

Census 2011: Kensington and Chelsea

A summary of all Key Statistics and a selection of Quick Statistics from the second release of Census statistics (11 December, 2012)

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Introduction

The Census occurs every ten years and provides a wealth of data about the population of England and Wales. The most recent Census Day fell on 27 March 2011 and the Office for National Statistics (ONS) is now beginning to release the more detailed data at local authority level.

This report gives a summary of the notable Key Statistics and Quick Statistics tables included in this release of Census data. All of the principle themes are covered but in certain instances some tables are not referred to in detail (e.g. Communal establishment residents) for the sake of brevity.

The raw data used in this report can be downloaded in full from the Office for National Statistics website (www.ons.gov.uk).

The importance of Census data

Census data is the gold standard small area dataset for England and Wales and is used to plan service delivery and measure change over time.

Census data is particularly valuable to inner London boroughs, like Kensington and Chelsea, which are very densely populated and are places where the most affluent areas are located alongside the most deprived areas.

Not only does the Census allow us to compare Kensington and Chelsea to other boroughs it also allows us to look at small areas within the borough. This granular level data will be released on the 30 January 2013.

Comparability

Where this report provides comparisons between 2001 and 2011 Census data, the figures for 2001 are the original ONS Census estimates. The overall population estimate was later revised by ONS but for comparability and clarity the original 2001 estimates have been used.

New datasets

The 2011 Census contained a number of new or amended questions which enhance our knowledge of the resident population.

Examples include:

1. National Identity
2. Main language
3. Passports held
4. Length of stay in the United Kingdom
5. Date of entry into the United Kingdom

Themes

Census data is subdivided into a number of distinct themes all of which are included in this report. For ease of use these have been subdivided into the following three groups:

Who we are

Population, ethnic group, country of birth, passports held, religion, health and provision of unpaid care

How we live

Marital status, living arrangements, household composition, accommodation, tenure, car or van availability and overcrowding

What we do

Economic activity, hours worked, qualifications, students, economic sector and occupation

Headline data

Who we are

- More than one-fifth of all households (16,389) have a first language that is not English, this is the fourth highest proportion in the country
- 53 per cent of our residents have a level four qualification (equivalent to a university degree), the fourth highest proportion nationally and Kensington and Chelsea is ranked second to bottom for those with no qualifications (10 per cent)
- 61 per cent of our residents have a UK passport, the lowest proportion of any local authority in England and Wales.
- Excluding the UK and Ireland, the borough is ranked first for the proportion of residents with EU passports (20 per cent)
- Less than half of all residents (48 per cent) were born in the United Kingdom, the fourth lowest proportion of all local authorities in England and Wales
- 28 per cent of all residents arrived in the UK between 2001-2011, the second highest proportion after Westminster (30 per cent)
- Kensington and Chelsea has the highest proportion of residents who describe themselves as belonging to a non-British identity (38 per cent)
- The proportion of White British residents has decreased from 50 per cent to 39 per cent between 2001 and 2011
- Kensington and Chelsea has the second highest proportion of Arab residents, four per cent compared to seven per cent in Westminster
- Ranked first in England and Wales for the proportion of residents born in Germany, Iran, France, Italy, Spain or the Philippines
- 1001 residents are in a registered civil partnership, the eighth highest in England and Wales

How we live

- 58 per cent of all residents describe their health as 'very good', the highest proportion in England and Wales
- The borough has the third highest proportion of privately rented households, after Westminster and City of London
- Seven per cent reduction in owner occupied households since 2001, from 44 per cent to 37 per cent

What we do

- More than a third of all working residents (35 per cent) work more than 49 hours per week, ranking Kensington and Chelsea second highest after City of London

Economic sector

- 22 per cent of residents (17,494 residents) that work are employed in 'Financial and Insurance activities', the second highest proportion in England and Wales after the City of London
- Kensington and Chelsea has the highest proportion of residents working in 'Real Estate', 2,762 residents (3.4 per cent)
- 17 per cent (13,599 residents) of our working residents are employed in 'Professional, Scientific and Technical industries', (e.g. barristers and accountants) the sixth highest proportion in England and Wales

Occupation

- Nearly three-quarter of employed residents work in senior occupations, 23 per cent 'Manager, Directors and Senior Officials' (e.g. chief executives, financial managers), 23 per cent in 'Professional Occupations' (e.g. scientists, engineers) and 25 per cent 'Associate and Technical Occupations' (e.g. town planners, laboratory technicians, civil engineering technicians)

Who we are: Population count

The London perspective

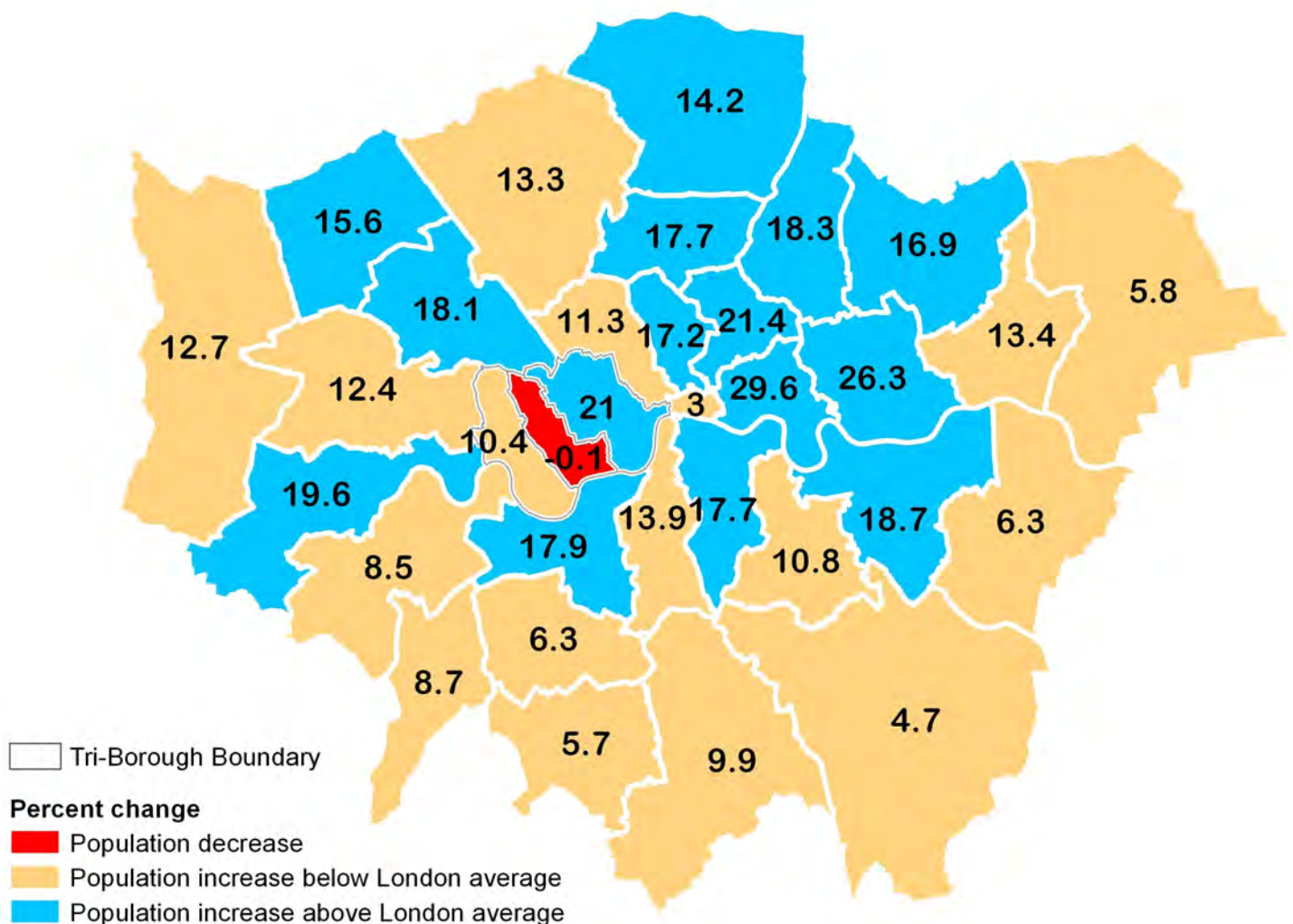
Figure 1 shows the per cent increase or decrease for all London boroughs. Blue indicates an increase above the London average, brown below the average and red indicates where there has been population loss.

On average London boroughs have grown by 13.9 per cent. Many of the boroughs that have seen an increase are located in the east of London, especially Tower Hamlets (29.6 per cent), Newham (26.3 per cent) and Hackney (21.4 per cent).

Tri-borough

The population of Westminster has grown by 21 per cent and Hammersmith and Fulham has seen an increase of 10.4 per cent. Kensington and Chelsea is the only London borough to see a population reduction, -0.1 per cent.

Figure 1. Per cent population change for all London boroughs



Who we are: Age structure - Population Pyramids

Below are a number of population pyramids broken into five year age bands. These show, at a glance, the relative attributes of the age structure of Kensington and Chelsea with other comparable areas.

England and Wales

The contrast between the inner-London pyramids and the England and Wales pyramid is evident in the flatter which indicates a more equal distribution of the age groups.

Age - Less than 20

The narrow base of Kensington and Chelsea compared with a borough like Newham is indicative of a low proportion of residents aged less than 20. In England and Wales the average is 23.9 per cent, London 24.4 per cent, Newham 28 per cent which is considerably higher than the proportion in Kensington and Chelsea (18.8 per cent) Hammersmith and Fulham (19.7 per cent) and Westminster (18.7 per cent).

