

**Data Management and Analysis Group**

# **2001 Census Key Statistics: People, Families and Households**

**DMAG Briefing 2003/14  
May 2003**

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## **2001 Census Key Statistics: People, Families, Households**

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# **DMAG Briefing 2003/14**

## **People, Families and Households**

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## People, Families and Households

### 2001 Census Key Statistics on household composition and workless households

#### Summary of key findings

- London has an average household size of 2.35, but this is far from uniform across the boroughs. Newham has the largest average household size in the country at 2.64, while the City has the smallest, at 1.58.
- Across London more than one in three households (over one million) have just one resident.
- There are more multi-family households in London than the national average and fewer pensioner-only households.
- Around 18 per cent of all people aged 16 and over in London live alone, which is a little higher than the proportion for England and Wales (16 per cent). This difference is mainly due to Inner London, where 22 per cent of people lived alone.
- The proportion of people aged 16 and over living alone increased over the last decade from 16 per cent in 1991 to 18 per cent in 2001. This is due to an increase in the number of non-pensioners living alone and despite a decrease in the number of pensioners living alone.
- Twelve local authorities have more than one in four households comprising one non-pensioner living alone, and these are all in London.
- Lambeth is one of only three authorities in England where pensioners living alone account for less than one in ten households.
- Just over one in three people living alone in London is a pensioner, compared to nearly half of all those living alone in England and Wales.
- Pensioners are more likely to live alone than people of working age. Except in the City, where pensioners are at least twice as likely as non-pensioners to live alone – up to four times in Harrow.
- In London overall, 37 per cent of pensioners (382,000) live alone, varying from just over 30 per cent in Brent to over 50 per cent of pensioners in the City and in Kensington and Chelsea.
- More than a quarter of London's pensioners live in a household with at least one non-pensioner compared with one in five nationally.
- London has a low proportion of pensioner-only households relative to England and Wales.
- Half of all London residents aged 16 and over live in a couple.
- There are 1.1 million couple households in London with one family and no others, but excluding pensioner-only households.
- Just over half of married couple households in London include at least one dependent child compared with 30 per cent of cohabiting couple households.

- Two thirds of cohabiting couple households and 30 per cent of married couple households consist of the couple living on their own with no children.
- Hackney is the only local authority area in England and Wales in which households consisting of just a married couple account for fewer than one in twenty of all households.
- Newham has the smallest proportion of households consisting of just a cohabiting couple of any authority in England and Wales, while only Brighton and Hove has a higher proportion than Wandsworth.
- The number of married couple households – both with and without children – decreased in London between 1991 and 2001, despite an overall increase of nine per cent in the total number of households.
- One in nine households in London is a lone parent household, compared to less than one in ten throughout England and Wales.
- Just over two thirds of lone parent households include dependent children.
- The number of lone parent households with dependent children grew from 165,000 in 1991 to 230,000 in London in 2001.
- Nearly 30 per cent of all households include at least one dependent child.
- London boroughs have the highest and lowest proportions of households with dependent children in the country, with the City, Westminster and Kensington and Chelsea the only local authorities where fewer than one in five households include at least one dependent child. Newham, however, has the highest proportion of any authority, at nearly 38 per cent.
- Newham also has the highest proportion of households with children aged under five in England in 2001, at over 17 per cent of all households, but Tower Hamlets is the only authority where more than half of all households with dependent children include at least one child aged under five.
- Just over half of all households in London with dependent children are one family married couple households.
- Nationally, less than 8 per cent of households with dependent children include more than one family unit, but in London this figure is more than 12 per cent.
- One in three households in London had no adult in work in the week before the 2001 Census.
- Nearly a quarter of all households in London with dependent children are workless, but this rises to more than 40 per cent in Tower Hamlets – higher than for any other local authority in England and Wales.
- Nationally, half of lone parents living in one family households were not in employment at the time of the Census. This was even higher for London at 58 per cent.
- Both nationally and across London as a whole, one in four such lone parents work full-time.



## Introduction

Some people live alone, some live as part of a small family, some live with an extended family and some live in less formal groups. Individuals may or may not live in families, a household may contain any number of families – nearly a third of all households in the UK have no families – many are made up of just a single family, some include one family with others and some include two or more families. This briefing aims to provide an introduction to some of these complex arrangements called households in London.

Because of this vast assortment of arrangements, it is not possible to cover every circumstance but this briefing will consider different aspects of the topic under the following headings: Household size; Household structure; One-person households; Households with pensioners; Couples; Couple households; Lone parent households; Households with dependent children; Other households. It should be noted that some households will be considered under more than one heading – for example, a pensioner living alone forms a one-person household and is also a pensioner household; a married couple living with their dependent children is a couple household and is also a household with dependent children. The briefing also includes the available information about households and work and the economic position of lone parents.

This preliminary study is based on the 2001 Census Key Statistics for local authorities and aims to present the information for London and its constituent parts, to see how London compares with other parts of the country and to look at change since the 1991 Census. A series of tables is provided as an appendix giving the information for all boroughs.

The information included in the Key Statistics forms just a small part of the full information that will be released and consists of simple counts and percentages for a selection of variables. This briefing is based on the tables on household composition, living arrangements, households with dependent children and lone parent households, combined with information about the population itself. No cross-tabulations are included in these Key Statistics to give, for example, household composition by the age of the household representative, and they do not provide information on, for example, the number of children living in different types of household. This briefing will highlight some areas for further investigation once the detailed results of the 2001 Census are available.

A full glossary of terms is included at the end of this briefing, but the definitions of some of the key terms used are included here.

- A **household** is a person living alone or a group of people living at the same address and sharing a living room and/or at least one meal a day.
- A **family** has no more than two generations. It consists of either a couple, with or without children or a lone parent with one or more children.<sup>1</sup>
- A **dependent child** lives in a household and is either aged under 16 or someone aged 16-18 in full-time education living in a family with his/her parent(s)<sup>2</sup>.
- A **non-dependent child** is someone living with his/her parent(s), without a partner or child of his/her own in the household and who is not a dependent child. There is no age limit on this definition.

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<sup>1</sup> These could be grandparent(s) and grandchild(ren) if there is no-one from the intervening generation in the household.

<sup>2</sup> This differs from the 1991 Census definition where 16-18 year olds were only included as dependent if they had never been married and were also economically inactive. This is not believed to have a major impact on the figures for change.

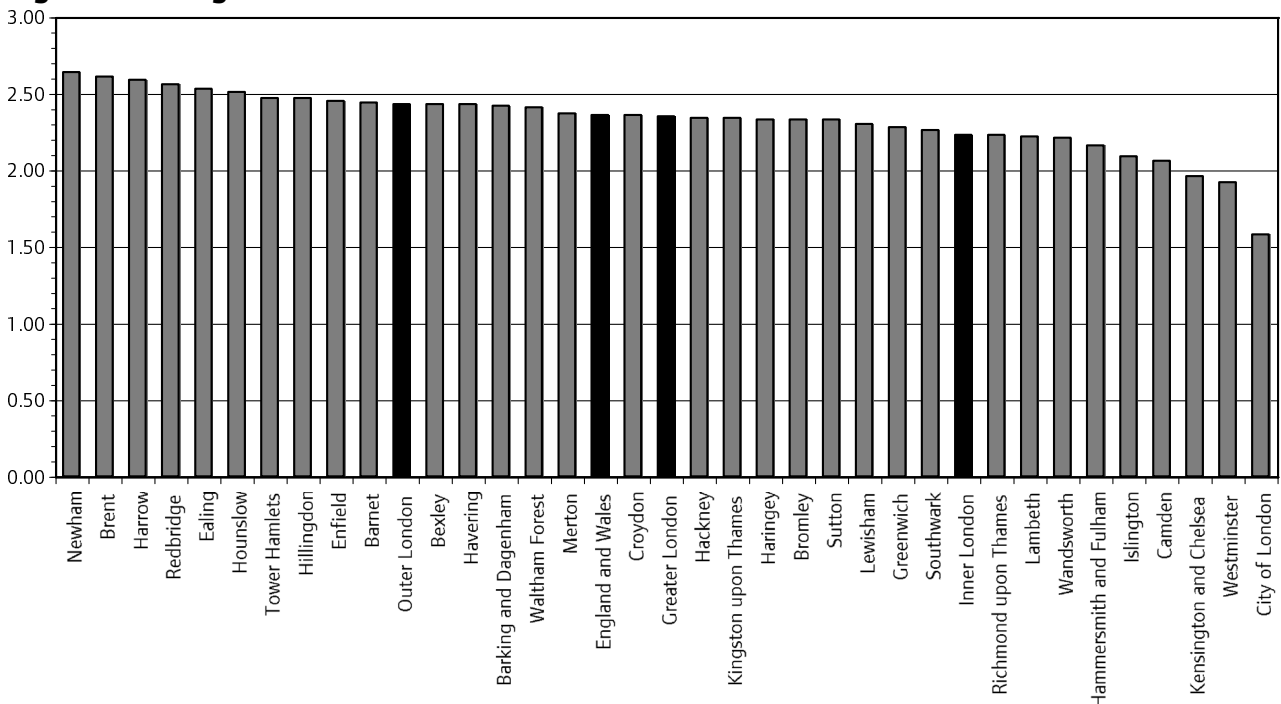
## People not living in households

The vast majority of people in the UK live in private households. The remainder (just under 2 per cent) live in communal establishments<sup>3</sup>. This includes staff and other residents in a diverse range of establishment types, including hospitals and care homes, prisons, defence establishments, schools, hotels and religious establishments.

## Household size

Of the nearly 7.2 million population of London, 7,078,632 lived in 3,015,997 households in 2001, giving an average household size of 2.35, just under the average for England and Wales of 2.36. However, as Figure 1 shows, this is far from uniform across the boroughs. Newham has the largest average household size in the country at 2.64, averaging over one person more per household than the area with the smallest average household size, the City of London, at 1.58.

**Figure 1 Average household size**



Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS19

The polarity and extremes of the geographical variation in London's household structure are illustrated well by the average household size, as four of the six local authorities with the largest average household sizes in England and Wales are in London (Brent, Harrow and Redbridge, along with Newham), and five of the six local authorities with the smallest average household sizes are in London (Westminster, Kensington and Chelsea, Camden and Islington, along with the City).

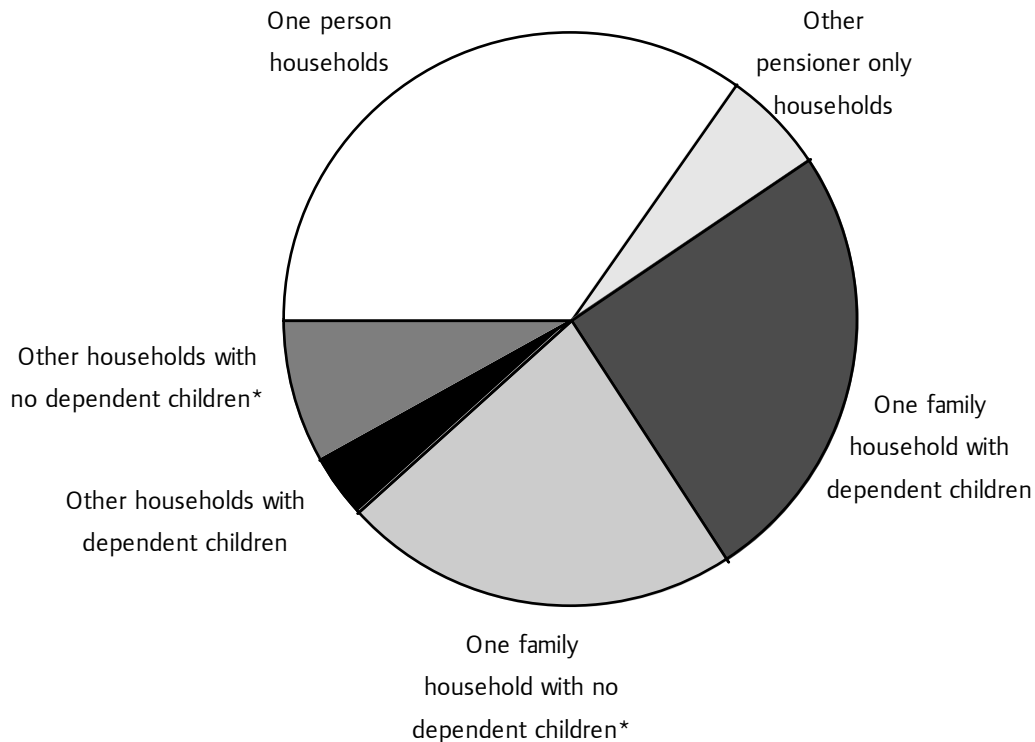
One of the key influences on the average household size is the proportion of households with just one resident. Across London as a whole, more than one in three households (over one million) has just one resident. In Inner London, this figure rises to over 40 per cent, with Hackney and Hammersmith and Fulham in addition to the five boroughs listed above with the smallest average household sizes all having just one resident in more than 40 per cent of households. In the City, this proportion was over 60 per cent. Even in Newham, with its large average household size, the proportion of households with just one resident is 34 per cent suggesting a considerable number of very large households in the borough. The full Census results will allow further analysis of household size.

<sup>3</sup> This includes a small number of people sleeping rough.

