

Data Management and Analysis Group

Trends in household worklessness in London

An analysis of Labour Force Survey household data 1996-2005



DMAG Briefing 2005/35
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Household data

For more information please contact:

Lorna Spence
Data Management and Analysis Group
Greater London Authority
City Hall (5 East)
The Queen's Walk
London SE1 2AA

Tel: 020 7983 4658
Lorna.spence@london.gov.uk

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Cover

The map on the front cover shows the percentage of households (with dependent children) that are workless by ward, that is those households with children where no adults are in employment. Data are from the 2001 Census. The dark red areas are those wards with high levels of household worklessness. The map is © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. (Greater London Authority) (LA100032379) (2005).

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Executive Summary

DMAG *Briefing* 2005/22 'Workless households in London' provided a detailed snapshot of the economic circumstances of Londoners at the household level. The report found that levels of household worklessness were higher in London than in the rest of the UK, mainly driven by high levels of worklessness among households with children.

Following on from this report, the GLA commissioned analysis from the Office for National Statistics to see how these rates of worklessness have changed over time and to ascertain whether trends in London have mirrored national trends. This *Briefing* summarises the results of that analysis which is based on Labour Force Survey household data. The analysis explores trends in worklessness for different household types over the period 1996-2005. All data relate to working age households (ie households containing at least one person of working age¹). Key findings:

- Nationally, levels of household worklessness² have fallen steadily over the last ten years. Data for the UK (excluding London) show that the proportion of workless households has fallen slowly and steadily over the period 1996-2005 from 19 per cent to 16 per cent. The national fall in household worklessness has been evident across all household types.
- In London, patterns are slightly different. Between 1996 and 1998, the proportion of workless households in London fell from 23 per cent to 20 per cent, following national trends. However, since 1998, the rate has plateaued and remained consistently around the 20 per cent mark. Throughout the period, rates of household worklessness in London have remained persistently above the national average.
- Trends in London vary considerably by household type. The rate of worklessness among one person households and other household types (without children) has fallen slowly over the period, broadly in line with rates outside London. However, in the case of households with dependent children, the picture in London is quite different and rates have been increasingly diverging from trends in the rest of the UK.
- Nationally, the percentage of lone parent households that are workless has fallen considerably over the period 1996-2005: rates in the UK (excluding London) have fallen from 52 per cent to 39 per cent.
- In London, while there has been a discernable downward trend, it has been far less pronounced and less steady. The proportion of workless lone parents in London fell from 57 per cent in 1996 to a low of 51 per cent in 2003, only to increase again to 53 per cent over the last two years. As a result, the gap in rates between London and the rest of the UK has widened from five percentage points to 14 percentage points.
- In the case of couple households with children there has been a similar divergence in economic activity trends since 1999. Most couple households containing dependent children have at least one adult in work. LFS estimates for Spring 2005 suggest that around 44 per cent of couple households with children are 'work-rich' (ie all adults are

¹ Working age refers to 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.

² Workless households are those which contain no working adults. Worklessness rates refer to workless households as a proportion of all households (working age).

in work) and 47 per cent contain a mix of working and workless adults. The remaining nine per cent are workless households.

- The proportion of work-rich³ couple households with children rose between 1996-1999 both in and outside London. But since 1999, rates in London, have diverged from national trends. In the UK (excluding London), the proportion of work-rich households increased steadily over the period 1996-2001 rising from 55 per cent to 60 per cent. Since then rates have stabilised at 59 per cent. In London, the trend has been different. While London saw a similar increase in rates between 1996 and 1999 (from 46 per cent to 50 per cent), rates have since fallen and currently stand at 44 per cent.
- The proportion of work-rich couple households in London remains far lower than the rate in the rest of the UK and the gap has widened over time. This is mainly accounted for by a rise, in London, in the proportion of couple households with children who contain a mix of working and workless adults (as opposed to changes in the proportion of workless households). In London, the percentage of couple households with children that contain both working and workless adults rose from 39 to 47 per cent over the period 1999-2005. Whereas in the rest of the UK, rates remained stable at around 35-36 per cent.
- Trends in household worklessness across Inner and Outer London have also been examined but the data are more limited. Trends are fairly volatile over time due to high levels of sampling variability attached to the data. While the data are difficult to interpret with any degree of precision, they do show a similar departure from national trends, among households with children, across both Inner and Outer London.

Future work

This *Briefing* is part of a wider programme of GLA research that aims to investigate patterns of labour market participation at the household and family level. Future work is planned that will explore the employment patterns of London's parents in more detail. The GLA has also commissioned 2001 Census tables to enable more refined analysis of household employment patterns by ethnicity. These analyses will be reported in future DMAG Briefings.

³ Given the small proportion of workless households, the trend analysis places more emphasis on statistics relating to the proportion of work-rich households over time, as sample sizes are more reliable. Work-rich households are those where all adults are in work.

1. Introduction

DMAG Briefing 2005/22 *Workless households in London* provided a detailed snapshot of the economic circumstances of Londoners at the household level. The report found that levels of household worklessness were higher in London than in the rest of the UK and that London's relative position was mainly explained by high levels of worklessness among households with children.

Following on from this report, the GLA commissioned analysis from the Office for National Statistics to see how these rates have changed over time and to assess whether trends in London have mirrored national trends. This *Briefing* summarises the results of that analysis and is designed to build on existing GLA research and complement published ONS analysis.

The Labour Force Survey

The analysis is based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS), a large sample survey of UK households which provides a wide range of information about people's labour market activity. The LFS is carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and is generally considered to be a high quality survey.

The analysis that follows is based on LFS household data from 1996-2005 (Spring quarters). These tables were specially commissioned by the GLA from the ONS LFS Data Service. Appendix A provides a full technical note about LFS household datasets, methodology, sampling, reliability and terminology used.

Data limitations and reliability of estimates

The data are survey estimates and as such are subject to sizeable confidence intervals, especially in relation to estimates for Inner and Outer London. This makes analysis over time quite difficult as changes in the data often reflect sampling variability as opposed to real changes in levels of worklessness. For this reason, the data are best viewed over the longer term as changes between individual years are often statistically insignificant.

The issue of estimation is exacerbated by the problem of missing data. For some households, data about the economic activity of all household members was not known. In Autumn 2004, data were missing for around eight per cent of the London household sample, though coverage is better for households with children. This problem affects London more than other regions. All data in this report exclude households with missing data.

Despite these limitations, LFS data remain one of the few official data sources that exist which enable comparisons of trends in household worklessness over time. So while the data are by no means ideal, they require serious consideration.

Definitions

Four key definitions relating to households are used throughout this report:

Working age households: Those containing at least one person of working age (defined as 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men).

Work-rich households: Those working age households in which all adults aged 16 or over are working.

Workless households: Those working age households in which no adults aged 16 or over are working

Mixed households: Those working age households that contain both working and workless adults aged over 16.

Working age households can contain people over retirement age if they share a home with someone of working age and they can, of course, contain children. Of all those living in London's working age households, 72 per cent were adults of working age, four per cent were adults over retirement age and the remainder (24 per cent) were children aged under 16⁴. So while the analysis relates to working age households, the data on combined economic activity of household members can sometimes relate to a mix of adults of working age and those over retirement age.

This report focuses on households that are 'workless'. This term refers to households where no adult is in **paid** work. It is, of course, fully recognised that many people not in paid work may indeed work in other ways (eg caring for their family or doing voluntary work) and that the term 'workless' may imply otherwise. For these reasons, this terminology is not considered ideal but has been adopted here to ensure consistency with published data from the Office for National Statistics. Appendix B explains all of the definitions used in this report in more detail.

⁴ Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

2. Findings

This section presents a snapshot of the circumstances of London households in Spring 2005 and then provides an analysis of the trend data 1996-2005 for London and the rest of the UK. The data that underpins this analysis is presented in more detail in Appendix C.

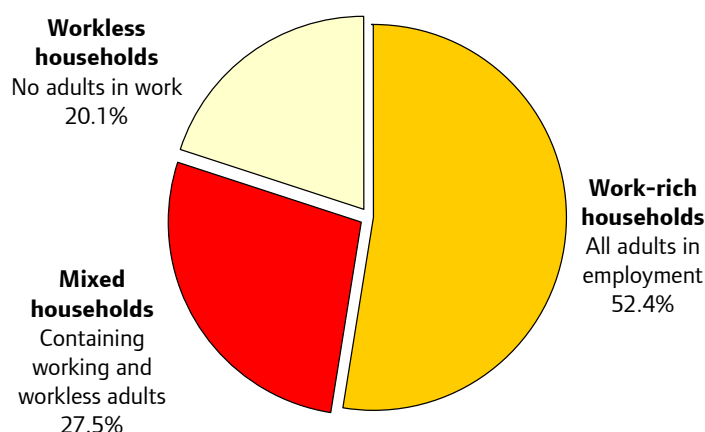
All data relate to working age households (households with at least one member of working age). The analysis excludes households where the employment status of some household members was unknown. No adjustments have been made for this missing data. For this reason, data presented here may differ from data in ONS press releases.

