

Data Management and Analysis Group

**2001 Census Key Statistics:
Health Indicators**

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Census 2001 - Health, disability and provision of care

There are four questions in the Census which refer to health issues, they are:

Question 11 – Over the last twelve months would you say your health has on the whole been: Good, Fairly good or Not good?

Question 12 – Do you look after, or give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability, or problems related to old age?

Question 13 – Do you have any long-term illness, health problem or disability, which limits your daily activities or the work you can do?

Question 22 (asked to people aged 16-74 only) – Last week, were you permanently sick/disabled?

The analysis in this briefing looks at Key Statistics data relating to these four questions. Further analysis will be carried out studying later releases of more detailed information at a later date.

Summary

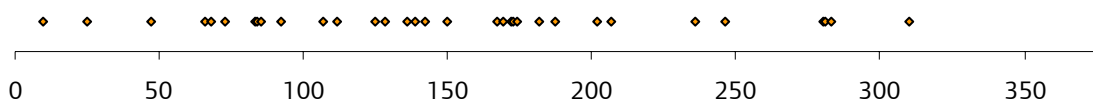
Overall there are clear trends in the data that indicate health deprivation particularly in North East and East London, whereas South West and West London as well as other boroughs such as Harrow, Barnet and Bromley show evidence of less health deprivation overall.

The characteristics discovered in the four key health indicators in this report follow similar patterns linked with health deprivation and inequalities. Other useful indicators of health inequalities include unemployment, economic activity, educational attainment and life expectancy. The report 'Health in London' (London Health Commission 2003) details the trends of these indicators of health deprivation. There is a clear correlation between deprived areas in the indices of deprivation and the percentage of the population experiencing poor health.

The rankings of health indicators out of all 376 districts in England and Wales show a good indication of the range of healthiness of the London population across boroughs. Looking at the London average rank, the region performs slightly better, with an average rank of 103 for the people with limiting long term illness indicator, than for the other three indicators, which range between 162 and 170.

Figure 1 shows the spread of districts in England and Wales ranging from the healthiest district being at 1 to the unhealthiest at 376. London has six boroughs in the top 20 per cent and 25 of the 33 boroughs are in the top 50 per cent most-healthy districts. Only Barking and Dagenham falls in the bottom 20 per cent. The seven other boroughs, which fall in the bottom 50 per cent are Tower Hamlets, Newham, Hackney, Islington, Greenwich, Waltham Forest and Southwark.

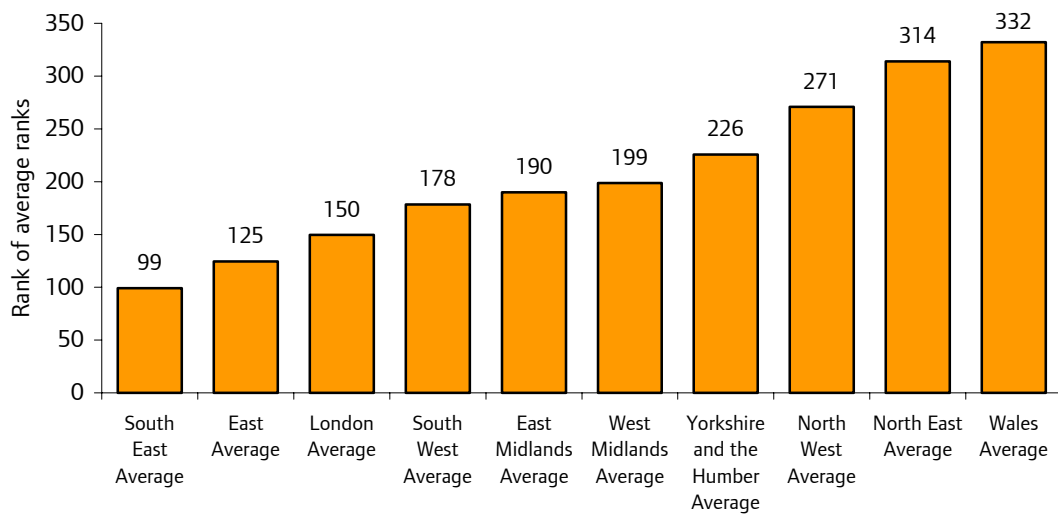
Figure 1 Spread of London boroughs of the combined health rank



Source: 2001 Census

Combining and ranking the four main indicators referred to in this paper, the healthiest London borough is Richmond, the 10th healthiest district in England and Wales, while Barking and Dagenham is the 310th healthiest borough and the least healthy in London. Hart, in Surrey is the healthiest district in the country while Easington in Durham, is the least healthy. Figure 2 shows London has the third most-healthy population out of ten regions in England and Wales.

Figure 2 Health of the ten regions by average rank of the four key Census health indicators for districts



Source: 2001 Census

Table 1 Comparison of national rankings of key Census indicators of health

Ranking out of 376 districts in England and Wales	People whose health was not good	People with LLTI	Provision of unpaid care of 50 or more hours per week	People aged 16-74 permanently sick or disabled	Average Health Rank	Rank of Average health ranks
Richmond upon Thames	21	5	6	27	15	10
Kingston upon Thames	42	16	29	28	29	25
City of London	104	28	14	58	51	47
Merton	79	41	115	68	76	66
Kensington and Chelsea	114	37	12	142	76	68
Bromley	71	83	102	75	83	73
Barnet	99	71	72	101	86	83
Sutton	83	78	110	88	90	84
Harrow	85	79	99	97	90	85
Wandsworth	88	29	156	115	97	92
Croydon	116	75	131	125	112	107
Hillingdon	105	80	157	120	116	112
Bexley	113	109	179	110	128	125
Hammersmith and Fulham	159	72	100	194	131	128
Lambeth	157	62	151	179	137	136
Westminster	185	77	104	190	139	139
Hounslow	149	81	165	171	142	142
Ealing	164	84	175	186	152	150
Redbridge	175	139	189	165	167	167
Havering	166	165	204	145	170	169
Enfield	179	135	194	180	172	172
Brent	190	112	196	192	173	173
Camden	221	118	96	255	173	174
Lewisham	178	111	243	199	183	182
Haringey	210	102	209	223	186	187
Southwark	193	110	265	229	199	202
Waltham Forest	211	143	261	208	206	207
Greenwich	234	171	295	250	238	236
Islington	302	190	210	299	250	246
Hackney	298	201	287	307	273	280
Newham	280	170	349	296	274	281
Tower Hamlets	287	166	362	281	274	283
Barking and Dagenham	299	260	361	306	307	310
LONDON AVERAGE RANK	162	103	170	170	151	150

