

Client Group Analysis

Quarterly bulletin on families with children on key benefits

November 2001

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Definitions and conventions

Key Benefits

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

Tax credits

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

Symbols and conventions

Working age is: 16 to 64 years for men
 16 to 59 years for women
Population estimates are mid-year from 1999 to 2000
Population figures for young adult dependants are derived from Child Benefit data

"-" less than 500
"." not applicable

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 November 2001 2.5 million children were living in families claiming a key benefit (the term 'children' refers collectively to children aged 0-15 and young adult dependants aged 16-18 in full-time education). This number was 7.7% down on two years earlier. While numbers classed as 'Unemployed' fell by 32.8% over this period, and those classed as 'Lone Parents' by 6.5% the Sick & Disabled rose by 2.6% (Table 1).
- Although the number of families with children less than 16 years, where the benefit claimant was single, fell between November 1999 and November 2001 (as did the number where the claimant had a partner), a greater *proportion* of children were living in families where the claimant was single (72.5% compared with 70.5% two years earlier)(Table 3).
- Amongst the Sick & Disabled Group, proportionally fewer children were under the age of five, reflecting the older age profile of those claiming a sickness & disability benefit (although some of this group's ages were unknown)(Table 4)
- The percentage of children on benefit for at least two years was 63% in November 2001. This increased from 59% in November 1999. Conversely, the percentage of children on benefit for under one year has dropped from 26% in November 1999 to 22% in November 2001(Table 6). For the Sick & Disabled Group the figure was higher: 75% (Table 5) at November 2001.
- 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 27% in the London Government Office Region (GOR) down to 12% in the South East GOR (Table 7).
- 67% of 'key benefit' children were in families that were claiming IS only (Table 8).
- While 4% of families claiming child benefit had four or more children (November 2001), the figure was 8% for families on key benefits. For the Unemployed the figure was higher: 12% (Table 13).

Tables and charts

Children on Benefit

Table 1 Children and young adult dependants of claimants of key benefits by statistical group: November 1999 to November 2001

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>					
	Number of children/dependants ¹					
	Nov-99	%	Nov-00	%	Nov-01	%
All statistical groups	2,720	100	2,613	100	2,512	100
Unemployed	297	11	250	10	200	8
Sick & Disabled	641	24	654	25	658	26
Lone Parents	1,704	63	1,643	63	1,593	63
Others	78	3	66	3	61	2

Notes:

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

- At November 2001 2.5 million children (19.2% 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. The total number of children in families claiming a key benefit was 7.7% down on two years earlier.
- While numbers classed as 'Unemployed' fell by 32.8% over this period, and those classed as 'Lone Parents' by 6.5%, the 'Sick & Disabled' group rose by 2.6%.

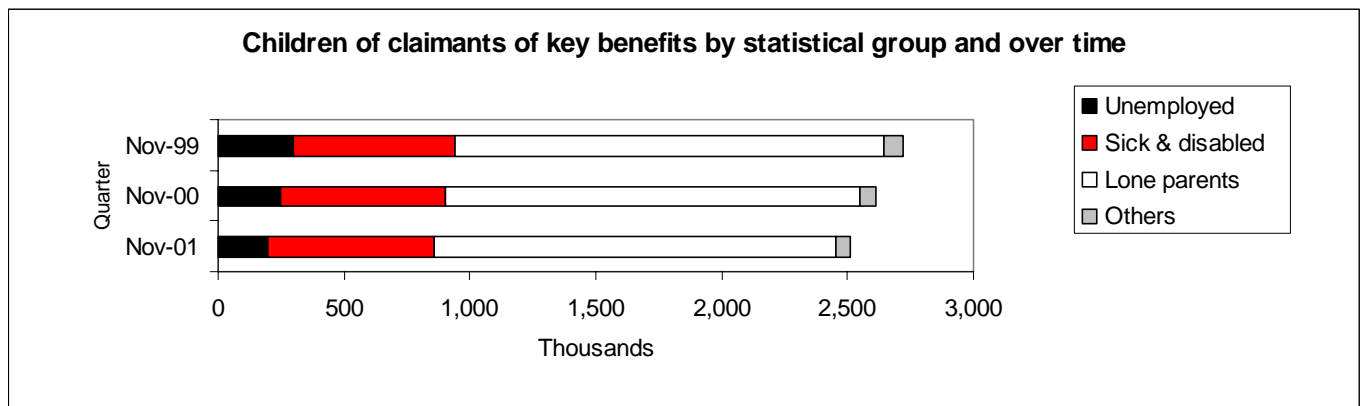


Table 2 Children and young adult dependants¹ of claimants of key benefits by statistical group of family & family type: November 2001

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 ²	Family Type		
			Couple	Single	Not known			Couple	Single	Not known
All statistical groups	2,343	20	595	1,699	50	169	12	58	110	-
Unemployed	178	2	172	6	-	22	1	12	10	-
Sick & Disabled	588	5	368	169	50	71	5	40	30	-
Lone Parents	1,523	13	-	1,523	-	70	5	-	70	-
Others	55	-	54	1	-	6	-	6	-	-

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.

- The percentage of under-16s living in key benefit households was 20% at November 2001; this compared with 12% for those aged 16-18 in full time education.

