

The Berkshire Unitary Authorities

JOINT STRATEGIC PLANNING UNIT

2001 Census Key Statistics:
People, families and households

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2001 Census Key Statistics: People, families and households

Berkshire Census Briefing 2003-7

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People, families and households

2001 Census Key Statistics on household composition and workless households

Summary of key findings in Berkshire

- Berkshire is home to over 780,000 residents and 315,000 households.
- Berkshire authorities have an average household size above national and south east averages.
- The percentage of single people living alone (excluding pensioners) in Berkshire is slightly above the England and Wales average.
- Over half of Berkshire residents are in a couple. Married couples make up 41 per cent and co-habiting couples, nine per cent.
- Berkshire is home to less single pensioner households than the national average.

Summary of key findings in Berkshire Unitary Authorities

- Bracknell Forest has the second lowest percentage of all pensioner households in the country.
- Bracknell Forest has the lowest percentage of households without children and no adult in work (29 per cent) in Berkshire, this is 15 percentage points lower than the national average.
- Reading, is ranked in the top ten per cent of authorities nationally with student households.
- The eighth highest percentage of co-habiting couples nationally are in Reading.
- Slough at 13 per cent has the highest percentage of more than one family household in Berkshire and is in the top 20 authorities nationally.
- Two thirds of pensioner only households in Slough, live alone.
- West Berkshire has the lowest percentage of single person households (excluding pensioners), 13 per cent, in Berkshire.
- Windsor and Maidenhead have the highest percentage of pensioner one person households (13 per cent) in Berkshire, this is below the South East and national averages of 14 per cent.
- Windsor and Maidenhead (2.39) has the lowest household size of any of the Berkshire authorities.
- Wokingham has the lowest percentage of lone pensioner households in the country, whilst Berkshire has five unitary authorities in the bottom ten per cent in England and Wales.
- Wokingham has the highest percentage of married households with dependent children in the country.

For more detailed information please read on. At the end of the briefing are appendices with detailed information for all the Berkshire unitary authorities.

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

People not living in households

The vast majority of people in the UK live in private households. The remainder (just under 2 per cent) live in communal establishments³. This includes staff and other residents in a diverse range of establishment types, including hospitals and care homes, prisons, defence establishments, schools, hotels and religious establishments. In Berkshire 2.4 per cent of the total population live in communal establishments.

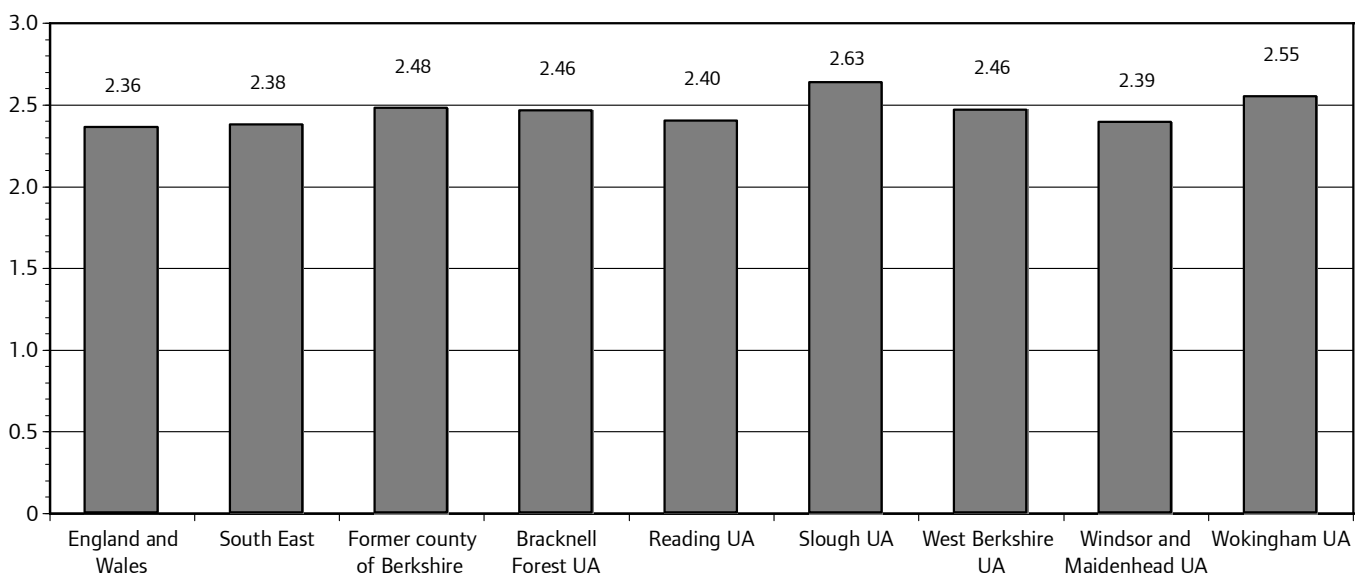
Household size

Berkshire is home to over 780,000 residents, living in 315,000 households in 2001. The average household size in Berkshire is 2.48 compared to the England and Wales average of 2.36.

As Figure 1 shows, this is far from uniform across Berkshire. Slough has the second largest household size in England and Wales after Newham. Wokingham is also in the top two per cent nationally, whilst Bracknell Forest and West Berkshire are also in the top ten per cent of authorities.

Windsor and Maidenhead has the lowest average household size in Berkshire yet is still in the top 35 per cent in England and Wales. The graph below indicates that all the Berkshire authorities have an average household size above national and South East levels.

Figure 1 Average household size



Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS19

The geographical variation in Berkshire's household structure compared to both national and south east averages are illustrated well by the above average household size, as four of the six Berkshire authorities with the largest average household sizes are in the top ten per cent in England and Wales.

One of the key influences on the average household size is the proportion of households with just one resident. Across Berkshire as a whole, more than one in four households (27 per cent or over 83,700) has just one resident. In Reading, this figure rises to over 30 per cent. Even in Slough, with its large average household size, the proportion of households with just one resident is 28 per cent suggesting a

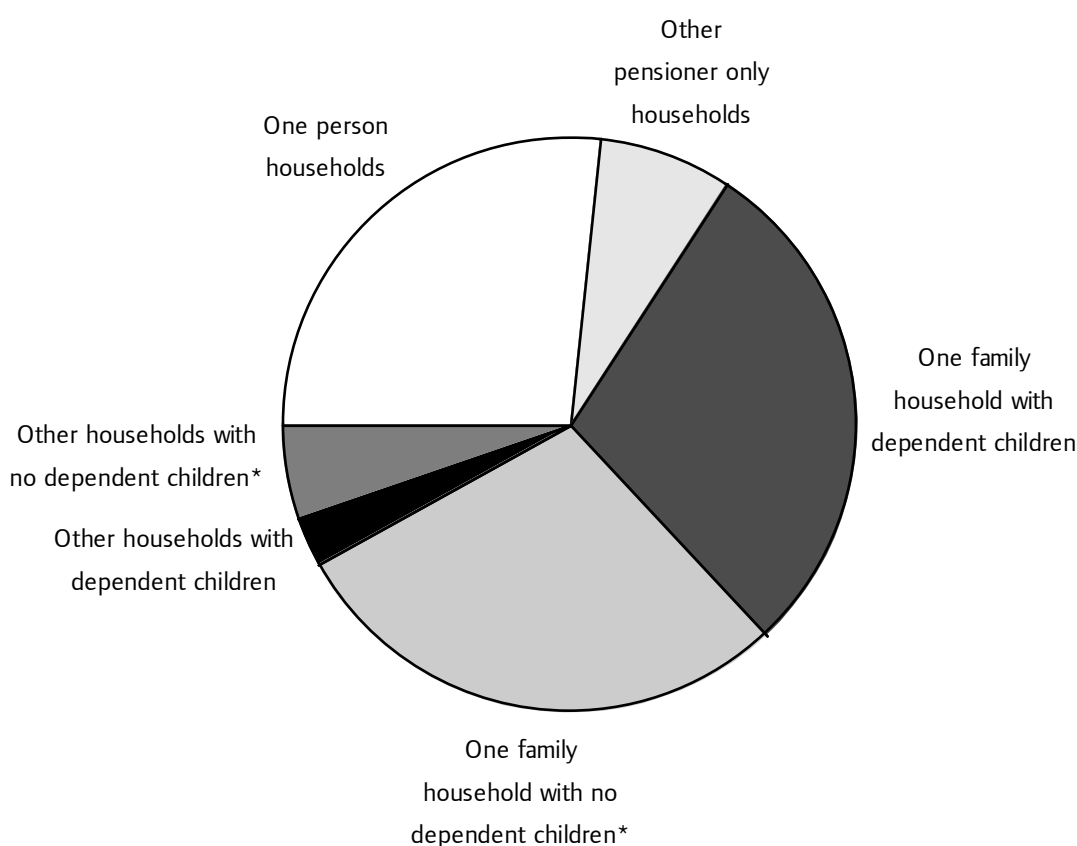
³ This includes a small number of people sleeping rough.

considerable number of very large households in the borough. The full Census results will allow further analysis of household size.