## Household structure

There are many ways to consider household structure or composition. It can be done simply in terms of the number of people or families or in terms of the social characteristics, such as whether the household has pensioners or children, families, couples, lone parents, or some other group such as students. In reality, households often fall into several categories. For example, a household consisting of a married couple who are both pensioners is a one family household, a couple household and a pensioner only household. Figure 2 illustrates one basic household structure for London, which uses a combination of these aspects to give non-overlapping categories.

**Figure 2 Household structure, London 2001**



\* excludes pensioner only households

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20

It is clear from Figure 2 that the vast majority of households in London fall into three categories – one-person households, households consisting of one family with dependent children and households consisting of one family with no dependent children. Each of these categories can be subdivided in various ways, and these will be considered later in this briefing.

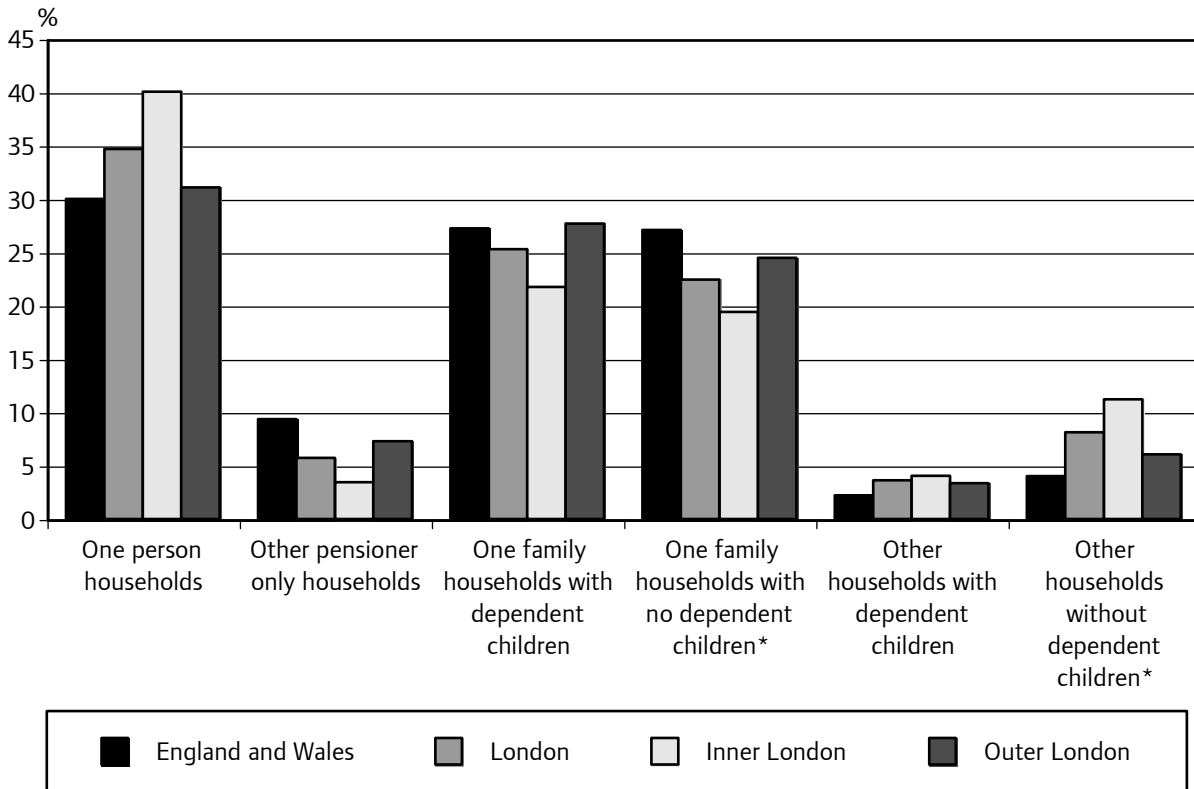
The same three categories account for a similar proportion of all households in England and Wales, although the balance between them differs. There are more one-person households in London (35 per cent, compared with 30 per cent nationally), but fewer households of one family with no dependent children (22 per cent, compared to 27 per cent in England and Wales).

The smaller categories provide more significant differences from the national picture, with more multi-family households in London and fewer pensioner only households. Figure 3 shows these differences and the comparisons with Inner and Outer London. It is clear that the profile of households in Outer London is much closer to the national picture than that for Inner London. While six per cent of households in London as a whole, and just three per cent in Inner London, have at least two pensioners and no others, these account for nine per cent of households in England and

Wales. Conversely, the proportions of households in London containing more than one family unit, both with and without dependent children, are double the national proportions.

The most significant change in the profile over the last decade has been the growth in the proportion of one-person households, both in London and nationally.

**Figure 3 Geographic variations in household structure, 2001**



\* excludes pensioner only households

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20

The following sections consider various types of household. However, it should be noted that these are overlapping categories and households may therefore be included in more than one section. This analysis is limited to the information available from the Key Statistics, but additional information will be available when more detailed Census results are released.

**One-person households**

As shown above, households with just one resident make up 35 per cent of all households in London. This translates to 18 per cent of all people aged 16 and over in London living alone. This is, not surprisingly, a little higher than the proportion for England and Wales (16 per cent). The difference between the London and national figures is mainly due to Inner London, where 22 per cent of people live alone.

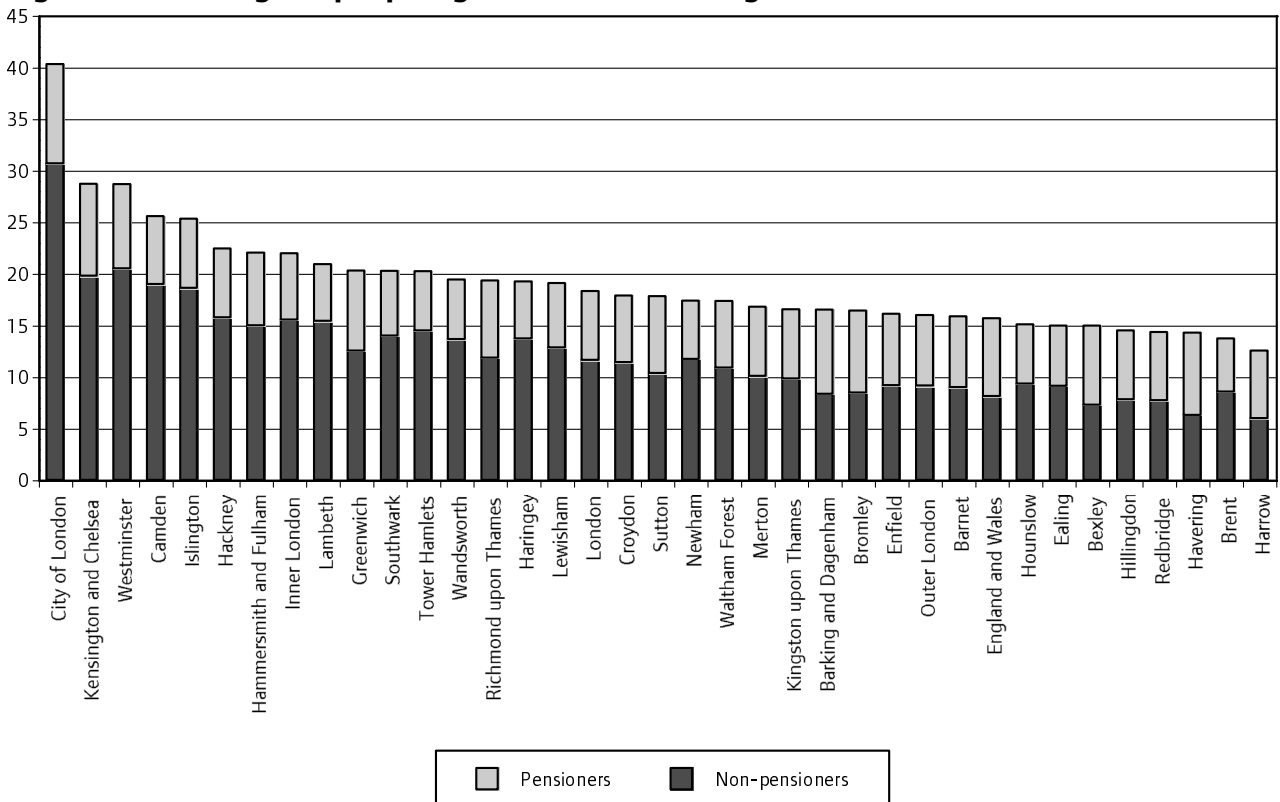
Overall in London, the proportion of people aged 16 and over living alone increased by two percentage points over the last decade from 16 per cent in 1991 to 18 per cent in 2001, although the increase was less than this in Inner London, but from a higher base (21 and 22 per cent respectively). The most dramatic increases were in the City, Greenwich and Croydon, while Hammersmith and Fulham and Brent had smaller proportions living alone, reflecting the changes in the proportions of households with just one resident in these boroughs.

One-person households can be broken down into two types – those where the person is of pensionable age (13 per cent) and those where the person is below this age (22 per cent). The seven local authorities in England with the highest proportions of one-person households overall were all in London, with a further five in the top twenty. However, when this is broken down into pensioner and non-pensioner households, the contrasts are even more stark. London has a slightly smaller proportion of lone-pensioner households than the national average, but a much higher proportion of non-pensioner one-person households.

Lambeth is one of only three local authorities in England where the proportion of households comprising one pensioner living alone is less than ten per cent of the total, but Haringey is only just above this figure, and five other London boroughs are among the twenty local authorities with the lowest proportions of households in this category. Twelve local authorities have more than one in four households comprising one non-pensioner living alone, and these are all in London. Among these are four – Haringey, Lambeth, Tower Hamlets and Wandsworth that have among the lowest proportions of lone-pensioner households.

Figure 4 shows the proportion of all people aged 16 and over living alone in London boroughs and in England and Wales as a whole, as well as showing how this breaks down between pensioners and non-pensioners. It illustrates clearly the differences between the central London boroughs with very high proportions of residents living alone and some of the outer London boroughs with much lower proportions. In fact, the proportions in the five central boroughs from Kensington and Chelsea to Islington are more than double those in Harrow.

**Figure 4 Percentage of people aged 16 and over living alone**



Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20 and Census Estimates released 30 September 2002

Nationally, almost half of all people living alone are pensioners, whereas in London overall there are nearly twice as many non-pensioners living alone as pensioners. There are five boroughs, all in Outer London, where the proportion of pensioners among all people living alone is above the national

average – Barking and Dagenham, Bexley, Bromley, Harrow and Havering. Conversely, just one in four people living alone is a pensioner in Camden, the City, Islington and Lambeth.

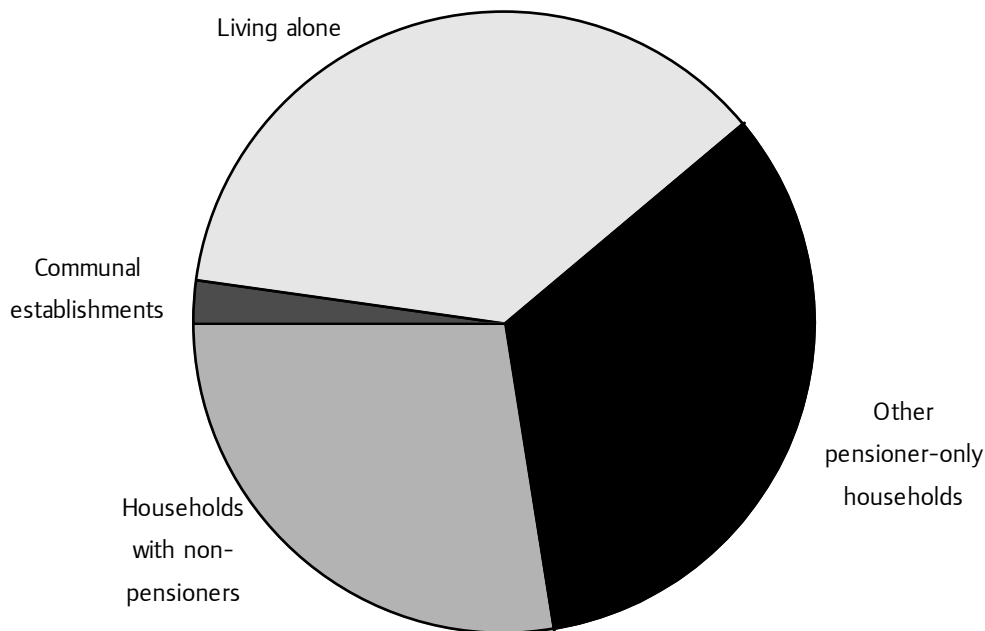
These differences in the profile of one-person households are to a large extent a reflection of the different age structures, since overall, London has fewer residents of pensionable age. In all boroughs, a much higher proportion of pensioners live alone than of non-pensioners. In all the Inner London boroughs with the single exception of the City, pensioners are between two and three times more likely to live alone than non-pensioners, with 18 per cent of non-pensioners living alone, compared to 43 per cent of pensioners. In the Outer London boroughs, this ratio was generally higher, with pensioners in Harrow being four times as likely to be living alone as non-pensioners.

While there was an overall increase in the proportion of one-person households between 1991 and 2001 of nearly three percentage points, there were clear differences in the change both between areas and between pensioner and non-pensioner households. All boroughs had an increased number of non-pensioner one-person households, whereas most had a decrease in the number of pensioners living alone, despite increases in the total numbers of households. The notable exceptions were Kensington and Chelsea, Havering and Bexley which all saw increases in the numbers of lone-pensioner households greater than the overall increases in the numbers of households.

