

Type F36 High density social housing, mostly in inner London, with high levels of diversity

1.65% 



Overview

Key Features

- Singles and co-habitees
- Many children
- Mixture of ethnicity
- High unemployment
- Modest incomes
- Jobseeker's Allowance
- Free school meals
- TV popular
- Bad place to live

Regional Houses



Stockwell, SW9



Highgate, N6



Tottenham, N17



Rankings

- Age Rank (29/61)
- Wealth Rank (55/61)
- Good Health (42/61)
- Fear of Burglary (13/61)
- Degree (28/61)
- Public Renting (2/61)
- Higher Tax (34/61)
- Environment (50/61)
- Internet (31/61)

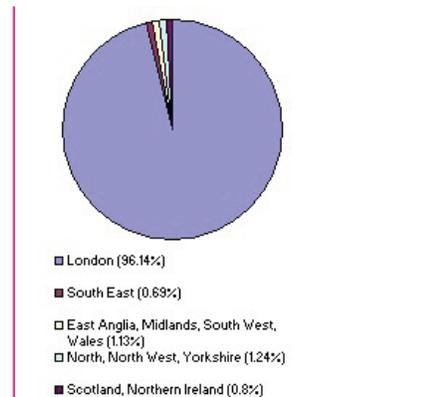
Top Councils

- Tower Hamlets (44.89%)
- Southwark (44.34%)
- Hackney (43.44%)
- Lambeth (27.75%)
- Islington (25.90%)
- Newham (25.18%)
- Camden (22.18%)
- Haringey (17.68%)
- Lewisham (16.63%)

Constituencies



Regional Distribution



Contents

1	Overview
2	Description
3	Characteristics
4	Who We Are
5	Our Education
6	Our Work Lives
7	Our Finances
8	Where We Live
9	Our Home Lives
10	Weltanschauung
11	Time Use
12	Measures of Deprivation
13	Supporting Notes



Type F36

High density social housing, mostly in inner London, with high levels of diversity

Tower Hamlets

1.65%



Type F36 contains people who rent public housing in the inner areas of London where a particularly high proportion of the population belongs to minority communities.

Key Features	Communication
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Singles and co-habitees Many children Mixture of ethnicity High unemployment Modest incomes Jobseeker's Allowance Free school meals TV popular Bad place to live 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receptive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telemarketing TV Radio Posters Unreceptive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magazines Centre-right newspapers

Description - Public Sector Focus

Education Over a third of Type F36 have no qualifications; however, at the other end of the scale a higher proportion than is typical across the country have a degree. The children have many disadvantages. Households are generally poor, and there is a large proportion of ethnic minorities in the population. Many children do not speak English at home, making parental support for school work difficult. Consequently attainment levels at school are quite low (although not as low as some other types in Group F areas), and many will leave school with very few GCSEs. Nevertheless, a slightly higher proportion than the national average actually go on to university, possibly taking advantage of Widening Participation and the wide choice of establishments that exist in London.

Health Type F36 people tend not to eat well, many will be heavy smokers, and a significant proportion will drink. For many the closest they get to sport is in the betting shop. Therefore, despite the relatively young age profile, there are above average numbers entering hospital with respiratory, heart and liver disease. There is also some evidence of mental health problems, although this is not as marked as in other types within Group F. It is unlikely that many of the population will have private medical insurance, so the burden lies with the NHS.

Crime The multicultural nature of the population makes it difficult for many neighbours to even communicate with each other, so households can often tend to be quite insular. There is an above average fear of crime, particularly racial abuse; this level of fear is commensurate with the actual incidence of crime. Whilst anti-social behaviour is not as rife as on some large estates in provincial cities, it is still well above the national average. Offences are more likely to happen in or near the home. People's views of the police are varied, probably reflecting the diverse cultural backgrounds of this Type.

Finances A reasonable proportion of the population are in employment and paying income tax; indeed some are earning enough to pay at the higher rate. However, many more are out of work and claiming Jobseeker's Allowance. The low levels of pay received by the majority of workers also gives rise to high claim rates for Income Support. This is a relatively young population, so only a small proportion are on the state pension; however, those that are will also probably be claiming Pension Credits.