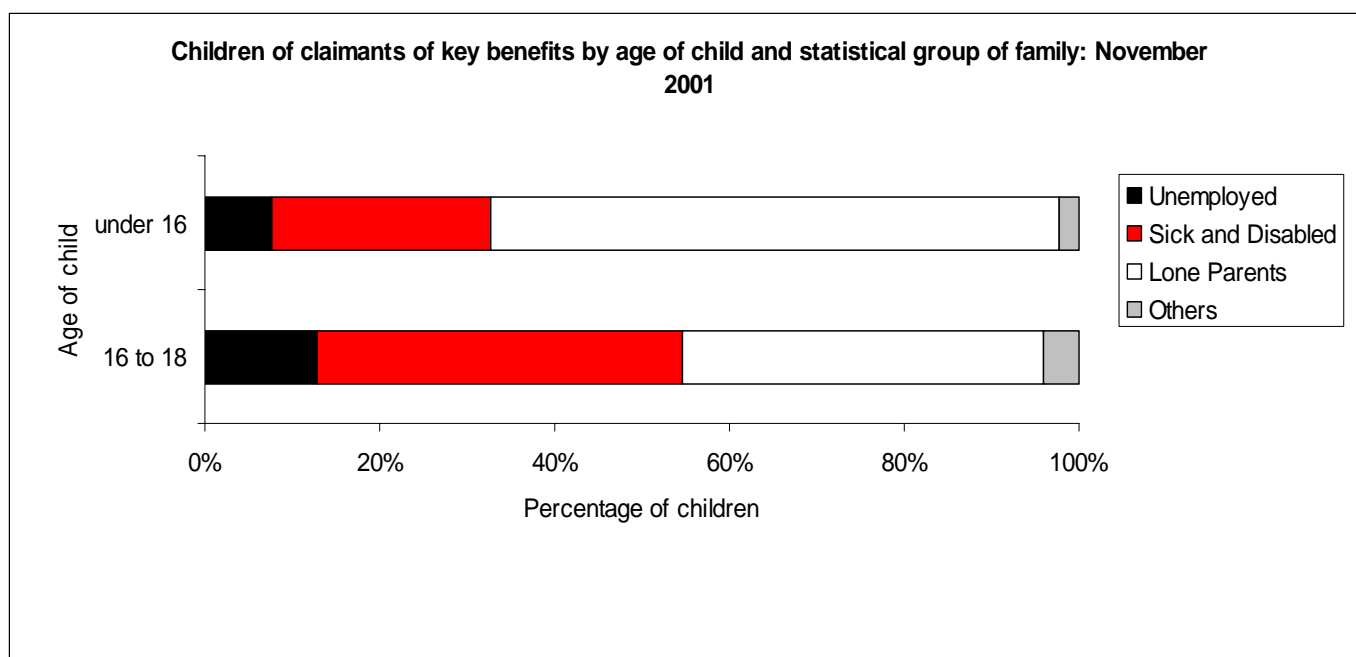


Table 3 Children and young adult dependants¹ of claimants of key benefits by family type: November 1999 to November 2001

	<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 ²	Family Type		
Couple			Single	Not known	Couple			Single	Not Known	
Nov 1999	2,553	22	693	1,801	60	167	11	62	105	-
Nov 2000	2,446	21	645	1,745	56	167	11	59	108	-
Nov 2001	2,343	20	595	1,699	50	169	12	58	110	-

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

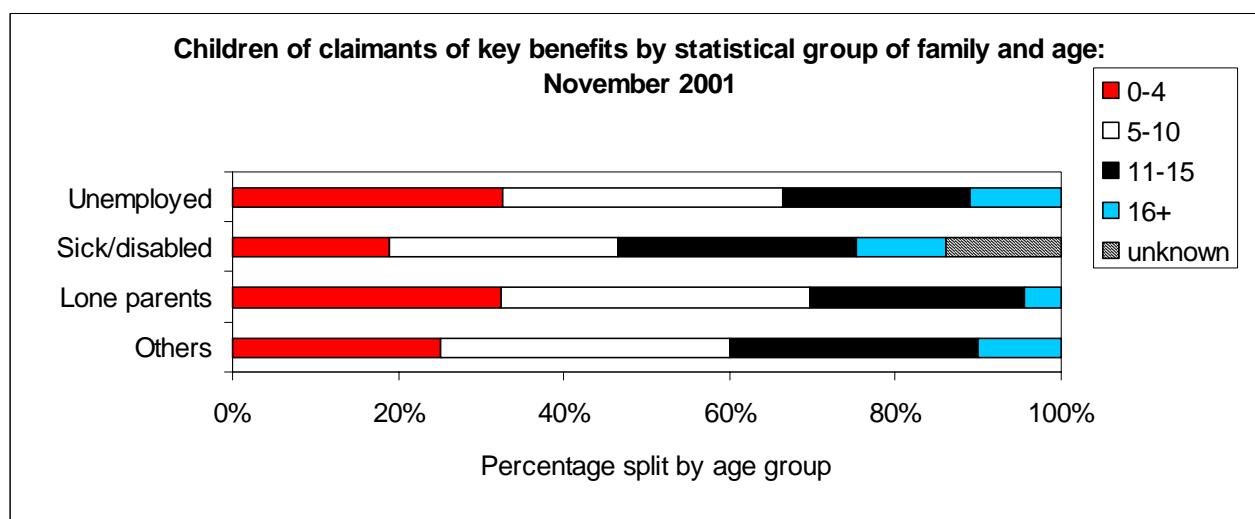
- Although the number of families with children less than 16 years old where the benefit claimant was single, fell between November 1999 and November 2001 (as did the number where the claimant had a partner), a greater *proportion* of children were living in families where the claimant was single (72.5% compared with 70.5% two years earlier).
- For 16-18 year olds the *proportion* of children living in families where the claimant was single was 62.9% in November 1999 and this increased to 65.4% in November 2001.

Table 4 Children and young adult dependants¹ of claimants of key benefits by statistical group of family and age of youngest child: November 2001

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>											
	All children/deps	%	Under 5	%	5 to under 11	%	11 to under 16	%	16 or over	%	Not known	%
All statistical groups	2,512	100	721	29	866	34	666	27	169	7	91	4
Unemployed	200	100	65	33	67	34	45	23	22	11	-	0
Sick & Disabled	658	100	124	19	182	28	190	29	71	11	91	14
Lone Parents	1,593	100	516	32	596	37	412	26	70	4	-	0
Others	61	100	15	25	21	34	18	30	6	10	-	0

Notes:

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



- Amongst the Sick & Disabled Group, proportionally fewer children were under the age of five, reflecting 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 69.8% being aged under 11.

Table 5 Children and young adult dependants¹ of key benefits by statistical group of family and duration of claim: November 2001

Thousands and percentages

	All durations		Duration of oldest claim ²									
			Under 3 months		3 to under 6 months		6 months to under 1 year		1 to under 2 years		2 years or over	
		%		%		%		%		%		%
All statistical groups	2,512	100	162	6	156	6	238	9	367	15	1,589	63
Unemployed	200	100	65	33	36	18	38	19	31	16	28	14
Sick & Disabled	658	100	18	3	24	4	44	7	79	12	493	75
Lone Parents	1,593	100	72	5	89	6	149	9	246	15	1,037	65
Others	61	100	7	11	6	10	7	11	11	18	31	51

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.

