

What does the 2001 Census tell us about the new parliamentary constituencies?

Julien Anseau
Senior Researcher, House of Commons Library

New parliamentary constituency boundaries will come into effect in England, Wales and Northern Ireland by the time of the next general election, with the majority of boundaries used in the 2005 General Election set to change. The constituency boundaries used in Scotland in 2005 will remain unchanged at the next general election. The article discusses the recent boundary changes, and attempts some analyses based upon population, ethnicity, religion, health and other variables.

Introduction

Westminster parliamentary constituencies are the areas used to elect members of parliament (MPs) to the House of Commons. At the 2005 General Election there were 646 constituencies, each electing one MP. New constituency boundaries will come into effect in England, Wales and Northern Ireland at the date of the next General Election, with the majority of boundaries used at the 2005 General Election set to change. New constituencies in Scotland were already in place in 2005 and the areas used for elections to the Westminster Parliament will remain unchanged at the next General Election.

There will be much interest among members of parliament, candidates and commentators on the demographic and social profile of seats in the build up to the next British General Election. The aim of this article is to pick out some statistical highlights for parliamentary constituencies in Great Britain on the new boundary basis (**Box 1**), including population, ethnicity, religion, health, educational qualifications, socio-economic status, employment and housing. This article therefore provides a brief overview of what the 2001 Census tells us about the new parliamentary constituencies in Great Britain¹ rather than providing an outline of Britain's social geography.

The House of Commons Library Research Paper *2001 Census of Population: Statistics for new parliamentary constituencies* provides more detailed statistics and is unique in bringing together census data for England, Wales and Scotland for the new constituencies.

Box one

Westminster parliamentary constituencies

Westminster parliamentary constituencies are the areas used to elect members of parliament (MPs) to the House of Commons, which is the primary legislative chamber of the UK, located in Westminster, London.

At the May 2005 General Election there were 646 constituencies, each electing one MP using the first-past-the-post system. The number of MPs in each part of the UK is as follows:

Country	2005 General Election Number of constituencies/MPs	Next General Election Number of constituencies/MPs
England	529	533
Scotland	59	59
Wales	40	40
Northern Ireland	18	18
United Kingdom	646	650

Revised constituency areas

Constituency boundaries are determined by the boundary commissions for each of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. One of the commissions' tasks, required by the *Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986*, is to undertake a general review every eight to 12 years with the aim of achieving electoral equality – that is the sizes of the electorates in each constituency are as similar as possible (currently about 70,000 electors, typically reflecting a total population of 90,000). General reviews normally lead to large-scale changes but the commissions may also carry out localised interim reviews, usually to realign parliamentary constituencies with local authorities. These can occur at any time, but usually lead to only minor changes.

Constituencies are generally based on whole or part local authorities (but do not cross county boundaries) unless there is a strong case to straddle boundaries. Each case is decided on its merits, although constituencies may not split electoral wards/divisions. Note that although constituencies are defined to reflect wards at the time of review, the changes are not implemented until the subsequent General Election.

The Fifth General Review was completed in 2007. It will lead to major change in England and Wales at the date of the next General Election, with the majority of constituency boundaries used at the May 2005 General Election set to change. Interim reviews prior to the next General Election are likely to lead to some minor changes to the boundaries defined in the review. The boundary commissions' Fifth Review of parliamentary constituency boundaries was unusual in that for the first time the four commissions' recommendations have been, or will be, implemented separately in a series of stages.

The Fifth General Review for England was laid before Parliament on 26 February 2007 and came into force on 27 June 2007. It will lead to major change in England at the date of the next General Election, with the majority of constituency boundaries different from those used at the May 2005 General Election. The number of constituencies in England will increase from 529 to 533².

The Fifth General Review for Parliamentary Constituencies and First General Review of National Assembly for Wales Electoral Regions was completed in January 2006. The Parliamentary Constituencies Assembly Electoral Regions (Wales) Order 2006 came into force on 25 April 2006.

Although parliamentary constituency boundaries changed, the number remains at 40³.

The Boundary Commission for Scotland is responsible for reviews of constituencies in Scotland for the Westminster Parliament, as detailed in the *Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986* and in Schedule 1 of the *Scotland Act 1998*. Changes to the statutory rules, as set out in The *Scotland Act 1998*, required that, for the first periodical review following the Act, the electoral quota for England (69,934) must be used to establish the appropriate number of Scottish seats; a further change to the rules removed the requirement that there be a minimum number of 71 Scottish seats at Westminster. The Boundary Commission for Scotland submitted its final report to the Secretary of State for Scotland on 30 November 2004 recommending there should be 59 Scottish seats at the Westminster Parliament and the new constituencies came into force at the General Election on 5 May 2005⁴.

The Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland's Fifth Periodical Report on Parliamentary Constituencies was laid before Parliament on 31 March 2008 with a copy of the draft *Parliamentary Constituencies (Northern Ireland) Order 2008* to give effect to the recommendations of the Report without modification. The recommendations of the Commission are that 18 constituencies should be retained for Northern Ireland with revisions made to the boundaries of 12 constituencies⁵. Under the recommendations less than 5 per cent of the Northern Ireland electorate would transfer constituencies⁶.

Key Statistics

Table 1 shows parliamentary constituencies ranked by population. Although one of the boundary commissions' tasks is to aim to achieve electoral equality, other factors taken into consideration mean that there is a wide variation in population between the largest and smallest constituencies in England, Wales and Scotland, ranging from 132,700 (Isle of Wight) to 26,500 (Na h-Eileanan an Iar). However, only a small number of seats are much above or below the UK average and they are very much the exception than the rule. 77 per cent of all constituencies have populations within $\pm 10,000$ of the UK average and the range is even narrower if looking at electorates. The Fifth Review has been the most successful yet in reducing the disparities between seats. In terms of population size, 13 of the 20 largest constituencies are in London, and because urban seats tend to be smaller in area London seats tend to have the highest population densities. Conversely, 14 of the 20 smallest constituency populations are in Wales, and a further five in Scotland.

Birmingham Hodge Hill (29 per cent), East Ham (27 per cent), Bradford East (27 per cent), Birmingham Hall Green (27 per cent) and Blackburn (26 per cent) have the highest proportion of people aged 0–15.

