



2011 Census Headline Analysis

Demography, Households and Health

Summary

The profile of the borough is one of continued increasing diversity, with sizable Bangladeshi (32%) and White British communities (31%) but also an increasing number of smaller ethnic groups in the resident population re-affirming the hyper diverse nature of the Borough.

The first release of Census data showed a significant increase in working age population and this is where much of the overall population growth has occurred. The Borough also has the lowest pensioner population in the Country but with proportionately many more of them living alone.

The single largest ethnic group is the Bangladeshi population, although this group has decreased slightly as a proportion from 33.4% in 2001. The White British population as a group has decreased by 6% (4920 people), in the context of 30% growth overall resulting in a significant decrease in the proportion of the borough that is White British, from 42.9% in 2001 to 31% in 2011.

Looking at the broad ethnic groups, the White Ethnic Group (which includes White British, White Other, Irish and Traveller Communities) is the largest at 45.2% and reflecting growth in the White Other group. The second largest broad ethnic group is Asian/Asian British at 41.1%. The Mixed and multiple Ethnic Groups also increased from 2.5% to 4.1%.

The Faith profile of the borough mirrors national trends including a significant decrease in the Christian population now at 27%. There have also been increases in the proportion of the Muslim population which is now the largest faith group in the Borough at 35%. The increase in the number of people stating 'No Religion' or opting to not answer the question on religion is much greater than the London and National increases in these categories, and together make up 34% of people in the Borough. The next largest increase was in the Hindu community which is now 1.7% of the Borough overall (up from 0.8%) and the largest percentage decrease was experienced in the Jewish community from 0.9% to 0.5% in 2011.

Country of birth data shows that 43% of the borough's population were born outside of the UK. Of this group 54% arrived in the UK between 2001 and 2011. Within this migrant population the single largest group were born in Bangladesh at 15%. Country of birth data also provides some insight into the size of the Somali community (which is not captured separately as a category of ethnicity) with 1.2% of borough (2,925 people) born in Somalia and likely to reflect a larger group who may be second generation and born in the UK. Further detailed borough level data is

expected on country of birth in the coming months. Data on languages spoken showed that English was not a main language in 19% of all households in the Borough.

Commensurate with the population growth the borough also experienced the highest growth in the number of households in the Country, accounting for 9.1% of all growth in households in London. The vast majority of the accommodation in the borough is either flats, apartments or maisonettes (85.9%). This was already high in 2001 and continues to be far above London (52.2%) and Inner London (73.1%) proportions. At 2.5 occupants per household, average household size in 2011 has remained unchanged since 2001. The Borough is ranked 7th highest for its proportion of single person households under 65. In contrast 1 in 5 households include more than one family.

Tower Hamlets and Westminster are joint second for the lowest average number of rooms per household at 3.9 rooms whilst Tower Hamlets also has one of the lowest (ranked 3rd) number of bedrooms per household at 2.1 bedrooms.

34.8% of households were identified as having fewer rooms than required although this does not yet include details on the degree of overcrowding and Tower Hamlets was ranked 2nd nationally (after Newham with 34.9%) for the proportion of households over occupied.

The profile of households by tenure type has changed dramatically since 2001. In line with the London wide trend, the borough has seen a decline in the proportion of owner occupied households and also households in the social rented sector, while there has been a dramatic rise in the percentage of households which are privately rented – which has more than doubled since 2001 and is the 5th highest in London.

As a proportion of all households in Tower Hamlets, those with no adult in employment accounted for 27%, lower than London (28.2%) or England where it is a third of all households (33.3%). This figure does not take distinguish between households with retired adults or adults unable to work due to disability. A much higher proportion of workless households in Tower Hamlets included dependant children at 7.7%, compared to 5.7% in London and 4.2% in England.

The economic activity rate (people in work and seeking work) in 2011 shows a substantial increase of more than 10 percentage points from 59.1% in 2001, although the 'in employment' rate of 57% remains below the London (62.4%) and England (62.1%). The unemployment figure is at 6.7% compared to 5.2% in London and 4.4% in England and has remained largely unchanged for the Borough (6.6% in 2001). Within the economically inactive group, the proportion of residents looking after home or family was ranked as the third highest in the country.

On average more men work part time than is the case for London or England. There is a higher number of economically inactive women looking after home or family. They are ranked as the second highest in the country with a rate of 13.2% compare to London (9.5%) and England (7.8%). The largest employment sector was Financial & Insurance and over a quarter of employment was in Professional occupations. 41% of people aged 16 and over hold a Level 4 qualification and there has been a decrease in the proportion of people without any qualifications from 35% in 2001 to 20% in 2011.

The majority of residents (83%) in Tower Hamlets reported that they either had very good or good health. This is just below the percentage for London (84%) and just above the percentage

for England (82%). However, in terms of bad or very bad health Tower Hamlets has the 4th highest rate in London at 6%.

The data summarised in this briefing has been provided in terms of overall count figures. More detailed data is expected at Ward and lower geographies at the end of January 2013. The cross tabulated figures, which will for example give us employment figures by age and ethnicity, is expected between March and June 2013.

Demography

- The 2011 census showed that Tower Hamlets has had the fastest growing population of any Local Authority in the country over the last 10 years. At 254,100 usual residents, the population has increased by 29% since 2001 (57,990 additional residents).
- Tower Hamlets was the 4th most densely populated Local Authority in London with 128.5 residents per hectare. Previously third most densely populated in 2001, now overtaken by Hackney, 129.2 residents per hectare. The most densely populated was Islington with 138.7 per hectare, followed by Kensington and Chelsea with 130.8.

Age

- Working age residents (aged 16 to 64) make up 74.1% of the usually resident population in Tower Hamlets. This is a much larger proportion than for London where it is 69.1% and nationally where the figure is 64.8%.
- 19.7% of Tower Hamlets residents are aged under 16, lower than the London average of 19.9% but above the average for England of 18.9%.
- Nationally, Tower Hamlets has the lowest proportion of residents aged over 65 at 6.1% of the population, which is a decrease from a figure of 9.2% given in the 2001 ONS Mid Year Estimates. The proportion of residents aged 65 and over is significantly lower than the London average of 11.1% and 16.3% of residents in England.
- The borough has the lowest median age in the Country at 29 along with Newham, compared to the London average median age of 33.

Gender

- The population of Tower Hamlets is 51.5 % men and 48.5 % women - a gender ratio of 106 male residents per 100 female residents. There are some significant imbalances in specific age bands – with the greatest imbalance in the 40-44 age range where it reaches 132 males for every 100 females and is significantly different from London and National averages.
- Within London, only Newham has a gender imbalance of this magnitude, followed by Westminster, Wandsworth and Barking & Dagenham. All other London boroughs are close to the London Average.

Diversity

The 2011 Census provides a wealth of data about diversity within the population. In the 2001 Census, questions were asked about ethnicity, country of birth and faith, and in 2011, new questions were added on language, nationality, year of arrival (for those born outside the UK) and national identity. Considered together, these provide valuable data on the different dimensions of diversity in the borough.

Tower Hamlets:

- The single largest ethnic group in Tower Hamlets is Bangladeshi at 32%. This is down from 33.4% in 2001.
- The second largest group is White British at 31%. This is down from 42.9% in 2001. In 2011, this compares to an average of 45% in London and 80% in England.
- The third largest ethnic group is the 'Other White' group at 12.4%. This is up from 6.5% in 2001. This population group is diverse and is likely to include e.g. Eastern and Western Europeans, Australians and Americans.
- Bangladeshi residents in Tower Hamlets are the single largest Bangladeshi community in the UK and make up 37% of the Bangladeshi population in London and 19% of the Bangladeshi population in England.
- 21% of households are multi-ethnic households (residents from more than one ethnic group). This is similar to the London average where 22% of households are multi-ethnic households.

Population by ethnic group, 2001 and 2011 compared, Tower Hamlets						
	2001 Census		2011 Census		Change between 2001-2011**	
	Number	% total	Number	% total	Number	% change
All residents	196,106	100.0	254,096	100.0	57,990	30
White ethnic groups	100,799	51.4	114,819	45.2	14,020	14
- White British	84,151	42.9	79,231	31.2	-4,920	-6
- Irish	3,823	1.9	3,863	1.5	40	1
- Gypsy or Irish Traveller (*)	n/a	n/a	175	0.1	n/a	
- Other White	12,825	6.5	31,550	12.4	18,725	146
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	4,873	2.5	10,360	4.1	5,487	113
- White and Black Caribbean	1,568	0.8	2,837	1.1	1,269	81
- White and Black African	789	0.4	1,509	0.6	720	91
- White and Asian	1,348	0.7	2,961	1.2	1,613	120
- Other Mixed	1,168	0.6	3,053	1.2	1,885	161
Asian/Asian British	75,380	38.4	104,501	41.1	29,121	39
- Indian	3,001	1.5	6,787	2.7	3,786	126
- Pakistani	1,486	0.8	2,442	1.0	956	64
- Bangladeshi	65,553	33.4	81,377	32.0	15,824	24
- Chinese	3,573	1.8	8,109	3.2	4,536	127
- Other Asian	1,767	0.9	5,786	2.3	4,019	227
Black ethnic groups	12,742	6.5	18,629	7.3	5,887	46
- African	6,596	3.4	9,495	3.7	2,899	44
- Caribbean	5,225	2.7	5,341	2.1	116	2
- Other Black group	921	0.5	3,793	1.5	2,872	312
Other ethnic groups						
- Arab (*)	n/a	n/a	2,573	1.0	n/a	
- Any other ethnic group	2,312	1.2	3,214	1.3	902	39

Source: 2011 Census (Table KS201); 2001 Census (Table KS06).