**Households with pensioners**

Pensioners have a variety of living arrangements, as illustrated in Figure 5. They are more likely to live in communal establishments than people from other age groups, but even so, the proportion is small – estimated at around three per cent of pensioners in London<sup>4</sup> compared to just over one per cent of all people.

**Figure 5 Living arrangements of pensioners in London**



Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20, KS23, Census Estimates released 30 September 2002

As indicated above, pensioners are also more likely than other age groups to be living alone and evidence from the 1991 Census and other sources shows that this increases with age within the pensioner group. In London overall, 37 per cent of pensioners (382,000) live alone, varying from just

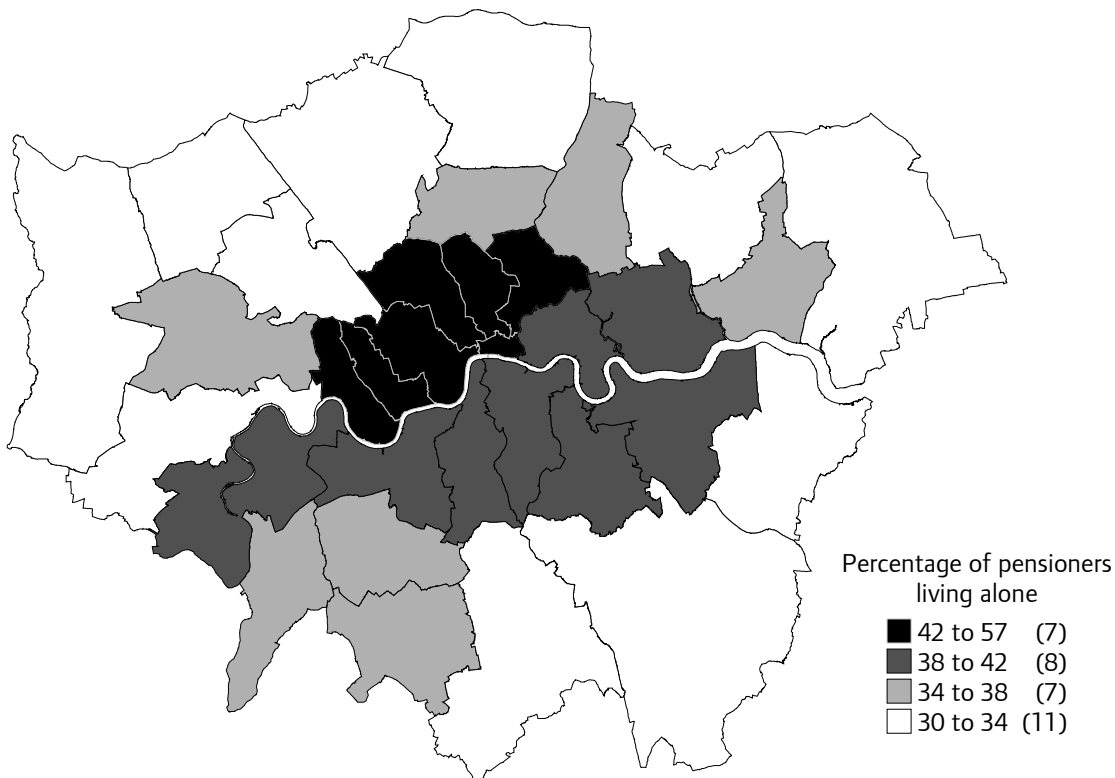
<sup>4</sup> Actual figures are not yet available from the 2001 Census

over 30 per cent in Brent to over 50 per cent of pensioners in the City and in Kensington and Chelsea. This range is illustrated in Map 1.

A further third of London’s pensioners live in other pensioner-only households, that is households where there is more than one resident and all the residents are of pensionable age. This group accounts for 173,000 households altogether – less than half the number of lone-pensioner households – giving a total of more than half a million households in London include pensioners and no one else. Most of these (94 per cent) consist of a single family – either a couple or parent(s) with child(ren) where all members of the family are of pensionable age. The remainder may include related, such as two sisters living together, or unrelated people, or a combination, so long as all are of pensionable age.

More than a quarter of London’s pensioners live in a household with at least one non-pensioner. In Outer London, pensioners are more likely to live with other pensioners than to live alone, with one in four living with non-pensioners. In Inner London, the picture is very different, with 43 per cent of pensioners living alone, and just a quarter living only with other pensioners. At nearly one in three, Inner London pensioners are more likely to live with non-pensioners than are pensioners elsewhere.

**Map 1 Percentage of pensioners living alone**



Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20 and Census Estimates released 30 September 2002

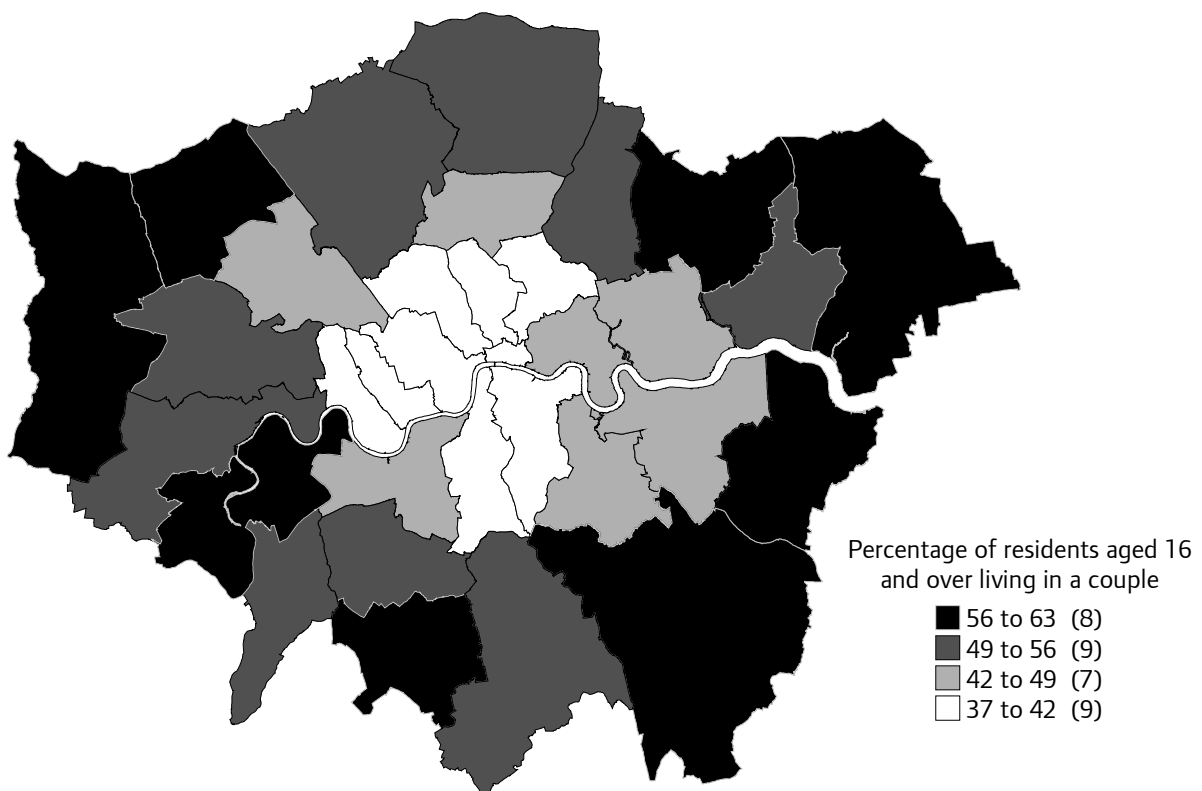
Across England and Wales as a whole, the proportion of pensioners living alone is a little lower than for London, (33 per cent compared with 37 per cent), but the proportion living in other pensioner-only households is significantly higher, estimated at about 43 per cent of all pensioners in England and Wales (compared with 34 per cent in London). Combined with a slightly larger proportion of pensioners living in communal establishments, this means that just one in five pensioners lives in a household with at least one non-pensioner nationally.

London has a low proportion of pensioner-only households relative to England and Wales. Pensioner-only households (including lone-pensioners) account for 24 per cent of all households in England and Wales, compared with 18 per cent of London's households – 15 per cent of households in Inner London and 21 per cent of households in Outer London. All these figures are very close to the proportions of all people aged 16 and over that were pensioners in 2001. Whereas there has been little change in the living arrangements of pensioners across England and Wales, in London, there has been a slight increase in the proportion of pensioners living alone, but a drop in those living in other pensioner-only households. This means that a higher proportion of London's pensioners lived in households with non-pensioners in 2001 than in 1991.

### Couples

Half of all London residents aged 16 and over (more than 2.8 million) live in a couple<sup>5</sup>. Forty per cent live in married couples and ten per cent in cohabiting couples. Some couples live on their own, some live with children and some live with other people. People who do not live as part of a couple live either as part of a family – as a lone parent or a 'child' – or they live alone or in some form of sharing arrangement, which may be sharing with an extended family (which may include a couple) or unrelated people.

**Map 2 Percentage of residents aged 16 and over living in a couple**



Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS01, KS02

London residents are less likely than those in England as a whole to be part of a couple, where almost 60 per cent of all people aged 16 and over live in a couple. Havering, Bexley and Bromley are

<sup>5</sup> Couples can be married or cohabiting and cohabiting couples may be opposite sex or same sex, but must have given their relationship as "partner" on the Census form. Only couples living in households are included in this count.

the only three London boroughs exceeding the national average. The highest proportions of those not living in a couple are not always in the same boroughs that had the highest proportions of people living alone. Less than 40 per cent of people aged 16 and over living in households in Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Islington and Lambeth live in a couple. Map 2 illustrates the variation between boroughs.

Across London, 78 per cent of those in a couple live in a household with one family and no others, excluding couples in pensioner-only households. This latter group accounts for an estimated 11 per cent of those living in a couple, with the remaining 10 per cent living in households containing more than one family unit. Additionally, there are a small number of couples living in communal establishments, either as staff or non-staff residents. Nationally, the proportion of couples living in one-family (non-pensioner) households is similar to the London figure, but there are more pensioner couples and fewer couples in households with more than one family unit (five per cent).

The boroughs with the greatest variations from the London figures are Brent, Newham, Richmond, the City, Havering, Bromley and Bexley. Brent and Newham have the smallest proportions of one family couple households balanced by 19 per cent of couples in households with more than one family unit, although Newham also has below average proportions of pensioner couples, as do Hackney, Kensington and Chelsea and Tower Hamlets. Richmond and the City have the largest proportion of non-pensioner couples in one family households, while Havering, Bromley and Bexley have the smallest proportions of couples in multi-family households.

### **Couple households**

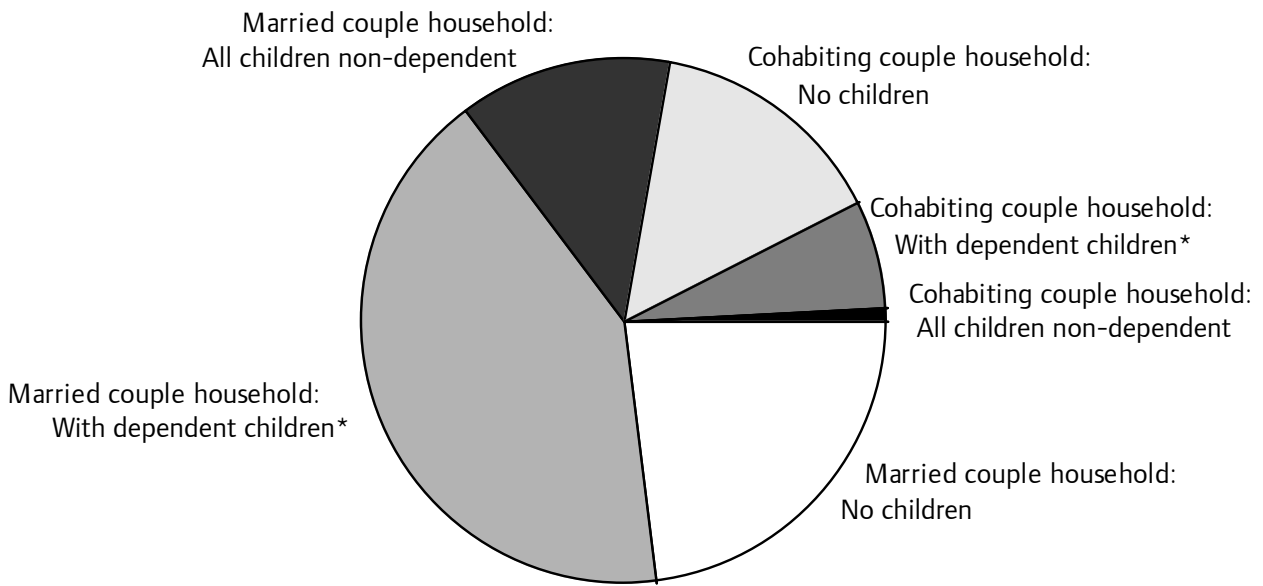
The term “couple household” is generally used to mean any household that includes at least one couple. As with all household arrangements, this is not straightforward, as there may be more than one couple or other adults in the household, who may or may not be related to the couple. The couple may be of any age over 16 and may or may not live with any children of one or both of the couple. The Key Statistics from the 2001 Census do not allow us to explore all of these complexities, so for the purposes of this briefing, the term “couple household” is restricted to mean a household with one family and no others, where the family includes a couple, but excludes couples where both partners are pensioners and there are no non-pensioners in the household. There were a total of 1.1 million such couple households in London in 2001.