- Of those children in families on a key benefit, 63% had been on benefit for at least two years (compared to 59% at November 1999). For the Sick & Disabled group the figure was 75% while that for the unemployed was only 14%.
- Of those children in families classed as unemployed, 70% had been on benefit for less than a year.

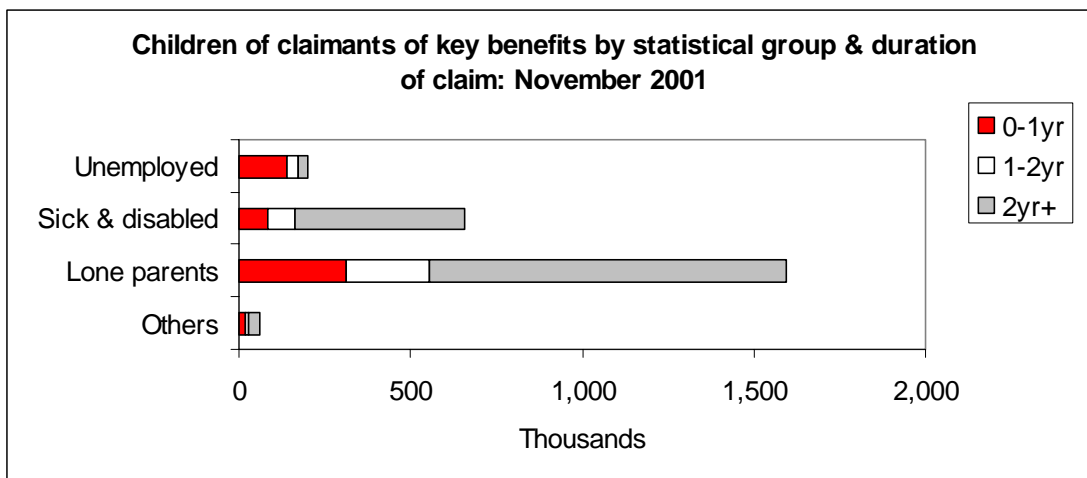


Table 6: Children and young adult dependants¹ of claimants of key benefits by duration of claim: November 1999 to November 2001.

		<i>Thousands and percentages</i>				
		Duration of oldest claim ²				
	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
Nov 1999	2,720	217	201	289	396	1,618
%	100	8	7	11	15	59
Nov 2000	2,613	197	175	259	394	1,588
%	100	8	7	10	15	61
Nov 2001	2,512	162	156	238	367	1,589
%	100	6	6	9	15	63

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*

- The percentage of children in families claiming benefit for at least two years was 63% in November 2001. This increased from 59% in November 1999. Conversely, the percentage of children in families claiming benefit for under one year has dropped from 26% in November 1999 to 21% in November 2001.

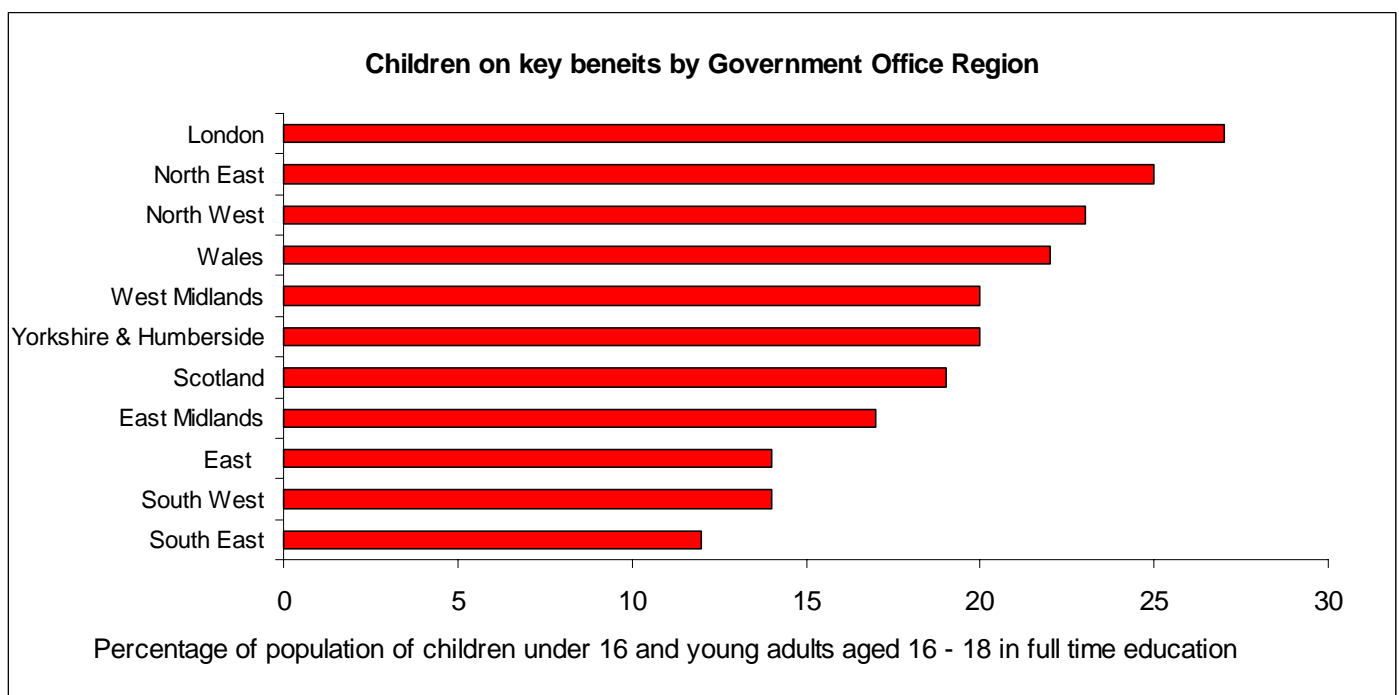
Table 7 Children and young adult dependants¹ of claimants of key benefits by Government Office Region: November 2001

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>	
	<i>'000</i>	<i>% of pop²</i>
Great Britain	2,512	19
England	2,145	19
North East	143	25
North West	363	23
Yorkshire and Humberside	234	20
East Midlands	157	17
West Midlands	254	20
East	170	14
London	455	27
South East	222	12
South West	147	14
Wales	150	22
Scotland	215	19
SDA/IB claimants living abroad	1	.