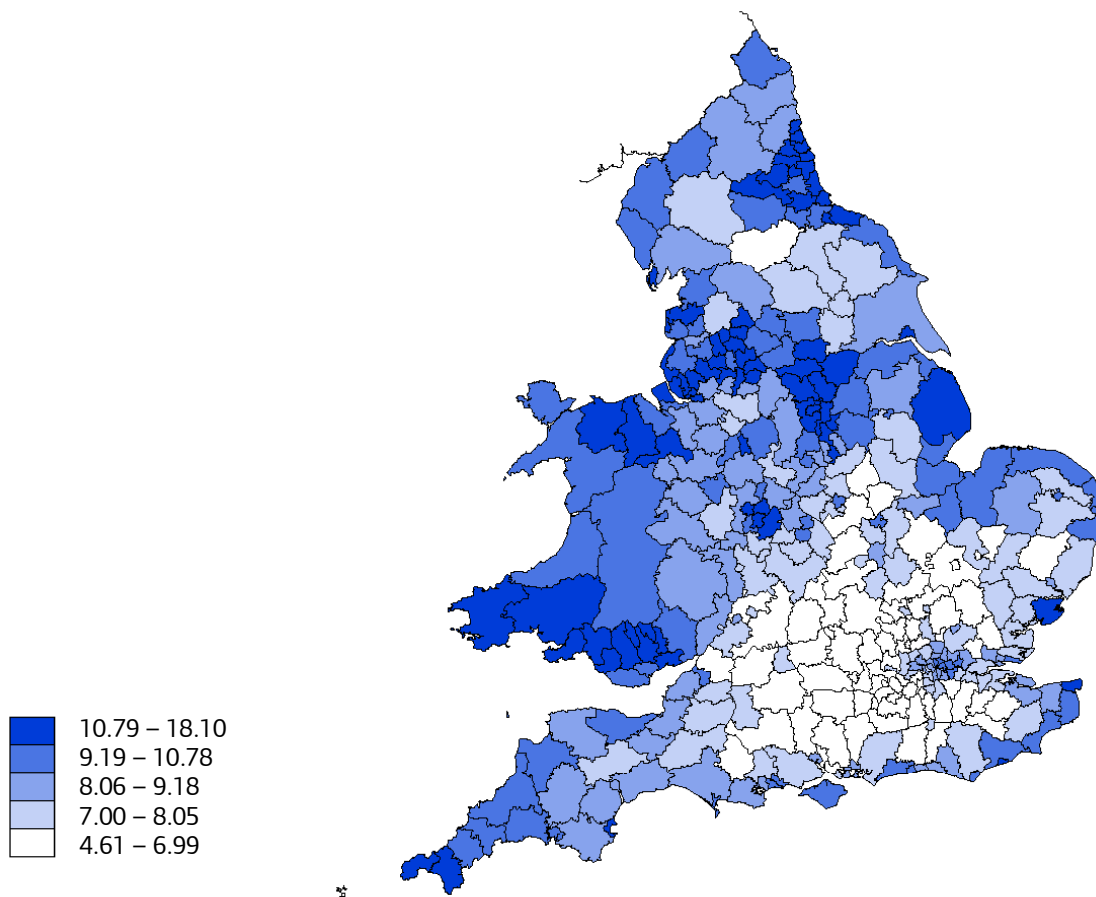
Source: 2001 Census

General Health

This question asked whether over the previous 12 months the person's health had on the whole been good, fairly good or not good. It was intended to be judged subjectively using self-assessment by the respondent. 2001 was the first Census in which this information was collected.

The map of England and Wales shows that overall southeast England as a whole ranks well in comparison with the rest of the country although London contains boroughs which appear to have a relatively high concentration of people with poor health.

Map 1 People whose general health was 'not good' as a percentage of all people for England and Wales



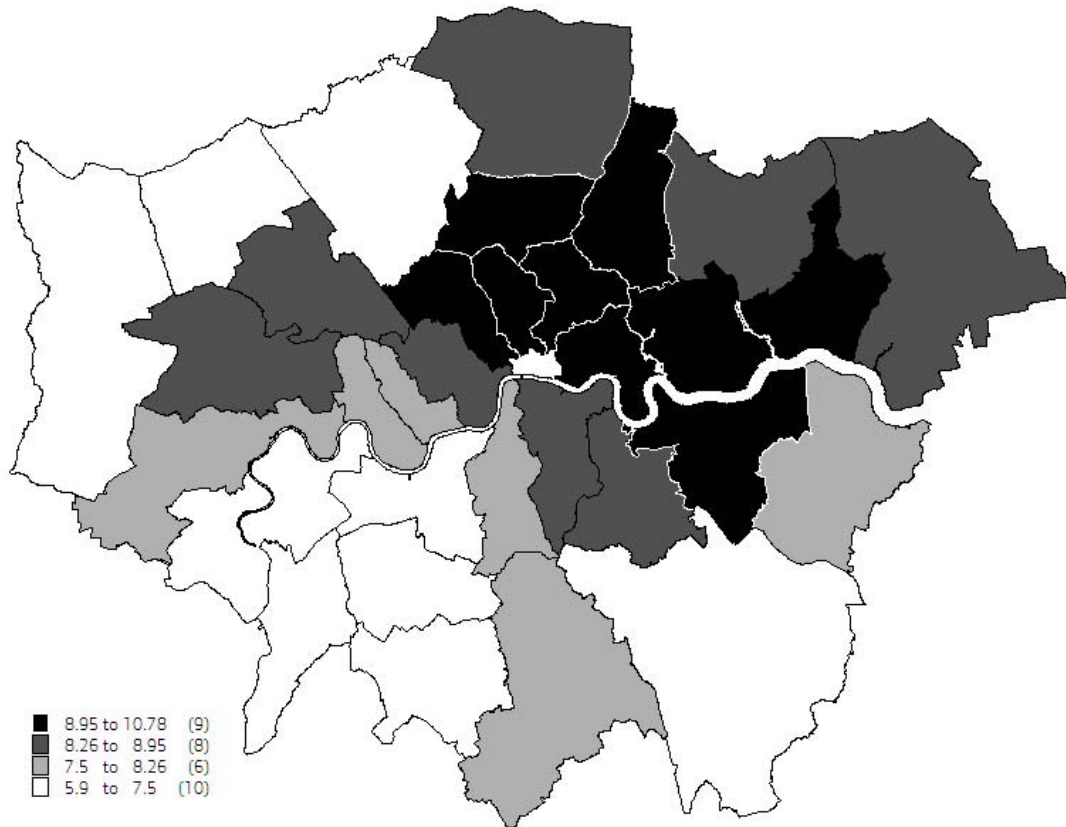
Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics table KS08

Over half a million people in London judged their own health to be not good, which represents over eight per cent of the population, a lower proportion compared with England and Wales at nine per cent. The results across London boroughs ranged from six per cent in Richmond-Upon-Thames to eleven per cent in Islington.

There is a cluster of boroughs in the East London area covering Barking and Dagenham, Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Newham and Greenwich, which all feature towards the bottom of the rankings.

The boroughs with the lowest proportion of people whose health is not good are Richmond-Upon-Thames, Kingston-Upon-Thames, Bromley, Merton and Sutton. All but one of these boroughs, are located in South West London.

Map 2 Percentage of people whose health is 'not good'

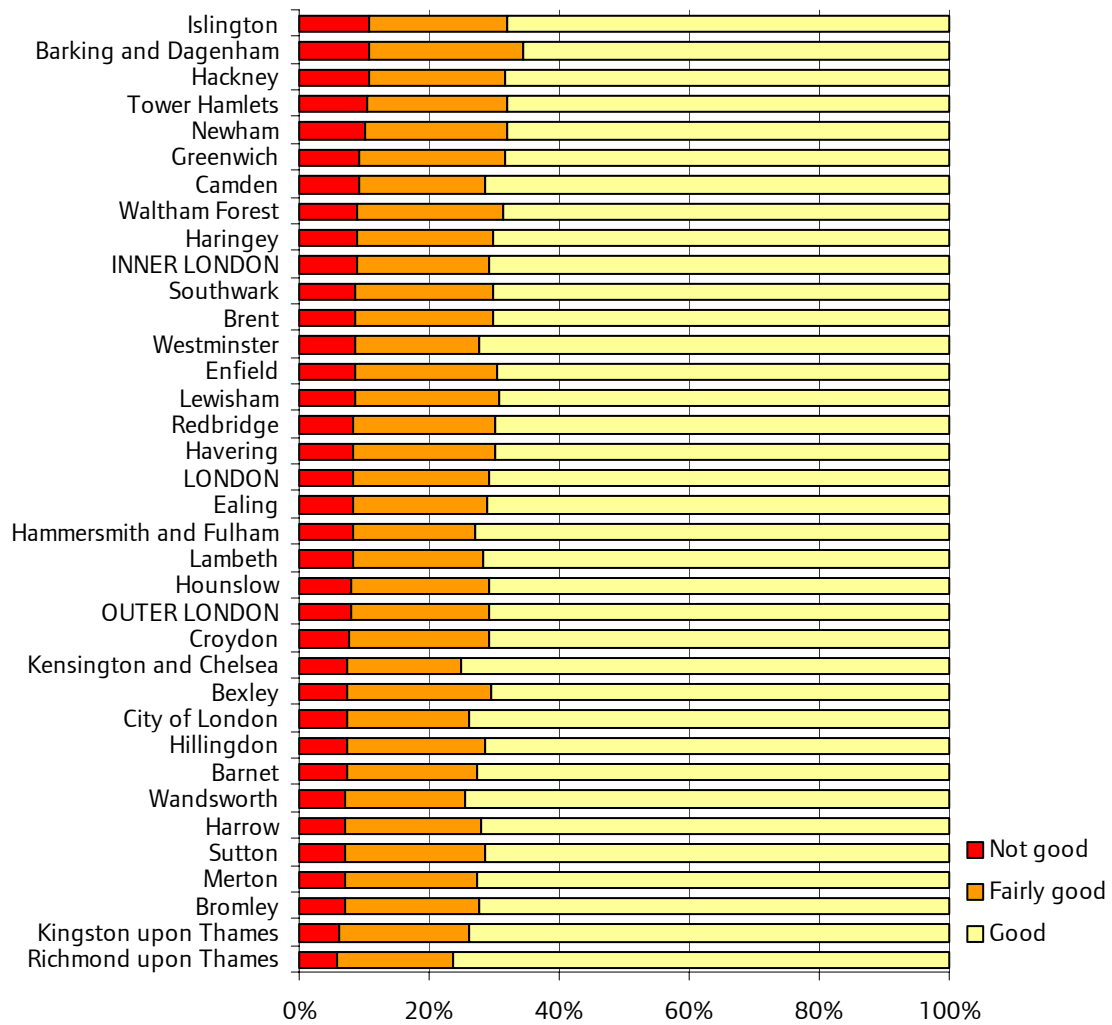


Source: 2001 Census table KS08

At the other end of the scale it is also worth considering the proportions of people with good health. Not unexpectedly, the same six boroughs, which had high levels of people with 'not good' health, also have the lowest levels of people with good health.