Differences between Inner and Outer London are evident in the proportions of couple households. Less than 30 per cent of households in Inner London are couple households – the highest proportion for an Inner London borough is 34 per cent in Lewisham – whereas 42 per cent of Outer London households are couple households, ranging from 36 per cent in Brent and 37 per cent in Waltham Forest up to 47 per cent in Bexley and Havering. Across London as a whole, 37 per cent of households are couple households.

The Census Key Statistics allow us to distinguish between couple households where the couple are married and those where the couple are cohabiting and between those with no children, those with dependent children (which may also include non-dependent children) and those with non-dependent children only.

Of all the one family couple households in London, a little more than three quarters (78 per cent) are married couple households. The largest category is married couple households with dependent child(ren), making up 41 per cent of all couple households. Cohabiting couples with dependent child(ren) make up a further seven per cent, so that just under half of all one family couple households in London include dependent children. One in seven of London’s couple households includes non-dependent children, but no dependent children, while 38 per cent include just the couple with no children.

**Figure 6 Types of couple households in London**



\* may also include non-dependent children

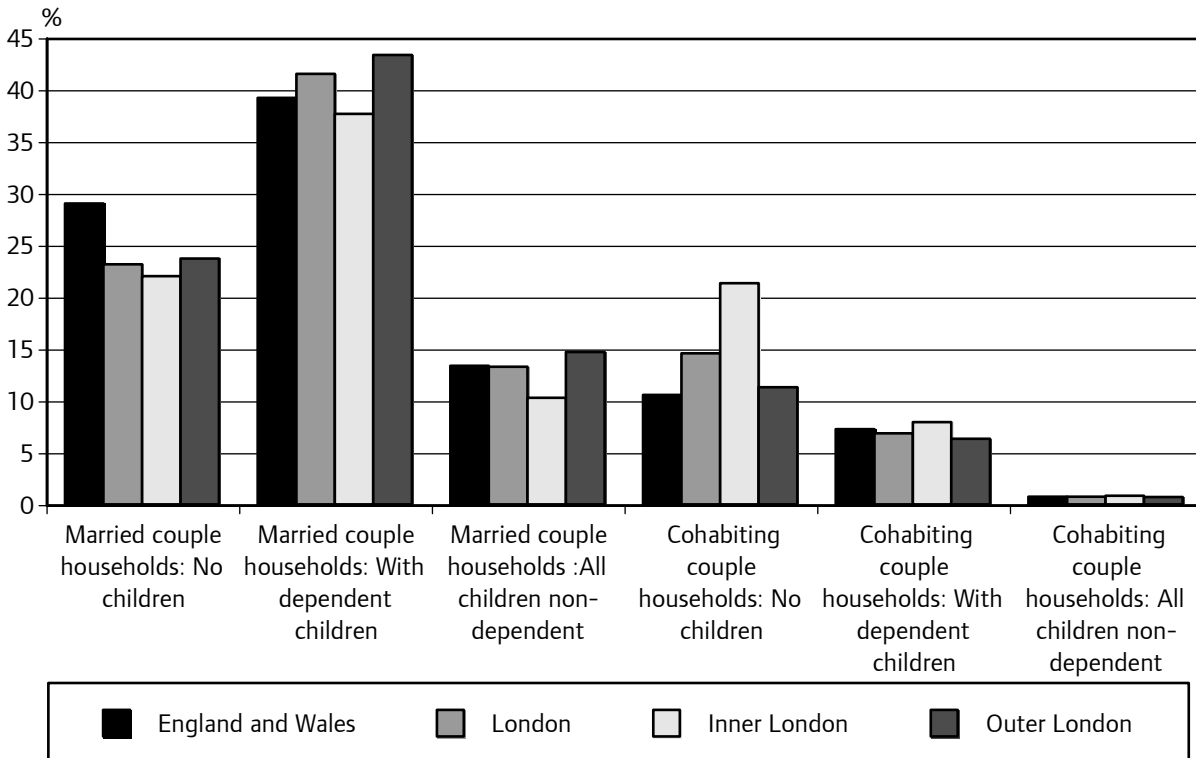
Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20

Nationally, just over 80 per cent of couple households are married couple households. This is matched by the proportion in Outer London, whereas in Inner London, the figure is just 70 per cent. Interestingly, the proportion of all households that are cohabiting couple households is very close for both Inner and Outer London to the national figure of around 8 per cent and it is the proportion of married couple households that is different – just one in five households in Inner London, compared with one in three in Outer London. The balance between married and cohabiting couple households is very close to the balance between all married and cohabiting couples, with the proportion of married couples only marginally higher than the proportion of married couple households.

Just over half of married couple households in both Inner and Outer London include dependent children, compared with just over a quarter of cohabiting couple households in Inner London and a third in Outer London. Whereas the proportion of married couples with dependent children in London is above the national average, the cohabiting couple households in London are less likely to include dependent children. Some of these households include non-dependent children in addition to the dependent children. Other couple households, however, include no dependent children, but do include non-dependent children. These made up one in six married couple households, but just three per cent of cohabiting couple households in London in 2001. Many of these non-dependent children are likely to be young adults, as other research shows that in Britain, 57% of 18 to 24 year olds live in their family homes<sup>6</sup> although this figure includes students living away from the parental home during term time. The proportions of both married and cohabiting couple households with non-dependent children only are similar in Inner and Outer London and across England and Wales as a whole.

<sup>6</sup> 'Young adults' living arrangements' by Daniel Bone, published by Datamonitor

**Figure 7 Types of couple households**



Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20

Two thirds of cohabiting couple households and thirty per cent of married couple households in London consist of the couple living on their own with no children. However, there are substantial differences in the proportions in Inner and Outer London and between these areas and the national figures. Nationally, 57 per cent of cohabiting couple households consist of just the couple, with no children. This compares to 62 per cent in Outer London and over 70 per cent in Inner London, reaching over 80 per cent in Westminster and the City. The only London borough where more than half of all cohabiting couple households include children is Barking and Dagenham, although the proportions in Bexley, Enfield and Havering are also above the national average.

In contrast, married couple households in London are more likely to include children than the national average of 36 per cent of all married couple households in England and Wales that do not include children of any age. But whereas for cohabiting couple households, the figure for Outer London is closer to the national figure than that for Inner London, the reverse is true for married couple households, although the difference is less stark. Just 29 per cent of married couple households in Outer London included just the couple, compared with over 31 per cent in Inner London. The boroughs with the smallest proportions of married couples households with no children are different to those for cohabiting couple households, and include both Inner and Outer London boroughs - Newham, Brent, Hackney and Redbridge. What the Census cannot tell us is whether these couples have children (of whatever age) living elsewhere or whether they do not have children at all. Hackney is the only local authority area in England and Wales in which households consisting of just a married couple (with no children and no others) account for fewer than one in twenty of all households. Newham is the only authority with fewer than three per cent of households consisting of just a cohabiting couple, whereas only Brighton and Hove have a higher proportion in this category than Wandsworth (eight per cent).

The number and proportions of all types of married couple households decreased in London between 1991 and 2001, despite an overall increase of nine per cent in the number of households. The

number and proportions of all types of cohabiting couple households increased, but remained at a low level, so that overall, the numbers of couple households in most boroughs decreased over the decade.

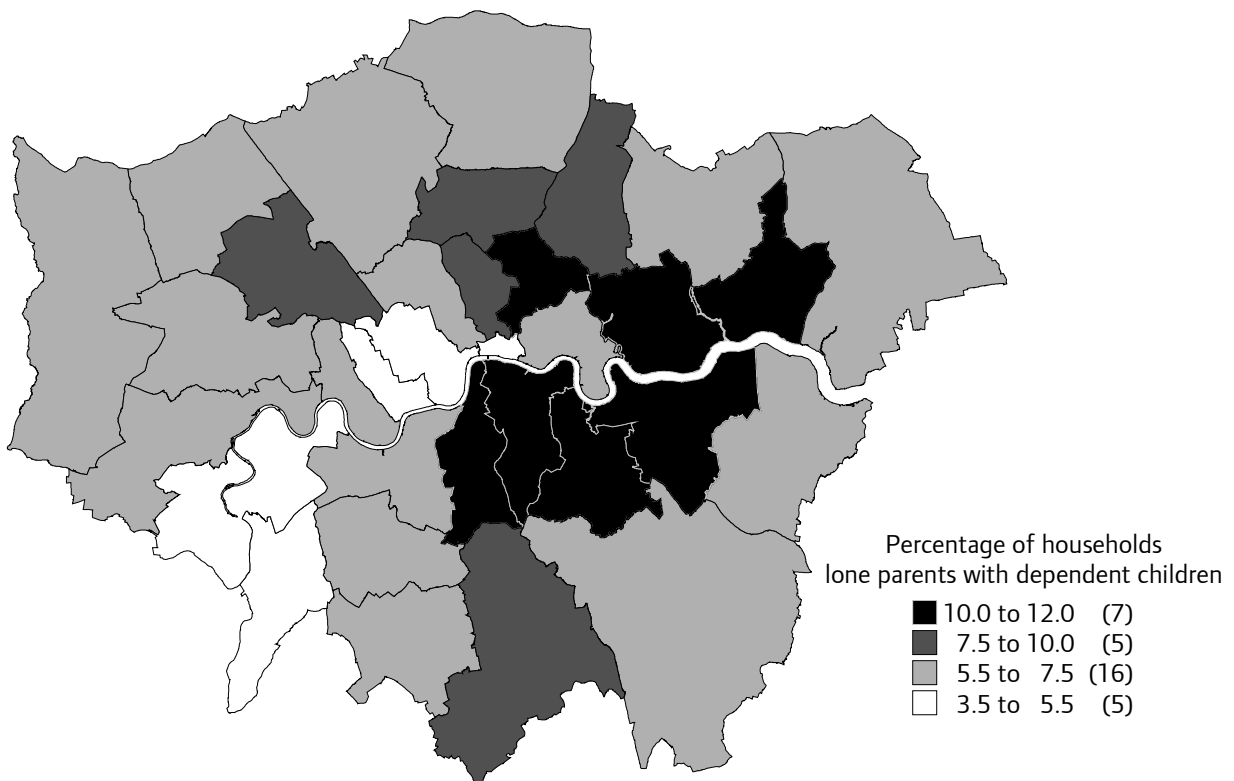
**Lone parent households**

The other category of households including just one family with no others is lone parent households. By definition, these include just one parent together with her/his child(ren), although these children may be of any age. The single exception is where the lone parent and child(ren) are of pensionable age, in which case they would be included in the one family pensioner only household discussed earlier.

One in nine households in London is a lone parent household, compared with less than one in ten throughout England and Wales. Although there is relatively little difference in this proportion between Inner and Outer London taken overall, there are significant differences between boroughs, with proportions more than twice as high in some boroughs as in others. More than 15 per cent of households in Newham and in Barking and Dagenham are lone parent households. The only local authorities in England with higher proportions of lone parent households are Knowsley and Liverpool. Lewisham, Greenwich, Southwark, Lambeth, Hackney and Haringey are also among the twelve authorities with the highest proportions. In contrast, less than eight per cent of households in Richmond, Kensington and Chelsea, Westminster and Kingston as well as the City (5 per cent) are lone parent households.

Just over two thirds of lone parent households include dependent children, both in London and nationally, with little difference between Inner and Outer London. Only in Harrow is the proportion

**Map 3 Percentage of lone parent households with dependent children**



Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20

below 60 per cent, and only in Newham does it exceed 75 per cent. Nottingham and Hastings are the only local authorities with lone parent households more likely to include dependent children than Newham. The proportion of all households that are lone parent households with dependent children (with or without non-dependent children) therefore have a similar distribution across London boroughs to the proportion of all lone parent households and is illustrated in map 3.

The numbers of lone parent households with dependent children grew from 165,000 in 1991 to 230,000 in London overall, increasing in all boroughs except Kensington and Chelsea. The numbers nearly doubled in Barking and Dagenham, Croydon and Redbridge. The changes in Southwark and Hackney, which had the highest proportions of lone parent households in 1991, were relatively modest.

This definition of lone parent household is fairly restrictive, and excludes many lone parent families where they live with other people. Although it is not possible to quantify this from the 2001 Census Key Statistics, in 1991, more than 10 per cent of lone parent families lived with at least one other person. It is worth noting that the lone parent may not be the only adult in the household, since in households with dependent children there may also be non-dependent children who are therefore classed as adults.

### **Households with dependent children**

Nearly 30 per cent of all households include dependent children, with the London figure very close to the national average and a little higher than in 1991. In total, almost 873,000 households in London included at least one dependent child in 2001. However, just 26 per cent of Inner London households include dependent children, compared with 31 per cent in Outer London.