Environmental Issues These people have little noticeable concern for the environment; combined with low incomes this makes it highly unlikely that they will contribute to environmental charities. Car ownership is low, and those that have access to a car are likely to do low annual mileage. Whilst many of their homes occur in blocks, and hence are reasonably well insulated, this is countered by their lifestyle and the large numbers of children causing quite high energy usage.



35 36 37 38 39 40

Tower Hamlets

Type F36

High density social housing, mostly in inner London, with high levels of diversity

1.65%



Description - Sociology and Environment

Summary Type F36 contains people who rent public housing in the inner areas of London where a particularly high proportion of the population belongs to minority communities.

Demography Neighbourhoods of Type F36 are found in areas of inner London where the original dwellings have been demolished and replaced with public housing rented out to people on low incomes. These are mostly areas of medium and high rise housing, unlike the low density estates more characteristic of middle and outer ring suburbs, and over a half of the population live other than on the ground floor, mostly in flats with only one or two bedrooms. Many of these flats are in pre-war 'estates' built by the London County Council, mostly of three or four storeys, but there are also a number of post war tower blocks and more recent, smaller developments of low rise buildings. Today around a third of population of these estates are from non white populations. In particular, they accommodate large numbers of Black and Bangladeshi residents as well as an increasing numbers of Kurds, Albanians and Somalis displaced from their countries by civil unrest. In some parts of London these estates will also accommodate people of distant Irish descent and of current Roman Catholic persuasion. People of Indian or Chinese descent are less likely to live in these areas.

The population is concentrated in the younger working age groups, from 25 to 45, which results in much higher child populations than in surrounding areas populated by single professionals and childless couples. It is from these neighbourhoods that most inner London schools will recruit their children. Very many of these children are the products of single parent families and of mothers who were married at an early age, which contrasts with the situation in surrounding middle class family areas where women are particularly likely to have children in their later years.

Most people have tended not to place a high priority on educational qualifications and, as a result, are trapped in low income inner city service jobs which many find unappealing, especially when the lifestyle which their wages will support is contrasted with that of the well educated young singles living in smart flats not too distant.

These areas also contrast with the British Born Black areas to which the more enterprising members of minority communities will have moved, slightly further away from central London and whose populations are now busy acquiring equity in their homes and assisting their children with their homework. The contrast between the living standards in these neighbourhoods and the rest of inner London can easily undermine the motivation of local youngsters to make the effort to find and hold down low status service jobs. Arguably it may also contribute to the growth of an extensive informal economy and a substantial criminal underclass. Crime and the poor relations between these communities and the local police are critical issues in these neighbourhoods.

(Continued)



35 36 37 38 39 40

Tower Hamlets

Type F36

High density social housing, mostly in inner London, with high levels of diversity

1.65%



Description - Sociology and Environment *(Continued)*

Environment Neighbourhoods of *Type F36* consist of developments of varying ages and heights. The earliest areas of council housing in inner London were often built in the form of four storey brick blocks, many of which incorporated what were known as 'deck access', external corridors from which flats could be individually accessed from a single stair well. Many of these older blocks are now refurbished with lifts and new garbage chutes. More recent examples of this neighbourhood take the form of high rise blocks, often built in clusters, accessed from a central lift shaft. Many of these were originally used to house families but today have been offered to single people and to students where they are otherwise difficult to let. More modern examples are high density low rise infill estates, accommodation on which tenants can make a substantial profit if they exercise their right to buy and agree to continue to live in the houses for a statutory period of time. A common feature of all these environments is that there is little room for cars. Most people find it cheaper and more convenient to rely on local buses and tubes to get to work or to visit friends. Many of these developments are close to major thoroughfares which provide easy access to shops run by other members of minority communities.

Economy Neighbourhoods of *Type F36* are now almost wholly dependent on the service sector for employment. Whilst most of the population work in shops and offices, significant numbers are employed in transport and distribution, in construction and with local utilities. Within the service sector the government is often an important employer and many women, particularly from the Black and Irish communities, work in local hospitals. Indeed within the Black community there is evidence to show that women are currently improving their position much faster than men, both in terms of their acquisition of formal qualifications and in take home pay. The community is quite well insulated against economic fluctuations.

