

Data Management and Analysis Group

**Workless households with
dependent children in London:
Output area maps from the 2001
Census**

**DMAG Briefing 2003/21
October 2003**

**Declan Gaffney
Bill Armstrong**

ISSN 1479-7879

DMAG Briefing 2003/21

Workless households with dependent children in London: Output area maps from the 2001 Census

October 2003

For more information please contact:

Declan Gaffney
Mayor's Office
Greater London Authority
City Hall
The Queen's Walk
London SE1 2AA

Tel: 020 7983 4034
e-mail: declan.gaffney@london.gov.uk

Copyright © Greater London Authority (Second edition)

Any Census data produced in this briefing has been reproduced with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office and the Queen's Printer for Scotland and is © Crown Copyright. An acknowledgement of the source is given at the end of each table.

All maps are © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved.
(Greater London Authority) (LA100032379) (2003)

ISSN 1479-787

Introduction

This briefing presents data from the 2001 Census concerning households, dependent children and non-employment in London, including maps showing the incidence of worklessness among households with dependent children at census output area level.

'Non-employment' covers all those who are not in employment for whatever reason, and thus includes those who are unemployed (those who are not in employment and are seeking employment) and those who are economically inactive (those who are not in employment and are not currently seeking employment). For the purposes of this briefing, we have excluded pensioner-only households from the analysis.

The categories 'economically inactive' and 'unemployed' should not be read as distinguishing 'voluntary' from 'involuntary' non-employment. Some people of working age are economically inactive by choice, some are full-time students (although by no means all full-time students are economically inactive), some are unable to work due to sickness or disability, some face barriers to employment which mean that they can not take up opportunities which would otherwise be available to them (notably, many disabled people and lone parents), while others are not seeking employment because, rightly or wrongly, they do not believe that there are suitable opportunities available to them ('discouraged workers').

'Dependent children' are children aged under 16 or aged 16-18 in full-time education and living with their families. All references to 'children' in this briefing are to dependent children in this sense.

This briefing focuses (almost) exclusively on household, rather than individual, non-employment. In other words, the data (mainly) concerns households in which no adult is in employment -workless households - rather than non-employed individuals. The terms 'household non-employment' and 'worklessness' are used interchangeably. Clearly a large proportion of London's non-employed population will be living in households where somebody else is in employment, so the data presented here is not a substitute for data on individual non-employment. It is used here with the aim of throwing light on issues which are not picked up through individual-level data.

This focus on household non-employment is particularly motivated by the high levels of income poverty, and particularly child poverty, registered in London. The most recent Department of Work and Pensions incomes data show nearly 35 per cent of all children in London and nearly half of all children in Inner London living in poverty.

Individual employment and non-employment are ultimately central to any explanation of income poverty in contemporary London, but the relationship between individual level employment data and income poverty is highly indirect because poverty is measured at household rather than individual level. Individuals are regarded as living in poverty on the basis of household rather than personal income (most obviously in the case of dependent children).

Non-employment among households with dependent children is strongly associated with child poverty, and as this briefing shows, London has low levels of employment among this type of

household. Perhaps more surprisingly, these low levels of employment do not extend to households without dependent children in London, with the result that there is a sizeable gap in rates of non-employment between households with and without children. Comparisons with other areas in England and Wales at different geographical levels (ranging from region to local authority district) indicate that divergences of this scale in rates of non-employment between households with and without dependent children are largely confined to London.

The 2001 Census makes it possible to map workless households at the level of census output areas, allowing for a finer level of detail than is available from other sources. They thus allow very small clusters of, for example, households with children or workless households, to be identified.

All of the output area maps included in this briefing are based on a single variable, the percentage of households with dependent children with no adult in employment. In order to aid in interpreting these maps, we have also included in this briefing ward level maps for Greater London based on two other variables, and maps of these variables at output area level can be viewed and downloaded on the GLA website www.london.gov.uk. The other variables are (1) households with dependent children as a percentage of all households and (2) households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households.

We recommend that the borough output area maps included in this briefing be interpreted in the light of these other variables. In particular, it needs to be remembered that areas with similar rates of non-employment among households with children may have very different numbers of households in this position, as the percentage of households which include dependent children varies enormously from one area of London to another.

It is also important to bear in mind that output areas in London vary greatly in size as they aim to cover broadly similar numbers of households. Larger output areas are therefore generally an indication of lower population densities, not of more households. This is particularly important with regard to visual comparisons between areas across London, as output areas in central parts of London are often very small by comparison with areas of lower population density further from the centre.

Workless households in London

On Census Day 2001, there were 446,896 households in London which had no adult in employment, excluding pensioner-only households. This represented 18 per cent of all households in London, compared to 16 per cent of households in England and Wales (Table 1).

There were 198,765 workless households with dependent children in London, representing 23 per cent of all households with dependent children, compared to 16 per cent in England and Wales. Workless households with dependent children in London accounted for one in five of all such households in England, although London accounts only for 14 per cent of all households with dependent children. The percentage of households with children in London which were workless was the highest of any region of England, with the North East the next highest at 21 per cent (Table 1).

Table 1 Percentage of households with no adult in employment by household type, 2001 (excluding pensioner-only households)

	All households	Households without dependent children	Households with dependent children	Lone parent households with dependent children	Non lone parent households with dependent children
ENGLAND AND WALES	16.1	15.8	16.6	50.8	7.0
NORTH EAST	23.4	25.0	20.9	54.1	10.1
NORTH WEST	20.2	21.0	19.2	52.2	8.0
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	18.1	18.6	17.4	50.5	8.0
EAST MIDLANDS	15.1	15.3	14.8	48.0	6.2
WEST MIDLANDS	17.1	16.7	17.6	51.7	8.0
EAST OF ENGLAND	11.2	10.7	12.0	45.8	4.6
LONDON	18.2	15.6	22.8	57.8	10.3
Inner London	22.9	19.4	30.8	61.2	16.2
Outer London	14.7	12.5	18.2	55.0	7.4
SOUTH EAST	10.1	9.3	11.3	44.7	4.0
SOUTH WEST	12.9	13.0	12.7	44.6	4.8
WALES/CYMRU	21.5	22.5	20.0	54.4	9.1

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics, Tables KS20, KS21, KS22

Differences between Inner and Outer London are significant, although as the maps show, there are striking differences within both Inner and Outer London. 18 per cent of households with dependent children in Outer London had no adult in employment, compared to 31 per cent in Inner London. The Outer London figure is thus slightly above the national average, while the Inner London figure is far higher than for any region of England. A more detailed set of area comparisons is presented below.

Households with dependent children

The extent of non-employment for households with children in any given area also depends on the percentage of all households in the area which include children, which varies considerably from one part of London to another. At the broadest level, households in Inner London are less likely to include dependent children than households in Outer London. 26 per cent of households in Inner London include dependent children, below the national average, compared to 31 per cent of Outer London households, above the national average (Appendix table 2).

However, dependent children make up similar percentages of the total populations of Inner and Outer London. Dependent children make up 22 per cent of the population of Inner London and 23 per cent of the population of Outer London.

Although the incidence of worklessness for households with dependent children was considerably lower in Outer London than in Inner London, the absolute number of workless households with dependent children in Outer London is slightly higher than in Inner London, at 101,772 compared to 96,993. This reflects Outer London's higher share of households with dependent children. Likewise, the number of dependent children in workless households was slightly higher in Outer London, at 198,620 compared to 195,178 in Inner London.

Differences between areas

Differences in the percentages of all households which include children are particularly relevant at smaller geographical areas. Map 1 shows the percentages of households which include dependent children at ward level across Greater London. The white areas show wards in which the percentage of households which include children is below the national average of 29.5 per cent, while the light grey areas pick out wards where households with children make up an exceptionally low proportion of all households. Above average and high percentages are shown in darker shades.

Roughly equal proportions of London wards are above and below the national average, which is hardly surprising given that the London average is itself very close to the national average. The lowest percentages of households with children are mostly concentrated in central and western central areas, in the City and in Docklands (including some wards in the northern part of Southwark). Much of Westminster and Kensington and Chelsea and large parts of Hammersmith and Fulham can be seen as forming a single zone in which households are particularly unlikely to include children, although the picture is somewhat less monotonous at output area level.

Map 2 shows the percentages of all households which are accounted for by workless households with children at ward level. Again, the ranges have been chosen to reflect the national average, although in this case we have not included a range for particularly low percentages, and the second range reflects the London average. Comparison between the maps shows that many areas which have lower than average percentages of households with children have above average percentages of workless households with children.

This shows that workless households with children can make up relatively high percentages of all households even in areas in which households in general are less likely to include children. Indeed there are a large number of wards where households of this type make up more than twice the national proportion of all households (more than 10 per cent) but where households with children make up less than the national proportion (less than 29.5 per cent). This is particularly the case in eastern and southern central areas, including for example several wards in Hackney and Tower Hamlets.

It follows from Maps 1 and 2 that the incidence of worklessness among households with children must be high in many areas where households are less likely to include children. Map 3, which is the ward level equivalent of the output area maps included in this briefing, again takes the national and London averages as the basis for a set of ranges. Comparison of Maps 1, 2 and 3 illustrates the interaction between the incidence of worklessness among households

with children and the proportion of households with children in an area, and this can be observed in more detail at output area level.

Households without dependent children

At national level rates of non-employment are similar for households with and without dependent children, but this is not the case in London. The percentages of households without dependent children (excluding pensioner households) which had no adult in employment were almost identical at London and national level (16 per cent), while the percentage of households with children which were workless, as we have seen, was 23 per cent in London.

At regional level rates of worklessness for households with and without dependent children are also similar, with the respective rates differing by -2 to +2 percentage points. The exception here, apart from London, is the North East, where households with children are significantly *less* likely (by four percentage points) to be workless than households with children (Table 1).

In contrast, households with dependent children in London are far more likely to be workless than households with dependent children, by seven percentage points, rising to 10 percentage points in Inner London. No other region shows this pattern to a remotely comparable extent.

Comparing urban areas

This distinctiveness of the London pattern is also apparent when comparisons are made with other major conurbations (the former Metropolitan counties). Again, outside London the rates of worklessness are fairly close for both types of household, with the northern conurbations showing slightly higher rates of worklessness for households without dependent children (Appendix table 3).

Greater London has a lower rate of worklessness for households *without* dependent children than any of the metropolitan counties, and even in Inner London the rate is lower than in any metropolitan area other than West Yorkshire. The rate for households *with* children in Greater London is lower than that in Merseyside, while Tyne and Wear and the West Midlands show identical rates to London. (Inner London continues to show the highest rate.)

Finally, comparison at local authority level shows that while there are a number of local authority areas where households with children are significantly more likely to be workless, the disparity between household types for most London boroughs remains exceptional. Appendix table 4 shows, for the 20 local authority districts which have the highest percentages of workless households with children in England, the rates of worklessness for both types of household. London accounts for 13 of these districts, and as can be seen, disparities in rates of worklessness between household types are far more marked in the London districts.

As we have seen, the difference in rates of worklessness between the two types of household is 7 percentage points at Greater London level. All of the 19 local authority districts in England and Wales (excluding the City of London) which register this or a higher level of disparity are in London, of which 14 show a disparity of 9 percentage points or more. Indeed there are only

11 local authority districts outside of London which show disparities between households with and without children greater than five percentage points .

This point is further reinforced by Appendix table 5, which shows the highest ranked areas in a ranking of all local authority districts in England and Wales by the *difference* in rates of non-employment between households with and without children. London boroughs occupy all the highest positions, and indeed of the highest ranked 30 local authority districts only four are not in London (and these are all among the lower ranked districts).

Ethnicity

This briefing has so far used households, whether with or without children, as the unit of analysis. However, in order to see how worklessness among households with children affects different ethnic groups, it is necessary to look at children living in workless households rather than workless households with children, as the latter data is not available by ethnic group at present.

The child population of London is far more ethnically diverse than at national level, reflecting not only the overall higher percentage of ethnic minority residents in London but the younger age structure of most minority populations.

Only 52 per cent of London's dependent children belong to the White British group, compared to 91 per cent of children in the rest of England and Wales. Irish and 'Other' White groups bring the White total up to 59 per cent of London's child population (Appendix table 6). 41 per cent of London's dependent children thus belong to a black or minority ethnic group (not including those who belong to white minority groups), compared to nine per cent of the national (England & Wales) child population. In Inner London, 53 per cent of dependent children are from a non-white group.

Asian and Black groups make up similar percentages of dependent children at Greater London level at 16 and 15 per cent respectively. The largest individual groups in London other than white British identified by the Census are Indian (nine per cent) and black African (seven per cent).

Asian or Asian British children make up similar percentages of the child populations in Inner and Outer London (17 and 16 per cent respectively), while Black or Black British make up a much higher percentage of the population in Inner London (24 per cent compared to 10 per cent). However, Indian children make up a much lower percentage of children in Inner London than in Outer London (three per cent compared to nine per cent) while Bangladeshi children make up a much higher percentage in Inner London (over nine per cent of all children). Seven per cent of dependent children in London are of mixed parentage, rising to eight per cent in Inner London. At national level mixed groups account for only three per cent of dependent children.

While Black/Black British groups make up much higher percentages of the population in Inner than in Outer London, it is important to recognise that some 42 per cent of all Black/Black British children, and 45 per cent of Black Caribbean children are living in Outer London.

Table 2 Percentage of children in workless households by ethnicity, 2001

	Inner London	Outer London	London	Rest of England and Wales
All children	32.7	19.4	24.3	16.5
White	27.5	17.3	20.4	15.6
British	26.6	16.9	19.5	15.6
Irish	34.5	17.9	23.6	18.7
Other White	31.2	24.2	27.8	16.3
Mixed	37.9	27.1	31.9	29.1
White and Black Caribbean	44.7	35.4	39.9	36.0
White and Black African	37.6	32.8	35.3	31.1
White and Asian	26.8	17.5	20.7	22.4
Other Mixed	35.0	23.5	28.7	23.0
Asian or Asian British	36.0	15.5	23.4	24.4
Indian	19.7	8.7	10.6	12.1
Pakistani	34.1	27.1	29.2	31.1
Bangladeshi	42.5	24.5	39.9	32.4
Other Asian	33.9	21.1	24.5	27.4
Black or Black British	37.9	33.5	36.0	31.2
Black Caribbean	36.5	24.6	31.2	28.9
Black African	38.4	40.5	39.2	34.8
Other Black	39.3	30.8	35.9	32.4
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	38.4	24.4	30.5	19.7
Chinese	35.0	14.7	23.7	13.6
Other Ethnic Group	40.5	30.2	34.6	28.9

Source: Derived from 2001 Census, Theme Table TT012

Children in workless households by ethnicity

24 per cent of all children in London were living in workless households on Census Day. There were striking disparities between ethnic groups, and for many groups there were also disparities within groups between Inner and Outer London (Table 2).

20 per cent of white children in London were in workless households, a significantly higher percentage than national level (16 per cent). All Black groups had more than 30 per cent of children in workless households, as did all mixed White and Black groups: the groups with the highest percentages were the mixed White/Black Caribbean group at 40 per cent, and the Black African group at 39 per cent.

40 per cent of Bangladeshi children were in workless households, and nearly 30 per cent of Pakistani children. Indian children were the only Asian group to have a lower risk of being in a non-employed household than White children. 23 per cent of Chinese children were in workless households.

With the exception of the Black African group, the percentages of children in workless households were lower for all groups in Outer London, although the difference between Inner and Outer varied a lot between groups. In Inner London, 27 per cent of white children were in workless households, compared to 17 per cent in Outer London.

While Black African children were no less likely to be in workless households in Outer London, Black Caribbean children had a 12 percentage point higher risk in Inner London. Bangladeshi and Chinese children in Inner London had risks which were nearly 20 percentage points higher. Indian children in Inner London were twice as likely to be in workless households as those in Outer London.

These figures show that for some groups at least there are significant differences in the risk of being in a workless household between areas of London. In some cases, groups are particularly concentrated in either Inner or Outer London. The great majority of Bangladeshi children are in Inner London, meaning that the lower risk of worklessness in Outer London impacts on a very small proportion of the population. In other cases, including Black Caribbeans, the population is more evenly divided between Inner and Outer London, so that differences in rates of worklessness between Inner and Outer are more important.

Types of household with dependent children

The percentage of couple households with children in Inner London is particularly low. In Outer London 23 per cent of all households are couple households with dependent children, which account for only 14 per cent of households in Inner London.

The percentages of all households which are lone parent households with dependent children are quite similar in Inner and Outer London, at eight and seven per cent respectively. However, because of the relatively low proportion of couple households with dependent children in Inner London, lone parent households make up a much higher percentage of households with children (Appendix table 2).

Some 32 per cent of households with dependent children in Inner London are lone parent households, compared to 23 per cent nationally and in Outer London. While it is frequently asserted that there are 'a lot' of lone parent households in Inner London, it would perhaps be more accurate to say that there are simply relatively few couple households with children .

Lone parents have lower rates of employment than other households with children, with 51 per cent of lone parent households being workless at national level. In London, and particularly Inner London, the rate of worklessness is higher still, at 58 and 61 per cent respectively. As lone parent households make up a high percentage of households with children in Inner London, this goes some way towards accounting for levels of worklessness in Inner London.

However, high levels of worklessness are also registered for non-lone parent households with children in London . At national level, seven per cent of these households have no adult in employment. In London, this was 10 per cent and in Inner London more than twice the national rate at 16 per cent (Table 1). Tower Hamlets had by far the highest rate of worklessness for non-lone parent households, at 30 per cent (Appendix table 1).

Both lone parent and non-lone parent households in Inner London have rates of non-employment which are around ten percentage points higher than at national level. However, because non-lone parent households make up a higher proportion of households with dependent children than lone parent households in Inner London, they have more of an impact than lone parents on the overall rate of worklessness for all households with dependent children. While lone parents in Inner London account for an important part of the difference in rates of worklessness among households with children between London and national level, non-lone parent households account for more of the difference- about twice as much, in fact. This simply follows from the fact that rates of non-employment for both groups are higher than the national level by similar amounts and one group is twice as large as the other.