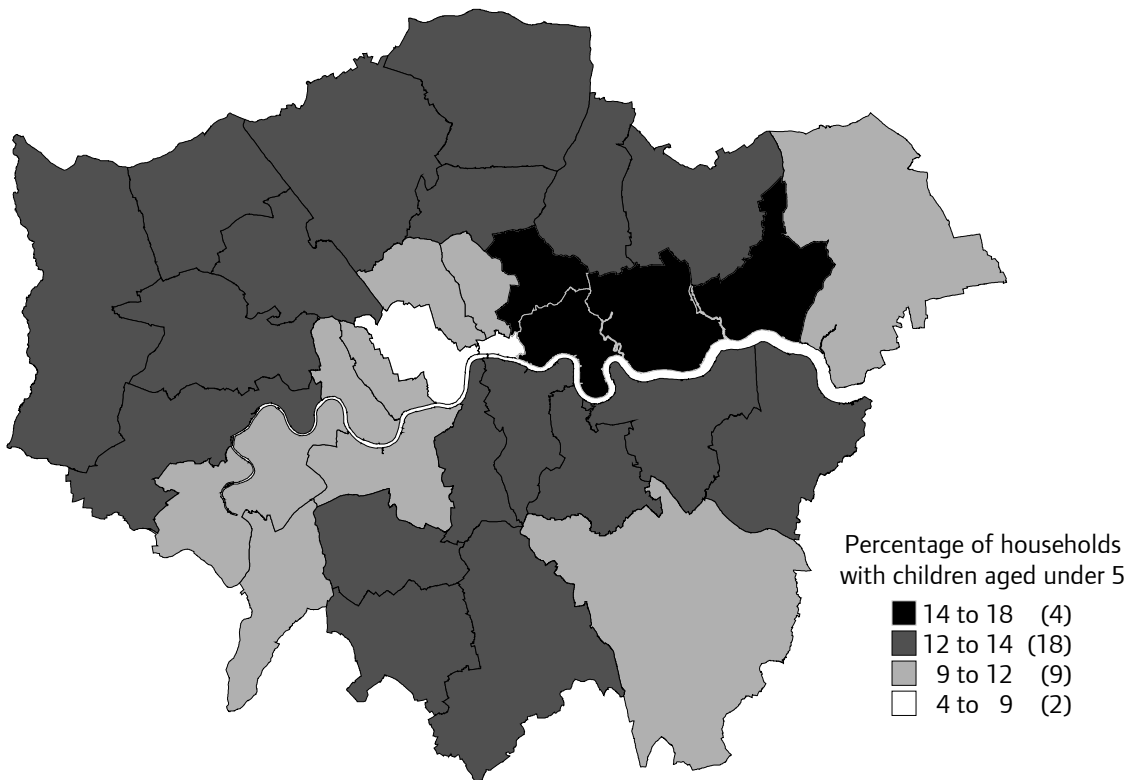
London boroughs have the highest and lowest proportions of households with dependent children in the country, with the City (one in ten), Westminster and Kensington and Chelsea the only local authorities where fewer than one in five households include at least one dependent child. Camden, Hammersmith and Fulham and Wandsworth are also among the eight authorities with the lowest proportions. Newham, however, has the highest proportion of any authority, at nearly 38 per cent, with Barking and Dagenham and Harrow the only two other London authorities where more than one in three households includes dependent children.

Most London boroughs had a significant increase in the number of households with dependent children over the decade – greater than the increase in the total number of households. The most significant exception was Islington, where the overall increase was nearly four times the increase in the number of households with dependent children (12 per cent more households, but just three per cent more households with dependent children). In a number of boroughs, mostly in Outer London, the increase in households with children was more than double the overall increase. In Waltham Forest the increase in the total number of households was relatively small (less than four per cent), but the increase in the number of households with dependent children was still high, and more than four times the total increase (over 15 per cent).

Newham had the highest proportion of households with children aged under five in England in 2001, at over 17 per cent of all households, and not surprisingly, the City had the lowest at under 5 per cent. This variation between boroughs is illustrated in map 4.

When households with children aged under five are compared with all households with dependent children, however, the picture is very different. Tower Hamlets is the only authority where more than half of all households with dependent children include at least one child aged under five – all of the 19 authorities with the highest ratios are London boroughs, and these include all the Inner London

## Map 4 Percentage of households with children aged under 5



Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS21

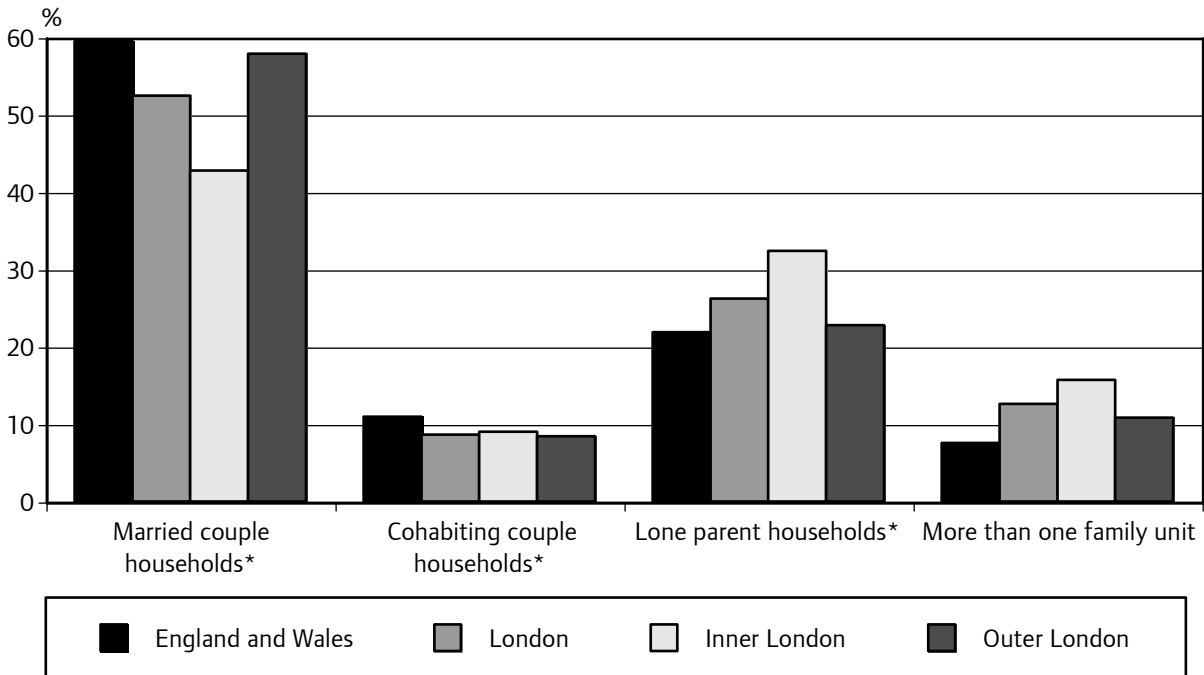
boroughs plus Richmond, Barking and Dagenham, Merton, Greenwich and Waltham Forest. These and several other London boroughs – Hounslow, Hillingdon, Kingston, Ealing, Sutton Croydon, Barnet, Bromley and Enfield all include children aged under five in at least 40 per cent of all households with dependent children.

Of all the households with dependent children in London, just over half (458,000) are married couple households which, as Figure 8 shows, is below the national average. More London households with dependent children are lone parent households in London than average (229,000), but fewer are cohabiting couple households (76,000). Inner London has a relatively high proportion of lone parent households but a low proportion of married couple households, whereas the figures for Outer London are close to the national average.

Islington and Lambeth, along with Manchester are the only local authority areas in England where households with dependent children were more likely to be lone parent households than married couple households. In all of these, lone parent households account for 39–40 per cent of households with dependent children, whereas 36–37 per cent are married couple households.

Nationally, more than 92 per cent of households with dependent children include one family with no others, but in London, more than 12 per cent (110,000) include more than one family unit. Almost one in five households with dependent children in Brent includes more than one family unit, closely followed by Tower Hamlets, Newham and Kensington and Chelsea. The only non-London authorities among the twenty authorities in England with the highest proportions are Slough, Luton and Birmingham.

**Figure 8 Households with dependent children**



\* households with one family and no others

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics, KS20

This group is likely to include a variety of circumstances, such as a family living with a single grandparent, families living with unrelated adults – as a lodger or nanny, for example – or households which include more than one family, which may be extended families or may be unrelated. Until the full Census results are released it is not possible to say what proportion of children live in each type of household, but these figures suggest that London’s children are more likely to live in complex households than children in other parts of the country. The detailed results will also give information on whether children that live in couple households are the children of one or both of the couple.

**Other households**

Altogether, about one in eight households in London contains more than one family unit. This includes the 110,000 households with dependent children as discussed above and a relatively small number (11,250) of pensioner-only households. This means that eight per cent of London’s households are made up of other adults living in a variety of arrangements. This proportion is double the national average.

The Key Statistics give us very little detail on these 246,000 households, except that in 14,000 of them all the residents are full-time students – a proportion very close to the national average. Other examples of households in this category include: families living in extended family arrangements, where all children are non-dependent; siblings living together without a parent; friends sharing a house or flat and a person or family living with a lodger, where they share a living room and/or meals and so form a single household.

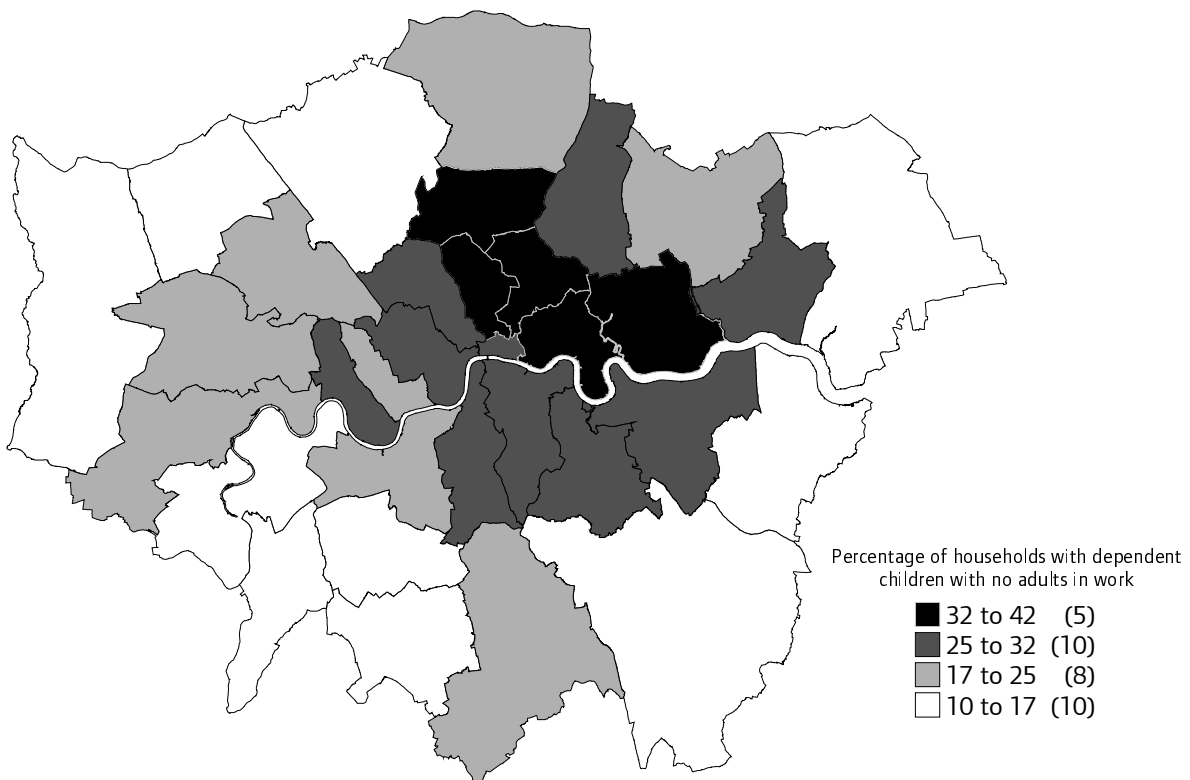
The high housing costs in the capital is probably the most significant reason why the proportion of households living in these more complex arrangements is higher in London than elsewhere in the country. This is consistent with the fact that Inner London boroughs generally have higher proportions of households in this category than Outer London boroughs, ranging from over 15 per cent of households in Hammersmith and Fulham and in Wandsworth down to less than three per cent in Havering and Bexley.

## Households and work

One in three households in London had no adult in employment in the week before the 2001 Census. This is a little lower than the figure for England and Wales of 36 per cent, as would be expected because of the higher proportion of pensioner-only households outside London. Although some pensioners are in paid work, this group does have very low employment rates. Other groups not in work include many students, others who were retired from paid work, people unable to work due to long-term illness or disability and those looking after the home or family, as well as unemployed people.

Of the 873,000 households with dependent children in London, nearly a quarter (23 per cent) are workless, ie no adult in the household is in employment. This is much higher than the average of 16 per cent for England as a whole. In Outer London, this figure is just a little higher than the national average, at 18 per cent, but in Inner London, the proportion is almost double the England figure, at 31 per cent. Map 5 shows how the very high proportions of workless households with dependent children are in the five neighbouring boroughs in north and eastern Inner London, with high rates in many other Inner London boroughs and Outer London boroughs in east London.

