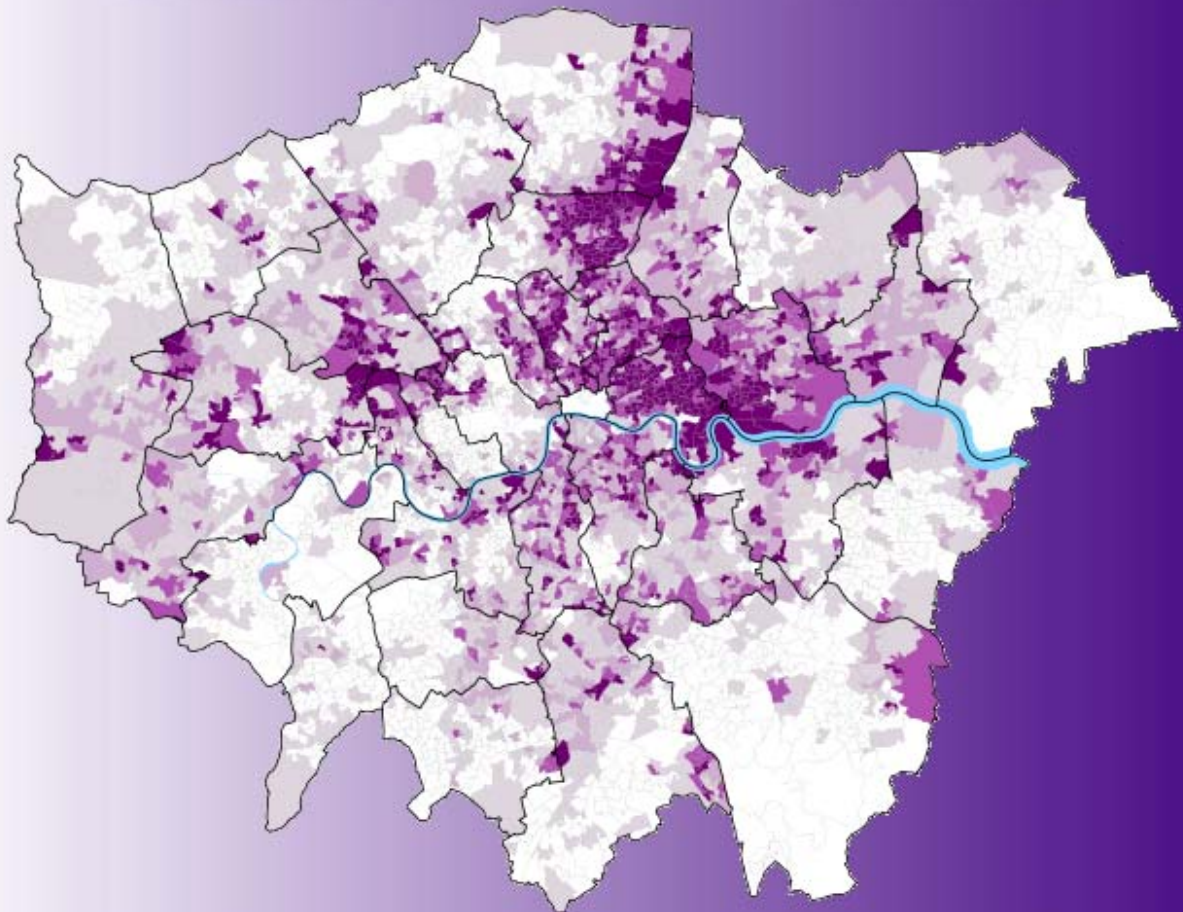


Data Management and Analysis Group

Child Poverty in London: 2008 Update



DMAG Briefing 2008-31

September 2008

Child Poverty in London: 2008 Update Income and labour market indicators

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Cover

The map on the cover is based on Map 1 in the main report and shows the percentage of children in households suffering from income deprivation by lower level super output area (according to the Income Deprivation affecting Children Index which is part of the CLG 2007 Indices of Deprivation).

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Summary of main findings

This *Briefing* presents the latest data on child poverty in London and focuses on income and labour market indicators. This annual analysis is designed to inform the work of the *London Child Poverty Commission*. The report brings together data on the living standards of children alongside data on the labour market position of their parents. The report also examines trends over the longer term to establish whether national improvements in child poverty rates and employment rates have been evident in London.

Children in income poverty

- During 2004-07¹, two out of five children (41 per cent) in London lived under the poverty line after accounting for housing costs. This is over 650,000 children.
- Rates of child poverty are very high in Inner London, where nearly half of all children live in poverty (48 per cent).
- London has the highest rate of child poverty (after housing costs) compared to other regions. This remains the case whether one adopts the 'official' poverty line of 60 per cent of median income or uses the 50 or 70 per cent measures.
- Trend data over the last twelve years show that national improvements in child poverty rates have not been evident in London where rates remain stubbornly high.

Children in families on key benefits

- In August 2007, 28 per cent of children in London lived in families with at least one adult claiming a key benefit² - around 472,400 children. Three quarters of these children lived in lone parent families.
- One quarter of London's children in families on key benefits were in families where the main adult claimant was sick or disabled.
- Of all regions, London's children are the most likely to live in families on key benefits (28 per cent). The North East has the second highest at 23 per cent and the national average is 19 per cent. Rates are very high across Inner London, where over one third (36 per cent) of all children live in families on key benefits.
- Of all local authorities in Great Britain, the four with the highest percentage of children in families on key benefits are London boroughs: Tower Hamlets (49 per cent), Islington (46 per cent), Newham and Hackney (both 41 per cent). A third of London boroughs appear in the top five per cent of authorities.
- While the percentage of children in families on key benefits in London has fallen from 34 to 27 per cent over the period 1995-2007 (largely following national trends), most

¹ Data relate to three year averages (2004/5-2006/7).

² Key benefits are: Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, Disability Living Allowance

of that improvement took place before 2002. Since then rates in London have shown a marginal increase, though this may, in part, reflect administrative changes introduced in 2003.

- Overall, London's position relative to the rest of Great Britain has shown no significant improvement over the period. Rates in London have remained around 9-11 percentage points higher than national rates throughout the period.

Children in workless households

- One quarter (25 per cent) of all London's children live in workless households, that is households with no adults in work (October-December 2007).
- London has, by far, the highest percentage of children living in workless households of all regions. Rates are exceptionally high in Inner London where around one third (32 per cent) of all children live in workless households. While the rate is lower in Outer London (21 per cent) it still remains well above the rate in the rest of the UK (15 per cent).
- Children from certain ethnic groups face a very high risk of living in workless households. The 2001 Census found that 40 per cent of Bangladeshi children in London lived in workless households. Children from Black ethnic groups also faced very high levels of household worklessness, all above 30 per cent. Rates were lowest for Indian (11 per cent) and White British children (20 per cent).
- In line with national trends, London rates did show some improvement over the period 1996 to 2001, falling from 27 per cent to 25 per cent³ but there has been no significant improvement since.
- Over the period 1996 to 2007, the proportion of children in workless households in London has remained well above the rate in the rest of the UK.

Employment rates of parents⁴

- Parents living in London have far lower employment rates than those living in the rest of the UK, and differentials are most pronounced among mothers. Just over half of all London's mothers (54 per cent) are in employment compared with 70 per cent in the rest of the UK. Of London's fathers, 87 per cent are in work compared with 91 per cent in the rest of the UK (Oct-Dec 2007).
- The employment rate for lone parents living in London (42 per cent) is well below the rate for lone parents outside London (58 per cent). For mothers in couples, whose rates are generally higher, there is a similar differential in rates (59 and 74 per cent).
- Just over half (52 per cent) of all couple mothers in Inner London are in work compared with 62 per cent in Outer London and 74 per cent in the rest of the UK.

³ Two year averages relating to 1996/97 and 2000/01

⁴ Working age parents with dependent children

Lone mothers in both Inner and Outer London have very low employment rates (39 and 46 per cent) relative to lone mothers in the rest of the UK (58 per cent).

- Employment rates are very low for the following groups of mothers in London: those with no qualifications (20 per cent), disabled mothers (34 per cent), BME mothers (46 per cent) and those born outside the UK (44 per cent)⁵.
- During 1995-2007, the employment rates of London's parents have remained well below those outside London and in the case of mothers, rates have shown some divergence from national trends:
 - Over the long term, the employment rate for mothers in couples living in Inner London has fallen, while rates have increased for those living in Outer London and in the rest of the UK.
 - While the employment rate of London's lone parents has risen over the period, from 38 to 44 per cent (2 year averages), the rise has been less dramatic than in the rest of the UK, where the rate increased from 45 to 58 per cent. Consequently, the gap in employment rates between London and the rest of the UK has doubled in size.

Labour market position of couples with children

- Of all London's couple families with children: over half (54 per cent) are 'work-rich' families, that is families where both parents work; 39 per cent have one parent in work and the remaining seven per cent are workless couple families, where neither parent is in work.
- London has a far lower proportion of work-rich couple families (54 per cent) than the rest of the UK (71 per cent). In Inner London, rates are very low and less than half (47 per cent) of couple families are work-rich.
- Conversely, London has a far larger proportion of couple families with one parent in work (39 per cent) than in the rest of the UK (24 per cent).
- Over the period 1995-2007, the proportion of work-rich couple families in London has remained well below rates outside London and London's relative position has worsened.
- London's divergence from national trends has been driven by the distinct patterns of couple families living in Inner London, where there has been a fall in the proportion of work-rich couples and a corresponding increase in families where only one parent works.

⁵ These estimates are from the Annual Population Survey 2005, whereas all other data presented are drawn from Labour Force Survey household datasets.

Conclusions

- London has a high rate of child poverty compared with other regions, and rates in Inner London are exceptionally high. The relative position and circumstances of London's children remain poor according to a range of different income and labour market indicators.
- Certain groups of children in London face a very high risk of exclusion. These include children from certain ethnic groups, children of disabled parents and children in workless lone parent and couple families.
- The capital's high child poverty rates are driven by high levels of worklessness among London's parents, who have far lower employment rates than those parents outside London. Differentials are most pronounced for mothers.
- Over the long term (1995-2007), national improvements in child poverty rates have not been evident in London and London's child poverty rates remain stubbornly high. This finding is consistent with analysis of the employment patterns of London parents which show some divergence from national trends.

1. Introduction

Context

The Government has pledged to eradicate child poverty in the UK by 2020 and central to this will be tackling child poverty in London, which has the highest rate of child poverty⁶ in the UK.

In February 2006, the Greater London Authority and London Councils launched the *London Child Poverty Commission* (LCPC) to work to build an in-depth understanding of the causes of London's high child poverty rate and to consider how best to tackle the problem. The Commission delivered its final report and recommendations in 2008 and is now developing an action plan.

To monitor progress in this area, the GLA's Data Management and Analysis Group regularly analyses data about children living in poverty in London and the labour market position of parents. These data are reported annually and this Briefing is the third in the series, and updates two previous reports (DMAG Briefings 2006/19 and 2007/09).

Aim and scope of the Briefing

The aim of the analysis is to:

- Present the latest data on child poverty, using income and labour market indicators.
- Bring together data on the living standards of children alongside data on the labour market position of their parents.
- Assess to what extent national improvements in child poverty rates and labour market participation have been evident in London over the last ten years.
- Identify groups of children and parents most at risk of exclusion.

The analysis focuses on consideration of income and labour market indicators only and is intended to complement other research on wider issues affecting children such as education, housing conditions and health.

The report presents data on children and then explores the economic position of parents. Data are presented on the following key indicators:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| • Children in relative income poverty | Section 2 |
| • Children living in families on key benefits | Section 3 |
| • Children living in workless and work-rich households | Section 4 |
| • Employment rates of parents | Section 5 |
| ○ Mothers and fathers | |
| ○ Lone and couple parents | |
| • Economic position of parents in couple families | Section 6 |

⁶ After housing costs are taken into account

In addition to the latest data, time series data are presented for the last 10-12 years and London is compared with the UK or Great Britain (depending on the source). Within London, data are presented for Inner and Outer London (where the sample allows). In the case of benefits data, London borough level data are also presented.

The analysis has been limited by the nature of the available data. For example, analysis of parents has been limited to all those of working age but it is recognised that the age profile of parents is important, especially in relation to area and ethnic comparisons. Data on ethnic group has also been restricted to consideration of broad ethnic categories for some analyses. This is not ideal as it masks the huge diversity of circumstances among different migrant and ethnic group populations.

Health warnings regarding the data

Most of the data presented in this report are based on sample surveys and are estimates not precise measures. In some cases, the sampling variability attached to estimates can be high and this needs to be borne in mind when interpreting data. This particularly affects data for Inner and Outer London, and data over time. For this reason, trend data are best considered over the long term and, in this report, most trend data have been averaged over several periods to improve reliability.

While the data have these and other limitations, they remain the best data available for profiling and monitoring the economic circumstances of children and parents. Details of the approximate confidence intervals attached to all data are provided in the Appendices.

Appendices

Appendix A-C provide detail on each of the data sources used

Appendix D provides data tables for reference purposes

Appendix E provides a glossary of key terms

2. Children living in income poverty

Key points

- During 2004-07⁷, two out of five children (41 per cent) in London lived under the poverty line after accounting for housing costs. This is over 650,000 children.
- Rates of child poverty are very high in Inner London, where nearly half of all children live in poverty (48 per cent).
- London has the highest rate of child poverty (after housing costs) compared to other regions. This remains the case whether one adopts the 'official' poverty line of 60 per cent of median income or uses the 50 or 70 per cent measures.
- Trend data over the last twelve years show that national improvements in child poverty rates have not been evident in London where rates remain stubbornly high.

Data and definitions

This section presents data on the **percentage of children living below the 'poverty line'**. This is defined as those children living in households with less than 60 per cent of median income and is a measure of relative income poverty. It is the headline measure used by the Government to measure its progress on child poverty targets. These data are supplied annually by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and are based on the Households Below Average Income (HBAI) data series, which is derived from the Family Resources Survey (FRS).

Income here relates to the notion of equivalised household income, which is income adjusted to take account of differences in household size and composition. Estimates are routinely produced on income before and after housing costs are paid. Given that housing costs are so high in the capital, the after housing cost measure is often considered as more meaningful for London analysis.

Unlike national data, which are generally presented on a single year basis, data for London and other regions are presented on the basis of three year averages 2004/5-2006/7, to improve reliability of estimates. Single year estimates are also provided for some analyses for comparison.

Likelihood of income poverty by age (after housing costs)

Children⁸ are more likely than working age adults or pensioners to live in poverty. In Greater London, 27 per cent of the population live in income poverty (after housing costs) but this rises to 41 per cent for children. Almost one quarter of working age Londoners live in poverty (24 per cent) and 22 per cent of people of pensionable age (Figure 1).

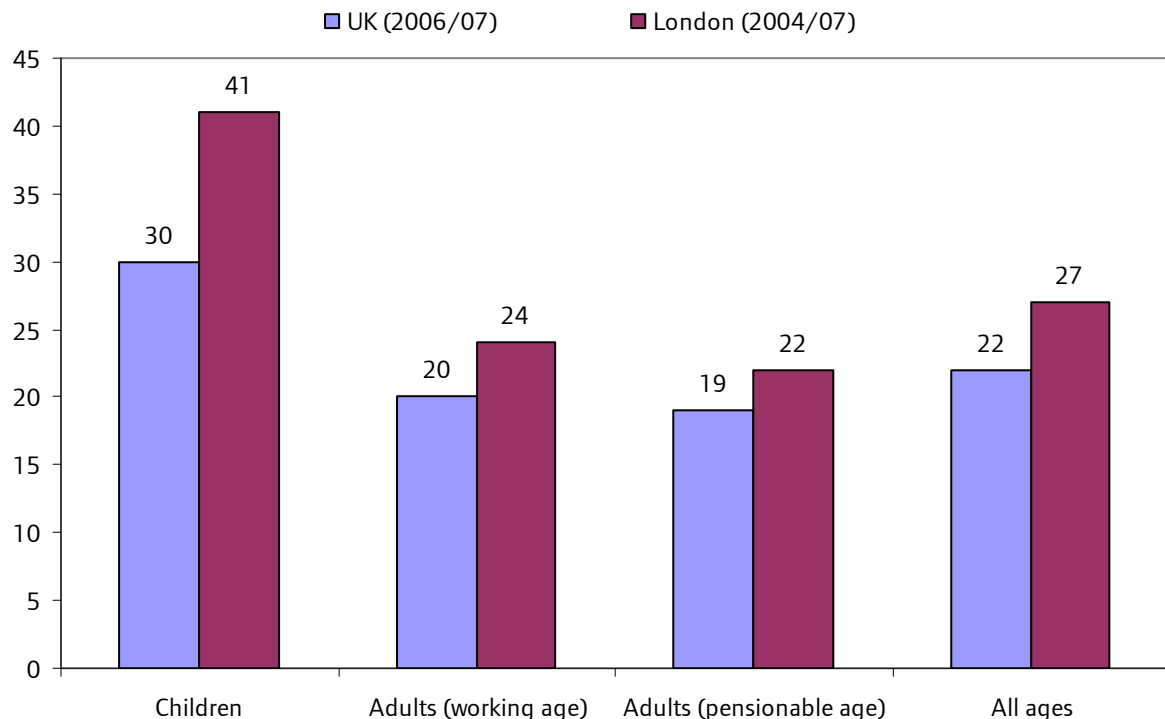
⁷ Data relate to three year averages (2004/5-2006/7).

⁸ Children are defined as those aged under 16 or those aged 16-18 in full-time education (who are unmarried)

The percentage of people living in poverty in London is higher than in the UK, but the differential is most pronounced for children. The rate of child poverty in London after housing costs is 11 percentage points higher than the UK figure.

Figure 1 Risk of income poverty by age, London and UK, 2004/5-2006/7

(Percentage living in households with below 60 per cent of median income after housing costs)



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Household Below Average Income (UK figures are based on a single year, London figures based on 3 year averages)

Table 1 compares levels of child poverty in London to other regions – before and after housing costs are taken into account. Most data are presented on the basis of three year averages, with the exception of UK data which are based on a single year.

During 2004-07, on the before housing costs measure, the North East has the highest regional rate of child poverty (28 per cent), followed by the West Midlands with 26 per cent and then London, Yorkshire and the Humber, the North West and Wales all with 25 per cent. Once housing costs are considered, London has – by far – the highest regional rate of child poverty at 41 per cent, 8 percentage points higher than the rate for the North East and West Midlands (33 per cent).

Within London, rates are very high in Inner London, where just under half of all children (48 per cent) are living in income poverty after housing costs. In Outer London, 37 per cent of children live in income poverty, lower than in Inner London but still above the rate in all other regions outside London. This shows the importance of taking housing costs into account as on the before housing costs measure, the poverty rate in Outer London is the same as the national average and well below some other regions.

In the case of Inner London, the child poverty rate remains high relative to all other regions, even on the before housing costs measure, although differentials become far more pronounced once housing costs are accounted for.

