

An Inclusive Community

An Inclusive Community	61
7. Settled homes	62
Household composition.....	62
Mosaic – household composition	62
Types of Housing	62
Housing Stock and Tenure.....	63
Household Size and Density	64
Mosaic – people per household	65
Meeting Housing Need.....	65
Regeneration.....	66
8. Early excellence	67
Educational Attainment	67
Attainment - Keystage 3.....	69
Attainment - GCSEs.....	69
Mosaic - Free school meals at Key Stage 4.....	69
Mosaic - Not speaking English at home at Key Stage 4	70
Mosaic - Refugee status at Key Stage 4.....	70
Children in Need	70
Children Looked After	70
9. Support when you need it	71
Mosaic - Who are our older people?	71
People with Disability	73
Adult Social Care Service Users in Brent.....	74
Direct Payments.....	75
Carers in Brent	76
10. Community Engagement.....	77
Resident Satisfaction	77
Community Cohesion.....	77
Local Democracy	77
Views on Services.....	78
Use of Services	80
Appendix: Mosaic Groups and Types	81

7. Settled homes

Household composition

Of Brent's households, 8.2%, are headed by a lone-parent, this figure is 1.7% up on the 1991 Census figure. Brent has the fourth highest proportion of lone parent households in Outer London and falls just below the Inner London average of 8.4%¹.

Mosaic – household composition

Three of our four main mosaic types in Brent are more likely than the national average to include **lone parents** - F36- 'High density social housing, mostly in inner London, with high levels of diversity', D27 - 'Multi-cultural inner city terraces attracting second generation settlers from diverse communities' and E28- 'Neighbourhoods with transient singles living in multiply occupied large old houses'. All of the four main mosaic types in Brent are more likely than the national average to have **one dependent child** and three of our main mosaic types, F36, C20, D27, are more likely than the national average to have **two or more dependent children**.

Types of Housing

Housing in Brent accounts for over 75% of Brent's built area. Brent has a very diverse townscape with individual buildings of such architectural and historic interest that they merit 'listing' to ensure their retention and areas where the grouping of buildings is collectively of such quality as to warrant their 'conservation'. We also have a number of high rise housing estates general found in the deprived areas to the south of the borough. Social estates of Chalkhill, Stonebridge and St Raphaels have been the focus of significant regeneration and redeveloped, however, residents living there may still be affected by significant deprivation. Our poorest housing estates are Church End, South Kilburn and Brentfield and redevelopment is still to occur in these areas.



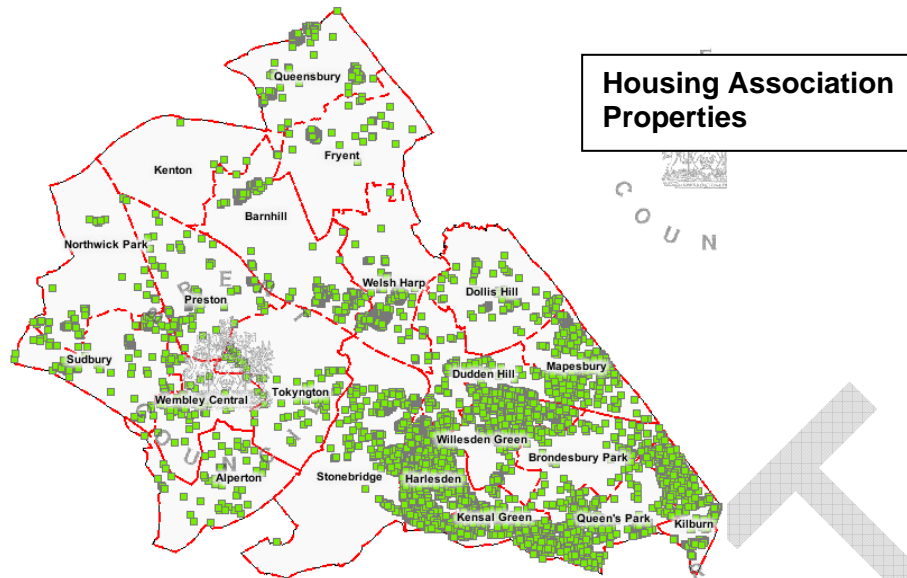
Cambridge Gardens, Kilburn

Church End

Johnson Rd, Stonebridge

¹ Local Implementation Plan 2007

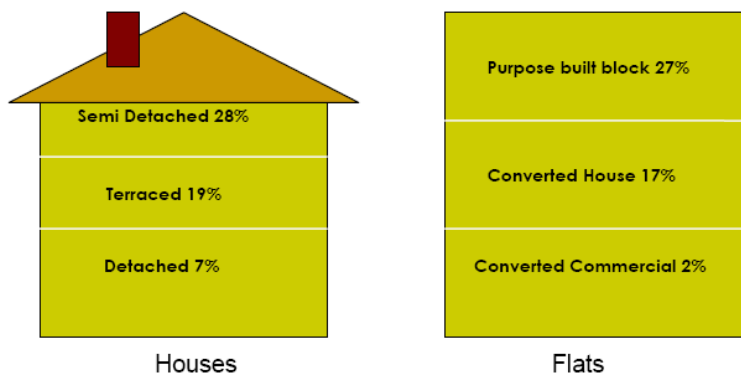
Social Housing provision in Brent



Housing Stock and Tenure

The 2001 Census indicated that Brent had a total of 98,840 occupied self contained dwellings, this since has risen to approximately 107,000 homes in 2007. The census recorded slightly larger number of houses (54%) to flats (46%). The nearly equal proportion of households living in semi detached houses (28%) and purpose built blocks of flats (27%) reflects the Borough's very diverse residential townscape, which ranges from leafy suburbia in the north, to inner city terraces and high rise flats in the south.

Dwelling Stock by Housing Type



(Derived from Census Table SO49)

Brent's Housing Needs Survey² estimated that there was 100,372 household in the borough at the time of the survey (2003). Based on survey responses and 2001 census it was estimated that:

- 58.4% owner occupied
- 22.5% socially rented tenants
- 19% private rented tenants

² Fordam Research, 2003 Housing Needs Survey, Brent

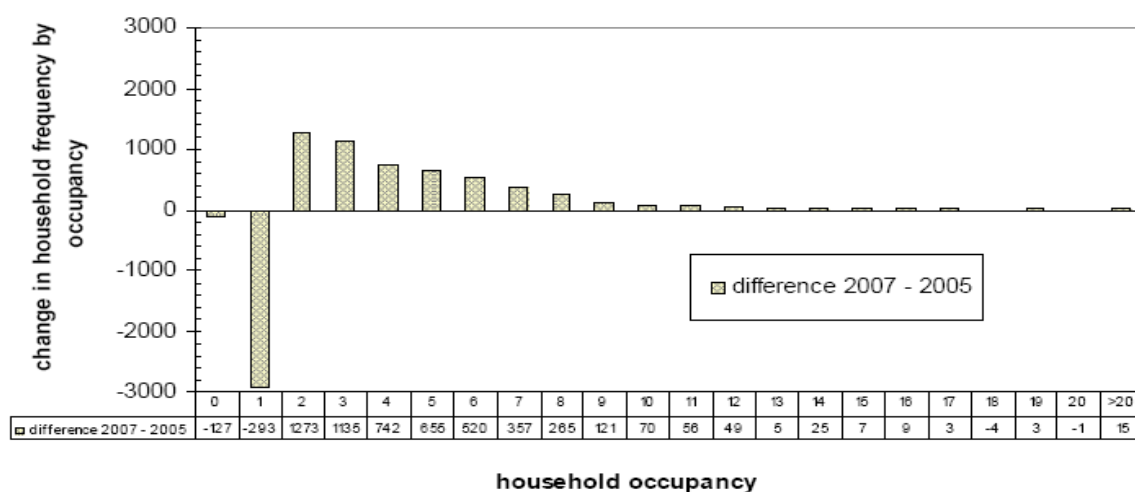
Household Size and Density

Brent currently has around 107,000 houses and flats in our borough. When compared to our population estimates this places us with an average household size of 2.62 persons, this is the third highest in England and Wales³. Close to a quarter of Brent's resident population is deemed to be living in overcrowded conditions (the 2nd highest overcrowding level in London). Furthermore, 23.9% of Brent's households have an occupancy rating of -1 or less: this is the highest percentage of all Outer London Boroughs.