Notes:

* New ethnicity categories introduced in 2011 Census for the first time.

** There were a number of changes to the ethnic classification between 2001 and 2011 which affect these comparisons. These include: the introduction of 2 new ethnic categories; a change to the placement of the Chinese category (from the 'Other ethnic groups' category to the 'Asian/Asian British' category); changes to wording of the White British category; a reversal of the order of the Black African and Caribbean categories; and changes to the wording of Black groups sub-heading.

Changes since the 2001 Census:

- Most ethnic group populations have shown strong growth which mirrors the 30% population growth overall, with the notable exception of the White British group which has fallen in both absolute (-4,920) and relative terms; the proportion of the population that is White British has fallen from 43% to 31% between 2001 and 2011.
- In contrast, the 'Other White' group has more than doubled in size over the same period, from 12,825 to 31,550 - a rise of 18,725 (and a percentage rise of 146 %). A number of other ethnic groups, though small in overall numbers have also seen fast growth. These include: mixed ethnic groups (+113 %); Indian (+126 %); Chinese (+127 %); Other Asian (+227 %) and Black Other (+312 %).

- The Bangladeshi population has grown in size (+15,824) since 2001 – a percentage increase of 24 %, which is slower than the overall growth rate of 30 % in the borough. As a result the proportion of the population who are Bangladeshi has fallen marginally from 33.4% in 2001 to 32% in 2011.

Regional & National Context:

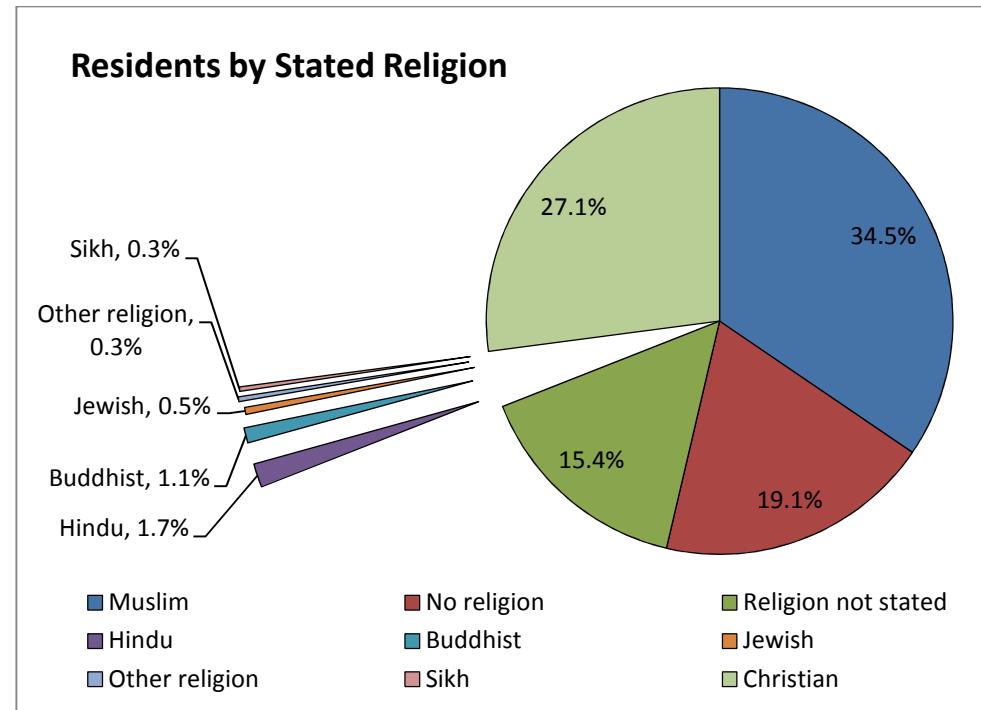
- London is the most ethnically diverse region in England and Wales, with Wales being the least diverse.
- 5 London Boroughs with the lowest proportion of White British groups were: Tower Hamlets (31%), Harrow (30%), Ealing (30%), Brent (18%) and Newham (17%).
- Forest Heath (East of England) was the only local authority to see an increase in White British between 2001 and 2011 (by 0.8 percentage points). The proportion of White British decreased in the all remaining local authorities in England and Wales, with the largest decrease in Barking and Dagenham at 31.4% percentage points. The lowest proportions of White British were found in the London boroughs of Newham (16.7%) and Brent (18.0%).
- Nationally, the White ethnic group accounted for 86.0% (48.2 million) of the usual resident population in 2011, a decrease from 91.3% in 2001 and 94.1% in 1991.
- The Any Other White category had the largest increase across the ethnic groups, with an increase of 1.1 million (1.8 percentage points) between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses. This includes people with Poland as a country of birth, who were the second largest group of non-UK born residents in 2011 and increased by 0.5 million (a nine-fold increase) between 2001 and 2011.
- The Asian/Asian British ethnic group categories had some of the largest increases between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses. People identifying as Pakistani and Indian each increased by around 0.4 million (0.5 percentage points and 0.6 percentage points respectively).

Faith

Tower Hamlets:

- Tower Hamlets had the highest proportion of Muslim (35%) residents relative to both the London and the England averages (12% and 5% respectively). Conversely, the borough has the lowest proportion of Christian residents (27%) in England.
- In terms of population numbers, Tower Hamlets has the fourth largest Muslim population in England and Wales following Birmingham, Bradford and Newham.

- The proportion of people stating 'No Religion' has increased from 14.2% in 2001 to 19.1% in 2011 and with a significant proportion choosing not to answer the question up from 7.4% to 15.4%.
- Other significant faith groups represented in the borough include: Hindus, Buddhists, Jews and Sikhs – who together account for 4% of the population.



- In 2001 the Christian population was at 38.6% - this was the lowest proportion of Christian people in any Local Authority at that time. The Muslim population was 36.4%.

Population by religion, Tower Hamlets, Change between 2001 and 2011 Censuses

	2001		2011		Change 2001 to 2011	
	Numbers	Percentage totals (%)	Numbers	Percentage totals (%)	Number	Percentage change
All persons	196,106	100	254,096	100.0	57,990	30
Christian	75,783	38.6	68,808	27.1	-6,975	-9
Muslim	71,389	36.4	87,696	34.5	16,307	23
No Religion	27,823	14.2	48,648	19.1	20,825	75
Religion not stated	14,591	7.4	39,089	15.4	24,498	168
Buddhist	1,938	1.0	2,726	1.1	788	41
Jewish	1,831	0.9	1,283	0.5	-548	-30
Hindu	1,544	0.8	4,200	1.7	2,656	172
Sikh	682	0.3	821	0.3	139	20
Any other religion	525	0.3	825	0.3	300	57

Source: Census 2011 (table KS209). Note: The Census question was voluntary and the wording was: What is your religion?

Regional and National comparisons:

- Between 2001 and 2011 there has been a decrease in people who identify as Christian nationally, from 71.7% to 59.3% (33.2 million) and an increase in those reporting no religion now reaching a quarter of the population (from 14.8% in 2001 to 25.1% – 4.1 million).
- There were increases in the other main religious group categories, with the number of Muslims increasing the most (from 3.0% to 4.8% – 2.7 million).
- London is now the most diverse region in terms of religion, with the highest proportion of people reporting themselves as Muslim (12.4%), Hindu (5%), Jewish (1.8%) and Buddhist (1%).
- London experienced the smallest decrease in the numbers of people who identify as Christian (below 10%) but remained the region with the lowest proportion of Christians (48%).
- The 13 local authorities with the highest proportions of the population reporting to be Christian were in the North West, with the highest in Knowsley at 80.9%.
- Tower Hamlets was the lowest at 27.1%. Leicester (32.4%), Camden (34%), Redbridge (36.8%), Harrow (37.3%) and Hackney (38.6%) all had proportions of under 40%.
- The areas with the highest proportion of Muslims were in London with the boroughs of Tower Hamlets and Newham having 34.5% and 32.0% respectively, and Redbridge and Waltham Forest having proportions of the population higher than 20%.