### Map 5 Percentage of households with dependent children with no adult in work

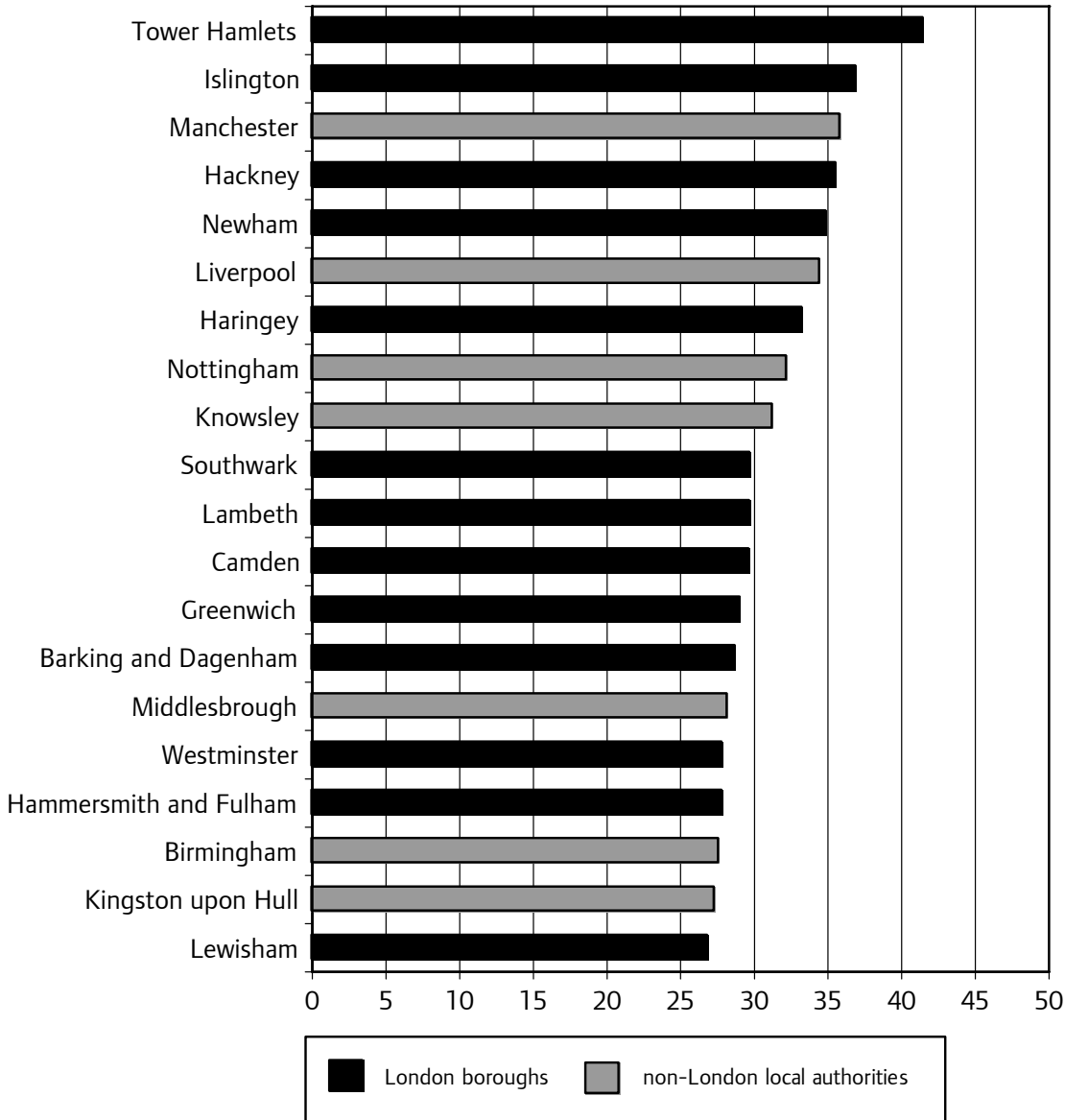


Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics, KS21

In Tower Hamlets, more than 40 per cent of households with dependent children have no adult in work, the highest proportion for any local authority in England and Wales. As shown in figure 9, only three other authorities have proportions over 35 per cent – Islington (37 per cent) and Manchester and Hackney (both 36 per cent). Eleven other London boroughs are among the twenty authorities with the highest proportions. The lowest proportion of households with dependent children with no

adult in work for any London borough is ten per cent, in Richmond, but there are still more than 100 local authorities where the proportion is lower than this.

**Figure 9 Local authorities with the highest percentages of households with dependent children with no adult in work**



Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics, KS21

For households without dependent children (excluding pensioner-only households)<sup>7</sup>, the proportion with no adult in work for England is only marginally lower than for households with dependent children (15 per cent compared to 16 per cent). However, for both Inner and Outer London, the differences are significant (12 per cent compared to 18 per cent for Outer London and 19 per cent compared to 31 per cent for Inner London).

<sup>7</sup> Employment figures are not available for pensioner-only households, so it is assumed for this purpose that they have no adult in employment and the total number of pensioner-only households are deducted from both the numerator and denominator.

## **Lone parents and employment**

The Key Statistics also give information about the economic position of lone parents with dependent children in lone parent households. Nationally, half such lone parents were not in employment at the time of the 2001 Census. In London, the figure was a little higher – 58 per cent overall, rising to 61 per cent in Inner London. If we assume that lone parents not in work are some of the households with no adult in work<sup>8</sup> then this group makes up two thirds of all households with dependent children with no adult in work, both nationally and in London.

In Tower Hamlets, almost three quarters of lone parents do not have paid employment, but even so this group makes up only 45 per cent of all households with dependent children in the borough with no adult in employment.

Nationally, a quarter of lone parents with dependent children work full-time and a quarter work part-time. The proportion working full-time is similar for London, with relatively little variation between the boroughs. Only for the City, Richmond, Merton, Kingston, Croydon and Harrow does the figure exceed 30 per cent. Tower Hamlets is the only borough where the proportion working full-time is below 20 per cent, at just 15 per cent.

The proportion of lone parents with dependent children working part-time, however, is much lower in London than elsewhere, with 28 of the 30 English local authorities with the lowest proportions in London. Slough (ranked 25) and Liverpool (ranked 30) are the only other authorities with less than 19 per cent of lone parents working part-time.

Women account for 90 per cent of lone parents with dependent children in lone parent households nationally, and a slightly higher proportion in London (92 per cent), but in the City and in Kensington and Chelsea, 19 and 16 per cent respectively of such lone parents are men. These are among the highest proportions in the country. Male lone parents in most boroughs are much more likely to work full-time than female lone parents (49 per cent compared with 25 per cent overall in London). However, there is relatively little difference in Kensington and Chelsea, with 34 per cent of men and 28 per cent of women in lone parent households with dependent children working full-time. The proportions working part-time (7 per cent of men and 14 per cent of women) are close to those in other boroughs.

Further detail on all lone parents and on earners in other households will be available from the full Census results.

## **Conclusion**

This Briefing has provided an initial analysis of the 2001 Census data on the relationships between people, families and households. Clearly, this is a complex issue and London is not typical of the national picture, but is a place of many polarities – the largest and smallest households, the most children, the fewest pensioners and more households with no earners. Further data will allow us to investigate household relationships further and the relationships between household composition and economic factors, ethnicity and housing among others.

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<sup>8</sup> This is not necessarily true, since there may be working non-dependent children in the household, but is likely to be true in the vast majority of cases.

**Appendix Table 1 Population in households, 2001**

	Total population	People living in communal establishments	People living in households	Total households	Average household size
City of London	7,185	324	6,861	4,338	1.58
Barking and Dagenham	163,944	1,227	162,717	67,273	2.42
Barnet	314,564	4,309	310,255	126,944	2.44
Bexley	218,307	1,045	217,262	89,451	2.43
Brent	263,464	2,232	261,232	99,991	2.61
Bromley	295,532	2,803	292,729	125,866	2.33
Camden	198,020	9,296	188,724	91,603	2.06
Croydon	330,587	3,115	327,472	138,999	2.36
Ealing	300,948	2,679	298,269	118,023	2.53
Enfield	273,559	3,245	270,314	110,398	2.45
Greenwich	214,403	2,611	211,792	92,788	2.28
Hackney	202,824	1,609	201,215	86,042	2.34
Hammersmith and Fulham	165,242	2,058	163,184	75,438	2.16
Haringey	216,507	2,130	214,377	92,170	2.33
Harrow	206,814	1,715	205,099	79,112	2.59
Havering	224,248	1,680	222,568	91,722	2.43
Hillingdon	243,006	4,229	238,777	96,643	2.47
Hounslow	212,341	1,822	210,519	83,994	2.51
Islington	175,797	3,535	172,262	82,281	2.09
Kensington and Chelsea	158,919	3,484	155,435	79,146	1.96
Kingston upon Thames	147,273	3,304	143,969	61,426	2.34
Lambeth	266,169	3,071	263,098	118,447	2.22
Lewisham	248,922	2,367	246,555	107,412	2.30
Merton	187,908	1,048	186,860	78,884	2.37
Newham	243,891	1,695	242,196	91,821	2.64
Redbridge	238,635	2,464	236,171	92,288	2.56
Richmond upon Thames	172,335	2,693	169,642	76,146	2.23
Southwark	244,866	5,354	239,512	105,806	2.26
Sutton	179,768	1,764	178,004	76,402	2.33
Tower Hamlets	196,106	2,119	193,987	78,530	2.47
Waltham Forest	218,341	1,752	216,589	89,788	2.41
Wandsworth	260,380	4,407	255,973	115,653	2.21
Westminster	181,286	6,273	175,013	91,172	1.92
Inner London	2,766,114	47,722	2,718,392	1,219,859	2.23
Outer London	4,405,977	45,737	4,360,240	1,796,138	2.43
Greater London	7,172,091	93,459	7,078,632	3,015,997	2.35
England	49,138,831	890,681	48,248,150	20,451,427	2.36
England and Wales	52,041,916	934,277	51,107,639	21,660,475	2.36

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS01, KS20

**Appendix Table 2 Household structure, 2001**

	Total households (number)	percentages					
		One person	Other pensioner only	One family with dependent child(ren)	One family with no dependent children*	Other with dependent child(ren)	Other with no dependent children*
City of London	4,338	60.5	3.4	9.3	19.1	1.2	6.5
Barking and Dagenham	67,273	30.8	7.5	30.9	24.2	3.0	3.6
Barnet	126,944	31.3	7.5	27.5	22.9	3.4	7.4
Bexley	89,451	28.8	9.6	29.0	27.4	2.2	2.9
Brent	99,991	29.0	5.2	26.5	21.8	6.5	11.1
Bromley	125,866	30.8	9.9	27.2	26.6	1.9	3.6
Camden	91,603	46.1	3.3	18.1	18.1	3.5	10.9
Croydon	138,999	33.1	6.6	29.2	23.1	3.1	4.9
Ealing	118,023	30.6	5.1	26.1	23.5	4.9	9.8
Enfield	110,398	31.4	7.2	29.2	24.0	3.4	4.8
Greenwich	92,788	36.7	5.8	26.7	21.5	3.5	5.9
Hackney	86,042	40.5	2.7	24.8	17.1	5.1	9.7
Hammersmith and Fulham	75,438	40.3	3.1	17.9	19.5	3.7	15.4
Haringey	92,170	35.9	3.8	25.3	20.8	3.9	10.4
Harrow	79,112	26.2	8.4	28.5	25.6	4.9	6.5
Havering	91,722	27.9	11.3	27.8	28.6	1.8	2.6
Hillingdon	96,643	28.7	8.2	28.8	26.3	3.1	4.9
Hounslow	83,994	30.2	5.6	27.5	23.6	4.4	8.7
Islington	82,281	44.1	3.1	20.5	18.9	3.2	10.3
Kensington and Chelsea	79,146	48.6	2.7	15.7	18.2	3.5	11.4
Kingston upon Thames	61,426	32.1	7.0	26.0	25.4	2.4	7.1
Lambeth	118,447	37.9	3.1	22.3	19.1	4.0	13.6
Lewisham	107,412	34.8	4.6	26.6	22.1	3.8	8.1
Merton	78,884	32.1	6.2	25.5	24.9	3.1	8.2
Newham	91,821	34.0	3.5	30.5	16.8	7.0	8.2
Redbridge	92,288	29.1	7.9	29.0	24.7	4.2	5.1
Richmond upon Thames	76,146	35.5	6.5	24.6	25.1	1.9	6.4
Southwark	105,806	37.3	3.8	23.5	20.0	4.7	10.7
Sutton	76,402	33.1	7.7	28.0	25.5	2.0	3.8
Tower Hamlets	78,530	38.9	3.3	22.6	19.0	5.2	11.0
Waltham Forest	89,788	33.1	5.4	27.7	22.7	3.6	7.6
Wandsworth	115,653	36.6	3.8	19.3	22.1	3.1	15.2
Westminster	91,172	49.3	3.4	14.4	19.5	2.5	11.0
Inner London	1,219,859	40.1	3.5	21.8	19.4	4.1	11.2
Outer London	1,796,138	31.1	7.3	27.7	24.5	3.4	6.1
Greater London	3,015,997	34.7	5.7	25.3	22.5	3.7	8.2
England	20,451,427	30.1	9.3	27.2	27.1	2.2	4.1
England and Wales	21,660,475	30.0	9.4	27.3	27.1	2.2	4.0