Seven of the top 10 constituencies with the highest proportion of people aged 16–64 are in London. **Map 1** shows the proportion of the population aged 65 and over for the 632 new parliamentary constituencies in England, Wales and Scotland. The constituency with the highest proportion of people aged 65 and over is Christchurch in Dorset with 31 per cent. The top 10 constituencies with the highest proportion of elderly people are located on the coasts of Devon, Dorset, East and West Sussex, Essex and Norfolk. It is acknowledged that parliamentary constituencies with large shares of elderly people tend to be Conservative seats. Notional results for the 2005 General Election confirm this assertion; eight of the top 10 constituencies with the highest proportions of people aged 65 and over would be Conservative seats (North Norfolk and Lewes would be Liberal Democrat seats)⁷.

Table 2 shows that 10 parliamentary constituencies in Great Britain have a majority non-white population, namely East Ham (66 per cent),

Birmingham Ladywood (64 per cent), Ealing Southall (62 per cent), Brent North (62 per cent), West Ham (60 per cent), Ilford South (55 per cent), Brent Central (53 per cent), Birmingham Hall Green (53 per cent), Leicester East (52 per cent) and Bethnal Green and Bow (50 per cent). Constituencies with high proportions of ethnic minorities are urban seats, particularly in London, Birmingham, Leicester and Bradford (**Map 2**). Notional results for the 2005 General Election suggest Labour does well in areas with large ethnic minority populations; of the top 10 constituencies with the highest proportion of Asians⁸, nine would be Labour seats. The one exception is Bethnal Green and Bow which the Respect Party would have won. Of the top 20 constituencies with the highest proportion of its population classed as Black⁹, 19 are in London; 35 per cent of the population in Camberwell and Peckham constituency is Black. The Chinese ethnic group is more evenly spread out than other ethnic minority groups, with no clear pattern in its geographical distribution. In no constituency does the Chinese ethnic group form more than 3 per cent of the population.

Table 3 illustrates the different geographic distribution of the main religious groups, based upon a voluntary question in the 2001 Census. Some 41 million people (72 per cent) living in Great Britain stated themselves to be Christian. The top 10 constituencies with the highest proportions of Christians are all in the North West. Religion and ethnicity are closely related, and it is therefore not surprising that parliamentary constituencies with high concentrations of people from minority religions are urban Labour seats.

The 2001 Census tells us that 1.6 million Muslims live in Great Britain, 3 per cent of the population. More than a third (38 per cent) live in London, 14 per cent live in the West Midlands, 13 per cent in the North West and 12 per cent in Yorkshire and the Humber. There are particularly high concentrations of Muslims in constituencies in East London, Bradford, Birmingham and Blackburn; in Bethnal Green and Bow, nearly 40 per cent of the population is Muslim (**Map 3**).

Hindus living in Great Britain total 558,000 and accounted for 1 per cent of the population. Hindus are particularly concentrated in three English regions; around half (52 per cent) live in London, 12 per cent live in the East Midlands and 10 per cent in the West Midlands. In the new parliamentary constituency of Leicester East, Hindus make up nearly 30 per cent of the population. Brent North, Harrow East and Harrow West also have high concentrations of Hindus. Sikhs total 336,000; in Ealing Southall, nearly one in four people are Sikh. There are 267,000 Jews living in Great Britain, making up 0.5 per cent of the population. They are concentrated in the London region, with more than half (56 per cent) living there. A further 11 per cent live in the East of England and 10 per cent in the North West.

There is a concentration of Jewish people in the parliamentary constituency of Finchley and Golders Green, where they account for one in five people. Other constituencies where Jews make up over 10 per cent of the population are Hendon (17 per cent), Hertsmer (11 per cent), Harrow East and Ilford North (both 10 per cent).

8.6 million people (15 per cent of the population of Great Britain) claim they have no religion.

Table 4 examines indicators associated with deprivation such as limiting long-term illness, no educational qualifications, long-term unemployment and lone parenthood. The proportion of people of working age with a limiting long-term illness ranges from 26 per cent in Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney to 7 per cent in Windsor. Constituencies with high concentrations of people with a limiting long-term illness are found in the former industrial heartlands, particularly South Wales, Glasgow, Liverpool and areas of the North East (**Map 4**). Conversely,

constituencies in the South East experience the lowest levels. There is a clear divide in voting behaviour between these areas. Notional results for the 2005 General Election suggest that the majority of constituencies with high shares of people with a limiting long-term illness are Labour seats, whereas at the other end of the scale constituencies with low shares of people with a limiting long-term illness are Conservative seats (the only exception in the bottom 10 is Richmond Park which is Liberal Democrat).

In Glasgow North East and Glasgow East, over 50 per cent of people aged 16–74 are without educational qualifications. Five of the top 10 constituencies with the highest proportions of people with no qualifications are in the West Midlands. Again, there is a strong association between no educational attainment and Labour seats. The highest concentration of people who are long-term unemployed, measured as the number of people aged 16–74 who have been unemployed for 2 years as a proportion of all unemployed, is found in Wales (Arfon 41 per cent and Ynys Mon 41 per cent), Merseyside (Liverpool Wavetree 41 per cent, Liverpool Riverside 41 per cent, Liverpool Walton 41 per cent and Bootle 40 per cent), Scotland (Dundee West 41 per cent and Na h-Eileanan an Iar 41 per cent) and Birmingham (Birmingham Northfield 40 per cent and Birmingham Edgbaston 39 per cent). In Birmingham Ladywood, nearly 15 per cent of all households are lone parents with dependent children.

The top 10 parliamentary constituencies with the highest proportions of people aged 16–74 with a university degree (or equivalent qualification) and above are all in London. In Kensington, Hampstead and Kilburn and Cities of London and Westminster, at least 50 per cent of people aged 16–74 have a university degree. This reflects the focus of graduate jobs in London. Walsall North has the lowest share of people with a degree (7 per cent). There are also high concentrations of people working in higher managerial and professional occupations in London constituencies (**Table 5**).

Map 5 shows there is a North–South divide in terms of the proportion of people aged 16–74 employed in higher managerial and professional occupations. There is no clear association between constituencies with high levels of higher educational attainment/working in higher managerial and professional occupations and seats won by a particular political party. The Conservatives, Labour and Liberal Democrats all have seats in London.

Map 6 shows a large proportion of households in Scotland live in local authority rented housing. This is also the case in some urban areas in England and Wales. In Camberwell and Peckham, nearly 50 per cent of households live in council accommodation (**Table 6**). With regard to home ownership, there is an urban-rural divide where levels of home ownership are relatively high in rural areas and low in urban areas.