'The average household size in London is smaller than the national average, ranking the capital 8th out of the 11 regions in Great Britain (where 1st is the Largest)...{however} Newham, Brent and Harrow feature in the top five districts nationally, in terms of average household size. This partly due to the socio-cultural factors associated with minority ethnic populations living in these boroughs which tend towards larger families.'⁴

Les Mayhew and Associates study of Brent's population highlighted that the trend of the average household size in Brent is increasing and single person households decreasing⁵. There are more 2+ person households in 2007 compared to 2005 whilst there are significantly less 1 person households.

Figure X: Change in the frequency of household size by occupancy



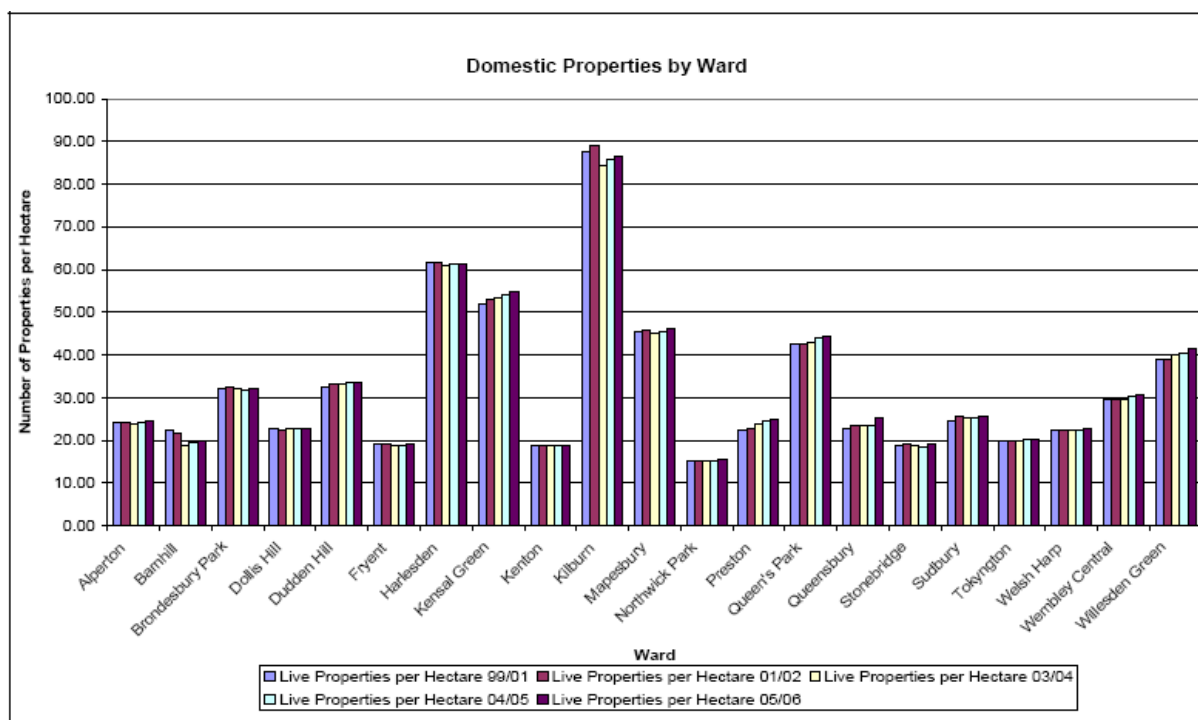
This problem is exacerbated by the fact that Brent is not providing sufficient new family housing, particularly for larger households, as over 75% of the housing completions between 1997-2006 have been 1/2 bedroom units. Brent has also lost irreplaceable larger family accommodation through housing conversion, demolition and redevelopment schemes, which all too often have failed to replace the lost family sized units.

The neighbourhoods with the highest number of households per hectare are Kilburn, Harlesden, Kensal Green, Mapesbury and Queen's Park.

³ Local Implementation Plan 2006-2011

⁴ Local Futures, 2007, State of the Borough Report

⁵ Mayhew Associates, *Brent population estimation, household composition and change, 2007*



Mosaic – people per household

Brent's main mosaic types, E28 - 'Neighbourhoods with transient singles living in multiply occupied large old houses', C20 - 'Suburbs sought after by the more successful members of the Asian community', D27 - 'Multi-cultural inner city terraces attracting second generation settlers from diverse communities' and F36 - 'High density social housing, mostly in inner London, with high levels of diversity' tend to have more people per household than the national average. Type C20 (Brent's largest type) is four times more likely than the national average to have more than seven people per household. Three of our main types, C20, D27 and F36 are more likely than the national average to have four person households and more likely than the national average to have six person households.

Meeting Housing Need

The Council's statutory Housing Register lists 21,575 households (as of September 2007) who need accommodation that better meets their needs, such as larger and more affordable homes. Of these households, 4,308 are living in temporary accommodation; many of them have had to be placed in short term leased accommodation outside Brent because of the shortage of family sized homes.

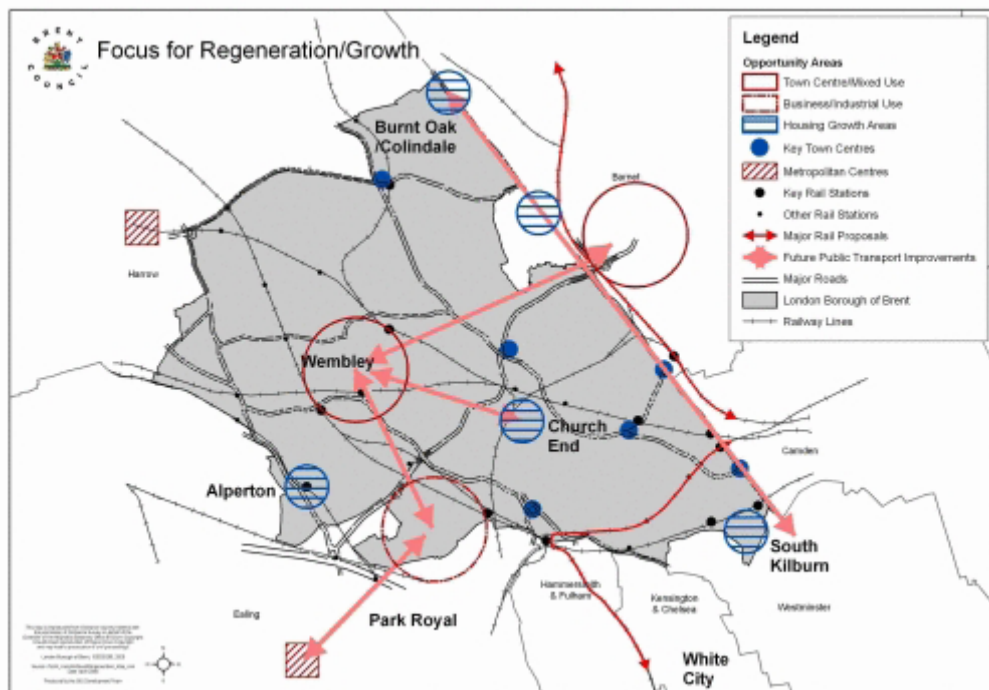
Affordable housing is also an important factor, Brent has relatively high house prices but its residents have low average incomes compared to London average. Brent's average house price is £284,431, almost 14 times the average resident's salary, making Brent the 7th most expensive borough in London for purchase by local residents. A £77,203 annual income would be required to purchase the average Brent home⁶.

