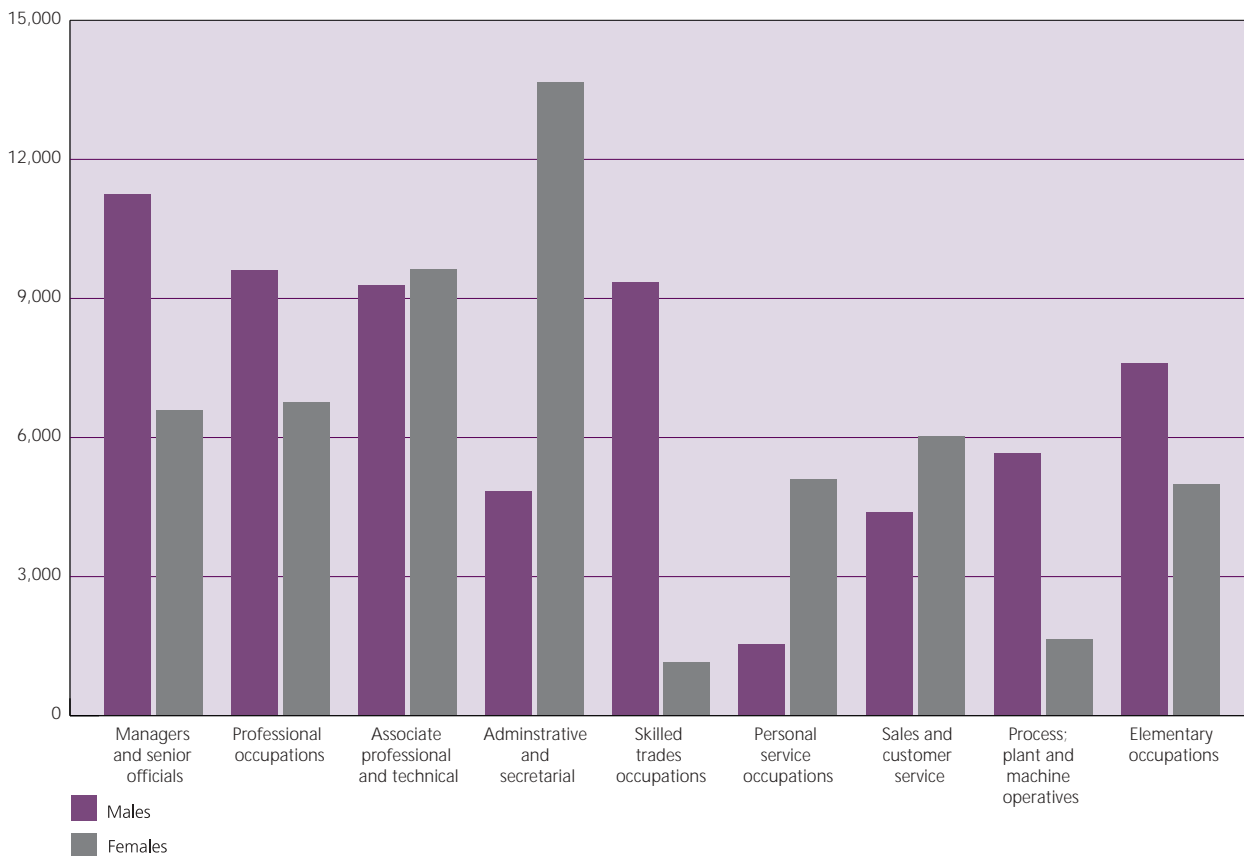
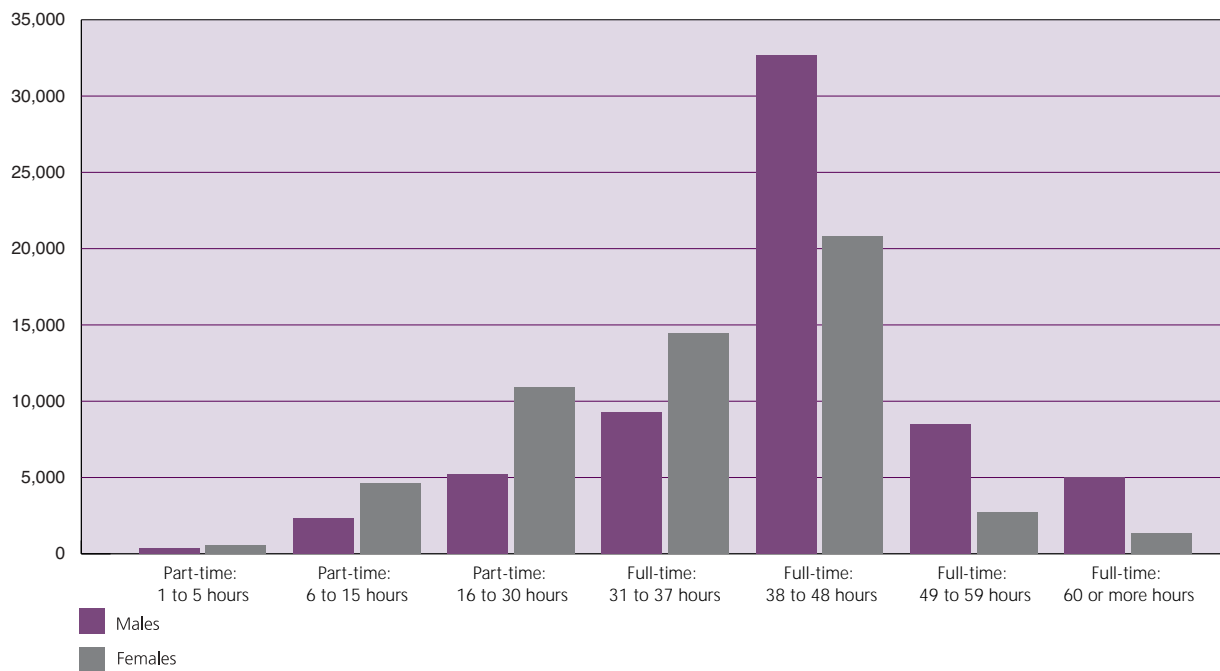


Figure 18: Percentage and gender for each hours-worked group.



