

Poverty

- » In London, **more than one in five people live below the poverty line.**
- » A child in London is a **third more likely to live in poverty** than in the rest of the UK.
- » Since 1996 the rate of **child poverty** in London has dropped below 40 per cent on just two occasions and in 2007 **stands at 41 per cent after housing costs** are considered.
- » The average **value of a county court judgement** in London in 2004-05 was **£3,137**, £520 higher than the next closest region.
- » In August 2008, **7.3 per cent of working-age people were claiming Income Support.** This rises to 8.6 per cent, in Inner London, higher than any UK region. **Seven London boroughs featured in the top twenty local authorities in England.**
- » **Tower Hamlets had the highest rate of Pension Credit claimants in England** with 46.4 per cent of its pensionable age population claiming the benefit. A further three London boroughs feature in the top five nationally.
- » In August 2008, **27.5 per cent of children aged 0-18 lived in families claiming at least one key benefit** - the highest rate of any region. Ten Inner London and two Outer London boroughs had rates above 30 per cent.
- » **More than one in five households in London claimed Housing Benefit.** This is the highest rate of any region or country.
- » Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Newham and Islington had **the four highest rates of Housing Benefit claims** in the country.
- » **Over a fifth (22 per cent) of households in London were in receipt of Council Tax Benefit.** Hackney, Tower Hamlets and Newham all feature in the top five local authorities nationally.

Chapter 8

Introduction

Despite remaining the wealthiest region in the UK London retains the highest level of child poverty. Child poverty is crucially important in analysing more widespread poverty and primarily manifests itself in two ways. Firstly, the immediate deprivation it causes and secondly the restrictions it places on parents' ability to make the best decisions for their children.

This chapter begins by looking at the risk of living in poverty by a range of key age groups and continues by looking at the issue of worklessness and also indicators of personal debt. The analysis concludes by examining London's benefit claimant rates and a comparison with previous years and other regions within the UK.

Risk of being in income poverty by age

In London more than one in five people lived below the poverty line (has an income less than sixty per cent of the median income). In all instances except adults of pensionable age, there is a higher chance of living in income poverty in London than in the rest of the UK (Table 8.1). A child in London is a third more likely to live in poverty than the UK average. This is the most pronounced gap across any of the age groups. Working-age adults are nine percentage points more likely to live in poverty in London. A pensioner on the other hand has a 19 per cent chance of living below 60 per cent of the median income level, compared with 23 per cent in the UK.

Table 8.1

Risk of being in income poverty¹ by age, London and UK² 2004/05-2006/07

	Percentages			
	Children	Working Age	Pensionable Age	All Ages
London	41	24	19	22
UK	30	15	23	18

1 Percentage living in households with below 60 per cent of median income after housing costs.

2 UK figure is based on a single year 2006/07.

Source: Department for Work and Pensions, *Households Below Average Income 2004/05-2006/07*

Child poverty

Child poverty is one of the key indicators to overall poverty because low income in childhood increases the likelihood of other types of negative outcome such as poor educational attainment, poor health care and low wages. This results in the risk of poverty in adulthood for those who were poor in childhood being twice as high as for those who were not.

Table 8.2 compares levels of child poverty across UK regions, before and after housing costs are deducted from income. The data for all areas except the UK are based on a three-year average. The UK figure represents just 2006/07.

The table shows the North East as having the highest regional rate of children living in poverty before housing costs (28 per cent). However, the rate in Inner London is slightly higher at 31 per cent. The South West

Table 8.2

Risk of children Living in households with low income¹, 2004-05 - 2006/07²

	Percentages	
	Before Housing Costs	After Housing Costs
North East	28	33
North West	25	31
Yorkshire and The Humber	25	29
East Midlands	24	29
West Midlands	26	33
East	15	25
London	25	41
Inner London	31	48
Outer London	22	37
South East	15	25
South West	17	26
England	22	30
Scotland	21	25
Wales	25	29
Northern Ireland	24	26
UK	22	30

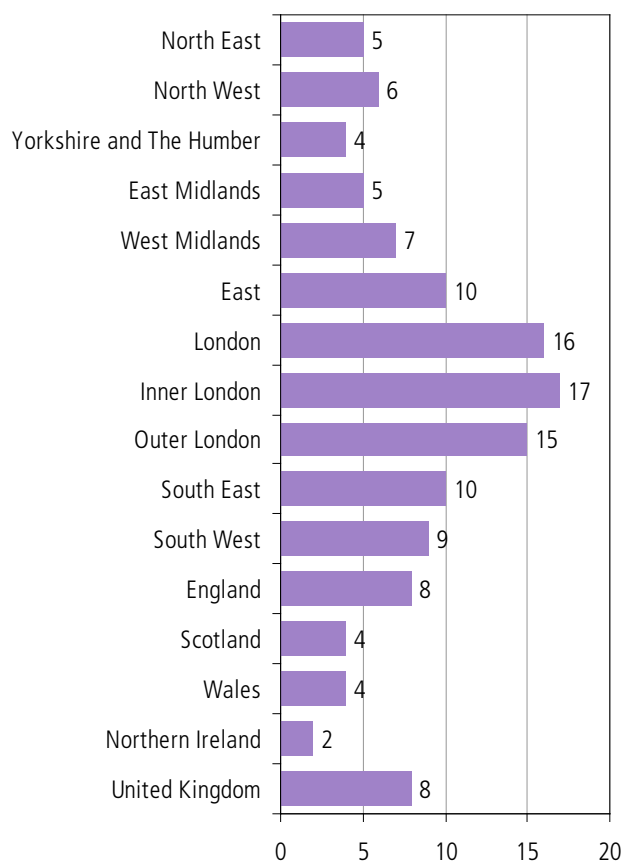
1 Percentage living in households with below 60 per cent of median income. before and after housing costs.

2 UK figure is based on a single year 2006/07.

Source: Department for Work and Pensions, *Households Below Average Income 2004/05-2006/07*

Figure 8.3**Percentage point difference between before and after housing cost¹ risk of children living in poverty², 2004/05 -2006/07**

Percentage points



1 Housing costs include, rent gross of housing benefit, water rates, community water charges and council water charges, mortgage interest payments, structural insurance premiums and ground rent/service charges

2 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 2004/05-2006/07*

(17 per cent), South East (15 per cent) and the East (15 per cent) have the lowest rates in the UK. Once housing costs are taken into account London has by far the highest rate of child poverty at 41 per cent, climbing to 48 per cent in Inner London. This was an exceptionally high rate of child poverty and since 1996 the London figure has dropped below 40 per cent on just two occasions in 2002 and 2003. The next closest region to London is the North East with 32 per cent, nine percentage points lower than the capital. Outer London rates were above the UK figure and all other regions, with 37 per cent compared with 30 per cent in the UK.

It is in this relationship that the importance of taking into account housing costs is emphasised. Before housing costs are deducted, Outer London rates are in line with the UK figure and are below five other regions. Figure 8.3 further highlights the difference between before and after housing cost measures.

Working-age poverty

Working-age poverty rates before housing costs in London mirrored the UK figure at 15 per cent, compared with the highest rate in the North East and West Midlands at 18 per cent (Table 8.4). As with child poverty, after housing costs are taken into account, London had the highest rate of working-age adults living in income poverty of any region or country in the UK at 24 per cent. This means that nearly one in four working-age Londoners, equivalent to 1.2 million people, lived in households with incomes below 60 per cent of the median, compared with one in five nationally.

Table 8.4**Percentage of working-age adults living in households with low income¹, 2004/05-2006/07²**

	Percentages	
	Before Housing Costs	After Housing Costs
North East	18	22
North West	17	21
Yorkshire and The Humber	16	20
East Midlands	16	20
West Midlands	18	22
East	12	17
London	15	24
Inner London	16	26
Outer London	14	23
South East	11	16
South West	12	18
England	14	20
Scotland	15	18
Wales	17	20
Northern Ireland	17	18
UK	15	20

1 Percentage living in households with below 60 per cent of median income after housing costs.

2 UK figure is based on a single year 2006/07.

Source: Department for Work and Pensions, *Households Below Average Income 2004/05-2006/07*

In both Inner and Outer London figures are higher than any other region at 26 and 23 per cent respectively. These figures differ slightly from those of the previous year in that the Inner London rate has dropped three percentage points and the Outer London figure has increased by one percentage point, demonstrating a narrowing of the gap between the two years.

Pensioner poverty

Pensioners had a slightly higher chance of being in income poverty than working-age adults but still significantly less than children. Before housing costs are considered, pensioners in London had a one in five chance of being in poverty with little variation between Inner and Outer London. This was slightly lower than the UK average of 23 per cent and the joint second lowest of any region in the UK (Table 8.5).

After housing costs are taken into account the picture changes significantly. The London figure of 22 per cent

Table 8.5

Percentage of pensioners living in households with low income¹ 2004-07²

	Percentages	
	Before Housing Costs	After Housing Costs
North East	20	17
North West	24	19
Yorkshire and The Humber	24	17
East Midlands	27	21
West Midlands	22	18
East	19	16
London	20	22
Inner London	21	28
Outer London	20	19
South East	19	16
South West	20	16
England	22	18
Scotland	20	16
Wales	24	19
Northern Ireland	28	20
United Kingdom	23	19

1 Percentage living in households with below 60 per cent of median income after housing costs.

2 UK figure is based on a single year 2006/07.

Source: Department for Work and Pensions, *Households Below Average Income 2004/05-2006/07*

was the highest of any region. However, whilst the Outer London figure matches that of the UK figure at 19 per cent, the proportion in income poverty increased to 28 per cent in Inner London, some nine percentage points higher than the UK rate.