\* excludes pensioner only households

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20

**Appendix Table 3 One person households, 2001 and 1991**

	percentages				
	2001 One person households (number)	2001 households: one pensioner	2001 households: other one person	1991 households: one pensioner	1991 households: other one person
City of London	2,623	14.4	46.0	20.1	36.8
Barking and Dagenham	20,713	15.2	15.6	17.4	10.0
Barnet	39,751	13.5	17.8	15.2	13.7
Bexley	25,763	14.8	14.0	14.3	9.8
Brent	28,948	10.9	18.1	12.0	17.9
Bromley	38,806	14.9	15.9	15.2	12.4
Camden	42,217	11.9	34.2	16.5	28.9
Croydon	46,069	12.0	21.2	12.9	14.2
Ealing	36,055	12.0	18.6	12.7	17.0
Enfield	34,681	13.5	17.9	14.7	11.9
Greenwich	34,002	14.0	22.6	15.6	14.3
Hackney	34,805	12.0	28.5	13.7	22.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	30,385	12.9	27.4	14.2	27.5
Haringey	33,053	10.3	25.5	12.2	22.2
Harrow	20,705	13.7	12.5	14.3	10.4
Havering	25,618	15.6	12.3	14.1	8.8
Hillingdon	27,694	13.2	15.4	13.5	11.6
Hounslow	25,383	11.5	18.7	13.4	14.3
Islington	36,305	11.7	32.4	14.0	25.3
Kensington and Chelsea	38,454	15.1	33.5	14.4	33.4
Kingston upon Thames	19,740	13.0	19.1	15.2	14.6
Lambeth	44,924	10.0	28.0	13.1	24.7
Lewisham	37,413	11.4	23.4	14.0	19.0
Merton	25,351	12.8	19.3	14.8	14.5
Newham	31,251	11.0	23.0	13.5	15.7
Redbridge	26,852	13.4	15.7	14.6	12.4
Richmond upon Thames	27,043	13.8	21.7	16.2	17.5
Southwark	39,509	11.6	25.8	14.8	21.8
Sutton	25,273	13.8	19.3	15.3	12.8
Tower Hamlets	30,573	11.0	27.9	15.2	20.3
Waltham Forest	29,727	12.3	20.8	15.0	15.6
Wandsworth	42,288	10.9	25.7	13.8	20.9
Westminster	44,914	14.0	35.3	17.5	29.1
Inner London	488,714	11.7	28.3	14.3	23.7
Outer London	558,174	13.3	17.8	14.4	13.4
Greater London	1,046,888	12.7	22.0	14.4	17.5
England	6,150,264	14.4	15.7	15.0	11.7
England and Wales	6,502,612	14.4	15.6	15.0	11.6

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20, 1991 Census Small Area Statistics, S42

**Appendix Table 4 People living alone, 2001**

	People aged 16 and over living alone	Pensioners living alone	percentages People aged 16 to pensionable age living alone
City of London	40.3	56.9	36.9
Barking and Dagenham	16.5	37.4	10.7
Barnet	15.8	32.8	11.4
Bexley	14.9	33.0	9.5
Brent	13.7	30.2	10.3
Bromley	16.4	32.9	11.2
Camden	25.6	44.0	22.3
Croydon	17.8	33.4	14.1
Ealing	14.9	34.7	10.9
Enfield	16.1	33.9	11.5
Greenwich	20.3	40.4	15.5
Hackney	22.4	46.5	18.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	22.0	47.2	17.6
Haringey	19.2	37.7	16.0
Harrow	12.5	31.1	7.6
Havering	14.2	31.4	8.4
Hillingdon	14.5	32.5	9.8
Hounslow	15.1	33.8	11.2
Islington	25.3	45.5	21.8
Kensington and Chelsea	28.7	51.6	23.9
Kingston upon Thames	16.5	35.6	12.1
Lambeth	20.9	40.8	17.8
Lewisham	19.1	38.4	15.3
Merton	16.8	36.2	12.3
Newham	17.4	39.1	13.7
Redbridge	14.3	32.2	9.7
Richmond upon Thames	19.3	38.7	14.7
Southwark	20.2	41.2	16.5
Sutton	17.8	35.1	13.1
Tower Hamlets	20.2	40.4	16.9
Waltham Forest	17.3	37.2	13.2
Wandsworth	19.4	39.8	15.9
Westminster	28.6	48.9	24.6
Inner London	21.9	42.9	18.3
Outer London	16.0	34.0	11.4
Greater London	18.3	36.8	14.2
England	15.7	32.6	10.6
England and Wales	15.6	32.5	10.6

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20 and Census Estimates released 30 September 2002

**Appendix Table 5 Living arrangements of pensioners, 2001**

	percentages		
	Pensioners living alone	Pensioners in other pensioner-only households (estimated)	Pensioners living in households with non-pensioners (estimated)
City of London	56.9	27	16
Barking and Dagenham	37.4	37	24
Barnet	32.8	37	26
Bexley	33.0	43	22
Brent	30.2	29	39
Bromley	32.9	44	21
Camden	44.0	25	30
Croydon	33.4	37	26
Ealing	34.7	30	33
Enfield	33.9	36	27
Greenwich	40.4	33	24
Hackney	46.5	21	31
Hammersmith and Fulham	47.2	23	28
Haringey	37.7	28	32
Harrow	31.1	38	28
Havering	31.4	46	21
Hillingdon	32.5	41	25
Hounslow	33.8	33	31
Islington	45.5	24	30
Kensington and Chelsea	51.6	19	29
Kingston upon Thames	35.6	38	22
Lambeth	40.8	26	31
Lewisham	38.4	31	28
Merton	36.2	35	26
Newham	39.1	25	35
Redbridge	32.2	38	28
Richmond upon Thames	38.7	37	22
Southwark	41.2	28	30
Sutton	35.1	39	22
Tower Hamlets	40.4	24	35
Waltham Forest	37.2	33	28
Wandsworth	39.8	28	29
Westminster	48.9	24	26
Inner London	42.9	25	30
Outer London	34.0	37	26
Greater London	36.8	34	27
England	32.6	42	22
England and Wales	32.5	42	22

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20, KS23 and Census Estimates released 30 September 2002

**Appendix Table 6 Couples, 2001**

	percentages			
	People aged 16 and over living in a couple in a household	Couples in one-family households (excluding pensioner-only families)	Couples both pensioners (estimated)	Couples in households with more than one family unit (estimated)
City of London	37.4	83.0	11	6
Barking and Dagenham	53.7	79.8	14	6
Barnet	53.6	76.9	13	10
Bexley	61.5	79.2	16	5
Brent	47.0	71.6	9	19
Bromley	60.3	78.7	17	5
Camden	37.5	78.6	9	13
Croydon	54.0	79.3	12	8
Ealing	50.5	75.9	9	15
Enfield	54.4	78.9	13	8
Greenwich	47.7	78.9	13	8
Hackney	39.4	79.2	7	14
Hammersmith and Fulham	38.7	77.8	8	14
Haringey	43.5	79.9	8	12
Harrow	57.7	74.0	13	13
Havering	62.0	77.7	18	4
Hillingdon	57.7	78.3	14	8
Hounslow	52.6	76.1	10	14
Islington	38.2	79.7	8	12
Kensington and Chelsea	38.7	81.2	7	11
Kingston upon Thames	55.6	80.5	12	7
Lambeth	38.5	78.7	8	13
Lewisham	46.4	80.5	10	10
Merton	53.8	79.6	11	9
Newham	43.7	73.7	7	19
Redbridge	56.4	75.6	13	11
Richmond upon Thames	56.6	82.2	12	6
Southwark	40.9	78.2	9	12
Sutton	58.8	81.0	13	6
Tower Hamlets	42.5	76.1	7	17
Waltham Forest	49.5	78.2	11	11
Wandsworth	43.2	78.9	9	13
Westminster	38.2	79.9	9	11
Inner London	40.9	78.6	8	13
Outer London	54.8	77.9	13	9
Greater London	49.4	78.1	11	10
England	59.3	78.9	16	5
England and Wales	59.3	78.8	16	5

Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Key Statistics KS03, KS20

**Appendix Table 7 Couple households, 2001**

	Households comprising one couple family	percentages					
		Percentage of couple households: married couples			Percentage of couple households: cohabiting couples		
		with no children	with dependent child(ren)	with non-dependent child(ren) only	with no children	with dependent child(ren)	with non-dependent child(ren) only
City of London	23.3	38.4	20.4	5.1	31.4	4.3	0.5
Barking and Dagenham	40.0	22.5	41.5	15.6	9.5	9.9	1.0
Barnet	40.7	22.7	47.6	14.5	9.7	4.7	0.7
Bexley	46.9	25.2	41.3	16.0	9.4	7.3	0.7
Brent	35.6	19.4	45.6	17.3	11.1	5.9	0.8
Bromley	44.6	26.5	41.1	14.0	11.3	6.4	0.6
Camden	26.6	23.0	35.7	8.6	24.9	6.9	0.8
Croydon	39.8	24.4	43.2	13.8	10.7	7.2	0.7
Ealing	39.1	21.4	44.8	13.7	14.3	5.2	0.6
Enfield	41.9	21.9	45.7	16.4	9.1	6.2	0.7
Greenwich	34.0	23.2	38.6	14.3	14.1	8.9	0.9
Hackney	28.2	16.9	41.7	9.5	20.3	10.8	0.8
Hammersmith and Fulham	27.5	22.9	34.9	9.2	25.7	6.5	0.8
Haringey	32.4	21.7	39.9	11.6	18.3	7.7	0.7
Harrow	44.6	23.3	47.6	17.0	7.8	3.8	0.5
Havering	47.2	25.8	40.9	18.1	8.3	6.0	0.8
Hillingdon	44.8	24.8	42.8	14.6	10.8	6.2	0.7
Hounslow	40.2	22.3	43.8	14.2	12.4	6.5	0.7
Islington	26.5	20.9	33.4	10.2	25.9	8.7	0.9
Kensington and Chelsea	26.6	24.3	35.9	8.7	24.3	6.1	0.7
Kingston upon Thames	43.5	25.1	42.5	11.7	14.5	5.6	0.6
Lambeth	27.5	21.4	34.0	10.1	23.8	9.7	1.0
Lewisham	34.2	21.4	37.2	12.2	18.2	10.0	1.0
Merton	41.1	24.8	41.1	12.9	14.3	6.3	0.6
Newham	31.6	18.5	51.1	12.8	9.1	7.8	0.7
Redbridge	43.3	22.1	46.9	16.4	9.0	4.9	0.7
Richmond upon Thames	42.7	27.0	42.1	9.6	15.4	5.4	0.5
Southwark	29.5	21.3	34.5	11.5	20.5	11.0	1.1
Sutton	44.3	24.8	42.0	13.0	12.2	7.3	0.7
Tower Hamlets	31.1	19.9	44.4	8.6	20.9	5.6	0.6
Waltham Forest	37.0	22.1	41.3	13.9	14.1	7.9	0.8
Wandsworth	32.1	24.2	34.9	9.7	24.6	5.9	0.7
Westminster	26.3	29.7	31.9	9.0	23.9	4.8	0.7
Inner London	29.4	22.0	37.6	10.3	21.3	7.9	0.8
Outer London	41.5	23.7	43.3	14.7	11.3	6.3	0.7
Greater London	36.6	23.1	41.5	13.3	14.5	6.8	0.7
England	44.8	29.0	39.2	13.3	10.7	7.2	0.7
England and Wales	44.8	29.0	39.2	13.4	10.5	7.2	0.7

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20

**Appendix Table 8 Lone parent households, 2001**

	One family lone parent households (number)	One family lone parent households (% of total)	percentages	
			Lone parent households with dependent children	Lone parent households with non-dependent children only
City of London	223	5.1	69.5	30.5
Barking and Dagenham	10,208	15.2	68.4	31.6
Barnet	12,347	9.7	63.6	36.4
Bexley	8,523	9.5	64.8	35.2
Brent	12,749	12.8	64.2	35.8
Bromley	11,578	9.2	65.4	34.6
Camden	8,880	9.7	70.0	30.0
Croydon	17,347	12.5	73.1	26.9
Ealing	12,363	10.5	62.5	37.5
Enfield	12,424	11.3	66.4	33.6
Greenwich	13,133	14.2	74.2	25.8
Hackney	11,815	13.7	72.9	27.1
Hammersmith and Fulham	7,491	9.9	65.8	34.2
Haringey	12,548	13.6	72.1	27.9
Harrow	7,518	9.5	58.7	41.3
Havering	8,429	9.2	61.2	38.8
Hillingdon	9,950	10.3	66.8	33.2
Hounslow	9,141	10.9	66.4	33.6
Islington	10,596	12.9	72.7	27.3
Kensington and Chelsea	5,710	7.2	62.1	37.9
Kingston upon Thames	4,828	7.9	64.8	35.2
Lambeth	16,377	13.8	74.1	25.9
Lewisham	15,614	14.5	72.0	28.0
Merton	7,360	9.3	64.7	35.3
Newham	14,402	15.7	75.8	24.2
Redbridge	9,587	10.4	63.1	36.9
Richmond upon Thames	5,311	7.0	62.1	37.9
Southwark	14,732	13.9	72.1	27.9
Sutton	7,000	9.2	66.9	33.1
Tower Hamlets	8,217	10.5	67.4	32.6
Waltham Forest	12,009	13.4	70.9	29.1
Wandsworth	10,668	9.2	66.4	33.6
Westminster	6,886	7.6	62.3	37.7
Inner London	144,159	11.8	70.8	29.2
Outer London	191,805	10.7	66.3	33.7
Greater London	335,964	11.1	68.3	31.7
England	1,934,878	9.5	67.8	32.2
England and Wales	2,063,486	9.5	67.8	32.2