⁶ 'Home Truths' London Housing Federation, November 2007

Accommodating population growth is, therefore, a high priority for Brent and a key driver of our regeneration activities. Currently there are 71 new dwellings per hectare, this is the highest in West London. The Borough is planning for population growth of up to 28,000 people by 2017. The development of over 10,146 (including 1000 non-self contained) additional homes will be sought between 2007 and 2017. The Borough will aim to achieve the London Plan target that 50% of new homes should be affordable.

Regeneration

Brent has identified specific areas as Opportunity Areas, Areas for Intensification and Areas for Regeneration. These areas are major brownfield sites with potential for significant increases in density, they are the areas of high population growth with the need for significant new housing development. They are Wembley, South Kilburn, Church End, Alperton and Burnt Oak/Colindale. These will be directly linked to infrastructure improvements.

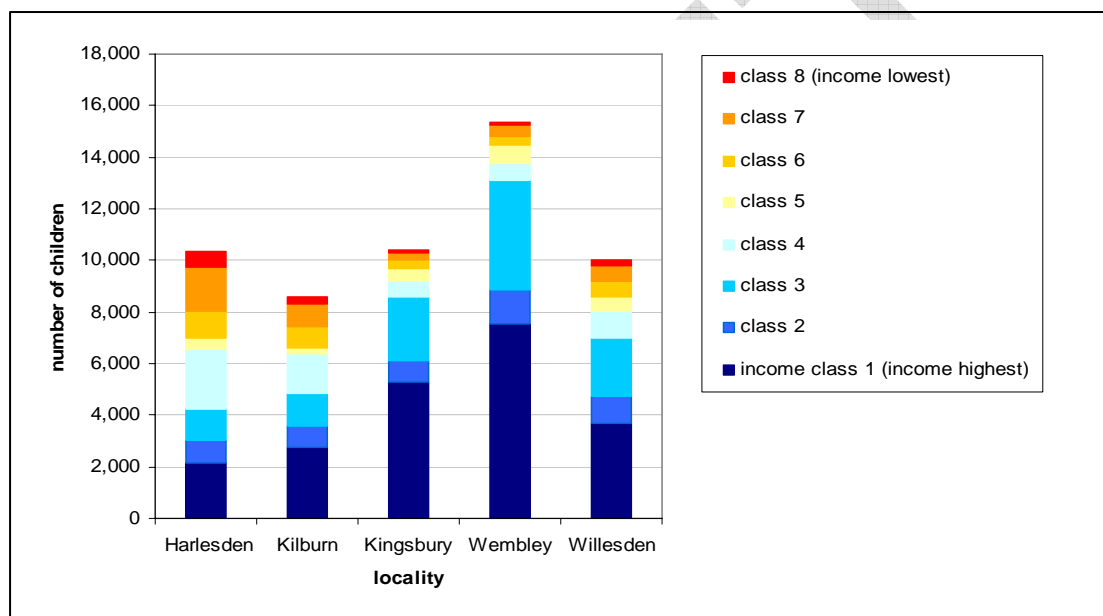


Wembley, being the main focus for growth, will be developed as a new sustainable community. The stadium will be complemented by regeneration of the area as a regional sport, entertainment and leisure destination including new shops, hotels and community facilities as well as 5,000 new homes, and will be an Olympic venue in 2012. This will be supported by new infrastructure such as school provision, health facilities and transport provision, including appropriate parking facilities.

8. Early excellence

Brent has a large child population of which around 40% live in households on means tested benefits; most children in low income households tend to be based in Harlesden and South Kilburn. Deprived children are concentrated in specific neighbourhoods in Harlesden and South Kilburn where there is a higher proportion of social housing, and a tendency towards single parent families and families with three or more children. The locality experiencing most deprivation is Harlesden where 19% of children and young people live and is followed closely by Kilburn and Willesden at 18%.

The largest concentrations of children in Brent are in the Wembley locality (28%) and the least in Kilburn locality (16%). Most children living in low income households (class 4 and above) live in Harlesden and Kilburn. The number of children living in households with low incomes are: 6,124 in Harlesden (59% of all children), 3,762 in Kilburn (43.8%), 3,023 in Willesden (30.2%), 2,272 in Wembley (17.4%) and 1,807 in Kingsbury (14.8%).



Educational Attainment

Over many years key statistics have indicated that academic and economic outcomes for children and young people from Black Caribbean and some Black African heritage groups continue to be below borough averages in Brent. Detailed analysis, about the outcomes of children and young people from Black Caribbean and Black African groups has been undertaken. Data contained in Figures 7, 8 offer a number of trends⁷:

- Comparison of Figures 7 and 8 highlights a marked decrease in achievement at Key stage 4 compared to Key stage 1 for this ethnic group.
- Ghanaian/Nigerian pupil outcomes are significantly better than Somali pupil outcomes.

⁷ Needs Analysis of Children and Young People in Brent 2006-07

Key Stage 1 Results for Young people from Black African and Black Caribbean Heritage Groups (2005/2006)

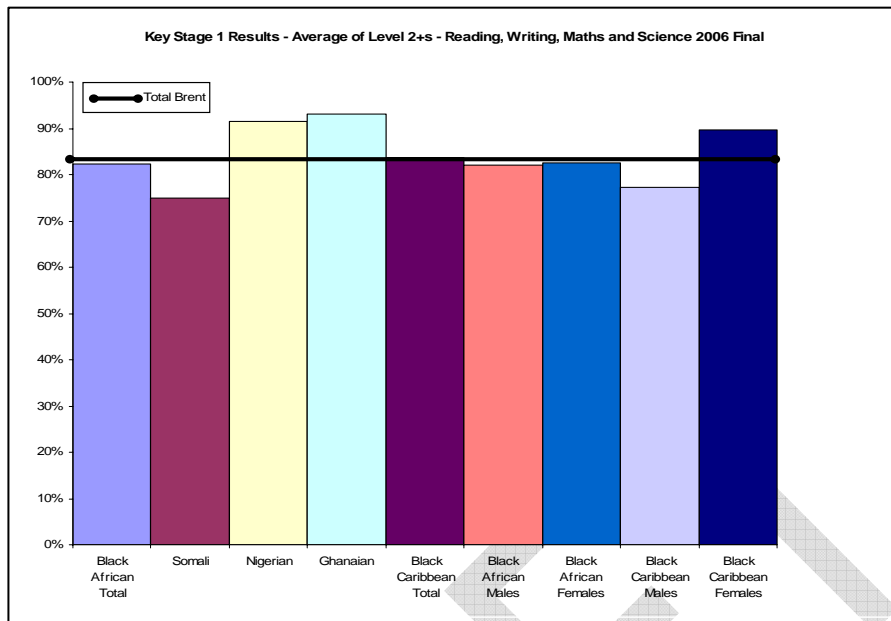


Figure 7

Key Stage 4 Results for Young people from Black African and Black Caribbean Heritage Groups (2005/2006) Provisional

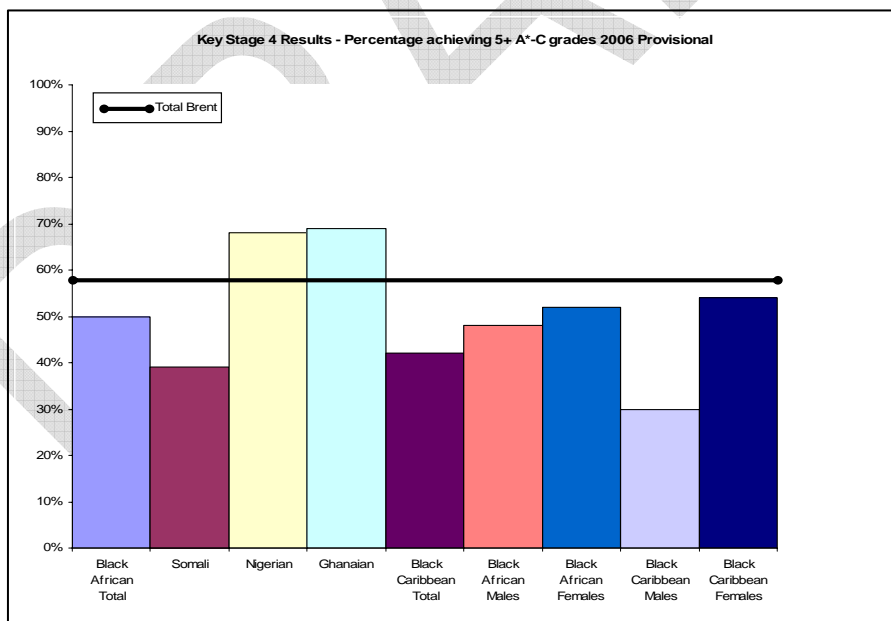


Figure 8

Attainment - Keystage 3

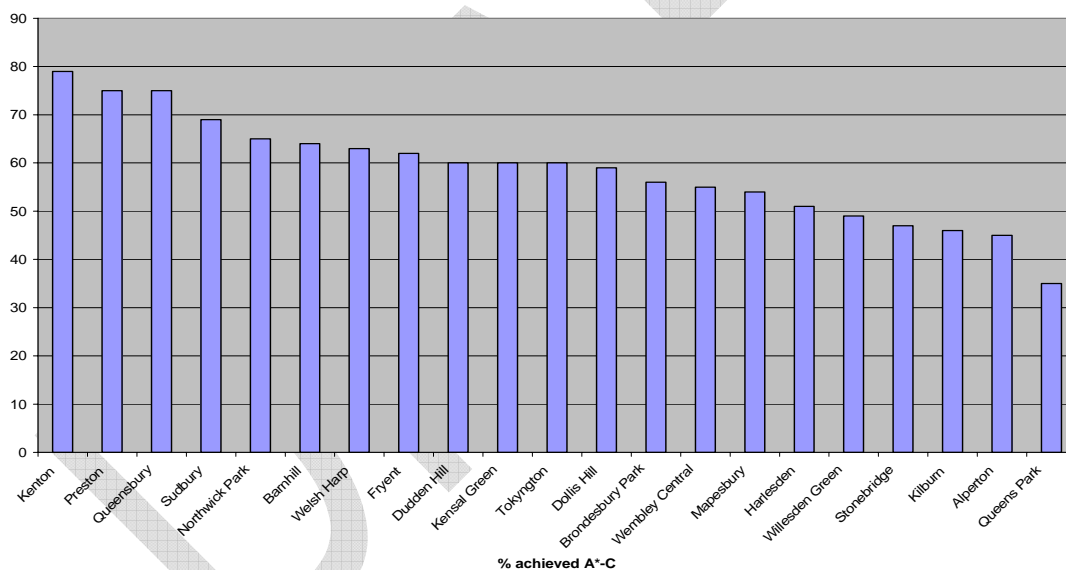
Key stage 3 results are reported on in three categories English, Maths and Science. The deprived neighbourhoods of Harlesden and Stonebridge often have lower than average achievements across these areas, however, areas such as Dudden Hill, Alperton and Mapesbury also are repeat poor performers⁸.

- The borough average for attainment at KS3 English is 73%. The poorest performing neighbourhoods are Alperton (52%), Harlesden (61%), Dudden Hill (63%), Stonebridge (63%).
- The borough average for attainment in KS3 maths is 75%. The poorest performing neighbourhoods are Mapesbury (58%), Stonebridge (60%), Harlesden (63%), Dollis Hill (66%) and Dudden Hill (67%).
- The borough average for attainment in KS3 science is 68%. The poorest performing neighbourhoods are Mapesbury (47%), Harlesden (52%), Dudden Hill (54%), Alperton (56%) and Dollis Hill (59%).

Attainment - GCSEs

The borough average for 5 or more GCSEs A*-C was 60.3% for 2006, this increased to 61.4% in 2007⁹. Attainment within the borough varies with the levels lowest in Queen's Park (35%), Alperton (45%), Kilburn (46%), and Stonebridge (47%) (2006 figures)⁸.

A*-C by ward, 2006



Mosaic - Free school meals at Key Stage 4

Two of our more deprived mosaic types, F36 - 'High density social housing, mostly in inner London, with high levels of diversity' and F38 - 'Singles, childless couples and older people living in high rise social housing' are three times more likely than the national average to have free school meals at Key Stage 4. For F36 this is a rise from a likelihood of twice the national average at Key Stage 2. Two of our main mosaic types, E28 - 'Neighbourhoods with transient singles living in multiply occupied large old houses' and D27 - 'Multi-cultural inner city terraces attracting second generation settlers from diverse communities', are twice as likely as the national average to have free school meals at KS4.

⁸ Local Area Agreement Annual Review, 2007

⁹ Local Area Agreement, Quarter 2, July - Sept 2007

Mosaic - Not speaking English at home at Key Stage 4

All of our main mosaic types are more likely than the national average **not to speak English at home at Key Stage 4**, with types C20 - 'Suburbs sought after by the more successful members of the Asian community' and F36 five times more likely than the national average and types D27 and E28 four times more likely than the national average not to speak English at home.

Mosaic - Refugee status at Key Stage 4

All of our main types are more likely than the national average to have refugee status at Key Stage 4. Mosaic types D27, E28 and F36 are five times more likely than the national average and type C20 is four times more likely than the national average to have **refugee status** at Key Stage 4.

Children in Need

The number of Children in Need in 2006/07 is 1937 this is an increase on the previous years performance which was 1710¹⁰. This figure has continued to increase in 2007/08 with a year to date figure of 2116¹¹. The largest number of Children in Need reside in Harlesden and Wembley localities.