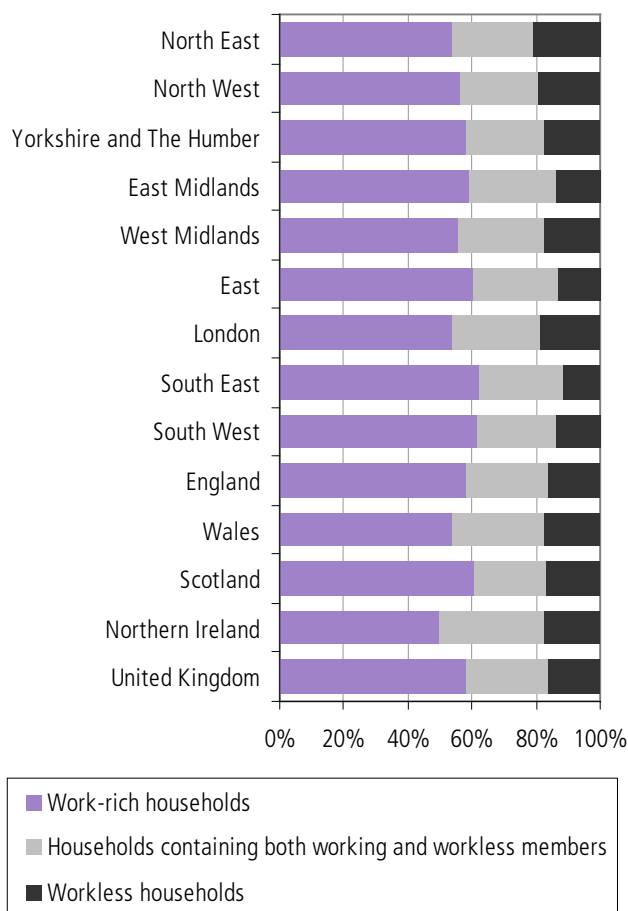
Worklessness

A work-rich household is classified as a working-age household where all members aged 16 or over are in employment. A workless household is a working-age household where no-one aged 16 or over is in employment. Of the English regions, London has the joint lowest percentage of work-rich households with 54 per cent (Table 8.12). The capital also has the highest percentage of children living in workless households at 23 per cent, seven percentage points higher than the

Figure 8.6

Percentage of work-rich and workless households: Second quarter 2008

Percentages



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics: Released in *Regional Snapshot* 4 Dec 2008

UK figure. Furthermore, London had the second highest proportion of working-age people living in workless households (Figure 8.6).

County Court Judgements

County Court Judgements (CCJs) are issued by the courts in response to a county court claim being registered by a creditor. If the debt is not paid within one month, the judgement will be recorded on the register of county court judgements for six years. Organisations such as banks and building societies can use the register to decide whether to loan money to an individual. According to figures published by the Registry Trust for 2004-05, London had the second highest number of CCJs issued with 75 thousand compared with 77 thousand in the West Midlands and just 28 thousand in the Wales - the lowest in the UK (Table 8.7). However, when looking at the value of CCJs, London has both the highest total value of all CCJs (£235 million) issued and the highest average value of each (£3,137). When expressed as a percentage, London contributes 22 per cent to the total value of all CCJs in England. The capital also has the highest value of CCJs per person at £38, compared with just £19 in the South West and £25 in England as a whole (Figure 8.8).

Table 8.7

County Court Judgements 2004-05

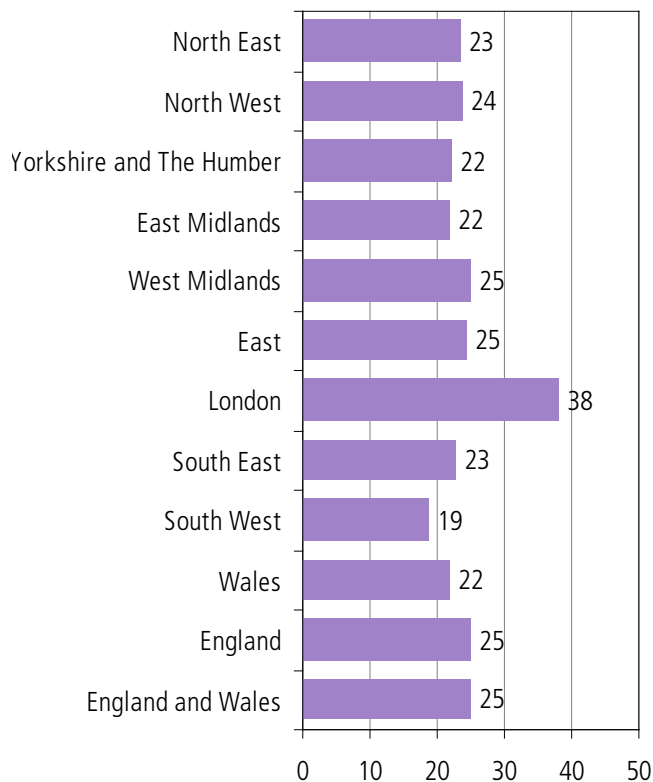
	Numbers and £m		
	Total CCJs	Total Value of CCJs (£m)	Average Value of CCJs (£)
North East	29,876	49.3	1,650
North West	68,878	132.5	1,923
Yorkshire and The Humber	66,780	94.3	1,411
East Midlands	51,911	79.8	1,537
West Midlands	76,526	109.3	1,428
East	48,445	113.6	2,345
London	74,842	234.8	3,137
South East	59,180	154.9	2,617
South West	45,971	81.1	1,764
Wales	27,801	53.7	1,932
England	522,409	1049.4	2,009
England and Wales	550,210	1103.1	2,005