Table 1 Risk of falling into low-income groups of children by region, 2004/5-2006/7

Percentage of children living in households with below 60 per cent median income

	Before Housing Costs	After Housing Costs	All children (millions)
	<i>Three year average</i>		
England	22	30	10.8
<i>of which</i>			
North East	28	33	0.5
North West	25	31	1.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	25	29	1.1
East Midlands	24	29	0.9
West Midlands	26	33	1.2
Eastern	15	25	1.2
London	25	41	1.6
<i>of which</i>			
Inner	31	48	0.5
Outer	22	37	1.0
South East	15	25	1.7
South West	17	26	1.0
Scotland	21	25	1.0
Wales	25	29	0.6
Northern Ireland	24	26	0.4
UK ¹	22	30	12.8 ¹

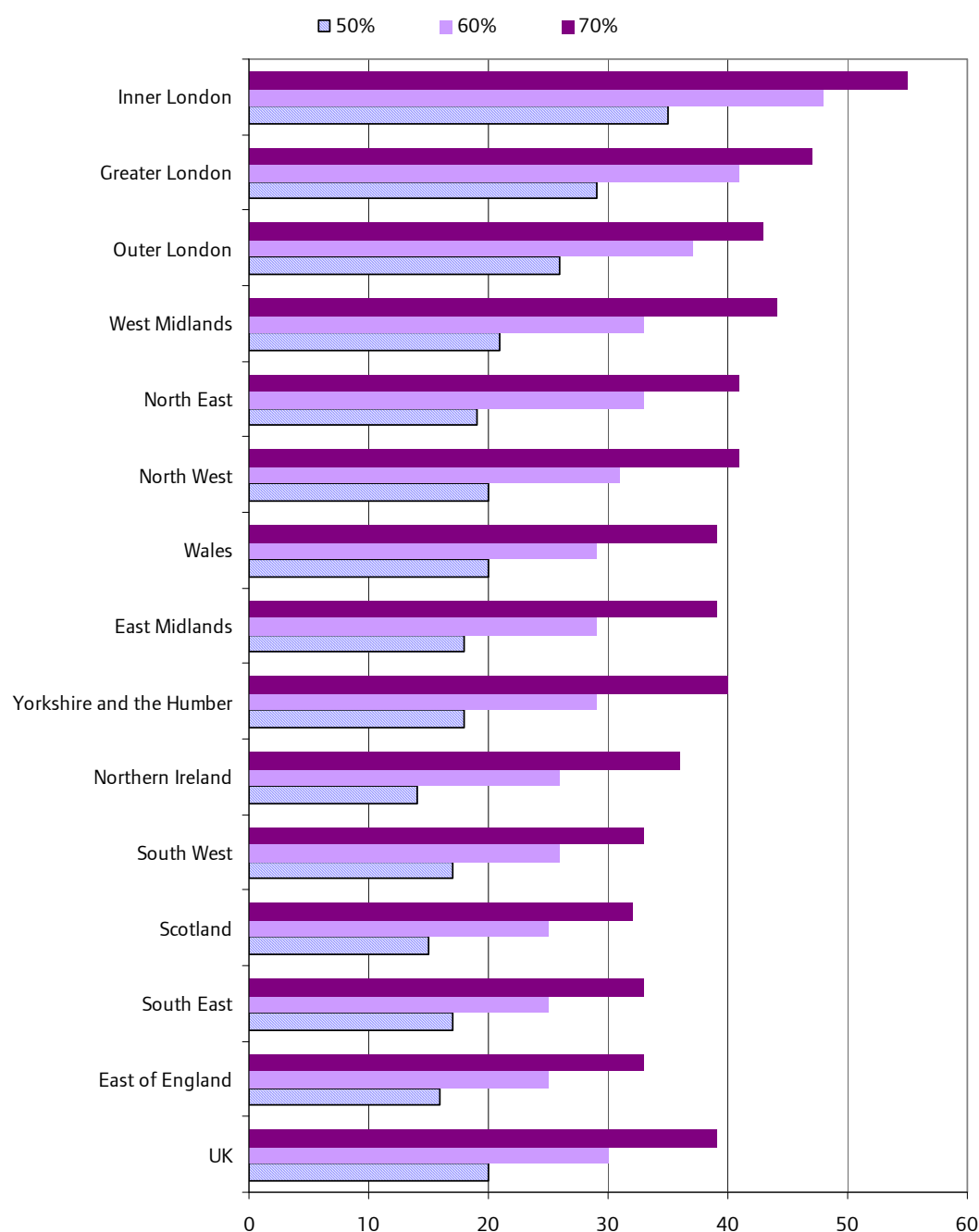
Note: ¹UK figure is based on a single year 2006/7

Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Households Below Average Income 2004/5- 2006/7

Children in poverty by region: comparison of different poverty line measures

Figure 2 shows the proportion of children living below 50 and 70 per cent of median income and compares these with the more commonly used 60 per cent measure. On all three measures, London has the highest regional rate of child poverty, after housing costs. While regional differentials remain strong on all measures, London's relative position is worst on the 50 per cent measure.

Figure 2 Children living under the poverty line by region: comparison of 50 per cent, 60 per cent and 70 per cent median income measures, after housing costs, three year averages 2004/5-2006/7



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Households Below Average Income 2004/5-2006/7

On the 50 per cent measure, which identifies those children on very low incomes, 29 per cent of London's children live under this poverty line – 9 percentage points higher than the national rate (20 per cent)⁹ and far higher than all other regions.

Almost half (47 per cent) of all London's children live below the 70 per cent median income measure – 8 percentage points higher than the national rate of 39 per cent.

The difference between Inner and Outer London rates remains strong on all measures.

The proportion of children in poverty on the 50 per cent measure remains very high in Inner London (35 per cent) and while the rate is lower in Outer London (26 per cent), it remains high relative to all other GB regions. On the 70 per cent measure, the rate in Outer London (43 per cent) moves slightly closer to the national average (39 per cent) and is slightly lower than the rate in the West Midlands.

Trends in child poverty rates 1994-2007

Figures 3 and 4 show trends in child poverty over the last 13 years for London and the United Kingdom both before and after housing costs. To provide a like for like comparison, estimates are presented on the basis of three year rolling averages for both London and the UK (single year estimates are also shown for comparison). *Appendix Table D1 presents this data.*

On both before and after housing costs measures, London's relative position on child poverty appears to have worsened over the period 1994-2007, although there was a slight fall on the before housing costs measure in the latest figures.

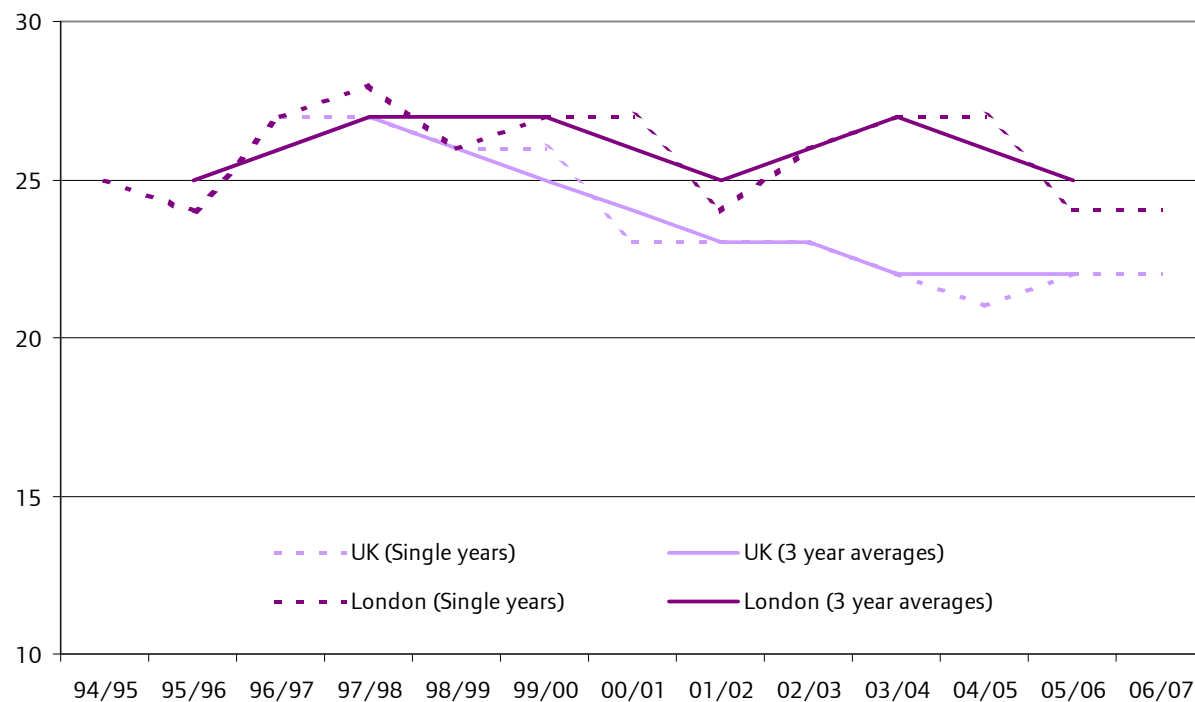
On the before housing costs measure, the child poverty rates in London and the UK were the same between 1994/5 and 1997/8. Since then, the national rate has fallen but the London rate has remained around its 1997/8 level (with a dip in 2001/2), leading to a gap in rates of around four percentage points (during 2003/06). The difference has narrowed again recently.

On the after housing costs measure, London child poverty rates have been consistently higher than national figures since the measure began in 1994 (Figure 4). The child poverty rates in London did show some improvement between 1999 and 2002 on this measure, but rose again up to 2004.

The chart shows that over the long term London's relative position has not improved. In 1994/7, the percentage of children in poverty in London (three year average) was 42 per cent compared with 33 per cent for the UK – a gap of 9 percentage points. The latest data shows that in London the rate for 2004/7 averaged 41 per cent while the UK rate had fallen to 29 per cent – a gap of 12 percentage points.

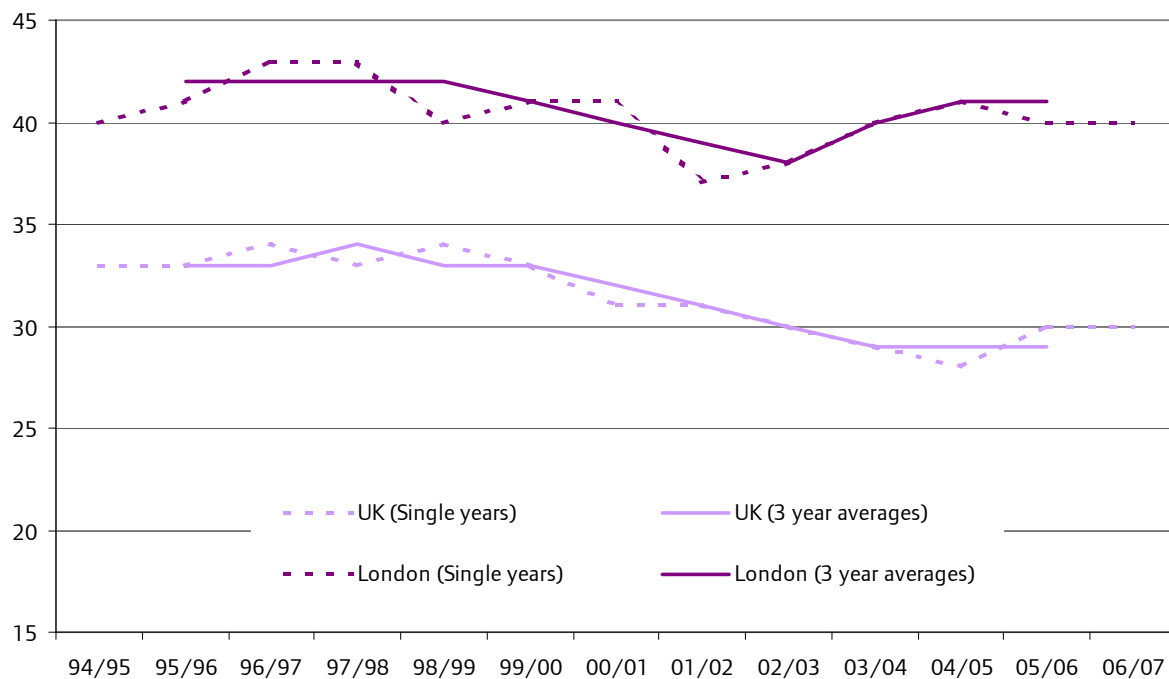
⁹ Rates for the UK here relate to single year estimates not three year averages and are used here as a proxy comparator as three year averages are not routinely published for the UK.

Figure 3 Percentage of children living in households with below 60 per cent median income (before housing costs), London and the UK, 1994-2007



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Households Below Average Income

Figure 4 Percentage of children living in households with below 60 per cent median income (after housing costs), London and the UK, 1994-2007



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Households Below Average Income

In summary, according to both before and after housing costs measures, child poverty rates in the UK have shown consistent improvement since 1996, but these improvements have not been evident in the capital, where rates have remained stubbornly high.

3. Children in families on key benefits

Key points

- In August 2007, over 27 per cent of children in London lived in families with at least one adult claiming a key benefit¹⁰ - around 472,400 children. Three quarters of these children lived in lone parent families.
- One quarter of London's children in families on key benefits were those where the main adult claimant was sick or disabled.
- Of all regions, at 28 per cent, London's children were the most likely to live in families on key benefits. The North East had the second highest at 23 per cent and the national average was 19 per cent. Rates were very high across Inner London, where over one third (36 per cent) of all children lived in families on key benefits.
- Of 406¹¹ local authorities in Great Britain, the four with the highest percentage of children in families on key benefits were London boroughs: Tower Hamlets (49 per cent), Islington (46 per cent), Newham and Hackney (both 41 per cent). Twelve London boroughs appeared in the top five per cent of authorities.
- While the percentage of children in families on key benefits in London has fallen from 34 to 27 per cent over the period 1995-2007 (largely following national trends), most of that improvement took place before 2002. Since then rates in London have shown a marginal increase, though this may, in part, reflect administrative changes introduced in 2003. Overall, London's position relative to the rest of Great Britain has shown no significant improvement over the period. Rates in London have remained around 9-11 percentage points higher than national rates throughout the period.

Data and definitions

This section profiles the percentage of children¹² who live in families on key benefits. The data are supplied by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and relate to children in families where an adult of working age claims one or more of the key benefits:

- Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)
- Incapacity Benefit (IB)
- Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA)
- Disability Living Allowance (DLA)
- Income Support (IS)

The majority of families on these key benefits are in receipt of means-tested benefits and most adults in these families are not in work. For this reason, benefits data provide a

¹⁰ Key benefits are: Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, Disability Living Allowance

¹¹ Local authority rankings exclude the City of London and the Isles of Scilly.

¹² Children refers to dependent children who are aged under 16, together with those aged 16 to 18 still in full-time education

good insight into child poverty and are one of the few data sources that provide data at London borough level. Benefits data also give some clues as to why parents are workless (eg poor health, unemployment) and which family types are most at risk.

The data do, of course, have limitations. First, not all families in poverty are eligible for 'key' benefits, so the data may miss some important groups (eg children of asylum seekers who are not supported via the mainstream benefits system, but may be living on very low incomes). Second, while the data mainly relate to families on means-tested benefits, they also include a minority not in receipt of such benefits¹³ who may not necessarily be on low incomes. Third, changes to the administration of benefits may impact on the figures but may not bear any relation to real changes in worklessness or circumstances. For all these reasons, the data should be seen as a proxy indicator of children in low income households. All data are based on a five per cent sample of claimants and are subject to a degree of sampling variation (See Appendix B)

Children in benefits families in London

In August 2007, DWP data show that 28 per cent of all London's children were living in families on key benefits – 472,400 children. The majority of families on key benefits are in receipt of means tested benefits and the main claimant is not in paid work. Table 2 shows children in benefits families in London by their family type, the type of benefits received and also the main claimant group.

Table 2 Children in families on key benefits, Greater London, August 2007

	No. of children	% total
All children	472,400	100
In lone parent families	357,500	76
In couple families	114,600	24
Main claimant group		
JSA claimant (unemployed)	36,200	8
Sick or disabled	123,900	26
Lone parent	302,000	64
Other group	10,300	2
Benefits received		
Single benefit	376,900	80
Income Support (IS) only	316,600	67
Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) only	35,800	8
Incapacity Benefit (IB) only	14,100	3
Disability Living Allowance (DLA) only	10,400	2
Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) only	**	**
Combinations of IS and disability/sickness benefits	87,000	18
All other combinations	8,500	2

Source: Department for Work and Pensions (5% sample)

** Sample too small for a reliable estimate

¹³ For example those in receipt of Disability Living Allowance only or non-income related JSA only.

Just over three quarters lived in lone parent families and 24 per cent lived in couple families. When analysed by main claimant group, just under two thirds of children were classified into the lone parent claimant group, as some are classified into other primary claim groups (eg someone whose main reason for claiming benefits was because they were sick or disabled but who also happened to be a lone parent).

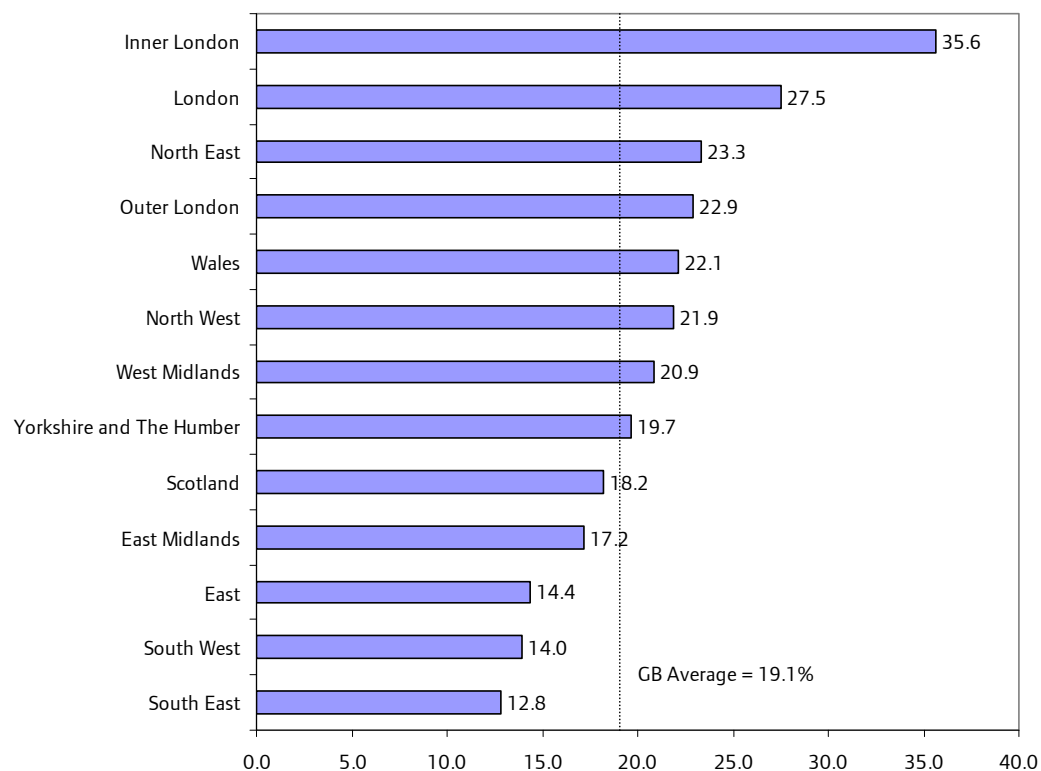
Around one quarter (26 per cent) of all London's children in benefits families were in families where the main adult claiming was sick or disabled. The majority of those families dependent on disability or sickness benefits (eg Disability Living Allowance or Incapacity Benefit) are also in receipt of income support which is means-tested.

Eight per cent of children were in families dependent primarily on JSA – the main benefit for people who are unemployed and actively seeking work. Of course, people in other claimant groups may also consider themselves unemployed.

Children in benefits families by region

Of all regions across Great Britain, London's children are the most likely to live in families on key benefits (28 per cent). The North East has the second highest at 23 per cent. London's rate is twice as high as the rate in surrounding regions of the South East (13 per cent) and the East of England (14 per cent).