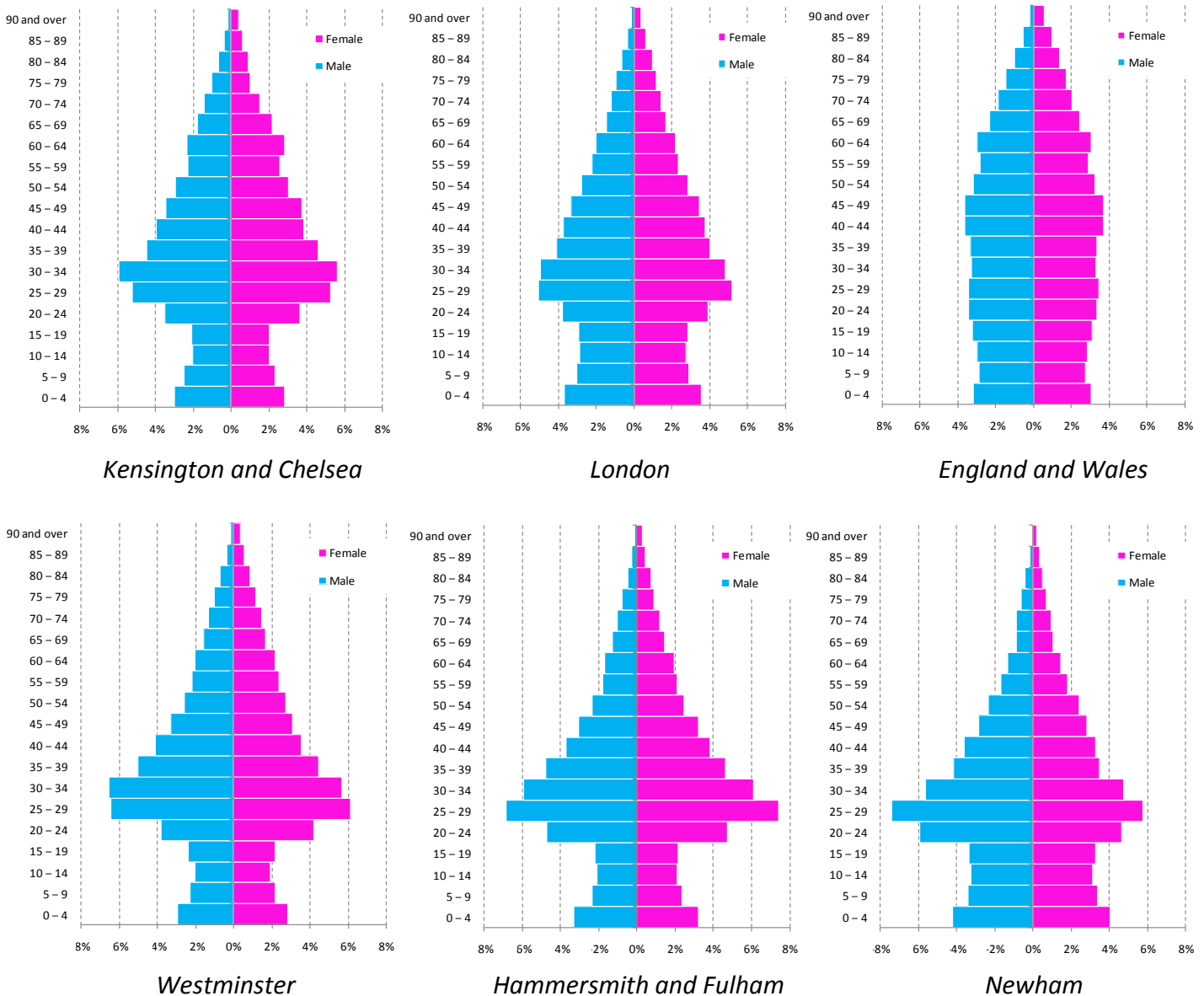
Age - 30 to 44

Proportionally Hammersmith and Fulham (ranked third), Kensington and Chelsea (ranked fifth) and Westminster (ranked second) are all ranked in the top five for this age group, at around 28 per cent of the total population, whereas the England and Wales average is 20.5 per cent.

Age - 65 and over

12.1 per cent of residents in the borough are aged 65 and over, which is comparable to London (11.1 per cent) but below England and Wales (16.6 per cent).

Figure 2. Six population pyramids - five year age bands



Who we are: Ethnic Group

This question has changed since 2001 though the ONS states that broad categories are comparable. The 'Chinese' group has been moved from 'Chinese or other ethnic group' into 'Asian/Asian British'.

The ethnicity data has attracted a lot of attention in the press, largely due to the decline in the proportion of 'White British' residents in London.

Broad ethnic groups

71 per cent of the population of Kensington and Chelsea fall within the combined White groups*, an eight per cent decrease since 2001. The major increase in the intercensal period is in the Asian/Asian British group which has increased from 4.9 per cent to 10.0 per cent. However it is important to remember that this increase is driven in part by the inclusion of the Chinese group in this category.

White British

In 2011 39.3 per cent of the population of Kensington and Chelsea described themselves as White British, in 2001 the equivalent figure was 50.1 per cent. The London average is 44.9 per cent which is well below the proportion for England and Wales (80.5 per cent) and overall Kensington and Chelsea is ranked 335th of the 348 local authorities in England and Wales.

Components of change

The 'Other White' group has increased by 3.6 per cent from 25.3 per cent to 28.9 per cent the highest proportion in England and Wales. 'Other Asian' has increased by 3.4 per cent from 1.4 per cent to 4.8 per cent.

Arab

For the first time respondents had the opportunity to identify themselves as Arab. 4.1 per cent of the population of Kensington and Chelsea classified themselves as Arab (6,455), this ranks the borough second nationally after Westminster with 7.2 per cent. Arab residents are classified as within the 'other ethnic group'.

Gypsy or Irish Traveller

0.1 per cent (119 residents) of the population classify themselves as being from a Gypsy or Irish Traveller background, ranking Kensington and Chelsea 202nd in England and Wales.

Figure 3. Broad ethnicity classifications

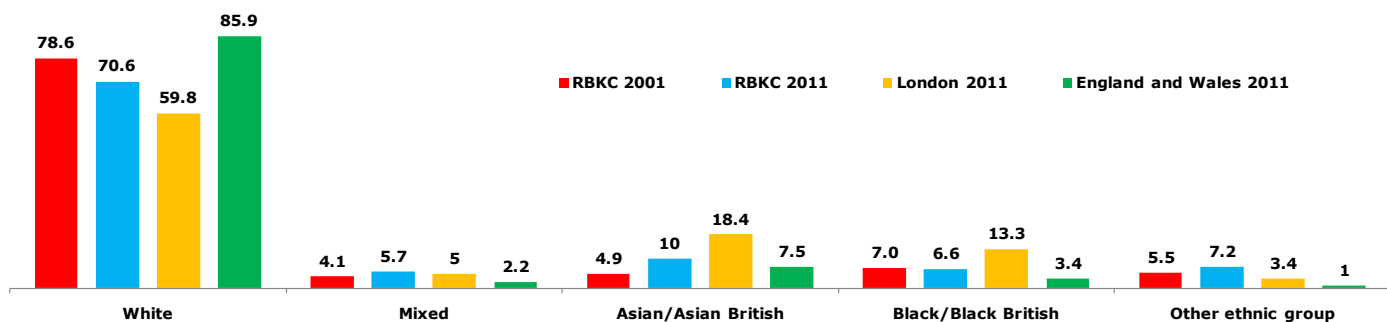


Figure 4. Per cent 'White British'

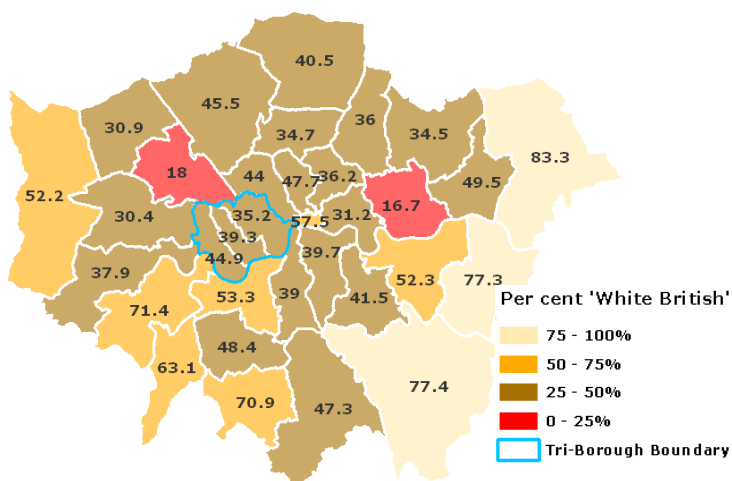
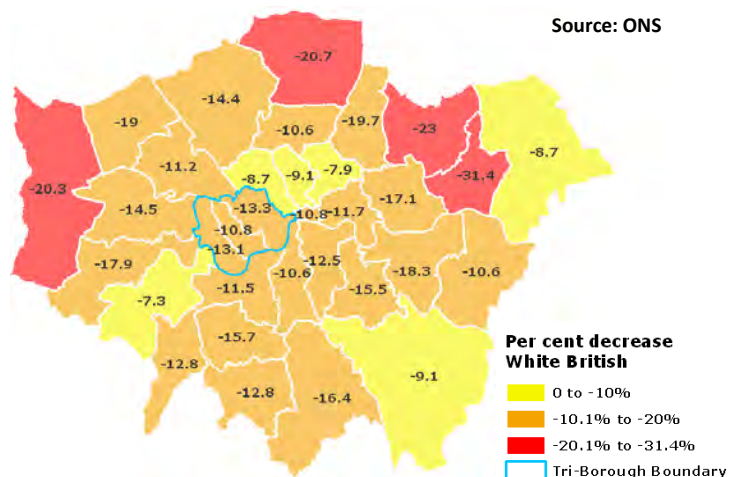


Figure 5. Per cent decrease 'White British'



Source: ONS

*Including other White groups such as 'White: Irish' (2.3 per cent), 'White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller' (0.1 per cent) and 'White: Other' (28.9 per cent).

Who we are: Religion

Christian

Nationally there was a sharp decline in the proportion of people identifying themselves as Christian (-12.4 per cent). This decline is also apparent in Kensington and Chelsea where the proportion has fallen by 7.8 per cent. The majority of residents remain Christian (54.2 per cent). The number of Christians in Kensington and Chelsea fell from 98,466 in 2001 to 86,005 in 2011.

No religion

The proportion of residents identifying themselves as having 'no religion' has increased from 15.3 per cent to 20.6 per cent. This reflects a national growth in this grouping.

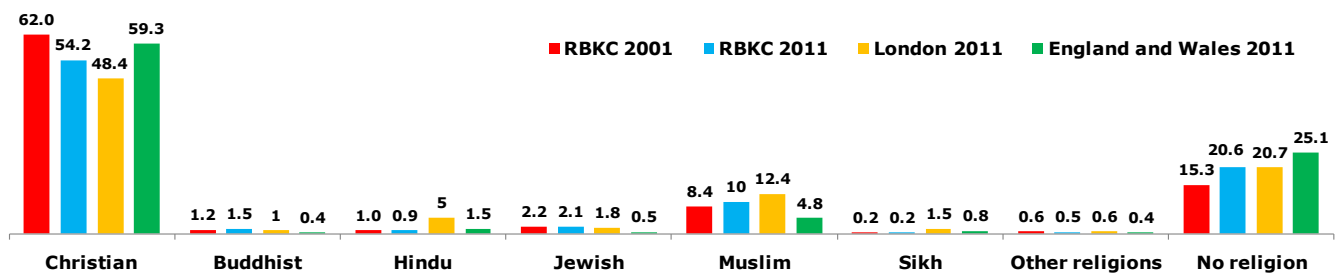
Muslim

Although there has been an increase of 1.6 per cent of Muslim residents this is not as dramatic an increase that has been seen in other London boroughs such as Redbridge and Barking and Dagenham.