Source: Registry Trust Ltd. 2004-05

Figure 8.8

Value of CCJs per person¹ 2004-05

£ per person



¹ Rates are calculated using ONS population projections for 2008, except for London where GLA projections for 2008 have been used. Rates are for all people aged 16 and over.

Source: Registry Trust Ltd, 2004-05

Benefits

Benefits data provide a useful source of information about the spatial distribution of poverty and low incomes. The data can also be used to offer proxy measures of unemployment, disability and ill health. Table 8.9 shows claimant rates as percentages of appropriate base populations for all the main benefits.

Income Support

Income Support (IS) is intended to help people on low incomes who are not required to be available for employment. The main groups of people who receive IS are:

- Lone parents,
- The long and short-term sick,
- People with disabilities, and
- Other special groups.

Table 8.9

Claimant rates by benefit type - summary, August 2008

	Percentages					
	Income Support	JSA	Incapacity Benefit	DLA Under 16	DLA 16-59	DLA Aged 60+
<i>Base Populations¹</i>	<i>Aged 16-59</i>	<i>Working-age</i>	<i>Aged 16-64</i>	<i>Aged Under 16</i>	<i>Aged 16-59</i>	<i>Aged 60+</i>
North East	7.5	3.3	9.4	3.3	5.3	12.6
North West	7.4	2.8	8.9	2.9	5.5	12.6
Yorkshire and The Humber	5.8	2.7	6.8	2.7	4.5	10.2
East Midlands	5.0	2.2	6.2	2.8	4.2	8.5
West Midlands	6.3	3.2	6.9	3.0	4.6	9.4
East	4.4	1.8	4.9	2.7	3.3	5.7
London ³	7.3	2.6	5.8	2.3	3.4	7.7
Inner London ³	8.6	3.1	6.6	2.4	3.7	9.8
Outer London ³	6.4	2.3	5.3	2.3	3.2	6.7
South East	4.1	1.5	4.5	2.6	3.1	4.8
South West	4.8	1.5	5.9	2.6	4.0	5.9
England	5.8	2.3	6.4	2.7	4.1	8.2
Scotland	6.9	2.4	8.7	2.9	5.5	11.1
Wales	7.2	2.5	10.1	3.3	6.3	14.9
Great Britain	6.0	2.3	6.7	2.8	4.3	8.8

	Pension Credit	State Pension	Attendance Allowance	Housing Benefit ⁴	Council Tax Benefit ⁴	Children in families on key benefits ⁴
<i>Base Populations¹</i>	<i>Aged 60+</i>	<i>Pensionable Age</i>	<i>Aged 65+</i>	<i>All Households²</i>	<i>All Households²</i>	<i>Aged 0 - 18</i>
North East	26.4	96.8	17.1	20.9	27.2	23.4
North West	23.2	97.1	18.2	18.1	23.8	21.9
Yorkshire and The Humber	22.6	96.5	14.1	16.5	21.7	19.8
East Midlands	19.2	96.5	15.9	13.8	18.9	17.2
West Midlands	22.6	97.1	17.7	16.9	23.0	20.9
East	17.0	96.4	14.3	13.1	17.0	14.3
London ³	24.8	92.9	15.3	21.6	22.5	27.5
Inner London ³	33.8	87.3	15.5	-	-	35.7
Outer London ³	20.7	95.5	15.2	-	-	22.8
South East	14.9	96.2	12.5	12.3	14.8	12.7
South West	16.7	96.4	15.6	13.4	17.2	13.9
England	20.1	96.0	15.4	16.2	20.2	19.0
Scotland	24.0	96.3	16.8	18.9	23.3	18.2
Wales	22.1	96.0	20.3	16.5	23.2	22.3
Great Britain	20.6	96.0	15.8	16.4	20.7	19.1

1 Rates are calculated as a percentage of ONS 2008 population projections, based on 2006 Mid-year estimates.

2 Rates are calculated as a percentage of 2006-based household projections, CLG.

3 Rate are calculated as a percentage of GLA 2008 population projections.

4 Data for these variables are taken from the August 2007 quarterly release by the DWP Information Directorate and at time of print were the most recent figures available.