Appendix Table 1 Rates of household non-employment for different types of household excluding pensioner-only households, 2001

	All households	Households without dependent children	Households with dependent children	Lone parent households with dependent children	Non lone parent households with dependent children
ENGLAND AND WALES	16.1	15.8	16.6	50.8	7.0
ENGLAND	15.8	15.4	16.4	50.5	6.9
LONDON	18.2	15.6	22.8	57.8	10.3
Inner London	22.9	19.4	30.8	61.2	16.2
Camden	23.2	21.0	29.7	62.4	14.6
City of London	13.2	11.4	25.9	N/A	N/A
Hackney	28.8	25.2	35.6	63.2	21.7
Hammersmith and Fulham	19.3	16.3	27.8	61.1	13.4
Haringey	24.4	19.8	33.3	62.0	18.7
Islington	27.1	23.3	36.9	65.4	18.3
Kensington and Chelsea	18.8	17.7	22.3	57.8	11.5
Lambeth	21.7	18.2	29.7	56.3	12.8
Lewisham	20.8	17.4	26.9	56.9	11.1
Newham	30.1	26.4	34.9	66.1	20.4
Southwark	23.7	20.7	29.7	57.9	14.2
Tower Hamlets	28.5	22.2	41.5	74.2	30.4
Wandsworth	14.4	12.0	21.2	56.7	7.8
Westminster	20.3	18.4	27.8	60.0	15.4
Outer London	14.7	12.5	18.2	55.0	7.4
Barking and Dagenham	23.7	19.7	28.7	65.9	12.4
Barnet	12.9	10.3	16.9	56.4	7.0
Bexley	12.0	10.5	14.1	55.0	4.0
Brent	18.6	16.1	22.5	55.4	11.6
Bromley	11.3	9.7	13.9	51.0	4.2
Croydon	15.4	12.7	19.4	51.0	7.0
Ealing	15.5	13.4	19.2	56.9	9.1
Enfield	17.4	14.5	21.6	57.0	11.0
Greenwich	24.1	21.1	29.1	62.1	11.4
Harrow	11.3	9.0	14.4	51.2	7.0
Havering	11.9	10.9	13.5	52.7	4.3
Hillingdon	12.4	10.3	15.5	54.4	4.8
Hounslow	14.8	12.2	18.9	57.5	7.6
Kingston upon Thames	10.4	9.7	11.7	46.6	4.1
Merton	11.9	9.9	15.6	51.0	6.1
Redbridge	14.7	12.8	17.2	56.4	7.6
Richmond upon Thames	9.1	8.6	10.3	45.3	3.5
Sutton	10.6	9.0	13.2	49.1	3.9
Waltham Forest	19.6	15.9	25.8	56.1	12.6

Source: 2001 Census

Appendix Table 2 Households with dependent children, 2001

	All households	Households with dependent children	Percentage of households with dependent children:			
			Married couple households	Co-habiting couple households	Lone parent households	Other households
ENGLAND AND WALES	21,660,475	29	60	11	22	8
ENGLAND	20,451,427	29	60	11	22	8
LONDON	3,015,997	29	52	9	26	13
Inner London	1,219,859	26	43	9	32	16
Camden	91,603	22	44	8	31	16
City of London	4,338	10	45	9	34	11
Hackney	86,042	30	39	10	33	17
Hammersmith and Fulham	75,438	22	44	8	30	17
Haringey	92,170	29	44	9	34	13
Islington	82,281	24	37	10	40	13
Kensington and Chelsea	79,146	19	50	8	23	18
Lambeth	118,447	26	36	10	39	15
Lewisham	107,412	30	42	11	34	12
Newham	91,821	38	43	7	32	19
Southwark	105,806	28	36	12	36	17
Tower Hamlets	78,530	28	50	6	25	19
Wandsworth	115,653	22	50	9	27	14
Westminster	91,172	17	50	8	28	15
Outer London	1,796,138	31	58	8	23	11
Barking and Dagenham	67,273	34	49	12	31	9
Barnet	126,944	31	63	6	20	11
Bexley	89,451	31	62	11	20	7
Brent	99,991	33	49	6	25	20
Bromley	125,866	29	63	10	21	7
Croydon	138,999	32	53	9	28	10
Ealing	118,023	31	57	7	21	16
Enfield	110,398	33	59	8	23	10
Greenwich	92,788	30	43	10	35	12
Harrow	79,112	33	64	5	17	15
Havering	91,722	30	65	10	19	6
Hillingdon	96,643	32	60	9	22	10
Hounslow	83,994	32	55	8	23	14
Kingston upon Thames	61,426	28	65	9	18	8
Merton	78,884	29	59	9	21	11
Redbridge	92,288	33	61	6	20	13
Richmond upon Thames	76,146	27	68	9	16	7
Sutton	76,402	30	62	11	20	7
Waltham Forest	89,788	31	49	9	30	12

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 20

Appendix Table 3 Rates of household non-employment for households with and without dependent children excluding pensioner-only households: regions of England and former Metropolitan Counties, 2001

	Households without children	Households with dependent children*
ENGLAND AND WALES	15.8	16.6
Regions of England		
ENGLAND	15.4	16.4
NORTH EAST	25.0	20.9
NORTH WEST	21.0	19.2
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	18.6	17.4
EAST MIDLANDS	15.3	14.8
WEST MIDLANDS	16.7	17.6
EAST	10.7	12.0
LONDON	15.6	22.8
Inner London	19.4	30.8
Outer London	12.5	18.2
SOUTH EAST	9.3	11.3
SOUTH WEST	13.0	13.0
Former Metropolitan counties		
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	26.1	22.8
Greater Manchester (Met County)	21.0	20.0
Merseyside (Met County)	28.3	26.4
South Yorkshire (Met County)	22.3	19.9
West Yorkshire (Met County)	18.6	17.9
West Midlands (Met County)	21.1	22.7

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 20

Note: * A dependent child is a person in a household aged 0 -15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 - 18 who is a full-time student in a family with parent(s)

Appendix Table 4 Rates of household non-employment for households with and without children excluding pensioner-only households:local authority districts in England ranked by rate of non-employment for households with children, 2001

	Households without children	Households with dependent children *
Tower Hamlets	22.2	41.5
Islington	23.3	36.9
Manchester	31.0	35.9
Hackney	25.2	35.6
Newham	26.4	34.9
Liverpool	34.9	34.5
Haringey	19.8	33.3
Nottingham UA	27.5	32.2
Knowsley	33.1	31.3
Southwark	20.7	29.7
Lambeth	18.2	29.7
Camden	21.0	29.7
Greenwich	21.1	29.1
Barking and Dagenham	19.7	28.7
Middlesbrough UA	31.6	28.2
Westminster	18.4	27.8
Hammersmith and Fulham	16.3	27.8
Birmingham	24.5	27.6
Kingston upon Hull; City of UA	26.2	27.3
Lewisham	17.4	26.9
South Tyneside	28.7	26.2
City of London	11.4	25.9
Waltham Forest	15.9	25.8
Newcastle upon Tyne	27.0	25.7
Easington	33.4	25.4
Hartlepool UA	30.0	24.2
Sandwell	22.4	24.1
Salford	24.4	23.7
Leicester UA	22.0	23.7
Stoke-on-Trent UA	24.3	23.1
Halton UA	23.9	22.9

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 20

Note: * A dependent child is a person in a household aged 0 -15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 - 18 who is a full-time student in a family with parent(s)

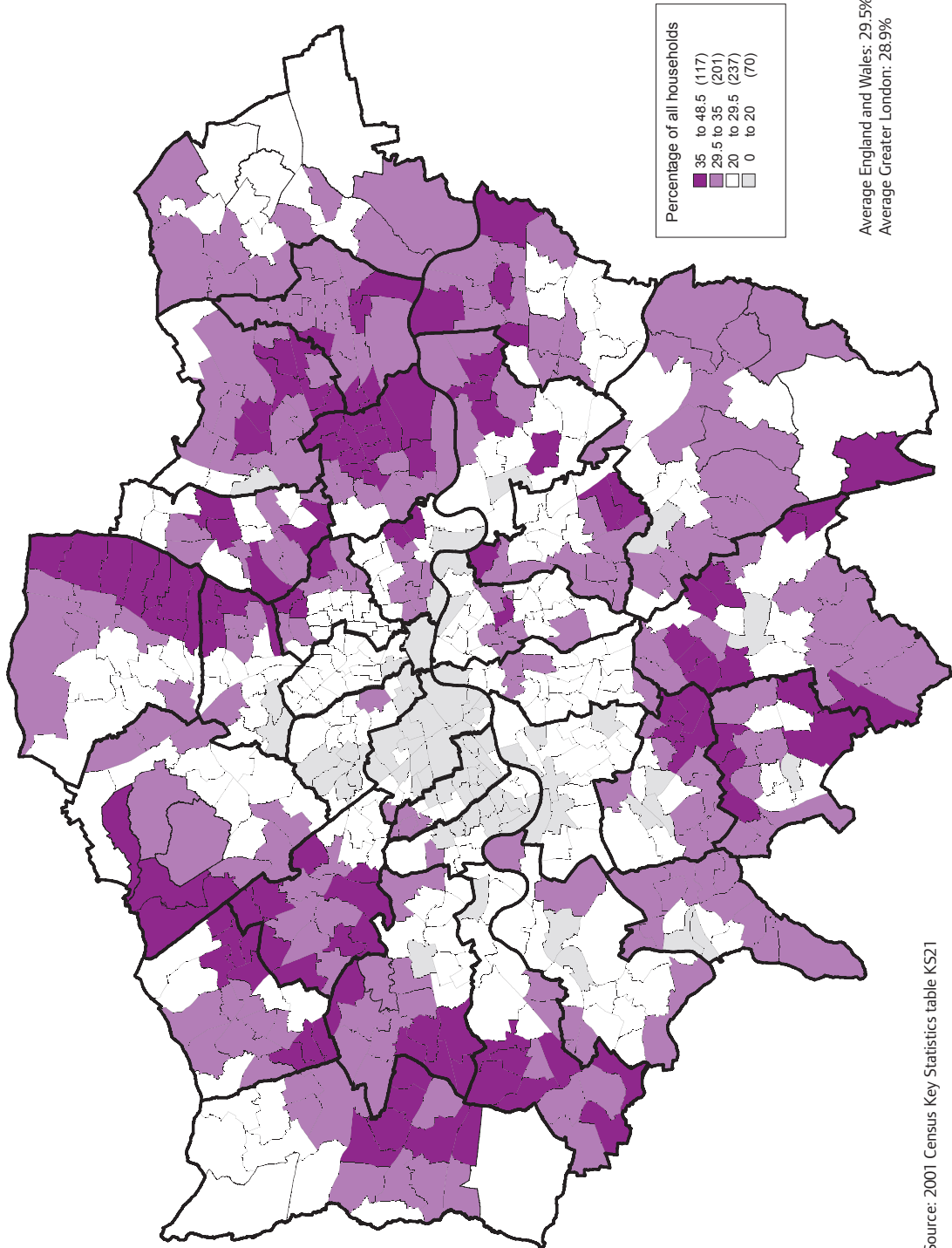
Appendix Table 5 Differences in rates of non-employment between households with and without dependent children excluding pensioner-only households: local authority districts in England and Wales ranked by difference in rates, 2001

	Rate of household non-employment: Households without dependent children	Households with dependent children	Difference in rates of non-employment between households with and without dependent children
Tower Hamlets	22	41	19
City of London	11	26	15
Islington	23	37	14
Haringey	20	33	14
Hammersmith and Fulham	16	28	12
Lambeth	18	30	11
Hackney	25	36	10
Waltham Forest	16	26	10
Westminster	18	28	9
Lewisham	17	27	9
Wandsworth	12	21	9
Southwark	21	30	9
Barking and Dagenham	20	29	9
Camden	21	30	9
Newham	26	35	9
Greenwich	21	29	8
Enfield	14	22	7
Croydon	13	19	7
Hounslow	12	19	7
Barnet	10	17	7
Brent	16	22	6
Harlow	11	17	6
Crawley	7	13	6
Ealing	13	19	6
Merton	10	16	6
Harrow	9	14	5
Reading UA	9	14	5
Peterborough UA	14	19	5
Slough UA	10	15	5
Hillingdon	10	16	5

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics

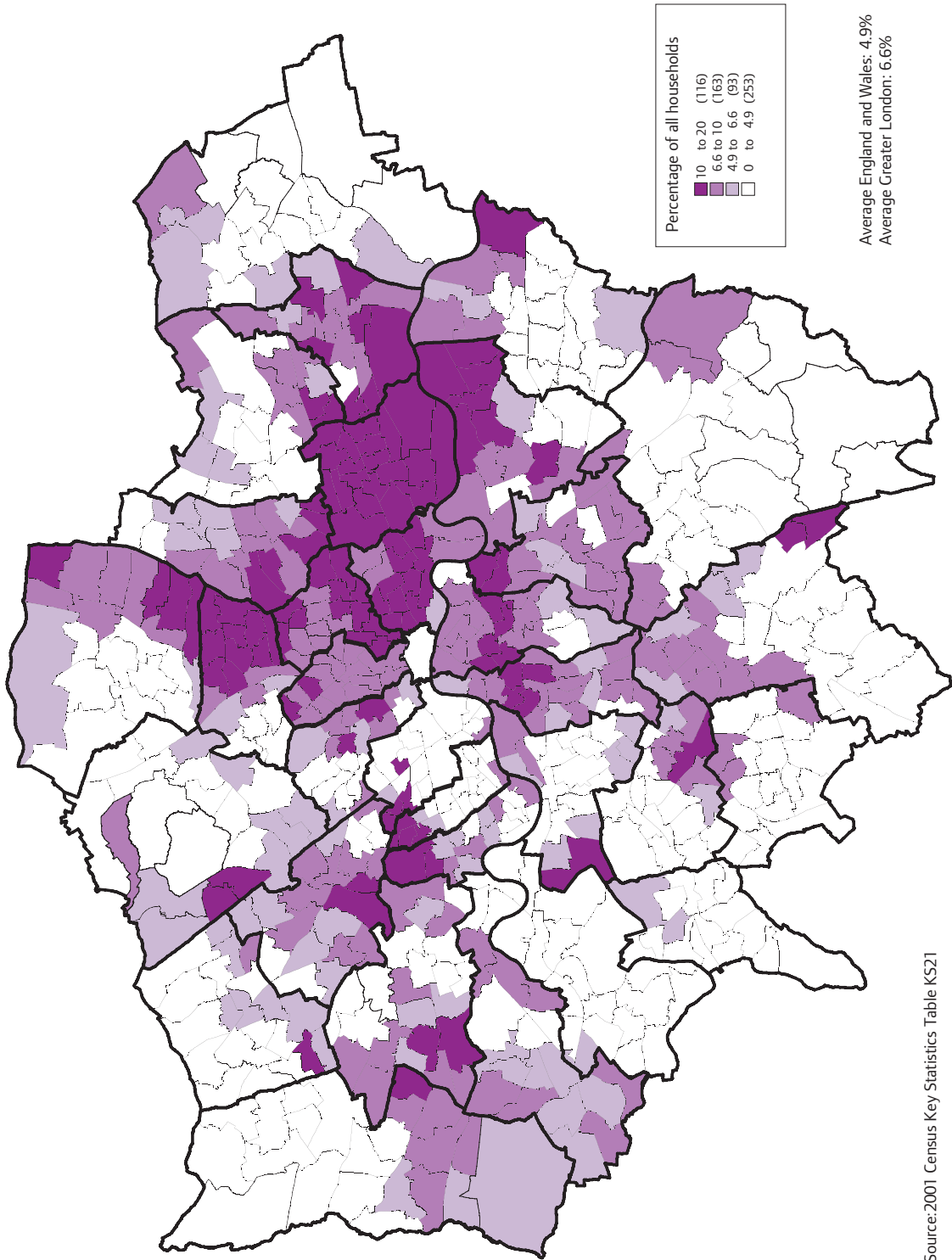
Note: A dependent child is a person in a household aged 0 -15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 - 18 who is a full-time student in a family with parent(s)

Map 1 Households with dependent children as a percentage of all households.



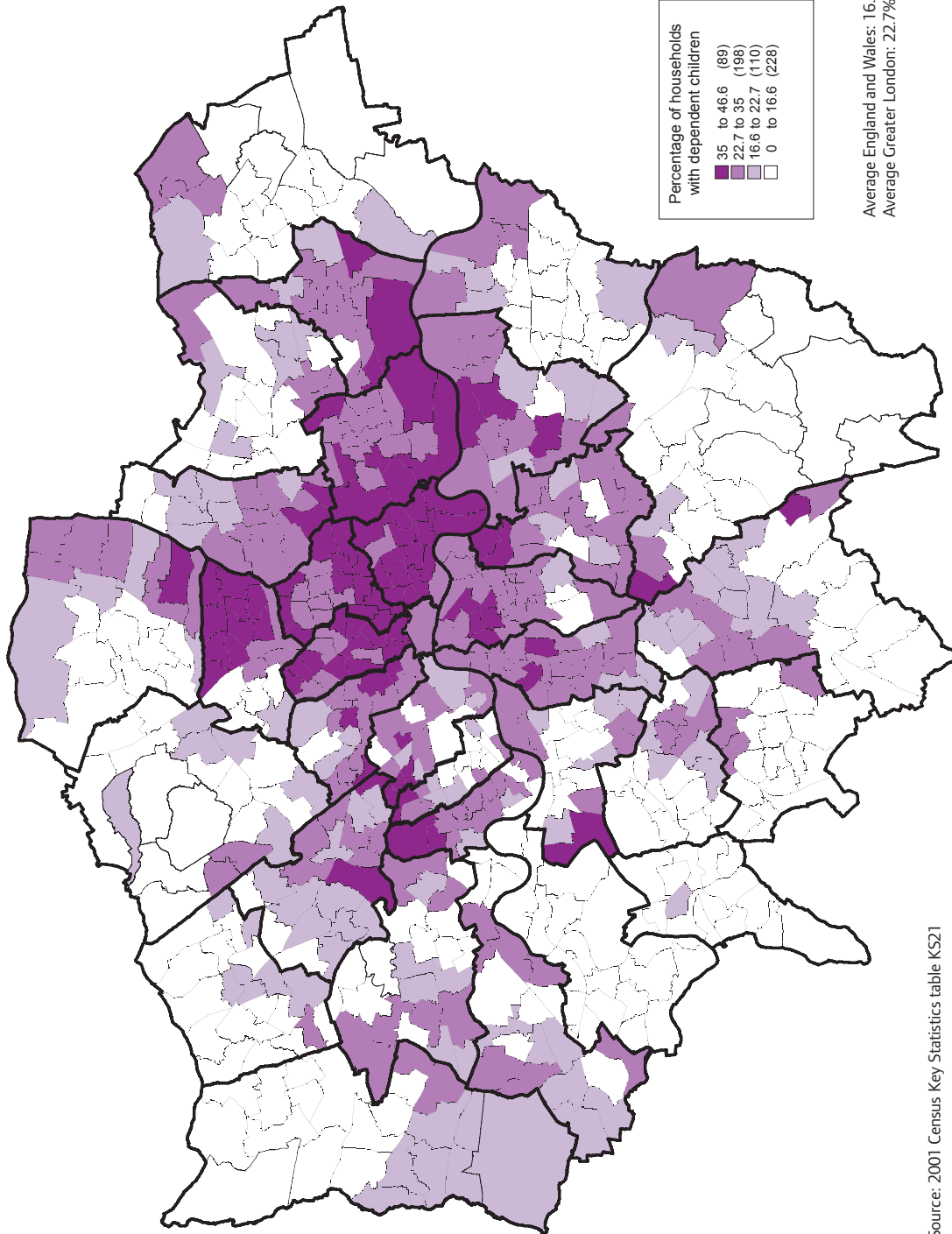
Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics table KS21

Map 2 Households with no adults in employment and with dependent children as a percentage of all households.



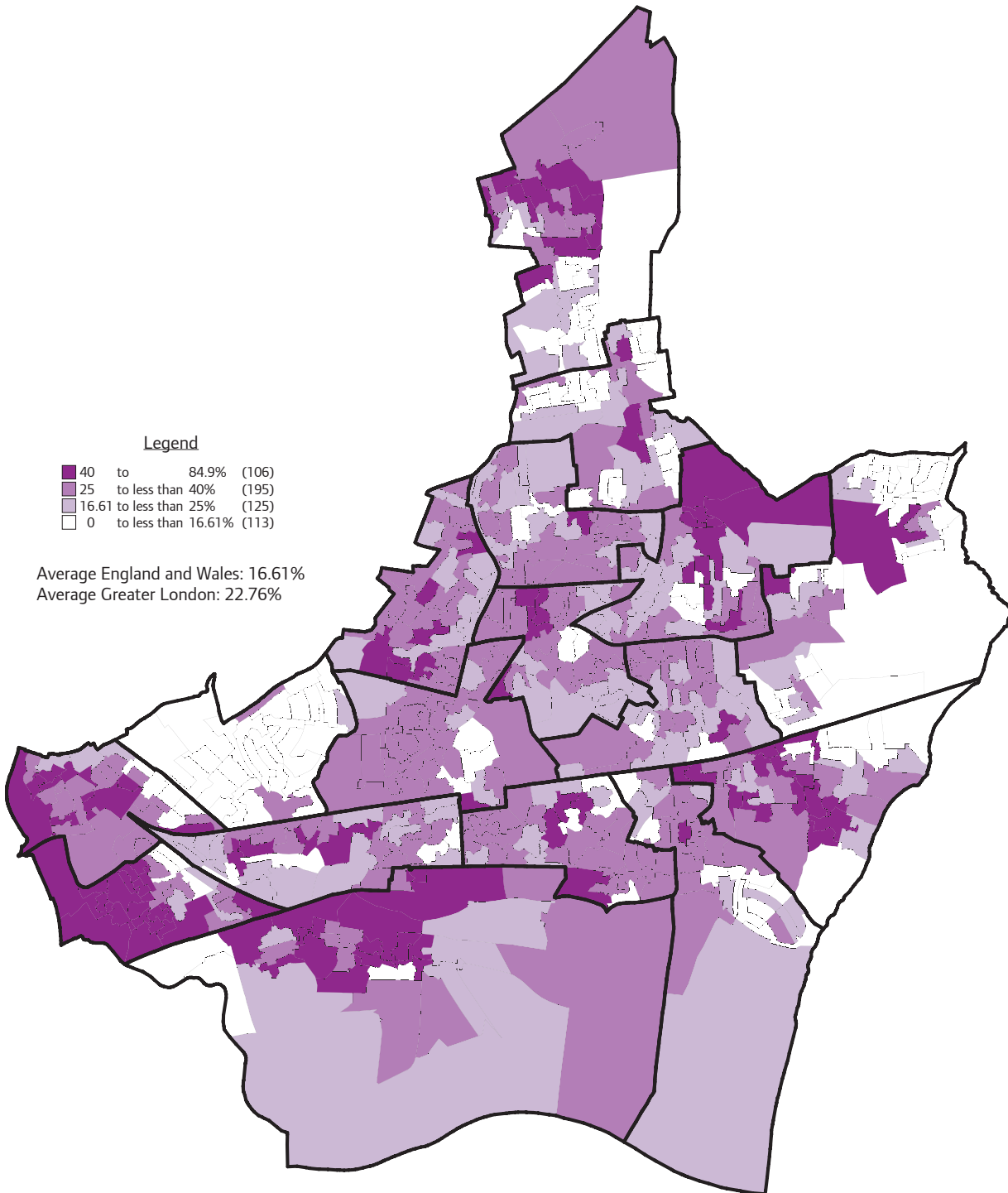
Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics Table KS21