Religion - detailed groups

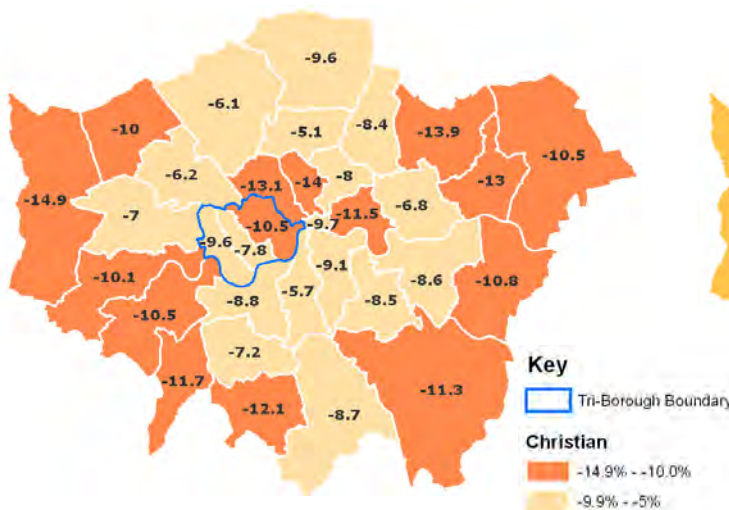
778 residents identified themselves as belonging to another religious group including: Baha'i (80), Zoroastrian (78), Rastafarian (46), Pagan (45), Jain (36) and Taoist (28).

Figure 6. Per cent residents by religious affiliation

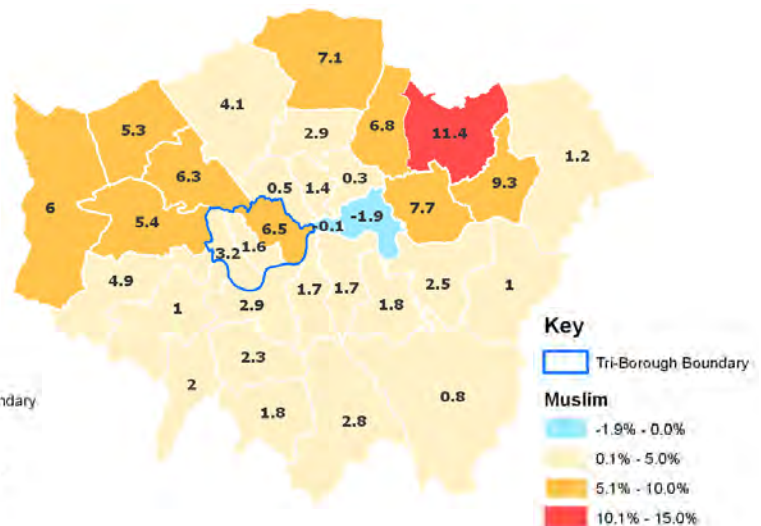


Figures 7 and 8: Intercensal change in proportion of Christian and Muslim residents

Christian change: 2001-2011



Muslim change: 2001-2011



Who we are: Country of birth - World Regions

The ONS have included some detail of individual countries, and these have been included where applicable but generally this data is aggregated to a world region level.

The United Kingdom

45.6 per cent of all residents were born in England, the average for England and Wales is 80 per cent. A further 2.8 per cent were born in other parts of the United Kingdom.

North America

North American born residents account for six per cent of the borough's population. The majority of these residents were born in the United States, and overall Kensington and Chelsea is home to 12 per cent of the London total for this group. Kensington and Chelsea has the second highest proportion of residents born in the United States in England and Wales after Forest Heath in Suffolk (which has two large American military airbases).

Other notable regions

The combined African regions account for 6.0 per cent of the population of Kensington and Chelsea, the Middle East 4.4 per cent, the Asian region 7.9 per cent and Australasia accounts for 2.2 per cent. Less than one per cent of the residents of Kensington and Chelsea were born in the Caribbean.

North Africa

Kensington and Chelsea is ranked second for the proportion of residents born in North Africa (2.2 per cent).

Other notable countries

Kensington and Chelsea is ranked first of all local authorities for the proportion of residents that were born in Germany, Iran, France, Italy, Spain or the Philippines.

Figure 9. Per cent Country of birth by region

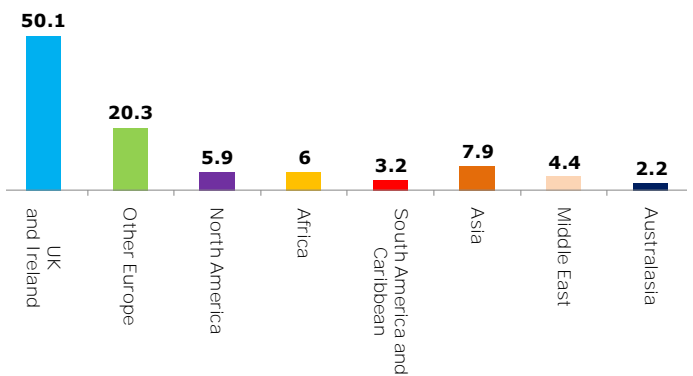
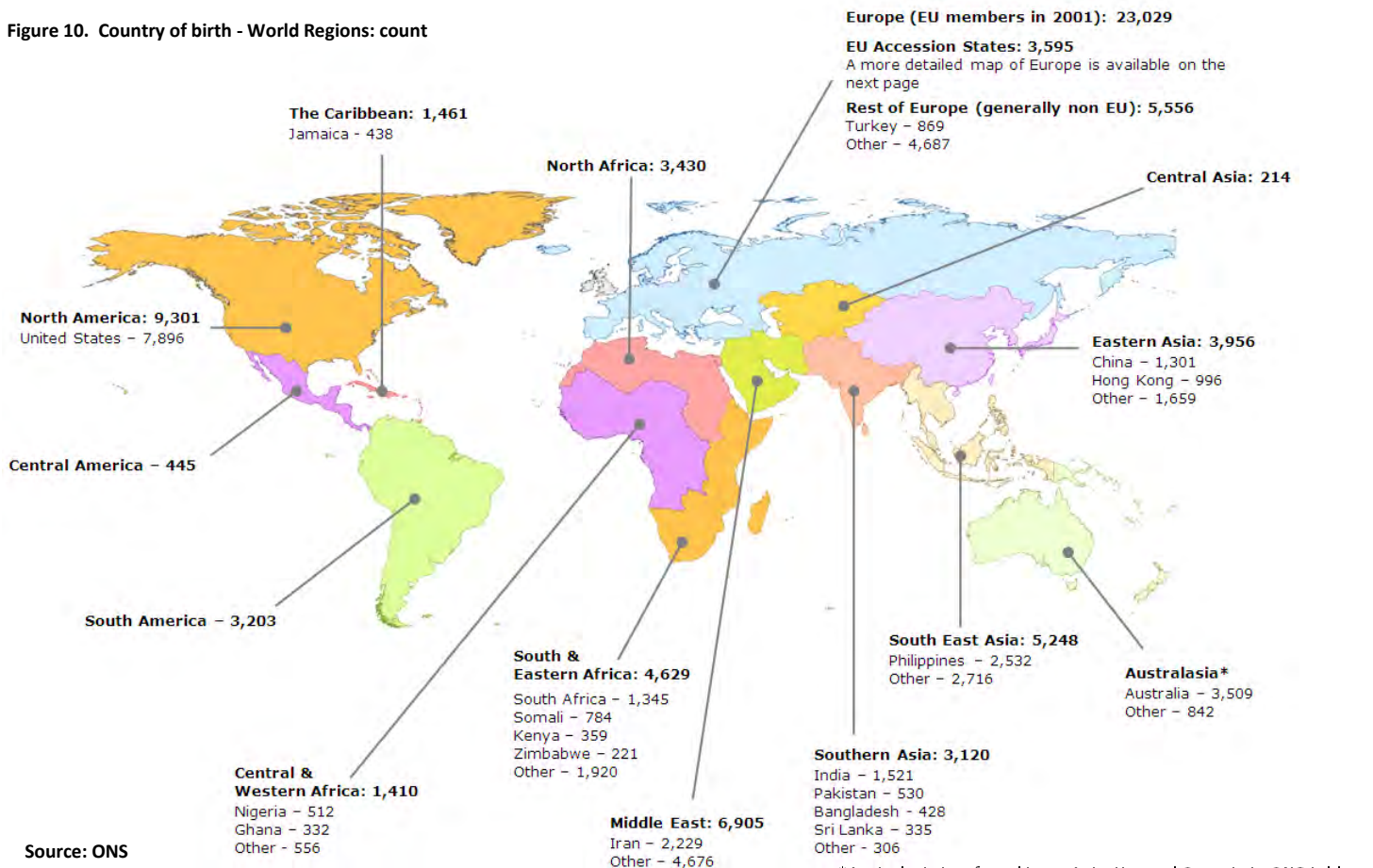


Figure 10. Country of birth - World Regions: count



Who we are: Country of birth - Europe

The ONS generally uses regional classifications. However country level data is included where available.

Europe

Excluding the UK and Ireland 23,029 residents (14.5 per cent) were born in EU member countries (those that have been a member since 2001), 3,595 (2.3 per cent) are from EU Accession States and 5,556 (3.5 per cent) from the rest of Europe which are non-EU countries and include Turkey (869).

More than ten per cent of all residents were born in either France (4.2 per cent), Italy (2.7 per cent), Germany (1.7 per cent) or Spain (1.7 per cent).

The proportion of residents born in EU Accession States is roughly comparable to England (two per cent) and is lower than the London average. Those born in the original EU countries are disproportionately represented in Kensington and Chelsea.

Main contributor countries

Data has not been made available for all countries but it is clear that certain core European Union members make up a significant proportion of the population of Kensington and Chelsea.

