

Data Management and Analysis Group

Workless Households in London

An analysis of Labour Force Survey household data (Autumn 2004)



DMAG Briefing 2005/22
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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.

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Summary of key findings

This *Briefing* examines the labour market position of Londoners at the household¹ level by profiling the combined economic activity of different household members. The analysis aims to identify those household types and groups most at risk of being workless and explores the circumstances of children in such households. London's position is then compared with that of other regions and differences between Inner and Outer London are highlighted. All estimates are based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS) household dataset for Autumn 2004.

Household estimates by type – overview

- In Autumn 2004, LFS estimates suggest that there were around 2.9 million households in London. 81 per cent of these (2.4m) were working age households². LFS estimates of the number of households are lower than other demographic estimates.
- Forty one per cent of London's working age 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.
- Just over one fifth (22 per cent) of London's working age households are one person households and 18 per cent are couple only households³.
- The remainder (20 per cent) are other household types without dependent children (eg students sharing a house or parents living with non-dependent children).

The combined economic activity of London's working age households

- Of London's working age households:
 - One in five are **workless** (they contain no working adults)
 - 28 per cent are **mixed** households (containing both working and workless adults).
 - Just over half (52 per cent) are **working** households (where all adults are in work)
- Rates of worklessness vary by household type. Almost one quarter (23 per cent) of London households containing dependent children are workless. Within this group, lone parent households are far more likely than couple households with children to be workless (55 per cent and eight per cent).
- In terms of proportions, workless lone parent households make up over one third (36 per cent) of all workless households.
- Most couple households with children have at least one adult in work. Forty four per cent are households where all adults are in work and almost one half (48 per cent) are mixed households containing both employed and workless adults.
- Of those households without dependent children, one person households are the most likely to be workless (27 per cent are workless). These households comprise one third of all workless households (32 per cent).

¹ In the LFS, a household is defined as a single person or a group of people living at the same address that have that address as their only/main residence, and either share one meal a day and/or share the living accommodation.

² Working age households are those containing at least one person of working age.

³ Those comprising married or co-habiting couples only (with no other adults or children).

Profile of adults living in workless households

- Whereas 20 per cent of working age households are workless, only 15 per cent of working age people live in workless households, reflecting the high levels of worklessness in lone parent and one person households, which tend to have fewer adults in them.
- Disabled Londoners (working age) are more than three times likely (38 per cent) than non-disabled Londoners (11 per cent) to live in workless households. Disabled people comprise 42 per cent of the working age population living in workless households.
- Twenty one per cent of BME⁴ Londoners live in workless households relative to 12 per cent of White Londoners. BME Londoners are also more likely than White Londoners to live in mixed households which contain both workless and working members.
- In terms of proportions, BME Londoners represent around one third (33 per cent) of the working age population, but represent almost half (46 per cent) of those living in workless households and 23 per cent of those in working households.
- Migrant⁵ Londoners are more likely to live in workless households (20 per cent) than UK-born Londoners (13 per cent). BME migrants are far more likely to live in workless households (23 per cent) than White migrants (13 per cent).
- BME migrants are also more likely to live in households containing a mix of working and workless members (45 per cent) than White migrants (33 per cent).
- Over one third (36 per cent) of working age Londoners with no qualifications live in workless households relative to six per cent of those with degree level qualifications. Those with no qualifications comprise over one third of those in workless households.
- Seven per cent of owner occupied households in London are workless compared with 38 per cent of rented households. Within the rental sector, worklessness rates are very high for those in social rented accommodation (51 per cent). Almost two-thirds of all workless households occupy social rented accommodation (64 per cent).

Children in workless households

- Relative to adults, children are over-represented in workless households. One in four (25 per cent) of London's children live in workless households relative to 15 per cent of working age adults.
- Consistent with the household level analysis, children living in lone parent households are far more likely to be living in workless households than those living in couple households. In London, 61 per cent of children living in lone parent households live in workless households relative to nine per cent of those in couple households.
- Children in workless lone parent households account for 72 per cent of all children in workless households.
- Most children living in couple households live in households where all adults are working (44 per cent) or in mixed households where at least one adult is working (46 per cent).

⁴ BME (Black and minority ethnic) groups refers to all ethnic groups other than White groups.

⁵ The term 'migrants' refers to those born outside the UK.

- One third of London's BME children (33 per cent) live in workless households relative to 19 per cent of White children. Of all children living in workless households in London, 58 per cent are from BME groups.
- Of all London's workless households with children, 51 per cent are headed by someone who was born outside the UK.

London's regional position: households

- The rate of worklessness among households in London (20 per cent) is higher than the UK average (16 per cent) and much higher than surrounding regions: South East (11 per cent) and East of England (12 per cent).
- Within London, the percentage of workless households is far higher in Inner London (25 per cent) than Outer London (16 per cent), where the rate is the same as the national average.
- London's regional position is driven by high rates of worklessness among households with dependent children. 23 per cent of these households in London are workless - the highest regional rate and almost twice as high as the rate in the rest of the UK (12 per cent). Rates are higher still in Inner London where one third (32 per cent) of households with children are workless - almost double the rate in Outer London (17 per cent).
- The rate of worklessness among lone parent households in London (55 per cent) is significantly higher than for those in the rest of the UK (38 per cent). Rates are relatively high in both Inner (59 per cent) and Outer London (51 per cent).
- The percentage of couple households with children who are workless is eight per cent in London, twice as high as the rate for the rest of the UK (4 per cent). Within London, rates are almost three times higher in Inner London (14 per cent) than Outer London (5 per cent). London also has a high proportion of couple households with children who are mixed households (48 per cent) relative to those in the rest of the UK (36 per cent).
- Of all regions, London has the lowest proportion of working households with children (where all adult members are working). 39 per cent of households with children in London are working households relative to 56 per cent in the rest of the UK. The rate is lower still in Inner London (29 per cent).
- Couple only households (with no children) in London have lower levels of worklessness (10 per cent) than those living in the rest of the UK (14 per cent).
- The two household types most likely to be workless (lone parent and one person households) are over-represented in the capital, particularly in Inner London. While this helps explain London's regional position, it only explains some of the differential as regional disparities persist across most household types.

London's regional position: children

- In London, 25 per cent of children in working age households live in workless households, the highest - by far - of all regions and significantly higher than the national average of 15 per cent. Within London, rates are exceptionally high in Inner London where more than one third (35 per cent) of children live in workless households.

- London's BME children are more likely to live in workless households (33 per cent) than those living in the rest of the UK (25 per cent). Within London, rates are very high in Inner London – where 42 per cent of all BME children live in workless households. The rate in Outer London is closer to the rate outside London. Of all children living in workless households in Inner London, 70 per cent are from BME groups.
- In London, those households with children headed by migrant Londoners are twice as likely to be workless than migrant headed households in the rest of the UK (28 per cent and 14 per cent). In Inner London, rates are higher still (34 per cent).

London's regional position: adults

- Rates of household worklessness in London and outside London have been compared for people by age, gender, ethnicity, country of birth, disability and qualifications. For most groups, rates of household worklessness are persistently higher in Inner London relative to those living in Outer London and those living in the rest of the UK. This holds true for all groups except those with degree level qualifications who have consistently low and stable levels of household worklessness within and outside London (5-6 per cent).
- Almost half (48 per cent) of the disabled working age population in Inner London live in workless households, relative to 32 per cent across Outer London, where rates are closer to those in the rest of the UK (29 per cent).
- While BME residents are more likely than White residents to live in workless households both in and outside London, the gap between the two groups is most pronounced in Inner London (28 per cent and 16 per cent).
- In Inner London, 43 per cent of those with no qualifications live in workless households relative to 31 per cent of those living in Outer London, where rates are closer to the rate in the rest of the UK (27 per cent).
- In London, women (18 per cent) are more likely than men (13 per cent) to live in workless households, whereas in the rest of the UK, men are as likely as women to live in workless households (both 11 per cent). In Inner London, women are twice as likely (24 per cent) than women in the rest of the UK to live in workless households.
- While rates of worklessness are higher in London than the rest of the UK across all age groups, they are particularly high for young people aged 16-24 living in Inner London – 28 per cent live in workless households. Even when students are excluded from the analysis, rates remain high for this age group (25 per cent).
- London has a proportionately larger student population than the rest of the UK, and full-time students in London are less likely to be in employment than students outside London. London students are almost twice as likely than those outside London to live in workless households (27 per cent and 14 per cent).
- Excluding households with students from the analysis, leads to the proportion of workless households in London falling from 20 per cent to 19 per cent and the regional differential between London and the rest of the UK reducing from 5 to 3 percentage points. However, the differential in rates between Inner and Outer London is largely unaffected when students are excluded and remains wide (8 percentage points).

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 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.

1. Introduction

Context and objectives

Most research on the labour market position of Londoners relates to the circumstances of individuals and their economic activity. However, research by the Office for National Statistics (ONS)⁶ has shown that those living in certain types of household fare better than others in the labour market. Previous GLA research⁷ has also indicated that employment patterns within London households tend to be quite distinct relative to those in the rest of the UK.

This *Briefing* aims to investigate the labour market position of Londoners at the household level and is designed to build on existing GLA research and complement published ONS analysis.

The key aims of the analysis are:

- To profile employment patterns of individuals within London households
- To identify household types and groups most at risk of labour market exclusion
- To detail the characteristics of those living in workless households in London
- To profile the economic circumstances of London's children
- To quantify London's position relative to that of the rest of the UK and to examine differences between Inner and Outer London.

Data and methodology

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 data are drawn from the LFS household dataset for Autumn 2004. The LFS is carried out by the Office for National Statistics and is generally considered to be a high quality survey. It is rich in terms of topic coverage and the dataset itself is fairly flexible allowing for creative and tailored analysis.

However, the data 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 sub-groups within the population and in practice restricts how much detail can be generated from the dataset.
- 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 low relative to other sources of demographic data.
- For some households information on economic activity was not known for all household members. Missing data on combined economic activity of households affects the London sample more than other regions. In Autumn 2004, data was missing for around eight per cent of working age households in London relative to four per cent of UK households surveyed.

⁶ *Workless households: results from the Spring 2004 LFS*, Annette Walling, Labour Market Trends, November 2004

⁷ *Workless households with dependent children in London: Output area maps from the 2001 Census*, DMAG Briefing 2003/21

These limitations mean the LFS is not really able to provide precise demographic estimates on the absolute number of households in London and their economic activity. Consequently, the analysis has been designed to compare the relative position of different groups within the labour market and throughout the analysis percentage rates are presented as opposed to absolute numbers to avoid misinterpretation of estimates. In addition, particular care has been taken to suppress estimates based on very small samples.

More information on methodology and limitations of the analysis is explained in Appendix A where a more detailed technical note is provided.

Definitions and terminology

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). Such households can also contain people over retirement age if they share a home with someone of working age.

Working 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.

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.

Scope and structure of report

Section 2 provides baseline demographic data about households in London to contextualise the labour market analysis that follows.

Section 3 outlines the combined economic activity of people living in working age households and looks at working, mixed and workless households. In addition to households, the analysis profiles adults and children living in these households and explores how worklessness varies by household type.

Section 4 profiles the key characteristics of those living in workless households including analysis by age, gender, student status, disability, ethnicity, country of birth, qualifications levels and housing tenure.

Section 5 examines how London households fare relative to those in other regions and contrasts the circumstances of those living in Inner and Outer London. A series of detailed tables for reference purposes is provided in Appendix C.

2. LFS estimates of households and families in London – an overview

Definitions: households and family units

In the LFS, a **household** is defined as a single person or a group of people living at the same address that have that address as their only or main residence, and either share one main meal a day or share the living accommodation or both.

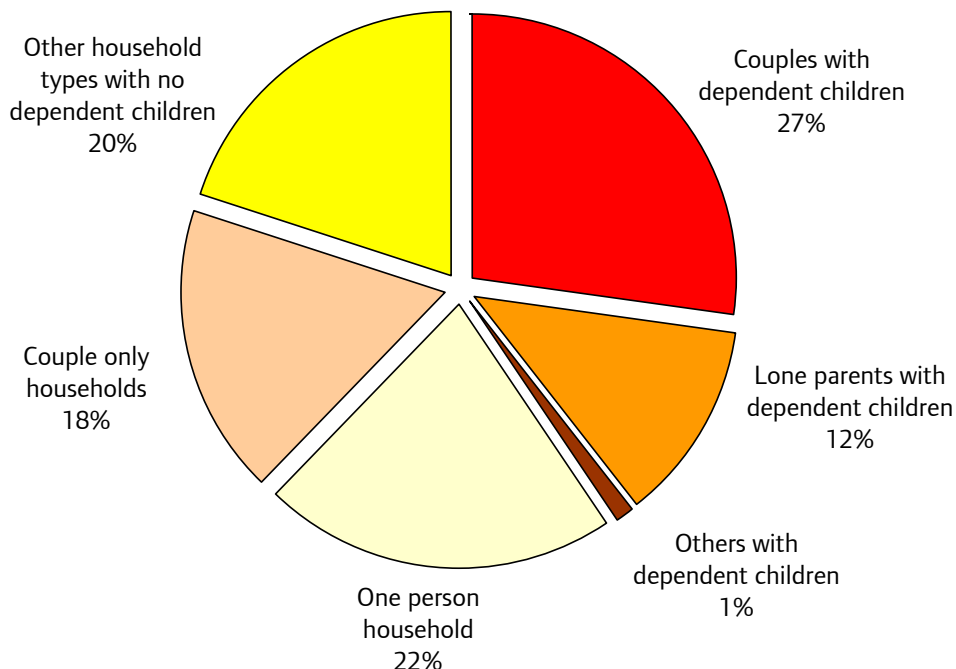
A household can contain more than one **family unit**. A family unit comprises either a single person or a married/co-habiting couple on their own, or with children (never married who have no children of their own) or lone parents with such children.

Overview

In Autumn 2004, LFS estimates suggest that there were around 2.93 million households containing a population of 7.27m in London. LFS estimates of household numbers are slightly lower than other demographic estimates. This is not unexpected as different government surveys tend to produce different household estimates, reflecting differences in methodology (ie definitions, sampling, weighting and coverage). Appendix A looks at this issue in more detail and compares different estimates for London.

Around 81 per cent of London households (2.39m) were working age households, that is, households containing at least one person of working age⁸. This is high relative to the UK average (76 per cent) reflecting London's younger age structure.

Figure 1 Working age households by type, Greater London, Autumn 2004



Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Base = 2.39m households

⁸ Working age is defined as 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men.

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 16.

All data that follow relate to working age households, this reflects the primary focus of the analysis which is to explore the labour market position of individuals in households.

Working age households by type of household

Figure 1 shows the composition of London households by household type⁹. Forty one per cent of London's working age 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.

Outer London households are more likely to contain dependent children (43 per cent) than Inner London households (37 per cent). However, Inner London households with children are more likely than those in Outer London to be headed by a lone parent. Thirty seven per cent of households with children living in Inner London are lone parent households relative to 25 per cent of those in Outer London.

Table 1 Working age households by household type, London and UK, Autumn 2004

	Percentage of households by type			
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK
All working age households (100%)	100	100	100	100
Households with dependent children	37	43	41	39
- Couples with dependent children	22	31	27	29
- Lone parents with dep. children	14	11	12	9
- Others with dependent children	1	1	1	1
<i>Lone parents as % of all h'hlds with children</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>23</i>
Households without dependent children	63	57	59	61
- One person household	26	18	22	19
- Couple only households	16	19	18	24
- Other household types	21	19	20	18
Base: All households	989,000	1,403,000	2,392,000	18,695,000

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: All data are survey estimates and are subject to sampling variability. Data are rounded so may not sum exactly to totals. Couple and lone parent households with dependent children can contain other adults (eg non-dependent children and/or other family units).

⁹ This definition of household type has been developed by the GLA based on LFS categories and considers both household composition and the number of dependent children in a given household. Dependent children are children aged under 16 and those aged 16-18 who are never married and in full-time education. (See Appendix B for a full explanation of this household type).

Just over one fifth (22 per cent) of London's working age households are one person households. A further 18 per cent are couple only households (ie those comprising married or co-habiting couples only). The remainder (20 per cent) are other household types without dependent children (eg students sharing a house, parents living with non-dependent children).

Inner London households are more likely to be one person households (26 per cent) than Outer London or UK households (18 per cent and 19 per cent respectively).

Family units within households

A household can contain more than one family unit and in London, 14 per cent of working age households contained more than 1 family unit. These households include groups such as: extended families; groups of unrelated individuals sharing a home (eg students or professionals sharing); couple and lone parent families sharing with other adults or families.

The proportion of households containing more than one family unit was much higher in Inner London (18 per cent) than Outer London (11 per cent). Similarly, rates were far higher in London than nationally (8 per cent).

Missing data and household type

Households with more than one family unit present particular challenges in terms of data collection, and it is these household types who are most likely to have incomplete data about certain household members. For this reason, the proportion of multi-family unit households with missing data on combined economic activity is far higher than for households that contain just one family unit. (See Appendix A).

The rest of the report explores levels of worklessness among households. Wherever possible, analysis is carried out for different household types to help control for differences in household size or composition within and outside London.

Appendix tables C1-C5 provide more detailed demographic LFS estimates by household type.

3. Labour market profile of working age households in London

This section presents data on the labour market position of individuals in households and looks at the combined patterns of employment and worklessness in households. All data relate to working-age households: those households containing at least one person of working age.

All estimates are based on those households where the economic activity status of all household members was known, this is around 92% per cent of all working age London households surveyed. No adjustments have been made for missing data. For this reason, the analysis focuses on the relative position of different groups and most analysis is presented in terms of percentages. More detailed tables providing numbers and percentages are provided in Appendix C.

Households by economic activity status

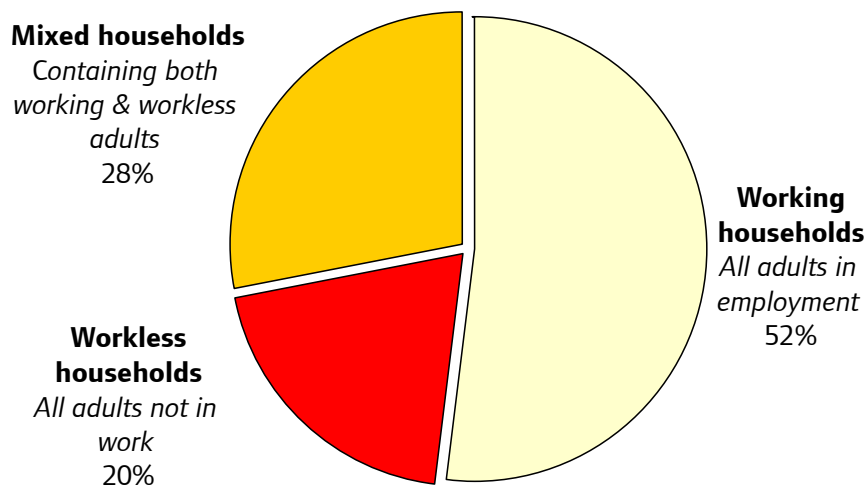
The analysis categorises working age households into three key groups in relation to combined economic activity of individuals living in those households. These are:

Working households:	Those in which all adults aged 16 or over are working
Workless households:	Those in which no adults aged 16 or over are working
Mixed households:	Those households that contain both working and workless adults.

As explained earlier, these households can contain adults over retirement age if they share a home with someone of working age.

Figure 2 shows how many London households (working age) fall into each of these categories. Just over half (52 per cent) are households where all adults are in work. One in five households (20 per cent) are workless and the remainder (28 per cent) are mixed households containing both working and workless members.

Figure 2 Working age households by combined economic activity status, Greater London, Autumn 2004



Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Economic activity status of those not in work

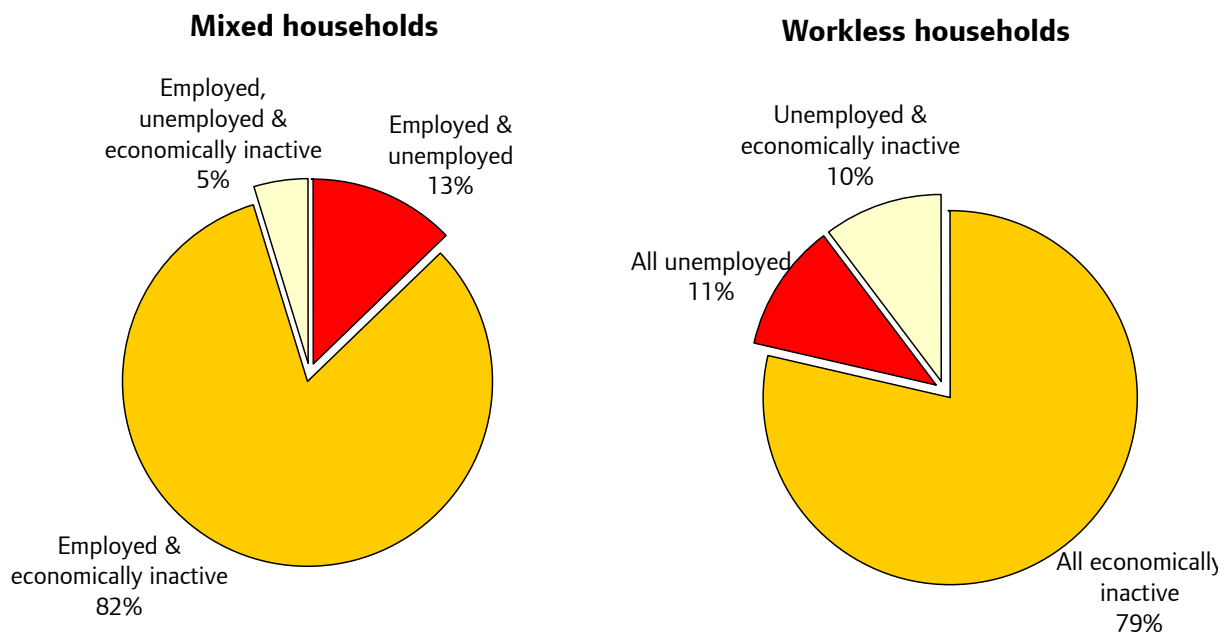
Adults who are not in work comprise two distinct groups:

- The unemployed
- The economically inactive

People who are unemployed are defined as those not in work who are actively seeking work and available for work¹⁰. Unemployed people are considered to be 'economically active' as they are seeking work and therefore considered to be part of the labour force. This group makes up around 17 per cent¹¹ of working age Londoners not in employment.

The remaining 83 per cent are those who are economically inactive. By definition this group are not in employment and either not actively seeking work or not available to start work. Economically inactive residents include the following key groups: students (not working), people caring for children, people too sick to work and those who have retired. These residents tend to be less ready or able to move into employment than unemployed people. Consistent with individual level LFS data, economically inactive residents make up the majority of workless members in households.

Figure 3 Combined economic activity of workless and mixed households, working age households, Greater London, Autumn 2004



Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Figure 3 illustrates the combined economic activity of members of mixed and workless households. Mixed households – who comprise both working and workless members – mainly comprise a combination of employed and economically inactive residents (82 per cent of

¹⁰ See Appendix B for a fuller explanation of the unemployment definition used here (International Labour Organisation definition)

¹¹ Estimates based on the latest LFS data for Jan-March 2005

households). A further 13 per cent of mixed households contain unemployed and employed residents and the remaining five per cent contain employed, unemployed and economically inactive residents.

Workless households – where no adults are in employment – are dominated by households where all adult(s) are economically inactive (79 per cent). This group includes many single adult workless households (eg one person households and lone parent households). Eleven per cent of workless households comprise members who are all unemployed and the remainder are a mix of inactive and unemployed residents (Figure 3).

Table 2 shows the proportion that each of these groups makes up of the overall number of working age households.

Table 2 Combined economic activity status of working age households, Greater London, Autumn 2004

	Percentage of all working age households (%)
All working age households	100
Working households (all in employment)	52
Mixed households	28
Employed & unemployed	4
Employed & economically inactive	23
Employed, unemployed & economically inactive	1
Workless households	20
All economically inactive	16
All unemployed	2
Unemployed & economically inactive	2

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Rates of worklessness by household type

Table 3 shows rates of worklessness by household type. Almost one quarter (23 per cent) of London households containing dependent children were workless. Within this group, lone parent households¹² were far more likely than couple households with children to be workless (55 per cent and eight per cent).

Most couple households with children have at least one adult in work. 44 per cent are households where all adults are in work and almost one half (48 per cent) contain a mix of both employed and workless adults. The remaining eight per cent of couple households with children are workless households.

Lone parent households with dependent children can also include a mix of adults in and out of work. This is because lone parent households with dependent children can also contain non-dependent children or other adults in the household. Of all lone parent households, 15

¹² Defined here as those households with dependent children. These households may have other non-dependent children in them or other adults in them.

per cent are mixed households and 30 per cent are working households where all adults are in work.

In terms of proportions, workless lone parent households make up over one third (36 per cent) of all workless households and couple households make up 11 per cent.

Of those households without dependent children, one person households are the most likely to be workless (27 per cent are not in work). These households comprise one third of all workless households (32 per cent).

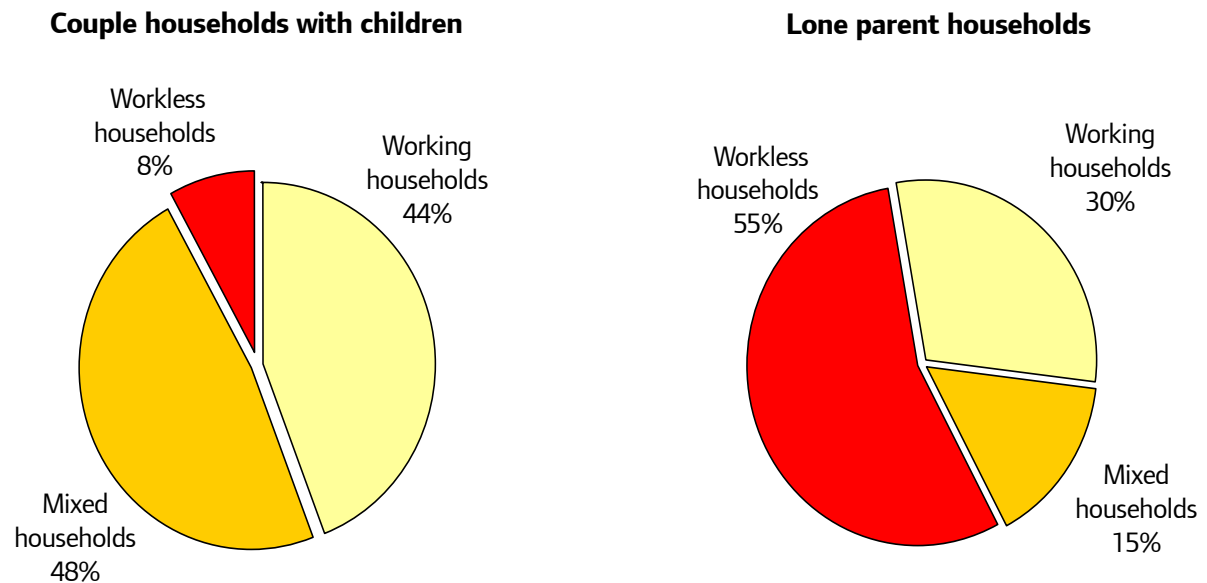
Table 3 Workless households by type of household, Greater London, Autumn 2004

	Worklessness rate (%)	Proportion of workless households (%)
All working age households	20	100
Households with dependent children ¹	23	48
- Couples with dependent children	8	11
- Lone parents with dependent children	55	36
Households without dependent children	18	52
- One person household	27	32
- Couple only households	10	9
- Other household types	13	10

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

1- 'Households with dependent children' totals include a small number of 'other household' types with children. Data are not provided separately for this group due to small sample size. Couple and lone parent households with children may also contain other non-dependent children or other adults.

Figure 4 Combined economic activity of households with dependent children by type, Greater London, Autumn 2004



Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Measures of worklessness: Households, adults and children

When profiling worklessness within households, three key measures are commonly used, each giving a slightly different perspective on the issue:

- % workless **households** (as profiled above)
Workless working age households as a percentage of all working age households
- % **people** in workless households
Percentage of working age people living in workless households
- % **children** in workless households
Percentage of children (those aged under 16) living in workless households

The people and children indicators provide additional insight into the impact on household worklessness on London’s adults and children. Table 4 compares each measure for London households and profiles working, mixed and workless households.

Table 4 Households, adults and children by combined economic activity of household, Greater London, Autumn 2004

	Percentage (%) living in households:		
	% households	% working age people living in households	% children (those aged under 16) living in households
All working age households	100	100	100
Working households	52	47	39
Mixed households	28	37	36
Workless households	20	15	25

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Whereas one in five households (20 per cent) are workless, only 15 per cent of working age people live in workless households. This reflects the fact that worklessness is far more prevalent in certain types of households (eg lone parent households, one person households) which tend to have fewer adults in them.

Relative to adults, children are over-represented in workless households. One in four (25 per cent) of London’s children live in workless households. Again, this is consistent with high rates of worklessness within lone parent households.

Children living in workless households by household type

Consistent with the household level analysis, children living in lone parent households are far more likely to be living in workless households than those living in couple households. Of all children living in lone parent households in London, 61 per cent live in workless households. On the other hand, only nine per cent of children in couple households live in workless households.

Children living in workless lone parent households account for nearly three quarters (72 per cent) of all children in workless households.

Most children living in couple households live in households where all adults are working (44 per cent) or in mixed households where at least one adult is working (46 per cent).

Table 5. Children by combined economic activity of household and household type, Greater London, Autumn 2004

	Children living in working age households			
	Working households	Mixed households	Workless households	All households
	<i>Row percentages (rates by type)</i>			
All households with children	39	36	25	100
Couples with dependent children	44	46	9	100
Lone parents with dependent children	30	9	61	100
Others with dependent children	**	**	**	100
	<i>Column percentages (proportions by type)</i>			
All households with children	100	100	100	100
Couples with dependent children	75	87	25	67
Lone parents with dependent children	23	8	72	30
Others with dependent children	**	**	**	3

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: All data are survey estimates and are subject to sampling variability. ** these estimates are suppressed due to poor reliability. Data may not sum to 100% totals due to rounding of data.

More information on the combined economic activity of households and household type is provided in Appendix tables C7 - C10 and C34.

4. The characteristics of individuals living in workless households

This section examines the key characteristics of working age individuals living in workless households and seeks to identify which groups are most likely to be over-represented in such households. Where relevant, data are also presented on the characteristics of individuals living in mixed and working households. Individuals are profiled by:

- gender
- age
- student status
- ethnicity
- country of birth (UK born and non-UK born)
- disability
- level of highest qualification held
- housing tenure

Additionally, some data are presented on the characteristics of children living in workless households.

Overview of key groups in workless households

Fifteen per cent of working age Londoners live in workless households – those households where no adults are in work. Figure 5 shows how this proportion varies across different groups.

Two of the key groups most likely to be over-represented in workless households include people who are disabled and those with no qualifications. Well over a third of both these groups live in workless households. Other groups with a strong over-representation include people from BME¹³ groups (especially those born outside the UK), young people, people aged 50 to retirement age and full-time students.

The remainder of this section examines each of these groups in more detail. It has not been possible to look at the overlaps between groups (eg BME disabled people) due to small sample size but it is recognised that worklessness rates may be even higher for people belonging to more than one high risk group.

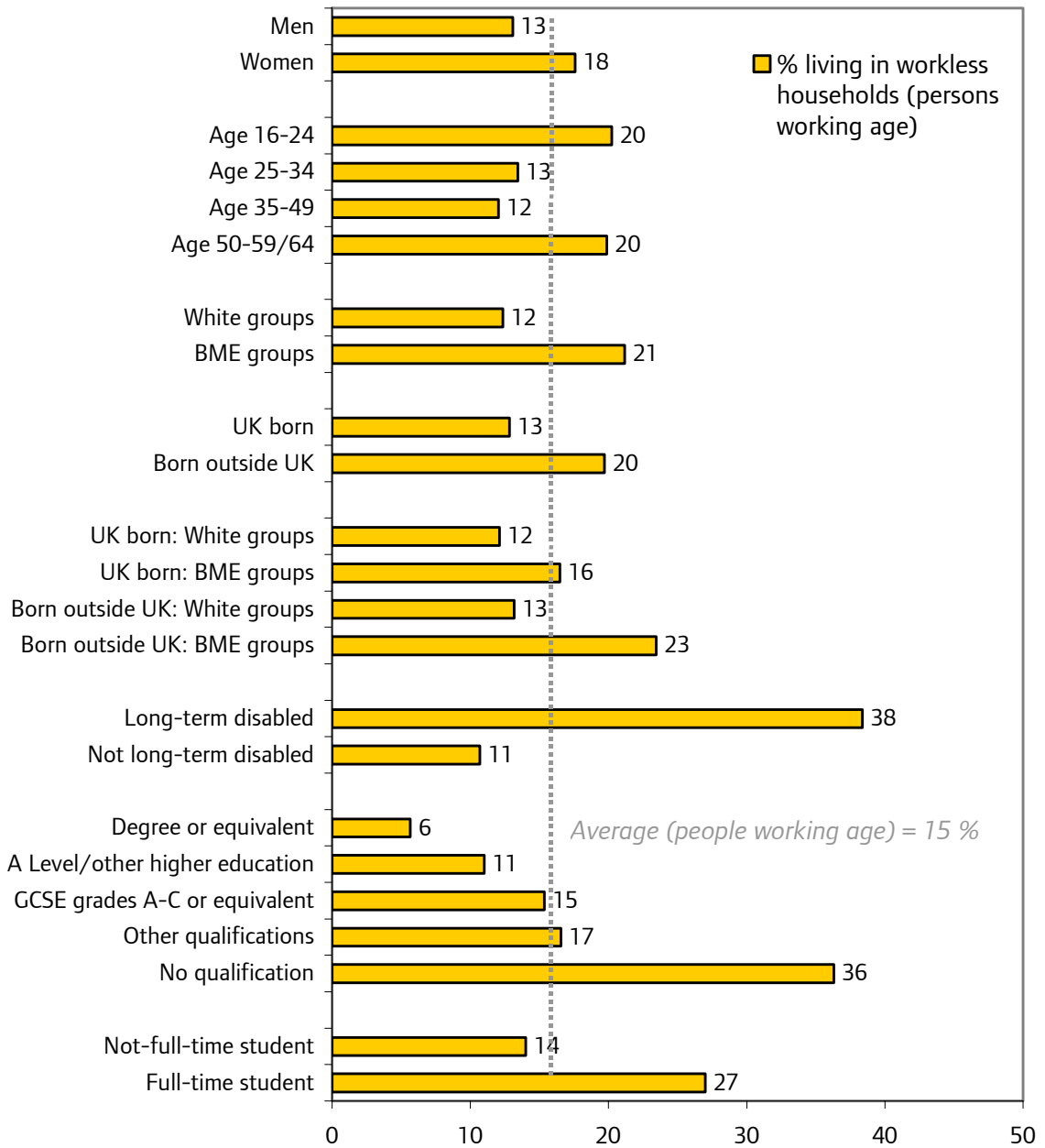
Throughout this section, data are presented in terms of ‘rates’ and/or ‘proportions’. These are defined as follows:

Rates: The percentage of the group that lives in workless, mixed or working households

Proportions: The proportion that a particular group makes up of the total population living in workless, mixed or working households.

¹³ BME (Black and minority ethnic) groups comprise all ethnic groups except White ethnic groups.

Figure 5 Percentage who live in workless households by key groups, Greater London, Autumn 2004



Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Age and gender

Table 6 shows the distribution of working age Londoners by age and gender in working, mixed and workless households. Women are more likely to live in workless households than men and comprise 58 per cent of the workless household population of working age. In terms of rates, 18 per cent of women and 13 per cent of men live in workless households.

The gender gap in rates is evident across the 16-49 age group where rates are persistently higher for women. This is consistent with the earlier finding that lone parent households (that are mostly headed by women) have high rates of worklessness.

For both men and women, those at the younger and older ends of the working age distribution are more likely to be living in workless households than those in the middle groups.

Table 6 Working age people by combined economic activity status of household by gender and age, Greater London, Autumn 2004 (Rates)

	Persons working age living in:			
	All households	Working households (all adults are working)	Mixed households (containing both working and workless adults)	Workless households (no adults in employment)
Persons	100	47	37	15
16-24	100	25	55	20
<i>(excluding students)</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>16</i>
25-34	100	59	28	13
35-49	100	53	35	12
50-59/64	100	41	39	20
<hr/>				
Men	100	49	38	13
16-24	100	27	56	18
25-34	100	61	30	10
35-49	100	55	36	9
50-64	100	43	38	19
<hr/>				
Women	100	46	36	18
16-24	100	24	53	23
25-34	100	57	26	17
35-49	100	52	34	15
50-59	100	40	40	20

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: All data are survey estimates and are subject to sampling variability. Figures are based on those with known economic activity only and have not been adjusted for missing data.

Of those people aged 50 to retirement age, one in five live in workless households. This is consistent with falling employment rates as people approach retirement age. Similarly, one in five young people (aged 16-24) live in workless households. Young people are also more likely than any other group to be concentrated in mixed households (55 per cent). Patterns among young people reflect – in part – higher rates of student participation in this group.

Full-time students by combined economic activity of households

The majority (71 per cent)¹⁴ of Londoners in full-time education do not work and tend to be over-represented in both mixed and workless households. Table 7 shows the student and non-student population by the combined economic activity of the household.

¹⁴ Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey 2002/03 (Statistic refers to people of working age)

27 per cent of students live in workless households and a further 59 per cent live in households with a mix of working and workless members. Students comprise 18 per cent of all working age adults living in workless households and just 3 per cent of persons in working households.

More detail on the combined economic activity of households by age, gender and student status is provided in Appendix tables C21-C24.

Table 7 Persons working age by students status and combined economic activity of household, Autumn 2004

	People, working age living in:			Total
	Working households	Mixed households (containing both working & workless members)	Workless households	
<i>Rates (%)</i>				
Persons working age	47	37	15	100
- Full-time students	14	59	27	100
- Not full-time students	51	35	14	100
<i>Proportions (%)</i>				
Persons working age	100	100	100	100
- Full-time students	3	16	18	10
- Not full-time students	97	84	82	90

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Disability and health problems

Disabled people face a range of barriers in accessing the labour market and typically have far lower employment rates than non-disabled people¹⁵. These patterns are also very pronounced when analysing labour market participation at the household level.

In the LFS, people are defined as having a long-term disability if they are disabled according to either the DDA (Disability Discrimination Act) definition **and/or** the LFS work-limiting definition of disability.

*The **DDA** definition relates to those who identify themselves as having a current disability covered by the 1995 DDA. This covers people who said they had a health problem or disability they felt would last for more than a year and who said this problem or disability would ‘substantially limit their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities’¹⁶.*

*The LFS **work-limiting** definition of disability relates to people who said they had a health problem or disability they felt would last for more than a year and who said that the health problem or disability in question ‘affected either the kind or amount of paid work they could do’*

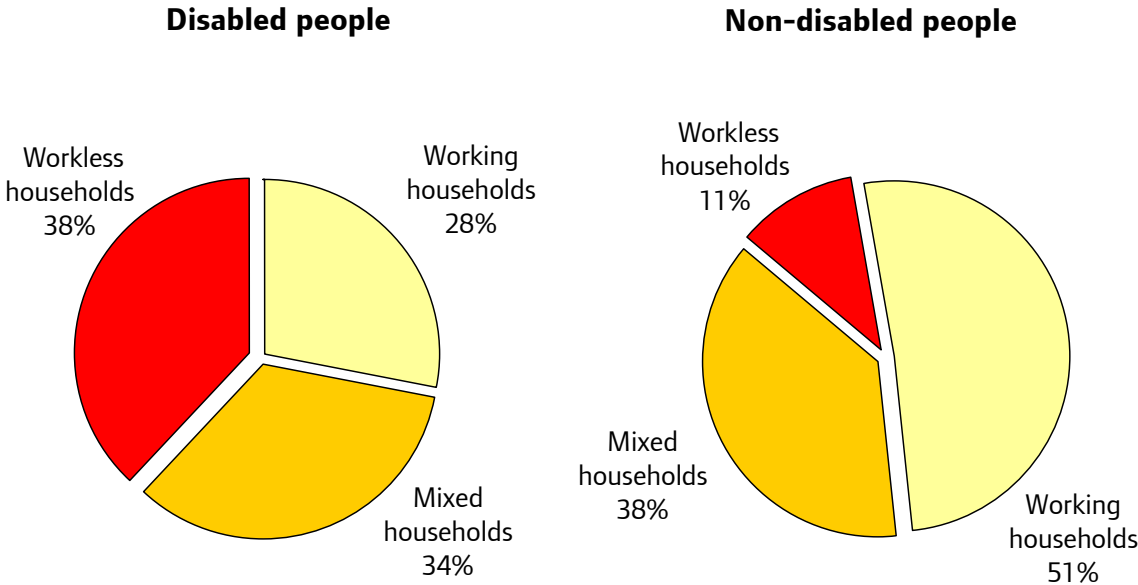
¹⁵ *Disabled people and the labour market*, DMAG Briefing 2003/1

¹⁶ Additionally, people with progressive illnesses (eg cancer, multiple sclerosis, symptomatic HIV, Parkinson’s disease, muscular dystrophy) are also included under this definition.

Figure 6 contrasts the household circumstances of disabled and non-disabled Londoners of working age. Disabled Londoners are more than three times likely (38 per cent) than non-disabled Londoners (11 per cent) to live in workless households.

Conversely, disabled people are grossly under-represented in households where all adults are in work – only 28 per cent of disabled people live in working households compared to 51 per cent of non-disabled people. People who are disabled according to **both** DDA and work-limiting definitions are the least likely to live in working households (17 per cent).

Figure 6 Persons working age by combined economic activity status of household and disability, Greater London, Autumn 2004



Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

In terms of proportions, disabled Londoners comprise 17 per cent of the working age population, but represent 42 per cent of the population living in workless households and only ten per cent of the population living in working households (ie where all adults are in work). Disabled people are particularly over-represented in workless one person households and comprise almost two thirds (64 per cent) of this group.

Appendix table C25 provides more detail on disability and household circumstances.

Ethnicity and country of birth and data limitations

Individual level analysis has consistently highlighted that Londoners from certain ethnic and migrant groups fare less well in the labour market and tend to be over-represented in the unemployed and economically inactive populations. Using the LFS it is possible to look at the same issue at the household level.

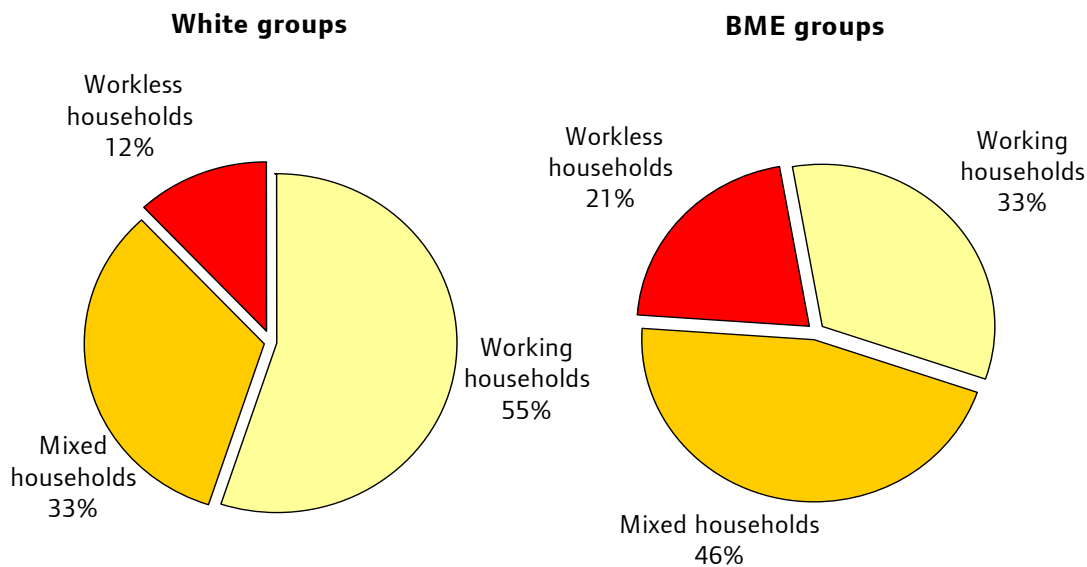
LFS sample size has limited the analysis here to consideration of aggregate groups (ie BME and non-UK born) but other GLA research, based on the 2001 Census, has found that the circumstances of different ethnic minority or migrant groups vary hugely. The GLA has commissioned additional 2001 Census tables to explore this issue further at the household

level and awaits their delivery. In the meantime, the analysis that follows presents interim data for broad groups.

Ethnicity and household circumstances

Figure 7 shows the distribution of working age Londoners in working, mixed and workless households for White and BME¹⁷ groups. Working age Londoners from BME groups are considerably over-represented in workless households relative to those from White groups. Twenty one per cent of BME Londoners live in workless households compared to 12 per cent of White Londoners. BME Londoners are also far more likely than White Londoners to live in mixed households where at least one adult is out of work.

Figure 7 Persons working age by combined economic activity status of household by ethnicity, Greater London, Autumn 2004



Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

In terms of proportions, BME Londoners represent around one third (33 per cent) of the working age population, but represent around almost half (46 per cent) of those living in workless households and only 23 per cent of those living in working households (Appendix table C20).

Country of birth and household circumstances

Recent GLA research¹⁸ based on the Labour Force Survey showed that in 2002/03, over one third (35 per cent) of working age Londoners were migrants (ie born outside the UK). London’s migrant population has a fairly diverse ethnic profile: 40 per cent are from White ethnic groups, 27 per cent from Asian groups, and 20 per cent from Black groups¹⁹. The remainder are from Chinese, mixed and other groups. This research also found that there was enormous diversity within the migrant population in terms of labour market outcomes, with BME migrants faring less well than White migrants. The household level analysis presented here shows similar patterns.

¹⁷ BME (Black and minority ethnic) groups refers to those from ethnic groups, other than White groups.

¹⁸ *Country of Birth and Labour Market Outcomes in London*, DMAG Briefing 2005/1

¹⁹ This statistic relates to the entire migrant population (all ages).

Table 8 contrasts the household circumstances of migrant Londoners to UK-born Londoners. The data show that migrant Londoners are more likely to live in workless households (20 per cent) than UK-born Londoners (13 per cent). They are also more likely to live in mixed households where at least one adult is not in work.

Table 8 Working age people by combined economic activity status of households by ethnicity and country of birth, Greater London, Autumn 2004 (LFS estimates¹)

	Persons working age by combined economic activity of household (Rates, %)					<i>Workless households (proportions)</i>
	All working age households = 100%	Households in which all adults are working	Households containing both working and workless adults	Workless households		
All persons	100	47	37	15	100	
- White groups	100	55	33	12	54	
- BME groups	100	33	46	21	46	
Born in UK	100	52	35	13	54	
- White groups	100	55	33	12	42	
- BME groups	100	36	47	16	12	
Born outside UK	100	40	41	20	46	
- White groups	100	54	33	13	11	
- BME groups	100	31	45	23	35	

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: All LFS estimates are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Data exclude people in households with unknown economic activity status. Percentages may not exactly to totals due to rounding and missing data.

Within the migrant population, BME migrants are far more likely to live in workless households (23 per cent) than White migrants (13 per cent). They are also more likely to live in mixed households (45 per cent) than White migrants (33 per cent). Conversely, more than half of all White migrants live in working households relative to just under one third of BME migrants.

There is hardly any difference in the circumstances of White groups, whether or not they were born in the UK.

In terms of proportions, migrant Londoners comprise 46 per cent of all those living in workless households. Appendix table C20 provides more detail on migrant Londoners in households.

Children living in workless households by ethnicity and country of birth

Table 9 contrasts the position of children in households by their ethnic group and country of birth. Consistent with previous analysis, children are more likely than adults to be represented in workless households and their position is more pronounced.

One third of London's BME children (33 per cent) live in workless households relative to 19 per cent of White children. As rates for mixed households are fairly close, the differential is mainly explained by the fact White children (47 per cent) are more likely than BME children (29 per cent) to live in households where all adults are in work. In terms of proportions, BME children comprise 58 per cent of all London's children living in workless households.

Table 9 Children in working-age households by household status, ethnicity and country of birth, Greater London, Autumn 2004

	Children living in working age households (Rates, %)			
	Working households	Mixed households	Workless households	All households
All children	39	36	25	100
White groups	47	34	19	100
BME groups	29	38	33	100
<i>Proportion of children from BME groups</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>44</i>
Born in UK	41	35	24	100
Born outside UK	20	43	37	100
<i>Proportion of children born outside UK</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>10</i>

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: All LFS estimates are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Totals exclude children in households with unknown economic activity status. Percentages may not exactly to totals due to rounding and missing data.

A similar but more pronounced picture emerges for migrant²⁰ children, who are almost twice as likely to live in workless households (37 per cent) than working households (20 per cent). Rates are higher still for migrant children from BME groups - almost half (48 per cent) of these children live in workless households²¹.

In terms of proportions, migrant children comprise around 15 per cent of all children living in workless households.

Households with dependent children by country of birth of HRP

Statistics relating to migrant children are limited as they fail to capture those children in migrant families who were born in the UK. One way of quantifying the circumstances of this group is to examine the characteristics of households with children where the head of household (ie Household Reference Person or HRP²²) was born outside the UK - as shown below in Table 10. This provides a fuller picture of the circumstances of children living in migrant families.

The data show that in London, 23 per cent of households with children are workless. This rises to 28 per cent for those by headed by migrants relative to 19 per cent of those headed

²⁰ Migrant children are all those children living in London who were born outside the UK

²¹ The sample size for white migrant children is quite small and estimates are below suppression thresholds so are not published here.

²² HRP (Household reference person) is the householder (ie the person who owns or rents the accommodation). If there are joint householders, the person with the highest income is taken, or the eldest if incomes are equal.

by those born in the UK. Differentials are even stronger for mixed households: 45 per cent of migrant households with children are mixed households relative to one-third of those where the HRP was UK-born (33 per cent).

Migrant households with children headed by a BME HRP are more likely to be workless (30 per cent) than those headed by a White HRP (21 per cent).

Table 10 Working age households with children by country of birth and ethnicity of HRP and combined economic activity of household, Greater London, Autumn 2004

By ethnic group and country of birth of HRP (Household reference person)	Working households	Mixed Households	Workless households	Total
% rates (row percentages)				
Working age households with dependent children	39	38	23	100
HRP born in UK	47	33	19	100
HRP (White)	48	35	17	100
HRP (BME)	44	27	29	100
HRP born outside UK	28	45	28	100
HRP (White)	37	42	21	100
HRP (BME)	24	46	30	100
% proportions (column percentages)				
Working age households with dependent children	100	100	100	100
HRP born in UK	70	50	49	58
HRP (White)	59	43	36	48
HRP (BME)	11	7	13	10
HRP born outside UK	30	50	51	42
HRP (White)	12	13	11	12
HRP (BME)	18	36	40	30

Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

In terms of proportions, migrant headed households comprise over half (51 per cent) of all workless households with children, 50 per cent of mixed households and only 30 per cent of working households with children.

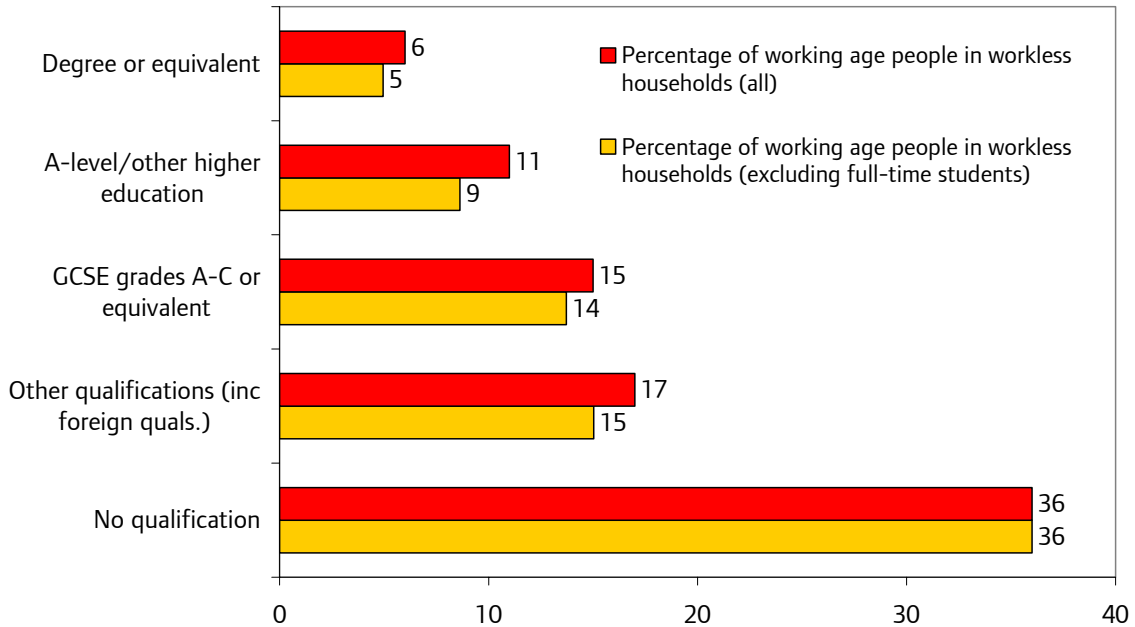
Qualifications levels

Individual level analysis regularly reveals a strong relationship between qualifications and labour market outcomes. In general, as qualifications levels rise, so do levels of labour market participation. The same pattern is evident at the household level.

Figure 8 shows worklessness rates by qualifications level for London's working age population. Only six per cent of those people with degree level qualifications live in workless households compared with 36 per cent of those with no qualifications.

Conversely, people with degree level qualifications are three times more likely (66 per cent) than those with no qualifications (22 per cent) to live in households where all adults are in employment. In terms of proportions, people with no qualifications comprise over one third (36 per cent) of the population living in workless households.

Figure 8 Percentage of people (working age) who live in workless households by highest qualifications level, Greater London, Autumn 2004



Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

As students are still in the process of gaining higher level and degree qualifications, the analysis was also run for the population excluding students to see what impact this had on the data. As the figure shows, patterns were fairly similar, though the non-student population is a little less likely to live in workless households than the population generally. This is consistent with the high proportions of students living in workless households, as evidenced earlier. Appendix table C26 provides more detail on the qualifications levels of those living in working, mixed and workless households.

Worklessness and housing tenure

Table 11 shows the economic position of households by housing tenure. People living in rented accommodation are far more likely than those living in owner occupied housing to be in workless households. Seven per cent of owner occupied households are workless compared with 38 per cent of rented households. Within the rental sector, rates of worklessness are very high for those in social rented accommodation where half of all households (51 per cent) are workless. Rates for privately rented households are lower at 19 per cent.

In terms of proportions, almost two-thirds of all workless households occupy social rented accommodation (64 per cent); 16 per cent occupy privately rented accommodation and 20 per cent live in owner occupied housing. Eighty per cent of workless households are renting compared to 42 per cent of all households.

Table 11 Working age households by combined economic activity status and tenure of households, Greater London, Autumn 2004 (LFS estimates¹)

	Combined economic activity status of household			
	All	Households in which all adults are working	Households containing both working and workless adults	Workless households
% rates				
All working-age households	100	52	28	20
Owner occupied	100	62	31	7
Rented/rent-free	100	39	24	38
- Social rented	100	25	25	51
- Privately/other rented	100	59	22	19
% proportions				
All working-age households	100	100	100	100
Owner occupied	58	69	64	20
Rented/rent-free	42	31	36	80
- Social rented	25	12	22	64
- Privately/other rented	17	19	13	16

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: All LFS estimates are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Data exclude people in households with unknown economic activity status

More information

Appendix tables C19-C27 provide more detail on the combined economic activity of households for key groups within the population.

5. Workless households: London’s regional position

This section compares rates of worklessness in London to those in the rest of the UK. Within London, rates are contrasted between Inner and Outer London. This is the lowest level of geography feasible given the size of the LFS quarterly sample. As before, all data relate to working age households – those containing at least one adult of working age.

Inner London and the regions

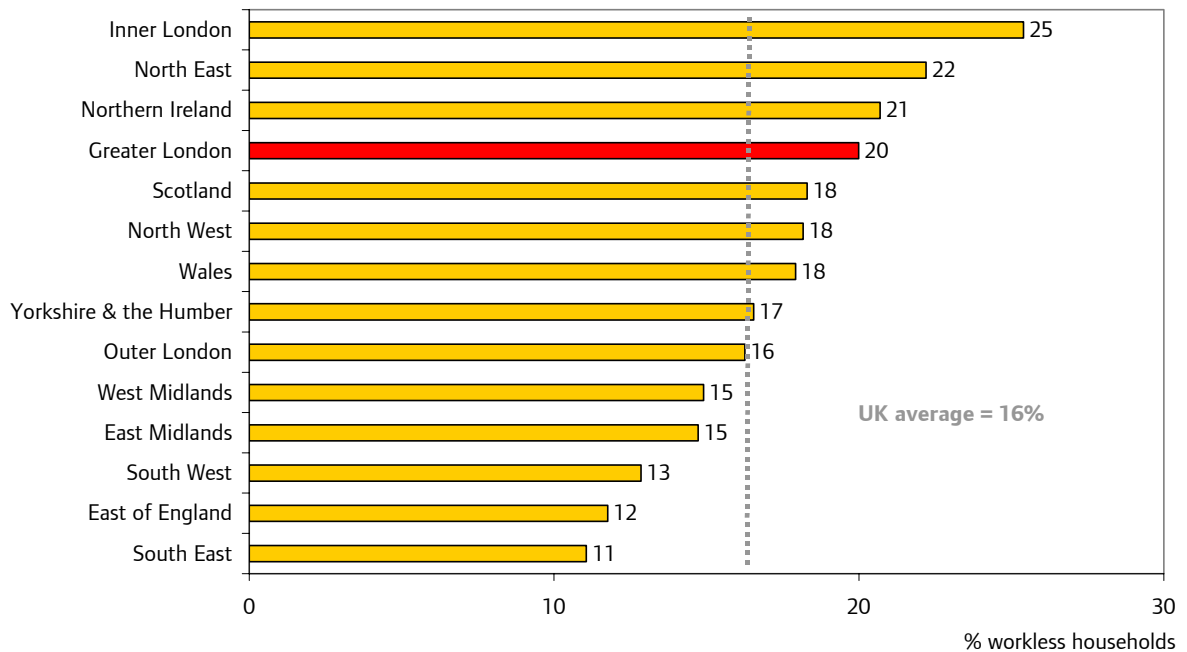
Some of the tables and figures that follow present data for Inner and Outer London alongside UK constituent countries and English regions. This is not intended to imply that Inner London is directly comparable with other regions, but has been done to better understand the factors that are driving London’s overall regional position.

Overview: London’s regional position

Figures 9 and 10 show the proportion of workless and working households by country, region and for Inner and Outer London. Around one in five (20 per cent) of London’s working age households are workless, far higher than rates for adjacent regions where rates are below the national average: South East (11 per cent) and East of England (12 per cent).

Within London, the worklessness rate is much higher in Inner London (25 per cent) than Outer London (16 per cent) where the rate is the same as the national average (UK).

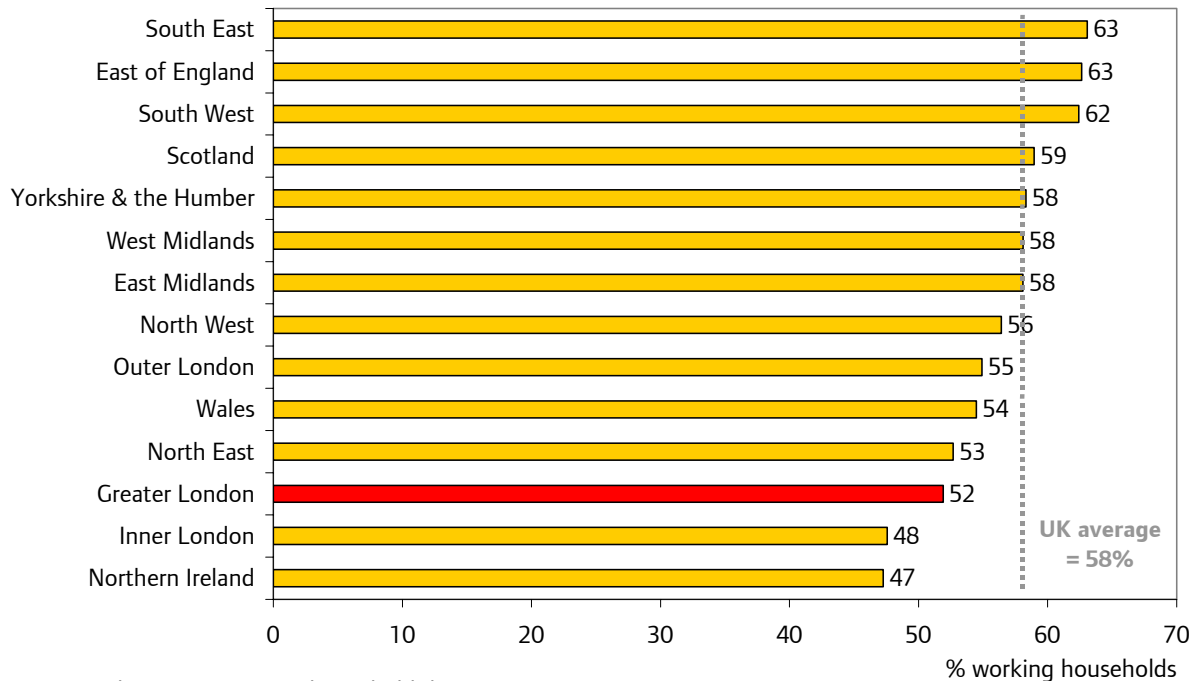
Figure 9 Workless households as a percentage of all working age households by region, Autumn 2004



Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Figure 10 shows working households – those where all adults are in employment – by region. Consistent with patterns of worklessness, Inner London has one of the lowest proportion of working households (48 per cent), marginally higher than Northern Ireland and the South East has the highest (63 per cent). The differentials between areas are proportionally far less than the differentials shown on Table 9 relating to workless households.

Figure 10 Working households (households with all adults in employment) as a percentage of all working age households by region, Autumn 2004



Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

The proportion of households in London with a mix of working and workless members is 28 per cent close to the national average (26 per cent). The proportion of mixed households in Inner (27 per cent) and Outer London (29 per cent) are similar. Only Scotland (23 per cent) and Northern Ireland (32 per cent) fall outside the range 25-28 per cent. Appendix tables C8-C10 provide more detail on regional differentials.

Workless households by household type and region

Section 3 demonstrated how rates of worklessness in London varied according to household type and showed that lone parent and one person households were most likely to be workless. Table 12 examines to what extent these London patterns mirror national trends and contrasts the situation in Inner and Outer London. The following points emerge:

- London’s regional position is driven by high rates of worklessness among households with dependent children. 23 per cent of these households in London are workless, almost twice as high as the rate in the rest of the UK (12 per cent) and the highest regional rate. Within London, the rate in Inner London is very high (32 per cent), twice as high as the rate for Outer London households (17 per cent).
- The rate of worklessness among lone parent households in London (55 per cent) is far higher than for those living in the rest of the UK (38 per cent). Rates are relatively high in both Inner (59 per cent) and Outer London (51 per cent).
- The rate of worklessness among couple households with children in London is eight per cent – twice the rate the rest of the UK (4 per cent). London’s position is explained by the high rate of worklessness among couple households with children in Inner London (14 per cent are workless). The rate for Outer London households is much lower (5 per cent) and is the same as the national average.

- The rate of worklessness among one person households in London is fairly similar (27 per cent) to the rate in the rest of the UK (28 per cent). However, within London, the rate is higher for one person households in Inner London (31 per cent) than Outer London (24 per cent).
- In contrast, couple only households (with no children) in London have lower levels of worklessness (10 per cent) than those living in the rest of the UK (14 per cent).
- The two household types most likely to be workless (lone parent and one person households) are over-represented in the capital, particularly in Inner London. While this helps explain London's regional position, it only explains some of the differential as regional disparities continue to persist across most household types.

Table 12 Workless working-age households by type of household and region, Autumn 2004

	One person household	Households with dependent children			Other household types with no dependent children		All working age households ²
		All ¹	Couples with dep. children	Lone parents	Couple only h'holds	Other h'hold types	
Rates (% working age households that are workless)							
Greater London	27	23	8	55	10	13	20
- Inner London	31	32	14	59	**	17	25
- Outer London	24	17	5	51	11	10	16
UK (Exc. London)	28	12	4	38	14	11	15
UK	28	13	5	41	14	12	16
Proportions (% of all workless households by type)							
Greater London	32	48	11	36	9	10	100
- Inner London	35	49	12	35	**	10	100
- Outer London	29	48	10	37	13	10	100
UK (Exc. London)	35	31	8	23	23	12	100
UK	34	34	8	25	21	11	100

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: All data are survey estimates and are subject to sampling variability. Some estimates are suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **.

1 - 'All households with dependent children' totals include a small number of 'other household' types with children. Data are not provided separately for this group as data are unreliable due to small sample size.

Couples with dependent children

Regional data has also been compared for mixed and working households by type of household and Table 13 summarises the analysis for couples with children. The data shows that couple households with children in London are not only more likely to be workless than those in other regions, but are also more likely to be mixed households containing both working and workless adults.

Almost half (48 per cent) of London's couple households with children are mixed households relative to 36 per cent of those in the rest of the UK. London has the highest percentage of mixed couple households with children of all regions. Within London, the percentage is higher in Inner London (53 per cent) than Outer London (45 per cent), but rates in Outer London are still relatively high compared with the rest of the UK.

Table 13 Economic activity of couple households with dependent children, London and UK, Autumn 2004

	Percentage of working age households (couples with children)			
	All households	Working households	Mixed households	Workless households
Greater London	100	44	48	8
- Inner London	100	33	53	14
- Outer London	100	50	45	5
UK (exc. London)	100	60	36	4
UK	100	58	37	5

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

The fact that London has relatively high proportions of both mixed and workless couple households with children means that the proportion of these households with all members in work ('working households') is very low. 44 per cent of London's couple households with children are working households relative to 60 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 33 per cent of couple households with children have all adults in work. Rates in Outer London are higher (50 per cent) but still well below the national average.

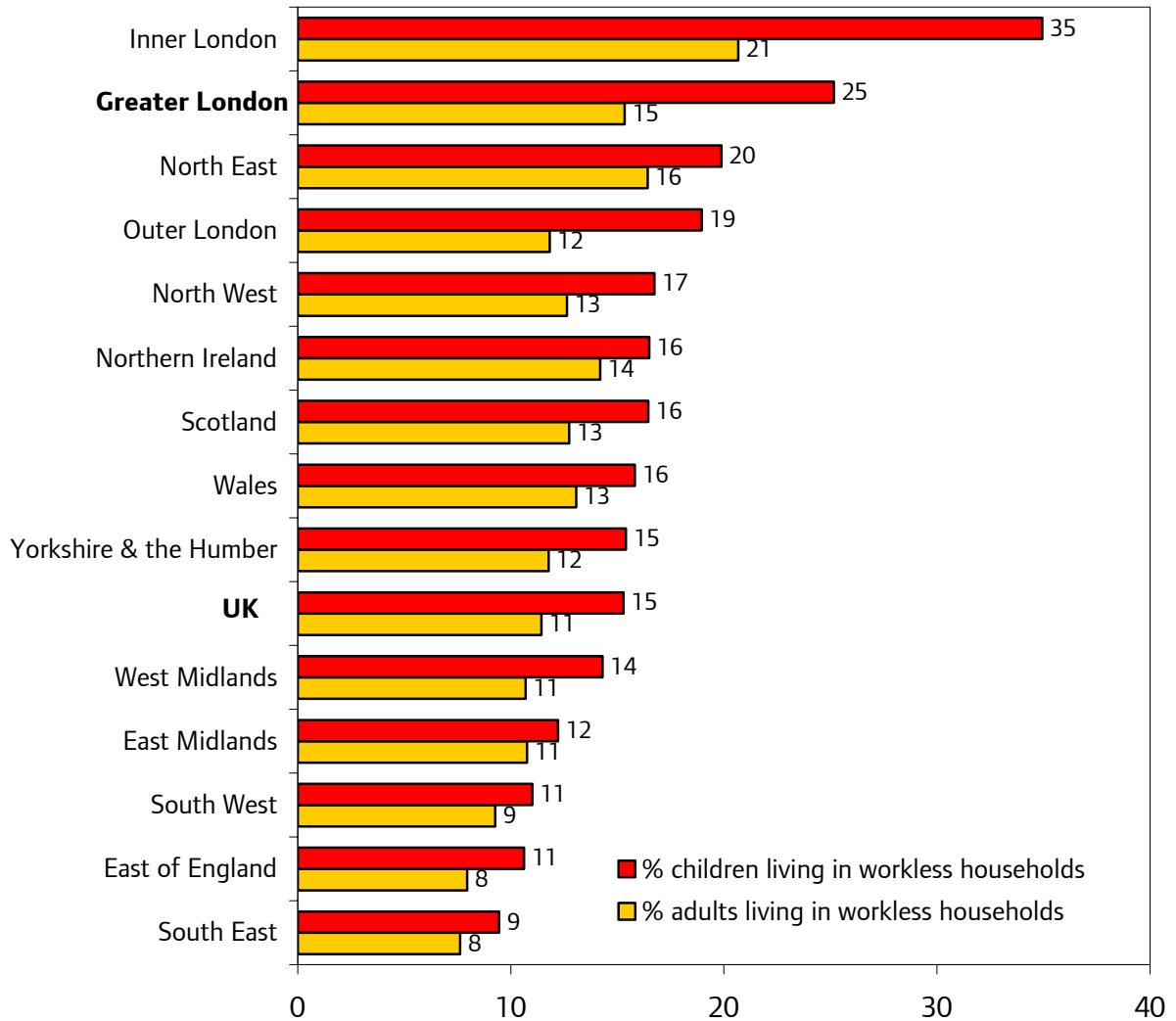
Worklessness by region – children and adults in workless households

Figure 11 shows the proportion of children and adults living in workless working age households by region. While similar regional disparities continue to persist on both measures, they are very pronounced for children.

In London, 25 per cent of children in working age households live in workless households, the highest – by far – of all regions and significantly higher than the national average of 15 per cent. London's relative position is driven by the exceptionally high rate in Inner London where more than one third (35 per cent) of children live in workless households. The rate in Outer London is far lower (19 per cent), but remains above the national average and is well above the rate for the South East (9 per cent).

The proportion of adults in workless households follows a similar pattern, but while the regional differentials persist, rates are generally lower and London's relative position is less pronounced.

Figure 11 Children and adults living in workless households (working age) by region, Autumn 2004



Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Children living in mixed and working households

Tables 14 and 15 provide more detail on children by the combined economic activity of the adults they live with.

Consistent with the household level analysis, compared with other regions, London has the highest proportion of children living in households with a mix of employed and non-employed adults (36 per cent compared with 31 per cent nationally). Within London, rates are high in both Inner (37 per cent) and Outer London (35 per cent).

The proportion of London’s children who live in working households is – by far – the lowest of all regions (39 per cent) and far lower than the national average (54 per cent). Within London, the percentage of children in working households is 28 per cent in Inner London and 46 per cent in Outer London. This overall picture is entirely consistent with other data highlighting the high rates of child poverty in London²³, particularly across Inner London.

²³ DMAG Briefing 2005/16 *Income Poverty in London: 2003/04*

Table 14 Percentage of children in working age households by combined economic activity of household by region, Autumn 2004

Percentage	Working households	Mixed households	Workless households	Total
UK	54	31	15	100
North East	54	26	20	100
North West	56	28	17	100
Yorkshire & Humberside	54	30	15	100
East Midlands	56	32	12	100
West Midlands	55	31	14	100
East of England	57	32	11	100
London	39	36	25	100
- Inner London	28	37	35	100
- Outer London	46	35	19	100
South East	60	31	9	100
South West	61	28	11	100
Wales	53	31	16	100
Scotland	59	25	16	100
Northern Ireland	49	34	16	100
UK (exc. London)	56	30	14	100

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Children in workless households by household type and region

Table 15 shows the proportion of children living in workless households for both lone parent and couple households by region. The table shows that the regional differentials persist for both household types with rates being highest for those children living in London and higher still for those in Inner London.

While children in lone parent households are far more likely to live in workless households than couple households, the differential in rates between Inner and Outer London is strongest for children living in couple households. Those children in couple households living in Inner London are almost three times as likely to be living in workless households (16 per cent) than those in Outer London (6 per cent).

Children living in couple households in London are also far more likely to live in mixed households than those in other regions. 46 per cent of children in London's couple households live in mixed households relative to 35 per cent of those living in the rest of the UK. Within London, rates are 54 per cent in Inner London and 43 per cent in Outer London.

Conversely, the proportion of children living in working couple households is very low in London (44 per cent) relative to children living in the rest of the UK (60 per cent). Rates are lower still in Inner London – where less than one third (31 per cent) of children in couple households are in working households (where all adults are in work).

Table 15 Children¹ living in workless working age households by type of household and region, Autumn 2004

	Children in workless households as a percentage of all children living in households (%)			Proportion of children in workless h'holds who live in lone parent h'holds
	Couple households	Lone parent households	All household types ²	
UK	6	48	15	70
North East	**	50	20	72
North West	6	48	17	72
Yorkshire & the Humber	7	46	15	65
East Midlands	4	44	12	67
West Midlands	6	44	14	66
East of England	4	42	11	71
London	9	61	25	72
- Inner London	16	67	35	71
- Outer London	6	55	19	73
South East	3	39	9	72
South West	4	39	11	67
Wales	8	42	16	59
Scotland	5	49	16	74
Northern Ireland	**	56	16	74
UK (exc. London)	5	45	14	69

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes:

1 - Children are those aged under 16

2 - Totals exclude children in households with unknown economic activity status (ie missing data). All LFS estimates are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some estimates are suppressed due to very poor reliability, these are denoted by asterisks **.

The patterns that emerge here are very similar to those profiled in Tables 12 and 13 which looked at the position of households with dependent children (as opposed to the circumstances of children living in households as shown in Tables 14 and 15).

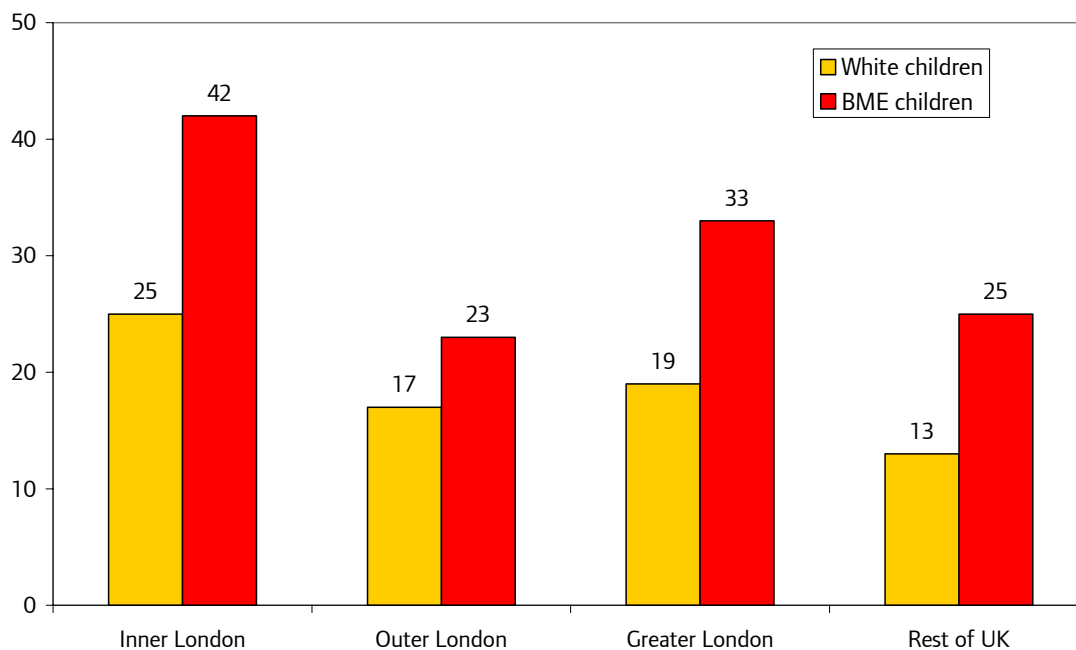
Appendix table C34 provides more detailed regional data on children by household type and economic activity.

Children from BME groups

Children from BME groups are more likely than children from White groups to live in workless households. In London, one third of London's BME children live in workless households relative to 19 per cent of White children. Figure 12 shows how these proportions vary by residence.

Rates are higher in London than the rest of the UK for both groups, reflecting the very high rates in Inner London where 42 per cent of all BME children and 25 per cent of White children live in workless households. The differential in rates between BME and White children is far more pronounced in Inner London than Outer London.

Figure 12 Percentage of children living in workless working age households by ethnicity, London and UK, Autumn 2004



Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

In terms of proportions, BME children in Inner London comprise 70 per cent of all children in workless households in Inner London. This reflects both the significant size of the BME child population in Inner London (58 per cent of all children in Inner London are from BME groups) as well as the greater likelihood of those children living in workless households.

Table 16 Proportions: percentage of children from BME groups by household economic activity, London and UK, Autumn 2004

	Working households	Mixed households	Workless households	All households
Inner London	46	54	70	58
Outer London	28	43	43	36
London	33	48	58	45
UK (exc London)	4	11	14	8
UK	7	17	24	13

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Children in migrant households

As section 4 highlighted, children in migrant families are more likely than the children of UK-born parents to live in mixed and workless households. Table 17 shows the position within London and the rest of the UK.

Table 17 Working age households with dependent children by economic activity status of household and country of birth of HRP, London & UK, Autumn 2004

	Working age households with dependent children (% rates)			
	Working households	Mixed households	Workless households	All households
HRP born in UK				
Greater London	47	33	19	100
- Inner London	37	32	30	100
- Outer London	51	34	15	100
UK (excluding London)	58	30	12	100
UK	57	31	13	100
HRP born outside UK				
Greater London	28	45	28	100
- Inner London	21	45	34	100
- Outer London	34	44	22	100
UK (excluding London)	39	46	14	100
UK	34	46	20	100
Proportions (% of households with HRP born outside UK)				
Greater London	30	50	51	43
- Inner London	40	62	56	54
- Outer London	27	42	46	36
UK (excluding London)	6	11	9	8
UK	8	17	19	12

Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Consistent with the overall analysis, migrant headed households with children are far more likely to be workless in Inner London (34 per cent) than those living in Outer London (22 per cent) or than those in the rest of the UK where rates are far lower (14 per cent). The same area differentials persist for UK-born family households, though rates of worklessness in all areas are lower.

However, the differential between UK-born and migrant households is relatively narrow in the case of Inner London where worklessness rates are high for both UK-born (30 per cent) and migrant headed households with children (34 per cent). This is also the case outside London where rates are lower and fairly close for both groups (12 per cent and 14 per cent).

Differentials between UK born and migrant families are far more significant for mixed households. For example, in Inner London, 45 per cent of migrant family households are mixed households relative to 32 per cent of UK born family households. This pattern is similar

across all areas and the percentage of migrant families in mixed households is fairly similar (44-46 per cent) in all areas

In terms of proportions, migrant headed households in Inner London comprise 56 per cent of all workless households with children and 62 per cent of all mixed households with children. This reflects both the significant size of the migrant household population in Inner London and variations in rates.

It has not been possible to disaggregate the data further, but it is recognised that the circumstances of families from different migrant and ethnic groups will vary considerably.

Key characteristics of adults living in workless households - regional comparisons

Section 4 outlined the key characteristics of adults living in workless households. Table 18 compares rates of household worklessness among different groups in London to the rest of the UK. Rates are also contrasted between Inner and Outer London. The analysis shows:

- For most groups, rates of household worklessness are persistently higher in Inner London relative to those living in both Outer London and the rest of the UK. This holds true for all groups except those with degree level qualifications, who have consistently low and stable levels of worklessness within and outside London (5-6 per cent).
- Across all areas, disabled people emerge as one of the key groups most at risk of living in workless households, though regional disparities persist. Almost half (48 per cent) of the disabled working age population in Inner London live in workless households, relative to 32 per cent across Outer London, where rates are closer to those in the rest of the UK (29 per cent).
- The gender gap in rates is only evident in London. In both Inner and Outer London, women are more likely than men to live in workless households, whereas in the rest of the UK, men are as likely as women to live in workless households.
- Regional differentials persist across all age groups, but are most pronounced for young people aged 16-24 living in Inner London. Of this group, 28 per cent live in workless households. Even when students are excluded from the analysis, rates remain high for this age group (25 per cent).
- While BME residents are more likely than White residents to live in workless households both in and outside London, the gap between the two groups is most pronounced in Inner London, where 28 per cent of BME residents and 16 per cent of White residents live in workless households. In Outer London, the gap is far smaller (15 and 11 per cent respectively) and similar to the national picture.
- The same pattern emerges within London's migrant population. Across all areas, BME migrants are more likely to live in workless households than White migrants, but in Inner London the gap is particularly wide (30 per cent of BME migrants and 14 per cent of White migrants live in workless households).
- For most groups living in Outer London, worklessness rates are similar or slightly higher than rates for the same groups living in the rest of the UK, with the exception of UK-born residents from BME groups. In Outer London, only nine per cent of this group live in workless households relative to 14 per cent of those living outside London.

Table 18 Percentage of working age people living in workless households by key characteristics, London & UK, Autumn 2004

	Percentage of people (working age) living in workless households					Difference in percentage points	
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	UK	Inner- Outer	London- Rest of UK
Persons working age	21	12	15	11	11	9	4
Male	18	10	13	11	11	8	2
Female	24	14	18	11	12	10	6
Student status							
In full-time education	34	20	27	14	16	14	13
Not in full-time education	19	11	14	11	11	8	3
Age							
16-24	28	14	20	10	11	14	10
16-24 (exc full-time students)	25	10	16	9	10	15	7
25-34	17	11	13	9	9	6	5
35-49	18	9	12	8	8	9	4
50-59/64	25	17	20	17	18	8	3
Ethnicity & country of birth							
White groups	16	11	12	11	11	5	2
BME groups	28	15	21	16	18	13	5
Born in UK							
- White groups	18	10	13	11	11	8	2
- BME groups	16	10	12	11	11	6	1
Born outside UK							
- White groups	24	16	20	13	16	8	7
- BME groups	14	12	13	10	11	2	3
- BME groups							
	30	18	23	17	20	12	7
Disability							
Disabled	48	32	38	29	30	17	9
Not disabled	15	8	11	6	7	7	4
Highest qualification level							
Degree or equivalent	6	5	6	5	5	1	1
GCE A Level/other higher ed.	18	7	11	7	8	11	3
GCSE grades A-C or equiv	26	10	15	9	9	16	6
Other qualifications	19	14	17	14	14	5	3
No qualification	43	31	36	27	28	12	9
<i>Persons (exc. full-time students)</i>							
Degree or equivalent	5	5	5	4	4	1	1
GCE A Level/other higher ed.	14	7	9	7	7	7	2
GCSE grades A-C or equiv	24	10	14	9	9	14	5
Other qualifications	18	13	15	13	13	5	2
No qualification	43	30	36	28	29	13	8

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: All data are rounded to the nearest percentage point. Percentage point difference data have been calculated on basis of un-rounded percentages, then rounded.

- People with no qualifications are one of the key groups most likely to live in workless households. In Inner London, 43 per cent of this group live in workless households relative to 31 per cent of those living in Outer London where, again, rates are closer to the rate in the rest of the UK (27 per cent).
- As students are still in the process of gaining qualifications, the qualifications analysis was also carried out for the non-student population. Across all groups regional differentials persist though the proportion of people educated to A-level/other higher education standard in workless households in Inner London falls from 18 per cent to 14 per cent (reflecting the high proportions of students who are in this group).

Appendix tables C17 and C18 show additional analysis for people living in mixed and working households.

Full-time students and regional disparities in household worklessness

Section 4 established that students are more likely than those not in full-time education to be workless and are also more likely to live in mixed and workless households. Table 18 shows that full-time students in London are more likely than those living in the rest of UK to live in workless households. This is consistent with individual level data that shows students in London have lower employment rates²⁴ than those outside London.

The analysis shows that when students are excluded from the analysis, the proportion of individuals living in workless households in London falls marginally from 15 to 14 per cent. In Inner London, rates fall from 21 per cent to 19 per cent. Regional disparities persist though they are reduced slightly.

London has a proportionately larger student population than many areas in the rest of the UK and more working age households in London contain students (14 per cent) than those nationally (11 per cent). Many students share homes with other non-students so the proportion of students can also impact on household level measures of worklessness for the non-student population. For this reason, it is also important to quantify the impact of student populations on regional differentials at the household level.

To assess this, rates of household level worklessness for all households have been compared with those households not containing any full-time students (Table 19). Excluding households that contain students has a fairly marginal impact on rates of worklessness. The proportion of workless households in London falls from 20 per cent to 19 per cent when households containing any students are excluded from the analysis.

Excluding students has a larger impact on the percentage of mixed and working households. The proportion of mixed households in London averages 28 per cent for all households but is 23 per cent for non-student households. Similarly, the proportion of households where all adults are in work, rises from 52 per cent to 58 per cent for non-student households. This reflects the fact that many students share households with other non-students, who may be in work.

Excluding students has a similar impact on households in the rest of the UK, but the differences are less pronounced, reflecting the smaller size of the student population outside London.

²⁴ The employment rate for full-time students (working age) in London is 29 per cent relative to 41 per cent for those living in the rest of the UK (Source: Local area Labour Force Survey 2002/03).

The regional differential in the rate of worklessness between London and the rest of the UK persists when households with students are excluded from the picture but is reduced from 5 to 3 percentage points. However, the difference in rates between Inner and Outer London remains wide on both measures. *Appendix tables C12 and C31 provide more detailed regional data on rates of worklessness excluding students.*

Table 19 Combined economic activity of working age households including and excluding students, London & UK, Autumn 2004

	Working households	Mixed Households	Workless Households	Total
Percentage of working age households				
Greater London	52	28	20	100
- Inner London	48	27	25	100
- Outer London	55	29	16	100
UK (exc. London)	59	26	15	100
UK	58	26	16	100
Percentage of working age households (excluding those containing full-time students)				
Greater London	58	23	19	100
- Inner London	54	22	24	100
- Outer London	61	24	16	100
UK (exc. London)	62	22	16	100
UK	62	22	16	100
Difference in percentage points (when full-time students are excluded)				
Greater London	6	-5	-1	
Inner London	6	-5	-1	
Outer London	6	-5	-1	
UK (exc. London)	3	-4	0	
UK	4	-4	0	
<i>Regional differentials (difference in percentage points)</i>				
<i>London-Rest of UK</i>				
<i>All households</i>	-7	2	5	
<i>Households exc. students</i>	-4	1	3	
<i>Inner-Outer London</i>				
<i>All households</i>	-7	-2	9	
<i>Households exc. students</i>	-7	-2	8	

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: All data are rounded to the nearest percentage point. Percentage point difference data have been calculated on basis of unrounded percentages, then rounded.

Appendix A: Technical note: LFS household dataset

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 Methodology²⁵).

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 5 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.

Limitations of the data

The LFS is fairly rich in terms of the topics coverage and the dataset is fairly flexible which allows for creative and tailored analysis. However, the data 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 sub-groups within the population and in practice limits how far the analysis can go.
- 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.
- 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.

Each of these points are explained in more detail below.

Sample size and confidence intervals

The UK LFS household dataset for Autumn 2004 holds 54,000 household records relating to 128,000 individuals. The sample for London comprises 5,600 households and 13,500 individuals. Of these, 4,500 were working age households containing 12,000 individuals.

²⁵ Available at the ONS website: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=1537>

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. 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 $\pm 15\%$).

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	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	Level	Rate	
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	
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.

At a regional and sub-regional level, sampling variability can be considerable and particular care needs to be taken when drawing conclusions from LFS estimates especially for small groups within the population (eg individual ethnic groups). For this reason, some data has been aggregated to improve reliability. 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. In summary, users should not read too much into small differences in rates between two groups.

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).

Table A2 shows missing data by region for estimates of households, persons and children. These data relate to grossed up data. The data show that this problem affects London far more than other regions. In Autumn 2004, data was missing for around nine per cent of London households relative to five per cent of UK households. Coverage is better for households with children.

A2. Missing data on combined economic activity status of households by region (Grossed up estimates), Autumn 2004

	Working age households		Working age persons in households		Children (aged under 16) in households	
	Households	% with missing data	Persons	% with missing data	Children	% with missing data
UK	18,695,000	5	36,352,000	7	11,546,000	3
North East	811,000	5	1,544,000	7	447,000	4
North West	2,130,000	3	4,070,000	4	1,382,000	2
Yorkshire & Humb.	1,566,000	4	3,027,000	6	939,000	3
East Midlands	1,317,000	3	2,591,000	4	840,000	2
West Midlands	1,610,000	6	3,204,000	9	1,064,000	5
East of England	1,708,000	4	3,373,000	6	1,032,000	4
London	2,392,000	9	4,716,000	14	1,574,000	5
- Inner London	989,000	10	1,914,000	15	609,000	5
- Outer London	1,403,000	8	2,803,000	12	965,000	5
South East	2,510,000	6	4,946,000	8	1,549,000	4
South West	1,538,000	6	2,976,000	8	900,000	5
Wales	905,000	4	1,739,000	6	563,000	3
Scotland	1,692,000	5	3,122,000	7	881,000	4
Northern Ireland	516,000	**	1,043,000	**	375,000	**
UK (exc. London)	16,303,000	5	31,636,000	7	9,972,000	4

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Table A3 shows missing data by household type. 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).

A3. Households with missing data on economic activity of members by household type, London & Rest of UK, Autumn 2004

	Greater London				UK (Excluding London)	
	Sample	Number with missing data	% missing data	Weighted data	Sample	Weighted data
All working age households	4,483	379	8	9	4	5
Households with more than 1 family unit	567	171	30	32	21	23
Households with one family unit	3,916	208	5	6	3	3
Household type						
Households with dependent children*	1,813	87	5	5	3	4
Couples with dependent children	1,182	71	6	6	4	4
Lone parents with dependent children	581	11	2	2	1	1
Others with dependent children	50	5	10	10	15	15
Households without dependent children*	2,637	287	11	12	5	5
One person household	1,017	1	0	0	0	0
Couple only households	802	71	9	9	3	3
Other with no dep. Children	818	215	26	27	12	13

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset Autumn 2004

Notes: Some households had missing data on the number of dependent children so numbers by type do not sum exactly to overall household totals.

ONS make adjustments for missing data in relation to national estimates, but the adjustment procedure is not suitable for sub-national data or for smaller groups in the population (eg ethnic groups). For this reason, ONS estimates of the combined economic activity of households for regions are published using unadjusted data. The same policy is used for data by ethnic group. The GLA has adopted the same approach for this analysis 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). For consistency, we have also published unadjusted data for the UK to enable regional comparisons. There are, therefore, a number of implications:

- Data published here for the UK will differ slightly from UK estimates published in ONS press releases where UK data are adjusted.
- Numbers of working, mixed and workless households presented here 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 with no dependent children (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.**

A decision has been made not to emphasise findings based on small samples. Furthermore, there has been little consideration of the characteristics of the household type 'Others with no dependent children' due to the high levels of missing data in this group.

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.

Table A4 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 A4. 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)	3.10m

Appendix B: Definitions

BME

Black and minority ethnic groups (BME) comprise all ethnic groups except White groups.

Children

Refers to anyone under 16

Dependent children

Children aged under 16 and those aged 16-18 who are never married and in full-time education.

Disability

In the LFS, people with a *long-term disability* are those who have a current disability covered by the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA); or a work-limiting disability; or both.

DDA group: those who identify themselves as having a current disability covered by the 1995 Disability Discrimination Act. This covers people who said they had a health problem or disability they felt would last for more than a year and who said this problem or disability would 'substantially limit their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities'. Additionally, people with progressive illnesses (eg cancer, multiple sclerosis, symptomatic HIV, Parkinson's disease, muscular dystrophy) are also included under this definition.

Work-limiting group: People who said they had a health problem or disability they felt would last for more than a year and who said that the health problem or disability in question 'affected either the kind or amount of paid work they could do'. For more information about LFS definitions of disability please refer to DMAG Briefing 2003/1: Disabled people and the labour market.

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.

The **household reference person (HRP)** is the householder, i.e. the person who:

- a) owns the household accommodation or
- b) is legally responsible for the rent of the accommodation
- c) has the household accommodation as an emolument or perquisite
- d) has the household accommodation by virtue of some relationship to the owner who is a not a member of the household

If there are joint householders the HRP will be the one with the higher income. If the income is the same the eldest householder is taken.

Household type

In the LFS, the main household type variable comprises 25 different types of household which take into account factors such as the number of dependent and non-dependent children, marital status, number of family units etc. However this categorisation is unsuitable for analysis as some of the population groups are fairly small making sample based estimates difficult. Further, where households contain more than one family unit, it was not always clear whether dependent children were present in the household or not, on the basis of this variable alone. For these reasons and for analytical purposes, a new household type was developed using two LFS variables: the main household type variable (HHTYPE) and the number of dependent children in the households (HDPCH19B).

GLA derived household type variable : 2 main categories and six sub-categories

Category	Description
All working age households (WA)	Households containing at least one person of working age
Households with dependent children	WA households containing at least one dependent child
- Couples with dependent children	WA households containing a couple family unit with dependent children. Can also contain non-dependent children or family units.
- 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.
- Other h'hlds with dependent children	Other household types with dependent children
Households without dependent children	WA households with no dependent children
- One person households	Households containing one person of working age
- Couple only households	WA households with a couple family unit, no other members.
- Other households (no dep children)	All other households with no dependent children. Examples of these households include: lone parent or couple households with non-dependent children and households with several separate family units (eg students sharing a house).

This categorisation is similar to the one used in ONS press releases but has an additional category (couple only households). In ONS press releases this category is subsumed into the last category – other households with no dependent children. In this report, it was useful to distinguish between these two types.

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.

Working household

A working household is one in which all adults (those aged 16 and over) are in employment. In this report, working 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: Data tables

NOTE: All data presented exclude missing data (and have not been adjusted to account for this). The degree of missing data on different tables varies depending on the topic in question. This means that headline totals on different tables can differ.

- C1 LFS estimates of households by region, Autumn 2004
- C2 LFS estimates of households by household type and region, Autumn 2004
- C3 LFS estimates of WA households by household type, Autumn 2004
- C4 Household type and dependent children, London and UK, Autumn 2004
- C5 WA households by type and dependent children, London and UK, Autumn 2004
- C6 WA households by region and economic activity status of household, Autumn 2004
- C7 WA households by economic activity status of household, London and UK, Autumn 2004
- C8 Working households by household type and region, Autumn 2004 (2 parts)
- C9 Mixed households by household type and region, Autumn 2004 (2 parts)
- C10 Workless households by household type and region, Autumn 2004 (2 parts)
- C11 WA households by ethnic origin of HRP and economic activity status of household, Autumn 2004
- C12 WA households (exc. students) by region and economic activity of household, Autumn 2004
- C13 WA households with children by economic activity & country of birth, Greater London, Autumn 2004
- C14 WA people by economic activity status of household by region, Autumn 2004
- C15 WA persons by economic activity status of household, London & UK, Autumn 2004
- C16 WA people in working households by household type and region, Autumn 2004 (2 parts)
- C17 WA people in mixed households by household type and region, Autumn 2004 (2 parts)
- C18 WA people in workless households by household type and region, Autumn 2004 (2 parts)
- C19 Working-age people by ethnic origin and economic activity status of household, Autumn 2004
- C20 WA people by household economic activity, ethnicity & country of birth, Greater London, Aut. 2004
- C21 Gender, age & household economic activity, Greater London, Autumn 2004 (Rates)
- C22 Gender, age & household economic activity, Greater London, Autumn 2004 (Proportions)
- C23 Gender, age & household economic activity (exc. students), Greater London, Autumn 2004 (Rates)
- C24 Gender, age & household economic activity (exc. students), Greater London, Aut. 2004 (Proportions)
- C25 WA people by disability & economic activity status of households, Greater London, Autumn 2004
- C26 WA people by qualifications & economic activity of households, Greater London, Autumn 2004
- C27 WA people by economic activity status and tenure of households, Greater London, Autumn 2004
- C28 WA people living in mixed households by key characteristics, London & UK, Autumn 2004
- C29 WA people living in working households by key characteristics, London & UK, Autumn 2004
- C30 WA people, student status & economic activity status of household, Greater London, Autumn 2004
- C31 WA people (exc. students) by region and economic activity status of household, Autumn 2004
- C32 Children in WA households by economic activity status of household by region, Autumn 2004
- C33 Children in WA households by economic activity status of household, London & UK, Aut. 2004
- C34 Children in working, mixed & workless households by type & region, Autumn 2004 (4 parts)
- C35 Children in working-age households by ethnic origin & economic activity of h'hold, Autumn 2004
- C36 WA households with dependent children by household economic activity status and country of birth of HRP, London & UK, Autumn 2004

WA=working age

C1. LFS estimates of households by region, Autumn 2004

	All households	Working age households	Working age as % of all households
UK	24,703,000	18,695,000	76
North East	1,086,000	811,000	75
North West	2,189,000	1,666,000	76
Merseyside	624,000	464,000	74
Yorkshire & the Humber	2,106,000	1,566,000	74
East Midlands	1,741,000	1,317,000	76
West Midlands	2,134,000	1,610,000	75
East of England	2,266,000	1,708,000	75
London	2,936,000	2,392,000	81
- Inner London	1,170,000	989,000	85
- Outer London	1,766,000	1,403,000	79
South East	3,363,000	2,510,000	75
South West	2,129,000	1,538,000	72
Wales	1,222,000	905,000	74
Scotland	2,254,000	1,692,000	75
Northern Ireland	652,000	515,000	79
UK (excluding London)	21,767,000	16,303,000	75

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: All data are survey estimates and are subject to sampling variability.

C2. LFS estimates of households by household type, Autumn 2004

	Number of households			
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK
All households	1,170,000	1,766,000	2,936,000	24,703,000
One person household	396,000	463,000	860,000	7,043,000
2 or more persons, all different families	109,000	76,000	184,000	738,000
Couple, no children, no other family units	198,000	412,000	610,000	6,832,000
Couple, no children, other family units	20,000	**	38,000	240,000
Couple, all dependent children, no other family units	169,000	361,000	531,000	4,617,000
Couple, dep & non-dep children, no other family units	31,000	48,000	79,000	699,000
Couple, all non-dep children, no other family units	31,000	110,000	142,000	1,571,000
Couple, children, other family units	**	28,000	42,000	191,000
Lone parent, all dep children, no other family units	100,000	126,000	226,000	1,421,000
Lone parent, dep & non-dep children, no oth fam. units	26,000	21,000	47,000	228,000
Lone parent, all non-dep children, no other family units	38,000	56,000	95,000	736,000
Lone parent, other family units	**	**	20,000	115,000
2 or more family units & others	28,000	36,000	64,000	273,000
<i>One family unit households</i>	<i>991,000</i>	<i>1,598,000</i>	<i>2,589,000</i>	<i>23,147,000</i>
<i>Multi-family unit households</i>	<i>180,000</i>	<i>168,000</i>	<i>347,000</i>	<i>1,556,000</i>
<i>% multi-family unit households</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Percentage totals (%)</i>				
All households	100	100	100	100
One person household	34	26	29	29
2 or more persons, all different families	9	4	6	3
Couple, no children, no other family units	17	23	21	28
Couple, no children, other family units	2	**	1	1
Couple, all dependent children, no other family units	14	20	18	19
Couple, dep & non-dep children, no other family units	3	3	3	3
Couple, all non-dep children, no other family units	3	6	5	6
Couple, children, other family units	**	2	1	1
Lone parent, all dep children, no other family units	9	7	8	6
Lone parent, dep & non-dep children, no oth. fam. units	2	1	2	1
Lone parent, all non-dep children, no other family units	3	3	3	3
Lone parent, other family units	**	**	1	0
2 or more family units & others	2	2	2	1

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: All data are survey estimates and are subject to sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks **

C3. LFS estimates of working age households by household type, Autumn 2004

	Number of households			
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK
All households (working age)	989,000	1,403,000	2,392,000	18,695,000
One person household	257,000	255,000	512,000	3,533,000
2 or more persons, all different families	106,000	69,000	175,000	668,000
Couple, no children, no other family units	160,000	266,000	426,000	4,434,000
Couple, no children, other family units	20,000	**	38,000	226,000
Couple, all dependent children, no other family units	169,000	361,000	531,000	4,613,000
Couple, dep & non-dep children, no other family units	31,000	48,000	79,000	699,000
Couple, all non-dep children, no other family units	31,000	110,000	142,000	1,571,000
Couple, children, other family units	**	28,000	42,000	191,000
Lone parent, all dep children, no other family units	100,000	126,000	226,000	1,416,000
Lone parent, dep & non-dep child, no other family units	26,000	21,000	47,000	228,000
Lone parent, all non-dep child., no other family units	38,000	55,000	94,000	729,000
Lone parent, other family units	**	**	20,000	115,000
2 or more family units & others	27,000	36,000	63,000	272,000
<i>One family unit households</i>	<i>813,000</i>	<i>1,243,000</i>	<i>2,056,000</i>	<i>17,223,000</i>
<i>Multi-family unit households</i>	<i>176,000</i>	<i>160,000</i>	<i>336,000</i>	<i>1,472,000</i>
<i>% multi-family unit households</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Percentage totals (%)</i>				
All households (working age)	100	100	100	100
One person household	26	18	21	19
2 or more persons, all different families	11	5	7	4
Couple, no children, no other family units	16	19	18	24
Couple, no children, other family units	2	**	2	1
Couple, all dependent children, no other family units	17	26	22	25
Couple, dep & non-dep children, no other family units	3	3	3	4
Couple, all non-dep children, no other family units	3	8	6	8
Couple, children, other family units	**	2	2	1
Lone parent, all dep children, no other family units	10	9	9	8
Lone parent, dep & non-dep child, no other family units	3	1	2	1
Lone parent, all non-dep child., no other family units	4	4	4	4
Lone parent, other family units	**	**	1	1
2 or more family units & others	3	3	3	1

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: All data are survey estimates and are subject to sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks **

C4. Household type and dependent children, London and UK, Autumn 2004

	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK
All households	1,170,000	1,766,000	2,936,000	24,703,000
All households (with known data on dependent children)				
All households (with known data on dependent children)	1,159,000	1,758,000	2,917,000	24,624,000
Households with dependent children	360,000	604,000	964,000	7,335,000
- Couples with dependent children	213,000	434,000	647,000	5,466,000
- Lone parents with dependent children	134,000	153,000	287,000	1,723,000
- Others with dependent children	**	**	29,000	146,000
Households without dependent children	799,000	1,154,000	1,953,000	17,289,000
- One person household	396,000	463,000	860,000	7,043,000
- Couple only households	198,000	412,000	610,000	6,832,000
- Other household types	205,000	279,000	484,000	3,414,000
Percentage totals				
All households (with known data on dependent children)	100	100	100	100
Households with dependent children	31	34	33	30
- Couples with dependent children	18	25	22	22
- Lone parents with dependent children	12	9	10	7
- Others with dependent children	**	**	1	1
Households without dependent children	69	66	67	70
- One person household	34	26	29	29
- Couple only households	17	23	21	28
- Other household types	18	16	17	14

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: All data are survey estimates and are subject to sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks **

C5. Working age households by type & dependent children, London & UK, Autumn 2004

	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK
All households (working age)	989,000	1,403,000	2,392,000	18,695,000
All working age households (with known data on dependent children)	979,000	1,395,000	2,374,000	18,617,000
Households with dependent children	360,000	604,000	964,000	7,326,000
- Couples with dependent children	213,000	434,000	647,000	5,462,000
- Lone parents with dependent children	134,000	153,000	287,000	1,718,000
- Others with dependent children	**	**	29,000	146,000
Households without dependent children	620,000	791,000	1,411,000	11,291,000
- One person household	257,000	255,000	512,000	3,533,000
- Couple only households	160,000	266,000	426,000	4,434,000
- Other household types	202,000	270,000	473,000	3,324,000

Percentage totals

All working age households (with known data on dependent children)	100	100	100	100
Households with dependent children	37	43	41	39
- Couples with dependent children	22	31	27	29
- Lone parents with dependent children	14	11	12	9
- Others with dependent children	**	**	1	1
Households without dependent children	63	57	59	61
- One person household	26	18	22	19
- Couple only households	16	19	18	24
- Other household types	21	19	20	18

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: All data are survey estimates and are subject to sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks **

C6. Working age households by region and combined economic activity status of household, Autumn 2004

	Working households	Mixed households containing both working & workless members	Workless households	Total
UK	10,279,000	4,620,000	2,839,000	17,739,000
North East	408,000	194,000	172,000	774,000
North West	1,167,000	526,000	376,000	2,068,000
Yorkshire & the Humber	875,000	377,000	248,000	1,501,000
East Midlands	740,000	346,000	188,000	1,274,000
West Midlands	879,000	408,000	225,000	1,512,000
East of England	1,023,000	418,000	192,000	1,633,000
London	1,127,000	610,000	434,000	2,171,000
- Inner London	422,000	240,000	225,000	886,000
- Outer London	705,000	370,000	209,000	1,285,000
South East	1,491,000	612,000	261,000	2,364,000
South West	903,000	358,000	186,000	1,447,000
Wales	473,000	240,000	156,000	868,000
Scotland	951,000	367,000	295,000	1,614,000
Northern Ireland	242,000	164,000	106,000	512,000
UK (excluding London)	9,152,000	4,010,000	2,405,000	15,568,000
<i>Per cent</i>				
UK	58	26	16	100
North East	53	25	22	100
North West	56	25	18	100
Yorkshire & the Humber	58	25	17	100
East Midlands	58	27	15	100
West Midlands	58	27	15	100
East of England	63	26	12	100
London	52	28	20	100
- Inner London	48	27	25	100
- Outer London	55	29	16	100
South East	63	26	11	100
South West	62	25	13	100
Wales	54	28	18	100
Scotland	59	23	18	100
Northern Ireland	47	32	21	100
UK (excluding London)	59	26	15	100

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: All data are survey estimates and are subject to sampling variability. Figures are based on those households with known economic activity only and have not been adjusted for missing data. The extent of missing data generally means that all numbers quoted above are under-estimates. The LFS estimate for the number of UK working age households is 18.7m but data here relate to 17.7m households.

C7. Working-age households by combined economic activity status of household, London & UK, Autumn 2004

	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK
All working age households	989,000	1,403,000	2,392,000	18,695,000
Households with unknown economic activity status	103,000	118,000	221,000	956,000
% households with missing data	10	8	9	5
<hr/>				
All households (with known economic activity)	886,000	1,285,000	2,171,000	17,739,000
Working households	422,000	705,000	1,127,000	10,279,000
Mixed h'hlds containing working & workless members	240,000	370,000	610,000	4,620,000
- Employed & unemployed	36,000	42,000	78,000	524,000
- Employed & inactive	190,000	312,000	502,000	3,932,000
- Employed, unemployed & inactive	**	**	29,000	163,000
Workless households	225,000	209,000	434,000	2,839,000
- All unemployed	28,000	20,000	49,000	275,000
- Unemployed & economically inactive	24,000	21,000	45,000	207,000
- All economically inactive	173,000	167,000	341,000	2,357,000
<hr/>				
<i>Percentages</i>				
All households	100	100	100	100
- Working households	48	55	52	58
- Mixed households	27	29	28	26
- Workless households	25	16	20	16
<hr/>				
Mixed households	100	100	100	100
- Employed & unemployed	15	11	13	11
- Employed & inactive	79	84	82	85
- Employed, unemployed & inactive	**	**	5	4
<hr/>				
Workless households	100	100	100	100
- All unemployed	13	10	11	10
- Unemployed & economically inactive	10	10	10	7
- All economically inactive	77	80	79	83

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: All data are survey estimates and are subject to sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks **

C8 (Part 1 of 2). Working households by household type and region (rates), Autumn 2004

	Working (working age) households - all adults in employment							
	Households with dependent children				Households without dependent children			
	All working households ¹	All ²	Couples with dep. children	Lone parents	All	One person h'holds	Couple only households	Other h'holds
UK	10,231,000	3,808,000	3,033,000	752,000	6,423,000	2,559,000	2,732,000	1,132,000
North East	406,000	150,000	113,000	36,000	256,000	104,000	107,000	45,000
North West	1,162,000	477,000	376,000	99,000	685,000	272,000	290,000	122,000
Yorks. & Humber	873,000	322,000	254,000	67,000	551,000	206,000	252,000	93,000
East Midlands	738,000	287,000	232,000	51,000	451,000	162,000	206,000	83,000
West Midlands	874,000	350,000	278,000	68,000	524,000	193,000	230,000	101,000
East of England	1,015,000	356,000	294,000	62,000	659,000	240,000	289,000	130,000
Greater London	1,117,000	356,000	268,000	83,000	761,000	371,000	257,000	133,000
Inner London	416,000	98,000	65,000	31,000	318,000	177,000	93,000	48,000
Outer London	701,000	258,000	203,000	52,000	443,000	194,000	164,000	85,000
South East	1,484,000	561,000	467,000	92,000	923,000	362,000	400,000	161,000
South West	899,000	326,000	259,000	66,000	573,000	223,000	263,000	87,000
Wales	472,000	188,000	146,000	41,000	284,000	106,000	130,000	49,000
Scotland	948,000	332,000	261,000	71,000	616,000	267,000	246,000	102,000
Northern Ireland	241,000	103,000	85,000	**	139,000	54,000	59,000	26,000
UK (exc. London)	9,114,000	3,453,000	2,765,000	668,000	5,661,000	2,188,000	2,474,000	999,000

Percentage rates (%) - working households as a percentage of all households

UK	58	54	58	44	61	72	64	40
North East	53	52	56	44	53	63	57	36
North West	56	56	62	42	57	66	61	37
Yorks. & Humber	58	55	59	49	60	72	63	41
East Midlands	58	55	58	47	60	74	63	40
West Midlands	58	56	59	47	60	72	65	39
East of England	63	57	59	52	66	78	69	48
Greater London	52	39	44	30	61	73	67	39
Inner London	47	29	33	23	59	69	65	35
Outer London	55	45	50	35	63	76	67	41
South East	63	59	62	52	65	80	66	45
South West	62	59	61	56	64	79	66	42
Wales	55	52	55	47	56	68	59	37
Scotland	59	59	64	46	59	68	63	39
Northern Ireland	47	46	51	**	48	62	59	26
UK (exc. London)	59	56	60	47	60	72	64	40

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes:

1 - Data exclude households with missing data on combined economic activity and/or those where the number of dependent children was missing. The LFS estimate for the number of London working age households was 2.4m but London data here are based on 2.2m households (of these, 1.1m were working households).

2 - 'All households with children' totals include a small number of 'other household types' with children. Data are not provided separately for this group due to small sample size.

** Data suppressed due to very poor reliability

C8 (Part 2 of 2). Working households by type and region (proportions), Autumn 2004

	Working (working age) households - all adults in employment							
	All working households ¹	Households with dependent children			Households without dependent children			
		All ²	Couples with dep. children	Lone parents	All	One person h'holds	Couple only h'holds	Other households
UK	10,231,000	3,808,000	3,033,000	752,000	6,423,000	2,559,000	2,732,000	1,132,000
North East	406,000	150,000	113,000	36,000	256,000	104,000	107,000	45,000
North West	1,162,000	477,000	376,000	99,000	685,000	272,000	290,000	122,000
Yorkshire & Humber	873,000	322,000	254,000	67,000	551,000	206,000	252,000	93,000
East Midlands	738,000	287,000	232,000	51,000	451,000	162,000	206,000	83,000
West Midlands	874,000	350,000	278,000	68,000	524,000	193,000	230,000	101,000
East of England	1,015,000	356,000	294,000	62,000	659,000	240,000	289,000	130,000
Greater London	1,117,000	356,000	268,000	83,000	761,000	371,000	257,000	133,000
Inner London	416,000	98,000	65,000	31,000	318,000	177,000	93,000	48,000
Outer London	701,000	258,000	203,000	52,000	443,000	194,000	164,000	85,000
South East	1,484,000	561,000	467,000	92,000	923,000	362,000	400,000	161,000
South West	899,000	326,000	259,000	66,000	573,000	223,000	263,000	87,000
Wales	472,000	188,000	146,000	41,000	284,000	106,000	130,000	49,000
Scotland	948,000	332,000	261,000	71,000	616,000	267,000	246,000	102,000
Northern Ireland	241,000	103,000	85,000	**	139,000	54,000	59,000	26,000
UK (exc. London)	9,114,000	3,453,000	2,765,000	668,000	5,661,000	2,188,000	2,474,000	999,000

Proportions (%) - proportion of working households by type

UK	100	37	30	7	63	25	27	11
North East	100	37	28	9	63	26	26	11
North West	100	41	32	8	59	23	25	11
Yorkshire & Humber	100	37	29	8	63	24	29	11
East Midlands	100	39	31	7	61	22	28	11
West Midlands	100	40	32	8	60	22	26	12
East of England	100	35	29	6	65	24	29	13
Greater London	100	32	24	7	68	33	23	12
Inner London	100	23	16	7	77	43	22	12
Outer London	100	37	29	7	63	28	23	12
South East	100	38	31	6	62	24	27	11
South West	100	36	29	7	64	25	29	10
Wales	100	40	31	9	60	22	27	10
Scotland	100	35	28	7	65	28	26	11
Northern Ireland	100	43	35	**	57	22	24	11
UK (exc. London)	100	38	30	7	62	24	27	11

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes:

1 - Data exclude households with missing data on combined economic activity and/or those where the number of dependent children was missing. The LFS estimate for the number of London working age households was 2.4m but London data here are based on 2.2m households (of these, 1.1m were working).

2 - 'All households with children' totals include a small number of 'other household types' with children. Data are not provided separately for this group due to small sample size and poor reliability.

** Data suppressed due to very poor reliability

C9 (Part 1 of 2) Mixed households by household type and region (rates), Autumn 2004

	Mixed working age households (those containing both working and workless members)							
	All households (mixed) ¹	Households with dependent children			Households without dependent children			
		All ²	Couples with dep. children	Lone parents	All	One person h'holds	Couple only households	Other households
UK	4,605,000	2,293,000	1,961,000	250,000	2,311,000	n/a	951,000	1,360,000
North East	194,000	91,000	78,000	**	103,000	n/a	40,000	63,000
North West	524,000	247,000	202,000	39,000	277,000	n/a	114,000	163,000
Yorks. & Humber	376,000	181,000	153,000	**	196,000	n/a	94,000	102,000
East Midlands	346,000	173,000	151,000	**	173,000	n/a	77,000	96,000
West Midlands	407,000	203,000	171,000	23,000	204,000	n/a	74,000	130,000
East of England	417,000	206,000	187,000	**	211,000	n/a	89,000	122,000
Greater London	605,000	349,000	289,000	43,000	256,000	n/a	89,000	167,000
Inner London	237,000	135,000	106,000	23,000	102,000	n/a	37,000	65,000
Outer London	368,000	214,000	184,000	20,000	154,000	n/a	52,000	102,000
South East	609,000	307,000	270,000	28,000	302,000	n/a	133,000	169,000
South West	357,000	171,000	153,000	**	186,000	n/a	86,000	99,000
Wales	239,000	123,000	103,000	**	116,000	n/a	48,000	68,000
Scotland	367,000	156,000	129,000	22,000	210,000	n/a	86,000	125,000
Northern Ireland	163,000	86,000	73,000	**	78,000	n/a	21,000	56,000
UK (exc. London)	3,999,000	1,944,000	1,671,000	207,000	2,055,000	n/a	862,000	1,194,000

Percentage rates (%) - mixed households as a percentage of all households

UK	26	33	37	15	22	n/a	22	48
North East	25	31	39	**	21	n/a	21	50
North West	25	29	33	17	23	n/a	24	50
Yorks. & Humber	25	31	35	**	21	n/a	23	45
East Midlands	27	33	38	**	23	n/a	24	46
West Midlands	27	32	36	16	23	n/a	21	50
East of England	26	33	38	**	21	n/a	21	45
Greater London	28	38	48	15	21	n/a	23	49
Inner London	27	39	53	17	19	n/a	26	48
Outer London	29	37	45	14	22	n/a	21	49
South East	26	33	36	16	21	n/a	22	48
South West	25	31	36	**	21	n/a	22	48
Wales	28	34	39	**	23	n/a	22	52
Scotland	23	28	32	14	20	n/a	22	48
Northern Ireland	32	38	44	**	27	n/a	21	57
UK (exc. London)	26	32	36	15	22	n/a	22	48

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes:

1 - Data exclude households with missing data on combined economic activity and/or those where the number of dependent children was missing. The LFS estimate for the number of London working age households was 2.4m but London data here are based on 2.2m households (of these 0.6m were mixed households)

2 - 'All households with children' totals include a small number of 'other household types' with children. Data are not provided separately for this group due to small sample size and poor reliability.

** Data suppressed due to very poor reliability

C9 (Part 2 of 2) Mixed households by household type and region (proportions), Autumn 2004

	Mixed working age households (those containing both working and workless members)							
	All households (mixed) ¹	Households with dependent children			All	Households without dependent children		
		All ²	Couples with dep. children	Lone parents		One person h'holds	Couple only households	Other households
UK	4,605,000	2,293,000	1,961,000	250,000	2,311,000	n/a	951,000	1,360,000
North East	194,000	91,000	78,000	**	103,000	n/a	40,000	63,000
North West	524,000	247,000	202,000	39,000	277,000	n/a	114,000	163,000
Yorks. & Humber	376,000	181,000	153,000	**	196,000	n/a	94,000	102,000
East Midlands	346,000	173,000	151,000	**	173,000	n/a	77,000	96,000
West Midlands	407,000	203,000	171,000	23,000	204,000	n/a	74,000	130,000
East of England	417,000	206,000	187,000	**	211,000	n/a	89,000	122,000
Greater London	605,000	349,000	289,000	43,000	256,000	n/a	89,000	167,000
Inner London	237,000	135,000	106,000	23,000	102,000	n/a	37,000	65,000
Outer London	368,000	214,000	184,000	20,000	154,000	n/a	52,000	102,000
South East	609,000	307,000	270,000	28,000	302,000	n/a	133,000	169,000
South West	357,000	171,000	153,000	**	186,000	n/a	86,000	99,000
Wales	239,000	123,000	103,000	**	116,000	n/a	48,000	68,000
Scotland	367,000	156,000	129,000	22,000	210,000	n/a	86,000	125,000
Northern Ireland	163,000	86,000	73,000	**	78,000	n/a	21,000	56,000
UK (exc. London)	3,999,000	1,944,000	1,671,000	207,000	2,055,000	n/a	862,000	1,194,000

Proportions (%) - proportion of mixed households by type

UK	100	50	43	5	50	n/a	21	30
North East	100	47	40	**	53	n/a	21	32
North West	100	47	38	7	53	n/a	22	31
Yorks. & Humber	100	48	41	**	52	n/a	25	27
East Midlands	100	50	44	**	50	n/a	22	28
West Midlands	100	50	42	6	50	n/a	18	32
East of England	100	49	45	**	51	n/a	21	29
Greater London	100	58	48	7	42	n/a	15	28
Inner London	100	57	45	10	43	n/a	15	28
Outer London	100	58	50	6	42	n/a	14	28
South East	100	50	44	5	50	n/a	22	28
South West	100	48	43	**	52	n/a	24	28
Wales	100	52	43	**	48	n/a	20	29
Scotland	100	43	35	6	57	n/a	23	34
Northern Ireland	100	52	45	**	48	n/a	13	35
UK (exc. London)	100	49	42	5	51	n/a	22	30

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes:

1 - Data exclude households with missing data on combined economic activity and/or those where the number of dependent children was missing. The LFS estimate for the number of London working age households was 2.4m but London data here are based on 2.2m households (of these 0.6m were mixed households)

2 - 'All households with children' totals include a small number of 'other household types' with children. Data are not provided separately for this group due to small sample size and poor reliability.

** Data suppressed due to very poor reliability

C10 (part 1 of 2) Workless households by household type and region (rates), Autumn 2004

	Workless households (working age households with all adults are workless)							
	All workless households ¹	Households with dependent children			Households without dependent children			
		All ²	Couples with dep. children	Lone parents	All	One person h'holds	Couple only h'holds	Other households
UK	2,830,000	951,000	238,000	694,000	1,879,000	973,000	581,000	325,000
North East	171,000	49,000	**	36,000	122,000	61,000	43,000	**
North West	374,000	125,000	25,000	97,000	249,000	137,000	70,000	42,000
Yorks. & Humber	248,000	81,000	26,000	54,000	166,000	80,000	56,000	30,000
East Midlands	187,000	59,000	**	41,000	128,000	56,000	42,000	30,000
West Midlands	225,000	75,000	21,000	53,000	150,000	75,000	48,000	27,000
East of England	191,000	59,000	**	44,000	132,000	68,000	44,000	21,000
Greater London	433,000	209,000	49,000	155,000	224,000	140,000	41,000	43,000
Inner London	225,000	110,000	28,000	79,000	116,000	79,000	**	23,000
Outer London	208,000	99,000	21,000	76,000	109,000	61,000	27,000	20,000
South East	261,000	77,000	**	58,000	185,000	90,000	69,000	26,000
South West	186,000	53,000	**	36,000	133,000	61,000	50,000	22,000
Wales	155,000	50,000	**	32,000	105,000	49,000	42,000	**
Scotland	294,000	79,000	**	61,000	215,000	124,000	56,000	35,000
Northern Ireland	105,000	36,000	**	27,000	70,000	33,000	20,000	**
UK (exc. London)	2,397,000	742,000	188,000	540,000	1,655,000	832,000	540,000	282,000

Percentage rates (%) - workless households as a percentage of all households

UK	16	13	5	41	18	28	14	12
North East	22	17	**	44	25	37	22	**
North West	18	15	4	41	21	34	15	13
Yorks. & Humber	17	14	6	39	18	28	14	14
East Midlands	15	11	**	38	17	26	13	14
West Midlands	15	12	4	37	17	28	14	10
East of England	12	9	**	37	13	22	10	8
Greater London	20	23	8	55	18	27	10	13
Inner London	26	32	14	59	22	31	**	17
Outer London	16	17	5	51	15	24	11	10
South East	11	8	**	33	13	20	11	7
South West	13	10	**	31	15	21	13	10
Wales	18	14	**	37	21	32	19	**
Scotland	18	14	**	40	21	32	14	13
Northern Ireland	21	16	**	52	24	38	20	**
UK (exc. London)	15	12	4	38	18	28	14	11

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes:

1 - Data exclude households with missing data on combined economic activity and/or those where the number of dependent children was missing. The LFS estimate for the number of London working age households was 2.4m but London data here are based on 2.2m households (of which 0.4m were workless).

2 - 'All households with children' totals include a small number of 'other household types' with children. Data are not provided separately for this group due to small sample size and poor reliability.

** Data suppressed due to very poor reliability

C10 (part 2 of 2) Workless households by household type and region (proportions), Autumn 2004

	Workless households (working age households with all adults are workless)							
	All workless households ¹	Households with dependent children			Households without dependent children			
		All ²	Couples with dep. children	Lone parents	All	One person h'holds	Couple only h'holds	Other households
UK	2,830,000	951,000	238,000	694,000	1,879,000	973,000	581,000	325,000
North East	171,000	49,000	**	36,000	122,000	61,000	43,000	**
North West	374,000	125,000	25,000	97,000	249,000	137,000	70,000	42,000
Yorks. & Humber	248,000	81,000	26,000	54,000	166,000	80,000	56,000	30,000
East Midlands	187,000	59,000	**	41,000	128,000	56,000	42,000	30,000
West Midlands	225,000	75,000	21,000	53,000	150,000	75,000	48,000	27,000
East of England	191,000	59,000	**	44,000	132,000	68,000	44,000	21,000
Greater London	433,000	209,000	49,000	155,000	224,000	140,000	41,000	43,000
Inner London	225,000	110,000	28,000	79,000	116,000	79,000	**	23,000
Outer London	208,000	99,000	21,000	76,000	109,000	61,000	27,000	20,000
South East	261,000	77,000	**	58,000	185,000	90,000	69,000	26,000
South West	186,000	53,000	**	36,000	133,000	61,000	50,000	22,000
Wales	155,000	50,000	**	32,000	105,000	49,000	42,000	**
Scotland	294,000	79,000	**	61,000	215,000	124,000	56,000	35,000
Northern Ireland	105,000	36,000	**	27,000	70,000	33,000	20,000	**
UK (exc. London)	2,397,000	742,000	188,000	540,000	1,655,000	832,000	540,000	282,000

Proportions (%) - proportion of workless households by type

UK	100	34	8	25	66	34	21	11
North East	100	29	**	21	71	36	25	**
North West	100	33	7	26	67	37	19	11
Yorks. & Humber	100	33	11	22	67	32	23	12
East Midlands	100	31	**	22	69	30	23	16
West Midlands	100	33	9	24	67	33	22	12
East of England	100	31	**	23	69	35	23	11
Greater London	100	48	11	36	52	32	9	10
Inner London	100	49	12	35	51	35	**	10
Outer London	100	48	10	37	52	29	13	10
South East	100	29	**	22	71	34	26	10
South West	100	29	**	20	71	33	27	12
Wales	100	32	**	21	68	31	27	**
Scotland	100	27	**	21	73	42	19	12
Northern Ireland	100	34	**	26	66	31	19	**
UK (exc. London)	100	31	8	23	69	35	23	12

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes:

1 - Data exclude households with missing data on combined economic activity and/or those where the number of dependent children was missing. The LFS estimate for the number of London working age households was 2.4m but London data here are based on 2.2m households (of which 0.4m were workless).

2 - 'All households with children' totals include a small number of 'other household types' with children. Data are not provided separately for this group due to small sample size and poor reliability.

** Data suppressed due to very poor reliability

C11. Working-age households by ethnic origin of household reference person and combined economic activity status of household, Autumn 2004

Ethnic origin of household reference person	Number of households ¹				Percentage totals (%)			
	Working h'hlds	Mixed h'hlds	Workless h'hlds	Total	Working h'hlds	Mixed h'hlds	Workless h'hlds	Total
London								
All persons ²	1,127,000	610,000	434,000	2,171,000	52	28	20	100
White groups	857,000	392,000	251,000	1,500,000	57	26	17	100
BME groups ³	268,000	218,000	182,000	669,000	40	33	27	100
Inner London								
All persons	422,000	240,000	225,000	886,000	48	27	25	100
White groups	300,000	141,000	109,000	550,000	55	26	20	100
BME groups ³	121,000	99,000	116,000	336,000	36	29	35	100
Outer London								
All persons	705,000	370,000	209,000	1,285,000	55	29	16	100
White groups	557,000	251,000	142,000	950,000	59	26	15	100
BME groups ³	148,000	119,000	66,000	333,000	44	36	20	100
UK (excluding London)								
All persons	9,152,000	4,010,000	2,405,000	15,568,000	59	26	15	100
White groups	8,835,000	3,759,000	2,256,000	14,850,000	59	25	15	100
BME groups ³	316,000	250,000	146,000	711,000	44	35	21	100
UK								
All persons	10,279,000	4,620,000	2,839,000	17,739,000	58	26	16	100
White groups	9,692,000	4,151,000	2,507,000	16,350,000	59	25	15	100
BME groups ³	584,000	467,000	328,000	1,380,000	42	34	24	100

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes:

1 - Totals exclude households with unknown economic activity status (ie missing data). For example, the LFS estimate for the number of London working age households was 2.4m, but data here relate to 2.2m households. All LFS estimates are subject to a degree of sampling variability.

2 - All persons totals include people with unknown ethnic origin

3 - BME (Black and Minority Ethnic) groups are all those groups other than White groups.

C12. Working age households (excluding those that contain full-time students) by region and combined economic activity of household, Autumn 2004

	Percentage of households (%)			
	Working households	Mixed households (containing both working & workless members)	Workless households	Total
UK	9,692,000	3,469,000	2,548,000	15,710,000
North East	388,000	149,000	160,000	697,000
North West	1,094,000	384,000	341,000	1,819,000
Yorkshire & the Humber	823,000	283,000	229,000	1,335,000
East Midlands	697,000	267,000	168,000	1,132,000
West Midlands	823,000	316,000	203,000	1,343,000
East of England	965,000	330,000	175,000	1,471,000
London	1,079,000	428,000	354,000	1,861,000
- Inner London	404,000	165,000	179,000	748,000
- Outer London	675,000	263,000	175,000	1,113,000
South East	1,402,000	464,000	238,000	2,104,000
South West	854,000	282,000	169,000	1,306,000
Wales	442,000	184,000	143,000	769,000
Scotland	893,000	274,000	271,000	1,438,000
Northern Ireland	230,000	108,000	96,000	435,000
UK excluding London	8,613,000	3,041,000	2,194,000	13,848,000
<i>Per cent</i>				
UK	62	22	16	100
North East	56	21	23	100
North West	60	21	19	100
Yorkshire & the Humber	62	21	17	100
East Midlands	62	24	15	100
West Midlands	61	24	15	100
East of England	66	22	12	100
London	58	23	19	100
- Inner London	54	22	24	100
- Outer London	61	24	16	100
South East	67	22	11	100
South West	65	22	13	100
Wales	57	24	19	100
Scotland	62	19	19	100
Northern Ireland	53	25	22	100
UK (Excluding London)	62	22	16	100

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: Figures are based on those households with known economic activity only and have not been adjusted for missing data. The extent of missing data generally means that all numbers quoted above are under-estimates.

C13. Households by combined economic activity, country of birth (HRP) and dependent children, Greater London, Autumn 2004

	Working age households			Total
	Working households	Mixed households	Workless households	
All working age households	1,117,000	604,000	432,000	2,154,000
HRP born in UK	782,000	334,000	234,000	1,350,000
HRP born outside UK	335,000	270,000	199,000	804,000
Working age households with dependent children	356,000	348,000	209,000	913,000
HRP born in UK	248,000	175,000	102,000	525,000
HRP born outside UK	108,000	173,000	107,000	388,000
Working age households without dependent children	761,000	256,000	223,000	1,241,000
HRP born in UK	534,000	159,000	132,000	825,000
HRP born outside UK	227,000	97,000	91,000	415,000
Rates (%)				
All working age households	52	28	20	100
HRP born in UK	58	25	17	100
HRP born outside UK	42	34	25	100
Working age households with dependent children	39	38	23	100
HRP born in UK	47	33	19	100
HRP born outside UK	28	45	28	100
Working age households without dependent children	61	21	18	100
HRP born in UK	65	19	16	100
HRP born outside UK	55	23	22	100
Proportions (%)				
All working age households	100	100	100	100
HRP born in UK	70	55	54	63
HRP born outside UK	30	45	46	37
Working age households with dependent children	100	100	100	100
HRP born in UK	70	50	49	57
HRP born outside UK	30	50	51	43
Working age households without dependent children	100	100	100	100
HRP born in UK	70	62	59	67
HRP born outside UK	30	38	41	33

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: All LFS estimates are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Figures are based on households with known economic activity only and have not been adjusted for missing data. Data also exclude households with missing data on country of birth and/or number of dependent children so totals may differ from those on other tables.

C14. Working age people by region and combined economic activity status of household, Autumn 2004

	People (working age) living in:			Total
	Working households	Mixed households (containing both working & workless members)	Workless households	
UK	18,870,000	10,954,000	3,851,000	33,674,000
North East	739,000	462,000	236,000	1,436,000
North West	2,166,000	1,245,000	493,000	3,904,000
Yorkshire & the Humber	1,614,000	890,000	334,000	2,839,000
East Midlands	1,386,000	823,000	266,000	2,476,000
West Midlands	1,654,000	962,000	313,000	2,930,000
East of England	1,930,000	977,000	251,000	3,159,000
London	1,931,000	1,520,000	626,000	4,076,000
- Inner London	674,000	613,000	335,000	1,622,000
- Outer London	1,257,000	907,000	290,000	2,454,000
South East	2,768,000	1,427,000	346,000	4,542,000
South West	1,652,000	821,000	253,000	2,726,000
Wales	870,000	551,000	214,000	1,635,000
Scotland	1,703,000	844,000	372,000	2,919,000
Northern Ireland	456,000	432,000	147,000	1,034,000
UK exc. London	16,938,000	9,434,000	3,225,000	29,598,000
<i>Per cent</i>				
UK	56	33	11	100
North East	51	32	16	100
North West	55	32	13	100
Yorkshire & the Humber	57	31	12	100
East Midlands	56	33	11	100
West Midlands	56	33	11	100
East of England	61	31	8	100
London	47	37	15	100
- Inner London	42	38	21	100
- Outer London	51	37	12	100
South East	61	31	8	100
South West	61	30	9	100
Wales	53	34	13	100
Scotland	58	29	13	100
Northern Ireland	44	42	14	100
UK exc. London	57	32	11	100

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: All data are survey estimates and are subject to sampling variability. Figures are based on those people in households with known economic activity only and have not been adjusted for missing data. The extent of missing data generally means that all numbers quoted above are under-estimates. The LFS estimate for the number of UK working age persons is 36.4m but data here relate to 33.7m people.

C15. Working-age persons by combined economic activity status of household, London & UK, Autumn 2004

	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK
All persons working age	1,914,000	2,803,000	4,716,000	36,352,000
<i>In households where combined economic activity status is unknown</i>	292,000	348,000	640,000	2,678,000
<i>% missing data</i>	15	12	14	7
<hr/>				
Working age people (in households with known economic activity)	1,622,000	2,454,000	4,076,000	33,674,000
In working households	674,000	1,257,000	1,931,000	18,870,000
In mixed households	613,000	907,000	1,520,000	10,954,000
- Employed & unemployed	90,000	109,000	199,000	1,382,000
- Employed & inactive	466,000	742,000	1,208,000	8,974,000
- Employed, unemployed & inactive	57,000	56,000	113,000	597,000
In workless households	335,000	290,000	626,000	3,851,000
- All unemployed	31,000	21,000	52,000	301,000
- Unemployed & economically inactive	56,000	51,000	106,000	448,000
- All economically inactive	249,000	218,000	467,000	3,102,000
<hr/>				
<i>Percentages</i>				
All working age people	100	100	100	100
- in working households	42	51	47	56
- in mixed households	38	37	37	33
- in workless households	21	12	15	11
<hr/>				
In mixed households	100	100	100	100
- Employed & unemployed	15	12	13	13
- Employed & inactive	76	82	79	82
- Employed, unemployed & inactive	9	6	7	5
<hr/>				
In workless households	100	100	100	100
- All unemployed	9	7	8	8
- Unemployed & economically inactive	17	18	17	12
- All economically inactive	74	75	75	81

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: All data are survey estimates and are subject to sampling variability.

C16 (Part 1 of 2) Working age people in working households by household type and region (rates), Autumn 2004

	Working age people in working households (with all adults in employment)							
	All households ¹	Households with dependent children			Households without dependent children			
		All ²	Couples with dep. children	Lone parents	All	One person h'holds	Couple only households	Other households
UK	18,774,000	7,696,000	6,703,000	914,000	11,078,000	2,559,000	5,290,000	3,229,000
North East	736,000	298,000	252,000	40,000	438,000	104,000	209,000	125,000
North West	2,156,000	965,000	834,000	120,000	1,192,000	272,000	565,000	355,000
Yorks. & Humber	1,609,000	652,000	568,000	81,000	958,000	206,000	486,000	266,000
East Midlands	1,381,000	576,000	503,000	62,000	806,000	162,000	400,000	243,000
West Midlands	1,646,000	712,000	616,000	81,000	934,000	193,000	446,000	295,000
East of England	1,915,000	741,000	662,000	75,000	1,175,000	240,000	558,000	377,000
Greater London	1,913,000	680,000	573,000	93,000	1,233,000	371,000	503,000	359,000
Inner London	663,000	179,000	141,000	33,000	484,000	177,000	183,000	124,000
Outer London	1,250,000	501,000	432,000	59,000	748,000	194,000	319,000	235,000
South East	2,753,000	1,165,000	1,044,000	116,000	1,588,000	362,000	771,000	455,000
South West	1,645,000	663,000	571,000	89,000	981,000	223,000	506,000	253,000
Wales	869,000	374,000	321,000	50,000	495,000	106,000	253,000	136,000
Scotland	1,696,000	659,000	572,000	87,000	1,037,000	267,000	480,000	290,000
Northern Ireland	454,000	211,000	186,000	21,000	243,000	54,000	113,000	76,000
UK (exc. London)	16,861,000	7,015,000	6,130,000	821,000	9,846,000	2,188,000	4,787,000	2,870,000

Percentage rates (%) - working households as a percentage of all households

UK	56	51	54	39	60	72	68	45
North East	51	49	52	36	53	63	61	40
North West	55	54	58	37	57	66	65	43
Yorks. & Humber	57	52	56	44	61	72	67	47
East Midlands	56	51	54	43	60	74	67	46
West Midlands	56	53	56	40	60	72	70	45
East of England	61	55	56	49	66	78	72	53
Greater London	47	35	40	23	58	73	70	41
Inner London	41	25	29	17	55	69	67	35
Outer London	51	41	45	30	61	76	71	45
South East	61	57	59	47	64	80	70	49
South West	61	56	57	55	64	79	70	47
Wales	53	49	52	42	57	68	63	44
Scotland	58	57	60	43	59	68	68	45
Northern Ireland	44	41	44	27	47	62	64	31
UK (exc. London)	57	53	56	43	60	72	68	46

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes:

1 - Data exclude people in households with missing data on combined economic activity and/or those where the number of dependent children was missing. The LFS estimate for the number of working age Londoners was 4.7m but data here are based on 4.0m residents (of these, 1.9m were living in working households).

2 - 'All households with children' totals include a small number of 'other household types' with children. Data are not provided separately for this group due to small sample size and poor reliability.

C16 (Part 2 of 2) Working age people in working households by household type and region (proportions), Autumn 2004

	Working age people in working households (with all adults in employment)							
	Households with dependent children				Households without dependent children			
	All households ¹	All ²	Couples with dep. children	Lone parents	All	One person h'holds	Couple only households	Other households
UK	18,774,000	7,696,000	6,703,000	914,000	11,078,000	2,559,000	5,290,000	3,229,000
North East	736,000	298,000	252,000	40,000	438,000	104,000	209,000	125,000
North West	2,156,000	965,000	834,000	120,000	1,192,000	272,000	565,000	355,000
Yorks. & Humber	1,609,000	652,000	568,000	81,000	958,000	206,000	486,000	266,000
East Midlands	1,381,000	576,000	503,000	62,000	806,000	162,000	400,000	243,000
West Midlands	1,646,000	712,000	616,000	81,000	934,000	193,000	446,000	295,000
East of England	1,915,000	741,000	662,000	75,000	1,175,000	240,000	558,000	377,000
Greater London	1,913,000	680,000	573,000	93,000	1,233,000	371,000	503,000	359,000
Inner London	663,000	179,000	141,000	33,000	484,000	177,000	183,000	124,000
Outer London	1,250,000	501,000	432,000	59,000	748,000	194,000	319,000	235,000
South East	2,753,000	1,165,000	1,044,000	116,000	1,588,000	362,000	771,000	455,000
South West	1,645,000	663,000	571,000	89,000	981,000	223,000	506,000	253,000
Wales	869,000	374,000	321,000	50,000	495,000	106,000	253,000	136,000
Scotland	1,696,000	659,000	572,000	87,000	1,037,000	267,000	480,000	290,000
Northern Ireland	454,000	211,000	186,000	21,000	243,000	54,000	113,000	76,000
UK (exc. London)	16,861,000	7,015,000	6,130,000	821,000	9,846,000	2,188,000	4,787,000	2,870,000

Proportions (%) - proportion of working households by type

UK	100	41	36	5	59	14	28	17
North East	100	41	34	5	59	14	28	17
North West	100	45	39	6	55	13	26	16
Yorks. & Humber	100	40	35	5	60	13	30	17
East Midlands	100	42	36	5	58	12	29	18
West Midlands	100	43	37	5	57	12	27	18
East of England	100	39	35	4	61	13	29	20
Greater London	100	36	30	5	64	19	26	19
Inner London	100	27	21	5	73	27	28	19
Outer London	100	40	35	5	60	16	26	19
South East	100	42	38	4	58	13	28	17
South West	100	40	35	5	60	14	31	15
Wales	100	43	37	6	57	12	29	16
Scotland	100	39	34	5	61	16	28	17
Northern Ireland	100	46	41	5	54	12	25	17
UK (exc. London)	100	42	36	5	58	13	28	17

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes:

1 - Data exclude people in households with missing data on combined economic activity and/or those where the number of dependent children was missing. The LFS estimate for the number of working age Londoners was 4.7m but data here are based on 4.0m residents. (of these, 1.9m were living in working households).

2 - 'All households with children' totals include a small number of 'other household types' with children. Data are not provided separately for this group due to small sample size and poor reliability.

C17 (Part 1 of 2) Working age people in mixed households by household type and region (rates), Autumn 2004

	Working age people in mixed households (those containing both working and workless members)							
	All mixed h'holds ¹	Households with dependent children			Households without dependent children			
		All ²	Couples with dep. children	Lone parents	All	One person h'holds	Couple only households	Other households
UK	10,921,000	5,992,000	5,119,000	581,000	4,928,000	n/a	1,622,000	3,306,000
North East	460,000	237,000	206,000	23,000	222,000	n/a	69,000	153,000
North West	1,241,000	654,000	539,000	93,000	588,000	n/a	196,000	391,000
Yorks. & Humber	889,000	482,000	396,000	40,000	406,000	n/a	154,000	252,000
East Midlands	822,000	455,000	398,000	35,000	366,000	n/a	136,000	231,000
West Midlands	960,000	527,000	439,000	56,000	434,000	n/a	124,000	310,000
East of England	975,000	528,000	478,000	31,000	447,000	n/a	152,000	295,000
Greater London	1,509,000	931,000	761,000	106,000	578,000	n/a	157,000	422,000
Inner London	608,000	367,000	280,000	60,000	241,000	n/a	67,000	173,000
Outer London	901,000	564,000	481,000	46,000	337,000	n/a	89,000	248,000
South East	1,423,000	777,000	686,000	64,000	646,000	n/a	228,000	418,000
South West	819,000	435,000	393,000	33,000	385,000	n/a	144,000	241,000
Wales	550,000	316,000	264,000	32,000	234,000	n/a	81,000	152,000
Scotland	843,000	399,000	340,000	45,000	444,000	n/a	146,000	298,000
Northern Ireland	430,000	252,000	220,000	22,000	178,000	n/a	34,000	143,000
UK (exc. London)	9,411,000	5,061,000	4,359,000	475,000	4,350,000	n/a	1,466,000	2,884,000

Percentage rates (%) - mixed households as a percentage of all households

UK	33	40	41	25	27	n/a	21	46
North East	32	39	43	21	27	n/a	20	49
North West	32	36	38	28	28	n/a	23	48
Yorks & Humber	31	38	39	22	26	n/a	21	44
East Midlands	33	41	42	24	27	n/a	23	43
West Midlands	33	39	40	28	28	n/a	19	47
East of England	31	39	41	20	25	n/a	20	42
Greater London	37	48	53	27	27	n/a	22	48
Inner London	38	51	57	30	27	n/a	25	49
Outer London	37	47	50	23	27	n/a	20	47
South East	31	38	39	26	26	n/a	21	45
South West	30	37	40	20	25	n/a	20	45
Wales	34	41	42	27	27	n/a	20	49
Scotland	29	34	36	22	25	n/a	21	46
Northern Ireland	42	49	52	29	35	n/a	19	58
UK (exc. London)	32	38	40	25	27	n/a	21	46

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes:

1 - Data exclude people in households with missing data on combined economic activity and/or those where the number of dependent children was missing. The LFS estimate for the number of working age Londoners was 4.7m but data here are based on 4.0m residents (Of these, 1.5m were living in mixed households).

2 - 'All households with children' totals include a small number of 'other household types' with children. Data are not provided separately for this group due to small sample size and poor reliability.

C17 (Part 2 of 2) Working age people in mixed households by household type and region (proportions), Autumn 2004

	Working age people in mixed households (those containing both working and workless members)							
	All mixed households ¹	Households with dependent children			Households without dependent children			
		All ²	Couples with dep. children	Lone parents	All	One person h'holds	Couple only households	Other households
UK	10,921,000	5,992,000	5,119,000	581,000	4,928,000	n/a	1,622,000	3,306,000
North East	460,000	237,000	206,000	23,000	222,000	n/a	69,000	153,000
North West	1,241,000	654,000	539,000	93,000	588,000	n/a	196,000	391,000
Yorks. & Humber	889,000	482,000	396,000	40,000	406,000	n/a	154,000	252,000
East Midlands	822,000	455,000	398,000	35,000	366,000	n/a	136,000	231,000
West Midlands	960,000	527,000	439,000	56,000	434,000	n/a	124,000	310,000
East of England	975,000	528,000	478,000	31,000	447,000	n/a	152,000	295,000
Greater London	1,509,000	931,000	761,000	106,000	578,000	n/a	157,000	422,000
Inner London	608,000	367,000	280,000	60,000	241,000	n/a	67,000	173,000
Outer London	901,000	564,000	481,000	46,000	337,000	n/a	89,000	248,000
South East	1,423,000	777,000	686,000	64,000	646,000	n/a	228,000	418,000
South West	819,000	435,000	393,000	33,000	385,000	n/a	144,000	241,000
Wales	550,000	316,000	264,000	32,000	234,000	n/a	81,000	152,000
Scotland	843,000	399,000	340,000	45,000	444,000	n/a	146,000	298,000
Northern Ireland	430,000	252,000	220,000	22,000	178,000	n/a	34,000	143,000
UK (exc. London)	9,411,000	5,061,000	4,359,000	475,000	4,350,000	n/a	1,466,000	2,884,000

Proportions (%) - proportion of mixed households by type

UK	100	55	47	5	45	n/a	15	30
North East	100	52	45	5	48	n/a	15	33
North West	100	53	43	7	47	n/a	16	32
Yorks. & Humber	100	54	45	5	46	n/a	17	28
East Midlands	100	55	48	4	45	n/a	16	28
West Midlands	100	55	46	6	45	n/a	13	32
East of England	100	54	49	3	46	n/a	16	30
Greater London	100	62	50	7	38	n/a	10	28
Inner London	100	60	46	10	40	n/a	11	29
Outer London	100	63	53	5	37	n/a	10	28
South East	100	55	48	4	45	n/a	16	29
South West	100	53	48	4	47	n/a	18	29
Wales	100	57	48	6	43	n/a	15	28
Scotland	100	47	40	5	53	n/a	17	35
Northern Ireland	100	59	51	5	41	n/a	8	33
UK (exc. London)	100	54	46	5	46	n/a	16	31

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes:

1 - Data exclude people in households with missing data on combined economic activity and/or those where the number of dependent children was missing. The LFS estimate for the number of working age Londoners was 4.7m but data here are based on 4.0m residents (of these, 1.5m were living in mixed households).

2 - 'All households with children' totals include a small number of 'other household types' with children. Data are not provided separately for this group due to small sample size and poor reliability.

C18 (Part 1 of 2) Working age people in workless households by type and region (Rates), Autumn 2004

	Persons working age in workless households (where all adults are workless)							
	All workless households ¹	Households with dependent children			Households without dependent children			
		All ²	Couples with dep. children	Lone parents	All	One person h'holds	Couple only households	Other households
UK	3,839,000	1,408,000	534,000	827,000	2,431,000	973,000	860,000	599,000
North East	235,000	76,000	23,000	48,000	159,000	61,000	66,000	31,000
North West	491,000	177,000	58,000	115,000	314,000	137,000	104,000	73,000
Yorks. & Humber	332,000	122,000	57,000	62,000	211,000	80,000	82,000	49,000
East Midlands	265,000	88,000	37,000	49,000	178,000	56,000	65,000	57,000
West Midlands	313,000	116,000	49,000	65,000	196,000	75,000	70,000	51,000
East of England	251,000	81,000	32,000	48,000	169,000	68,000	63,000	39,000
Greater London	625,000	323,000	114,000	197,000	301,000	140,000	62,000	99,000
Inner London	335,000	180,000	67,000	103,000	156,000	79,000	21,000	55,000
Outer London	290,000	144,000	46,000	93,000	146,000	61,000	41,000	44,000
South East	346,000	107,000	39,000	66,000	240,000	90,000	101,000	49,000
South West	252,000	79,000	30,000	40,000	173,000	61,000	73,000	40,000
Wales	213,000	77,000	38,000	36,000	136,000	49,000	65,000	22,000
Scotland	371,000	108,000	37,000	69,000	263,000	124,000	80,000	59,000
Northern Ireland	145,000	54,000	20,000	34,000	92,000	33,000	30,000	29,000
UK (exc. London)	3,214,000	1,084,000	421,000	630,000	2,130,000	832,000	798,000	500,000

Percentage rates (%) - workless households as a percentage of all households

UK	11	9	4	36	13	28	11	8
North East	16	12	5	43	19	37	19	10
North West	13	10	4	35	15	34	12	9
Yorks. & Humber	12	10	6	34	13	28	11	9
East Midlands	11	8	4	33	13	26	11	11
West Midlands	11	9	4	32	13	28	11	8
East of England	8	6	3	31	9	22	8	5
Greater London	15	17	8	50	14	27	9	11
Inner London	21	25	14	53	18	31	8	16
Outer London	12	12	5	47	12	24	9	8
South East	8	5	2	27	10	20	9	5
South West	9	7	3	25	11	21	10	7
Wales	13	10	6	31	16	32	16	7
Scotland	13	9	4	34	15	32	11	9
Northern Ireland	14	10	5	44	18	38	17	12
UK (exc. London)	11	8	4	33	13	28	11	8

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes:

1 - Data exclude people in households with missing data on combined economic activity and/or those where the number of dependent children was missing. The LFS estimate for the number of working age Londoners was 4.7m but data here are based on 4.0m residents (of these, 0.6m were living in workless households).

2 - 'All households with children' totals include a small number of 'other household types' with children. Data are not provided separately for this group due to small sample size and poor reliability.

C18 (Part 2 of 2) Working age people in workless households by type and region (proportions), Autumn 2004

	Persons working age in workless households (where all adults are workless)								
	All workless h'holds ¹	Households with dependent children			Households without dependent children				
		All ²	Couples with dep. children	Lone parents	One person h'holds		Couple only		Other h'holds
					All	h'holds	households	h'holds	
UK	3,839,000	1,408,000	534,000	827,000	2,431,000	973,000	860,000	599,000	
North East	235,000	76,000	23,000	48,000	159,000	61,000	66,000	31,000	
North West	491,000	177,000	58,000	115,000	314,000	137,000	104,000	73,000	
Yorks. & Humber	332,000	122,000	57,000	62,000	211,000	80,000	82,000	49,000	
East Midlands	265,000	88,000	37,000	49,000	178,000	56,000	65,000	57,000	
West Midlands	313,000	116,000	49,000	65,000	196,000	75,000	70,000	51,000	
East of England	251,000	81,000	32,000	48,000	169,000	68,000	63,000	39,000	
Greater London	625,000	323,000	114,000	197,000	301,000	140,000	62,000	99,000	
Inner London	335,000	180,000	67,000	103,000	156,000	79,000	21,000	55,000	
Outer London	290,000	144,000	46,000	93,000	146,000	61,000	41,000	44,000	
South East	346,000	107,000	39,000	66,000	240,000	90,000	101,000	49,000	
South West	252,000	79,000	30,000	40,000	173,000	61,000	73,000	40,000	
Wales	213,000	77,000	38,000	36,000	136,000	49,000	65,000	22,000	
Scotland	371,000	108,000	37,000	69,000	263,000	124,000	80,000	59,000	
Northern Ireland	145,000	54,000	20,000	34,000	92,000	33,000	30,000	29,000	
UK (exc. London)	3,214,000	1,084,000	421,000	630,000	2,130,000	832,000	798,000	500,000	

Proportions (%) - proportion of workless households by type

UK	100	37	14	22	63	25	22	16
North East	100	32	10	20	68	26	28	13
North West	100	36	12	23	64	28	21	15
Yorks. & Humber	100	37	17	19	63	24	25	15
East Midlands	100	33	14	18	67	21	24	21
West Midlands	100	37	16	21	63	24	22	16
East of England	100	32	13	19	68	27	25	15
Greater London	100	52	18	31	48	22	10	16
Inner London	100	54	20	31	46	24	6	16
Outer London	100	50	16	32	50	21	14	15
South East	100	31	11	19	69	26	29	14
South West	100	31	12	16	69	24	29	16
Wales	100	36	18	17	64	23	30	11
Scotland	100	29	10	19	71	33	21	16
Northern Ireland	100	37	14	23	63	23	21	20
UK (exc. London)	100	34	13	20	66	26	25	16

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes:

1 - Data exclude people in households with missing data on combined economic activity and/or those where the number of dependent children was missing. The LFS estimate for the number of working age Londoners was 4.7m but data here are based on 4.0m residents (of these, 0.6m were living in workless households).

2 - 'All households with children' totals include a small number of 'other household types' with children. Data are not provided separately for this group due to small sample size and poor reliability.

C19. Working-age people by ethnic origin and combined economic activity status of household, Autumn 2004

	Number of households ¹				Percentage totals (%)			
	Working households	Mixed households	Workless households	Total	Working h'hlds	Mixed h'hlds	Workless h'hlds	Total
London								
All persons ²	1,931,000	1,520,000	626,000	4,076,000	47	37	15	100
White groups	1,482,000	894,000	335,000	2,711,000	55	33	12	100
BME groups ³	447,000	625,000	288,000	1,360,000	33	46	21	100
Inner London								
All persons ²	674,000	613,000	335,000	1,622,000	42	38	21	100
White groups	487,000	321,000	150,000	958,000	51	34	16	100
BME groups ³	186,000	291,000	184,000	661,000	28	44	28	100
Outer London								
All persons ²	1,257,000	907,000	290,000	2,454,000	51	37	12	100
White groups	995,000	572,000	185,000	1,752,000	57	33	11	100
BME groups ³	261,000	334,000	104,000	699,000	37	48	15	100
UK (excluding London)								
All persons ²	16,938,000	9,434,000	3,225,000	29,598,000	57	32	11	100
White groups	16,393,000	8,712,000	2,983,000	28,087,000	58	31	11	100
BME groups ³	543,000	719,000	238,000	1,500,000	36	48	16	100
UK								
All persons ²	18,870,000	10,954,000	3,851,000	33,674,000	56	33	11	100
White groups	17,875,000	9,605,000	3,318,000	30,798,000	58	31	11	100
BME groups ³	989,000	1,345,000	526,000	2,860,000	35	47	18	100

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes:

1 - Totals exclude people in households with unknown economic activity status (ie missing data). For example, the LFS estimate for the number of working age Londoners was 4.7m, but data here relate to 4.1m. All LFS estimates are subject to a degree of sampling variability.

2 - All persons totals include people with unknown ethnic origin

3 - BME (Black and Minority Ethnic) groups are all those groups other than White groups.

C20. Working age people by combined economic activity status of households by ethnicity and country of birth, Greater London, Autumn 2004 (LFS estimates¹)

	Persons working age by combined economic activity of household			
	All	Working households	Mixed households	Workless households
All persons²	4,076,000	1,931,000	1,520,000	626,000
- White groups	2,711,000	1,482,000	894,000	335,000
- BME groups	1,360,000	447,000	625,000	288,000
Born in UK	2,612,000	1,354,000	922,000	335,000
- White groups	2,169,000	1,192,000	715,000	263,000
- BME groups	441,000	161,000	207,000	73,000
Born outside UK	1,460,000	577,000	596,000	288,000
- White groups	540,000	290,000	179,000	71,000
- BME groups	917,000	286,000	417,000	215,000
Rates				
All persons	100	47	37	15
- White groups	100	55	33	12
- BME groups	100	33	46	21
Born in UK	100	52	35	13
- White groups	100	55	33	12
- BME groups	100	36	47	16
Born outside UK	100	40	41	20
- White groups	100	54	33	13
- BME groups	100	31	45	23
Proportions				
All persons	100	100	100	100
- White groups	67	77	59	54
- BME groups	33	23	41	46
Born in UK	64	70	61	54
- White groups	53	62	47	42
- BME groups	11	8	14	12
Born outside UK	36	30	39	46
- White groups	13	15	12	11
- BME groups	23	15	27	35

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes:

1 - All data are survey estimates and are subject to sampling variability

2 - Figures are based on those with known economic activity only and have not been adjusted for missing data. The extent of missing data generally means that all numbers quoted above are under-estimates. The LFS estimate for the London working age population is 4.7m but data here relate to 4.1m people. Figures do not sum exactly to 'All persons' total as these include those whose ethnicity was not known.

C21. Working age people by gender and age and combined economic activity status of households, Greater London, Autumn 2004 (Rates)¹

	Persons working age by combined economic activity of household			
	All	Working households	Mixed households	Workless households
All persons²	4,076,000	1,931,000	1,520,000	626,000
16-24	724,000	182,000	395,000	146,000
25-34	1,067,000	626,000	298,000	143,000
35-49	1,507,000	801,000	525,000	181,000
50-59/64	778,000	322,000	301,000	155,000
Men	2,019,000	980,000	775,000	264,000
16-24	361,000	96,000	201,000	64,000
25-34	500,000	303,000	149,000	48,000
35-49	717,000	393,000	258,000	66,000
50-64	440,000	188,000	166,000	86,000
Women	2,058,000	951,000	745,000	362,000
16-24	363,000	86,000	194,000	82,000
25-34	567,000	322,000	150,000	95,000
35-49	790,000	408,000	267,000	115,000
50-59	338,000	134,000	135,000	69,000
Rates				
Persons	100	47	37	15
16-24	100	25	55	20
25-34	100	59	28	13
35-49	100	53	35	12
50-59/64	100	41	39	20
Men	100	49	38	13
16-24	100	27	56	18
25-34	100	61	30	10
35-49	100	55	36	9
50-64	100	43	38	19
Women	100	46	36	18
16-24	100	24	53	23
25-34	100	57	26	17
35-49	100	52	34	15
50-59	100	40	40	20

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

1 - All data are survey estimates and are subject to sampling variability

2 - Figures are based on those with known economic activity only and have not been adjusted for missing data. The extent of missing data generally means that all numbers quoted above are under-estimates. The LFS estimate for the London working age population is 4.7m but data here relate to 4.1m people.

C22. Working age people by gender and age and combined economic activity status of households, Greater London, Autumn 2004 (Proportions)¹

	Persons working age by combined economic activity of household			
	All	Working households	Mixed households	Workless households
All persons²	4,076,000	1,931,000	1,520,000	626,000
16-24	724,000	182,000	395,000	146,000
25-34	1,067,000	626,000	298,000	143,000
35-49	1,507,000	801,000	525,000	181,000
50-59/64	778,000	322,000	301,000	155,000
Men	2,019,000	980,000	775,000	264,000
16-24	361,000	96,000	201,000	64,000
25-34	500,000	303,000	149,000	48,000
35-49	717,000	393,000	258,000	66,000
50-64	440,000	188,000	166,000	86,000
Women	2,058,000	951,000	745,000	362,000
16-24	363,000	86,000	194,000	82,000
25-34	567,000	322,000	150,000	95,000
35-49	790,000	408,000	267,000	115,000
50-59	338,000	134,000	135,000	69,000
Proportions				
Persons	100	100	100	100
16-24	18	9	26	23
25-34	26	32	20	23
35-49	37	41	35	29
50-59/64	19	17	20	25
Men	50	51	51	42
16-24	9	5	13	10
25-34	12	16	10	8
35-49	18	20	17	11
50-64	11	10	11	14
Women	50	49	49	58
16-24	9	4	13	13
25-34	14	17	10	15
35-49	19	21	18	18
50-59	8	7	9	11

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

1 - All data are survey estimates and are subject to sampling variability

2 - Figures are based on those with known economic activity only and have not been adjusted for missing data. The extent of missing data generally means that all numbers quoted above are under-estimates. The LFS estimate for the London working age population is 4.7m but data here relate to 4.1m people.

C23. Working age people (excluding full-time students) by gender and age and combined economic activity status of households, Greater London, Autumn 2004 (Rates)¹

	Persons working age by combined economic activity of household			
	All	Working households	Mixed households	Workless households
All persons²	3,668,000	1,873,000	1,280,000	515,000
16-24	400,000	147,000	187,000	65,000
25-34	1,010,000	609,000	277,000	124,000
35-49	1,487,000	796,000	518,000	172,000
50-59/64	772,000	321,000	298,000	154,000
Men	1,813,000	950,000	651,000	212,000
16-24	198,000	79,000	95,000	24,000
25-34	469,000	293,000	135,000	40,000
35-49	707,000	390,000	255,000	62,000
50-64	439,000	188,000	166,000	85,000
Women	1,856,000	923,000	629,000	303,000
16-24	202,000	68,000	93,000	41,000
25-34	541,000	316,000	142,000	84,000
35-49	780,000	406,000	263,000	110,000
50-59	333,000	133,000	132,000	68,000
Rates				
Persons	100	51	35	14
16-24	100	37	47	16
25-34	100	60	27	12
35-49	100	54	35	12
50-59/64	100	42	39	20
Men	100	52	36	12
16-24	100	40	48	12
25-34	100	63	29	9
35-49	100	55	36	9
50-64	100	43	38	19
Women	100	50	34	16
16-24	100	34	46	20
25-34	100	58	26	15
35-49	100	52	34	14
50-59	100	40	40	21

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

1- All data are survey estimates and are subject to sampling variability

2 - Figures are based on those with known economic activity only and have not been adjusted for missing data. The extent of missing data generally means that all numbers quoted above are under-estimates.

C24. Working age people (exc. full-time students) by gender and age and combined economic activity status of households, Greater London, Autumn 2004 (Proportions)¹

	Persons working age by combined economic activity of household			
	All	Working households	Mixed households	Workless households
All persons²	3,668,000	1,873,000	1,280,000	515,000
16-24	400,000	147,000	187,000	65,000
25-34	1,010,000	609,000	277,000	124,000
35-49	1,487,000	796,000	518,000	172,000
50-59/64	772,000	321,000	298,000	154,000
Men	1,813,000	950,000	651,000	212,000
16-24	198,000	79,000	95,000	24,000
25-34	469,000	293,000	135,000	40,000
35-49	707,000	390,000	255,000	62,000
50-64	439,000	188,000	166,000	85,000
Women	1,856,000	923,000	629,000	303,000
16-24	202,000	68,000	93,000	41,000
25-34	541,000	316,000	142,000	84,000
35-49	780,000	406,000	263,000	110,000
50-59	333,000	133,000	132,000	68,000
Proportions				
Persons	100	100	100	100
16-24	11	8	15	13
25-34	28	33	22	24
35-49	41	43	40	33
50-59/64	21	17	23	30
Men	49	51	51	41
16-24	5	4	7	5
25-34	13	16	11	8
35-49	19	21	20	12
50-64	12	10	13	17
Women	51	49	49	59
16-24	5	4	7	8
25-34	15	17	11	16
35-49	21	22	21	21
50-59	9	7	10	13

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

1 - All data are survey estimates and are subject to sampling variability

2 - Figures are based on those with known economic activity only and have not been adjusted for missing data. The extent of missing data generally means that all numbers quoted above are under-estimates.

C25. Working age people by disability & combined economic activity status of households, Greater London, Autumn 2004 (LFS estimates¹)

	Combined economic activity status of household			
	All	Working households	Mixed households	Workless households
All persons²	4,076,000	1,931,000	1,520,000	626,000
Long-term disabled	686,000	192,000	231,000	263,000
DDA ³ and work-limiting	422,000	72,000	142,000	209,000
DDA only	130,000	73,000	44,000	**
Work-limiting only	134,000	47,000	46,000	41,000
Not disabled	3,390,000	1,740,000	1,288,000	362,000
All with DDA disability	553,000	145,000	185,000	223,000
All with work-limiting disability	556,000	119,000	188,000	249,000
Rates				
All persons	100	47	37	15
Long-term disabled	100	28	34	38
DDA and work-limiting	100	17	34	49
DDA only	100	56	34	**
Work-limiting only	100	35	34	31
Not disabled	100	51	38	11
All with DDA disability	100	26	34	40
All with work-limiting disability	100	21	34	45
Proportions				
All persons	100	100	100	100
Long-term disabled	17	10	15	42
DDA and work-limiting	10	4	9	33
DDA only	3	4	3	**
Work-limiting only	3	2	3	7
Not disabled	83	90	85	58
All with DDA disability	14	7	12	36
All with work-limiting disability	14	6	12	40

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

1 - All data are survey estimates and are subject to sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**).

2 - Figures are based on those with known economic activity only and have not been adjusted for missing data. The extent of missing data generally means that all numbers quoted above are under-estimates. The LFS estimate for the London working age population is 4.7m but data here relate to 4.1m people.

3 - DDA = Disability Discrimination Act. Appendix B provides a full explanation of LFS disability definitions used here.

C26. Working age people by highest level qualification and combined economic activity status of households, Greater London, Autumn 2004 (LFS estimates¹)

	Combined economic activity status of household			
	All	Working households	Mixed households	Workless households
All persons working age²	4,076,000	1,931,000	1,520,000	626,000
<i>By highest qualification level:</i>				
Degree or equivalent	993,000	660,000	277,000	56,000
Higher education	242,000	140,000	84,000	**
GCE A Level or equivalent	722,000	346,000	289,000	87,000
GCSE grades A-C or equivalent	717,000	323,000	284,000	110,000
Other qualifications	751,000	317,000	309,000	124,000
No qualification	617,000	133,000	260,000	224,000
Rates				
All persons working age	100	47	37	15
<i>By highest qualification level:</i>				
Degree or equivalent	100	66	28	6
Higher education	100	58	35	**
GCE A Level or equivalent	100	48	40	12
GCSE grades A-C or equivalent	100	45	40	15
Other qualifications	100	42	41	17
No qualification	100	22	42	36
Proportions				
All persons working age	100	100	100	100
<i>By highest qualification level:</i>				
Degree or equivalent	25	34	18	9
Higher education	6	7	6	**
GCE A Level or equivalent	18	18	19	14
GCSE grades A-C or equivalent	18	17	19	18
Other qualifications	19	17	21	20
No qualification	15	7	17	36

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes:

1 - All data are survey estimates and are subject to sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to very poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**).

2 - Figures are based on those with known economic activity only and have not been adjusted for missing data. The extent of missing data generally means that all numbers quoted above are under-estimates. The LFS estimate for the London working age population is 4.7m but data here relate to 4.1m people. Figures do not sum exactly to 'all persons' totals as these include those whose qualifications levels were not known.

C27. Working age households by combined economic activity status and tenure of households, Greater London, Autumn 2004 (LFS estimates¹)

	Combined economic activity status of household			
	All	Working households	Mixed households	Workless households
All working age households²	2,171,000	1,127,000	610,000	434,000
Owner occupied	1,253,000	774,000	392,000	87,000
Rented/rent-free	917,000	353,000	217,000	347,000
Social rented	547,000	135,000	134,000	278,000
Privately rented	368,000	218,000	82,000	69,000
Rates				
All working-age households	100	52	28	20
Owner occupied ³	100	62	31	7
Rented/rent-free	100	39	24	38
Social rented	100	25	25	51
Privately/other rented	100	59	22	19
Proportions				
All working-age households	100	100	100	100
Owner occupied	58	69	64	20
Rented/rent-free	42	31	36	80
Social rented	25	12	22	64
Privately rented	17	19	13	16

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes:

1 - All data are survey estimates and are subject to sampling variability

2 - Figures are based on those households with known economic activity only and have not been adjusted for missing data. The extent of missing data generally means that all numbers quoted above are under-estimates. The LFS estimate for the number of working age households in London is 2.4m but data here relate to 2.2m households.