Household structure

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

Figure 2 Household structure, Berkshire 2001



* excludes pensioner only households

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20

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

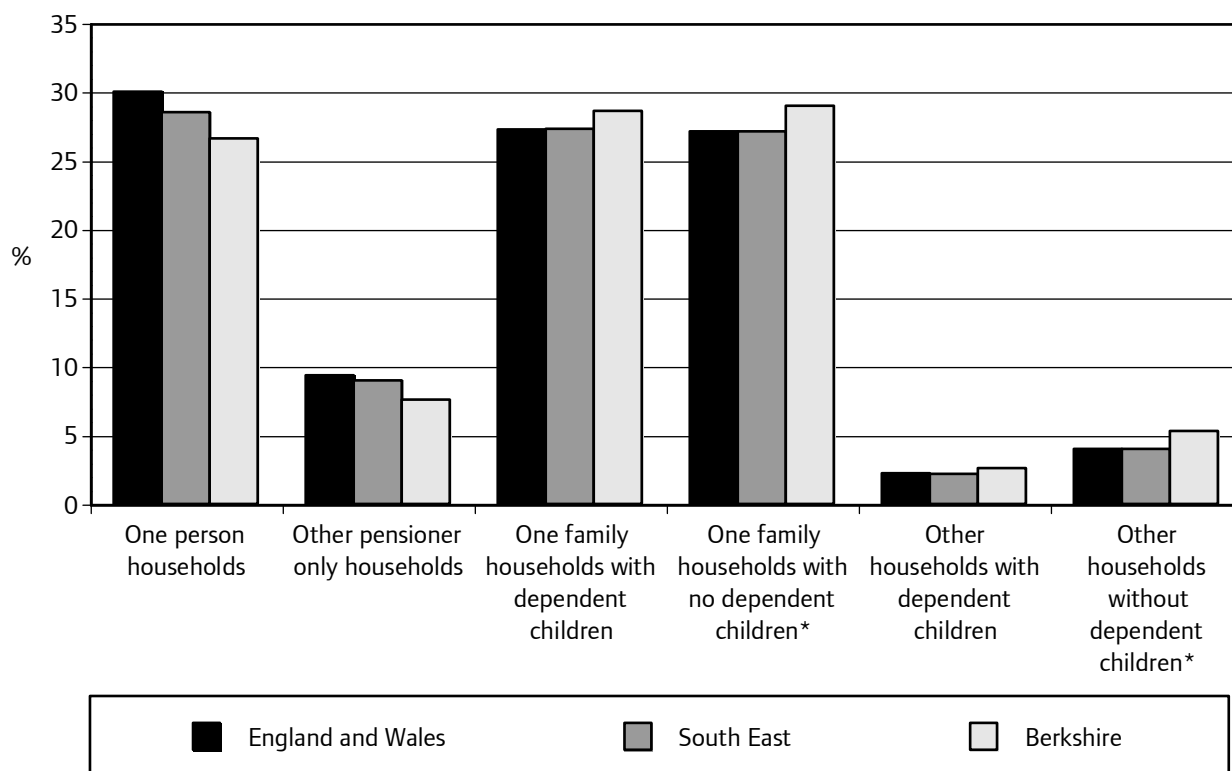
The same three categories account for a similar proportion of all households in England and Wales, although the balance between them differs. There are fewer one-person households in Berkshire (27 per

cent, compared with 30 per cent nationally), but more households of one family with no dependent children (29 per cent, compared to 27 per cent in England and Wales).

The smaller categories also show more differences from the national picture, with slightly more multi-family households in Berkshire and fewer pensioner only households. Figure 3 shows these differences and the comparisons with England and Wales and the South East. While eight per cent of households in Berkshire have at least two pensioners and no others, these account for nine per cent of households in England and Wales. Conversely, the proportions of households in Berkshire containing more than one family unit, both with and without dependent children, are above the national proportions.

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

Figure 3 Geographic variations in household structure, 2001



* excludes pensioner only households

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20

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

One-person households

As shown above, households with just one resident make up 27 per cent of all households in Berkshire.

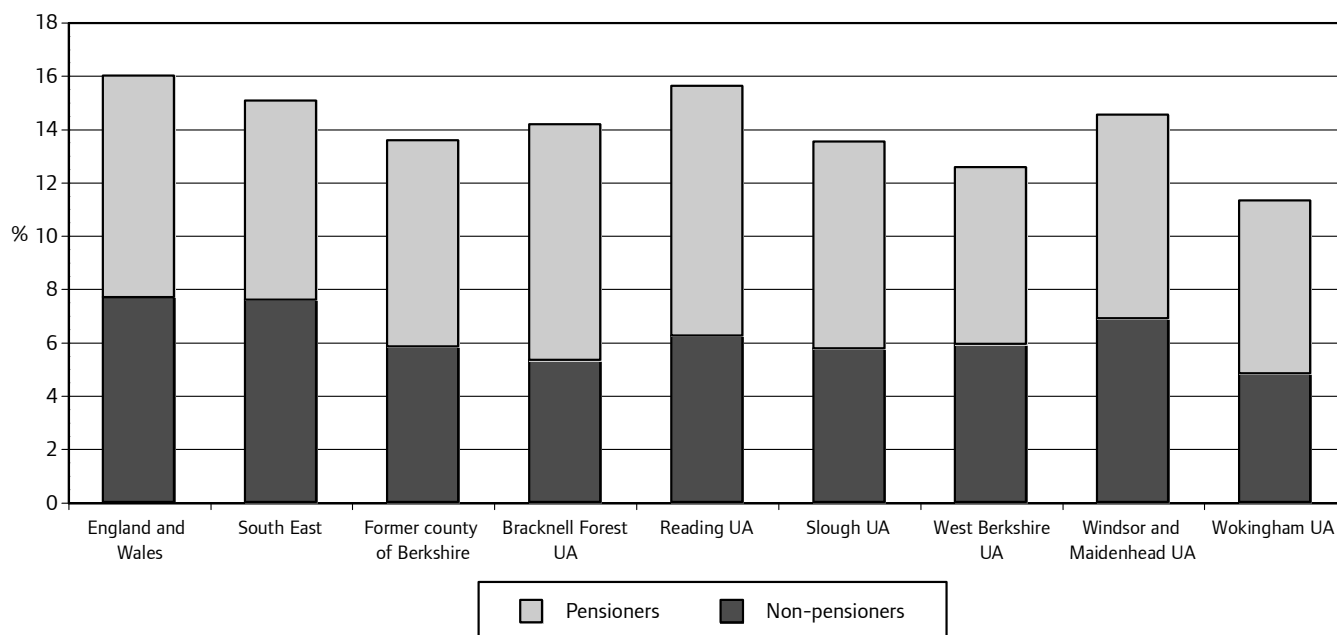
Overall in Berkshire, the proportion of people aged 16 and over living alone increased by two percentage points over the last decade from 11 per cent in 1991 to 13 per cent in 2001. The most dramatic increase was in Reading.

One-person households can be broken down into two types – those where the person is of pensionable age (eight per cent) and those where the person is below this age (seven per cent).

Wokingham at under ten per cent has the lowest proportion of lone pensioner households in England and Wales. Bracknell Forest is only just above this figure, and three other Berkshire districts are among the lowest ten per cent of local authorities in the country.

Figure 4 shows the proportion of all people aged 16 and over living alone in Berkshire unitary authorities and in England and Wales as a whole, as well as showing how this breaks down between pensioners and non-pensioners. It illustrates clearly the differences between the national average with slightly higher proportions of pensioner residents living alone than the Berkshire unitary authorities.

Figure 4 Percentage of people aged 16 and over living alone



Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20

These differences in the profile of one-person households are to a large extent a reflection of the different age structures, since overall, Berkshire has fewer residents of pensionable age. In all the Berkshire unitary authorities, a much higher proportion of pensioner only households live alone than of non-pensioners. In Berkshire and all its unitary authorities, pensioner only households are between two and three times more likely to live alone than non-pensioners, with 19 per cent of non-pensioners living alone, compared to 59 per cent of pensioners.

While there was an overall increase in the proportion of one-person households between 1991 and 2001 of nearly two percentage points, there were clear differences in the change both between areas and between pensioner and non-pensioner households. All the unitary authorities had an increased number of non-pensioner one-person households, whereas most had a decrease in the number of pensioner only households living alone, despite increases in the total numbers of households.

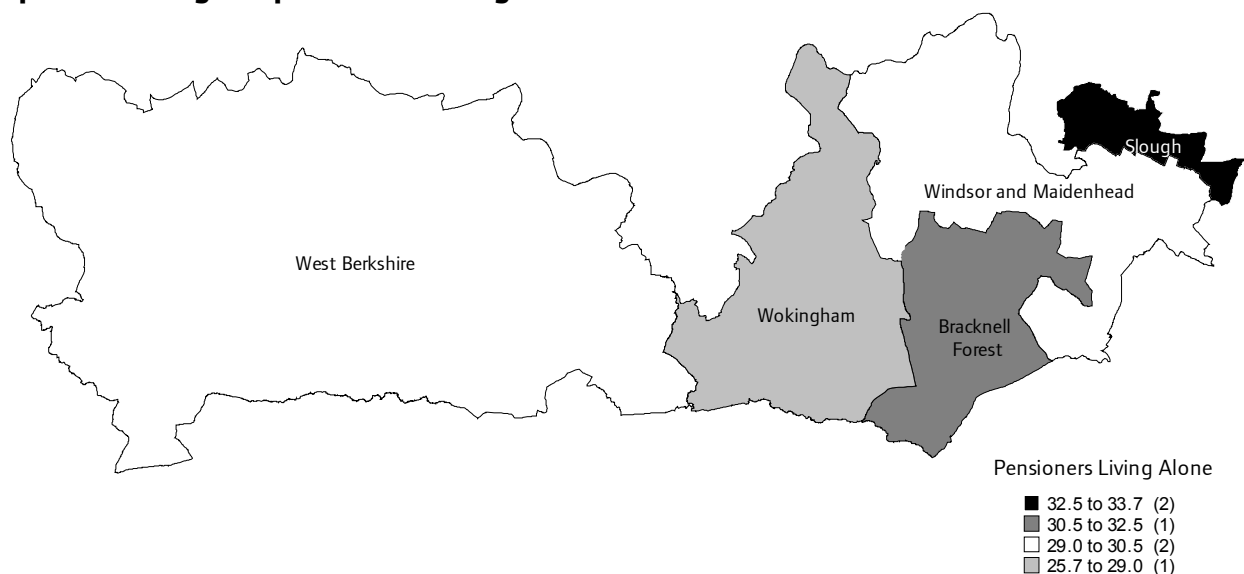
Pensioner only Households

Pensioners are also more likely than other age groups to be living alone and evidence from the 1991 Census and other sources shows that this increases with age within the pensioner group. In Berkshire overall, 30 per cent of pensioner households (36,000) live alone, varying from just under 26 per cent in Wokingham to over 34 per cent in Slough. This range is illustrated in Map 1.

Over 43 per cent of Berkshire’s pensioners live in other pensioner-only households, that is households where there is more than one resident and all the residents are of pensionable age. This group accounts for 50,000 households altogether – giving a total of more than 86,000 households in Berkshire include pensioners and no one else. Most of these (98 per cent) consist of a single family – either a couple or parent(s) with child(ren) where all members of the family are of pensionable age. The remainder may include related, such as two sisters living together, or unrelated people, or a combination, so long as all are of pensionable age.

Almost a quarter of Berkshire’s pensioners live in a household with at least one non-pensioner. In Bracknell Forest, pensioners are least likely to live with others (19 per cent). At over 30 per cent, Slough pensioners are more likely to live with non-pensioners than pensioners elsewhere in Berkshire.

Map 1 Percentage of pensioners living alone

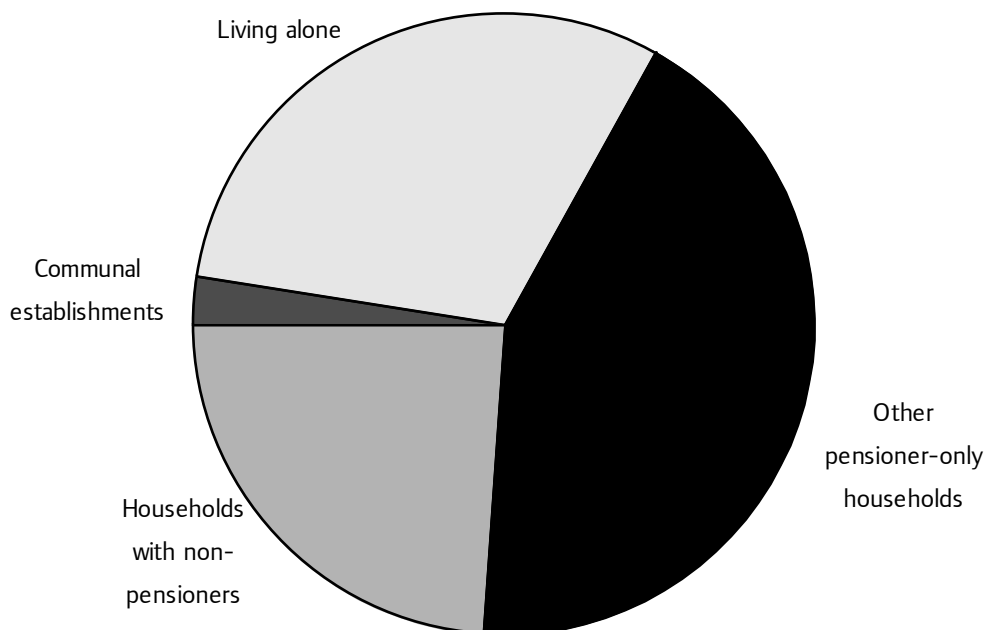


Source: GLA calculations based on 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20 and Census Estimates released 30 September 2002

Households with pensioners

Pensioners have a variety of living arrangements, as illustrated in Figure 5. They are more likely to live in communal establishments than people from other age groups, but even so, the proportion is small – estimated at around three per cent of pensioners in Berkshire and nationally and four per cent in the South East.

Figure 5 Living arrangements of pensioners in Berkshire



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

As indicated above, when looking at all pensioner households, they are more likely to be in other pensioner only households and evidence from the 1991 Census and other sources shows that this decreases with age within the pensioner group. In Berkshire overall, 31 per cent of all pensioners live alone, varying from just under 26 per cent in Wokingham to 34 per cent in Reading.

Over 43 per cent of Berkshire's pensioners live in other pensioner-only households, where there is more than one resident and all the residents are of pensionable age.

Less than a quarter of all Berkshire's pensioners live in a household with at least one non-pensioner. In Slough (31 per cent), pensioners are more likely to live with non-pensioners than elsewhere in Berkshire.

Across England and Wales as a whole, the proportion of pensioners living alone is a little higher than for Berkshire, (33 per cent compared with 30 per cent), but the proportion living in other pensioner-only households is the same, estimated at about 43 per cent of all pensioners.

Pensioner-only households (including lone-pensioners) account for 24 per cent of all households in England and Wales, compared with 19 per cent of Berkshire's households – varying from 17 per cent of households in Bracknell Forest to 23 per cent of households in Windsor and Maidenhead. All these figures are very close to the proportions of all people aged 16 and over that were pensioners in 2001.

Couples

Over 63 per cent of Berkshire residents aged 16 and over (more than 390,000) live in a couple⁴. Of couples, 52 per cent are married and 11 per cent co-habit. Some couples live on their own, some live with children and some live with other people. People who do not live as part of a couple live either as part of a family – as a lone parent or a ‘child’ – or they live alone or in some form of sharing arrangement, which may be sharing with an extended family (which may include a couple) or unrelated people.

Map 2 Percentage of residents aged 16 and over living in a couple (excluding pensioners)



Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS01, KS02

Wokingham and West Berkshire are above 65 per cent. Almost 62 per cent of people aged 16 and over living in households in Berkshire live in a couple, slightly higher than the national average of 59 per cent. Map 2 illustrates the variation between Berkshire authorities.

Across Berkshire, 81 per cent of those in a couple live in a household with one family and no others, excluding couples in pensioner-only households. This latter group accounts for an estimated 12 per cent of those living in a couple, with the remaining seven per cent living in households containing more than one family unit. Additionally, there are a small number of couples living in communal establishments, either as staff or non-staff residents. Nationally, the proportion of couples living in one-family (non-pensioner) households is similar to the Berkshire figure, but there are more pensioner couples and fewer couples in households with more than one family unit (five per cent).

Reading and Slough have the smallest proportions of one family couple households at 55 and 57 per cent respectively, balanced by the highest percentages of household with more than one family unit. All the Berkshire authorities have below average proportions of pensioner couples compared to the national average. Wokingham has the largest proportion of non-pensioner couples in one family households, while Bracknell Forest has the smallest proportions of couples in multi-family households.

⁴ Couples can be married or cohabiting and cohabiting couples may be opposite sex or same sex, but must have given their relationship as “partner” on the Census form. Only couples living in households are included in this count.

Couple households

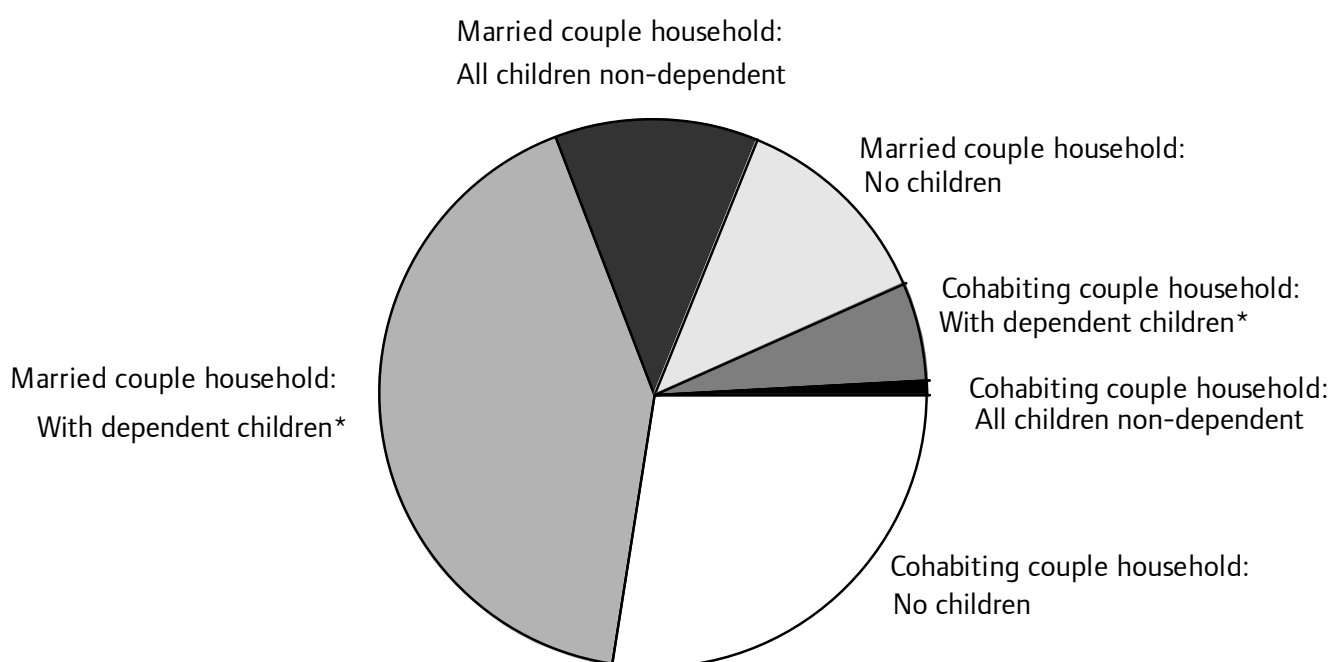
The term “couple household” is generally used to mean any household that includes at least one couple. As with all household arrangements, this is not straightforward, as there may be more than one couple or other adults in the household, who may or may not be related to the couple. The couple may be of any age over 16 and may or may not live with any children of one or both of the couple. The Key Statistics from the 2001 Census do not allow us to explore all of these complexities, so for the purposes of this briefing, the term “couple household” is restricted to mean a household with one family and no others, where the family includes a couple, but excludes couples where both partners are pensioners and there are no non-pensioners in the household. There were more than 175,000 such couple households in Berkshire in 2001.

Differences within Berkshire are evident in the proportions of couple households. Less than 41 per cent of households in Reading are couple households – whereas 57 per cent of Wokingham households are couple households. Across Berkshire as a whole, 50 per cent of households are couple households.

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

Of all the one family couple households in Berkshire, four out of five (81 per cent) are married couple households. The largest category is married couple households with dependent child(ren), making up 42 per cent of all couple households. Cohabiting couples with dependent child(ren) make up a further six per cent, so that just under half of all one family couple households in Berkshire include dependent children. Over one in eight of Berkshire’s couple households (12 per cent) includes non-dependent children, but no dependent children, while 40 per cent include just the couple with no children.

