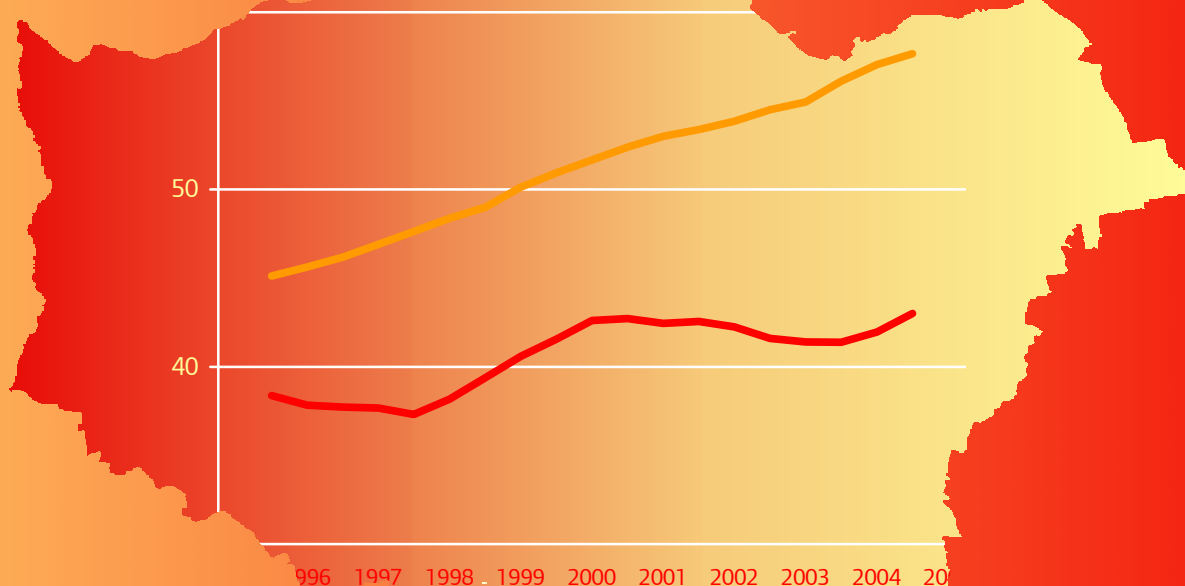


Data Management and Analysis Group

Child Poverty in London Income and Labour Market Indicators



DMAG Briefing 2006/19

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Child Poverty in London: Income and Labour Market Indicators

For more information please contact:

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

Rachel.leeser@london.gov.uk Tel: 020 7983 4696
Lorna.spence@london.gov.uk Tel: 020 7983 4658
Lovedeep.vaid@london.gov.uk Tel: 020 7983 4699

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Cover

The chart on the cover is based on Figure 15 in the main report and shows trends in employment rates of lone parents in London and in the rest of the UK.

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Summary of main findings

This *Briefing* presents the latest data on child poverty in London and has been produced to inform the work of the newly established *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 last ten years to establish whether national improvements in child poverty rates and employment rates have been evident in London.

Children in income poverty 2002-2005¹

- Two out of five children (39 per cent) in London live under the poverty line² after housing costs are accounted for – over 600,000 children. Rates of child poverty are very high in Inner London, where over half of all children live in poverty (52 per cent).
- London has the highest rate of child poverty (after housing costs) compared to other regions. This remains the case whether you adopt the ‘official’ poverty line of 60 per cent median income or use the 50 or 70 per cent measures.
- London children with a very high risk of living in poverty include: those from Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups (69 per cent), Black ethnic groups (51 per cent) and those living in lone parent families (60 per cent).
- Children whose parents are workless are the most likely to be in poverty. 79 per cent of children in workless lone parent families live in poverty and 88 per cent of those living in workless couple families.
- Over the last ten years, the child poverty rate has fallen nationally, but these improvements have not been evident in London, where rates have remained stubbornly high.

Children in families on key benefits

- In August 2005, over one quarter (27 per cent) of children live in families with at least one adult claiming a key benefit³ – around 460,000 children. Three quarters of these children (77 per cent) live in lone parent families.
- One quarter of London’s children in benefits families were those where the main adult claimant was sick or disabled.
- Of all regions, at 27 per cent, London’s children are the most likely to live in benefits families. The North East has the second highest rate at 22 per cent and the national average was 18 per cent. Rates are very high across Inner London, where over one third (35 per cent) of all children live in families on key benefits.

¹ These data are three-year averages

² Defined as households with less than 60% of median income (equalised)

³ Key benefits are: Jobseeker’s Allowance, Income Support, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, Disability Living Allowance

- Of 376 local authority areas in England and Wales, the London boroughs of Tower Hamlets (46 per cent), Islington (45 per cent) and Hackney (41 per cent) have the highest percentage of children in benefits families. 17 out of 32 London boroughs appear in the top ten per cent of authorities.
- While the percentage of children in benefits families in London has fallen from 34 to 27 per cent over the period 1995-2005, following national trends, London's position relative to the rest of Great Britain has shown no improvement. Rates in London have remained around 50 per cent higher than national rates throughout the period.

Children in workless households

- Over one quarter (27 per cent) of all London's children live in workless households (households with no adults in work). Of these, two thirds live in lone parent households (Autumn 2005).
- London has, by far, the highest percentage of children living in workless households of all regions. London's rate is almost twice as high as the rate in the rest of the UK (27 per cent and 14 per cent respectively).
- Rates are very high in Inner London, where 38 per cent of all children live in workless households. While the rate is lower in Outer London (21 per cent) it remains well above the national average.
- The 2001 Census found that 40 per cent of children from Bangladeshi groups 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).
- Over the last ten years (1996-2005), the proportion of children in workless households in London has remained well above the rate in the rest of the UK. While rates in London did show a slight fall between 1996-2001, they have not kept pace with reductions nationally. As a result, the gap in rates between London and the rest of the UK has widened and London's relative position has worsened.

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 (55 per cent) are in employment relative to 69 per cent in the rest of the UK. Of London's fathers, 84 per cent are in work compared with 91 per cent of those in the rest of the UK (Autumn 2005).
- The employment rate for lone parents living in London (43 per cent) is well below the rate for lone parents outside London (58 per cent). As most lone parents are women, the rates for lone mothers are similar (42 and 57 per cent).

⁴ Working age parents with dependent children

- For mothers in couples, the differential is similar though levels of employment are higher (60 and 73 per cent).
- The employment rate for mothers living in Inner London (44 per cent) is far lower than the rate for those in Outer London (61 per cent).
- The difference between rates in Inner and Outer London is strongest for couple mothers: less than half (48 per cent) of all couple mothers in Inner London are in work relative to two thirds in Outer London and 73 per cent in the rest of the UK.
- Lone parents in both Inner and Outer London have very low employment rates (39 and 47 per cent) relative to lone parents in the rest of the UK (58 per cent).
- Employment rates are very low for BME mothers (45 per cent) and those mothers born outside the UK (43 per cent). It is recognised that there is enormous diversity within London's BME and migrant population that is disguised by these aggregate statistics. The GLA are planning research to explore this further.
- Disabled parents have far lower employment rates than non-disabled parents. The employment rate for disabled mothers in London is 34 per cent relative to 57 per cent for non-disabled mothers.
- Employment rates are strongly associated with qualifications levels, especially for mothers. In London, the employment rate of mothers with higher level qualifications (74 per cent) is three times higher than the employment rate of those mothers with no qualifications (23 per cent).
- During 1995-2005, the employment rates of London's parents have remained well below those outside London and the employment rates of mothers have been increasingly diverging from national trends.
 - 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, the rise has been far less pronounced than nationally, leading to a strong divergence from national trends.

Labour market position of couples with children

- Around one in ten (11 per cent) couple families with children in London are workless (ie neither parent is in work) and a further one third (33 per cent) are those with one parent in work. The remaining 56 per cent are 'work-rich' couple families where both parents work (Autumn 2005).

- London has a far lower proportion of work-rich couple families (56 per cent) relative to the rest of the UK (70 per cent). In Inner London, less than half (46 per cent) of couple families with children are work-rich.
- In Inner London, almost one in five couple families with children (18 per cent) have neither parent in work. This is more than twice as high as the percentage of workless families in Outer London (8 per cent) and more than three times higher than the percentage outside London (5 per cent).
- Over the period 1995-2005, 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 one parent works. This is consistent with the falling employment rate of women in couples over the same period.

Conclusions and further work

- London has a high rate of child poverty relative to 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 and migrant 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.
- National improvements in child poverty rates have not been evident in London and London's relative position on child poverty appears to have worsened in the last ten years. This finding is consistent with analysis of the employment patterns of mothers over the last ten years, which show a clear divergence from national trends.
- This report provides an overview of recent GLA analysis and research in this area and more detailed Briefings on the topics covered are available on request. The GLA are planning further research on child poverty and the intention is to update this report annually in June each year and build in new indicators and data as they become available.

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 poverty⁵ in Britain.

In February 2006, the Greater London Authority and the Association of London Government launched the *London Child Poverty Commission* 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 will report to the Mayor and London borough leaders on the capital's progress towards the Government's child poverty targets. To assist the Commission, this report presents key facts about children living in poverty in London and the labour market position of parents.

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.
- To bring together data on the living standards of children alongside data on the labour market position of their parents.
- To assess to what extent national improvements in child poverty rates and labour market participation have been evident in London over the last ten years.
- To identify groups of children and parents most at risk of exclusion.

The analysis updates relevant findings from previously published GLA research and presents the results of newly commissioned trend data on parents. The intention is to update this report annually in June each year and build in new indicators and data as they become available.

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 |

⁵ After housing costs are taken into account

In addition to the latest data, time series data are presented for the last 10 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.

Certain groups of parents and children face a higher risk of poverty than others and where feasible, these groups are identified and profiled (eg children from certain ethnic minority groups, disabled parents, etc).

The analysis has been limited by the nature of the available data. For example, analysis of parents has been limited to 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 analysis, which is not ideal.

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. 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 confidence intervals attached to all data are provided in the Appendices.

Further information

This report provides a summary of key data, but more detailed reports are available which explore these indicators in far more detail. These are:

Poverty figures for London: 2004/05	DMAG Update 2006/07
Parents and work in London	DMAG Briefing 2006/06
Children in benefit claiming families	DMAG Briefing 2005/37
Trends in household worklessness in London	DMAG Briefing 2005/35
Workless households in London	DMAG Briefing 2005/22
Income poverty in London: 2003/04	DMAG Briefing 2005/16
Workless households with children	DMAG Briefing 2003/21

These are available on request by email: dmag.info@london.gov.uk

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 2002-05⁶, two out of five children (39 per cent) in London lived under the poverty line after housing costs are accounted for – over 600,000 children.
- Rates of child poverty are very high in Inner London, where over half of all children live in poverty (52 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.
- London children with a very high risk of living in poverty include: those from Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups (69 per cent), Black groups (51 per cent) and those living in lone parent families (60 per cent).
- Children whose parents are workless are the most likely to be in poverty. 79 per cent of children in workless lone parent families live in poverty and 88 per cent of those living in workless couple families.
- Over the last ten years the child poverty rate has fallen nationally but these improvements have not been evident in London, where rates have remained 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. This 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 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.

Following recent advice from the DWP, data for London are presented on the basis of three year averages 2002/03-2004/5, as they are less prone to sampling variability and more reliable. Single year estimates are also provided for some analysis for comparison.

⁶ Data relate to three year averages (2002/3-2004/5).

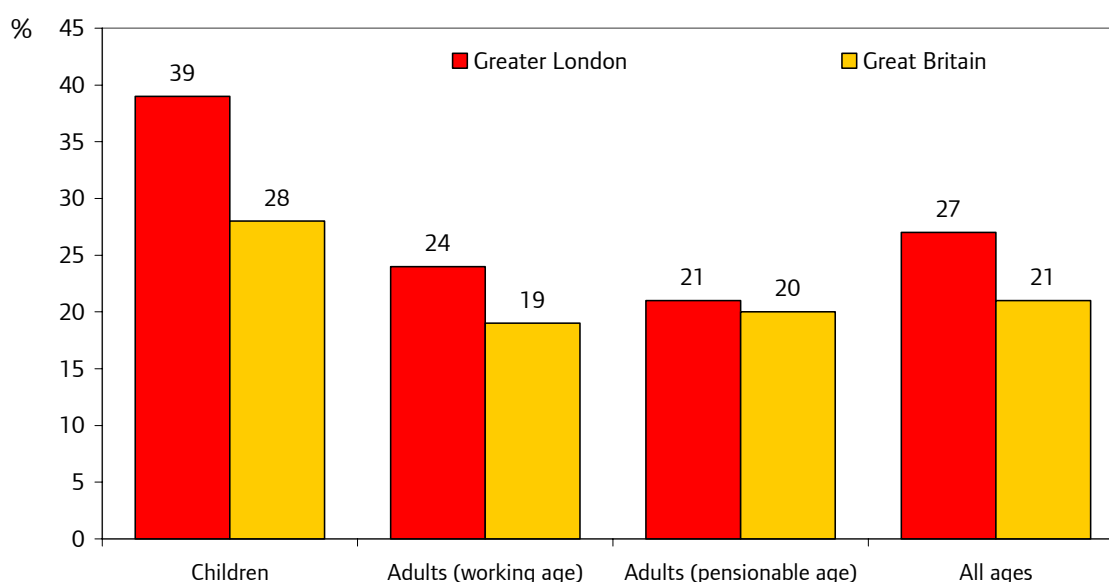
Appendix A provides more detail about the data, definitions and attached confidence intervals.

Likelihood of income poverty by age (after housing costs)

Children⁷ 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 39 per cent for children. Almost one quarter of working age Londoners live in poverty (24 per cent) and just over one fifth of those of pensionable age (Figure 1).

The percentage of people living in poverty in London is higher than in Great Britain, but the differential is most pronounced for children. The rate of child poverty in London after housing costs is 39 per cent higher than the national figure.

Figure 1 Risk of income poverty by age, London and Great Britain, 2002-05
(Percentage living in households with below 60 per cent of median income after housing costs)



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Households Below Average Income series
Notes: All data relate to 3-year averages (2002/3-2004/05)

Table 1 compares levels of child poverty in London to other regions – before and after housing costs are taken into account. Data are presented for three year averages and single year estimates are shown for comparison.

During 2002/05, on the before housing costs measure, the North East has the highest regional rate of child poverty (28 per cent), followed by London, Yorkshire and the Humber and the West Midlands, all with rates of 24 per cent. Once housing costs are considered, London has – by far - the highest regional rate of child poverty at 39 per

⁷ Children are defined as those aged under 16 or those aged 16-18 in full-time education (who are unmarried)

cent, 7 percentage points higher than the rate for the North East (32 per cent). Single year data show a similar general pattern.

Within London, rates are very high in Inner London, where just over half of all children (52 per cent) are living in income poverty – after housing costs. In Outer London, one third of children live in income poverty, much 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 cost measure, the poverty rate in Outer London is the same as the national average.

In the case of Inner London, the child poverty rate remains high relative to all other regions, even on the before housing cost 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, 2002-05
Percentage of children living in households with below 60% median income

	Three year average 2002/3-2004/5		Single year figures 2004/05		All children (millions)
	Before Housing Costs	After Housing Costs	Before Housing Costs	After Housing Costs	
England	20	28	19	28	10.9
North East	28	32	26	31	0.5
North West & Merseyside	22	29	20	28	1.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	24	29	24	27	1.1
East Midlands	21	26	20	24	0.9
West Midlands	24	30	24	29	1.2
East of England	14	22	13	22	1.2
London	24	39	24	41²	1.6
Inner London	35	52	34	53	0.5
Outer London	19	33	18	34	1.1
South East	12	21	13	23	1.8
South West	16	25	15	22	1.0
Scotland	21	25	19	23	1.0
Wales	23	28	23	27	0.6
Great Britain	20	28	19	27	12.6

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

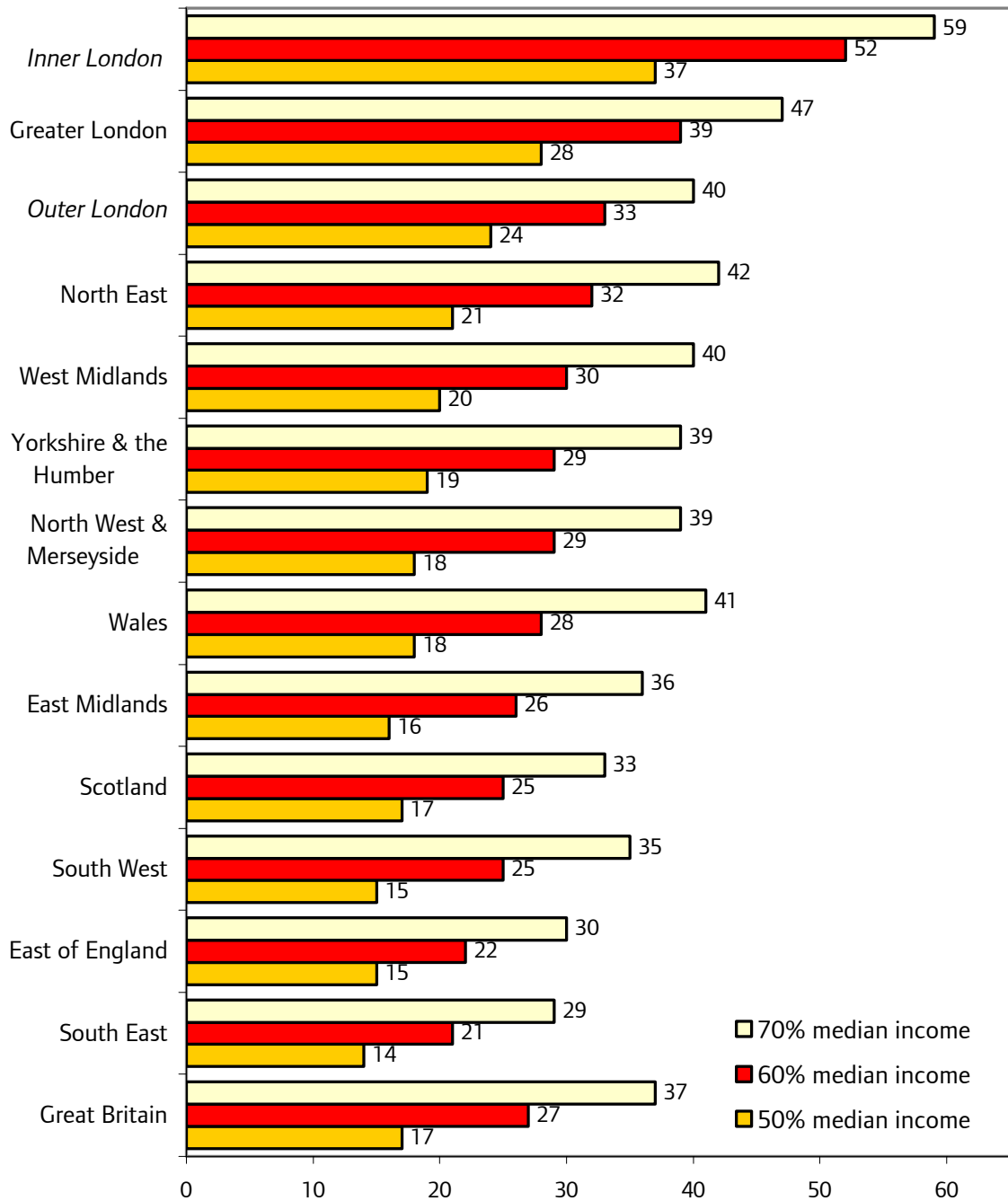
1 – Example confidence intervals for these data are shown in Appendix A.

