

Monitoring child poverty in London

Fourth monitoring report for the London Child Poverty Commission

June 2010

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June 2010

Published by
The London Child Poverty Commission
City Hall
The Queens Walk
More London
London SE1 2AA

www.londonchildpoverty.org.uk

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Introduction

This is the fourth monitoring report for the London Child Poverty Commission providing an update on the indicators chosen to monitor changes in relation to child poverty. There is a balance between indicators related to incomes and employment among families with children, and indicators linked to children's quality of life and life chances, such as educational attainment and housing conditions. The indicators can all be updated at least annually.

The direct indicators of child poverty from the Government's Households Below Average income figures again show very little change in London over the year before. After housing costs are taken into account, London still has the highest rate of child poverty in the UK, with almost four in ten children living in poverty. On the before housing costs measure, the rate in London is now the same as in the UK as a whole.

As noted in previous reports, after an initial improvement in child poverty rates up to 2000, there has been no consistent improvement in London since then. On the other hand, there has been a welcome improvement in some other indicators, which could augur well for the future, including educational attainment and health.

Where possible, figures are provided for Inner, Outer and Greater London and the rest of the UK, Great Britain or England. However, sample sizes mean that this geography is only available for some indicators. Trends are given for past years going back ten years or more where possible.

There are also tables at the end of the report showing the latest borough figures for those indicators where the information is available.

Summary of indicators and trends

The last column of the table below gives an indication of the direction of change of recent data for London. It is important not to place too much significance on year on year changes, as some of the indicators are based on sample surveys and apparent changes may be due to sampling variability. The symbols indicate the following:

- ▲ Improving trend
- ▼ Worsening trend
- No significant movement
- ? Trend not yet clear

Indicator	Latest data	Trends in London	Direction of change in London
1. Percentage of children in income poverty (after housing costs)	2006-2009 Greater London 39% UK 31%	Still higher in London than any other region or country in the UK. No sustained change in London since 2000.	■
2. Percentage of children in income poverty (before housing costs)	2006-2009 Greater London 22% UK 22%	Decrease in London rate. Inner London rate third highest of all regions.	▲

3. Percentage of children in families on key out of work benefits	<i>May 2008</i> Greater London 26.5% Great Britain 17.8%	London rate higher than any other region or country in Great Britain. Apparent slight decrease since previous year.	▲
4. Percentage take-up of tax credits by entitled in-work families	<i>2007-2008</i> Greater London 76% UK 82%	Some increase in London, but still lowest take up in the UK.	▲
5. Percentage of children in workless households	<i>Apr-Jun 2009</i> Greater London 25% Rest of UK 16%	Slight increase in London. No change in the rest of the UK.	▼
6. Percentage of lone parents in employment	<i>Oct-Dec 2008</i> Greater London 48% Rest of UK 59%	Rate has increased more in London than the rest of the UK.	▲
7. Percentage of couple mothers in employment	<i>Oct-Dec 2008</i> Greater London 60% Rest of UK 73%	Slight increase in the rate in London while the rate in the rest of the UK has decreased slightly.	▲
8. Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	<i>2008</i> Greater London 4.3 England 4.6	Continuing decrease in London and England.	▲
9. Life expectancy at birth	<i>2006-2008</i> <i>Males</i> Greater London 78.2 England 77.9 <i>Females</i> Greater London 82.7 England 82.0	Increase in London and England, but again growing inequality between areas within London.	▲
10. Conceptions per 1,000 young women aged 15-17	<i>2008</i> Greater London 44.6 England 40.4	Declining trend resumed in both London and England after rise in 2007.	▲
11. Percentage of pupils in maintained schools gaining 5+ A*-C grade GCSEs	<i>2008/09</i> Greater London 71.2% England 70.0%	Continued increase	▲
12. Percentage of 16-18 year olds not in employment education or training	<i>Nov 2008 to Jan 2009</i> Greater London 5.8% England 6.7%	Continued decrease in London	▲
13. Households living in temporary accommodation	<i>March 2009</i> Greater London 38,045 England 49,030	Continued decrease since 2006	▲
14. Percentage of overcrowded households.	<i>2007/08</i> London 6.8% Rest of England 2.0%	Slight increase in London over previous year.	▼

Please note that the figures in this summary table have been updated since the version published in the London Child Poverty Commission Legacy Report in March 2010.

Indicators and trends

1. Children in income poverty (after housing costs)

Income poverty is usually defined in terms of household incomes falling below 60 per cent of median income, either before or after housing costs, taking account of the size and composition of the household. The poverty threshold varies with the type of household. For example, a lone parent family with two children aged five and 14 would be in poverty if the family income after housing costs was under £247 a week (equivalent to £12,844 a year) in 2008/09. A couple with two children aged five and 14 would need at least £333 a week (equivalent to £17,316 a year) to be above the threshold.

Regional differences in poverty are far less evident using data that is not adjusted for housing costs. This primarily reflects variations in the level of housing benefit receipt and housing benefit awards between areas, rather than the impact of differences in housing costs per se.¹

Two out of five children (39 per cent) in London live under the poverty threshold **after housing costs** – around 630,000 children. London has the highest rate of child poverty after housing costs of any region or country in the UK.² The UK average is 31 per cent.

Rates of child poverty are higher in Inner London, where 44 per cent of all children live in poverty, but even in Outer London the rate is 37 per cent, after housing costs. These figures are three-year averages for the period 2006/07 to 2008/09.

Groups at higher risk

Children from particular groups face a very high risk of living in poverty. These include children from Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups (68 per cent in London), those from Black Non-Caribbean groups (60 per cent) and those living in lone parent families (62 per cent, double the proportion in couple families).

55 per cent of children in London in households with at least one disabled parent are living in poverty (after housing costs), a considerably higher proportion than the 36 per cent rate for children in households with no disabled members. The rate is also higher for children in households with at least one disabled child, but no disabled adult - 45 per cent.

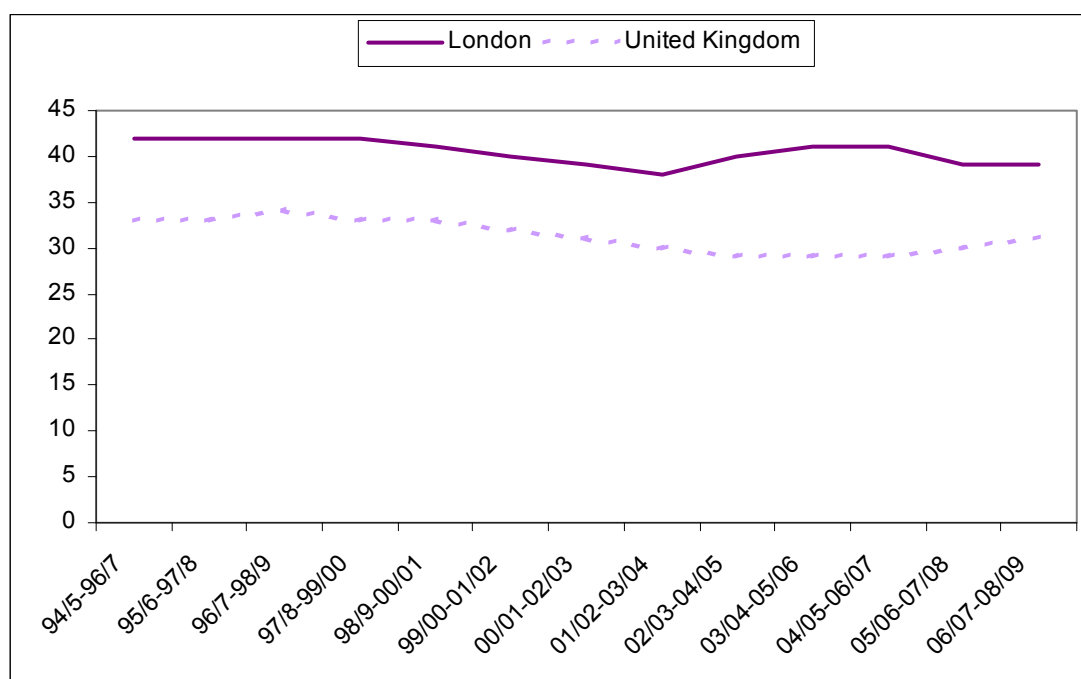
Children in families where nobody is working are the most likely to be in poverty. 81 per cent of children in workless lone parent families and 85 per cent of those living in workless couple families live in poverty.

Trends

Over the last twelve years, the child poverty rate (after housing costs) has generally fallen nationally, but these improvements have not been as evident in London, where rates have remained stubbornly high. Due to the high variability attached to these estimates, data are best viewed over the longer term as annual changes may not be statistically significant. Three-year averages offer more reliability than single year measures.