Figure 11. Country of birth

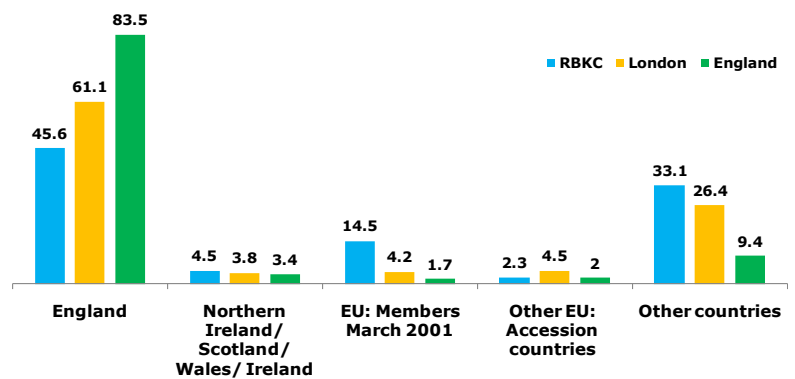
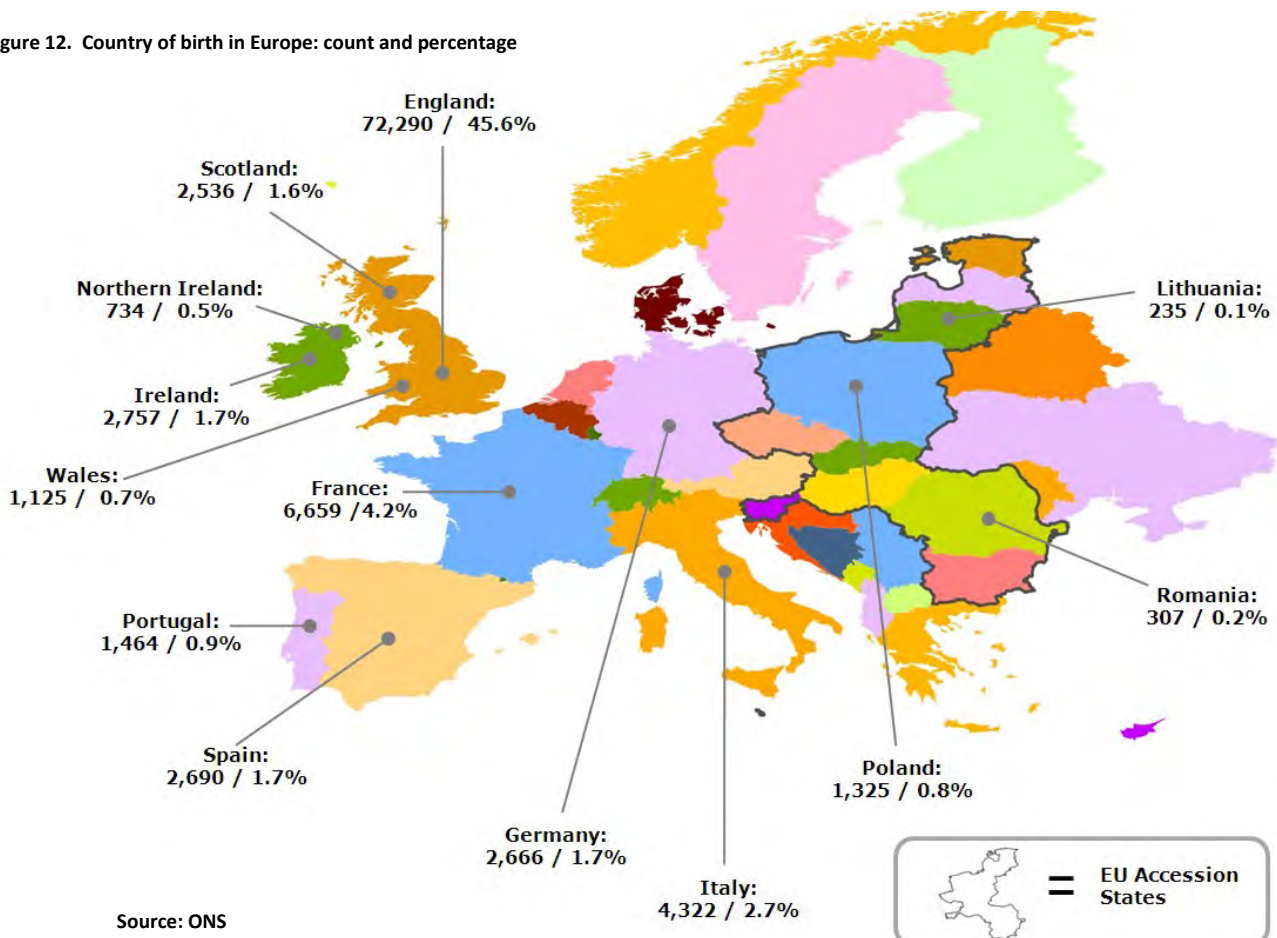


Figure 12. Country of birth in Europe: count and percentage



Source: ONS

Who we are: Passports held

UK passport

Kensington and Chelsea has the lowest proportion of residents (60.5 per cent) that have a UK passport, 11.7 per cent lower than the London average and 15.2 per cent lower than England and Wales.

Europe - EU and Non EU passports

Kensington and Chelsea has the highest proportion of both EU (19.9 per cent) and non EU (2.4 per cent) passport owning residents.

North America and Caribbean

7.3 per cent of residents, ranked second overall.

Other notable regions

6.0 per cent of all residents have a passport from the Middle East and Asia (ranked 19th). 2.7 per cent from Australasia (ranked sixth) and 1.7 per cent from Africa (ranked 39th).

No passport

As passport ownership is an indirect measure of international mobility it is interesting to note that Kensington and Chelsea has the lowest proportion of residents without a passport (3.8 per cent compared to 7.8 per cent for London and 16.9 per cent for England and Wales).

Figure 13. Number and per cent of country of birth (often by region) of the population of Kensington and Chelsea

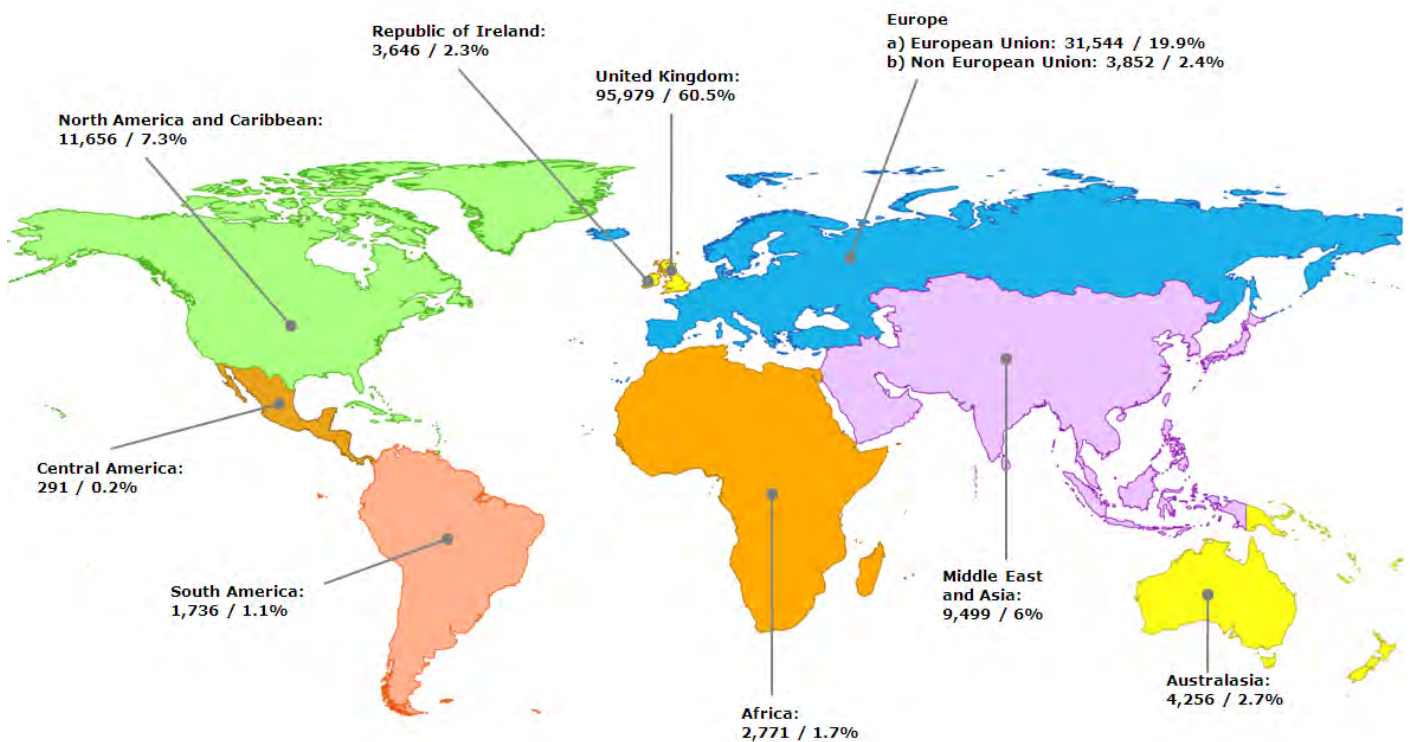
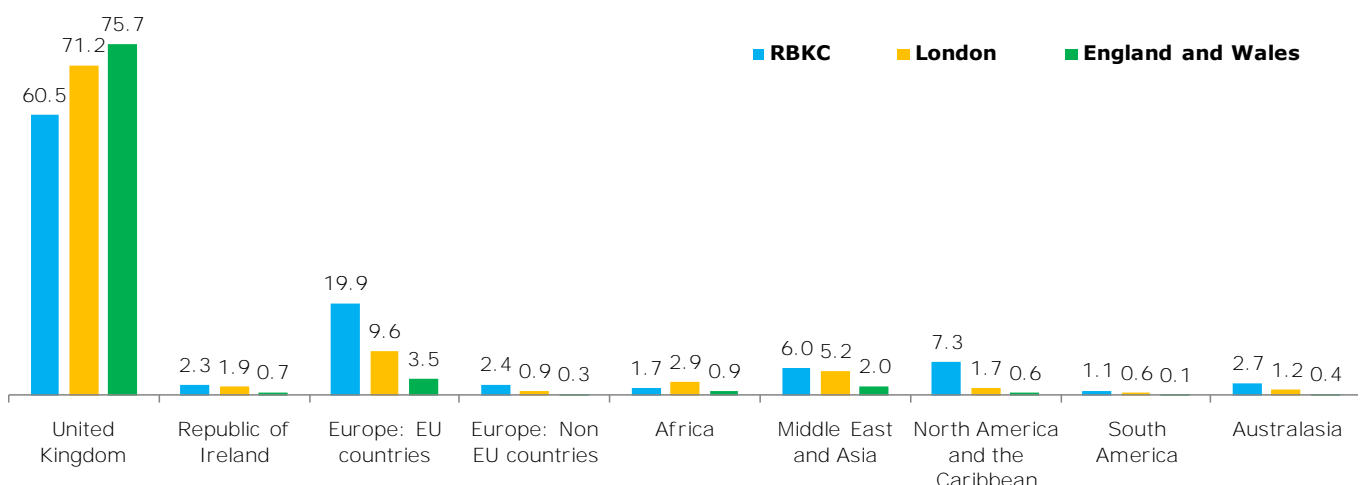


Figure 14. Per cent passports held



Source: ONS

Who we are: Household language

Asked for the first time in the 2011 Census household language details whether the **main language** is English at household level. There are 78,536 households in Kensington and Chelsea.