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 (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 27% in the London Government Office Region (GOR) down to 12% in the South East GOR.



Children of claimants of key benefits, as a percentage of population aged under 16 or aged 16-19 in full time education: November 2001

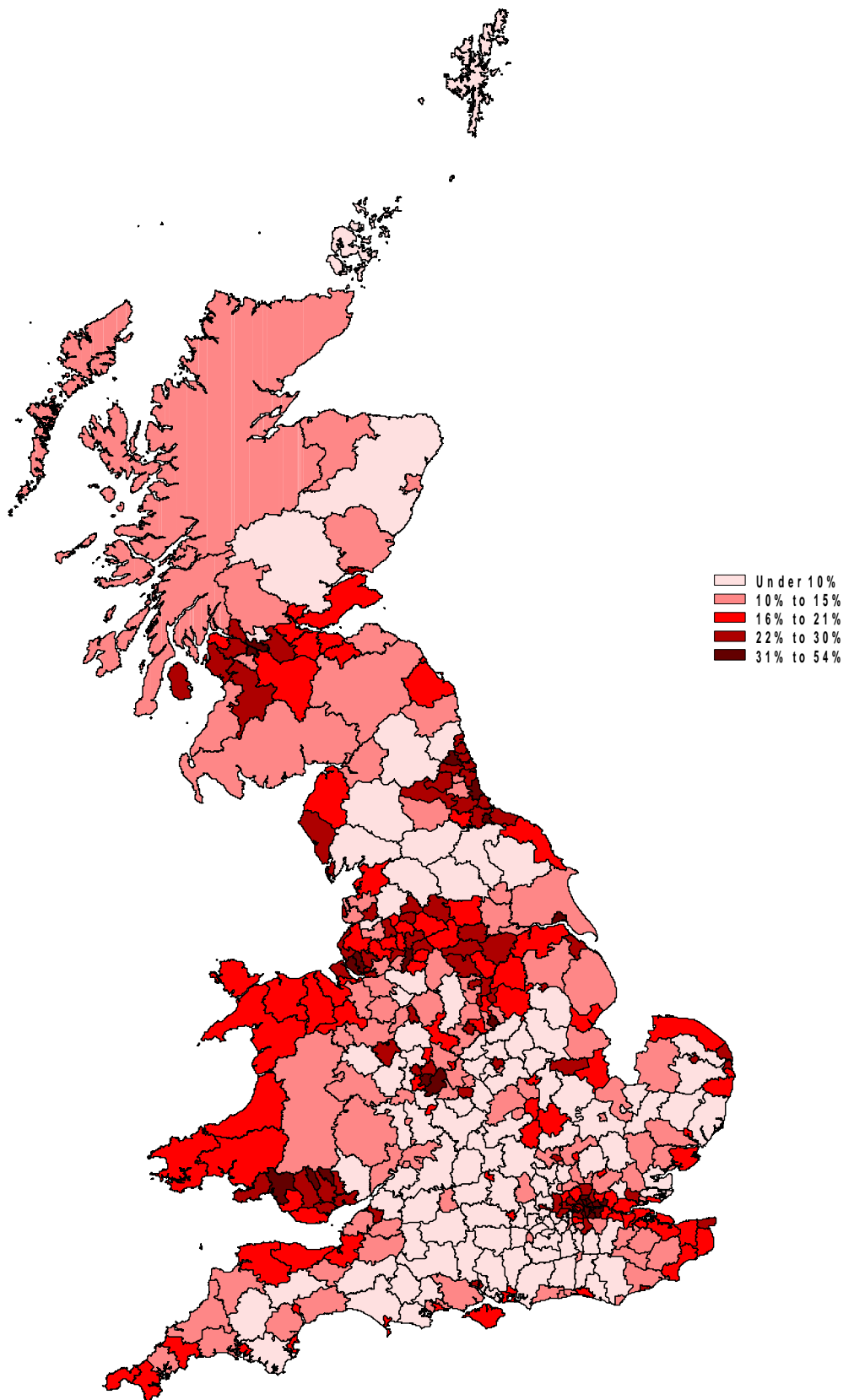


Table 8 Children and young adult dependants¹ of claimants of combinations of key benefits: November 2001

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>	
	Number of children/deps	% population ²
All combinations	2,512	19
IS only	1,691	13
JSA only	197	2
IS & IB	311	2
IS,IB & DLA ³	142	1
IB only	49	-
IB & DLA	39	-
IS & DLA	46	-
IS, DLA & SDA	23	-
IS & SDA	8	-
DLA & SDA	2	-
DLA & JSA	1	-
SDA only	1	-
Others ⁴	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*

- 67% of 'key benefit' children were in families claiming IS only.

Families on Benefit

Table 9 Families¹ on key benefits by statistical group and duration of claim: November 2001

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>											
	All durations		Duration of oldest claim ²									
			Under 3 months	%	3 to under 6 months	%	6 months to under 1 year	%	1 to under 2 years	%	2 years or over	%
All client groups	1,313	100	85	6	84	6	132	10	198	15	814	62
Unemployed	95	100	33	35	17	18	18	19	14	15	13	14
Sick & Disabled	347	100	9	3	12	3	23	7	41	12	262	76
Lone parents	845	100	40	5	52	6	88	10	139	16	526	62
Others	26	100	3	12	3	12	3	12	4	15	13	50

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.

- 62% of families on key benefits had been on benefit for at least two years. For the sick and disabled group the figure was 76% while that for the unemployed was only 14%.
- 72% of families classed as unemployed had been on benefit for less than a year.

Table 10 Families¹ on key benefits by duration of claim: November 1999 to November 2001

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>						
	All durations	Duration of oldest claim ²					
		Under 3 months	3 to under 6 months	6 months to under 1 year	1 to under 2 years	2 years or over	
Nov 1999	1,420	113	106	155	212	834	
%	100	8	7	11	15	59	
Nov 2000	1,364	105	93	140	210	817	
%	100	8	7	10	15	60	
Nov 2001	1,313	85	84	132	198	814	
%	100	7	6	10	15	62	

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

- In the last two years the number of families on a benefit for at least two years increased from 59% in November 1999 to 62% in November 2001. In the same period the percentage of families on a benefit for under 1 year dropped from 26% to 23%.