Map 3 Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children



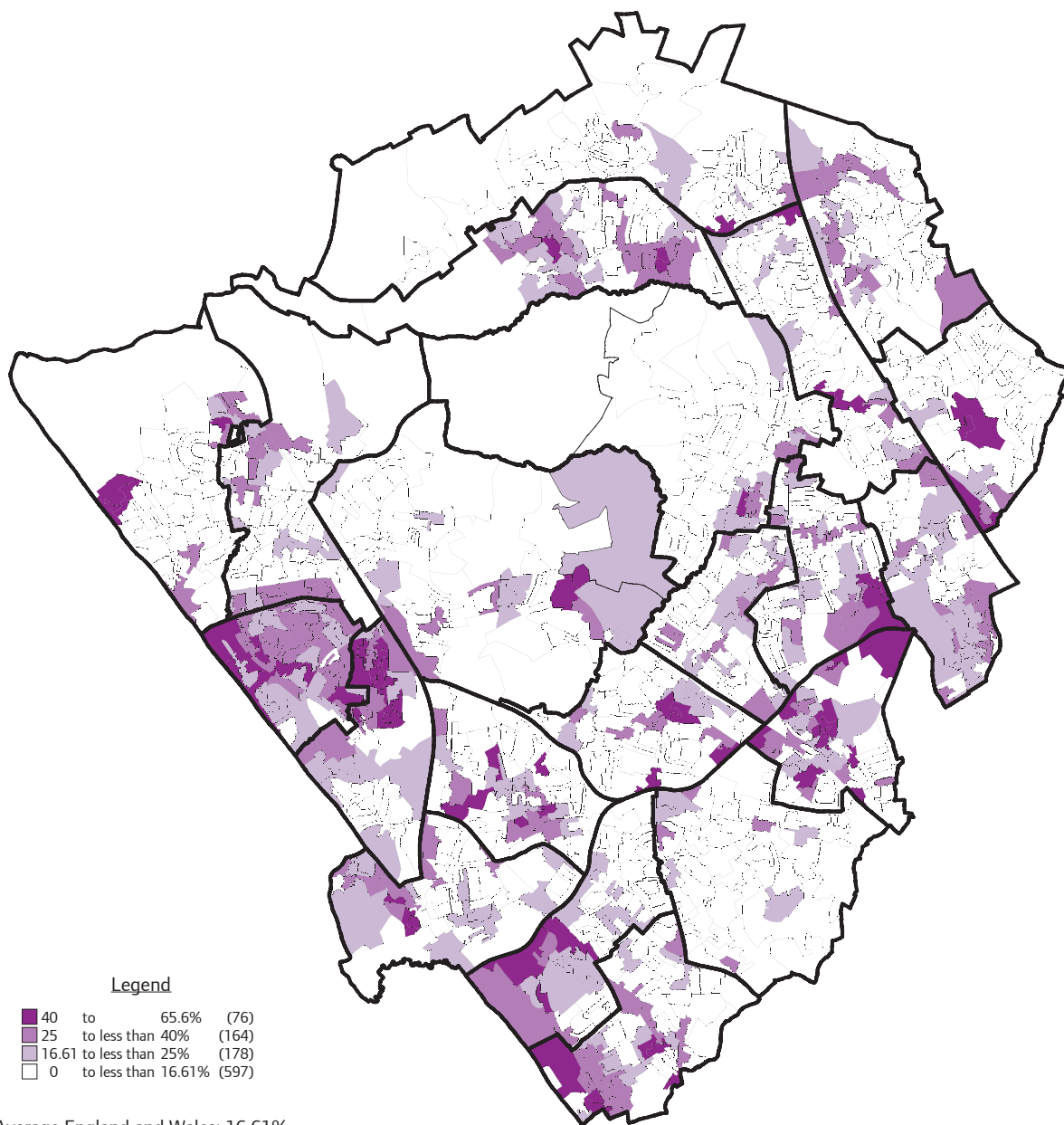
Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics table KS21

Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Barking and Dagenham.



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

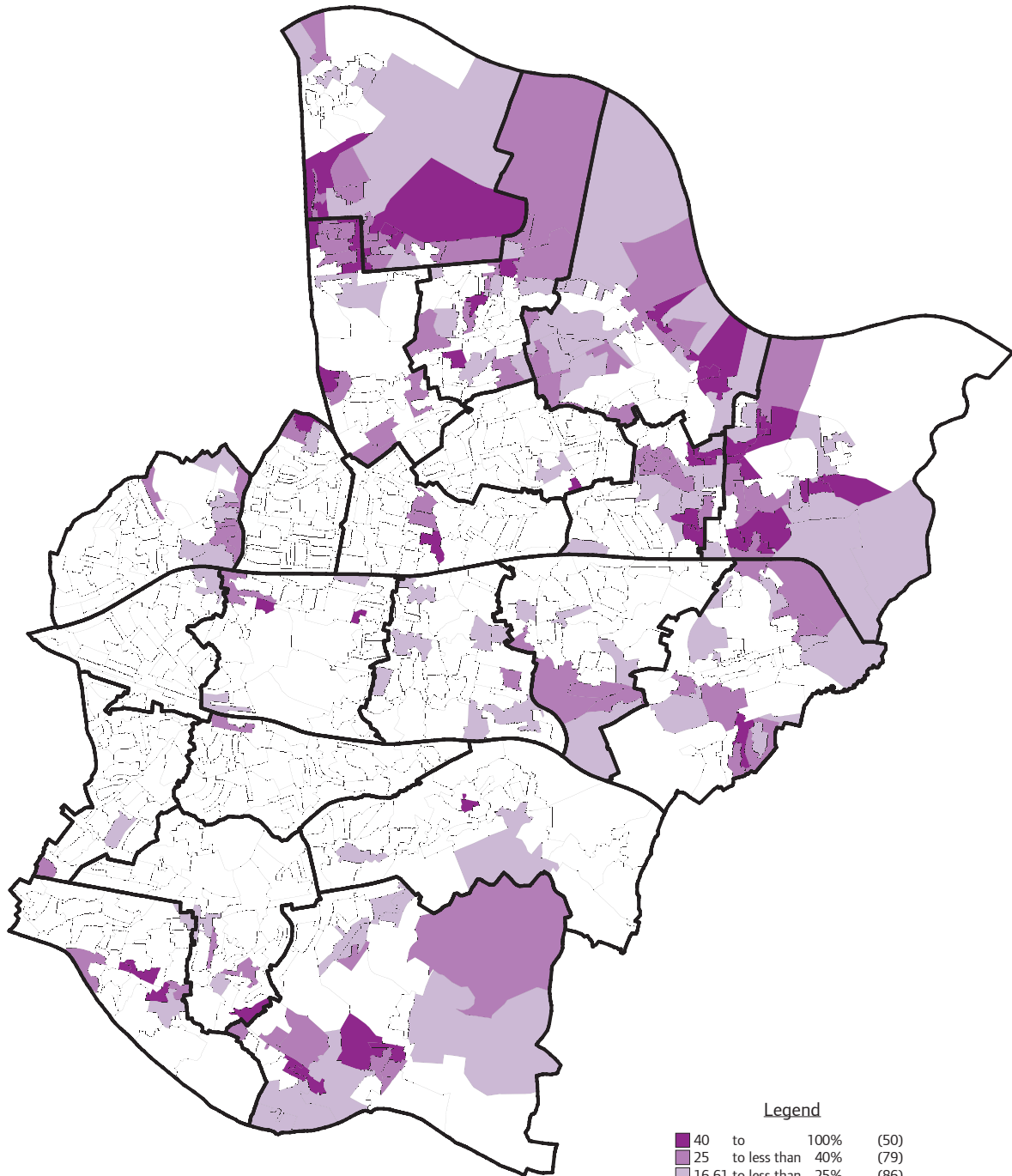
Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Barnet.



Average England and Wales: 16.61%
Average Greater London: 22.76%

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

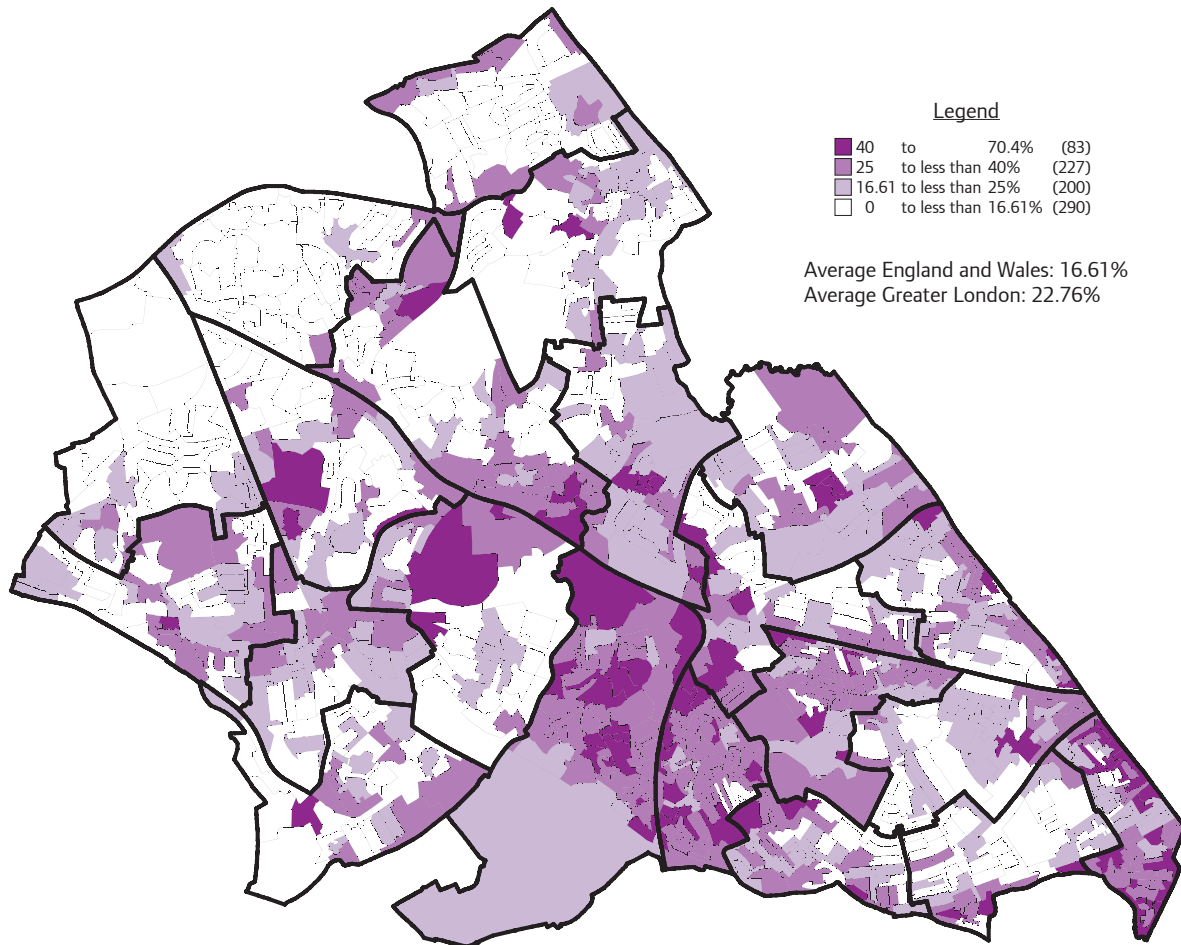
Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Bexley.



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

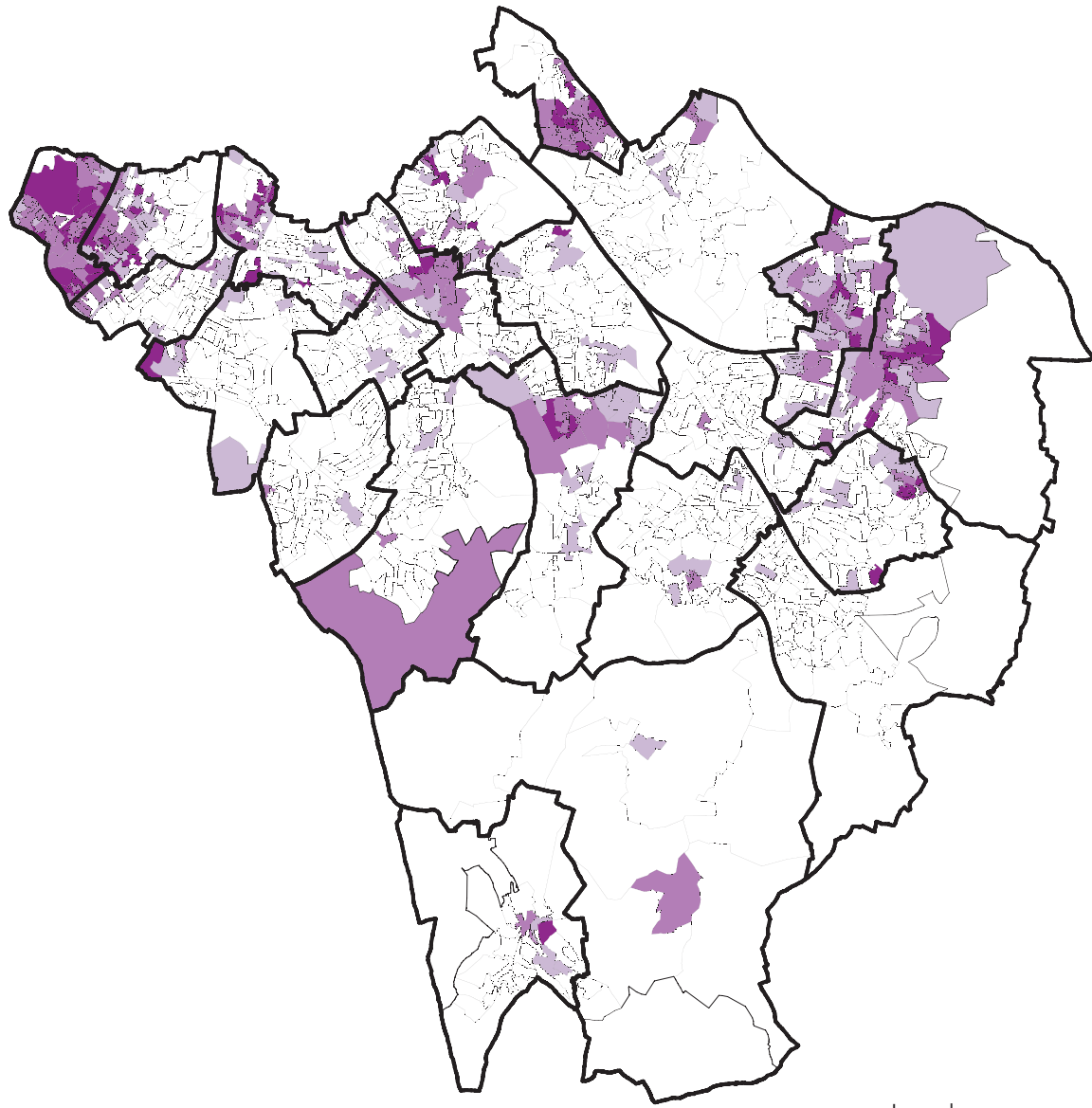
Average England and Wales: 16.61%
Average Greater London: 22.76%

Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Brent.



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Bromley.



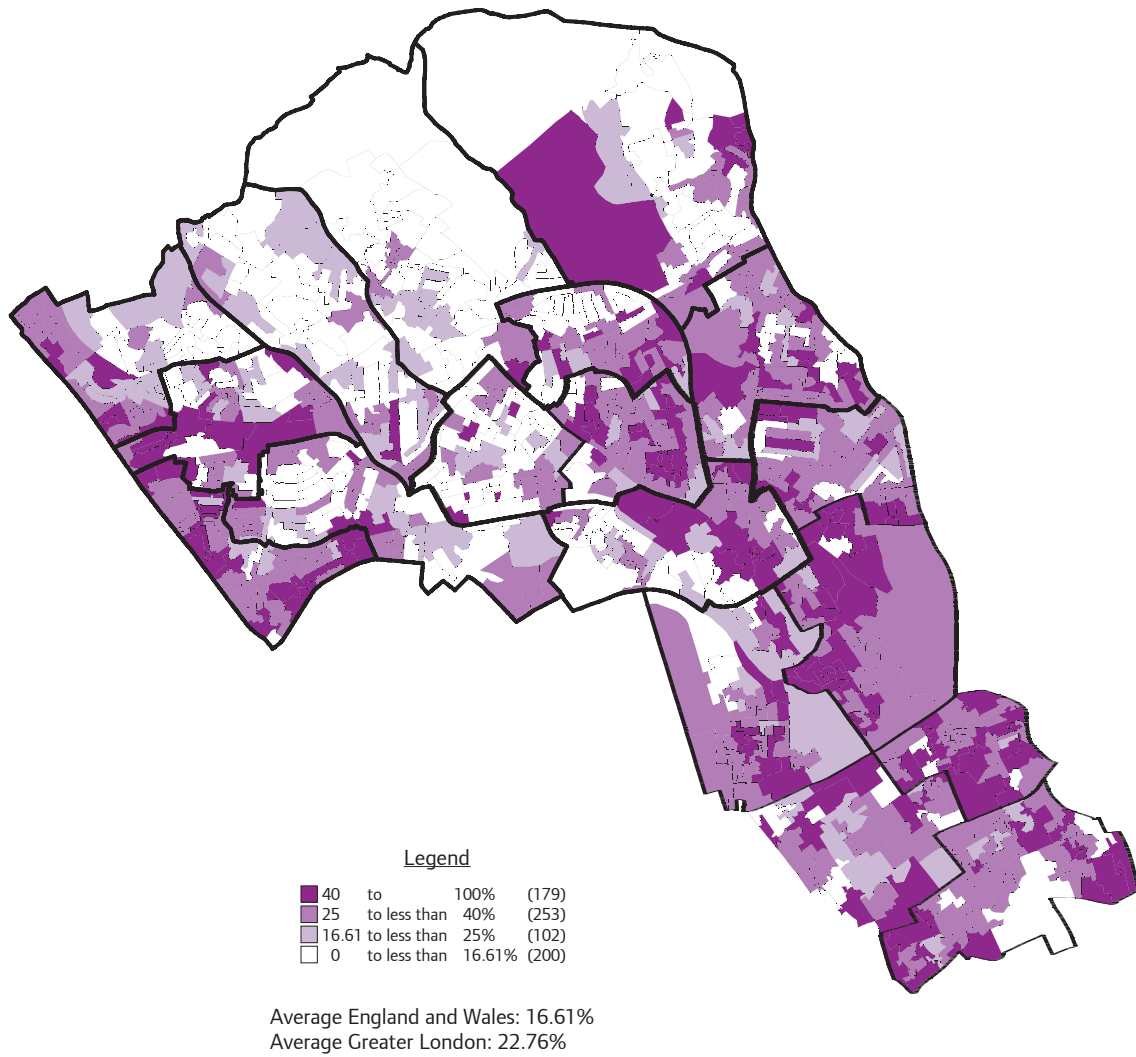
Legend

40 to 66.7%	(66)
25 to less than 40%	(134)
16.61 to less than 25%	(127)
0 to less than 16.61%	(683)

Average England and Wales: 16.61%
 Average Greater London: 22.76%

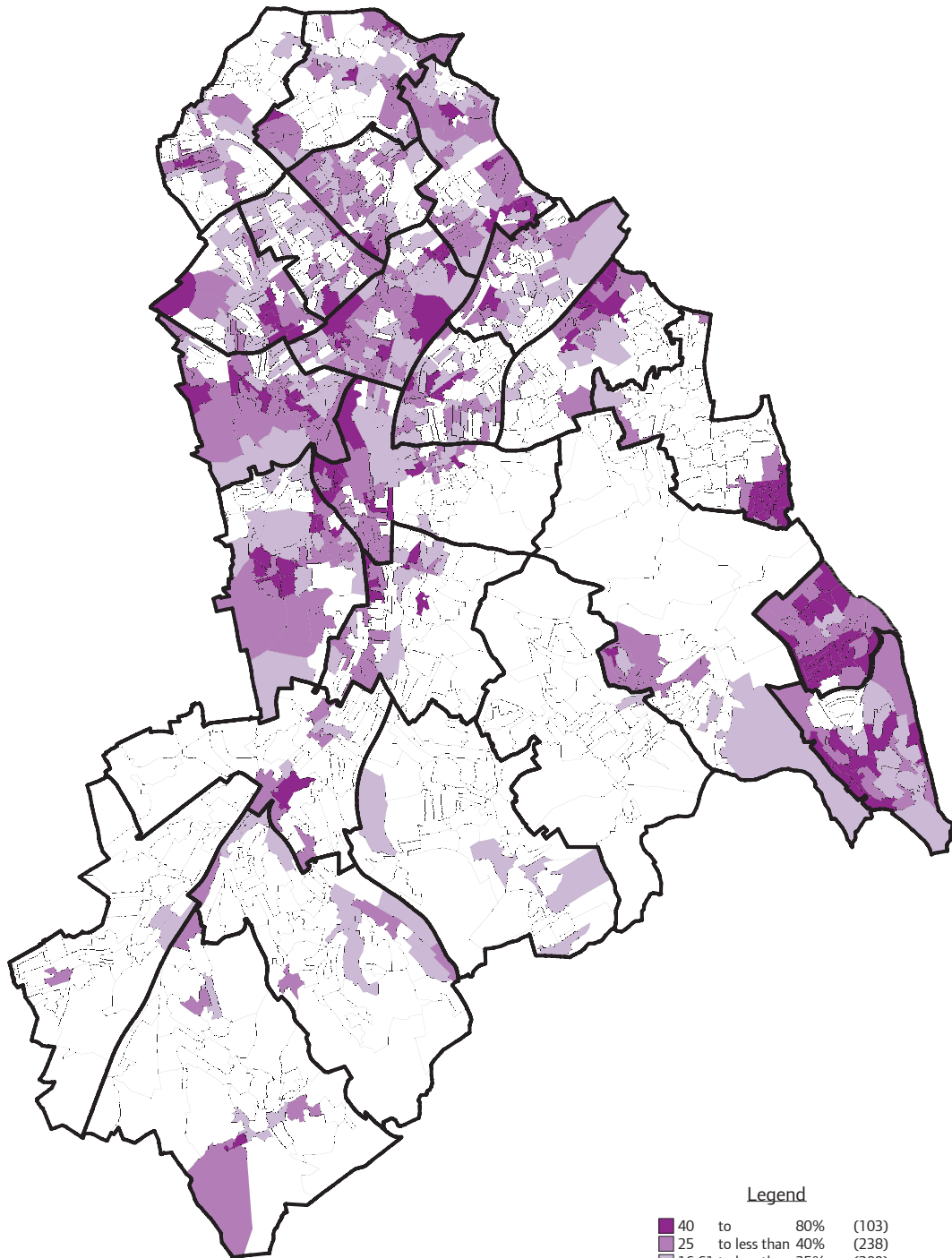
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
 Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
 Greater London Authority

Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Camden.



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

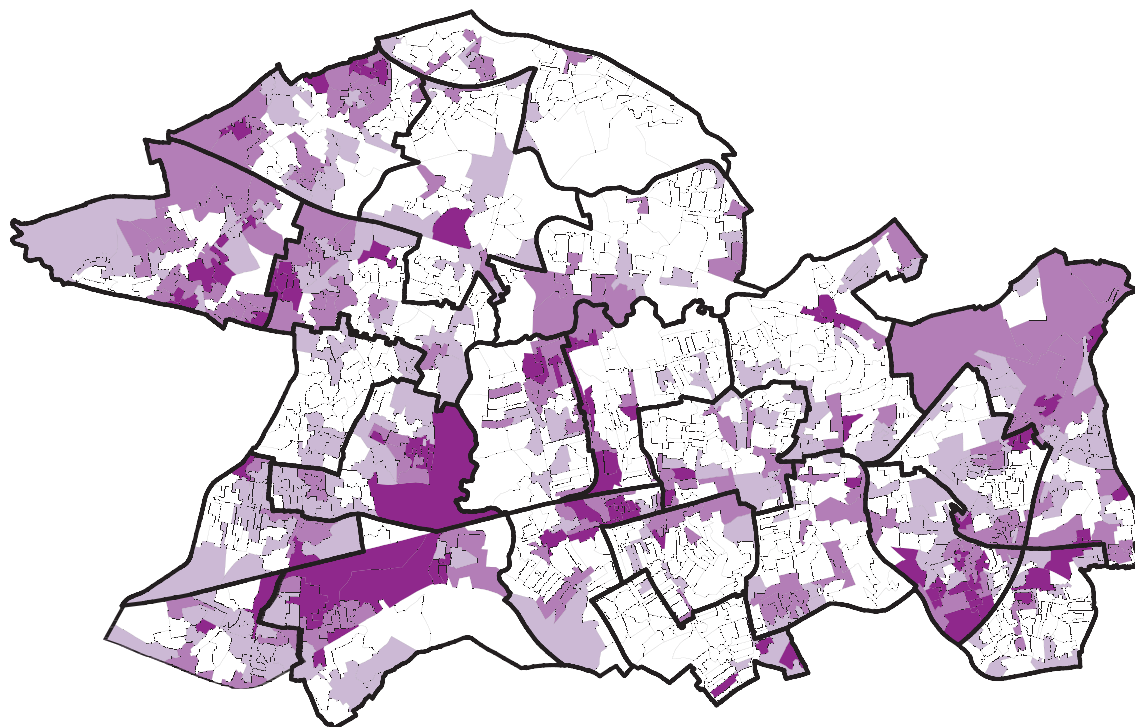
Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Croydon.



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

Average England and Wales: 16.61%
Average Greater London: 22.76%

Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Ealing.



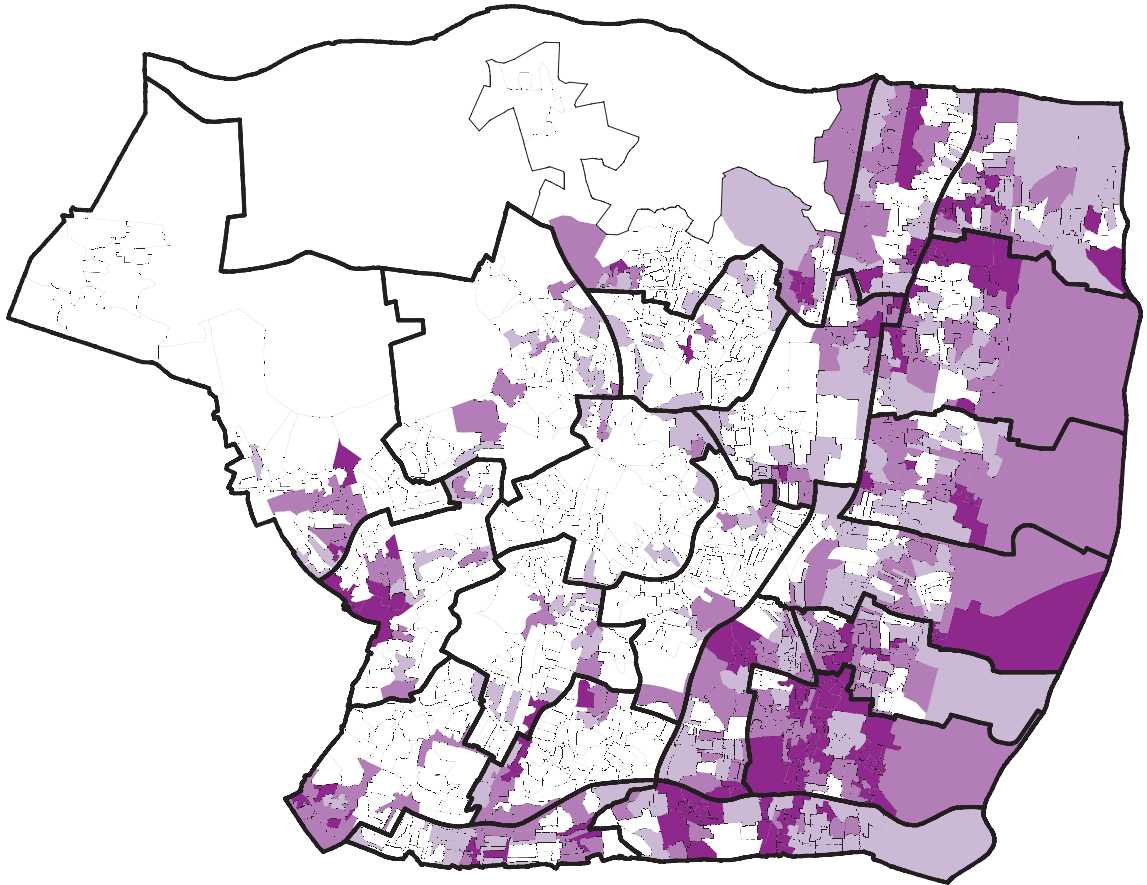
Legend

■	40	to	100%	(90)
■	25	to less than	40%	(177)
■	16.61	to less than	25%	(192)
□	0	to less than	16.61%	(485)

Average England and Wales: 16.61%
Average Greater London: 22.76%

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Enfield.



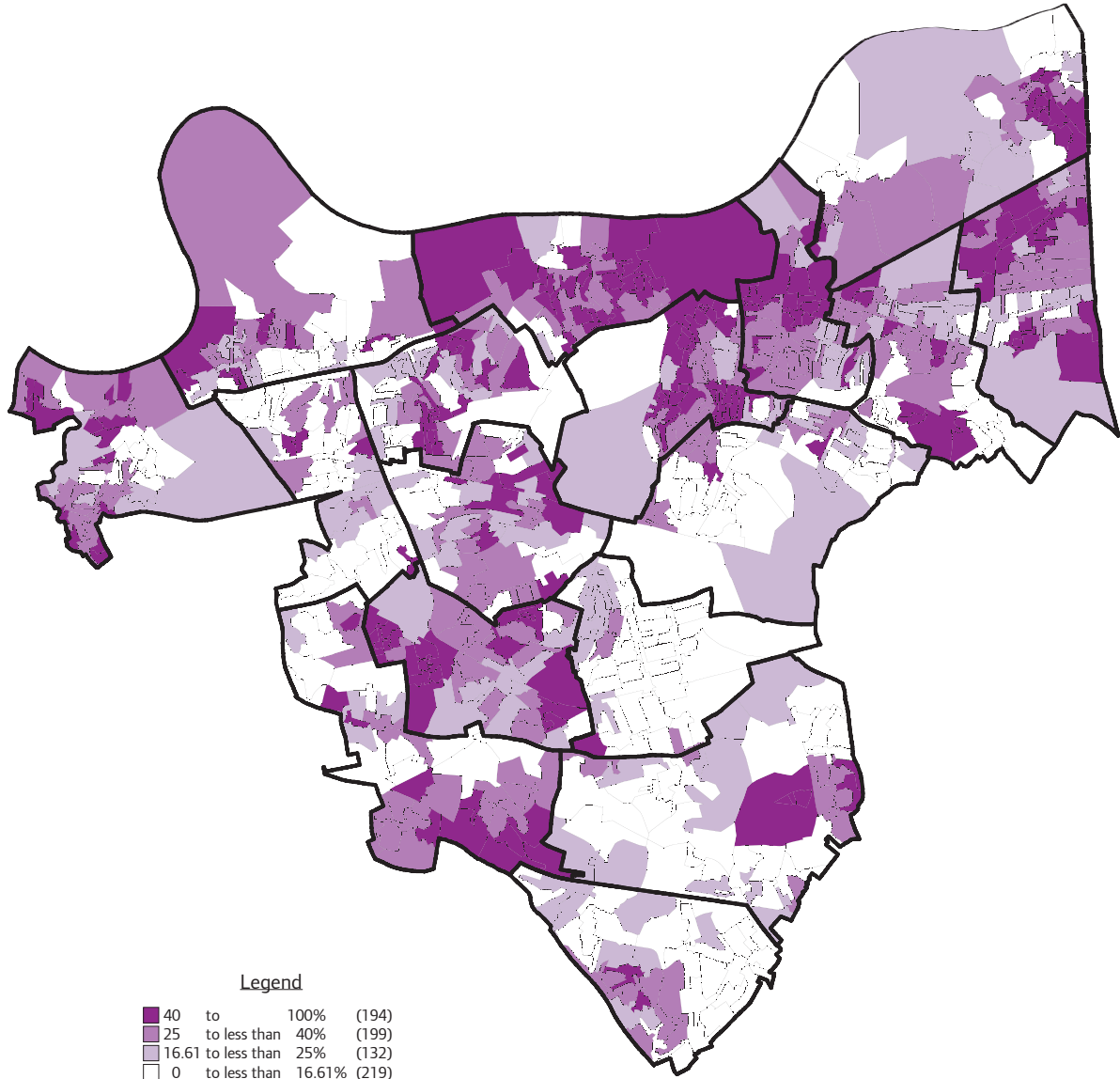
Legend

■	40 to 65%	(113)
■	25 to less than 40%	(193)
■	16.61 to less than 25%	(170)
□	0 to less than 16.61%	(407)

Average England and Wales: 16.61%
Average Greater London: 22.76%

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

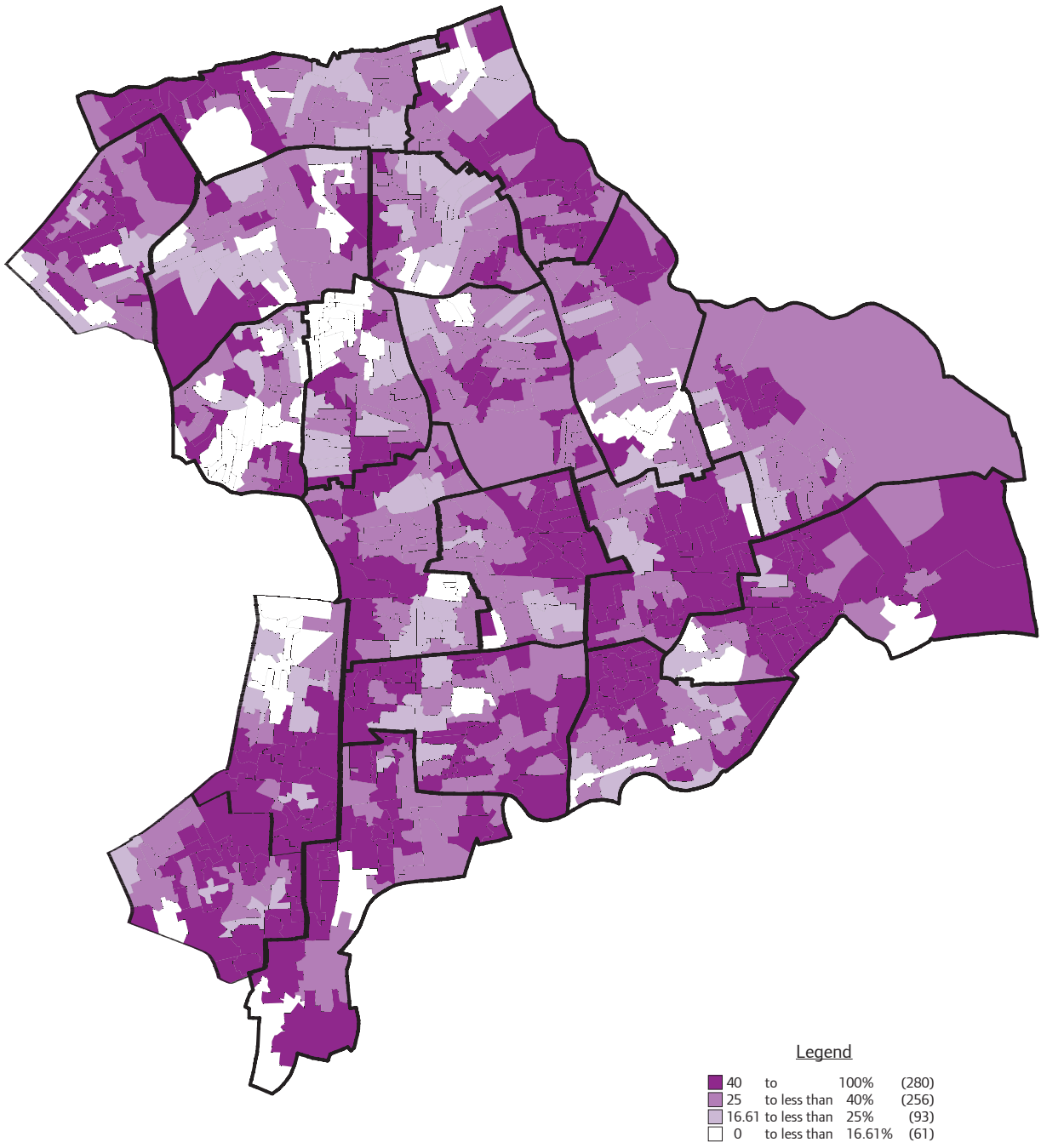
Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Greenwich.



Average England and Wales: 16.61%
 Average Greater London: 22.76%

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
 Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
 Greater London Authority

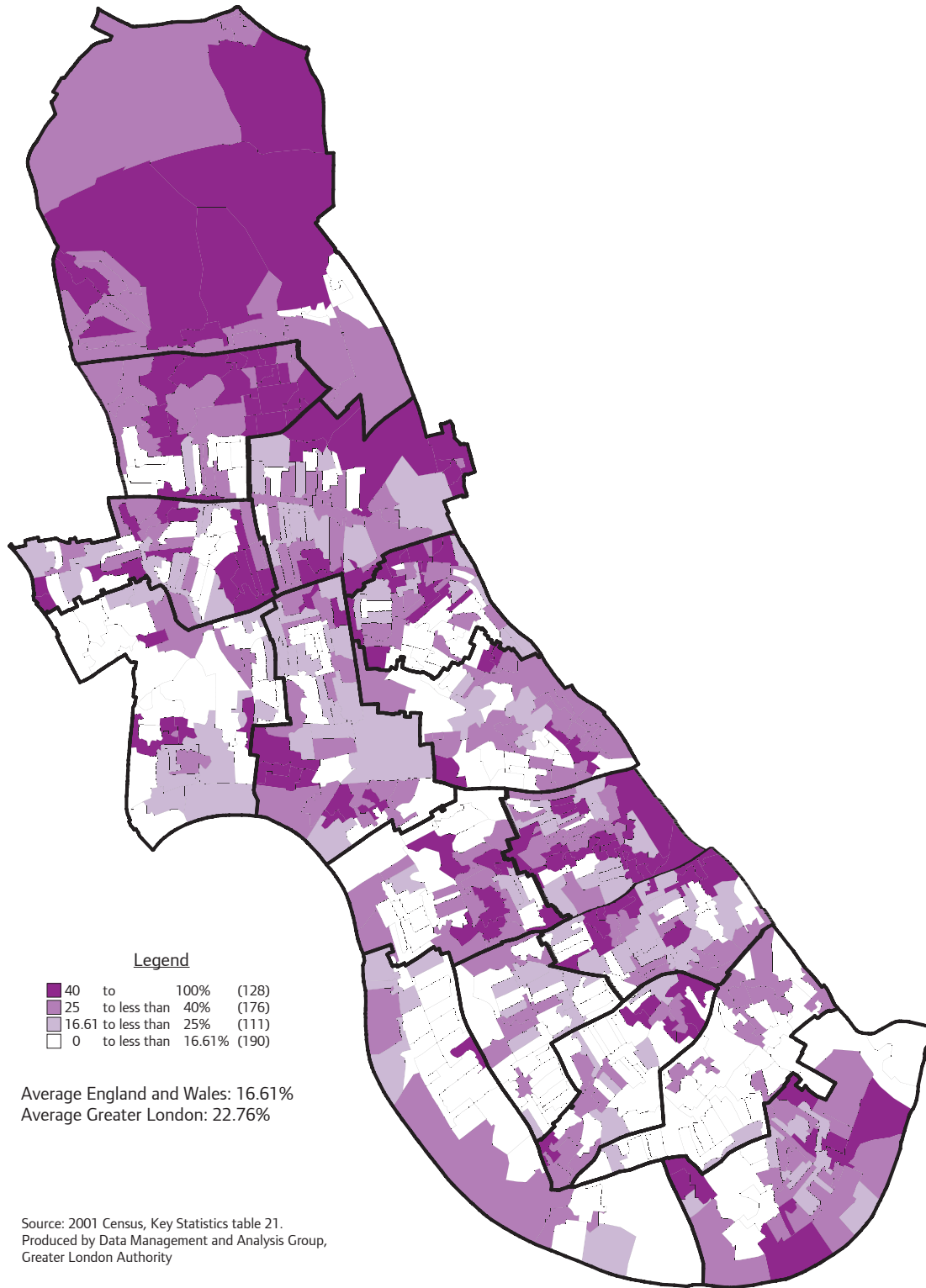
Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Hackney.