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 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%, 60% and 70% median income measures, after housing costs, three year averages 2002/3-2004/5



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Households Below Average Income 2002/3-2004/05 (except data for GB which relates to 2004/05)

On the 50 per cent measure, which identifies those children on very low incomes, 28 per cent of London's children live under this poverty line – 65 per cent higher than the national rate (17 per cent)⁸ 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 – 27 per cent higher than the national rate of 37 per cent.

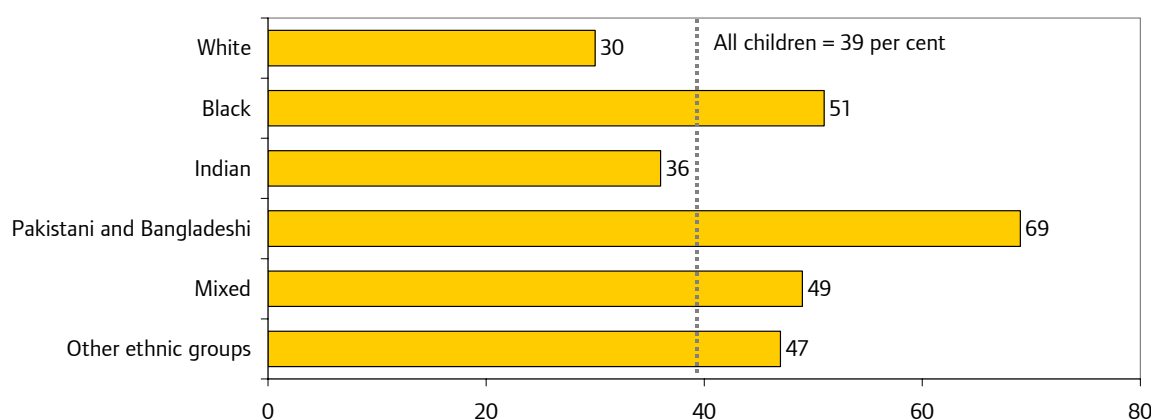
The difference between Inner and Outer London rates remains strong on all measures and rates in Inner London are between 48-58 per cent higher than rates in Outer London on the three measures.

The proportion of children in poverty on the 50 per cent measure remains very high in Inner London (37 per cent) and while the rate is lower in Outer London (24 per cent), it remains higher relative to all other GB regions. Whereas on the 70 per cent measure, the rate in Outer London (40 per cent) moves closer to the national average (37 per cent) and is exceeded in the North East and Wales.

Children at risk of income poverty in London

Figure 3 shows the percentage of children living in poverty (after housing costs) by ethnic group of the household reference person. Data on ethnic groups have been amalgamated to broad categories. This was unavoidable due to small sample size, but it is fully recognised that there is further diversity in circumstances between different ethnic groups. This is investigated further in section 4 using 2001 Census data.

Figure 3 Percentage of children living in households with below 60% median income (After housing costs) by ethnic group of HRP⁹, 2002/03-2004/05



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Households Below Average Income 2002/3-2004/05

⁸ Rates for GB here relate to single year estimates not three year averages and are used here as a proxy comparator as three year averages were not published for GB.

⁹ HRP=Household Reference Person (See Appendix D for a full definition of HRP).

The analysis shows that more than two thirds of all children in Bangladeshi and Pakistani households in London (69 per cent) and half of all London's Black children (51 per cent) are in poverty. While the incidence of poverty among children in Indian households is far lower at 36 per cent, it remains higher than the rate for children in White households (30 per cent). Considered together, children from BME¹⁰ households in London comprise 41 per cent of all London's children but 52 per cent of all those living in poverty.

Children in lone parent families are twice as likely to live under the poverty line as those in couple families. Around 60 per cent of all children in lone parent families live in poverty relative to 30 per cent of those living in couple families. Of all children in poverty, 47 per cent live in lone parent families and 53 per cent in couple families.

Table 2 Children in poverty (after housing costs) by family type and economic status of household, Greater London, 2002/03-2004/05 (three year averages)

	% children in poverty	Distribution of all children in poverty (% total)
All children	39	100
In lone parent family	60	47
Lone parent working	28	8
Lone parent – not working	79	39
In couple family	30	53
Couple – self employed	28	8
Couple – both in full-time work	3	1
Couple – one working full time, one part-time or not working	18	15
<i>Couple – one working full time, one part-time</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Couple – one working full time, one not working</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>11</i>
Couple – one or more in part-time work only	66	9
Couple – neither working	88	20

Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Households Below Average Income 2002/03-2004/05

The labour market position of parents and rates of child poverty

The labour market position of parents is key to understanding London's high child poverty rates. Those children most at risk of poverty are those who live in families where no adults are in paid work.(Table 2).

The majority of children (79 per cent) who live in workless lone parent families live in poverty – nearly three times as high as the rate for those lone parent families in work (28 per cent).

¹⁰ BME (Black and minority ethnic groups) refers to all ethnic groups except White ethnic groups.

Not surprisingly, for couple families, those children in families where both parents work full-time are the least likely to be in poverty (3 per cent) and those in couple families where both parents are workless the most likely (88 per cent).

Considered together, children living in workless families comprise 59 per cent of all children in poverty: 39 per cent living in lone parent families and 20 per cent living in couple families.

Trends in child poverty rates 1994-2005

Figures 4 and 5 show trends in child poverty over the last 11 years for London and Great Britain both before and after housing costs. London estimates are presented on the basis of three year rolling averages which are less vulnerable to sampling error fluctuations than single year estimates (also shown). *Appendix table D1 provides this data in tabular form.*

On both before and after housing cost measures, London's relative position on child poverty appears to have worsened over the period 1994-2005.

On the before housing cost measure, the child poverty rates in London and GB were the same between 1994/95 and 1999/00. Since then, the national rate has fallen but the London rate has remained around its 1999/00 level, leading to a gap in rates of around four percentage points (during 2002/05).

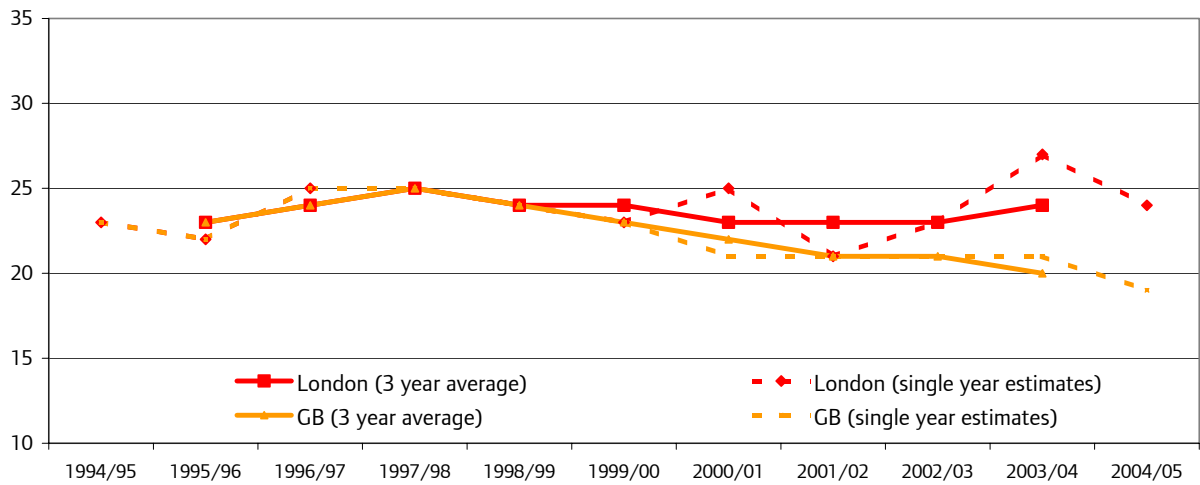
On the after housing costs measure, the same pattern is evident, but rates are far higher and the gap between London and Great Britain is much wider (Figure 5). While child poverty rates in London did show some improvement between 1999-2002 on this measure, more recently they have started to rise again.

The chart shows that over the long term London's relative position has not improved. In 1994/97, the percentage of children in poverty in London (three year average) was 39 per cent relative to 32 per cent for GB – a gap of 7 percentage points. The latest data shows that in London the rate for 2002/05 averaged 39 per cent while the GB rate had fallen to 28 per cent – a gap of 11 percentage points.

This divergence is stronger if one considers how much higher the London rate is, in percentage terms, relative to the GB rate. During 1994-97, the rate of child poverty in London was 22 per cent higher than the rate nationally. By 2002/05, the London rate was 39 per cent higher than the GB rate. The same general pattern emerges using single year data.

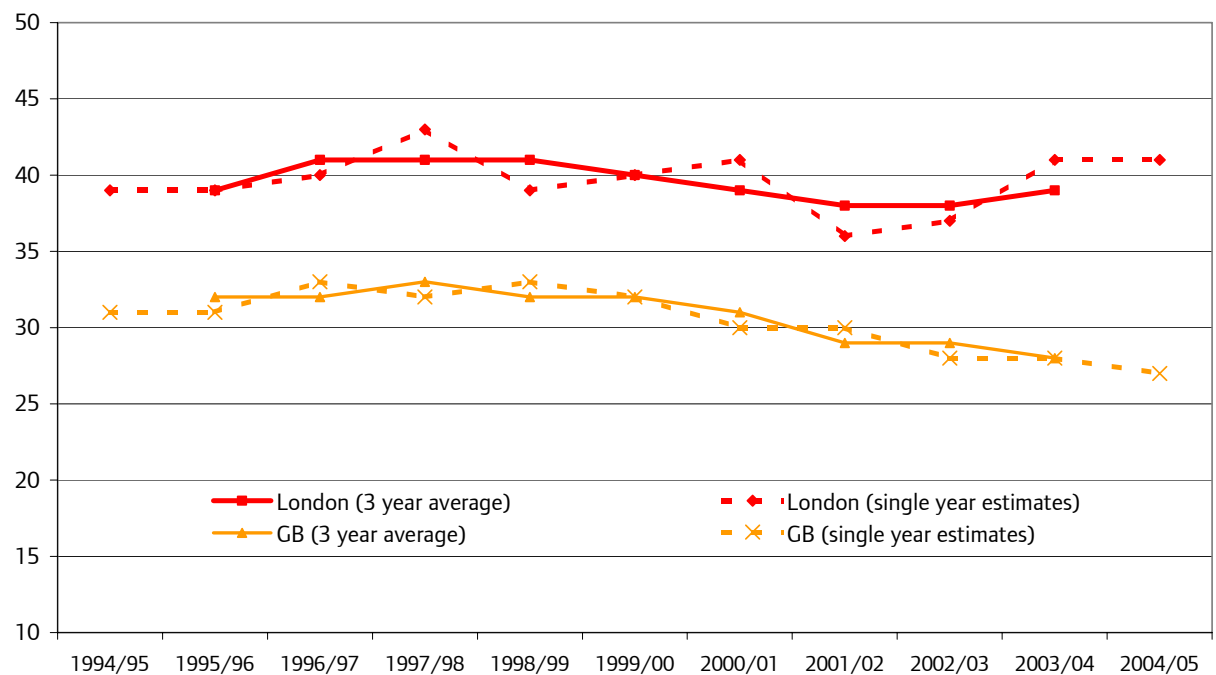
In summary, according to both before and after costs measures, child poverty rates in Great Britain have shown consistent improvement since 1996, but these improvements have not been evident in the capital to the same extent and London rates have remained stubbornly high.

Figure 4 Percentage of children living in households with below 60% median income (Before housing costs), London and GB, 1994-2005



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Households Below Average Income data series
 Notes: 3 year averages are plotted against the middle year (eg Data for 2002/03-2004/05 are plotted against 2003/04)

Figure 5 Percentage of children living in households with below 60% median income (After housing costs), London and GB, 1994-2005



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Households Below Average Income data series
 Notes: 3 year averages are plotted against the middle year (eg Data for 2002/03-2004/05 are plotted against 2003/04)

3. Children in families on key benefits

Key points

- In August 2005, over one quarter (27 per cent) of children live in families with at least one adult claiming a key benefit¹¹ - around 460,000 children. Three quarters of these children (77 per cent) live in lone parent families.
- One quarter of London's children in benefits families were those where the main adult claimant was sick or disabled.
- Of all regions, at 27 per cent, London's children are the most likely to live in benefits families. The North East has the second highest at 22 per cent and the national average was 18 per cent. Rates are very high across Inner London, where over one third (35 per cent) of all children live in families on key benefits.
- Of all 376 local authorities in England and Wales, the three with the highest percentage of children in benefits families are the London boroughs of Tower Hamlets (46 per cent), Islington (45 per cent) and Hackney (41 per cent). 17 out of 32 London boroughs appear in the top ten per cent of authorities.
- While the percentage of children in benefits families in London has fallen from 34 to 27 per cent over the period 1995-2005 (largely following national trends), London's position relative to the rest of Great Britain has shown no improvement. Rates in London have remained around 50 per cent 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 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 etc) and which family types are most at risk.

¹¹ Key benefits are: Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, Disability Living Allowance

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

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 2005, DWP data show that 27 per cent of all London's children were living in families on key benefits – 459,000 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 3 Children in families on key benefits, Greater London, August 2005

	No. of children	% total
All children	459,000	100
In lone parent families	353,100	77
In couple families	105,400	23
Main claimant group		
JSA claimant (unemployed)	38,100	8
Sick or disabled	109,600	24
Lone parent	303,200	66
Other group	8,100	2
Benefits received		
Single benefit	367,700	80
Income Support (IS) only	315,700	69
Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) only	37,700	8
Incapacity Benefit (IB) only	9,000	2
Disability Living Allowance (DLA) only	5,300	1
Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) only	**	**
Combinations of IS and disability/sickness benefits	85,700	19
All other combinations	5,300	1

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

** Sample too small for a reliable estimate

Table 3 shows children in benefits families in London by their age, family type, the type of benefits received and also the main claimant group.

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

More than three quarters (77 per cent) lived in lone parent families and 23 per cent lived in couple families. When analysed by main claimant group, only 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).

One quarter of all London’s children in benefits families were those 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 are 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, at 27 per cent, London’s children are the most likely to live in benefits families. The North East has the second highest at 22 per cent. London’s rate is twice as high as the rate in surrounding regions of the South East (12 per cent) and the East of England (14 per cent).

Figure 6 Percentage of children living in families on key benefits by region, August 2005

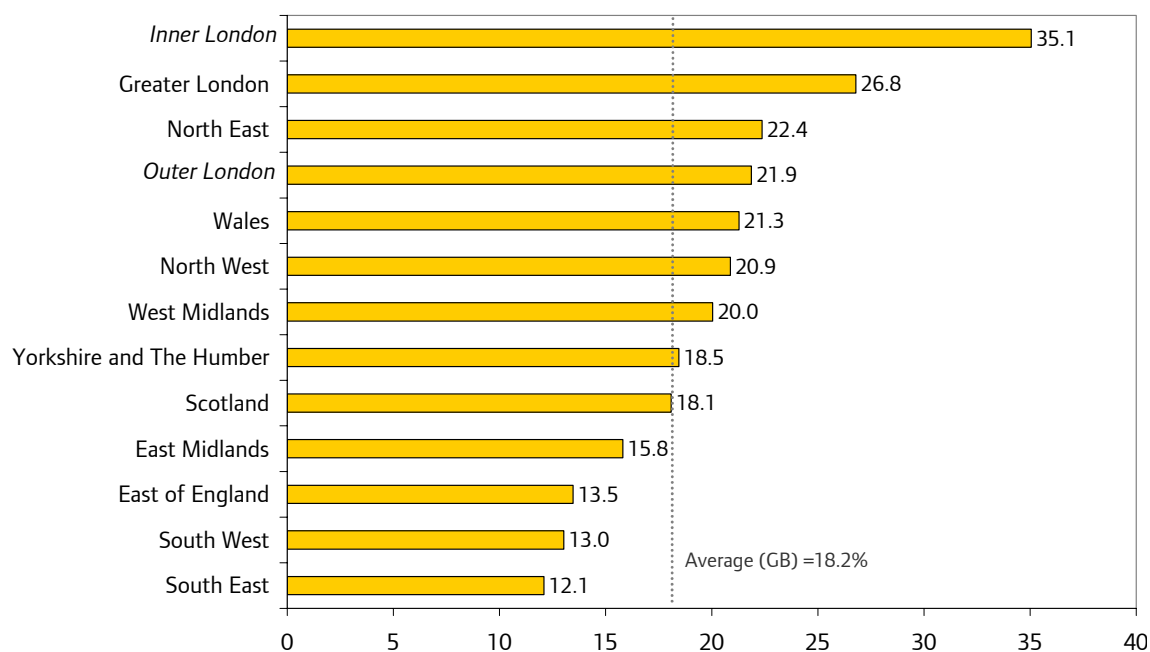


Table 4 Children living in families on key benefits by London borough, August 2005

London borough:	Number of children (0-18)	Percentage of children (%)	Rank out of 376 local authorities in England and Wales (1=highest)
Barking and Dagenham	15,000	33.5	11
Barnet	15,200	19.8	96
Bexley	7,600	14.1	195
Brent	19,800	32.3	15
Bromley	9,800	14.1	196
Camden	13,500	32.6	14
Croydon	18,900	22.3	66
Ealing	17,500	25.3	41
Enfield	20,400	29.5	27
Greenwich	17,500	31.8	18
Hackney	22,300	40.8	3
Hammersmith and Fulham	9,900	29.8	26
Haringey	19,900	37.7	6
Harrow	8,900	17.2	137
Havering	8,600	16.4	156
Hillingdon	12,000	19.8	95
Hounslow	13,200	26.1	37
Islington	16,500	44.9	2
Kensington and Chelsea	6,100	18.7	115
Kingston upon Thames	3,600	10.9	262
Lambeth	21,500	36.9	8
Lewisham	18,100	30.6	24
Merton	7,100	16.9	144
Newham	27,700	38.4	5
Redbridge	12,900	20.8	81
Richmond upon Thames	3,500	8.9	297
Southwark	21,500	37.0	7
Sutton	6,100	14.1	194
Tower Hamlets	24,600	46.3	1
Waltham Forest	17,500	31.9	16
Wandsworth	11,900	24.2	50
City of Westminster	10,300	28.3	28
Greater London	459,000	26.8	

Source: GLA calculations based on data from the Department for Work and Pensions and Office for National Statistics (2004 mid-year population estimates)

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.