National Identity

A new question was introduced in the 2011 Census to assess people's 'national identity'. The question was 'How would you describe your national identity?' and was asked just before the ethnicity question. In response, residents could tick one or more of the following six categories: British, English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or Other. The question was intended to assess which country or nation(s) that people feel most affiliated to.

- In Tower Hamlets 47% of residents identified as British and 31% as English – it is worth noting that people could tick as many boxes as they wished of the groups listed. 28% identified as 'Other'.
- The numbers identifying as Welsh, Scottish or Irish, or Northern Irish were all around 1% or less.
- People in Tower Hamlets were more likely to identify as 'British' than Londoners generally (47% vs. 38%), but less likely to identify as English (31% vs. 44%). The proportion identifying as 'other' in Tower Hamlets was just above the London-wide average (28% vs. 25 %), but significantly above the national average of 9%.

Regional and National comparisons

- Nationally, 91% of the usual resident population identified with at least one UK national identity (English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish, and British) in 2011.

Country of birth, year of arrival: indicators of migration

Currently, ONS has only published partial detail on country of birth. When provided in full the data will complement ethnicity data by providing important detail on first generation migrant groups. The data released thus far is focussed ranks only the countries that are the most significant nationally in terms of total numbers of people from a specific place.

Tower Hamlets:

- 43% of the borough's residents were born outside the UK – higher than the London average (37%) but close to the average for Inner London (42%).
- The majority of the borough's migrants arrived in the UK when they were young adults: 81% were aged under 30 at arrival.
- 28% of migrant residents in the Borough arrived in the UK twenty or more years ago; 18% arrived between 10 and 20 years ago while more than half (54%) were more recent arrivals who arrived in the UK since 2001.
- Residents born in Bangladesh represent 15 % of the borough's population and are, by far, the largest single migrant group in the borough.
- Migrants born in European Union countries comprise 10% of the Tower Hamlets population: 7% are from the original 'EU15' member states (those in place prior to 2004) and 3% were from the EU Accession countries (the 12 EU countries who joined between 2004 and 2007).
- Residents born in other Asian countries (excluding Bangladesh) comprise 6% of the Tower Hamlets population and those born in Africa comprise 4% of the population.
- So far, in addition to the Bangladesh born population, the Census data has identified a further 11 migrant populations in the borough that are significant in size (populations that number more than 2,000 residents). These are: India (3,889 residents); China (3,522); Italy (3,047); France (3,014); Somalia (2,925); Ireland (2,862); Poland (2,674); Australia (2,671); Germany (2,318); United States (2,143); and Spain (2,025). Note: It is important to note that there are likely to be other groups that are significant in size and that are not separately identified in the Census tables (e.g. People born in Vietnam or New Zealand).
- One particular group, whose population size has been much discussed and debated, is the Somali population which can be gleaned from Country of Birth data as it was not included as an ethnicity option within the Census questionnaire.

- The number of the borough's residents who were born in Somalia has more than doubled over the last ten years, from 1,353 in 2001 up to 2,925 in 2011, a rise of 116 %. The 2011 census shows that Somali-born residents make up 1.2% of the Tower Hamlets population. However, the total size of the borough's entire Somali population will be higher than these figures suggest, as these do not include second generation Somali adults and children (who would be counted as UK-born).
- Residents born in Bangladesh number 38,877 compared with 81,377 of residents whose ethnic group was Bangladeshi – this indicates that around half (48 %) of the Bangladeshi population in the borough are 'first generation' migrants.

Regional and National comparisons

- Tower Hamlets is 9th in the top ten local authority areas with the highest proportions of residents born outside the UK with 109,000 residents (43.1% of the usual resident population).
- More than half the residents in Brent, Newham, Westminster, Kensington and Chelsea were born outside the UK.
- The most common non-UK countries of birth for usual residents of England and Wales in 2011 were India, Poland and Pakistan. Poland showed by far the largest percentage increase in the top ten countries of birth, with a nine-fold rise over the last decade and following its accession to the EU in 2004.
- The largest proportions of foreign-born residents in London were born in India (3%) and Poland (2%). Of the foreign-born residents in London, half arrived between 2001 and 2011.
- Around half (3.8 million) of all usual residents who were born outside the UK arrived in the UK between 2001 and 2011.
- All regions in England and Wales showed an increase in usual residents born outside the UK between 2001 and 2011; the largest numerical increases were in London and the South East. London had both the largest proportion of usual residents born outside the UK (37% of its resident population) and non-UK nationals (24% of its resident population).

Changes since the 2001 Census:

- In 2001 more than 1 in 4 of London's population were born outside the UK (27%); by 2011 this had grown to more than 1 in 3 (3 million, 37%). This compares to between 5 and 12% in other regions and Wales.
- In 2011 13% (7.5 million) of usual residents of England and Wales were born outside the UK; in 2001 this was 9% (4.6 million).
- There has been a general increase in the proportion born abroad for all regions over the period 2001-2011; the increase in number is especially notable for London.

Passports held

- The 2011 Census was the first to include a question on what passports people hold. In Tower Hamlets, 69% held a UK passport; 27% held a passport from elsewhere and 7% had no passport. (Note: people could hold more than one passport so percentages will sum to more than 100).
- There were 4.8 million non-UK passports held by usual residents of England and Wales in 2011, accounting for 9% of the resident population. Of these, 2.3 million were EU (non-UK) passports.
- Tower Hamlets ranks 15th nationally for the highest proportion of residents who hold a passport from outside of the UK (26.5%), though this figure will include those with more than one passport (including a UK passport).
- Kensington & Chelsea has the highest proportion who hold a non UK passport at 43.6% of residents.
- The highest proportion of non UK passports in Tower Hamlets are from EU countries at 9.6%, followed by the Middle East and Asia at 8.7%. The proportion of residents with a passport from the Middle East and Asia was the 6th highest in England. Newham had the highest proportion where 14.6% of residents held a passport from the Middle East and Asia, followed by Hounslow with 10.5%.

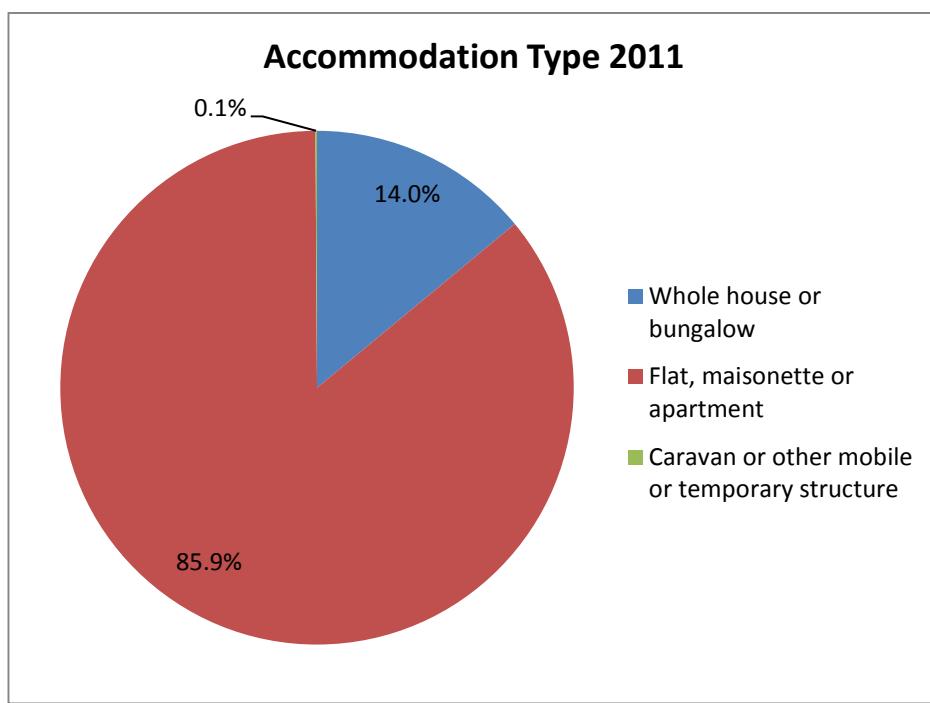
Languages

- Data on languages spoken shows that 62% of households were English language households (all adults with main language as English); 19% were mixed households where English and other languages were the main languages and 19% were households where English was not a main language.
- The lowest proportion of English language households are in Newham (53%) and Brent (57%).
- Tower Hamlets has a low proportion of English language households compared with both London and England (74% and 91%). More detail is expected in the coming months on the specific languages used in the borough. Figures are also expected on levels of proficiency in spoken English.