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20

**Appendix Table 9 Households with dependent children, 2001**

	Households with dependent child(ren) (number)	Households with dependent child(ren) (% of total)	Percentage of households with dependent child (ren)				percentages
			one family: married couple	one family: cohabiting couple	one family: lone parent	more than one family unit	Households with dependent child(ren) aged 0 – 4 (% of total)
City of London	455	10.5	45.3	9.5	34.1	11.2	4.6
Barking and Dagenham	22,815	33.9	48.9	11.6	30.6	8.8	15.1
Barnet	39,172	30.9	62.8	6.2	20.0	10.9	12.5
Bexley	27,903	31.2	62.2	11.0	19.8	7.0	12.1
Brent	32,971	33.0	49.1	6.4	24.8	19.7	13.0
Bromley	36,669	29.1	62.9	9.8	20.6	6.6	11.8
Camden	19,744	21.6	44.0	8.5	31.5	16.0	9.9
Croydon	44,875	32.3	53.2	8.9	28.3	9.6	13.1
Ealing	36,548	31.0	56.6	6.5	21.2	15.7	12.7
Enfield	35,991	32.6	58.7	8.0	22.9	10.4	13.1
Greenwich	28,001	30.2	43.5	10.0	34.8	11.7	13.2
Hackney	25,770	30.0	39.3	10.2	33.4	17.1	14.6
Hammersmith and Fulham	16,310	21.6	44.4	8.2	30.2	17.2	10.0
Haringey	26,867	29.1	44.4	8.6	33.7	13.3	12.7
Harrow	26,398	33.4	63.5	5.1	16.7	14.6	12.1
Havering	27,165	29.6	65.3	9.6	19.0	6.2	11.0
Hillingdon	30,868	31.9	60.1	8.7	21.5	9.8	13.2
Hounslow	26,726	31.8	55.4	8.2	22.7	13.7	13.4
Islington	19,499	23.7	37.4	9.7	39.5	13.3	10.6
Kensington and Chelsea	15,185	19.2	49.8	8.5	23.4	18.3	9.2
Kingston upon Thames	17,449	28.4	65.1	8.6	17.9	8.3	11.7
Lambeth	31,156	26.3	35.6	10.1	38.9	15.4	12.1
Lewisham	32,626	30.4	41.9	11.2	34.5	12.4	13.4
Merton	22,560	28.6	59.0	9.1	21.1	10.8	12.7
Newham	34,440	37.5	43.1	6.6	31.7	18.7	17.2
Redbridge	30,681	33.2	61.1	6.4	19.7	12.8	13.4
Richmond upon Thames	20,182	26.5	67.8	8.7	16.3	7.2	11.9
Southwark	29,779	28.1	36.2	11.6	35.6	16.6	13.1
Sutton	22,902	30.0	62.1	10.8	20.4	6.7	12.2
Tower Hamlets	21,873	27.9	49.6	6.3	25.3	18.8	14.2
Waltham Forest	28,085	31.3	48.8	9.3	30.3	11.6	13.7
Wandsworth	25,851	22.4	50.2	8.5	27.4	13.9	11.0
Westminster	15,395	16.9	49.5	7.5	27.9	15.1	8.0
Inner London	314,950	25.8	42.8	9.0	32.4	15.8	12.0
Outer London	557,961	31.1	57.9	8.4	22.8	10.8	12.7
Greater London	872,911	28.9	52.5	8.7	26.3	12.6	12.4
England	6,022,751	29.4	59.6	11.0	21.8	7.6	11.4
England and Wales	6,388,261	29.5	59.5	11.0	21.9	7.6	11.4

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20

**Appendix Table 10 Households with more than one family unit, 2001**

	Households with more than one family unit (number)	Households with more than one family unit (% of total)				
		total	with dependent child(ren)	all students	all pensioner	other
City of London	341	7.9	1.2	0.4	0.2	6.1
Barking and Dagenham	4,671	6.9	3.0	0.1	0.4	3.4
Barnet	14,219	11.2	3.4	0.5	0.4	6.9
Bexley	4,931	5.5	2.2	0.1	0.4	2.9
Brent	18,040	18.0	6.5	0.4	0.5	10.6
Bromley	7,546	6.0	1.9	0.1	0.5	3.5
Camden	13,443	14.7	3.5	0.9	0.3	10.0
Croydon	11,597	8.3	3.1	0.1	0.4	4.8
Ealing	17,759	15.0	4.9	0.3	0.4	9.5
Enfield	9,499	8.6	3.4	0.3	0.4	4.5
Greenwich	9,065	9.8	3.5	0.6	0.3	5.3
Hackney	13,045	15.2	5.1	0.5	0.3	9.2
Hammersmith and Fulham	14,713	19.5	3.7	0.6	0.4	14.8
Haringey	13,533	14.7	3.9	0.8	0.4	9.6
Harrow	9,331	11.8	4.9	0.3	0.4	6.2
Havering	4,382	4.8	1.8	0.0	0.4	2.5
Hillingdon	8,122	8.4	3.1	0.5	0.4	4.4
Hounslow	11,247	13.4	4.4	0.4	0.3	8.3
Islington	11,302	13.7	3.2	0.7	0.3	9.5
Kensington and Chelsea	11,963	15.1	3.5	0.5	0.2	10.8
Kingston upon Thames	6,033	9.8	2.4	1.1	0.4	5.9
Lambeth	21,269	18.0	4.0	0.4	0.3	13.2
Lewisham	13,120	12.2	3.8	0.5	0.4	7.6
Merton	9,228	11.7	3.1	0.3	0.4	7.9
Newham	14,256	15.5	7.0	0.7	0.3	7.5
Redbridge	8,964	9.7	4.2	0.2	0.4	4.9
Richmond upon Thames	6,591	8.7	1.9	0.4	0.4	6.0
Southwark	16,623	15.7	4.7	0.8	0.3	9.9
Sutton	4,733	6.2	2.0	0.1	0.4	3.7
Tower Hamlets	13,002	16.6	5.2	1.1	0.3	9.9
Waltham Forest	10,338	11.5	3.6	0.4	0.4	7.2
Wandsworth	21,529	18.6	3.1	0.7	0.3	14.5
Westminster	12,622	13.8	2.5	1.0	0.4	10.0
Inner London	190,761	15.6	4.1	0.7	0.3	10.5
Outer London	176,296	9.8	3.4	0.3	0.4	5.7
Greater London	367,057	12.2	3.6	0.5	0.4	7.7
England	1,369,562	6.7	2.2	0.4	0.4	3.7
England and Wales	1,441,874	6.7	2.2	0.4	0.4	3.6

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20

**Appendix Table 11 Households with no adult in work, 2001**

	percentages		
	Households with no adult in work (% of total)	Households with dependent children: percentage with no adult in work	Households with no dependent children: percentage with no adult in work
City of London	28.7	25.9	29.0
Barking and Dagenham	41.0	28.7	47.3
Barnet	31.2	16.9	37.6
Bexley	33.5	14.1	42.2
Brent	31.7	22.5	36.2
Bromley	33.3	13.9	41.3
Camden	34.9	29.7	36.3
Croydon	31.1	19.4	36.6
Ealing	30.0	19.2	34.8
Enfield	34.5	21.6	40.7
Greenwich	39.1	29.1	43.4
Hackney	39.3	35.6	40.9
Hammersmith and Fulham	32.2	27.8	33.4
Haringey	35.0	33.3	35.8
Harrow	30.9	14.4	39.1
Havering	35.6	13.5	44.9
Hillingdon	31.2	15.5	38.5
Hounslow	29.4	18.9	34.3
Islington	37.8	36.9	38.1
Kensington and Chelsea	33.2	22.3	35.8
Kingston upon Thames	28.4	11.7	35.0
Lambeth	32.0	29.7	32.8
Lewisham	33.5	26.9	36.4
Merton	28.7	15.6	33.9
Newham	40.3	34.9	43.5
Redbridge	32.8	17.2	40.6
Richmond upon Thames	27.6	10.3	33.8
Southwark	35.4	29.7	37.7
Sutton	29.8	13.2	36.9
Tower Hamlets	38.7	41.5	37.6
Waltham Forest	33.9	25.8	37.5
Wandsworth	26.9	21.2	28.6
Westminster	34.2	27.8	35.5
Inner London	34.6	30.8	35.9
Outer London	32.3	18.2	38.6
Greater London	33.2	22.8	37.5
England	35.7	16.4	43.8
England and Wales	36.1	16.6	44.2

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS21

**Appendix Table 12 Economic position of lone parents, 2001**

	Lone parents* not in work	Lone parents* in part-time work	Lone parents* in full-time work	Non-working lone- parents* as % of households with dependent children with no adult in work	percentages Lone parent households as % of all households with dependent children
City of London	52.3	10.3	37.4	68.6	34.1
Barking and Dagenham	65.9	13.7	20.4	70.1	30.6
Barnet	56.4	16.8	26.8	66.8	20.0
Bexley	55.0	18.8	26.2	77.2	19.8
Brent	55.4	16.0	28.6	61.2	24.8
Bromley	51.0	20.4	28.6	75.7	20.6
Camden	62.4	14.4	23.1	66.2	31.5
Croydon	51.0	17.5	31.5	74.2	28.3
Ealing	56.9	14.7	28.4	62.8	21.1
Enfield	57.0	15.2	27.8	60.6	22.9
Greenwich	62.1	14.2	23.8	74.4	34.8
Hackney	63.2	12.9	23.8	59.4	33.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	61.1	15.1	23.8	66.3	30.2
Haringey	62.0	14.1	23.8	62.8	33.7
Harrow	51.2	17.5	31.2	59.3	16.7
Havering	52.7	22.2	25.0	74.1	19.0
Hillingdon	54.4	18.8	26.8	75.6	21.5
Hounslow	57.5	16.1	26.4	69.0	22.7
Islington	65.4	13.3	21.2	70.0	39.5
Kensington and Chelsea	57.8	13.0	29.3	60.5	23.4
Kingston upon Thames	46.6	21.7	31.7	71.1	17.9
Lambeth	56.3	15.8	27.9	73.7	38.9
Lewisham	56.9	14.4	28.7	72.9	34.4
Merton	51.0	17.1	31.9	69.0	21.1
Newham	66.1	10.8	23.0	60.1	31.7
Redbridge	56.4	16.4	27.3	64.5	19.7
Richmond upon Thames	45.3	21.5	33.2	71.5	16.3
Southwark	57.9	15.0	27.1	69.3	35.6
Sutton	49.1	21.2	29.7	76.2	20.4
Tower Hamlets	74.2	10.6	15.2	45.3	25.3
Waltham Forest	56.1	15.4	28.5	66.0	30.3
Wandsworth	56.7	16.8	26.4	73.4	27.4
Westminster	60.0	12.8	27.2	60.1	27.9
Inner London	61.2	13.9	24.9	64.4	32.4
Outer London	55.0	17.1	27.8	68.8	22.8
Greater London	57.8	15.7	26.5	66.6	26.3
England	50.5	24.6	24.9	67.1	21.8
England and Wales	50.8	24.5	24.7	67.0	21.9

\* In this table, lone parent means lone parent in one family lone parent household

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20, KS21, KS22

## Glossary

A **household** is a person living alone or a group of people living at the same address and sharing a living room and/or at least one meal a day.

A **communal establishment** is an establishment providing managed residential accommodation.

A **family** is a group of related people, consisting of either a couple, with or without children or a lone parent with one or more children. It includes no more than two generations, but may include grandparent(s) with grandchild(ren) where there are no children in the intervening generation in the household. Children in couple families may not be the children of both members of the couple.

A **family unit** is either a family or a person not living in a family

A **dependent child** lives in a household and is either aged under 16 or someone aged 16-18 in full-time education living in a family with his/her parent(s).

A **non-dependent child** is someone living with his/her parent(s), without a partner or child of his/her own in the household and who is not a dependent child. There is no age limit on this definition.

An **adult** in a household is any person who is not a dependent child.

A **pensioner** is a shorthand term used for a person of pensionable age – that is either a woman aged 60 or over or a man aged 65 or over.

A **lone parent** is a mother or father who lives with her/his child(ren) where the parent does not have a spouse or partner living in the household. This can include a lone grandparent living with her/his grandchild(ren).

A **couple** consists of two people who are married or cohabiting. Cohabiting couples may be opposite sex or same sex, but must have given their relationship as “partner” on the Census form.

**Inner London** is the area comprising the City of London and the 13 boroughs of: Camden; Hackney; Hammersmith and Fulham; Haringey; Islington; Kensington and Chelsea; Lambeth; Lewisham; Newham; Southwark; Tower Hamlets; Wandsworth; Westminster

**Outer London** is the area comprising the 19 boroughs of: Barking and Dagenham; Barnet; Bexley; Brent; Bromley; Croydon; Ealing; Enfield; Greenwich; Harrow; Havering; Hillingdon; Hounslow; Kingston upon Thames; Merton; Redbridge; Richmond upon Thames; Sutton; Waltham Forest



## 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
DMAG 2003/10	Household Forecasts based on 2001 Census Key Statistics	John Hollis
DMAG 2003/11	2001 Census: Copyright and Licensing for Census users	Rachel Leeser/Hywel Davies
DMAG 2003/12	Women and the Labour Market	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2003/13	2001 Census Key Statistics: Means of travel to work	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2003/14	2001 Census Key Statistics: People, Families and Households	Rachel Leeser

If you would like copies of previous briefings, please contact Jackie Maguire at the Data Management and Analysis Group – see Contact page.

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Please use the above descriptions in deciding whom to contact to assist you with your information needs.