English the main language for all occupants

In 65.7 per cent of households in Kensington and Chelsea all people aged over 16 speak English as a main language. This compares to 74 per cent in London and 91.2 per cent in England and Wales. This is the seventh lowest proportion in England and Wales.

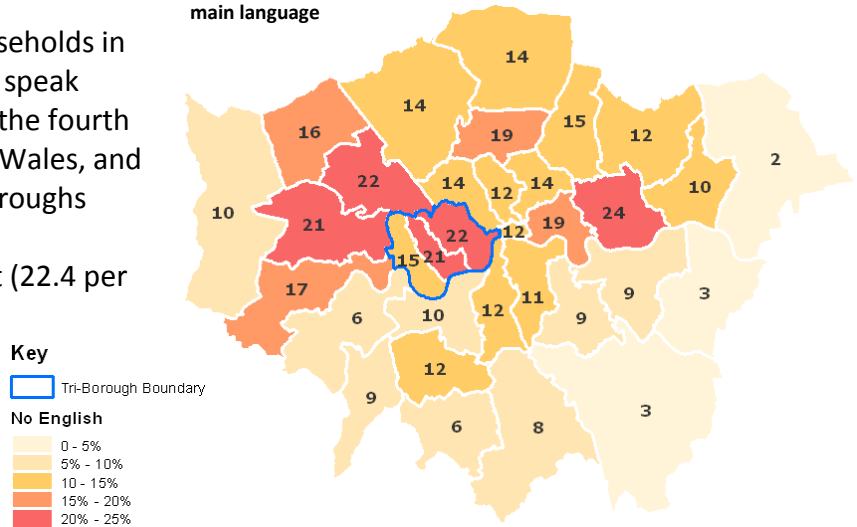
English not the main language for any occupants

In 20.9 per cent (or 16,389) of households in Kensington and Chelsea no people speak English as a main language. This is the fourth highest proportion in England and Wales, and is similar to other inner London boroughs such as Newham (24.3 per cent), Westminster (22.4 per cent), Brent (22.4 per cent) and Ealing (20.8 per cent).

At least one occupants speaks English as a main language

11.3 per cent of households have at least one English speaker aged over 18 (8,899 households). In 1,621 households, the only person (or people) who speak English as a main language are aged between three and fifteen.

Figure 15. Per cent households with no occupants that speak English as a main language



National Identity

A question on national identity was introduced in the 2011 Census in recognition of the growing interest about how people subjectively classify themselves in an increasingly diverse society.

British identities

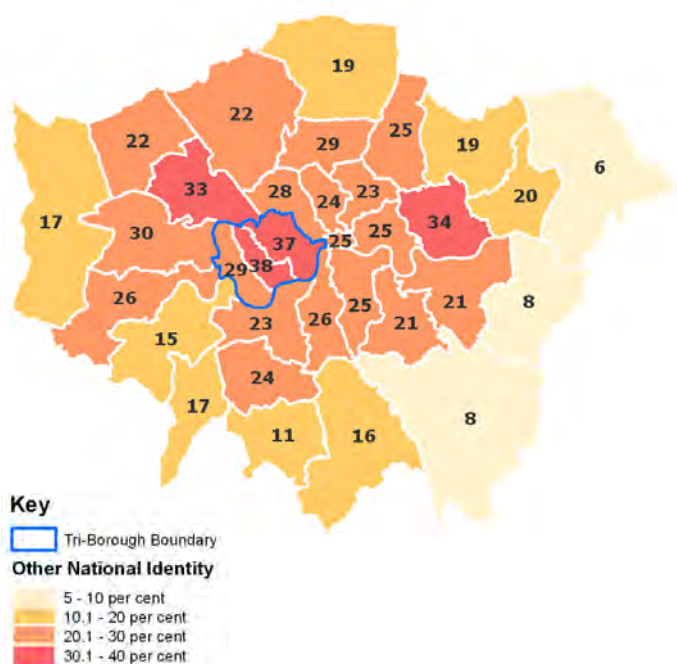
70.8 per cent of LBHF residents identify themselves as a category that refers to a British identity (e.g. English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish and other categories associated with Britain) compared to 62.2 per cent in RBKC and 63.4 per cent in WCC.

Other identities

37.8 per cent of all RBKC residents identify themselves as being from an 'other identity'. This is the highest proportion of any local authority and is similar to WCC (36.6 per cent), Newham (34 per cent) and Brent (33 per cent).

The England and Wales average is eight per cent and the London proportion is 22 per cent.

Figure 16. Per cent 'other' (i.e. non-British) identities



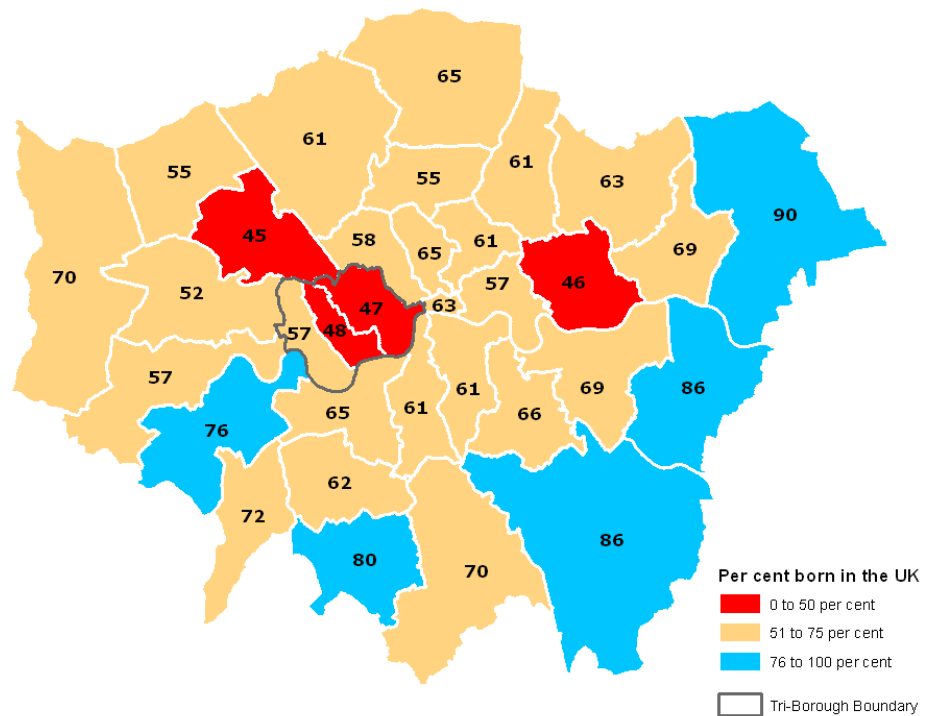
Who we are: Arrival in the UK

For the first time the Census collected information about length of residence in the UK, age of arrival and year of arrival. Each of these is of particular relevance to inner London boroughs such as Kensington and Chelsea.

Born in the UK

Less than half of the population of Kensington and Chelsea were born in the UK (48.4 per cent). This is the fourth lowest proportion nationally, Brent is ranked lowest (44.9 per cent) and other neighbouring boroughs have similar proportions. Westminster is ranked third lowest (46.7 per cent) and Hammersmith and Fulham is ranked tenth lowest (57.2 per cent). The average for London is 63.3 per cent and the England and Wales average is 86.6 per cent.

Figure 17. Per cent population of London boroughs born in the UK

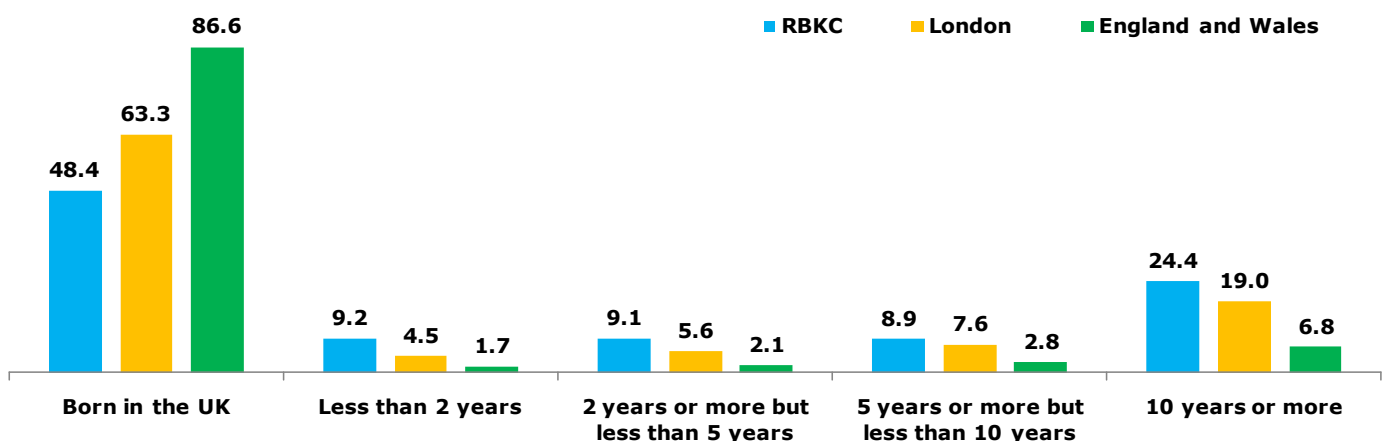


Year of arrival

27.2 per cent of the residents of Kensington and Chelsea arrived in the UK in the decade preceding the 2011 Census (i.e. since 2001). This is the second highest proportion after Westminster (29.7 per cent).

The London average is 18.2 per cent and the average for England and Wales is 6.8 per cent. Roughly a quarter (24.4 per cent) of the residents of Kensington and Chelsea arrived in the UK before 2001.