Household Growth and Composition

Household Growth

- The number of households in Tower Hamlets has grown by 28.9% since the 2001 census (22,727 extra households). This was the highest growth seen within London.
- Next second highest in London was Hackney with growth of 18.2% (15,648 extra households) over 10 percentage points lower than Tower Hamlets.
- The London average for growth in households was 8.3% compared to an England average of 7.9%.
- Tower Hamlets accounted for 9.1% of all the growth in households for London and 15.8% of all household growth within Inner London.
- The proportion of household spaces in Tower Hamlets which are either flats, maisonettes or apartments has increased from 83.6% in 2001 to 85.9% in 2011. This proportion is higher than London (52.2%) and Inner London (73.1%).



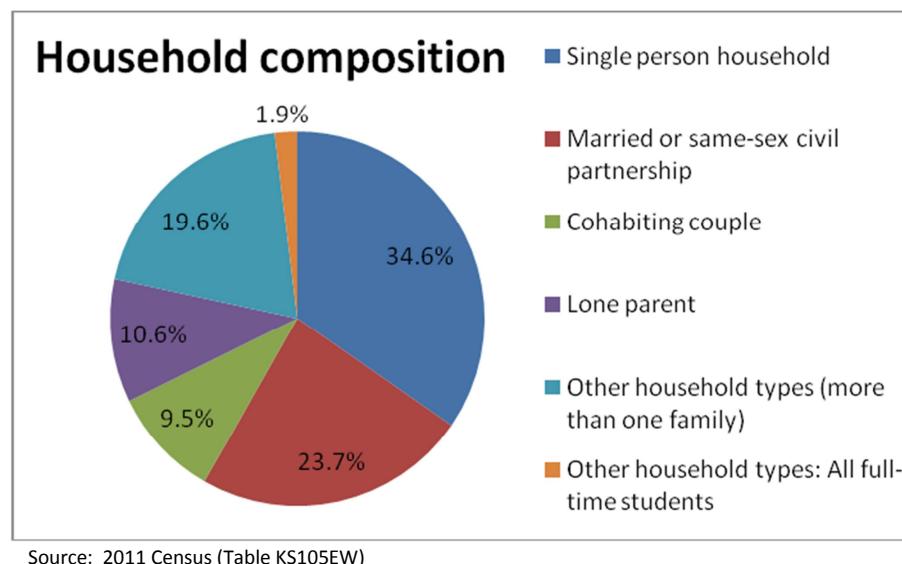
- The proportion of household spaces with no usual resident (vacant or second home) increased from 2.8% to 4.6% (4,879 dwellings in 2011). Increases were also seen across London (3% to 3.8%) and Inner London (3.8% to 4.7%)

Household size

- The average household size in Tower Hamlets in 2011 was 2.5 occupants. This has remained unchanged since the 2001 Census. There is some variation in this average by Ward. This indicator is an average of the usual resident population divided by the number of households. This means that it will be affected by the profile of property types and will not be an indicator of the extent of overcrowding.
- This is the same as the London average, but higher than the Inner London average of 2.3 persons per household.
- For Inner London, Newham has the highest average household size at 3.0, with Tower Hamlets joint second with Haringey. A majority of authorities in Outer London have a household size larger than 2.5 and Outer London has an average of 2.6. Nationally, Tower Hamlets is ranked 17th on household size, with 1st being the largest.

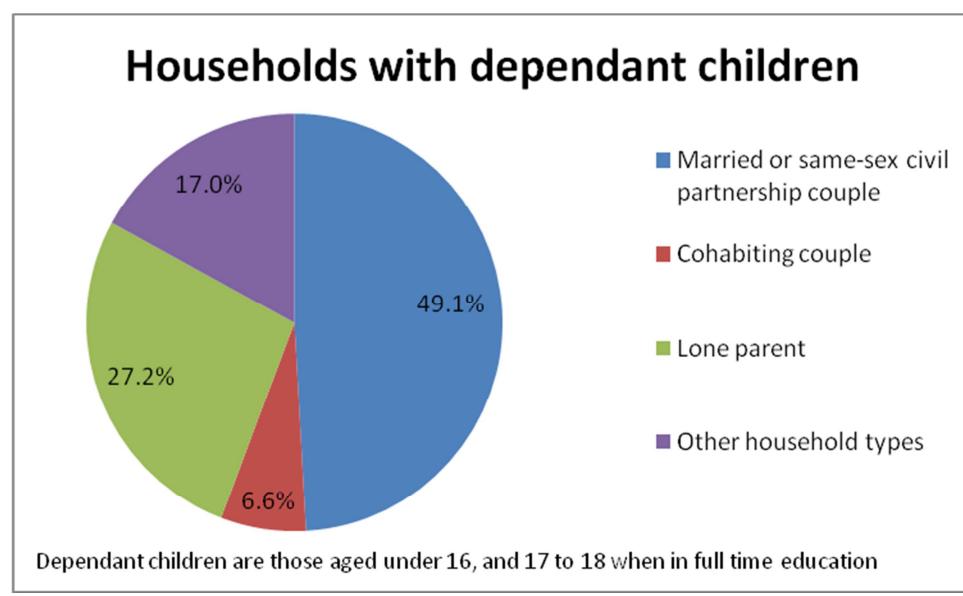
Household Composition

- There are 35,047 Single person households in Tower Hamlets, which accounts for 34.6% of all the households in the borough. This is similar to the proportion of London as a whole (35.9%) and above the figure for England of 30.3%.



- The proportion of single person households in the borough where the occupant is aged under 65 is 28.6%. This is higher than the average for London of just 22% and England at 17.9%, however, Tower Hamlets is ranked the 7th highest for the proportion of single person households aged under 65 within Inner London, London overall and within England.

- Households containing a single family in a marriage or same-sex civil partnership accounted for 23.7% of all households in the borough (22,674). This is below that of London overall where the proportion is 32.2% and England where it is 41.3%. 58% of families in this type of household had dependent children, higher than the London figure of 53%, and that for England which was 46%.
- Cohabiting couples make up 9.5% of households (9,613), higher than the London figure of 8.7%, but lower than England which is 9.8%. Of this household type, 19% had dependent children, which is lower than the equivalent figure for London at 32% and England at 41%.
- Lone parent households make up a further 10.6% (10,759), which is the same as the national figure and below that for London where lone parent households account for 12.7% of all households.
- The household type 'other' accounted for 19.6% of households in the borough; this is significantly higher than for London where it accounts for 14.2% of households and England where it is only 7.4%. Of the households in this category 23.3% had dependent children, which is a lower proportion of this household type than for London (32.7%) and England (37%).
- Households where all residents were students make the final 1.9% of households in the borough. This accounts for 1,974 households and is a greater proportion than for London at 0.7% and England at 0.6%.
- 26,916 households in the borough have dependant children (26.6% of all households). This proportion is lower than that for London which is 30.9% of households, and lower than in England where the proportion is 29.1%.



- Of the households in Tower Hamlets with dependant children, almost half are married or in same-sex civil partnerships and more than a quarter are lone parent households. This is similar to the figures for London where 49% of these households are married or in same-sex civil partnerships and a slightly higher proportion, 28%, are lone parent households. In England, for households with dependant children, a lower proportion are lone parent families (24%) and married or same-sex civil partnerships with dependant children account for 53%.
- Tower Hamlets has a higher proportion of families with dependant children in the 'other' classification at 17% of households with children. This compares with 15% for London and 9% of households with children in England.