On the after housing cost measure, London child poverty rates have been consistently higher than national figures since the measure began in 1994. In 1994/97, the percentage of children in poverty in London (three year average) was 42 per cent compared with 33 per cent for the UK – a gap of nine percentage points. This gap widened to 12 percentage points in 2003/06, but has now narrowed again. The latest data shows that in London the rate for 2006/09 averaged 39 per cent while the UK rate was 31 per cent – a gap of 8 percentage points. While child poverty rates in London did show some improvement between 1999-2002 on this measure, the change since then has not been as consistent as in the UK as a whole.

Percentage of children living in households with below 60% median income after housing costs, London and UK, 1994-2009 (three year rolling averages)



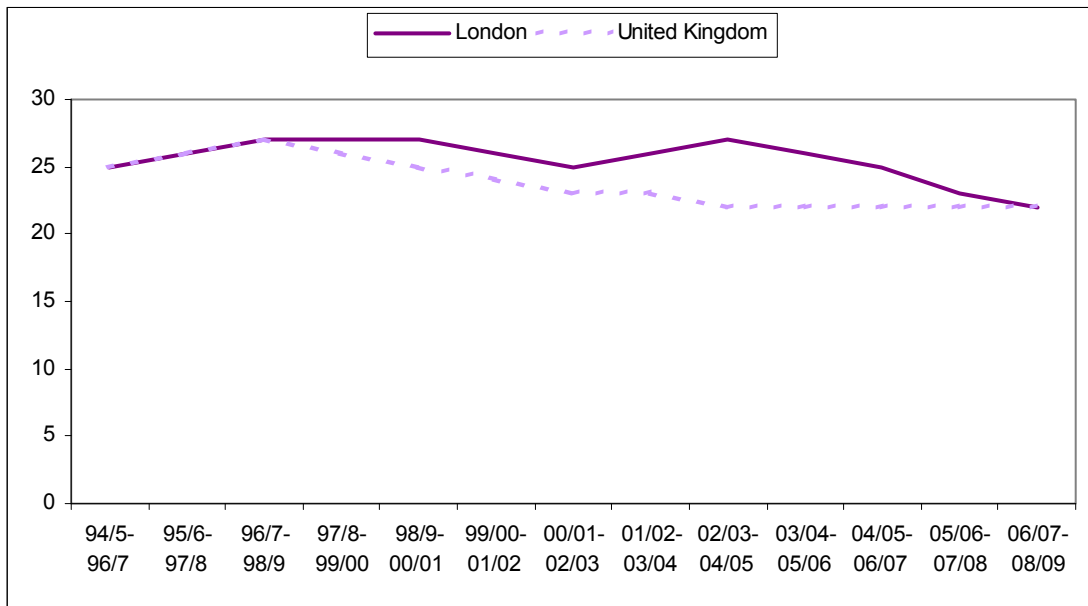
Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Households Below Average Income

2. Children in income poverty (before housing costs)

The latest figures show 22 per cent of children in London live under the poverty threshold **before housing costs** are taken into account, the same rate as in the UK as a whole. On this measure, a lone parent family with two children aged five and 14 would be in poverty if the family income before housing costs was under £293 a week (equivalent to £15,236 a year) in 2008/09. A couple with two children aged five and 14 would need at least £374 a week (equivalent to £19,448 a year) to be above the threshold.

On this measure, the West Midlands has the highest regional rate of child poverty (29 per cent), followed by the North East (28 per cent), while the North West, Yorkshire and the Humber and Wales all have the same rate (26 per cent). The poverty rate in Inner London is 27 per cent, the third highest for any region or country in the UK. In Outer London it is 20 per cent – lower than the UK average.

Percentage of children living in households with below 60% median income (before housing costs), London and the UK, 1994-2009 (three year rolling averages)



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

Prior to 1996/99, the child poverty rate (before housing costs) was around the same in both London and the UK. After then, rates diverged, with London rates higher than UK rates, but the latest figures show they have converged again. Over the period 1996/99 to 2002/05, UK fell gradually from 27 to 22 per cent and then levelled off at the same rate. London rates fell from 27 per cent (1996/99) to 25 per cent in 2000/03, rose again to 27 per cent in 2002/05, then declined to reach 22 per cent in 06/09.

3. Children in families on out of work benefits

In May 2008, 26.5 per cent of children in London lived in families with at least one adult claiming a key out of work benefit³ - around 455,000 children. The rate for Great Britain as a whole was 17.8 per cent.

85 per cent of children in families receiving benefits are in families receiving Income Support. There is a considerable overlap in the breakdown by benefit type, as for example, a claimant of Income Support may also be claiming Incapacity Benefit alongside. More than one in five of all London's children in families receiving benefits were in families receiving Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance.

London's children are the most likely to live in families in receipt of out of work benefits of all regions.

Percentage of children living in families on out of work benefits by region, May 2008



Source: DWP Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study, HMRC Child Benefit administrative data.

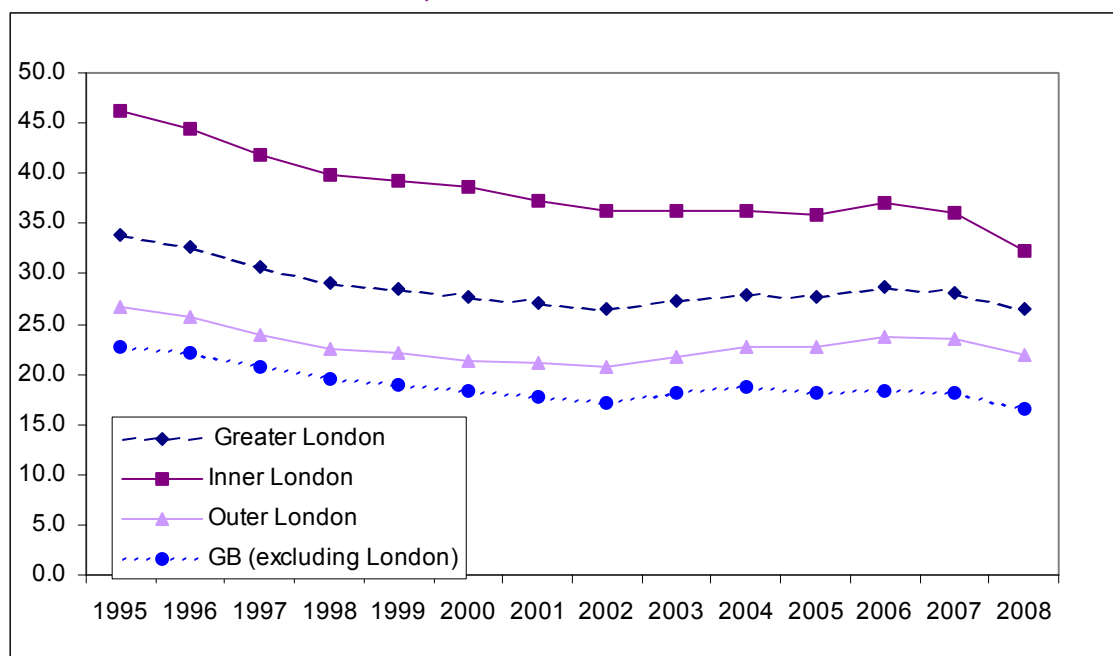
At London borough level, the percentage of children living in families receiving benefits ranges from under nine per cent in Richmond upon Thames up to 49 per cent in Tower Hamlets. In addition to Tower Hamlets, the London boroughs of Hackney, Islington and Newham also have rates above 40 per cent. These four boroughs make up four of the five highest rates of all local

authority areas in England and Wales (the other local authority being Manchester).

Trends

The percentage of children in families receiving out of work benefits in London has fallen from 34 per cent to 26.5 per cent over the period 1995-2008, following national trends. In the rest of Great Britain, the rate fell from 23 to 17.8 per cent. Most of the reduction in rates took place between 1995-2002, although there was also a decrease in London and the rest of Great Britain in 2008. The decrease was particularly marked in Inner London. Since 1995, London rates have remained between 8-11 percentage points higher than the average in the rest of Great Britain.

Percentage of children in families claiming out of work benefits, London and the rest of Great Britain, 1995 to 2008



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

Rates are based on Mid Year Estimates and population projections for the 0-18 year age group from the ONS.