Conclusion

There is a political need for demographic, social and economic statistics for existing and new Westminster parliamentary constituencies. Political parties and parliamentary candidates need up-to-date and accurate information to know how their respective constituencies compare and have changed. While other elected bodies, particularly local councils, benefit from a wide range of statistics available at local authority level, this was not always the case for parliamentarians. In recent years this has been increasingly recognised by the provision of local area official statistics for a variety of geographies, including parliamentary constituencies. Statistics for employment, unemployment, social security benefits, tax credits and road accidents are a few examples of the growing body of such data in addition to the Census of Population. All of these allow politicians to adapt policy to their own ‘patch’ and engage

better with constituents. Previous experience shows that statistics for parliamentary constituencies are published retrospectively by government departments following a General Election only once MPs have been elected for these areas. However, it should be recognised that the areas are already 'up and running' with candidates already in place who require understanding of the demographic, social and economic make-up of their local area. 2001 Census data for these areas presented in this article are hopefully the first of what will be a growing set of official statistics that would ideally be in parallel to the existing areas in the run-up to the next UK General Election.

The new parliamentary constituencies will also be those in place at the time of the 2011 Census of Population. The House of Commons Library Research Paper *2001 Census of Population: Statistics for new parliamentary constituencies* will provide continuity and comparability between the 2001 and 2011 censuses.

Other sources

- House of Commons Library Research Paper (2008) *2001 Census of Population: Statistics for new parliamentary constituencies*. London www.parliament.uk/commons/lib/research/rp2008/rp08-038.pdf
- Neighbourhood Statistics www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhood-statistics.asp
- Scotland's Census Results Online www.scrol.gov.uk/scrol/common/home.jsp
- Colin Rallings and Michael Thrasher (2007) Media guide to the new parliamentary constituencies. Plymouth, LGC Elections Centre (contains 2005 General Election notional results)
- House of Commons Library Research Paper (2006) *2005 General Election*. London www.parliament.uk/commons/lib/research/rp2005/rp05-033.pdf

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to acknowledge the work of the Census team at ONS who provided data for the new constituency areas in England and Wales, and to anonymous reviewers for their helpful suggestions.

References

- 1 Statistics for Northern Ireland are not included because 2001 Census statistics for the proposed new constituencies in Northern Ireland are not yet available.
- 2 The Boundary Commission for England's Fifth Periodical Report provides additional details on the boundary change process Boundary Commission for England, Fifth Periodical Report, Cm 7032. Available at: www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm70/7032/7032.pdf
- 3 Boundary Commission for Wales, Fifth Periodical Report, HC 743-I. Available at: www.bcomm-wales.gov.uk/fifth_review_e.htm
- 4 Boundary Commission for Scotland, Fifth Periodical Report for Westminster constituencies. Available at: www.bcomm-scotland.gov.uk/5th_westminster/5th_westminster.htm
- 5 Minister of State for Northern Ireland, Written Ministerial Statement 31 March 2008. Available at: www.boundarycommission.org.uk/pubs/written_ministerial_statement-31March2008.DOC
- 6 Available at: www.boundarycommission.org.uk/index.html
- 7 Notional results are estimates of what the results of the 2005 General Election would have looked like if the votes had been counted on the basis of the new boundaries. Notional results, however, are not a prediction of what will happen at the next General Election nor a prediction of how people might have voted had the new boundaries been in force.
- 8 Includes Indians, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis.
- 9 Includes Black Caribbean, Black African and Black Other.

Table 1

Population size, density and population by age bands

Population in area

Constituency	Population	Rank
Highest		
Isle of Wight	132,700	1
West Ham	124,700	2
Holborn and St Pancras	121,400	3
Croydon North	119,400	4
East Ham	119,200	5
Kensington	116,500	6
Hampstead and Kilburn	114,800	7
Brent Central	114,500	8
Slough	113,700	9
Brent North	110,800	10
Kingston and Surbiton	109,700	11
Leeds Central	109,600	12
Tottenham	109,500	13
Birmingham, Hall Green	108,900	14
Bermondsey and Old Southwark	108,400	15
Banbury	108,200	16
Hammersmith	107,900	17
Birmingham, Hodge Hill	107,800	18
Knowsley	107,400	19
Croydon Central	107,300	20
Lowest		
Blaenau Gwent	70,100	613
Wirral West	70,000	614
Clwyd West	69,700	615
Delyn	69,600	616
Cynon Valley	69,300	617
Glasgow North	69,000	618
Clwyd South	68,100	619
Wrexham	67,700	620
Carmarthen East and Dinefwr	67,100	621
Brecon and Radnorshire	66,900	622
Ynys Môn	66,800	623
Aberavon	63,200	624
Ross, Skye and Lochaber	62,400	625
Dwyfor Meirionnydd	60,200	626
Montgomeryshire	59,500	627
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	59,400	628
Arfon	56,600	629
Aberconwy	54,700	630
Orkney and Shetland	41,200	631
Na h-Eileanan an Iar	26,500	632

Population density in area

Constituency	Nr of persons per hectare	Rank
Highest		
Kensington	129.9	1
Islington North	123.9	2
Chelsea and Fulham	120.3	3
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	117.4	4
Westminster North	116.5	5
Vauxhall	115.6	6
Islington South and Finsbury	112.3	7
Bethnal Green and Bow	110.7	8
Bermondsey and Old Southwark	104.0	9
Streatham	97.7	10

Population aged 0–15 years

Constituency	%	Rank
Highest		
Birmingham, Hodge Hill	29.1	1
East Ham	26.9	2
Bradford East	26.8	3
Birmingham, Hall Green	26.6	4
Blackburn	26.4	5
Birmingham, Ladywood	26.0	6
Bradford West	25.7	7
West Ham	25.5	8
Nottingham North	24.7	9
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	24.3	10

Population aged 16–64 years

Constituency	%	Rank
Highest		
Cities of London and Westminster	76.2	1
Bristol West	75.4	2
Battersea	75.3	3
Hampstead and Kilburn	73.6	4
Glasgow North	73.6	5
Hammersmith	73.2	6
Tooting	73.1	7
Kensington	72.7	8
Cambridge	72.6	9
Vauxhall	72.3	10

Population aged 65 and over

Constituency	%	Rank
Highest		
Christchurch	30.9	1
Clacton	30.2	2
Worthing West	28.1	3
New Forest West	27.9	4
Bexhill and Battle	27.0	5
East Devon	26.2	6
North Norfolk	26.1	7
Eastbourne	25.4	8
West Dorset	24.6	9
Lewes	24.2	10