Nearly one in five (19 per cent) of all children across Great Britain in benefits families live in London.

In Inner London, over one third (35 per cent) of all children live in families on key benefits and in Outer London, over one in five children (22 per cent) live in benefits families.

Rates and rankings for London Boroughs

Within London, there is considerable variation in rates at London borough level (Table 4).

The percentage of children living in benefit families ranges from 9 per cent in Richmond upon Thames up to 46 per cent in Tower Hamlets. In addition to Tower Hamlets, the London boroughs of Islington and Hackney also have rates above 40 per cent. These three boroughs have the highest rates of all local authority areas in England and Wales.

When all 376 local authorities in England and Wales are ranked from highest to lowest (in terms of the percentage of children in benefits families), 17 out of 32 London boroughs appear in the top ten per cent of authorities. Of the ten authorities with the highest rates, seven are London boroughs, all of which are in Inner London. These are: Tower Hamlets, Islington, Hackney, Newham, Haringey, Southwark and Lambeth.

Trends over time: 1995-2005

Figure 7 shows trends in rates over time for London and the rest of Great Britain and also for Inner and Outer London. Time series benefit 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 that causes a slight discontinuity in the figures.

In London, the percentage of children in benefits families fell from 34 per cent to 27 per cent over the period 1995-2005, following national trends over the same period. In the rest of Great Britain, the rate fell from 23 to 17 per cent.

Throughout this period, London rates have remained between 8-11 percentage points higher than rates in the rest of Great Britain. In 1995, the London rate was 49 percent higher than the rate in the rest of Great Britain. By 2005, the London rate was 58 per cent higher than rate in the rest of Great Britain. So while the absolute percentage of children in benefits families has fallen both in and outside London, London's relative position has shown no improvement.

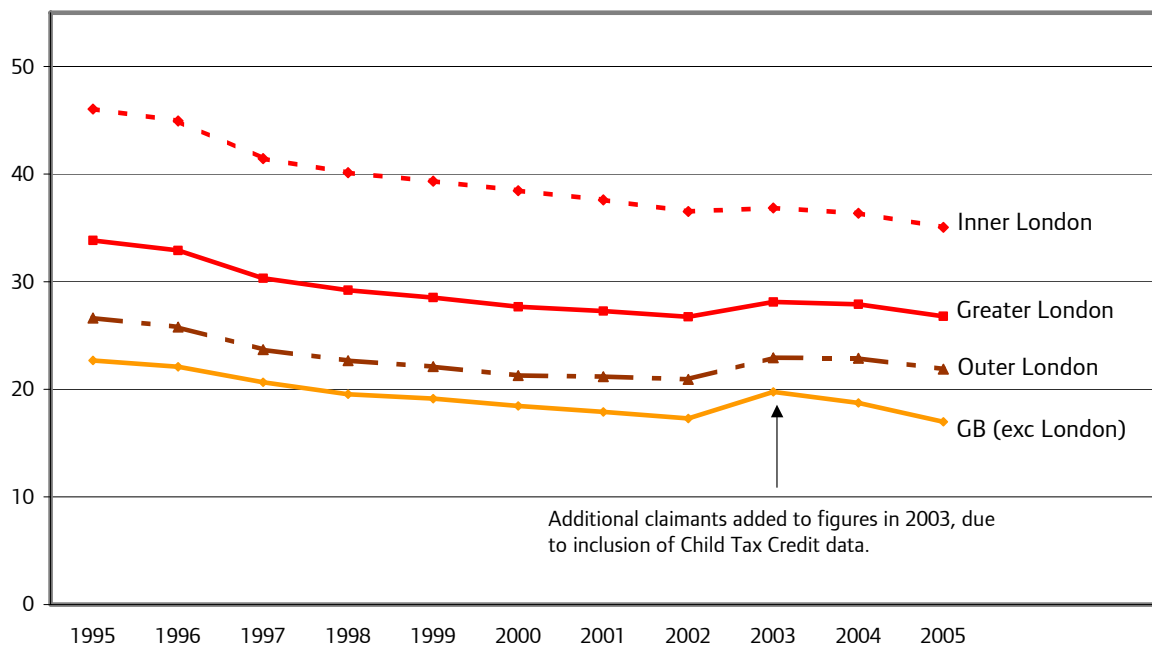
While rates have remained far higher in Inner London than Outer London throughout the period, rates in Inner London have a fallen a little more sharply than in Outer London. In Inner London, rates fell from 46 to 35 per cent (a percentage fall of 24 per cent) whereas

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 data 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.

in Outer London, rates fell from 27 to 22 per cent (a percentage fall of 18 per cent). This in part reflects the administrative change introduced in 2003, which had little impact on Inner London figures but did increase numbers in Outer London and in the rest of Great Britain.

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 2005, rates were lower, but the Inner London rate (35 per cent) was still twice as high as the rate in the rest of Great Britain (17 per cent).

Figure 7 Percentage of children in families claiming key benefits, London & Great Britain, August 1995-2005



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, 5% sample

4. Children in workless households

Key points

- Over one quarter (27 per cent) of all London's children live in workless households (households with no adults in work). Of these, two thirds live in lone parent households (Autumn 2005).
- London has, by far, the highest percentage of children living in workless households of all regions. At 27 per cent, London's rate is almost twice as high as the rate in the rest of the UK (14 per cent).
- Rates are very high in Inner London, where 38 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 national average.
- Children from certain ethnic groups face a very high risk of living in workless households and the 2001 Census found that 40 per cent of children from Bangladeshi groups 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).
- Over the last ten years (1996-2005), the proportion of children in workless households in London has remained well above the rate in the rest of the UK. While rates in London did show a slight fall between 1996-2001, they have not kept pace with reductions nationally. As a result, the gap in rates between London and the rest of the UK has in fact widened and London's relative position has worsened.

Data and definitions

Section 2 demonstrated that children¹⁵ who live in workless households¹⁶ (those adults where no adults are in work) face a very high risk of poverty. This section presents data on children living in these households and also considers children who live in work-rich households (those in which all adults are working) and mixed households (those containing a mix of working and workless adults).

All data are drawn from the UK Labour Force Survey (LFS) household level datasets, supplied 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 (See Appendix C).

¹⁵ Children are defined as those aged 0-15.

¹⁶ In the LFS, a household is defined as a single person or a group of people living at the same address that have that address as their only or main residence, and either share one main meal a day or share the living accommodation or both. A household can contain more than one family unit.

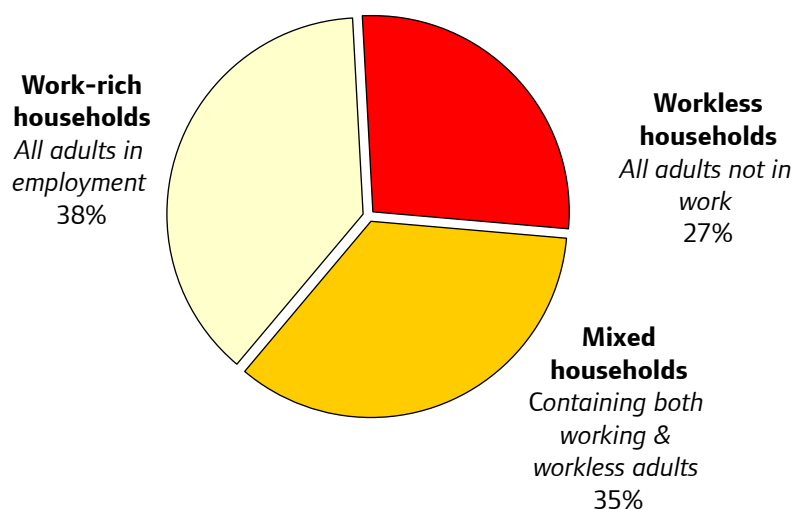
All analysis relates to working age households: those containing at least one person of working age (defined as 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men).

Children in workless households in London

In Autumn 2005, LFS estimates suggest that one quarter (27 per cent) of all London's children live in workless households (ie households with no adults in work). Children are over-represented in workless households relative to adults: 16 per cent of working age Londoners live in workless households.

38 per cent of London's children live in work-rich households and the remaining 35 per cent live in households containing a mix of working and workless adults.

Figure 8 Children by combined economic activity status of household (working age households), Greater London, Autumn 2005



Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2005

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 relative to 14 per cent of those in couple households. Children in workless lone parent households account for two-thirds 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 27 per cent, London's rate is almost twice as high as the rate in the rest of the UK (14 per cent). The region with the second highest rate is the North East where almost one in five children live in workless households (19 per cent).

Within London, rates are exceptionally high in Inner London where 38 per cent of all children live in workless households. While the rate in Outer London is far lower (21 per cent) it still remains well above the national average and is higher than all other regions.

Table 5 Percentage of children in working age households by combined economic activity of household by region, Autumn 2005

Percentage	Work-rich households	Mixed households	Workless households	Total
UK	54	30	16	100
North East	50	31	19	100
North West	56	27	18	100
Yorkshire & Humberside	55	30	16	100
East Midlands	55	34	11	100
West Midlands	52	31	17	100
East of England	55	34	11	100
London	38	35	27	100
- Inner London	28	34	38	100
- Outer London	44	35	21	100
South East	60	29	11	100
South West	61	28	12	100
Wales	58	28	14	100
Scotland	56	27	17	100
Northern Ireland	47	35	18	100
UK (exc. London)	56	30	14	100

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2005

Notes: LFS data are survey based estimates subject to a degree of sampling variability. Confidence intervals for these data are provided in Appendix C

London also has a relatively high proportion of children living in households with a mix of employed and non-employed adults (35 per cent compared with 30 per cent outside London). Within London, this percentage is high in both Inner (34 per cent) and Outer London (35 per cent).

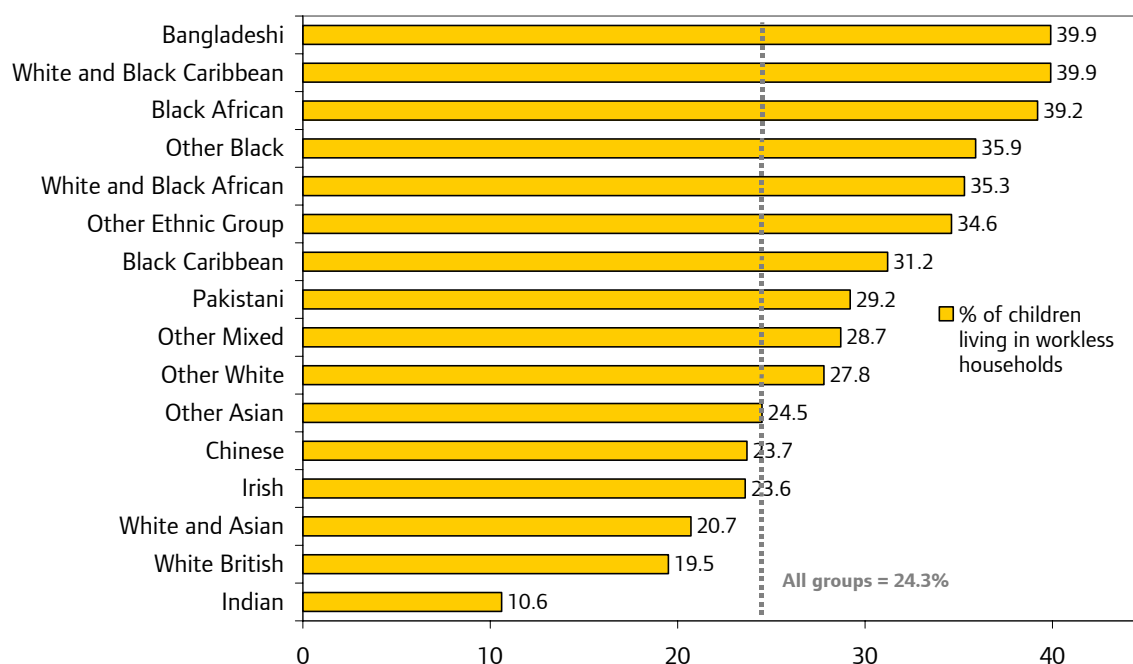
Consequently, the proportion of London's children who live in work-rich households is the lowest of all regions (38 per cent) and far below the rate in the rest of the UK (56 per cent). Within London, the percentage of children in work-rich households is 28 per cent in Inner London and 44 per cent in Outer London.

Ethnicity and worklessness

Research by the GLA has shown that children from certain ethnic groups face a very high likelihood of living in workless households. LFS estimates for Autumn 2005 show that just over one third of London's BME children (34 per cent) live in workless households relative to 21 per cent of White children. Of all children living in workless households in London, 60 per cent are from BME groups. In Inner London, 71 per cent of children living in workless households are from BME groups.

There is enormous diversity within London’s BME population which is best explored using 2001 Census data¹⁷, which provides more robust (albeit less up to date) estimates. Figure 9 shows the percentage of London’s children living in workless households by ethnic group in 2001.

Figure 9 Percentage of dependent children living in workless households by ethnic group, Greater London, 2001



Source: 2001 Census (Theme Table TT012)

According to the 2001 Census, almost one quarter (24 per cent) of London’s children were living in workless households. 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.

The data illustrate the strong association between ethnicity and worklessness. The GLA has commissioned special Census tables to enable further research on the issue of family responsibilities, ethnicity and employment.

¹⁷ 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.

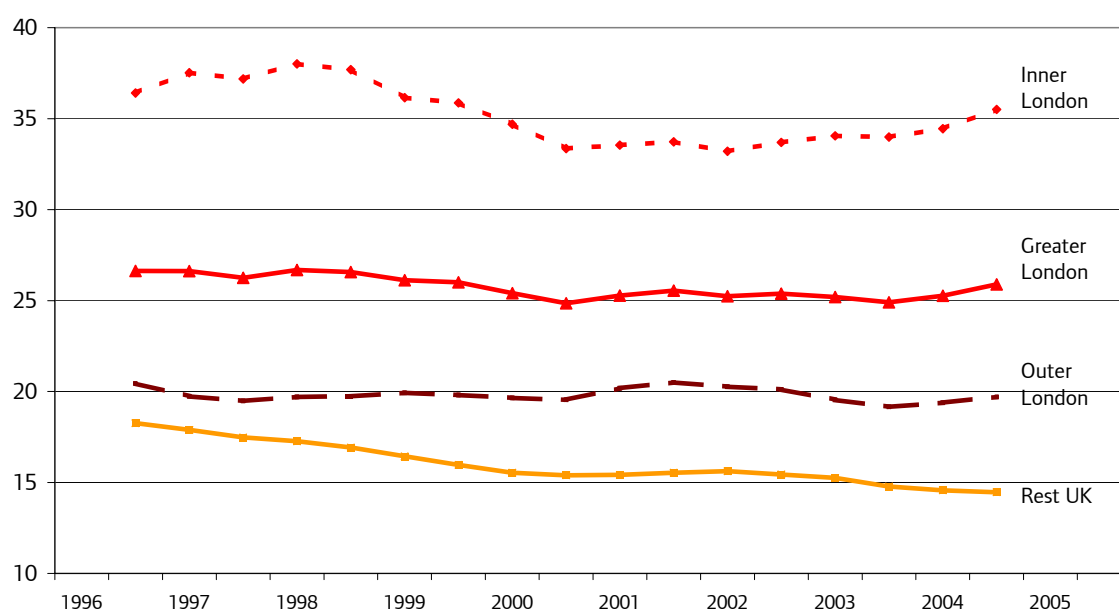
Trends in worklessness 1996-2005

Figures 10 and 11 show the percentage of children living in workless and work-rich households over the period 1996-2005 for London and the rest of the UK. ONS publish household LFS data twice a year for Spring and Autumn quarters. To help smooth out seasonal fluctuations in the data and to improve the reliability of the trend data, the charts show two year rolling averages (using four estimates over each two year period).

Throughout the period 1996-2005, 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 across 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 cent¹⁸. Rates in the rest of the UK showed an even stronger fall over the same period (from 18-15 per cent). Since then, rates in both London and the UK did stabilise, though more recently they have begun to diverge, with the London rate showing a slight increase while rates in the rest of the UK show a slight reduction.

Figure 10 Percentage of children living in workless households, London & UK, 1996-2005



Source: Labour Force Survey household datasets, 1996-2005 (Spring and Autumn quarters only)

Notes: Data are two year moving averages (comprising the average of four estimates, Spring and Autumn data from each year).