Table 11 Families¹ on key benefits by statistical group and age of youngest child: November 2001

Thousands and percentages

	All ages		Age of youngest child								Not known	
		%	Under 5	%	5-11	%	11-16	%	16+	%		%
All statistical groups	1,313	100	573	44	398	30	235	18	52	4	55	4
Unemployed	95	100	48	51	23	24	13	14	12	13	-	-
Sick & Disabled	347	100	95	27	88	25	78	22	32	9	55	-
Lone Parents	845	100	420	50	281	33	139	16	6	1	-	-
Others	26	100	11	42	8	31	5	19	2	8	-	-

Notes:

1. Claimants with children aged under 16 or young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable.

- Of the youngest children of families on key benefits, 44% 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).

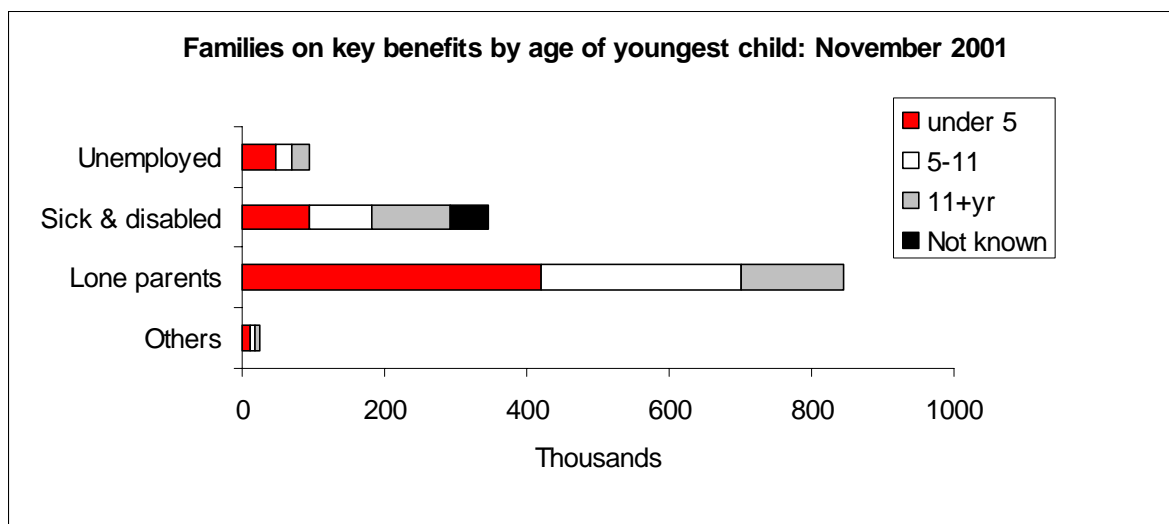


Table 12 Families¹ on key benefits with children and/or young adult dependants: November 1999 to November 2001

		<i>Thousands and percentages</i>				
		Age of youngest child				
All families		Under 5	5 to under 11	11 to under 16	16 or over	Not known
Nov 1999	1,420	628	433	240	52	67
%	100	44	30	17	4	5
Nov 2000	1,364	602	414	237	51	60
%	100	44	30	17	4	4
Nov 2001	1,313	573	398	235	52	55
%	100	44	30	18	4	4

Notes:

1 Claimants with children aged under 16 or young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable.

- Between November 1999 and November 2001 there was little change in the age profile of the youngest child in families on key benefits.

Table 13 Families¹ on key benefits by statistical group and number of children: November 2001

		<i>Thousands</i>			
		Number of children			
All families		One	Two	Three	Four or more
All statistical groups	1,313	584	422	196	111
Unemployed	95	37	30	17	12
Sick & Disabled	347	164	103	49	31
Lone parents	845	375	282	126	63
Others	26	8	8	5	5

Notes:

1 Claimants with children aged under 16 or young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable.

- While 4% of families claiming child benefit had four or more children (November 2001), the figure was 8% for families on key benefits. For the unemployed the figure was higher: 12%.

Table 14 Children and young adult dependants¹ of claimants of key benefits and/or recipients of tax credits by statistical group of family: November 1999 to November 2001

Thousands and percentages

	Number of children/dependants ¹					
	Nov-99	%	Nov-00	%	Nov-01	%
All statistical groups	4,491	100	4,770	100	4,927	100
Unemployed	298	7	251	5	201	4
Sick & Disabled	649	14	666	14	671	14
Lone Parents	1,704	38	1,643	34	1,593	32
Others	78	2	66	1	61	1
Working Family	1,746	39	2,122	44	2,375	48
Working Disabled	14	-	21	-	26	1

Notes:

1. Children aged under 16 and young adult dependants aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable.

Table 15 Children and young adult dependants¹ of claimants of key benefits and/or recipients of tax credits by statistical group of family & family type: November 2001

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 ²	Family Type		
			Couple	Single	Not known			Couple	Single	Not known
All statistical groups	4,589	39	1,861	2,678	50	338	24	129	209	-
Unemployed	180	2	173	7	-	22	2	12	10	-
Sick & Disabled	599	5	375	174	50	72	5	41	31	-
Lone Parents	1,523	13	-	1,523	-	70	5	-	70	-
Others	55	-	54	1	-	6	-	6	-	-
Working Family	2,210	19	1,245	965	-	165	12	68	97	-
Working Disabled	23	-	15	8	-	3	-	2	1	-

Notes:

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

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 dependants¹ of claimants of key benefits and/or recipients of tax credits by statistical group of family and age of child: November 2001

Thousands and percentages

	Number of children/dependants ¹											
	All ages	%	Under 5	%	5 to under 11	%	11 to under 16	%	16 or over	%	Not known	%
All statistical groups	4,927	100	1,394	28	1,750	36	1,356	28	338	7	90	2
Unemployed	201	100	66	33	68	34	46	23	22	11	-	-
Sick & Disabled	671	100	127	19	187	28	194	29	72	11	90	13
Lone Parents	1,593	100	516	32	596	37	412	26	70	4	-	-
Others	61	100	15	25	21	34	18	30	6	10	-	-
Working Family	2,375	100	664	28	870	37	676	28	165	7	-	-
Working Disabled	26	100	5	19	8	31	10	38	3	12	-	-