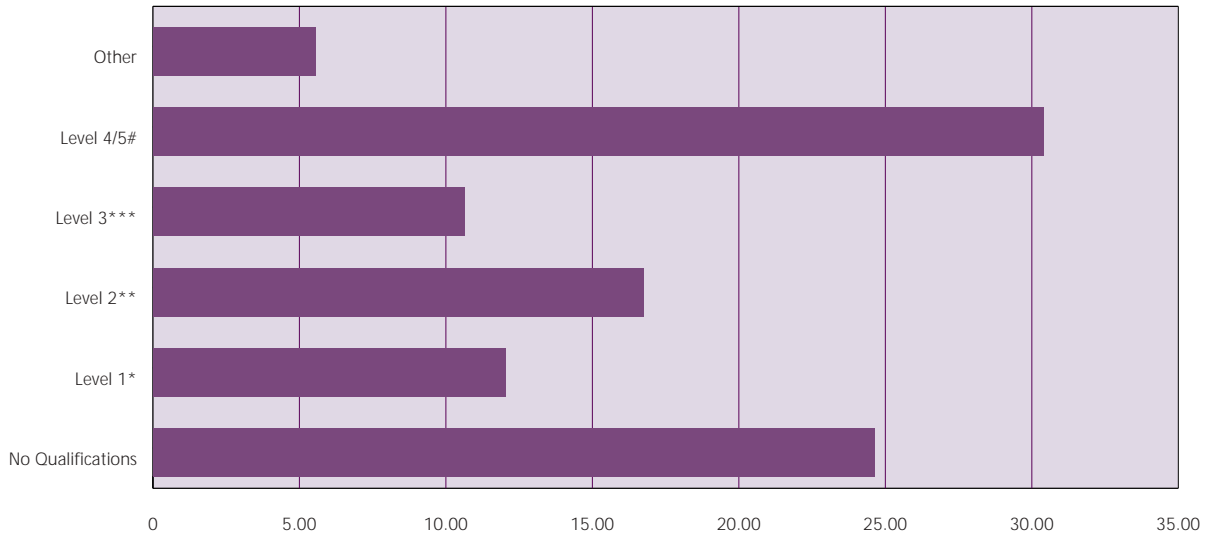
# 7. Education and Training

## 7.1 Qualifications

The 2001 census asked a new question regarding the level of educational achievement, it shows the level of qualifications and skills within Brent between the ages

of 16 to 74. Brent has a relatively high proportion of residents with no formal qualifications (24.6%) although is only just above the Outer London Average of 24.4%. With a national ranking of 24th, Brent has a large proportion of residents with a degree or higher.

Figure 19: levels of qualification



\* 1+ 'O' level passes; 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades; NVQ level 1; Foundation GNVQ.  
 \*\* 5+ 'O' level passes; 5+ CSEs (grade 1's); 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C); School Certificate; 1+ 'A' levels/'AS' levels; NVQ level 2; Intermediate GNVQ.  
 \*\*\* 2+ 'A' levels; 4+ AS levels; Higher School Certificate; NVQ level 3; Advanced GNVQ.  
 # First degree; Higher degree; NVQ levels 4 and 5; HNC; HND; Qualified Teacher Status; Qualified Medical Doctor; Qualified Dentist; Qualified Nurse; Midwife; Health Visitor.

Figure 20: Distribution of the percentage of 16-74 year olds with no qualifications per ward

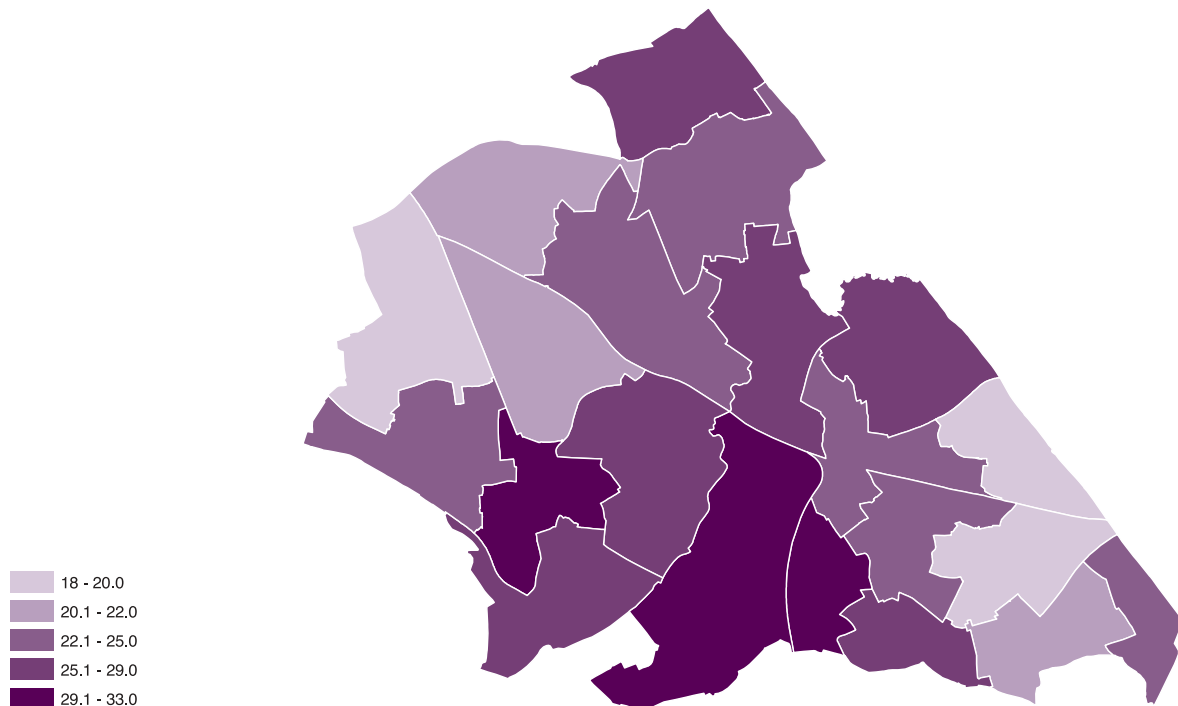


Figure 21: Distribution of the percentage of 16-74 year olds with a degree or higher qualification per ward