The boroughs with the highest levels of people with good health are Richmond-upon-Thames, Kensington and Chelsea, Wandsworth, Kingston-Upon-Thames, Hammersmith and Fulham and Merton, all of which are South West / West London based authorities.

Figure 3 People whose health was not good, fairly good and good by London borough



Source: 2001 Census table KS08

Table 2 Numbers and Percentages of people with good, fairly good and not good health

General health*: Percentage of people whose health was:	Numbers			Percentages		
	Good	Fairly good	Not good	Good	Fairly good	Not good
City of London	5,299	1,357	529	73.8	18.9	7.4
Barking and Dagenham	107,371	39,008	17,565	65.5	23.8	10.7
Barnet	228,058	63,568	22,938	72.5	20.2	7.3
Bexley	153,518	48,421	16,368	70.3	22.2	7.5
Brent	184,518	56,181	22,765	70.0	21.3	8.6
Bromley	214,103	60,846	20,583	72.5	20.6	7.0
Camden	141,124	38,813	18,083	71.3	19.6	9.1
Croydon	233,748	71,833	25,006	70.7	21.7	7.6
Ealing	213,871	62,226	24,851	71.1	20.7	8.3
Enfield	190,256	60,078	23,225	69.6	22.0	8.5
Greenwich	146,552	47,780	20,071	68.4	22.3	9.4
Hackney	138,647	42,576	21,601	68.4	21.0	10.7
Hammersmith and Fulham	120,603	31,062	13,577	73.0	18.8	8.2
Haringey	151,895	45,239	19,373	70.2	20.9	9.0
Harrow	149,133	42,937	14,744	72.1	20.8	7.1
Havering	156,345	49,316	18,587	69.7	22.0	8.3
Hillingdon	173,354	51,767	17,885	71.3	21.3	7.4
Hounslow	150,573	44,664	17,104	70.9	21.0	8.1
Islington	119,552	37,300	18,945	68.0	21.2	10.8
Kensington and Chelsea	119,483	27,507	11,929	75.2	17.3	7.5
Kingston upon Thames	108,865	29,205	9,203	73.9	19.8	6.3
Lambeth	190,506	53,866	21,797	71.6	20.2	8.2
Lewisham	172,206	55,638	21,078	69.2	22.4	8.5
Merton	136,586	38,048	13,274	72.7	20.3	7.1
Newham	165,734	53,421	24,736	68.0	21.9	10.1
Redbridge	166,466	52,152	20,017	69.8	21.9	8.4
Richmond upon Thames	131,538	30,630	10,167	76.3	17.8	5.9
Southwark	172,134	51,540	21,192	70.3	21.1	8.7
Sutton	128,594	38,446	12,728	71.5	21.4	7.1
Tower Hamlets	133,142	42,735	20,229	67.9	21.8	10.3
Waltham Forest	149,773	48,986	19,582	68.6	22.4	9.0
Wandsworth	194,188	47,548	18,644	74.6	18.3	7.2
Westminster	131,243	34,504	15,539	72.4	19.0	8.6
Inner London	1,955,756	563,106	247,252	70.7	20.4	8.9
Outer London	3,123,222	936,092	346,663	70.9	21.3	7.9
Greater London	5,078,978	1,499,198	593,915	70.8	20.9	8.3
England	3,787,361	10,915,594	4,435,876	68.8	22.2	9.0
England and Wales	5,676,210	11,568,363	4,797,343	68.6	22.2	9.2

*. General health refers to health over the 12 months prior to Census day (29 April 2001).

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics table KS08

Limiting long-term illness

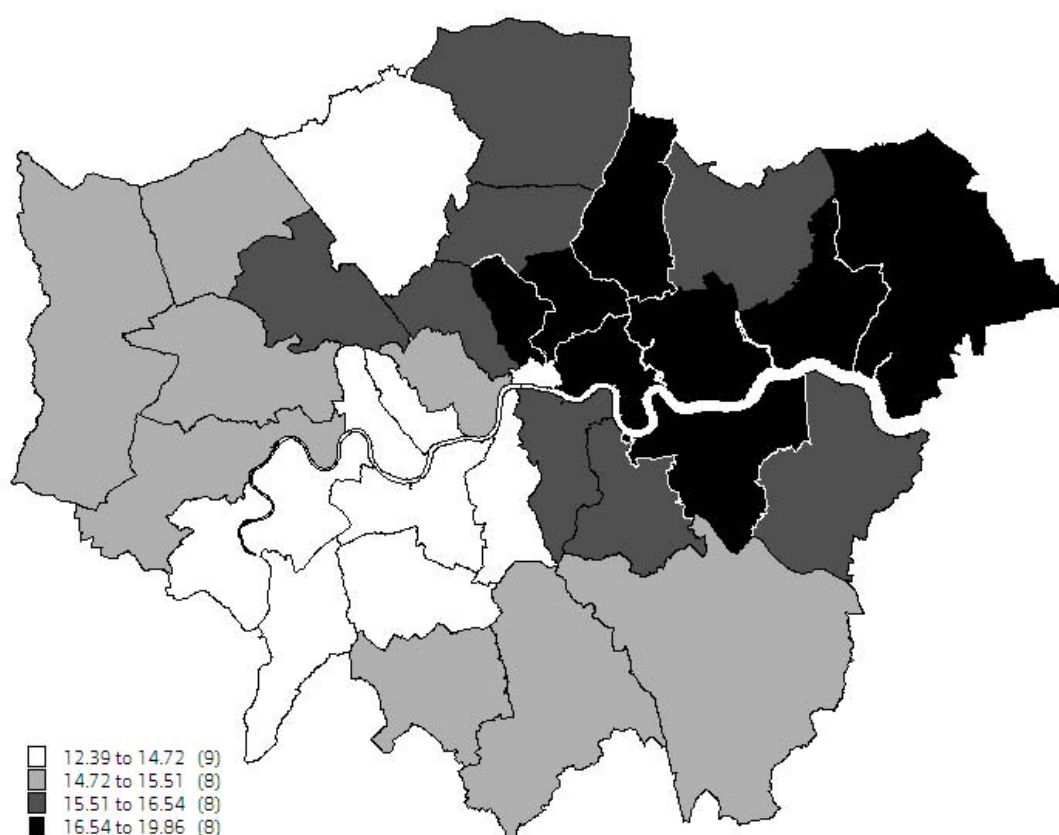
In the Census everyone was asked whether they had any long-term illness, health problem or disability, which limited their daily activities or the work they could do, including problems due to old age.

The percentage of people with LLTI is lower in London at 16 per cent than it is in England and Wales as a whole (18 per cent). In Inner London this proportion is slightly higher at 16 per cent, while Outer London is slightly lower at 15 per cent.

Analysis of the individual boroughs reveals that Barking and Dagenham clearly stands out as the area where LLTI is the highest at 20 per cent (see table 3 for full borough data). Once more, using this indicator there is a cluster of poor health in North and East London, including Hackney, Islington, Greenwich, Newham, Tower Hamlets, Havering, Waltham Forest and Redbridge, which account for the nine worst performing areas for LLTI in London.