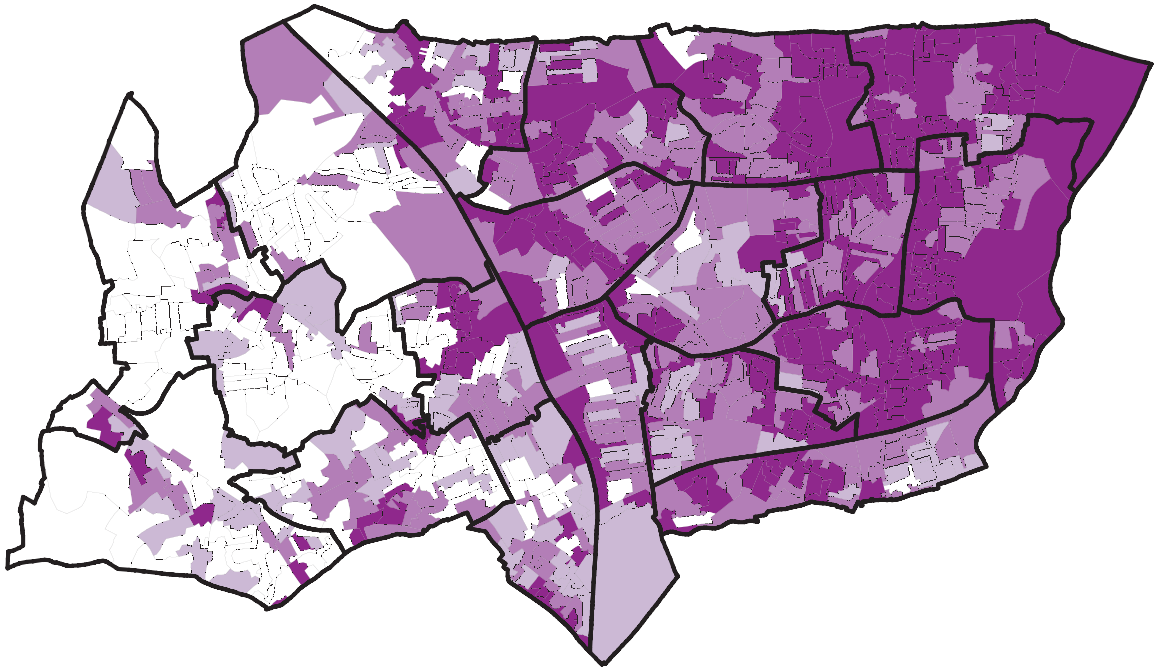
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
 Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
 Greater London Authority

Average England and Wales: 16.61%
 Average Greater London: 22.76%

Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Hammersmith and Fulham.



Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Haringey.



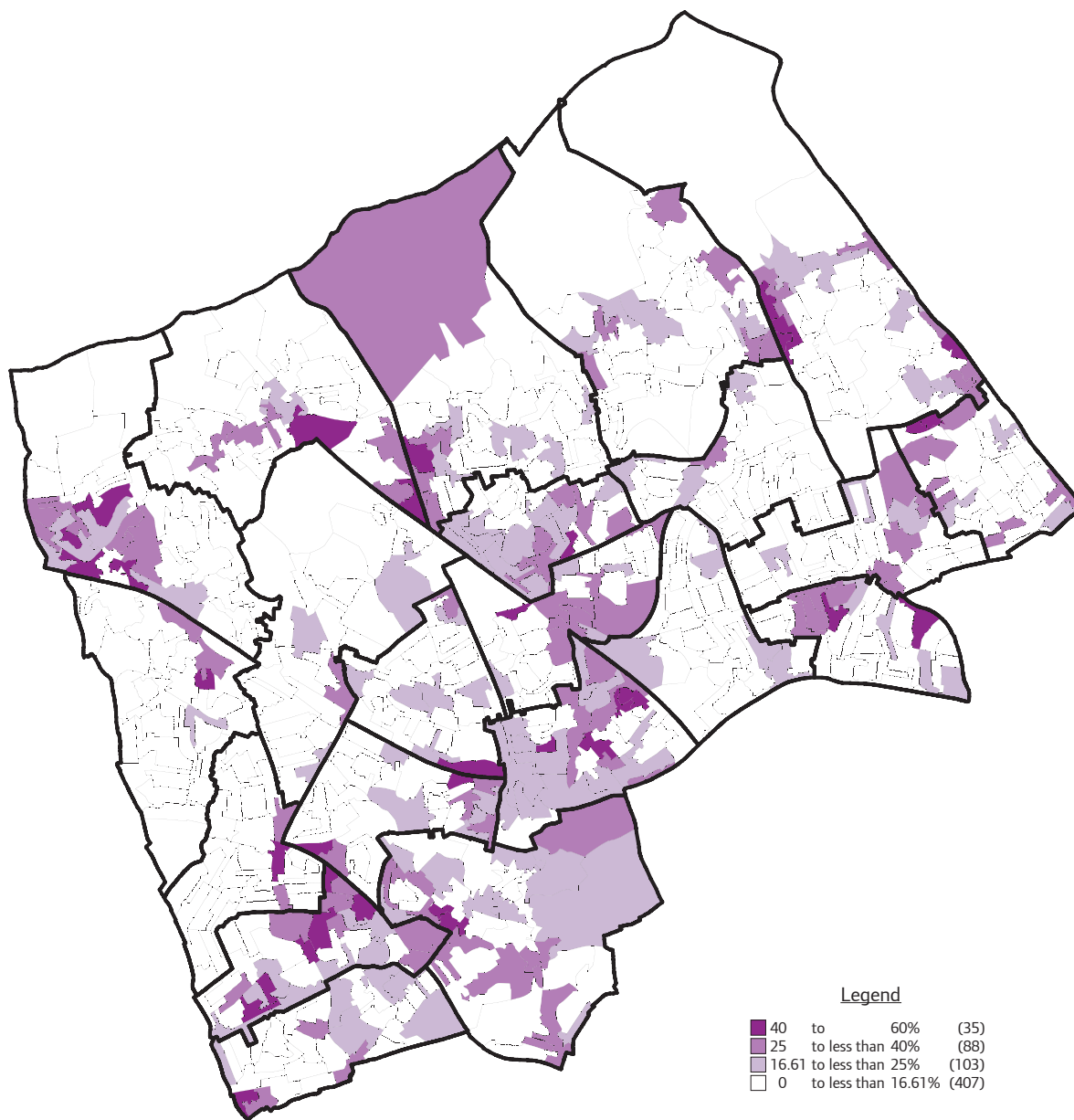
Legend

40 to 75%	(255)
25 to less than 40%	(238)
16.61 to less than 25%	(106)
0 to less than 16.61%	(138)

Average England and Wales: 16.61%
Average Greater London: 22.76%

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

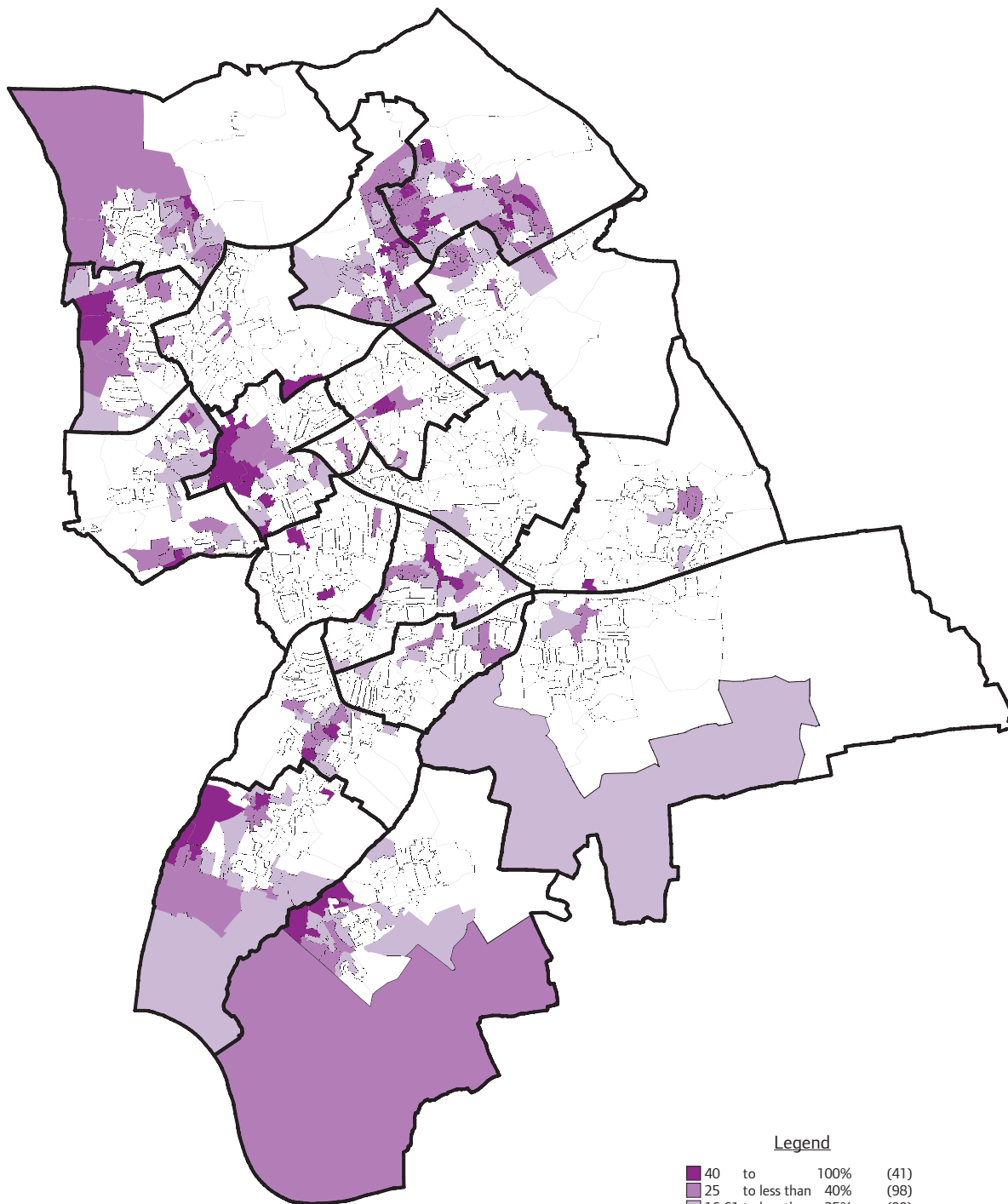
Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Harrow.



Average England and Wales: 16.61%
Average Greater London: 22.76%

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Havering.



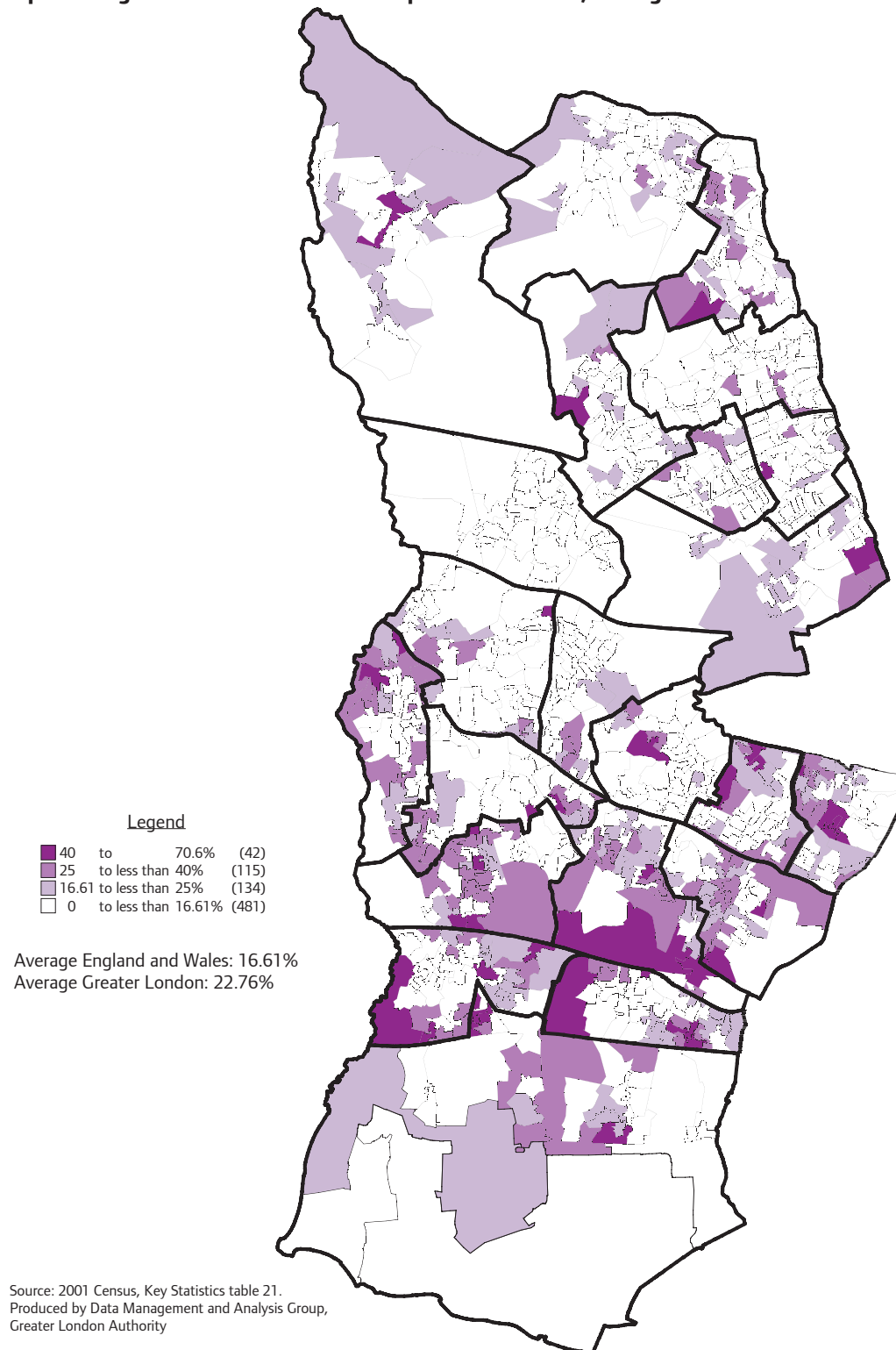
Legend

40 to 100%	(41)
25 to less than 40%	(98)
16.61 to less than 25%	(99)
0 to less than 16.61%	(501)

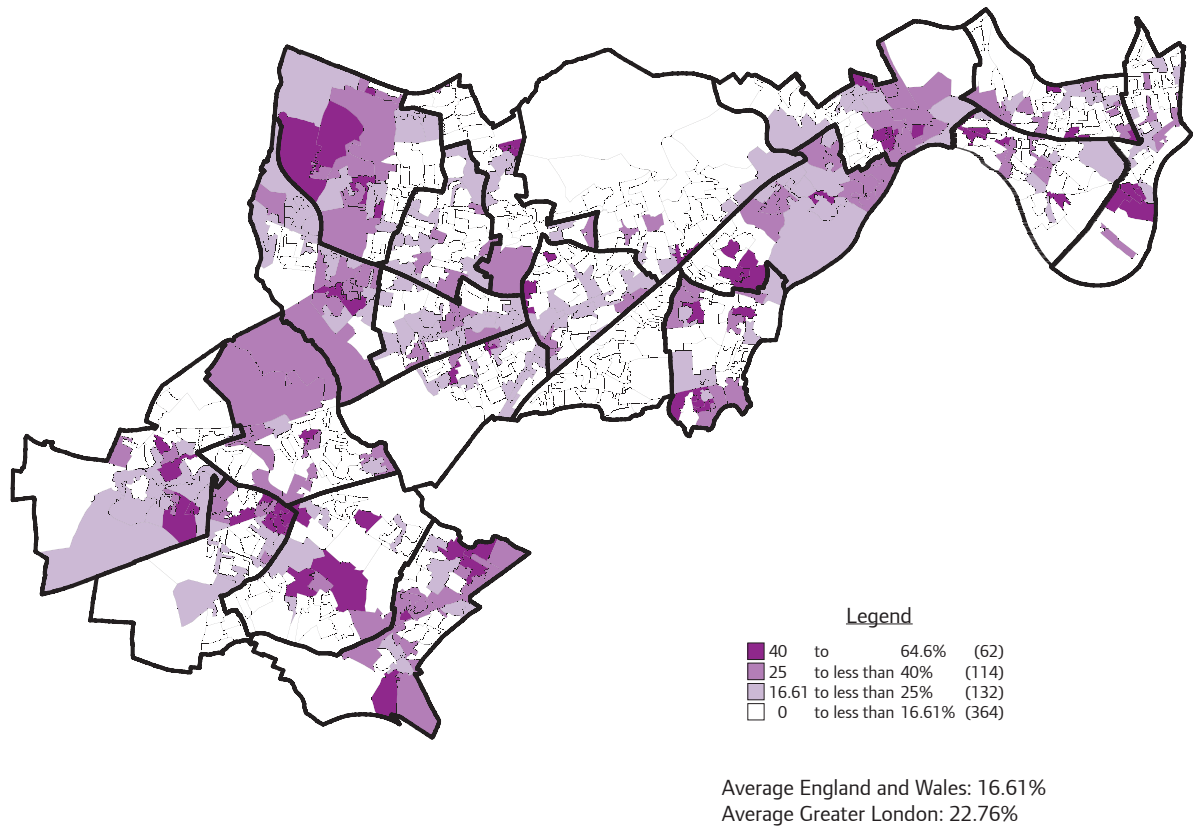
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

Average England and Wales: 16.61%
Average Greater London: 22.76%

Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Hillingdon.

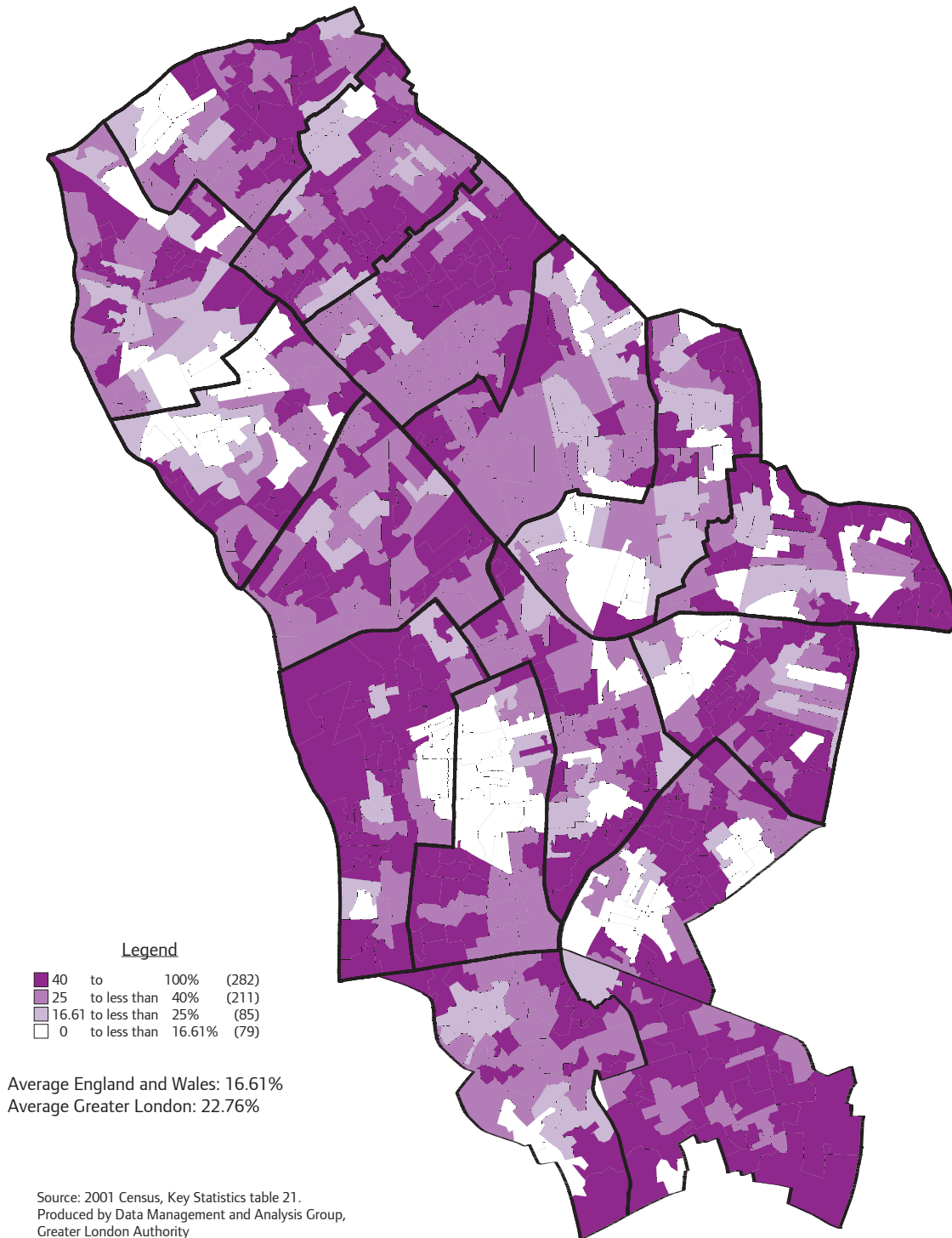


Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Hounslow.