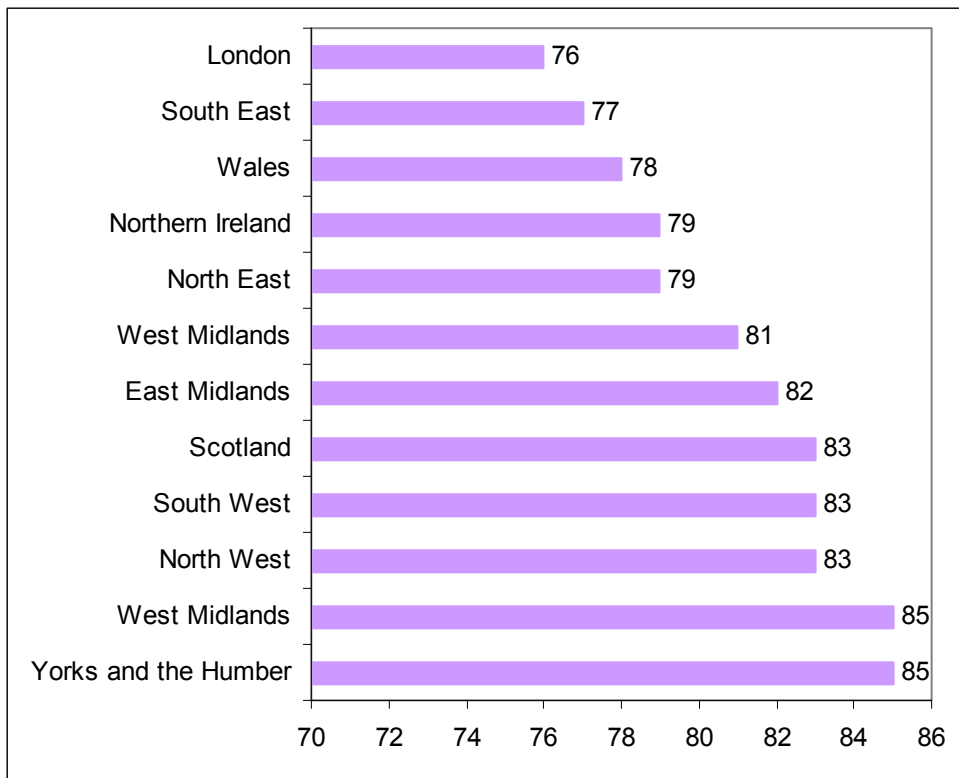
Annual figures are averages for the year based on quarterly data.

4. Tax credit take-up by in-work families

People on lower incomes working at least 16 hours a week can receive Working Tax Credit. People with children can receive Child Tax Credit. At present, families with children with incomes at or below £58,175 a year can claim at least the family element of Child Tax Credit. Those on lower incomes can claim a rate of Child Tax Credit higher than the family element.

In 2007/08, HMRC estimated that the take-up rate of tax credits for eligible families in London was 76 per cent, the lowest rate of any region and country in the UK, where the average take-up was 82 per cent. There was little change in the numbers and rates compared with the previous year.

Percentage of eligible families taking up tax credits by region and country, 2007-08



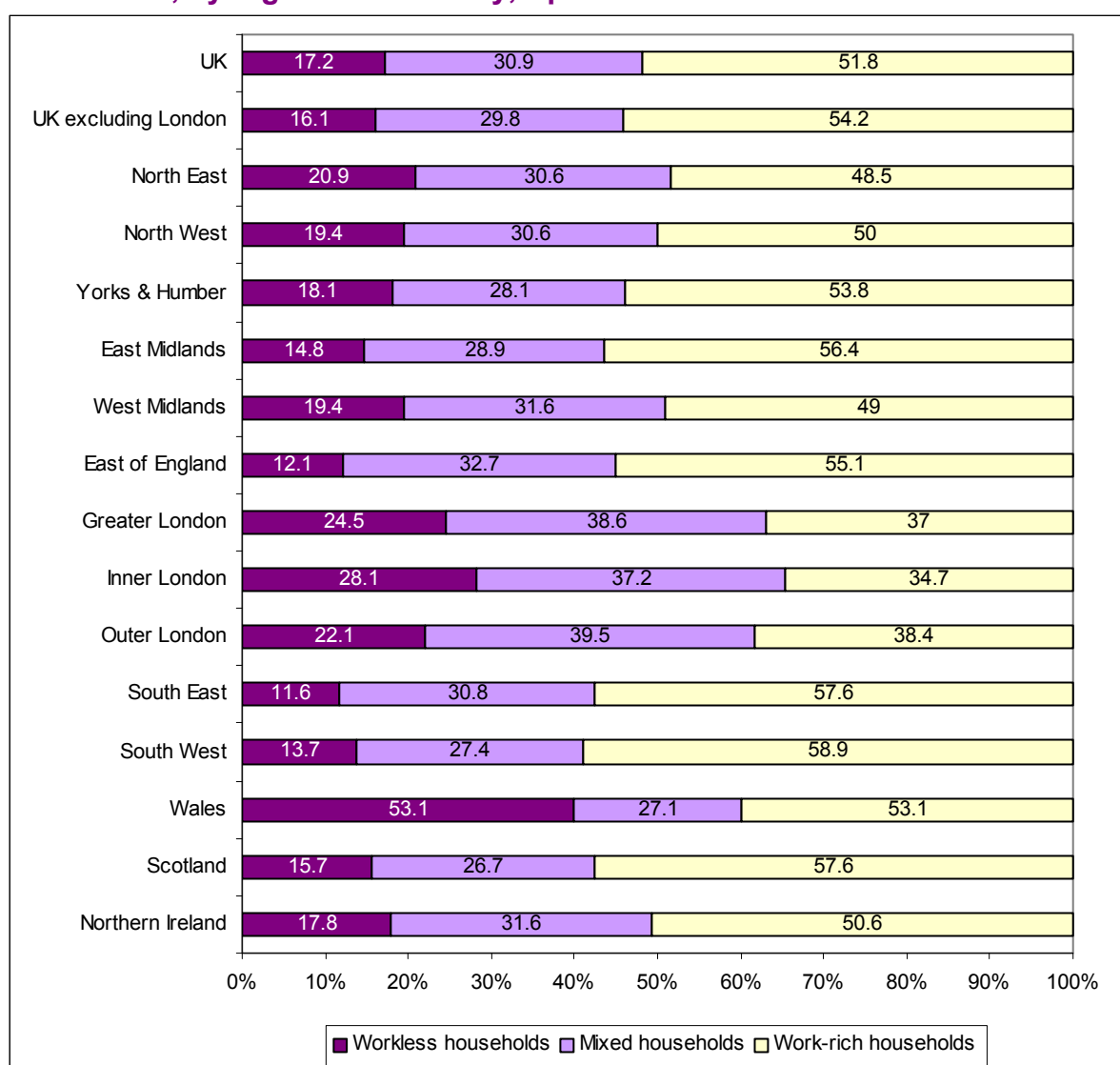
Source: HM Revenue and Customs

5. Children in workless households

Households can be characterised as ‘workless’ (no adult in employment), ‘work-rich’ (every adult in employment) or ‘mixed’ (some in employment, some not).

Nearly a quarter (24.5 per cent) of all London’s children live in workless households, by far the highest percentage of all regions. Rates are highest in Inner London where 28 per cent of all children live in workless households. While the rate is lower in Outer London (22 per cent) it still remains above the UK average (17 per cent).

Percentage of children living in workless, work-rich and mixed households, by region and country, April to June 2009



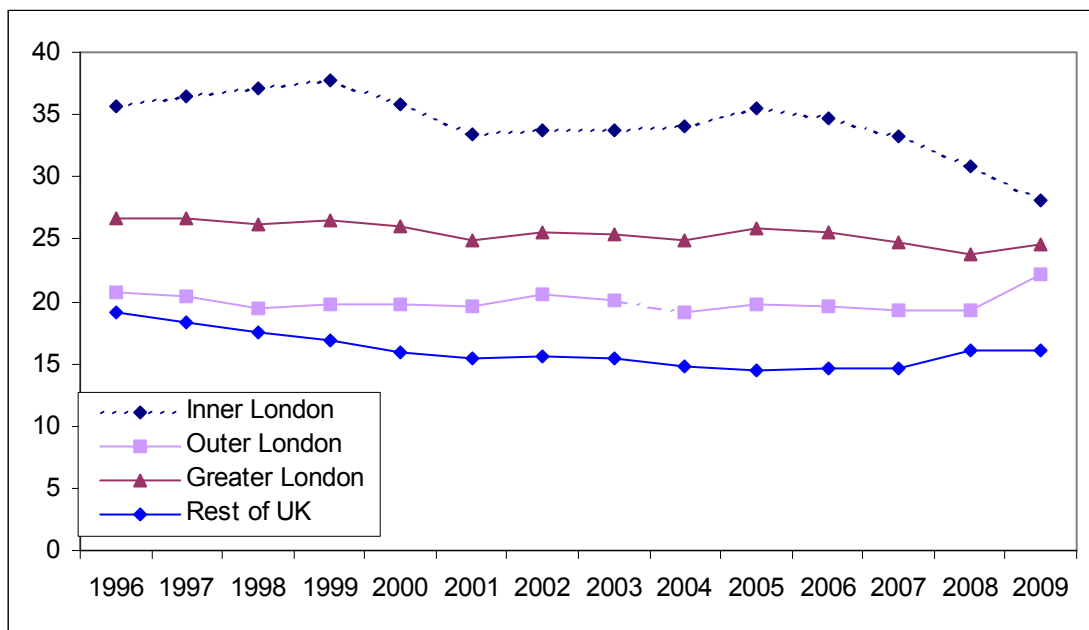
Source: Labour Force Survey household dataset, April-June 2009

Only 37 per cent of London's children live in work-rich households. This is the lowest of all regions and well below the rate in the rest of the UK (54 per cent). In Inner London, less than 35 per cent of children live in work-rich households.