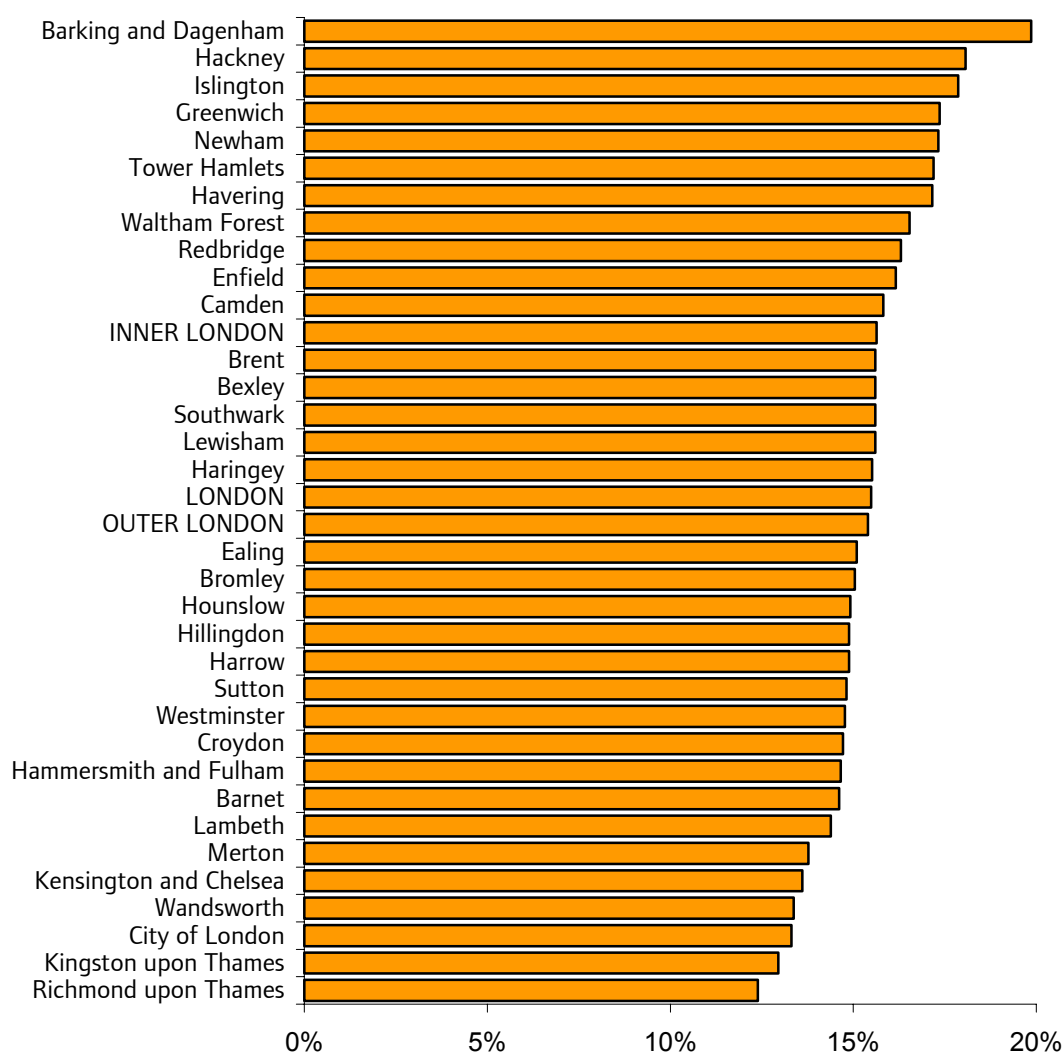
At the other end of the rankings is a cluster of authorities in West London, including Richmond-Upon-Thames (12 per cent), Kingston-Upon-Thames (13 per cent), Wandsworth (13 per cent), Kensington and Chelsea (14 per cent) and Merton (14 per cent), all in the top five.

Map 3 Percentage of people with Limiting long-term illness



Source: 2001 Census table KS08

Figure 4 People with Limiting long-term illness as a percentage of all people



Source: 2001 Census table KS08

Comparison to LLTI 1991 Census data

The numbers of people with long term limiting illness have increased significantly since the 1991 Census across the country as a whole, with England and Wales increasing by over 45 per cent (see table 4 or full borough data). London as a whole increased by slightly less at 41 per cent, but there were wide variations between boroughs, where Wandsworth saw an increase of only 14 per cent compared with Barking and Dagenham with a 59 per cent increase in numbers.

It is not yet fully understood why there have been such large changes in numbers of LLTI, although there was one change in the wording to this question. In 1991 the question was phrased, Do you have any long-term illness, health problem or handicap which limits your daily activities or the work you can do? In 2001 the word handicap was replaced by disability. Furthermore, there was an additional question regarding general health that was placed before this one, which if answered 'Not good' by the respondent may have increased the likelihood of them also answering 'yes' to the LLTI question.

Table 3 Numbers and percentages of people with limiting long-term illness

Limiting long-term illness:	Numbers				Percentages		
	All people	People with limiting long-term illness*	People of working age population with limiting long-term illness*	Households with one or more person with a limiting long-term illness	People with limiting long-term illness	People of working age population with limiting long-term illness	Households with one or more person with a limiting long-term illness
City of London	7,185	956	521	838	13.3	9.6	19.3
Barking and Dagenham	163,944	32,552	15,695	25,988	19.9	16.0	38.6
Barnet	314,564	45,948	20,004	36,097	14.6	10.1	28.4
Bexley	218,307	34,061	14,080	27,451	15.6	10.6	30.7
Brent	263,464	41,099	21,598	32,421	15.6	12.3	32.4
Bromley	295,532	44,443	18,180	35,527	15.0	10.1	28.2
Camden	198,020	31,317	18,335	25,959	15.8	13.1	28.3
Croydon	330,587	48,663	23,308	38,726	14.7	11.2	27.9
Ealing	300,948	45,401	23,185	35,890	15.1	11.6	30.4
Enfield	273,559	44,197	21,055	34,761	16.2	12.3	31.5
Greenwich	214,403	37,230	18,690	30,161	17.4	13.8	32.5
Hackney	202,824	36,641	21,249	29,852	18.1	16.0	34.7
Hammersmith and Fulham	165,242	24,228	13,137	20,403	14.7	11.2	27.1
Haringey	216,507	33,590	18,780	27,215	15.5	12.8	29.5
Harrow	206,814	30,783	13,416	24,235	14.9	10.3	30.6
Havering	224,248	38,477	15,790	30,496	17.2	11.8	33.3
Hillingdon	243,006	36,162	16,718	28,945	14.9	11.0	30.0
Hounslow	212,341	31,681	16,486	25,392	14.9	11.8	30.2
Islington	175,797	31,414	18,619	26,327	17.9	15.2	32.0
Kensington and Chelsea	158,919	21,625	11,217	18,629	13.6	10.1	23.5
Kingston upon Thames	147,273	19,067	8,388	15,296	13.0	8.7	24.9
Lambeth	266,169	38,313	21,453	31,300	14.4	11.5	26.4
Lewisham	248,922	38,823	20,326	31,577	15.6	12.4	29.4
Merton	187,908	25,875	11,831	20,968	13.8	9.6	26.6
Newham	243,891	42,249	24,011	33,505	17.3	15.6	36.5
Redbridge	238,635	38,906	18,203	30,415	16.3	12.2	33.0
Richmond upon Thames	172,335	21,346	9,046	17,489	12.4	8.0	23.0
Southwark	244,866	38,201	20,877	31,472	15.6	12.6	29.8
Sutton	179,768	26,617	11,758	21,138	14.8	10.5	27.7
Tower Hamlets	196,106	33,714	19,495	26,533	17.2	15.0	33.8
Waltham Forest	218,341	36,110	18,480	28,733	16.5	13.0	32.0
Wandsworth	260,380	34,822	17,617	27,853	13.4	9.5	24.1
Westminster	181,286	26,773	14,554	22,756	14.8	11.1	25.0
Inner London	2,766,114	432,666	240,191	354,219	15.6	12.7	29.0
Outer London	4,405,977	678,618	315,911	540,129	15.4	11.3	30.1
London	7,172,091	1,111,284	556,102	894,348	15.5	11.9	29.7
England	49,138,831	8,809,194	4,014,005	6,862,037	17.9	13.3	33.6
England and Wales	52,041,916	9,484,856	4,332,572	7,374,974	18.2	13.6	34.1

NB: * Limiting long-term illness covers any long-term illness; health problem or disability, which limits daily activities or work.