Table 2			Ethnicity		
Non-White population in area			Indian population in area		
Constituency	%	Rank	Constituency	%	Rank
Highest			Highest		
East Ham	65.5	1	Leicester East	42.1	1
Birmingham, Ladywood	64.0	2	Ealing, Southall	35.4	2
Ealing, Southall	62.4	3	Brent North	29.6	3
Brent North	62.3	4	Harrow East	27.4	4
West Ham	55.9	5	Leicester South	25.0	5
Ilford South	54.9	6			
Brent Central	53.0	7	Pakistani population in area		
Birmingham, Hall Green	52.8	8	Constituency	%	Rank
Leicester East	52.0	9	Highest		
Bethnal Green and Bow	50.4	10	Bradford West	34.6	1
Croydon North	49.3	11	Birmingham, Hodge Hill	31.4	2
Birmingham, Perry Barr	48.9	12	Birmingham, Hall Green	27.8	3
Bradford West	47.4	13	Bradford East	22.0	4
Poplar and Limehouse	46.7	14	Birmingham, Ladywood	17.5	5
Camberwell and Peckham	46.0	15			
Birmingham, Hodge Hill	45.6	16	Chinese population in area		
Harrow East	45.3	17	Constituency	%	Rank
Tottenham	44.9	18	Highest		
Harrow West	43.0	19	Hendon	2.7	1
Lewisham, Deptford	42.8	20	Poplar and Limehouse	2.7	2
			Manchester Central	2.6	3
			Cities of London and Westminster	2.3	4
			Bermondsey and Old Southwark	2.2	5
Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi population in area			Black population in area		
Constituency	%	Rank	Constituency	%	Rank
Highest			Highest		
Leicester East	44.0	1	Camberwell and Peckham	35.2	1
Ealing, Southall	42.5	2	Lewisham, Deptford	30.2	2
Bradford West	41.7	3	Tottenham	28.6	3
Birmingham, Hall Green	40.5	4	Vauxhall	28.2	4
Bethnal Green and Bow	39.2	5	Hackney South and Shoreditch	27.8	5
East Ham	37.3	6	Brent Central	25.9	6
Birmingham, Hodge Hill	36.4	7	West Ham	25.1	7
Birmingham, Ladywood	36.2	8	Croydon North	23.9	8
Ilford South	35.2	9	Dulwich and West Norwood	22.9	9
Brent North	34.6	10	Streatham	22.3	10
Poplar and Limehouse	32.0	11	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	21.8	11
Birmingham, Perry Barr	30.6	12	Bermondsey and Old Southwark	20.5	12
Harrow East	29.8	13	Edmonton	18.6	13
Leicester South	29.0	14	Birmingham, Ladywood	18.6	14
Bradford East	28.1	15	East Ham	18.0	15
Feltham and Heston	27.8	16	Lewisham East	17.7	16
Slough	26.9	17	Leyton and Wanstead	17.3	17
Blackburn	26.4	18	Walthamstow	17.0	18
Harrow West	22.7	19	Lewisham West and Penge	16.8	19
West Ham	21.8	20	Greenwich and Woolwich	14.6	20

Table 3

Religion (England and Wales)

Christian

Constituency	%	Rank
Highest		
Makerfield	88.2	1
Sefton Central	87.2	2
Wigan	87.1	3
St Helens North	87.1	4
St Helens South and Whiston	86.3	5
Knowsley	86.0	6
Workington	86.0	7
Ribble Valley	85.7	8
Copeland	85.4	9
Leigh	85.4	10

Muslim

Constituency	%	Rank
Highest		
Bethnal Green and Bow	39.6	1
Bradford West	38.0	2
Birmingham, Hodge Hill	35.8	3
Birmingham, Hall Green	35.7	4
Poplar and Limehouse	33.0	5
East Ham	29.0	6
Birmingham, Ladywood	28.7	7
Blackburn	25.9	8
Bradford East	24.3	9
West Ham	19.8	10

Sikh

Constituency	%	Rank
Highest		
Ealing, Southall	23.2	1
Feltham and Heston	12.1	2
Warley	11.0	3
Birmingham, Perry Barr	10.1	4
Hayes and Harlington	9.6	5
Ilford South	9.4	6
Wolverhampton South East	9.3	7
Slough	9.2	8
Wolverhampton South West	8.3	9
West Bromwich East	7.2	10

Hindu

Constituency	%	Rank
Highest		
Leicester East	29.5	1
Brent North	27.8	2
Harrow East	23.9	3
Harrow West	18.3	4
Ealing, Southall	12.4	5
Brent Central	11.0	6
Ilford South	10.5	7
East Ham	10.0	8
Leicester South	8.7	9
Hendon	8.7	10

Jewish

Constituency	%	Rank
Highest		
Finchley and Golders Green	19.6	1
Hendon	17.3	2
Hertsmere	11.3	3
Harrow East	10.3	4
Ilford North	10.3	5
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	9.0	6
Bury South	8.9	7
Hampstead and Kilburn	8.1	8
Chipping Barnet	7.5	9
Leeds North East	7.0	10

No religion

Constituency	%	Rank
Highest		
Bristol West	33.1	1
Brighton, Pavilion	32.7	2
Rhondda	29.4	3
Norwich South	27.3	4
Cambridge	27.1	5
Nottingham East	26.4	6
Sheffield Central	25.5	7
Nottingham North	25.3	8
Islwyn	25.1	9
Blaenau Gwent	25.1	10

The census form in Scotland contained two voluntary questions on religion, one asking about current religion to which the person belongs and an additional one asking for the religion in which the person was brought up. Due to these differences with England & Wales, statistics are not directly comparable.

Table 4

Deprivation indicators

Limiting long-term illness (working ages)

Constituency	%	Rank
Highest		
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	26.0	1
Easington	25.9	2
Rhondda	25.5	3
Glasgow North East	25.4	4
Glasgow East	24.7	5
Aberavon	24.4	6
Cynon Valley	24.0	7
Blaenau Gwent	23.5	8
Liverpool, Walton	22.7	9
Glasgow South West	22.6	10

Lowest

Henley	7.7	623
Maidenhead	7.7	624
Runnymede and Weybridge	7.7	625
Wimbledon	7.5	626
Esher and Walton	7.5	627
Beaconsfield	7.4	628
Richmond Park	7.4	629
North East Hampshire	7.3	630
Wokingham	7.1	631
Windsor	7.0	632

Long-term unemployed¹

Constituency	%	Rank
Highest		
Arfon	41.3	1
Ynys Môn	40.7	2
Liverpool, Wavertree	40.7	3
Liverpool, Riverside	40.6	4
Dundee West	40.5	5
Na h-Eileanan an Iar	40.5	6
Liverpool, Walton	40.5	7
Birmingham, Northfield	39.8	8
Bootle	39.6	9
Birmingham, Edgbaston	39.2	10

¹ % of all unemployed

No qualification

Constituency	%	Rank
Highest		
Glasgow North East	52.0	1
Glasgow East	50.4	2
Birmingham, Hodge Hill	49.4	3
Walsall North	48.6	4
West Bromwich West	47.7	5
Wolverhampton South East	47.6	6
Glasgow South West	47.2	7
Rhondda	47.2	8
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	45.7	9
West Bromwich East	45.5	10

Lowest

Finchley and Golders Green	15.8	623
Ealing Central and Acton	15.2	624
Hampstead and Kilburn	15.0	625
Twickenham	14.9	626
Chelsea and Fulham	14.1	627
Cities of London and Westminster	13.7	628
Kensington	13.5	629
Wimbledon	13.3	630
Bristol West	12.9	631
Richmond Park	12.3	632

Lone parents with dependent children (one family)

Constituency	%	Rank
Highest		
Birmingham, Ladywood	14.8	1
Liverpool, Walton	13.3	2
Glasgow East	13.2	3
Nottingham North	12.9	4
Manchester Central	12.6	5
Tottenham	12.5	6
Knowsley	12.5	7
Birkenhead	12.4	8
West Ham	12.4	9
Glasgow South West	12.2	10

Table 5

Higher education and socio-economic classification

Degree (or equivalent) and above (all aged 16–74)			Higher managerial & professional (all aged 16–74)		
Constituency	%	Rank	Constituency	%	Rank
Highest			Highest		
Kensington	51.1	1	Kensington	35.3	1
Hampstead and Kilburn	50.3	2	Chelsea and Fulham	31.7	2
Cities of London and Westminster	50.0	3	Twickenham	28.9	3
Chelsea and Fulham	49.8	4	Richmond Park	26.8	4
Battersea	49.6	5	Hampstead and Kilburn	25.7	5
Richmond Park	48.4	6	Battersea	24.5	6
Wimbledon	48.1	7	Hammersmith	22.6	7
Hornsey and Wood Green	47.8	8	Cities of London and Westminster	22.2	8
Ealing Central and Acton	47.3	9	Finchley and Golders Green	21.9	9
Putney	46.4	10	Ealing Central and Acton	21.9	10
Lowest			Lowest		
Birmingham, Hodge Hill	8.6	623	Rotherham	2.9	623
Dagenham and Rainham	8.6	624	Middlesbrough	2.9	624
Ashfield	8.6	625	Liverpool, Walton	2.9	625
Nottingham North	8.4	626	West Bromwich West	2.9	626
Liverpool, Walton	8.3	627	Swansea East	2.8	627
Stoke-on-Trent North	8.1	628	Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2.8	628
Glasgow East	7.6	629	Rhondda	2.7	629
Kingston upon Hull East	7.4	630	Stoke-on-Trent North	2.5	630
West Bromwich West	7.3	631	Dwyfor Meirionnydd	2.5	631
Walsall North	7.2	632	Aberavon	2.1	632

Table 6

Housing tenure (households)

Own outright, Shared ownership or with mortgage/loan

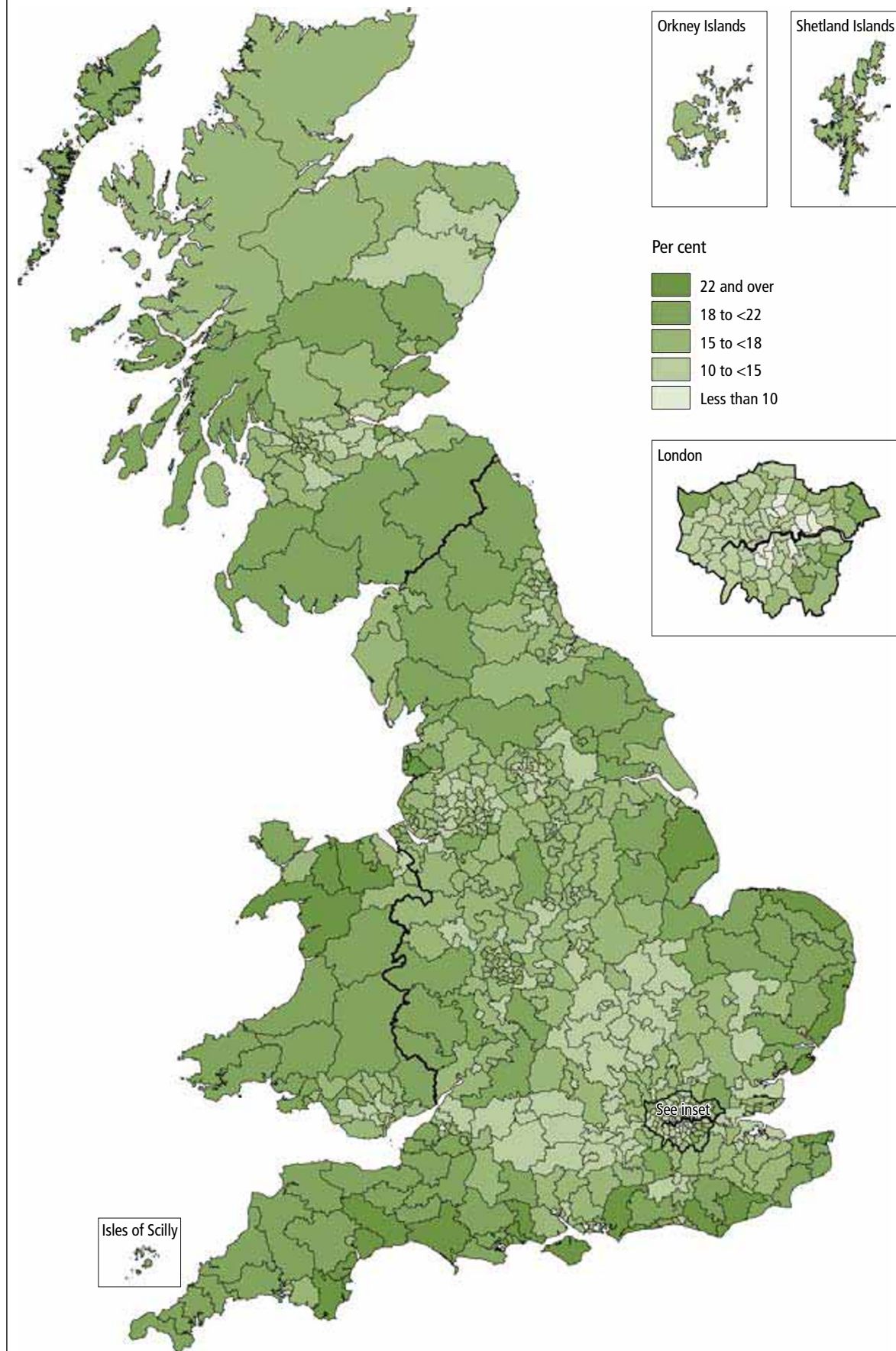
Constituency	%	Rank
Highest		
Castle Point	88.5	1
Wyre and Preston North	88.3	2
Sefton Central	87.9	3
Rayleigh and Wickford	87.8	4
Cheadle	87.0	5
East Dunbartonshire	86.5	6
Charnwood	86.4	7
Fareham	85.8	8
South Leicestershire	85.7	9
Mid Derbyshire	85.5	10
York Outer	85.3	11
Old Bexley and Sidcup	85.3	12
Solihull	85.1	13
Haltemprice and Howden	85.0	14
Harborough	84.4	15
Sutton Coldfield	84.3	16
North Somerset	83.9	17
Ribble Valley	83.9	18
South West Devon	83.8	19
Thornbury and Yate	83.7	20
Lowest		
Tottenham	39.8	613
West Ham	39.3	614
Liverpool, Riverside	39.0	615
Glasgow North East	38.8	616
Greenwich and Woolwich	37.6	617
Leeds Central	37.5	618
Westminster North	37.1	619
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	36.6	620
Birmingham, Ladywood	35.2	621
Islington North	34.9	622
Cities of London and Westminster	34.2	623
Manchester Central	31.5	624
Poplar and Limehouse	29.8	625
Holborn and St Pancras	29.6	626
Islington South and Finsbury	29.2	627
Vauxhall	28.3	628
Bethnal Green and Bow	28.1	629
Camberwell and Peckham	27.9	630
Hackney South and Shoreditch	27.3	631
Bermondsey and Old Southwark	26.9	632