Figure 18. Length of time resident in the UK



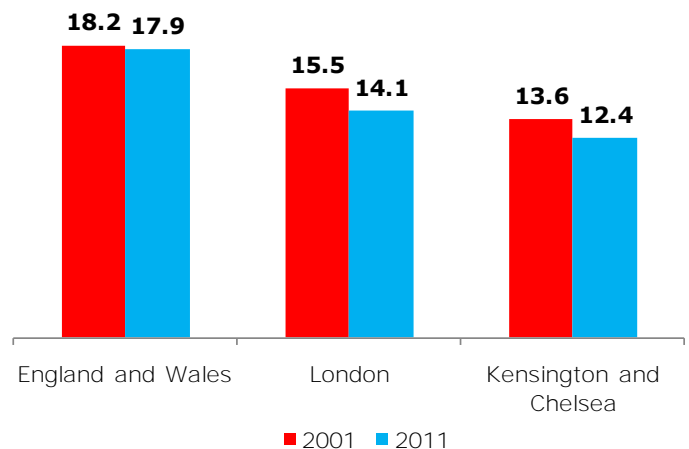
Who we are: Health and provision of unpaid care

Long term limiting illness

Overall the proportion of those with long term limiting illnesses has decreased slightly at all scales nationally, in London and in Kensington and Chelsea.

In Kensington and Chelsea the Census recorded 19,569 residents with a long-term limiting illness (12.4 per cent). Proportionally Kensington and Chelsea is ranked in the bottom ten local authorities in England and Wales.

Figure 19. Residents with a long term limiting illness



Self-assessed health

Very good health

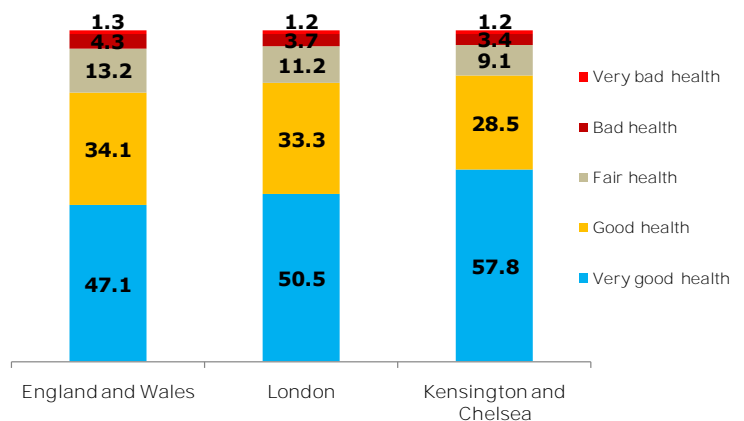
Kensington and Chelsea is ranked top nationally for residents who assess their health as 'very good'. 57.8 per cent of residents selected this category. Wandsworth is ranked second with 57.4 per cent followed by Richmond Upon Thames (57.3 per cent) and Hammersmith and Fulham (56.5 per cent).

Overall 86.3 per cent of the population of Kensington and Chelsea define their health as either 'very good' or 'good' and a further 9.1 per cent state they have 'fair' health.

Bad health / very bad health

5,357 residents (3.4 per cent) assessed their health as 'bad' and 1,875 residents (1.2 per cent) assessed it as 'very bad'.

Figure 20. Self assessed health



Carers

Providers of unpaid care

The question on care asked respondents whether they provide any unpaid help or support to family members, neighbours or someone else.

In Kensington and Chelsea 10,978 residents (6.9 per cent) provide some unpaid care. In 2001 the proportion was 7.0 per cent.

Breakdown by number of hours

7,472 residents (4.7 per cent) provide between one and 19 hours of care per week, 1,552 residents (1.0 per cent) provide between 20 and 49 hours and 1,954 residents (1.2 per cent) provide over 50 hours of care a week.

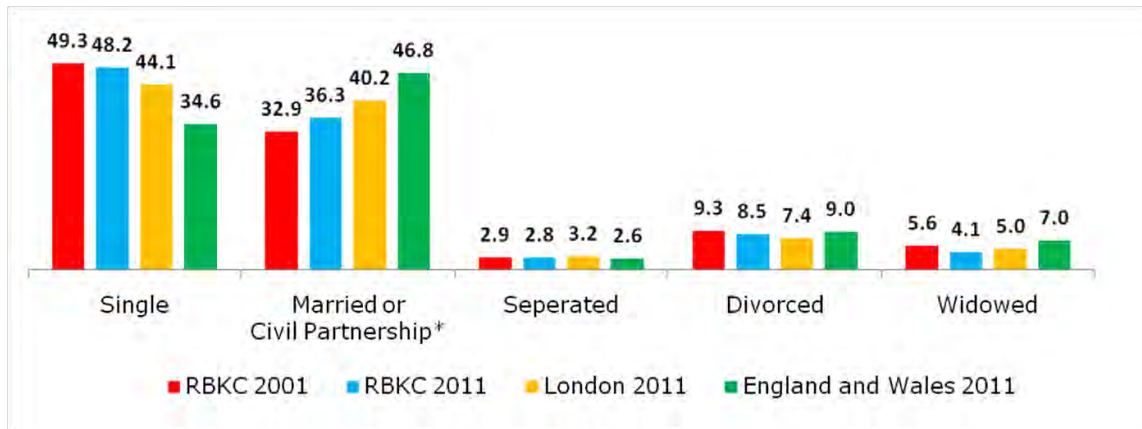
How we live: Marital and Civil Partnership Status

Kensington and Chelsea remains an area with a higher proportion of single residents than the London and national average. There has been a 3.4 per cent increase in those married, but part of this change is the result of the inclusion of civil partnerships in the new data (accounting for 0.7 per cent).

Civil partnerships

Kensington and Chelsea is ranked eighth in England and Wales, with 1001 residents in a registered civil partnership. Westminster is ranked seventh and Hammersmith and Fulham fifteenth.

Figure 21. Per cent marriage and civil partnership status



Living Arrangements

This data release is split by whether residents live in a couple, or not. Broadly the split reflects marriage or civil partnership status with those not living in a couple tending to be single and those in a couple more likely to be married or in a civil partnership.

In a couple

Figure 23 shows that the proportion of residents married or in a civil partnership has increased by five per cent.

Those not in a couple

39 per cent of the population of Kensington are single, four per cent higher than the London average and comparable with Westminster (41.4 per cent) but less than Hammersmith and Fulham (45.1 per cent).

Figure 22. Living in a couple

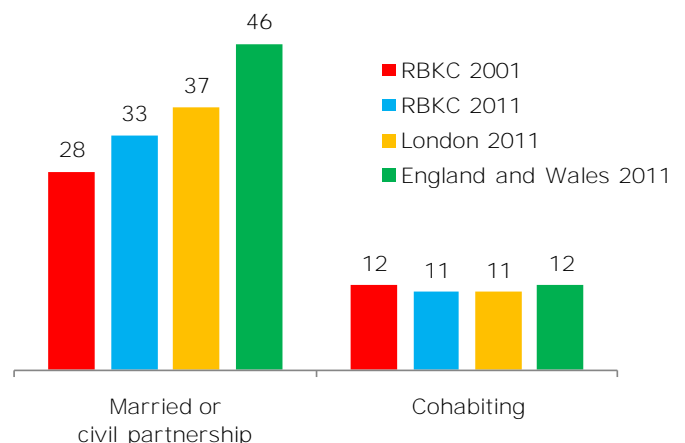
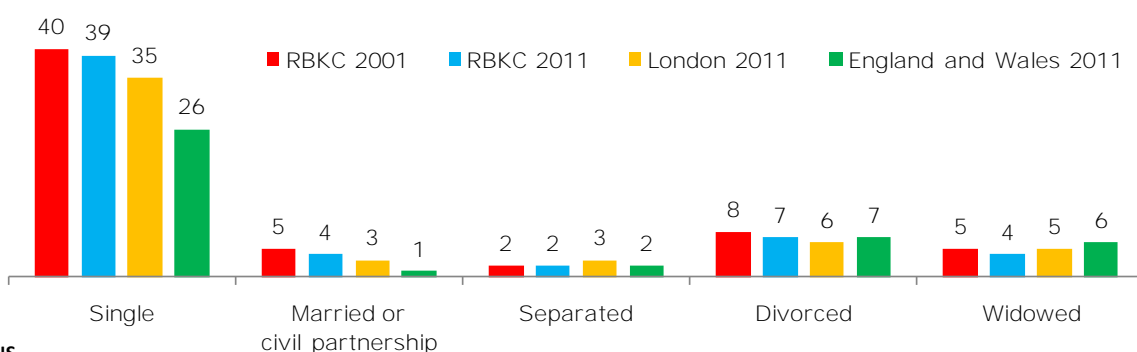


Figure 23. Not living in a couple



How we live: Housing and Accommodation

Tenure

Owner occupied

There have been some key shifts in tenure in the intercensal period. In London the proportion of owner occupied households has decreased from 59.9 per cent to 49.5 per cent. In Kensington and Chelsea 36.5 per cent of households are owner-occupied (a decrease of 7.3 per cent) which is typical of other inner London boroughs (average 35 per cent).

Private rented

The private rented sector has grown by ten per cent since 2001 and now accounts for over a quarter of all households in London. Kensington and Chelsea has the third highest proportion of private rented households (35.8 per cent) after Westminster (39.7 per cent) and City of London (35.9 per cent). This is an increase of 6.3 per cent since 2001.

Social rented sector

The size of the social rented sector in Kensington and Chelsea has shrunk slightly from 26 per cent to 24.6 per cent.