UK figures show that 42 per cent of children from Black African groups lived in workless households, 30 per cent of Black Caribbean children and 25 per cent of Pakistani/Bangladeshi children. Rates were lowest for Indian (less than nine per cent), Chinese (14 per cent) and White children (15 per cent).

Over the period 1996 to 2009, the proportion of children in workless households in London has remained well above the rate in the rest of the UK. The gap between London and the rest of the UK widened until 2005, but then narrowed again. The rate in Outer London increased in 2009, after a generally reducing trend since 2002, while the rate in Inner London has continued to decrease since 2005.

Percentage of children living in workless households, London and the rest of the UK, 1996 to 2009



Source: Labour Force Survey Household datasets 1996 to 2009

6. Employment rates of lone parents

Lone parents and couple mothers living in London have far lower employment rates than those living in the rest of the UK. Women without children however have slightly higher employment rates in London than in the rest of the UK (78 per cent and 77 per cent respectively).

The employment rate for lone parents living in London in 2008 (48 per cent) was well below the rate for lone parents in the rest of the UK (59 per cent). Over the years 1996 to 2004, the gap between London and the rest of the UK widened to 15 percentage points, but then narrowed again to 11 percentage points in 2008.

Percentage of lone parents in employment, London and rest of UK, 1995-2008



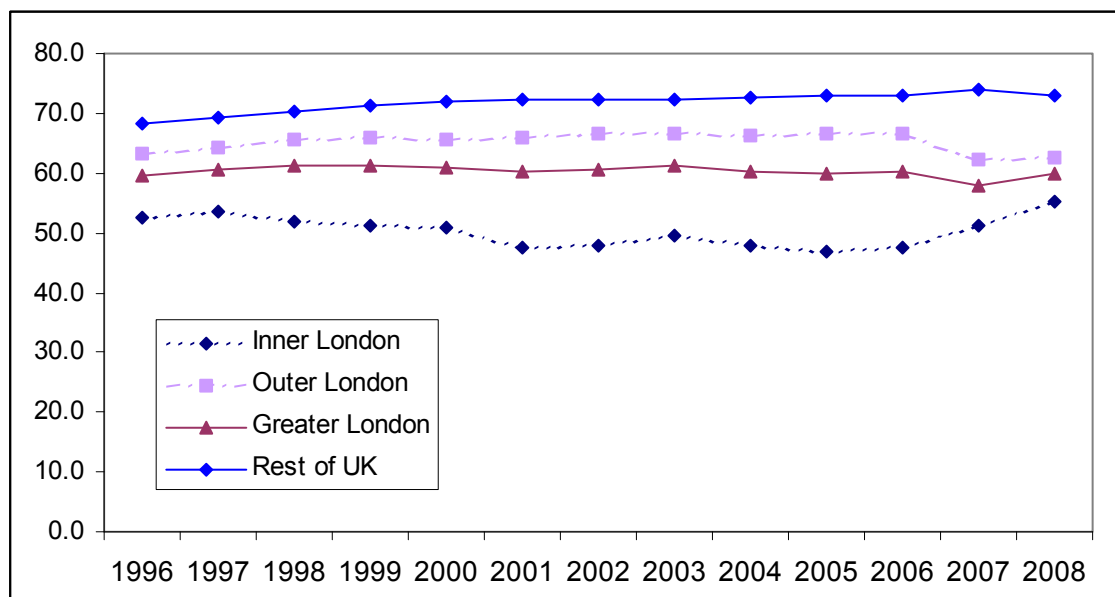
Source: Labour Force Survey Household datasets 1996 to 2008

7. Employment rates of mothers living in couples

The employment rate for mothers living in couples living in London in 2008 was 60 per cent, well below the rate for couple mothers in the rest of the UK (73 per cent). Within London, rates are lower for those living in Inner London, where 55 per cent of all couple mothers were in work in 2008 compared with 63 per cent in Outer London. The divergence between Inner and Outer London has become less marked in recent years.

Over the period 1996 to 2008, employment rates have gradually increased for mothers in couples in the rest of the UK, while in Greater London as a whole they have stayed fairly static. The rates for those living in Inner London fell between 1996 and 2005 but then rose fairly rapidly, while in Outer London, rates increased until 2006, but then dropped back.

Percentage of couple mothers in employment, London and rest of UK, 1996-2008



Source: Labour Force Survey Household datasets 1996 to 2007

GLA research in 2006⁴ showed that some groups of London mothers have very low employment rates. These include BME⁵ mothers (46 per cent), those born outside the UK (44 per cent), disabled mothers (34 per cent) and those with no qualifications (20 per cent).

Couples with both parents in employment have relatively low risks of poverty (12 per cent in 2006/07 –2008/09). Couples with only one earner have much lower poverty risks than workless families, but the risk is significant - affecting around a third of couples (after housing costs).⁶

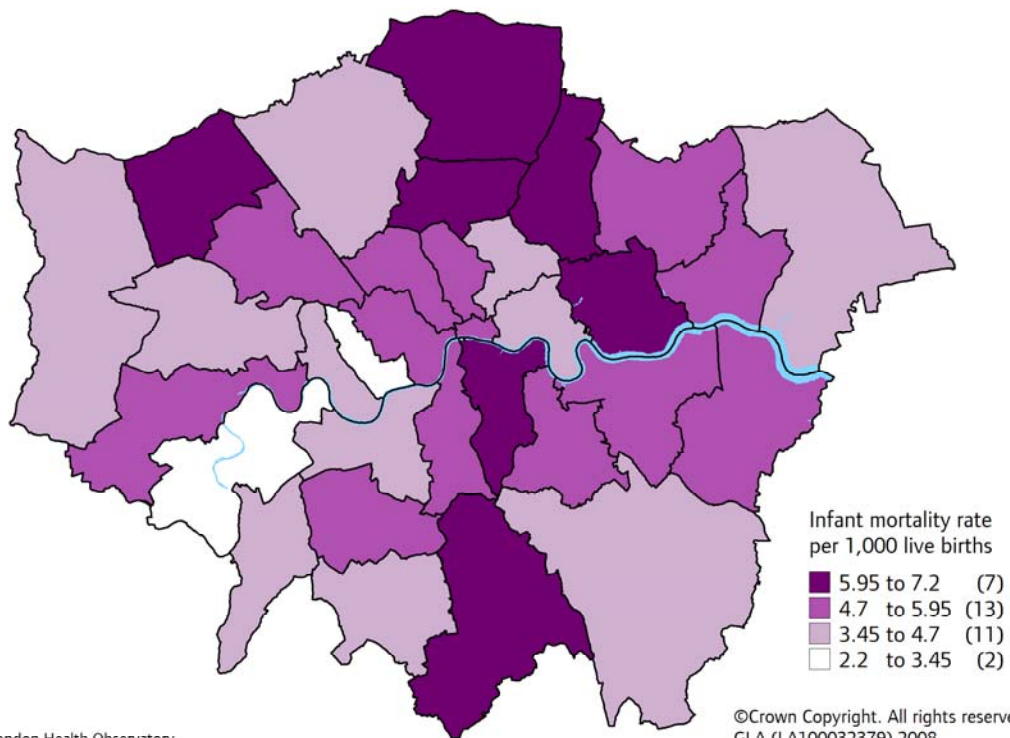
8. Infant mortality

The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of children under one year per 1,000 live births. The rate is influenced by maternal health and social class.

There has been a continuing decline in infant mortality in both London and England. In 2007, the infant mortality rate in London was 4.5 per 1,000 live births, compared with 4.8 in England.

There is considerable variation between boroughs, with the highest rates in Enfield, Haringey, Harrow and Newham (all 6.5 per 1,000 or above). Borough rates are only available as three-year averages so these figures relate to 2004-2006, when the England average was 5.0 per 1,000. The boroughs with the lowest rates were Kensington and Chelsea and Richmond upon Thames (2.2 and 2.3 respectively per 1,000). Map 1 shows the variation between boroughs in 2004-06 (the latest date available at a borough level).

