

# **Client Group Analysis**

## **Quarterly bulletin on families with children on key benefits**

**May 2002**

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# Definitions and conventions

## Children

The 'children' analyses are based on children in families where the claimant receives an additional allowance of benefit for children or young adult dependants (i.e. those aged 16-18 and still in full-time education); AND those children in families in receipt of contribution-based JSA or JSA National Insurance credits only, with children or young adult dependants recorded in the assessment. Additional amounts are payable for all dependant children in families receiving income related benefits (i.e. Income Support or Jobseeker's Allowance (Income Based)) or tax credits. The main gaps are children of claimants of Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance, for whom children information is incomplete; and children of claimants of Disability Living Allowance, for whom no children information is recorded.

## Families

The 'family' tables in this publication are based on family units including children as defined above (e.g. a couple with children, a lone parent with children) and claiming a key benefit/ tax credit.

## Key Benefits

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

## Other Benefits

Child Benefit, Maternity Allowance and the Child Support Agency are not included in the tables. However, information is included in Appendices 1 to 3.

## Tax credits

Working Families Tax Credit (WFTC)  
Disabled Persons Tax Credit (DPTC)

## Symbols and conventions

Working age is: 16 to 64 years for men and 16 to 59 years for women  
Population estimates are mid-year from 2001  
Population figures for young adult dependants are derived from Child Benefit data

“\_“ less than 500  
“.” not applicable  
“..” not available

## Statistical group

Claimants and their families have been allocated to statistical groups to give an indication of the main reason why they are claiming benefit. This is only one of the possible ways in which claimants could be classified and alternative classifications are possible.

Families are assigned to statistical group according to the following hierarchy:

<i>If claimant receives</i>	JSA (including credits)	<i>then family assigned to:</i>	Unemployed
<i>Otherwise, if claimant receives</i>	IB (including credits)	“ “	Sick & Disabled
“ “	SDA	“ “	Sick & Disabled
“ “	IS, with disability premium	“ “	Sick & Disabled
“ “	IS, single	“ “	Lone Parents
“ “	IS	“ “	Others

For example, if a claimant who is single receives IS but no disability premium then the family is assigned to 'Lone Parents'; but they also receive the disability premium then the family is assigned to 'Sick & Disabled'.

## Main Findings

- At May 2002, 2.5 million children were living in families claiming a key benefit and receiving additional benefit for them (the term 'children' refers collectively to children aged 0-15 and young adult dependants aged 16-18 in full-time education)-This figure is 3.5% down from last year. While numbers classed as 'Unemployed' fell by 14.6% over this period, and those classed as 'Lone Parents' by 3.2% the Sick & Disabled fell by 0.7% (Table 1).
- Although the number of children less than 16 years old, living in families where the benefit claimant was single, fell from the previous year (as did the number where the claimant had a partner), a greater *proportion* of children (under 16) were living in families where the claimant was single (72.6% compared with 71.8% a year ago) (Table 3).
- Amongst the Sick & Disabled Group proportionally fewer children were under the age of five compared to other statistical groups. This reflects the older age profile of those claiming a sickness and/or disability benefit (although some of this group's ages were unknown) (Table 4)
- Of those children in families on a key benefit, 64% had been on benefit for at least two years. This increased from 62% in May 2001. For the Sick & Disabled group the figure was higher: 76% (Table 5) at May 2002.
- The percentage of children (aged under 16 or aged 16-18 and in full-time education) living in families claiming a key benefit varied from 28% in the London Government Office Region (GOR) down to 13% in the South East GOR (Table 7), showing a variation between local authorities in regions.
- 67% of 'key benefit' children were in families that were claiming IS only (Table 8).
- While 3% of families claiming child benefit had four or more children (May 2002), the figure was 85% for families on key benefits. For the Unemployed the figure was higher: 11.8% (Table 13).

## Tables and charts

### Children on Benefit

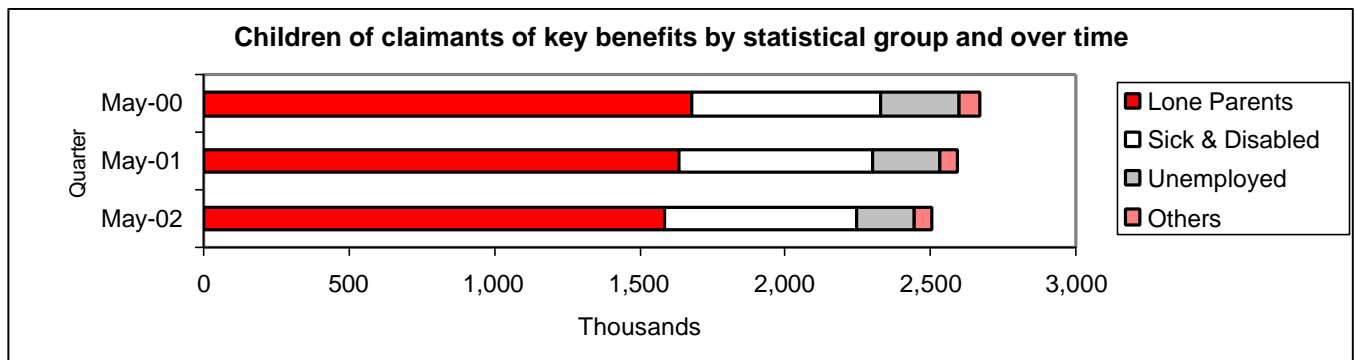
**Table 1 Children and young adult dependants of claimants of key benefits by statistical group: May 2000 to May 2002**

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>					
	Number of children/dependants <sup>1</sup>					
	May-00	%	May-01	%	May-02	%
<b>All statistical groups</b>	<b>2,672</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,595</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,503</b>	<b>100</b>
Unemployed	269	10	234	9	200	8
Sick & Disabled	653	24	664	26	660	26
Lone Parents	1,677	63	1,635	63	1,584	63
Others	73	3	62	2	60	2

*Notes:*

<sup>1</sup> Children aged under 16 and young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable (see definitions and conventions).

- At May 2002, 2.5 million children (19.4% of the total population of children aged under 16 and young adults aged 16 to 18 in full-time education), were living in families claiming a key benefit and receiving additional amounts of benefit for them. This represents a fall of 3.5% from the previous year.
- While numbers classed as 'Unemployed' fell by 14.6% in the last year, and those classed as 'Lone Parents' by 3.2%, the 'Sick & Disabled' group fell by 0.7%.



**Table 2 Children and young adult dependants<sup>1</sup> of claimants of key benefits by statistical group of family & family type: May 2002**