Overview: Household economic activity

The latest data for Spring 2005 show that of all London's working age households:

- One in five are **workless** (they contain no working adults)
- 28 per cent are households that containing a **mix** of both working and workless adults.
- Just over half (52 per cent) are **work-rich** households (where all adults are in work)

Figure 1 Working age households by combined economic activity status, Greater London, Spring 2005



Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets (Commissioned data)

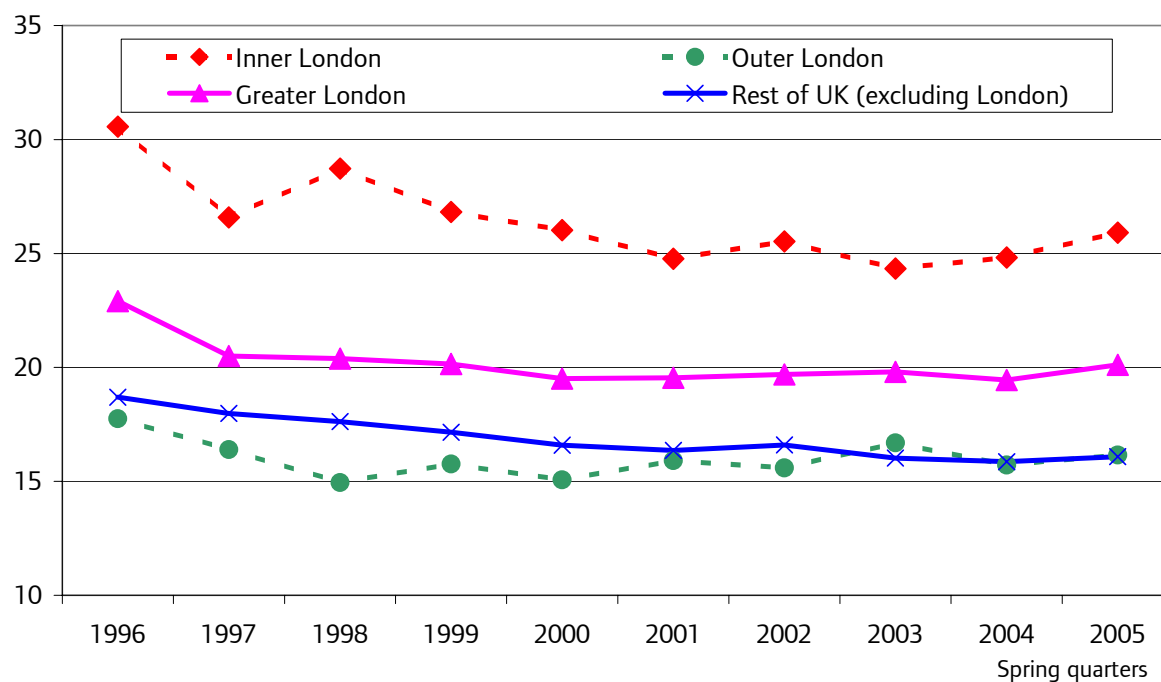
Rates of worklessness vary by household type. Lone parent households are far more likely than couple households with children to be workless (53 per cent and nine per cent). Of those households without dependent children, one person households are the most likely to be workless (28 per cent are workless). Lone parent and one person households comprise two-thirds of all workless households.

Household worklessness in London compared to the rest of the UK

The rate of worklessness among households in London (20 per cent) is higher than the UK average (16 per cent). Within London, the percentage of workless households is far higher in Inner London (26 per cent) than Outer London (16 per cent) where the rate is the same as the national average.

Over the period, 1996-2005, rates of household worklessness in London have remained persistently above the national average. Between 1996 and 1998, the proportion of workless households in London fell from 23 per cent to 20 per cent. Since 1998, the rate has remained consistently around the 20 per cent mark. In the rest of the UK, the proportion of workless households has fallen slowly and steadily over the period 1996-2005 from 19 per cent to 16 per cent.

Figure 2 Percentage of working age households that are workless (no adults in work), London & UK, 1996-2005



Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets (Commissioned data)

Figure 2 also shows data for Inner and Outer London, though the sampling variability attached to these data is larger, making conclusions more tentative. The percentage of workless households in Inner London fell from 31 per cent to 25 per cent over the period 1996-2001 and since then has remained around 24-26 per cent.

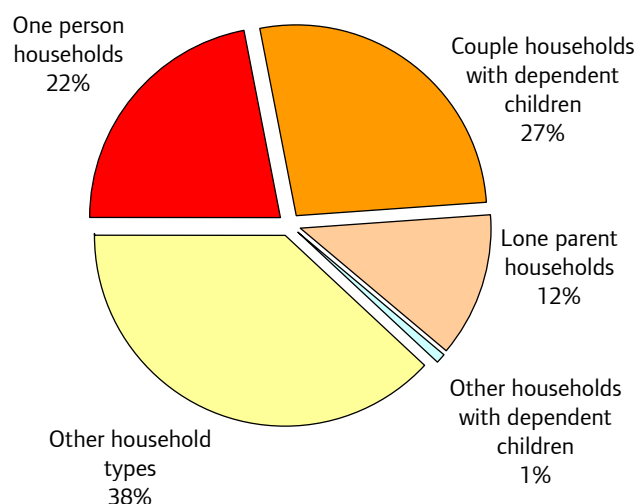
Trends in worklessness in Outer London have followed a similar pattern (though rates are much lower). Between 1996 and 2000, the percentage of workless households in Outer London fell from 18 per cent to 15 per cent. Since then, rates have remained around 16 per cent. Since 2001, rates of worklessness in Outer London have converged with those in the rest of the UK, whereas prior to this they were slightly lower.

The analysis indicates that the circumstances of London's households are slightly different to those in the rest of the UK. However, the aggregate data relating to 'all working age households' disguises the different experience of Londoners living in different types of households.

Working-age households by household type

Figure 3 shows the composition of London's working age households by household type (Autumn 2004). Forty per cent of London's households contain dependent children. Of these, around 30 per cent are headed by lone parents who comprise 12 per cent of all working age households.

Figure 3 Working age households by type, Greater London, Autumn 2004



Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets (Commissioned data)

22 per cent are one person households and all other household types account for the remaining 38 per cent. This latter group includes couple only households, couples and lone parents living with non-dependent children and groups of individuals sharing a home (eg groups of professionals or students sharing). The analysis that follows looks at trends in worklessness within each of these household types in turn.

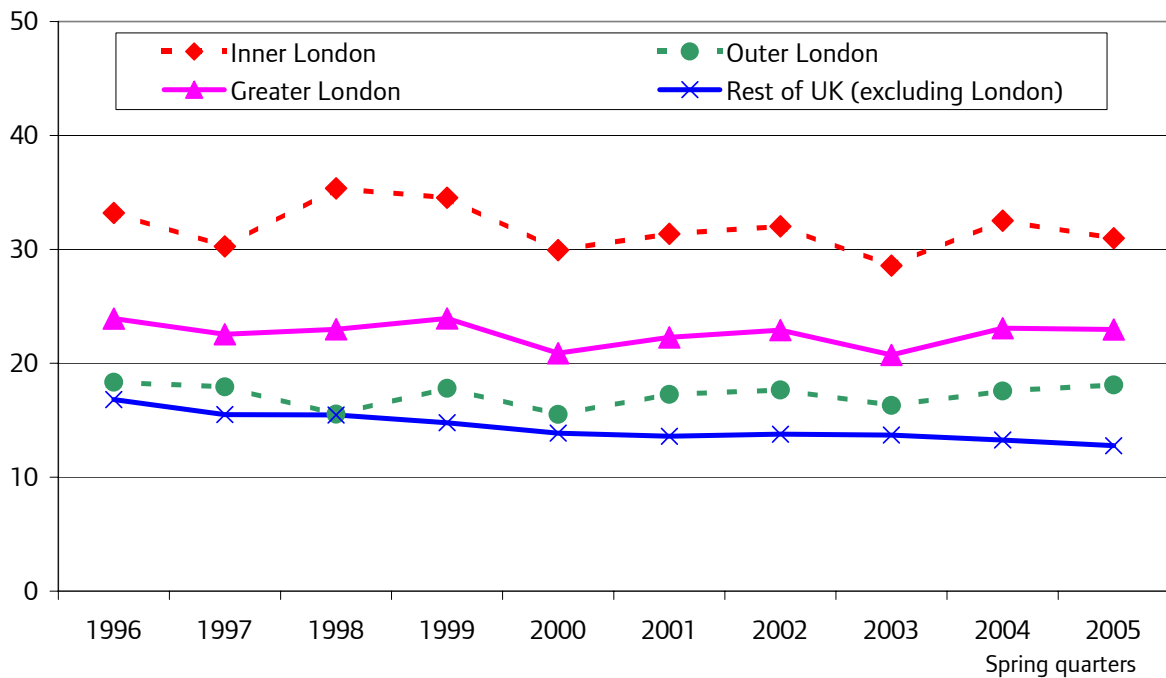
Trends in worklessness: households with dependent children

London has a high proportion of workless households with children relative to the rest of the UK. In Spring 2005, 23 per cent of London households with dependent children were workless - the highest regional rate and almost twice as high as the rate in the rest of the UK (13 per cent). Rates are higher still in Inner London where one third (31 per cent) of households with children are workless - almost double the rate in Outer London (18 per cent).