Household Composition, 2011 Census

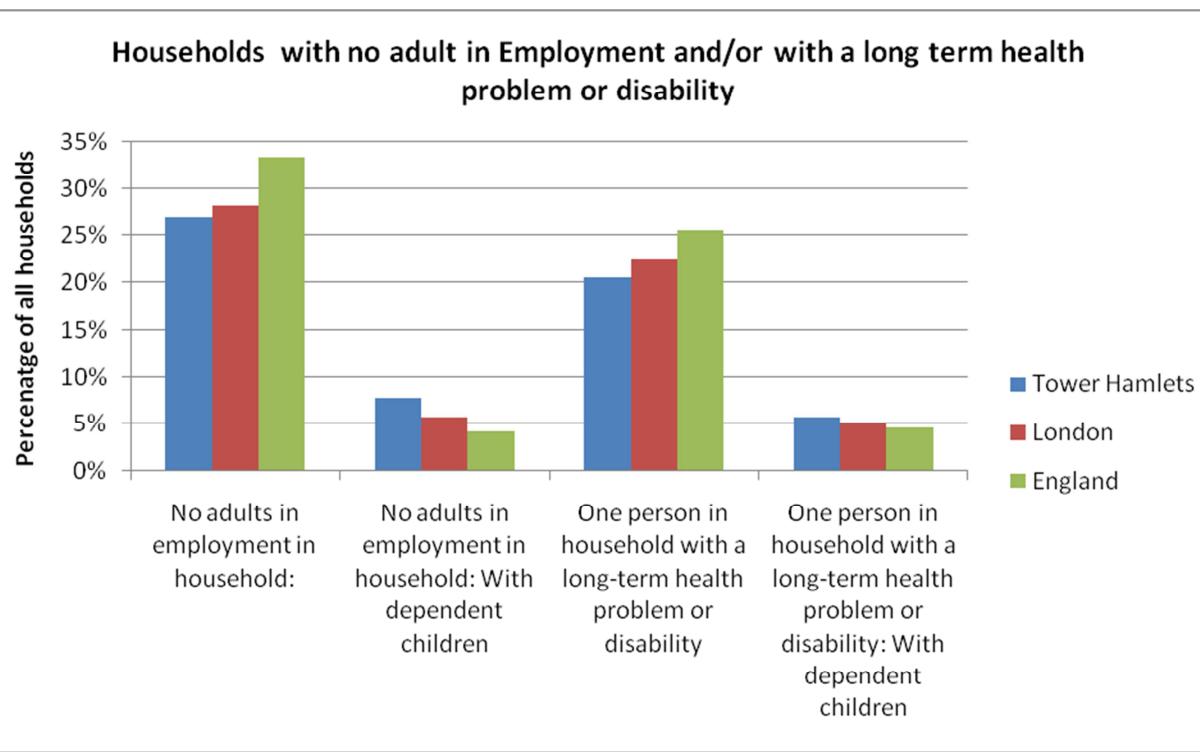
	Tower Hamlets		London		England	
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
One person household: Aged 65 and over	6.0	6,038	9.6	312,022	12.4	2,725,596
One person household: Other	28.6	29,009	22.0	718,536	17.9	3,940,897
One family only: All aged 65 and over	1.3	1,295	4.1	134,063	8.1	1,789,465
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No children	7.2	7,303	8.3	270,709	12.3	2,719,210
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children	13.1	13,219	15.0	490,040	15.3	3,375,890
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: All children non-dependent	2.1	2,152	4.8	155,658	5.6	1,234,355
One family only: Cohabiting couple: No children	7.5	7,606	5.5	178,845	5.3	1,173,172
One family only: Cohabiting couple: Dependent children	1.8	1,782	2.8	91,774	4	890,780
One family only: Cohabiting couple: All children non-dependent	0.2	225	0.4	12,288	0.5	108,486
One family only: Lone parent: Dependent children	7.2	7,327	8.5	278,986	7.1	1,573,255
One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent	3.4	3,432	4.1	134,478	3.5	766,569
Other household types: With dependent children	4.5	4,588	4.6	149,043	2.6	584,016
Other household types: All full-time students	1.9	1,974	0.7	24,384	0.6	124,285
Other household types: All aged 65 and over	0.2	162	0.3	8,660	0.3	61,715
Other household types: Other	15.0	15,145	9.4	306,687	4.5	995,677

Source: 2011 Census (KS105EW)

- As a proportion of all households in Tower Hamlets, those with no adult in employment accounted for 27% (27,323 households). This will include households where the occupant(s) are retired as the count is not restricted to working age residents and also

households where an adult is unable to work through illness or disability. This figure of 27% is, however, lower than the proportion of households with no adult in employment in either London (28.2%) or England where it is a third of all households (33.3%).

- Households where no adults were in employment and who had dependent children accounted for 7.7% of households in Tower Hamlets (7,795). This is 2 percentage points higher than in London (5.7%) and also higher than in England (4.2%).
- Households with no adult in employment and with dependant children accounted for 29% of all households with dependant children. This is more than 10 percentage points higher than for London (18%) and higher than for England (14%)
- 20,840 households in the borough (20.6%) contain one person with a long-term health problem or disability, a lower proportion than in London (22.4%) and England (25.7%). Of these households 5,742 (27.6%) also have dependant children, a higher proportion than in London (22.3%) and England (18.0%)
- Out of all households in the borough with dependant children, 21.3% (5,742 households) have an occupant with a long term health problem or disability. In London the proportion is 16.2% and for England it is 15.9%.



Rooms, Bedrooms, Central Heating and Overcrowding

- Tower Hamlets has a reported average of 3.9 rooms per household which is a decline on the 2001 average of 4 rooms per household.

- Nationally, the City of London has the lowest average number of rooms per household at 3.4 rooms. However, Tower Hamlets along with Westminster are ranked second from bottom for average number of rooms.
- The 2011 Census also had a specific question relating to the number of bedrooms per household. This was the first time this had been asked in the Census and showed that Tower Hamlets had an average of 2.1 bedrooms per household. This was below the London average of 2.5 bedrooms and just below the inner London average of 2.2.
- Although the Tower Hamlets average was the same as that for Camden, Islington and Kensington & Chelsea, the figure of 2.1 bedrooms per household was one of the lowest averages seen nationally. The only areas with averages lower than 2.1 were the City of London with 1.6 bedrooms and Westminster with 2.0.
- ONS also produce derived statistics from the census responses, which are indicative of the extent overcrowding. This takes the form of the number of households that have too few rooms to adequately accommodate all of the people who live there.
- Tower Hamlets was found to have 32,235 households with fewer rooms than required. This equates to 34.8% of all households in the borough, and was an increase on the 2001 figure which found that 29% of households in Tower Hamlets did not have enough rooms (22,984 households).
- On this measure Tower Hamlets is ranked 2nd nationally (after Newham with 34.9%) for the proportion of households which are over occupied. The London average was 21.7% of households with too few rooms and 28.6% for Inner London.

Percentage and number of Households classed as having too few rooms

LA	Number	%
Newham	35,431	34.9
Tower Hamlets	35,235	34.8
City of London	1,517	34.6
Camden	31,693	32.5
Hackney	32,707	32.2
Westminster	32,410	30.6
Brent	32,688	29.6
Islington	27,191	29.1
Southwark	34,723	28.8
Haringey	29,058	28.5
London	-	21.7%
Inner London	-	28.6%
England	-	8.7%

Source: 2011 Census (KS403EW)

- For the first time ONS was also able to produce occupancy statistics based on the number of **bedrooms**. This showed that Tower Hamlets has 16,964 household's that have too few bedrooms to adequately accommodate the people who live there. This is 16.8% of all households in the borough and Tower Hamlets is ranked 3rd nationally, after Newham (with 25.4%) and Brent (with 18%). In contrast London has 11.6% of households classed as having an inadequate number of bedrooms and Inner London has 14.0%.
- These figures are indicative of proportion of households that are overcrowded but do not indicate the degree of overcrowding within households.

Number and percentage of households classed as having too few bedrooms

Area	Number	%
Newham	25,768	25.4%
Brent	19,805	18.0%
Tower Hamlets	16,964	16.8%
Haringey	16,582	16.3%
Southwark	18,875	15.7%
Waltham Forest	15,118	15.6%
Hackney	15,862	15.6%
Ealing	17,601	14.2%
Barking and Dagenham	9,500	13.6%
Lambeth	17,616	13.5%
London	-	11.6%
Inner London	-	14.0%
England	-	4.7%

Source: 2011 Census (KS403EW)

Housing Tenure

- The profile of households by tenure type has changed dramatically since 2001. In line with the London wide trend, the borough has seen a decline in the proportion of owner occupied households and also households in the social rented sector, while there has been a dramatic rise in the percentage of households which are privately rented.
- A similar trend can be seen nationally, but the degree of change is not as marked as in London.

Social Rented Households

- Social rented households as a proportion of total households in the borough fell from 52.5% in 2001 to 39.6% in 2011. Despite this Tower Hamlets still has the 4th largest proportion of social rented households behind Hackney and Southwark, both with 43.7%, and Islington with 42%.

- This is well above the average for London (26.2%) and close to that of Inner London (38%), and significantly above the England average of 19.3%.

Owner Occupied Households

- Owner occupied households now account for 26.6% of households in the borough, down from 29% in 2001. This is the second lowest proportion nationally, second only to Hackney which has 26.1%. All of the 10 lowest authorities nationally are within Inner London.
- The proportion of owner occupied households in London is 49.5% which is higher than the 35% figure for Inner London. Nationally 64.2% of households are owner occupied.
- While London saw a decrease in the actual number of owner occupied households of 5.1% and Inner London saw a decrease of 1.4%, Tower Hamlets actually saw an increase in the number of owner occupied households of 18.4%. This exceeded the national figure where there was a 0.7% increase in owner occupied households.
- Even though households in shared ownership only account for 2.4% of households in the borough, Tower Hamlets has the third highest proportion of homes of this type nationally after Milton Keynes and Hounslow.