Map 1 Infant mortality rate in London 2004-06



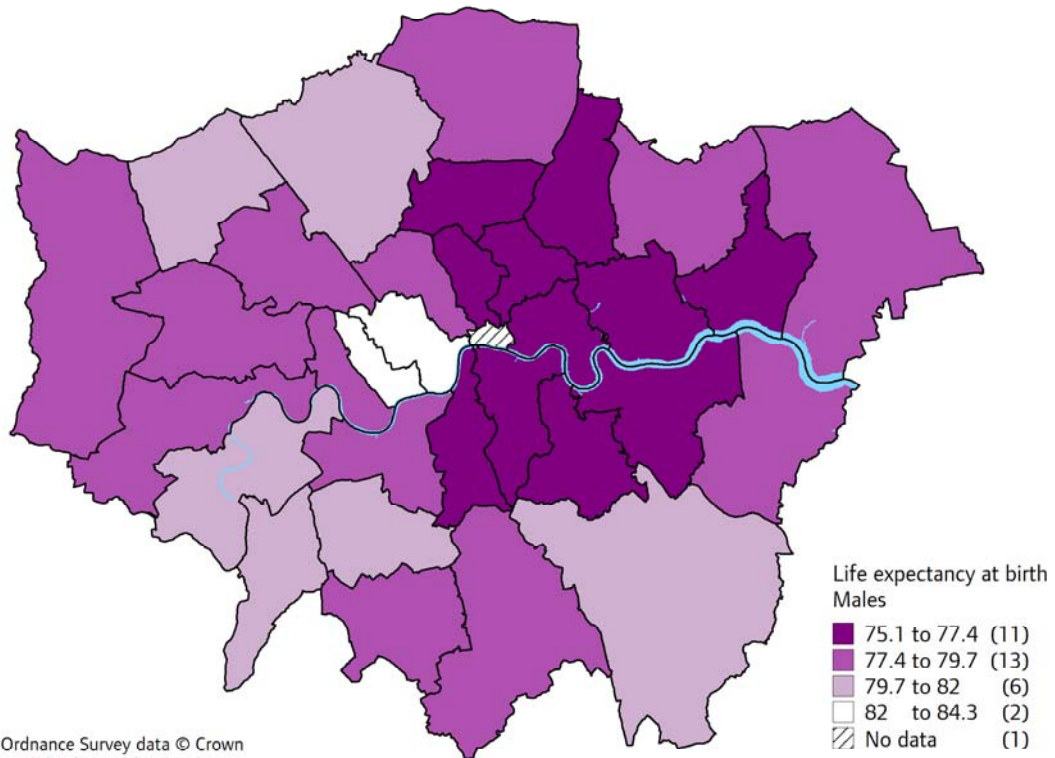
9. Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth for an area is an estimate of the average number of years a hypothetical new born baby would survive if he or she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout his or her life. This is a good summary indicator of the health status of the population, closely related to the level of deprivation, with a stronger association for males than females.

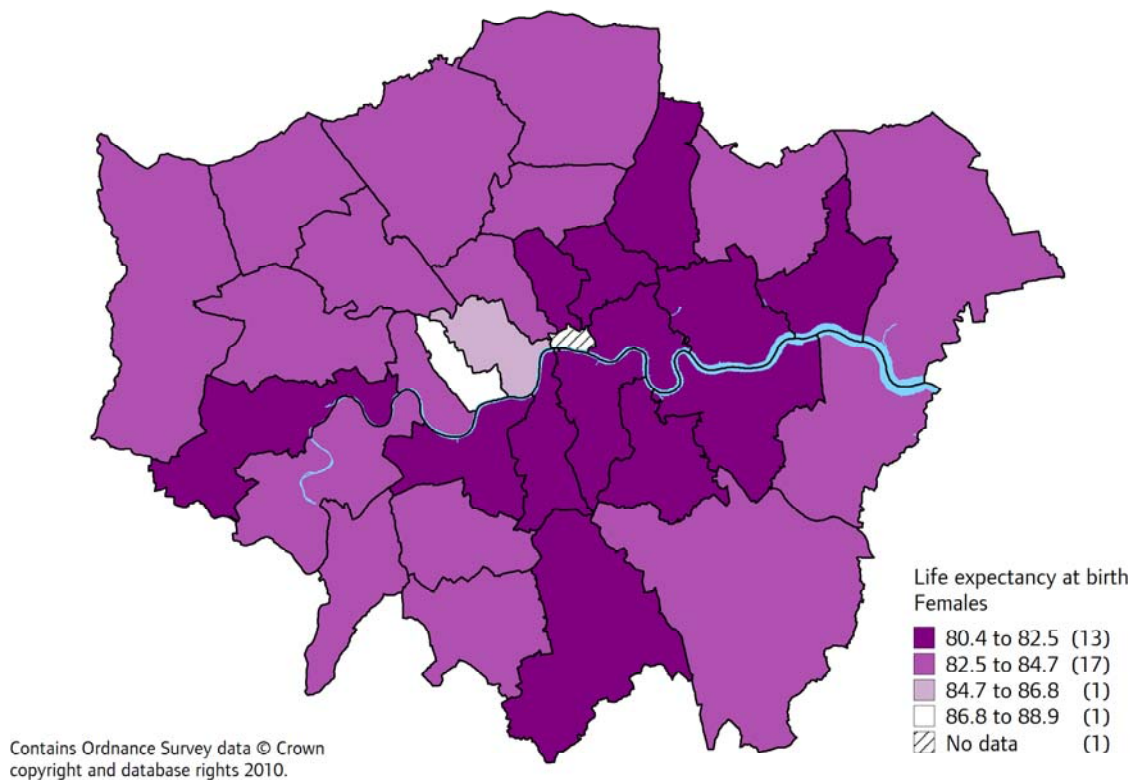
In 2006-2008, life expectancy for males stood at 78.2 years in London and 77.9 in England, and for females 82.7 in London and 82.0 in England. There continues to be a slow increase in life expectancy in both London and England.

Borough rates for 2006-08 are shown in Map 2 (males) and Map 3 (females). The map for male life expectancy in particular clearly shows the pattern of lower life expectancy in the boroughs in the inner east of London, reflecting other measures of deprivation. For males, the range was between 75.1 in Islington to 84.3 in Kensington & Chelsea. The difference between the two extremes has therefore increased from 6.9 years in 2001-03 to 9.2 years in 2006-08. For females, the range was between 80.4 in Newham and Tower Hamlets and 88.9 in Kensington & Chelsea. Again the gap has widened between the lowest and highest boroughs, from 6.6 years to 8.5 years.