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study and 5% Sample

In August 2008, there were 365,210 London residents in receipt of Income Support, a decrease of 11,800 on the November 2006 figure. Expressed as a percentage of those aged 16-59, London had a claimant rate of 7.3 per cent, 0.2 per cent lower than the previous year, but fairly consistent with the overall trend in Britain (Table 8.10). The Inner London rate of 8.6 per cent is by far the highest rate of any region or country in the UK. In contrast, the Outer London rate is much closer to the GB average at 6.4 per cent compared with 6.0 per cent in Great Britain.

Hackney had the highest rate in London (11.8 per cent) and the third highest in Great Britain. Barking and Dagenham had replaced Islington as the second highest in London with 10.8 per cent. As in 2007, seven London boroughs feature in the twenty highest rates for all Local Authorities, and four in the top ten. All except Greenwich and Barking and Dagenham were in Inner London (Table 8.13).

Job Seekers Allowance

Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) replaced Unemployment Benefit and Income Support for unemployed people on 7 October 1996. It is payable to people under state pension age who are available for work of at least 40 hours a week and actively seeking work.

In August 2008 there were 134,160 people in London claiming JSA, amounting to 2.6 per cent of the working-age population. This compares with the rate for Great Britain of 2.3 per cent. There was significant disparity within London illustrated by a 0.8 percentage point gap between Inner London (3.1 per cent) and Outer London (2.3 per cent). The Inner London rate is the third highest of any region whilst Outer London falls in line with the Great Britain average.

At borough level, Tower Hamlets, Hackney and Newham have rates above 4 per cent and rank 6th, 12th and 14th respectively out of all Local Authorities in England. Haringey (3.9 per cent), Waltham Forest (3.9 per cent) and Barking and Dagenham (3.6 per cent) also appear in the top twenty authorities.

Disability related Benefits

Incapacity Benefit (IB) replaced Sickness Benefit and Invalidity Benefit from 13 April 1995. It is paid to people

who are assessed as being incapable of work and who meet certain contribution conditions.

Owing to the capital's younger age structure, the overall claimant rate for IB tends to be relatively low compared with the rest of the country. In August 2008 there were 307,830 claimants of Incapacity Benefit, which expressed as a percentage of the population aged 16-64 gives a claimant rate of 5.8 per cent. The rate for Great Britain is 6.7 per cent. As in previous years, the Inner London rate (6.6 per cent) is much closer to the national figure (Table 8.9).

None of the London boroughs had a claimant rate which featured in the 20 highest rates nationwide. As in 2006, Hackney had the highest London rate at 8.4 per cent, followed by Islington with 8.3 per cent, which rank 60th and 65th respectively.

Disability Living Allowance (DLA) provides a non-contributory, non-means-tested and tax-free payment for severely disabled people who claim help with associated costs before the age of 65. It replaced and extended Attendance Allowance and Mobility Allowance for people in this age group from April 1992.

In terms of child (under 16) DLA claimants, London ranks relatively low. The London wide figure of 2.3 per cent is significantly less than the Great Britain rate of 2.8 per cent. This pattern continues with the population aged 16-59. London's rate of 3.4 per cent is almost a full percentage point lower than for Great Britain as a whole and almost 3 percentage points lower than Wales, where the rate is 6.3 per cent.

Of those aged 60 and over, 7.7 per cent of the population claimed DLA, amounting to almost 91 thousand people. Again, there is a clear polarity between Inner and Outer London, with Inner London (9.8 per cent) above the Great Britain figure of 8.8 per cent and Outer London 2.1 percentage points below. Both were significantly lower than Wales with a rate of 15.0 per cent, the highest in the UK.

Attendance allowance is a benefit for people over the age of 65 who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision. People who have a terminal illness and are unlikely to live longer than six

Table 8.10
Benefit claimants, 2001-2007¹

	Percentages						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Job Seekers Allowance²							
Great Britain	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.0
London	3.2	3.3	3.2	3	3.2	3.2	2.5
Incapacity Benefit^{3,4}							
Great Britain	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.9
London	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	6.0
Income Support^{5,6}							
Great Britain	-	-	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.0
London	-	-	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.5
Attendance Allowance⁷							
Great Britain	-	16.5	16.9	17.1	17.4	17.8	17.9
London	-	14.6	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.1	16.3
Children in Families on Key Benefits⁸							
Great Britain	18.5	18	20.3	19.6	19.5	19.5	19.1
London	26.7	26.4	27.8	28	28.1	28.9	27.5

1 Data are taken from November in each year.

2 Rates are calculated as a percentage of working-age population from the mid-year estimates for the relevant year, ONS.

3 These figures are affected by the introduction of Child Tax Credit in April 2003.

4 Rates are calculated as a percentage of all those aged 16-64 from the mid-year estimates for the relevant year, ONS.

5 Rates are calculated as a percentage of all those aged 16-59 from the mid-year estimates for the relevant year, ONS.

6 Before November 2003: there was a sharp decline in the number of claimants aged 60 or over. This is due to the migration of most existing Minimum Income Guarantee claimants to pension credit, which was introduced in October 2003. Some residual cases remain.