Local Authority rented

Constituency	%	Rank
Highest		
Camberwell and Peckham	48.3	1
Bermondsey and Old Southwark	44.1	2
Sheffield, Brightside and Hillsborough	39.3	3
Bethnal Green and Bow	39.3	4
Islington South and Finsbury	39.1	5
Barking	38.2	6
Motherwell and Wishaw	36.9	7
Glasgow North East	36.7	8
Nottingham North	36.6	9
Manchester Central	36.4	10
Housing Association		
Constituency	%	Rank
Highest		
Liverpool, Riverside	23.9	1
Hackney South and Shoreditch	22.2	2
Basingstoke	19.9	3
Kensington	19.3	4
Brent Central	18.4	5
Workington	18.4	6
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	18.1	7
Birmingham, Ladywood	18.0	8
Bedford	17.4	9
Erith and Thamesmead	16.8	10
Rented privately		
Constituency	%	Rank
Highest		
Cities of London and Westminster	38.8	1
Westminster North	32.5	2
Bristol West	31.9	3
Hampstead and Kilburn	31.0	4
Kensington	30.1	5
Tooting	27.3	6
Chelsea and Fulham	26.9	7
Brighton, Pavilion	26.1	8
Hornsey and Wood Green	26.0	9
Manchester, Withington	25.7	10

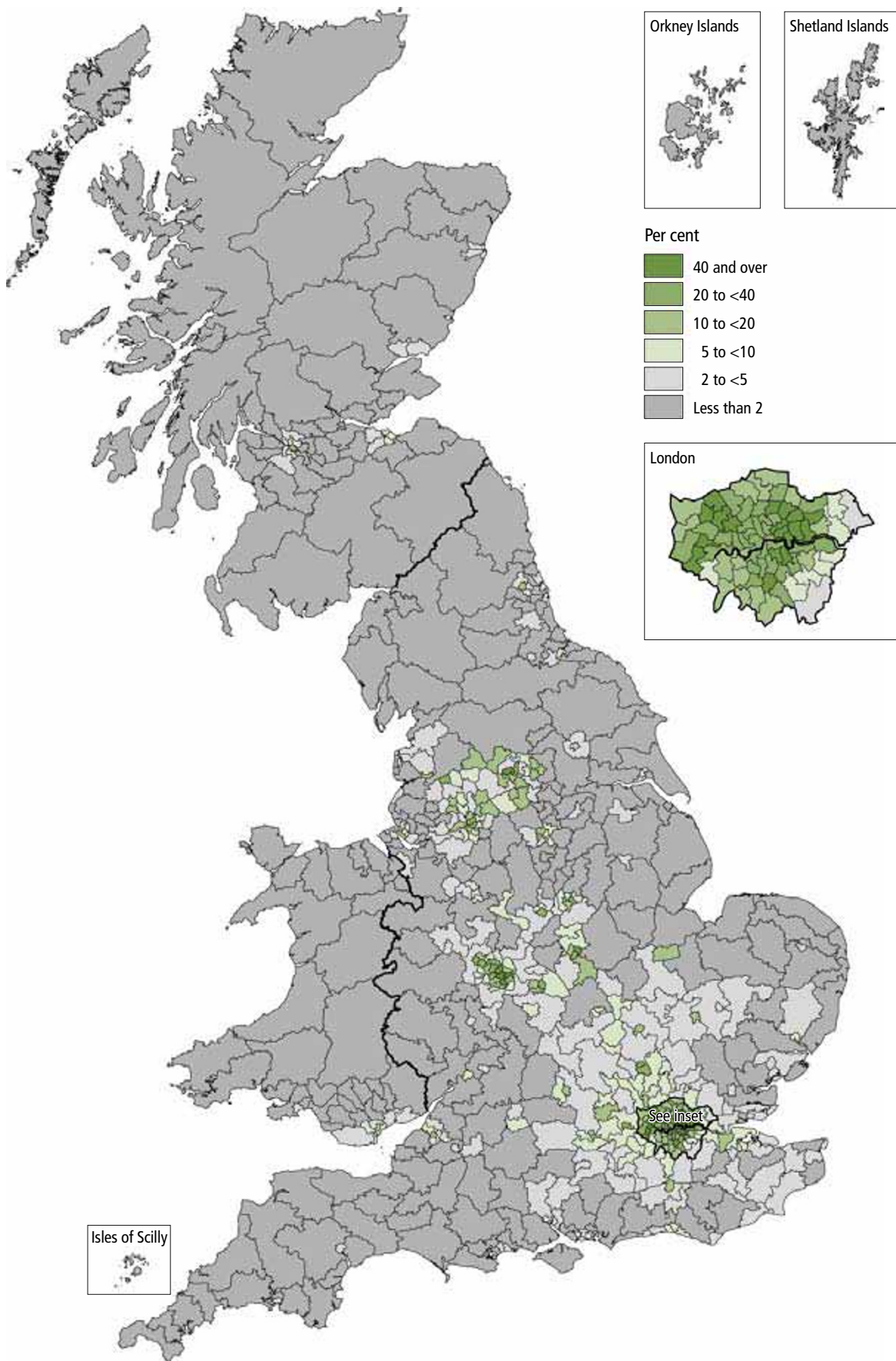
Map 1

Great Britain: Percentage of the constituency population aged 65 years and over as recorded in the 2001 Census



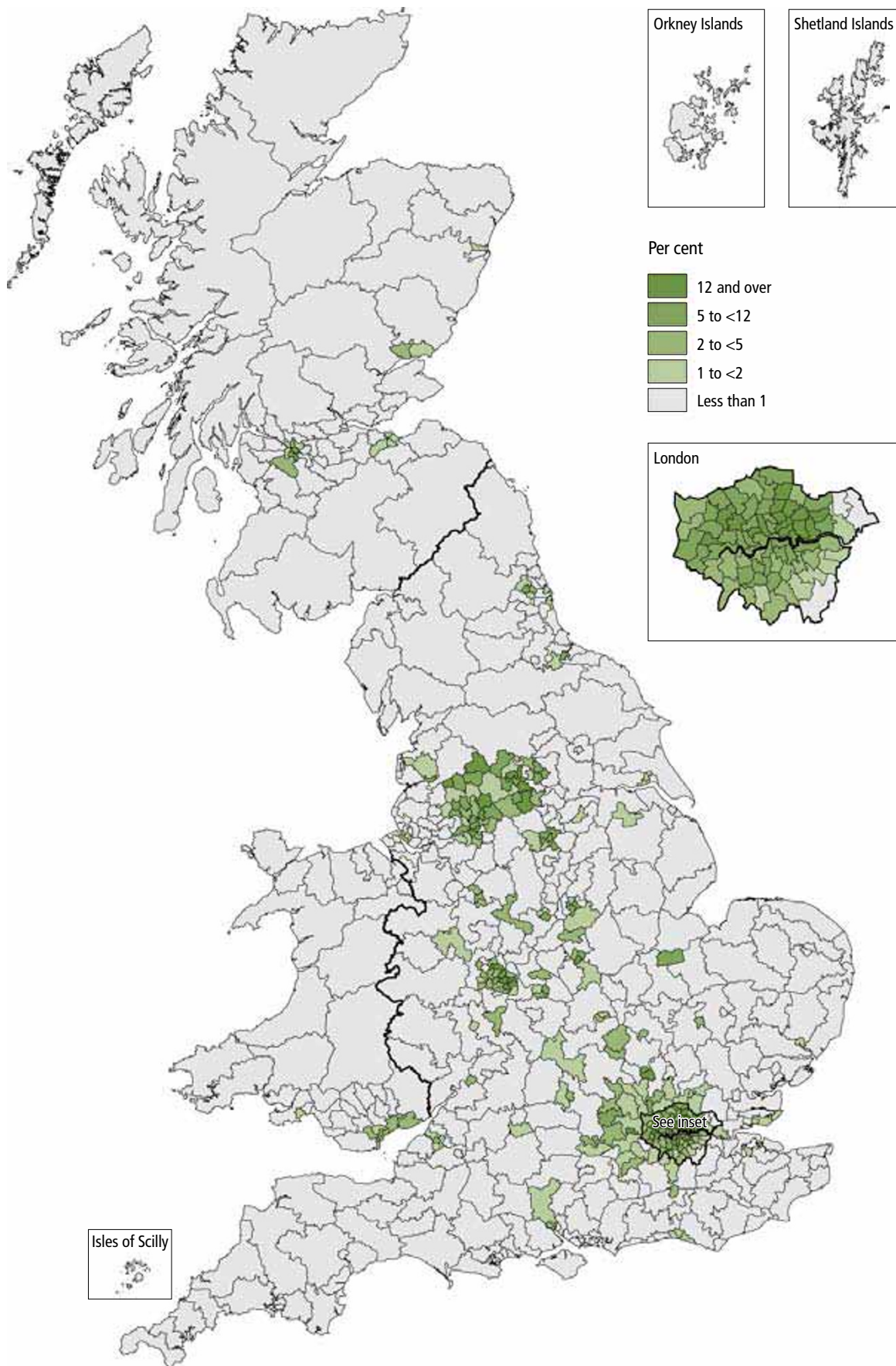
Map 2

Great Britain: Percentage of the constituency population with ethnicity recorded as non-white (all ages) in the 2001 Census



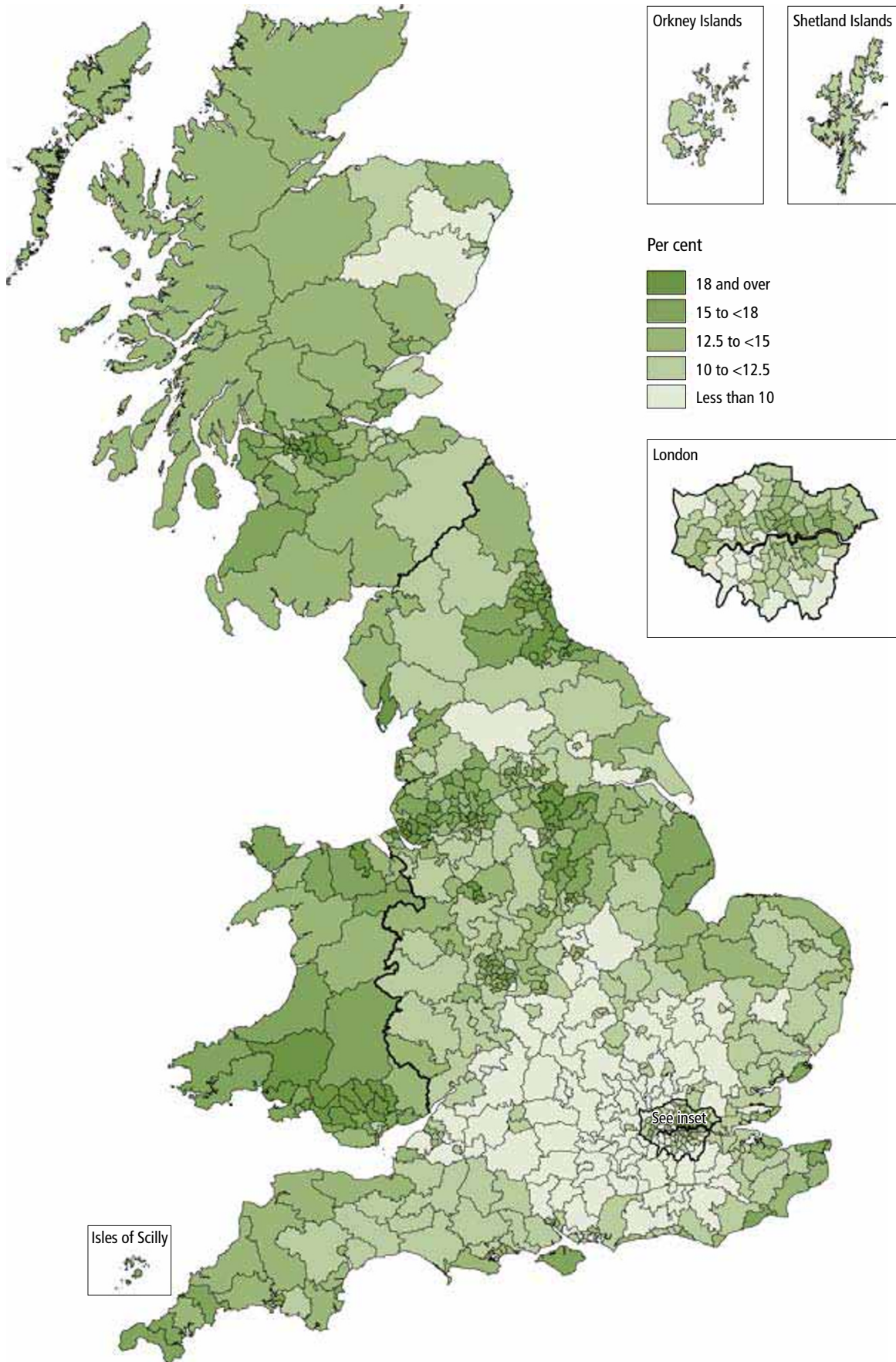
Map 3

Great Britain: Percentage of the constituency population stated as Muslim (all ages) in the 2001 Census



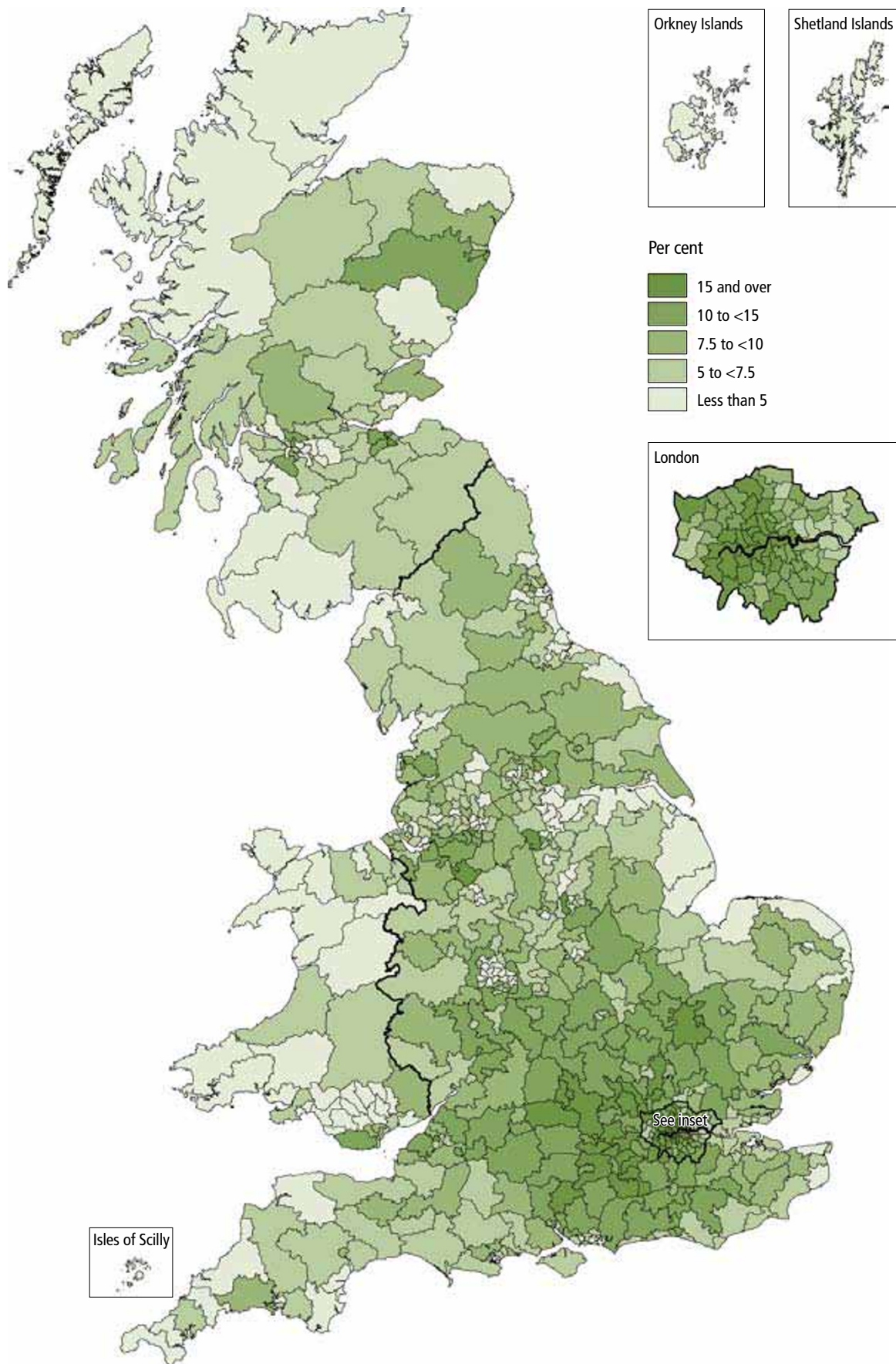
Map 4

Great Britain: Percentage of the working age (16–64 years) constituency population with Limiting Long Term Illness, 2001 Census



Map 5

Great Britain: Percentage of the constituency population aged 16–74 years with higher managerial and higher professional occupation status, 2001 Census



Map 6

Great Britain: Percentage of households living in local authority rented accommodation by constituency area, 2001 Census