Considered over the long term, the gap in rates between London and the rest of the UK has not only persisted but has in fact widened from 8 to 11 percentage points¹⁹. This divergence is even stronger if one considers how much higher the London rate is relative

¹⁸ Two year averages relating to 1996/97 and 2000/01

¹⁹ These data relate to the change in rates between 1996/97 and 2004/05 (as derived from two year averages)

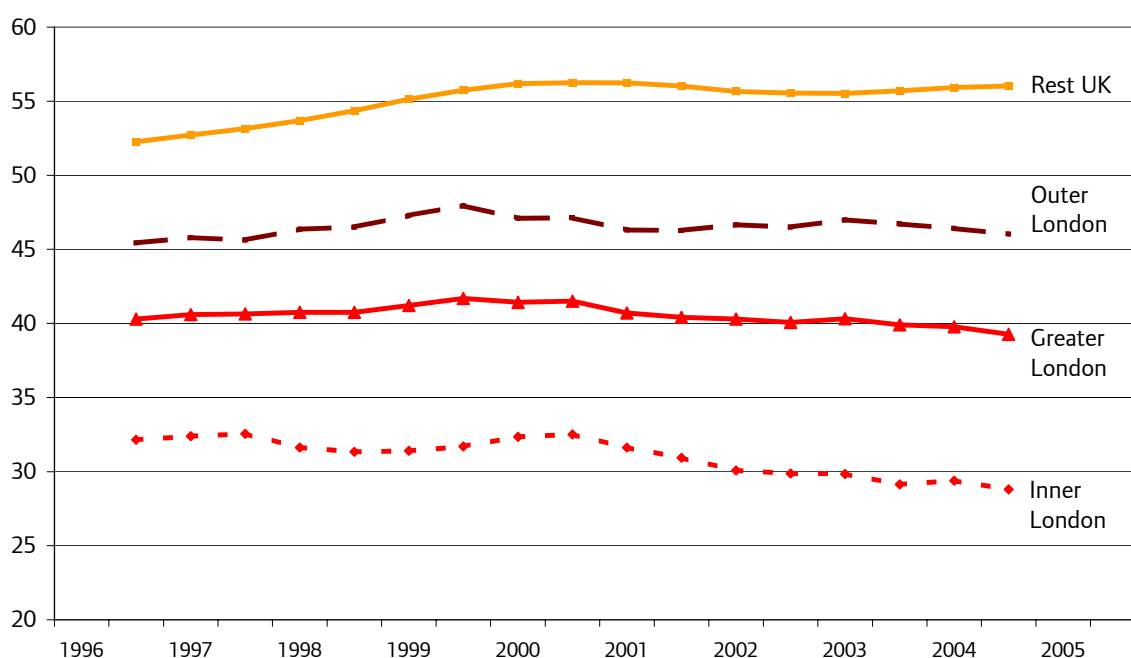
to the GB rate. In 1996/97, the worklessness rate in London was 46 per cent higher than the rate nationally. By 2004/05, the London rate was 79 per cent higher than the GB rate.

The improvement in London rates up till 2000/01 was largely driven by a fall in worklessness in Inner London where the percentage of children living in workless households fell from an average of around 38 per cent during 1998/99 down to 33 per cent during 2000/01. Rates have since increased again to average around 36 per cent during 2004/05. In Outer London, rates have remained fairly constant over the period (19-20 per cent).

The percentage of children living in households with a mix of workless and working adults has remained fairly stable in Outer London and in the Rest of the UK, but rates in Inner London have shown an increase from 31 per cent in 1996/97 up to 36 per cent in 2004/05, leading to slight increase in the Greater London figures.

The remainder of children live in work-rich households – those with all adults in work. Figure 11 shows how the proportion of children living in work-rich households has changed over the last ten years. Consistent with the earlier analysis, London trends show some divergence from national trends.

Figure 11 Percentage of children living in work-rich households, London & UK, 1996-2005



Source: Labour Force Survey household datasets, 1996-2005 (Spring and Autumn quarters only)

Notes: Data are two year moving averages (comprising the average of four estimates, Spring and Autumn data from each year).

Over the period, the proportion of children in work-rich households in London has hovered around the 40 per cent mark. There was some improvement between 1998 and

2001 with rates peaking at 42 per cent, but in recent years, rates have shown a decline from 42 to 39 per cent between 2000/01 and 2004/05, driven by falls in Inner London. In the rest of the UK, the percentage of children in work-rich households has risen steadily from 52 per cent to 56 per cent over the period 1996-2005, though most of this increase occurred before 2001.

As a result, the gap between London and rest of UK rates has widened. In 1996/97, the proportion of children in work-rich households in London averaged 40 per cent, 12 percentage points lower than the rate in the rest of UK (52 per cent). By 2004/05, London's rate was 39 per cent, 17 percentage points lower than the rate outside London (56 per cent).

So, consistent with earlier analysis, regional differentials in work-rich rates have not only persisted but actually widened.

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 (55 per cent) are in employment relative to 69 per cent in the rest of the UK. Of London's fathers, 84 per cent are in work relative to 91 per cent in the rest of the UK (Autumn 2005).
- The employment rate for lone parents living in London (43 per cent) is well below the rate for lone parents outside London (58 per cent). As most lone parents are women, the rates for lone mothers are similar (42 and 57 per cent).
- For mothers in couples, the differential is similar though levels of employment are higher (60 and 73 per cent).
- The employment rate for mothers living in Inner London (44 per cent) is far lower than the rate for those in Outer London (61 per cent), a difference of 17 percentage points.
- The Inner and Outer London differential in rates is strongest for couple mothers: less than half (48 per cent) of all couple mothers in Inner London are in work relative to two thirds in Outer London and 73 per cent in the rest of the UK. Lone parents in both Inner and Outer London have very low employment rates (39 and 47 per cent) relative to lone parents in the rest of the UK (58 per cent).
- Employment rates were very low for the following groups of mothers in London: those with no qualifications (23 per cent), disabled mothers (34 per cent), BME mothers (45 per cent) and those born outside the UK (43 per cent).
- During 1995-2005, the employment rates of London's parents have remained well below those outside London and in the case of mothers, rates have been increasingly diverging from national trends:
 - 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, the rise has been far less pronounced than nationally, leading to the gap in employment rates between London and the rest of the UK doubling in size.

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 is drawn from the UK Labour Force Survey (LFS) household level datasets, supplied by the Office for National Statistics. 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, analysis is also presented from a special analysis of the Annual Population Survey 2004 dataset²⁰, to profile the characteristics of parents most likely to be workless. More detail about the LFS, the APS and attached confidence intervals is provided in Appendix C.

The analysis concentrates the employment patterns of working age parents with dependent children²¹.

Employment rates²² of parents in Greater London

In Autumn 2005, the employment rate for London's working age women was 63 per cent, considerably lower than the rate for men (75 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 fairly close (71 and 68 per cent) whereas the rates for mothers is 30 percentage points lower than the rate for fathers.

Table 6 Employment rates (%) by parenthood and gender, Greater London, Autumn 2005

	Persons	Men	Women	Gender gap in rates
Persons working age	69	75	63	12
Parents with dependent children	67	84	55	30
- In couples	73	85	60	25
- Lone parents	43	**	42	**
Persons without dependent children	70	71	68	3

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset Autumn 2005

Notes: All data are rounded to the nearest percentage point.

** Estimate not available due to small sample size

The data in table 6 also illustrate how important family responsibilities are in understanding the employment patterns of women and men. The employment rate for women with children is 55 per cent relative to 68 per cent for women without children.

²⁰ The APS recently replaced the annual Labour Force Survey (LFS) and provides a larger sample than household LFS datasets, and provides data on individuals as opposed to households.

²¹ 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).

²² The *employment rate* is a measure of labour market participation and expresses the number in employment as a percentage of the population.

Conversely, the male employment rate is affected in the opposite way and men with children have a higher employment rate (84 per cent) than those without children.

For parents, employment rates are lowest for lone parents (43 per cent). Most lone parents are female so the rate for lone mothers is similar (42 per cent)²³. The employment rate for couple mothers (60 per cent) is far lower than the rate for couple fathers (85 per cent).

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

The employment rate for working age Londoners is generally low (69 per cent) relative to the rate across the rest of the UK (76 per cent), but differentials are most pronounced among parents, especially women. Just over half of all London's mothers (55 per cent) are in employment relative to 69 per cent in the rest of the UK. The size of the differential between London and the rest of the UK is similar for both lone mothers and mothers in couples, though rates are much lower for lone mothers (42 and 57 per cent).

Table 7 Employment rates of parents, London & UK, Autumn 2005

	Employment rates (persons working age)				Differentials (percentage points)	
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	London-RUK	Inner-Outer
All parents	58	72	67	79	-12	-15
All mothers	44	61	55	69	-14	-17
Couple mother	48	66	60	73	-13	-18
Lone mother	39	46	42	57	-14	-8
All fathers	79	87	84	91	-7	-8
Couple father	81	88	85	92	-6	-7
All lone parents*	39	47	43	58	-14	-8

Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset Autumn 2005

* Estimate not available for lone fathers due to small sample size, but data are presented here for all lone mothers and fathers. All data rounded to the nearest percentage points.

Within London, the employment rate for mothers living in Inner London (44 per cent) is far lower than the rate for those in Outer London (61 per cent). The differential in rates between Inner and Outer London is very wide for couple mothers (18 percentage points). Less than half of all couple mothers (48 per cent) in Inner London are in work relative to two thirds in Outer London and 73 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 (57 per cent).

²³ It is not possible to generate an employment rate for lone fathers as the sample of lone fathers is too small.

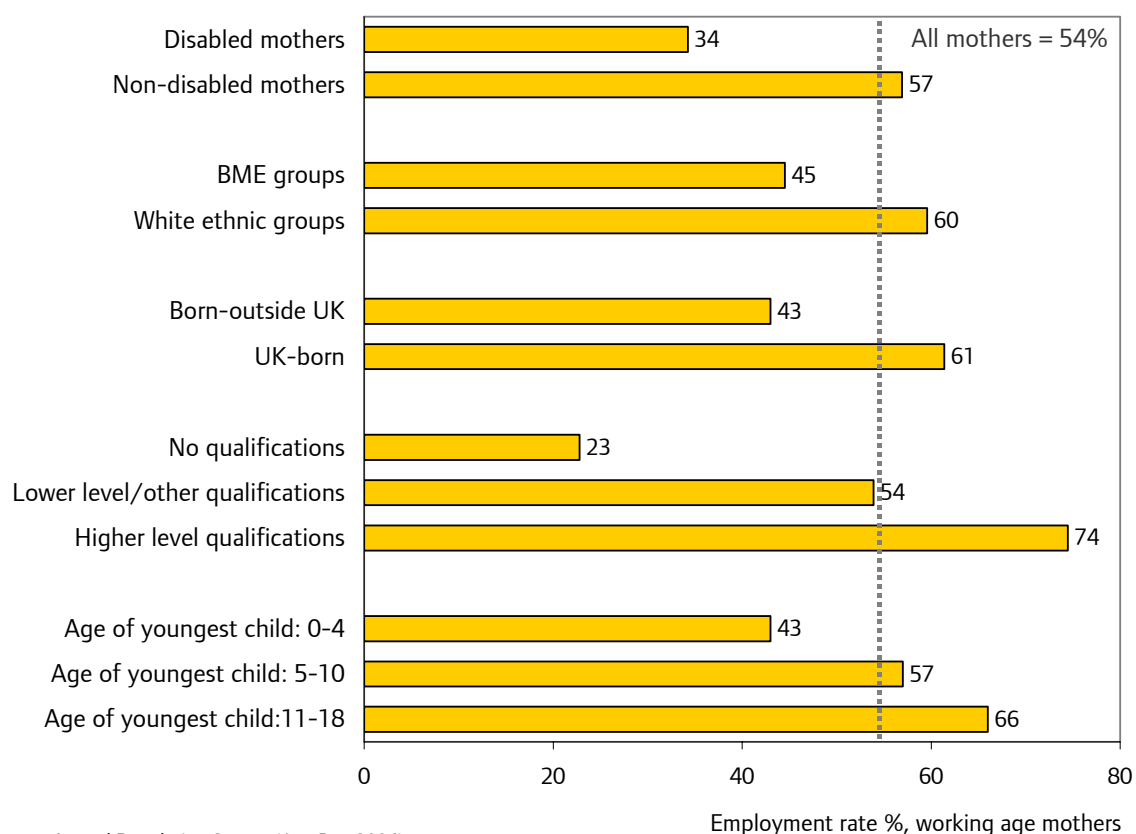
The same patterns are evident for male parents but employment rates are generally far higher and differentials less pronounced. The employment rate for London's fathers (84 per cent) is lower than the rate for fathers in the rest of the UK (91 per cent). Fathers in Inner London have an employment rate of 79 per cent, 8 percentage points lower than for fathers in Outer London (87 per cent).

The gender gap in employment rates between mothers and fathers is strongest in Inner London – where the employment rates of fathers is 35 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 research²⁴ profiled the employment rates of parents according to their characteristics. By way of illustration, figure 12 shows employment rates of London mothers according to their characteristics.

Figure 12 Employment rates of mothers²⁵ by key characteristic, Greater London, 2004



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 (23 per

²⁴ *Parents and Work in London*, DMAG Briefing 2006/6

²⁵ Working age women with dependent children in the family

cent), disabled mothers (34 per cent), BME mothers (45 per cent) and those born outside the UK (43 per cent). Mothers with younger children were less likely to be in work than those with older children, as were those with three or more children.

For fathers, who have generally higher levels of employment, the differentials are similar and employment rates are lower for disabled fathers, fathers from BME and migrant groups, and those with no qualifications. However, employment rates of fathers remain largely unaffected by the age or number of children in the family.

Employment rates of parents in couples 1995-2005

Figures 13 and 14 show the employment rate over the period 1995-2005 for mothers and fathers in couples. Rates in Greater London are compared to those in the rest of the UK, and rates across Inner and Outer London are also shown. ONS publish household LFS data twice a year for Spring and Autumn quarters. To help smooth out seasonal fluctuations in the data and to improve the reliability of the trend data, the charts show two year rolling averages (using four estimates over each two year period).

During 1995-2005, 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. During the period, the employment rate of couple mothers in London has remained around the 59-61 per cent mark whereas outside London employment rates of couple mothers have shown a steady increase from 68 to 73 per cent²⁶. The gap in rates between London and the rest of the UK has increased from 9 to 13 percentage points.

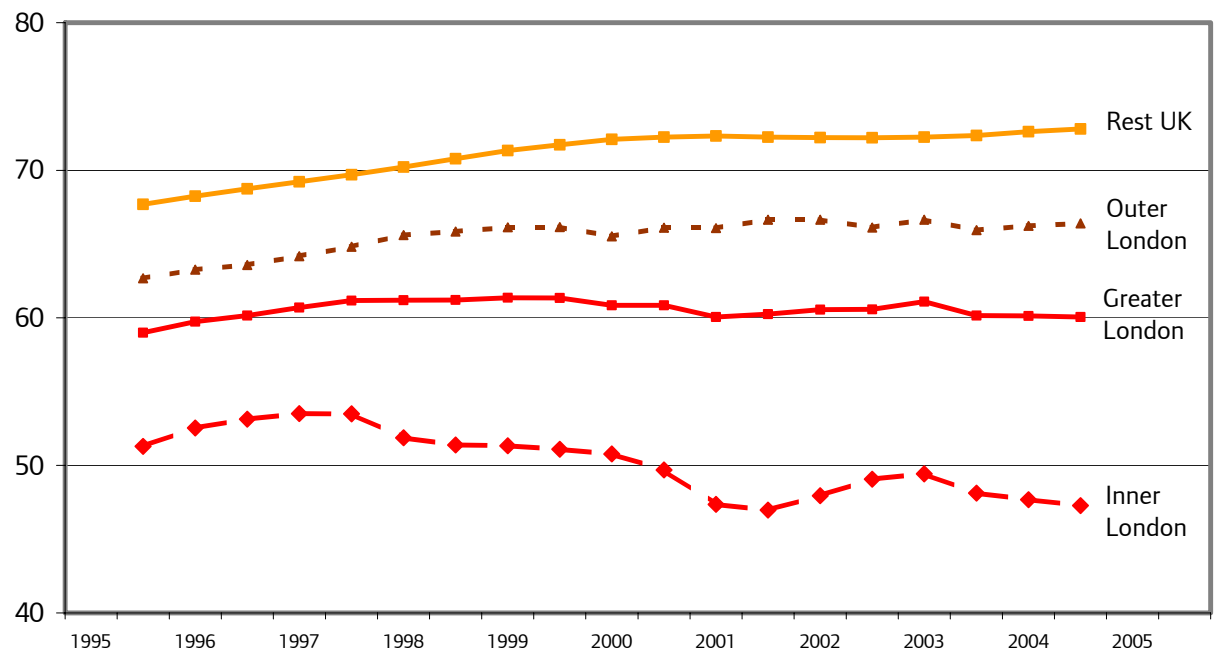
Data for Greater London disguise two distinct trends across Inner and Outer London. The employment rate for couple mothers in Outer London has increased from 63 to 66 per cent over the period, largely following national trends. Whereas, in Inner London, the employment rate of couple mothers has actually fallen from 51 to 47 per cent, which has driven London's overall divergence from the national trend over the period.

Figure 14 shows trends in employment rates for fathers in couples in and outside London. In the case of fathers, trends in London are far closer to trends nationally and all areas have seen an increase in employment rates over the period 1995-2005.

The employment rate for couple fathers in London remains lower than the rate in the rest of the UK. However, within London, rates for couple fathers in Inner London have shown a significant improvement from 74 to 80 per cent while rates in Outer London have only marginally increased. Despite the general improvements in rates, regional differentials remain strong.