** Working age population is 16-64 inclusive for men and 16-59 inclusive for women.

Source: 2001 Census Key statistics table KS08

Table 4 Percentage change in the numbers of people with limiting long-term illness between 1991 and 2001

	Residents with limiting long-term illness 1991	People with limiting long-term illness 2001	% Change in numbers 1991 - 2001
City of London	434	956	-
Barking and Dagenham	20,487	32,552	58.9
Kensington and Chelsea	13,790	21,625	56.8
Enfield	28,870	44,197	53.1
Havering	25,573	38,477	50.5
Tower Hamlets	22,449	33,714	50.2
Hillingdon	24,080	36,162	50.2
Newham	28,150	42,249	50.1
Brent	27,602	41,099	48.9
Croydon	32,847	48,663	48.2
Bexley	23,019	34,061	48.0
Sutton	18,153	26,617	46.6
Harrow	21,014	30,783	46.5
Barnet	31,441	45,948	46.1
ENGLAND AND WALES	6,514,200	9,484,856	45.6
Hounslow	21,966	31,681	44.2
Kingston-Upon-Thames	13,281	19,067	43.6
Ealing	31,675	45,401	43.3
Redbridge	27,195	38,906	43.1
LONDON	785,804	1,111,284	41.4
Camden	22,181	31,317	41.2
Merton	18,335	25,875	41.1
Bromley	31,572	44,443	40.8
Hackney	26,163	36,641	40.0
Greenwich	26,620	37,230	39.9
Islington	22,698	31,414	38.4
Haringey	24,487	33,590	37.2
Waltham Forest	26,510	36,110	36.2
Hammersmith and Fulham	18,058	24,228	34.2
Southwark	29,284	38,201	30.5
Westminster	20,574	26,773	30.1
Lewisham	29,938	38,823	29.7
Richmond-Upon-Thames	16,486	21,346	29.5
Lambeth	30,473	38,313	25.7
Wandsworth	30,461	34,822	14.3

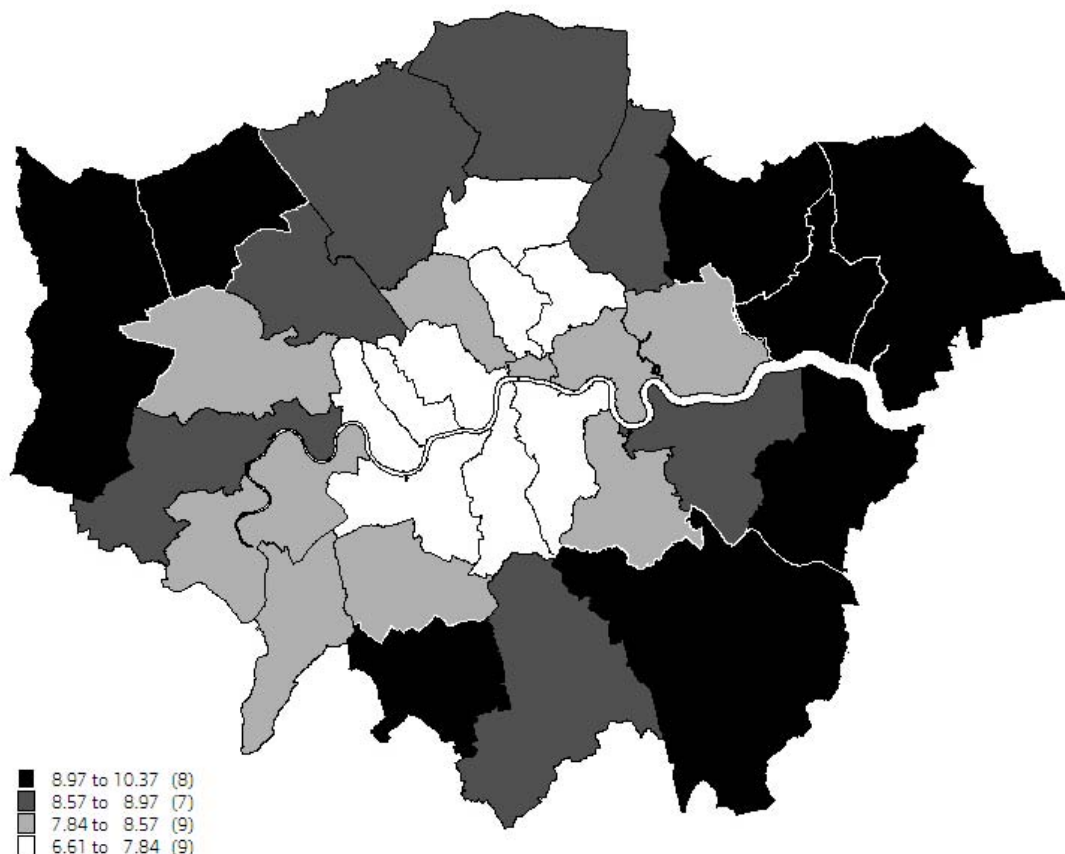
Source: 1991 and 2001 Census KS08

Provision of unpaid care

Another new question in the 2001 Census asked whether each person looked after or gave help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others, because of long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability, or problems related to old age. Anything done as part of paid employment was not to be counted. While this variable does not indicate the health of the respondent it does provide a useful indicator of the health of the people and their needs in an area. The responses were broken down into three categories, which are, 1 – 19 hours per week, 20 – 49 hours per week and 50 or more hours per week.

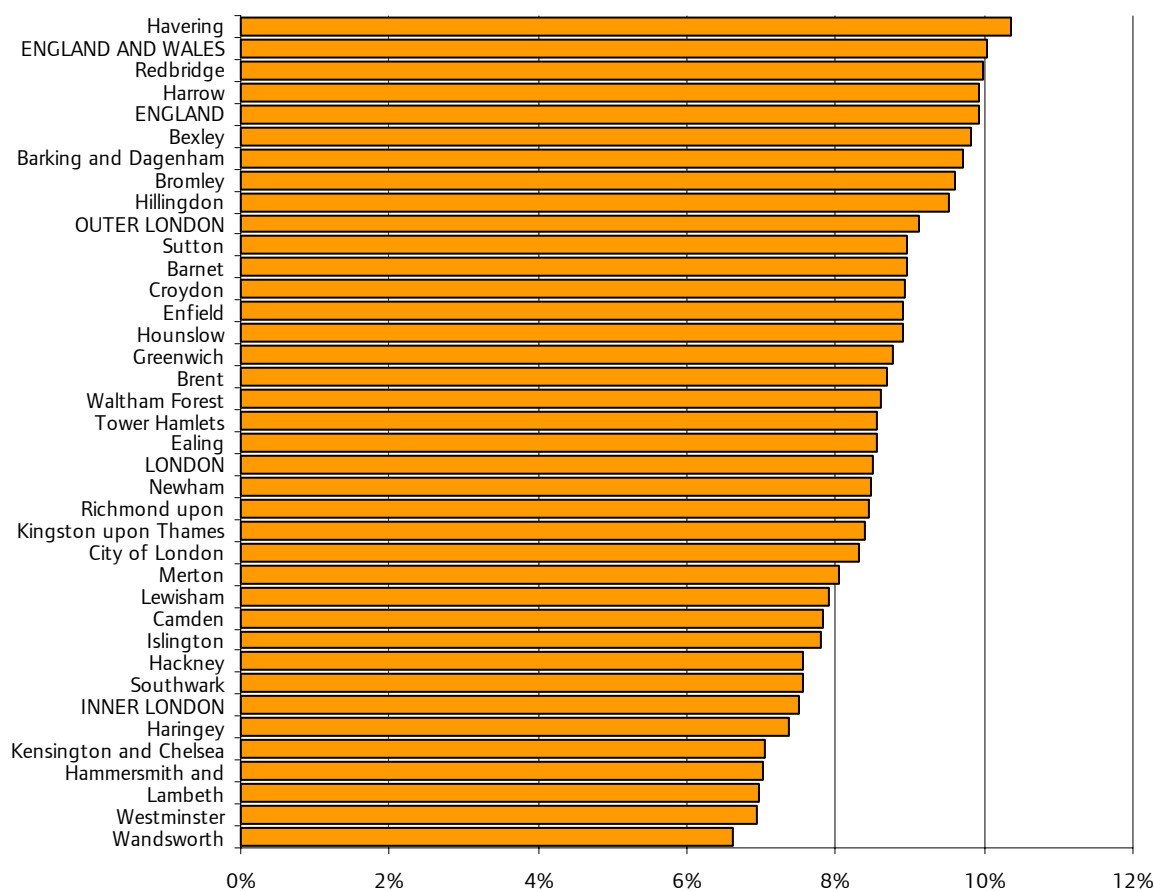
The overall percentage of people providing unpaid care, which amalgamates all three categories together, shows that Outer London (nine per cent) has higher rates of unpaid care than seen in Inner London (eight per cent). This may indicate that people's health is worse in Outer London, although it takes no account of the demography of the areas, for example the numbers of elderly people living there. The overall rate for of unpaid care in London is nine per cent compared with England and Wales at ten per cent.