Figure 6 Types of couple households in Berkshire



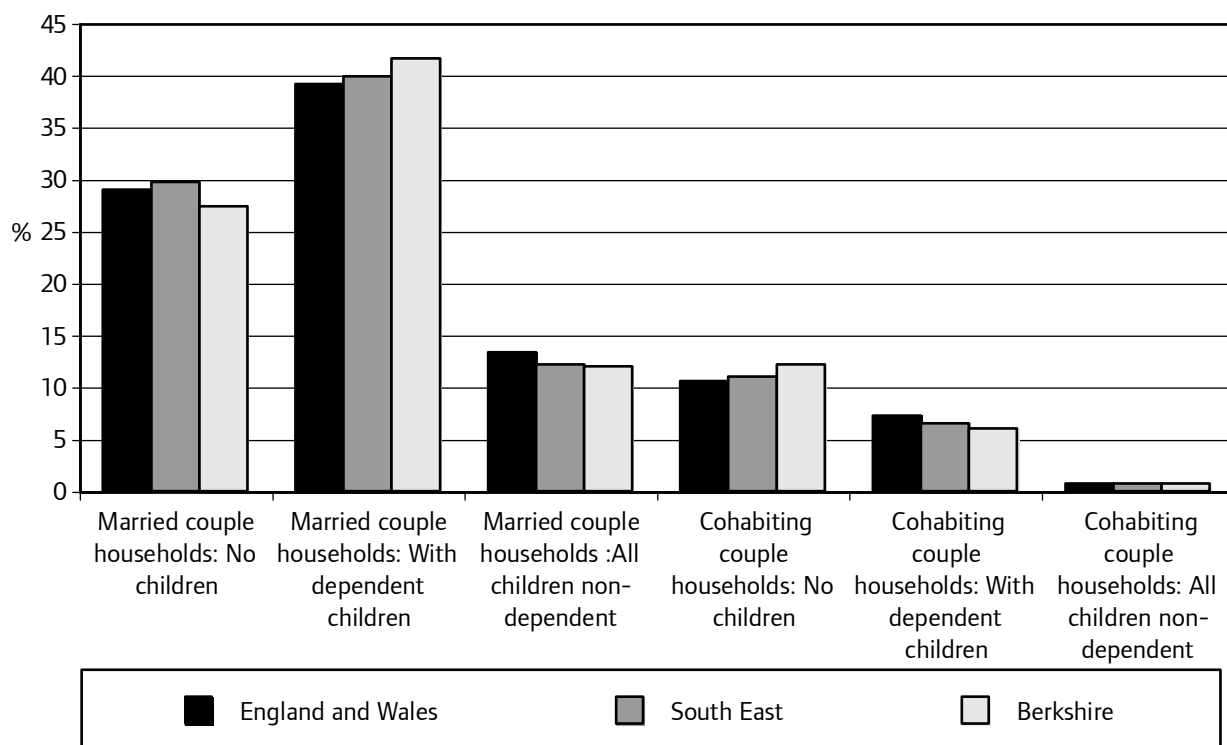
* may also include non-dependent children

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20

Nationally and in Berkshire, 81 per cent of couple households are married couple households. In Berkshire there are more co-habiting couples with no children and less with families compared to the national picture, this pattern is reversed for married couples.

Just over half of married couple households in Berkshire include dependent children, compared with less than a third of cohabiting couple households Berkshire. Whereas the proportion of married couples with dependent children in Berkshire is above the national average, the cohabiting couple households in Berkshire are less likely to include dependent children. Some of these households include non-dependent children in addition to the dependent children. These made up one in seven married couple households (15 per cent), but less than four per cent of cohabiting couple households in Berkshire in 2001. Many of these non-dependent children are likely to be young adults, as other research shows that in Britain, 57 per cent of 18 to 24 year olds live in their family homes⁵ although this figure includes students living away from the parental home during term time. The proportions of both married and cohabiting couple households with non-dependent children only are similar in Berkshire and across England and Wales as a whole.

Figure 7 Types of couple households



Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20

Almost two thirds of cohabiting couple households and one third of married couple households in Berkshire consist of the couple living on their own with no children. However, there are substantial differences between the unitary authorities areas and the national figures. Nationally, 57 per cent of cohabiting couple households consist of just the couple, with no children. This compares to 66 per cent in Wokingham and 62 per cent in Bracknell Forest.

⁵ 'Young adults' living arrangements' by Daniel Bone, published by Datamonitor

In contrast, married couple households in Berkshire are more likely to include children than the national average. The authorities with the smallest proportions of married couple households with no children are different to those for cohabiting couple households. Just 26 per cent of married couple households in Slough included just the couple, compared with over 36 per cent in West Berkshire. What the Census cannot tell us is whether these couples have children (of whatever age) living elsewhere or whether they do not have children at all. Slough is in the lowest five per cent nationally of authorities whose households consisting of just a married couple (with no children and no others), accounting for fewer than nine per cent of all households. Reading and Slough are both in the top two per cent of local authorities nationally with households consisting of just a cohabiting couple.

The number and proportions of all types of married couple households decreased in Berkshire between 1991 and 2001, despite an overall increase of 11 per cent in the number of households. The number and proportions of all types of cohabiting couple households increased, but remained at a low level, so that overall, the numbers of couple households in all unitary authorities decreased over the decade.

Lone parent households

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

One in ten households (ten per cent) in England and Wales is a lone parent household, compared with one in 13 (seven per cent) in Berkshire. There is a three percentage point difference between the highest, Reading nine per cent and the lowest, Wokingham six per cent.

Just under two thirds of lone parent households include dependent children, both in Berkshire and nationally. Windsor and Maidenhead has the lowest proportion at 61 per cent, and in Bracknell Forest it exceeds 69 per cent. The proportion of all households that are lone parent households with dependent children (with or without non-dependent children) therefore have a similar distribution across unitary authorities to the proportion of all lone parent households and is illustrated in Map 3.

The numbers of lone parent households with dependent children grew from 9,000 in 1991 to 23,600 in Berkshire overall, increasing in all unitaries. The numbers nearly quadrupled in Bracknell Forest (the largest change) and almost doubled in Windsor and Maidenhead (the smallest change). The percentage point changes are more modest with a rise of four percentage points in Berkshire overall; Bracknell Forest rose by five percentage points and three in Windsor and Maidenhead.

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

Map 3 Percentage of lone parent households



Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20

Households with dependent children

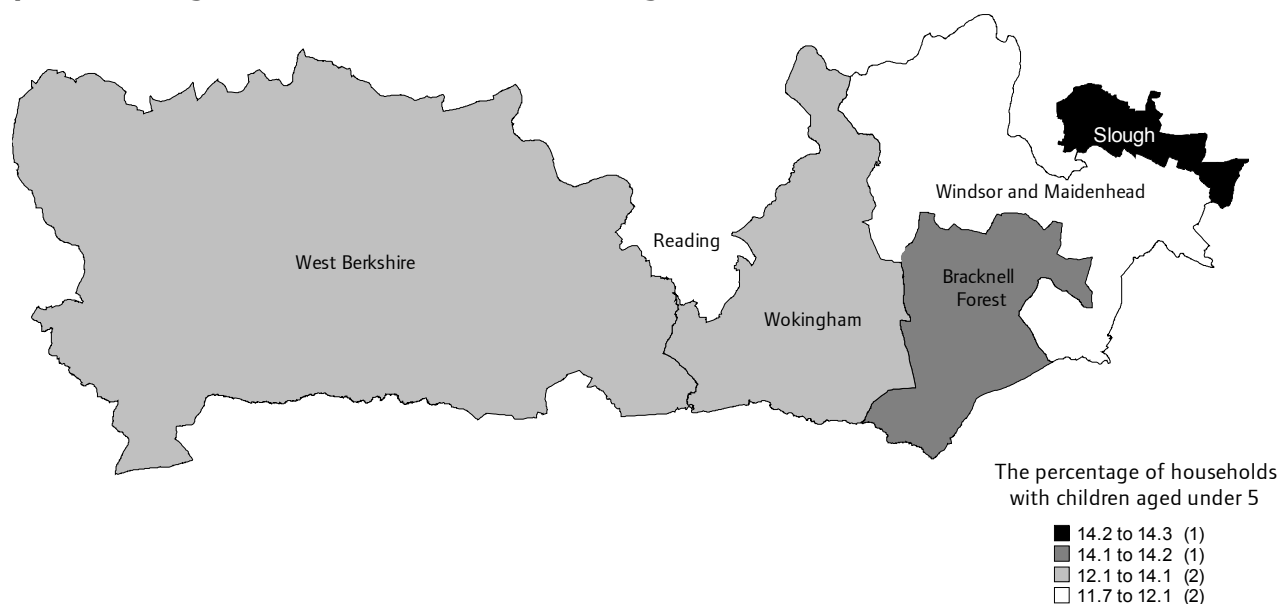
Nearly 30 per cent of all households nationally include dependent children, with the Berkshire figure, one percentage point higher. Over 98,000 households in Berkshire included at least one dependent child in 2001. However, just 28 per cent of Reading households include dependent children, compared with 34 per cent in Slough.

All the Berkshire authorities had an increase in the number of households with dependent children over the decade, however the proportion of households with children remained unchanged at 31 per cent.