Children Assessed as Being "In Need" as defined by the 1989 Children Act by Locality – Snapshot 31st March 2007

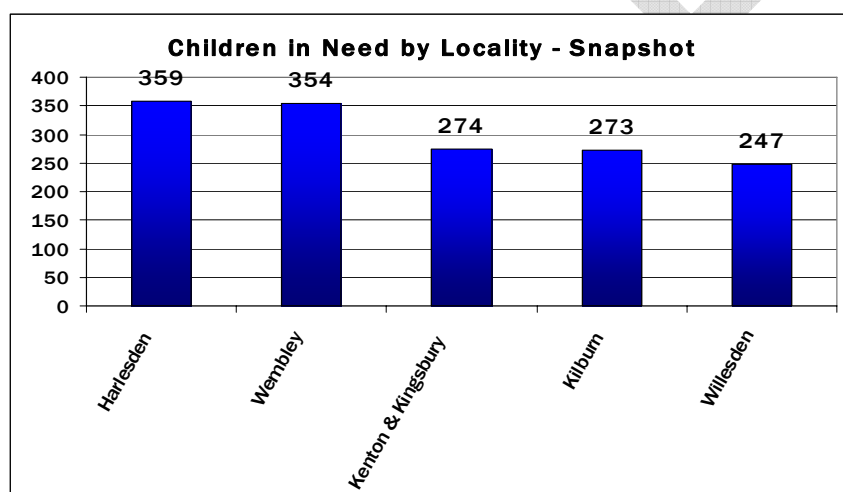


Figure 15

Children Looked After

There are 389 Children Looked After in 2007/08. This is a drop from 2006/07 figure of 406.

¹⁰ Local Area Agreement Annual Review, 2006/07

¹¹ Local Area Agreement, Quarter 2, July – Sept 2007

9. Support when you need it

Mosaic - Who are our older people?

J51 - Very elderly people, many financially secure, living in privately owned retirement flats. There are **688** households within Brent which is **0.6%** of all households.

This type contains large numbers of pensioners who live in a modest apartment in a small block of purpose built flats. The majority are well qualified and have degrees. They suffer from ill health or bereavement, largely due to their age rather than as a result of an earlier unhealthy lifestyle.

Whilst many are no longer in employment, *Type J51* is likely to be comfortably off in retirement due to a wide range of investments made in earlier life. However, there is a significant minority that, now that they are no longer working, are relatively poor, and some will be claiming Pension Credits.

Communication channels they are receptive to are through shops or centre-right newspapers. They are unreceptive to the Internet, Telephone and Radio.



J52 - Better off older people, singles and childless couples in developments of private flats. There are **1,042** households within Brent which is **1%** of all households.

This is the wealthiest type in Brent for their age. They live in small modern purpose built apartments and attractive but compact older town houses in historic settings. They are mainly well educated couples, who for various reasons don't have Children. Diet is reasonably healthy for these people although there is a tendency towards heavy smoking, and alcohol consumption is regular and frequent.

Communication channels they are receptive to are Internet, Telephone advice lines, Broadsheet newspapers, Magazines and Local shops and they are unreceptive to TV.



I49 - Low income older couples renting low rise social housing in industrial regions. There are **253** households within Brent which is **0.2%** of all households.

This type is comprised of middle aged or elderly people. They live in 'better' council estates, though often in cramped conditions and on low incomes. They have lower incomes than the Js and often need income support.

They have few, if any, formal qualifications. They are unlikely to indulge in physical leisure pursuits, and some will be heavy smokers. Whilst they are not particularly inclined to eat unhealthy foods, their diet may well omit many of the foods associated with healthy eating. They have some significant health issues.

The only **communication channel** they are receptive to is TV and they are unreceptive to Internet and magazines.



I50 - Older people receiving care in homes or sheltered accommodation. There are **206** households within Brent which is **0.2%** of all households.

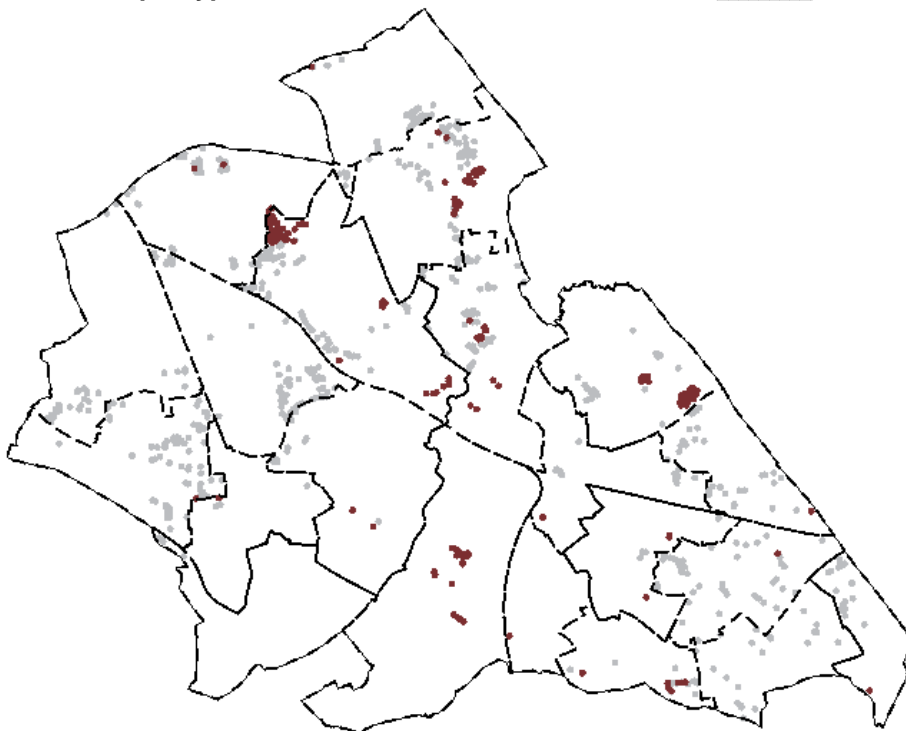
This type contains old age pensioners who live in small pockets of specially built bungalows and flats, typically within more extensive social housing estates. They are the poorest type in Brent for their age and will be claiming income support / benefits.

Gaining formal academic qualifications was not generally a requirement when these people went to school. Consequently many entered the world of employment with few if any qualifications. They are one of the least healthy types primarily due to their age and the way they may have lived their life in the past, rather than current lifestyle. Today many will probably get a balanced diet through the provision of services such as Meals on Wheels. Today few of them smoke, although many may drink regularly.

The only **communication channels** they are receptive to are TV and red top newspapers and they are unreceptive to most other channels.



Mosaic Map - Types J51, J52, I49, I50



People with Disability

According to the census data, 15.6% of Brent’s population stated that they had a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability, which limited their daily activity or work that they could do. However this does not mean that 15.6% of the population are disabled. Limiting long-term illness could include those with more minor ailments, as well as those requiring specialist treatment in medical and care establishments. Elsewhere in the census data, under the questions regarding economic activity, 4.7% of the respondents defined themselves as permanently sick or disabled¹².

The following table provides data on long term physical impairment among Brent residents.