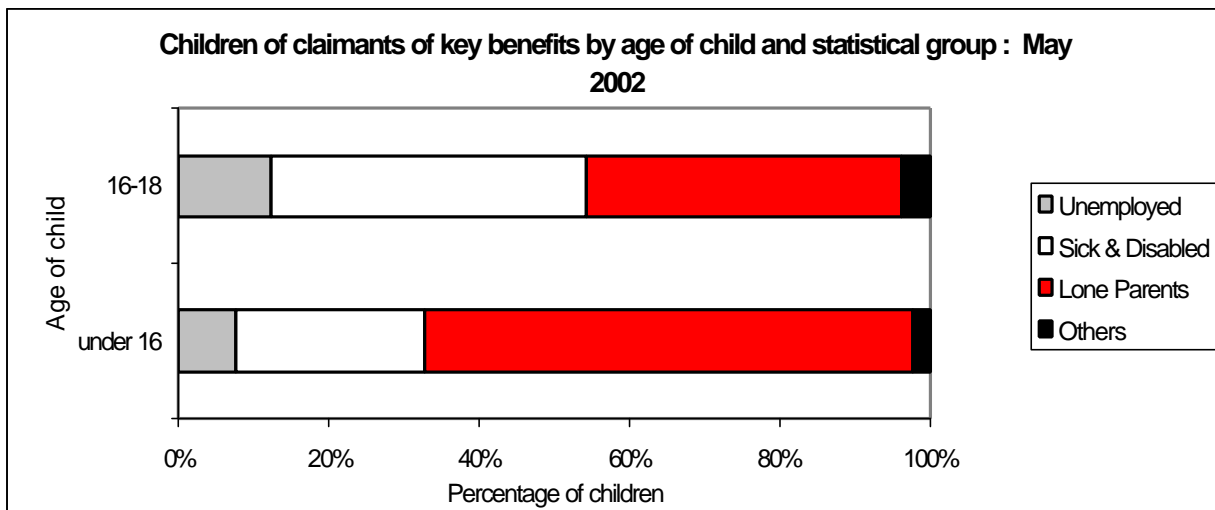
*Thousands and percentages*

	Children aged under 16 years					Young dependants aged 16 to 18 years				
	All	% pop aged under 16	Family Type			All	% pop aged 16-18 <sup>2</sup>	Family Type		
			Couple	Single	Not Known			Couple	Single	Not known
<b>All statistical groups</b>	<b>2,321</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>-</b>
Unemployed	177	2	171	6	-	22	2	12	10	-
Sick & Disabled	583	5	362	172	49	76	5	44	33	-
Lone Parents	1,507	13	-	1,507	-	77	5	-	77	-
Others	53	-	53	1	-	7	-	6	1	-

Notes:

1. Children aged under 16 and young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable.
2. Population figures are based on 16 to 18 year olds in full time education (see definitions and conventions).

- The percentage of under-16s living in key benefit households was 20% at May 2002; this compared with 12% for those aged 16-18 in full time education.



**Table 3 Children and young adult dependants<sup>1</sup> of claimants of key benefits by family type: May 2000 to May 2002**

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>									
	Children aged under 16 years					Young dependants aged 16 to 18 years				
	All	% pop aged under 16	Family type			All	% pop aged 16-18 <sup>2</sup>	Family Type		
Couple			Single	Not known	Couple			Single	Not Known	
May 2000	<b>2,490</b>	..	663	1,767	60	<b>182</b>	..	66	116	-
May 2001	<b>2,410</b>	21	626	1,730	55	<b>185</b>	13	65	120	-
May 2002	<b>2,321</b>	20	586	1,686	49	<b>182</b>	12	62	120	-

Notes:

1. Children aged under 16 and young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable
2. Population figures are based on 16 to 18 year olds in full time education (see definitions and conventions).
3. Population figures for May 2000 are not currently available. See methodology for more details.

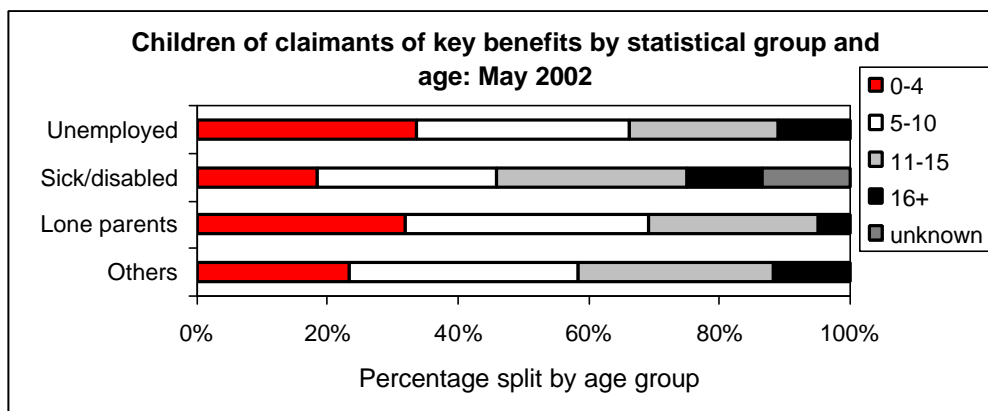
- Although the number of children less than 16 years old living in families where the benefit claimant was single, fell between May 2001 and May 2002 (as did the number where the claimant had a partner), a greater *proportion* of children (under 16) were living in families where the claimant was single (72.6% compared with 71.8% a year earlier), reflecting the faster falls in the married / cohabiting unit.
- For 16-18 year olds the *proportion* of children living in families where the claimant was single was 64.8% in May 2001. This increased to 65.9% in May 2002.

**Table 4 Children and young adult dependants<sup>1</sup> of claimants of key benefits by statistical group of family and age of youngest child: May 2002**

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>											
	All children/deps		Under 5		5 to under 11		11 to under 16		16 or over		Not known	
		%		%		%		%		%		%
<b>All statistical groups</b>	<b>2,503</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>4</b>
Unemployed	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	67	34	65	33	45	23	22	11	-	-
Sick & Disabled	<b>660</b>	<b>100</b>	122	19	180	27	192	29	76	12	88	13
Lone Parents	<b>1,584</b>	<b>100</b>	506	32	590	37	411	26	77	5	-	-
Others	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	14	24	21	35	18	30	7	12	-	-

Notes:

1. Children aged under 16 and young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable (see definitions and conventions).



- Amongst the Sick & Disabled Group proportionally fewer children were under the age of five compared to other statistical groups. This reflects the older age profile of those claiming a sickness and/or disability benefit (although many of this group's ages were unknown). The children of lone parents had the youngest profile, with 69.2% being aged under 11.

**Table 5 Children and young adult dependants<sup>1</sup> of key benefits by statistical group of family and duration of claim: May 2002**

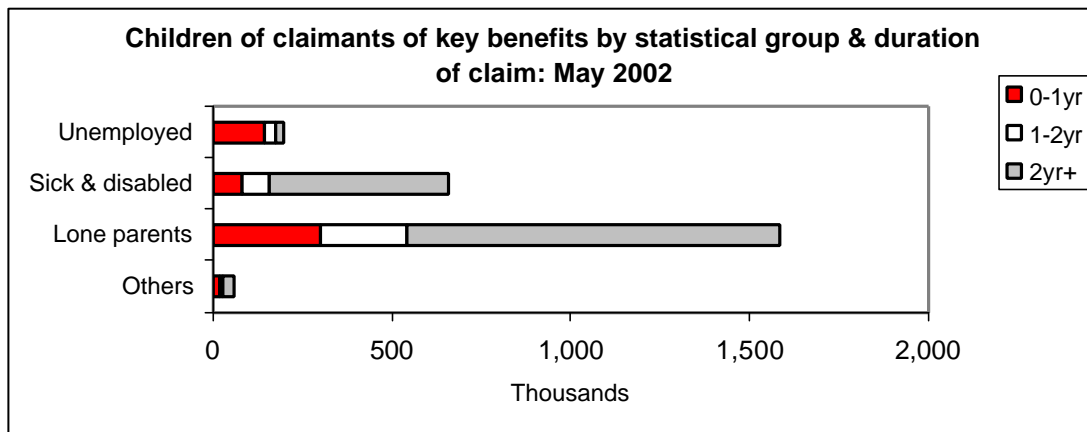
*Thousands and percentages*

	All durations	%	Duration of oldest claim <sup>2</sup>									
			Under 3 months	%	3 to under 6 months	%	6 months to under 1 year	%	1 to under 2 years	%	2 years or over	%
<b>All statistical groups</b>	<b>2,503</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>64</b>
Unemployed	200	100	65	33	39	19	42	21	31	16	23	11
Sick & Disabled	660	100	16	2	20	3	44	7	77	12	503	76
Lone Parents	1,584	100	78	5	76	5	147	9	241	15	1,042	66
Others	60	100	7	12	4	7	7	11	10	17	32	54

*Notes:*

1. Children aged under 16 and young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable.
2. Oldest benefit payable during current spell of benefit receipt (see definitions and conventions).