Map 2 Life expectancy at birth for males in London, 2006-08



Map 3 Life expectancy at birth for females, 2006-08

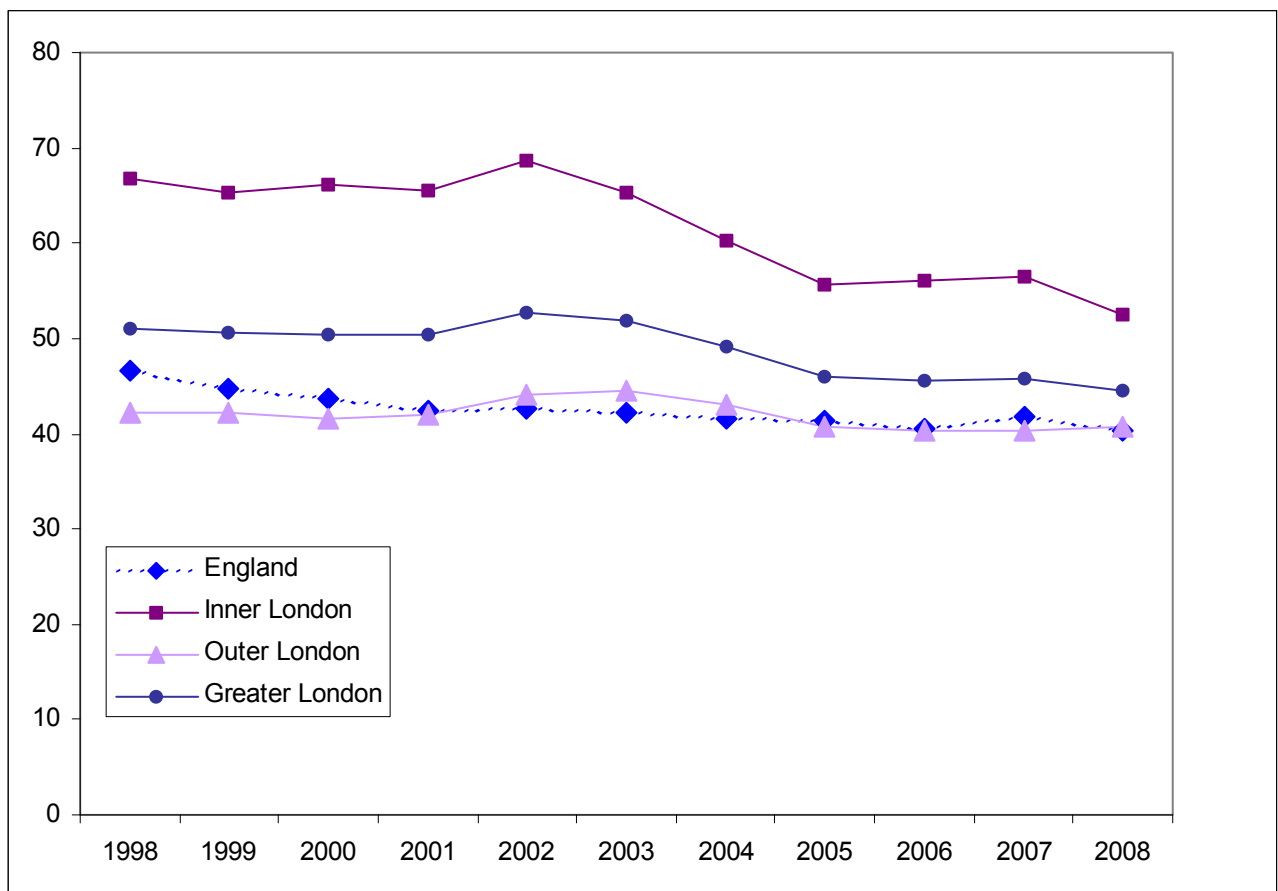


10. Teenage pregnancies

In 2008, the under-18 conception rate per 1,000 young women aged 15 to 17 was 44.6 in London compared with 40.4 in England. The rate in Inner London was 52.6, while in Outer London it was 40.7 per 1,000, just above the England rate. A higher proportion of these conceptions lead to abortions in London – 61 per cent in 2008, compared with 50 per cent in England as a whole

Teenage pregnancy rates have been reducing gradually in England, apart from a slight peak in 2007. Rates in Inner London have been reducing at a faster rate, although from a much higher starting point, but in 2006 and 2007 there were slight increases. Overall, the gap between the rates in Inner London and England has decreased from 20.2 percentage points in 1998 to 12.1 percentage points in 2008. The rate in Outer London had been declining since a peak in 2003 but there was a slight increase in 2008. There is a wide variation between boroughs, with the rates in Lambeth and Southwark around three times as high as the lowest rate – in Harrow.

Conceptions per 1,000 young women aged 15 to 17, London and England, 1998 to 2008



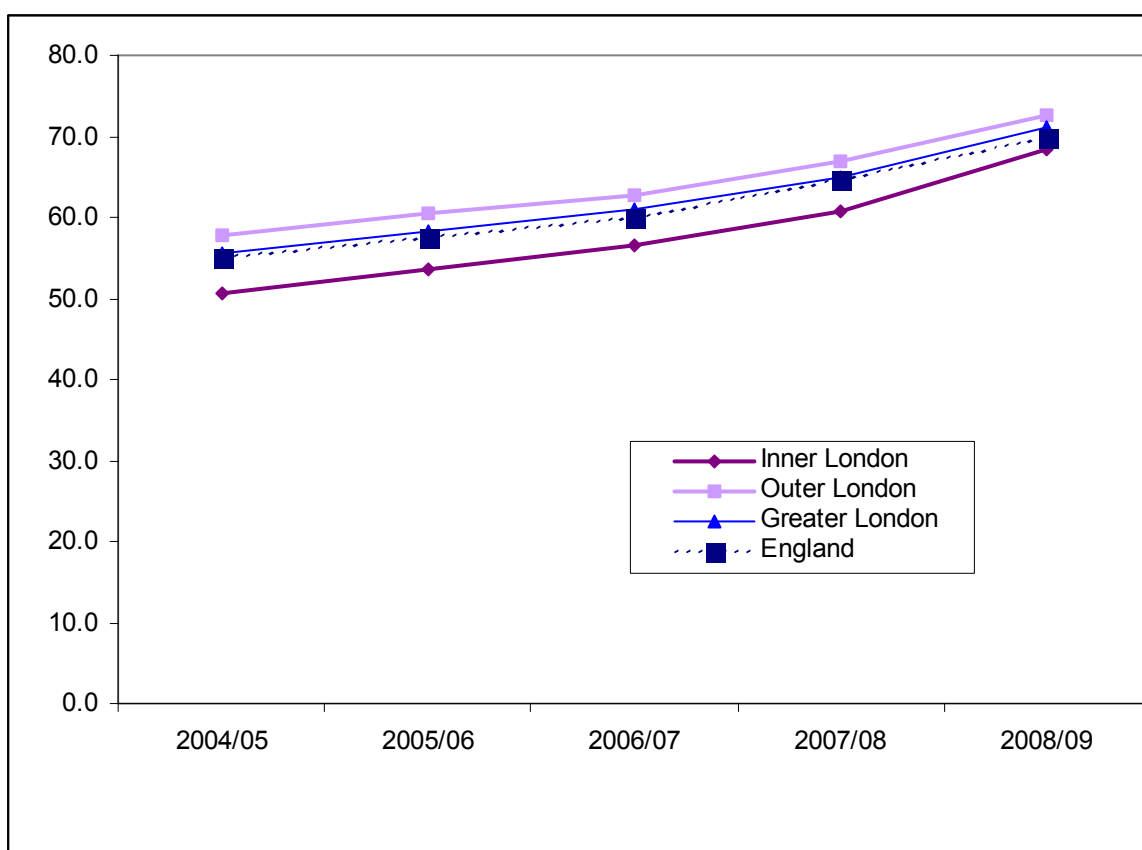
Source: Office for National Statistics

11. GCSE performance

In 2008/09, over 71 per cent of pupils in London maintained schools achieved five or more A*-C grade GCSEs, compared with 70 per cent in England as a whole. In Outer London, 72.6 per cent achieved this level and in Inner London 68.3 per cent. There has been a considerable increase in attainment in all these areas and a narrowing of the gap between the performance in Inner London and the Outer London and England averages.

The benchmark of five or more GCSEs at Grades A*-C including English and Maths is more challenging. In 2008/09, the London average rate of achievement of this benchmark was somewhat higher than in England (54 per cent, compared with 50.9 per cent). There has been improvement across all boroughs but there were still ten boroughs with proportions below 50 per cent.

Percentage of pupils in local authority maintained schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs graded A* to C, London and England, 2004/05 to 2008/09



Source: Department for Education

Attainment for different groups of pupils

Girls perform better than boys on all these measures. In 2008/09, 75 per cent of girls in London achieved five or more A*-C grade GCSEs, compared with

67.5 per cent of boys. Over 58 per cent of girls and 49.8 per cent of boys achieved five or more GCSEs at Grades A*-C including English and Maths

The average attainment rates of pupils eligible for free school meals are much lower than those of their peers. In London in 2008/09, 38 per cent of pupils known to be eligible for free school meals achieved five or more A*-C grade GCSEs including English and Maths, compared with 59 per cent of those who were not eligible for free meals. The difference is not as marked as in England as a whole, however, where 27 per cent of pupils eligible for free school meals achieved this level, compared with 54 per cent of other pupils.

Attainment levels vary considerably for different ethnic groups, with lower attainment for those groups more likely to be living in poverty. In 2006 in London, the proportion of pupils gaining five or more GCSE A*-C grades was highest for Chinese and Indian pupils (80.8 and 73.9 per cent respectively) and lowest for Black Caribbean (44.1 per cent) and Black African (51.4 per cent) pupils.⁷ There has been considerable improvement in GCSE attainment in recent years, however, with Black Caribbean pupils showing the largest percentage increase since 2002. The poorest groups, Pakistani and Bangladeshi pupils, also showed considerable improvement with the percentage attaining five or more GCSE A*-C grades rising to 61.3 per cent and 57 per cent respectively. This compares with 57.7 per cent for White British pupils.

Unfortunately the more recently published data has wider categories, so that Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi pupils are added together as 'Asian' and there is one 'Black' group, so it is not possible to establish what has happened in the last few years to the more disadvantaged groups. Detailed information available for England shows the lowest attainment rates by far are among Gypsy/ Roma children, followed by White British boys known to be eligible for free school meals. Next come Irish and Black Caribbean boys known to be eligible for free school meals.

In some of the poorest boroughs, around a third of pupils aged 15 in maintained secondary schools have an identified special educational need, and these pupils have much lower attainment levels. In 2009 in London, 24 per cent of pupils with special educational needs without a statement attained five or more GCSE A*-C grades including English and Maths, and seven per cent of pupils with a statement. This compares with 66 per cent of pupils without an identified special educational need. Pupils with identified special needs perform better in London than in England overall, however.