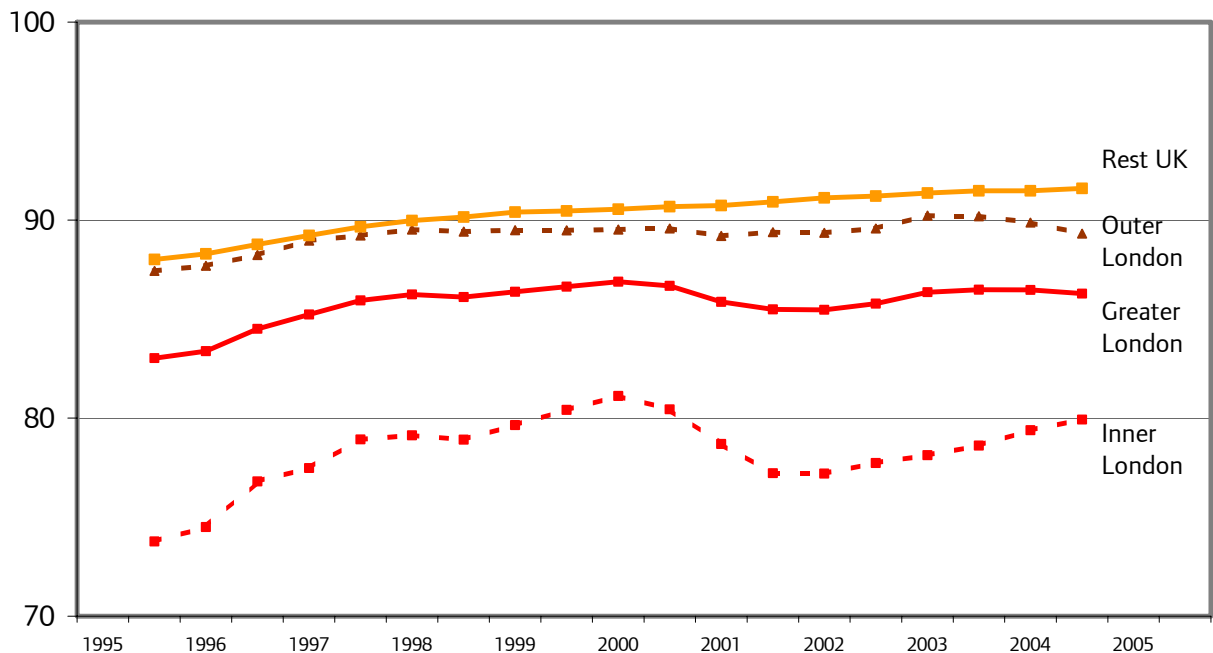
²⁶ Change figures quoted relate to change between 1995/6 to 2004/5 (two year averages)

Figure 13 Employment rates of couple mothers, London & UK, 1995-2005



Source: Labour Force Survey Household datasets 1995-2005 (Spring and Autumn quarters only)
 Notes: Data are two year moving averages (each year comprises two estimates for Spring and Autumn).

Figure 14 Employment rates of couple fathers, London & UK, 1995-2005



Source: Labour Force Survey Household datasets 1995-2005 (Spring and Autumn quarters only)
 Notes: Data are two year moving averages (each year comprises two estimates for Spring and Autumn).

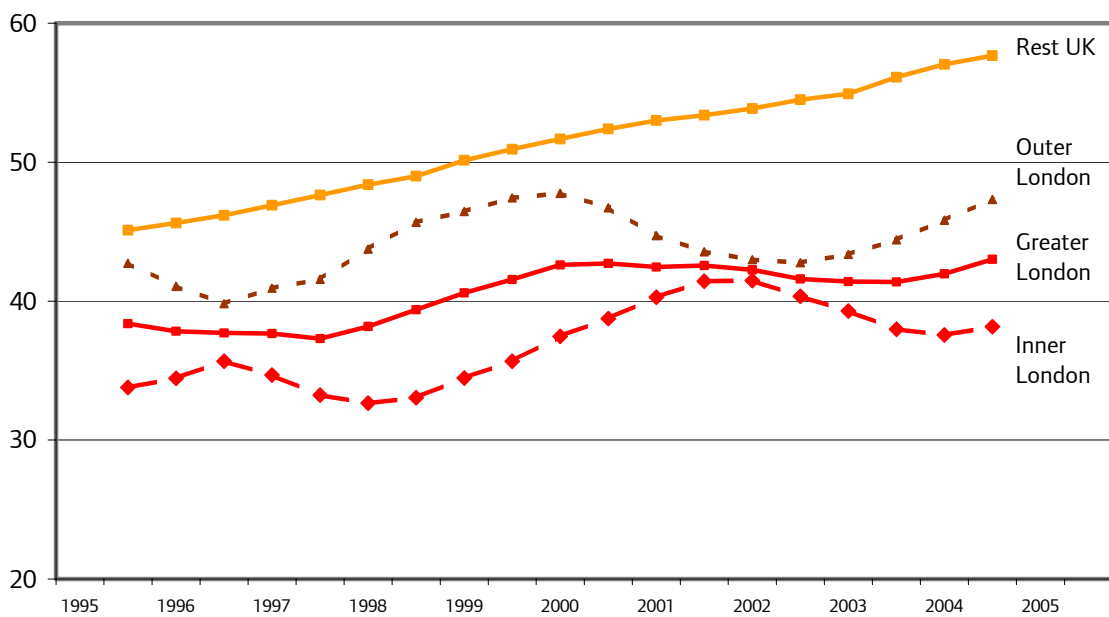
Employment rates of lone parents 1995-2005

Figure 15 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. Outside London, the employment rate for lone parents increased from 45 to 58 per cent²⁷ between 1995 and 2005 – an increase of 28 per cent. In London, while rates have shown some improvement, it has been far less dramatic and rates have increased from 38 to 43 per cent, an increase of only 12 per cent.

As a result, trends in lone parent employment rates in London have shown increasing divergence from national trends. Between 1995-2005, 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.

Trends in Inner and Outer London have been more volatile. It is possible these fluctuations are, to some extent, reflecting higher levels of sampling variability attached to the data. While the data aren't robust enough to interpret with any degree of precision, both series point to a departure from national trends since 2000/01.

Figure 15 Employment rates of lone parents, London & UK, 1995-2005



Source: Labour Force Survey Household datasets 1995-2005 (Spring and Autumn quarters only)
 Notes: Data are two year moving averages (each year comprises two estimates for Spring and Autumn).

²⁷ Change figures quoted relate to change between 1995/6 to 2004/5 (two year averages)

6. Labour market position of parents in couple families

Key points:

- Around one in ten (11 per cent) couple families with children in London are workless (ie neither parent is in work) and a further one third (33 per cent) are those with one parent in work. The remaining 56 per cent are 'work-rich' couple families where both parents work.
- London has a far lower proportion of work-rich couple families (56 per cent) relative to the rest of the UK (70 per cent). In Inner London, less than half (46 per cent) of couple families are work-rich.
- In Inner London, almost one in five families with children (18 per cent) have neither parent in work. This is more than twice as high as the percentage of workless families in Outer London (8 per cent) and more than three times higher than the percentage outside London (5 per cent).
- Over the period 1995-2005, 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 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 families²⁸ with children are defined as a married or co-habiting couple with dependent children²⁹. Here, the analysis covers working age couple families, those where both members of the couple are working age.

Combined economic activity of couples with children

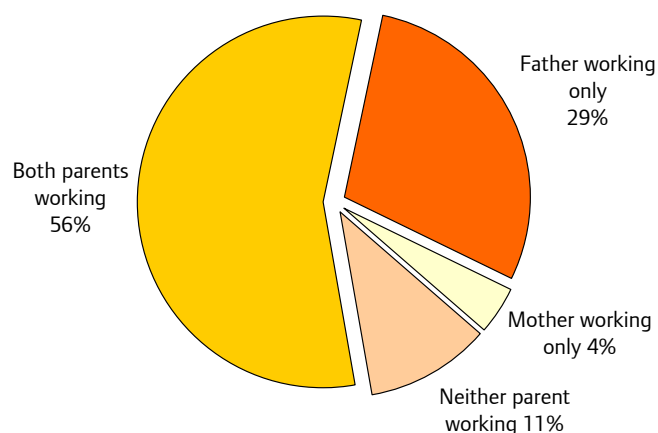
Most couple families with children have at least one parent in work. Figure 16 shows the combined economic activity of couples with children in London; 56 per cent of London's couple families with children are work-rich (both parents are in work) while 33 per cent

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ Those aged 0-15 and those aged 16-18 who have never married and who have no children of their own.

have at least one parent working, most of whom are fathers. The remaining 11 per cent of couple families with children are workless (ie neither parent is in work).

Figure 16 Combined economic activity of couple families with dependent children, Greater London, Autumn 2005



Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2005

Combined employment status of couples: London and UK

Figure 17 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, 56 per cent of couple families have both parents in work relative to 70 per cent in the rest of the UK. The proportion of families where both parents work is very low in Inner London (46 per cent) relative to Outer London (61 per cent).

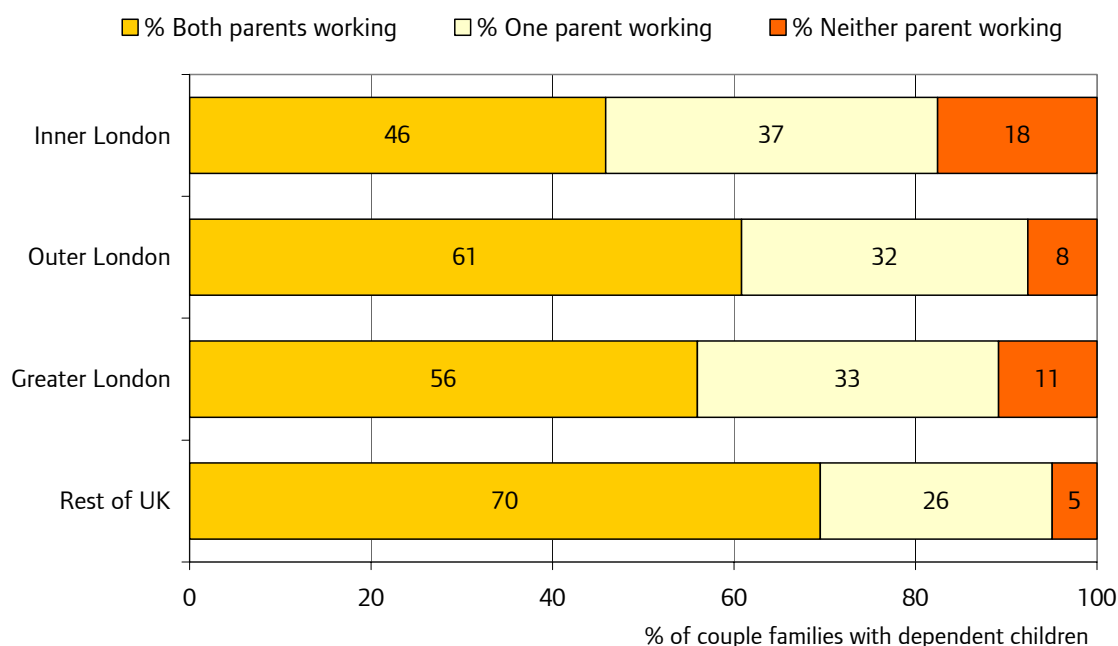
In Inner London, almost one in five families with children (18 per cent) have neither parent in work. This is more than twice as high as the percentage of workless families in Outer London (8 per cent) and more than three times higher than the percentage outside London (5 per cent).

London couples are also more likely to have one parent working (33 per cent) relative to those outside London (26 per cent). In Inner London, 37 per cent of couple families have one parent in work.

Trends 1995-2005

Figures 18-20 show the percentage of couple families with children by the labour market position of the parents over the period 1996-2005. Rates in Greater London are compared to those in the rest of the UK. ONS publish household LFS data twice a year for Spring and Autumn quarters. To help smooth out seasonal fluctuations in the data and to improve the reliability of the trend data, the charts show two year rolling averages (using four estimates over each two year period).

Figure 17 Employment status of parents in couple, London & UK, Autumn 2005



Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, Autumn 2005

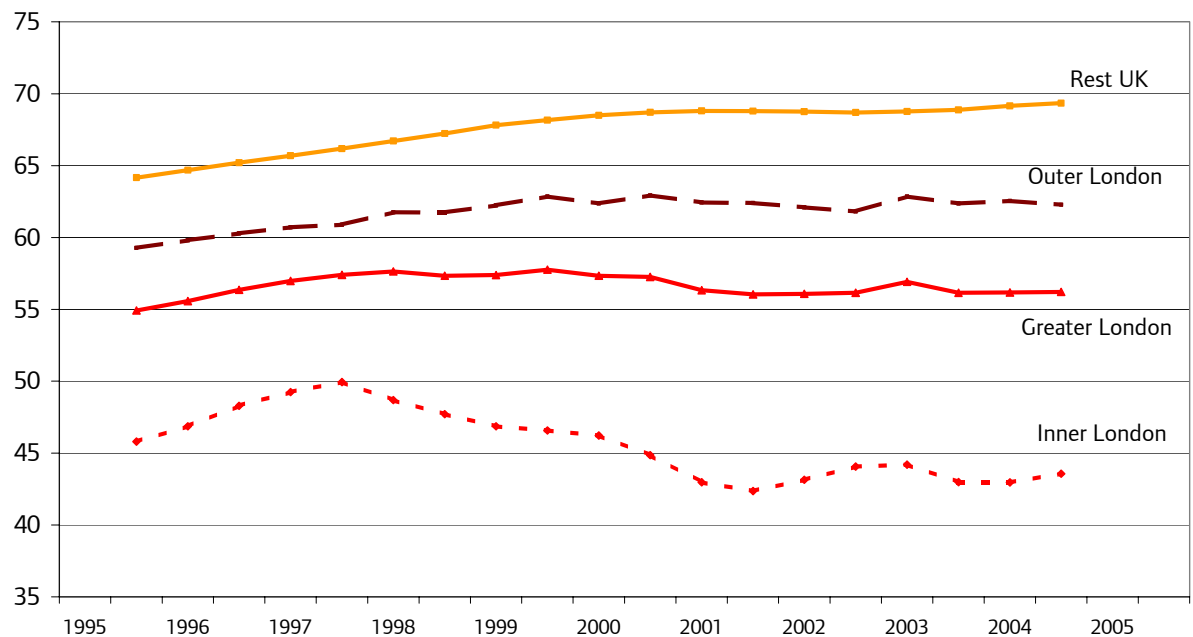
The data show that the differentials between London and the rest of the UK have persisted throughout the period. Consistent with previous analysis, London rates also show some divergence from national trends.

In London, the percentage of work-rich couple families increased slightly from 55 to 57 per cent over the period 1995/96 and 2000/01. Outside London, the improvement was more pronounced and the percentage of work-rich couple families increased from 64-69 per cent over the same period. These increases were accompanied by a fall in the proportion of workless couple families in and outside London.

Since 2000/01, the proportion of workless couple families has largely stabilised at around 10 per cent in London, twice that of the rate in the rest of the UK. Similarly, the proportion of work-rich families has remained around 56 per cent in London and 69 per cent in the rest of the UK.

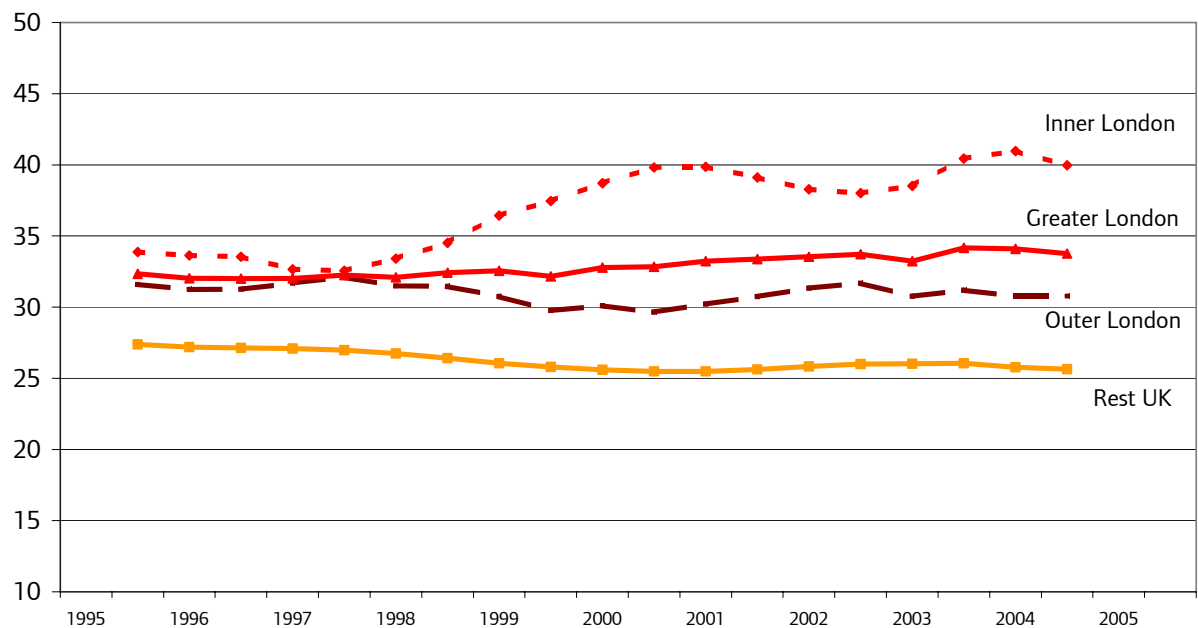
London wide trends disguise quite different patterns across Inner and Outer London. While trends in Outer London have been fairly close to those outside London, trends in Inner London show strong divergence from national trends since around 1997/98. In Inner London, the proportion of work-rich couple families has fallen from 50 per cent down to 44 per cent in 2004/05. There has been a corresponding increase in the proportion of families in Inner London with one parent in work (from 33 to 40 per cent).

Figure 18 Percentage of couple families with both parents in work, London & UK, 1995-2005



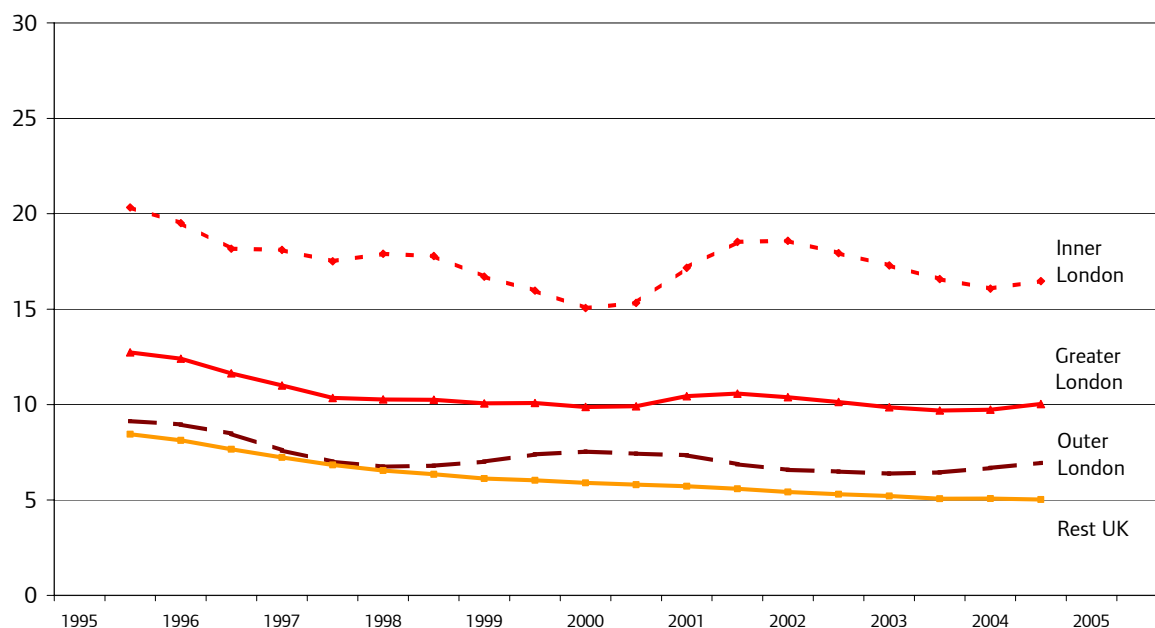
Source: Labour Force Survey Household datasets 1995-2005 (Spring and Autumn quarters only)
 Notes: Data are two year moving averages (comprising the average of four estimates, Spring and Autumn data from each year).