- Of those children in families on a key benefit, 64% had been on benefit for at least two years (compared to 62% at May 2001). For the Sick & Disabled group the figure was 76%, while that for the unemployed was only 11%.
- Of those children in families classed as unemployed, 73% had been on benefit for less than a year.



**Table 6: Children and young adult dependants<sup>1</sup> of claimants of key benefits by duration of claim: May 2000 to May 2002.**

*Thousands and percentages*

	All durations	Duration of oldest claim <sup>2</sup>				
		Under 3 months	3 to under 6 months	6 months to under 1 year	1 to under 2 years	2 years or over
May 2000	<b>2,672</b>	195	166	297	408	1,607
%	<b>100</b>	7	6	11	15	60
May 2001	<b>2,595</b>	178	154	272	388	1,603
%	<b>100</b>	7	6	10	15	62
May 2002	<b>2,503</b>	165	139	239	359	1,600
%	<b>100</b>	7	6	10	14	64

*Notes:*

1 Children aged under 16 and young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable

2 Oldest benefit payable during current spell of benefit receipt (see definitions and conventions).

- The percentage of children in families claiming benefit for at least two years was 64% in May 2002. This increased from 62% in May 2001. Conversely, the percentage of children in families claiming benefit for under one year has dropped from 23% in May 2001 to 22% in May 2002. This is not reflected in the table due to rounding of figures.

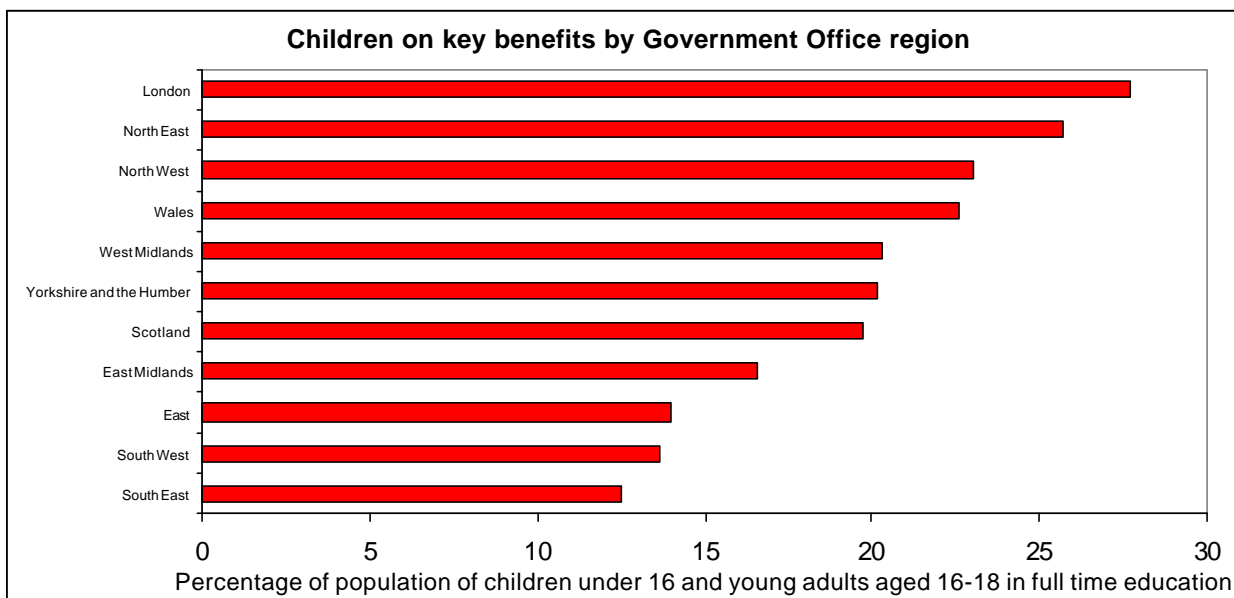
**Table 7 Children and young adult dependants<sup>1</sup> of claimants of key benefits by Government Office Region: May 2002**

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>	
	<i>'000</i>	<i>% of pop<sup>2</sup></i>
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>2,502</b>	<b>19</b>
England	2,139	19
North East	145	26
North West	363	23
Yorkshire and the Humber	230	20
East Midlands	156	17
West Midlands	251	20
East	171	14
London	453	28
South East	225	13
South West	145	14
Wales	150	23
Scotland	212	20
<b>SDA/IB claimants living abroad</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>.</b>

*Notes:*

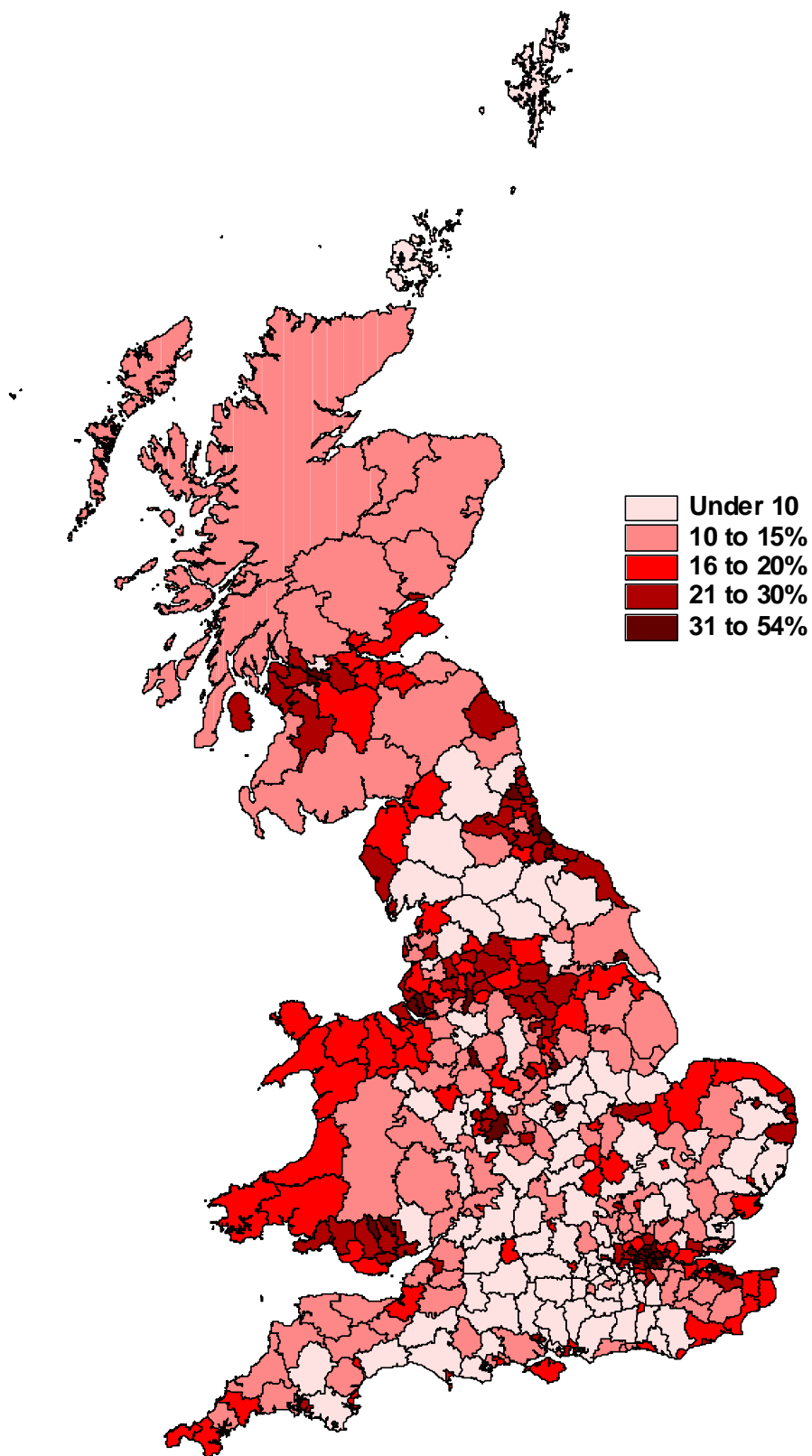
1. Children aged under 16 and young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable (see definitions and conventions).
2. Population aged under 16 plus population aged 16-18 in full-time education (from Child Benefit estimates)

- The percentage of children (aged under 16 or aged 16-18 and in full-time education) living in families claiming a key benefit varied from 28% in the London Government Office Region (GOR) down to 13% in the South East GOR. All regions have areas with high and low proportion of children living in families on key benefits. For example, in the North East 10% of children in Castle Morpeth lived in families on key benefits compared to 32% of children in Easington.