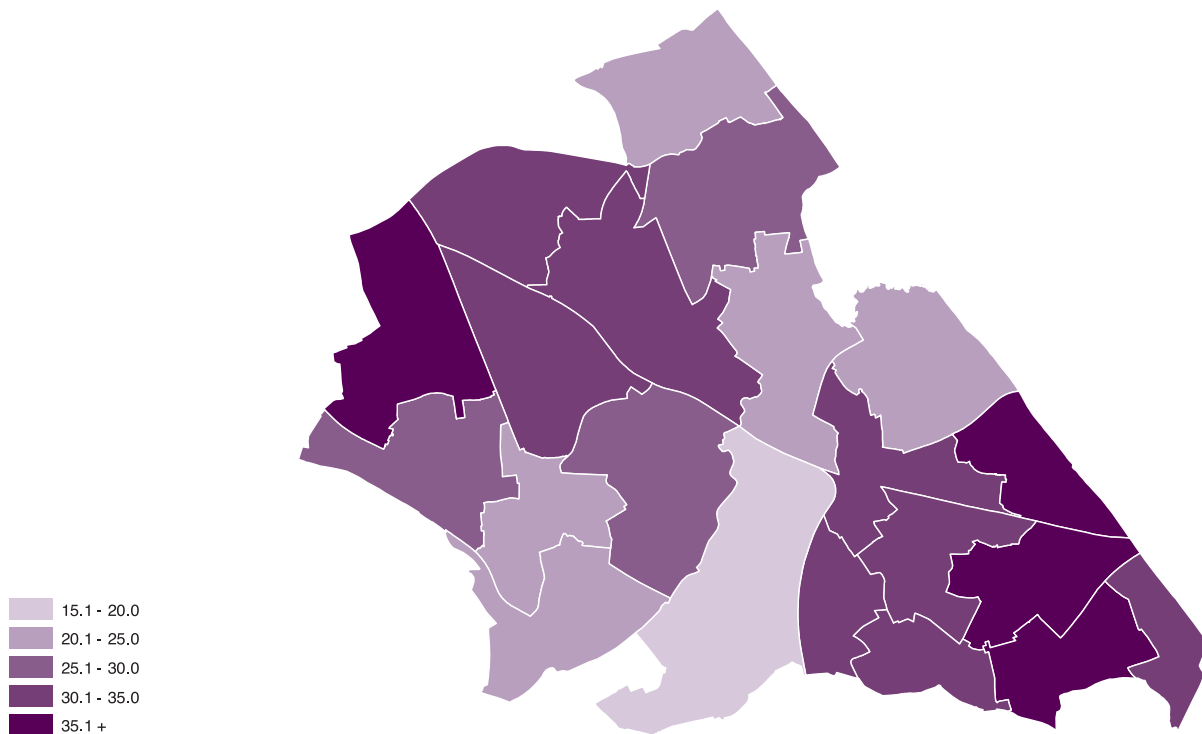


Table 28: Students in Brent compared to London

	Percentage of full-time students and schoolchildren:		Full-time students aged 18-74:		
	Aged 16-17	Aged 18-74	Economically active: In employment	Unemployed	Economically inactive
Brent	3.1	8.0	30.6	7.2	62.2
Inner London	2.4	8.3	25.5	6.9	67.5
Outer London	2.8	5.1	34.6	6.1	59.4
Greater London	2.7	6.4	29.9	6.5	63.6

## 7.2 Students

Brent has an above average proportion of school children and full-time students aged 18-74 that are economically active but unemployed, but for other categories tends to be in line with London figures. A school census is undertaken by Brent every year to ascertain the needs of pupils within the borough. It provides an unrivalled understanding of education, the number of pupils, the provision of free school meals and the number of children with special education needs. The 2001 schools census although unrelated to the national census, adds additional information to the understanding of education within the borough.

## 7.3 Primary Schools

There are 60 nursery/primary schools in Brent providing education for 21,499 pupils (Table 29). Children at primary or nursery school (full time), account for approximately 8% of the total population of Brent. There are more males than females which is not reflected in the in the overall population for this age group in Brent.

6,148 pupils (28.5%) are eligible for free school meals although only 5,032 (23.4%) actually have them. Stonebridge primary school has the highest number of children (75.9%) who are eligible for free school meals. 399 pupils have special educational needs (SENs) of which Kensal Rise has the highest proportion. Oakington Manor School has the greatest number of pupils (702) whilst Kilburn Park School has the least with just 117 pupils.

Table 29: Number of primary school aged children in the Borough

	Age 2 Nursery	Age 3 Nursery	Age 4 Nursery	Age 5 Year 1	Age 6 Year 2	Age 7 Year 3	Age 8 Year 4	Age 9 Year 5	Age 10 Year 6	TOTAL All
Male	21	452	1,529	1,559	1,547	1,522	1,460	1,455	1,485	11,030
Female	18	438	1,419	1,449	1,452	1,441	1,472	1,389	1,391	10,469
TOTAL	39	890	2,948	3,008	2,999	2,963	2,932	2,844	2,876	21,499

Table 30: Number of secondary school aged children in the Borough

	Age 11 Year 7	Age 12 Year 8	Age 13 Year 9	Age 14 Year 10	Age 15 Year 11	Age 16 Year 12	Age 17 Year 13	Age 18 Year 14	TOTAL All
Male	1,217	1,280	1,258	1,293	1,207	619	417	88	7,379
Female	1,138	1,165	1,143	1,175	1,177	666	494	94	7,052
TOTAL	2,355	2,445	2,401	2,468	2,384	1,285	911	182	14,431

## 7.4 Secondary Schools

There are 13 Secondary schools in Brent which are attended by 14,431 pupils (Table 30). Kingsbury High School is the largest with 1,942 pupils. Six other schools have in excess of 1,000 pupils. The disparity between the number of primary school places and secondary school places means that many pupils from Brent will attend secondary schools outside the borough and conversely that many secondary school pupils will live out of the borough.

## 7.5 Special Schools

Brent has 5 special schools that provide specialist teaching and care for 430 pupils. The majority of these pupils have special educational needs which cannot be catered for in standard schools.

## 7.6 Adult Education

Brent Adult and Community Education Service (BACES) is Brent Council's direct provider of adult learning. The focus of BACES provision is on widening participation with much 'first rung' learning up to level 2.

In 2000/2001 there were 8016 individual learners undertaking a range of courses. Brent's diverse population meant that the majority of students (76.6%) were studying Basic Skills or ESOL (English to Speakers of Other Languages). Just over 50% of students were between 20 and 40 years of age.



## 8. Transportation and Car Availability

### 8.1 Car Ownership

Car ownership<sup>7</sup> in the borough has increased since 1991 and the number of households with no car has decreased (Table 31). There has been a 24.3% increase (17,140 cars) between 1991 and 2001. The most significant increases in car ownership between 1991 and 2001 were in households with more than three cars, which saw an increase of 65.6% from the 1991

figure. The decreasing trend in households with no cars has continued from 1981 through to 2001. The change in households with no cars during 1981-1991 was 630, compared to the number of households with no cars during 1991-2001 being 3,469.

Car ownership in Brent in 2001 was lower than for Outer London as a whole but in line with the Greater London proportion (Table 32). Car ownership in Brent was substantially higher than in Inner London.

Table 31: Number of cars per household in Brent

	1981		1991		2001		1991-2001	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Change	% Change
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	89,268	100	93,968	100	99,991	100	6,023	6.4
No car	41,386	46.4	40,756	43.4	37,287	37.3	-3,469	-8.5
1 car	36,102	40.4	38,153	40.6	42,606	42.6	4,453	11.7
2 cars	9,918	11.1	12,705	13.5	16,207	16.2	3,502	27.6
3+ cars	1,862	2.1	2,350	2.5	3,891	3.9	1,541	65.6
TOTAL CARS*	61,524	100	70,617	100	87,757	100	17,140	24.3

Table 32: Brent's cars per household in comparison to London

	Brent		Outer London		Inner London		Greater London	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	99,991	100	1,796,138	100	1,219,859	100	3,015,997	100
No car	37,287	37.3	512,875	28.55	617,774	50.64	1,130,649	37.49
1 car	42,606	42.6	819,341	45.62	479,140	39.28	1,298,481	43.05
2 cars	16,207	16.2	372,800	20.76	103,385	8.48	476,185	15.79
3+ cars	3,891	3.9	91,122	5.07	110,682	1.60	110,682	3.67
TOTAL CARS*	87,757	100	1,865,171	100	751,157	100	2,616,328	100

\* Car or van includes any company car or van if available for private use.