Figure 5 Percentage of children living in families on key benefits by region, August 2007



Source: Department for Works and Pensions (5% sample)

Table 3 Children living in families on key benefits, London boroughs, Aug 2007

London borough:	Number of children (0-18)	Percentage of children (%)	Rank out of 406 local authorities in Great Britain (1=highest)
Barking and Dagenham	15,700	33.9	12
Barnet	14,800	18.7	140
Bexley	8,000	14.8	215
Brent	19,600	32.5	18
Bromley	11,200	15.9	189
Camden	12,900	30.0	27
Croydon	19,400	23.2	80
Ealing	18,900	27.8	37
Enfield	21,500	30.2	26
Greenwich	17,900	32.6	16
Hackney	22,000	40.9	4
Hammersmith and Fulham	10,400	32.2	20
Haringey	19,900	38.6	6
Harrow	9,000	17.5	167
Havering	8,700	16.6	179
Hillingdon	13,700	22.3	94
Hounslow	13,800	27.2	39
Islington	16,600	46.5	2
Kensington and Chelsea	5,800	17.9	159
Kingston upon Thames	3,700	10.9	299
Lambeth	20,500	36.2	8
Lewisham	18,200	30.7	24
Merton	8,700	20.3	118
Newham	28,300	41.2	3
Redbridge	15,400	23.7	75
Richmond upon Thames	3,500	8.6	351
Southwark	21,100	36.8	7
Sutton	6,400	14.6	219
Tower Hamlets	25,500	48.9	1
Waltham Forest	18,400	33.4	15
Wandsworth	12,400	24.7	62
Westminster	10,400	28.3	35
<hr/>			
Inner London	224,200	35.6	
Outer London	248,200	22.9	
London	472,400	27.5	

Source: GLA calculations based on data from the Department for Work and Pensions and Office for National Statistics (2006 based population projections)

Notes: Data are not published here for the City of London due to small sample size. Data are based on a 5% sample. Confidence intervals for these data are given in Appendix B.

In Inner London, over one third (36 per cent) of all children live in families on key benefits and in Outer London, nearly 23 per cent live in benefits families.

Nearly 18 per cent of all children across Great Britain in families on key benefits live in London.

Rates and rankings for London Boroughs

Within London, there is considerable variation in rates at London borough level (Table 3). The percentage of children living in benefit families ranges from 9 per cent in Richmond upon Thames up to 49 per cent in Tower Hamlets. In addition to Tower Hamlets, the London boroughs of Islington, Newham and Hackney also have rates above 40 per cent. These four boroughs make up four of the five highest rates of all local authority areas in England and Wales (the other local authority being Manchester).

When 406 local authorities in Great Britain are ranked from highest to lowest (in terms of the percentage of children in benefits families), 12 out of 32 London boroughs appear in the top five per cent of authorities. Of the ten authorities with the highest rates, seven are London boroughs, all in Inner London. These are: Tower Hamlets, Islington, Newham, Hackney, Haringey, Southwark and Lambeth.

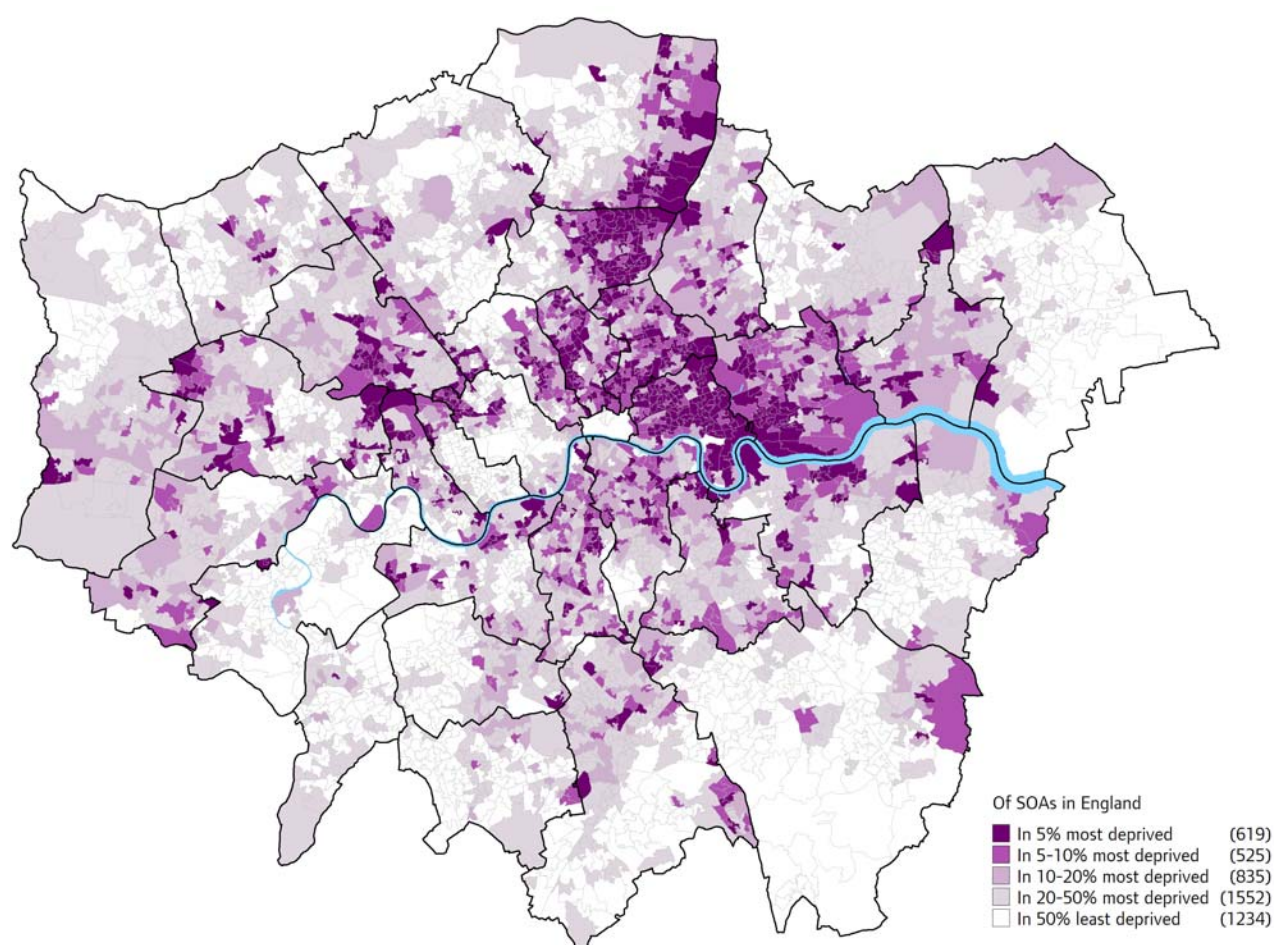
Income Deprivation Affecting Children (Lower Super Output Areas)

The income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) from the Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID2007) gives the proportion of children in an area who are in families living on low incomes. In practice, this is the proportion of families who are dependent on means-tested benefits (including any dependents of claimants). The benefits included in the count are Income Support, Income Based Job Seekers Allowance, Pension Credit, Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit (limited to those on low incomes), along with asylum seekers receiving support.

The distribution within London of SOA ranks according to the Income Deprivation affecting Children Index, is illustrated in Map 1. Around 13 per cent of London SOAs rank among the top five per cent nationally, 24 per cent among the top 10 per cent and 42 per cent among the top 20 per cent. Put another way, 38 per cent of the most deprived SOAs (within the top 5 per cent) in England on the IDACI are in London (compared with less than 15 per cent of all SOAs).

Parts of Westminster rank very highly on the IDACI domain. In fact the SOA ranked highest (most deprived) in England on the IDACI is in Westminster, the only one with all children in the area counted as income deprived. There is also another SOA within Westminster ranked in the top five. Another three SOAs within the next ten nationally are in Tower Hamlets, and one Enfield SOA also ranks in the top 20.

Map 1 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2007



Sources: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007

ONS Super Output Area Boundaries, the map is © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. (Greater London Authority) (LA100032379) (2008)

Trends over time: 1995-2007

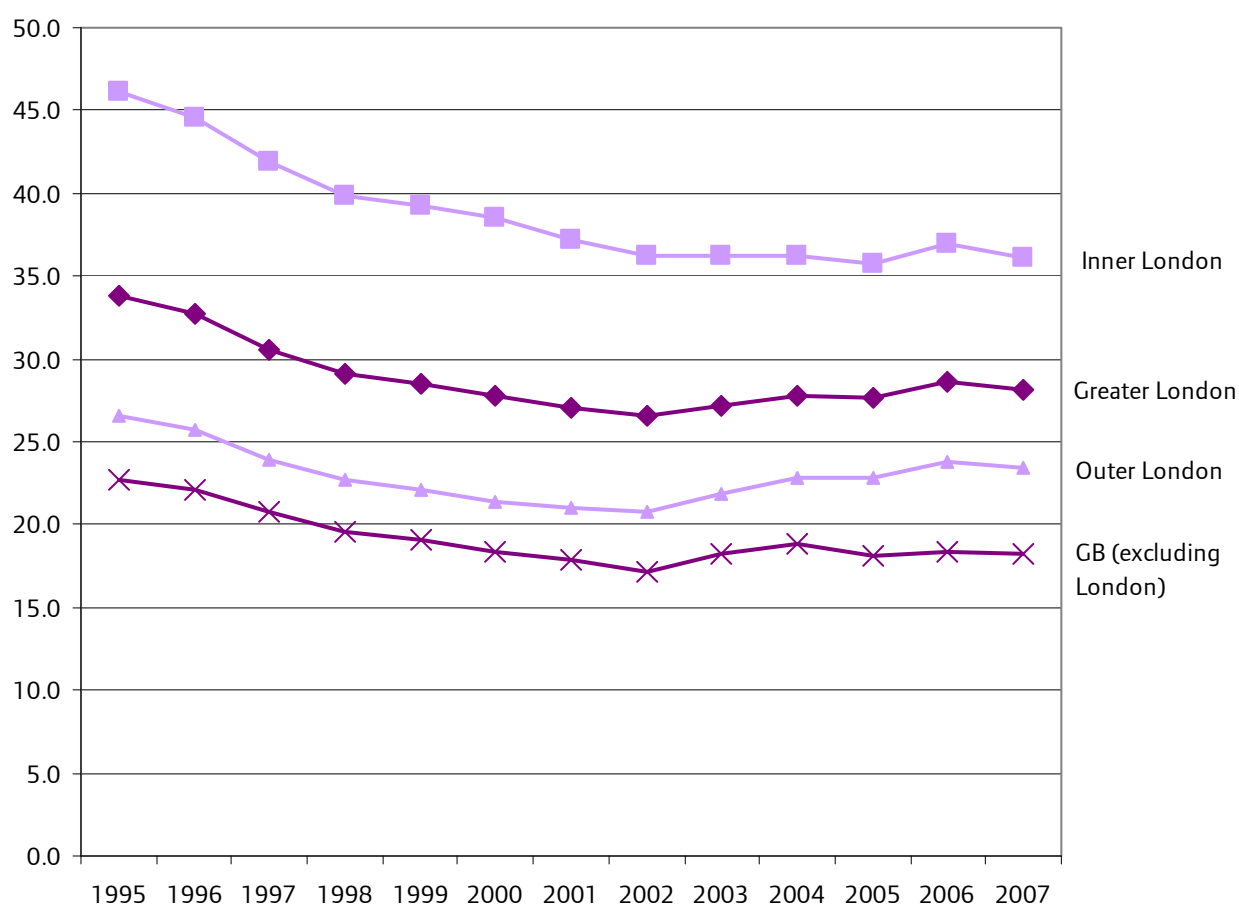
Figure 6 shows trends in rates of children in families claiming key benefits over time for London and the rest of Great Britain, and also for Inner and Outer London (Note: this measure uses a slightly different definition of key benefits than the IDACI mapped above). Time series benefits data are often affected by changes to the way benefits are administered. The biggest change that affects this set of data is the incorporation of Child Tax Credit (CTC) which caused a jump in figures in August 2003¹⁴. This shows up as a slight discontinuity in the figures.

¹⁴ This change provided additional information on children/dependants and family type for claimants of non income-related benefits and reduced the number of unknowns. August 2003 showed that, after CTC data was added for the first time, almost 350,000 children were added to the overall totals for children in families on key benefits.

Trend data presented here for each year relate to four quarter averages. In London, the percentage of children in benefits families fell from 34 per cent to 27 per cent over the period 1995-2007, following national trends over the same period. In the rest of Great Britain, the rate fell from 23 to 18 per cent. However most of the improvement, both in and outside London, took place during the period 1995-2002. Since then rates have shown a marginal increase, though this may, in part, reflect the administrative change introduced in 2003.

While rates have remained far higher in Inner London than Outer London throughout the period, rates in Inner London have shown more improvement over time than in Outer London. In Inner London, rates fell from 46 to 36 per cent between 1995 and 2002, and since then have remained around 36-37 per cent. In Outer London, rates fell from 27 to 21 per cent between 1995 and 2002 only to rise back up to 24 per cent by 2007.

Figure 6 Percentage of children in families claiming key benefits, London and the rest of Great Britain, August 1995-2007¹



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (5% sample). Rates are based on Mid Year Estimates and Population projections from the ONS.

Notes: Quarterly rates are shown in Appendix table D2.

¹ Annual figures are averages for the year based on quarterly data.

Despite the fall in the absolute number of children living in benefits families in Inner London, the relative position of children in Inner London remains poor. In 1995, the proportion of children in benefits families in Inner London was 46 per cent, twice as high as the rate across the rest of GB (23 per cent). By 2007, rates were lower, but the Inner London rate (36 per cent) was still twice as high as the rate in the rest of Great Britain (18 per cent).

In summary, over the last twelve years, Greater London rates have remained between 9-11 percentage points higher than rates in the rest of Great Britain. As with the poverty rates data, London's relative position has shown no improvement over the last decade.

4. Children in workless households

Key points

- One quarter (25 per cent) of all London's children live in workless households, that is households with no adults in work (October-December 2007).
- London has, by far, the highest percentage of children living in workless households of all regions. Rates are exceptionally high in Inner London where around one third (32 per cent) of all children live in workless households. While the rate is lower in Outer London (21 per cent) it still remains well above the rate in the rest of the UK (15 per cent).
- Children from certain ethnic groups face a very high risk of living in workless households. The 2001 Census found that 40 per cent of Bangladeshi children lived in workless households. Children from Black ethnic groups also faced very high levels of household worklessness, all above 30 per cent. Rates were lowest for Indian (11 per cent) and White British children (20 per cent).
- In line with national trends, London rates did show some improvement over the period 1996 to 2001, falling from 27 per cent to 25 per cent¹⁵ but there has been no significant improvement since. Over the period 1996-2007, the proportion of children in workless households in London has remained well above the rate in the rest of the UK.

Introduction

This section presents data about London's children¹⁶ according to the labour market position of their parents and focuses on children living in 'workless' households – those households with no adults in work. These children face a very high risk of poverty relative to households that have one or more working parents.

Most data presented here are drawn from the UK Labour Force Survey (LFS) household level dataset for October-December 2007, recently released by the Office for National Statistics. The LFS is a sample survey so all data are estimates not precise measures and need to be interpreted with some care. Analysis relates to working age households¹⁷: those containing at least one person of working age (defined as 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men). Data refer to three groups of households: work-rich, mixed and workless households, defined as follows:

Work-rich households: A household where all adults are in employment

¹⁵ Two year averages relating to 1996/97 and 2000/01

¹⁶ Children are those aged 0-15.

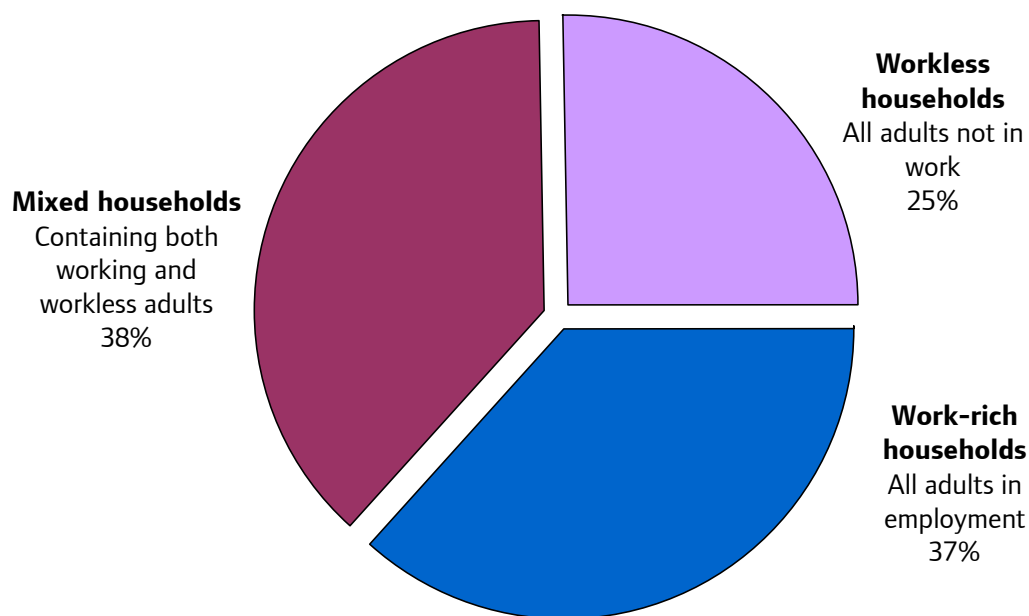
¹⁷ A household is a single person or a group of people living at the same address that have their address as their only or main residence, and either share one main meal a day or share the living accommodation or both.

Mixed households:	A household containing a mix of working and workless adults
Workless households:	A household where no adults are in employment

Children in workless households in London

LFS estimates for Oct-Dec 2007 suggest that one quarter (25 per cent) of all London's children live in workless households (ie households with no adults in work). 37 per cent of London's children live in work-rich households and the remaining 38 per cent live in households containing a mix of working and workless adults.

Figure 7 Children by combined economic activity status of adults in the household, Greater London, Oct-Dec 2007



Source: Labour Force Survey Household dataset (Oct-Dec 2007).

Children living in lone parent households are far more likely to be living in workless households than those living in couple households. In London, 62 per cent of children living in lone parent households live in workless households compared with eight per cent of those in couple households. Children in workless lone parent households account for 77 per cent of all children in workless households.

London's regional position

Compared with other regions, London has, by far, the highest percentage of children living in workless households. At 25 per cent, London's rate is considerably higher than the rate in the rest of the UK (15 per cent). The region with the second highest rate is Wales where one in five children live in workless households (21 per cent).

Within London, rates are exceptionally high in Inner London where 32 per cent of all children live in workless households. Whilst the rate in Outer London is far lower (21 per cent) it still remains well above the national average. London also has a relatively high proportion of children living in households with a mix of employed and non-employed adults (38 per cent compared with 29 per cent outside London). Within London, this percentage is high in both Inner and Outer London (both 38 per cent).

Table 4 Percentage of children in working age households by combined economic activity status of household by region, Oct-Dec 2007

	Work-rich households	Mixed households (containing both working & workless members)	Workless households	Total = 100%
UK	54	30	16	100
UK (Excluding London)	56	29	15	100
North East	55	28	17	100
North West	55	27	18	100
Yorkshire & the Humber	55	29	16	100
East Midlands	57	30	13	100
West Midlands	51	29	20	100
East of England	58	31	11	100
London	37	38	25	100
- Inner London	30	38	32	100
- Outer London	41	38	21	100
South East	58	32	10	100
South West	63	26	11	100
Wales	53	26	21	100
Scotland	61	24	15	100
Northern Ireland	50	36	14	100

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Oct-Dec 2007

Consequently, the proportion of London's children who live in work-rich households is the lowest of all regions (37 per cent) and far below the rate in the rest of the UK (56 per cent). Within London, the percentage of children in work-rich households is 30 per cent in Inner London and 41 per cent in Outer London.

Ethnicity and worklessness

Research¹⁸ by the GLA has shown that children from certain ethnic groups face a very high likelihood of living in workless households. LFS estimates for Oct-Dec 2007 show that almost one third (32 per cent) of London's Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) group children live in workless households compared with 19 per cent of White children. Of all children living in workless households in London, 61 per cent are from BAME

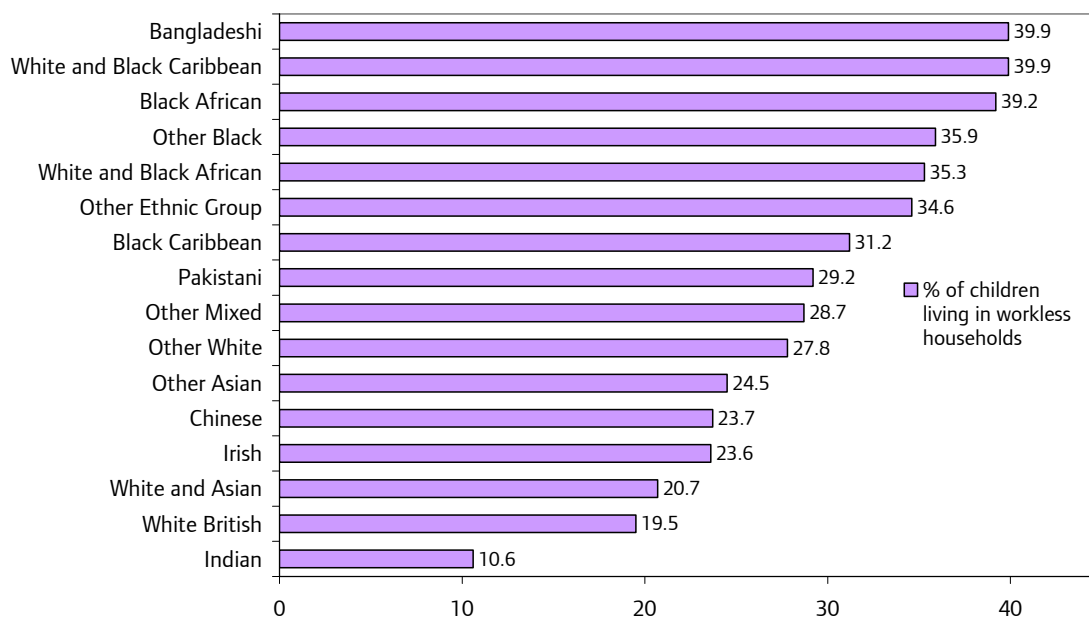
¹⁸ DMAG Briefing 2003/21 Workless households with dependent children in London.

groups. In Inner London, three quarters (74 per cent) of children living in workless households are from BAME groups.

There is enormous diversity within London's BAME population which is best explored using 2001 Census data¹⁹, which provides more robust (albeit less up to date) estimates. Figure 8 shows the percentage of London's children living in workless households by ethnic group in 2001.

According to the 2001 Census, almost one quarter (24 per cent) of London's children were living in workless households, similar to the current LFS estimate. Rates range from as low as 11 per cent for Indian children up to 40 per cent for both Bangladeshi children and those from mixed White and Black Caribbean backgrounds. Indian children are the only group to have lower rates than White British children. Children from Black ethnic groups also faced high levels of household worklessness – all above 30 per cent: 39 per cent of Black African children and 31 per cent of Black Caribbean children lived in workless households.

Figure 8 Percentage of dependent children living in workless households by ethnic group, Greater London, 2001



Source: 2001 Census (Theme Table TT012)

Trends in worklessness 1996-2007

Figure 9 shows the percentage of children living in workless households over the period 1996-2007 for London and the rest of the UK. ONS publish quarterly household LFS data

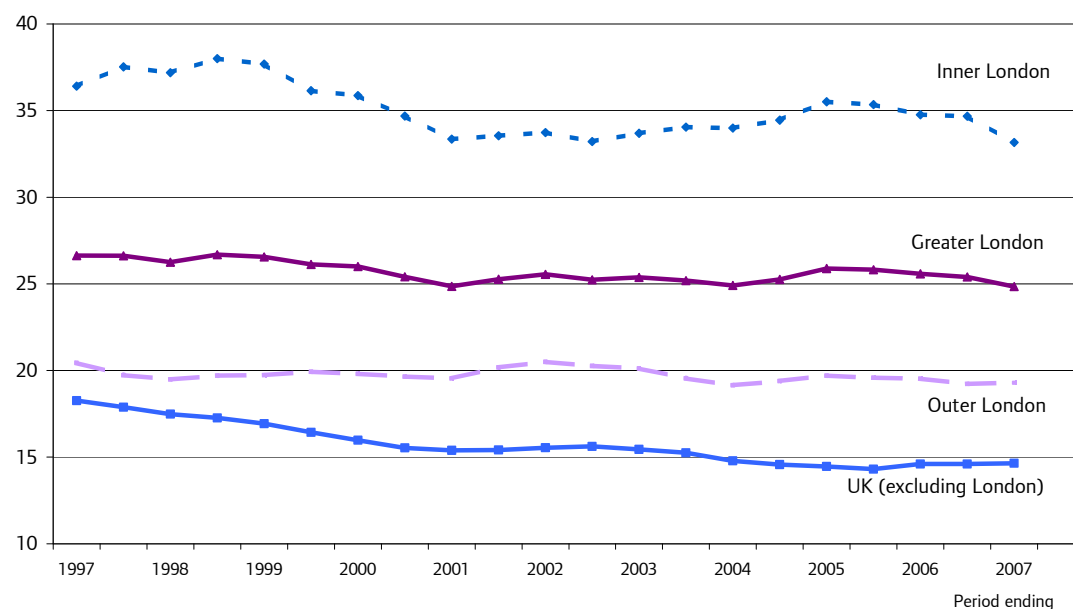
¹⁹ Unlike LFS estimates, Census estimates relate to all households not just working age households. Further, Census estimates relate to dependent children (those aged 0 to 15 or a person aged 16 to 18 who is a full time student in a family with parents, whereas LFS estimates presented here relate to children aged 0-15.

twice a year²⁰. As the data are prone to large confidence intervals, the analysis uses two year rolling averages (using four estimates over each two year period) to improve the reliability of trend data.

Throughout the period 1996-2007, the percentage of children who live in workless households in London has remained well above the rate in the rest of the UK and rates in Inner London have remained exceptionally high. In line with national trends, London rates did show some improvement over the period 1996/97 to 2000/01, falling from 27 per cent to 25 per cent²¹, driven by a fall in rates in Inner London. Rates in the rest of the UK showed an even stronger fall over the same period (from 18 per cent to 15 per cent).

Since then, there has been less variation in rates. During 2004 and 2005, the London rate did rise marginally showing some divergence from the trend nationally, whereas the most recent survey data for 2006 and 2007 shows a slight fall in the London rate, indicating a slight improvement in London's relative position. Over the period 1996/97 to 2005/06, the differential in rates between London and the rest of the UK increased from 8 to 11 percentage points. The latest data for 2006/07 show a slight narrowing of the gap to 10 percentage points. However, the nature of the survey data, which are prone to sampling variability, make it difficult to draw firm conclusions about whether these short term changes are evidence of real or sustained improvement.

Figure 9 Percentage of children living in workless households, London and rest of UK, 1996-2007



Source: Labour Force Survey Household datasets 1996-2007.

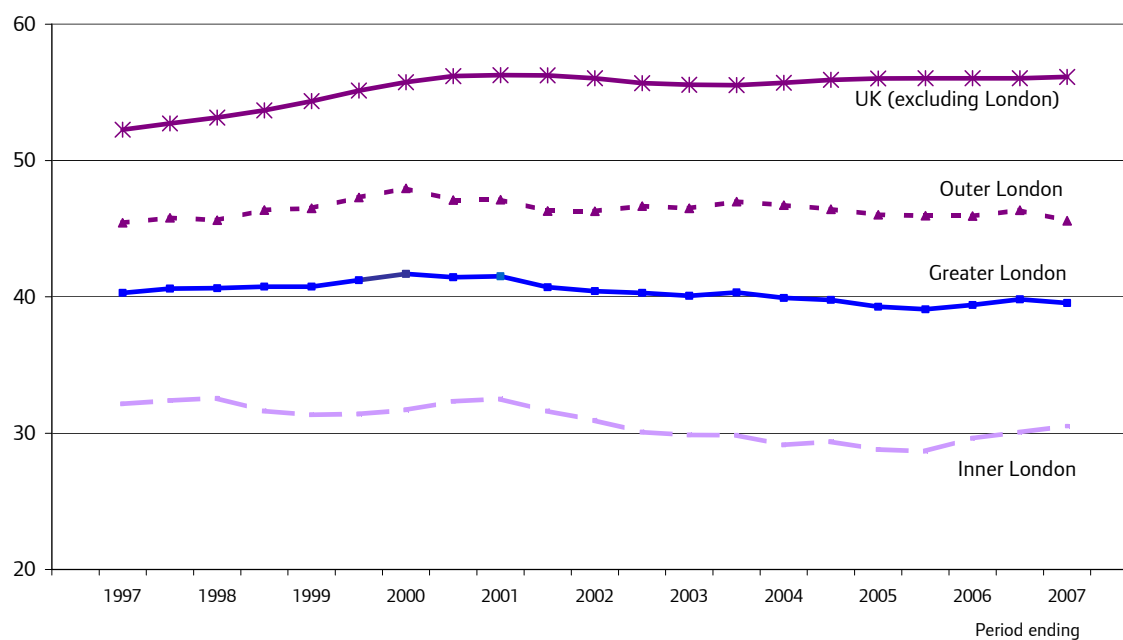
Notes: Data are two year moving averages. Household data are produced twice per year so each average is based on four survey estimates.

²⁰ Data are produced for two calendar quarters each year: April-June and October-December. Prior to 2006, LFS household data were based on seasonal quarters: Spring (Mar-May) and Autumn (Sept-Nov).

²¹ Two year averages relating to 1996/97 and 2000/01

Figure 10 shows trends in children in work-rich households. Over the same period the proportion of children living in work-rich households in London has remained around the 40 per cent mark and has shown no significant change. In the rest of the UK, the percentage of children in work-rich households increased from 52 to 56 per cent, though most of this increase took place before 2001.

Figure 10 Percentage of children living in work-rich households, London and rest of UK, 1996-2007



Source: Labour Force Survey Household datasets 1996-2007.

Notes: Data are two year moving averages. Household data are produced twice per year so each average is based on four survey estimates.

5. Employment rates of parents

Key points

- Parents living in London have far lower employment rates than those living in the rest of the UK, and differentials are most pronounced among mothers. Just over half of all London's mothers (54 per cent) are in employment compared with 70 per cent in the rest of the UK. Of London's fathers, 87 per cent are in work compared with 91 per cent in the rest of the UK (Oct-Dec 2007).
- The employment rate for lone parents living in London (42 per cent) is well below the rate for lone parents outside London (58 per cent). For mothers in couples, whose rates are generally higher, there is a similar differential in rates (59 and 74 per cent).
- Just over half (52 per cent) of all couple mothers in Inner London are in work compared with 62 per cent in Outer London and 74 per cent in the rest of the UK. Lone mothers in both Inner and Outer London have very low employment rates (39 and 46 per cent) relative to lone mothers in the rest of the UK (58 per cent).
- Employment rates are very low for the following groups of mothers in London: those with no qualifications (20 per cent), disabled mothers (34 per cent), BME mothers (46 per cent) and those born outside the UK (44 per cent)²².
- During 1995-2007, the employment rates of London's parents have remained well below those outside London and in the case of mothers, rates have shown some divergence from national trends:
 - Over the longer term, the employment rate for mothers in couples living in Inner London has fallen, while rates have increased for those living in Outer London and in the rest of the UK.
 - While the employment rate of London's lone parents has risen over the period, from 38 to 44 per cent (2 year averages), the rise has been less dramatic than in the rest of the UK, where the rate increased from 45 to 58 per cent. Consequently, the gap in employment rates between London and the rest of the UK has doubled in size.
- In the short term, more recent data for 2006 and 2007 do indicate a marginal improvement in employment rates of mothers in Inner London and of fathers in Outer London. However, given the nature of the survey data, it is difficult to draw any firm conclusions on the basis of short-term trends and too early to tell whether this is evidence of real improvement.

²² These estimates are from the Annual Population Survey 2005, whereas all other data presented are drawn from Labour Force Survey household datasets.

Data and definitions

The labour market position of London's parents is key to understanding what is driving the high child poverty rates evidenced in the capital. This section profiles the employment rates of London's parents, compares them to rates for parents outside London and looks at trends over time.

Most data presented here are drawn from the UK Labour Force Survey (LFS) household level datasets, supplied by the Office for National Statistics. These data are published for two quarters each year. The LFS is a sample survey so all data are estimates and have a degree of sampling variability attached to them, especially estimates for Inner and Outer London. In addition, findings are also presented from a special analysis of the Annual Population Survey (APS) 2005 dataset²³, to profile the characteristics of parents most likely to be workless. More details about the LFS, the APS and attached confidence intervals are provided in Appendix C. The analysis that follows concentrates on the employment patterns of working age parents with dependent children²⁴.

Employment rates²⁵ of parents in Greater London

During Oct-Dec 2007, the employment rate for London's working age women was 62 per cent, considerably lower than the rate for men (77 per cent). The gender differential is mainly explained by the fact that women are more likely than men to take time out of the labour market to care for children. Employment rates of men and women without dependent children are close (72 and 69 per cent respectively) whereas the rate for mothers is 34 percentage points lower than the rate for fathers.

Table 5 Employment rates (%) by family status and gender, Greater London, Oct-Dec 2007

	Persons	Male	Female	Gender gap in rates
Persons working age	69	77	62	14
All parents	67	87	54	34
In couples	74	89	59	30
Lone parents	42	**	42	**
No dependent children	71	72	69	3

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Oct-Dec 2007

Notes: ** Sample too small to provide reliable estimate. All data rounded to nearest percentage point.

The data in **Table 5** also show the importance of family responsibilities in understanding the employment patterns of both women and men. The employment rate for women with

²³ The APS recently replaced the annual Labour Force Survey (LFS) providing a larger sample than household LFS datasets, and data on individuals as opposed to households.

²⁴ Dependent children are children aged under 16 and those aged 16-18 who are never married and in full-time education. Parents are defined as fathers or mothers who have dependent children living with them (or those away at boarding school or halls of residence). Adoptive and step-parents are included but foster parents and those who live in a separate household from their children are not. Only parents of working age are included in the analysis (age 16-59 for women and age 16-64 for men).

²⁵ The *employment rate* is a measure of labour market participation and expresses the number in employment as a percentage of the population. Here, all employment rate data relate to the working age population.

children is 54 per cent compared with 69 per cent for women without children. The male employment rate is affected in the opposite way and men with children have a higher employment rate (87 per cent) than those without children (72 per cent).

For parents, employment rates are lowest for lone parents (42 per cent). Most lone parents are female so the rate for lone mothers is also 42 per cent (no estimate is available for lone fathers, due to small sample size). The employment rate for couple mothers (59 per cent) is far lower than the rate for couple fathers (89 per cent).

Employment rates of parents in London and the rest of the UK

The employment rate for working age Londoners is low (69 per cent) relative to the rate in the rest of the UK (75 per cent), but differentials are most pronounced among parents, especially mothers. Just over half of all London's mothers (54 per cent) are in employment compared with 70 per cent in the rest of the UK. The size of the differential between London and the rest of the UK is the same for both lone mothers and mothers in couples, though employment rates are much lower for lone mothers (42 per cent compared with 58 per cent).

Table 6 Employment rates of parents, London and rest of UK, Oct-Dec 2007

	Employment rates (%), persons working age				Differential* (in percentage points)	
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (excluding London)	London-Rest UK	Inner-Outer
All parents	60	72	67	79	-12	-11
All mothers	47	58	54	70	-17	-11
- Couple mothers	52	62	59	74	-15	-11
- Lone mother	(39)	(46)	42	58	-15	(-7)
All fathers	81	91	87	91	-4	-10
- Couple fathers	82	92	89	92	-3	-10
All lone parents**	(39)	(45)	42	58	-15	(-6)

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Oct-Dec 2007

*All data rounded to nearest percentage point.

** Estimate not available for lone fathers due to small sample size. Data based on relatively small samples (<100) are shown in brackets to emphasise their higher levels of sampling variability.

Within London, the employment rate for mothers living in Inner London (47 per cent) is far lower than the rate for those in Outer London (58 per cent). Just over half (52 per cent) of all couple mothers in Inner London are in work compared with 62 per cent in Outer London and 74 per cent in the rest of the UK. Lone mothers in both Inner and Outer London have very low employment rates (39 and 46 per cent) relative to lone mothers in the rest of the UK (58 per cent).

The same patterns are evident for fathers but employment rates are generally far higher and differentials less pronounced. The employment rate for London's fathers (87 per

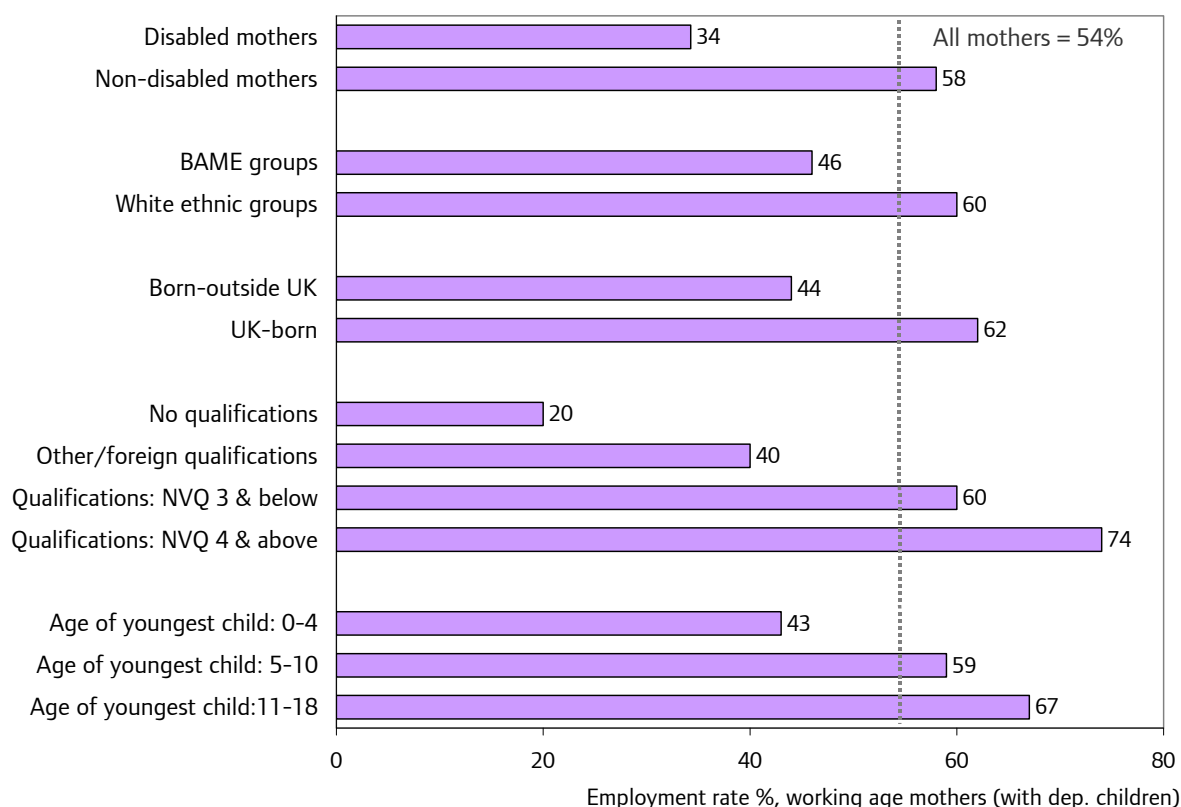
cent) is lower than the rate for fathers in the rest of the UK (91 per cent). Fathers in Inner London have an employment rate of 81 per cent, 10 percentage points lower than for fathers in Outer London, whose rates are the same as those in the rest of the UK.