3 - The tenure 'part-rent/part-mortgage' is classified under owner occupied.

C28. Percentage of working age people living in mixed households by key characteristics, London & UK, Autumn 2004

	Percentage of people (working age) living in mixed households					Difference in percentage points (rounded)	
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	UK	Inner-Outer	London- Rest of UK
Persons working age	38	37	37	32	33	1	5
Gender							
Male	39	38	38	33	33	1	6
Female	37	36	36	31	32	1	5
Age							
16-24	52	57	55	46	47	-5	9
25-34	29	27	28	24	24	2	4
35-49	35	35	35	29	30	0	6
50-59/64	43	37	39	33	34	6	6
Ethnicity							
White groups	34	33	33	31	31	1	2
BME groups	44	48	46	48	47	-4	-2
Country of birth and ethnicity							
Born in UK	35	36	35	31	32	-1	4
- White groups	31	34	33	31	31	-2	2
- BME groups	46	48	47	47	47	-2	0
Born outside UK	41	40	41	39	40	1	2
- White groups	39	27	33	30	31	12	3
- BME groups	43	48	45	49	47	-5	-3
Disability							
Disabled	31	36	34	34	34	-5	0
Not disabled	39	37	38	31	32	2	7
Highest qualification level							
Degree or equivalent	27	29	28	27	27	-3	1
GCE A Level & other HE	39	38	39	31	32	1	8
GCSE grades A-C or equiv	44	38	40	33	33	6	7
Other qualifications	44	39	41	33	35	5	8
No qualification	42	42	42	37	38	0	5

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: All LFS estimates are subject to a degree of sampling variability. All data are rounded to the nearest percentage point. Percentage point difference data have been calculated on basis of unrounded percentages, then rounded.

C29. Percentage of working age people living in working households by key characteristics, London & UK, Autumn 2004

	Percentage of working age people living in working households (where all adults are in work)					Difference in percentage points (rounded)	
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	UK	Inner-Outer	London- Rest of UK
Persons working age	42	51	47	57	56	-10	-10
Gender							
Male	43	52	49	57	56	-9	-8
Female	40	50	46	58	56	-11	-12
Age							
16-24	20	29	25	44	42	-9	-19
25-34	55	62	59	68	66	-7	-9
35-49	47	57	53	63	62	-10	-10
50-59/64	32	46	41	49	49	-14	-8
Ethnicity							
White groups	51	57	55	58	58	-6	-4
BME groups	28	37	33	36	35	-9	-3
Country of birth and ethnicity							
Born in UK	47	54	52	58	57	-7	-6
- White groups	53	56	55	58	58	-3	-3
- BME groups	30	43	36	39	38	-13	-3
Born outside UK	35	44	40	48	44	-9	-8
- White groups	47	61	54	60	58	-14	-6
- BME groups	27	35	31	34	33	-7	-3
Disability							
Disabled	21	33	28	37	36	-12	-9
Not disabled	46	55	51	62	61	-9	-11
Highest qualification level							
Degree or equivalent	67	66	66	68	68	1	-2
GCE A Level & other HE	42	54	50	62	61	-12	-11
GCSE grades A-C or equiv	30	52	45	58	57	-22	-13
Other qualifications	36	47	42	53	51	-10	-11
No qualification	15	27	22	36	34	-12	-14

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: All LFS estimates are subject to a degree of sampling variability. All data are rounded to the nearest percentage point. Percentage point difference data have been calculated on basis of unrounded percentages, then rounded.

C30. Working age people and student status and combined economic activity status of household, Greater London, Autumn 2004¹

	People, working age living in:			
	Working households	Mixed households (containing working & workless members)	Workless households	Total ²
Persons working age	1,931,000	1,520,000	626,000	4,076,000
- Full-time students	58,000	240,000	111,000	408,000
- Not full-time students	1,873,000	1,280,000	515,000	3,668,000
<i>Rates (%)</i>				
Persons working age	47	37	15	100
- Full-time students	14	59	27	100
- Not full-time students	51	35	14	100
<i>Proportions (%)</i>				
Persons working age	100	100	100	100
- Full-time students	3	16	18	10
- Not full-time students	97	84	82	90

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

1 - All data are survey estimates and are subject to sampling variability

2 - Figures are based on those people with known economic activity only and have not been adjusted for missing data. The extent of missing data generally means that all numbers quoted above are under-estimates.

C31. Working age people (excluding full-time students) by region and combined economic activity status of household, Autumn 2004¹

	People, working age, excluding full-time students, living in:			Total ²
	Working households	Mixed households	Workless households	
UK	18,217,000	9,498,000	3,452,000	31,168,000
North East	716,000	408,000	223,000	1,347,000
North West	2,084,000	1,071,000	452,000	3,607,000
Yorkshire & the Humber	1,557,000	764,000	307,000	2,628,000
East Midlands	1,339,000	728,000	236,000	2,303,000
West Midlands	1,595,000	853,000	280,000	2,728,000
East of England	1,868,000	867,000	228,000	2,962,000
London	1,873,000	1,280,000	515,000	3,668,000
- Inner London	650,000	506,000	266,000	1,422,000
- Outer London	1,223,000	774,000	249,000	2,246,000
South East	2,671,000	1,235,000	313,000	4,219,000
South West	1,598,000	719,000	226,000	2,542,000
Wales	836,000	483,000	198,000	1,517,000
Scotland	1,638,000	731,000	340,000	2,709,000
Northern Ireland	443,000	360,000	135,000	938,000
UK (excluding London)	16,344,000	8,218,000	2,937,000	27,500,000

Per cent

UK	58	30	11	100
North East	53	30	17	100
North West	58	30	13	100
Yorkshire & the Humber	59	29	12	100
East Midlands	58	32	10	100
West Midlands	58	31	10	100
East of England	63	29	8	100
London	51	35	14	100
- Inner London	46	36	19	100
- Outer London	54	34	11	100
South East	63	29	7	100
South West	63	28	9	100
Wales	55	32	13	100
Scotland	60	27	13	100
Northern Ireland	47	38	14	100
UK (excluding London)	59	30	11	100

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

1 - All data are survey estimates and are subject to sampling variability

2 - Figures are based on those people with known economic activity only and have not been adjusted for missing data. The extent of missing data generally means that all numbers quoted above are under-estimates.

C32. Children in working age households by combined economic activity status of household by region, Autumn 2004

	Working households	Mixed households	Workless households	Total ¹
UK	6,036,000	3,406,000	1,704,000	11,146,000
North East	231,000	112,000	85,000	429,000
North West	751,000	375,000	226,000	1,352,000
Yorkshire & the Humber	495,000	279,000	141,000	915,000
East Midlands	458,000	264,000	100,000	822,000
West Midlands	553,000	316,000	145,000	1,015,000
East of England	570,000	318,000	105,000	993,000
London	586,000	536,000	377,000	1,499,000
- Inner London	160,000	217,000	203,000	581,000
- Outer London	425,000	319,000	174,000	918,000
South East	896,000	457,000	141,000	1,495,000
South West	523,000	240,000	94,000	858,000
Wales	289,000	171,000	87,000	547,000
Scotland	499,000	211,000	140,000	849,000
Northern Ireland	185,000	127,000	62,000	373,000
UK exc. London	5,450,000	2,870,000	1,327,000	9,647,000
<i>Per cent</i>				
UK	54	31	15	100
North East	54	26	20	100
North West	56	28	17	100
Yorkshire & the Humber	54	30	15	100
East Midlands	56	32	12	100
West Midlands	55	31	14	100
East of England	57	32	11	100
London	39	36	25	100
- Inner London	28	37	35	100
- Outer London	46	35	19	100
South East	60	31	9	100
South West	61	28	11	100
Wales	53	31	16	100
Scotland	59	25	16	100
Northern Ireland	49	34	16	100
UK exc. London	56	30	14	100

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes:

1 - Totals exclude children in households with unknown economic activity status (ie missing data). For example, the LFS estimate for the number of UK children was 11.5m, but data here relate to 11.1m. All LFS estimates are subject to a degree of sampling

C33. Children living in working-age households by combined economic activity status of household, London & UK, Autumn 2004

	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK
All children	609,000	965,000	1,574,000	11,546,000
Children in households with unknown economic activity status	28,000	47,000	75,000	400,000
% with missing data	4.6	4.9	4.8	3.5
<hr/>				
All children (in households with known combined economic activity)	581,000	918,000	1,499,000	11,146,000
In working households	160,000	425,000	586,000	6,036,000
In mixed households	217,000	319,000	536,000	3,406,000
- Employed & unemployed	26,000	25,000	51,000	322,000
- Employed & inactive	179,000	287,000	466,000	2,984,000
- Employed, unemployed & inactive	**	**	**	100,000
In workless households	203,000	174,000	377,000	1,704,000
- All unemployed	**	**	23,000	138,000
- Unemployed & economically inactive	27,000	**	46,000	176,000
- All economically inactive	164,000	144,000	308,000	1,390,000
<hr/>				
<i>Percentages</i>				
All children living:	100	100	100	100
- In working households	28	46	39	54
- In mixed households	37	35	36	31
- in workless households	35	19	25	15
<hr/>				
Children in mixed households	100	100	100	100
- Employed & unemployed	12	8	9	9
- Employed & inactive	82	90	87	88
- Employed, unemployed & inactive	**	**	**	3
<hr/>				
Children in workless households	100	100	100	100
- All unemployed	**	**	6	8
- Unemployed & economically inactive	13	**	12	10
- All economically inactive	81	82	82	82

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: LFS data are survey estimates and are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Some data are suppressed due to poor reliability and are denoted by asterisks (**). Children are those aged under 16.

C34 (Part 1 of 4) Children in working, mixed and workless households by household type and region (rates), Autumn 2004

	Children living in working age households					
	All households ¹			Working households - all adults in employment		
	All ²	Couples with dep. children	Lone parents	All ¹	Couples with dep. children	Lone parents
UK	11,146,000	8,413,000	2,494,000	6,036,000	4,906,000	1,079,000
North East	429,000	293,000	124,000	231,000	173,000	54,000
North West	1,352,000	987,000	341,000	751,000	605,000	139,000
Yorkshire & the Humber	915,000	690,000	200,000	495,000	403,000	90,000
East Midlands	822,000	651,000	152,000	458,000	382,000	72,000
West Midlands	1,015,000	771,000	218,000	553,000	447,000	99,000
East of England	993,000	801,000	177,000	570,000	473,000	93,000
Greater London	1,499,000	1,002,000	443,000	586,000	442,000	133,000
Inner London	581,000	342,000	215,000	160,000	105,000	49,000
Outer London	918,000	660,000	228,000	425,000	337,000	84,000
South East	1,495,000	1,216,000	260,000	896,000	759,000	133,000
South West	858,000	684,000	163,000	523,000	431,000	91,000
Wales	547,000	409,000	122,000	289,000	230,000	58,000
Scotland	849,000	629,000	211,000	499,000	406,000	92,000
Northern Ireland	373,000	281,000	81,000	185,000	156,000	25,000
UK (exc. London)	9,647,000	7,412,000	2,051,000	5,450,000	4,464,000	946,000

Percentage rates (%)

UK	100	100	100	54	58	43
North East	100	100	100	54	59	44
North West	100	100	100	56	61	41
Yorkshire & the Humber	100	100	100	54	58	45
East Midlands	100	100	100	56	59	48
West Midlands	100	100	100	55	58	45
East of England	100	100	100	57	59	52
Greater London	100	100	100	39	44	30
Inner London	100	100	100	28	31	23
Outer London	100	100	100	46	51	37
South East	100	100	100	60	62	51
South West	100	100	100	61	63	56
Wales	100	100	100	53	56	47
Scotland	100	100	100	59	65	43
Northern Ireland	100	100	100	49	55	31
UK (exc. London)	100	100	100	56	60	46

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

1 - Data exclude children in households with missing data on combined economic activity. The LFS estimate for the number of children in working age households in London was 1.6m but data here are based on 1.5m children.

2 - 'All households with children' totals include a small number of 'other household types' with children. Data are not provided separately for this group due to small sample size and poor reliability.

C34 (Part 2 of 4) Children in working, mixed and workless households by household type and region (rates), Autumn 2004

	Children (those aged under 16) living in working age households ¹					
	Mixed households - containing both working and workless adults			Workless households - all members workless		
	All ²	Couples with dep. children	Lone parents	All ¹	Couples with dep. children	Lone parents
UK	3,406,000	3,040,000	225,000	1,704,000	467,000	1,190,000
North East	112,000	101,000	**	85,000	**	62,000
North West	375,000	326,000	38,000	226,000	56,000	163,000
Yorkshire & the Humber	279,000	240,000	**	141,000	47,000	92,000
East Midlands	264,000	241,000	**	100,000	29,000	67,000
West Midlands	316,000	278,000	23,000	145,000	46,000	96,000
East of England	318,000	299,000	**	105,000	30,000	75,000
Greater London	536,000	465,000	40,000	377,000	94,000	270,000
Inner London	217,000	183,000	23,000	203,000	53,000	144,000
Outer London	319,000	282,000	**	174,000	41,000	127,000
South East	457,000	418,000	25,000	141,000	39,000	102,000
South West	240,000	227,000	**	94,000	27,000	63,000
Wales	171,000	147,000	**	87,000	32,000	51,000
Scotland	211,000	189,000	**	140,000	34,000	103,000
Northern Ireland	127,000	111,000	**	62,000	**	45,000
UK (exc. London)	2,870,000	2,575,000	185,000	1,327,000	373,000	920,000

Percentage rates (%)

UK	31	36	9	15	6	48
North East	26	34	**	20	**	50
North West	28	33	11	17	6	48
Yorkshire & the Humber	30	35	**	15	7	46
East Midlands	32	37	**	12	4	44
West Midlands	31	36	11	14	6	44
East of England	32	37	**	11	4	42
Greater London	36	46	9	25	9	61
Inner London	37	54	10	35	16	67
Outer London	35	43	**	19	6	55
South East	31	34	10	9	3	39
South West	28	33	**	11	4	39
Wales	31	36	**	16	8	42
Scotland	25	30	**	16	5	49
Northern Ireland	34	39	**	16	**	56
UK (exc. London)	30	35	9	14	5	45

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

1 - Data exclude children in households with missing data on combined economic activity. The LFS estimate for the number of children in working age households in London was 1.6m but data here are based on 1.5m children.

2 - 'All households with children' totals include a small number of 'other household types' with children. Data are not provided separately for this group due to small sample size and poor reliability.

** Data suppressed due to very poor reliability

C34 (Part 3 of 4) Children in working, mixed and workless households by household type and region (proportions) Autumn 2004

	Children (those aged under 16) living in working age households					
	All households ¹			Working households - all adults in employment		
	All ²	Couples with dep. children	Lone parents	All ¹	Couples with dep. children	Lone parents
UK	11,146,000	8,413,000	2,494,000	6,036,000	4,906,000	1,079,000
North East	429,000	293,000	124,000	231,000	173,000	54,000
North West	1,352,000	987,000	341,000	751,000	605,000	139,000
Yorkshire & the Humber	915,000	690,000	200,000	495,000	403,000	90,000
East Midlands	822,000	651,000	152,000	458,000	382,000	72,000
West Midlands	1,015,000	771,000	218,000	553,000	447,000	99,000
East of England	993,000	801,000	177,000	570,000	473,000	93,000
Greater London	1,499,000	1,002,000	443,000	586,000	442,000	133,000
Inner London	581,000	342,000	215,000	160,000	105,000	49,000
Outer London	918,000	660,000	228,000	425,000	337,000	84,000
South East	1,495,000	1,216,000	260,000	896,000	759,000	133,000
South West	858,000	684,000	163,000	523,000	431,000	91,000
Wales	547,000	409,000	122,000	289,000	230,000	58,000
Scotland	849,000	629,000	211,000	499,000	406,000	92,000
Northern Ireland	373,000	281,000	81,000	185,000	156,000	25,000
UK (exc. London)	9,647,000	7,412,000	2,051,000	5,450,000	4,464,000	946,000

Proportions (%)

UK	100	75	22	100	81	18
North East	100	68	29	100	75	23
North West	100	73	25	100	81	19
Yorkshire & the Humber	100	75	22	100	81	18
East Midlands	100	79	19	100	83	16
West Midlands	100	76	22	100	81	18
East of England	100	81	18	100	83	16
Greater London	100	67	30	100	75	23
Inner London	100	59	37	100	66	30
Outer London	100	72	25	100	79	20
South East	100	81	17	100	85	15
South West	100	80	19	100	82	17
Wales	100	75	22	100	80	20
Scotland	100	74	25	100	81	18
Northern Ireland	100	75	22	100	84	13
UK (exc. London)	100	77	21	100	82	17

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

1 - Data exclude children in households with missing data on combined economic activity. The LFS estimate for the number of children in working age households in London was 1.6m but data here are based on 1.5m children.

2 - 'All households with children' totals include a small number of 'other household types' with children. Data are not provided separately for this group due to small sample size and poor reliability.

C34 (Part 4 of 4) Children in working, mixed and workless households by household type and region (proportions), Autumn 2004

	Children (those aged under 16) living in working age households ¹					
	Mixed households - containing both working and workless adults			Workless households - all members workless		
	All ²	Couples with dep. children	Lone parents	All ¹	Couples with dep. children	Lone parents
UK	3,406,000	3,040,000	225,000	1,704,000	467,000	1,190,000
North East	112,000	101,000	**	85,000	**	62,000
North West	375,000	326,000	38,000	226,000	56,000	163,000
Yorkshire & the Humber	279,000	240,000	**	141,000	47,000	92,000
East Midlands	264,000	241,000	**	100,000	29,000	67,000
West Midlands	316,000	278,000	23,000	145,000	46,000	96,000
East of England	318,000	299,000	**	105,000	30,000	75,000
Greater London	536,000	465,000	40,000	377,000	94,000	270,000
Inner London	217,000	183,000	23,000	203,000	53,000	144,000
Outer London	319,000	282,000	**	174,000	41,000	127,000
South East	457,000	418,000	25,000	141,000	39,000	102,000
South West	240,000	227,000	**	94,000	27,000	63,000
Wales	171,000	147,000	**	87,000	32,000	51,000
Scotland	211,000	189,000	**	140,000	34,000	103,000
Northern Ireland	127,000	111,000	**	62,000	**	45,000
UK (exc. London)	2,870,000	2,575,000	185,000	1,327,000	373,000	920,000

Proportions (%)

UK	100	89	7	100	27	70
North East	100	90	**	100	**	72
North West	100	87	10	100	25	72
Yorkshire & the Humber	100	86	**	100	33	65
East Midlands	100	91	**	100	28	67
West Midlands	100	88	7	100	32	66
East of England	100	94	**	100	28	71
Greater London	100	87	8	100	25	72
Inner London	100	84	10	100	26	71
Outer London	100	88	**	100	24	73
South East	100	91	6	100	28	72
South West	100	94	**	100	28	67
Wales	100	86	**	100	37	59
Scotland	100	89	**	100	24	74
Northern Ireland	100	87	**	100	**	74
UK (exc. London)	100	90	6	100	28	69

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

1 - Data exclude children in households with missing data on combined economic activity. The LFS estimate for the number of children in working age households in London was 1.6m but data here are based on 1.5m children.

2 - 'All households with children' totals include a small number of 'other household types' with children. Data are not provided separately for this group due to small sample size and poor reliability.

** Data suppressed due to very poor reliability

C35. Children in working-age households by ethnic origin and combined economic activity status of household, Autumn 2004

Ethnic origin of child	Children in working age households ¹				Percentage totals (%)			
	Working households	Mixed households	Workless households	Total	Working h'holds	Mixed h'holds	Workless h'holds	Total
London								
All children ²	586,000	536,000	377,000	1,499,000	39	36	25	100
White groups	388,000	281,000	159,000	829,000	47	34	19	100
BME groups ³	195,000	255,000	217,000	668,000	29	38	33	100
Inner London								
All children	160,000	217,000	203,000	581,000	28	37	35	100
White groups	86,000	99,000	61,000	245,000	35	40	25	100
BME groups	74,000	118,000	142,000	335,000	22	35	42	100
Outer London								
All children	425,000	319,000	174,000	918,000	46	35	19	100
White groups	303,000	182,000	99,000	584,000	52	31	17	100
BME groups	121,000	137,000	75,000	333,000	36	41	23	100
UK (excluding London)								
All children	5,450,000	2,870,000	1,327,000	9,647,000	56	30	14	100
White groups	5,211,000	2,544,000	1,138,000	8,893,000	59	29	13	100
BME groups	239,000	323,000	188,000	749,000	32	43	25	100
UK								
All children	6,036,000	3,406,000	1,704,000	11,146,000	54	31	15	100
White groups	5,600,000	2,825,000	1,297,000	9,722,000	58	29	13	100
BME groups	434,000	579,000	405,000	1,417,000	31	41	29	100

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes:

1 - Totals exclude children in households with unknown economic activity status (ie missing data) and/or those with missing data on dependent children. For example, the LFS estimate for the number of London children was 1.6m, but data here relate to 1.5m. All LFS estimates are subject to a degree of sampling variability.

2 - 'All children' totals include people with unknown ethnic origin

3 - BME (Black and Minority Ethnic) groups are all those groups other than White groups.

C36. Working age households with dependent children by economic activity status and country of birth of HRP, London & UK, Autumn 2004

	Working age households with dependent children				Rates (%)			
	Working h'hlds	Mixed h'hlds	Workless h'hlds	All h'hlds	Working h'hlds	Mixed h'hlds	Workless h'hlds	All h'hlds
All households								
Greater London	356,000	349,000	209,000	914,000	39	38	23	100
- Inner London	98,000	135,000	110,000	343,000	29	39	32	100
- Outer London	258,000	214,000	99,000	572,000	45	37	17	100
UK (exc. London)	3,453,000	1,944,000	742,000	6,139,000	56	32	12	100
UK	3,808,000	2,293,000	951,000	7,053,000	54	33	13	100
HRP born in UK								
Greater London	248,000	175,000	102,000	525,000	47	33	19	100
- Inner London	59,000	51,000	48,000	158,000	37	32	30	100
- Outer London	189,000	124,000	54,000	367,000	51	34	15	100
UK (exc. London)	3,262,000	1,721,000	672,000	5,655,000	58	30	12	100
UK	3,510,000	1,896,000	774,000	6,180,000	57	31	13	100
HRP born outside UK								
Greater London	108,000	173,000	107,000	388,000	28	45	28	100
- Inner London	39,000	83,000	62,000	184,000	21	45	34	100
- Outer London	69,000	90,000	45,000	204,000	34	44	22	100
UK (exc. London)	190,000	223,000	69,000	481,000	39	46	14	100
UK	298,000	396,000	176,000	870,000	34	46	20	100
Proportions (% of households with HRP born outside UK)								
Greater London	30	50	51	43				
Inner London	40	62	56	54				
Outer London	27	42	46	36				
UK (exc. London)	6	11	9	8				
UK	8	17	19	12				

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2004

Notes: All LFS estimates are subject to a degree of sampling variability. Figures are based on households with known economic activity only and have not been adjusted for missing data. Data also exclude households with missing data on country of birth and/or number of dependent children so totals may differ from those on other tables.

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DMAG 2005/17	Focus on London's Demography	John Hollis
DMAG 2005/18	Census Information Note 2005-1	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2005/19	London Country of Birth Profiles–The Arab League	Giorgio Finella
DMAG 2005/20	Benefits data for London: Income Support	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/21	Transgenerational ethnicity	Baljit Bains/ John Hollis

A full list of the 2004 DMAG Briefings is available to internal customers through the GLA Intranet; otherwise please contact Jackie Maguire who can also provide a CD containing PDF versions of the Briefings or hard copies, jackie.maguire@london.gov.uk.

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