Figure 19 Percentage of couple families with one parent in work, London & UK, 1995-2005



Source: Labour Force Survey Household datasets 1995-2005 (Spring and Autumn quarters only)
 Notes: Data are two year moving averages (comprising the average of four estimates, Spring and Autumn data from each year).

Figure 20 Percentage of couple families with neither parent in work, London & UK, 1995-2005



Source: Labour Force Survey Household datasets 1995-2005 (Spring and Autumn quarters only)
 Notes: Data are two year moving averages (comprising the average of four estimates, Spring and Autumn data from each year).

Considering the general trends over the entire period 1995-2005, 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 13 percentage points³⁰. 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 slightly whereas the rest of the UK has seen a slight decrease, leading to a widening of the gap between the two (from five to eight 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. This is consistent with analysis on parents in section five which highlighted the falling employment rates of couple mothers living in Inner London.

³⁰ Percentage point gap data based on calculations based on un-rounded 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 and migrant groups, children of disabled parents and children in workless lone parent and couple families.
- The labour market position of parents is central to understand the circumstances of London's children and parents in London have far lower employment rates than parents outside London, and differentials are most pronounced for mothers.
- National improvements in child poverty rates have not been evident in London and London's relative position on child poverty appears to have worsened in the last ten years.
- This finding is consistent with analysis of the employment patterns of parents over the last ten years, which shows:
 - While the employment rate of London's lone parents has risen, the rise has been far less pronounced than nationally, leading to the gap in employment rates between London and the rest of the UK increasing.
 - The employment rate of mothers in couples in London has remained well below the rate outside London and the gap between the two has widened. This divergence is mainly due to a fall in employment rate of mothers living in Inner London.

Future work

The analysis updates relevant findings from previously published GLA research and presents the results of newly commissioned trend data on parents. The intention is to update this report annually in June each year and build in new indicators and data as they become available.

While the report notes the circumstances of London's BME and migrant children, it is recognised that further work is needed to understand the enormous diversity of circumstances within these populations.

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 GB households carried out by the Department for Work and Pensions. The survey comprises around 26,000 GB households, including 2,500 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.

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

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
<i>of which</i>					
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 and Work and Pensions, Households Below Average Income, 2004/05

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 of 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 work of at least forty hours per week. 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.

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	0.27
2,000	382	0.19
3,000	468	0.16
4,000	540	0.14
5,000	604	0.12
6,000	662	0.11
7,000	715	0.10
8,000	764	0.10
9,000	811	0.09
10,000	854	0.09
20,000	1,208	0.06
30,000	1,480	0.05
40,000	1,709	0.04
50,000	1,910	0.04
100,000	2,702	0.03
200,000	3,821	0.02
300,000	4,679	0.02
400,000	5,403	0.01
500,000	6,041	0.01
600,000	6,618	0.01
700,000	7,148	0.01
800,000	7,641	0.01
900,000	8,105	0.01
1,000,000	8,543	0.01

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

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.

Further information may be obtained from <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/cga.asp>

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 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.

The LFS is generally considered to be a high quality survey. The interviews are carried out in person or by telephone, response rates are good, and the sample is large and well designed (stratified random sample). Full technical detail on LFS sampling and fieldwork is available from ONS (LFS User Guide Volume 1: Background and Methodology³¹).

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

The core quarterly surveys provide the data that underpin various cuts of the data for different purposes. In this report, most 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). These are explained in more detail below.

LFS household datasets

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

Most snapshot data presented here is based on the LFS household dataset for Autumn 2005, 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.

However, the data presented have three key limitations which need to be borne in mind, when interpreting the data:

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

³¹ 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).

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

C1 Sampling variability of estimates of children living in workless households by region¹: levels and rates for Autumn 2004 and changes from Autumn 2003

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

Source: Office for National Statistics (Labour Force Survey)

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

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

Table C2 shows how LFS estimates of households compare with other estimates. As the data currently stand, LFS household estimates are significantly lower than other estimates. ONS advise that there is not a definitive estimate of the number of households in UK³².

Table C2 Comparison of different household estimates for London

Estimates of number of households in London	
LFS household database (Autumn 2004)	2.93m
2001 Census (April 2001)	3.02m
GLA latest estimate (mid-2004)	3.10m

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

Missing data on the combined economic activity of household members

The issue of estimation is exacerbated by the problem of missing data. For some households, data about the economic activity of all household members were not known. In Autumn 2004, data were missing for around five percent of children in households in London (that is data was missing about their parent's economic activity in five 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

³² Different government surveys all yield different estimates, reflecting differences in methodology, definitions and coverage. The ONS Social Harmonisation Working Group has therefore set up a task force to explore the possibility of getting greater consistency between sources.

are unadjusted for missing data on economic activity (ie the analysis is run on data which excludes cases where data are unknown). For consistency, we have also published unadjusted data for the UK to enable regional comparisons. There are, therefore, a number of implications:

- Data published here for the UK will differ slightly from UK estimates published in ONS press releases where UK data are adjusted.
- Numbers of children in work-rich, mixed and workless households presented here are underestimates as they exclude missing data.
- Estimates may be more prone to error as the characteristics of households with missing data may not be the same as the characteristics of those households where the economic activity status of all members is known.

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 ONS suppression thresholds. All data in Appendices relate to estimates of 20,000 and above (roughly equivalent to sample size of around 35+). Where estimates are below this threshold they have been suppressed.

In addition, 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:

- The annual local area Labour Force Survey (in its entirety) which includes:
 - Data from the core LFS quarterly surveys
 - LFS annual boosts for England, Wales and Scotland
- APS boost: A new additional boost to the existing LFS sample, for a core set of topics. These topics are a sub-set of the existing range of LFS questions.

The APS dataset has been used to complement data from the household LFS as it provides a larger sample than the quarterly LFS. Recent GLA research³³ used the APS to look at the characteristics of parents in detail. Some of the research quoted in section 5 is based on this work. More detail on the APS and comparisons with household LFS estimates can be found in *Parents and Work in London*, DMAG Briefing 2006/6.

³³ *Parents and Work in London*, DMAG Briefing 2006/6

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D1 Percentage of children living in households below 60 per cent median income (equivalised), London & Great Britain, 1994-2005

	Greater London		Great Britain	
	Before housing costs	After housing costs	Before housing costs	After housing costs
	Three year averages		Three year averages	
1994/97	23	39	23	32
1995/98	24	41	24	32
1996/99	25	41	25	33
1997/00	24	41	24	32
1998/01	24	40	23	32
1999/02	23	39	22	31
2000/03	23	38	21	29
2001/04	23	38	21	29
2002/05	24	39	20	28
	Single year estimates		Single year estimates	
1994/95	23	39	23	31
1995/96	22	39	22	31
1996/97	25	40	25	33
1997/98	25	43	25	32
1998/99	24	39	24	33
1999/00	23	40	23	32
2000/01	25	41	21	30
2001/02	21	36	21	30
2002/03	23	37	21	28
2003/04	27	41	21	28
2004/05	24	41	19	27

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

D2 Children living in workless households, London & UK, 1996-2005

Workless households=those working age households with no adult in work

		Children in workless households				
		Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	UK
1996	Spring	198,000	183,000	381,000	1,967,000	2,348,000
1996	Autumn	207,000	178,000	385,000	1,905,000	2,290,000
1997	Spring	187,000	170,000	356,000	1,815,000	2,171,000
1997	Autumn	208,000	179,000	387,000	1,792,000	2,179,000
1998	Spring	222,000	158,000	380,000	1,799,000	2,179,000
1998	Autumn	190,000	177,000	368,000	1,733,000	2,100,000
1999	Spring	213,000	188,000	400,000	1,716,000	2,116,000
1999	Autumn	203,000	186,000	389,000	1,651,000	2,039,000
2000	Spring	198,000	168,000	365,000	1,576,000	1,941,000
2000	Autumn	198,000	171,000	369,000	1,518,000	1,887,000
2001	Spring	181,000	188,000	369,000	1,511,000	1,879,000
2001	Autumn	173,000	180,000	353,000	1,565,000	1,918,000
2002	Spring	191,000	189,000	379,000	1,560,000	1,939,000
2002	Autumn	200,000	180,000	379,000	1,540,000	1,920,000
2003	Spring	171,000	171,000	342,000	1,515,000	1,857,000
2003	Autumn	193,000	174,000	367,000	1,456,000	1,823,000
2004	Spring	209,000	172,000	381,000	1,444,000	1,825,000
2004	Autumn	203,000	174,000	377,000	1,327,000	1,704,000
2005	Spring	191,000	181,000	373,000	1,396,000	1,769,000
2005	Autumn	217,000	180,000	397,000	1,381,000	1,778,000
		Children in workless households as % of all children				
1996	Spring	35.7	20.8	26.6	19.1	20.0
1996	Autumn	37.0	20.8	27.1	18.6	19.6
1997	Spring	35.0	20.0	25.8	17.8	18.7
1997	Autumn	38.0	20.3	27.1	17.6	18.7
1998	Spring	40.1	17.9	26.5	17.6	18.7
1998	Autumn	35.6	19.8	25.7	16.9	18.0
1999	Spring	38.2	20.8	27.5	16.9	18.2
1999	Autumn	36.8	20.4	26.6	16.3	17.6
2000	Spring	34.0	18.7	24.7	15.6	16.8
2000	Autumn	34.5	19.3	25.2	15.1	16.4
2001	Spring	33.5	20.2	25.1	15.1	16.4
2001	Autumn	31.4	20.0	24.3	15.7	16.8
2002	Spring	34.8	21.2	26.4	15.7	17.1
2002	Autumn	35.2	20.6	26.3	15.6	17.0
2003	Spring	31.5	19.2	23.9	15.5	16.5
2003	Autumn	33.4	19.4	24.9	15.0	16.3
2004	Spring	36.2	19.0	25.7	14.9	16.4
2004	Autumn	34.9	19.0	25.2	13.8	15.3
2005	Spring	33.3	20.2	25.3	14.6	16.0
2005	Autumn	37.6	20.7	27.4	14.5	16.2

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

Notes: See Appendix C for a full list of caveats relating to this data.

D3 Children living in mixed households, London & UK, 1996-2005

Mixed households = Working age households containing a mix of working/workless adults

		Children in mixed households				
		Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	UK
1996	Spring	185,000	304,000	489,000	3,076,000	3,565,000
1996	Autumn	177,000	291,000	468,000	2,967,000	3,435,000
1997	Spring	165,000	290,000	455,000	3,034,000	3,489,000
1997	Autumn	164,000	298,000	463,000	2,994,000	3,456,000
1998	Spring	154,000	318,000	471,000	3,020,000	3,491,000
1998	Autumn	173,000	319,000	491,000	2,952,000	3,443,000
1999	Spring	174,000	273,000	447,000	2,887,000	3,334,000
1999	Autumn	179,000	301,000	481,000	2,842,000	3,322,000
2000	Spring	196,000	289,000	485,000	2,868,000	3,353,000
2000	Autumn	186,000	296,000	482,000	2,842,000	3,323,000
2001	Spring	181,000	320,000	500,000	2,831,000	3,331,000
2001	Autumn	205,000	300,000	505,000	2,816,000	3,321,000
2002	Spring	200,000	293,000	493,000	2,828,000	3,321,000
2002	Autumn	195,000	280,000	475,000	2,826,000	3,302,000
2003	Spring	212,000	301,000	513,000	2,889,000	3,402,000
2003	Autumn	208,000	310,000	518,000	2,861,000	3,379,000
2004	Spring	203,000	301,000	505,000	2,841,000	3,345,000
2004	Autumn	217,000	319,000	536,000	2,870,000	3,406,000
2005	Spring	208,000	307,000	515,000	2,815,000	3,329,000
2005	Autumn	197,000	304,000	501,000	2,795,000	3,296,000
		Children in mixed households as % of all children				
1996	Spring	33.2	34.6	34.1	29.9	30.4
1996	Autumn	31.6	33.9	33.0	28.9	29.4
1997	Spring	30.9	34.1	32.9	29.7	30.1
1997	Autumn	30.1	33.9	32.4	29.4	29.7
1998	Spring	27.8	36.1	32.9	29.6	30.0
1998	Autumn	32.3	35.5	34.3	28.9	29.5
1999	Spring	31.3	30.3	30.7	28.4	28.7
1999	Autumn	32.5	33.2	32.9	28.0	28.6
2000	Spring	33.7	32.2	32.8	28.5	29.0
2000	Autumn	32.3	33.3	32.9	28.3	28.9
2001	Spring	33.4	34.4	34.1	28.4	29.1
2001	Autumn	37.1	33.4	34.8	28.3	29.1
2002	Spring	36.5	33.0	34.3	28.5	29.2
2002	Autumn	34.3	32.1	33.0	28.6	29.2
2003	Spring	39.0	33.9	35.8	29.5	30.3
2003	Autumn	36.0	34.6	35.2	29.4	30.2
2004	Spring	35.1	33.3	34.0	29.4	30.0
2004	Autumn	37.4	34.7	35.8	29.7	30.6
2005	Spring	36.1	34.2	34.9	29.5	30.2
2005	Autumn	34.1	34.9	34.6	29.4	30.1

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

Notes: See Appendix C for a full list of caveats relating to this data.

D4 Children living in work-rich households, London & UK, 1996-2005

Work-rich households=those households with all adults in work

		Children in work-rich households				
		Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	UK
1996	Spring	173,000	392,000	565,000	5,236,000	5,801,000
1996	Autumn	176,000	390,000	566,000	5,379,000	5,945,000
1997	Spring	182,000	390,000	573,000	5,372,000	5,944,000
1997	Autumn	175,000	404,000	578,000	5,411,000	5,989,000
1998	Spring	177,000	405,000	582,000	5,385,000	5,968,000
1998	Autumn	172,000	401,000	573,000	5,542,000	6,115,000
1999	Spring	169,000	440,000	609,000	5,557,000	6,166,000
1999	Autumn	170,000	422,000	592,000	5,661,000	6,253,000
2000	Spring	188,000	441,000	629,000	5,627,000	6,256,000
2000	Autumn	192,000	422,000	613,000	5,693,000	6,306,000
2001	Spring	178,000	421,000	599,000	5,635,000	6,234,000
2001	Autumn	173,000	419,000	592,000	5,587,000	6,179,000
2002	Spring	158,000	407,000	565,000	5,537,000	6,102,000
2002	Autumn	173,000	414,000	587,000	5,508,000	6,095,000
2003	Spring	161,000	416,000	577,000	5,391,000	5,968,000
2003	Autumn	177,000	411,000	588,000	5,406,000	5,994,000
2004	Spring	166,000	432,000	598,000	5,383,000	5,982,000
2004	Autumn	160,000	425,000	586,000	5,450,000	6,036,000
2005	Spring	176,000	410,000	586,000	5,339,000	5,925,000
2005	Autumn	163,000	386,000	549,000	5,324,000	5,873,000
		Children in work-rich households as % of all children				
1996	Spring	31.1	44.6	39.4	50.9	49.5
1996	Autumn	31.4	45.4	39.9	52.5	50.9
1997	Spring	34.2	45.9	41.4	52.6	51.2
1997	Autumn	31.9	45.9	40.5	53.1	51.5
1998	Spring	32.0	46.0	40.6	52.8	51.3
1998	Autumn	32.1	44.7	40.0	54.2	52.5
1999	Spring	30.5	48.8	41.8	54.7	53.1
1999	Autumn	30.7	46.4	40.5	55.8	53.8
2000	Spring	32.3	49.1	42.5	55.9	54.2
2000	Autumn	33.3	47.4	41.9	56.6	54.8
2001	Spring	33.0	45.3	40.8	56.5	54.5
2001	Autumn	31.4	46.6	40.8	56.1	54.1
2002	Spring	28.8	45.8	39.3	55.8	53.7
2002	Autumn	30.5	47.4	40.7	55.8	53.9
2003	Spring	29.6	46.9	40.3	55.0	53.2
2003	Autumn	30.6	46.0	39.9	55.6	53.5
2004	Spring	28.7	47.8	40.3	55.7	53.6
2004	Autumn	27.6	46.3	39.1	56.5	54.1
2005	Spring	30.6	45.6	39.8	55.9	53.7
2005	Autumn	28.3	44.4	37.9	56.0	53.6

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

Notes: See Appendix C for a full list of caveats relating to this data.