Brent data on long term impairment	Number estimates
People aged between 16 and 64 with a self defined limiting long-term illness living in the community in Brent	23,307
Number living in communal establishments (2001 census)	356
People who are hard of hearing (2001 census)	34,250
Deaf blind (2001 census)	98
Totally blind and partially sighted (all ages, 2001)	3,656
Registered blind (2001)	1,708

Learning Disability

There are about 9,000 people living with a learning disability in Brent. Approximately 1000 people have a severe learning disability and 8000 have a mild/moderate learning disability¹³.

¹² Brent’s Homelessness Strategy Update, March 2007

¹³ Brent’s Single Equality Scheme 2007-2010

Adult Social Care Service Users in Brent

During the period of 01/04/06 to 31/03/07 a total of 7,643 services were provided to clients needing care arrangements in Brent. Of this number 3,414 services were provided to clients aged between 18 to 64 years. A total of 4,229 services were provided to clients aged 65 years and over.

The majority of our services provided to residents aged between 18 to 64 years were for *Mental Health* service need whilst the second largest service need was *Physical disability frailty and sensory impairment*. There were a total of 1,059 'Black or Black British' residents accessing services in Brent, they are the second largest client group following 'white'.

Primary client type - 18-64 age group

	Physical disability frailty and sensory impairment	Learning Disability	Mental Health	Substance Misuse	Vulnerable people	Total
White	334	369	497	47	5	1252
Mixed	7	9	93	1	0	110
Asian or Asian British	278	170	269	4	5	726
Black or Black British	349	160	527	19	4	1059
Chinese or other ethnic group	48	8	145	0	1	202
Not stated	50	9	4	2	0	65
Total	1066	725	1535	73	15	3414

This picture changes for the 65 and over age group where the most common service is provided to white ethnic group and for physical disability frailty and sensory impairment issues.

Primary client type – 65 and over age group

	Physical disability frailty and sensory impairment	Learning Disability	Mental Health	Substance Misuse	Vulnerable people	Total
White	2598	28	103	1	26	2756
Mixed	75	8	3	0	0	86
Asian or Asian British	543	5	5	0	5	558
Black or Black British	642	7	33	0	7	689
Chinese or other ethnic group	15	0	3	0	0	18
Not stated	117	3	1	0	1	122
Total	3990	51	148	1	39	4229

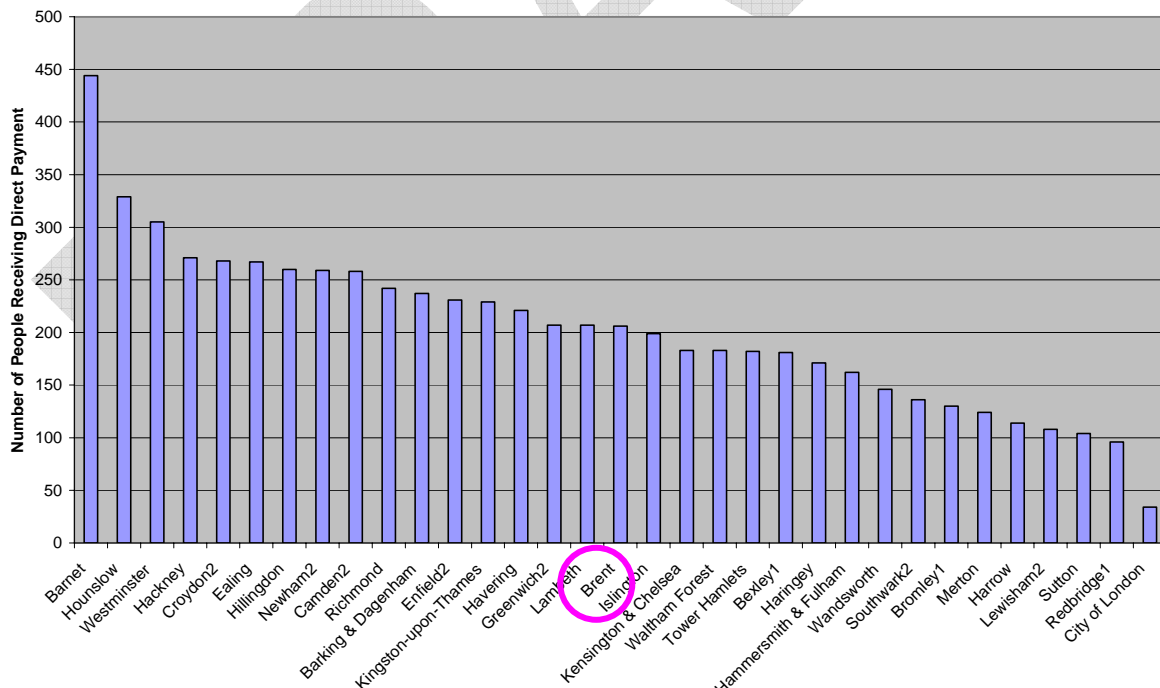
Direct Payments

Customers requiring a social care service are able (under direct payments) to arrange and pay for their own care arrangements, instead of receiving services directly from the council. This increases the independence, choice and quality of life of the user.

Current take up of direct payments amongst social care users in Brent, however, is low with a total of 189 clients on direct payments as of March 2007. The majority of people on direct payments are those with either a learning disability or sensory impairment¹⁴.

	At 30 Sept 2002	At 30 Sept 2003	At 30 Sept 2004	At 30 Sept 2005	At 31 March 2006	At 31 March 2007
Older People (65+)	4	6	7	n/a	21	28
Learning disabled people (18-64)	4	3	7	12	22	54
Physically disabled people (18-64)	10	10	16	38	48	38
People with sensory impairment (18-64)	0	2	3	3	4	47
People with mental health problems (18-64).	4	1	1	2	3	8
Carers of disabled children (for childrens' services).	4	4	3	5	16	14
Total	26	26	39	60	115	189
Total BME	n/a	n/a	23	36	59	116

The total number of people receiving direct payments in Brent has improved to total of 206 as of 31 August 2007. This places Brent in approximately the middle of London rankings.



¹⁴ Brent Self Assessment Survey 2007, Housing and Community Care

Carers in Brent

A carer is someone of any age whose life is restricted because they are looking after a friend, relative, partner or person who cannot manage without help, because of illness, age or a disability of any kind.

It is difficult to obtain an accurate figure for total number of carers in Brent as many carers do not recognise themselves as "carers", they see it as their duty or role as parents, relatives and partners. Many carers may also be providing very low levels of care. The 2001 census recorded 22,900 carers in Brent, 7,888 of which are providing between 20 and 50 plus hours of care a week¹⁵:-

- Carers make up 12% of the overall population in Brent.
- There are 1,023 young carers (between 10 and 17 years of age) in Brent are providing between 1 and 50 plus hours of care a week to a parent, sibling or relative.
- Of the total known carers, 14% are of working age (18-65) provide between 1 and 19 hours of care a week.
- A further 2% (3,333) carers of working age are providing more than 50 hours of care a week.
- There are more carers of working age which are female (10,499) then male carers (7,853).
- There are 3,402 carers 65 -90 plus years are provide between 1- 50 plus hours of care per week.

Brent social care service provided 1006 assessments or reviews for carers during the period of 01/04/06 to 31/03/07.

Age group of Carer	Number of carers assessed or reviewed separately	Number of carers assessed or reviewed jointly with the client	Number of carers declining an assessment
Under 18	28	0	0
18-64	766	138	3
65-74	59	0	0
75 and over	135	0	5
All ages	988	138	8

Carers aged between 18-64 most frequently were caring for a person with mental health issues (552 out of a total of 932). Carers aged 65 and over were predominantly caring for a person with a physical disability, frailty and sensory impairment (182 out of a total of 194).