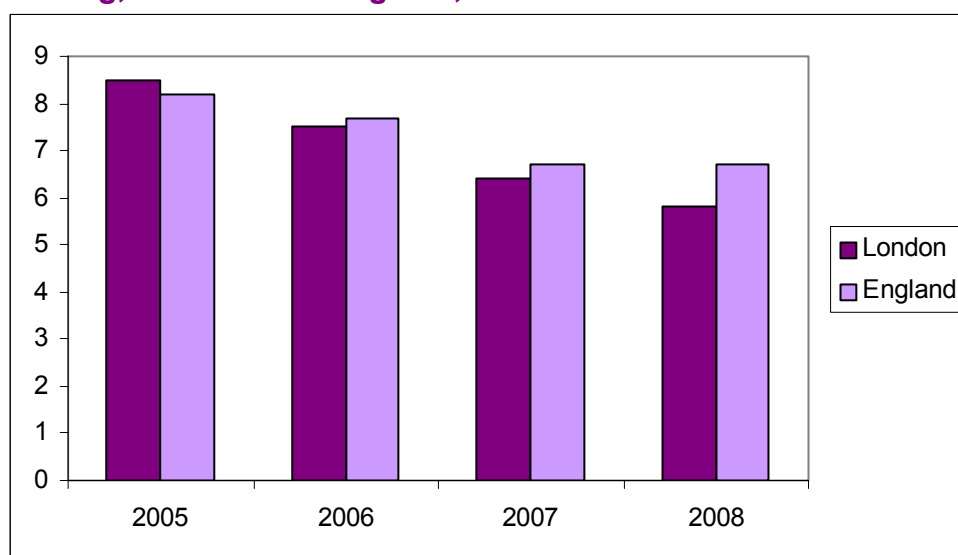
12. Young people not in education, employment or training

In 2008 there were an estimated 12,090 young people aged 16 to 18 in London who were known to the Connexions service and who were not in education, employment, or training (NEET). This represents 5.8 per cent of the population in this age group. The comparable average for England as a whole was 6.7 per cent. The figures are subject to a great deal of variation during the year, as young people go in and out of education, training and employment.

Within London, the highest rates were in Hackney, Greenwich, Barking and Dagenham and Southwark.

The trends in these figures from 2005 to 2008 are shown in the chart below. These show the London rate decreasing faster than the England rate. The Government's target was six per cent by 2010.

Percentage of 16 to 18 year olds not in education, employment or training, London and England, 2005 to 2008



Source: Connexions data from Department for Education

National figures show that the proportion of 16 year olds who are NEET tends to somewhat higher for those from the lowest social classes (11 per cent compared to 7 per cent overall) or who are disabled (13 per cent).⁸ Amongst teenage mothers, the rate goes up to 74 per cent.

It is important to note that national estimates suggest that just one per cent of those NEET at 16 remain so up to 18.

13. Households with children living in temporary accommodation

In March 2009, there were just over 38,000 households with children or expected children in temporary accommodation provided by local authorities in London. These are households that have applied to an authority as homeless, and who have either been accepted as homeless and in priority need, or who are thought to be homeless and in priority need, and are being housed while enquiries are made. 'Homelessness and priority need' are defined by legislation: priority needs include households with dependant children and/or a pregnant member, older people, young people and those with mental or physical illness. A local authority has a duty to provide temporary accommodation in the interim between accepting a household as homeless and in priority need, and providing 'settled' accommodation.

The number of households with children or expected children in temporary accommodation has been decreasing since a peak of over 48,000 in 2006, but the figure for London represents over three-quarters of the England total.

Between 2004 and 2007, the government published information on the numbers of children in temporary accommodation. The number of children in temporary accommodation in London appeared to decrease slightly in 2007 from a peak in 2006 (although the figure for 2006 includes an estimate for missing data). This information is not available after 2007, as the Department for Communities and Local Government no longer publishes a regional breakdown.

Households and children in temporary accommodation in London

	March 2004	March 2005	March 2006	March 2007	March 2008	March 2009
Households with dependent children and or pregnant with no other dependants in temporary accommodation	44,616	46,363	48,362	46,166	44,740*	38,045
Total number of children and expected children in temporary accommodation	n/a	81,684	92,682*	92,368	n/a	n/a

* Includes estimates for missing data

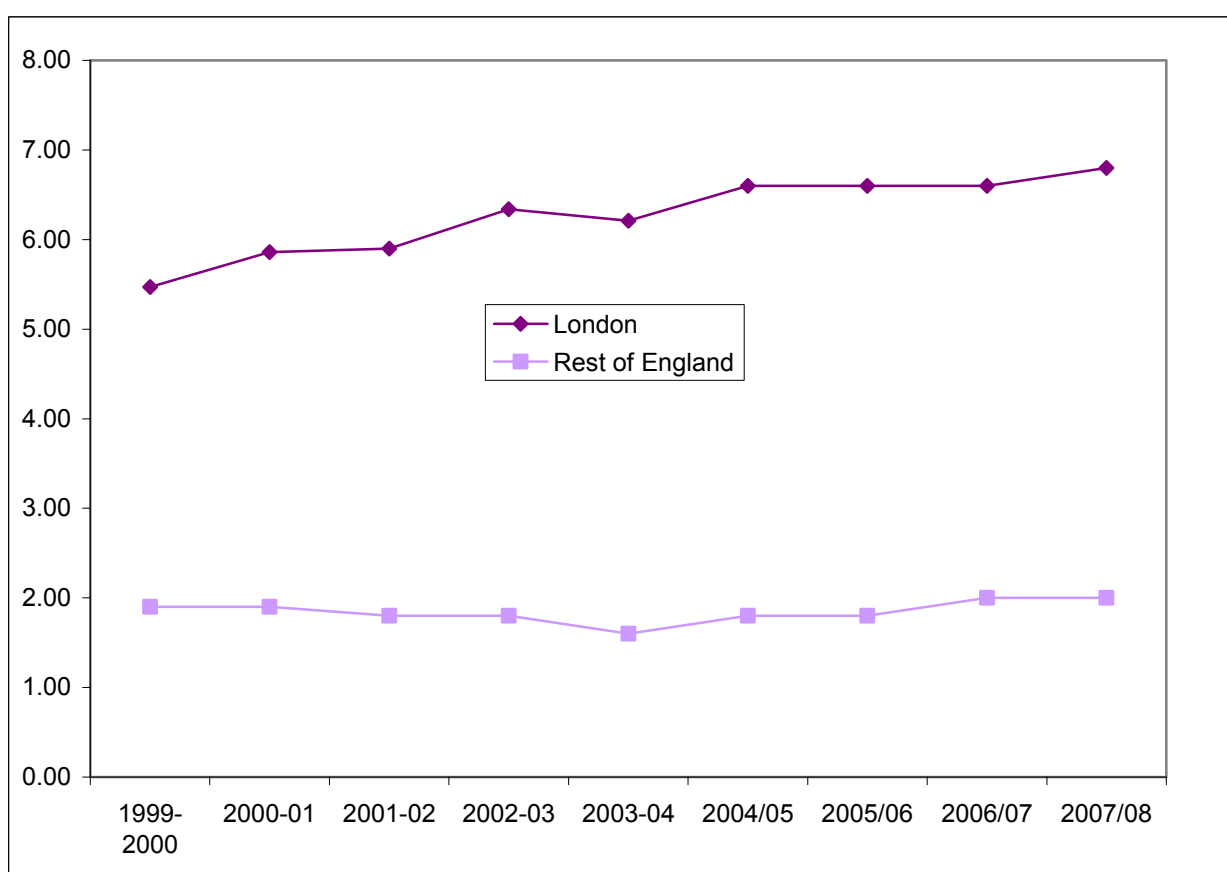
Source: Department for Community and Local Government P1e returns and GLA estimates

14. Children in overcrowded housing

Information from the 2004 Families and Children (FAC) Study for the DWP showed that 20 per cent of families with children in London were living in overcrowded accommodation (lacking one or more bedrooms), twice the proportion in Great Britain as a whole. Among families on low incomes (below 60 per cent of median income after housing costs), 28 per cent were overcrowded in London, compared with 19 per cent in Great Britain as a whole.

This information is not available for London for subsequent years, so in order to look at trends it is necessary to use another indicator – the overall percentage of overcrowded households from the annual Survey of English Housing by Communities and Local Government. A large proportion of England's overcrowded households are in London – 36 per cent in 2007/08. Many of these households will contain children.