7 Rates are calculated as a percentage of all those aged 65 and over from the mid-year estimates for the relevant year, ONS.

8 Rates are calculated as a percentage of all those aged 0-18 from the mid-year estimates for the relevant year, ONS.

9 Key Benefits include, Job Seekers Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disability Benefit, Disability Living Allowance and Income Support.

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study and Department for Work and Pensions 5% Sample

months can claim attendance allowance under 'special rules' provisions. There were 132,200 people claiming Attendance Allowance in August 2008 equating to a claimant rate of 15.3 per cent compared with the Great Britain rate of 15.8 per cent. In contrast to most other forms of benefit, rates differed little between Inner London (15.3 per cent) and Outer London (14.8 per cent).

Pension Credit

Pension Credit was introduced in October 2003. It is an entitlement for people aged 60 and over living in Great Britain, designed to assist the poorest pensioners and also to reward savers with low or modest incomes who missed out under the previous system. It is not necessary to have paid national insurance contributions to be eligible.

Almost one-quarter of all Londoners aged 60 and over claimed Pension Credit in August 2008. This was the second highest rate nationally behind the North East at 26.4 per cent (Table 8.9). As with many forms of benefit there was a marked contrast between claimant rates in Inner and Outer London. One in three people aged 60 or over claimed Pension Credit in Inner London, compared with just one in five in Outer London.

Tower Hamlets had the highest claimant rate in London with 46.4 per cent of its pensionable age population claiming Pension Credit. This was also the highest rate in Great Britain and a further three London Boroughs (Newham, Hackney and Islington) featured in the five highest rates for local authorities in Great Britain. Bromley had the lowest rate in London at just 14.1 per cent, followed by Richmond with 14.3 per cent.

This further highlights the disparity across the capital, particularly between Inner and Outer London.

Children in families dependent on benefit

This statistics relate to children living in families where an adult of working-age claims a key benefit. In August 2007 there were 365 thousand such children, which represents 27.5 per cent of all children in London aged 0-18. This was by far the highest rate of any region in Great Britain, 4.1 percentage points higher than the next closest region – the North East. Once again, significant polarity exists between Inner (35.7 per cent) and Outer London (22.8 per cent). Both figures are considerably higher than the Great Britain average of 19.1 per cent.

Tower Hamlets has the highest rate in England at 45.7 per cent, followed by Islington at 43.1 per cent. Hackney (38.2 per cent) and Newham (37.6 per cent) also feature in the highest five local authorities in England. Ten of the 13 Inner London boroughs have a claimant rate of at least 30 per cent. Only two Outer London boroughs have a rate higher than 30 per cent - Barking and Dagenham (32.8 per cent) and Waltham Forest (31.0 per cent) (Table 8.14).

Housing Benefit

People are eligible to receive Housing Benefit (HB) only if they are liable to pay rent in respect of the dwelling they occupy as their home. Couples are treated as a single benefit unit. The amount of benefit depends on eligible rent, income, deductions in respect of any non-dependents and deductions where food, fuel and water are included. People who are liable to pay rent but who have capital in excess of £16,000 are not entitled to HB.