Figure 22: Distribution of the percentage of households without access to a car or van per ward

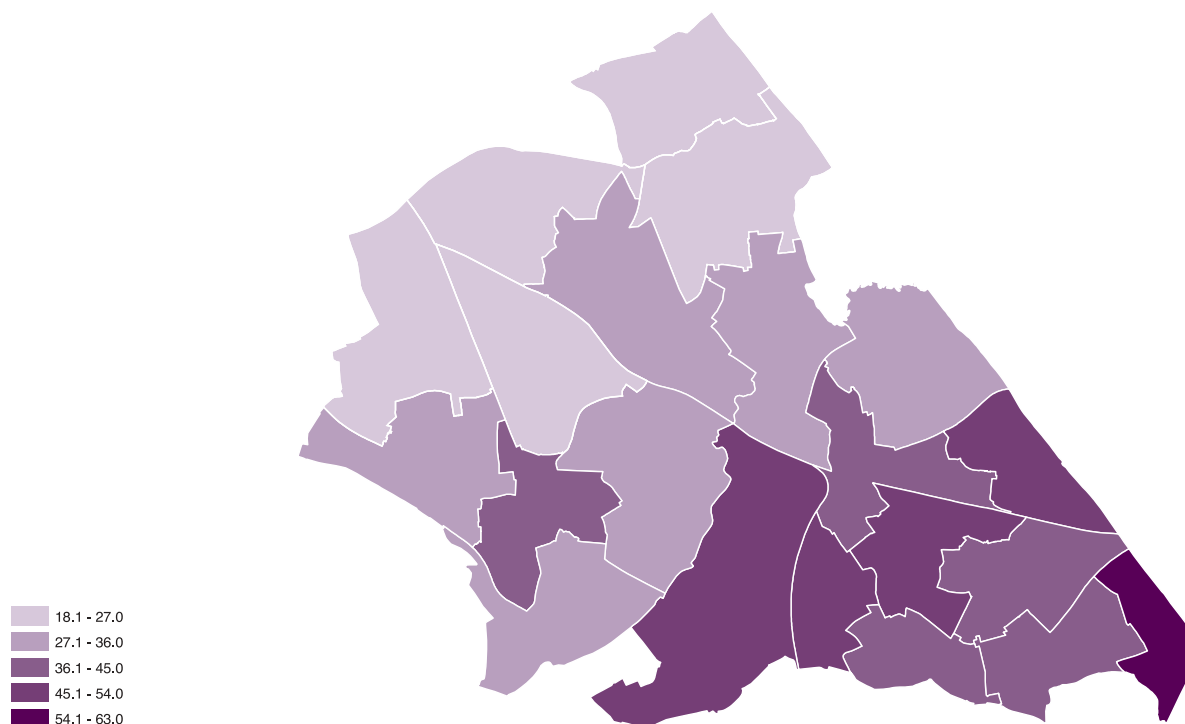
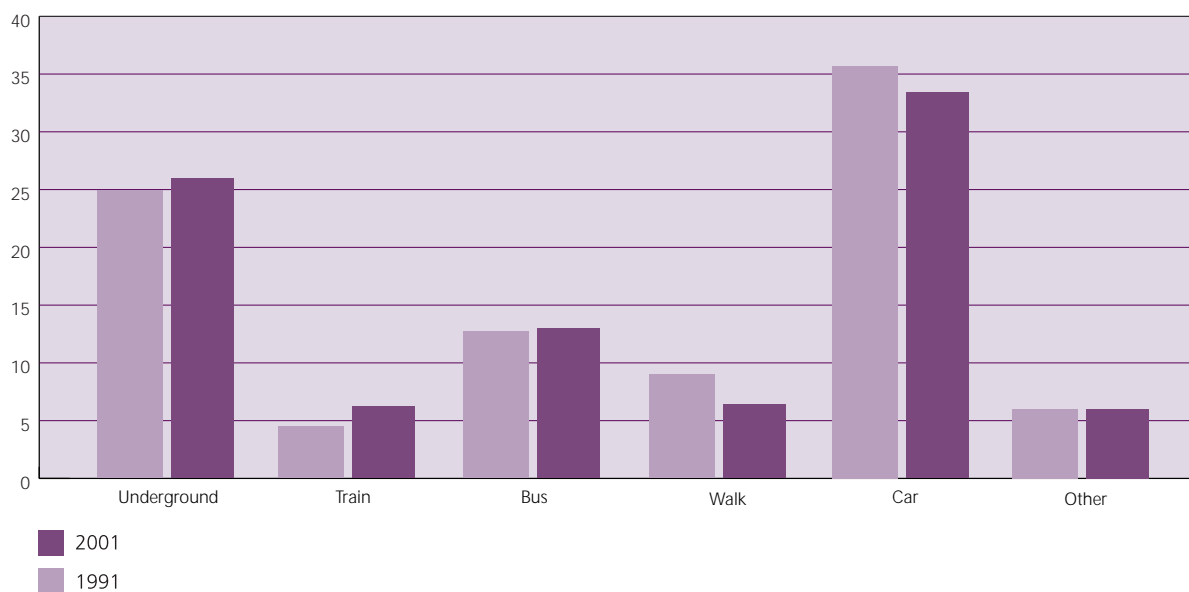


Figure 23: Comparison of means of travelling to work between 1991 & 2001 census



## 8.2 Travel to Work

2001 data shows that, whilst the number of cars on the road has increased by approximately 17,000 since 1991 the actual use of the car in travelling to and from work has decreased (Figure 23). Public transport has gained in popularity by approximately 2%. The most popular form of transport besides the car was the Underground. 28.4% of residents, who travelled to work using public transport, lived in a household that had a car, whilst 16.5% were without a car.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

## 9. Health

The 2001 census asked two new health related questions to provide a better picture of the nation's health and how individuals were cared for. One of the questions asked about the state of the individuals' health (Figure 24). In Brent approximately 70% responded that their health was Good, 21% said it was Fairly Good and around 9% said it was Not Good.

The other new question related to the provision of unpaid care people provide for others. In Brent 22,900 (8.7%) of residents provided unpaid care, with 1.7% spending 50 hours or more a week doing so.

### 9.1 Long Term Illness

The percentage of residents in households with a limiting long term illness has increased from the 1991 figure of 11.1%, to 15.6% in 2001 (Table 33). Unfortunately there is no way of identifying any specific problems, such as how many people had a

particular mobility problem. Limiting long term illness could include those with more minor ailments to those requiring specialised treatment in medical and care establishments.

39,926 (97.6%) of Brent's residents with limiting long term illnesses remain in their own homes.