Over the period 1996-2005, rates of worklessness among London's households with children have remained considerably above the national average (Figure 4).

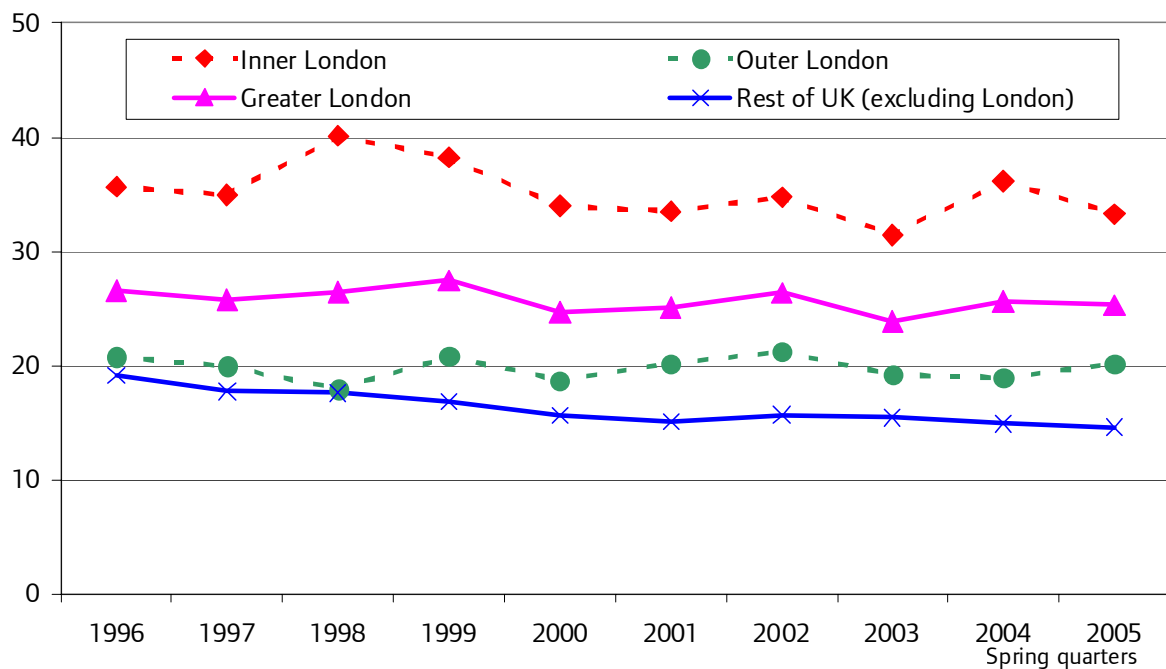
Between 1996 and 2000, the percentage of households with children that were workless in London fell from 24 per cent to 21 per cent. This reflected national trends as the rate in the rest of the UK had also fallen over the period from 17 to 14 per cent. However, since then, rates of worklessness in London have crept upwards (currently 23 per cent) while rates in the rest of the UK have continued to drop steadily (now at 13 per cent). The gap in rates between London and the rest of the UK has widened from seven percentage points in 1996 to ten percentage points in 2005.

Figure 4 Percentage of households with dependent children that are workless (households with no adults in work), London & UK, 1996-2005



Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets (Commissioned data)

Figure 5 Percentage of children living in workless households (households with no adult in work), London & UK, 1996-2005



Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets (Commissioned data)

Rates for Inner and Outer London are more volatile reflecting higher levels of sampling variability due to sample size. While it is difficult to be conclusive about trends, it is evident that neither series appears to show any marked improvement in rates of worklessness since 2000. Further, rates in Outer London appear to be slowly diverging away from the national picture and are now higher than the rate in the rest of the UK.

Data are also available which show the proportion of children who live in workless households – a similar measure which focuses on the circumstances of the children. These provide a slightly different dimension to the ‘households with dependent children’ measure but show a consistent and similar pattern (Figure 5).

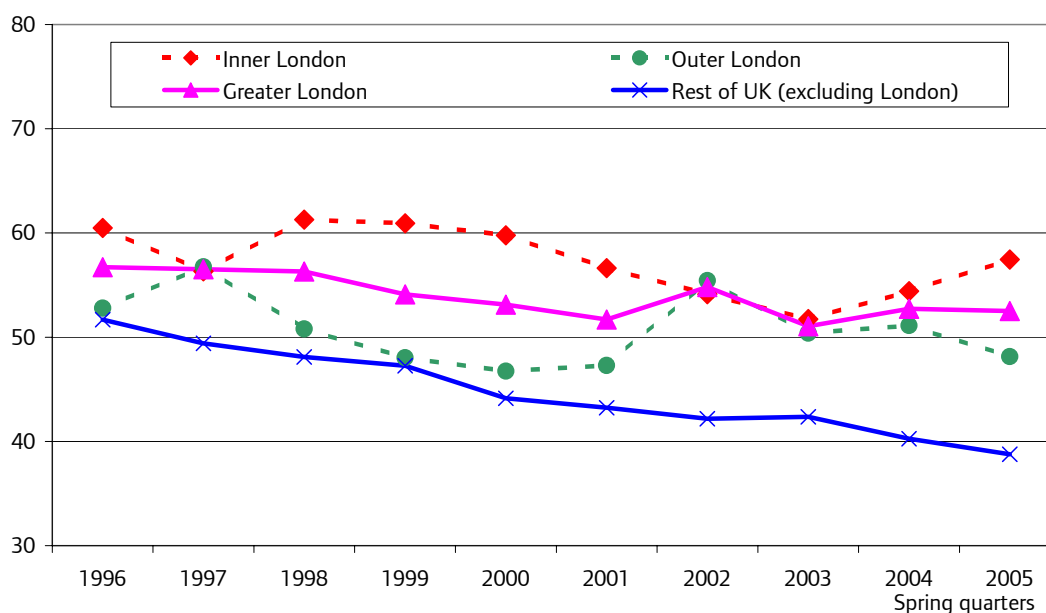
Trends in worklessness: lone parent households⁵

In Spring 2005, the rate of worklessness among lone parent households in London was 53 per cent, far higher than for those in the rest of the UK (39 per cent). Rates are relatively high in both Inner (57 per cent) and Outer London (48 per cent). Figure 6 shows how trends have changed over the last ten years.

Nationally, worklessness among lone parent households has fallen considerably over the period 1996–2005, falling from 52 per cent down to 39 per cent in the UK (excluding London). In London, the picture is less clear. While there has been a discernible downward trend, it has been much less pronounced and not at all steady. The rate of worklessness among lone parent households in London fell from 57 per cent in 1996 to a low of 51 per cent in 2003, only to increase again to 53 per cent over the last two years.

As a result, the gap in rates between London and the rest of the UK has widened from five percentage points to 14 percentage points over the period 1996–2005.

Figure 6 Percentage of lone parent households that are workless, London & UK, 1996–2005



Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets (Commissioned data)

⁵ Lone parent households can contain other adults.

Patterns across Inner and Outer London are more volatile. As before, its likely these fluctuations are, to some extent, reflecting higher levels of sampling variability due to sample size. While the data aren't robust enough to interpret with any degree of precision, both series point to a departure from national trends over the period 2001-2005.

Trends in economic activity of couple households with children

Table 1 shows the economic activity of couple households with dependent children in London and the UK during Spring 2005. Most couple households containing dependent children have at least one adult in work. In London, 44 per cent of these households are 'work-rich' (ie they have all adults in work) and 47 per cent contain a mix of working and workless adults. The remaining nine per cent are workless households (ie where no adults are working).

London has a far higher proportion of couple households with children with mixed economic activity (47 per cent) than the rest of the UK (36 per cent). London households are also twice as likely to be workless than those living outside London (nine and four per cent).

Table 1 Economic activity of couple households with children, London and UK, Spring 2005

	Working age households (percentage rates)			
	All	Work-rich households (all adults in work)	Mixed households containing a mix of working and workless adults	Workless households (all adults workless)
Inner London	100	35	51	14
Outer London	100	49	45	7
Greater London	100	44	47	9
Rest of UK (UK exc. London)	100	59	36	4
UK	100	58	37	5