Further regional benefit statistics can be accessed at the Neighbourhood Statistics Service web site at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/neighbourhood/home.asp>

**Children of claimants of key benefits, as a percentage of population aged under 16 or aged 16-19 in full time education: May 2002**



These figures are not seasonally adjusted. Comparisons should be made 'year on year'.

**Table 8 Children and young adult dependants<sup>1</sup> of claimants of combinations of key benefits: May 2002**

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>	
	Number of children/deps	% population <sup>2</sup>
<b>All combinations</b>	<b>2,503</b>	<b>19</b>
IS only	1,678	13
JSA only	196	2
IS & IB	309	2
IS,IB & DLA <sup>3</sup>	149	1
IB only	47	-
IB & DLA	39	-
IS & DLA	48	-
IS, DLA & SDA	23	-
IS & SDA	7	-
DLA & SDA	2	-
DLA & JSA	1	-
SDA only	1	-
Others <sup>4</sup>	2	-

*Notes:*

- 1 *Children aged under 16 and young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable*
- 2 *Population aged under 16 plus population aged 16-18 in full-time education*
- 3 *No allowance payable for dependants of recipients of DLA only, therefore no such dependants included in figures*
- 4 *Due to slight differences in dates of benefit data extracts, includes anomalies such as IB with JSA (see definitions and conventions).*

- 67% of 'key benefit' children were in families claiming IS only, reflecting the fact that lone parents form the majority of families with children dependent on key benefits.

## Families on Benefit

**Table 9 Families<sup>1</sup> on key benefits by statistical group and duration of claim: May 2002**

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>											
	All durations	%	Duration of oldest claim <sup>2</sup>									
			Under 3 months	%	3 to under 6 months	%	6 months to under 1 year	%	1 to under 2 years	%	2 years or over	%
<b>All client groups</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>63</b>
Unemployed	<b>97</b>	<b>100</b>	33	34	19	20	21	21	14	14	10	10
Sick & Disabled	<b>348</b>	<b>100</b>	8	2	10	3	22	6	40	11	268	77
Lone Parents	<b>836</b>	<b>100</b>	43	5	44	5	85	10	138	16	527	63
Others	<b>26</b>	<b>100</b>	3	13	2	8	3	11	4	16	14	54

*Notes:*

1. Claimants with children aged under 16 or young adult dependants aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable
2. Oldest benefit payable during current spell of benefit receipt (see definitions and conventions).

- 63% of families on key benefits had been on benefit for at least two years. For the sick and disabled group the figure was 77% while that for the unemployed was 11%.
- 75% of families classed as unemployed had been on benefit for less than a year.

**Table 10 Families<sup>1</sup> on key benefits by duration of claim: May 2000 to May 2002**

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>						
	All durations	Under 3 months	3 to under 6 months	6 months to under 1 year	1 to under 2 years	2 years or over	
May 2000	<b>1,391</b>	102	90	158	217	825	
%	<b>100</b>	7	6	11	16	59	
May 2001	<b>1,354</b>	94	85	147	207	822	
%	<b>100</b>	7	6	11	15	61	
May 2002	<b>1,307</b>	87	76	131	195	818	
%	<b>100</b>	7	6	10	15	63	

*Notes:*

1. Claimants with children aged under 16 or young adult dependants aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable (see definitions and conventions).
2. Oldest benefit payable during current spell of benefit receipt

- In the last two years the number of families on a benefit for at least two years increased from 59% in May 2001 to 63% in May 2002. In the same period the percentage of families on a benefit for under one year dropped from 25% to 22%.

**Table 11 Families<sup>1</sup> on key benefits by statistical group and age of youngest child: May 2002**

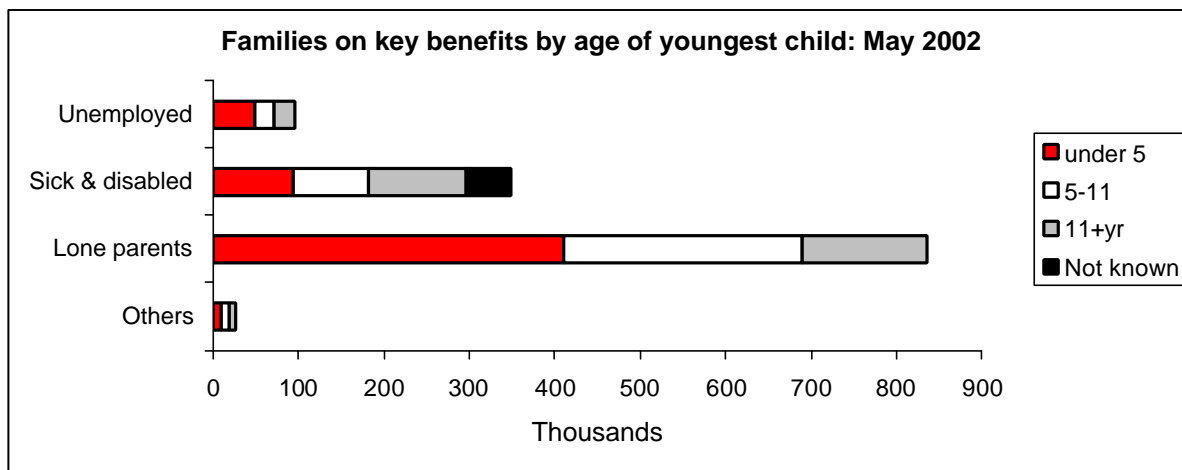
*Thousands and percentages*

	All ages		Age of youngest child								Not known	
	Thousands	%	Under 5	%	5-11	%	11-16	%	16+	%	Thousands	%
<b>All statistical groups</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>4</b>
Unemployed	97	100	49	51	22	23	13	13	12	13	-	-
Sick & Disabled	348	100	95	27	86	25	80	23	34	10	53	15
Lone Parents	836	100	411	49	279	33	139	17	7	1	-	-
Others	26	100	11	41	8	30	5	19	2	9	-	-

Notes:

1. Claimants with children aged under 16 or young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable (see definitions and conventions).

- Of the youngest children of families on key benefits, 43% were under the age of five.
- For the Sick & Disabled the age profile of the youngest children was older (although many of this group's ages were unknown).



**Table 12 Families<sup>1</sup> on key benefits with children and/or young adult dependants: May 2000 to May 2002**

*Thousands and percentages*

	All families	Age of youngest child					Not known
		Under 5	5 to under 11	11 to under 16	16 or over		
May 2000	<b>1,391</b>	613	420	238	56	65	
%	<b>100</b>	44	30	17	4	5	
May 2001	<b>1,354</b>	594	407	238	57	58	
%	<b>100</b>	44	30	18	4	4	
May 2002	<b>1,307</b>	566	395	237	56	53	
%	<b>100</b>	43	30	18	4	4	

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Claimants with children aged under 16 or young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable (see definitions and conventions).