Notes:

1 Children aged under 16 and young adult dependants aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable.

Table 17 Children and young adult dependants¹ of claimants of key benefits and/or recipients of tax credits by statistical group of family and duration of claim: November 2001

Thousands and percentages

	Duration of oldest claim ²											
	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	%
All statistical groups	4,927	100	490	10	476	10	692	14	949	19	2,321	47
Unemployed	201	100	53	26	40	20	42	21	35	17	32	16
Sick & Disabled	671	100	17	3	27	4	46	7	82	12	499	74
Lone Parents	1,593	100	69	4	89	6	150	9	247	16	1,037	65
Others	61	100	6	10	6	10	7	11	11	18	31	51
Working Family	2,375	100	344	14	312	13	445	19	569	24	706	30
Working Disabled	26	100	2	8	1	4	3	12	5	19	16	62

Notes:

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

2 Oldest benefit payable during current spell of benefit receipt

Table 18 Families¹ on key benefits and/or recipients of tax credits by statistical group of family and duration: November 2001

	<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	
		%		%		%		%		%		%
All statistical groups	2,551	100	262	10	252	10	362	14	493	19	1,182	46
Unemployed	96	100	28	29	19	20	19	20	15	16	14	15
Sick & Disabled	353	100	8	2	13	4	24	7	42	12	265	75
Lone Parents	845	100	38	4	52	6	89	11	140	17	527	62
Others	26	100	3	12	3	12	3	12	5	19	13	50
Working Family	1,216	100	184	15	164	13	225	19	288	24	354	29
Working Disabled	14	100	1	7	1	7	1	7	3	21	9	64

Notes:

1 Claimants with children aged under 16 or young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable.

2 Oldest benefit payable during current spell of benefit receipt.

Table 19 Families¹ on key benefits and/or recipients of tax credits by statistical group of family and age of youngest child: November 2001

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>											
	All ages		Age of youngest child								Not known	
		%	Under 5	%	5-11	%	11-16	%	16+	%		%
All statistical groups	2,551	100	1,104	43	811	32	476	19	105	4	55	2
Unemployed	96	100	49	51	23	24	13	14	12	13	-	-
Sick & Disabled	353	100	98	28	90	25	79	22	32	9	55	16
Lone Parents	845	100	420	50	281	33	139	16	6	1	-	-
Others	26	100	11	42	8	31	5	19	2	8	-	-
Working Family	1,216	100	523	43	406	33	235	19	52	4	-	-
Working Disabled	14	100	4	29	5	36	4	29	1	7	-	-

Notes:

1. Claimants with children aged under 16 or young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable.

Table 20 Families¹ on key benefits and/or recipients of tax credits by statistical group and number of children: November 2001

Thousands and percentages

	All families	Number of children			
		One	Two	Three	Four or more
All statistical groups	2,551	1,063	886	399	202
Unemployed	96	38	30	17	12
Sick & Disabled	353	166	105	50	32
Lone Parents	845	375	282	126	63
Others	26	8	8	5	5
Working Family	1,216	470	456	201	89
Working Disabled	14	6	5	2	1

Notes:

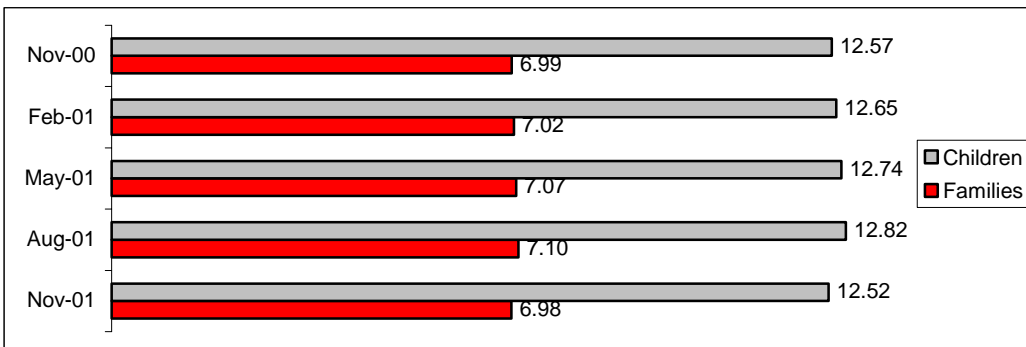
1. Claimants with children under 16 or young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable.

Appendices

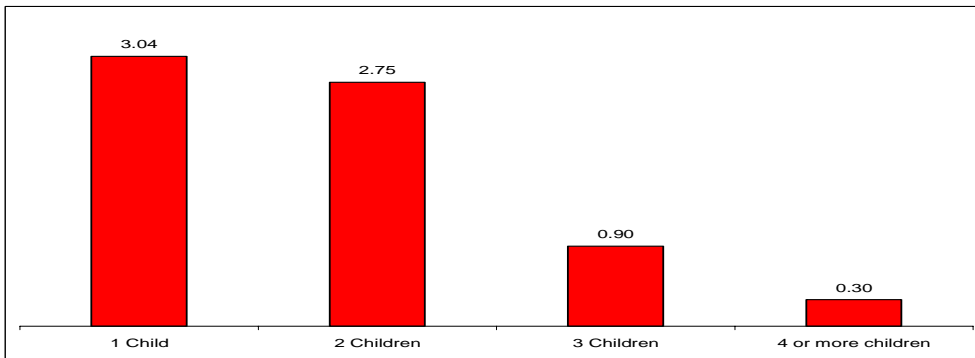
Appendix 1 – Child Benefit

- At the end of November 2001 there were around 6.98 million families receiving a payment of Child Benefit and 12.52 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.