Of the 1,970 residents in communal establishments, 1,002 have a limiting long term illness. 734 of these resided in medical and care establishments. Less than 3% of persons with limiting long term illnesses are in hospitals and other care establishments; the majority of people are therefore in their own homes in the community.

The proportion of people with limiting long term illness increases with age. Just over 4% of the population under 25 years of age had a limiting long term illness, where as over 70% of the 85+ age group had a limiting long term illness.

Figure 24: State of individuals health

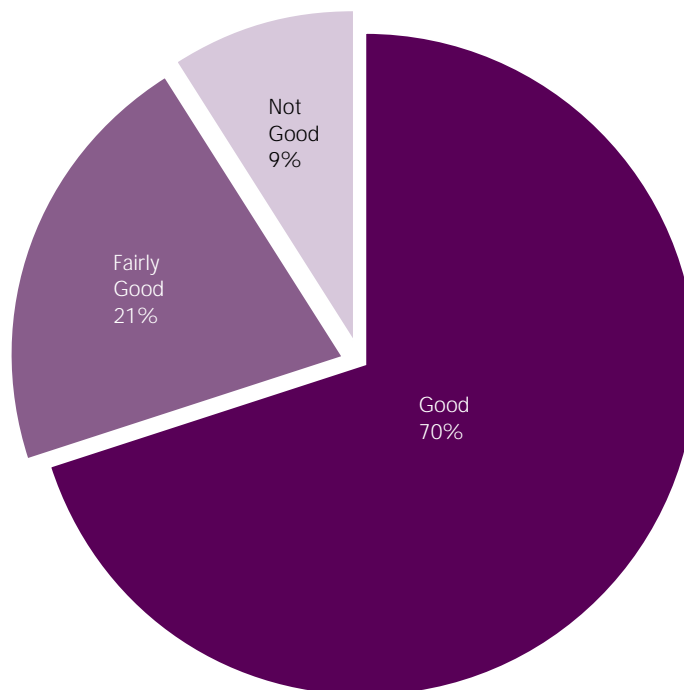


Table 33: Age profile of residents with a limiting long term illness.

Age	Residents in households			Residents in communal establishments		
	Total	With limiting long term illness	% limiting long term illness	Total	With limiting long term illness	% limiting long term illness
0 to 4	16,280	445	2.7	28	6	21.4
5 to 9	16,041	717	4.5	15	–	0
10 to 15	19,790	897	4.5	12	3	25.0
16 to 24	35,068	1,657	4.7	488	32	6.6
25 to 34	51,555	3,217	6.2	315	52	16.5
35 to 44	41,494	4,872	11.7	170	85	50.0
45 to 49	15,232	2,708	17.8	58	32	55.2
50 to 54	13,595	3,088	22.7	74	58	78.4
55 to 59	11,643	3,641	31.3	56	44	78.6
60 to 64	11,121	4,124	37.1	67	53	79.1
65 to 74	17,478	7,458	42.7	159	125	78.6
75 to 84	8,892	4,957	55.7	236	230	97.5
85 and over	3,043	2,145	70.5	292	282	96.6
ALL PEOPLE	261,232	39,926	15.3	1,970	1,002	50.9

## 9.2 Long Term Illness and Economic Group

72.6% of those residents in households with long term illness were economically inactive. A quarter of Brent's retired residents had a long term illness. 22% of those residents between 16 and 74 years of age with a long term illness were employed.

## 9.3 Communal Establishments

In addition to households, in certain situations, residents may live in communal establishments. These establishments normally provide some form of commercial catering. In Brent there are 177 of such establishments, one more than in 1991. They are grouped into two main categories:

1. Medical care establishments
2. Other establishments, including hotels, hostels, detention, defence and educational other miscellaneous establishments.

There were 1,971 person's resident (excluding staff and visitors) in communal establishments in Brent, less than

1% of the total population. Of these residents, just over a third (37.2%) live in Medical and Care establishments, the remaining two thirds (62.8%) are resident in the other establishments.

Within the medical and care establishments 92.78% of the residents have a limiting long term illness, a slightly higher percentage than London as a whole (87.32%). Only 4% of residents in communal establishments are in NHS establishments. Other nursing homes account for the largest proportion of people in this group.

There were 1,237 residents in other communal establishments (Table 34). Other establishments include many categories, including educational and hotel type establishments. The London average for the 'other' category is slightly lower at 60.3%. Nearly a third (26.4%) of residents who have a limiting long term illness are resident within the other establishments.

Between 1991 and 2001 there was a fall of just over 150 residents living in communal establishments. There was a decrease in the number of persons in children's homes (23 to 0).

Table 34: Communal establishments

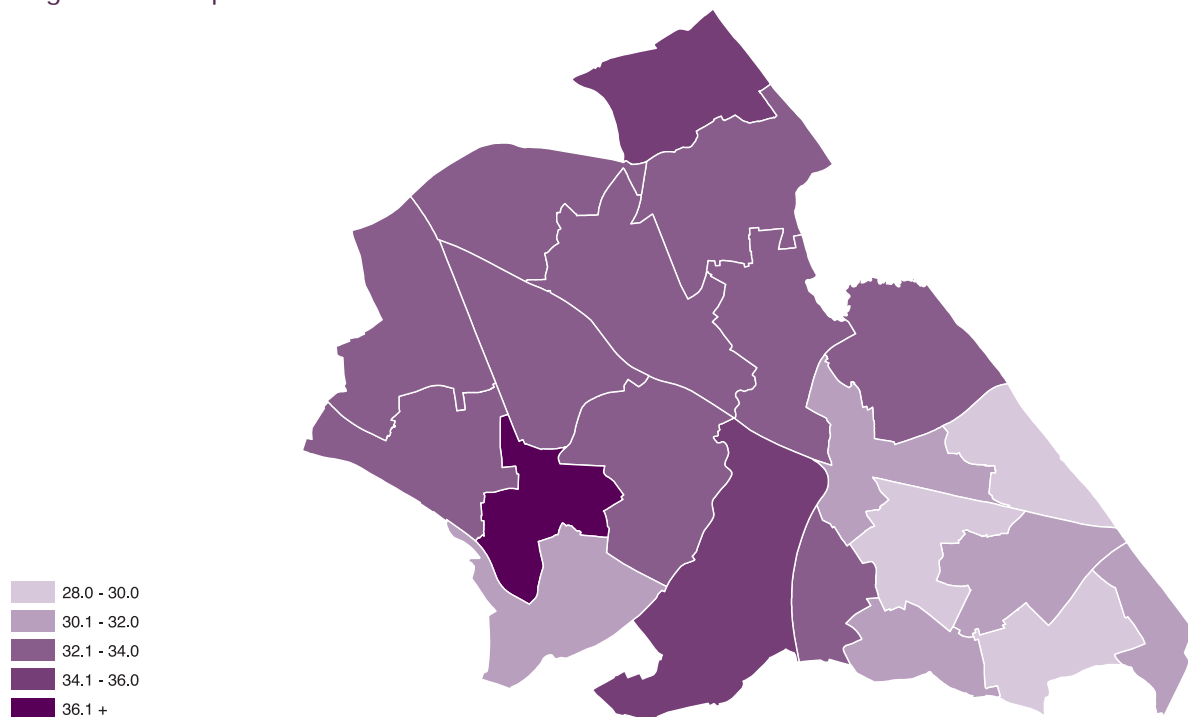
All Establishments	No. of residents*	%
Medical and care establishments	734	37.2
NHS Psychiatric	39	2.0
NHS Other	42	2.1
Local authority: Children's home	-	-
Local authority: Other	30	1.5
Housing association	67	3.4
Other Nursing homes	325	16.5
Other Residential care homes	211	10.7
Other Children's homes	-	-
Other: Other	20	1.0
Residents living in: Other establishments	1,237	62.8
Residents in communal establishments with limiting long term illness:	1,007	51.1
Medical and care establishments**	681	92.8
Other establishments with limiting long term illness***	326	26.4
Total residents	1,971	100

\* 'Residents' excludes staff and families of staff.