Percentage of households which are overcrowded, London and rest of England, 1998-99 to 2007-08



Source: Housing in England, Communities and Local Government

In 2007/08, 6.8 per cent of households in London were overcrowded, compared with 2.0 per cent in England as a whole. As the chart shows, there appeared to have been a levelling off in the proportion of overcrowded households in London between 2004/05 and 2006/07 but in 2007/08, there was a rise again. In the rest of England there was a rise in 2006/07, sustained into 2007/08.

London continues to have a rate of overcrowding more than three times as high as in the rest of England.

Indicators available at local authority level

	3. Percentage of children in families on out of work benefits May 2008	5. Percentage of children living in workless households 2008	8. Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births 2004-06
City of London	10.7	*	5.1
Barking and Dagenham	34.4	26.8	4.9
Barnet	18.6	(17.4)	4.3
Bexley	17.1	(15.1)	4.8
Brent	28.4	(16.8)	5.4
Bromley	15.1	(17.6)	3.7
Camden	31.4	23.4	5.0
Croydon	22.6	(22.7)	6.0
Ealing	24.8	(12.6)	4.2
Enfield	31.2	33.2	6.5
Greenwich	28.5	23.4	5.0
Hackney	35.3	28.8	4.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	30.1	29.5	3.8
Haringey	35.4	28.5	7.2
Harrow	19.5	18.3	6.8
Havering	16.7	(14.7)	3.9
Hillingdon	21.2	(16.5)	3.8
Hounslow	23.2	29.5	4.9
Islington	39.1	31.9	5.8
Kensington and Chelsea	18.9	(22.9)	2.2
Kingston upon Thames	11.3	(12.0)	3.9
Lambeth	30.6	28.9	5.8
Lewisham	29.8	28.8	4.7
Merton	15.3	(8.0)	5.3
Newham	34.9	42.2	6.8
Redbridge	23.5	(19.8)	5.2
Richmond upon Thames	8.7	(6.9)	2.3
Southwark	29.1	33.7	6.0
Sutton	14.5	(10.8)	4.3
Tower Hamlets	44.3	47.4	4.1
Waltham Forest	29.1	32.1	6.4
Wandsworth	22.5	(17.7)	4.2
Westminster	32.4	31.5	5.4
Inner London	32.2	30.8	5.2
Outer London	21.9	19.3	4.9
Greater London	26.5	24.5	5.0

Sources and notes:

Indicator 3: GLA calculations based on data from the Department for Work and Pensions and GLA Population Projections 2008 Round (Low)

Indicator 5: Annual Population Survey household datasets in Office for National Statistics download. Figures in brackets are regarded as 'unreliable for practical purposes' from statistical significance tests.

Indicator 8: London Health Observatory

Indicators available at local authority level (continued)

	9. Life expectancy at birth		10. Conceptions per 1,000 young women aged 15 to 17, 2008
	2006-08		
	Males	Females	
City of London	N/a	N/a	*
Barking and Dagenham	76.4	80.6	54.9
Barnet	79.9	84.0	26.3
Bexley	79.1	82.7	45.0
Brent	78.9	84.0	39.5
Bromley	79.7	83.6	39.2
Camden	77.8	82.6	38.8
Croydon	78.9	82.2	55.5
Ealing	78.7	83.1	35.0
Enfield	78.8	82.7	42.6
Greenwich	75.4	81.7	66.7
Hackney	75.9	82.2	61.5
Hammersmith and Fulham	78.3	84.3	42.2
Haringey	76.3	83.1	52.4
Harrow	80.4	84.2	23.1
Havering	78.5	82.5	42.1
Hillingdon	78.1	83.2	40.6
Hounslow	77.4	81.6	46.6
Islington	75.1	81.0	54.8
Kensington and Chelsea	84.3	88.9	24.4
Kingston upon Thames	80.0	83.3	26.8
Lambeth	75.7	81.0	71.5
Lewisham	76.2	81.0	68.7
Merton	79.9	83.4	39.9
Newham	75.8	80.4	48.3
Redbridge	79.0	82.6	29.9
Richmond upon Thames	80.3	84.3	23.6
Southwark	77.2	82.4	68.0
Sutton	79.0	82.6	41.2
Tower Hamlets	75.3	80.4	33.5
Waltham Forest	76.5	81.2	50.5
Wandsworth	77.5	81.5	50.3
Westminster	82.9	85.8	37.3
Inner London	N/a	N/a	52.5
Outer London	N/a	N/a	40.7
Greater London	78.2	82.7	44.6

Sources and notes

Indicator 9: Statistical Bulletin Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by local areas in the United Kingdom, 2006-08 Office for National Statistics, October 2009

Indicator 10: Office for National Statistics and Teenage Pregnancy Unit. Conceptions for all young women aged under 18 given as a rate of 15-17 year olds. Provisional data. *City of London figures included with Hackney.

	11. Percentage of pupils in maintained schools gaining 5+ A*-C grade GCSEs including English and Maths 2008			12. NEETs Percentage of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training, 2008
	FSM	Not FSM	All	
City of London	N/a	N/a	N/a	0.6
Barking and Dagenham	33	49	45	8.9
Barnet	34	67	61	4.1
Bexley	31	59	57	5.3
Brent	40	62	57	4.6
Bromley	34	65	63	4.6
Camden	36	59	51	6.5
Croydon	37	55	52	7.1
Ealing	37	59	54	5.4
Enfield	30	56	50	6.4
Greenwich	33	46	43	9.5
Hackney	43	57	52	10.0
Hammersmith and Fulham	46	72	64	6.0
Haringey	36	50	46	6.8
Harrow	36	66	61	3.2
Havering	30	60	58	5.2
Hillingdon	30	57	52	5.3
Hounslow	38	60	57	5.5
Islington	41	47	45	7.7
Kensington and Chelsea	55	70	66	5.4
Kingston upon Thames	36	71	68	3.2
Lambeth	48	56	53	7.9
Lewisham	33	51	47	5.5
Merton	29	51	48	5.8
Newham	41	52	47	7.7
Redbridge	42	69	64	4.2
Richmond upon Thames	25	60	56	3.4
Southwark	40	49	46	8.8
Sutton	34	71	68	4.4
Tower Hamlets	42	53	46	6.7
Waltham Forest	36	49	46	4.7
Wandsworth	43	54	52	4.4
Westminster	45	57	53	5.0
Inner London	41	54	50	6.7
Outer London	35	60	56	5.3
Greater London	38	59	54	5.8

Indicator 11: Department for Education. FSM means pupils known to be eligible for free school meals

Indicator 12: Connexions

Details of indicators

Indicator	Source	Frequency	Geography
1. Percentage of children living below the poverty line, after housing costs	DWP, Households Below Average Income	Annual	Inner and Outer London, London, UK
2. Percentage of children living below the poverty line, after housing costs	DWP, Households Below Average Income	Annual	Inner and Outer London, London, UK
3. Percentage of children in families on out of work benefits	DWP	Quarterly	Borough, Inner and Outer London, London, GB
4. Percentage of children living in workless households*	ONS Labour Force Survey household dataset	Every six months	Inner and Outer London, London, UK
5. Take-up of Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit by entitled in-work families	HM Revenue and Customs	Annual	London, Regions and Countries in UK
6. Employment rates of lone parents	ONS Labour Force Survey household dataset	Quarterly	Inner and Outer London, London, UK
7. Percentage of couple mothers in employment	ONS Labour Force Survey household dataset	Quarterly	Inner and Outer London, London, UK
8. Infant mortality*	ONS	Annual	Borough, Inner and Outer London, London, England
9. Life expectancy at birth	ONS	Annual	Borough, Inner and Outer London, London, England
10. Teenage conceptions*	ONS	Annual	Borough, Inner and Outer London, London, England
11. GCSE performance*	Department for Education	Annual	Borough, Inner and Outer London, London, England
12. Young people not in employment, education or training*	Connexions	Quarterly	Borough, Inner and Outer London, Greater London, England
13. Households with children living in temporary accommodation*	P1e returns, Communities and Local Government	Quarterly	Borough, Inner and Outer London, London, England
14. Percentage of overcrowded households	Survey of English Housing, Communities and Local Government	Annual	London, England

*Also an Opportunity for All Indicator

Endnotes

¹ See Gaffney, D. 'Child poverty in the capital' *New Economy* 2004

² See GLA Intelligence Update 10-2010, Poverty figures for London: 2008/09
Summary data from the Households Below Average Income series. May 2010

³ Key benefits are: Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, and Pension Credit.

⁴ Women and the labour market: key facts, GLA Data Management and Analysis Group, DMAG Briefing 2006/33

⁵ BME (black and minority ethnic) relates to all ethnic groups except white groups

⁶ HBAI tables for London supplied to the GLA

⁷ DCSF Key Stage 4 local authority tables 2006

⁸ Prime Minister's Delivery Unit, 2005 NEET Design Review Presentation