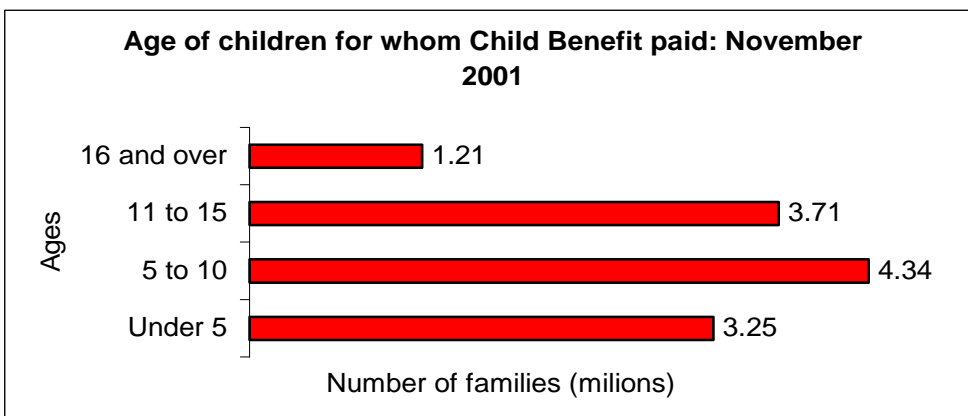
Child Benefit caseload: Families and children (millions), November 2001



Child Benefit families by number of children, November 2001 (millions)



Child Benefit caseload by age of children, November 2001 (millions)

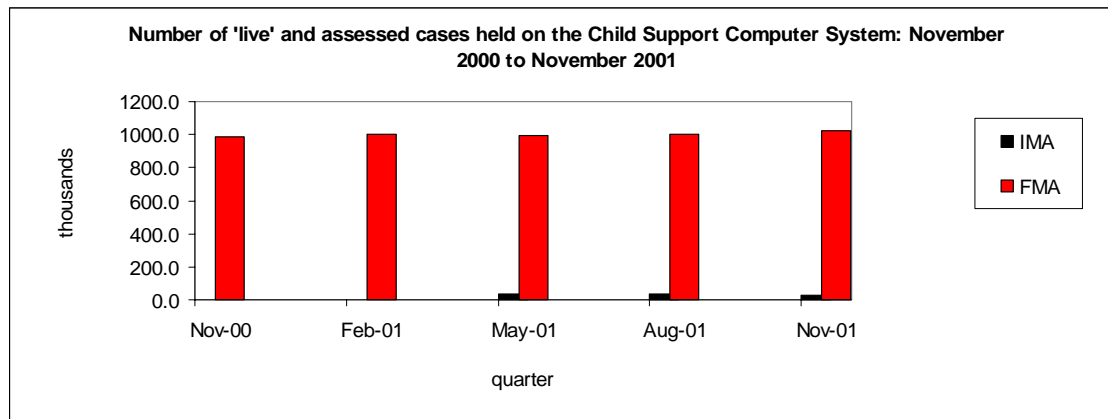


Child Benefit rates (£ per week)

	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

Appendix 2 – Child Support Agency

At the end of November 2001 there were 1019.0 thousand 'live' and fully assessed cases held on the Child Support Computer System (CSCS).



Notes:

- Following investigations into the over-estimation of IMA figures, we are now able to provide accurate IMA figures using a 100% SCAN OF CSA work in hand totals taken on a monthly basis. We are now able to provide the revised IMA totals for May 2001 onwards. All IMA figures previous to this were calculated using the old methodology and are subject to over-estimation.
- The average FMA for all non-resident parents (NRPs) rose from £20.33 in November 2000 to £20.81 twelve months later. The average for employed NRPs was £38.45 per week at November 2001, slightly higher the November 2000 figure (£38.30). Self-employed NRPs had a slightly lower average FMA in November 2001 (£22.75) compared with November 2000 (£22.83). 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: November 2000 to November 2001

	NRPs with a maintenance assessment	
	FMA (thousands)	Average £ pw
November 2000	989.9	£20.33
February 2001	998.5	£20.32
May 2001	995.9	£20.57
August 2001	1,001.5	£20.77
November 2001	1,019.0	£20.81

- 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, November 2000 – November 2001: full assessments

Thousands and percentages

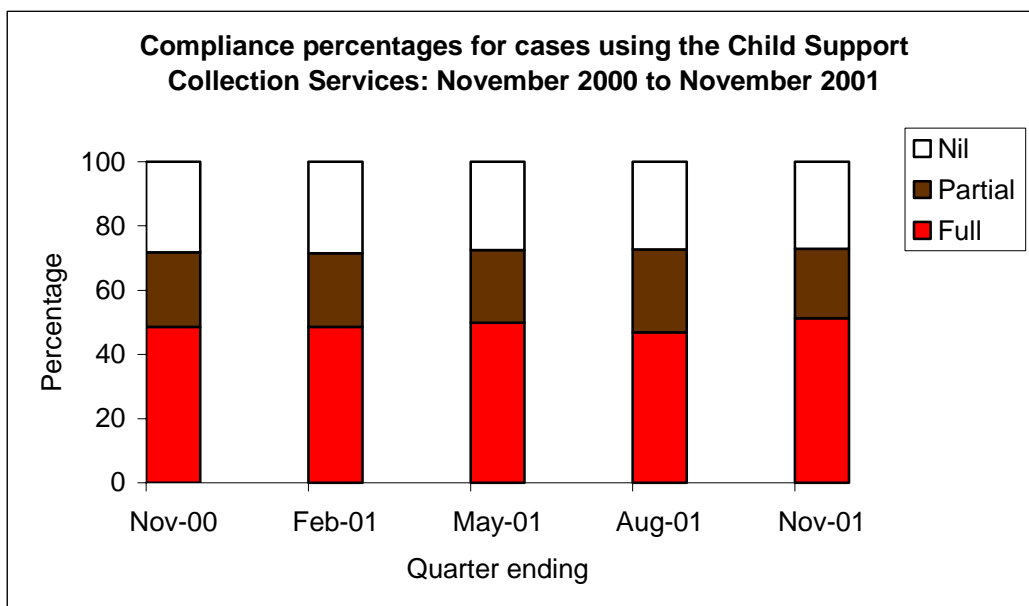
	Total	PWC Benefit Status							
		Income Support		JSA (IB)		WFTC		Other	
			%		%		%		%
November 2000	989.9	391.5	39.5	11.0	1.1	236.6	23.9	350.8	35.4
February 2001	998.5	393.3	39.4	10.8	1.1	244.6	24.5	349.9	35.0
May 2001	995.9	383.5	38.5	9.2	0.9	243.1	24.4	360.2	36.2
August 2001	1,001.5	383.9	38.3	9.6	1.0	252.6	25.2	355.4	35.5
November 2001	1,019.0	380.9	37.4	8.6	0.8	258.0	25.3	371.4	36.5

- 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.