**D5 Children in work-rich and mixed households: trend analysis 1996-2005
(2 year moving averages)**

Period ending (2 year average)	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest UK (UK exc London)	UK	Divergence measures		
						Absolute (London rate-rest UK rate)	Relative (Absolute difference as % of rest UK rate)	
% children living in work-rich households								
1997	Autumn	32.1	45.4	40.3	52.3	50.8	-12.0	-23
1998	Spring	32.4	45.8	40.6	52.7	51.2	-12.1	-23
1998	Autumn	32.6	45.6	40.6	53.1	51.6	-12.5	-24
1999	Spring	31.6	46.4	40.7	53.7	52.1	-12.9	-24
1999	Autumn	31.3	46.5	40.7	54.4	52.7	-13.6	-25
2000	Spring	31.4	47.3	41.2	55.1	53.4	-13.9	-25
2000	Autumn	31.7	48.0	41.7	55.7	54.0	-14.1	-25
2001	Spring	32.3	47.1	41.4	56.2	54.3	-14.8	-26
2001	Autumn	32.5	47.1	41.5	56.3	54.4	-14.8	-26
2002	Spring	31.6	46.3	40.7	56.2	54.3	-15.5	-28
2002	Autumn	30.9	46.3	40.4	56.0	54.0	-15.6	-28
2003	Spring	30.1	46.7	40.3	55.7	53.7	-15.4	-28
2003	Autumn	29.9	46.5	40.1	55.6	53.6	-15.5	-28
2004	Spring	29.8	47.0	40.3	55.5	53.5	-15.2	-27
2004	Autumn	29.1	46.7	39.9	55.7	53.6	-15.8	-28
2005	Spring	29.4	46.4	39.8	55.9	53.8	-16.1	-29
2005	Autumn	28.8	46.0	39.3	56.0	53.8	-16.8	-30
% children living in mixed households								
1997	Autumn	31.4	34.1	33.1	29.5	29.9	3.6	12
1998	Spring	30.1	34.5	32.8	29.4	29.8	3.4	12
1998	Autumn	30.3	34.9	33.1	29.4	29.8	3.7	13
1999	Spring	30.4	33.9	32.6	29.1	29.5	3.5	12
1999	Autumn	31.0	33.8	32.7	28.7	29.2	4.0	14
2000	Spring	32.5	32.8	32.7	28.4	29.0	4.2	15
2000	Autumn	32.4	32.2	32.3	28.3	28.8	4.0	14
2001	Spring	33.0	33.3	33.2	28.3	28.9	4.9	17
2001	Autumn	34.1	33.3	33.6	28.3	29.0	5.3	19
2002	Spring	34.8	33.5	34.0	28.3	29.1	5.7	20
2002	Autumn	35.3	33.2	34.0	28.4	29.1	5.6	20
2003	Spring	36.7	33.1	34.5	28.7	29.4	5.8	20
2003	Autumn	36.4	33.4	34.6	29.0	29.7	5.6	19
2004	Spring	36.1	33.5	34.5	29.2	29.9	5.3	18
2004	Autumn	36.9	34.1	35.2	29.5	30.3	5.7	19
2005	Spring	36.2	34.2	35.0	29.5	30.2	5.5	19
2005	Autumn	35.7	34.3	34.8	29.5	30.2	5.3	18

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

Notes: See Appendix C for a full list of caveats relating to this data.

**D6 Children in workless households: trend analysis 1996-2005
(2 year moving averages)**

Period ending (2 year average)	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest UK (UK exc London)	UK	Divergence measures		
						Absolute (London rate-rest UK rate)	Relative (Absolute difference as % of rest UK rate)	
% children living in workless households								
1997 Autumn	36.4	20.4	26.6	18.3	19.3	8.4	46	
1998 Spring	37.5	19.7	26.6	17.9	18.9	8.7	49	
1998 Autumn	37.2	19.5	26.2	17.5	18.5	8.8	50	
1999 Spring	38.0	19.7	26.7	17.3	18.4	9.4	55	
1999 Autumn	37.7	19.7	26.6	16.9	18.1	9.6	57	
2000 Spring	36.1	19.9	26.1	16.4	17.6	9.7	59	
2000 Autumn	35.9	19.8	26.0	16.0	17.2	10.0	63	
2001 Spring	34.7	19.6	25.4	15.5	16.8	9.9	64	
2001 Autumn	33.3	19.5	24.8	15.4	16.6	9.5	61	
2002 Spring	33.5	20.2	25.3	15.4	16.7	9.9	64	
2002 Autumn	33.7	20.5	25.5	15.5	16.8	10.0	64	
2003 Spring	33.2	20.3	25.2	15.6	16.8	9.6	62	
2003 Autumn	33.7	20.1	25.4	15.4	16.7	9.9	64	
2004 Spring	34.0	19.5	25.2	15.2	16.5	9.9	65	
2004 Autumn	34.0	19.1	24.9	14.8	16.1	10.1	68	
2005 Spring	34.4	19.4	25.3	14.6	16.0	10.7	73	
2005 Autumn	35.5	19.7	25.9	14.5	16.0	11.4	79	

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

Notes: See Appendix C for a full list of caveats relating to this data.

D7 Employment rates of couple mothers (working age), London & UK 1995-2005

		Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc London)	UK
Number in employment						
Spring	1995	94,000	258,000	352,000	3,332,000	3,684,000
Autumn	1995	99,000	265,000	364,000	3,335,000	3,699,000
Spring	1996	105,000	265,000	370,000	3,392,000	3,762,000
Autumn	1996	113,000	262,000	375,000	3,437,000	3,812,000
Spring	1997	116,000	274,000	389,000	3,449,000	3,838,000
Autumn	1997	103,000	271,000	374,000	3,419,000	3,793,000
Spring	1998	107,000	280,000	387,000	3,437,000	3,824,000
Autumn	1998	104,000	269,000	373,000	3,480,000	3,853,000
Spring	1999	95,000	275,000	370,000	3,519,000	3,889,000
Autumn	1999	99,000	277,000	376,000	3,510,000	3,885,000
Spring	2000	111,000	286,000	397,000	3,508,000	3,905,000
Autumn	2000	103,000	288,000	391,000	3,546,000	3,937,000
Spring	2001	94,000	277,000	371,000	3,552,000	3,923,000
Autumn	2001	96,000	295,000	391,000	3,499,000	3,890,000
Spring	2002	94,000	287,000	381,000	3,480,000	3,861,000
Autumn	2002	108,000	297,000	405,000	3,437,000	3,842,000
Spring	2003	104,000	283,000	387,000	3,444,000	3,832,000
Autumn	2003	107,000	289,000	395,000	3,436,000	3,831,000
Spring	2004	93,000	297,000	391,000	3,445,000	3,836,000
Autumn	2004	99,000	281,000	380,000	3,486,000	3,866,000
Spring	2005	106,000	275,000	380,000	3,510,000	3,890,000
Autumn	2005	102,000	275,000	376,000	3,457,000	3,833,000
Employment rate (%)						
Spring	1995	50.2	61.7	58.1	66.8	65.9
Autumn	1995	49.0	62.8	58.3	67.4	66.4
Spring	1996	52.4	63.0	59.6	67.6	66.7
Autumn	1996	53.5	63.2	59.9	69.0	68.0
Spring	1997	55.2	64.0	61.1	69.0	68.1
Autumn	1997	51.4	64.1	60.0	69.4	68.3
Spring	1998	53.9	65.4	61.7	69.5	68.6
Autumn	1998	53.5	65.7	61.8	70.9	69.9
Spring	1999	48.7	67.2	61.2	71.1	70.0
Autumn	1999	49.4	65.1	60.1	71.6	70.3
Spring	2000	53.7	66.5	62.3	71.8	70.7
Autumn	2000	52.5	65.8	61.7	72.5	71.2
Spring	2001	47.4	64.7	59.2	72.5	71.0
Autumn	2001	45.2	67.4	60.1	72.3	70.8
Spring	2002	44.3	66.4	59.2	72.1	70.6
Autumn	2002	51.0	68.1	62.5	72.1	71.0
Spring	2003	51.3	64.7	60.4	72.3	70.9
Autumn	2003	49.7	65.3	60.2	72.2	70.8
Spring	2004	45.8	68.5	61.3	72.2	71.0
Autumn	2004	45.8	65.2	58.7	72.6	71.0
Spring	2005	49.5	65.9	60.3	73.4	71.9
Autumn	2005	48.1	65.9	59.9	72.9	71.4

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

Notes: See Appendix C for a full list of caveats relating to this data.

D8 Employment rates of couple fathers, working age, London and UK 1995-2005

		Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc London)	UK
Number in employment						
Spring	1995	137,000	364,000	501,000	4,370,000	4,871,000
Autumn	1995	141,000	368,000	508,000	4,340,000	4,848,000
Spring	1996	149,000	361,000	511,000	4,359,000	4,870,000
Autumn	1996	154,000	356,000	510,000	4,390,000	4,900,000
Spring	1997	155,000	368,000	523,000	4,393,000	4,916,000
Autumn	1997	152,000	372,000	524,000	4,370,000	4,894,000
Spring	1998	153,000	379,000	532,000	4,364,000	4,896,000
Autumn	1998	151,000	360,000	511,000	4,386,000	4,897,000
Spring	1999	144,000	362,000	506,000	4,405,000	4,911,000
Autumn	1999	152,000	373,000	525,000	4,373,000	4,898,000
Spring	2000	161,000	382,000	544,000	4,376,000	4,919,000
Autumn	2000	157,000	379,000	536,000	4,383,000	4,919,000
Spring	2001	152,000	375,000	527,000	4,387,000	4,914,000
Autumn	2001	155,000	378,000	532,000	4,352,000	4,885,000
Spring	2002	150,000	380,000	530,000	4,312,000	4,842,000
Autumn	2002	160,000	385,000	545,000	4,304,000	4,849,000
Spring	2003	155,000	387,000	542,000	4,287,000	4,829,000
Autumn	2003	164,000	387,000	552,000	4,291,000	4,842,000
Spring	2004	151,000	391,000	542,000	4,269,000	4,811,000
Autumn	2004	167,000	389,000	556,000	4,341,000	4,897,000
Spring	2005	174,000	364,000	538,000	4,310,000	4,848,000
Autumn	2005	160,000	368,000	528,000	4,279,000	4,807,000
Employment rate (%)						
Spring	1995	73.8	87.3	83.1	87.8	87.3
Autumn	1995	70.5	87.1	81.8	87.9	87.2
Spring	1996	76.1	86.9	83.4	87.6	87.2
Autumn	1996	74.8	88.5	83.8	88.7	88.2
Spring	1997	76.7	88.3	84.5	88.9	88.5
Autumn	1997	79.7	89.3	86.3	89.8	89.4
Spring	1998	78.7	89.8	86.3	89.5	89.1
Autumn	1998	80.6	89.5	86.7	90.5	90.1
Spring	1999	77.5	89.5	85.7	90.2	89.7
Autumn	1999	78.8	88.9	85.7	90.5	89.9
Spring	2000	81.7	90.1	87.4	90.4	90.1
Autumn	2000	83.6	89.4	87.7	90.7	90.4
Spring	2001	80.3	89.7	86.8	90.6	90.1
Autumn	2001	76.2	89.1	84.9	91.0	90.3
Spring	2002	74.7	88.6	84.2	90.6	89.9
Autumn	2002	77.7	90.2	86.1	91.5	90.9
Spring	2003	80.2	89.5	86.7	91.4	90.8
Autumn	2003	78.3	90.0	86.2	91.3	90.7
Spring	2004	76.3	91.2	86.5	91.3	90.7
Autumn	2004	79.6	90.1	86.7	92.0	91.3
Spring	2005	83.3	88.3	86.6	91.4	90.8
Autumn	2005	80.5	87.7	85.4	91.8	91.1

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

Notes: See Appendix C for a full list of caveats relating to this data.

D9 Employment rates of lone parents, working age, London & UK 1995-2005

		Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	UK
Number in employment						
Spring	1995	41,000	59,000	100,000	633,000	734,000
Autumn	1995	38,000	60,000	98,000	636,000	733,000
Spring	1996	44,000	50,000	94,000	611,000	705,000
Autumn	1996	42,000	49,000	91,000	618,000	709,000
Spring	1997	41,000	44,000	85,000	630,000	715,000
Autumn	1997	45,000	45,000	90,000	656,000	746,000
Spring	1998	43,000	55,000	98,000	688,000	786,000
Autumn	1998	39,000	59,000	99,000	701,000	800,000
Spring	1999	45,000	68,000	113,000	713,000	826,000
Autumn	1999	45,000	59,000	103,000	713,000	816,000
Spring	2000	48,000	63,000	111,000	750,000	861,000
Autumn	2000	51,000	61,000	113,000	736,000	848,000
Spring	2001	51,000	69,000	119,000	764,000	883,000
Autumn	2001	50,000	60,000	110,000	796,000	906,000
Spring	2002	53,000	60,000	113,000	832,000	945,000
Autumn	2002	50,000	61,000	110,000	809,000	920,000
Spring	2003	52,000	63,000	115,000	834,000	949,000
Autumn	2003	49,000	59,000	108,000	827,000	935,000
Spring	2004	58,000	70,000	129,000	873,000	1,001,000
Autumn	2004	48,000	75,000	123,000	869,000	992,000
Spring	2005	53,000	80,000	133,000	908,000	1,041,000
Autumn	2005	54,000	68,000	123,000	902,000	1,025,000
Employment rate (%)						
Spring	1995	32.9	44.4	38.9	44.7	43.8
Autumn	1995	29.9	43.3	36.9	45.1	43.8
Spring	1996	35.8	41.9	38.8	44.9	44.0
Autumn	1996	36.5	41.2	38.9	45.7	44.7
Spring	1997	35.6	37.8	36.7	46.7	45.2
Autumn	1997	34.8	38.3	36.5	47.3	45.7
Spring	1998	31.8	46.4	38.6	47.8	46.4
Autumn	1998	30.8	43.8	37.5	48.7	46.9
Spring	1999	33.3	46.5	40.1	49.7	48.1
Autumn	1999	36.4	46.1	41.3	49.8	48.5
Spring	2000	37.5	49.5	43.5	52.3	51.0
Autumn	2000	35.6	47.7	41.3	51.9	50.2
Spring	2001	40.4	47.8	44.4	52.6	51.3
Autumn	2001	41.5	42.0	41.7	52.7	51.1
Spring	2002	43.6	41.4	42.4	54.8	52.9
Autumn	2002	40.2	43.0	41.7	53.4	51.7
Spring	2003	40.6	45.5	43.1	54.5	52.8
Autumn	2003	37.0	41.1	39.1	55.2	52.7
Spring	2004	39.3	43.8	41.7	56.5	54.0
Autumn	2004	35.0	47.2	41.6	58.2	55.4
Spring	2005	38.9	51.1	45.5	58.2	56.2
Autumn	2005	39.4	47.1	43.3	57.8	55.5

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

Notes: See Appendix C for a full list of caveats relating to this data.

D10 Employment rates of mothers and fathers in couples, London and UK, trend analysis 1995-2005 (2 year averages)

Period ending (2 year average)		Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest UK (UK exc London)	UK	Divergence measures	
							Absolute (London rate-rest UK rate)	Relative (Absolute difference as % of rest UK rate)
Employment rates (%) of couple mothers								
1996	Autumn	51.3	62.7	59.0	67.7	66.7	-8.7	-12.9
1997	Spring	52.5	63.3	59.7	68.2	67.3	-8.5	-12.5
1997	Autumn	53.1	63.6	60.2	68.7	67.8	-8.6	-12.5
1998	Spring	53.5	64.2	60.7	69.2	68.3	-8.5	-12.3
1998	Autumn	53.5	64.8	61.2	69.7	68.8	-8.5	-12.3
1999	Spring	51.9	65.6	61.2	70.2	69.2	-9.0	-12.9
1999	Autumn	51.4	65.8	61.2	70.8	69.7	-9.6	-13.5
2000	Spring	51.3	66.1	61.4	71.3	70.2	-10.0	-14.0
2000	Autumn	51.1	66.2	61.3	71.7	70.6	-10.4	-14.5
2001	Spring	50.8	65.5	60.8	72.1	70.8	-11.2	-15.6
2001	Autumn	49.7	66.1	60.9	72.2	70.9	-11.4	-15.8
2002	Spring	47.4	66.1	60.1	72.3	70.9	-12.3	-17.0
2002	Autumn	47.0	66.6	60.2	72.2	70.8	-12.0	-16.6
2003	Spring	47.9	66.6	60.6	72.2	70.8	-11.7	-16.1
2003	Autumn	49.1	66.1	60.6	72.2	70.8	-11.6	-16.1
2004	Spring	49.4	66.6	61.1	72.2	70.9	-11.1	-15.4
2004	Autumn	48.1	65.9	60.1	72.4	70.9	-12.2	-16.9
2005	Spring	47.7	66.2	60.1	72.6	71.1	-12.5	-17.2
2005	Autumn	47.3	66.4	60.1	72.8	71.3	-12.7	-17.5
Employment rates (%) of couple fathers								
1996	Autumn	73.8	87.4	83.0	88.0	87.5	-5.0	-5.7
1997	Spring	74.5	87.7	83.4	88.3	87.7	-4.9	-5.6
1997	Autumn	76.8	88.2	84.5	88.8	88.3	-4.3	-4.8
1998	Spring	77.5	89.0	85.2	89.2	88.8	-4.0	-4.5
1998	Autumn	78.9	89.2	85.9	89.7	89.2	-3.7	-4.1
1999	Spring	79.1	89.5	86.2	90.0	89.6	-3.7	-4.2
1999	Autumn	78.9	89.4	86.1	90.2	89.7	-4.1	-4.5
2000	Spring	79.6	89.5	86.4	90.4	90.0	-4.0	-4.4
2000	Autumn	80.4	89.5	86.6	90.5	90.0	-3.8	-4.2
2001	Spring	81.1	89.5	86.9	90.6	90.1	-3.7	-4.0
2001	Autumn	80.4	89.6	86.7	90.7	90.2	-4.0	-4.4
2002	Spring	78.7	89.2	85.9	90.7	90.2	-4.9	-5.4
2002	Autumn	77.2	89.4	85.5	90.9	90.3	-5.4	-6.0
2003	Spring	77.2	89.4	85.5	91.1	90.5	-5.7	-6.2
2003	Autumn	77.7	89.6	85.8	91.2	90.6	-5.4	-5.9
2004	Spring	78.1	90.2	86.4	91.4	90.8	-5.0	-5.5
2004	Autumn	78.6	90.2	86.5	91.5	90.9	-5.0	-5.5
2005	Spring	79.4	89.9	86.5	91.5	90.9	-5.0	-5.5
2005	Autumn	79.9	89.3	86.3	91.6	91.0	-5.3	-5.8

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

Notes: See Appendix C for a full list of caveats relating to this data.