Private Rented Households

- The most dramatic change in the tenure profile was seen in the private rented sector where the number of households has more than doubled over the last 10 years.
- The number of private rented households in Tower Hamlets increased by 18,412 households to 32,964 in 2011, this represents an increase of 126.5% over the 2001 figure of 14,552 households. Over the same period the number of private rented households in London increased by 57% and in Inner London by 54%. Nationally the increase in private rented households was also significant at 51.3%.
- In 2011 private rented households accounted for 32.5% of households, up from 18.5% in 2001. This proportion is higher than the London average of 25% and also the national average of 16.8%, however, it is closer to the average for Inner London of 30.8%.
- Tower Hamlets has the 5th highest proportion of private rented households nationally, behind Westminster (39.7%), The City of London (35.9%), Kensington & Chelsea (35.8%) and Newham (34%).
- In 2001, 71% of all properties were rented, 52.5% were social rented and 18.5% private rented. By 2011 the proportion of rented properties had only increased marginally to 72.2%, but the proportions had shifted significantly to 39.6% social rented and 32.6% private rented.

Tenure (households)	2001	2011	% of all households in 2001	% of all households in 2011
All categories: Tenure	78,530	101,257		-
Owner occupied	22,742	26,935	29.0%	26.6%
Owned: Owned outright	6,097	8,648	7.8%	8.5%
Owned: Owned with a mortgage or loan	15,410	15,904	19.6%	15.7%
Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	1,235	2,383	1.6%	2.4%
Social Rented	41,236	40,106	52.5%	39.6%
Private Rented	14,552	32,964	18.5%	32.6%
Living rent free (new category in 2001)	-	1,252		1.2%

Source: 2011 Census (KS402EW)

Usual residents elsewhere with a second addresses in Tower Hamlets

- The Census data on second addresses reports on an individual basis and not on households or properties, and only includes individuals who reported staying at a second address for at least 30 days per year.
- For children, the address of another parent/guardian can count as a second address, and students would be counted as usually resident at their term time accommodation with a parental home counted as a second address.
- 6,780 individuals have a second address in Tower Hamlets but are usually resident elsewhere. Tower Hamlets is 10th out of 14 inner London boroughs and 16th out of 33 for all of London.
- The largest single category for a second address was for unspecified 'other' reasons, with 3,521 persons resident elsewhere, but with a second address in Tower Hamlets.

Usual residents of Tower Hamlets with a second address elsewhere

- 19,040 Tower Hamlets residents have a second address outside of the borough which is 7.5% of the usually resident population. For residents with a second address there is no comparable figure for London and for England these will not capture those with a second address elsewhere in the UK.
- 10,276 residents in Tower Hamlets have a second address elsewhere in England and Wales.
- 384 residents have a second home in Scotland or Northern Ireland.
- 8,380 residents have a second address outside of the UK (3.3% of residents), which compares to 2.7% of residents in London and 1.3% of residents nationally.

Usual Tower Hamlets residents with a second address	Second address elsewhere in England and Wales	Second address in Scotland or Northern Ireland	Second address outside the UK	Total	% of second address type
Second address: Working	586	32	776	1,394	7.3%
Second address: Holiday	616	30	1,069	1,715	9.0%
Second address: Other	9,074	322	6,535	15,931	83.7%
All second address types	10,276	384	8,380	19,040	100.0%
% of all second address locations	54.0%	2.0%	44.0%	100%	

Source: 2011 Census (Second address estimates for Local authorities in England and Wales)

Car or Van availability

- A lower proportion of households in Tower Hamlets own a car or a van in comparison to London and England. Only 31.9% of households own a car or a van compared to London (40.5%) and England (35.2%) and 4.4% own two cars or vans compared to London (14%) and England (24.7%).
- 63% (63,797) households in Tower Hamlets do not own any car or van. This is an increase of 19,215 more households from the 2001 Census figure.
- Car ownership in Tower Hamlets has also increased by 10.3% percentage points since the 2001 census. This is similar to the trend for England which had a 9.3% increase, but is significantly higher than for London where car ownership increased by only 1.3%.

Labour Market

This section includes data on the Labour Market including Economic activity (Employment rate, Unemployment, Self-employment etc.), Hours worked, Employment by Industry, Employment by Occupation and National Statistics Socio-economic Classifications (NS-SEC)

Economic activity

- The overall number of people included in the economically active and inactive group (aged 16 – 74) increased from 143,429 to 196,552 or 37% between 2001 and 2011.
- Economic activity in Tower Hamlets stands currently at 69.8%. This includes people in employment and those unemployed looking for work. The Tower Hamlets figure is close to the England average of 69.9% but still 2% below the London rate of 71.7%.
- The economic activity rate in 2011 rate shows a substantial increase of more than 10 percentage points from 59.1% in 2001. As would be expected, conversely economic inactivity decreased to the current rate of 30.1% from 40.9% in 2001. However this reflects a less than 1000 person increase in economically inactive people between 2001 and 2011.

Unemployment

- 13,259 residents were unemployed in the Borough on Census day. This translates to a rate of 6.7% substantially above the 5.2% in London and 4.4% in England.
- The unemployment rate in the Borough has remained the same only changing by 0.1 percentage point from 6.6% in 2001.
- In Tower Hamlets around 1.8% or 3,442 of the unemployed people have 'Never worked' compared to 1.1% in London and 0.7% in England.
- 4,985 residents or 2.5% were long term unemployed in Tower Hamlets compared to 2% in London and 1.7% in England.

In employment

- There were 113,219 residents in employment in Tower Hamlets translating to the employment rate of 57.6%. The rate was significantly below the London (62.4%) and England (62.1%) average.
- 'Residents in employment' includes those in full time, part time and self-employment. In Tower Hamlets this is 39.7% in Tower Hamlets, close to the London average (39.8%) and just above the England average (38.6%).

- For part time employment the rate in Tower Hamlets was 9.6%, marginally below the London rate (10.9%) and by far lower than the England rate (13.7%).
- Self-employment in the Borough is 8.3%, below the average for London (11.7%) and England (9.8%). However there has been an increase of 2.3 percentage points from 6% in 2001.

Economically inactive

- The economically inactive population includes the long term sick, retired, economically inactive students, those looking after home & family and others.
- The total number of economically inactive residents has only increased by less than 1000 people between 2001 and 2011. This translates to a decrease of the overall inactivity rate by more than 10 percentage points to 30.1% because of the significant increase in the economically active population.
- The proportion of residents – ‘Looking after home or family’ was ranked as the third highest in the country. 13,809 residents or 7% in the Borough, representing a higher rate compared to London (5.2%) and England (4.4%).
- 8,893 residents are long term sick and disabled in Tower Hamlets which is a rate of 4.5% compared to London (3.7%) and England (4.0%).
- The retired population decreased from 7.7% to 4.7% between both Censuses.

Students

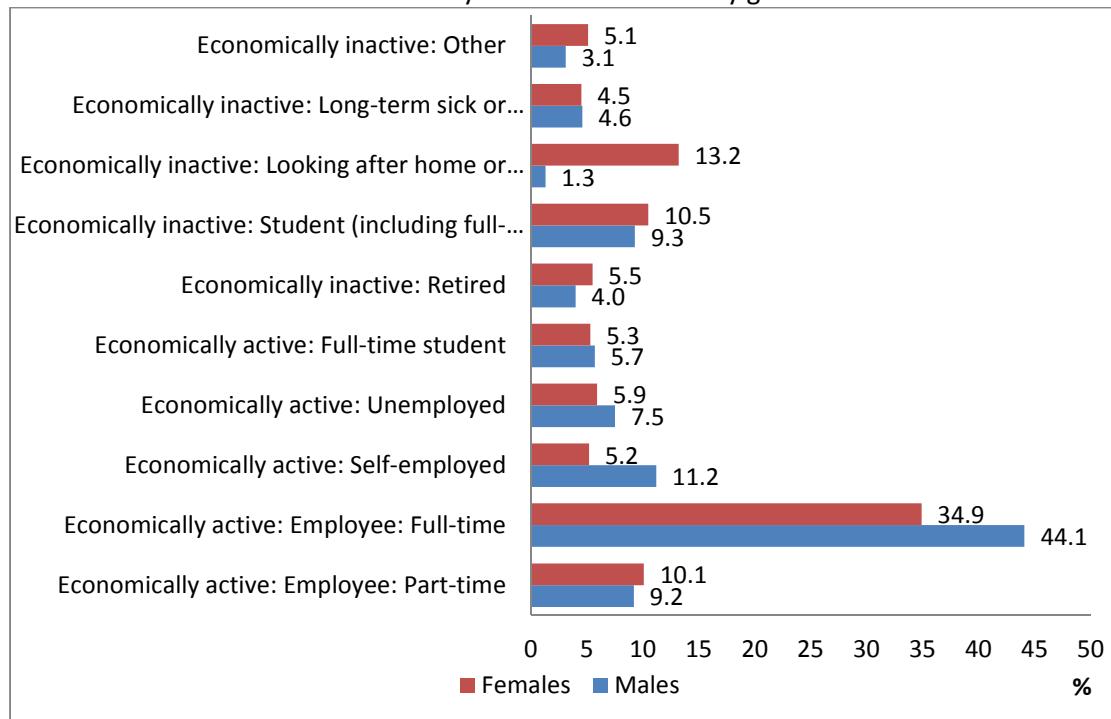
- There has been a significant shift in the profile of the economically inactive population. The total numbers of Retired, Long term sick, those looking after home & family and others has decreased, but the number of economically inactive Students has increased dramatically to 19,407 (9.9%), This is a 50% increase from 12,783 back in 2001 which offsets the overall decrease in other groups.
- There were also 10,755 (5.5%) economically active full time students in the borough. The overall student population (active and inactive) was 15.4% of the 16 to 74 population compared to 11.9% in London and 9.2% in England.