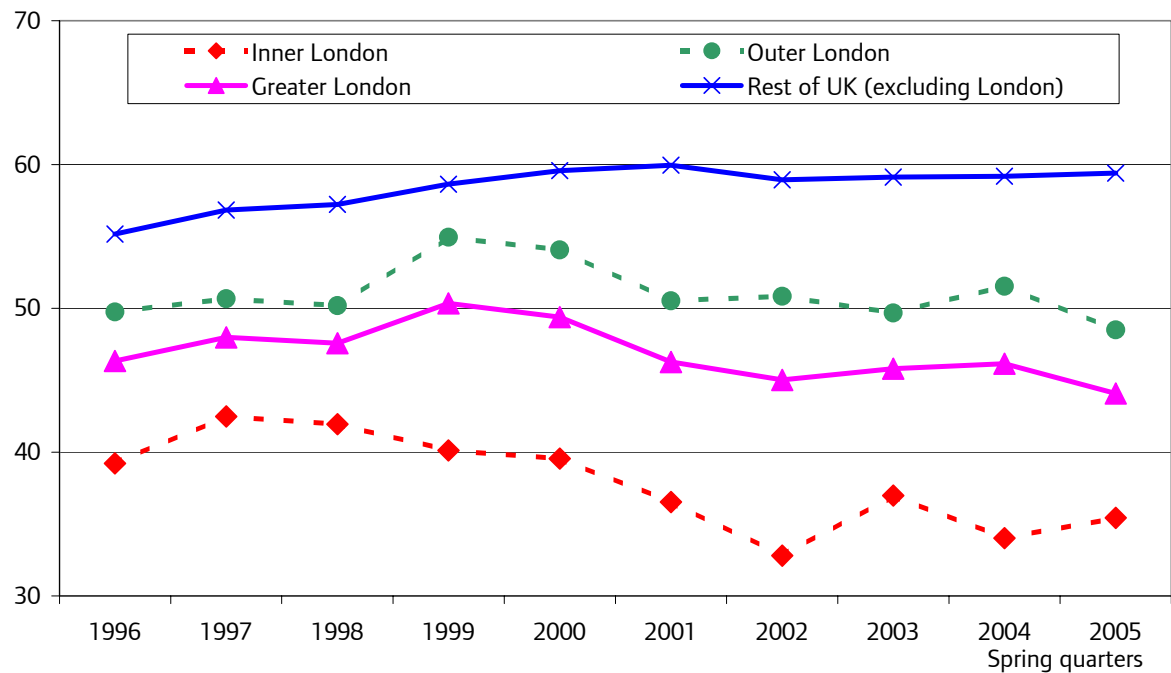
Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets (Commissioned data)

The fact that London has relatively high proportions of both mixed and workless couple households with children means that the proportion of work-rich households is very low. 44 per cent of London's couple households with children are work-rich households relative to 59 per cent in the rest of the UK. London has the lowest regional rate for this group.

Within London, rates are very low in Inner London where only 35 per cent of couple households with children have all adults in work. Rates in Outer London are higher (49 per cent) but still well below the national average.

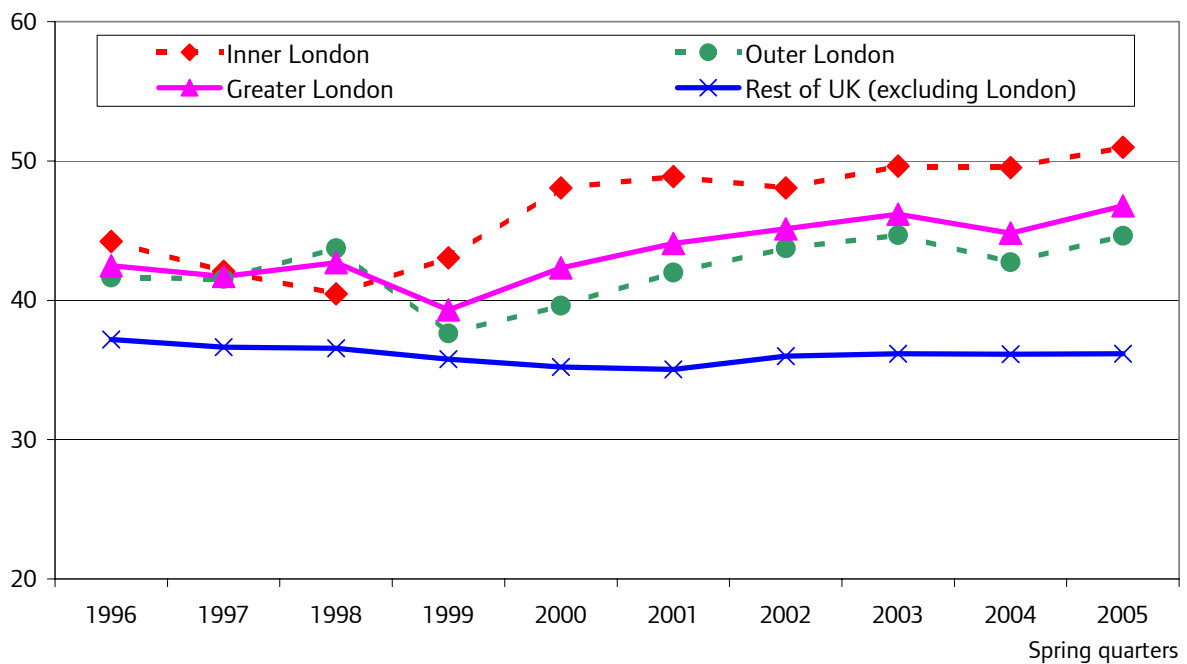
Figure 7 shows how the proportion of work-rich couple households (with children) has changed over time. Outside London (rest of the UK), the proportion of work-rich households increased steadily over the period 1996-2001 rising from 55 per cent up to 60 per cent. Since then rates have stabilised at 59 per cent.

Figure 7 Percentage of work-rich couple households with children, London & UK, 1996-2005



Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets (Commissioned data)

Figure 8 Percentage of couple households with children that contain both working & workless adults, London & UK, 1996-2005



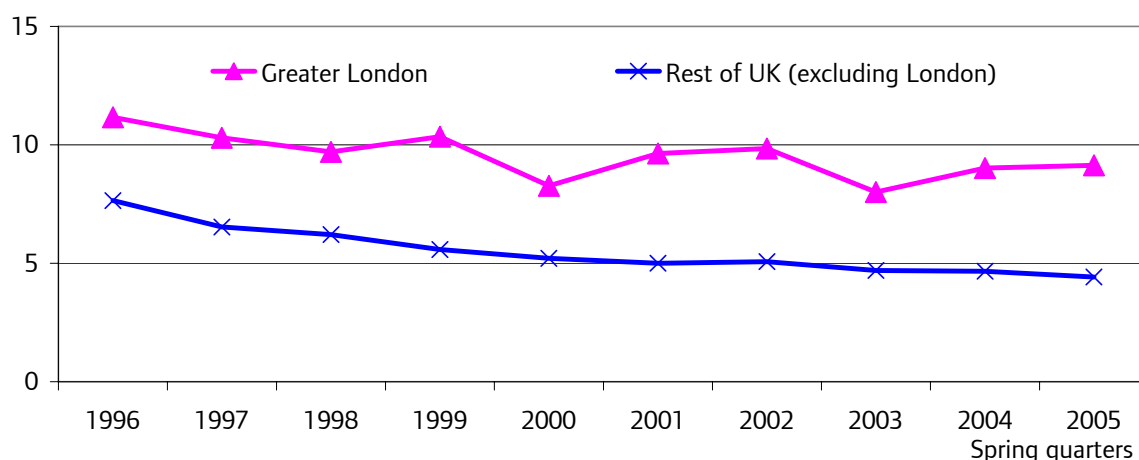
Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets (Commissioned data)

In London, the trend has been different. While London saw a similar increase in rates between 1996 and 1999 (from 46 per cent to 50 per cent). Since then, the rate has fallen and currently stands at 44 per cent. Trends in Inner and Outer London are more volatile, as before, and difficult to interpret with any precision, but certainly show no improvement in rates over the longer term.

The fall in the percentage of work-rich couple households with children in London, is mainly accounted for by a rise in the number of households that contain a mix of workless and working adults over the same period, as opposed to changes in the proportion of workless households. The percentage of couple households with children that contain both working and workless adults rose from 39 to 47 per cent over the period 1999-2005 (Figure 8). While, in the rest of the UK, rates remained stable at around 35-36 per cent.

Changes in the proportion of workless households have been less pronounced over the same period as illustrated in Figure 9. Since 1999, the percentage of workless couple households with children has stayed between eight and ten per cent in London. In the rest of the UK, rates have slowly declined from six and four per cent over the same period. Data on the proportion of workless couple households with children is less reliable than data on work-rich or mixed households as the sample size is smaller. For this reason, data for Inner and Outer London have been excluded from this chart due to poor reliability.