D11 Employment rates of lone parents, London and UK, trend analysis 1995-2005 (2 year averages)

Period ending (2 year average)		Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest UK (UK exc London)	UK	Divergence measures	
							Absolute (London rate-rest UK rate)	Relative (Absolute difference as % of rest UK rate)
Employment rates (%) of lone parents								
1996	Autumn	33.8	42.7	38.4	45.1	44.1	-6.7	-14.9
1997	Spring	34.5	41.1	37.8	45.6	44.4	-7.8	-17.1
1997	Autumn	35.7	39.8	37.7	46.2	44.9	-8.5	-18.3
1998	Spring	34.7	40.9	37.7	46.9	45.5	-9.2	-19.7
1998	Autumn	33.2	41.6	37.3	47.6	46.1	-10.3	-21.7
1999	Spring	32.7	43.7	38.2	48.4	46.8	-10.2	-21.1
1999	Autumn	33.0	45.7	39.4	49.0	47.5	-9.6	-19.6
2000	Spring	34.5	46.4	40.6	50.1	48.7	-9.5	-19.0
2000	Autumn	35.7	47.4	41.6	50.9	49.5	-9.4	-18.4
2001	Spring	37.5	47.8	42.6	51.7	50.3	-9.1	-17.5
2001	Autumn	38.7	46.7	42.7	52.4	50.9	-9.7	-18.5
2002	Spring	40.3	44.7	42.5	53.0	51.4	-10.5	-19.9
2002	Autumn	41.4	43.6	42.6	53.4	51.8	-10.8	-20.3
2003	Spring	41.5	43.0	42.3	53.9	52.1	-11.6	-21.5
2003	Autumn	40.4	42.8	41.6	54.5	52.5	-12.9	-23.7
2004	Spring	39.3	43.4	41.4	54.9	52.8	-13.5	-24.6
2004	Autumn	38.0	44.4	41.4	56.1	53.8	-14.7	-26.3
2005	Spring	37.6	45.8	42.0	57.0	54.6	-15.1	-26.4
2005	Autumn	38.2	47.3	43.0	57.7	55.3	-14.6	-25.4

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

Notes: See Appendix C for a full list of caveats relating to this data.

D12 Work-rich couple families with children, London and UK 1995-2005

		Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	UK
Couple families (working age) with children with both parents in work						
Spring	1995	85,000	243,000	327,000	3,156,000	3,483,000
Autumn	1995	87,000	249,000	335,000	3,157,000	3,492,000
Spring	1996	92,000	244,000	337,000	3,166,000	3,502,000
Autumn	1996	95,000	240,000	335,000	3,214,000	3,549,000
Spring	1997	100,000	247,000	347,000	3,212,000	3,558,000
Autumn	1997	93,000	249,000	342,000	3,188,000	3,531,000
Spring	1998	98,000	255,000	353,000	3,188,000	3,541,000
Autumn	1998	91,000	243,000	334,000	3,244,000	3,579,000
Spring	1999	81,000	253,000	335,000	3,273,000	3,608,000
Autumn	1999	85,000	251,000	337,000	3,266,000	3,603,000
Spring	2000	93,000	263,000	356,000	3,264,000	3,620,000
Autumn	2000	89,000	265,000	355,000	3,301,000	3,656,000
Spring	2001	79,000	253,000	332,000	3,306,000	3,638,000
Autumn	2001	79,000	263,000	342,000	3,266,000	3,608,000
Spring	2002	79,000	259,000	338,000	3,228,000	3,566,000
Autumn	2002	92,000	267,000	358,000	3,204,000	3,562,000
Spring	2003	87,000	256,000	343,000	3,187,000	3,531,000
Autumn	2003	90,000	262,000	351,000	3,187,000	3,539,000
Spring	2004	79,000	275,000	354,000	3,189,000	3,543,000
Autumn	2004	85,000	259,000	343,000	3,237,000	3,580,000
Spring	2005	93,000	248,000	341,000	3,252,000	3,593,000
Autumn	2005	89,000	246,000	334,000	3,201,000	3,535,000
As % of all couple families with children						
Spring	1995	45.6	58.2	54.3	63.4	62.4
Autumn	1995	43.4	58.9	53.9	63.9	62.8
Spring	1996	47.4	59.6	55.7	63.9	63.0
Autumn	1996	46.8	60.4	55.8	65.4	64.4
Spring	1997	49.9	60.4	56.9	65.5	64.5
Autumn	1997	49.1	60.8	57.1	66.0	65.0
Spring	1998	51.2	61.3	58.1	65.8	65.0
Autumn	1998	49.6	61.1	57.4	67.4	66.4
Spring	1999	44.9	63.9	57.9	67.6	66.6
Autumn	1999	45.2	60.7	55.9	68.1	66.7
Spring	2000	47.8	63.3	58.3	68.1	67.0
Autumn	2000	48.4	63.6	58.9	68.8	67.7
Spring	2001	43.5	61.9	56.2	68.9	67.5
Autumn	2001	39.8	63.0	55.5	68.9	67.4
Spring	2002	40.2	61.3	54.6	68.5	66.9
Autumn	2002	45.9	63.4	57.8	68.8	67.5
Spring	2003	46.6	60.7	56.4	68.8	67.3
Autumn	2003	43.4	61.9	55.8	68.7	67.2
Spring	2004	40.8	65.5	57.7	68.8	67.5
Autumn	2004	41.1	61.4	54.7	69.2	67.5
Spring	2005	46.5	61.4	56.5	69.9	68.3
Autumn	2005	45.8	60.8	56.0	69.5	68.0

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

Notes: See Appendix C for a full list of caveats relating to this data.

D13 Couple families with children with one parent in work, London & UK 1995-2005

		Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	UK
Working age couple families with children with one parent in work						
Spring	1995	62,000	136,000	198,000	1,385,000	1,583,000
Autumn	1995	66,000	135,000	201,000	1,355,000	1,557,000
Spring	1996	67,000	126,000	192,000	1,360,000	1,552,000
Autumn	1996	71,000	123,000	194,000	1,318,000	1,512,000
Spring	1997	65,000	128,000	193,000	1,327,000	1,520,000
Autumn	1997	62,000	131,000	194,000	1,314,000	1,508,000
Spring	1998	59,000	135,000	194,000	1,320,000	1,514,000
Autumn	1998	64,000	130,000	193,000	1,271,000	1,464,000
Spring	1999	65,000	114,000	179,000	1,264,000	1,443,000
Autumn	1999	70,000	132,000	202,000	1,242,000	1,444,000
Spring	2000	75,000	123,000	198,000	1,238,000	1,436,000
Autumn	2000	71,000	119,000	190,000	1,217,000	1,407,000
Spring	2001	74,000	124,000	197,000	1,214,000	1,411,000
Autumn	2001	82,000	126,000	208,000	1,206,000	1,414,000
Spring	2002	76,000	135,000	210,000	1,216,000	1,427,000
Autumn	2002	71,000	129,000	200,000	1,207,000	1,407,000
Spring	2003	70,000	138,000	207,000	1,212,000	1,420,000
Autumn	2003	84,000	134,000	217,000	1,212,000	1,430,000
Spring	2004	79,000	118,000	197,000	1,200,000	1,397,000
Autumn	2004	89,000	137,000	226,000	1,219,000	1,444,000
Spring	2005	79,000	125,000	204,000	1,165,000	1,369,000
Autumn	2005	71,000	127,000	198,000	1,177,000	1,375,000
As % of all couple families with children						
Spring	1995	33.3	32.7	32.9	27.8	28.4
Autumn	1995	33.2	32.0	32.4	27.4	28.0
Spring	1996	34.1	30.7	31.8	27.5	27.9
Autumn	1996	34.9	30.9	32.3	26.8	27.4
Spring	1997	32.3	31.3	31.6	27.1	27.6
Autumn	1997	32.8	32.0	32.3	27.2	27.8
Spring	1998	30.6	32.5	31.9	27.3	27.8
Autumn	1998	34.5	32.6	33.2	26.4	27.1
Spring	1999	35.7	28.8	31.0	26.1	26.6
Autumn	1999	37.2	31.9	33.6	25.9	26.7
Spring	2000	38.3	29.7	32.4	25.8	26.6
Autumn	2000	38.6	28.6	31.6	25.4	26.1
Spring	2001	40.8	30.2	33.5	25.3	26.2
Autumn	2001	41.6	30.1	33.8	25.5	26.4
Spring	2002	38.5	32.0	34.0	25.8	26.8
Autumn	2002	35.6	30.7	32.2	25.9	26.7
Spring	2003	37.4	32.6	34.1	26.1	27.1
Autumn	2003	40.6	31.6	34.5	26.1	27.1
Spring	2004	40.5	28.2	32.1	25.9	26.6
Autumn	2004	43.3	32.4	36.0	26.1	27.2
Spring	2005	39.5	30.9	33.8	25.0	26.0
Autumn	2005	36.6	31.5	33.2	25.6	26.4

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

Notes: See Appendix C for a full list of caveats relating to this data.

D14 Workless couple families with children, London & UK 1995-2005

		Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	UK
Working age couple families with children with neither parent in work						
Spring	1995	39,000	38,000	77,000	436,000	513,000
Autumn	1995	47,000	39,000	85,000	428,000	513,000
Spring	1996	36,000	39,000	76,000	427,000	503,000
Autumn	1996	37,000	35,000	72,000	379,000	451,000
Spring	1997	36,000	34,000	70,000	367,000	436,000
Autumn	1997	34,000	29,000	64,000	329,000	392,000
Spring	1998	35,000	26,000	61,000	334,000	395,000
Autumn	1998	29,000	25,000	55,000	296,000	351,000
Spring	1999	35,000	29,000	64,000	306,000	370,000
Autumn	1999	33,000	30,000	63,000	288,000	352,000
Spring	2000	27,000	29,000	56,000	288,000	344,000
Autumn	2000	24,000	33,000	57,000	278,000	334,000
Spring	2001	29,000	32,000	61,000	278,000	339,000
Autumn	2001	37,000	29,000	66,000	265,000	331,000
Spring	2002	42,000	28,000	70,000	269,000	339,000
Autumn	2002	37,000	25,000	62,000	245,000	306,000
Spring	2003	30,000	28,000	58,000	237,000	295,000
Autumn	2003	33,000	28,000	61,000	239,000	300,000
Spring	2004	36,000	26,000	63,000	248,000	311,000
Autumn	2004	32,000	26,000	58,000	219,000	277,000
Spring	2005	28,000	31,000	59,000	238,000	297,000
Autumn	2005	34,000	31,000	65,000	227,000	292,000
As % of all couple families with children						
Spring	1995	21.1	9.0	12.8	8.8	9.2
Autumn	1995	23.4	9.1	13.7	8.7	9.2
Spring	1996	18.5	9.6	12.5	8.6	9.0
Autumn	1996	18.3	8.7	12.0	7.7	8.2
Spring	1997	17.8	8.3	11.4	7.5	7.9
Autumn	1997	18.0	7.2	10.6	6.8	7.2
Spring	1998	18.2	6.2	10.0	6.9	7.3
Autumn	1998	15.9	6.3	9.4	6.2	6.5
Spring	1999	19.4	7.3	11.1	6.3	6.8
Autumn	1999	17.5	7.3	10.5	6.0	6.5
Spring	2000	13.9	7.0	9.2	6.0	6.4
Autumn	2000	13.0	7.9	9.4	5.8	6.2
Spring	2001	15.8	7.9	10.3	5.8	6.3
Autumn	2001	18.6	6.9	10.7	5.6	6.2
Spring	2002	21.3	6.7	11.3	5.7	6.4
Autumn	2002	18.5	6.0	10.0	5.3	5.8
Spring	2003	16.0	6.7	9.6	5.1	5.6
Autumn	2003	16.0	6.6	9.7	5.1	5.7
Spring	2004	18.7	6.3	10.2	5.3	5.9
Autumn	2004	15.6	6.2	9.3	4.7	5.2
Spring	2005	14.0	7.7	9.8	5.1	5.6
Autumn	2005	17.6	7.6	10.8	4.9	5.6

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

Notes: See Appendix C for a full list of caveats relating to this data.

D15 Economic position of parents in couple families: trend analysis 1995-2005 (2 year moving averages) - Part 1 of 2

Period ending (2 year average)		Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest UK (UK exc London)	UK	Divergence measures	
							Absolute (London rate- rest UK rate)	Relative (Absolute difference as % of rest UK rate)
% work-rich couple families (both parents in work)								
1996	Autumn	45.8	59.3	54.9	64.2	63.2	-9.2	-14.4
1997	Spring	46.9	59.8	55.6	64.7	63.7	-9.1	-14.1
1997	Autumn	48.3	60.3	56.4	65.2	64.2	-8.8	-13.6
1998	Spring	49.2	60.7	57.0	65.7	64.7	-8.7	-13.3
1998	Autumn	49.9	60.9	57.4	66.2	65.2	-8.8	-13.3
1999	Spring	48.7	61.8	57.6	66.7	65.7	-9.1	-13.6
1999	Autumn	47.7	61.7	57.3	67.2	66.2	-9.9	-14.7
2000	Spring	46.9	62.2	57.4	67.8	66.7	-10.4	-15.4
2000	Autumn	46.6	62.9	57.8	68.2	67.0	-10.4	-15.3
2001	Spring	46.2	62.4	57.3	68.5	67.3	-11.2	-16.3
2001	Autumn	44.9	62.9	57.3	68.7	67.4	-11.5	-16.7
2002	Spring	43.0	62.4	56.3	68.8	67.4	-12.5	-18.1
2002	Autumn	42.4	62.4	56.0	68.8	67.3	-12.7	-18.5
2003	Spring	43.1	62.1	56.1	68.8	67.3	-12.7	-18.4
2003	Autumn	44.1	61.8	56.1	68.7	67.2	-12.5	-18.3
2004	Spring	44.2	62.9	56.9	68.8	67.4	-11.9	-17.2
2004	Autumn	43.0	62.4	56.1	68.9	67.4	-12.7	-18.5
2005	Spring	43.0	62.5	56.2	69.1	67.6	-13.0	-18.8
2005	Autumn	43.6	62.3	56.2	69.3	67.8	-13.1	-18.9
% couple parents with one parent in work								
1996	Autumn	33.9	31.6	32.3	27.4	27.9	5.0	18.1
1997	Spring	33.6	31.2	32.0	27.2	27.7	4.8	17.8
1997	Autumn	33.5	31.3	32.0	27.1	27.7	4.9	17.9
1998	Spring	32.7	31.7	32.0	27.1	27.6	4.9	18.2
1998	Autumn	32.6	32.1	32.3	27.0	27.6	5.3	19.5
1999	Spring	33.4	31.5	32.1	26.7	27.3	5.3	20.0
1999	Autumn	34.5	31.5	32.4	26.4	27.1	6.0	22.7
2000	Spring	36.4	30.8	32.6	26.1	26.8	6.5	24.9
2000	Autumn	37.5	29.8	32.2	25.8	26.5	6.4	24.7
2001	Spring	38.7	30.1	32.8	25.6	26.4	7.2	28.1
2001	Autumn	39.8	29.6	32.8	25.5	26.3	7.3	28.8
2002	Spring	39.9	30.2	33.2	25.5	26.4	7.7	30.4
2002	Autumn	39.1	30.7	33.4	25.6	26.5	7.8	30.3
2003	Spring	38.3	31.3	33.5	25.8	26.7	7.7	29.8
2003	Autumn	38.0	31.7	33.7	26.0	26.9	7.7	29.7
2004	Spring	38.5	30.8	33.2	26.0	26.9	7.2	27.7
2004	Autumn	40.4	31.2	34.2	26.1	27.0	8.1	31.1
2005	Spring	41.0	30.8	34.1	25.8	26.8	8.3	32.3
2005	Autumn	40.0	30.8	33.8	25.6	26.6	8.1	31.7

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

Notes: See Appendix C for a full list of caveats relating to this data.

**D16 Economic position of parents in couple families: trend analysis 1995-2005
(2 year moving averages) - Part 2 of 2**

Period ending (2 year average)		% workless couple families (neither parent in work)					Divergence measures	
		Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest UK (UK exc London)	UK	Absolute (London rate-rest UK rate)	Relative (Absolute difference as % of rest UK rate)
1996	Autumn	20.3	9.1	12.7	8.4	8.9	4.3	50.9
1997	Spring	19.5	9.0	12.4	8.1	8.6	4.3	52.8
1997	Autumn	18.2	8.5	11.6	7.7	8.1	4.0	51.9
1998	Spring	18.1	7.6	11.0	7.2	7.6	3.8	52.2
1998	Autumn	17.5	7.0	10.3	6.8	7.2	3.5	51.4
1999	Spring	17.9	6.8	10.3	6.5	6.9	3.7	56.9
1999	Autumn	17.8	6.8	10.2	6.3	6.8	3.9	61.5
2000	Spring	16.7	7.0	10.1	6.1	6.6	3.9	64.4
2000	Autumn	16.0	7.4	10.1	6.0	6.5	4.0	67.1
2001	Spring	15.1	7.5	9.9	5.9	6.3	4.0	67.4
2001	Autumn	15.3	7.4	9.9	5.8	6.3	4.1	71.0
2002	Spring	17.2	7.4	10.4	5.7	6.3	4.7	82.6
2002	Autumn	18.5	6.9	10.6	5.6	6.2	5.0	89.4
2003	Spring	18.6	6.6	10.4	5.4	6.0	5.0	92.0
2003	Autumn	17.9	6.5	10.1	5.3	5.9	4.8	91.2
2004	Spring	17.3	6.4	9.9	5.2	5.8	4.6	89.0
2004	Autumn	16.6	6.4	9.7	5.1	5.6	4.6	91.0
2005	Spring	16.1	6.7	9.7	5.1	5.6	4.7	91.8
2005	Autumn	16.5	6.9	10.0	5.0	5.6	5.0	99.8

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

Notes: See Appendix C for a full list of caveats relating to this data.

Appendix E Glossary (LFS terms)

BME

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

Children

Refers to anyone under 16

Dependent children

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

Disability

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

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

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

Economic activity

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

Employment

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

Family unit

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 a not a member of the household

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

ILO unemployment

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

Mixed household

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

Working age household

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

Working age couple family

A working age couple family is one where both partners are of working age (a woman aged 16-59 or a man aged 16-64).

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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Contact details for the Data Management and Analysis Group are as follows:

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

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

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

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

Shen Cheng (020 7983 4889) works in the **Education Team** and is responsible for **school roll projections**. shen.cheng@london.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

Eileen Howes (020 7983 4657) is responsible for the work of the **Census, SASPAC** and **General Statistics Teams** and particularly for **census analysis**. eileen.howes@london.gov.uk

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

Rachel Leeser (020 7983 4696) works in the **Social Exclusion Team** with particular responsibilities for **surveys, income data** and the **Social Exclusion Data Users Group**. rachel.leeser@london.gov.uk

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

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

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

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

Please use the above descriptions in deciding whom to contact to assist you with your information needs.