Gender and Employment

- The male employment rate in the borough was 64.5% while the female rate stands at 50.2%.
- The male unemployment rate was 7.5% around 1.6 percentage points above the female unemployment rate of 5.9%.

- Of the unemployed (but actively seeking work) women in the borough, around 1,900 have never worked, which translates to a rate of 2% compared with 1% in London and 0.6% in England.
- While the male full time employment rate (44.1%) was above the female rate (34.9%), the female part time employment rate (10.1%) was slightly above the male part time employment rate (9.2%).
- However, the rate for female part time employees with 10.1% was lower when compared to London (15%) and England (21.2%).
- In comparison the average male part time rate (9.2%) was higher compared to London (6.7%) and England (6.1%).
- There is a higher number of economically inactive women looking after home or family. They are ranked as the second highest in the country with a rate of 13.2% compare to London (9.5%) and England (7.8%). Newham is the highest with 13.9%. Only 1.3% of men in Tower Hamlets are inactive looking after home and family.

Tower Hamlets Residents economically active and inactive by gender in % from Census 2011.



Source: 2011 Census (KS602EW and KS603EW)

Hours worked

- The majority of people in employment in Tower Hamlets worked between 31 to 48 hours (55.9%), just below the England (57.6%) and London (58.5%) averages.

- Interestingly the figures for part-time hours worked in Tower Hamlets are lower compared to England and London. This is the case for those working 15 hours and less and for those working 16 to 30 hours.
- However the rate for employees working more than 49 hours is relatively high in the Borough with 19.4% compared to 15.9% in London and 13.3% in England.

Hours worked by hours in TH, London & England (%)

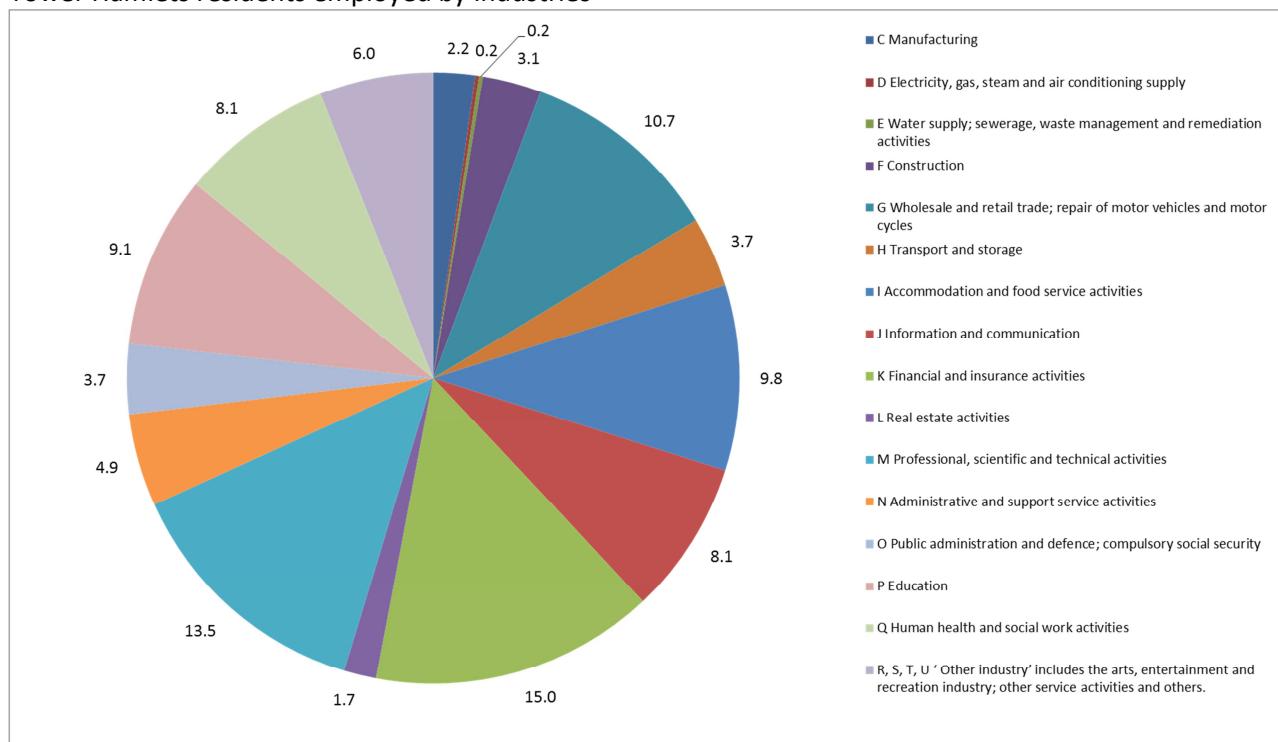
	Part-time: 15 hours or less worked	Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked	Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked	Full-time: 49 or more hours worked
England	9.6%	19.4%	57.6%	13.3%
London	8.7%	17%	58.5%	15.9%
Tower Hamlets	8.2%	16.6%	55.9%	19.4%

Source: 2011 Census (KS604EW)

Employment Sectors in Tower Hamlets

- Around 15% of residents are employed in the Financial and insurance activities sector which is the largest employment sector. The borough is ranked fourth in the country for this sector behind City of London, Kensington & Chelsea and Westminster.
- The second largest sector are Professional, scientific and technical activities (13.5%) followed by Wholesale, retail sale and Motor sales (10.7%).

Tower Hamlets residents employed by industries

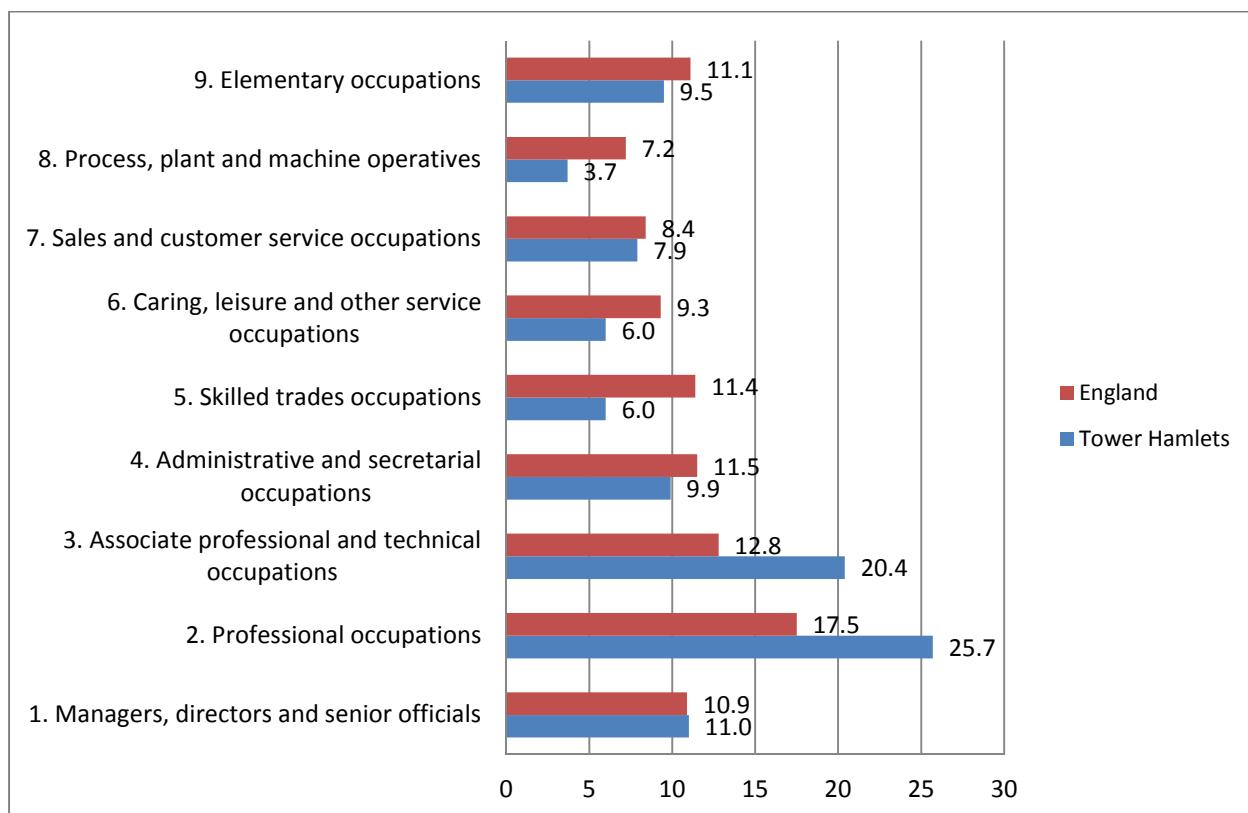


Source: 2011 Census (KS605EW)