In Berkshire all the unitary authorities have a higher proportion of households with children aged under five than the England and Wales average. Slough has the highest percentage of households with children aged under 5 at 14 per cent whilst Windsor and Maidenhead has the lowest at 12 per cent. The variation between unitary authorities is illustrated in map 4.

When households with children aged under five are compared with all households with dependent children, however, the picture is very different. Reading has the highest percentage of households with dependent children with at least one child aged under five, at over 43 per cent. Three other authorities also include children aged under five in at least 40 per cent of all households with dependent children. Only Wokingham (38 per cent) has below the England and Wales average (39 per cent).

Map 4 Percentage of households with children aged under 5



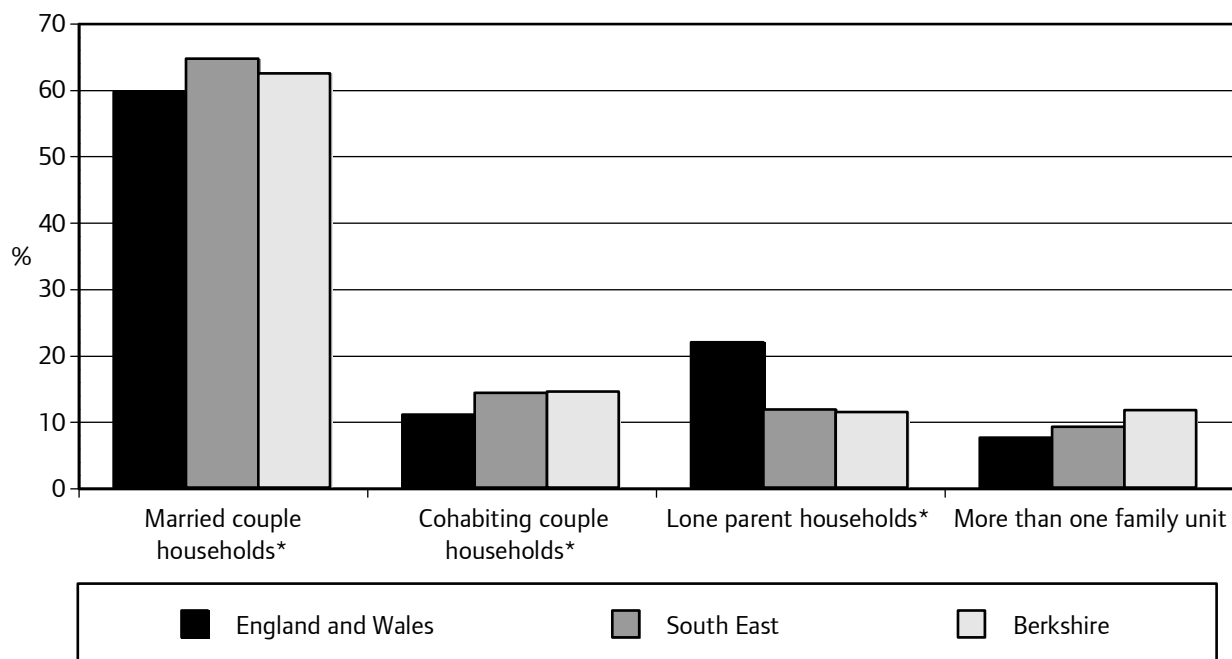
Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS21

Of all the households with dependent children in Berkshire, two thirds (65,000) are married couple households which, as Figure 8 shows, is above the national average. Fewer Berkshire households with dependent children are lone parent households (15,000), than the national average and there are fewer cohabiting couple households (9,000). Berkshire has a relatively high proportion of married couple households but a low proportion of lone parent households, figures vary for the unitaries within Berkshire yet none have above the national average of lone parents.

Nationally, more than 92 per cent of households with dependent children include one family with no others, in Berkshire, 8 per cent (8,000) include more than one family unit matching the national average. Almost one in six households (16 per cent) with dependent children in Slough includes more than one family unit. Slough is in the top twenty authorities in England with the highest proportions.

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

Figure 8 Households with dependent children



* households with one family and no others

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics, KS20

Other households

Altogether, about one in twelve households (eight per cent) in Berkshire contains more than one family unit. This includes the 9,000 households with dependent children as discussed above and a relatively small number (1,000) of pensioner-only households. This means that five per cent of Berkshire's households are made up of other adults living in a variety of arrangements. This is one percentage point higher than the national average.

The Key Statistics give us very little detail on these 16,500 households, except that in almost 1,000 of them all the residents are full-time students – a proportion very close to the national average. Other examples of the households in this category include: families living in extended family arrangements, where all children are non-dependent; siblings living together without a parent; friends sharing a house or flat and a person or family living with a lodger, where they share a living room and/or meals and so form a single household.

Reading, is ranked in the top ten per cent of authorities nationally with student households.

The high housing costs in Berkshire and high percentage of Black and Asian residents living in Slough and Reading are probably the most significant reasons why the proportion of households living in these more complex arrangements is higher than the national average.

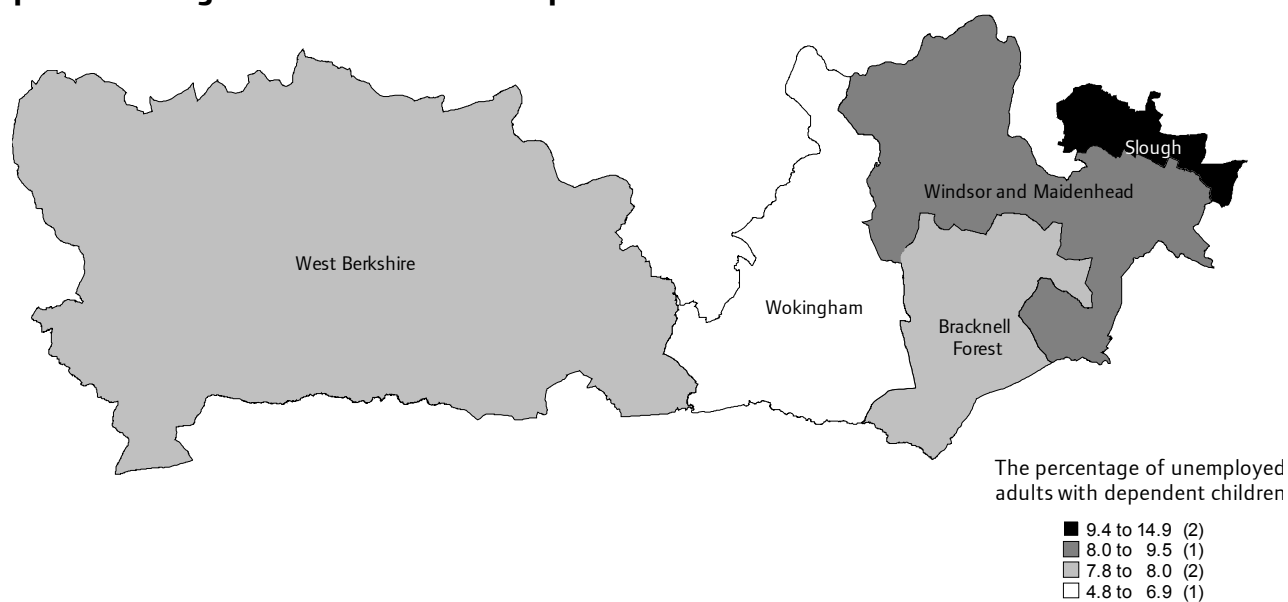
Households and work

One in four households (25 per cent) in Berkshire had no adult in employment in the week before the 2001 Census. This is lower than the figure for England and Wales of 36 per cent, as would be expected because of the higher proportion of pensioner-only households outside Berkshire. Although some pensioners are in paid work, this group does have very low employment rates. Other groups not in work include many students, others who were retired from paid work, people unable to work due to long-term illness or disability and those looking after the home or family, as well as unemployed people.

Of the 98,000 households with dependent children in Berkshire, less than one in ten (nine per cent) are workless, i.e. no adult in the household is in employment. This is much lower than the average of 17 per cent for England and Wales as a whole. In Slough and Reading, the figure is a little lower than the national average, at 15 per cent.

Map 5 shows how the proportions of workless households with dependent children in the Berkshire unitary authorities.

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



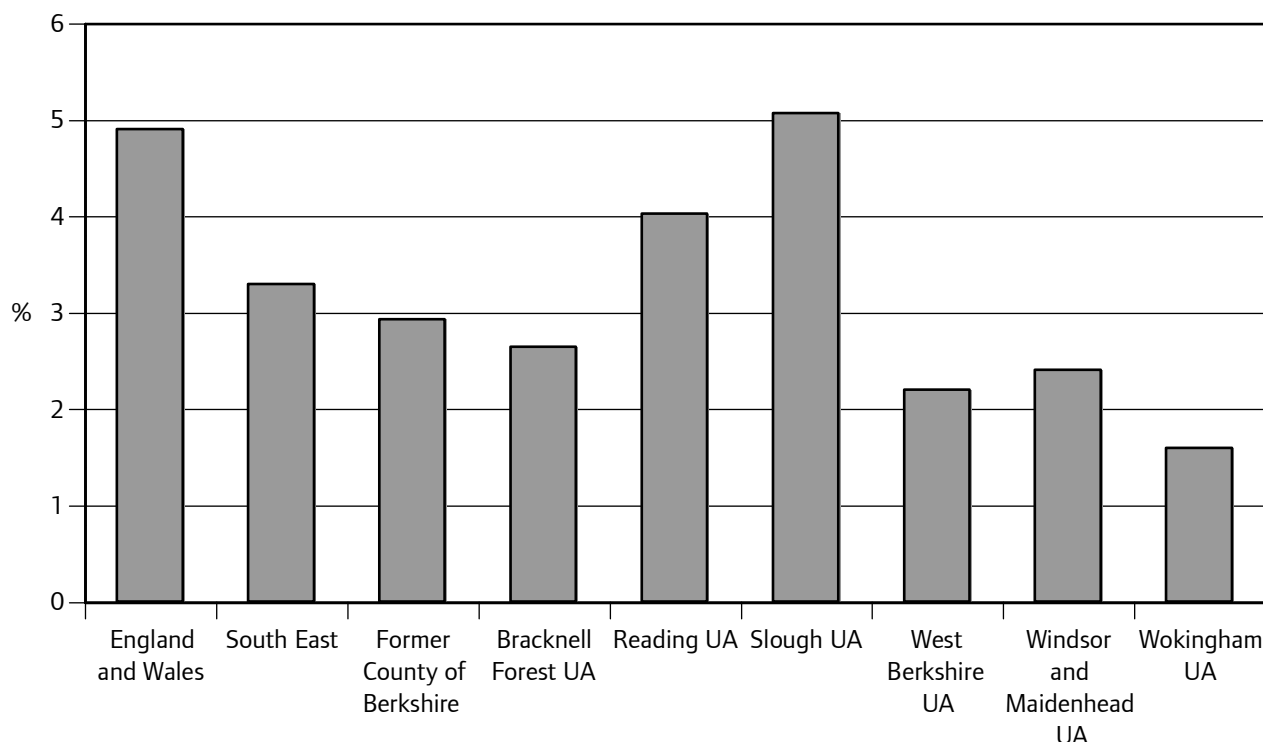
Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics, KS21

In Wokingham, less than five per cent of households with dependent children have no adult in work, the third lowest proportion for any local authority in England and Wales.

For households without dependent children (excluding pensioner-only households)⁶, the proportion with no adult in work for England is 17 per cent. However, for the Berkshire unitary authorities, the differences vary significantly from Wokingham, ten per cent to 15 per cent for Slough.

⁶ Employment figures are not available for pensioner-only households, so it is assumed for this purpose that they have no adult in employment and the total number of pensioner-only households are deducted from both the numerator and denominator.

Figure 9 The percentages of households with dependent children with no adult in work



Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics, KS21

Lone parents and employment

The Key Statistics also give information about the economic position of lone parents with dependent children in lone parent households. Nationally, half such lone parents were not in employment at the time of the 2001 Census. In Berkshire, the figure was lower – 43 per cent overall, rising to 57 per cent in Slough. At 30 per cent, Wokingham has the fourth lowest percentage nationally of lone parents not in employment.

If we assume that lone parents not in work are some of the households with no adult in work⁷ then this group makes over 70 per cent of all households with dependent children with no adult in work in Berkshire, some four percentage points higher than the national average.

In Bracknell Forest, more than one in three lone parents do not have paid employment, even so this group makes up over three quarters of all households with dependent children in the borough with no adult in employment.

Nationally, a quarter of lone parents with dependent children work full-time and a quarter work part-time. The proportion working full-time in Berkshire is 33 per cent, varying from 26 per cent in Slough to 42 per cent in Wokingham.

The proportion of lone parents with dependent children working part-time, is the same in Berkshire as the national average. Slough is in the lowest ten per cent of local authorities in the country with 18 per cent.

⁷ This is not necessarily true, since there may be working non-dependent children in the household, but is likely to be true in the vast majority of cases.

Women account for 90 per cent of lone parents with dependent children in lone parent households nationally and Berkshire is the same. In West Berkshire and Wokingham 12 per cent of such lone parents are men. Male lone parents in all Berkshire authorities are much more likely to work full-time than female lone parents (70 per cent compared with 28 per cent overall in Berkshire). However, Slough has a much smaller difference, with 48 per cent of men and 24 per cent of women in lone parent households with dependent children working full-time. The proportions working part-time (six per cent of men and 26 per cent of women) in Berkshire are similar to the national average. Of the Berkshire unitaries, Wokingham has the highest percentage of women working part time (32 per cent) and the lowest percentage of men (four per cent), whilst Slough has the lowest percentage of women working part-time (18 per cent) and Reading has the highest men (nine per cent).

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

Conclusion

This Briefing has provided an initial analysis of the 2001 Census data on the relationships between people, families and households. Clearly, this is a complex issue and even though Berkshire is similar to the national picture for many issues it also varies significantly from the national average in others. Further investigation of data will allow us to improve our understanding of household relationships and the relationships between household composition and economic factors, ethnicity and housing amongst others.

Appendix Table 1 Population in households, 2001

	Total population	People living in communal establishments	People living in households	Total households	Average household size
Bracknell Forest UA	109,617	2,865	106,752	43,392	2.46
Reading UA	144,483	3,100	141,383	57,877	2.40
Slough UA	143,096	4,330	138,766	44,987	2.63
West Berkshire UA	119,067	545	118,522	57,360	2.46
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	133,626	3,868	129,758	54,261	2.39
Wokingham UA	150,229	4,406	145,823	57,272	2.55
Former County of Berkshire	800,118	19,114	781,004	315,149	2.48
South East	8,000,645	190,822	7,809,823	3,287,489	2.38
England and Wales	52,041,916	934,277	51,107,639	21,660,475	2.36

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS01, KS20

Appendix Table 2 Household structure, 2001

	Total households (number)	percentages					
		One person	Other pensioner only	One family with dependent child(ren)	One family with no dependent children*	Other with dependent child(ren)	Other with no dependent children*
Bracknell Forest UA	43,392	27.1	6.8	31.5	28.9	1.9	3.6
Reading UA	57,877	30.1	6.6	24.9	26.4	2.9	8.8
Slough UA	44,987	27.6	5.8	28.4	25.5	5.6	6.9
West Berkshire UA	57,360	24.5	8.4	29.3	31.8	1.9	3.7
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	54,261	27.9	9.2	26.5	29.2	2.0	4.7
Wokingham UA	57,272	22.6	8.6	31.4	31.7	1.9	3.7
Former County of Berkshire	315,149	26.6	7.6	28.6	29.0	2.6	5.3
South East	3,287,489	28.5	9.7	27.3	28.1	1.9	4.0
England and Wales	21,660,475	30.0	9.0	27.3	27.1	2.2	4.0

