

# INEQUALITY IN LONDON

## Booth poverty map

Charles Booth's *Maps Descriptive of London Poverty* were the most famous product of his *Inquiry into the Life and Labour of the People in London*, a survey of working undertaken between 1886 and 1903. An early example of social cartography, each street is coloured to indicate the income and social class of its inhabitants. The colours of adjacent classes have not been chosen to emphasise distinction: in fact, similar classes have similar colours. This allows general trends across the city to be made apparent.

### Classification (1886-1903)

Lowest class. Vicious, semi-criminal.	Black	
Very poor, casual. Chronic want.	Dark blue	
Poor. 18 to 21 shillings a week for a moderate family.	Light blue	
Mixed. Some comfortable others poor.	Purple	
Fairly comfortable. Good ordinary earnings.	Pink	
Middle class. Well-to-do.	Red	
Upper-middle and upper classes. Wealthy.	Yellow	

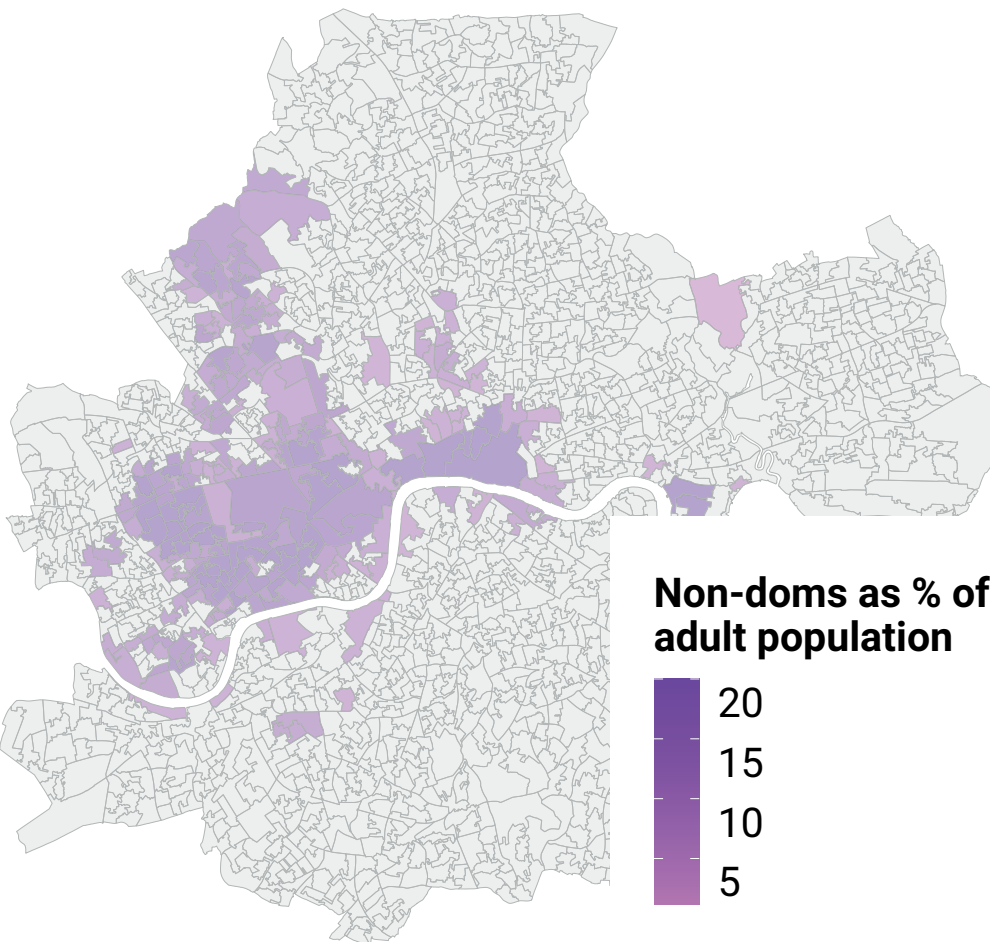
## The UK's global economic elite

The UK's new economic elite is cosmopolitan and international, driven by finance and global capital flows. Using de-identified administrative microdata from the full tax returns of every individual who claimed non-domiciled ("non-dom") status from 1997-2018, researchers have revealed detailed information about these elite groups. The non-dom phenomenon as a whole is very largely restricted to London and the South East. Discussions of the role of London as a "global city" need to be tempered by the realisation that it is specific kinds of elite international networks in play.