Figure 9 Percentage of couple households with children that are workless, London & UK, 1996-2005



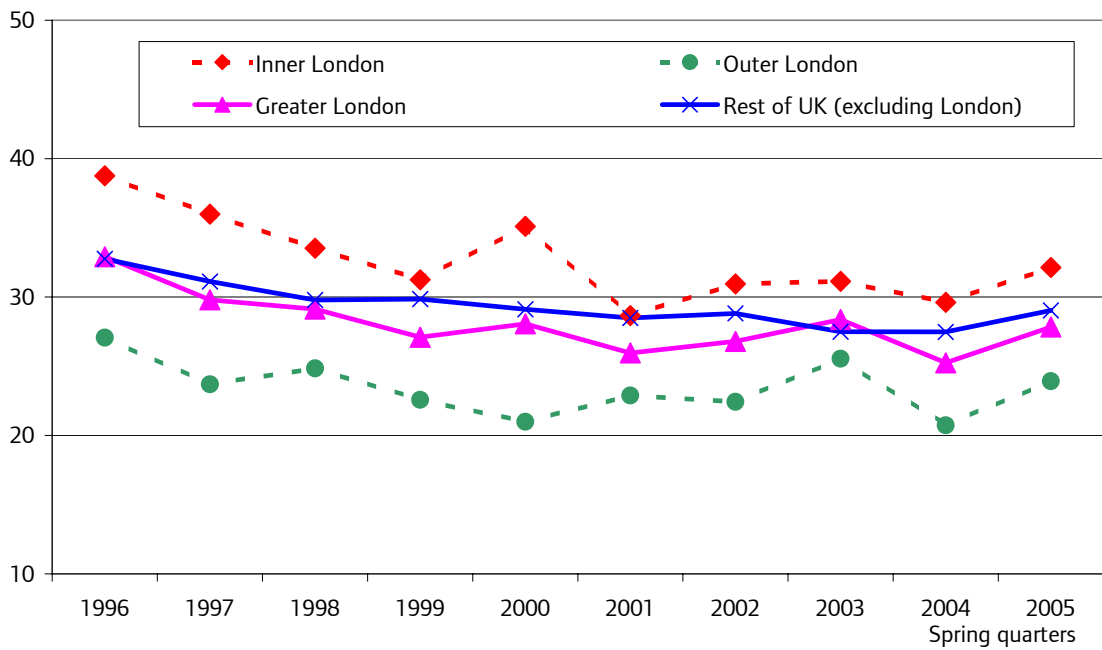
Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets (Commissioned data)

Trends in worklessness: One person households

The rate of worklessness among one person households in London is fairly similar to the rate in the rest of the UK. In spring 2005, rates were 28 per cent in London and 29 per cent outside London. Within London, the rate is higher in Inner London (32 per cent) than Outer London (24 per cent).

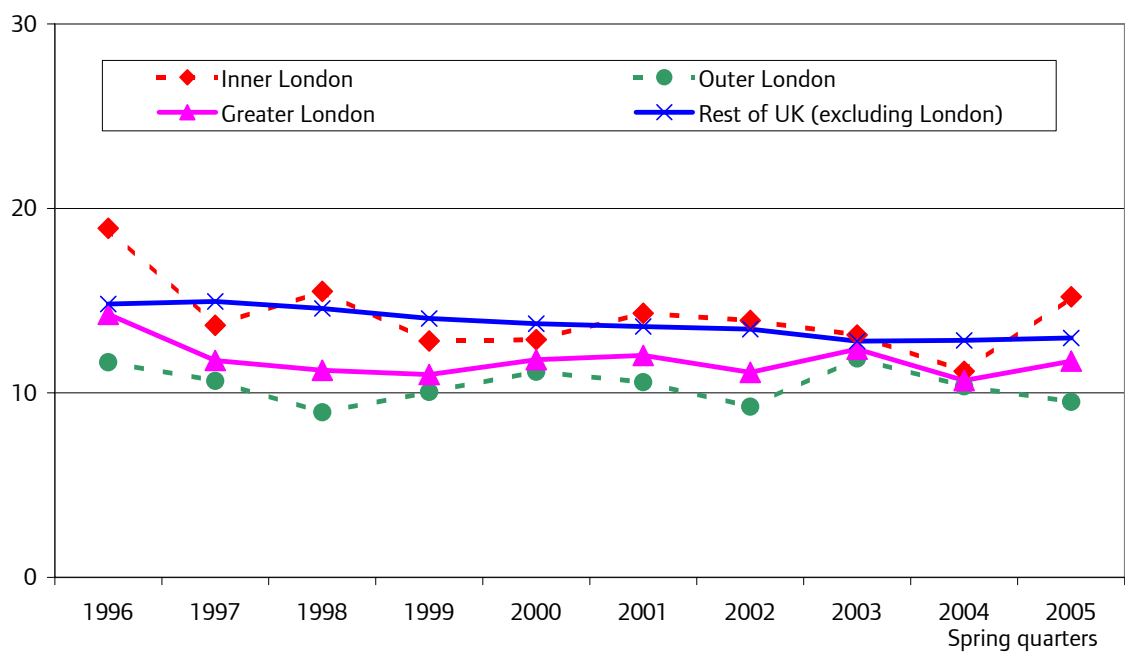
Figure 10 shows trends over time. Over the period 1996 to 2005, there has been a general downward trend in the proportion of workless one person households both in and outside London. In London, rates have fallen from 33 per cent to 28 per cent. Outside London, rates have fallen from 33 to 29 per cent.

Figure 10 Percentage of one person households that are workless, London & UK, 1996-2005



Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets (Commissioned data)

Figure 11 Percentage of 'other household types' that are workless, London & UK, 1996-2005



Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets (Commissioned data)

Rates in Inner and Outer London have followed the same general pattern, but data fluctuate more due to higher levels of sampling variability attached to estimates.

Trends in worklessness: Other households types

All other household types have been aggregated into one category. These 'other household types; include couple only households, couples and lone parents living with non-dependent children, and households containing several family units (eg professionals or students sharing a house).

In Spring 2005, these households comprised 37 per cent of all working age households in London. Of this group, 12 per cent were workless households, similar to the rate for the rest of the UK (13 per cent).

Figure 11 plots trends between 1996-2005 and shows there has been a slight downward trend in worklessness among other household types both in London and outside London. In the rest of the UK, the proportion of workless households has fallen from 15 down to 13 per cent. In London, rates have fallen from 14 per cent down to 12 per cent.

Conclusions

Nationally, levels of household worklessness have fallen steadily over the period 1996-2005 and these falls have been evident across all household types. In London, the picture is different. In the case of households without dependent children, trends in London have closely mirrored national trends and rates of worklessness have remained slightly lower in London over most of the period. However, in the case of households with dependent children, London trends have been quite distinct to those in the rest of the UK and rates have remained considerably higher.

Nationally, worklessness among lone parents has fallen significantly and steadily over the period, whereas in London, while there has been a discernable downward trend, it has been much less pronounced and less steady. As a result, rates of worklessness among London's lone parents have remained persistently higher than rates in the rest of the UK and the gap in rates has in fact widened considerably.

The proportion of work-rich couples with children rose between 1996-1999 both in and outside London. But since 1999, the London rates have diverged from the national rates. The proportion of work-rich couple households in London remains far lower than the rate in the rest of the UK and the gap has widened over time. This is mainly accounted for by a rise, in London, in the proportion of couple households with children who contain a mix of working and workless adults.

It is recognised that differing age structures in and outside London may help explain some of the divergence in trends as economic activity patterns vary considerably by age. However, the sample is not large enough to disaggregate by age so this cannot be examined further.

Trends in household worklessness across Inner and Outer London have also been examined but the data are more limited. Trends are fairly volatile over time due to high levels of sampling variability attached to the data. While, the data are difficult to interpret with any degree of precision, they do show a similar departure from national trends, among households with children, across both Inner and Outer London.

Future work

This *Briefing* is part of a wider programme of GLA research that aims to investigate patterns of labour market participation at the household and family level. Future work is planned that will explore the employment patterns of London's parents in more detail. The GLA has also commissioned special Census tables to enable more refined analysis of household employment patterns by ethnicity. These analyses will be reported in future DMAG Briefings.

Appendix A: Technical note: LFS household datasets

The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and is the largest household survey in the UK. The LFS has been carried out in various guises since 1973 and since 1992 has been run on a quarterly basis, though fieldwork takes place on an ongoing basis. The survey questionnaire is large and collects a wide range of data about people and their labour market circumstances. The survey is residence-based and mainly provides data about those who live in an area. Some (more limited) data is also available on the basis of workplace. In this report, all data presented are residence based.

The LFS is generally considered to be a high quality survey. The interviews are carried out in person or by telephone, response rates are good, and the sample is large and well designed (stratified random sample). Full technical detail on LFS sampling and fieldwork is available from ONS (LFS User Guide Volume 1: Background and Methodology⁶).

The LFS collects information from around 60,000 households in the UK each quarter and is a panel survey in that the same people are interviewed again. Each quarter's sample is made up of five "waves" of around 12,000 households. Each wave is interviewed in five successive quarters, such that in any one quarter, one wave will be receiving their first interview, one their second, and so on, with one receiving their fifth and last interview.

LFS household datasets are designed specifically for household and family analysis and are available for Spring and Autumn quarters only. These datasets are distinct from individual level datasets as they use different weightings and have additional variables added to facilitate household level analysis.

This *Briefing* has been based on time series data provided by the ONS LFS Data Service team and all data are drawn from Quarterly LFS household datasets. To avoid seasonality issues with regard to the data, the analysis is based on data from Spring quarters only over the period 1996-2005. 1996 was the earliest year consistent data on household type was available for.

Limitations of the data

The data presented here have three key limitations:

- As the LFS is a sample survey, all data are estimates NOT precise measures. As such, all data have a degree of sampling variability attached to them and need to be interpreted with some care. This particularly affects estimates for Inner and Outer London, and makes interpretation of time-series data particularly tricky as year on year changes are often statistically insignificant.
- LFS sample data are weighted and grossed up to be representative of the population generally. However, the data on the number of households generated here are significantly lower relative to other sources of demographic data.

⁶ Available at the ONS website: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=1537>

- For some households, data about the economic activity of all household members was not known. Missing data affects the London sample more than other regions.

These issues are explained in more detail in the sections that follow:

Sample size and confidence intervals

Sample size varies across LFS quarters, but as a guide, sample size data for the Autumn 2004 dataset are provided below. This dataset held 54,000 household records relating to 128,000 individuals. The sample for London comprised 5,600 households and 13,500 individuals. Of these, 4,500 were working age households containing 12,000 individuals.