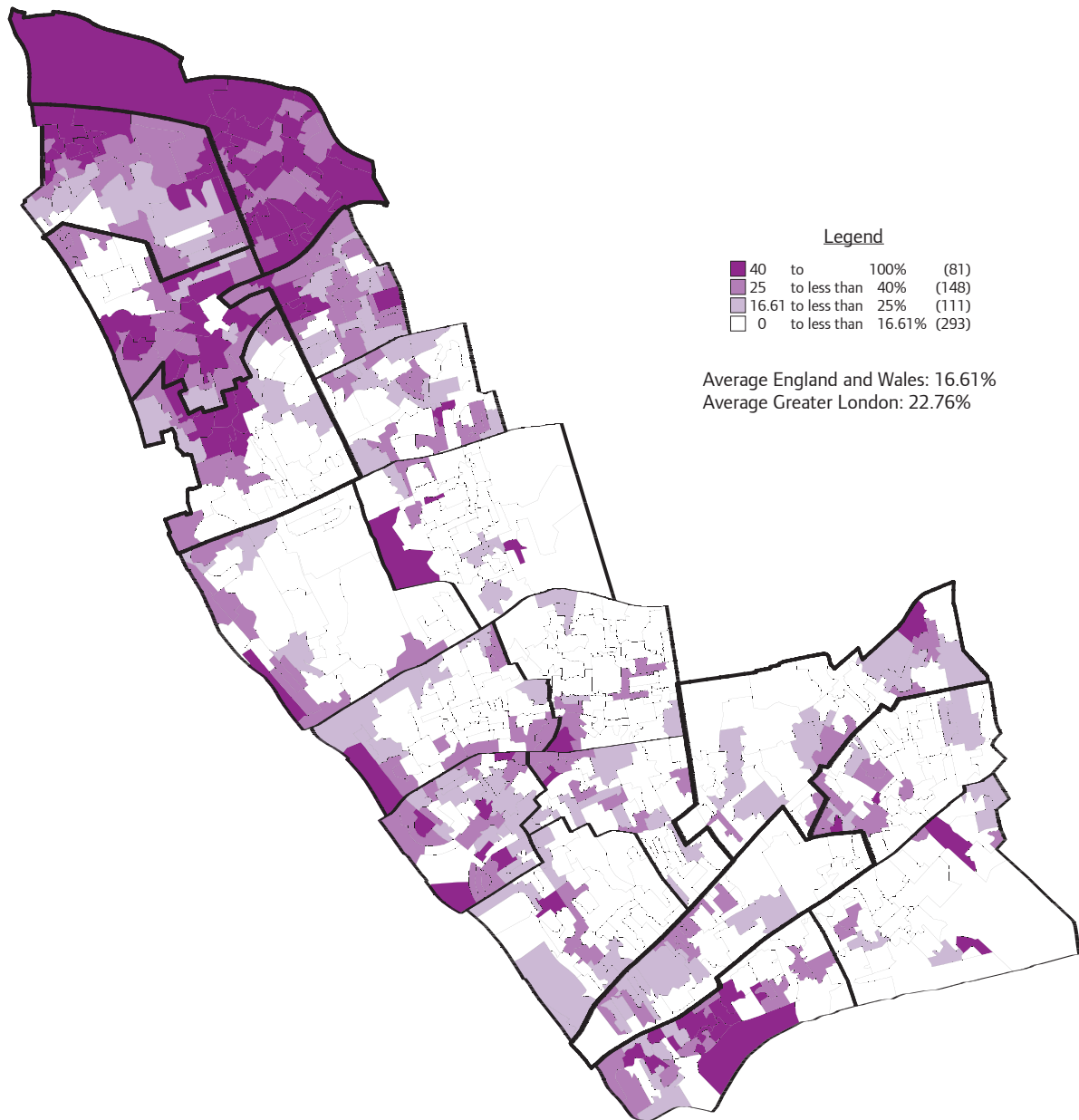


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Islington.

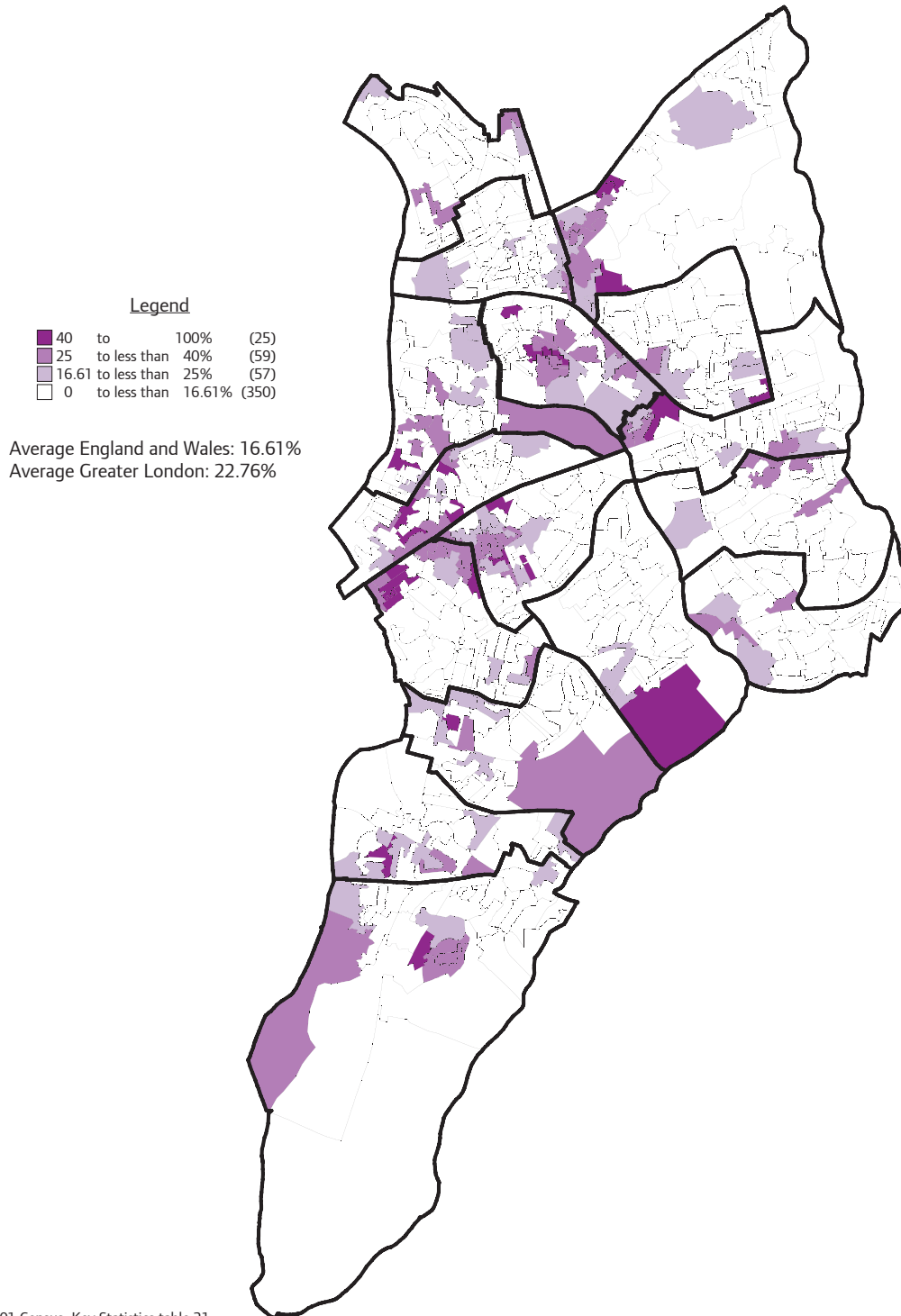


Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Kensington and Chelsea.



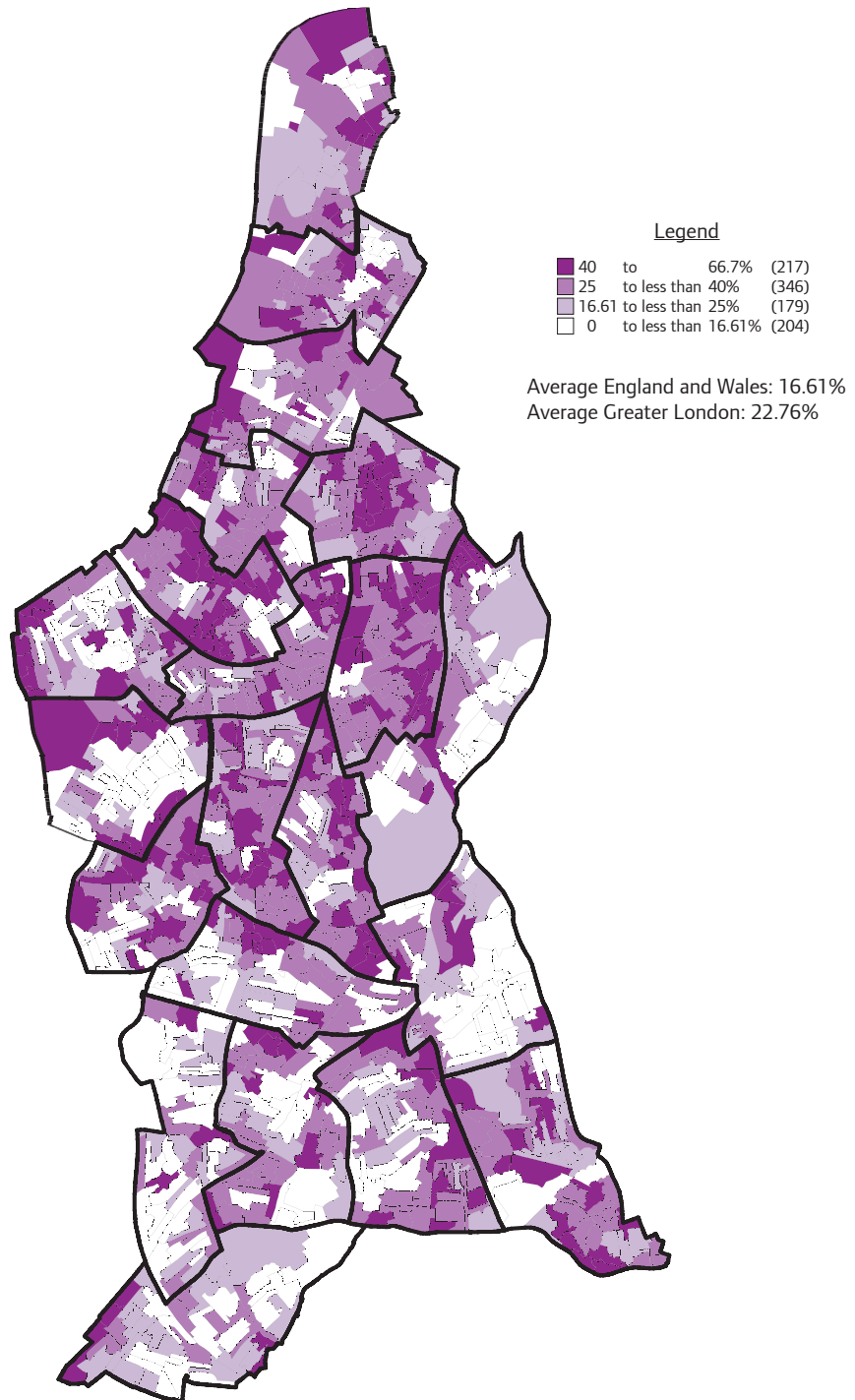
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Kingston upon Thames.



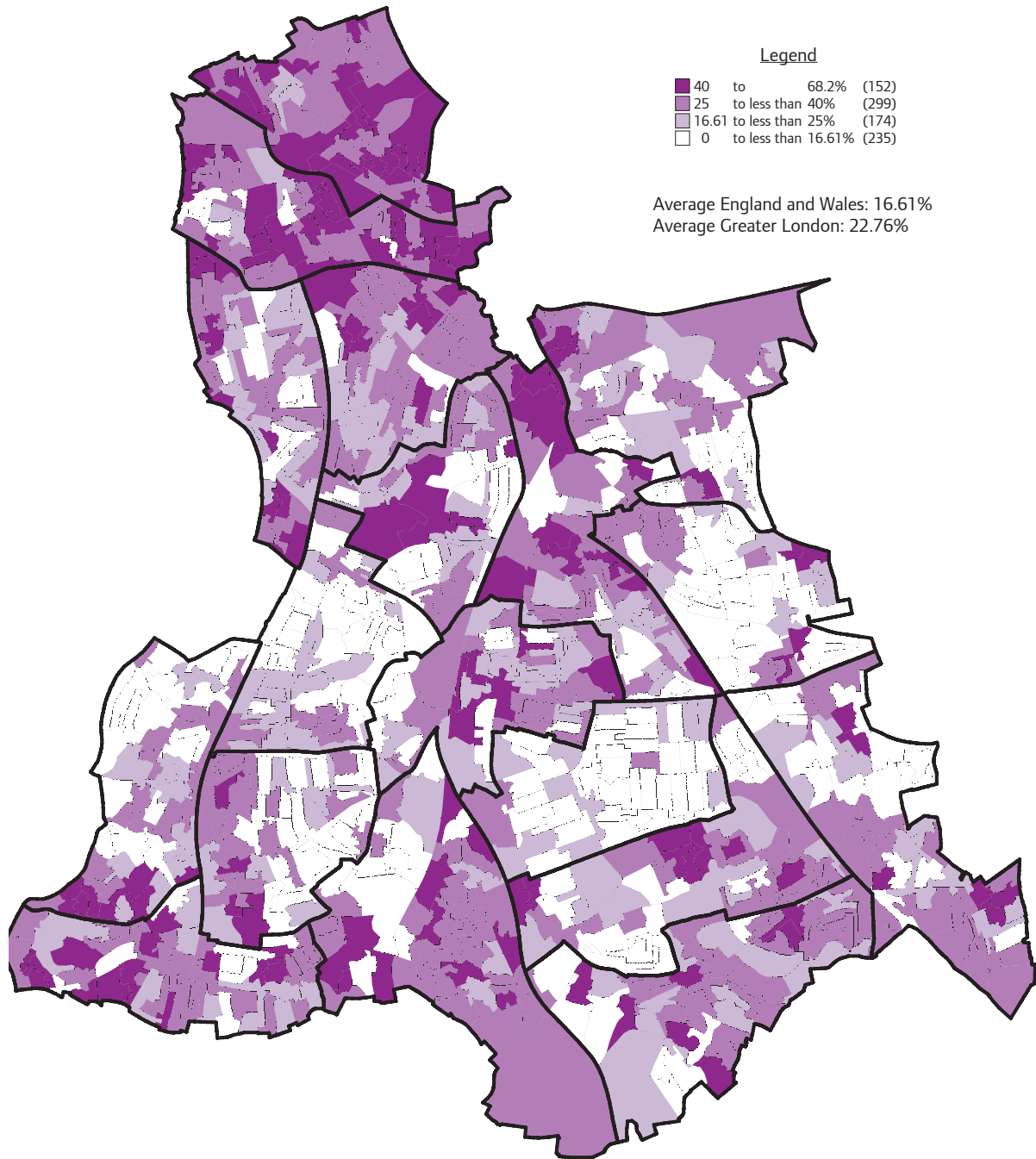
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Lambeth.



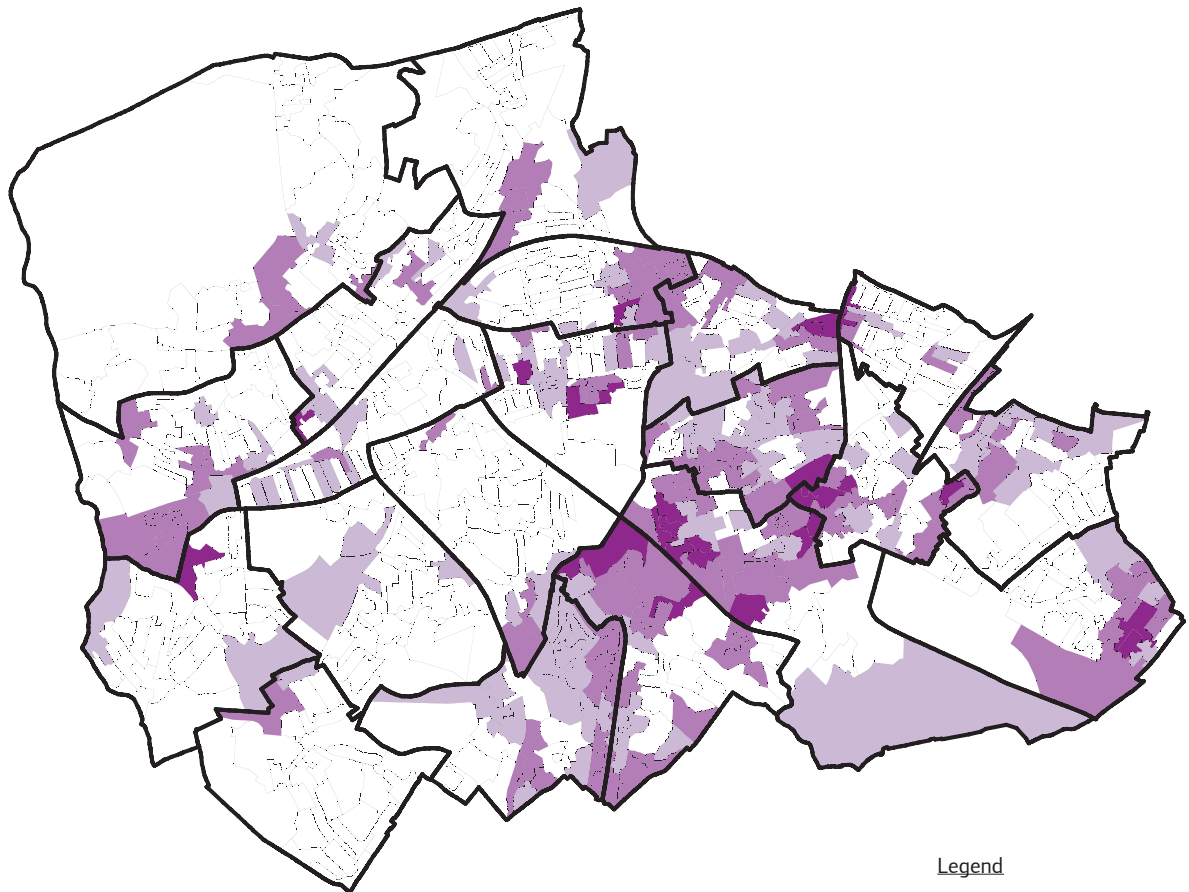
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Lewisham.



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Merton.