The gender gap in employment rates between mothers and fathers is strongest in London – where the employment rate for fathers is 34 percentage points higher than the rate for mothers. Outside London, where rates are higher, the gender gap is 21 percentage points.

Groups of mothers most likely to have low employment rates

Recent GLA research²⁶ profiled the employment rates of parents according to their characteristics. By way of illustration, Figure 11 shows employment rates of London mothers according to their characteristics.

Figure 11 Employment rates of mothers by key characteristic, Greater London, 2005



Source: Annual Population Survey (Jan-Dec 2005)

The research found that certain groups of mothers are far less likely than others to be in employment. Employment rates were lowest for those with no qualifications (20 per cent), disabled mothers (34 per cent), BAME mothers (46 per cent) and those born outside the UK (44 per cent). Mothers with younger children are less likely to be in work than those with older children, as are those with three or more children.

²⁶ Women and the labour market: key facts, DMAG Briefing 2006/33

Employment rates of parents 1995-2007

This section explores trends in parental employment rates over the period 1995-2007 in and outside London. As data²⁷ are prone to large confidence intervals, the analysis uses two year rolling averages (using four estimates over each two year period) to improve the reliability of trend data.

During 1995-2007, the employment rate of mothers in couples in London has remained well below the rate in the rest of the UK and the gap between the two has widened (Figure 12). During the period, the employment rate of couple mothers in London has remained around 59-61 per cent whereas outside London employment rates of couple mothers have shown a steady increase from 68 to 73 per cent (most of which took place before 2001)²⁸. Over the entire period, the gap in employment rates between London and the rest of the UK has increased from 9 to 14 percentage points.

Data for Greater London disguise two distinct trends across Inner and Outer London. The employment rate for couple mothers in Outer London has increased from 63 to 66 per cent over the period, largely following national trends, whereas in Inner London, the employment rate of couple mothers has fallen from 51 to 48 per cent. The most recent data for 2006 and 2007 do indicate a marginal improvement in rates in Inner London, but given the nature of the survey data, it is difficult to know whether this is evidence of real improvement.

In the case of fathers, there has been an upward trend in employment rates of fathers both in and outside London. Nationally, the employment rate of couple fathers increased slowly and steadily over the period 1995-2007 from 88 to 92 per cent. In London, the rise was of a similar magnitude (83 to 88 per cent) though was less steady, faltering in 2001/02 due to a fall in the Inner London rate (Figure 13).

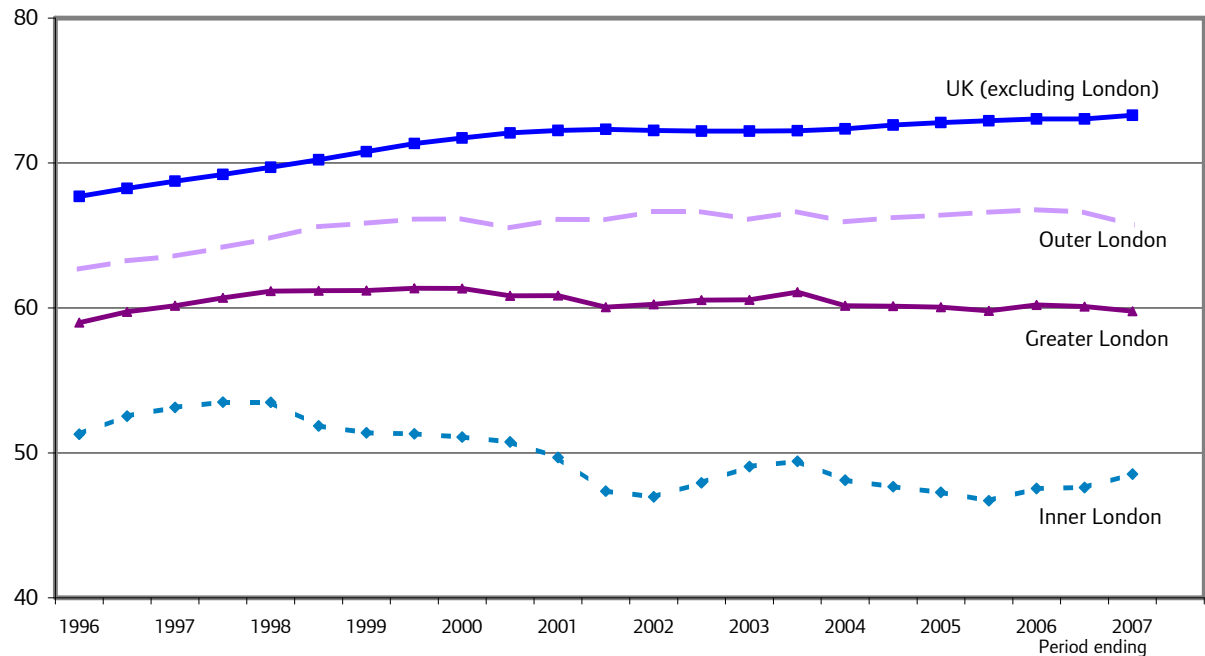
Whilst it is difficult to draw firm conclusions from short term trends, the most recent survey data indicate a slight narrowing of the gap in rates between London and the UK, driven by an increase in the employment rate of fathers living in Outer London, where the rate is now the same as the rate in the rest of the UK.

Figure 14 shows the employment rate of lone parents over the same period. Nationally, there has been a strong and steady increase in the employment rate of lone parents. The employment rate for lone parents who live outside London, in the rest of the UK, increased from 45 to 58 per cent between 1995 and 2007. In London, while rates have shown some improvement, it has been less dramatic. Over the period, the lone parent employment rate in London increased from 38 to 44 per cent. As a result, trends in lone parent employment rates in London have shown increasing divergence from national trends. Between 1995-2007, the gap in lone parent employment rates between London and the rest of the UK has doubled in size from 7 to 15 percentage points.

²⁷ Data are produced for two calendar quarters each year: April-June and October-December. Prior to 2006, LFS household data were based on seasonal quarters: Spring (Mar-May) and Autumn (Sept-Nov).

²⁸ All change data quoted refer to two year averages.

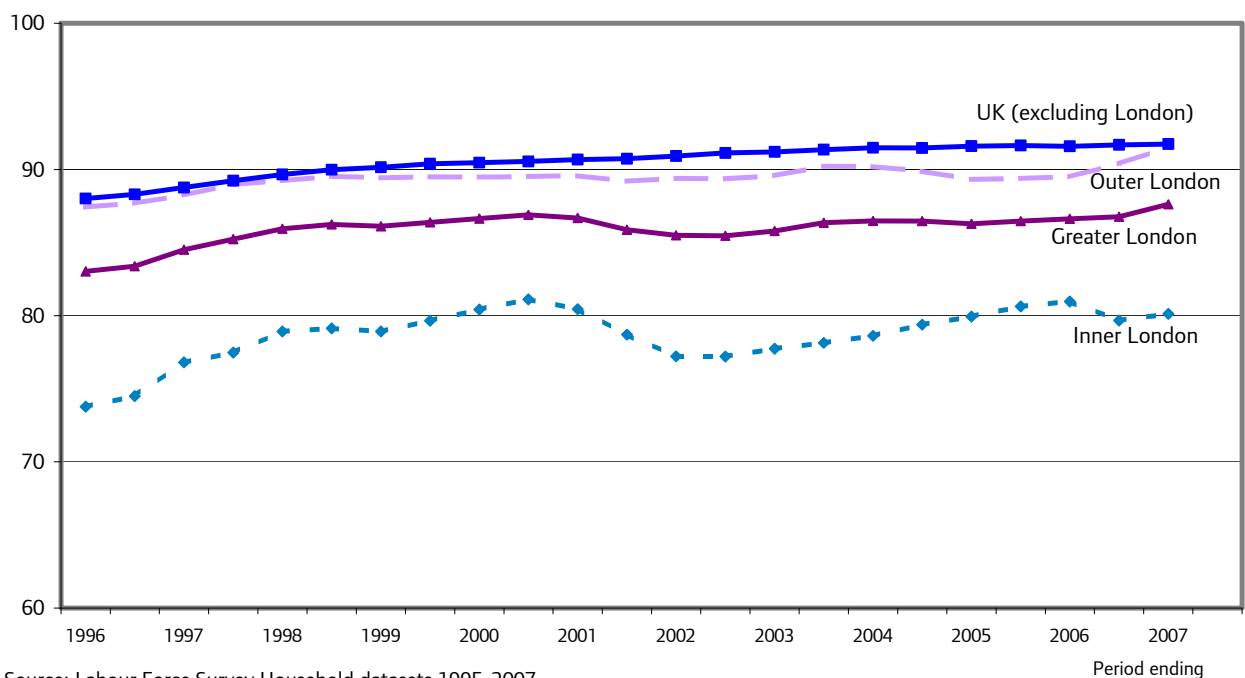
Figure 12 Employment rates of couple mothers, London and rest of UK, 1995-2007



Source: Labour Force Survey Household datasets 1995-2007.

Notes: Data are two year moving averages. Household data are produced twice per year so each average is based on four survey estimates.

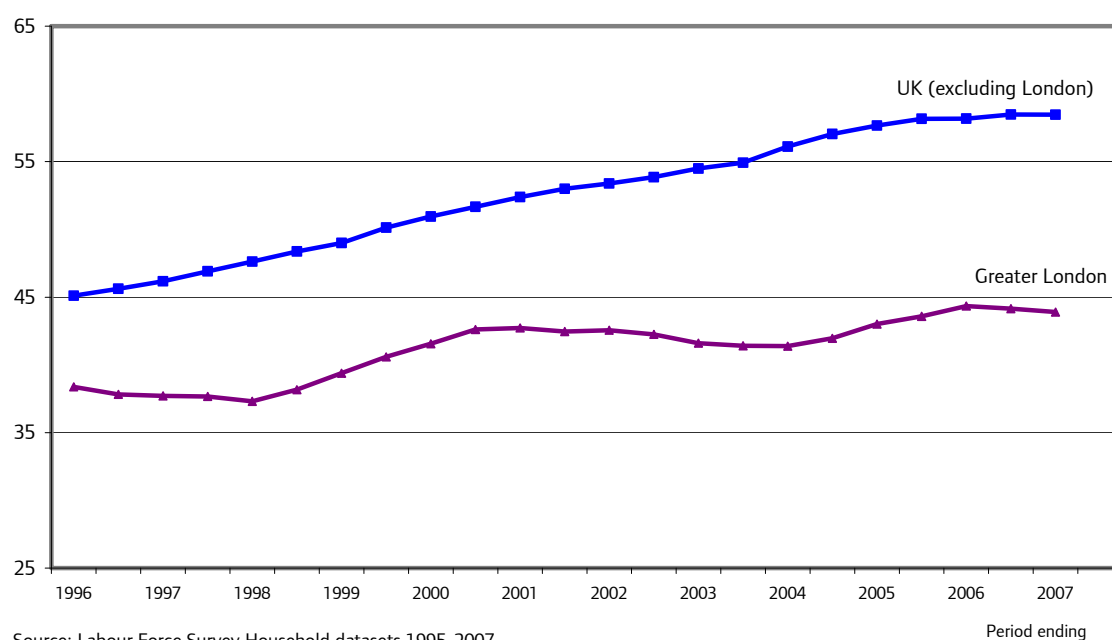
Figure 13 Employment rates of couple fathers, London and rest of UK, 1995-2007



Source: Labour Force Survey Household datasets 1995-2007.

Notes: Data are two year moving averages. Household data are produced twice per year so each average is based on four survey estimates.

Figure 14 Employment rates of lone parents, London & rest of UK, 1995-2007



Source: Labour Force Survey Household datasets 1995-2007.

Notes: Data are two year moving averages. Household data are produced twice per year so each average is based on four survey estimates.

6. Labour market position of parents in couple families

Key points

- Of all London's couple families with children: over half (54 per cent) are 'work-rich' families, that is families where both parents work; 39 per cent have one parent in work and the remaining seven per cent are workless couple families, where neither parent is in work.
- London has a far lower proportion of work-rich couple families (54 per cent) relative to the rest of the UK (71 per cent). In Inner London, rates are very low and less than half (47 per cent) of couple families are work-rich.
- Conversely, London has a far larger proportion of couple families with one parent in work (39 per cent) than in the rest of the UK (24 per cent).
- Over the period 1995-2007, the proportion of work-rich couple families in London has remained well below rates outside London and the gap between the two has widened.
- London's divergence from national trends has been driven by the distinct patterns of couple families living in Inner London, where there has been a fall in the proportion of work-rich couples and a corresponding increase in families where only one parent works.

Data and definitions

This section explores the labour market position of parents in couple families. All data are drawn from the UK Labour Force Survey (LFS) household level datasets. These datasets enable analysis of the combined economic position of both parents within a couple. The LFS is a sample survey so 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 (See Appendix C).

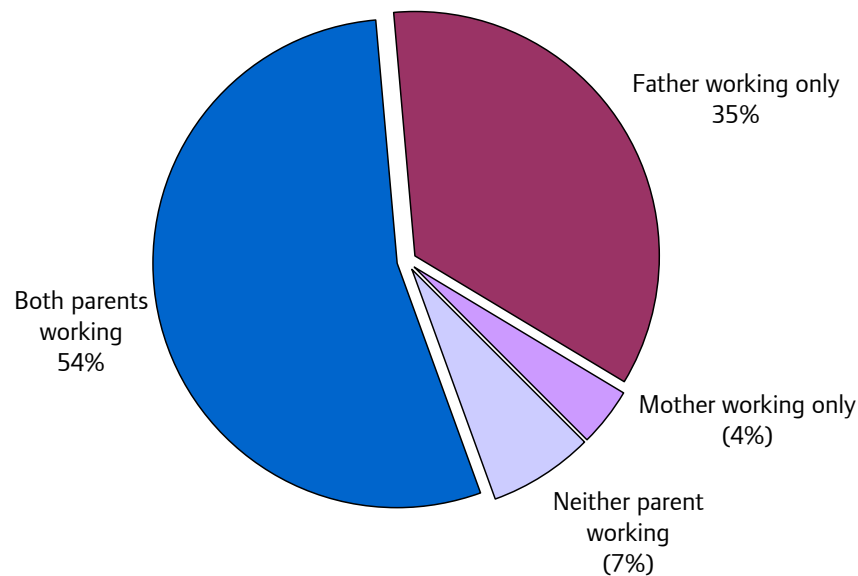
Couple families²⁹ with children are defined as married or co-habiting couples with dependent children. Here, the analysis covers couple families where the head of the family is of working age.

Combined economic activity of couples with children

Most couple families with children have at least one parent in work. Figure 15 shows the combined economic activity of couples with children in London; 54 per cent of London's couple families with children are work-rich (both parents are in work) while 39 per cent have at least one parent working, most of whom are fathers. The remaining 7 per cent of couple families with children are workless (ie neither parent is in work).

²⁹ Same sex couples are not covered by the analysis as the Labour Force Survey does not collect comprehensive data on same sex couples and parenting so these are excluded.

Figure 15 Combined economic activity of couple families with dependent children, London, Oct-Dec 2007



Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Oct-Dec 2007

Notes: Data based on small samples (ie <100) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher level of sampling variability attached to these estimates.

Combined employment status of couples: London and UK

Figure 16 considers the combined economic activity of couple families with children in London and in the rest of the UK. London couple families with children are much less likely than those outside London to have both parents working. In London, 54 per cent of couple families have both parents in work compared with 71 per cent in the rest of the UK. The proportion of families where both parents work is very low in Inner London (47 per cent) relative to Outer London (58 per cent).

In Inner London, 13 per cent of couple families with children have neither parent in work, more than double the rate in the rest of the UK (5 per cent). London couples are also far more likely to have one parent working (39 per cent) relative to those outside London (24 per cent).

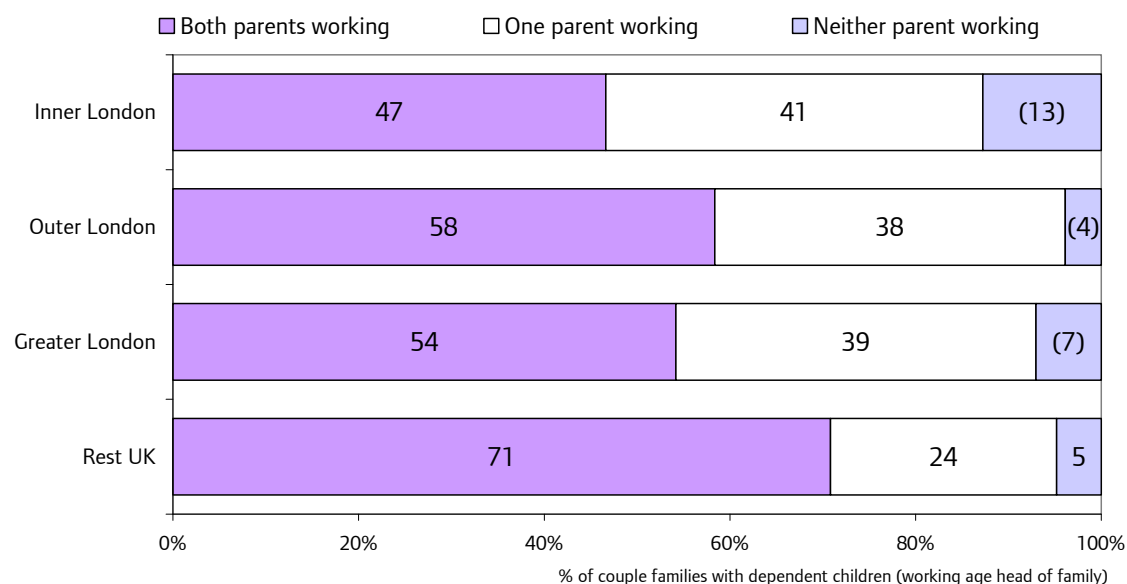
Trends 1995-2007

Figures 17-19 show the percentage of couple families with children by the labour market position of the parents over the period 1995-2007. Rates in London are compared to those in the rest of the UK. The data³⁰ are prone to large confidence intervals, particularly data for Inner and Outer London, and in 2006 there were changes to the time periods covered by the two quarterly surveys. For these reasons, as before, to improve

³⁰ Data are produced for two calendar quarters each year: April-June and October-December. Prior to 2006, LFS household data were based on seasonal quarters: Spring (Mar-May) and Autumn (Sept-Nov).

the reliability of trend data, the analysis uses two year rolling averages (using four estimates over each two year period).

Figure 16 Combined economic activity of parents in couples, London and rest of UK, Oct-Dec 2007



Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Oct-Dec 2007

Notes: Data based on small samples (ie <100) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher level of sampling variability attached to these estimates.