As the LFS is a sample survey, all estimates are subject to sampling variability. As a rule, the smaller the estimate the greater the margin of error as a proportion of the estimate. The degree of variability attached to an estimate is often expressed through '95% confidence intervals'. These allow the user to take a view, based on statistical probability theory, about how close an estimate is likely to be to the true population value.

A1. Sampling variability of estimates of children living in workless households by region¹: levels and rates for Autumn 2004 and changes from Autumn 2003

	Autumn 2004		Sampling variability		Changes over the previous year		Sampling variability of these changes	
	Level 000s	Rate %	Level 000s	Rate %	Level 000s	Rate %	Level 000s	Rate %
Children in workless households								
England	1,416	15.1	±64	±0.7	-94	-1.0	±86	±0.9
North East	85	19.9	±14	±2.9	-28	-4.3	±19	±3.9
North West	226	16.7	±28	±1.9	-27	-1.3	±38	±2.6
Yorkshire & Humber	141	15.4	±20	±2.0	0	0.0	±26	±2.7
East Midlands	100	12.2	±18	±2.1	-18	-2.8	±24	±2.8
West Midlands	145	14.3	±21	±2.0	-19	-1.7	±29	±2.7
East of England	105	10.6	±18	±1.7	-12	-0.6	±24	±2.3
London	377	25.2	±40	±2.4	10	0.3	±54	±3.3
Inner London	203	34.9	±31	±4.5	10	1.6	±41	±6.1
Outer London	174	19.0	±26	±2.7	0	-0.5	±35	±3.6
South East	141	9.4	±20	±1.3	-3	-0.6	±28	±1.8
South West	94	11.0	±17	±1.9	2	0.1	±23	±2.6
Wales	87	15.8	±15	±2.6	-9	-2.1	±21	±3.5
Scotland	140	16.5	±20	±2.2	-1	0.5	±27	±3.0
Northern Ireland	62	16.5	±11	±2.7	-14	-3.2	±15	±3.7
Great Britain	1,643	15.2	±68	±0.6	-104	-0.9	±91	±0.8
United Kingdom	1,704	15.3	±67	±0.6	-119	-1.0	±90	±0.8

Source: Office for National Statistics (Labour Force Survey)

¹ The figures in this table have not been adjusted for people living in households with unknown economic status.

Table A1 provides typical confidence intervals for estimates of children in workless households. For example, if the actual number of children living in workless households in Inner London was 203,000 – and we were estimating this figure from the LFS dataset – then 95 times out of 100, the LFS estimate of the size of that group would fall in the range of 172,300 to 234,000 (ie $\pm 31,000$ or $\pm 15\%$).

At a regional and sub-regional level, sampling variability can be considerable and particular care needs to be taken when drawing conclusions from LFS data, especially over time. In this report, all LFS data are rounded to the nearest thousand or to the nearest percentage point to emphasise the fact they are estimates not precise measures.

Missing data on the combined economic activity of household members

The issue of estimation is exacerbated by the problem of missing data. For some households, data about the economic activity of all household members were not known. In Autumn 2004, data were missing for around eight per cent of the London household sample. This proportion rises to nine per cent in relation to weighted data (from which estimates are drawn). This problem affects London far more than other regions. In Autumn 2004, data was missing for around five per cent of UK households. Coverage is better for households with children.

London has more households with more than one family unit and these households are far more likely than others to have missing data. However, this only partly explains London's high level of missing data as levels of missing data are higher across most household types in London relative to the rest of the UK. Missing data reflects the difficulty in relying on proxy responses to obtaining data about all household members (typically more of a problem for households with more than one family unit).

ONS make adjustments for missing data in relation to national estimates, but the adjustment procedure is not suitable for regional data. For this reason, ONS estimates of the combined economic activity of households for regions are published using unadjusted data. The data the GLA commissioned from ONS was based on this same approach and all data presented in this report are unadjusted for missing data on economic activity (ie the analysis is run on data which excludes cases where data are unknown). There are, therefore, a number of implications:

- Numbers of working, mixed and workless households presented here in Appendix tables are underestimates as they exclude missing data.
- Estimates may be more prone to error as the characteristics of households with missing data may not be the same as the characteristics of those households where the economic activity status of all members is known. Specifically, estimates for the household type: other households (those with high proportion of multiple family units) are subject to very high error levels as data were missing for more than one quarter of these households.

Suppression of very unreliable data

In the past, ONS advice was generally not to publish LFS household estimates below suppression thresholds (10,000 for household datasets). More recently, ONS took a decision to leave it to individual users to decide on appropriate suppression levels. For this report, all data estimates below 20,000 have been suppressed, roughly equivalent to sample size of around 35. This suppression limit has been applied to any cell in a table and has been adopted in view of the large amount of missing data in London and

the considerable size of confidence intervals. **However, users should note, that even for estimates above this suppression threshold, a high margin of error still applies.**

Demographic estimates of households and grossing

As the LFS is a sample survey, all data need to be grossed up and weighted to reflect the composition and size of the general population. LFS grossing factors take account of the composition of the local population by age and gender. The household datasets are weighted to the post-Census population estimates published in February and March 2003. Since then, ONS has published more up to date population estimates but these have not yet been incorporated into any of the LFS micro-datasets. ONS is currently modernising its systems to enable revised population estimates to be incorporated into the micro-data in a more timely manner in future.

The table below shows how LFS estimates of households compare with other estimates. As the data currently stand, LFS household estimates are significantly lower than other estimates. ONS advise that there is not a definitive estimate of the number of households in UK. Different government surveys all yield different estimates, reflecting differences in methodology, definitions and coverage. The ONS Social Harmonisation Working Group has therefore set up a task force to explore the possibility of getting greater consistency between sources.

For this reason, the numbers published in this report should not be considered as the best source of demographic data on households. They are published here for context and completeness. The emphasis of this report is on the contrasting characteristics of households not estimating how many there are. For advice on more appropriate demographic estimates of households please contact the GLA's Data Management and Analysis Group.

Table A2. Comparison of different household estimates for London

Estimates of number of households in London	
LFS household database (Autumn 2004)	2.93m
2001 Census (April 2001)	3.02m
GLA latest estimate (mid-2004)	3.11m

Appendix B: Definitions

Children

Refers to anyone under 16. **Dependent children** refers to children aged under 16 and those aged 16-18 who are never married and in full-time education.

Economic activity

Economic activity is one the key concepts used in the LFS to describe the economic status of respondents. Economically active people are those aged 16 and over who are either in employment or ILO unemployed (as defined below). Put another way this group are those active in the labour force.

Employment

People aged 16 or over who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed); those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (eg on holiday); those on government training schemes; and those doing unpaid family work (those working in family business).

Family unit

A family unit comprises either:

- a single person
- a married or co-habiting couple on their own
- a married or co-habiting couple with children (never married who have no children of their own)
- lone parents with children (never married who have no children of their own)

Household

A household is defined as a single person or a group of people living at the same address that have the address as their only or main residence, and either share one main meal a day or share the living accommodation or both. Households can contain more than one family unit.

Household type – ONS classification

Household type	Description
Households with dependent children	WA households containing at least one dependent child
a) Couples with dependent children	WA households containing a couple family unit with dependent children. Can also contain non-dependent children or family units.
b) Lone parents with dependent children	WA households containing a lone parent family unit with dependent children. Can also contain non-dependent children or family units.
c) Other h'holds with dependent children	Other household types with dependent children
One person households	Households containing one person of working age
Other household types	All other household types. Examples of these households include: couple only households, lone parent or couple households with non-dependent children and households with several separate family units (eg students sharing a house).

ILO unemployment

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) measure of unemployment refers to people without a job who were able to start work in two weeks following their LFS interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job already obtained.

Mixed household

A mixed household is one that contains both employed and non-employed adults (those aged 16 and over). In this report, working households relate to working age households only.

Working age household

A working age household is a household that includes at least one person of working age, that is, a woman aged 16-59 or a man aged 16-64. Such households can also contain people over retirement age (ie over working age) if they share a home with someone of working age.

Work-rich household

A work-rich household is one in which all adults (those aged 16 and over) are in employment. In this report, work-rich households relate to working age households only.

Workless household

A workless household is a household where no one aged 16 and over is in employment. In this report, workless households relate to working age households only.

Appendix C: Tables

- C1 Working age households by combined economic activity, London & UK, 1996-2005
- C2 One person households by economic activity, London & UK, 1996-2005
- C3 Lone parent households by combined economic activity, London & UK, 1996-2005
- C4 Couple households with children by combined economic activity, London & UK, 1996-2005
- C5 Households with dependent children by combined economic activity, London & UK, 1996-2005
- C6 Other household types by combined economic activity, London & UK, 1996-2005
- C7 Children in households by combined economic activity, London & UK, 1996-2005

NOTES:

1. On each table, numbers of households and rates are presented. Percentage rates express the number of work-rich, mixed and workless households as a percentage of all households.
2. All data relate to working age households: households containing at least one person of working age.