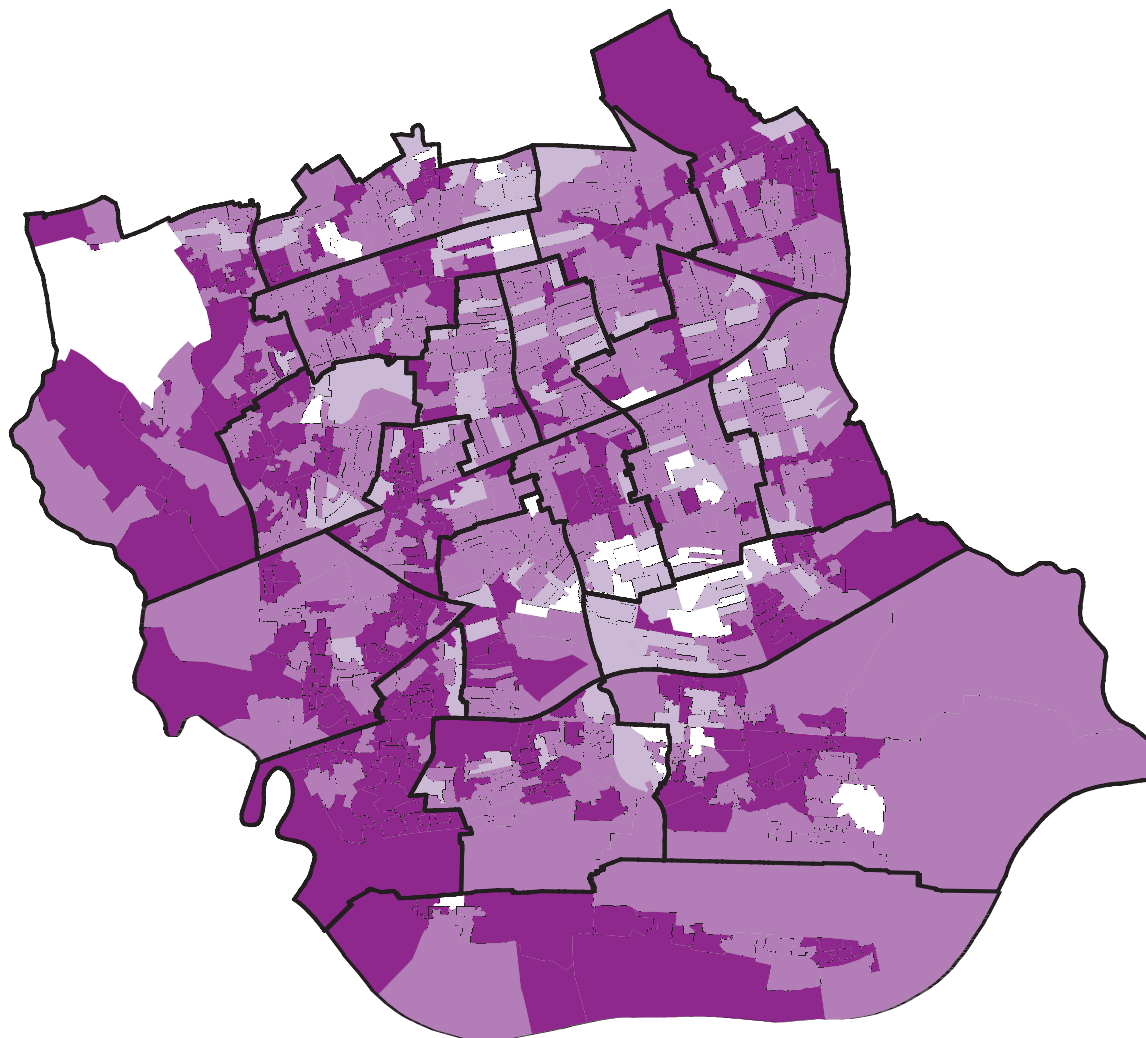
Legend

40 to 56.76%	(28)
25 to less than 40%	(106)
16.61 to less than 25%	(104)
0 to less than 16.61%	(393)

Average England and Wales: 16.61%
Average Greater London: 22.76%

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Newham.



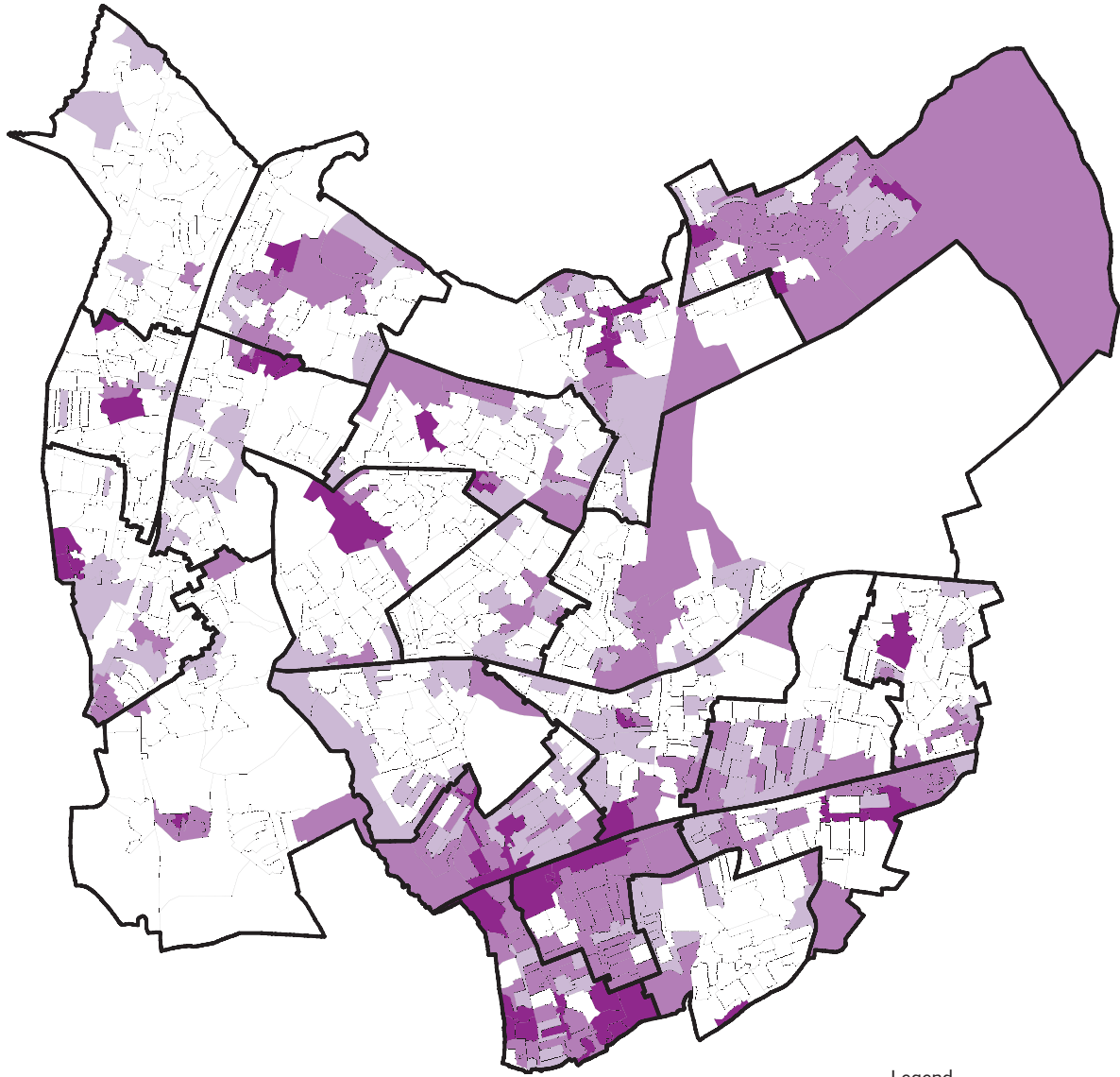
Legend

40 to 66.67%	(242)
25 to less than 40%	(365)
16.61 to less than 25%	(99)
0 to less than 16.61%	(28)

Average England and Wales: 16.61%
Average Greater London: 22.76%

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Redbridge.



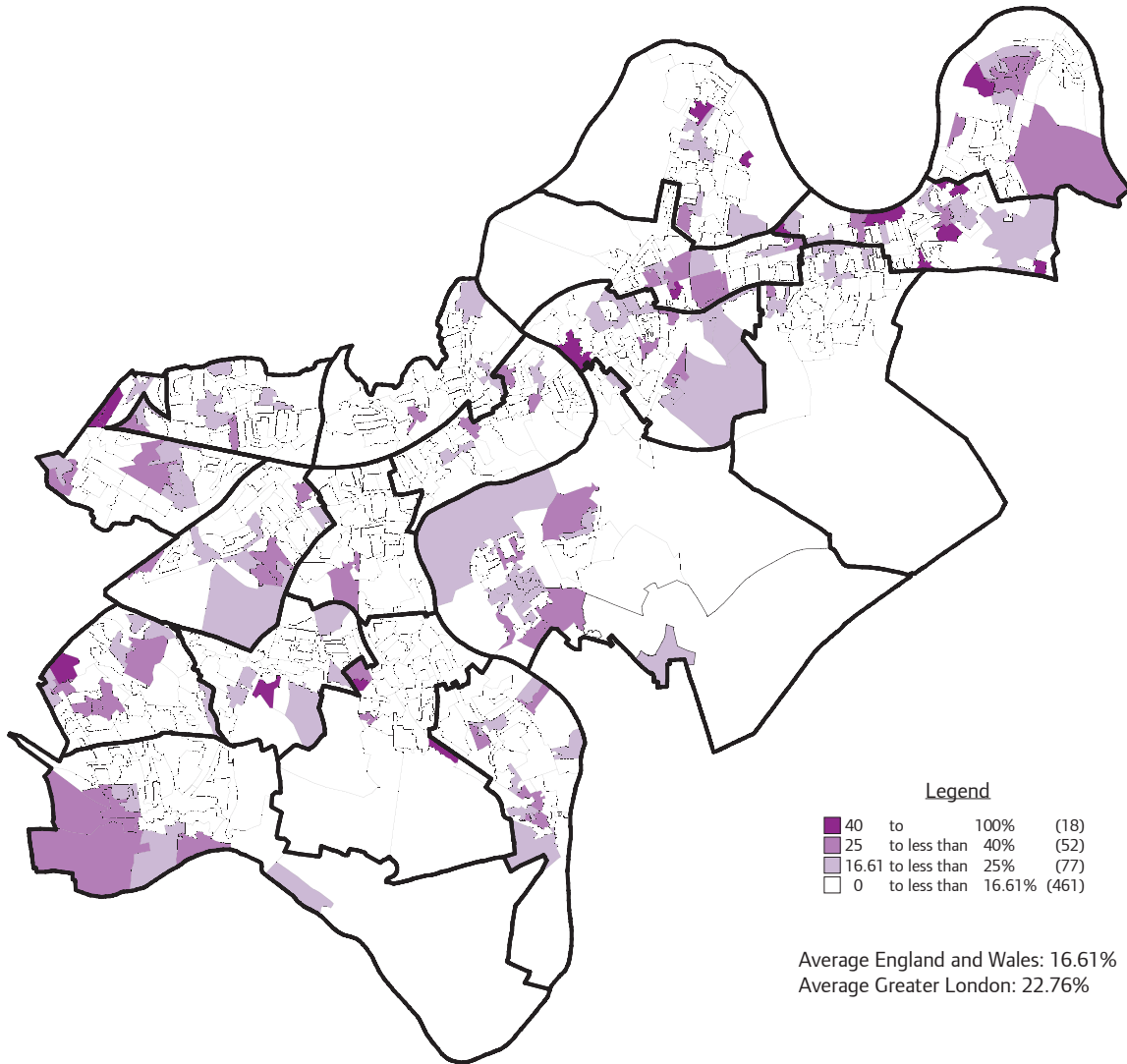
Legend

40 to 100%	(43)
25 to less than 40%	(148)
16.61 to less than 25%	(132)
0 to less than 16.61%	(417)

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

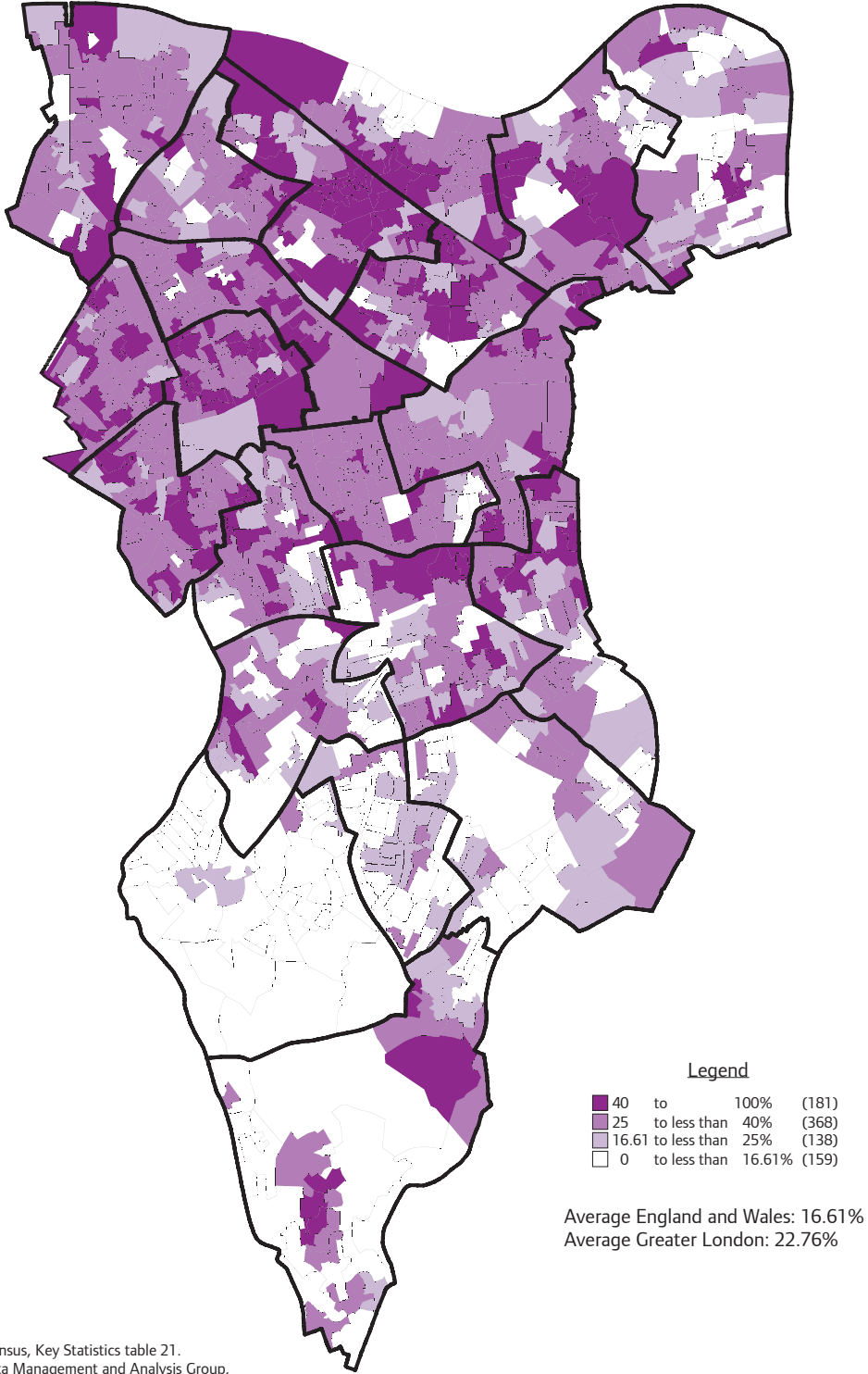
Average England and Wales: 16.61%
Average Greater London: 22.76%

Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Richmond upon Thames.



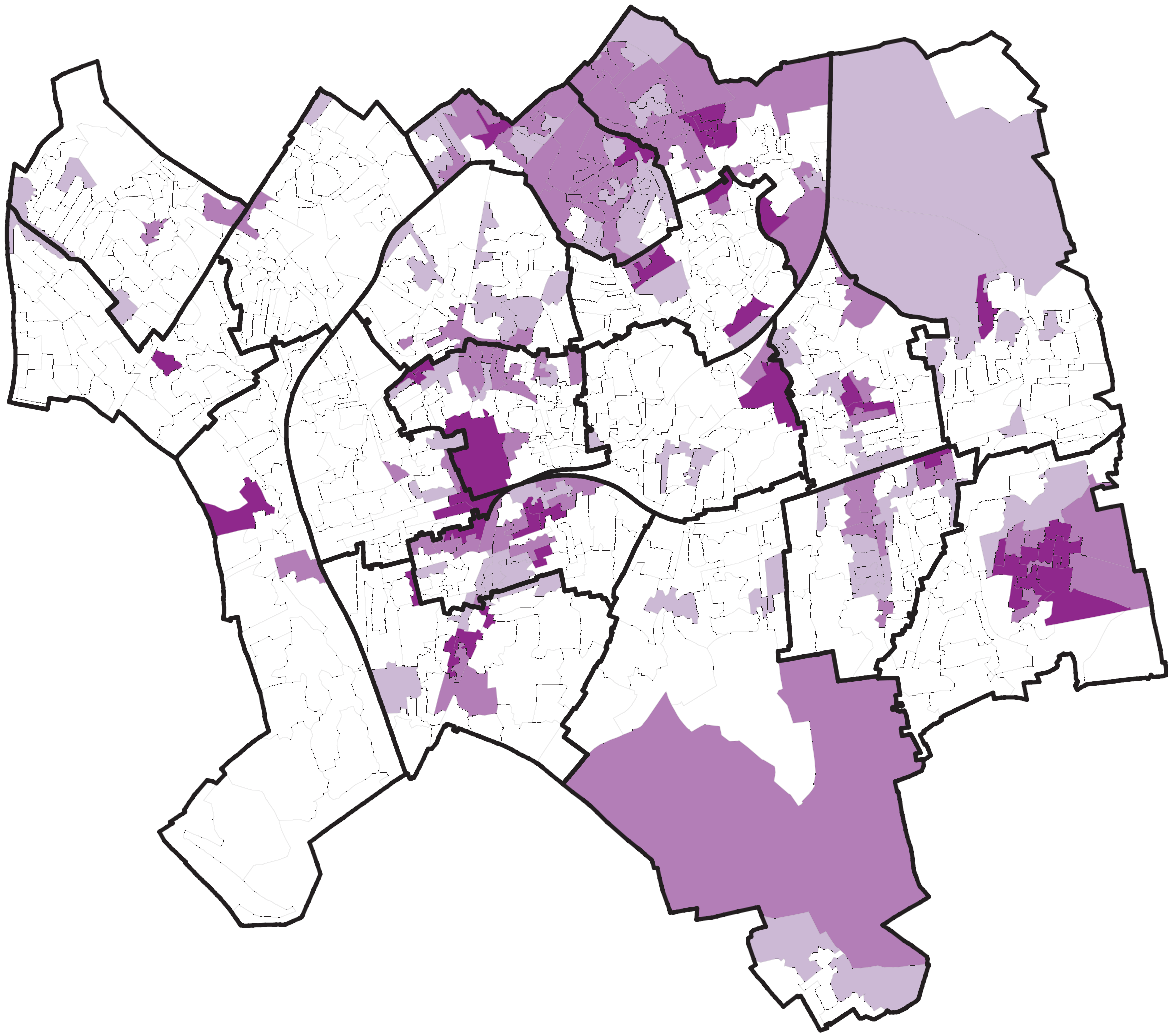
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Southwark.



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Sutton.