Occupations

- The largest occupational groups in Tower Hamlets were Professional occupations (25.7%) followed by Associate professional and technical occupations (20.4%) and Managers, directors and senior officials (11%).
- The proportion of people in these roles in Tower Hamlets are above the London and England averages except for Managers, directors and senior officials which was below the London average.

Occupational groups in Tower Hamlets (%)



Source: 2011 Census (KS608EW)

Qualifications

- The question in the census about qualifications was altered to reflect the levels assigned to qualifications and to add a foreign qualification tick-box. There has been a significant increase in the number of residents who have qualifications and a decrease in the number who do not have a qualification. In 2011, 41% (83,675) of usual residents aged 16 and over had a Level 4 qualification. This is an increase of almost 7 percentage points since 2001, and is above the average for London (37.7%) and significantly higher than the national average. There has also been a reduction in the number of residents aged 16 and over who do not have a qualification, falling from 35% in 2001 to 20%. However, this percentage includes those who are still studying and have not completed their course.

- However, lower proportions of residents in Tower Hamlets than in London and England said they have a Level 1 and 2 qualifications. 9.3% of residents aged 16 and over have a Level 1 qualification and 8.7% have a Level 2 qualification. A lower proportion of residents (0.9%) aged 16 and over are in an apprenticeship scheme.
- There is a sizeable population, 10% of residents in the borough, who hold other qualifications, including foreign qualifications.

Qualification Levels, 2011

	Tower Hamlets		London		England	
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
All residents aged 16 and over	-	203,953		6,549,173		42,989,620
No qualifications	20	40,719	17.6	1,152,517	22.5	9,656,810
Level 1 : 1-4 GCSEs or equivalent qualifications	9.3	18,928	10.7	702,687	13.3	5,714,441
Level 2: 5 GCSEs or equivalent qualifications	8.7	17,734	11.8	775,928	15.2	6,544,614
Apprenticeships	0.9	1,821	1.6	107,665	3.6	1,532,934
Level 3: 2 or more A-Levels or equivalent qualifications	10.1	20,643	10.5	685,508	12.4	5,309,631
Level 4 or above: Bachelor degree or equivalent, and higher qualifications and above	41	83,675	37.7	2,470,225	27.4	11,769,361
Highest level of qualification: Other qualifications including foreign qualifications.	10	20,433	10	654,643	5.7	2,461,829
Total	100		100		100	

Source: Table KS501, 2001 Census

Health and Unpaid Care

Tower Hamlets

- The question in the 2011 census about long term illness and disability has been altered so it is not possible to compare 2001 with 2011 directly. ONS are proposing to publish more in-depth analysis in January 2013. In 2011 residents were asked about the general state of their health on a five point scale of: very good, good, fair bad or very bad. The majority of residents (83%) in Tower Hamlets reported that they either had very good or good health. This is just below the percentage for London (84%) and just above the percentage for England (82%).
- More residents in Tower Hamlets than nationally said that their day to day activities were not limited by a long term health problem or disability. In Tower Hamlets 65% said that was the case compared to 65% in London and 56% nationally.
- However, in terms of bad or very bad health Tower Hamlets has the 4th highest rate in London, (6%) after Islington (6.4%), Hackney (6.2%) and Barking and Dagenham (6.1%).
- The census also included a question which asked whether people had a health problem or disability that had lasted for at least 12 months and limited day to day activities. In Tower Hamlets 4.1% of working age residents (16-64) said they had a long term health problem or disability. For all persons the percentage increased to 6.8%.
- With a reduction of 3.7 percentage points, Tower Hamlets has had the largest reduction in the proportion of residents with a limiting long term health problem since 2001.
- In terms of residents providing unpaid care, 4.3% provide 1- 19 hours per week, 1.4% provide 20-49 hours per week and 1.9% 50 hours or more per week. For all 3 ranges this is below that for England and Wales (6.5%, 1.4% and 2.4%) as well as London (5.3%, 1.3% and 1.8%).
- The proportion of households with no dependent children, and that have one person with a long-term health problem or disability is 14.9%. This is much lower than London 17.4 and England 21%.

Regional and National comparisons

- Nationally, a majority of the population (81%) described themselves as being in very good or good health. A further 13% said their health was fair, and the remaining 6% bad or very bad health.
- In London around half of the population said that their health was very good and around a third said their health was good. In terms of bad or very bad health 3% said they had bad health and 1.2% had very bad health.
- In response to the question about long term health problem or disability, 11% of the working age population said that they had a long term health problem or disability,

compared to 13% nationally. This compares to 17.9% of all persons (14.2% nationally for all persons). A number of London boroughs have seen a significant improvement in the incidence of long term health problems amongst residents. Whilst Tower Hamlets had the largest decrease (improvement), there is also evidence of improvement amongst other East London boroughs, Hackney (a decrease of 3.6 percentage points), Barking & Dagenham and Newham (both a reduction of 3.5 percentage points).

- In terms of unpaid care, in London there has been little change in the last 10 years, with 8.4% of all Londoners providing unpaid care compared to 10.3% nationally.

Census Results: Background

The first release of 2011 Census results were published by ONS on 16th July at 11.00am. This included estimates of:

- The usually resident population by age and sex at national, regional and local authority level
- The number of households at national, regional and local authority level
- The number of non-UK short term residents on Census day at local authority level

There have been subsequent releases of the above data at lower geographies and for example age by single year.

The Second Release of Census Results were published by ONS on 11th December. This includes a vast range of key statistics on Ethnicity, Faith, Country of Birth, Identity, Key Labour Market Statistics, Housing type and Household Composition. This data is however not available in cross tabular form or at lower geographies though is expected in the Third data release in March 2013

- Third Release March 2013 – June 2013
- Fourth Release July 2013 – October 2013

In the last decade the borough's economy and population has been driven by a focus on East London and in particular the regeneration priorities of the Olympics, Paralympics and Canary Wharf. While the first results from the 2011 Census broadly confirm what we knew about the extent of the population growth in the borough, the headline population figure it provides is higher than previous official estimates of the boroughs population¹. Both the ONS and GLA will now be incorporating the 2011 Census baseline into their official estimates and population projections.

The council has developed a range of tools to enable it to better plan and anticipate the service needs of residents in terms of social infrastructure such as schools, health care provision and leisure.

The Census data for 2011 are important for local authorities because they will be used to determine the baseline for the new business rates retention system. This will determine what share of rates income is retained by the authority for at least the next ten years and possibly in perpetuity. In addition, some specific grants are still allocated using Census data. In addition many services depend upon accurate data on population to plan adequately for services.

Response rate

Prior to and during the enumeration period the council actively encouraged residents to return their Census forms, working closely with ONS and providing a comprehensive support programme. The response rate for Tower Hamlets was 91%, compared to 94% for England and Wales. Tower Hamlets had the highest percentage of online returns in the country (29.3%). Online completions were highest in Millwall (36.5%) and Bethnal Green South (34.5%).

Not surprisingly, response rates were higher for younger and older residents in the borough and in line with the national response rates. Overall women had a higher response rate than men. Tower Hamlets was considered to be a particularly 'hard to count' area by ONS. The 91% response rate is a considerable success, particularly given the national target of achieving no less than an 80% rate in any one area and our experience of low response in the past, including a Census response rate of 76% in 2001.

Further information

This Briefing was produced by the Council's Corporate Research Unit (CRU), which is based in the Chief Executive's Directorate. Research briefings provide timely and in-depth analysis of data about Tower Hamlets and are designed to improve the use and sharing of data across the Partnership.

Contact the Corporate Research Unit via CRU@towerhamlets.gov.uk

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