A total of 770 carers received a service (including breaks for the carer and/or other carers' specific services) as a result of review or assessment during the period of 01/04/06 to 31/03/07. A further 336 received information or advice only.

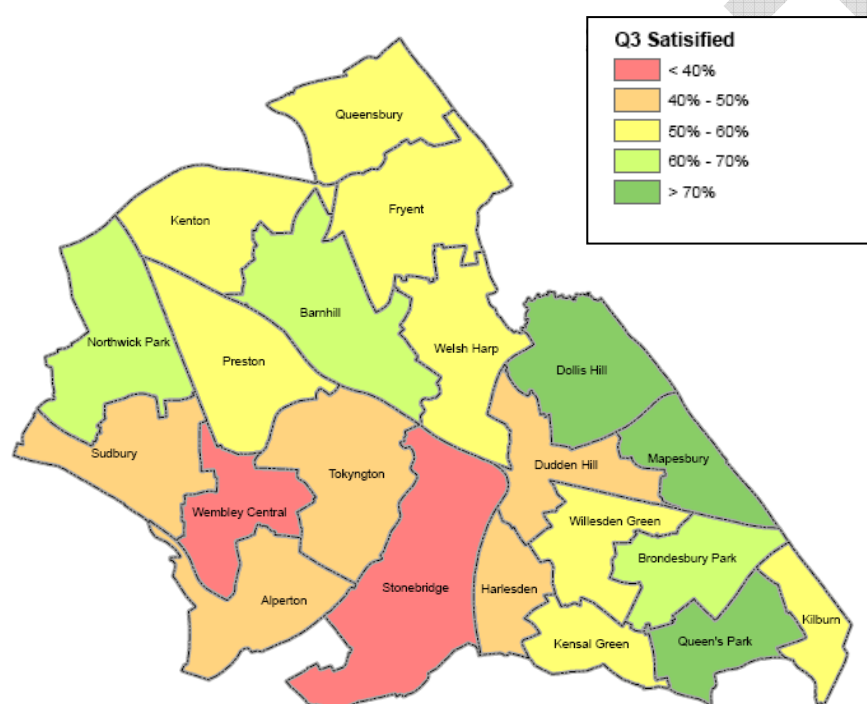
¹⁵ Census 2001, National Statistics Office, 2003

10. Community Engagement

Resident Satisfaction

A main source of information regarding how our residents feel about Brent Council and the services provided is the BVPI survey. This survey was recently completed in 2006/07 and Brent has improved overall resident satisfaction to 52%, a 4% increase from 2003/04 survey results. This increase places us as the 9th most improved London Council and has led Brent to score higher than the national average (51%) for the first time (*refer to Attachment 1*). This bucks a nation wide trend of decreasing satisfaction levels.

Three in five (59%) residents are satisfied with their local area as a place to live. Differences can be seen at local level, The neighbourhoods of Dollis Hill, Mapesbury and Queen's Park have the highest percentage of people satisfied with their local area whilst Stonebridge and Wembley Central have the least. Black residents are the most likely to be satisfied with their local area as a place to live (67%), then white (63%), and Asian (50%).



Community Cohesion

Encouragingly, given the diversity of population in the borough, most (79%) residents feel that Brent is a place where people from different backgrounds get along well together, this is marginally above the London average of 76% who agree. Residents living in Wembley Central and Stonebridge have the lowest percentage of people who agree people from different backgrounds get along well (BVPI Survey 2006/07).

Local Democracy

A third (32%) of Brent residents are satisfied with opportunities for participation in local decision-making provided by the Council, one in four (24%) are dissatisfied, and just under half (45%) are neutral. A similar pattern is recorded across London. Two in five (44%) of Brent residents agree that they can influence local decision-making, this is better than the London average of 39% who agree (BVPI Survey 2006/07).

A third (35%) of residents in Brent would like to be more involved in decisions the council makes that affects the local area, this is in line with the London average. Residents aged 65 and over are least likely to want to be involved. Just one in eight Brent residents specifically say they do not want to be involved in local decision-making, this is compared to one in ten Londoners. Half of residents in Brent, however, say it would depend on the issue.

Views on Services

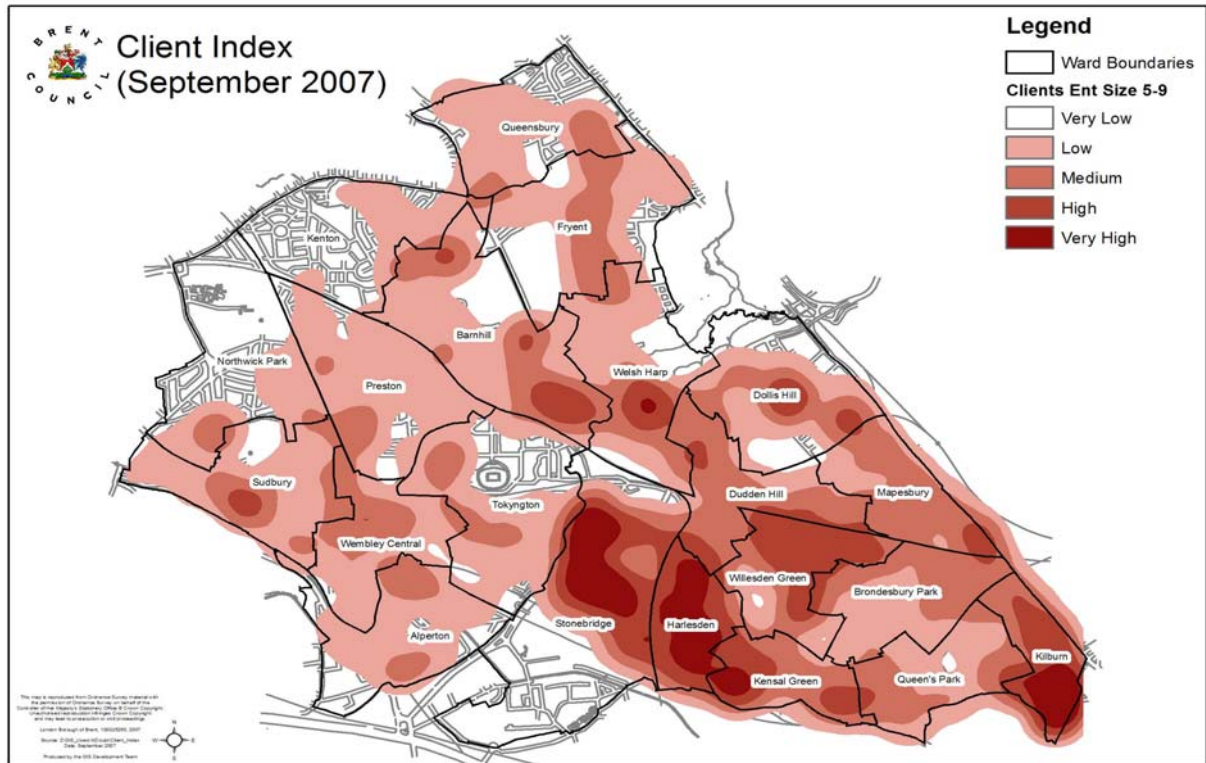
Satisfaction with Brent continues to improve strongly compared to previous years, particularly with respect to local services. Out of the 13 BVPI satisfaction indicators measured in the general survey, Brent realised improvements in 10 (highlighted in yellow). Satisfaction with cleanliness, waste recycling and the bus service experienced largest increases. Satisfaction with services also increased by more than the London and National averages in 8 of the 13 indicators.

Name	Brent			London			National*		
	03/04	06/07	Change	03/04	06/07	Change	03/04	06/07	Change
Overall Sat	48	52	4	52	54	2	53	51	-2
Satisfaction with complaint handling	29	29	0	29	31	2	31	32	1
Satisfaction with cleanliness	51	65	14	52	65	13	55	64	9
Satisfaction with waste collection	73	81	8	71	75	4	81	79	-2
Satisfaction with waste recycling	51	56	5	52	61	9	61	66	5
Satisfaction with waste disposal (local tips)	50	64	14	61	71	10	75	79	4
Satisfaction with transport information	50	61	11	51	60	9	50	54	4
Satisfaction with bus services	48	63	15	58	69	11	54	60	6
Sport & leisure facilities	38	39	1	44	48	4	52	55	3
Libraries	56	67	11	61	67	6	67	71	4
Museums and galleries	25	21	-4	35	34	-1	44	43	-1
Theatres and concert halls	29	23	-6	38	37	-1	47	44	-3
Parks and open space	66	71	5	69	73	4	70	72	2

Use of Services

This map shows the number of residents who are using five or more council services. You can see they are located primarily in the deprived neighbourhoods.

Client Index – 5-9 Services



DK

Appendix: Mosaic Groups and Types

Number and Percentage of Mosaic Groups and Types in Brent

Mosaic Groups in Brent			
	Group Description	Number of Households in Brent	Percentage of Households
A	Career professionals living in sought after locations	9363	8.8
B	Younger families living in newer homes	871	0.8
C	Older families living in suburbia	28443	26.6
D	Close-knit, inner city and manufacturing town communities	24639	23.0
E	Educated, young, single people living in areas of transient populations	26958	25.2
F	People living in social housing with uncertain employment in deprived areas	13190	12.3
G	Low income families living in estate based social housing	383	0.4
H	Upwardly mobile families living in homes bought from social landlords	699	0.7
I	Older people living in social housing with high care needs	459	0.4
J	Independent older people with relatively active lifestyles	1806	1.7
K	People living in rural areas far from urbanisation	12	0.0
99	Unclassified	106	0.1
		106929	91.2

Mosaic Types in Brent			
Type	Type Description	Number of Households in Brent	Percentage of Households
1	Financially successful people living in smart flats in cosmopolitan inner city locations	1489	1.4
2	Highly educated senior professionals, many working in the media, politics and law	3112	2.9
3	Successful managers living in very large houses in outer suburban locations	1348	1.3
4	Financially secure couples, many close to retirement, living in sought after suburbs	316	0.3
5	Senior professionals and managers living in the suburbs of major regional centres	2474	2.3
6	Successful, high earning couples with new jobs in areas of growing high tech employment	530	0.5
7	Well paid executives living in individually designed homes in rural environments	94	0.1

8	Families and singles living in developments built since 2001	754	0.7
9	Well qualified couples typically starting a family on a recently built private estate	25	0.0
10	Financially better off families living in relatively spacious modern private estates	23	0.0
11	Dual income families on intermediate incomes living on modern estates	51	0.0
12	Middle income families with children living in estates of modern private homes	9	0.0
13	First generation owner occupiers, many with large amounts of consumer debt	9	0.0
14	Military personnel living in purpose built accommodation	0	0.0
15	Senior white collar workers many on the verge of a financially secure retirement	84	0.1
16	Low density private estates, now with self reliant couples approaching retirement	65	0.1
17	Small business proprietors living in low density estates in smaller communities	0	0.0
18	Inter war suburbs many with less strong cohesion than they originally had	414	0.4
19	Singles and childless couples increasingly taking over attractive older suburbs	5567	5.2
20	Suburbs sought after by the more successful members of the Asian community	22313	20.9
21	Mixed communities of urban residents living in well built early 20th century housing	77	0.1
22	Comfortably off manual workers living in spacious but inexpensive private houses	0	0.0
23	Owners of affordable terraces built to house 19th century heavy industrial workers	0	0.0
24	Low income families living in cramped Victorian terraced housing in inner city locations	20	0.0
25	Centres of small market towns and resorts containing many hostels and refuges	16	0.0
26	Communities of lowly paid factory workers, many of them of South Asian descent	11	0.0
27	Multi-cultural inner city terraces attracting second generation settlers from diverse communities	24515	22.9
28	Neighbourhoods with transient singles living in multiply occupied large old houses	17169	16.1
29	Economically successful singles, many living in privately rented inner city flats	3871	3.6
30	Young professionals and their families who have gentrified terraces in pre 1914 suburbs	4713	4.4
31	Well educated singles and childless couples colonising inner areas of provincial cities	271	0.3
32	Singles and childless couples in small units in newly built private estates	840	0.8
33	Older neighbourhoods increasingly taken over by short term student renters	93	0.1
34	Halls of residence and other buildings occupied mostly by students	1	0.0

35	Young people renting hard to let social housing often in disadvantaged inner city locations	228	0.2
36	High density social housing, mostly in inner London, with high levels of diversity	11980	11.2
37	Young families living in upper floors of social housing	212	0.2
38	Singles, childless couples and older people living in high rise social housing	630	0.6
39	Older people living in crowded apartments in high density social housing	126	0.1
40	Older tenements of small private flats often occupied by highly disadvantaged individuals	14	0.0
41	Families, many single parent, in deprived social housing on the edge of regional centres	325	0.3
42	Families with school age children, living in very large social housing estates on the outskirts of provincial cities	45	0.0
43	Older people, many in poor health from work in heavy industry, in low rise social housing	13	0.0
44	Manual workers, many close to retirement, in low rise houses in ex-manufacturing towns	0	0.0
45	Older couples, mostly in small towns, who now own houses once rented from the council	4	0.0
46	Residents in 1930s and 1950s council estates, typically in London, now mostly owner occupiers	649	0.6
47	Social housing, typically in 'new towns', with good job opportunities for the poorly qualified	46	0.0
48	Older people living in small council and housing association flats	0	0.0
49	Low income older couples renting low rise social housing in industrial regions	253	0.2
50	Older people receiving care in homes or sheltered accommodation	206	0.2
51	Very elderly people, many financially secure, living in privately owned retirement flats	688	0.6
52	Better off older people, singles and childless couples in developments of private flats	1042	1.0
53	Financially secure and physically active older people, many retired to semi rural locations	32	0.0
54	Older couples, independent but on limited incomes, living in bungalows by the sea	7	0.0
55	Older people preferring to live in familiar surroundings in small market towns	37	0.0
56	Neighbourhoods with retired people and transient singles working in the holiday industry	7	0.0
57	Communities of retired people and second homers in areas of high environmental quality	5	0.0
58	Well off commuters and retired people living in attractive country villages	0	0.0
59	Country people living in still agriculturally active villages, mostly in lowland locations	0	0.0
60	Smallholders and self employed farmers, living beyond the reach of urban commuters	0	0.0

61	Low income farmers struggling on thin soils in isolated upland locations	0	0.0
99	Households unaccounted for	106	0.1
	Total Households in Brent	106929	100.0

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