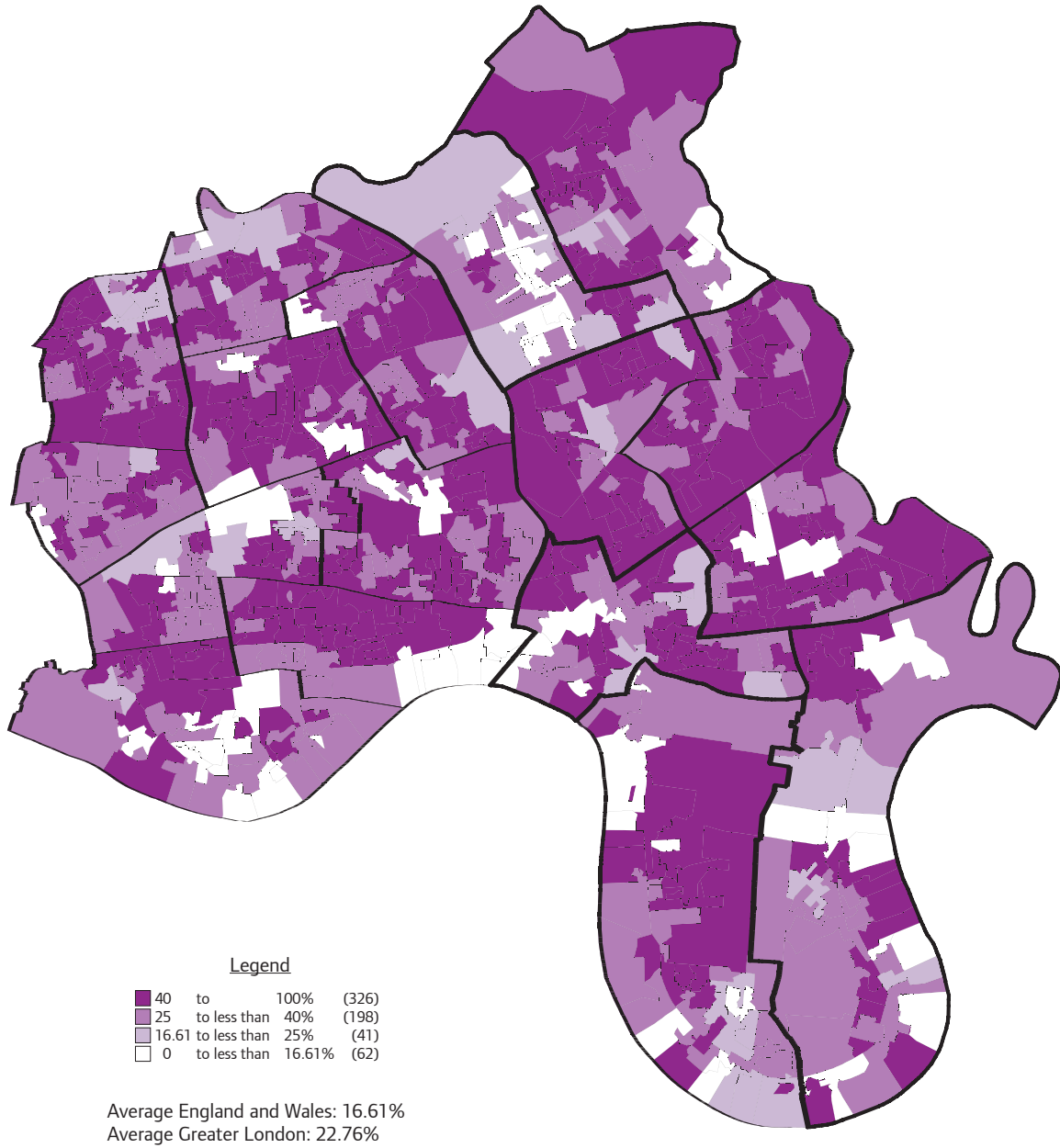
Legend

40 to 100%	(40)
25 to less than 40%	(81)
16.61 to less than 25%	(77)
0 to less than 16.61%	(412)

Average England and Wales: 16.61%
Average Greater London: 22.76%

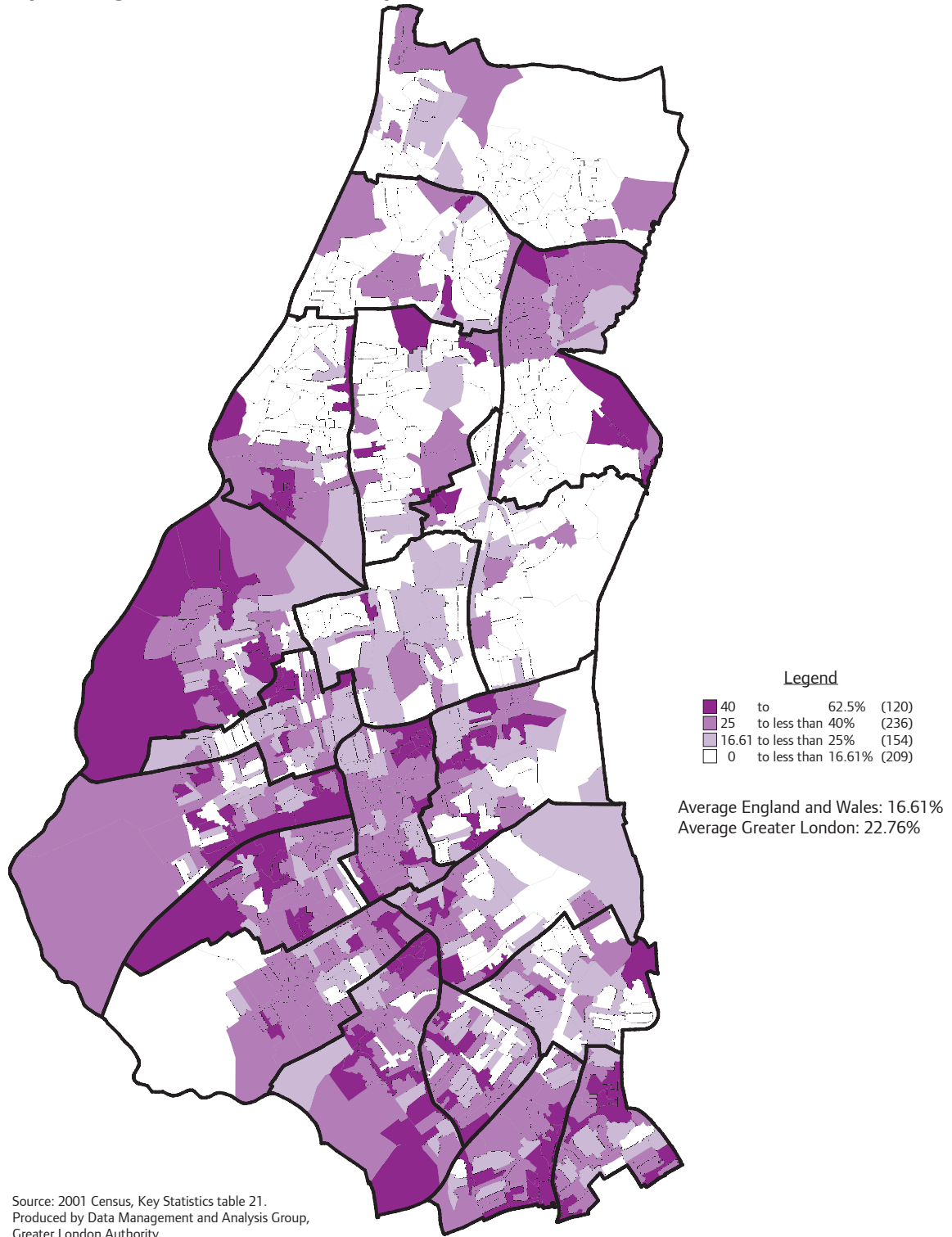
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Tower Hamlets.

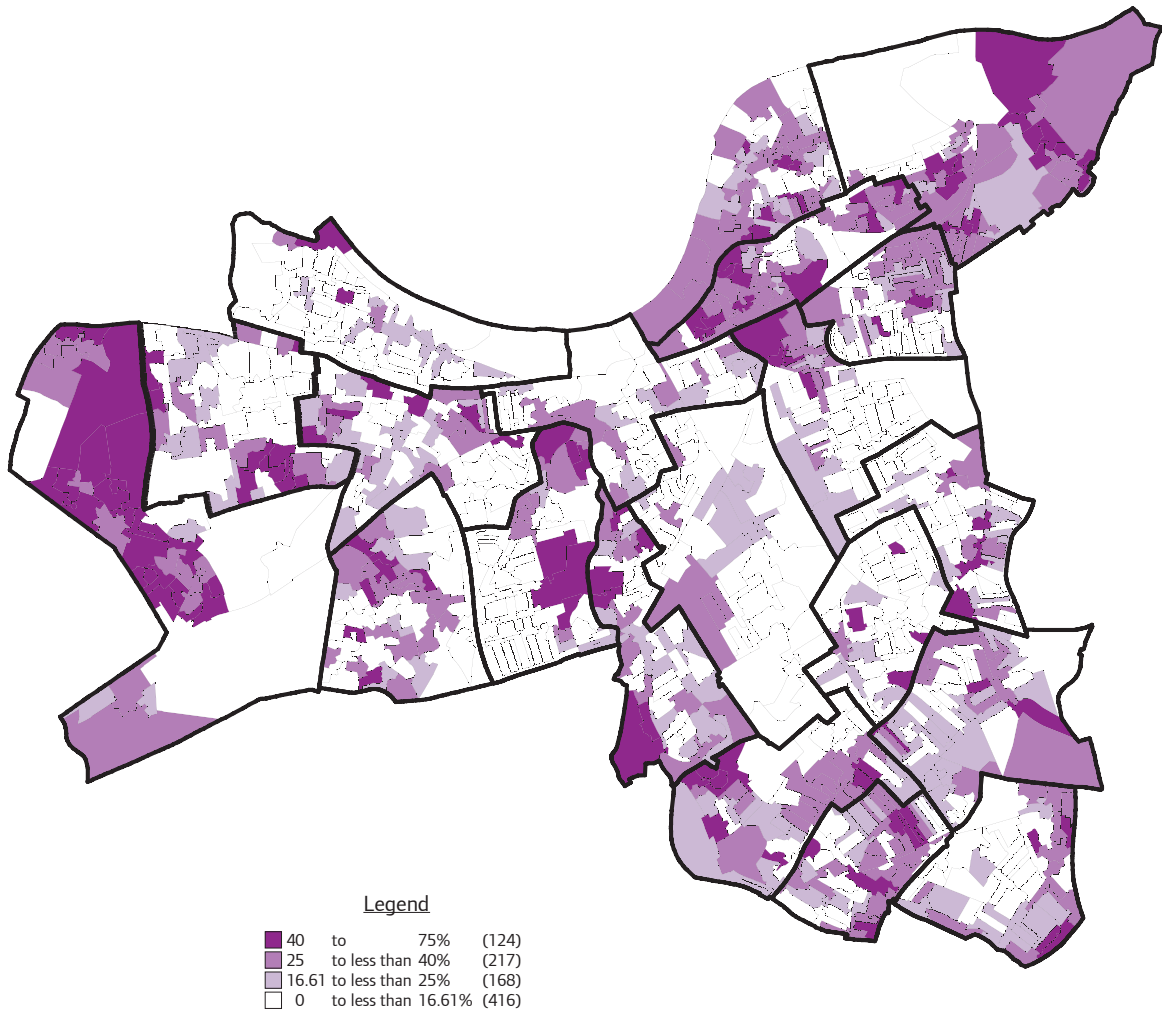


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Waltham Forest.



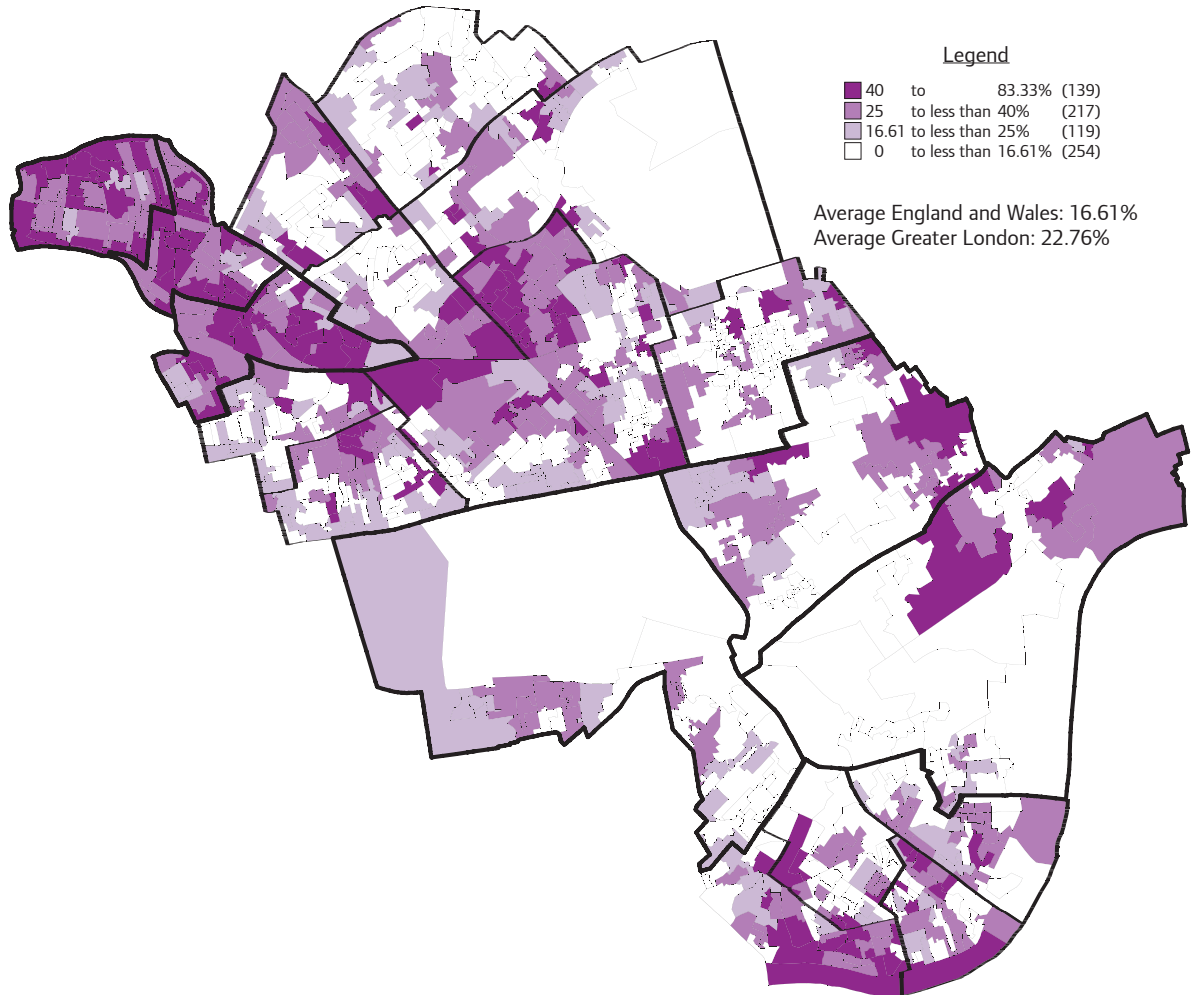
Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Wandsworth.



Average England and Wales: 16.61%
Average Greater London: 22.76%

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

Households with dependent children with no adult in employment as a percentage of all households with dependent children; Westminster.



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics table 21.
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group,
Greater London Authority

E-mail addresses of main Census Contacts

Metropolitan Police Service	Joanna Anstey	joanna.anstey@met.police.uk
Transport for London	Hannah Shrimpton	HannahShrimpton@tfl.gov.uk
London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority	Phil Jeffries	phil.jeffries@london-fire.gov.uk
London Development Agency	Patrick McVeigh	PatrickMcVeigh@lda.gov.uk
Association for London Government	James Lee	james.lee@alg.gov.uk
Corporation of London	Christine Pollard	Christine.Pollard@corpoflondon.gov.uk
Barking and Dagenham	Chris Sale	Chris.Sale@lbdd.gov.uk
Barnet	Peter Keeble	peter.keeble@barnet.gov.uk
Bexley	Taryn Eves	Taryn.Eves@bexley.gov.uk
Brent	Chris Morris	chris.morris@brent.gov.uk
Bromley	Doug Ogilvie	doug.ogilvie@bromley.gov.uk
Camden	Neil Storer	neil.storer@camden.gov.uk
Croydon	Peter Gunn-Wilkinson	peter_gunn-wilkinson@croydon.gov.uk
Ealing	Michael Weaver	WeaverM@ealing.gov.uk
Enfield	Colin Rumsey	colin.rumsey@enfield.gov.uk
Greenwich	Steve Tyler	steve.tyler@greenwich.gov.uk
Hackney	Ewa Plachta	ewa.plachta@hackney.gov.uk
Hammersmith and Fulham	Alan Brooks	alan.brooks@lbhf.gov.uk
Haringey	Bob Dawes	bob.dawes@haringey.gov.uk
Harrow	Sue Kaminska	skaminsk@harrow.gov.uk
Havering	Paul Ekers	paul.ekers@havering.gov.uk
Hillingdon	Karen Hunte	KHunte@hillingdon.gov.uk
Hounslow	Bill Martin	bill.martin@hounslow.gov.uk
Islington	Robin Hall	robin.hall@islington.gov.uk
Kensington and Chelsea	Roger Morgan	roger.morgan@rbkc.gov.uk
Kingston upon Thames	Peter Brunton	peter.brunton@rbk.kingston.gov.uk
Lambeth	Georges SenGupta	GSenGupta@lambeth.gov.uk
Lewisham	Alec MacDonald	Alec.MacDonald@lewisham.gov.uk
Merton	Elizabeth Charles-Soomer	elizabeth.charles-soomer@merton.gov.uk
Newham	Michelle von Ahn	michelle.von.ahn@newham.gov.uk
Redbridge	Matthew Wallbridge	matthew.wallbridge@redbridge.gov.uk
Richmond upon Thames	Fiona O'Toole	F.O'Toole@richmond.gov.uk
Southwark	Martin Cook	martin.cook@southwark.gov.uk
Sutton	Fin Robertson	finton.robertson@sutton.gov.uk
Tower Hamlets	Juanita Haynes	Juanita.Haynes@towerhamlets.gov.uk
Waltham Forest	Brenda DeMendonca	brenda.demendonca@ce.lbwf.gov.uk
Wandsworth	Martin Howell	mhowell@wandsworth.gov.uk
Westminster	Damian Highwood	dhighwood@westminster.gov.uk
Berkshire	Bryan Lyttle	bryan.lyttle@rbwm.gov.uk
London Health Observatory	Giovanna Polato	gpolato@lho.org.uk

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 these series will still appear regularly.

The latest DMAG Briefings are:

DMAG Briefing 2003/1	Disabled people and the labour market	Lorna Spence
DMAG Briefing 2003/2	2001 Borough Demographic Profiles	Baljit Bains/Iryna Pylypchuk
DMAG Briefing 2003/3	2002 Round of Demographic Projections	John Hollis
DMAG Briefing 2003/4	Greater London Demographic Review: 2001	Baljit Bains/Iryna Pylypchuk
DMAG Briefing 2003/5	Census Information Note 2003-1	Eileen Howes
DMAG Briefing 2003/6	Third country nationals living in London 2000/01	Lorna Spence
DMAG Briefing 2003/7	2001 Census Key Statistics: Initial summary of results	Eileen Howes
DMAG Briefing 2003/8	2001 Census Key Statistics: Household variables	John Hollis
DMAG Briefing 2003/10	Household Forecasts based on 2001 Census Key Statistics	John Hollis
DMAG Briefing 2003/11	2001 Census: Copyright and licensing for Census users	Rachel Leeser /Hywel Davies
DMAG Briefing 2003/12	Women and the Labour Market	Lorna Spence
DMAG Briefing 2003/13	2001 Census Key Statistics: Means of travel to work	Eileen Howes
DMAG Briefing 2003/14	2001 Census Key Statistics: People, families and households	Rachel Leeser
DMAG Briefing 2003/15	Census Information Note 2003-2	Eileen Howes
DMAG Briefing 2003/16	2001 Census Key Statistics: Health indicators	Gareth Piggott
DMAG Briefing 2003/17	Public sector employment in London	Lorna Spence
DMAG Briefing 2003/18	Trade union membership in London	Lorna Spence
DMAG Briefing 2003/19	Fertility of Ethnic Groups in London	Ed Klodawski
DMAG Briefing 2003/20	ONS 2001 (revised) and 2002 Mid-year Population Estimates	John Hollis/Baljit Bains

If you would like copies of previous briefings, please contact Jackie Maguire at the GLA, jackie.maguire@london.gov.uk.

Contact details for the Data Management and Analysis Group are as follows:

Rob Lewis (020 7983 4652) is Head of the Data Management and Analysis Group.
rob.lewis@london.gov.uk

Bill Armstrong (020 7983 4653) works in the Census Team with particular responsibilities for commissioned tables, workplace data and mapping. *bill.armstrong@london.gov.uk*

Baljit Bains (020 7983 4613) works in the Demography Team and is responsible for the borough and ward level projections. *baljit.bains@london.gov.uk*

Hywel Davies (020 7983 4696) is responsible for the SASPAC project and for the development of GIS work. *hywel.davies@london.gov.uk*

David Ewens (020 7983 4656) is responsible for school roll projections, education research and data analysis. *david.ewens@london.gov.uk*

Giorgio Finella (020 7983 4328) is a member of the Census Team.
giorgio.finella@london.gov.uk

Dennis Grenham (020 7983 4532) works mostly on statistical compendia, election statistics and special publications. *dennis.grenham@london.gov.uk*

John Hollis (020 7983 4604) is responsible for the work of the Demography Team and the Social Exclusion Team, and particularly for household projections and demographic modelling.
john.hollis@london.gov.uk

Eileen Howes (020 7983 4657) is responsible for the work of the Census Team.
eileen.howes@london.gov.uk

Ed Klodawski (020 7983 4694) works in the Demography Team. His post is joint with the London Health Observatory and specialises in ethnic and health issues.
edmund.klodawski@london.gov.uk

Rachel Leeser (020 7983 4699) works in the Social Exclusion Team with particular responsibilities for indicators and income data. *rachel.leeser@london.gov.uk*

Alan Lewis (020 7983 4348) is a member of the SASPAC Team. *alan.lewis@london.gov.uk*

Jackie Maguire (020 7983 4655) is responsible to the Group Head and provides general support to the Group. *jackie.maguire@london.gov.uk*

Michael Minors (020 7983 4654) is responsible for the work of the General Statistics and Education Teams. *michael.minors@london.gov.uk*

Gareth Piggott (020 7983 4327) is a member of the Census Team.
gareth.piggott@london.gov.uk

Iryna Pylypchuk (020 7983 4534) is an Assistant Research and Statistical Analyst working in the Demography Team. *iryna.pylypchuk@london.gov.uk*

Lorna Spence (020 7983 4658) is a member of the Social Exclusion Team, with particular responsibility for the Labour Force Survey and benefits data. *lorna.spence@london.gov.uk*

Please use the above descriptions and telephone numbers in deciding who to contact to assist you with your information needs.