Figure 24. Per cent private rented households for London boroughs

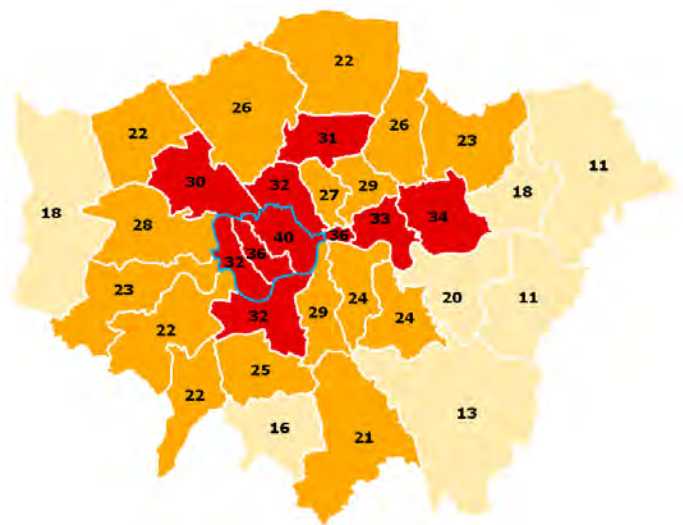
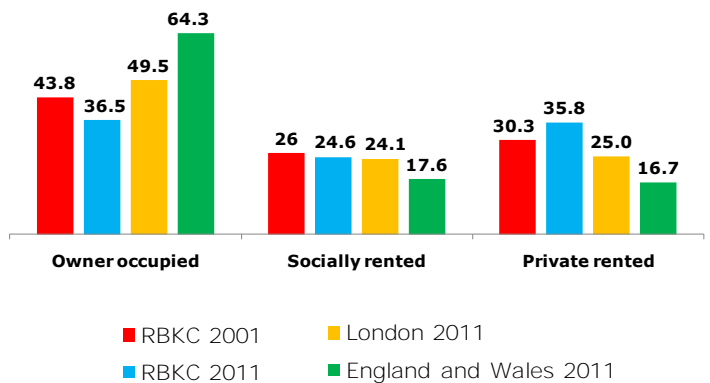


Figure 25. Per cent private rented households for London boroughs



Car or van availability in household

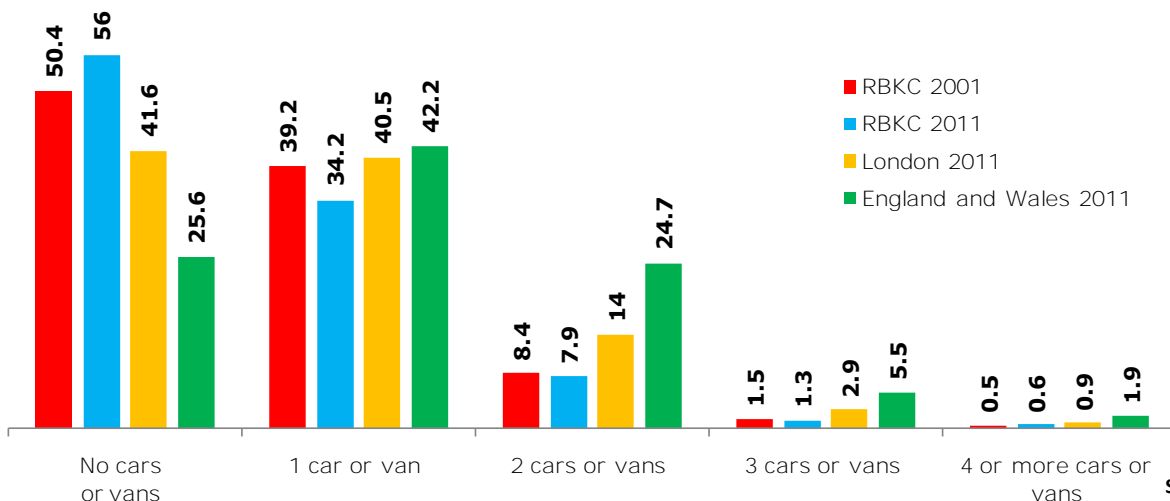
No Cars

Well over half of all households in Kensington and Chelsea (56 per cent) do not have access to a car or van. This is the ninth highest percentage nationally and has increased by 5.6 per cent since 2001. The national average is 25.6 per cent and in London 41.6 per cent of households have access to no car.

Car or Vans in Household

34.2 per cent of households have one car or van, a five per cent decrease since 2001. Overall Kensington and Chelsea is lower than the national and London average.

Figure 26. Car or van availability



Source: ONS

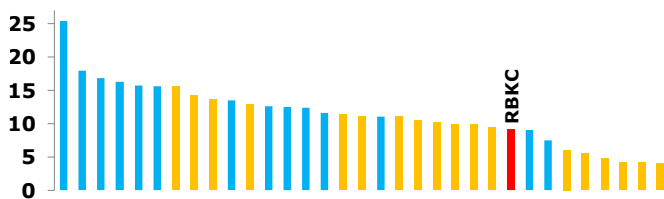
How we live: Housing and Accommodation

Occupancy - 1 (bedrooms)

Overcrowded households are defined as having an occupancy rating of -1 or less. This shows that there is at least one too few bedrooms to adequately accommodate the individuals residing there.

9.2 per cent of households in Kensington and Chelsea are defined as overcrowded using this methodology, which is lower than the London average (11.6 per cent) but far higher than England and Wales (4.7 per cent). Figure 35 shows overcrowding with inner London boroughs highlighted in blue and outer London boroughs in yellow. Kensington and Chelsea is highlighted in red.

Figure 27. Per cent overcrowding in London boroughs



This ranks Kensington and Chelsea 28th in England and Wales but in inner London this is the third lowest proportion after City of London (7.5 per cent) and Wandsworth (9.0 per cent). In comparison more than a quarter (25.4 per cent) of households in Newham are crowded.

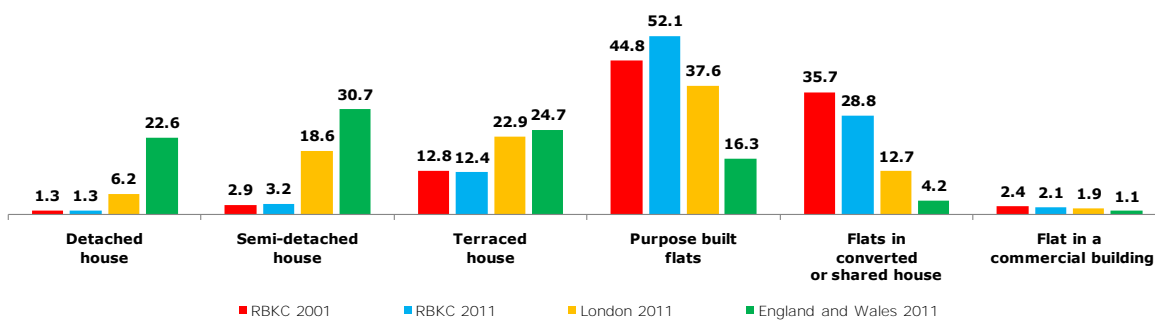
Accommodation type

Flats account for 80.9 of all residential properties in Kensington and Chelsea, compared with 50.3 per cent in London and 20.5 per cent in England and Wales. The proportion of purpose built flats has increased by 7.3 per cent and now account for over half of all residential properties in Kensington and Chelsea.

The percentage of flats in converted or shared houses has decreased by 8.9 per cent.

Only 16.9 per cent of the residential properties are either a detached or semi-detached house compared with 47.7 per cent in London and 78 per cent in England and Wales.

Figure 28. Accommodation type



How we live: Household composition

This table is divided into a number of categories including one person, married couple, cohabiting couples, pensioner, lone parent and other households. The graphs show how these have changed since 2001 and the pie chart looks at the overall picture in Kensington and Chelsea.

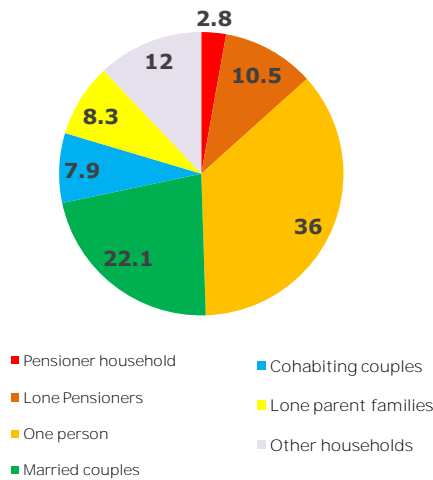


Figure 29. Overall household composition

One person households

The largest single household group in Kensington and Chelsea are single person households where the occupant is aged less than 65 years, which account for 36 per cent of all households and have increased by 2.5 per cent since 2001.

This is the second highest proportion in London (after the City of London, 44.4 per cent), in neighbouring Westminster the proportion is 34.8 per cent and in Hammersmith and Fulham it is 28.7 per cent.

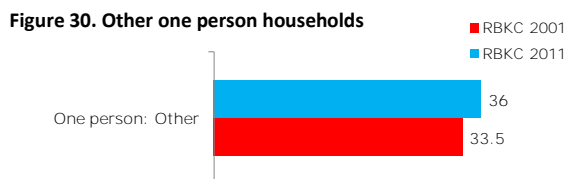


Figure 30. Other one person households

One person pensioner households

Have decreased by 4.6 per cent accounting for 10.5 per cent of households in 2011.

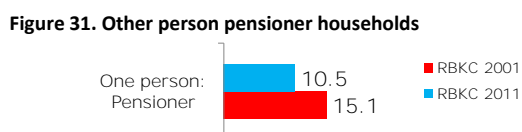
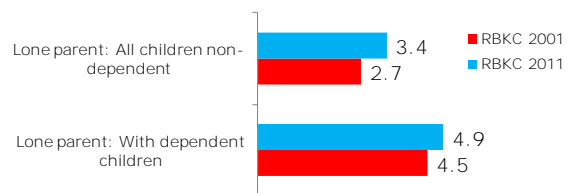


Figure 31. Other person pensioner households

Lone parent households

Have increased by 1.1 per cent and now account for 8.3 per cent of the total. 4.9 per cent (3,816 households) have dependent children and 3.4 per cent (2,633 households) have non-dependent children.

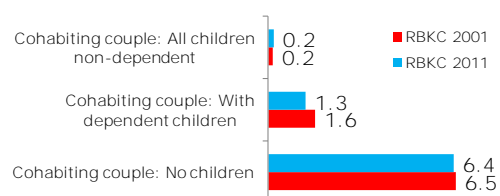
Figure 32. Lone parent households



Cohabiting couples

There has been little change in these groups, the largest proportion is for cohabiting couples with no children, 6.4 per cent (5,020 households).

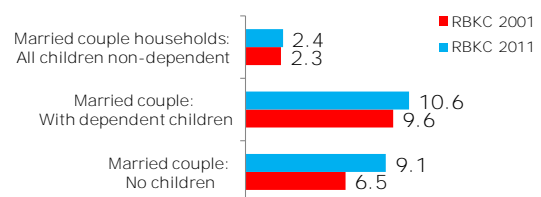
Figure 33. Cohabiting couples



Married couples

The percentage of married couples without children has increased by 2.6 per cent.

Figure 34. Married couples



What we do: Labour market

Economically active

This is defined as the proportion of the population that is either employed or are unemployed but actively seeking employment.

In employment

62.8 per cent of the adult population are in employment, the largest category are residents in full-time employment which has increased by 0.6 per cent.