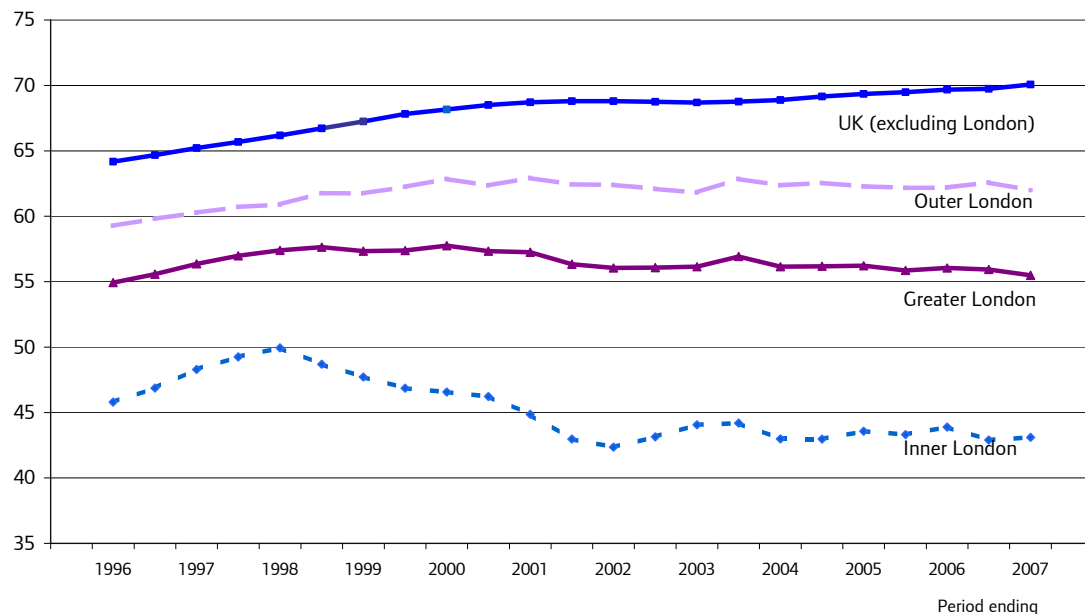
The data show that the differentials between London and the rest of the UK have persisted throughout the period. Consistent with previous analysis, London rates also show some divergence from national trends.

In London, the percentage of work-rich couple families increased from 55 to 57 per cent over the period 1995/96 and 2000/01. Outside London, the change was more pronounced and the percentage of work-rich couple families increased from 64 to 69 per cent over the same period³¹. Since 2000, the rise in the percentage of work-rich families has stalled in London and rates have remained around the 55-56 per cent mark. Outside London, the percentage has continued to increase, at a slow steady rate up to 70 per cent.

Over the period 1995-2007, the proportion of workless couple families has fallen in and outside London (Figure 19). Outside London, the proportion of workless couple families has fallen slowly over the period from 8 to 5 per cent and in London, where rates are higher, the percentage has fallen from 13 to 8 per cent.

³¹ All change data quoted relate to 2 year averages so recent data may differ from percentage quoted earlier which related to the quarter Oct-Dec 2007.

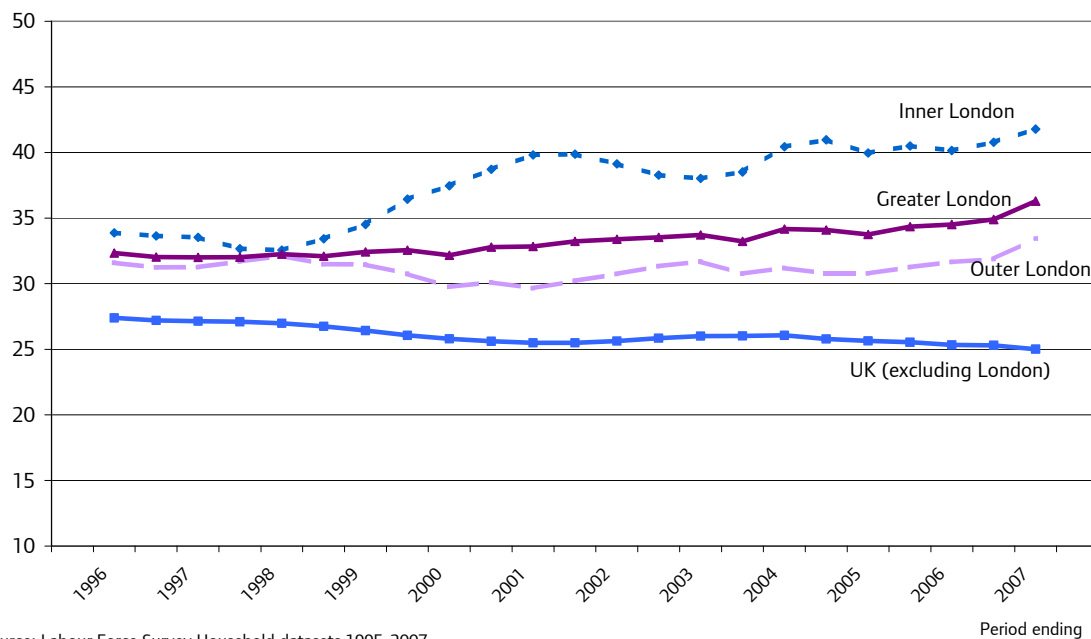
Figure 17 Percentage of couple families with both parents in work, London and rest of UK, 1995-2007 (2 year moving averages)



Source: Labour Force Survey Household datasets 1995-2007.

Notes: Data are two year moving averages. Household data are produced twice per year so each average is based on four survey estimates.

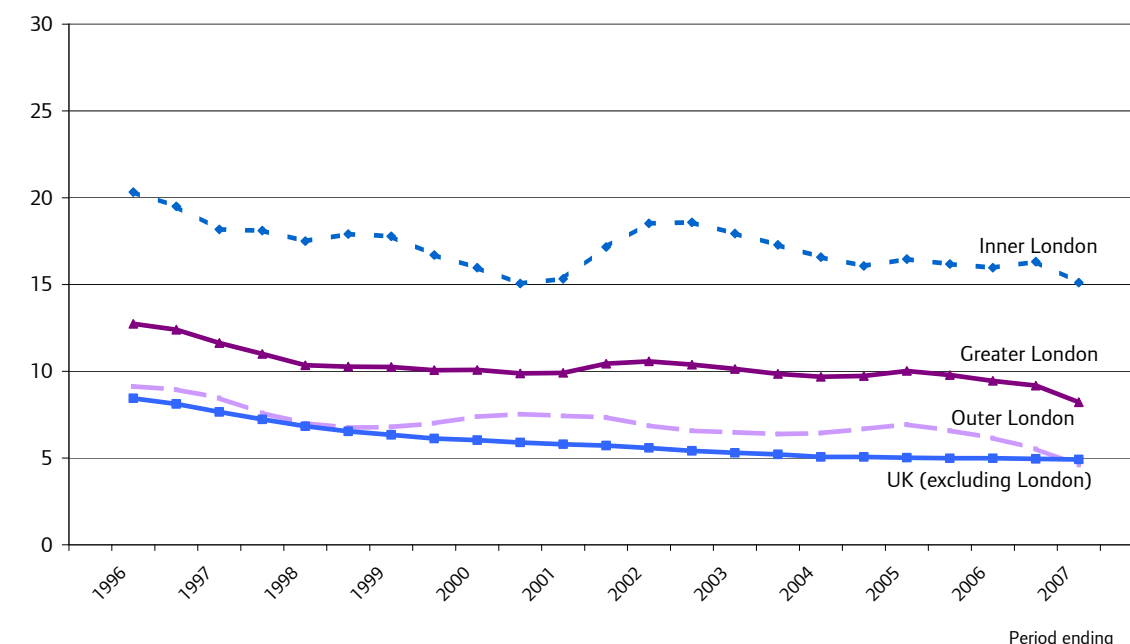
Figure 18 Percentage of couple families with one parent in work, London and rest of UK, 1995-2007 (2 year moving averages)



Source: Labour Force Survey Household datasets 1995-2007.

Notes: Data are two year moving averages. Household data are produced twice per year so each average is based on four survey estimates.

Figure 19 Percentage of couple families with neither parent in work, London and rest of UK, 1995-2007 (2 year moving averages)



Source: Labour Force Survey Household datasets 1995-2007.

Notes: Data are two year moving averages. Household data are produced twice per year so each average is based on four survey estimates.

London-wide trends disguise quite different patterns across Inner and Outer London. While trends in Outer London have been fairly close to those outside London, trends in Inner London show strong divergence from national trends since around 1997/98. In Inner London, the proportion of work-rich couple families has fallen from 50 per cent in 1997/98 down to 43 per cent in 2006/07. There has been a corresponding increase in the proportion of families in Inner London with one parent in work (from 33 to 42 per cent).

Considering the general trends over the entire period 1995-2007, the proportion of work-rich couple families in London has remained well below rates outside London and the gap between the two has in fact widened from 9 to 15 percentage points³². This is consistent with a corresponding change in the proportion of couple families where one parent works. In London, the percentage of such families has increased whereas the rest of the UK has seen a slight decrease, leading to a widening of the gap between the two (from five to eleven percentage points).

The divergence from national trends largely reflects the distinct patterns of couple families living in Inner London, where there has been a fall in the proportion of couples with both parents in work and an increase in families where one parent works.

³² Percentage point gap data based on calculations based on 2 year averages.

7. Conclusions and further information

Conclusions

This report has presented the latest data on child poverty in London and brings together data on the living standards of children alongside data on the labour market position of their parents, and considers trends over the last ten years. The analysis has found:

- London has a high rate of child poverty relative to other regions, and the rate in Inner London is exceptionally high.
- The relative position and circumstances of London's children remain poor according to a range of different income and labour market indicators.
- Certain groups of children in London face a very high risk of exclusion. These include children from certain ethnic groups, children of disabled parents and children in workless lone parent and couple families.
- The labour market position of parents is central to understanding the circumstances of London's children. Parents in London have far lower employment rates than parents outside London, and differentials are most pronounced for mothers.
- Trend data over the last twelve years show that national improvements in child poverty rates have not been evident in London where the child poverty rate remains stubbornly high.
- This finding is consistent with analysis of the employment patterns of London parents over the same period, which show marked divergence from national trends.

Appendix A Households Below Average Income data

Data and definitions

The data presented in section 2 on income poverty are drawn from the Households Below Average Income (HBAI) series which is based on data from the Family Resources Survey (FRS). The FRS is an annual survey of UK households carried out by the Department for Work and Pensions. The survey comprises around 33,200 UK households, including 3,250 London households.

Section 2 refers to children living under the poverty line. This is defined as those children living in households with below 60 per cent of median income and is a measure of relative income poverty. This is the headline measure used by the Government to measure its progress on child poverty targets. Children are defined as those aged under 16 or those aged 16-18 in full-time education (who are unmarried).

Income here relates to the notion of equivalised household income, which is income adjusted to take account of differences in household size and composition. This enables 'like for like' comparisons of the disposable income and effective living standards of different types of households. Income estimates are routinely produced before and after housing costs are paid. Given that housing costs are so high in the Capital, the after housing cost measure is often considered as more meaningful for London analysis. However, some households choose to pay for larger or better accommodation than others, so the before housing costs measure is also useful, and is the one the Government uses to measure child poverty.

A1. Percentage of children below 60 per cent median income in 2004/05 with 95% confidence intervals

Percentage of children	Before Housing Costs		After Housing Costs		All children (millions)
	60%	confidence interval	60%	confidence interval	
England	19	18 - 20	28	26 - 29	10.9
North East	26	21 - 31	31	26 - 36	0.5
North West and Merseyside	20	17 - 22	28	24 - 31	1.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	24	20 - 28	27	23 - 32	1.1
East Midlands	20	17 - 24	24	20 - 28	0.9
West Midlands	24	20 - 27	29	25 - 33	1.2
East of England	13	10 - 17	22	18 - 26	1.2
London	24	21 - 27	41	37 - 44	1.6
<i>of which</i>					
Inner London	34	28 - 40	53	47 - 59	0.5
Outer London	18	15 - 22	34	30 - 39	1.1
South East	13	11 - 15	23	20 - 26	1.8
South West	15	12 - 18	22	18 - 25	1.0
Scotland	19	17 - 21	23	21 - 25	1.0
Wales	23	17 - 28	27	21 - 33	0.6

Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Households Below Average Income, 2004/05

While estimates are available for Greater London, and more recently for Inner and Outer London, they are subject to large confidence intervals. By way of illustration, confidence intervals attached to single year HBAI data for 2004/05 are shown in table A1.

To minimise problems with confidence intervals when comparing data over time or when looking at smaller groups within the population, data are averaged over three years to improve the reliability of estimates. However, three year data still have significant confidence intervals attached and readers need to bear this in mind when interpreting the data.

Further information about the Households Below Average Income data series can be found at the DWP website:

<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai.asp>

Appendix B DWP data on children in key benefits households

Data and definitions

Section 3 profiles the percentage of children who live in families on key benefits. The data are supplied by the Department for Work and Pensions and are based on a five per cent sample of claimants. *Children* refers to dependent children who are aged under 16, together with those aged 16 to 18 still in full-time education. The data relate to children in families where an adult of working age claims one or more of the five key benefits:

- **Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)**

JSA was introduced on October 7th 1996 and is a contributory or income-related benefit paid to people under State Pension age who are available for and actively seeking full-time work. They agree with Jobcentre Plus any restrictions on their availability for work and the steps they intend to take in order to find work.

- **Incapacity Benefit (IB)**

IB is paid to people who have been incapable of work because of sickness or disability for at least four days in a row and who have paid sufficient contributions throughout their working lives.

- **Disability Living Allowance (DLA)**

DLA is paid to people who have become disabled before the age of 65 and who need assistance with personal care and/or mobility.

- **Income Support (IS)**

Income Support (IS) is available to those under 60 who have a low income. Until October 2003, IS was also payable to males aged 60 to 64 and was called Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG). From October 2003 Pension Credit replaced MIG. However both MIG and Pension Credit claimants aged 60 to 64 are included in the children and families client group datasets as IS claimants.

- **Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA)**

SDA was paid to those unable to work for 28 weeks in a row or more because of illness or disability. Since April 2001 it has not been possible to make a new claim for Severe Disablement Allowance.

and where that adult either:

- receives an additional allowance of benefit for children or young adult dependants (i.e. those aged 16-18 and still in full-time education); or
- receives contribution-based Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) or JSA National Insurance credits only, with children or young adult dependants recorded in the assessment; or
- receives Child Tax Credit (CTC).

The family type is derived from a combination of information about a claimant's dependent children and whether the claimant has a partner, as recorded for benefit or child tax credit (CTC) administration purposes.

Confidence intervals

DWP benefit and client group datasets consist of five per cent samples of claimants and the statistics produced from them are subject to sampling error. The statistics produced, by rating up frequencies obtained from the 5% samples, are estimates of the true population values and, by chance, may be either lower or higher than the true population value. An indication of the effect of these sampling errors can be gained from the table B1. The true value will most probably lie somewhere in a range around this estimate. The size of this range is usually indicated by a 95% confidence interval, and there is only a 1 in 20 chance that the true value lies outside this range (eg if the estimate is 10,000, the true value is probably in the range 9,146 to 10,854). Further information may be obtained from <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/cga.asp>

Table B1 Confidence intervals attached to data on children in key benefit families (DWP, 5% sample)

Estimated value	95% confidence interval (+ or -)	Confidence interval as % of estimate (+ or -)
1,000	270	27
2,000	382	19
3,000	468	16
4,000	540	14
5,000	604	12
6,000	662	11
7,000	715	10
8,000	764	10
9,000	811	9
10,000	854	9
20,000	1,208	6
30,000	1,480	5
40,000	1,709	4
50,000	1,910	4
100,000	2,702	3
200,000	3,821	2
300,000	4,679	2
400,000	5,403	1
500,000	6,041	1
600,000	6,618	1
700,000	7,148	1
800,000	7,641	1
900,000	8,105	1
1,000,000	8,543	1

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Appendix C Labour Force Survey/Annual Population Survey

The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and is the largest continuous household survey in the UK and has been carried out in various guises since 1973. 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 are also available on the basis of workplace. In this report, all data presented are residence based. Full technical detail on LFS sampling and fieldwork is available from ONS (LFS User Guide Volume 1: Background and Methodology³³).

The LFS collects information from around 50-60,000 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" and each wave is interviewed in five successive quarters, such that in any one quarter, one wave will be receiving their first interview, one their second, and so on, with one receiving their fifth and last interview.

The core quarterly surveys provide the data that underpin various cuts of the data for different purposes. In this report, most LFS data are based on the **LFS household level data** sets, and this is supplemented by data from the **Annual Population Survey** (annual dataset derived from LFS quarterly data plus special boosts).

LFS household datasets

These are designed specifically for household and family analysis and are available for two quarters per year. In 2006, the months covered by the household datasets changed from seasonal to calendar quarters. Previously data were made available on the basis of Spring (Mar-May) and Autumn (Sept-Nov) quarter. From 2006 onwards, data are available for the period: April-June and Oct-Dec. Household level datasets are distinct from individual level datasets as they use different weightings and have additional variables added to facilitate household and family level analysis.

Most snapshot data presented here is based on the LFS household dataset for Oct-Dec 2007, kindly supplied to the GLA by ONS (via the ESRC data archive). Additionally, a range of time series data were specially commissioned by the GLA from the LFS dataservice to complement the snapshot data.

The data presented have three key limitations which need to be borne in mind:

- Sampling variability attached to estimates
- Issues regarding LFS estimates of household and grossing
- The degree of missing data for respondents

³³ Available at the ONS website: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=1537>

Sample size and confidence intervals

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. Confidence intervals can be substantive for quarterly data which are based on a smaller sample than annualised data (See table C1).

Table C1 Sampling variability of estimates of children living in workless households by region: levels and rates for April-June 2007 and changes from April-June 2006

	April-June 2007		Sampling variability		Changes over the previous year		Sampling variability of these changes	
	Level (000s)	Rate Per cent	Level (000s)	Rate Per cent	Level (000s)	Rate Per cent	Level (000s)	Rate Per cent
<i>Children in workless households</i>								
North East	88	20.8	±14	±3.1	3	0.4	±19	±4.1
North West	218	17.2	±27	±2	-5	-0.3	±36	±2.7
Yorkshire & the Humber	143	16.0	±20	±2.1	-2	0.1	±27	±2.8
East Midlands	96	12.5	±17	±2.2	-3	-0.5	±23	±2.9
West Midlands	194	18.6	±28	±2.6	24	1.9	±38	±3.5
East of south east	137	13.5	±23	±2.2	11	1.0	±31	±3
London	387	24.6	±41	±2.4	11	-0.8	±55	±3.2
- Inner London	207	33.0	±31	±4.3	-7	-2.6	±42	±5.8
- Outer London	180	19.0	±27	±2.7	18	0.5	±37	±3.6
South East	163	10.3	±24	±1.4	19	0.3	±32	±1.9
South West	98	11.6	±18	±2.1	10	1.2	±24	±2.8
Wales	93	17.5	±16	±2.9	5	2.0	±22	±3.9
Scotland	123	14.9	±17	±2	-10	-0.3	±23	±2.7
Northern Ireland	42	11.7	±7	±1.9	-13	-3.2	±10	±2.6
Great Britain	1,740	16.2	±72	±0.7	64	0.3	±97	±0.9
United Kingdom	1,782	16.0	±70	±0.6	50	0.2	±94	±0.8

Source: Office for National Statistics

In this report, all LFS data are rounded to the nearest thousand and in the narrative most data are rounded to the nearest percentage point to emphasise the fact they are estimates not precise measures. Users should not read too much into small differences in rates between two groups.

LFS estimates of households and grossing

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 than other sources of demographic data. LFS grossing factors take account of the composition of the local population by age and gender but are not controlled to data on the composition of households by type. The household datasets

used in this report were weighted to the post-Census population estimates published in February and March 2003.