- Between May 2000 and May 2002 there was little change in the age profile of the youngest child in families on key benefits.

**Table 13 Families<sup>1</sup> on key benefits by statistical group and number of children: May 2002**

*Thousands*

	All families	Number of children			
		One	Two	Three	Four or more
<b>All statistical groups</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>111</b>
Unemployed	<b>97</b>	39	31	16	11
Sick & Disabled	<b>348</b>	164	104	48	31
Lone Parents	<b>836</b>	369	277	127	64
Others	<b>26</b>	9	7	5	5

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Claimants with children aged under 16 or young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable (see definitions and conventions).

- While 3% of families claiming Child Benefit had four or more children (May 2002), the figure was 85% for families on key benefits. For the unemployed the figure was higher: 11.8%.

## Children and Families claiming benefit and/or receiving tax credits

### Background

Working Families' Tax Credit (WFTC) replaced Family Credit (FC) from 5 October 1999. It is a tax credit available to working families with children. Disabled Person's Tax Credit (DPTC) replaced Disability Working Allowance (DWA) from 5 October 1999. It is a tax credit available to working people who have an illness or disability, which puts them at a disadvantage in getting a job. Both are administered by the Inland Revenue. A small number of people are in receipt of both benefits and tax credits.

### Statistical group

When DPTC and the WFTC are included alongside benefits in the client group analysis, families are assigned to statistical group according to the following hierarchy:

<i>If claimant receives</i>	JSA (including credits)	<i>then family assigned to:</i>	Unemployed
<i>Otherwise, if claimant receives</i>	IB (including credits)	“	“ Sick and/or Disabled
“	“ SDA	“	“ Sick and/or Disabled
“	“ IS, with disability premium	“	“ Sick and/or Disabled
“	“ IS, single	“	“ Lone Parents
“	“ IS	“	“ Others
“	“ WFTC (or FC pre Oct 99)	“	“ Working Family
“	“ DPTC (or DWA pre Oct 99)	“	“ Working Disabled

As WFTC and DPTC awards can remain in payment after employment has ended (they are paid for six months irrespective of circumstances), those people who also receive a key benefit are allocated to the appropriate group based on the benefit received. For example, a person receiving WFTC who also receives IS as a lone parent is allocated to the 'Lone Parents' group. This explains why the numbers in this bulletin can differ from those shown in the separate DWP and IR benefit and tax credit publications.

Dependent children do not affect the amounts of award of 'Contribution-based' or 'Credits only' IB/JSA and, as such, information relating to them can be somewhat incomplete. However, when combined with information from income-related benefits or tax credits, a much better indication of dependants is obtained. Therefore figures relating to 'Unemployed' and 'Sick and/or Disabled' may differ slightly to those shown in the benefit-only tables.

The data on awards of Working Families' Tax Credit and Disabled Person's Tax Credit used in tables 14-20 are supplied by, and used with the agreement of, Inland Revenue.

**Table 14 Children and young adult dependants<sup>1</sup> of claimants of key benefits and/or recipients of tax credits by statistical group of family: May 2000 to May 2002**

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>					
	Number of children/dependants <sup>1</sup>					
	May-00	%	May-01	%	May-02	%
<b>All statistical groups</b>	<b>4,649</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,948</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,986</b>	<b>100</b>
Unemployed	270	6	236	5	201	4
Sick & Disabled	661	14	676	14	672	13
Lone Parents	1,677	36	1,635	33	1,584	32
Others	73	2	62	1	60	1
Working Family	1,950	42	2,317	47	2,442	49
Working Disabled	18	-	23	-	27	1

Notes:

1. Children aged under 16 and young adult dependants aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable (see definitions and conventions).

**Table 15 Children and young adult dependants<sup>1</sup> of claimants of key benefits and/or recipients of tax credits by statistical group of family & family type: May 2002**

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>									
	Children aged under 16 years					Young dependants aged 16 to 18 years				
	All	% pop aged under 16	Family Type			All	% pop aged 16-18 <sup>2</sup>	Family Type		
Couple			Single	Not known	Couple			Single	Not known	
<b>All statistical groups</b>	<b>4,612</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>2,687</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>-</b>
Unemployed	179	2	172	7	-	22	2	12	10	-
Sick & Disabled	594	5	369	176	48	78	5	44	33	-
Lone Parents	1,507	13	-	1,507	-	77	5	-	77	-
Others	53	-	53	1	-	7	-	6	1	-
Working Family	2,255	20	1,266	988	-	187	13	76	111	-
Working Disabled	24	-	16	8	-	3	-	2	2	-

Notes:

- 1 Children aged under 16 and young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable (see definitions and conventions).
- 2 Population figures based on 16 to 18 year olds in full time education and for whom Child Benefit is payable

**Table 16 Children and young adult dependants<sup>1</sup> of claimants of key benefits and/or recipients of tax credits by statistical group of family and age of child: May 2002**

*Thousands and percentages*

	Number of children/dependants <sup>1</sup>											
	All ages	%	Under 5	%	5 to under 11	%	11 to under 16	%	16 or over	%	Not known	%
<b>All statistical groups</b>	<b>4,986</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>2</b>
Unemployed	201	100	67	34	65	33	46	23	22	11	-	-
Sick & Disabled	672	100	126	19	184	27	196	29	78	12	88	13
Lone Parents	1,584	100	506	32	590	37	411	26	77	5	-	-
Others	60	100	14	24	21	34	18	30	7	11	-	-
Working Family	2,442	100	670	27	882	36	703	29	187	8	-	-
Working Disabled	27	100	5	19	9	34	10	36	3	12	-	-

Notes:

1 Children aged under 16 and young adult dependants aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable (see definitions and conventions).

**Table 17 Children and young adult dependants<sup>1</sup> of claimants of key benefits and/or recipients of tax credits by statistical group of family and duration of claim: May 2002**

*Thousands and percentages*

	Duration of oldest claim <sup>2</sup>											
	All durations	%	Under 3 months	%	3 to under 6 months	%	6 months to under 1 year	%	1 to under 2 years	%	2 years or over	%
<b>All statistical groups</b>	<b>4,986</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2,422</b>	<b>49</b>
Unemployed	201	100	53	26	42	21	46	23	34	17	26	13
Sick & Disabled	672	100	15	2	21	3	47	7	79	12	510	76
Lone Parents	1,584	100	73	5	76	5	148	9	243	15	1,043	66
Others	60	100	6	10	4	6	7	12	10	17	33	55
Working Family	2,442	100	348	14	306	13	420	17	575	24	792	32
Working Disabled	27	100	1	4	1	5	3	11	4	16	18	64

Notes:

1 Children aged under 16 and young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit payable (see definitions and conventions).

2 Oldest benefit payable during current spell of benefit receipt

**Table 18 Families<sup>1</sup> on key benefits and/or recipients of tax credits by statistical group of family and duration: May 2002**

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>											
	Duration of oldest claim <sup>2</sup>											
	All durations	%	Under 3 months	%	3 to under 6 months	%	6 months to under 1 year	%	1 to under 2 years	%	2 years or over	%
<b>All statistical groups</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>48</b>
Unemployed	98	100	28	29	21	21	22	22	15	15	12	12
Sick & Disabled	354	100	7	2	11	3	24	7	41	12	271	77
Lone Parents	836	100	40	5	45	5	86	10	138	17	527	63
Others	26	100	3	12	2	8	3	12	4	15	14	54
Working Family	1,252	100	184	15	163	13	217	17	290	23	398	32
Working Disabled	15	100	1	7	1	7	1	7	2	13	10	67

Notes:

- 1 Claimants with children aged under 16 or young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable (see definitions and conventions).
- 2 Oldest benefit payable during current spell of benefit receipt.