C1. Working age households by combined economic activity, London & UK, 1996-2005

Spring quarters	Number				Rates (%)			
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK exc. London	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK exc. London
Work-rich households								
1996	401,000	698,000	1,099,000	8,166,000	47	55	52	54
1997	420,000	702,000	1,122,000	8,303,000	50	56	54	55
1998	411,000	698,000	1,109,000	8,527,000	50	55	53	56
1999	429,000	732,000	1,161,000	8,588,000	51	57	55	56
2000	441,000	744,000	1,185,000	8,873,000	51	59	56	58
2001	463,000	710,000	1,172,000	8,973,000	53	56	55	58
2002	457,000	709,000	1,167,000	9,042,000	51	56	54	58
2003	447,000	683,000	1,130,000	9,040,000	51	54	53	59
2004	438,000	703,000	1,141,000	9,104,000	50	56	53	59
2005	421,000	714,000	1,135,000	9,123,000	48	55	52	59
Mixed households								
1996	194,000	350,000	544,000	4,195,000	23	27	26	28
1997	201,000	343,000	544,000	4,096,000	24	27	26	27
1998	178,000	379,000	557,000	4,030,000	21	30	27	26
1999	185,000	342,000	527,000	4,009,000	22	27	25	26
2000	198,000	333,000	531,000	3,928,000	23	26	25	26
2001	197,000	349,000	546,000	3,930,000	23	28	26	25
2002	208,000	364,000	572,000	3,931,000	23	29	26	25
2003	214,000	375,000	589,000	3,929,000	25	30	27	25
2004	220,000	358,000	578,000	3,942,000	25	28	27	25
2005	229,000	365,000	595,000	3,927,000	26	28	27	25
Workless households								
1996	262,000	226,000	488,000	2,842,000	31	18	23	19
1997	225,000	205,000	430,000	2,718,000	27	16	21	18
1998	237,000	189,000	427,000	2,687,000	29	15	20	18
1999	225,000	201,000	426,000	2,608,000	27	16	20	17
2000	225,000	191,000	416,000	2,546,000	26	15	20	17
2001	217,000	200,000	418,000	2,524,000	25	16	20	16
2002	228,000	198,000	426,000	2,582,000	26	16	20	17
2003	212,000	212,000	424,000	2,474,000	24	17	20	16
2004	217,000	198,000	415,000	2,459,000	25	16	19	16
2005	228,000	208,000	435,000	2,501,000	26	16	20	16

Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets (Commissioned data)

Notes: Data exclude households with missing data on economic activity. Data are survey estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability, confidence intervals are particularly large for Inner and Outer London data.

C2. One person households by economic activity, London & UK, 1996-2005

Spring quarters	Number (working age one person households)				Rates (%)			
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK exc. London	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK exc. London
Work-rich households								
1996	170,000	203,000	374,000	1,742,000	61	73	67	67
1997	166,000	200,000	366,000	1,807,000	64	76	70	69
1998	167,000	193,000	360,000	1,891,000	66	75	71	70
1999	188,000	193,000	381,000	1,896,000	69	77	73	70
2000	174,000	210,000	384,000	1,974,000	65	79	72	71
2001	200,000	190,000	390,000	2,049,000	71	77	74	72
2002	187,000	200,000	387,000	2,171,000	69	78	73	71
2003	189,000	200,000	390,000	2,184,000	69	74	72	73
2004	183,000	200,000	382,000	2,190,000	70	79	75	73
2005	165,000	203,000	368,000	2,192,000	68	76	72	71

Workless households

1996	108,000	76,000	183,000	849,000	39	27	33	33
1997	93,000	62,000	155,000	817,000	36	24	30	31
1998	84,000	64,000	148,000	802,000	34	25	29	30
1999	85,000	56,000	142,000	807,000	31	23	27	30
2000	94,000	56,000	150,000	811,000	35	21	28	29
2001	80,000	56,000	137,000	816,000	29	23	26	28
2002	84,000	58,000	142,000	879,000	31	22	27	29
2003	86,000	69,000	154,000	828,000	31	26	28	27
2004	77,000	52,000	129,000	830,000	30	21	25	27
2005	78,000	64,000	142,000	896,000	32	24	28	29

Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets (Commissioned data)

Notes: Data exclude households with missing data on economic activity. Data are survey estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability, confidence intervals are particularly large for Inner and Outer London data.

C3. Lone parent households by economic activity, London & UK, 1996-2005

Spring quarters	Number (working age lone parent households)				Rates (%)			
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK exc. London	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK exc. London
Work-rich households								
1996	34,000	38,000	72,000	472,000	29	34	31	37
1997	28,000	32,000	60,000	490,000	26	30	28	38
1998	34,000	37,000	71,000	547,000	27	33	30	40
1999	31,000	53,000	84,000	563,000	25	38	32	42
2000	36,000	47,000	83,000	587,000	31	39	35	43
2001	38,000	53,000	90,000	610,000	31	39	36	44
2002	36,000	41,000	77,000	670,000	30	30	30	46
2003	34,000	46,000	80,000	636,000	28	35	32	44
2004	39,000	52,000	92,000	668,000	28	36	32	45
2005	35,000	55,000	90,000	686,000	27	37	32	46
Mixed households								
1996	**	**	27,000	151,000	11	13	12	12
1997	20,000	**	34,000	159,000	18	13	16	12
1998	**	**	33,000	162,000	12	16	14	12
1999	**	**	36,000	152,000	14	14	14	11
2000	**	**	29,000	174,000	10	15	12	13
2001	**	**	32,000	172,000	12	13	13	13
2002	**	**	37,000	164,000	15	14	15	11
2003	25,000	**	43,000	203,000	20	14	17	14
2004	25,000	20,000	45,000	210,000	18	13	15	14
2005	21,000	21,000	42,000	218,000	16	15	15	15
Workless households								
1996	71,000	59,000	130,000	666,000	60	53	57	52
1997	62,000	60,000	122,000	634,000	56	57	57	49
1998	77,000	57,000	134,000	658,000	61	51	56	48
1999	75,000	66,000	141,000	641,000	61	48	54	47
2000	70,000	57,000	127,000	601,000	60	47	53	44
2001	68,000	63,000	131,000	596,000	57	47	52	43
2002	64,000	74,000	139,000	609,000	54	55	55	42
2003	63,000	66,000	129,000	617,000	52	50	51	42
2004	77,000	75,000	152,000	592,000	54	51	53	40
2005	75,000	71,000	146,000	573,000	57	48	53	39

Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets (Commissioned data)

Notes: Data exclude households with missing data on economic activity. Data are survey estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability, confidence intervals are particularly large for Inner and Outer London data. ** These data are suppressed due to very poor reliability. Lone parent households can contain other adults or other non-dependent children.

C4. Couple households with children by combined economic activity, London & UK, 1996-2005

Spring quarters	Number (working age couple households with dependent children)				Rates (%)			
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK exc. London	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK exc. London
Work-rich households								
1996	74,000	199,000	273,000	2,706,000	39	50	46	55
1997	83,000	202,000	284,000	2,759,000	42	51	48	57
1998	79,000	204,000	283,000	2,747,000	42	50	48	57
1999	69,000	211,000	281,000	2,821,000	40	55	50	59
2000	75,000	218,000	293,000	2,827,000	40	54	49	60
2001	64,000	203,000	267,000	2,844,000	37	51	46	60
2002	63,000	204,000	267,000	2,751,000	33	51	45	59
2003	66,000	203,000	270,000	2,698,000	37	50	46	59
2004	62,000	211,000	273,000	2,712,000	34	52	46	59
2005	70,000	188,000	259,000	2,728,000	35	49	44	59
Mixed households								
1996	84,000	167,000	251,000	1,825,000	44	42	42	37
1997	82,000	165,000	247,000	1,779,000	42	42	42	37
1998	76,000	178,000	254,000	1,755,000	40	44	43	37
1999	74,000	145,000	219,000	1,722,000	43	38	39	36
2000	92,000	159,000	251,000	1,671,000	48	40	42	35
2001	86,000	169,000	254,000	1,663,000	49	42	44	35
2002	92,000	175,000	267,000	1,680,000	48	44	45	36
2003	89,000	183,000	272,000	1,650,000	50	45	46	36
2004	90,000	175,000	265,000	1,656,000	50	43	45	36
2005	101,000	173,000	275,000	1,661,000	51	45	47	36
Workless households								
1996	31,000	34,000	66,000	375,000	17	9	11	8
1997	30,000	31,000	61,000	317,000	15	8	10	7
1998	33,000	25,000	58,000	298,000	18	6	10	6
1999	29,000	29,000	58,000	269,000	17	7	10	6
2000	24,000	25,000	49,000	247,000	12	6	8	5
2001	26,000	30,000	56,000	237,000	15	7	10	5
2002	37,000	22,000	58,000	237,000	19	5	10	5
2003	24,000	23,000	47,000	215,000	13	6	8	5
2004	30,000	23,000	53,000	214,000	16	6	9	5
2005	27,000	27,000	54,000	203,000	14	7	9	4

Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets (Commissioned data)

Notes: Data exclude households with missing data on economic activity. Data are survey estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability, confidence intervals are particularly large for Inner and Outer London data.