Map 4 People providing unpaid care as a percentage of all people



Source: 2001 Census table KS08

Figure 5 People who provide unpaid care as a percentage of all people



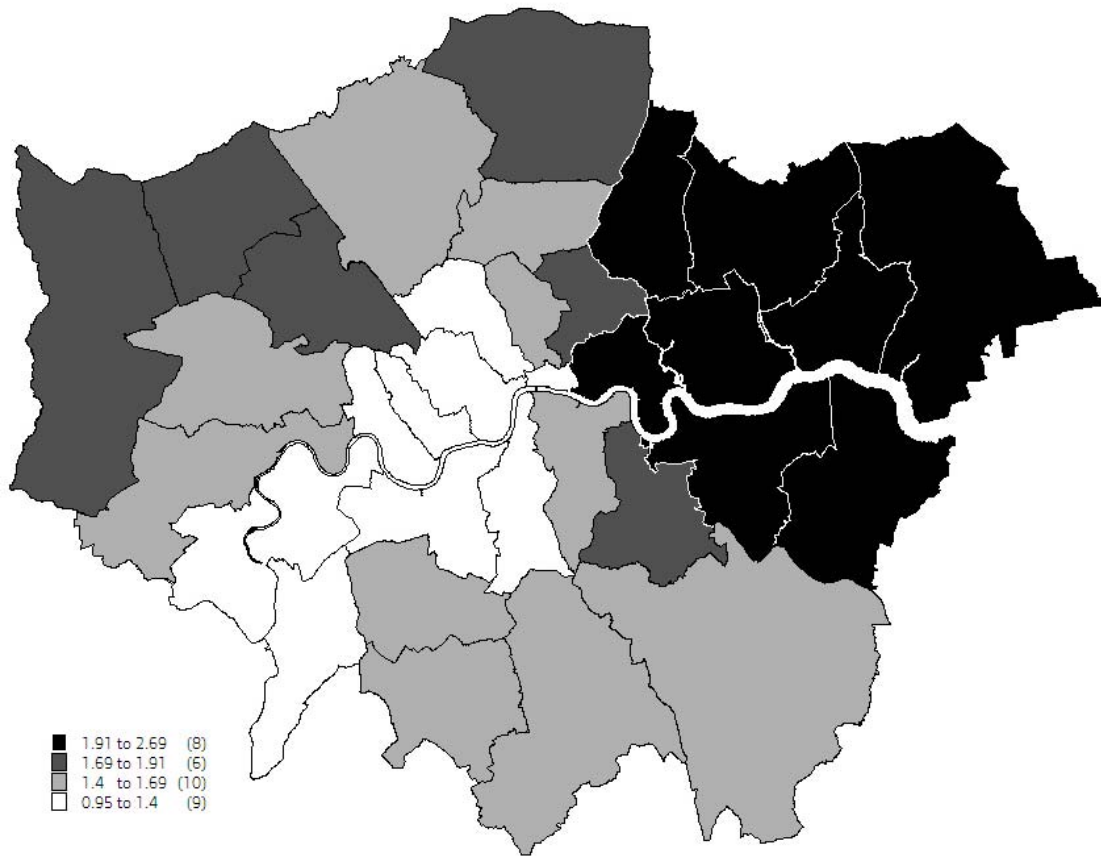
Source: 2001 Census table KS08

The rate for provision of unpaid care of over 50 hours has been calculated by dividing the number of people providing care by the total population, to give a rate, as opposed to a simple percentage of all those people who provide care.

The pattern of provision for unpaid care of over 50 hours shows a slightly different one to the overall provision rate above. This is a good indicator to show the areas where people experience the worst health problems leading to the demand for longer hours of care. The pattern of poor health, follows the LLTI and 'not good' health where the highest concentration of people required care of 50 or more hours is found in North East / East London. The West and South West boroughs once more fare much better. Despite this not being an indicator to show the health of the respondent, the pattern in map 5 below is very clearly linked to areas of poor health evidenced earlier.

Figure 6 showing a crude percentage of each category of length of care is also quite useful in order to give an indication of the degree of health care needs in a borough. For instance whilst Southwark has relatively low rates of all unpaid care overall, a comparatively high percentage of those people require over 50 hours of care per week and at the other end of the scale Harrow has very high proportions of people requiring unpaid care each week but a low proportion of these require more than 50 hours.

Map 5 People providing unpaid care for 50 or more hours per week as a percentage of all people



Source: 2001 Census table KS08

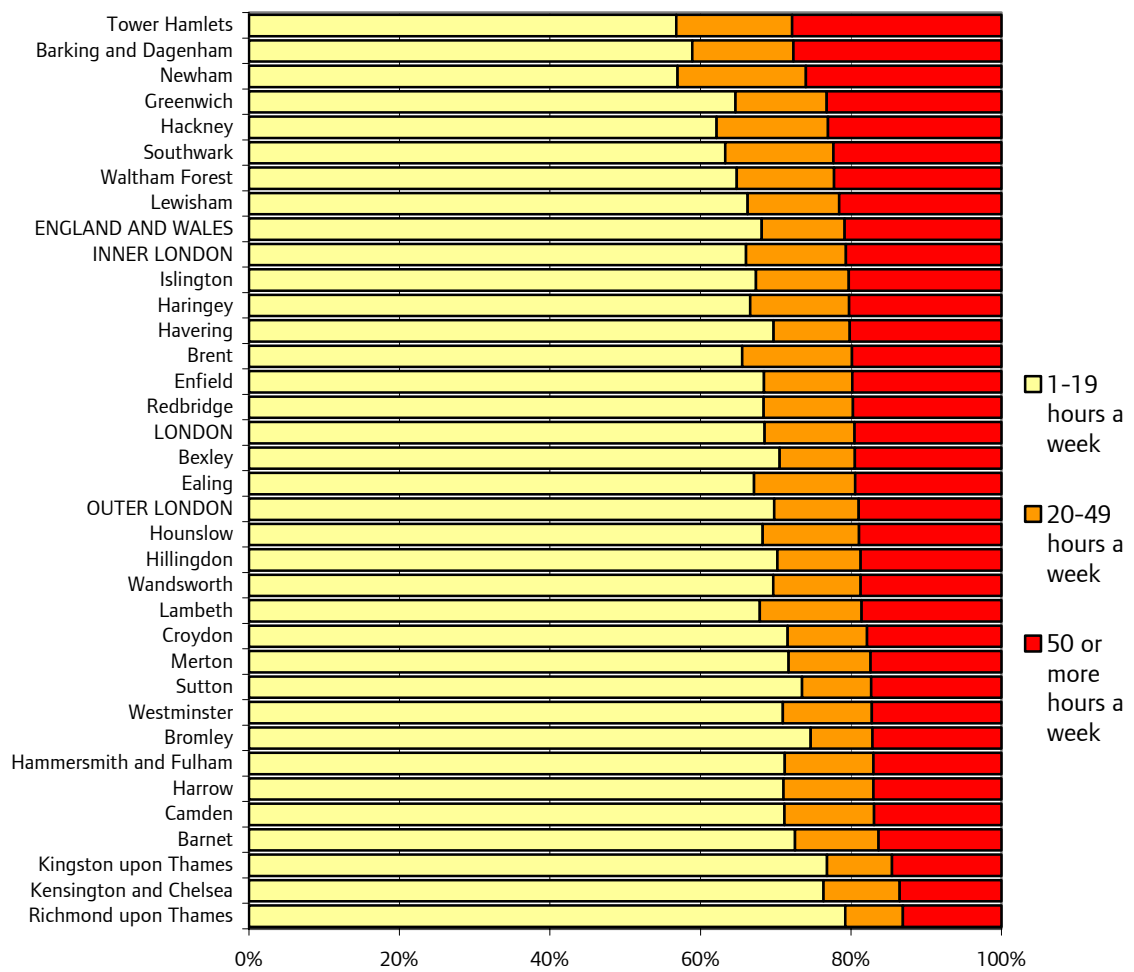
Table 5 Numbers and percentages of people providing unpaid care