**Table 19 Families<sup>1</sup> on key benefits and/or recipients of tax credits by statistical group of family and age of youngest child: May 2002**

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>											
	Age of youngest child											
	All ages	%	Under 5	%	5-11	%	11-16	%	16+	%	Not known	%
<b>All statistical groups</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2</b>
Unemployed	98	100	50	51	22	23	13	13	12	13	-	-
Sick & Disabled	354	100	97	27	88	25	81	23	35	10	53	15
Lone Parents	836	100	411	49	279	33	139	17	7	1	-	-
Others	26	100	11	41	8	30	5	21	2	9	-	-
Working Family	1,252	100	529	42	419	33	246	20	58	5	-	-
Working Disabled	15	100	4	28	5	33	4	29	1	10	-	-

Notes:

1. Claimants with children aged under 16 or young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable (see definitions and conventions).

**Table 20 Families<sup>1</sup> on key benefits and/or recipients of tax credits by statistical group and number of children: May 2002**

*Thousands and percentages*

	All families	Number of children			
		One	Two	Three	Four or more
<b>All statistical groups</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>204</b>
Unemployed	98	39	31	16	11
Sick & Disabled	354	166	107	49	32
Lone Parents	836	369	277	127	64
Others	26	9	7	5	5
Working Family	1,252	485	470	207	91
Working Disabled	15	7	6	2	1

Notes:

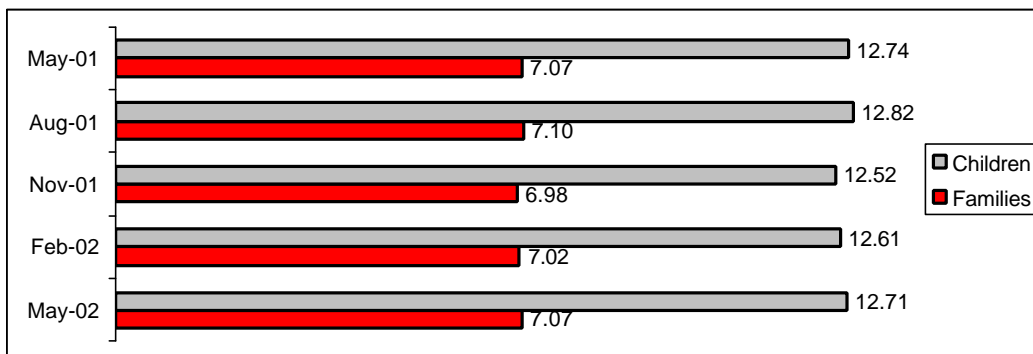
1. Claimants with children under 16 or young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable (see definitions and conventions).

# Appendices

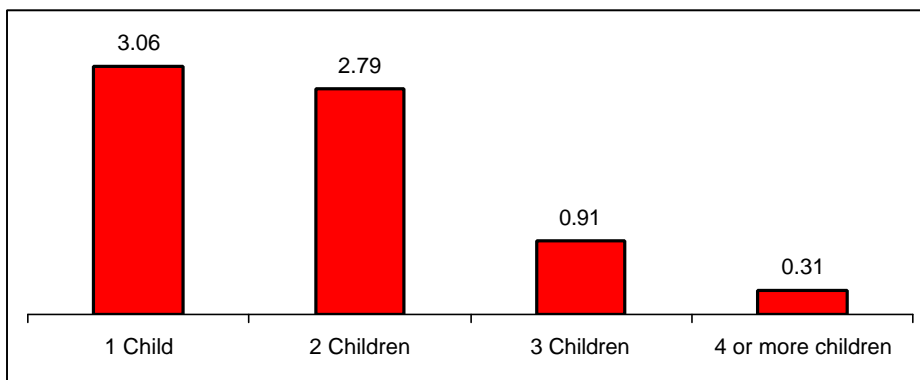
## Appendix 1 – Child Benefit

- At the end of May 2002 there were around 7.07 million families receiving a payment of Child Benefit and 12.71 million children for whom a payment of Child Benefit was being made. Both remain virtually the same as at the same point a year earlier, in line with the long-term trend.
- Within academic years, the caseload rises as new births outstrip those 16-18 year olds leaving full-time education - up to A-level or NVQ level 3 standard - and so no longer being eligible for Child Benefit. At the end of each academic year (early September, officially), the volume of 16-18 year olds leaving full-time education is at its greatest, outstripping new births, and the Child Benefit caseload falls again.

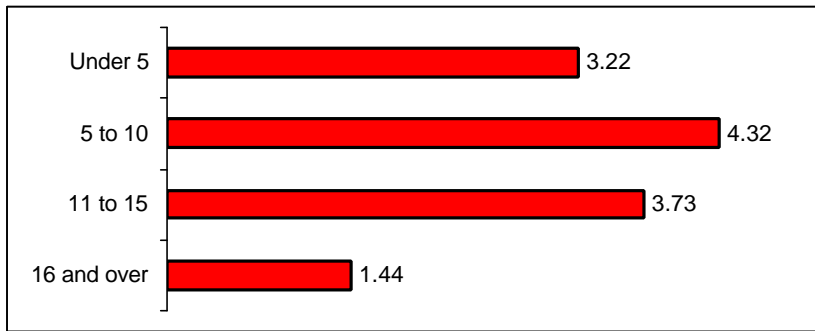
### Child Benefit caseload: Families and children (millions), May 2002



### Child Benefit families by number of children, May 2002 (millions)



**Child Benefit caseload by age of children, May 2002 (millions)**



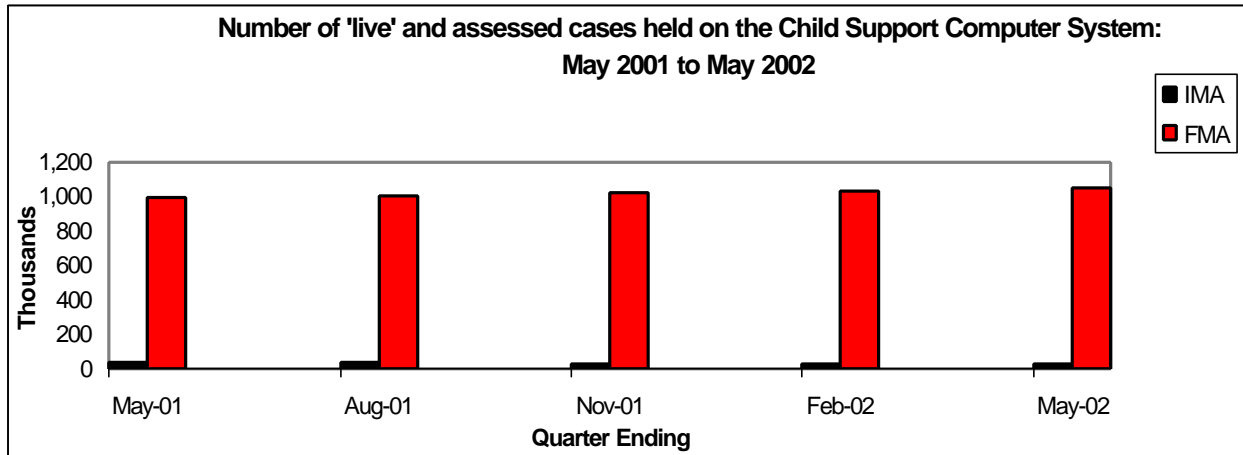
**Child Benefit rates (£ per week)**

	Eldest qualifying child of a couple	Eldest qualifying child of a lone parent	Each other child
Apr-92	9.65	15.50	7.80
Apr-93	10.00	16.05	8.10
Apr-94	10.20	16.35	8.25
Apr-95	10.40	16.70	8.45
Apr-96	10.80	17.10	8.80
Apr-97	11.05	17.10	9.00
Apr-98	11.45	17.10	9.30
Apr-99	14.40	17.10	9.60
Apr-00	15.00	17.55	10.00
Apr-01	15.50	17.55	10.35
Apr-02	15.75	17.55	10.55

These figures are not seasonally adjusted. Comparisons should be made 'year on year'.