**12%**  
of residents in the  
Cities of London and  
Westminster as well  
as Kensington have  
claimed non-dom  
status at some point.

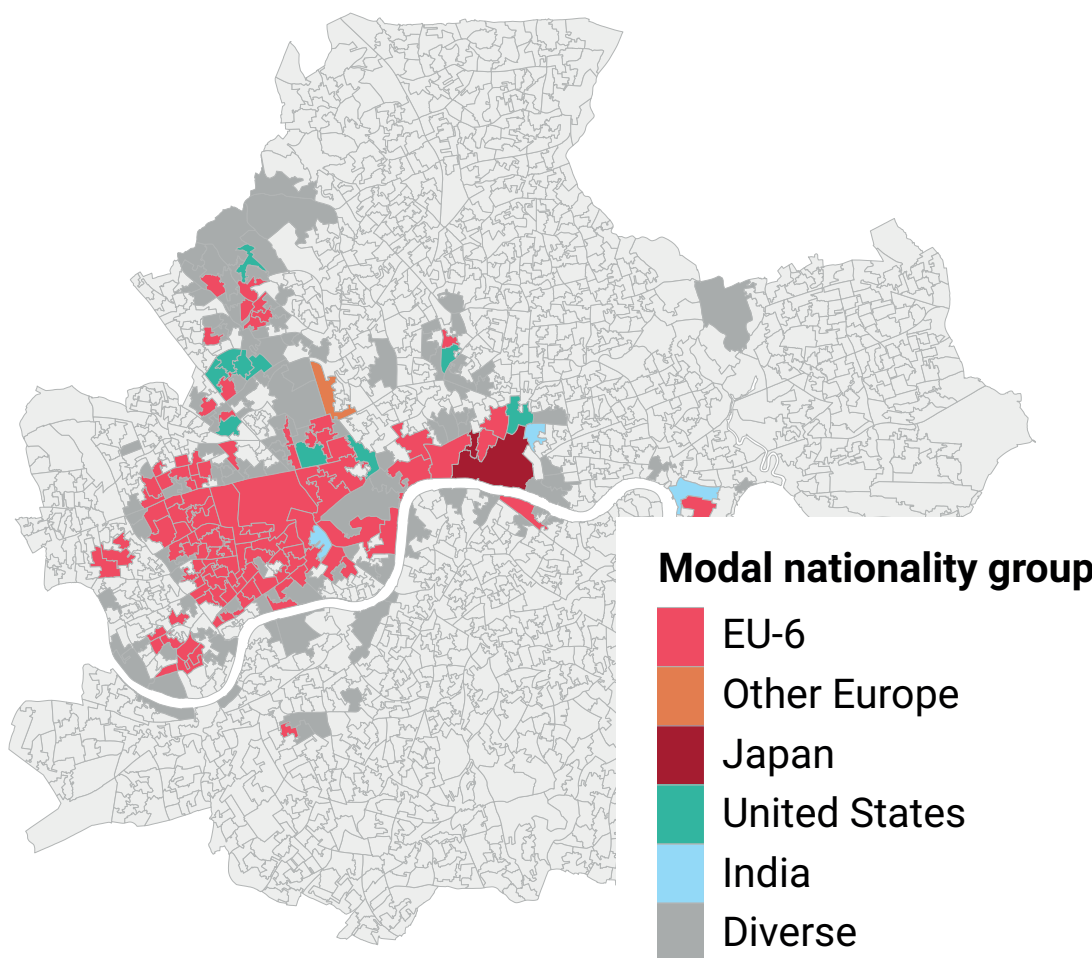
**THE MOST CENTRAL  
AREAS ARE  
DOMINATED BY NON-  
DOMS FROM WESTERN  
EUROPE,**  
confounding the  
stereotypes of "Rich  
Russians", Asians,  
and Middle Eastern  
populations.

### Location of non-doms within Central London, 2018



Non-doms are defined as individuals who are UK tax resident in the year of observation and who claimed resident non-domiciled tax status on their tax return in at least one year during the period 1997–2018.

### Modal nationality group of non-doms within Central London, 2018



Areas with fewer than 100 non-doms have been shaded grey to prevent identification of disclosive information.

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### FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THIS RESEARCH



### FIND OUT MORE

The archive of Charles Booth's  
inquiry is held by LSE Library,  
and can be accessed in the  
Library's reading room.

The digitised version of  
the full Booth map can be  
viewed free online:

