

CIS 2014-13

Dependent Children in London

Census Information Scheme

December 2014



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Greater London Authority
December 2014

Published by

Greater London Authority
City Hall
The Queens Walk
London SE1 2AA

www.london.gov.uk

Tel 020 7983 4922

Minicom 020 7983 4000

Cover photograph

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Key Findings

- There were 1.85 million dependent children living in London in 2011, a rise of 14 per cent since 2001
- 31 per cent of households in the capital contained at least one dependent child

Section 1: Families

- Half of families in London in 2011 included at least one dependent child. There was an increase in families with dependent children families of 141,400 or 16 per cent over the decade.
- In 2011 lone parent families accounted for a quarter of all families in the capital
- More than four in ten one-dependent-child families were lone parent families
- Over a quarter of step-families had three or more dependent children
- The number of step-families in London decreased by 40 per cent over the decade to 2011

Section 2: Accommodation and Housing

- In 2011, 31 per cent of households contained at least one dependent child
- Almost two thirds of all dependent children (63 per cent) lived in a house or bungalow while the remainder lived in flats or other accommodation
- Younger children were more likely to live in flats than their older counterparts
- Dependent children were most likely to live in owner occupied properties in 2011 - 45 per cent of children lived in accommodation of this tenure.
- The older a dependent child was the more likely they were to live in owner occupied households and the less likely they were to live in privately rent accommodation

Section 3: Economic Activity

- Economic activity among parents increased by six percentage points between 2001 and 2011 so that by 2011 76 per cent of parents in London were economically active
- The proportion of lone parents who were unemployed rose by five percentage points between the last two censuses from 7 per cent in 2001 to 12 per cent in 2011. This could be a result of parents moving from employment to unemployment, or from inactivity to unemployment.
- Lone parents were three times more likely than parents in a couple to be unemployed (12 per cent and 4 per cent respectively)
- The most common reason for a parent to be economically inactive was 'looking after home or family'

Section 4: Ethnicity

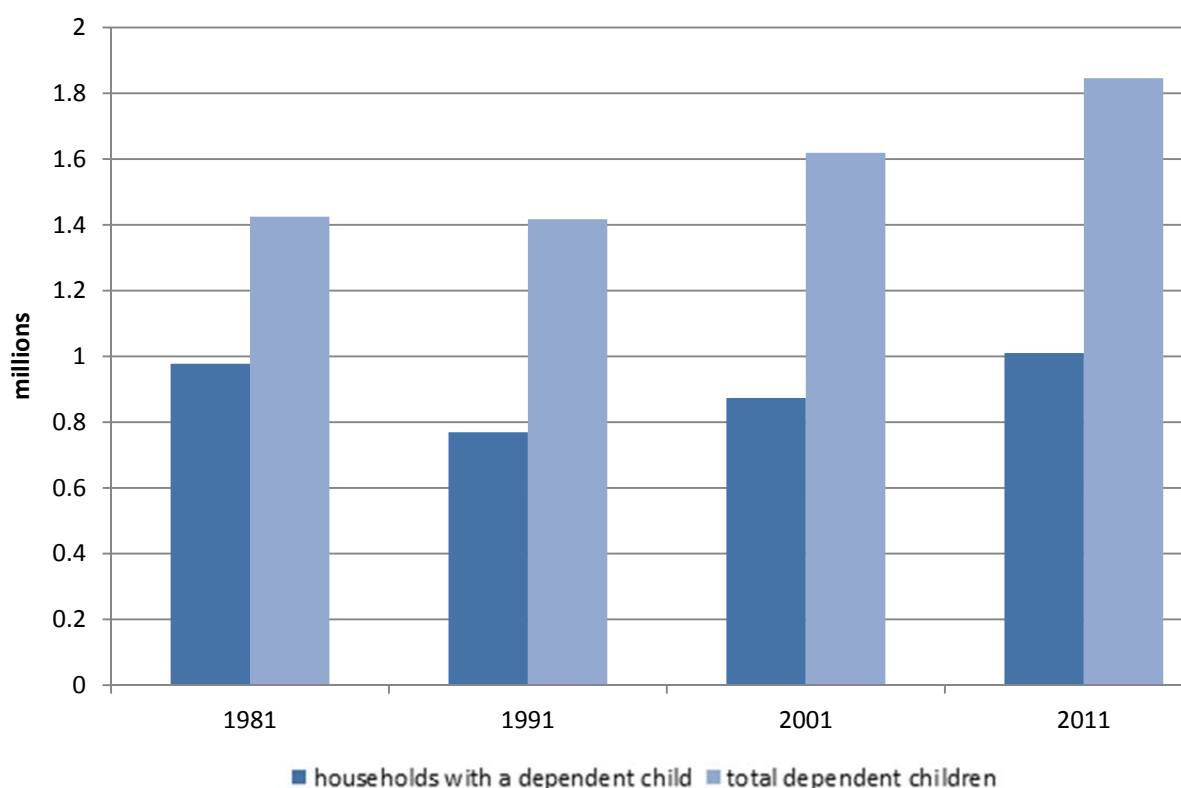
- In 2011, 37 per cent of London's dependent children reported White British or White Irish ethnicity
- Black African was the second largest ethnic group in London among dependent children, at 11 per cent while in Southwark the proportion was 24 per cent
- In Havering 78 per cent of children were White British/Irish while in Newham just ten per cent reported this ethnicity
- In Tower Hamlets 63 per cent of children were of an Asian ethnicity
- Dependent children as a group were much more ethnically diverse than the adult population in 2011 achieving a Diversity Index score of 5.9 compared to the adults' 3.9
- Almost half (45 per cent) of children with mixed White & Asian ethnicity were aged 0 to 4
- Four in ten Black Caribbean children were aged 10 to 15

Introduction

In 2011 the census in recorded 1.85 million dependent children¹ in London, a rise of 226,800 (14 per cent) since 2001. Over the same period the proportion of households in London with dependent children also rose from 29 per cent to 31 per cent. The average number of children per household fell very slightly from 1.85 in 2001 to 1.83 in 2011.

Nationally, the number of dependent children rose by four per cent to 12.1 million between 2001 and 2011. Average children per household also increase in England & Wales from 1.83 to 1.88 over the decade meaning that London changed from having an above average rate of children per household in 2001 to a below average rate in 2011.

Figure 1: Total dependent children & proportion of households containing dependent children, London 1981-2011



Source: 1981 Census T31 & T24, 1991 Census S36, 2001 Census KS021, 2011 Census QS118EW

The growth in the number of dependent children in London over the last decade was not uniform across all age groups. Overall growth was 14 per cent but this was exceeded in the youngest and oldest age groups while growth among those aged 5 to 14 was lower than average (see Figure 2). No age group saw a decline in numbers.

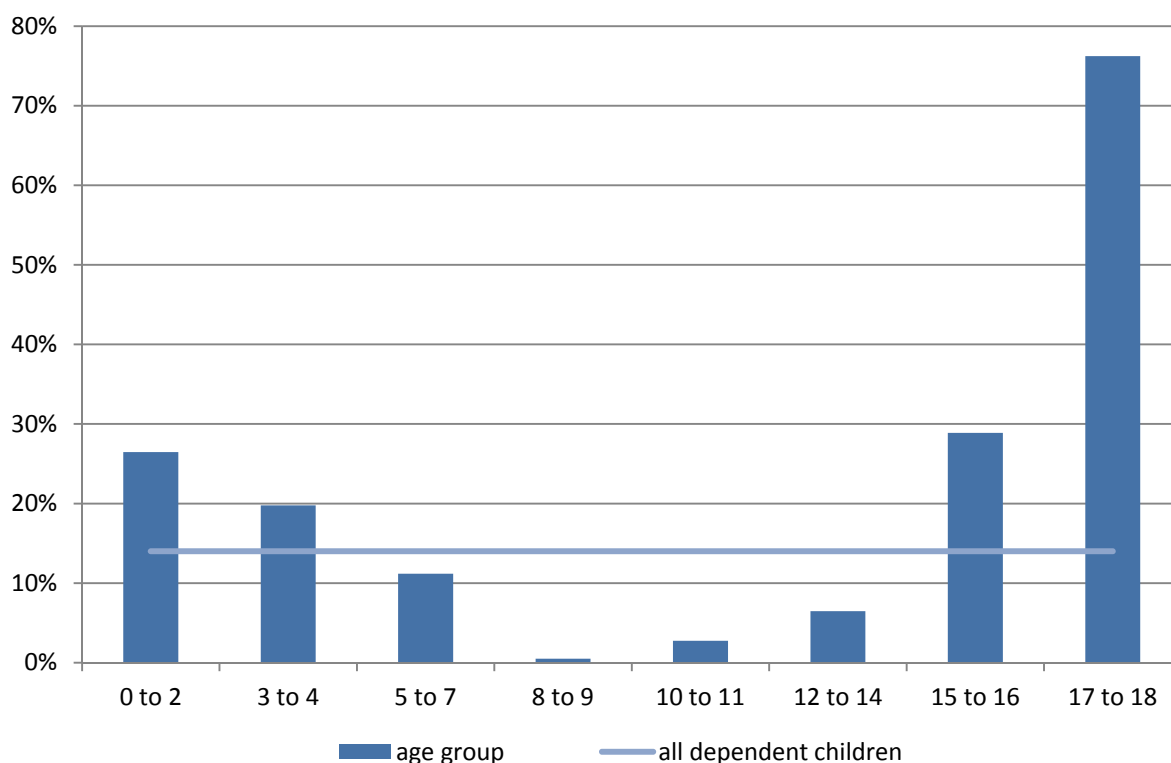
The number of 0 to 4 year olds increased by 46 per cent over the decade while the number of dependent 17 to 18 year olds² increased by 76 per cent. The increase in the numbers of children

¹ See Glossary for definition of dependent children

² 17 and 18 year olds must be in full-time education to be defined as dependent children

in the youngest cohorts is to some extent explained by the recent high birth rates seen in London. Growth in the older age cohorts, particularly those aged 17 to 18, is a result of more people of these ages remaining in education. The total number of 17 to 18 year olds increased by 17 per cent over the decade while the proportion of the age group in full-time education increased from 62 per cent to 73 per cent.

Figure 2: Percentage increase in dependent children by age 2001-2011, London



Source: 2011 Census DC2103EW, 2001 Census TT001

In addition to increasing numbers the 2011 Census also reveals that characteristics of dependent children and the households in which they live have changed significantly over the last decade. The nature of population is such that it is continually refreshed by new births and by the ageing out of the cohort of the older members. As a result this group is more sensitive than the general population to societal change and will often display wider demographic trends sooner and to a greater degree. This report, where it is concerned with the particular characteristics of the dependent child population, can provide some insight into the shifting composition of London’s growing population overall.

As well as changes to the dependent children population there have also been changes to families and households over the last decade. A household space is defined as a space in which an individual, group of individuals or a family lives. A family can either be a couple with or without children or a lone parent with children. The relationship between families, households and children is explored in detail in this report.

Section 1: Families

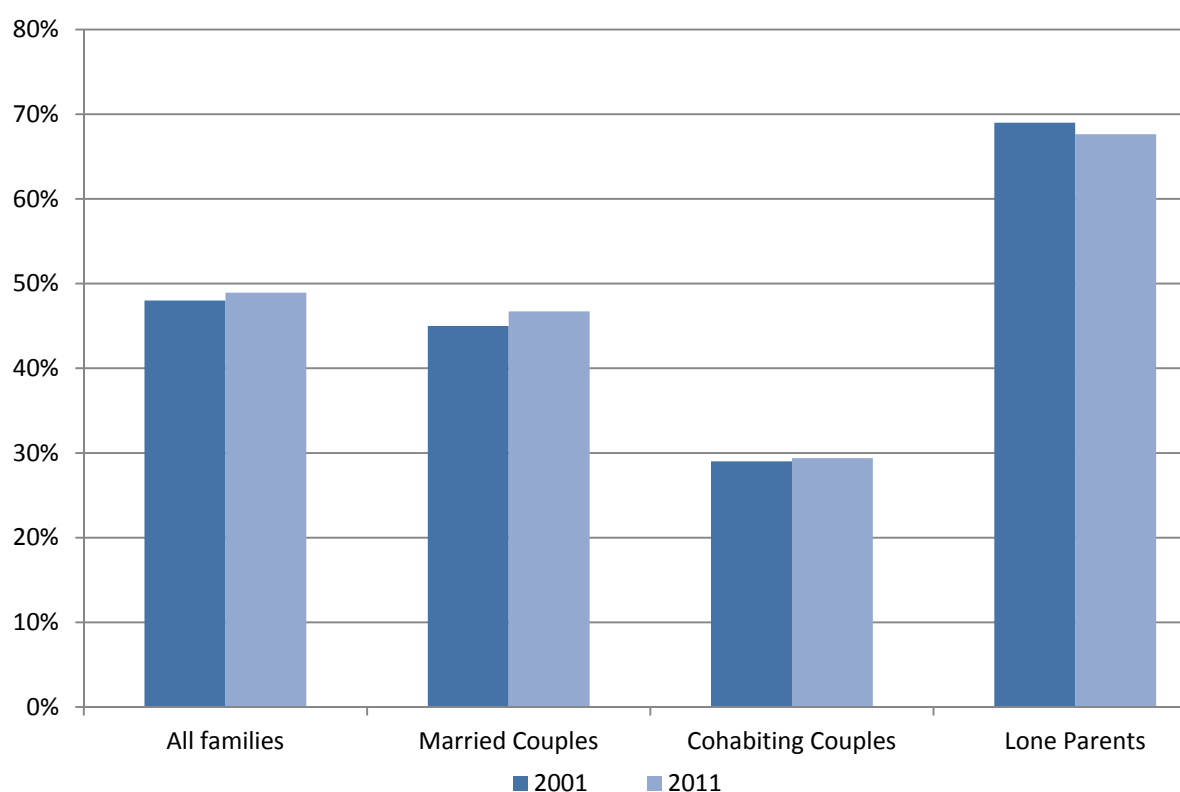
Families with dependent children

In 2011 the census recorded 2,064,263 families³ living in London and found that 61 per cent of the capital's 3.27 million households contained a family⁴. The number of families in London grew between 2001 and 2011 by 14 per cent, in line with overall population growth over the period.

Just under half of families in London had dependent children in 2011 (49 per cent) – 1.01 million families. There was an increase of 141,400 families with dependent children in London between 2001 and 2011 (16 per cent). The analysis below is concerned only those families with dependent children.

Families are described in the census by type: whether the family comprises a married couple, a cohabiting couple or a lone parent. Couple families are further disaggregated into step families and non-step families.

Figure 3: Proportion of families with dependent children by family type



Source: 2011 Census DC1114EW, 2001 Census ST006

Note: In 2011 'Married' includes same-sex civil partnerships.

Among lone parents the proportion of families with dependent children was significantly higher, in fact over two thirds (68 per cent) of lone parents had at least one dependent child. Partly this is because in order to be defined as a lone parent an individual must have a child living in their

³ See Glossary for definition of family

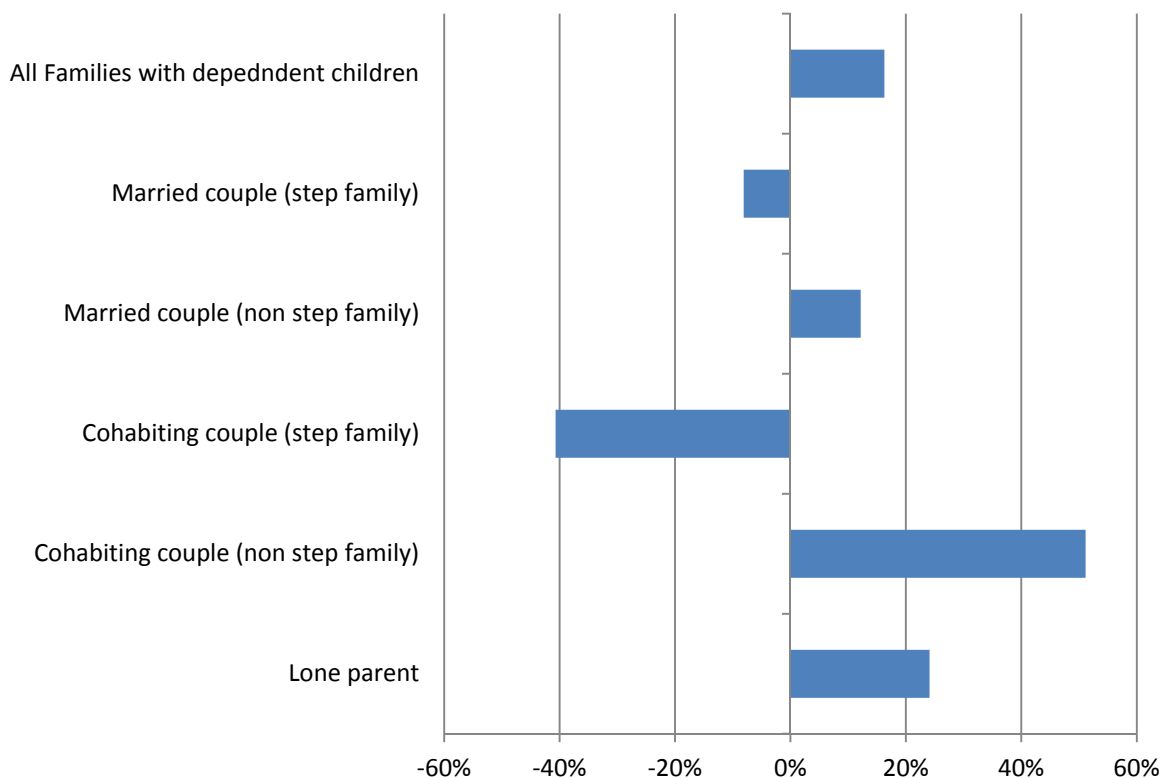
⁴ Households containing more than one family are only counted once.

household (which may be dependent or non-dependent), this is not the case for couple families which can be defined as such when no children are present. Among married couple families 47 per cent had dependent children while among cohabiting couple families 29 per cent had dependent children. The proportions with just non-dependent children were 15 per cent and 4 per cent respectively.

Over the intercensal period there was a rise in the proportion of families with dependent children in London. This rise was driven by the increased proportion of couple families (both married and cohabiting) with dependent children while lone parents were less likely to have a dependent child in 2011 than 2001 (Figure 3).

Figure 3 below shows changes in family type in the context of the overall growth in dependent children families of 16 per cent between 2001 and 2011.

Figure 4: Percentage change in type of dependent children family 2001-2011, London



Source: 2011 Census DC1114EW, 2001 Census ST007

Note: In 2011 'Married' includes same-sex civil partnerships.

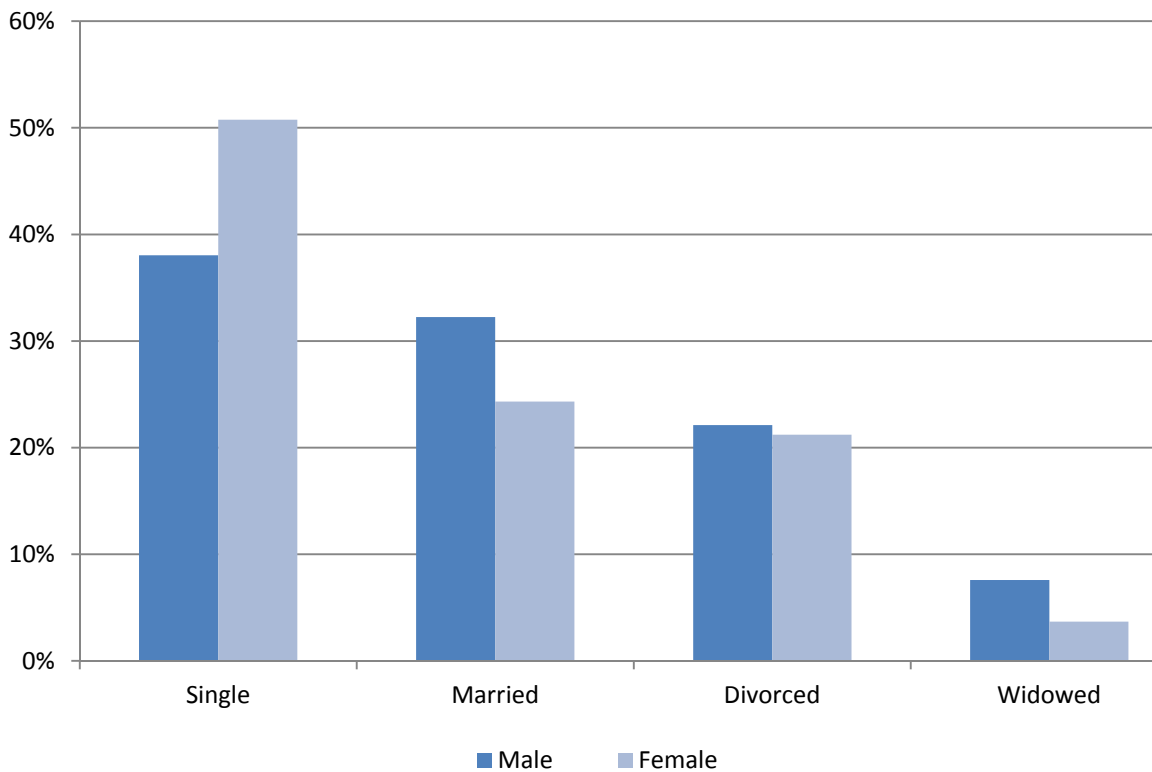
The number of cohabiting couple families increased over the intercensal period (2001-2011) by 24 per cent, however this was composed of a 41 per cent decrease in step families which was outweighed by a 51 per cent increase in non-step families. There was also a decrease in step families among married couples, albeit by a much lower eight per cent. The number of lone parent families increased by 24 per cent over the decade so that in 2011 a third of all families with dependent children (34 per cent) were lone parent families. Female lone parent families constituted 91 per cent of all lone parent families in 2001 and 90 in 2011.

Lone parent families

There were 508,100 lone parent families in London in 2011 – an increase of 106,300 or 26 per cent since 2001. Of these, 68 per cent (343,800) had dependent children a similar figure to the 69 per cent of lone parents with dependent children in 2001.

Female lone parents accounted for 90 per cent of all lone parents with dependent children in London in 2011. This compares to a national figure of 89 per cent for the same period.

Figure 5: Marital status of lone parents with dependent children by sex, London 2011



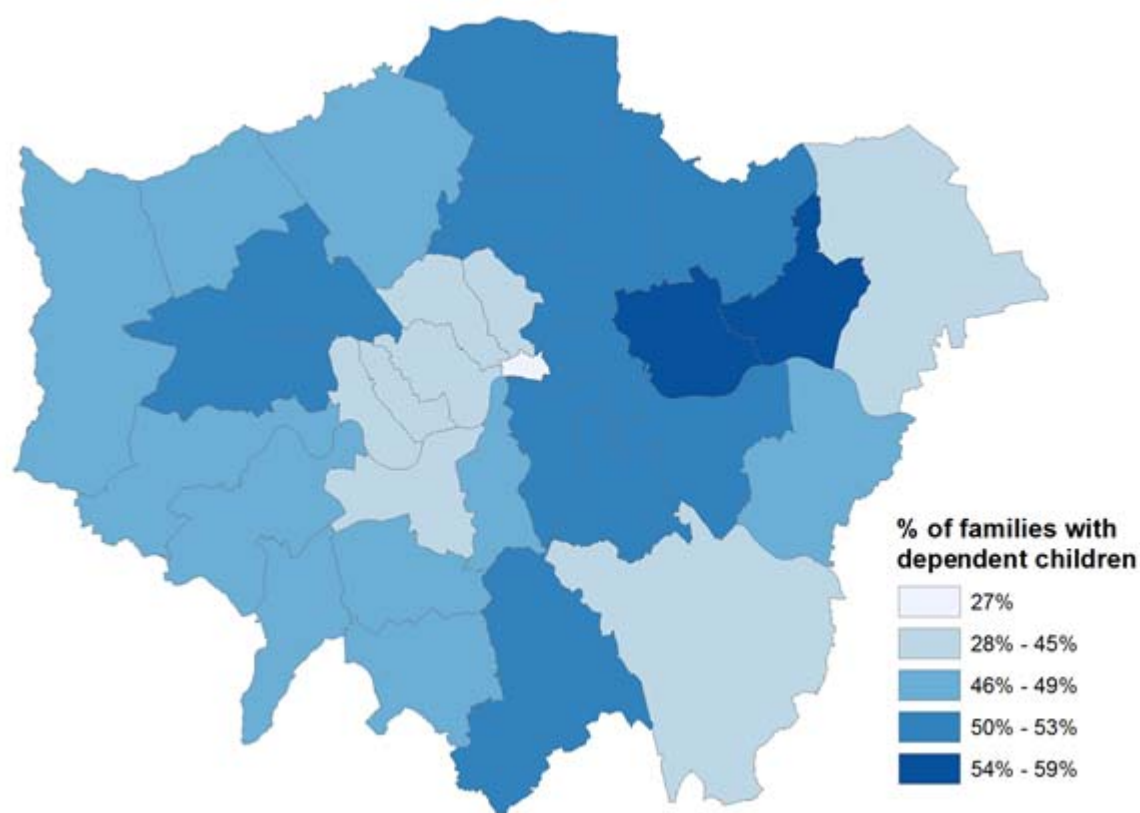
Source: 2011 Census DC1115EW

Figure 4 shows the marital status of lone parents by sex. There are striking differences between male and female lone parents. Female lone parents are more likely than males to be single while male lone parents are more likely than females to be married or widowed. The proportions of divorced lone parents were similar across both sexes.

Distribution of families

The map below (Figure 5) shows how the distribution of families with dependent children varied across London. The City of London had the lowest proportion with 27 per cent of its 1,600 families having dependent children. The remaining 32 London Boroughs ranged from Westminster (42 per cent of families) to Barking & Dagenham (59 per cent of families). The London average was 49 per cent of families had dependent children which compared with a national average in England & Wales of 43 per cent.

Figure 6: Families with dependent children as a proportion of all families, London 2011



Source: 2011 Census DC1114EW

Number of dependent children

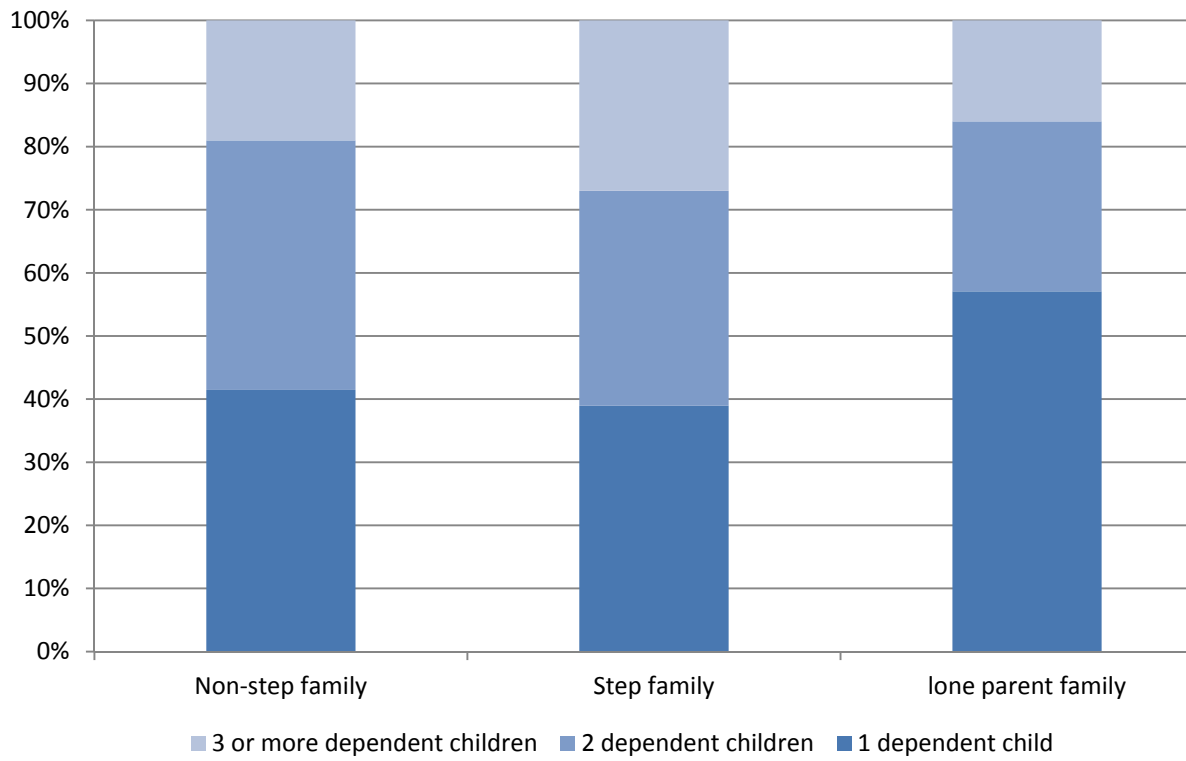
In 2011 almost half of London families (47 per cent) with dependent children had just one child. This compares to a similar proportion (46 per cent) nationally. Two-children families accounted for 38 per cent of London's dependent children families and those with three or more 16 per cent. Again, this was similar to the national average.

Figure 6 shows the number dependent children by family type in London. It shows that 57 per cent of lone parents had one dependent child in 2011, as a result of this high proportion 42 per cent of all one-child families in London in 2011 were lone parent families.

Among non-step family couples 41 per cent had one child and 40 per cent had two children. A significant 69 per cent of all two-child families were non-step couple families.

Step families accounted for just five per cent of all families in London in 2011. However within this small number, 27 per cent had three or more dependent children, the highest proportion of any of the three family types. Overall seven per cent of three or more children families were step-families, a likely result of the way in which these families are formed.

Figure 7: Number of dependent children by family type, London 2011



Source: 2011 Census DC1114EW

Section 2: Accommodation & Housing

Households with dependent children

In 2011, 31 per cent of all households in London (1.01 million) contained at least one dependent child. This compares to 29 per cent of households nationally and 29 per cent in London in 2001.

The household type classification provides similar information to the family type classification; the difference is that while all families live in a household, not all households contain a family⁵. Therefore the proportions of married, cohabiting and lone parent households will be smaller than the corresponding groups as a proportion of families.

Table 1 and Figure 7 show the number and proportion of dependent children living in each of five household types. According to the census there were 240 dependent children living in alone in one-person households in London in 2011. This is because only those individuals who are resident in the UK for 12 months or longer are counted in the census (these individuals are called usual residents). In these 240 cases the child in the household has been recorded as a usual resident but any parents or other adults have been recorded as short-term residents or visitors. As a result only one person (the child) appears in the census data and the household is categorised as a one-person household.

Just under half of married couple households contained dependent children (49 per cent) while under a third of cohabiting couple households contained dependent children (31 per cent). Over two thirds of lone parent households included dependent children (68 per cent).

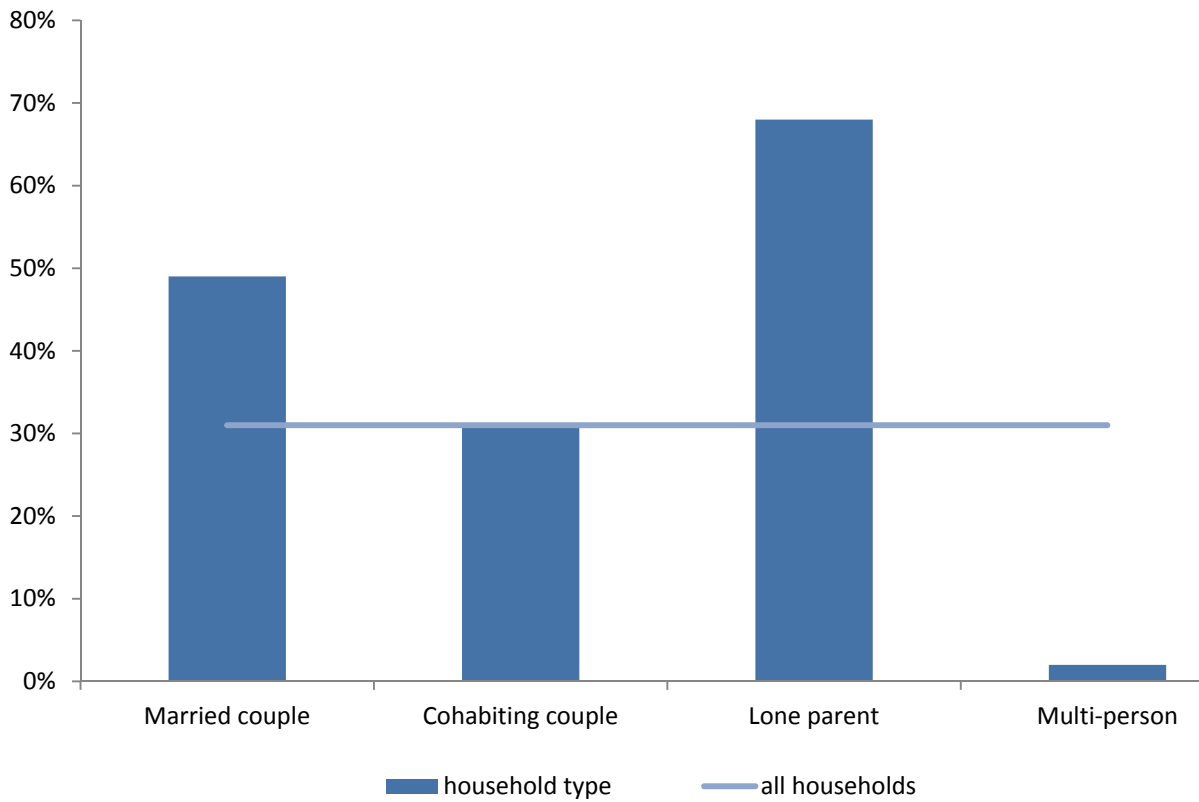
Table 1: Household type and dependent children, London 2011

| | All households | Households with dependent children | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| | | Number | Proportion |
| One-person | 1,030,600 | 240 | 0% |
| Married couple | 1,180,100 | 572,800 | 49% |
| Cohabiting couple | 336,000 | 104,400 | 31% |
| Lone parent | 479,600 | 327,400 | 68% |
| Multi-person | 240,000 | 5,300 | 2% |
| Total | 3,266,200 | 1,010,200 | 31% |

Source: 2011 Census table DC1113EW

⁵ For more information see the Glossary

Figure 8: Percentage of households including dependent children, London 2011



Source: 2011 Census DC1130EW

Accommodation type by dependent children

Data on accommodation type provide information on whether residents live in a house/bungalow or flat/other type of accommodation. In 2011, the majority of the 1.85 million dependent children in London – 63 per cent – lived in a house or bungalow while remaining 37 per cent lived in a flat or other form of accommodation. Overall, housing stock in London was split between 49 per cent house/bungalow and 51 per cent flat/other.

The census disaggregates accommodation type into six sub-categories; three types of house and three types of flats/other accommodation.

Table 2 shows that children are more likely than average to live in all three types of houses and less likely than average to live in all three types of flats. Of particular note are differences between the stock of converted houses (12 per cent) and the proportion of dependent children in converted houses (six per cent). Also, the difference in detached houses – six per cent of stock, nine per cent of children.

Table 2: Proportion of households and dependent children by accommodation type, London 2011

| | All households | Dependent children |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| House/Bungalow Total | 49 | 63 |
| Detached | 6 | 9 |
| Semi-detached | 19 | 25 |
| Terraced | 23 | 29 |
| Flat/Other Total | 51 | 37 |
| Purpose built block | 37 | 30 |
| Converted house | 12 | 6 |
| Commercial building/other | 2 | 1 |

Source: 2011 Census tables DC4102EW & DC4403EW

The older a dependent child was the more likely they were to live in a house or bungalow and the less likely they were to live in a flat or other form of accommodation (Figure 9).

All three types of house (detached, semi-detached and terraced) had the same correlation with age cohorts seen in the overall house/bungalow category; i.e. as age increased so too did propensity to live in each of the house types.

The trend observed in the overall category for flats and other accommodation, for declining proportions with increased age, is also apparent in each of the three sub-categories of flats: flats in purpose built blocks; flats in converted houses; flats in commercial buildings/other accommodation).

Figure 9: Percentage of dependent children by accommodation type by age, London 2011



Source: 2011 Census DC4102EW

Housing characteristics of dependent children

Number of bedrooms

There were 3.27 million households containing at least one usual resident in London in 2011. Table 2 below shows the proportion of households and the proportion of dependent children in each of five types of households based on the number of bedrooms in the household.

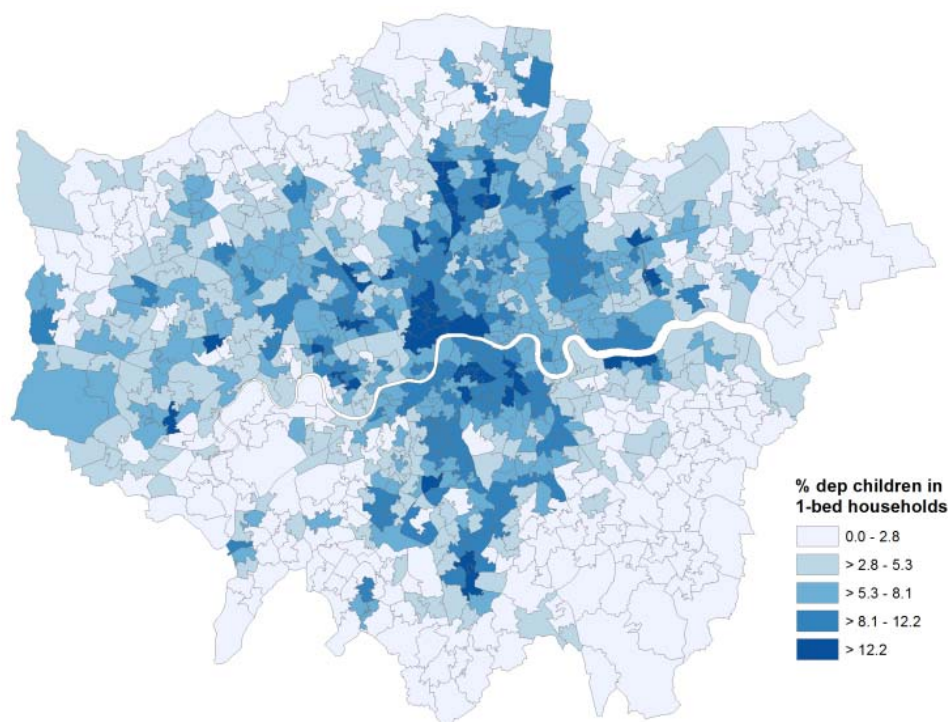
Table 3: Proportion of households and dependent children by number of bedrooms, London 2011

| | Total | 1 bedroom | 2 bedrooms | 3 bedrooms | 4 bedrooms | 5 or more bedrooms |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|
| Households | 3,266,200 | 22% | 32% | 31% | 11% | 4% |
| Dependent children | 1,845,800 | 5% | 29% | 40% | 17% | 9% |

Source: 2011 Census table DC4102EW

Overall, 22 per cent of households contained one bedroom, however, just 5 per cent of London’s 1.85 million dependent children lived in a one-bedroom household. There were also proportionally more households with two bedrooms than dependent children living in two-bedroom households (32 per cent and 29 per cent respectively). In the other three categories of bedrooms published in the census data (three-bedroom households, four-bedroom households and five or more bedroom households) the percentage of dependent children was greater than the proportion in the housing stock (see Table 2, Figure 10). More dependent children lived in three-bedroom households than any other type of household in 2011.

Figure 10: Dependent children living in one-bedroom households, MSOA



Source: 2011 Census table DC4102EW

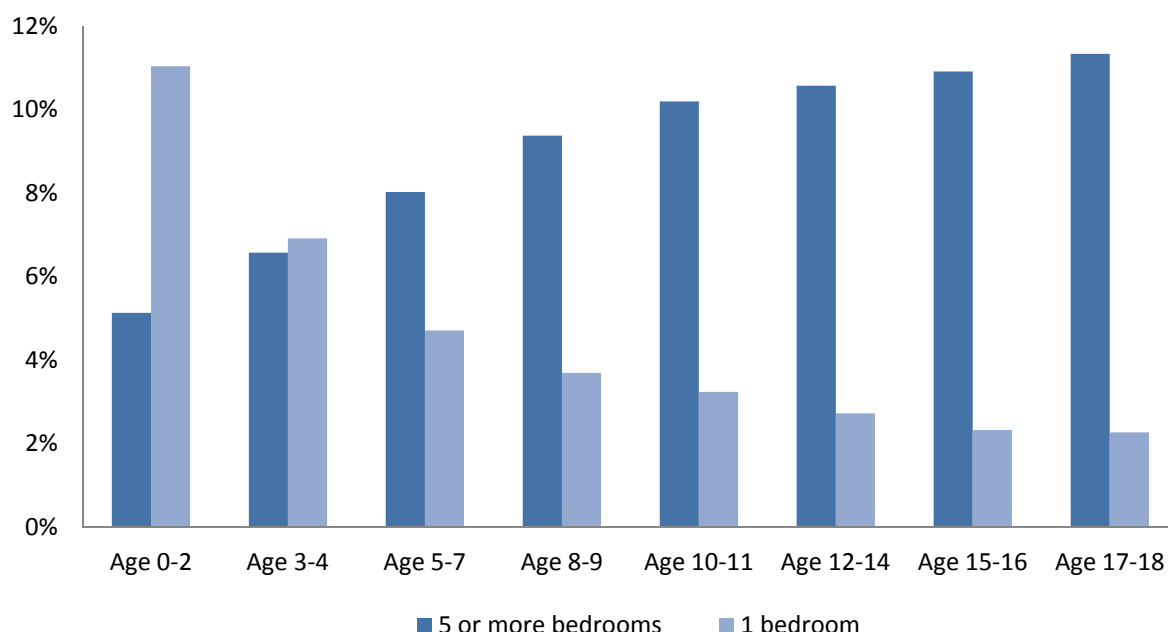
The map in Figure 11 shows the distribution of dependent children living in one-bedroom households across London (expressed as a percentage of all dependent children within each Middle-level Super Output Area [MSOA]). Darker colours indicate greater proportions. There was a particularly high concentration of dependent children in one-bedroom households in the central boroughs of Westminster and City of London. In more general terms outer London boroughs had a lower proportions than those in inner London.

The distribution of children in one-bedroom households mirrors the distribution of children in flats. This is because one-bedroom properties are much more likely to be flats than households. Correspondingly, five-bedroom properties are much more likely to be houses than flats, a fact supported by the similar distributions of both across London.

Age of dependent child

Dependent children were more likely to live in a one-bedroom household if they were younger - 11 per cent of 0 to 2 year olds lived in a one-bedroom property while 2 per cent of 16 to 17 year olds lived in such households.

Figure 11: Proportion of dependent children living in 1-bedroom and 5-bedroom households by age, London 2011



Source: 2011 Census table DC4102EW

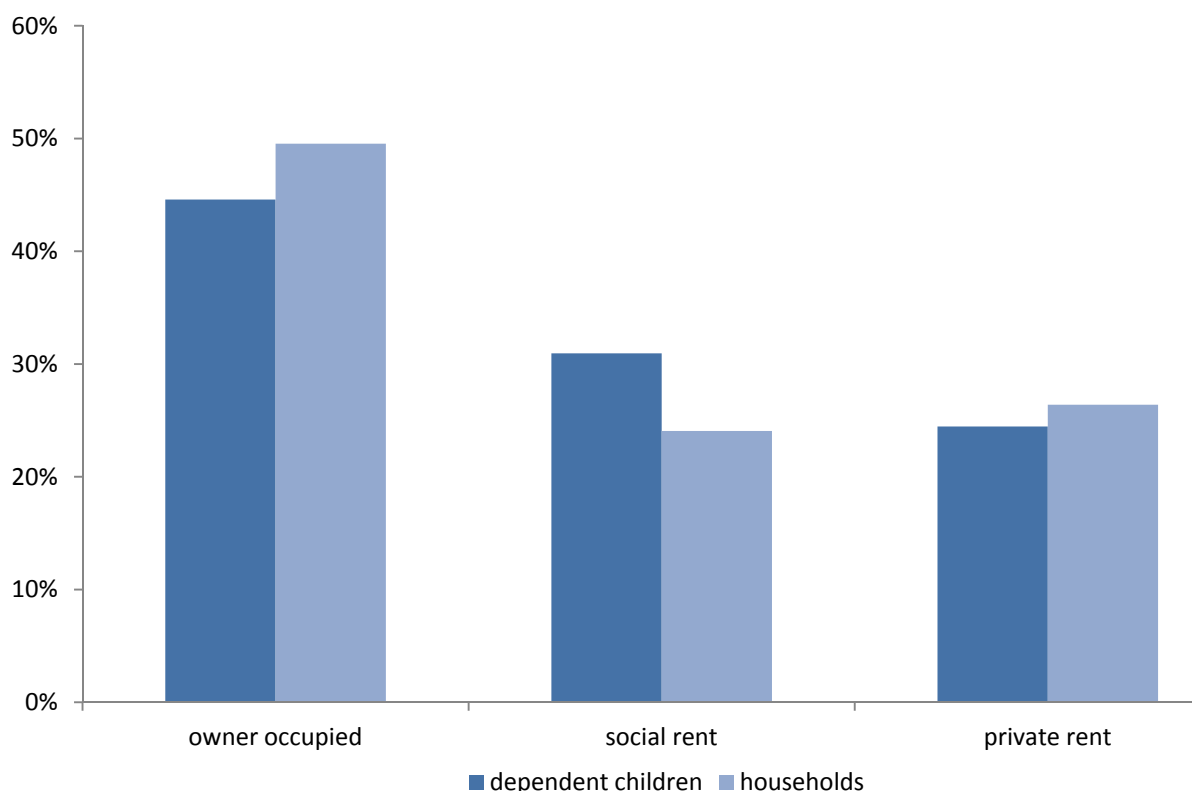
Just nine per cent of London’s dependent children lived in a property with five or more bedrooms. However this ranged from five per cent among 0 to 2 year olds to 11 per cent among 17 to 18 year olds (Figure 11).

Two fifths (40 per cent) of dependent children in London lived in a three-bedroom household (Table 2). Older dependent children were more likely to be living in three-bedroom households, four bedroom and five or more bedroom households.

Household tenure

More dependent children lived in owner occupied properties in 2011 than any other tenure – 45 per cent of the 1.85 million dependent children in London. While this was the largest proportion, it was lower than the overall owner occupation rate in London of 50 per cent of households (Figure 12). It was also significantly lower than the national average for dependent children in owner occupied properties which was 60 per cent. This is primarily because owner occupation is less common in London than elsewhere in England & Wales.

Figure 12: Proportion of dependent children and households by tenure, London 2011



Source: 2011 Census table DC4103EW

Children were more likely to live in social rented accommodation (31 per cent) than private rented accommodation (24 per cent), see Figure 12.

Households with children were less likely than those without to live in an owner occupied home – 46 per cent of households with dependent children lived in owner occupied households compared with 51 per cent of households without dependent children.

Properties in private rent were also more likely to be occupied by households without dependent children than households with dependent children, although the proportions were closer (27 per cent and 25 per cent of households respectively).

The only tenure in which households with dependent children were in higher proportions than those without was social rented accommodation (29 per cent compared to 22 per cent). This is partly a result of the qualification criteria used in the allocation of social housing. Families with dependent children are given priority and as a result one would expect to see that a greater proportion of properties of this tenure containing dependent children.

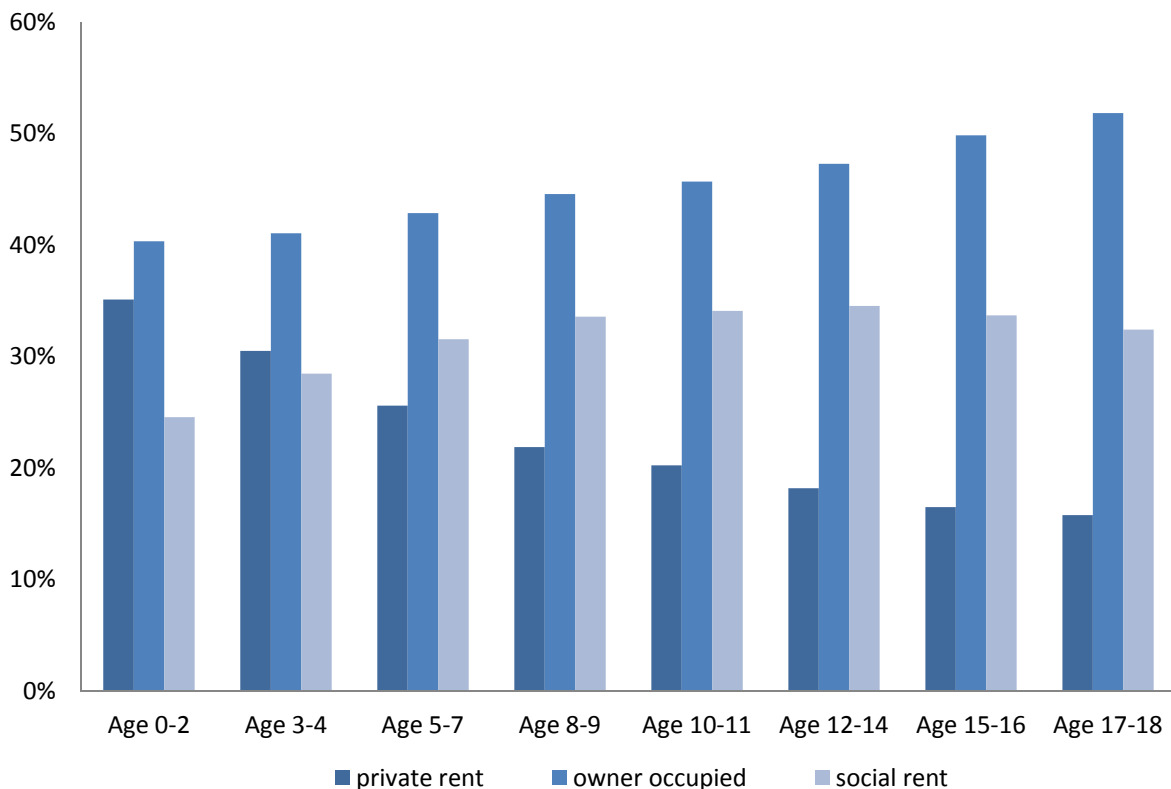
Age of dependent child

Among dependent children the age group least likely to be in owner occupied properties was 0 to 2 year olds; 40 per cent of these children were in owner occupied properties. As age increased so did propensity to live in owner occupied housing so that in the oldest age category, 17 to 18, 52 per cent of children lived in owner occupied households (Figure 14).

The opposite was true for private rented accommodation; as age increased dependent children were significantly less likely to live in private rented accommodation. Between the ages of 0 and 2, 35 per cent of children lived in private rented accommodation. This was the largest proportion of any age group but still five percentage points lower than the smallest owner occupied proportion. Among 17 to 18 year olds the share in private rent was just 16 per cent.

Within the housing stock there is a relationship between accommodation type and tenure. Flats are more likely to be in the private or social rented sector (71 per cent) while houses are more likely to be owner occupied (72 per cent). As has already been established more children in London live in houses than flats and so one might expect that more children live in owner occupied properties than rented.

Figure 13: Proportion of dependent children in owner occupied and private rented households by age, London 2011



Source: 2011 Census DC4103EW

Dependent children were more likely to be present in social rented properties if aged between 10 and 14. The earliest age groups were the least likely to live in social rented accommodation (25 per cent among 0 to 2 year olds). Between the ages of 8 and 15 the proportion varied only

by three per cent with an average for this older group of 34 per cent. The lower presence of the youngest children in the social rented sector may be related to housing waiting lists and the time it takes for a new family to be allocated housing.

Section 3: Economic Activity

Economic activity of families with dependent children

The census reports that there were 1.68 million parents⁶ over the age of 16 living in households with dependent children in 2011. The number of parents under the age of 16 is not a statistic published in the census dataset⁷.

The majority of parents (1.33 million) lived in couples making 666,000 families while the remaining 343,400 were lone parents. In total this makes 1.01 million families with dependent children in London.

Table 4: Economic activity of parents by family type, London 2011

| | All parents | | Parents in a couple | | Lone parents | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| Employed | 1,173,400 | 70% | 991,500 | 74% | 182,000 | 53% |
| Unemployed | 98,300 | 6% | 58,600 | 4% | 39,700 | 12% |
| Economically Inactive | 403,600 | 24% | 281,900 | 21% | 121,700 | 35% |
| London | 1,675,400 | - | 1,331,900 | - | 343,400 | - |

Source: 2011 Census table DC1601EW

Note: Lone parent totals are different to those in Section 1 as data here include only parents aged 16+

Note: employed includes full-time & part-time

Economically active families

Figure 16 shows the proportion of parents, in couples and lone parents, in each of the three economically active groups. Together these groups constitute all economically active parents of which there were 1.27 million in London in 2011, representing 76 per cent of all parents. This compares with an economic activity rate of 67 per cent for the whole population of residents aged 16 and over in London. Therefore, parents of dependent children were more likely than average to be economically active. This comparison is slightly unfair as the parents group is likely to be younger and therefore less likely to be economically inactive. Among Londoners aged 16 to 74, 72 per cent were economically active in 2011 while among 16 to 64 year olds the proportion was 76 per cent.

Within the different family types 79 per cent of parents in couples and 65 per cent of lone parents were economically active.

Over half (52 per cent) of parents in couples were employed full-time. This includes a third of parents (32 per cent) who were in a couple in which both individuals worked full-time. This compares with 26 per cent of lone parents who were working full-time. A greater proportion of lone parents worked part-time; 27 per cent compared to 22 per cent of parents in couples.

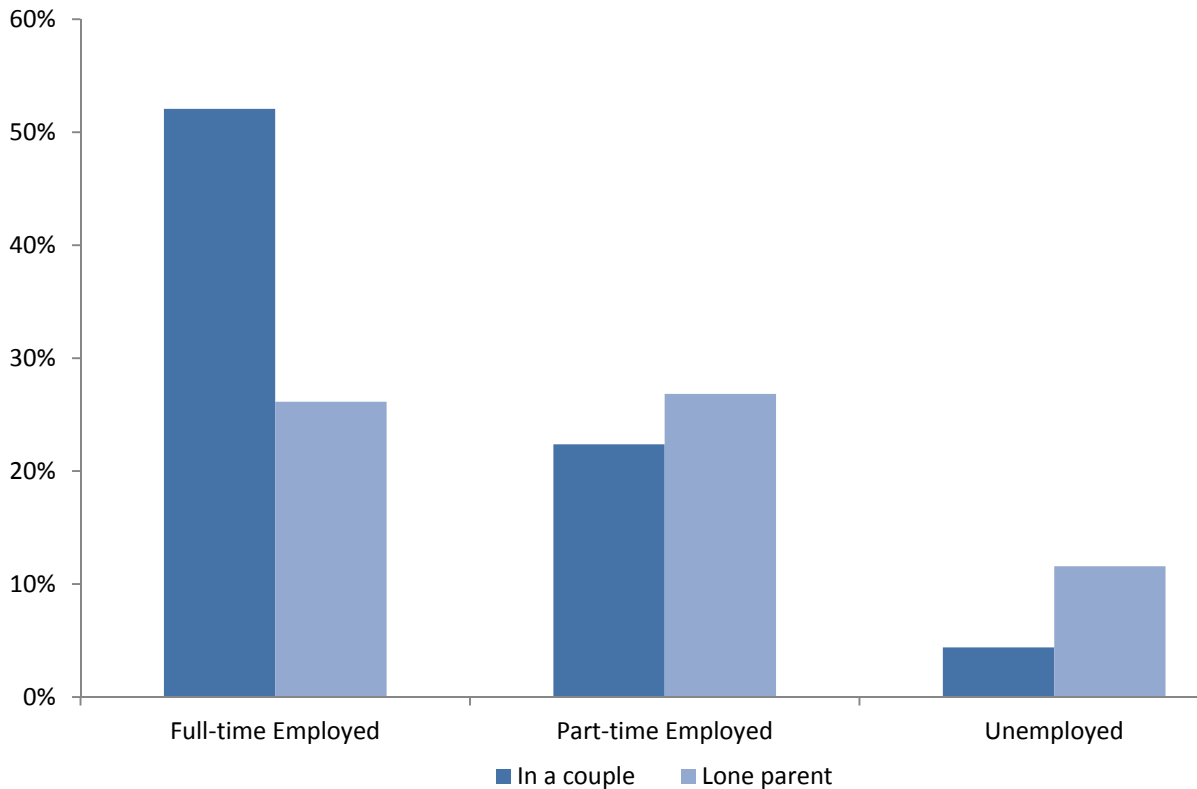
Unemployment among parents was slightly higher than in the wider population. In London six per cent of parents were unemployed (defined as actively looking for work) which compares

⁶ For a definition of parent see Glossary

⁷ In order to aid clarity parents aged 16 and over will be treated as 'all parents'

with five per cent of working age Londoners. Lone parents were three times more likely than parents in a couple to be unemployed – 12 per cent of lone parents compared to 4 per cent of couple parents.

Figure 14: Economically active parents with dependent children by family type, London 2011



Source: 2011 Census DC1601EW

Economically inactive parents

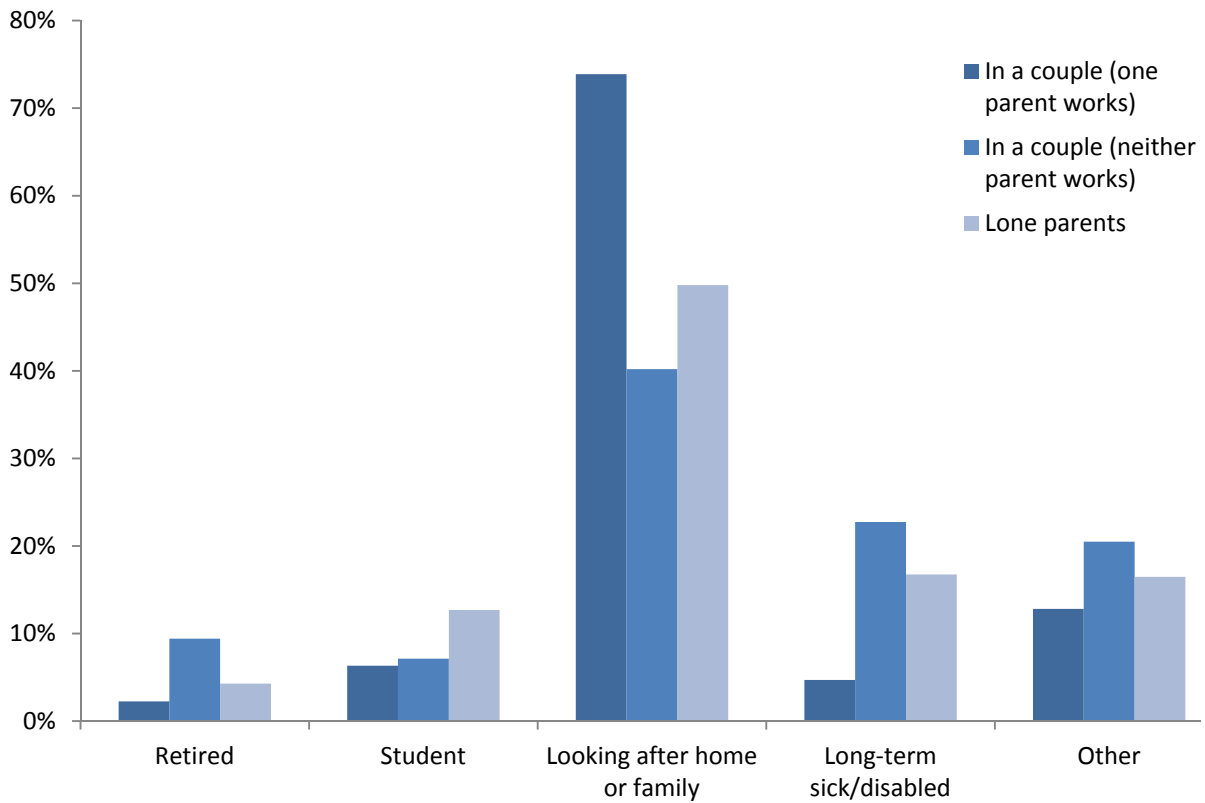
Just under a quarter (24 per cent) of all parents in London were economically inactive in 2011 – 21 per cent of parents in a couple and 35 per cent of lone parents (Table 3).

Data on parents in couples can be disaggregated into those couples where both work, couples where one partner works and one does not, and couples where neither work. .

Among couples where one parent was working and one was not, 42 per cent of parents were economically inactive (eight per cent unemployed). Among couples where neither parent worked 79 per cent were economically inactive (21 per cent unemployed).

Figure 17 displays economically inactive parents in each of five inactivity sub-categories. The figure shows that across all family types the most common reason for a parent to be inactive was looking after home or family. Almost three quarters of economically inactive parents with a partner who worked were inactive for this reason (74 per cent). Among couples where neither parent worked four in ten (40 per cent) were looking after home or family and half (50 per cent) of lone parents reported the same.

Figure 15: Reason for inactivity as a proportion of all economically inactive parents by family type, London 2011



Source: 2011 Census DC1601EW

Economic activity in 2001

The data on parent's economic activity for 2001 covers the population aged 16 to 74, while in 2011 the same dataset covers the population aged 16 and over. Parents aged 75 and over will be few in number even taking into account census definitions which allow for a grandparent to be classed as a parent. As such the differing population bases for the two time periods will not have a significant impact on the dataset or conclusion drawn on it.

Table 5: Economic activity of parents by family type, London 2001 & 2011

| | All parents | | Parents in a couple | | Lone parents | |
|-----------------------|-------------|------|---------------------|------|--------------|------|
| | 2001 | 2011 | 2001 | 2011 | 2001 | 2011 |
| Employed | 66% | 70% | 71% | 74% | 43% | 53% |
| Unemployed | 4% | 6% | 4% | 4% | 7% | 12% |
| Economically Inactive | 29% | 24% | 25% | 21% | 50% | 35% |

Source: 2011 Census table DC1601EW, 2001 Census table ST031

Note: 2001 population is 16-74, 2011 population is 16+

In 2001 there were 1.46 million parents in London. Over the decade this number increased by 219,900 to 1.68 million – a 15 per cent rise. This increase does include the addition of the over 74s in the 2011 dataset but, as already stated, the impact of this group is negligible.

Overall, the proportion of parents in employment rose by four percentage points from 66 per cent to 70 per cent. The proportion of unemployed parents also rose (by two percentage points) meaning that overall the share of parents who were economically active increased by six percentage points.

Employment among parents in a couple rose by three percentage points but among lone parents saw a significant increase of ten percentage points. Unemployment in couple parents was the same in 2011 as it was in 2001 at four per cent, this does not imply a constant rate over the intercensal period as there may have been fluctuations over the decade. The proportion of lone parents reporting that they were unemployed increased from seven per cent in 2001 to 12 per cent in 2011. Therefore, overall economic activity among lone parents grew by 15 percentage points between 2001 and 2011.

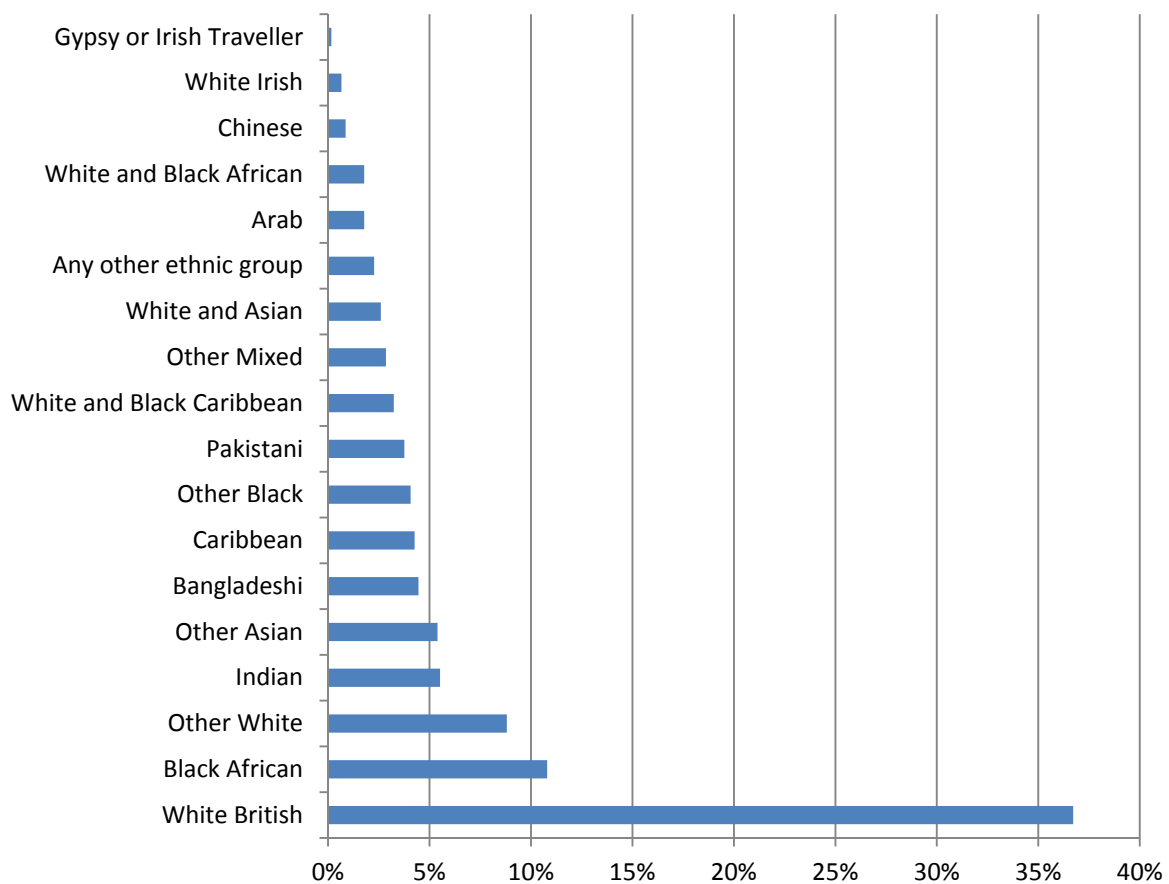
Economic inactivity fell by nearly six percentage points over the period. Parents in couples saw a four percentage point decrease while lone parents saw a 15 percentage point decrease.

Section 4: Ethnicity

Ethnicity of dependent children

The census reports data for 18 ethnic group categories. Figure 16 shows the proportions of London’s dependent children in each of these groups.

Figure 16: The proportion of dependent children in each ethnic group, London, 2011



Source: 2011 Census table DC2116EW

By far in the highest proportion were White British children, at 37 per cent (677,800). The number of dependent children of this ethnicity was triple that of the second largest group, Black African. More than one in ten dependent children in London were of Black African ethnicity in 2011, closely followed by Other White at nine per cent (162,600). Most other ethnic groups held between two and six per cent shares of dependent children, with the exception of Chinese, White Irish, and Gypsy and Irish Traveller. Each of these groups made up less than one per cent of the total dependent children in London.

The ethnic make-up of dependent children living outside of London in England & Wales was very different to that of children in London. Over eight in ten (82 per cent or 8.42 million) of the 10.23 million dependent children living in England & Wales (excluding London) were White British; over double the proportion this group represented in London. Pakistani was the next most common ethnic group, holding just three per cent (347,500) of the shares; one percentage point less than in London. The groups White Other, Indian and White & Black Caribbean (mixed) all held shares of two per cent, and all other ethnicities made up less than one per cent of the

total. These ethnic groups held much larger shares among the dependent children population in London, as shown in Figure 16.

For the purposes of this analysis, ethnicities have been grouped into six broad ethnic group categories. These are: White British/Irish, Other White⁸, Mixed/multiple ethnicity, Asian/Asian British, Black/Black British, and Other ethnic groups.

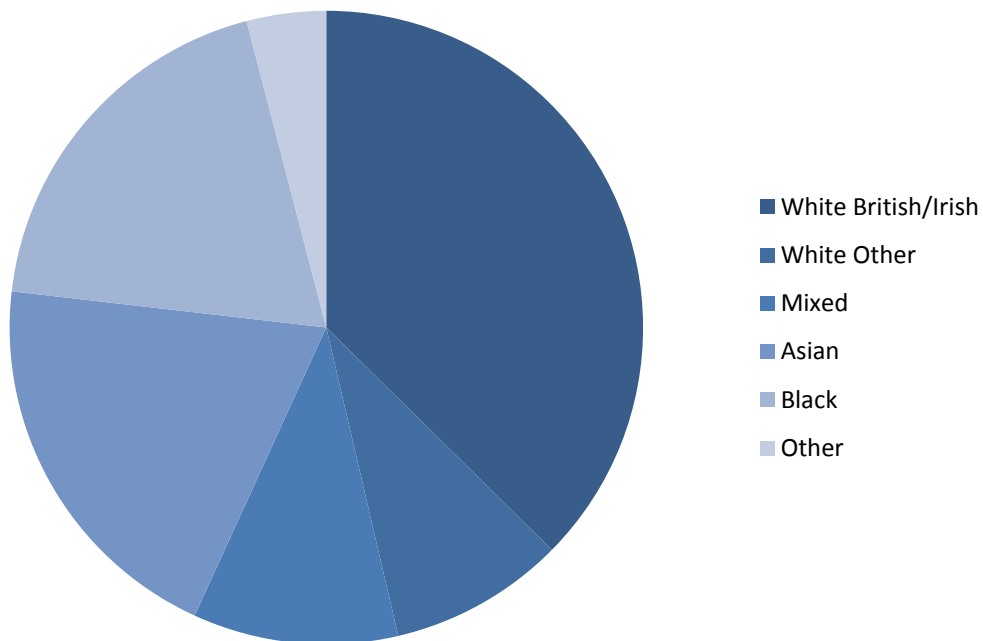
White British has been grouped with White Irish in this analysis due to the similar characteristics these groups exhibit in the dependent child population. It was felt that grouping White Irish with White Other (a group including many recent European migrants) whose characteristics are quite different would be inappropriate. White Irish was the second smallest of the 18 ethnic groups among dependent children in London accounting for less than one per cent of the total.

London Overview

The census reports that there were 1.85 million dependent children living in London in 2011. Figure 17 and Table 6 show the proportions of dependent children in each of the six broad ethnic groups outlined above.

⁸ This group includes Gypsy and Irish Travellers as well as recent European migrants.

Figure 17: Dependent Children by Ethnicity, London, 2011



Source: 2011 Census table DC2116EW

As may be expected having already looked at the 18 detailed ethnic group categories, White British/Irish was the largest broad ethnic group. The Asian and Black groups are of a similar size, both containing around one in five dependent children (20 and 19 per cent respectively).

Table 6: Number and share of dependent children by broad ethnic group, London 2011

| | Total dependent children | % of total dependent children |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| White British/Irish | 690,000 | 37% |
| White Other | 165,600 | 9% |
| Mixed/Multiple | 193,200 | 11% |
| Asian | 369,100 | 20% |
| Black | 353,000 | 19% |
| Other | 74,800 | 4% |

Source: 2011 Census table DC2116EW

Borough Overview

Table 7 shows the proportion of all dependent children in every London borough that were each of the six main categories in 2011. Highlighted cells show the highest and lowest percentages in each ethnic group.

Table 7: Percentage of ethnic group of dependent children by London Borough, 2011

| Borough | White British/Irish Percentage | Other White Percentage | Mixed Percentage | Asian Percentage | Black Percentage | Other Percentage |
|---------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | |

Dependent Children

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Barking & Dagenham | 39 | 7 | 9 | 17 | 27 | 2 |
| Barnet | 44 | 12 | 10 | 17 | 11 | 6 |
| Bexley | 71 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 1 |
| Brent | 15 | 10 | 9 | 32 | 26 | 8 |
| Bromley | 72 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 1 |
| Camden | 37 | 13 | 13 | 18 | 16 | 4 |
| City of London | 46 | 9 | 16 | 18 | 8 | 3 |
| Croydon | 38 | 5 | 14 | 16 | 27 | 2 |
| Ealing | 26 | 11 | 10 | 30 | 16 | 8 |
| Enfield | 33 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 23 | 6 |
| Greenwich | 44 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 27 | 2 |
| Hackney | 29 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 29 | 7 |
| Hammersmith & Fulham | 40 | 14 | 12 | 7 | 20 | 8 |
| Haringey | 30 | 18 | 14 | 8 | 26 | 5 |
| Harrow | 24 | 7 | 10 | 44 | 12 | 5 |
| Havering | 78 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 1 |
| Hillingdon | 45 | 5 | 9 | 27 | 11 | 4 |
| Hounslow | 33 | 9 | 9 | 35 | 10 | 4 |
| Islington | 39 | 10 | 15 | 9 | 23 | 4 |
| Kensington & Chelsea | 34 | 27 | 13 | 7 | 10 | 9 |
| Kingston upon Thames | 59 | 7 | 9 | 19 | 3 | 3 |
| Lambeth | 26 | 10 | 16 | 6 | 40 | 3 |
| Lewisham | 30 | 6 | 16 | 9 | 37 | 3 |
| Merton | 44 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 14 | 2 |
| Newham | 10 | 8 | 9 | 45 | 25 | 4 |
| Redbridge | 23 | 5 | 9 | 48 | 12 | 3 |
| Richmond upon Thames | 71 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Southwark | 29 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 41 | 3 |
| Sutton | 66 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 1 |
| Tower Hamlets | 15 | 4 | 7 | 63 | 10 | 2 |
| Waltham Forest | 26 | 11 | 12 | 25 | 22 | 5 |
| Wandsworth | 47 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 17 | 2 |
| Westminster | 27 | 16 | 12 | 15 | 13 | 18 |
| London | 37 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 19 | 4 |

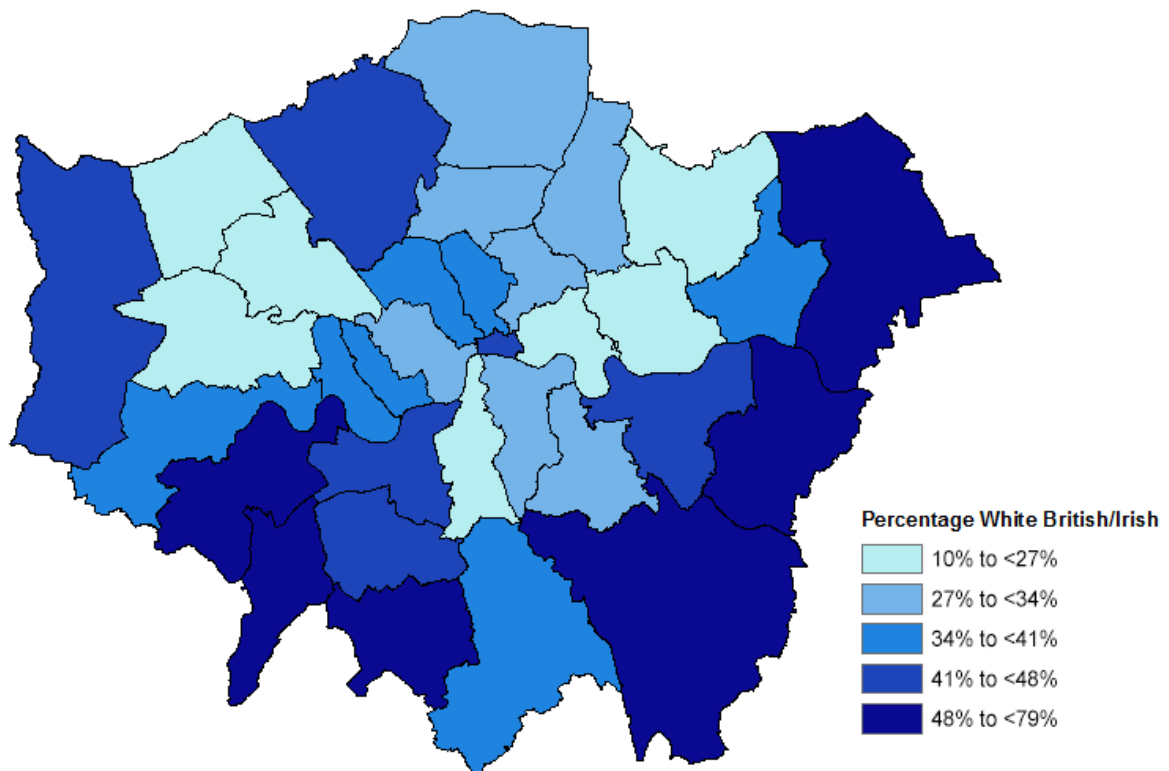
Source: 2011 Census table DC2116EW

Note: Highlighted cells are boroughs with the highest and lowest shares in each ethnic category.

White British/Irish

The ethnic group White British/Irish had the most variation across boroughs in London in 2011. There was a 68 percentage point difference between the borough with the highest and the borough with the lowest proportions of White British/Irish dependent children. At the London level, 37 per cent of all dependent children were of White British/Irish. Havering had over double this proportion, with 78 per cent (40,100) of its 51,600 dependent children being of this ethnic group. Bromley (72 per cent) and Richmond upon Thames (71 per cent) also had very high proportions of White British/Irish dependent children. Just one in ten of Newham’s 79,700 children were of this ethnicity in 2011. Other boroughs with very low proportions of White British/Irish dependent children were Tower Hamlets and Brent – in both boroughs 15 per cent of children were White British/Irish.

Figure 18: Percentage of Dependent Children that were White British/Irish, Borough Level, 2011

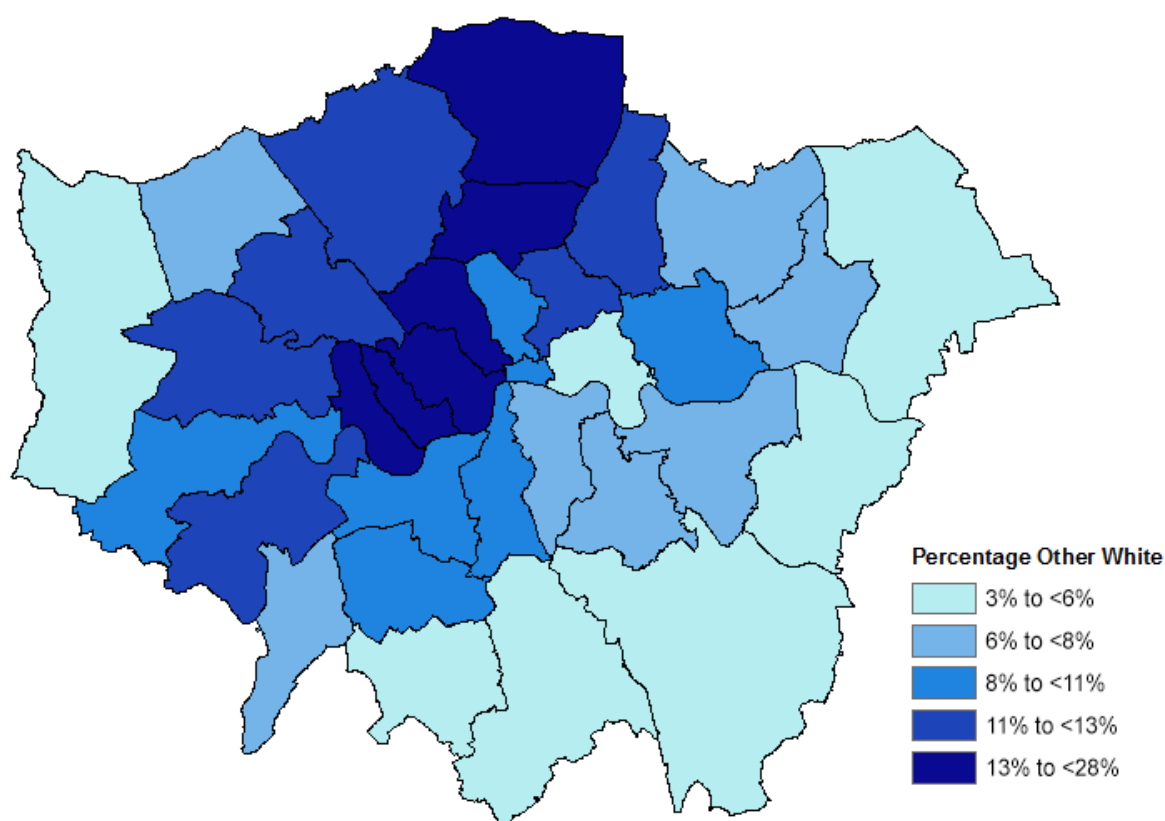


Source: 2011 Census table DC2116EW

Other White

Almost one in ten dependent children in London (nine per cent) were from Other White ethnic groups. Kensington and Chelsea had three times this rate, with 27 per cent (7,300 out of 27,100). This share was much higher than in any other borough. Boroughs with the next highest proportions were Haringey and Enfield, with 18 and 17 per cent respectively. Those with the lowest proportions were Havering, Bexley and Tower Hamlets, where less than four per cent of dependent children reported having Other White ethnicities.

Figure 19: Percentage of Dependent Children that were Other White, Borough Level, 2011



Source: 2011 Census table DC2116EW

The category Other White is potentially comprised of many different nationalities and ethnicities. One way of identifying these nationalities is to look at country of birth data for usual residents. For example, country of birth data for Kensington and Chelsea from 2011 show that there was a much higher than average proportion of people born in EU member countries (pre 2001 – excluding UK and Ireland)⁹ living in the borough – 15 per cent of residents (23,000 of 158,600). The London average was just four per cent. Enfield was another borough with a higher than average proportion of children of Other White ethnicity. Country of birth data here show that the three countries of birth with the highest populations after England were Turkey, Cyprus and Poland – all areas associated to varying degrees with Other White ethnicity.

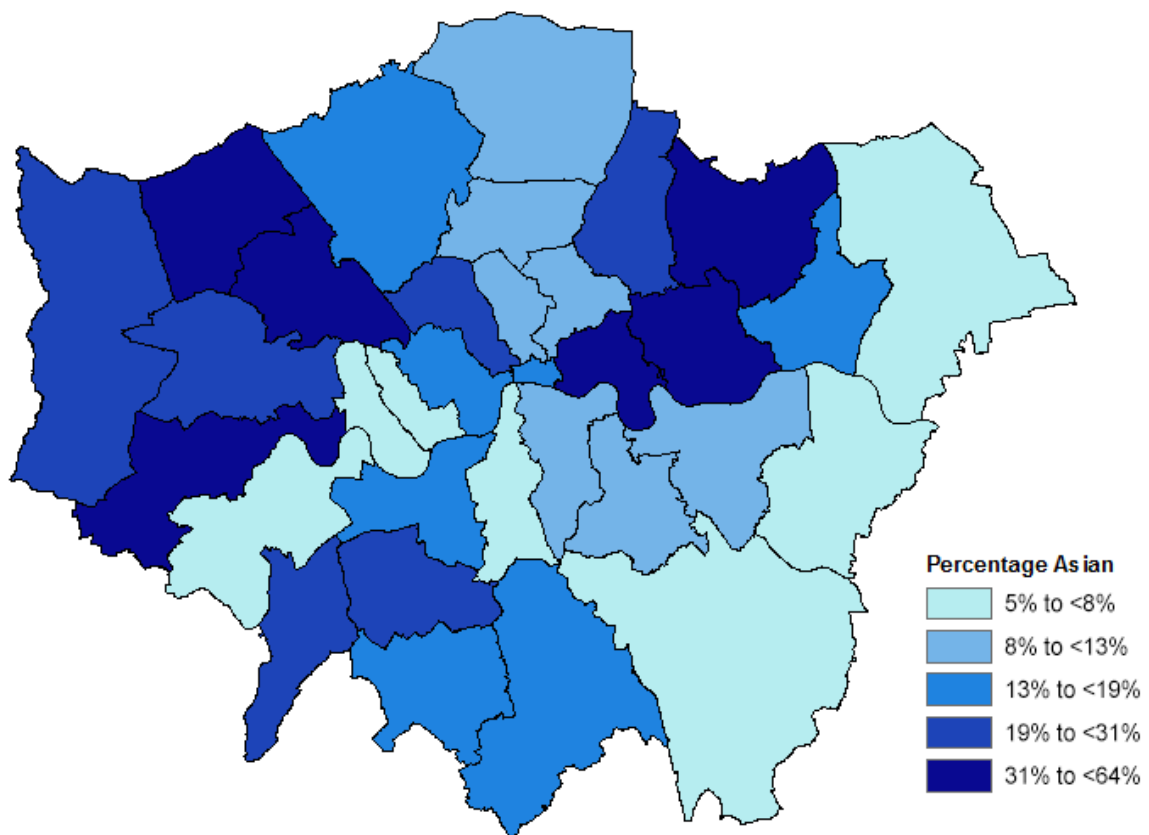
⁹ Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden

Asian/Asian British

One in five dependent children in London were of Asian¹⁰ ethnicity in 2011. At borough level there were some substantial differences to this average, with a 58 percentage point difference between the boroughs with the highest and lowest shares. Tower Hamlets had over three times the average proportion, at 63 per cent (35,300 of 56,100 dependent children). Redbridge, Newham, and Harrow had the next highest proportions of Asian/Asian British ethnicity, with a little below half of all dependent children (48, 45 and 44 per cent respectively).

Disaggregating the broad Asian group into its constituent sub-groups shows significant differences across boroughs with larger populations. In Redbridge Asian children were predominantly of Indian or Pakistani ethnicity, while in Newham and particularly Tower Hamlets children were more likely to be in the Bangladeshi ethnic group. In Harrow children were predominantly of Indian or Other Asian ethnicity.

Figure 20: Percentage of Dependent Children that were Asian/Asian British, Borough Level, 2011



Source: 2011 Census table DC2116EW

¹⁰ Asian includes Chinese

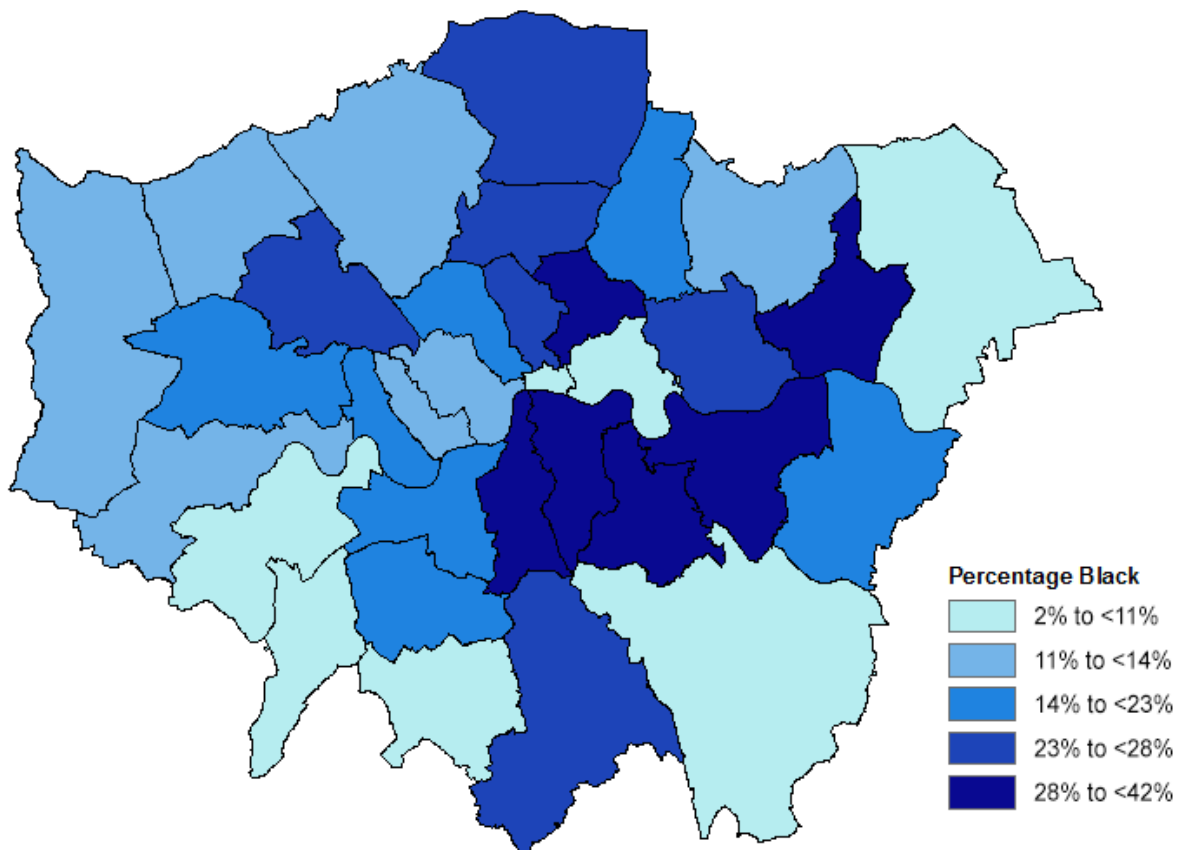
Black/Black British

There was much variation in the proportions of Black dependent children across London in 2011. One in five dependent children in London (19 per cent) were of this ethnicity but Southwark and Lambeth had double this proportion, with 41 per cent (24,700) and 40 per cent (24,800) of dependent children respectively of a Black ethnicity.

Breaking Black ethnicity down in areas of high proportions shows significant variations. In Southwark, one in four of all dependent children (24 per cent) were Black African in 2011, and similarly in Barking and Dagenham and in Greenwich the predominant sub-group was Black African (21 and 20 per cent respectively). Lewisham and Lambeth had the highest proportion of Black Caribbean children, at 12 and 11 per cent. One in ten children in Southwark and Lambeth were in the category Other Black.

In Richmond upon Thames just 670 out of a total of 41,200 dependent children in (two per cent) were in recorded in a Black ethnic group. Kingston upon Thames also had a very small share of dependent children of Black ethnicity, at three per cent (920 of the 34,300 dependent children).

Figure 21: Percentage of Dependent Children that were Black/Black British, Borough Level, 2011



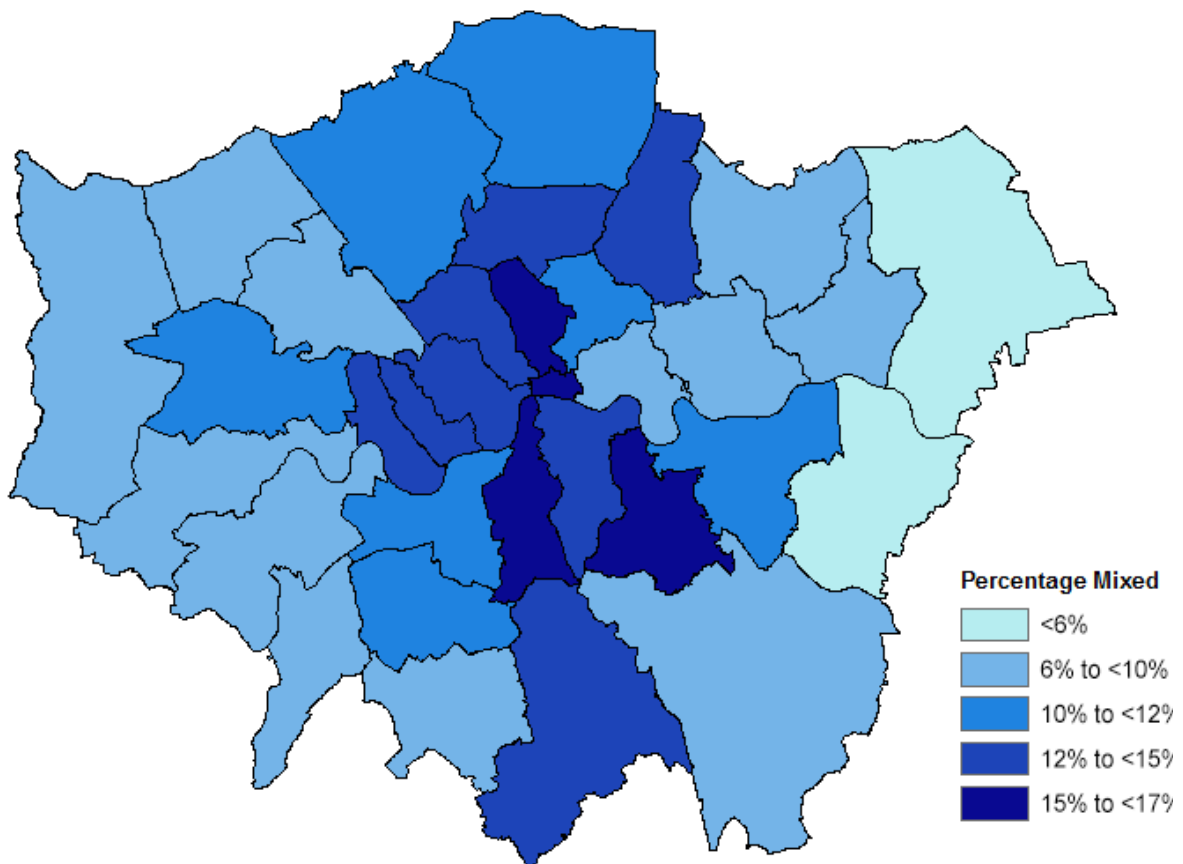
Source: 2011 Census table DC2116EW

Mixed/multiple ethnic group

There was comparatively little variation between the boroughs in proportions of dependent children that were of Mixed/multiple ethnicity in London in 2011. The London average was 11 per cent, and the majority of borough proportions were within two percentage points of this. However, there were some notable exceptions. City of London, Lewisham and Lambeth all had mixed/multiple ethnic group populations of 16 per cent of dependent children. In contrast, Havering and Bexley had half the London average of children from Mixed ethnic groups, at five per cent overall.

The composition of this category was quite different, however, at the sub-group level. Lewisham, Lambeth and Croydon all had higher proportions of White and Black Caribbean children (seven per cent, six per cent and six per cent). This reflects the large Black Caribbean population in these boroughs. In contrast, City showed a particularly high proportion of White and Asian children (seven per cent), as did Camden and Kensington & Chelsea (five per cent). The City of London had the highest percentage of children in the Other Mixed ethnic category, at five per cent.

Figure 22: Percentage of Dependent Children that were of a Mixed ethnic group, Borough Level, 2011

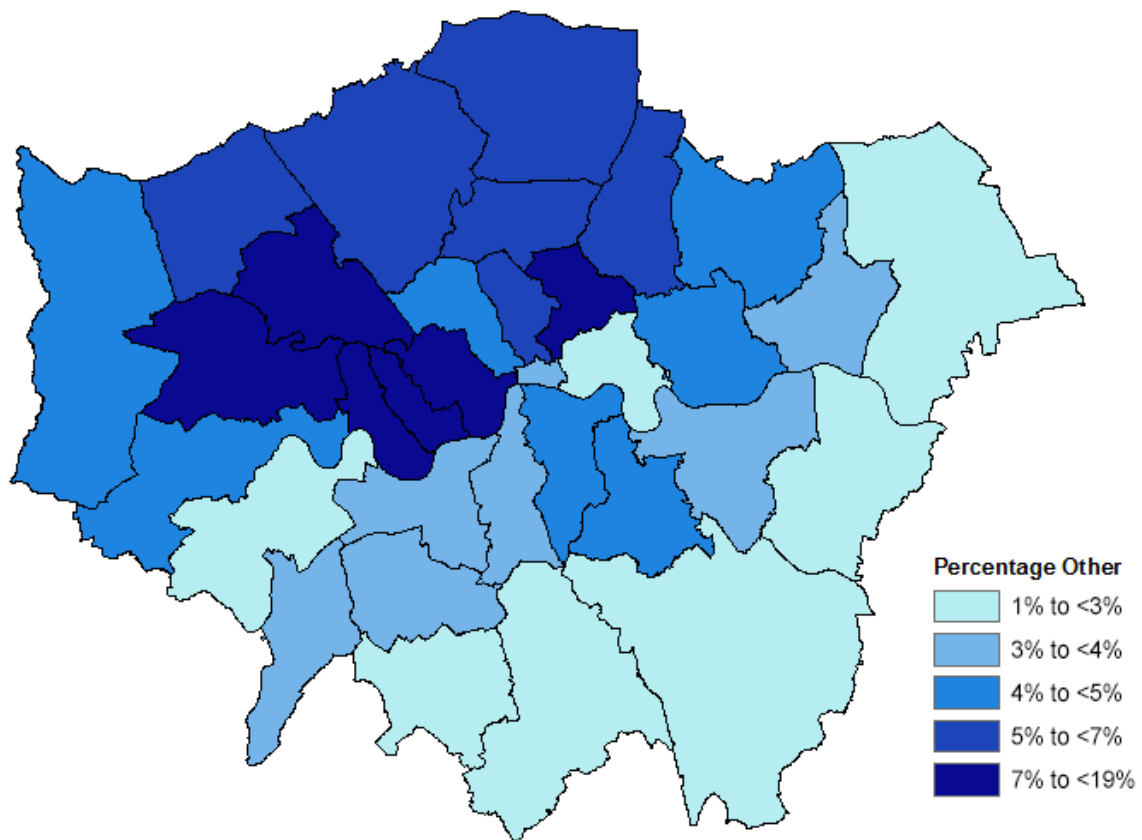


Source: 2011 Census table DC2116EW

Other ethnicity

Under one in twenty dependent children in London in 2011 (four per cent) were in the ethnic group 'Other'. This group comprise of ethnicities that were not specified elsewhere, and includes residents of Arab ethnicity. Westminster had over four times this proportion and a much higher share than any other borough; 18 per cent (6,500 of 36,500 children) were in this ethnic group. The majority were of Arab ethnicity, with 13 per cent of all children in Westminster. Less than one per cent of dependent children in Havering, Bexley and Bromley were from the Other ethnic groups.

Figure 23: Percentage of Dependent Children that were of 'Other' ethnicity, Borough Level, 2011



Source: 2011 Census table DC2116EW

Ethnicity of dependent children and all usual residents

Comparing the ethnic makeup of the overall population of London with that of dependent children can go some way to explain any shift in ethnic distribution over time. Of the 8.17 million people living in London in 2011, just under a quarter, 23 per cent or 1.85 million, were dependent children.

Table 8: Percentage of all usual residents that were dependent children by ethnicity, London, 2011

| Ethnic group | All usual residents | Dependent children | Dependent children as a percentage of usual |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---|
| All | 8,173,900 | 1,845,800 | 23% |
| White British/Irish | 3,845,300 | 690,000 | 18% |
| Other White | 1,042,200 | 165,600 | 16% |
| Mixed | 405,300 | 193,200 | 48% |
| Asian | 1,511,500 | 369,100 | 24% |
| Black | 1,088,600 | 353,000 | 32% |
| Other | 281,000 | 74,800 | 27% |

Source: 2011 Census DC21014EW, DC2116EW

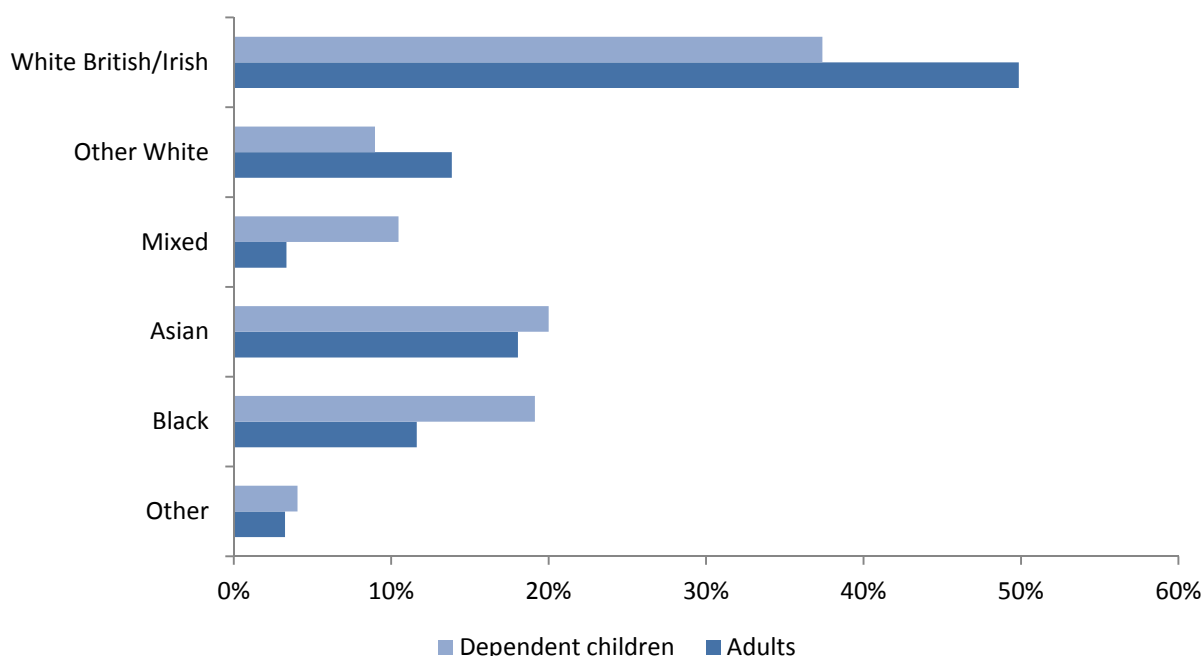
Table 8 shows dependent children as a proportion of all usual residents for each ethnic group. A significant 48 per cent of all residents of Mixed/multiple ethnicity were dependent children – more than double the overall average in London. Among the White British/Irish and the Other White ethnic groups a much smaller proportion were dependent children, 18 and 16 per cent respectively.

Unions where parents have different ethnicities have become more common over time so the numbers and proportions of children with mixed ethnicity have increased and consequently the proportion of people with a single ethnicity has declined. Additionally, changing social perceptions may influence the way in which individuals self-identify. That is to say some people who recorded a single ethnicity on previous census forms may in 2011 have recorded their ethnicity as mixed. Analysis of longitudinal census data is one route to identifying these kinds of changes in personal behaviour.