	All people	Provision of unpaid care people who provide unpaid care#	Numbers			Percentages		
			1-19 hours a week	20-49 hours a week	50 or more hours a week	1-19 hours a week	20-49 hours a week	50 or more hours a week
City of London	7,185	598	472	44	82	78.9	7.4	13.7
Barking and Dagenham	163,944	15,920	9,381	2,137	4,402	58.9	13.4	27.7
Barnet	314,564	28,171	20,440	3,128	4,603	72.6	11.1	16.3
Bexley	218,307	21,422	15,112	2,133	4,177	70.5	10.0	19.5
Brent	263,464	22,900	15,012	3,341	4,547	65.6	14.6	19.9
Bromley	295,532	28,386	21,192	2,329	4,865	74.7	8.2	17.1
Camden	198,020	15,528	11,048	1,851	2,629	71.2	11.9	16.9
Croydon	330,587	29,496	21,119	3,110	5,267	71.6	10.5	17.9
Ealing	300,948	25,736	17,273	3,463	5,000	67.1	13.5	19.4
Enfield	273,559	24,391	16,696	2,862	4,833	68.5	11.7	19.8
Greenwich	214,403	18,797	12,157	2,276	4,364	64.7	12.1	23.2
Hackney	202,824	15,347	9,535	2,275	3,537	62.1	14.8	23.1
Hammersmith and Fulham	165,242	11,600	8,261	1,363	1,976	71.2	11.8	17.0
Haringey	216,507	15,967	10,637	2,098	3,232	66.6	13.1	20.2
Harrow	206,814	20,550	14,598	2,456	3,496	71.0	12.0	17.0
Havering	224,248	23,253	16,213	2,348	4,692	69.7	10.1	20.2
Hillingdon	243,006	23,118	16,231	2,558	4,329	70.2	11.1	18.7
Hounslow	212,341	18,921	12,918	2,420	3,583	68.3	12.8	18.9
Islington	175,797	13,726	9,249	1,694	2,783	67.4	12.3	20.3
Kensington and Chelsea	158,919	11,200	8,552	1,132	1,516	76.4	10.1	13.5
Kingston upon Thames	147,273	12,345	9,484	1,066	1,795	76.8	8.6	14.5
Lambeth	266,169	18,536	12,582	2,506	3,448	67.9	13.5	18.6
Lewisham	248,922	19,675	13,038	2,394	4,243	66.3	12.2	21.6
Merton	187,908	15,141	10,857	1,650	2,634	71.7	10.9	17.4
Newham	243,891	20,663	11,772	3,518	5,373	57.0	17.0	26.0
Redbridge	238,635	23,848	16,312	2,831	4,705	68.4	11.9	19.7
Richmond upon Thames	172,335	14,570	11,544	1,120	1,906	79.2	7.7	13.1
Southwark	244,866	18,515	11,716	2,663	4,136	63.3	14.4	22.3
Sutton	179,768	16,126	11,851	1,482	2,793	73.5	9.2	17.3
Tower Hamlets	196,106	16,797	9,537	2,590	4,670	56.8	15.4	27.8
Waltham Forest	218,341	18,823	12,200	2,433	4,190	64.8	12.9	22.3
Wandsworth	260,380	17,217	11,999	1,999	3,219	69.7	11.6	18.7
Westminster	181,286	12,607	8,946	1,491	2,170	71.0	11.8	17.2
Inner London	2,766,114	207,976	137,344	27,618	43,014	66.0	13.3	20.7
Outer London	4,405,977	401,914	280,590	45,143	76,181	69.8	11.2	19.0
London	7,172,091	609,890	417,934	72,761	119,195	68.5	11.9	19.5
England	49,138,831	4,877,060	3,347,531	530,797	998,732	68.6	10.9	20.5
England and Wales	52,041,916	5,217,805	3,555,822	573,647	1,088,336	68.2	11.0	20.9

#. Provision of unpaid care: looking after; giving help or support to family members; friends; neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability or problems relating to old age.

Source: 2001 Census Key statistics table KS08

Figure 6 Provision of unpaid care by length of time spent on care



Source: 2001 Census table KS08

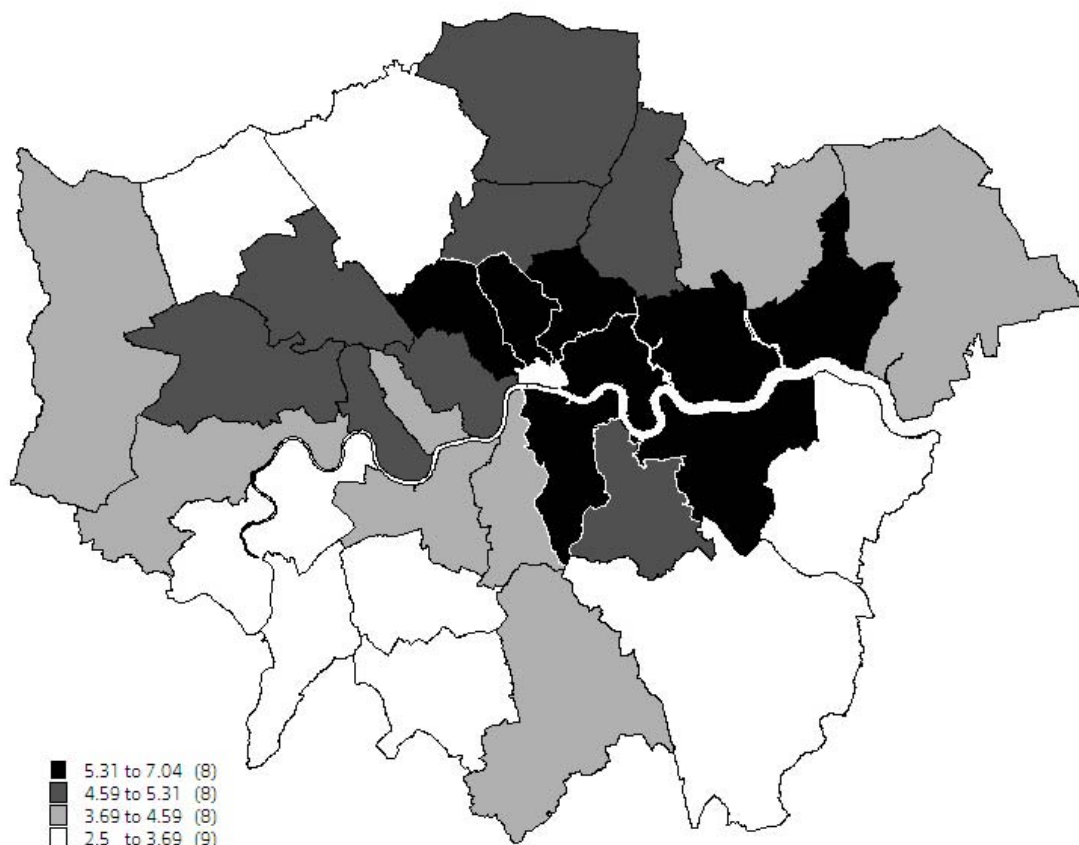
Economically Inactive: Permanently sick / disabled

The Census questions on economic activity give a measure of the number of people aged 16-74 who are unable to work because they are permanently sick or disabled.

The rate of permanently sick/disabled for London as a whole (five per cent) is significantly lower than for England and Wales (six per cent), although Inner London experiences relatively high rates for London (five per cent). Boroughs with highest rates are Hackney, Barking and Dagenham, Islington, Newham, Tower Hamlets, Camden and Greenwich, all of which have higher rates of sick / disabled than the England and Wales average. The North East to South West London trend is again apparent as, as Richmond-Upon-Thames, Kingston-Upon-Thames, Merton and Sutton all have very low rates of sick and disabled.

The rate among males is consistently higher across all areas, although there are large differences between boroughs. For instance Harrow has almost equal numbers of males and females permanently sick whereas Camden has a rate, which is over 40 per cent higher for males than females.