\*\* This column shows the number of residents in medical and care establishments who have a limiting long-term illness.

\*\*\* This column shows the corresponding number of residents in other establishments.

Figure 25: Distribution of the percentage of households where one or more persons have a limiting long term illness per ward.



## 2001 Census: Usual Residents

Ward	1991 Usual Residents*	Usual Residents	Aged 0-4	Aged 35-39	Pensioners	Economically Active	Unemployed	AME**	'BME'***	Lone Parent Households	Households
Alperton	10,870	13,175	790	1082	1426	6141	820	10087	8911	285	4199
Barnhill	11,204	11,888	762	1008	2309	5910	755	8845	7240	394	4926
Brondesbury Park	11,621	11,872	602	929	1802	6101	659	6744	3997	251	4850
Dollis Hill	9,874	13,188	835	1023	1634	5720	833	9037	6256	348	4245
Dudden Hill	11,856	12,405	783	1092	1629	6897	901	9546	6252	389	4948
Fryent	9,680	12,102	708	1012	1779	5753	713	8015	6301	308	4419
Harlesden	13,166	13,350	936	1189	1391	5501	1011	9377	7561	720	4960
Kensal Green	12,167	13,242	585	1011	1421	5687	748	7063	5003	382	4446
Kenton	10,645	11,643	602	806	2000	5852	528	7873	6789	144	4050
Kilburn	13,172	12,400	1012	1304	1685	7342	1053	9183	6246	667	6595
Mapesbury	12,339	14,172	691	1098	1553	7490	895	7978	4360	374	5748
Northwick Park	9,888	12,714	620	884	1750	6106	761	8561	7042	203	3888
Preston	10,295	10,668	832	1062	2045	6154	699	9050	7508	329	4762
Queen's Park	12,939	12,227	768	1322	1478	6972	809	6625	4285	343	5211
Queensbury	10,841	15,943	791	996	1939	6323	814	9987	8630	264	4288
Stonebridge	14,178	11,836	1376	1477	1746	6453	1335	12637	10664	1058	5866
Sudbury	11,173	12,832	817	1159	1830	6057	720	9278	7910	345	4745
Tokington	10,925	11,002	631	938	1829	5802	724	9656	8212	251	4176
Welsh Harp	10,298	12,323	803	1063	1846	5878	730	8716	6685	425	4858
Wembley Central	10,023	12,307	671	950	1459	5099	654	9503	8631	289	3627
Willesden Green	11,191	12,175	698	1067	1396	6908	987	8799	5662	419	5184
<b>Brent Total</b>	<b>238,345</b>	<b>263,464</b>	<b>16,313</b>	<b>22,472</b>	<b>35,947</b>	<b>130,146</b>	<b>17,149</b>	<b>186,560</b>	<b>144,145</b>	<b>8,188</b>	<b>99,991</b>

\* Figures can only be used as a guide as a different set of ward boundaries existed prior to the 2001 Census.

\*\* All Minority Ethnic groups, includes all ethnic classifications apart from White: British.

\*\*\* Black and Minority Ethnic groups, includes all ethnic classifications apart from White: British, White: Irish and White Other: White.

## 2001 Census: Usual Residents %

Ward	Population Change 1991 - 2001*	Population Change	Aged 0-4	Aged 35-39	Pensioners	Economically Active	Unemployed	AME**	'BME'***	Lone Parent Households	Households
Alperton	1453	13.4	6.4	8.8	11.6	66.0	8.8	81.7	72.2	6.8	4.2
Barnhill	1984	17.7	5.8	7.6	17.5	62.9	8.0	67.2	55.0	8.0	4.9
Brondesbury Park	22	0.2	5.2	8.0	15.5	67.1	7.2	57.8	34.3	5.2	4.9
Dollis Hill	2228	22.6	6.9	8.5	13.5	64.5	9.4	74.8	51.8	8.2	4.2
Dudden Hill	1494	12.6	5.9	8.2	12.2	67.1	8.8	71.4	46.8	7.9	4.9
Fryent	2208	22.8	6.0	8.5	15.0	66.1	8.2	67.4	53.0	7.0	4.4
Harlesden	-939	-7.1	7.7	9.7	11.4	61.6	11.3	76.7	61.9	14.5	5.0
Kensal Green	-1499	-12.3	5.5	9.5	13.3	68.0	8.9	66.2	46.9	8.6	4.4
Kenton	1227	11.5	5.1	6.8	16.8	65.9	5.9	66.3	57.1	3.6	4.1
Kilburn	1000	7.6	7.2	9.2	11.9	66.5	9.5	64.7	44.0	10.1	6.6
Mapesbury	903	7.3	5.2	8.3	11.7	69.6	8.3	60.3	33.0	6.5	5.7
Northwick Park	2287	23.1	5.1	7.3	14.4	65.7	8.2	70.4	57.9	5.2	3.9
Preston	2537	24.6	6.5	8.3	16.0	65.2	7.4	70.5	58.5	6.9	4.8
Queen's Park	-539	-4.2	6.2	10.7	11.9	71.0	8.2	53.4	34.6	6.6	5.2
Queensbury	2334	21.5	6.0	7.6	14.7	65.7	8.5	75.8	65.5	6.2	4.3
Stonebridge	1765	12.4	8.6	9.3	11.0	58.6	12.1	79.3	67.0	18.0	5.9
Sudbury	1134	10.1	6.6	9.4	14.8	65.7	7.8	75.5	64.3	7.3	4.7
Tokington	911	8.3	5.3	7.9	15.5	64.4	8.0	81.7	69.4	6.0	4.2
Welsh Harp	2107	20.5	6.5	8.6	14.9	64.4	8.0	70.1	53.7	8.7	4.9
Wembley Central	979	9.8	6.1	8.6	13.3	61.2	7.9	86.6	78.6	8.0	3.6
Willesden Green	1523	13.6	5.5	8.4	11.0	67.5	9.6	69.2	44.5	8.1	5.2

\* Figures can only be used as a guide as a different set of ward boundaries existed prior to the 2001 Census.

\*\* All Minority Ethnic groups, includes all ethnic classifications apart from White: British.

\*\*\* Black and Minority Ethnic groups, includes all ethnic classifications apart from White: British, White: Irish and White Other: White.

# Ward by ward summaries

## Alperton

13.4% population increase since 1991. Above average 'BME' residents (72.2%). Above average children aged 0-4 and economically active. Slightly above average unemployed (8.8%). Below average lone parent households (6.8%). Age group 35-39, slightly above average (8.8%). Above average owner-occupied households (66.9%). Below average rented, both Council and Housing Association.

## Barnhill

17.7% population increase since 1991. Slightly above average 'BME' residents (55%). Below average young children aged 0-4 (5.8%). 62.9% economically active is also below average. Below average unemployed (8%). Average percentage of lone parent households (8%). Highest percentage of pensioners within the Borough (17.5%). Above average Council rented (13.5%). Slightly below average owner-occupied (57.3%).

## Brondesbury Park

0.2% population increase since 1991. Below average 'BME' residents (34.3%). Relatively low percentage of young children (5.2%) and above average elderly (15.5%). One of the lowest lone parent households (5.2%). Slightly below average proportion of households are deemed to be overcrowded (23.2%). Above average Council rented (12%). Below average owner-occupied (52.9%).

## Dollis Hill

22.6% population increase since 1991. Below average 'BME' residents (51.8%). Average percentage of adults aged 35-39 (8.5%). Slightly below average pensioners (13.5%). Above average unemployed (9.4%) and lone parent households (8.2%). Above average owner-occupied households (66.5%). Below average rented, both Council and Housing Association.

## Dudden Hill

12.6% population increase since 1991. Below average 'BME' residents (46.8%). Slightly above average households (4.9%) and slightly below average lone parent households (7.9%). Below average for all age groups; 0-4 (5.9%), 35-39 (8.2%) and pensioners (12.2%). Above average economically active (67.1%). Slightly above average owner-occupied (58.1%).

## Fryent

22.8% population increase since 1991. Slightly below average 'BME' residents (53%). Below average unemployed (8.2%) and lone parent households (7%). Above average pensioners (15%) and average percentage of adults aged 35-39 (8.5%). Relatively low percentage of households with no car. Above average owner-occupied households (68.1%). Below average rented, both Council and Housing Association.

## Harlesden

7.1% population decrease since 1991. Above average 'BME' residents (61.9%). Relatively high percentage of lone parent households (14.5%). Above average age groups 0-4 (7.7%) and 35-39 (9.7%). Low percentage of pensioners (11.4%). 39% households rented from Housing Association, highest in the Borough. Below average owner-occupied (33.4%).

## Kensal Green

Highest population decrease within the Borough (12.3%) since 1991. Below average 'BME' residents (46.9%). Below average households (4.4%). Below average young children (5.5%) and pensioners (13.3%). Above average 35-39 age group (9.5%) and economically active (68%). A below average proportion of households are deemed to be overcrowded (22.3%). Below average owner-occupied (51.9%). Above average Housing Association rented (19.4%).

## Kenton

11.5% population increase since 1991. Above average 'BME' residents (57.1%). Lowest percentages of young children (5.1%), unemployed (5.9%) and lone parent households (3.6%) in the Borough. Slightly above average economically active (65.9%). Relatively high percentage of pensioners (16.8%). Relatively low percentage of households which lack general amenities. Relatively low percentage of households with no car. Lowest proportion of households deemed to be overcrowded in the Borough (12.6%). Highest owner-occupation in the Borough (81.4%) and lowest households rented from Housing Associations (2.3%).

## Kilburn

7.6% increase in population since 1991. Below average 'BME' residents (44%). Highest percentage of households in the Borough (6.6%). Above average



unemployed (9.5%) and lone parent households (10.1%). High percentage of households which lack general amenities. Highest percentage of households with no car in the Borough. An above average proportion of households are deemed to be overcrowded (31.7%). Below average owner-occupation (30.2%). One of the highest proportion of Council rented households (31.3%).

### Mapesbury

7.3% population increase since 1991. Lowest percentage of 'BME' residents in the Borough (33%). Relatively high percentage of households (5.7%). Below average unemployed (8.3%) and lone parent households (6.5%). High percentage of households which lack general amenities. Below average owner-occupied households (44.4%). Above average Housing Association rented households (12.8%).

### Northwick Park

23.1% increase in population since 1991. Above average 'BME' residents (57.9%). Lowest percentage of young children in the Borough (5.1%). Relatively low percentage of households (3.9%). One of the lowest lone parent households (5.2%). Below average unemployed (8.2%). Relatively low percentage of households with no car. One of the highest owner-occupied in the Borough (76.9%). One of the lowest wards for rented households, both Council and Housing Association.

### Preston

24.6% increase in population since 1991, the highest in the Borough. Above average 'BME' residents (58.5%). Average percentage of households (4.8%). Below average unemployed (7.4%). Below average lone parent households (6.9%). Relatively low percentage of households with no car. Above average owner-occupied (70.2%). Below average rented, both Council and Housing Association.

### Queen's Park

4.2% population decrease since 1991. Below average 'BME' residents (34.6%). 71% economically active, highest in the Borough. Below average pensioners (11.9%). Highest percentage of adults aged 35-39 (10.7%) in the Borough. Above average Housing Association rented (13.6%).

### Queensbury

21.5% increase in population since 1991. Above average 'BME' residents (65.5%). Below average unemployed (8.5%) and lone parent households (6.2%). Slightly below average young children (6%) and adults aged 35-39 (7.6%). Relatively low percentage of households which lack general amenities. Relatively low percentage of households with no car. One of the highest owner-occupied (74.3%) and the lowest Council rented in the Borough (2.4%).

### Stonebridge

12.4% increase in population since 1991. Above average 'BME' residents (67%). 8.6% young children aged 0-4, highest in the Borough. 21.1% unemployed and 18% lone parent households, highest in the Borough. Highest proportion of households deemed to be overcrowded in the Borough (35.1%). Lowest owner-occupation (26%) and highest households Council rented (35.6%) in the Borough. Above average rented from Housing Association (27.7%).

### Sudbury

10.1% increase in population since 1991. Above average 'BME' residents (64.3%). Above average for all age groups; 0-4 (6.6%), 35-39 (9.4%) and pensioners (14.8%). Below average unemployed (7.8%) and lone parent households (7.3%). Above average owner-occupied households (63.4%). Below average rented, both Council and Housing Association.

### Tokyngton

8.3% increase in population since 1991. Above average 'BME' residents (69.4%). Below average unemployed (8%) and lone parent households (6%). Above average pensioners (15.5%). Below average economically active (64.4%). A below average proportion of households are deemed to be overcrowded (21.3%). Above average owner-occupied households (70.8%). Below average rented, both Council and Housing Association.

## Welsh Harp

20.5% increase in population since 1991. Slightly below average 'BME' residents (53.7%). Above average for all age groups; 0-4 (6.5%), 35-39 (8.6%) and pensioners (14.9%). Below average unemployed (8%). Slightly below average proportion of households are deemed to be overcrowded (22.8%). Average households rented from Housing Association (12.7%) and above average owner-occupied (61.5%).

## Wembley Central

9.8% increase in population since 1991. Highest percentage (78.6%) of 'BME' residents in the Borough. Average percentage of lone parent households (8%) and young children aged 0-4 (6.1%). 3.6% households, lowest in the Borough. An above average proportion of households are deemed to be overcrowded (27.2%). Above average owner-occupied households (64%). Below average rented, both Council and Housing Association.

## Willesden Green

13.6% increase in population since 1991. Below average 'BME' residents (44.5%). Below average for all age groups; 0-4 (5.5%), 35-39 (8.4%) and pensioners (11%). Above average economically active (67.5%). An above average proportion of households are deemed to be overcrowded (31.1%). An above average percentage of households with no car. Below average owner-occupied households (37.5%). Above average Housing Association rented households (22.6%).

# Appendices

## Appendix 1

### Main demographic characteristics

Relationship to the Office of National Statistics  
Mid-Year Population Estimates.

The ONS mid-year estimate for mid-2001 is 256,073 i.e. a rise of 7,393 above the usual resident Census figure. The mid-year estimate takes account of the natural change and migration which occurred between 29th April 2001 (the Census date) and 30th June 2001.

## Appendix 2

### Inner and Outer London Boroughs

#### Inner London Boroughs

City of London  
Camden  
Hackney  
Hammersmith & Fulham  
Haringey  
Islington  
Kensington & Chelsea  
Lambeth  
Lewisham  
Newham  
Southwark  
Tower Hamlets  
Wandsworth  
Westminster, City of

#### Outer London Boroughs

Barking & Dagenham  
Barnet  
Bexley  
Brent  
Bromley  
Croydon  
Ealing  
Enfield  
Greenwich  
Harrow  
Havering  
Hillingdon  
Hounslow  
Kingston-upon-Thames  
Merton  
Redbridge  
Richmond-upon-Thames  
Sutton  
Waltham Forest

## Appendix 3

### Full Ethnic Group Classification

#### White

British  
Irish  
Other White

#### Mixed

White and Black Caribbean  
White and Black African  
White and Asian  
Other Mixed

#### Asian an Asian British

Indian  
Pakistani  
Bangladeshi  
Other Asian

#### Black or Black British

Caribbean  
African  
Other Black

#### Chinese or Other Ethnic Group

Chinese  
Other Ethnic Group

## Appendix 4

### Country of Birth Classification

#### Europe

United Kingdom  
    England  
    Scotland  
    Northern Ireland  
    Wales  
    UK part not specified  
Republic of Ireland  
Ireland not specified  
Channel Islands and Isle of Man  
Other Western Europe  
EU countries  
    France  
    Germany  
    Italy  
    Netherlands  
    Spain  
    Other EU  
Non EU countries in Western Europe

#### Eastern Europe

Poland  
Other Eastern Europe

#### Africa

##### North Africa

##### Central and Western Africa

Nigeria  
Other Central and Western Africa

##### South and Eastern Africa

Kenya  
South Africa  
Zimbabwe  
Other South and Eastern Africa

#### Asia

##### Middle East

Cyprus  
Iran  
Other Middle East

##### Far East

China  
Hong Kong  
Japan  
Malaysia  
Singapore  
Other Far East  
South Asia  
Bangladesh  
India  
Pakistan  
Other South Asia

#### North America

Canada  
Caribbean & West Indies  
Jamaica  
Other Caribbean & West Indies  
USA  
Other North America

#### South America

#### Oceania

Australia  
New Zealand  
Other Oceania

#### Other

# Glossary of terms

**Average** Refers to mean average.

**BME** Black and Minority Ethnic groups. Term refers to all ethnic groups apart from White: British, White: Irish and White Other: White.

**AME** All Minority Ethnic groups. Term refers to all ethnic groups apart from White: British.

**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.

**Communal Establishments** A communal establishment is defined as an establishment providing managed residential accommodation. Managed means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation.

**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.

**Dwelling** A household's accommodation is defined as being in a shared dwelling if it has accommodation type 'part of a converted or shared house', not all the rooms 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 are not met, the household space forms an unshared house.

A dwelling can consist of one household space (an unshared dwelling) or two or more household spaces (a shared dwelling).

**Economically active** All people who were working in the week before the census are described as economically active. Also includes people looking for work who were available to start work within the next two weeks. Full time students who are economically active are also included but are identified separately in the classification. The economic activity questions are only asked of people aged 16 to 74.

**Economically Inactive** Retired, Students (excludes those students who were working or in some other way were economically active), Looking after family/home, Permanently sick/disabled and Other.

**Ethnic Group** The Ethnic Group question records each person's perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

**General Health** A self-assessment of a person's health over the 12 months before the census

**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, sitting room or at least one meal a day.

**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.

**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 working day they can do, including problems that are due to old age.

**Migrant** A migrant is a person with a different address one year before the Census to that on the Census Day. The migrant status for children aged under one in households is determined by the migrant status of their 'next of kin'.

**Overcrowding Measures** The Census data contains tables on overcrowding using two distinct measures: persons per room and the occupancy rating.

*Persons per room:* this measure simply divides the number of people in the household by the number of rooms it occupies. Households with over 1.0 and up to 1.5 persons per room are described as 'overcrowded' and those with over 1.5 persons per room as 'severely overcrowded'.

*Occupancy rating:* This measure of overcrowding relates the actual number of rooms to the number of rooms 'required' by the members of the household. All households are assumed to require two common rooms plus a certain number of bedrooms, calculated from the number and ages of household members and the relationships between them. For example a value of -1 implies that there is one room too few and that there is overcrowding in the household. It assumes that every household; including one person households; requires a minimum of two common rooms (excluding bathrooms).

In both measures of overcrowding, 'rooms' excludes bathrooms, toilets, halls or landings, or rooms that can only be used for storage.

**Population Base** The 2001 Census has been conducted on a resident basis. This means the statistics relate to where people usually live, as opposed to where they are on Census night. Students and schoolchildren studying away from the family home are counted as resident at their term-time address. As in 1981 and 1991, residents absent from home on Census night were required to be included on the Census form at their usual/resident address. Wholly absent households were legally required to complete a Census form on their return. No information is provided on people present, but not usually resident.

**Religion** In England & Wales this relates to current religion. Those people who do not regard themselves as belonging to any particular religion are classified as belonging to 'No religion'. Missing answers for the Religion variable are not imputed so the classification includes a 'not stated' category.

Source: 2001 Census

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London Borough of Brent 100025260

Published by the London Borough of Brent  
© Brent Council 2004

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04.04 BDU4403



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