ONS have recently updated the basis of their population weighting to take account of more up to date population data (ie the 2007 reweighting exercise) and are in the process of releasing new LFS and APS datasets on the basis of the new weights. For this reason, data published here may well differ slightly from future ONS data releases based on the same time periods.

In general, LFS household estimates for London tend to be significantly lower than other estimates. This also suggests the possibility that certain household types may be under-represented in the overall sample.

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 October-December 2007, data were missing for around nine per cent of children in households in London (that is data was missing about their parent's economic activity in three per cent of cases).

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 children in households for regions are published using unadjusted data. 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. This has two main 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 children in work-rich, mixed and workless households are underestimates as they exclude missing data, so are not presented here. Instead data tables show rates. (More detail is available on request).

Estimates may be more prone to some 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.

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. All data presented here are well above the old ONS suppression thresholds. In the main

report, all estimates below 50,000 (a sample size of around 100) are shown in brackets to emphasise their higher levels of sampling variability. Where estimates are based on very small samples (ie generally fewer than 50) they are suppressed entirely. Estimates for Inner and Outer London are particularly vulnerable to high sampling variability.

To improve reliability of estimates over time, four quarters' data have been averaged providing 2 year rolling averages based on four observations. These help smooth out volatile movements in the data which are reflecting sampling errors not real change. This procedure has been applied to all LFS time series data presented in this report.

Annual Population Survey

The APS is a special dataset which brings quarterly (individual level) data together with special annual boosts of the survey. The APS dataset comprises two key elements:

- Data from the core LFS quarterly surveys
- LFS annual boosts for England, Wales and Scotland

The APS dataset has been used to complement data from the household LFS as it provides a larger sample than the quarterly LFS. More detail on the APS and comparisons with household LFS estimates can be found in *Parents and Work in London*, DMAG Briefing 2006/6.

Appendix D Data tables

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D 1 Percentage of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of median household income, London and UK 1994-2007

3-year rolling averages	London		United Kingdom ¹	
	BHC	AHC	BHC	AHC
94/5-96/7	25	42	25	33
95/6-97/8	26	42	26	33
96/7-98/9	27	42	27	34
97/8-99/00	27	42	26	33
98/9-00/01	27	41	25	33
99/00-01/02	26	40	24	32
00/01-02/03	25	39	23	31
01/02-03/04	26	38	23	30
02/03-04/05	27	40	22	29
03/04-05/06	26	41	22	29
04/05-06/07	25	41	22	29

Single year data	London		United Kingdom ²	
	BHC	AHC	BHC	AHC
94/95	25	40	25	33
95/96	24	41	24	33
96/97	27	43	27	34
97/98	28	43	27	33
98/99	26	40	26	34
99/00	27	41	26	33
00/01	27	41	23	31
01/02	24	37	23	31
02/03	26	38	23	30
03/04	27	40	22	29
04/05	27	41	21	28
05/06	24	40	22	30
06/07	24	40	22	30

Source: Department of Work and Pensions, Households Below Average Income 1994/5 to 2006/7

BHC=Before Housing Costs

AHC=After Housing Costs

Notes

1: Figures prior to 1998/99-2000/01 are for GB only. Data for Northern Ireland has been imputed for 1998/99-2001/02.

2: Figures are for the UK from 2002/03 onwards. Earlier years are for GB only.

D 2 Children in key benefit families, London and GB, 1995-2007 (quarterly rates)

Date	Greater London	Inner London	Outer London	GB (excluding London)
May 1995	34.0	46.4	26.7	22.8
August 1995	33.8	46.0	26.6	22.7
November 1995	33.7	46.0	26.4	22.5
February 1996	33.0	44.7	26.1	22.6
May 1996	33.0	44.9	26.0	22.4
August 1996	32.9	44.9	25.8	22.1
November 1996	31.8	43.6	24.9	21.3
February 1997	31.4	42.9	24.5	21.4
May 1997	30.8	42.3	23.9	21.0
August 1997	30.3	41.4	23.7	20.7
November 1997	29.9	41.0	23.3	20.0
February 1998	29.4	40.3	23.0	19.9
May 1998	29.3	40.2	22.8	19.6
August 1998	29.2	40.1	22.7	19.6
November 1998	28.5	39.0	22.2	19.1
February 1999	28.5	39.1	22.2	19.2
May 1999	28.5	39.5	22.0	19.1
August 1999	28.5	39.3	22.1	19.1
November 1999	28.2	38.9	21.9	18.7
February 2000	28.1	39.2	21.6	18.7
May 2000	27.8	38.9	21.2	18.4
August 2000	27.7	38.5	21.3	18.5
November 2000	27.4	37.8	21.2	18.0
February 2001	27.3	37.5	21.2	18.2
May 2001	27.0	37.3	21.0	17.9
August 2001	27.3	37.6	21.2	17.9
November 2001	26.7	36.5	20.9	17.3
February 2002	26.4	36.0	20.6	17.4
May 2002	26.5	36.1	20.8	17.3
August 2002	26.7	36.5	20.9	17.3
November 2002	26.4	36.3	20.5	16.8
February 2003	26.4	35.9	20.7	16.9
May 2003	26.4	35.7	21.0	17.1
August 2003	28.1	36.8	22.9	19.8
November 2003	27.8	36.4	22.6	19.2
February 2004	27.5	35.9	22.5	19.2
May 2004	27.9	36.3	22.9	19.1
August 2004	27.9	36.4	22.9	18.7
November 2004	28.0	36.5	23.0	18.4
February 2005	27.9	36.1	23.0	18.6
May 2005	27.9	35.9	23.1	18.6
August 2005	26.6	34.8	21.7	17.0
November 2005	28.1	36.2	23.4	18.2
February 2006	28.6	37.1	23.6	18.5
May 2006	28.7	37.2	23.8	18.5
August 2006	28.6	36.7	23.8	18.3
November 2006	28.9	37.0	24.2	18.2
February 2007	28.5	36.5	23.8	18.4
May 2007	28.3	36.1	23.7	18.3
August 2007	27.5	35.6	22.9	17.8

Source: Department for Work and Pensions. 5% sample

Rates are based on Mid Year Estimates (up to 2006) and Population Projections from the ONS (for 2007).

D 3 Children in key benefit families, London and GB, 1995-2007 (annual rates)

Date	Greater London	Inner London	Outer London	GB (excluding London)
1995	33.9	46.2	26.6	22.7
1996	32.7	44.5	25.7	22.1
1997	30.6	41.9	23.9	20.8
1998	29.1	39.9	22.6	19.5
1999	28.5	39.2	22.1	19.0
2000	27.7	38.6	21.3	18.4
2001	27.1	37.2	21.1	17.8
2002	26.5	36.2	20.7	17.2
2003	27.2	36.2	21.8	18.2
2004	27.8	36.3	22.8	18.8
2005	27.6	35.8	22.8	18.1
2006	28.7	37.0	23.8	18.4
2007	28.1	36.1	23.5	18.2

Source: Department for Work and Pensions. 5% sample.

Rates for years up to 2006 are based on ONS mid-year estimates and 2007 figures are based on ONS population projections.

Notes: These are averages for the year based on the quarterly figures in Table D2.

D 4 Children living in workless households (those with no adults in employment), London and UK, 1996-2007

Children living in workless households as % of all children in households										Divergence measures (difference in rates)	
LFS quarter:		Quarterly estimates				2 year averages (period ending)				Absolute (London- Rest UK)	Relative (Absolute difference as % of rest UK rate)
		Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)		
Spring	1996	35.7	20.8	26.6	19.1						
Autumn	1996	37.0	20.8	27.1	18.6						
Spring	1997	35.0	20.0	25.8	17.8						
Autumn	1997	38.0	20.3	27.1	17.6	36.4	20.4	26.6	18.3	8.4	45.8
Spring	1998	40.1	17.9	26.5	17.6	37.5	19.7	26.6	17.9	8.7	48.8
Autumn	1998	35.6	19.8	25.7	16.9	37.2	19.5	26.2	17.5	8.8	50.2
Spring	1999	38.2	20.8	27.5	16.9	38.0	19.7	26.7	17.3	9.4	54.6
Autumn	1999	36.8	20.4	26.6	16.3	37.7	19.7	26.6	16.9	9.6	56.9
Spring	2000	34.0	18.7	24.7	15.6	36.1	19.9	26.1	16.4	9.7	58.9
Autumn	2000	34.5	19.3	25.2	15.1	35.9	19.8	26.0	16.0	10.0	62.8
Spring	2001	33.5	20.2	25.1	15.1	34.7	19.6	25.4	15.5	9.9	63.6
Autumn	2001	31.4	20.0	24.3	15.7	33.3	19.5	24.8	15.4	9.5	61.4
Spring	2002	34.8	21.2	26.4	15.7	33.5	20.2	25.3	15.4	9.9	63.9
Autumn	2002	35.2	20.6	26.3	15.6	33.7	20.5	25.5	15.5	10.0	64.4
Spring	2003	31.5	19.2	23.9	15.5	33.2	20.3	25.2	15.6	9.6	61.6
Autumn	2003	33.4	19.4	24.9	15.0	33.7	20.1	25.4	15.4	9.9	64.3
Spring	2004	36.2	19.0	25.7	14.9	34.0	19.5	25.2	15.2	9.9	65.3
Autumn	2004	34.9	19.0	25.2	13.8	34.0	19.1	24.9	14.8	10.1	68.4
Spring	2005	33.3	20.2	25.3	14.6	34.4	19.4	25.3	14.6	10.7	73.3
Autumn	2005	37.6	20.7	27.4	14.5	35.5	19.7	25.9	14.5	11.4	79.0
April-June	2006	35.5	18.5	25.4	14.3	35.3	19.6	25.8	14.3	11.5	80.5
Oct-Dec	2006	32.6	18.7	24.2	15.0	34.8	19.5	25.6	14.6	11.0	75.2
April-June	2007	33.0	19.0	24.6	14.6	34.7	19.2	25.4	14.6	10.8	73.9
Oct-Dec	2007	31.5	21.0	25.2	14.7	33.2	19.3	24.8	14.6	10.2	69.6

Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets

Notes: Data relate to children aged 0-15 living in working age households (those containing at least one adult of working age). From 2006 onwards, data relate to calendar quarters (eg April-June) as opposed to seasonal quarters (Spring: March-May). All data are subject to a considerable degree of sampling variability, particularly data for Inner and Outer London which are based on relatively small samples. For this reason, 2 year averages are also presented which provide more reliable trend data.

D 5 Children living in mixed households (those with both working and workless adults), London and UK, 1996-2007

		Children living in mixed households as % of all children in household (data relate to working age households with a mix of adults in and out of work)								Divergence measures (difference in rates)	
		Quarterly estimates				2 year averages (period ending)				Absolute (London- Rest UK)	Relative (Absolute difference as % of rest UK rate)
LFS quarter:		Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)		
Spring	1996	33.2	34.6	34.1	29.9						
Autumn	1996	31.6	33.9	33.0	28.9						
Spring	1997	30.9	34.1	32.9	29.7						
Autumn	1997	30.1	33.9	32.4	29.4	31.4	34.1	33.1	29.5	3.6	12.2
Spring	1998	27.8	36.1	32.9	29.6	30.1	34.5	32.8	29.4	3.4	11.5
Autumn	1998	32.3	35.5	34.3	28.9	30.3	34.9	33.1	29.4	3.7	12.7
Spring	1999	31.3	30.3	30.7	28.4	30.4	33.9	32.6	29.1	3.5	12.1
Autumn	1999	32.5	33.2	32.9	28.0	31.0	33.8	32.7	28.7	4.0	13.9
Spring	2000	33.7	32.2	32.8	28.5	32.5	32.8	32.7	28.4	4.2	14.9
Autumn	2000	32.3	33.3	32.9	28.3	32.4	32.2	32.3	28.3	4.0	14.2
Spring	2001	33.4	34.4	34.1	28.4	33.0	33.3	33.2	28.3	4.9	17.3
Autumn	2001	37.1	33.4	34.8	28.3	34.1	33.3	33.6	28.3	5.3	18.7
Spring	2002	36.5	33.0	34.3	28.5	34.8	33.5	34.0	28.3	5.7	20.0
Autumn	2002	34.3	32.1	33.0	28.6	35.3	33.2	34.0	28.4	5.6	19.7
Spring	2003	39.0	33.9	35.8	29.5	36.7	33.1	34.5	28.7	5.8	20.1
Autumn	2003	36.0	34.6	35.2	29.4	36.4	33.4	34.6	29.0	5.6	19.1
Spring	2004	35.1	33.3	34.0	29.4	36.1	33.5	34.5	29.2	5.3	18.0
Autumn	2004	37.4	34.7	35.8	29.7	36.9	34.1	35.2	29.5	5.7	19.2
Spring	2005	36.1	34.2	34.9	29.5	36.2	34.2	35.0	29.5	5.5	18.5
Autumn	2005	34.1	34.9	34.6	29.4	35.7	34.3	34.8	29.5	5.3	18.1
April-June	2006	36.3	34.1	35.0	30.0	36.0	34.5	35.1	29.6	5.4	18.3
Oct-Dec	2006	36.0	35.1	35.4	28.6	35.6	34.6	35.0	29.4	5.6	19.2
April-June	2007	34.7	33.6	34.0	29.5	35.3	34.4	34.8	29.4	5.4	18.4
Oct-Dec	2007	38.4	37.8	38.0	28.9	36.3	35.1	35.6	29.2	6.4	21.8

Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets

Notes: Data relate to children aged 0-15 living in working age households (those containing at least one adult of working age). From 2006 onwards, data relate to calendar quarters (eg April-June) as opposed to seasonal quarters (Spring: March-May). All data are subject to a considerable degree of sampling variability, particularly data for Inner and Outer London which are based on relatively small samples. For this reason, 2 year averages are also presented which provide more reliable trend data.

D 6 Children living in work-rich households (those with all adults in employment), London and UK, 1996-2007

		Children living in work-rich households as % of all children in households (data relate to working age households where all adults in the household are in work)								Divergence measures (difference in rates)	
		Quarterly estimates				2 year averages (period ending)				Absolute (London- Rest UK)	Relative (Absolute difference as % of rest UK rate)
LFS quarter:		Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)		
Spring	1996	31.1	44.6	39.4	50.9						
Autumn	1996	31.4	45.4	39.9	52.5						
Spring	1997	34.2	45.9	41.4	52.6						
Autumn	1997	31.9	45.9	40.5	53.1	32.1	45.4	40.3	52.3	-12.0	-22.9
Spring	1998	32.0	46.0	40.6	52.8	32.4	45.8	40.6	52.7	-12.1	-23.0
Autumn	1998	32.1	44.7	40.0	54.2	32.6	45.6	40.6	53.1	-12.5	-23.5
Spring	1999	30.5	48.8	41.8	54.7	31.6	46.4	40.7	53.7	-12.9	-24.1
Autumn	1999	30.7	46.4	40.5	55.8	31.3	46.5	40.7	54.4	-13.6	-25.0
Spring	2000	32.3	49.1	42.5	55.9	31.4	47.3	41.2	55.1	-13.9	-25.2
Autumn	2000	33.3	47.4	41.9	56.6	31.7	48.0	41.7	55.7	-14.1	-25.2
Spring	2001	33.0	45.3	40.8	56.5	32.3	47.1	41.4	56.2	-14.8	-26.3
Autumn	2001	31.4	46.6	40.8	56.1	32.5	47.1	41.5	56.3	-14.8	-26.2
Spring	2002	28.8	45.8	39.3	55.8	31.6	46.3	40.7	56.2	-15.5	-27.6
Autumn	2002	30.5	47.4	40.7	55.8	30.9	46.3	40.4	56.0	-15.6	-27.9
Spring	2003	29.6	46.9	40.3	55.0	30.1	46.7	40.3	55.7	-15.4	-27.6
Autumn	2003	30.6	46.0	39.9	55.6	29.9	46.5	40.1	55.6	-15.5	-27.9
Spring	2004	28.7	47.8	40.3	55.7	29.8	47.0	40.3	55.5	-15.2	-27.4
Autumn	2004	27.6	46.3	39.1	56.5	29.1	46.7	39.9	55.7	-15.8	-28.4
Spring	2005	30.6	45.6	39.8	55.9	29.4	46.4	39.8	55.9	-16.1	-28.9
Autumn	2005	28.3	44.4	37.9	56.0	28.8	46.0	39.3	56.0	-16.8	-29.9
April-June	2006	28.2	47.5	39.6	55.7	28.7	45.9	39.1	56.0	-17.0	-30.3
Oct-Dec	2006	31.4	46.2	40.4	56.5	29.6	45.9	39.4	56.0	-16.6	-29.7
April-June	2006	32.4	47.4	41.4	55.9	30.1	46.4	39.8	56.0	-16.2	-28.9
Oct-Dec	2006	30.1	41.3	36.8	56.4	30.5	45.6	39.5	56.1	-16.6	-29.6

Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets

Notes: Data relate to children aged 0-15 living in working age households (those containing at least one adult of working age). From 2006 onwards, data relate to calendar quarters (eg April-June) as opposed to seasonal quarters (Spring: March-May). All data are subject to a considerable degree of sampling variability, particularly data for Inner and Outer London which are based on relatively small samples. For this reason, 2 year averages are also presented which provide more reliable trend data.

D 7 Employment rates of mothers in couples, working age, London and UK 1995-2007

Employment rates of mothers (with dependent children) in couples										Divergence measures (difference in rates)	
		Quarterly estimates				2 year averages (period ending)				Absolute (London- Rest UK)	Relative (Absolute difference as % of rest UK rate)
LFS quarter:		Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)		
Spring	1995	50.2	61.7	58.1	66.8						
Autumn	1995	49.0	62.8	58.3	67.4						
Spring	1996	52.4	63.0	59.6	67.6						
Autumn	1996	53.5	63.2	59.9	69.0	51.3	62.7	59.0	67.7	-8.7	-12.9
Spring	1997	55.2	64.0	61.1	69.0	52.5	63.3	59.7	68.2	-8.5	-12.5
Autumn	1997	51.4	64.1	60.0	69.4	53.1	63.6	60.2	68.7	-8.6	-12.5
Spring	1998	53.9	65.4	61.7	69.5	53.5	64.2	60.7	69.2	-8.5	-12.3
Autumn	1998	53.5	65.7	61.8	70.9	53.5	64.8	61.2	69.7	-8.5	-12.3
Spring	1999	48.7	67.2	61.2	71.1	51.9	65.6	61.2	70.2	-9.0	-12.9
Autumn	1999	49.4	65.1	60.1	71.6	51.4	65.8	61.2	70.8	-9.6	-13.5
Spring	2000	53.7	66.5	62.3	71.8	51.3	66.1	61.4	71.3	-10.0	-14.0
Autumn	2000	52.5	65.8	61.7	72.5	51.1	66.2	61.3	71.7	-10.4	-14.5
Spring	2001	47.4	64.7	59.2	72.5	50.8	65.5	60.8	72.1	-11.2	-15.6
Autumn	2001	45.2	67.4	60.1	72.3	49.7	66.1	60.9	72.2	-11.4	-15.8
Spring	2002	44.3	66.4	59.2	72.1	47.4	66.1	60.1	72.3	-12.3	-17.0
Autumn	2002	51.0	68.1	62.5	72.1	47.0	66.6	60.2	72.2	-12.0	-16.6
Spring	2003	51.3	64.7	60.4	72.3	47.9	66.6	60.6	72.2	-11.7	-16.1
Autumn	2003	49.7	65.3	60.2	72.2	49.1	66.1	60.6	72.2	-11.6	-16.1
Spring	2004	45.8	68.5	61.3	72.2	49.4	66.6	61.1	72.2	-11.1	-15.4
Autumn	2004	45.8	65.2	58.7	72.6	48.1	65.9	60.1	72.4	-12.2	-16.9
Spring	2005	49.5	65.9	60.3	73.4	47.7	66.2	60.1	72.6	-12.5	-17.2
Autumn	2005	48.1	65.9	59.9	72.9	47.3	66.4	60.1	72.8	-12.7	-17.5
April-June	2006	43.5	69.4	60.2	72.8	46.7	66.6	59.8	72.9	-13.1	-18.0
Oct-Dec	2006	49.1	65.9	60.3	73.1	47.5	66.8	60.2	73.0	-12.8	-17.6
April-June	2007	49.8	65.2	59.9	73.4	47.6	66.6	60.1	73.0	-12.9	-17.7
Oct-Dec	2007	51.8	62.4	58.6	73.9	48.5	65.7	59.8	73.3	-13.5	-18.5

Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets

Notes: Data relate to mothers of working age (16-59). From 2006 onwards, data relate to calendar quarters (eg April-June) as opposed to seasonal quarters (Spring: March-May). All data are subject to a considerable degree of sampling variability, particularly data for Inner and Outer London which are based on relatively small samples. For this reason, 2 year averages are also presented which provide more reliable trend data.