Map 6 Permanently sick / disabled as a percentage of people aged 16-74



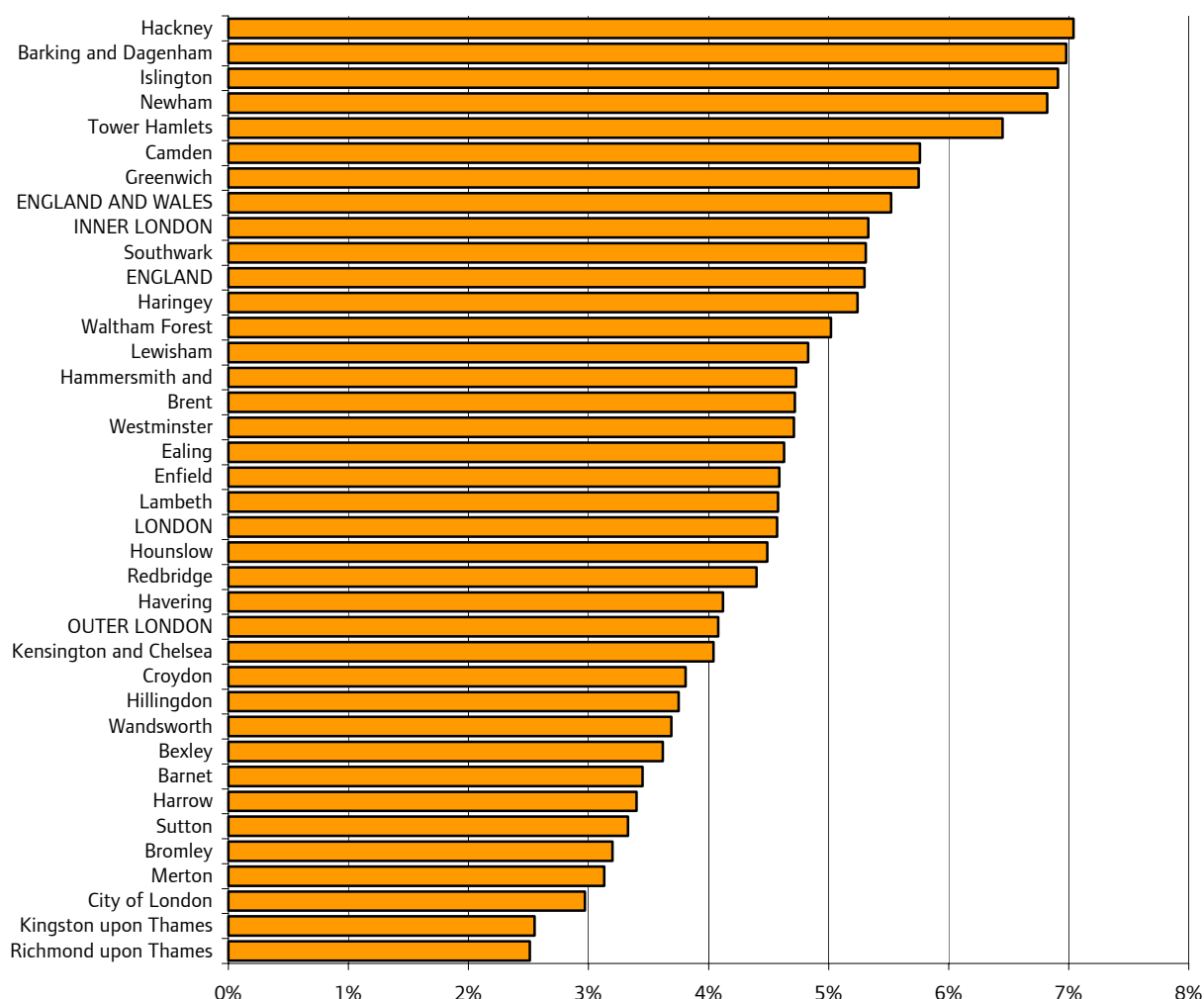
Source: 2001 Census table KS09a

Table 6 Numbers and percentages of people aged 16-74 permanently sick or disabled

	Numbers			Percentages		
	Economically inactive: Permanently sick /disabled	Males	Females	Economically inactive: Permanently sick /disabled	Males	Females
City of London	180	103	77	3.0	3.1	2.8
Barking and Dagenham	7,924	4,209	3,715	7.0	7.8	6.3
Barnet	7,866	3,959	3,907	3.5	3.6	3.3
Bexley	5,659	2,951	2,708	3.6	3.9	3.4
Brent	9,372	4,874	4,498	4.7	5.0	4.4
Bromley	6,805	3,628	3,177	3.2	3.5	2.9
Camden	8,944	5,095	3,849	5.8	6.8	4.8
Croydon	9,063	4,700	4,363	3.8	4.1	3.5
Ealing	10,414	5,436	4,978	4.6	4.9	4.4
Enfield	9,082	4,780	4,302	4.6	5.0	4.2
Greenwich	8,845	4,764	4,081	5.8	6.5	5.1
Hackney	10,340	5,666	4,674	7.0	8.1	6.1
Hammersmith and Fulham	6,134	3,410	2,724	4.7	5.5	4.0
Haringey	8,530	4,519	4,011	5.2	5.8	4.7
Harrow	5,119	2,497	2,622	3.4	3.4	3.4
Havering	6,647	3,487	3,160	4.1	4.5	3.8
Hillingdon	6,579	3,352	3,227	3.8	3.9	3.6
Hounslow	7,065	3,596	3,469	4.5	4.6	4.4
Islington	9,380	4,998	4,382	6.9	7.7	6.2
Kensington and Chelsea	5,043	2,762	2,281	4.0	4.6	3.5
Kingston upon Thames	2,780	1,458	1,322	2.6	2.7	2.4
Lambeth	9,349	5,097	4,252	4.6	5.1	4.1
Lewisham	8,847	4,668	4,179	4.8	5.3	4.4
Merton	4,361	2,292	2,069	3.1	3.4	2.9
Newham	11,614	6,274	5,340	6.8	7.5	6.2
Redbridge	7,529	3,764	3,765	4.4	4.5	4.3
Richmond upon Thames	3,195	1,712	1,483	2.5	2.7	2.3
Southwark	9,741	5,285	4,456	5.3	5.8	4.8
Sutton	4,306	2,195	2,111	3.3	3.5	3.2
Tower Hamlets	9,254	5,304	3,950	6.5	7.3	5.6
Waltham Forest	7,986	4,222	3,764	5.0	5.4	4.6
Wandsworth	7,554	3,933	3,621	3.7	4.0	3.4
Westminster	6,901	3,738	3,163	4.7	5.2	4.3
Inner London	111,811	60,852	50,959	5.3	6.0	4.7
Outer London	130,597	67,876	62,721	4.1	4.4	3.8
London	242,408	128,728	113,680	4.6	5.0	4.2
England	1,884,901	1,027,287	857,614	5.3	5.9	4.8
England and Wales	2,076,243	1,131,072	945,171	5.5	6.1	5.0

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics table KS09a, b and c

Figure 7 People permanently sick or disabled as a percentage of people aged 16-74



Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics table KS09a

Change in numbers of people permanently sick / disabled between 1991 and 2001 Census data

London has seen an increase of 35 per cent, in the numbers of permanently sick, compared with England and Wales, where the increase was lower at 32 per cent. Barking and Dagenham, saw a massive increase since 1991 of 71 per cent, while Wandsworth witnessed the lowest increase in numbers at only 0.5 per cent. The boroughs that saw the largest increase were all located in North and East London. At the other end of the scale the eight boroughs that showed the least increase are all South and West London based authorities.

Table 7 Percentage change in the numbers of people who are permanently sick / disabled between 1991 and 2001

	Residents 16+ who are permanently sick: 1991	Economically inactive: Permanently sick/disabled: 2001	% Change in numbers 1991 - 2001
City of London	55	180	-
Barking and Dagenham	4,623	7,924	71.4
Camden	5,529	8,944	61.8
Enfield	5,920	9,082	53.4
Tower Hamlets	6,202	9,254	49.2
Newham	7,875	11,614	47.5
Islington	6,389	9,380	46.8
Greenwich	6,051	8,845	46.2
Kensington and Chelsea	3,478	5,043	45.0
Hillingdon	4,591	6,579	43.3
Hackney	7,222	10,340	43.2
Hounslow	4,951	7,065	42.7
Waltham Forest	5,650	7,986	41.3
Hammersmith and Fulham	4,382	6,134	40.0
Westminster, City of	5,050	6,901	36.7
LONDON	179,586	242,408	35.0
Haringey	6,365	8,530	34.0
Bexley	4,247	5,659	33.2
ENGLAND AND WALES	1,574,018	2,076,243	31.9
Barnet	5,965	7,866	31.9
Harrow	3,886	5,119	31.7
Croydon	6,905	9,063	31.3
Merton	3,325	4,361	31.2
Brent	7,229	9,372	29.6
Ealing	8,108	10,414	28.4
Havering	5,207	6,647	27.7
Redbridge	5,952	7,529	26.5
Sutton	3,420	4,306	25.9
Southwark	7,786	9,741	25.1
Kingston-upon-Thames	2,251	2,780	23.5
Lewisham	7,224	8,847	22.5
Bromley	5,682	6,805	19.8
Lambeth	7,815	9,349	19.6
Richmond-upon-Thames	2,882	3,195	10.9
Wandsworth	7,517	7,554	0.5

Source: 1991 and 2001 Census KS09

Regular briefings and data from GLA Data Management and Analysis Group

DMAG has instituted a new series of publications, covering all aspects of DMAG work.

DMAG Briefings will now incorporate the Census Information Notes (CIN) and Population Advice Notes (PAN). The traditional content of both series will still appear regularly.

The latest DMAG Briefings are:

DMAG 2003/1	Disabled people and the labour market	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2003/2	2001 Borough Demographic Profiles	Baljit Bains/Iryna Pylypchuk
DMAG 2003/3	2002 Round of Demographic Projections	John Hollis/Baljit Bains
DMAG 2003/4	Greater London Demographic Review: 2001	Baljit Bains/Iryna Pylypchuk
DMAG 2003/5	Census Information Note CIN 2003-1	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2003/6	Third country nationals living in London 2000/01	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2003/7	2001 Census Key Statistics: Initial summary of results	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2003/8	2001 Census Key Statistics: Household variables	John Hollis
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DMAG 2003/14	2001 Census Key Statistics: People, Families and Households	Rachel Leeser
DMAG 2003/15	Census Information Note CIN 2003-2	Eileen Howes

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