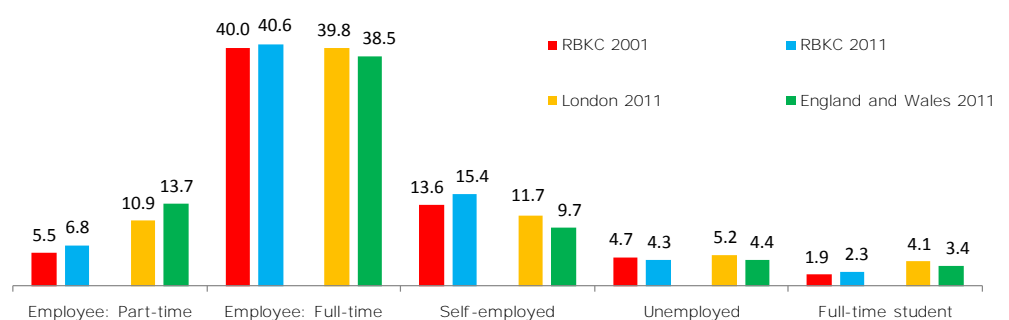
Other employed

Self employed residents have increased by 1.8 per cent and account for 15.4 per cent in 2011, this is the 13th highest proportion of any local authority in England and Wales. A similar increase is observable in part time employees (+1.3 per cent).

Economically active but unemployed

4.3 per cent of the adult population (5,433 residents) are unemployed and actively seeking employment. This proportion is broadly comparable with the total for England and Wales and is 0.9 per cent lower than the London average.

Figure 38. Economic activity



Economically inactive

This is defined as those not in employment and not actively seeking a job. This group includes people who are looking after a home, the retired and some students.

Retired residents

Eight per cent of residents are retired, this is 5.5 per cent lower than the national average but is comparable to the London average of 8.4 per cent.

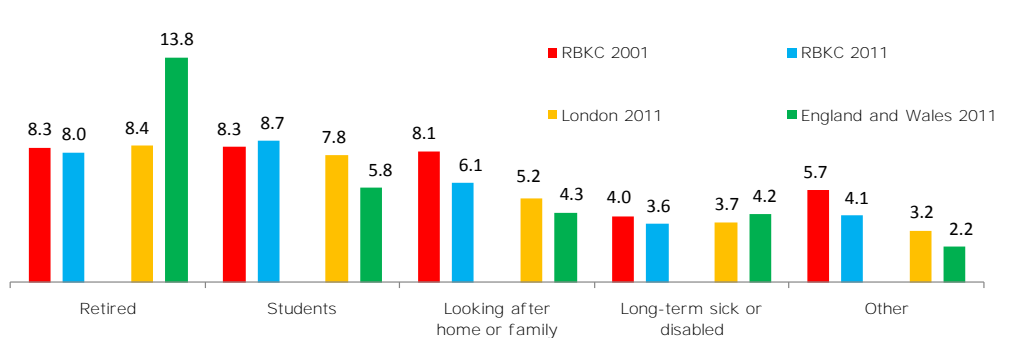
Long-term sick or disabled

3.6 per cent of the adult population are long-term sick or disabled (4,503 residents), a 0.4 per cent decrease since 2001.

Looking after the home

Kensington and Chelsea has a higher than average proportion (6.1 per cent) of adult residents that are economically inactive and looking after the home (the 12th highest proportion in England and Wales).

Figure 39. Economic inactivity



Unemployment

The ONS released some additional data on unemployment which showed that 915 residents aged 16-24 are unemployed, 1020 aged 50-74 are unemployed, 908 (0.7 per cent) have never

worked and 2,298 (1.8 per cent) are long term unemployed.

What we do: Industry

As the workforce of London is distinct from the nation as a whole the focus in this summary has been on how Kensington and Chelsea compares to London and other London boroughs. There have been some changes made to the industry classification, so a direct comparison between 2001-2011 is not possible. The following percentages are based on a total count of residents of working age. The categories chosen make up at least one per cent of the workforce of Kensington and Chelsea.

Categories in which Kensington and Chelsea is overrepresented

Financial and insurance activities

More than one-fifth (21.5 per cent or 17,494 residents) work in 'financial and insurance activities'. This is the largest group overall and ranks the borough 2nd in England and Wales, after City of London (22.5 per cent). Westminster is ranked third with 17 per cent. The London average is 7.7 per cent.

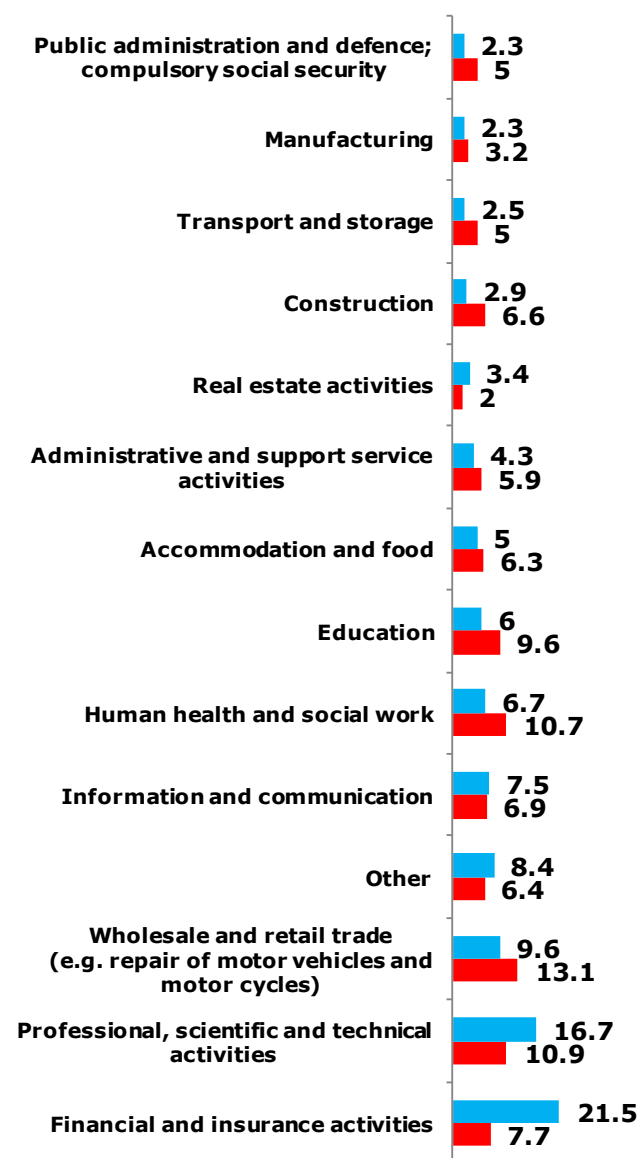
Professional, scientific and technical activities

16.7 per cent of the working population of Kensington and Chelsea are employed in 'professional, scientific and technical activities' (13,599 residents) ranking the borough 6th in the country for this category.

Real estate activities

Kensington and Chelsea is ranked first (2,762 residents or 3.4 per cent) of all local authorities in England and Wales for the proportion of the employed population that work in 'real estate activities'.

Figure 40. Industry of employment



Categories in which Kensington and Chelsea is underrepresented

Although it is not surprising that the workforce of an inner city borough differs from the national average (e.g. lower proportion of the workforce working in manufacturing) comparisons with the London average indicate that the borough is unusual in many ways. For example the proportion of the workforce that work in construction is less than half the London average (2.9 per cent compared to 6.6 per cent).

The rankings highlight these differences, especially those categories in which Kensington and Chelsea is ranked in the bottom ten authorities in England and Wales (there are 348 local authorities in total). These include 'water supply' (346th), 'construction' (345th), 'wholesale and retail trade' (346th), 'transport and storage' (345th), 'public administration and defence' (348th), 'education' (347th), 'human health and social work' (347th) and 'manufacturing' (340th).

What we do: Occupation

Senior occupations

Kensington and Chelsea has the highest proportion nationally of working age residents in the 'managers, directors and senior officials' category. This is despite a 6.3 per cent decrease in this category in the intercensal period. The 2011 proportion is more than double that of London overall.

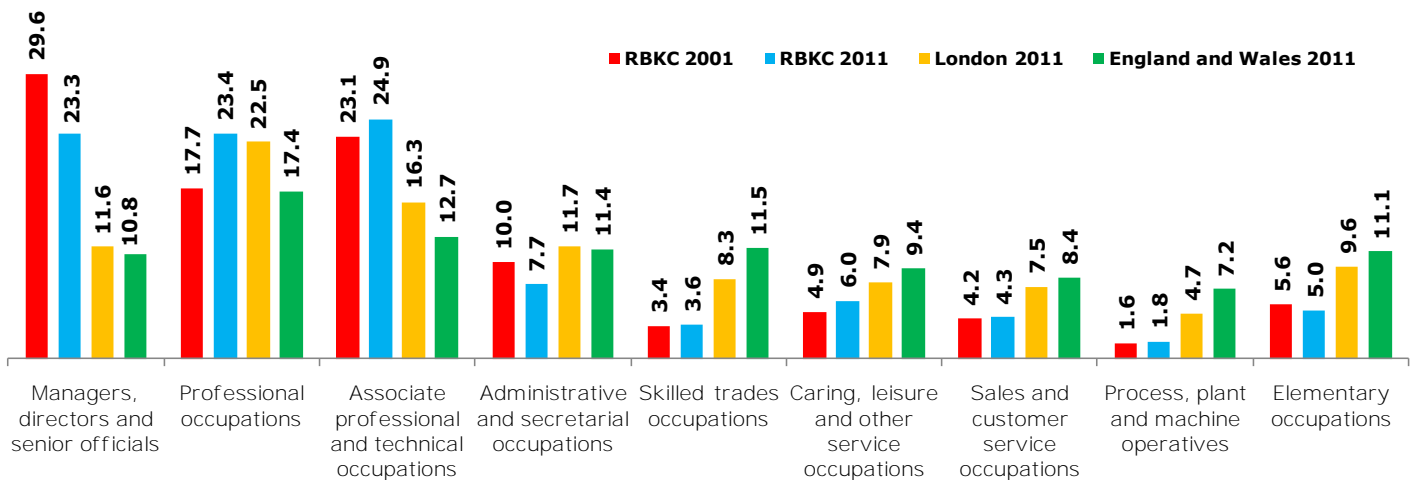
The proportion of residents employed in 'professional occupations' has increased from 17.7 per cent to 23.4 per cent in 2011. Kensington and Chelsea is ranked 28th in England and Wales for this group.

Roughly a quarter of working residents are employed in 'associate professional and technical occupations' (24.9 per cent), this is the highest proportion in England and Wales.

Other occupations

Kensington and Chelsea is ranked in the bottom ten for all other occupation groups.

Figure 41. Occupation groups



Hours worked

More than a third (35.1 per cent) of working residents of Kensington and Chelsea work more than 49 hours per week, which is more than double the London average of 15.9 per cent.

Overall Kensington and Chelsea is ranked second after City of London in this regard (38.3 per cent) Westminster is ranked 3rd with 31.2 per cent.

Figure 42. Hours worked