D 8 Employment rates of fathers in couples, working age, London and UK 1995-2007

		Employment rates of fathers (with dependent children) in couples								Divergence measures (difference in rates)	
		Quarterly estimates				2 year averages (period ending)				Absolute (London- Rest UK)	Relative (Absolute difference as % of rest UK rate)
LFS quarter:		Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)		
Spring	1995	73.8	87.3	83.1	87.8						
Autumn	1995	70.5	87.1	81.8	87.9						
Spring	1996	76.1	86.9	83.4	87.6						
Autumn	1996	74.8	88.5	83.8	88.7	73.8	87.4	83.0	88.0	-5.0	-5.7
Spring	1997	76.7	88.3	84.5	88.9	74.5	87.7	83.4	88.3	-4.9	-5.6
Autumn	1997	79.7	89.3	86.3	89.8	76.8	88.2	84.5	88.8	-4.3	-4.8
Spring	1998	78.7	89.8	86.3	89.5	77.5	89.0	85.2	89.2	-4.0	-4.5
Autumn	1998	80.6	89.5	86.7	90.5	78.9	89.2	85.9	89.7	-3.7	-4.1
Spring	1999	77.5	89.5	85.7	90.2	79.1	89.5	86.2	90.0	-3.7	-4.2
Autumn	1999	78.8	88.9	85.7	90.5	78.9	89.4	86.1	90.2	-4.1	-4.5
Spring	2000	81.7	90.1	87.4	90.4	79.6	89.5	86.4	90.4	-4.0	-4.4
Autumn	2000	83.6	89.4	87.7	90.7	80.4	89.5	86.6	90.5	-3.8	-4.2
Spring	2001	80.3	89.7	86.8	90.6	81.1	89.5	86.9	90.6	-3.7	-4.0
Autumn	2001	76.2	89.1	84.9	91.0	80.4	89.6	86.7	90.7	-4.0	-4.4
Spring	2002	74.7	88.6	84.2	90.6	78.7	89.2	85.9	90.7	-4.9	-5.4
Autumn	2002	77.7	90.2	86.1	91.5	77.2	89.4	85.5	90.9	-5.4	-6.0
Spring	2003	80.2	89.5	86.7	91.4	77.2	89.4	85.5	91.1	-5.7	-6.2
Autumn	2003	78.3	90.0	86.2	91.3	77.7	89.6	85.8	91.2	-5.4	-5.9
Spring	2004	76.3	91.2	86.5	91.3	78.1	90.2	86.4	91.4	-5.0	-5.5
Autumn	2004	79.6	90.1	86.7	92.0	78.6	90.2	86.5	91.5	-5.0	-5.5
Spring	2005	83.3	88.3	86.6	91.4	79.4	89.9	86.5	91.5	-5.0	-5.5
Autumn	2005	80.5	87.7	85.4	91.8	79.9	89.3	86.3	91.6	-5.3	-5.8
April-June	2006	79.0	91.5	87.2	91.4	80.6	89.4	86.5	91.6	-5.2	-5.6
Oct-Dec	2006	81.0	90.5	87.3	91.8	81.0	89.5	86.6	91.6	-5.0	-5.4
April-June	2007	78.1	91.8	87.1	91.8	79.7	90.4	86.8	91.7	-4.9	-5.4
Oct-Dec	2007	82.3	92.4	88.8	92.1	80.1	91.5	87.6	91.7	-4.1	-4.5

Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets

Notes: Data relate to fathers of working age (16-64). From 2006 onwards, data relate to calendar quarters (eg April-June) as opposed to seasonal quarters (Spring: March-May). All data are subject to a considerable degree of sampling variability, particularly data for Inner and Outer London which are based on relatively small samples. For this reason, 2 year averages are also presented which provide more reliable trend data.

D 9 Employment rates of lone parents, working age, London and UK 1995-2007

Employment rates of lone parents (with dependent children)										Divergence measures (difference in rates)	
LFS quarter:		Quarterly estimates				2 year averages (period ending)				Absolute (London- Rest UK)	Relative (Absolute difference as % of rest UK rate)
		Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)		
Spring	1995	32.9	44.4	38.9	44.7						
Autumn	1995	29.9	43.3	36.9	45.1						
Spring	1996	35.8	41.9	38.8	44.9						
Autumn	1996	36.5	41.2	38.9	45.7	33.8	42.7	38.4	45.1	-6.7	-14.9
Spring	1997	35.6	37.8	36.7	46.7	34.5	41.1	37.8	45.6	-7.8	-17.1
Autumn	1997	34.8	38.3	36.5	47.3	35.7	39.8	37.7	46.2	-8.5	-18.3
Spring	1998	31.8	46.4	38.6	47.8	34.7	40.9	37.7	46.9	-9.2	-19.7
Autumn	1998	30.8	43.8	37.5	48.7	33.2	41.6	37.3	47.6	-10.3	-21.7
Spring	1999	33.3	46.5	40.1	49.7	32.7	43.7	38.2	48.4	-10.2	-21.1
Autumn	1999	36.4	46.1	41.3	49.8	33.0	45.7	39.4	49.0	-9.6	-19.6
Spring	2000	37.5	49.5	43.5	52.3	34.5	46.4	40.6	50.1	-9.5	-19.0
Autumn	2000	35.6	47.7	41.3	51.9	35.7	47.4	41.6	50.9	-9.4	-18.4
Spring	2001	40.4	47.8	44.4	52.6	37.5	47.8	42.6	51.7	-9.1	-17.5
Autumn	2001	41.5	42.0	41.7	52.7	38.7	46.7	42.7	52.4	-9.7	-18.5
Spring	2002	43.6	41.4	42.4	54.8	40.3	44.7	42.5	53.0	-10.5	-19.9
Autumn	2002	40.2	43.0	41.7	53.4	41.4	43.6	42.6	53.4	-10.8	-20.3
Spring	2003	40.6	45.5	43.1	54.5	41.5	43.0	42.3	53.9	-11.6	-21.5
Autumn	2003	37.0	41.1	39.1	55.2	40.4	42.8	41.6	54.5	-12.9	-23.7
Spring	2004	39.3	43.8	41.7	56.5	39.3	43.4	41.4	54.9	-13.5	-24.6
Autumn	2004	35.0	47.2	41.6	58.2	38.0	44.4	41.4	56.1	-14.7	-26.3
Spring	2005	38.9	51.1	45.5	58.2	37.6	45.8	42.0	57.0	-15.1	-26.4
Autumn	2005	39.4	47.1	43.3	57.8	38.2	47.3	43.0	57.7	-14.6	-25.4
April-June	2006	40.9	46.5	43.9	58.5	38.6	48.0	43.6	58.2	-14.6	-25.1
Oct-Dec	2006	40.3	48.4	44.7	58.2	39.9	48.3	44.3	58.2	-13.8	-23.8
April-June	2007	40.6	48.0	44.7	59.4	40.3	47.5	44.1	58.5	-14.3	-24.5
Oct-Dec	2007	39.0	44.9	42.3	57.7	40.2	47.0	43.9	58.5	-14.6	-24.9

Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets

Notes: Data relate to lone parents of working age (16-59/64). From 2006 onwards, data relate to calendar quarters (eg April-June) as opposed to seasonal quarters (Spring: March-May). All data are subject to a considerable degree of sampling variability, particularly data for Inner and Outer London which are based on relatively small samples. For this reason, 2 year averages are also presented which provide more reliable trend data.

D10 Work-rich couple families with dependent children, London and UK 1995-2007

		Work-rich couple families (those where both adults are in work) as % of all couple families								Divergence measures (difference in rates)	
		Quarterly estimates				2 year averages (period ending)				Absolute (London- Rest UK)	Relative (Absolute difference as % of rest UK rate)
LFS quarter:		Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)		
Spring	1995	45.6	58.2	54.3	63.4						
Autumn	1995	43.4	58.9	53.9	63.9						
Spring	1996	47.4	59.6	55.7	63.9						
Autumn	1996	46.8	60.4	55.8	65.4	45.8	59.3	54.9	64.2	-9.2	-14.4
Spring	1997	49.9	60.4	56.9	65.5	46.9	59.8	55.6	64.7	-9.1	-14.1
Autumn	1997	49.1	60.8	57.1	66.0	48.3	60.3	56.4	65.2	-8.8	-13.6
Spring	1998	51.2	61.3	58.1	65.8	49.2	60.7	57.0	65.7	-8.7	-13.3
Autumn	1998	49.6	61.1	57.4	67.4	49.9	60.9	57.4	66.2	-8.8	-13.3
Spring	1999	44.9	63.9	57.9	67.6	48.7	61.8	57.6	66.7	-9.1	-13.6
Autumn	1999	45.2	60.7	55.9	68.1	47.7	61.7	57.3	67.2	-9.9	-14.7
Spring	2000	47.8	63.3	58.3	68.1	46.9	62.2	57.4	67.8	-10.4	-15.4
Autumn	2000	48.4	63.6	58.9	68.8	46.6	62.9	57.8	68.2	-10.4	-15.3
Spring	2001	43.5	61.9	56.2	68.9	46.2	62.4	57.3	68.5	-11.2	-16.3
Autumn	2001	39.8	63.0	55.5	68.9	44.9	62.9	57.3	68.7	-11.5	-16.7
Spring	2002	40.2	61.3	54.6	68.5	43.0	62.4	56.3	68.8	-12.5	-18.1
Autumn	2002	45.9	63.4	57.8	68.8	42.4	62.4	56.0	68.8	-12.7	-18.5
Spring	2003	46.6	60.7	56.4	68.8	43.1	62.1	56.1	68.8	-12.7	-18.4
Autumn	2003	43.4	61.9	55.8	68.7	44.1	61.8	56.1	68.7	-12.5	-18.3
Spring	2004	40.8	65.5	57.7	68.8	44.2	62.9	56.9	68.8	-11.9	-17.2
Autumn	2004	41.1	61.4	54.7	69.2	43.0	62.4	56.1	68.9	-12.7	-18.5
Spring	2005	46.5	61.4	56.5	69.9	43.0	62.5	56.2	69.1	-13.0	-18.8
Autumn	2005	45.8	60.8	56.0	69.5	43.6	62.3	56.2	69.3	-13.1	-18.9
April-June	2006	39.8	65.1	56.3	69.3	43.3	62.2	55.9	69.5	-13.6	-19.6
Oct-Dec	2006	43.4	61.5	55.5	70.1	43.9	62.2	56.0	69.7	-13.6	-19.6
April-June	2007	42.6	63.0	56.0	70.1	42.9	62.6	55.9	69.7	-13.8	-19.8
Oct-Dec	2007	46.6	58.4	54.2	70.8	43.1	62.0	55.5	70.1	-14.6	-20.8

Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets

Notes: Data relate to couple families where the head of family is of working age. From 2006 onwards, data relate to calendar quarters (eg April-June) as opposed to seasonal quarters (Spring: March-May). All data are subject to a considerable degree of sampling variability, particularly data for Inner and Outer London which are based on relatively small samples. For this reason, 2 year averages are also presented which provide more reliable trend data.

D11 Couple families with dependent children with one parent in work, London and UK 1995-2007

										Divergence measures (difference in rates)	
As % of all couple families with children											
LFS quarter:		Quarterly estimates				2 year averages (period ending)				Absolute (London -Rest UK)	Relative (Absolute difference as % of rest UK rate)
		Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)		
Spring	1995	33.3	32.7	32.9	27.8						
Autumn	1995	33.2	32.0	32.4	27.4						
Spring	1996	34.1	30.7	31.8	27.5						
Autumn	1996	34.9	30.9	32.3	26.8	33.9	31.6	32.3	27.4	5.0	18.1
Spring	1997	32.3	31.3	31.6	27.1	33.6	31.2	32.0	27.2	4.8	17.8
Autumn	1997	32.8	32.0	32.3	27.2	33.5	31.3	32.0	27.1	4.9	17.9
Spring	1998	30.6	32.5	31.9	27.3	32.7	31.7	32.0	27.1	4.9	18.2
Autumn	1998	34.5	32.6	33.2	26.4	32.6	32.1	32.3	27.0	5.3	19.5
Spring	1999	35.7	28.8	31.0	26.1	33.4	31.5	32.1	26.7	5.3	20.0
Autumn	1999	37.2	31.9	33.6	25.9	34.5	31.5	32.4	26.4	6.0	22.7
Spring	2000	38.3	29.7	32.4	25.8	36.4	30.8	32.6	26.1	6.5	24.9
Autumn	2000	38.6	28.6	31.6	25.4	37.5	29.8	32.2	25.8	6.4	24.7
Spring	2001	40.8	30.2	33.5	25.3	38.7	30.1	32.8	25.6	7.2	28.1
Autumn	2001	41.6	30.1	33.8	25.5	39.8	29.6	32.8	25.5	7.3	28.8
Spring	2002	38.5	32.0	34.0	25.8	39.9	30.2	33.2	25.5	7.7	30.4
Autumn	2002	35.6	30.7	32.2	25.9	39.1	30.7	33.4	25.6	7.8	30.3
Spring	2003	37.4	32.6	34.1	26.1	38.3	31.3	33.5	25.8	7.7	29.8
Autumn	2003	40.6	31.6	34.5	26.1	38.0	31.7	33.7	26.0	7.7	29.7
Spring	2004	40.5	28.2	32.1	25.9	38.5	30.8	33.2	26.0	7.2	27.7
Autumn	2004	43.3	32.4	36.0	26.1	40.4	31.2	34.2	26.1	8.1	31.1
Spring	2005	39.5	30.9	33.8	25.0	41.0	30.8	34.1	25.8	8.3	32.3
Autumn	2005	36.6	31.5	33.2	25.6	40.0	30.8	33.8	25.6	8.1	31.7
April-June	2006	42.7	30.1	34.5	25.5	40.5	31.3	34.4	25.5	8.8	34.6
Oct-Dec	2006	41.9	34.0	36.6	25.3	40.1	31.6	34.5	25.3	9.2	36.3
April-June	2007	42.0	31.9	35.3	24.9	40.8	31.9	34.9	25.3	9.6	37.9
Oct-Dec	2007	40.6	37.8	38.8	24.4	41.8	33.4	36.3	25.0	11.3	45.1

Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets

Notes: Data relate to couple families where the head of family is of working age. From 2006 onwards, data relate to calendar quarters (eg April-June) as opposed to seasonal quarters (Spring: March-May). All data are subject to a considerable degree of sampling variability, particularly data for Inner and Outer London which are based on relatively small samples. For this reason, 2 year averages are also presented which provide more reliable trend data.

D12 Workless couple families with dependent children, London and Rest of UK 1995-2007

		As % of all couple families with children								Divergence measures (difference in rates)	
		Quarterly estimates				2 year averages (period ending)				Absolute (London - Rest UK)	Relative (Absolute difference as % of rest UK rate)
LFS quarter:		Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)		
Spring	1995	21.1	9.0	12.8	8.8						
Autumn	1995	23.4	9.1	13.7	8.7						
Spring	1996	18.5	9.6	12.5	8.6						
Autumn	1996	18.3	8.7	12.0	7.7	20.3	9.1	12.7	8.4	4.3	50.9
Spring	1997	17.8	8.3	11.4	7.5	19.5	9.0	12.4	8.1	4.3	52.8
Autumn	1997	18.0	7.2	10.6	6.8	18.2	8.5	11.6	7.7	4.0	51.9
Spring	1998	18.2	6.2	10.0	6.9	18.1	7.6	11.0	7.2	3.8	52.2
Autumn	1998	15.9	6.3	9.4	6.2	17.5	7.0	10.3	6.8	3.5	51.4
Spring	1999	19.4	7.3	11.1	6.3	17.9	6.8	10.3	6.5	3.7	56.9
Autumn	1999	17.5	7.3	10.5	6.0	17.8	6.8	10.2	6.3	3.9	61.5
Spring	2000	13.9	7.0	9.2	6.0	16.7	7.0	10.1	6.1	3.9	64.4
Autumn	2000	13.0	7.9	9.4	5.8	16.0	7.4	10.1	6.0	4.0	67.1
Spring	2001	15.8	7.9	10.3	5.8	15.1	7.5	9.9	5.9	4.0	67.4
Autumn	2001	18.6	6.9	10.7	5.6	15.3	7.4	9.9	5.8	4.1	71.0
Spring	2002	21.3	6.7	11.3	5.7	17.2	7.4	10.4	5.7	4.7	82.6
Autumn	2002	18.5	6.0	10.0	5.3	18.5	6.9	10.6	5.6	5.0	89.4
Spring	2003	16.0	6.7	9.6	5.1	18.6	6.6	10.4	5.4	5.0	92.0
Autumn	2003	16.0	6.6	9.7	5.1	17.9	6.5	10.1	5.3	4.8	91.2
Spring	2004	18.7	6.3	10.2	5.3	17.3	6.4	9.9	5.2	4.6	89.0
Autumn	2004	15.6	6.2	9.3	4.7	16.6	6.4	9.7	5.1	4.6	91.0
Spring	2005	14.0	7.7	9.8	5.1	16.1	6.7	9.7	5.1	4.7	91.8
Autumn	2005	17.6	7.6	10.8	4.9	16.5	6.9	10.0	5.0	5.0	99.8
April-June	2006	17.6	4.9	9.3	5.2	16.2	6.6	9.8	5.0	4.8	96.1
Oct-Dec	2006	14.8	4.5	7.9	4.7	16.0	6.2	9.5	5.0	4.5	89.3
April-June	2007	15.4	5.2	8.6	5.0	16.3	5.5	9.2	5.0	4.2	85.0
Oct-Dec	2007	12.8	3.9	7.0	4.8	15.1	4.6	8.2	4.9	3.3	66.9

Source: Office for National Statistics, Labour Force Survey household datasets

Notes: Data relate to couple families where the head of family is of working age. From 2006 onwards, data relate to calendar quarters (eg April-June) as opposed to seasonal quarters (Spring: March-May). All data are subject to a considerable degree of sampling variability, particularly data for Inner, Outer and Greater London which are based on relatively small samples (ie 50-150). For this reason, 2 year averages are also presented which provide more reliable trend data.

Appendix E Glossary of Labour Force Survey terminology (Chapters 4-6)

BAME

Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) groups 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 2007-05: Disabled people and the labour market in London.

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

In the Labour Force Survey, a family unit is defined as 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 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.

ILO unemployment

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

Mixed household

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

Working age household

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

Work-rich household

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

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