* excludes pensioner only households

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20

Appendix Table 3 One person households, 2001 and 1991

	percentages				
	2001 One person households (number)	2001 households: one pensioner other	2001 households: one person	1991 households: one pensioner other	1991 households: one person
Bracknell Forest UA	11,738	10.2	16.9	10.3	11.9
Reading UA	17,398	12.1	18.0	13.6	15.4
Slough UA	12,434	11.8	15.9	12.4	13.5
West Berkshire UA	14,076	11.6	13.0	11.5	9.5
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	15,161	13.3	14.7	12.9	11.5
Wokingham UA	12,966	9.7	13.0	8.8	9.7
Former County of Berkshire	83,773	11.4	15.1	11.6	11.9
South East	937,263	14.4	14.1	14.1	11.7
England and Wales	6,502,475	14.4	15.6	15.0	11.6

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

Appendix Table 4 People living alone, 2001

	percentages		
	People aged 16 and over living alone	Pensioners living alone	People aged 16 to pensionable age living alone
Bracknell Forest UA	14.1	31.5	10.3
Reading UA	15.6	33.7	11.2
Slough UA	13.6	33.3	9.9
West Berkshire UA	12.5	29.6	7.6
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	14.5	30.1	9.6
Wokingham UA	11.3	25.7	7.6
Former County of Berkshire	13.5	30.5	9.3
South East	15.0	31.4	9.4
England and Wales	15.6	32.5	10.6

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

Appendix Table 5 Living arrangements of pensioners, 2001

	Pensioners living alone	Pensioners in other pensioner-only households (estimated)	percentages Pensioners living in households with non-pensioners (estimated)
Bracknell Forest UA	31.5	44	19
Reading UA	33.7	39	25
Slough UA	33.3	34	31
West Berkshire UA	29.6	45	22
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	30.1	44	23
Wokingham UA	25.7	47	23
Former County of Berkshire	30.5	43	24
South East	31.4	45	20
England and Wales	32.5	42	22

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

Appendix Table 6 Couples, 2001

	People aged 16 and over living in a couple in a household	Couples in one-family households (excluding pensioner-only families)	Couples both pensioners (estimated)	percentages Couples in households with more than one family unit (estimated)
Bracknell Forest UA	63.6	84.2	11	5
Reading UA	53.4	79.3	12	8
Slough UA	56.9	77.3	10	13
West Berkshire UA	66.1	82.2	13	5
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	62.6	79.1	15	6
Wokingham UA	66.6	82.6	12	5
Former County of Berkshire	61.6	80.9	12	7
South East	63.6	84.9	8	6
England and Wales	59.3	78.8	16	5

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

Appendix Table 7 Couple households, 2001

	Households comprising one couple family	Percentage of couple households:				percentages		
		married couples			cohabiting couples			
		with no children	with dependent child(ren)	with non-dependent child(ren) only	with no children	with dependent child(ren)	with non-dependent child(ren) only	
Bracknell Forest UA	52.5	26.2	43.0	11.5	11.9	6.6	0.8	
Reading UA	40.8	26.6	38.7	8.7	17.1	8.1	0.9	
Slough UA	45.2	19.9	43.3	13.1	15.3	7.3	1.1	
West Berkshire UA	54.1	30.1	40.1	12.5	10.9	5.8	0.7	
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	48.9	29.8	40.7	13.3	10.6	5.1	0.6	
Wokingham UA	57.0	28.8	44.0	12.6	9.6	4.4	0.6	
Former County of Berkshire	49.8	27.4	41.6	12.0	12.2	6.0	0.7	
South East	47.5	29.7	39.9	12.2	11.0	6.5	0.7	
England and Wales	44.4	29.3	39.5	12.6	10.6	7.3	0.7	

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20

Appendix Table 8 Lone parent households, 2001

	One family lone parent households (number)	One family lone parent households (% of total)	percentages	
			Lone parent households with dependent children	Lone parent households with non-dependent children only
Bracknell Forest UA	3,424	7.9	69.2	30.8
Reading UA	5,164	8.9	65.6	34.4
Slough UA	3,907	8.7	63.2	36.8
West Berkshire UA	4,005	7.0	64.0	36.0
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	3,690	6.8	60.7	39.3
Wokingham UA	3,433	6.0	62.7	37.3
Former County of Berkshire	23,623	7.5	64.3	35.7
South East	260,015	7.9	66.0	34.0
England and Wales	2,063,486	9.5	67.8	32.2

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20

Appendix Table 9 Households with dependent children, 2001

	Households with dependent child(ren) (number)	Households with dependent child(ren) (% of total)	Percentage of households with dependent child (ren)				Households with dependent child(ren) aged 0 – 4 (% of total)
			one family: married couple	one family: cohabiting couple	one family: lone parent	more than one family unit	
Bracknell Forest UA	14,483	33.4	67.7	10.3	16.4	5.6	14.1
Reading UA	16,098	27.8	56.7	11.8	21.0	10.5	12.0
Slough UA	15,270	33.9	57.7	9.8	16.2	16.4	14.3
West Berkshire UA	17,926	31.3	69.4	10.1	14.3	6.2	12.1
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	15,458	28.5	69.7	8.7	14.5	7.1	11.8
Wokingham UA	19,013	33.2	75.5	7.6	11.3	5.6	12.5
Former County of Berkshire	98,248	31.2	66.5	9.6	15.5	8.4	12.7
South East	959,293	29.2	65.0	10.6	17.9	6.5	11.3
England and Wales	6,388,261	29.5	59.5	11.0	21.9	7.6	11.4

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20

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

	Households with more than one family unit (number)	Households with more than one family unit (% of total)				
		total	with dependent child(ren)	all students	all pensioner	other
Bracknell Forest UA	2,471	5.7	1.9	0.0	0.2	3.6
Reading UA	7,003	12.1	2.9	1.2	0.4	7.6
Slough UA	5,727	12.7	5.6	0.1	0.3	6.7
West Berkshire UA	3,396	5.9	1.9	0.0	0.3	3.7
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	3,893	7.2	2.0	0.0	0.4	4.7
Wokingham UA	3,330	5.8	1.9	0.1	0.2	3.6
Former County of Berkshire	25,820	8.2	2.6	0.3	0.3	5.0
South East	208,602	6.3	1.9	0.4	0.4	3.7
England and Wales	1,441,874	6.7	2.2	0.4	0.4	3.6

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20

Appendix Table 11 Households with no adult in work, 2001

	percentages		
	Households with no adult in work (% of total)	Households with dependent children: percentage with no adult in work	Households with no dependent children: percentage with no adult in work
Bracknell Forest UA	22.2	7.9	29.3
Reading UA	27.9	14.5	33.1
Slough UA	27.6	14.9	34.1
West Berkshire UA	24.7	7.0	32.8
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	27.9	8.4	35.7
Wokingham UA	22.0	4.8	30.6
Former County of Berkshire	25.4	9.4	32.7
South East	32.2	11.3	40.8
England and Wales	36.1	16.6	44.2

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS21

Appendix Table 12 Economic position of lone parents, 2001

	percentages				
	Lone parents* not in work	Lone parents* in part-time work	Lone parents* in full-time work	Non-working lone- parents* as % of households with dependent children with no adult in work	Lone parent households as % of all households with dependent children
Bracknell Forest UA	37.5	25.6	36.8	77.6	16.4
Reading UA	51.4	22.3	26.4	74.8	21.0
Slough UA	56.6	17.5	25.9	61.4	16.2
West Berkshire UA	35.7	28.0	36.3	72.7	14.3
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	41.3	25.2	33.6	71.1	14.5
Wokingham UA	29.6	28.2	42.2	69.9	11.3
Former County of Berkshire	42.8	24.2	32.9	70.5	15.5
South East	44.7	27.4	27.8	71.0	17.9
England and Wales	50.8	24.5	24.7	67.0	21.9

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

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics KS20, KS21, KS22

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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