## Appendix 2 – Child Support Agency

At the end of May 2002 there were 1,045.7 thousand 'live' and fully assessed cases held on the Child Support Computer System (CSCS).



- The average weekly maintenance assessment for all 'live' fully assessed cases rose from £20.57 to £21.10 during the period May 2001 to May 2002. NRPs with regular income working as an employee had an average weekly full maintenance assessment of £38.93 at the end of May 2002, compared with £22.66 for the self employed. However, the NRP benefit/employment status used to produce these figures may not fully reflect the current position.

**Table 1 Number of NRPs with a full maintenance assessment and average value of assessment: May 2001 to May 2002**

	<i>NRPs with a full maintenance assessment</i>	
	FMA (thousands)	Average £ pw
May 2001	995.9	£20.57
August 2001	1,001.5	£20.77
November 2001	1,019.0	£20.81
February 2002	1,031.8	£20.87
May 2002	1,045.7	£21.10

- PWCs are assigned to a benefit status according to the following order of priority: receiving Working Families' Tax Credit (WFTC), receiving income-based Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA(IB)), receiving Income Support (IS), and 'Other' (i.e. cases not covered earlier in the list whose income is from other sources, such as pensions, investments, irregular employment income, and other benefits).

**Table 2 Benefit Status of PWC, May 2001 – May 2002: full assessments**

*Thousands and percentages*

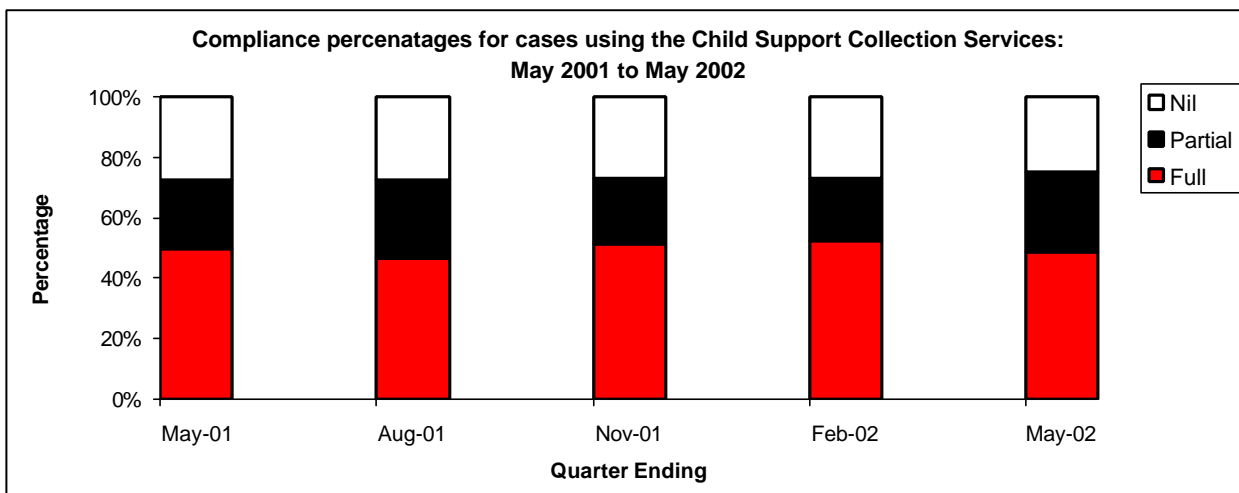
	Total	PWC Benefit Status							
		Income Support		JSA (IB)		WFTC		Other	
			%		%		%		%
May 2001	<b>995.9</b>	383.5	38.5	9.2	0.9	243.1	24.4	360.2	36.2
August 2001	<b>1,001.5</b>	383.9	38.3	9.6	1.0	252.6	25.2	355.4	35.5
November 2001	<b>1,019.0</b>	380.9	37.4	8.6	0.8	258.0	25.3	371.4	36.4
February 2002	<b>1,031.8</b>	383.0	37.1	9.2	0.9	261.8	25.4	377.8	36.6
May 2002	<b>1,045.7</b>	386.5	37.0	8.7	0.8	262.3	25.1	388.2	37.1

- In the following table, the 'Not Applicable' category includes those cases where payment is not via the collection service, or where the NRP was not charged anything during the quarter.

**Table 3 Compliance levels for 'live and fully assessed' cases, May 2001 to May 2002 caseload**

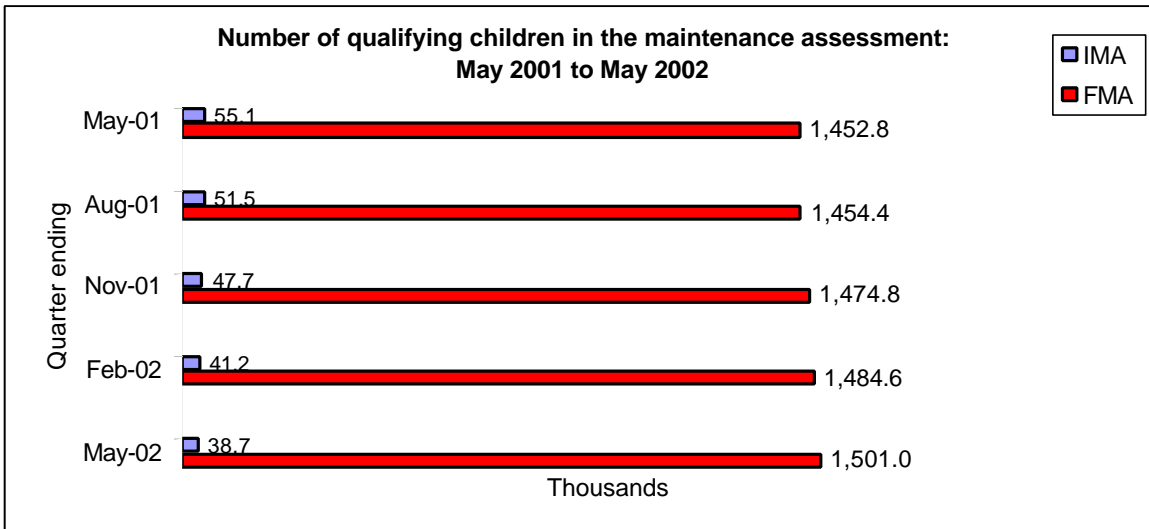
*Thousands*

Month	Total	Not Applicable	Full	Partial	Nil
May 2001	<b>995.9</b>	627.6	183.6	83.3	101.5
August 2001	<b>1,001.5</b>	631.5	173.2	95.8	101.0
November 2001	<b>1,019.0</b>	647.4	190.4	80.4	100.7
February 2002	<b>1,031.8</b>	663.9	193.1	76.3	98.5
May 2002	<b>1,045.7</b>	674.4	181.5	97.4	92.4



These figures are not seasonally adjusted. Comparisons should be made 'year on year'.