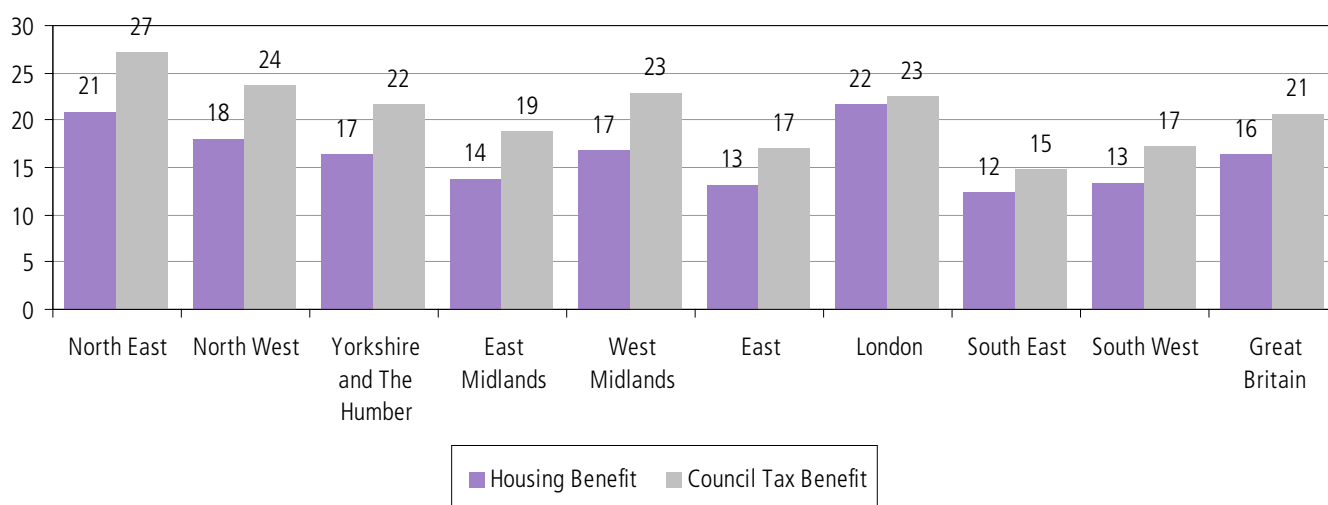
In August 2007, 21.6 per cent of households in London claimed Housing Benefit, which amounts to a total of 698,300 households. This compares with the rate for Great Britain of 16.4 per cent. The London rate is the highest of any region or country in Great Britain and compares with 12.3 per cent in the South East; the lowest claimant rate (Table 8.9).

Hackney (38.1 per cent), Tower Hamlets (38.1 per cent), Newham (37.6) and Islington (35.2) rank as the top four Local Authorities nationally in terms of HB claimant rates. There are 11 London boroughs with HB claimant rates inside the top 20 claimant rates nationally.

Figure 8.11

Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit claimant rates¹, August 2007

Percentages



¹ Rates are calculated as a percentage of 2006-based household projections, CLG.

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study and Department for Work and Pensions 5% Sample

Council Tax Benefit

Council Tax Benefit (CTB) is designed to help people on low incomes pay their council tax. Generally, it mirrors the Housing Benefit Scheme in the calculation of claimants' applicable amount, resources and deductions in respect of any non-dependents. There were 728 thousand London households in receipt of Council Tax Benefit in August 2007. This corresponded to a claimant rate of 22.5 per cent and was exactly the same as the November 2006 figure. This compares with the Great Britain figure of 20.7 per cent, but is significantly less than the rate of 27.2 per cent recorded in the North East.

Hackney (38.1), Tower Hamlets (38.1) and Newham all feature in the five highest rates of Council Tax Benefit

claimants in Great Britain. A further three boroughs are included the top 20. Richmond maintained its status as the borough with the lowest claimant rate of just 11.8 per cent.

Figure 8.11 shows a comparison of claimant rates for both Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit. In all cases the rate of claimant for Council Tax Benefit is higher than that for Housing Benefit. However, in London the gap between rates is significantly smaller than in other regions at just 0.9 percentage points. The next closest region is the South East with 2.5 percentage points and the Great Britain figure is 4.3 per cent.

Table 8.12

Working-age households by combined economic activity status of household: second quarter 2008

Percentages and thousands

	Work-rich households ¹	Households containing both working and workless members	Workless households ²	Total households ³ (=100 per cent)	Working-age people living in workless households	Children ⁴ living in workless households
North East	54	25	21	793	16	20
North West	56	25	19	2,077	14	18
Yorkshire and The Humber	58	24	18	1,567	13	16
East Midlands	59	27	14	1,323	10	13
West Midlands	56	27	17	1,599	13	19
East	61	26	13	1,680	9	12
London	54	28	18	2,167	14	23
South East	62	26	11	2,400	8	10
South West	62	25	14	1,450	10	13
England	58	26	16	15,057	11	16
Wales	54	28	18	864	13	16
Scotland	61	23	17	1,590	12	15
Northern Ireland	50	33	17	539	12	13
United Kingdom	58	26	16	18,050	12	16