There are a number of factors which cause different ethnic populations to have varying age structures. The proportion of residents of child-bearing age varies considerably between ethnic groups, with the age structure of White British and Black Caribbean Londoners being older than other groups. Another key factor are the migration patterns among new parents – White couples have traditionally moved away from London around the time they begin to form families. Barriers to migration, such as financial constraints, lack of family elsewhere, or cultural links may make such migration among other ethnic groups less likely.

Figure 24 compares the distribution of adults across the six main ethnic groups with the distribution of the dependent children population. Adults are defined as all persons who are no dependent children.

Figure 24: Ethnicity of dependent children and usual residents, London, 2011



Source: 2011 Census tables DC2116EW and DC2101EW

White Ethnicities

Although the pattern of ethnicities with the highest and lowest shares was the same between the two populations, there were stark differences in proportions. Most significant was the difference in the shares within the White British/Irish group and the Other White ethnicities. These groups were the only two where proportions of adults were much higher than those of dependent children. Half (50 per cent) of all adults were White British/Irish in 2011 in London, however this share for dependent children was 13 percentage points lower, at 37 per cent. Adults of Other White ethnicities formed a 14 per cent share of all usual residents; five percentage points higher than Other White dependent children (nine per cent) and a similar proportional difference to the White British group.

Mixed/Multiple Ethnicities

There was a large difference between the two age cohorts in the Mixed/multiple ethnic group. The proportion of children was over triple that of adults in 2011, at ten per cent compared with three per cent. This difference was evident a decade earlier, with adults of this ethnicity just two per cent of the total adults, and Mixed ethnicity dependent children over three times this rate at seven per cent.

Black Ethnicities

There was a considerably larger share of dependent children of Black ethnicity than was the case among adults (19 per cent compared with 12 per cent respectively). This imbalance is most

exaggerated among the group Other Black. Of all Black/Black British adults, 13 per cent identified as Other Black. This proportion was eight percentage points higher for dependent children, at 21 per cent. The age structure of the Black/Black British population could in part be responsible for this stark difference.

Another possible explanation for this is that the parents of children who had a Mixed heritage of Black and another ethnicity recorded their child's ethnic group as 'Other Black' as opposed to Mixed White and Black Caribbean, White and Black African, or Other Mixed. The report 'What Does the 2011 Census Tell Us About Inter-Ethnic Relationships' by ONS goes some way in supporting this explanation¹¹. Of all children in England & Wales, seven per cent lived in a household with people who had an inter-ethnic relationship¹² in 2011. However, for children of Other Black ethnicities, the proportion was almost double the average, at 13 per cent. It is likely that the relationships in the majority of household recorded would be the child's parents, suggesting that people in inter-ethnic relationships which comprise of one person of a Black ethnicity and another of any other ethnicity or a different Black ethnicity were more likely to express their child's ethnic grouping as Other Black as opposed to a Mixed.

Table 9: Ethnic Breakdown of Dependent Children and Adults, London, 2011

| Ethnic Group | Adults | Dependent children | Percentage point difference |
|---------------------------|--------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| White British | 47 | 37 | -10 |
| White Irish | 3 | 1 | -2 |
| Gypsy or Irish Traveller | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other White | 14 | 9 | -5 |
| White and Black Caribbean | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| White and Black African | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| White and Asian | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Other Mixed | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Indian | 7 | 6 | -1 |
| Pakistani | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Bangladeshi | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Chinese | 2 | 1 | -1 |
| Other Asian | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Black African | 6 | 11 | 5 |
| Black Caribbean | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Other Black | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Arab | 1 | 2 | 1 |

¹¹ Full report 'What Does the 2011 Census Tell Us About Inter-Ethnic Relationships' available at http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_369571.pdf.

¹² Inter-ethnic partnership/relationship refers to different ethnic groups between generations or within partnerships in the household.

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|---|
| Any other ethnic group | 2 | 2 | 0 |
|------------------------|---|---|---|

Source: 2011 Census tables DC2101EW, DC2116EW

Breaking ethnicity down further into the eighteen sub-groups shows some interesting differences (see Table 9). Londoners were less likely to be White British if they were dependent children than if not (47 per cent compared to 37 per cent).

The share the White Irish ethnic group held among the adult population was much larger than their share among dependent children. Of the 6.33 million adults in London in 2011, 163,700 were White Irish (three per cent), while just 12,200 of the 1.85 million dependent children (one per cent) were White Irish.

Similarly, Other White dependent children were in smaller proportions than adults of the same ethnicity (9 per cent and 13 per cent respectively). However, this could be due to the fact that some White European migrants have children living outside the UK, resulting in there being a smaller number of families of Other White ethnicity with resident children in London. According to a Hansard daily written answers document dated 22/12/2012,¹³ in 2012 European migrants living in the UK were claiming benefits for a total of 40,300 children living outside the UK. A substantial proportion of these were Polish children (25,600). This could go some way to explaining the lower proportions of dependent children of Other White ethnicity in London compared with adults.

Other notable difference were: proportions of dependent children in each Mixed ethnic sub-group were at twice as high as those for adults; the share of dependent children that were Black African was much higher than the share of adults; and dependent children of Black African ethnicity made up 11 per cent of all dependent children in London in 2011, but just 6 per cent of adults.

¹³ Hansard, commons debates, daily Hansard written answers, Monday 22nd October 2012. Document can be found here: <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201213/cmhansrd/cm121022/text/121022w0001.htm>

Ethnic diversity index

A diversity index score provides a measure of how evenly distributed a population is among a characteristic (in this case ethnic groups). The following scores have been calculated using the Simpson's Diversity Index. There are 18 ethnic groups reported in the Census. If each ethnic group contained the same number of residents the diversity score would be 18. If all residents were in one group the score would be one.

London had an overall ethnic diversity score of 4.3 out of a possible 18. The score for England & Wales was much lower at 1.5. With the exception of London, English regions and Wales had diversity scores which ranged between 1.2 and 1.6.

Among dependent children in London the ethnic diversity score was even higher at 5.9. The adult population had a score of 3.9. Also, the younger the age cohort, the more diverse the population was. Children aged 0 to 4 had a diversity score of 6.1 while those aged 10 to 14 had a score of 5.5. This would suggest London is becoming more diverse over time.

Table 10: Ethnic diversity index scores, London, 2011

| | Diversity score |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| All usual residents | 4.3 |
| Dependent children | 5.9 |
| Adults | 3.9 |

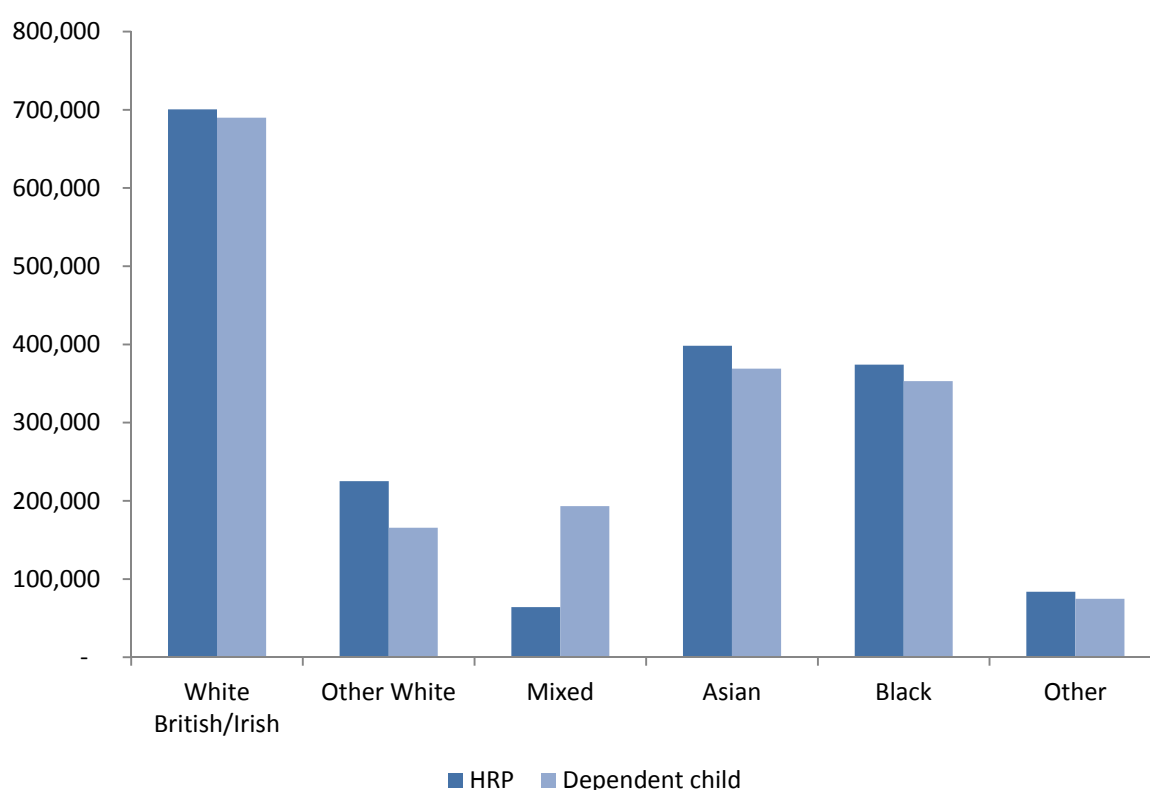
Source: 2011 Census tables LC2109EW, DC2116EW

Ethnicity of dependent children and HRPs

The census assigns an individual from within each household to act as a Household Reference Person (HRP). The characteristics of that individual are taken to represent the household¹⁴.

The 2011 Census reports the ethnicity of the HRP of each dependent child. The data are disaggregated by the age of the child. Comparisons between these data and the ethnicities of the dependent children provide insight into the complex ethnic makeup of households and families. The same HRP and their characteristics may be included multiple times if there is more than one child in the same household. Figure 25 shows the ethnic breakdown of each dependent child's HRP in London in 2011, compared with the ethnicity of the dependent child. Comparisons between these datasets do not need to be done in proportions as the population base is the same for both (1.85 million dependent children).

Figure 25: Ethnicity of Dependent Children and HRPs, London, 2011



Source: DC1203EW

The most noticeable difference between the two datasets was in the Mixed ethnic group; the only category where the rate for dependent children was higher than the same for that of the dependent children's HRPs. There were 64,100 dependent children's HRPs of Mixed ethnicity in London in 2011 (four per cent of the total). The number of dependent children of Mixed ethnicity was three times as large, at 193,200 (11 per cent of the total). This indicates a high number of multi-ethnic households, where a dependent child is living with an HRP of a different ethnicity. It also suggests the Mixed/multiple ethnic group are a much younger ethnic group

¹⁴ For further information on HRP see the [ONS Glossary of Terms](#).

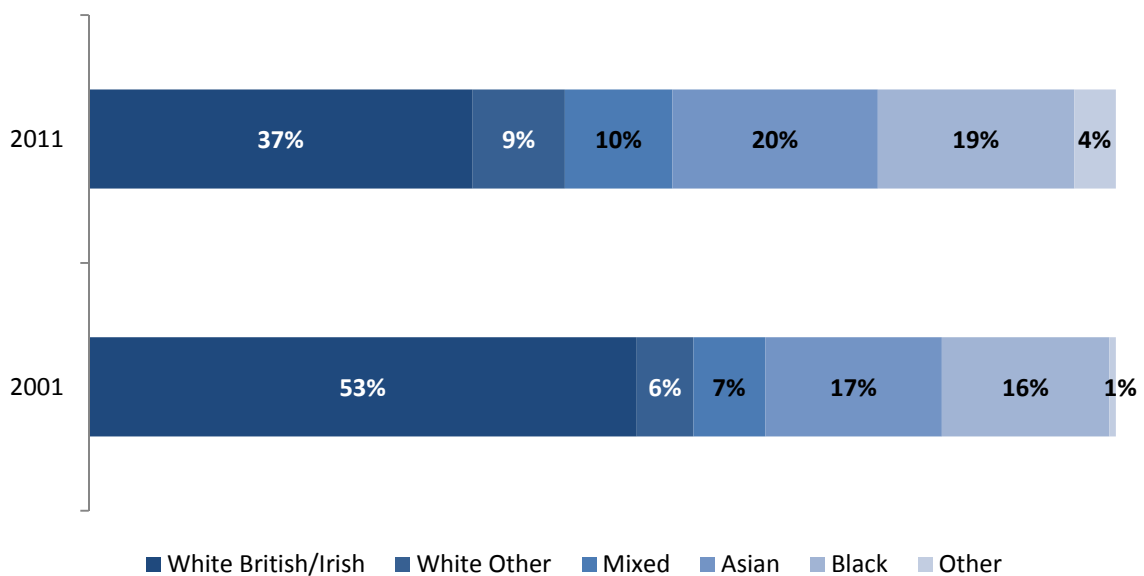
than others. This is supported by data on age structure from the 2011 Census. In London in 2011, 20 per cent of all usual residents were aged 15 years or younger. However, among residents of Mixed/multiple ethnicity this proportion rose to 43 per cent.

Also noteworthy, there were 225,200 HRPs of Other White ethnicity, which accounted for 12 per cent of all HRPs of dependent children. The share of dependent children of Other White ethnicity was 27 per cent less at 9 per cent of the total (165,600). The proportion of dependent children of Asian and Black ethnicities were six and seven percentage points lower than the proportion of HRPs. The smallest difference was in the White British/Irish group where there was only a two per cent difference between children and HRPs.

The intercensal period

In 2001 there were 1.62 million dependent children in London. This number increased by 14 per cent over the decade, to 1.85 million. The population of London increased by the same percentage, from 7.17 million to 8.17 million. Figure 26 shows the ethnic breakdown of dependent children in London, comparing 2001 with 2011. There are some variations in the structure between the two censuses.

Figure 26: Dependent Children by Ethnicity, London, 2001 and 2011



Source: 2011 Census DC2116EW, 2001 Census TT012

White British

Most noticeable was the decline in the number of White British/Irish dependent children. In 2001 over half (53 per cent or 863,800) of dependent children in London were of these ethnicities; 16 percentage points higher than the 37 per cent (690,000) they represented ten years later in 2011. Consequently, all other ethnic groups were in higher proportions in 2011 than 2001, each having increased over the decade by between two to four percentage points.

Other White Ethnicities

The number of dependent children of Other White ethnicity nearly doubled over the intercensal period. Children of this ethnicity represented six per cent (89,300) in 2001 and nine per cent (165,600) in 2011.

The number of EU citizens migrating to the UK increased significantly from 2004, and can go some way to explaining this substantial increase in numbers of dependent children. In 2004, ten European countries joined the EU¹⁵ and a further two in 2007 (Romania and Bulgaria), allowing residents of these countries freedom of movement into and residence in the UK. Data from the International Passenger Survey (IPS) show that in 2001, just over 50,000 EU migrants came into the UK. This figure had tripled by 2010, when 156,000 migrants entered the UK from EU countries¹⁶. This is likely to have had a significant impact on proportions of Other White ethnic groups within London and the UK.

Asian Ethnicities

The proportion of Asian dependent children also increased over the decade, although at a slower rate than some other groups. In 2001, one in six children were Asian (278,200), and this share increased to one in five in 2011 (369,100).

This increase in numbers of Asian/Asian British children could be explained by the increase in Asian-born UK residents over the decade. India was the most common country of birth outside the UK for residents in London in both 2001 and 2011. In 2001, there were 172,200 usual residents in London born in India. This number increased at a rate four times that of the total London population, by 52 per cent to 262,200 in 2011. The number of Pakistan-born Londoners increased at an even higher rate over the decade, from 66,700 in 2001 to 112,400 in 2011 (a 69 per cent increase). The Bangladeshi-born community increased by 30 per cent from 2001 to 2011, from 84,600 to 110,000.

Black Ethnicities

Dependent children of Black/Black British ethnicity had increased in proportions over the intercensal period, from one in six (264,100) in 2001, to one in five (353,000) in 2011. This growth was driven by a rise in the number of residents of Black African ethnicity. Country of birth data on residents born in African show that in 2001 6.3 per cent of Londoners were born on that continent. By 2011 the number of people born in Africa had risen by 26.9 per cent increasing the proportion of Londoners born in Africa to 7.6 per cent.

Mixed Ethnicities

One in 14 (113,300) dependent children in London were of Mixed ethnicity in 2001. This share increased to one in ten (193,200) in 2011. Looking at data from 2001 and 2011 and breaking down Mixed ethnicity further shows significant differences between Mixed ethnic groups.

The number of usual residents (including dependent children) of Mixed ethnicity increased in London across all sub groups over the intercensal period. Interestingly however, the number of White and Black African and Other Mixed residents increased much more steeply than White and Black Caribbean or White and Asian residents. There was a 95 per cent increase in numbers of people in London of Other Mixed ethnicities, (61,000 to 118,900) and a 92 per cent increase in White and Black African ethnicity (34,200 to 65,500) over the decade.