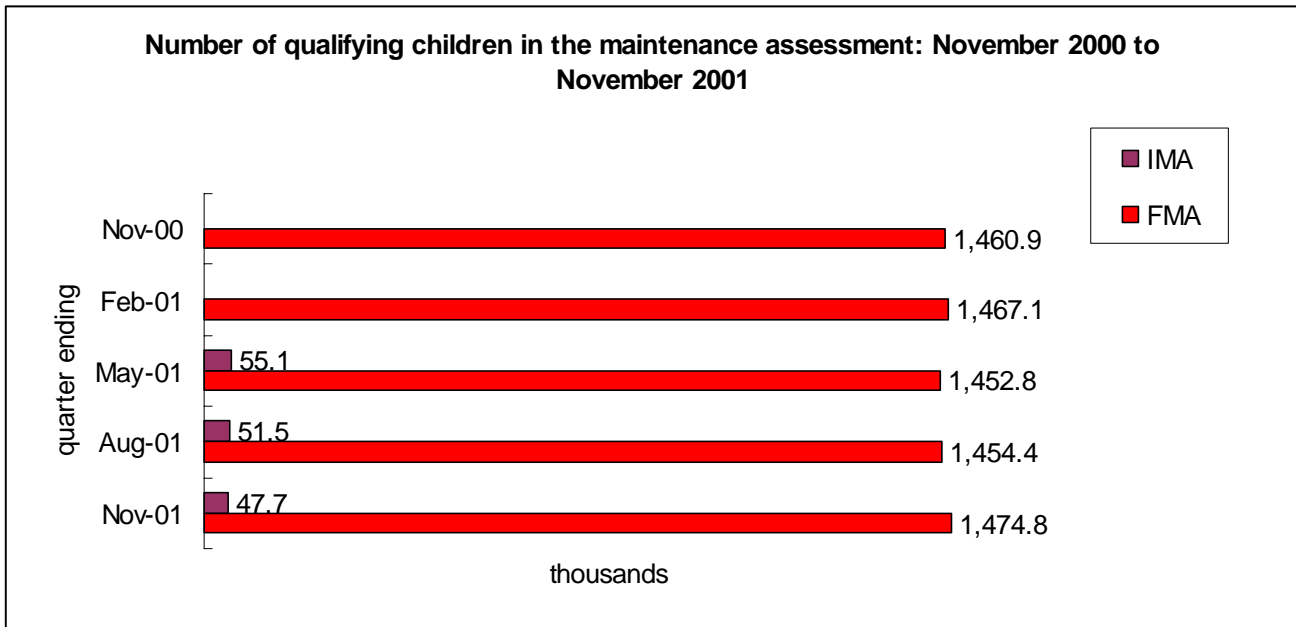
Table 3 Compliance levels for 'live and fully assessed' cases, November 2000 to November 2001 caseload

Thousands

Month	Total	Not Applicable	Full	Partial	Nil
November 2000	989.9	621.3	179.0	85.6	103.9
February 2001	998.5	632.8	177.6	84.0	104.2
May 2001	995.9	627.6	183.6	83.3	101.5
August 2001	1,001.5	631.5	173.2	95.8	101.0
November 2001	1,019.0	647.4	190.4	80.4	100.7

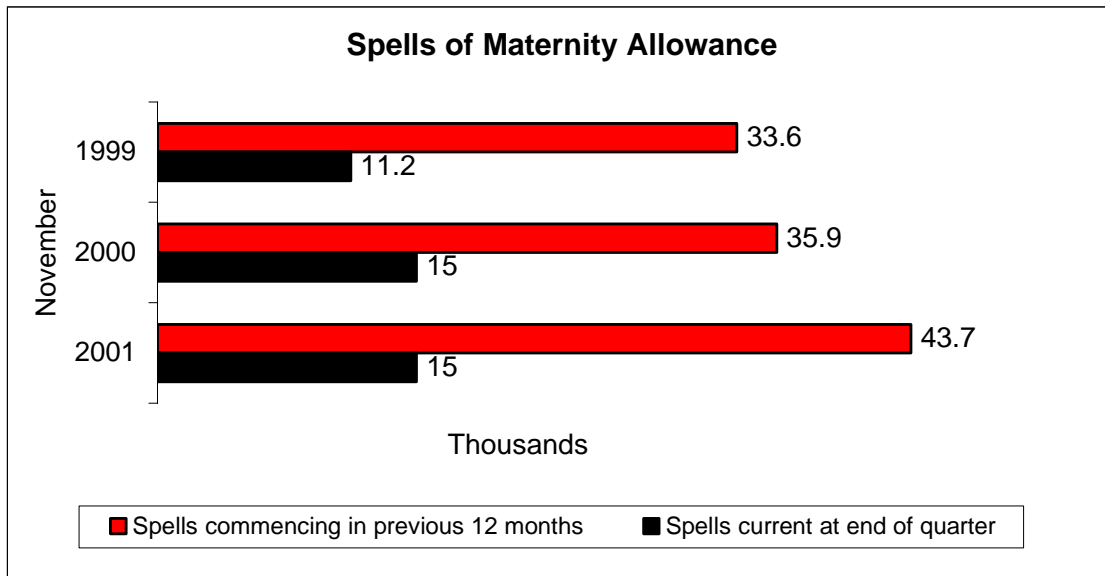


- The number of qualifying children in the fully assessed caseload has increased by 1% overall since November 2000.



Appendix 3 – Maternity Allowance

At the end of November 2001 there were 15 thousand spells of Maternity Allowance in payment, 34% up on two years earlier, and reflecting the increase in the number of new spells.



Maternity Allowance rates

	Higher rate ¹	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 ²			32.55

Notes:

1. The woman must be an employee in the 15th 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.

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:

<i>Family type</i>	<i>Definition</i>
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.

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).