Consumer Values In *Type F36*, the values of the younger British born generation are often very different from those of first generation immigrants. Whilst their parents would have been thrifty savers who could rely on family and relatives to help them out in times of difficulty, the younger generation is much more motivated by symbols of conspicuous consumption and less willing to defer gratification. However, whilst most younger members of these communities have adopted the lifestyles of the host community, a significant number search for new identities through the fusion of Black and mainstream traditions in music and fashion, and play a very important role in cultural innovation. Though not to everyone's tastes the emphasis on style and rhythm provides a sophistication which enlivens otherwise drab environments.

Consumption Patterns *Metro Multiculture* provides a poor market for home improvement and gardening products, for motoring, information technology, package holidays and most financial services. However the population does spend heavily on mobile phones and on overseas travel. Less recognised is the large amount that is typically spent on children's clothing.

Change Poor schools and high crime levels are the factors that deter higher income groups from moving into these neighbourhoods and that prevent these communities taking full advantage of their close proximity to the high wages and exciting job prospects of the centre of a global city.



Type F36

High density social housing, mostly in inner London, with high levels of diversity

Tower Hamlets

1.65%



Description - Culture and Consumer Psychology

These people live in purpose built, multi-storey flats located in the centre of large cities, usually London. The flats are usually rented from private landlords. Noise, robbery, vandalism, drug abuse and other urban ills are fairly common, and these are not seen as pleasant areas in which to live, although there may be very desirable properties close by. A key feature of these people, is their multi-ethnic mix, particularly Black Africans and those of Asian origins. The real or perceived threat of racial attack concerns many residents.

There are very large numbers of children and young adults living in these areas. Few are over 45 years of age. Households can be very large with some overcrowding. The standard nuclear family is fairly uncommon and there is a great deal of cohabitation and many single parents. While some of these people have professional jobs, most are in elementary, menial occupations in the service sector, notably in hotels and catering. The absence of conventional family units means that many are full-time carers. Unemployment also runs high in these areas. The presence of professionals may indicate some 'gentrification'. Most people earn only a modest income and have little by way of formal educational qualifications but some are better qualified, up to degree level, and enjoy much higher incomes. Levels of savings and investments are low and most live and spend in the present, following a hand to mouth existence. Ownership of current accounts and credit cards is low, with many preferring cash and making extensive use of the Post Office. Levels of personal debt can be considerable.

These people shop frequently, usually in the nearest high street store. The presence of large numbers of children can create high expenditure on routine grocery shopping, and these people have to budget carefully. However, cooking and healthy eating do not have a high priority and frozen, oven-ready meals are popular, as well as takeaways. They rarely sit down for a traditional family meal. They are very exposed to and very susceptible to marketing signals. Few people have a car, given the generally low incomes and the urban location with decent public transport. However, the car is seen as an important status symbol.

The TV is a regular source of entertainment and information. They prefer soaps and game shows, and would like to see more TV channels. However, they are not TV addicts. Visits to the cinema are popular and there is a notable interest in music. They read all kinds of newspapers and specialist interest magazines. Holidays are rarely taken. Some men will be regular or heavy drinkers and attitudes to recreational drugs are very tolerant. Gambling is also a significant interest. In general, they have a relaxed and carefree set of responses to their lot in life, which they would like to change, but they are not inclined to worry unduly.

There is probably some feeling of alienation from mainstream culture amongst these people and they develop their own values, attitudes and patterns of behaviour. On a day-to-day basis, they live in the present and can be frivolous with available funds, buying items which have an immediate appeal but little lasting value. These people are traditional in some respects, even archaic. For example, there are very fixed views about gender roles and the woman's place will often be seen as in the kitchen. They would like to change and they often welcome change but in some respects, they are laggards. For example, there is little interest in IT based products and they make little use of the Internet for either information or for shopping.

These people live in multi-ethnic areas. They are eager to spend and acquire but they often lack the necessary income.