C5. Households with dependent children by combined economic activity, London & UK, 1996-2005

Spring quarters	Number (working age households with dependent children)				Rates (%)			
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK exc. London	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK exc. London
Work-rich households								
1996	108,000	238,000	346,000	3,191,000	35	46	42	51
1997	111,000	234,000	345,000	3,265,000	36	45	42	52
1998	113,000	242,000	355,000	3,304,000	35	45	41	53
1999	101,000	268,000	369,000	3,399,000	33	50	44	54
2000	112,000	267,000	379,000	3,428,000	35	50	45	55
2001	102,000	256,000	359,000	3,466,000	34	47	42	56
2002	100,000	245,000	345,000	3,439,000	31	44	40	55
2003	102,000	251,000	352,000	3,354,000	33	45	41	55
2004	102,000	264,000	366,000	3,399,000	30	46	40	55
2005	106,000	248,000	354,000	3,431,000	32	45	40	56
Mixed households								
1996	100,000	187,000	287,000	2,037,000	32	36	35	32
1997	105,000	191,000	296,000	1,992,000	34	37	36	32
1998	95,000	209,000	304,000	1,982,000	29	39	36	32
1999	101,000	171,000	273,000	1,927,000	33	32	32	31
2000	110,000	185,000	295,000	1,898,000	35	35	35	31
2001	105,000	197,000	302,000	1,897,000	35	36	36	31
2002	117,000	209,000	325,000	1,907,000	37	38	37	31
2003	121,000	211,000	333,000	1,929,000	39	38	39	32
2004	124,000	209,000	333,000	1,926,000	37	36	37	31
2005	125,000	201,000	326,000	1,943,000	37	37	37	32
Workless households								
1996	104,000	95,000	199,000	1,056,000	33	18	24	17
1997	94,000	93,000	187,000	964,000	30	18	23	15
1998	114,000	83,000	197,000	967,000	35	16	23	15
1999	107,000	95,000	202,000	924,000	35	18	24	15
2000	95,000	83,000	178,000	858,000	30	16	21	14
2001	95,000	95,000	190,000	843,000	31	17	22	14
2002	102,000	97,000	199,000	854,000	32	18	23	14
2003	89,000	90,000	179,000	839,000	29	16	21	14
2004	109,000	101,000	210,000	814,000	33	18	23	13
2005	104,000	99,000	203,000	786,000	31	18	23	13

Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets (Commissioned data)

Notes: Data exclude households with missing data on economic activity. Data are survey estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability, confidence intervals are particularly large for Inner and Outer London data.

C6. Other household types by combined economic activity, London & UK, 1996-2005

Spring quarters	Number (working age households: other types)				Rates (%)			
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK exc. London	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK exc. London
Work-rich households								
1996	123,000	257,000	380,000	3,233,000	46	54	51	51
1997	143,000	269,000	412,000	3,231,000	52	57	55	52
1998	131,000	263,000	394,000	3,332,000	52	55	54	53
1999	140,000	271,000	411,000	3,292,000	55	55	55	53
2000	156,000	266,000	422,000	3,470,000	56	57	57	54
2001	161,000	263,000	424,000	3,458,000	55	57	56	54
2002	171,000	263,000	434,000	3,432,000	56	57	57	54
2003	156,000	233,000	388,000	3,503,000	54	52	53	56
2004	153,000	240,000	393,000	3,515,000	55	55	55	55
2005	150,000	263,000	413,000	3,501,000	50	56	54	56
Mixed households								
1996	93,000	164,000	257,000	2,158,000	35	34	35	34
1997	96,000	152,000	248,000	2,104,000	35	32	33	34
1998	83,000	170,000	253,000	2,048,000	33	36	35	33
1999	84,000	170,000	254,000	2,081,000	33	35	34	33
2000	88,000	149,000	236,000	2,030,000	31	32	32	32
2001	92,000	152,000	244,000	2,033,000	31	33	32	32
2002	92,000	155,000	247,000	2,024,000	30	34	32	32
2003	92,000	164,000	256,000	2,000,000	32	36	35	32
2004	95,000	149,000	245,000	2,016,000	34	34	34	32
2005	105,000	164,000	268,000	1,984,000	35	35	35	31
Workless households								
1996	50,000	55,000	106,000	937,000	19	12	14	15
1997	38,000	50,000	88,000	938,000	14	11	12	15
1998	39,000	43,000	82,000	918,000	15	9	11	15
1999	33,000	49,000	82,000	877,000	13	10	11	14
2000	36,000	52,000	88,000	876,000	13	11	12	14
2001	42,000	49,000	91,000	864,000	14	11	12	14
2002	42,000	43,000	85,000	848,000	14	9	11	13
2003	38,000	53,000	91,000	808,000	13	12	12	13
2004	31,000	45,000	76,000	815,000	11	10	11	13
2005	46,000	45,000	90,000	818,000	15	10	12	13

Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets (Commissioned data)

Notes: Data exclude households with missing data on economic activity. Data are survey estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability, confidence intervals are particularly large for Inner and Outer London data.

C7. Children in households by combined economic activity, London & UK, 1996-2005

Spring quarters	Number (children in working age households)				Rates (%)			
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK exc. London	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK exc. London
Work-rich households								
1996	173,000	392,000	565,000	5,236,000	31	45	39	51
1997	182,000	390,000	573,000	5,372,000	34	46	41	53
1998	177,000	405,000	582,000	5,385,000	32	46	41	53
1999	169,000	440,000	609,000	5,557,000	30	49	42	55
2000	188,000	441,000	629,000	5,627,000	32	49	43	56
2001	178,000	421,000	599,000	5,635,000	33	45	41	56
2002	158,000	407,000	565,000	5,537,000	29	46	39	56
2003	161,000	416,000	577,000	5,391,000	30	47	40	55
2004	166,000	432,000	598,000	5,383,000	29	48	40	56
2005	176,000	410,000	586,000	5,339,000	31	46	40	56
Mixed households								
1996	185,000	304,000	489,000	3,076,000	33	35	34	30
1997	165,000	290,000	455,000	3,034,000	31	34	33	30
1998	154,000	318,000	471,000	3,020,000	28	36	33	30
1999	174,000	273,000	447,000	2,887,000	31	30	31	28
2000	196,000	289,000	485,000	2,868,000	34	32	33	28
2001	181,000	320,000	500,000	2,831,000	33	34	34	28
2002	200,000	293,000	493,000	2,828,000	36	33	34	28
2003	212,000	301,000	513,000	2,889,000	39	34	36	29
2004	203,000	301,000	505,000	2,841,000	35	33	34	29
2005	208,000	307,000	515,000	2,815,000	36	34	35	29
Workless households								
1996	198,000	183,000	381,000	1,967,000	36	21	27	19
1997	187,000	170,000	356,000	1,815,000	35	20	26	18
1998	222,000	158,000	380,000	1,799,000	40	18	26	18
1999	213,000	188,000	400,000	1,716,000	38	21	27	17
2000	198,000	168,000	365,000	1,576,000	34	19	25	16
2001	181,000	188,000	369,000	1,511,000	34	20	25	15
2002	191,000	189,000	379,000	1,560,000	35	21	26	16
2003	171,000	171,000	342,000	1,515,000	31	19	24	15
2004	209,000	172,000	381,000	1,444,000	36	19	26	15
2005	191,000	181,000	373,000	1,396,000	33	20	25	15

Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets (Commissioned data)

Notes: Data exclude children in households with missing data on economic activity. Data are survey estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability, confidence intervals are particularly large for Inner and Outer London data.

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Contact details for the Data Management and Analysis Group

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

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

Baljit Bains (020 7983 4613) works in the **Demography Team** and is responsible for **ethnic demography**, including **ethnic group projections**. baljit.bains@london.gov.uk

Gareth Baker (020 7983 4965) works on **GIS** issues. gareth.baker@london.gov.uk

Shen Cheng (020 7983 4889) works on **Education data** and is responsible for **school roll projections**. shen.cheng@london.gov.uk (maternity leave until early 2006)

David Ewens (020 7983 4656) is responsible for **Education research and data analysis**.
david.ewens@london.gov.uk

Giorgio Finella (020 7983 4328) works in the **Census Team**. giorgio.finella@london.gov.uk

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

Georgia Hay (020 7983 4347) works in the **Demography Team** and is responsible for **ward level projections**, the **Demography Extranet** and **borough liaison**. georgia.hay@london.gov.uk

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

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

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

Rachel Leeser (020 7983 4699) works in the **Social Exclusion Team** with particular responsibilities for **indicators** and **income data**. rachel.leeser@london.gov.uk (maternity leave until late 2005)

Alan Lewis (020 7983 4348) works on the **SASPAC** project. alan.lewis@london.gov.uk

Jackie Maguire (020 7983 4655) is responsible to the Group Head and co-ordinates the **administrative and financial** work of the Group. jackie.maguire@london.gov.uk

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

Karen Osborne (020 7983 4889) works on **Education data** and is responsible for **school roll projections**. Karen.Osborne@london.gov.uk (maternity cover until early 2006)

Gareth Piggott (020 7983 4327) works in the **Census Team**. gareth.piggott@london.gov.uk

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

Lovedeep Vaid (020 7983 4699) works in the **Social Exclusion Team** with particular responsibilities for **benefits** and **income data**. lovedeep.vaid@london.gov.uk