¹⁵ Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia. Cyprus, Malta

¹⁶ <http://www.migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/britains-70-million-debate/5-british-and-other-eu-migration>

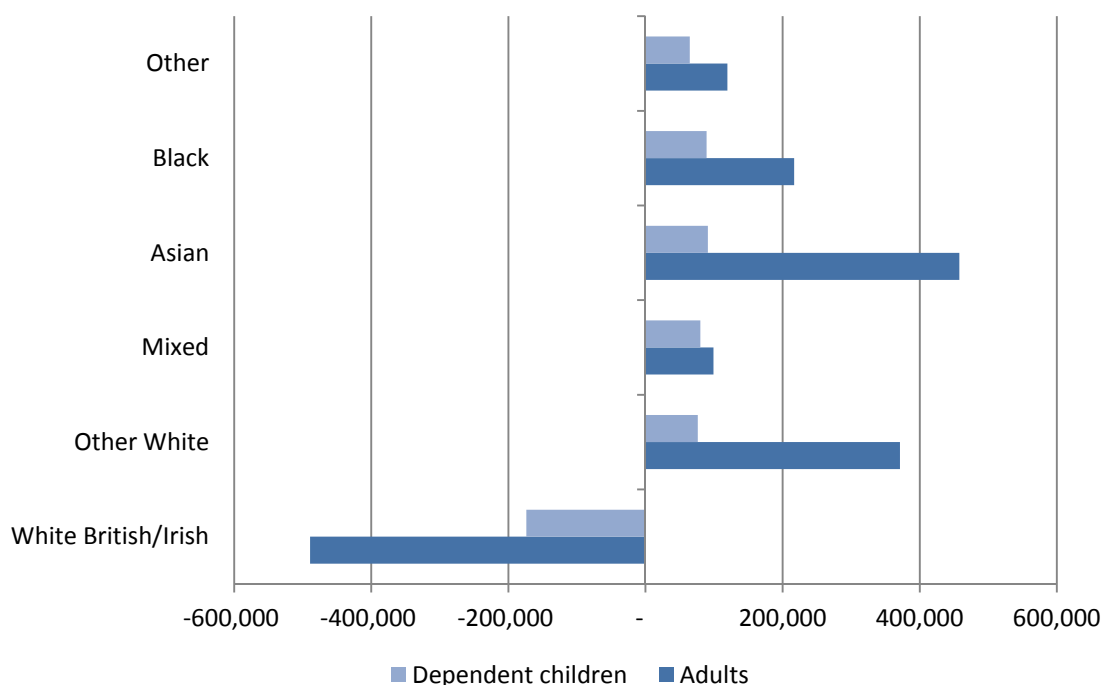
That being said, the number of White and Asian residents still increased by a significant margin – 69 per cent (59,900 to 101,500) – and likewise, the number of residents of White and Black Caribbean ethnicity rose by 68 per cent (70,900 to 119,000).

Other ethnicities

The share of children in the Other ethnic group had more than tripled from one per cent in 2001 to four per cent in 2011¹⁷.

Figure 27 shows the change in numbers of people in each ethnic group over the intercensal period, comparing the numbers for dependent children with those for adults. Both followed a similar pattern; however there are some variations in the rate of change within certain ethnic groups.

Figure 27: Change in the numbers of total population for broad ethnic groups, dependent children and usual residents, London, 2001-2011



Source: Census 2011DC4104EW1a, DC2101EW, 2001 Census TT012 and UV009

The only ethnic group which saw a decline in numbers over the intercensal period (for both adults and dependent children) was White British/Irish; a drop of 489,300 adults and 173,800 children of this ethnicity. The change from 2001 to 2011 for all other ethnic groups was positive for both dependent children and adults. The following two paragraphs report on changes to the Other and Asian ethnic groups, which saw the greatest change in proportions over the decade.

The percentage change in numbers of residents of Other ethnicity was the largest for both adults and dependent children; the number of adults was double and the number of dependent

¹⁷ It should be noted that the Arab category was added to the Other group in 2011 which would have the effect of increasing the number of individuals identifying as Other. Before then, there was no Arab ethnic grouping in the Census, therefore people of this ethnicity may have identified with a different ethnic group to 'Any Other'.

children was six times as big. Numbers in this group were relatively small; there were 102,700 adults in 2001 of this ethnicity, which increased to 206,280 in 2011, and 10,300 dependent children in 2001 growing to 74,800 in 2011. It is likely that the change in definition of Other ethnic groups with the inclusion of Arabs (see footnote 15) goes at least part way to explaining this stark change in numbers.

Numbers of adults of Asian ethnicity increased at a higher rate over the decade than those of dependent children. There were 71 per cent more Asian adults in 2011 than 2001, with numbers increasing from 668,700 in 2001 to 1.14 million in 2011. The percentage change for dependent children of this ethnic group was smaller, at 33 per cent. There were 278,200 Asian dependent children in 2001; this increased to 369,100 in 2011.

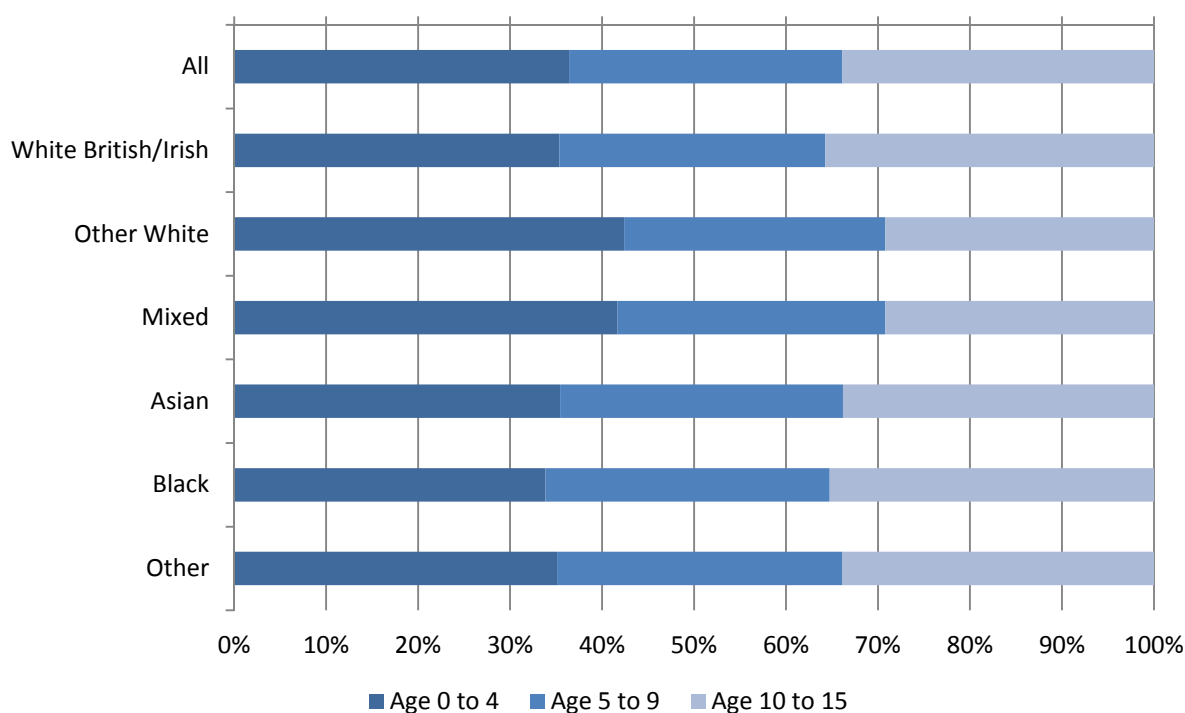
Ethnicity of children by age

Overview

An age breakdown by ethnicity is only available for children under 16 in the standard outputs from the 2011 Census, so dependent children aged 16 to 18 are not included here. As a result the data in this section are not directly comparable with other sections which use the wider definition. Unlike other sections therefore, children are referred to as 'children' and not as 'dependent children'. 'Children' refers to any child under the aged of 16.

There were 1.62 million usual residents aged 0 to 15 in London in 2011 (88 percent of all dependent children). The data below have been grouped into three age categories; 0 to 4, 5 to 9 and 10 to 15. The age ranges are unequal here as the data were not released by single year of age in the standard outputs, therefore aggregating data into even age groups was not possible. The largest group in London was 0 to 4, which contained 36 per cent (591,500) of children. The smallest group were the 5 to 9 year olds – 30 per cent (482,800) were in this group. The remaining 34 per cent (550,500) were aged 10 to 15. Figure 30 shows the proportion of children of each broad ethnic group in each of the three age cohorts.

Figure 28: Age of children by ethnicity, London 2011



Source: 2011 Census DC2101EW

In each ethnic group the largest cohort was 0 to 4 however the degree to which the youngest group dominated varied. Over four in ten (42 per cent) children of Other White and Mixed ethnicities were 0 to 4 – six percentage points more than the average for London (36 per cent).

The proportion of children to be aged 5 to 9 years did not vary much across ethnic groups. Most ethnic groups were around the London average of 30 per cent, with Other White children holding a marginally smaller share, at 28 per cent (Table 10).

There was some variation in proportions of children aged 10 to 15 across ethnic groups. Children of Other White and Mixed ethnicities had the lowest shares in the oldest age group, at 29 per cent for both; five percentage points lower than the average for London of a third (34 per cent). White British/Irish children were slightly more likely than other groups to be aged 10 to 15, at 36 per cent.

When breaking ethnicity down into the eighteen subcategories more variation is apparent, as shown in Table 11.

Table 11: Detailed ethnicity of children by age, London 2011

| Ethnic group | All children | Age 0 to 4 | | Age 5 to 9 | | Age 10 to 15 | |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | | Total | % | Total | % | Total | % |
| London Total | 1,624,770 | 591,500 | 36 | 482,810 | 30 | 550,460 | 34 |
| White British | 592,880 | 209,790 | 35 | 171,440 | 29 | 211,650 | 36 |
| White Irish | 10,560 | 3,510 | 33 | 3,040 | 29 | 4,000 | 38 |
| Gypsy or Irish Traveller | 2,810 | 916 | 33 | 830 | 30 | 1,060 | 38 |
| Other White | 147,210 | 62,690 | 43 | 41,730 | 28 | 42,780 | 29 |
| White and Black Caribbean | 53,420 | 19,650 | 37 | 15,640 | 29 | 18,130 | 34 |
| White and Black African | 30,100 | 12,940 | 43 | 8,880 | 30 | 8,290 | 28 |
| White and Asian | 43,860 | 19,820 | 45 | 12,680 | 29 | 11,360 | 26 |
| Other Mixed | 48,020 | 20,730 | 43 | 13,850 | 29 | 13,440 | 28 |
| Indian | 87,090 | 32,520 | 37 | 25,070 | 29 | 29,500 | 34 |
| Pakistani | 60,920 | 21,740 | 36 | 19,420 | 32 | 19,760 | 32 |
| Bangladeshi | 72,730 | 23,740 | 33 | 23,810 | 33 | 25,180 | 35 |
| Chinese | 13,660 | 5,270 | 39 | 3,660 | 27 | 4,730 | 35 |
| Other Asian | 87,130 | 30,680 | 35 | 26,940 | 31 | 29,510 | 34 |
| Black African | 175,260 | 61,360 | 35 | 54,320 | 31 | 59,580 | 34 |
| Black Caribbean | 66,840 | 19,520 | 29 | 19,940 | 30 | 27,390 | 41 |
| Other Black | 67,270 | 23,800 | 35 | 21,380 | 32 | 22,090 | 33 |
| Arab | 29,090 | 10,800 | 37 | 9,320 | 32 | 8,980 | 31 |
| Any other ethnic group | 35,940 | 12,03 | 34 | 10,860 | 30 | 13,040 | 36 |

Source: 2011 Census tables DC2101EW

Note: highlighted cells indicate the ethnicities in the highest and lowest proportions for each age group

Age 0 to 4

Across London, 36 per cent of children were aged 0 to 4. Shares among most ethnic groups were around this average, with a few exceptions. The Mixed White and Asian group had the highest proportion of children aged 0 to 4 years (45 per cent). The subgroups Other Mixed, White & Black African, and Other White also had very high shares of children aged 0 to 4 (all 43 per cent).

Fewer than three in ten (29 per cent) Black Caribbean children were aged 0 to 4; this was lowest proportion of all subgroups and seven percentage points lower than the average. A reason for this could be that the Black Caribbean population in London has an older age structure than other ethnic groups – in 2011 in London, three in ten (100,400) Londoners of this ethnic group were aged 50 or over; four percentage points above the London average of a quarter (2.08 million). Therefore adults of this ethnicity may be less likely to have young children.

At borough level within ethnic groups there were large differences in proportions of dependent children in each age group. In Enfield, 35 per cent of Other White children were aged 0 to 4 (4,100 of 11,900) however, in Tower Hamlets, this age cohort held a share 20 percentage points larger, at over half (55 per cent or 1,000 of 1,800). Similarly, among Indian dependent children, proportions of this age group varied significantly by borough. Six in ten (400 of 700) Indian children in Tower Hamlets were aged 0 to 4, compared with just three in ten (600 of 1,900) in Hackney. Of all children in both boroughs (all ethnicities), 37 per cent in both were aged 0 to 4.

Age 5 to 9

There were no significant variations from the London average proportion of dependent children aged 5 to 9 (30 per cent) across ethnic groups. The ethnicity which had the highest proportions of children of this age was Bangladeshi, with a third (33 per cent) of all children of this ethnicity being of this age. Dependent children of Chinese ethnicity aged 5 to 9 were in lower than average proportions, at 27 per cent. This could be due to influx of residents of Chinese ethnicity in London since the 2001 census. In 2001, there were 80,200 residents Chinese ethnicity in London; these numbers increased by 55 per cent in 2011 to 124,300.

There were not much difference across boroughs in proportions of children aged 5 to 9 within most ethnic groups. The group Other Black had notably different shares; in Camden, nearly half (45 per cent or 500 of 1,100) of children of this ethnic group were aged between 5 and 9. However, of all Other Black children in Hammersmith and Fulham, just over a quarter (26 per cent or 400 of 1,400) were aged 5 to 9.

Age 10 to 15

Overall, 34 per cent of children in London were aged 10 to 15 in 2011. Children of White and Asian ethnicity were least likely to be aged in this cohort, just 26 per cent of children in this ethnic group were aged 10 to 15. White and Black African and Other Mixed children were also much less likely than average to be aged 10 to 15, holding a share of 28 per cent each. These figures are expected given these groups held higher than average shares for the youngest age group.

Also expected given the proportion that were aged 0 to 4, Black/Black British Caribbean children were the most likely of all eighteen ethnic subgroups to be aged 10 to 15 of all eighteen subgroups, at over four in ten (41 per cent); six percentage points above the London average.

There were some notable variations among ethnicities in the rate of all children that were aged 10 to 15 in 2011 across boroughs. In Bromley, almost half (47 per cent or 180 of 380) of children of Bangladeshi ethnicity were aged 10 to 15. The share for Havering was 20 percentage points less, at just 27 per cent (or 80 of 300). Another ethnic group with considerable differences in proportions of children aged 10 to 15 across boroughs was the group Other ethnic group. Well over half (56 per cent or 700 of 1,200) of children of this ethnic group were aged 10 to 15 in Lewisham, however, in Barking & Dagenham, not even one quarter (23 per cent or 140 of 600) of children of Other ethnicity were this age. It is worth noting here however

that some of these numbers are very small therefore any definite conclusions cannot be made from these data.

Glossary

Adult

Any usual resident not classified as a dependent child (see below).

Dependent child

A dependent child is any person aged 0 to 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 to 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s) or grandparent(s). Not included are any people aged 16 to 18 who have a spouse, partner or child living in the household.

Family

A family is defined as a group of people who are either:

- a married, same-sex civil partnership, or cohabiting couple, with or without child(ren),
- a lone parent with child(ren),
- a married, same-sex civil partnership, or cohabiting couple with grandchild(ren) but with no children present from the intervening generation, or
- a single grandparent with grandchild(ren) but no children present from the intervening generation.

Children in couple families need not belong to both members of the couple

For single or couple grandparents with grandchildren present, the children of the grandparent(s) may also be present if they are not parents or grandparents of the youngest generation present.

Family Type

Family type is the classification of families into different types distinguished by the presence, absence and type of couple relationship, whether

- a married couple family,
- a same-sex civil partnership family,
- a cohabiting couple family, or a
- a lone parent family.

In some results couple families are classified by whether or not there are any step-children in the family.

This topic is applicable to all families according to the census definition of a family – it does not include “other related families”.

Households

A household is defined as:

one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area.

This includes:

- sheltered accommodation units in an establishment where 50 per cent or more have their own kitchens (irrespective of whether there are other communal facilities), and
- all people living in caravans on any type of site that is their usual residence. This will include anyone who has no other usual residence elsewhere in the UK.

A household must contain at least one person whose place of usual residence is at the address. A group of short-term residents living together is not classified as a household, and neither is a group of people at an address where only visitors are staying.

Household Type

Household type classifies households in an alternative way to the household composition classification that is used in most standard census results.

A household is classified by the type of family present, but households with more than one family are categorised in the priority order:

- married couple family,
- same-sex civil partnership couple family,
- cohabiting couple family,
- lone parent family.

Within a family type a family with dependent children takes priority.

This means that in tables that use this classification the alternative definitions of married couple household, same-sex civil partnership couple household, cohabiting couple household and lone parent household are applicable

Parent

A parent is defined as a usual resident living in a household with their child, or a usual resident living in a households with their grandchild if the child's parent is not present.

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