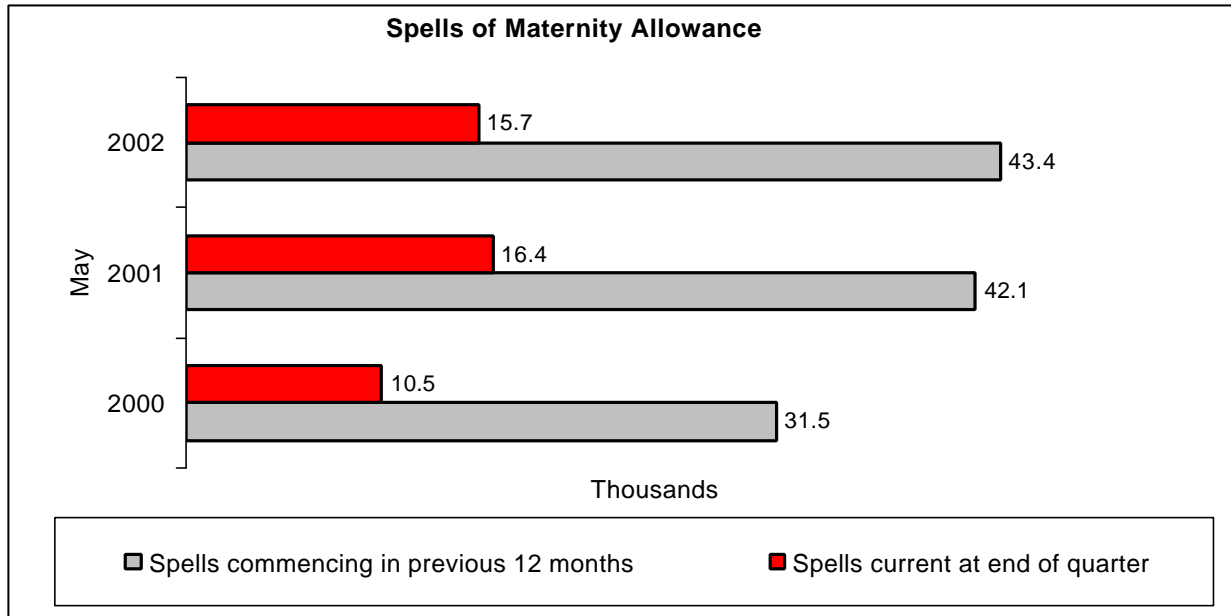
The number of qualifying children in the fully assessed caseload has increased by 3% overall since May 2001.



These figures are not seasonally adjusted. Comparisons should be made 'year on year'.

## Appendix 3 – Maternity Allowance

At the end of May 2002 there were 15.7 thousand spells of Maternity Allowance in payment, 49.4% up on two years earlier, and reflecting the increase in the number of new spells.



### Maternity Allowance rates

	Higher rate <sup>1</sup>	Lower rate	Increase for dependants	<i>£ per week</i>
Apr-92	.	42.25		25.50
Apr-93	.	43.75		26.40
Apr-94	.	44.55		26.90
Oct-94	52.50	44.55		26.90
Apr-95	52.50	45.55		27.50
Apr-96	54.55	47.35		28.55
Apr-97	55.70	48.35		29.15
Apr-98	57.70	50.10		30.20
Apr-99	59.55	51.70		31.15
Apr-00	60.20	52.25		31.50
Apr-01	62.20 <sup>2</sup>	.		32.55
Apr-02	75.00	.		33.10

**Notes:**

1. The woman must be an employee in the 15<sup>th</sup> week before the baby is expected (the 'qualifying week').
2. In April 2001 the higher and lower rates of maternity allowance were abolished and replaced by a standard rate.

## Methodology

A full description of the methodology used to produce these analyses and the possible uses that can be made of the data is available from the contact point listed earlier in this publication.

### *Summary of methodology*

These analyses have been constructed by matching 5% samples for the individual benefits/tax credits that they cover. People in these individual samples are selected using the last two digits of the national insurance number (NINO). This sampling scheme ensures that the same set of people will be selected for each individual benefit/tax credit and time period for which they have a live claim or award.

To produce the client group analyses, a common 'snapshot' date is chosen and the NINOs for each person claiming a benefit or receiving a tax credit on this date are selected. The NINOs are then matched to produce an overall data set for those who are claiming at least one benefit or receiving a tax credit on the snapshot date. The individual data items used for the various analyses (e.g. age, sex, number of children for which additional benefit payable) are then taken from the source data sets and additional variables are then derived (e.g. statistical group, family type).

This methodology gives a 'best estimate' of the overall number of claimants of benefits and recipients of tax credits. However, there are some minor limitations, e.g. the sample of JSA claimants is taken about two weeks before the snapshot date. The best estimates for the numbers claiming each benefit are still given by the individual samples from which the data are drawn. These are published by DWP Analytical Services Directorate and tax credit statistics are published by Inland Revenue Analysis and Research Services.

## Children and Families

These analyses are based on children in families where the claimant receives an additional allowance of benefit for children or young adult dependants (i.e. those aged 16-18 and still in full-time education); AND those children in families in receipt of contribution-based JSA or JSA National Insurance credits only, with children or young adult dependants recorded in the assessment. Additional amounts are payable for all dependant children in families receiving income related benefits (i.e. Income Support or Jobseeker's Allowance (Income Based)) or tax credits. The main gaps are children of claimants of Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance, for whom children information is incomplete; and children of claimants of Disability Living Allowance, for whom no children information is recorded.

### *Family type*

The 'family type' analyses (i.e. single, couple, not known) in tables 2, 3 and 15 are based primarily on claimants who receive additional amounts of benefit or tax credit for their partner. These amounts are payable for all partners of claimants of income related benefits or recipients of tax credits, which are received by the majority of people covered by these analyses. The main gap comes from claimants of IB/SDA where additional benefit is payable only to those who have a partner who is not working and is looking after children. Most IB/SDA claimants do not qualify for these allowances, though the DWP Family Resources Survey (FRS) suggests that about half have a partner.

This table explains the definitions used in the 'family type' tables:

Family type	Definition
Couple	People who receive an additional allowance of benefit or tax credit for their partner; or those in receipt of contribution-based JSA or JSA national insurance credits only, with a partner recorded.
Single	People who have their status recorded as single and therefore do not receive an additional allowance of benefit or tax credit for a partner.
Not known	People who do not have a marital status recorded and are not receiving an additional allowance of benefit or tax credit for a partner. These are mainly IB/SDA claimants and include a small number who receive allowances for dependants but not partners.

### *Clerical cases*

Some of the claims to each of the key benefits featured in this bulletin are not administered using the relevant DWP computer system. These claims are administered clerically and make up a very small proportion of people of working age who claim a key benefit. Therefore most clerical cases have been excluded, except Income Support claims where clerical cases are included.

## Population Estimates

The Office of National Statistics have revised the population estimates. The figures for the years 1991-2000 will not be released until 13<sup>th</sup> February 2003. Therefore there are currently no comparisons available for percentage of the population.

## Sampling error

The analyses in this report are subject to 'sampling error', i.e. by chance the number of cases in the sample with certain characteristics (e.g. "with children") may produce rated up estimates for the population which are slightly lower or slightly higher than the true population value. An indication of the effect of these sampling errors can be gained from the table of 'confidence intervals' below. Each figure shown in the tables in this report is a best estimate based on the sample data. The true number will most probably lie somewhere in a range around this estimate. The size of this range is usually indicated by a '95% confidence interval'. There is only a 1 in 20 chance that the true value lies outside of this range. Usually this interval is approximately symmetric so, for example, an estimate of 10,000 is really showing that the true value probably lies in the range 9,100 to 10,900.

Approximate 95% confidence intervals for a sample based on 1 in every 20 cases in the population are shown below for estimates of 1,000 or more.

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

The above method applies only to estimates of numbers of people and not to other characteristics (such as percentages).