1 Work-rich - A working-age household where all members aged 16 or over are in employment.

2 Workless - Area working-age household where no-one aged 16 or over is in employment.

3 Total excludes households with unknown economic activity status, 1,308 thousand households in the UK.

4 Children under 16.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics: Released in Regional Snapshot 4 Dec 2008

Table 8.13

Income Support claimants: rates and borough rankings, August 2008

	Claimants	Claimant Rate (%) ¹	Rank of Rate out of English LA's	Statistical Group - % of all claimants			
				Pensioner	Disabled	Lone Parent	Other Group
City of London	160	2.4	333	-	-	-	-
Barking and Dagenham	11,160	10.8	6	1	37	53	10
Barnet	11,890	5.8	122	0	50	40	11
Bexley	6,680	5.1	155	0	40	48	11
Brent	14,280	8.1	41	0	46	43	10
Bromley	8,600	4.8	177	0	44	46	11
Camden	12,540	8.7	31	0	59	31	11
Croydon	14,800	7.1	69	1	42	48	10
Ealing	13,810	6.7	84	1	49	40	11
Enfield	16,010	9.0	22	0	42	48	9
Greenwich	14,060	9.5	15	1	46	42	12
Hackney	17,430	11.8	3	1	47	43	10
Hammersmith and Fulham	9,510	7.5	59	0	54	35	12
Haringey	15,620	9.8	11	0	49	42	9
Harrow	6,920	5.0	158	2	50	39	9
Havering	6,880	5.0	161	0	47	44	8
Hillingdon	9,270	5.9	116	0	40	48	12
Hounslow	9,620	6.5	94	0	41	47	10
Islington	14,820	10.7	7	0	52	38	10
Kensington and Chelsea	6,680	5.8	125	0	62	28	11
Kingston upon Thames	3,460	3.5	252	0	51	38	8
Lambeth	17,370	8.5	35	0	48	43	8
Lewisham	15,980	8.8	27	0	43	47	9
Merton	5,500	4.3	197	0	39	50	9
Newham	17,280	10.3	9	0	48	41	11
Redbridge	10,040	6.5	96	0	42	46	11
Richmond upon Thames	3,580	3.1	286	0	53	38	9
Southwark	16,820	9.0	23	0	47	42	11
Sutton	5,160	4.5	190	0	48	46	6
Tower Hamlets	15,220	9.5	14	1	53	33	13
Waltham Forest	12,210	8.6	34	0	44	46	10
Wandsworth	10,670	5.1	150	0	48	42	10
Westminster	11,170	7.3	63	1	61	26	12
Inner London	181,280	8.6		1	51	39	10
Outer London	183,930	6.4		0	44	45	10
London	365,210	7.3		0	47	42	10
Great Britain ²	2,111,490	6.0		1	54	35	11

1 Rates are calculated as a percentage of 2006 based GLA population projections for 2008.

2 Rates are calculated as a percentage of ONS 2008 population projections based on 2006 Mid-year estimates.

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study

Table 8.14

Children in families dependent on benefits: rates and borough rankings, August 2007

	Claimants	Claimant Rate	Rank of Rate out of English LA's	Statistical Group - % of total			
				JSA claimant	Sick or disabled	Lone parent	Other group
City of London	100	8.9	297	0	0	100	0
Barking and Dagenham	15,700	32.8	13	3	24	71	1
Barnet	14,800	18.8	121	7	27	64	1
Bexley	8,000	15.5	170	6	29	63	3
Brent	19,600	29.3	26	9	27	62	3
Bromley	11,200	16.4	154	4	30	63	1
Camden	12,900	32.2	17	5	31	63	1
Croydon	19,400	22.9	69	5	22	71	2
Ealing	18,900	25.2	48	7	31	59	2
Enfield	21,500	29.5	25	9	27	62	1
Greenwich	17,900	29.8	24	4	22	71	3
Hackney	22,000	38.2	4	6	22	70	2
Hammersmith and Fulham	10,400	30.7	22	3	28	68	0
Haringey	19,900	36.2	7	7	27	65	2
Harrow	9,000	18.1	132	9	31	54	4
Havering	8,700	17.1	145	8	29	62	2
Hillingdon	13,700	22.2	80	8	28	61	3
Hounslow	13,800	24.5	54	7	23	67	4
Islington	16,600	43.1	2	7	20	70	3
Kensington and Chelsea	5,800	19.7	105	7	33	60	2
Kingston upon Thames	3,700	10.7	261	11	27	62	3
Lambeth	20,500	32.4	15	7	21	72	0
Lewisham	18,200	29.0	27	6	24	68	2
Merton	8,700	19.0	117	8	21	69	1
Newham	28,300	37.6	5	11	28	58	3
Redbridge	15,400	24.4	55	8	31	57	3
Richmond upon Thames	3,500	8.4	304	9	26	66	0
Southwark	21,100	33.3	12	3	23	73	0
Sutton	6,400	14.8	183	6	25	67	2
Tower Hamlets	25,500	45.7	1	19	30	46	5
Waltham Forest	18,400	31.0	19	13	23	61	3
Wandsworth	12,400	22.8	70	7	25	67	2
Westminster	10,400	31.2	18	6	40	51	3
Inner London	181,280	35.7		7	26	64	3
Outer London	183,930	22.8		8	26	64	2
London	365,210	27.5		8	26	64	2
Great Britain	2,111,490	19.1		8	36	54	2

1 Rates are calculated as a percentage of ONS 2007 Mid-year estimates.

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study and 5% Sample