

Notes

- 1 David Gordon et al (2000) *Poverty and social exclusion in Britain*, York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation.
- 2 See, for example, David Piachaud (2005) 'Child poverty, an overview', in Gabriel Preston (ed) *At greatest risk*, London: CPAG.
- 3 Nick Lyon, Matt Barnes and Daniel Sweiry (2006) *Families with children in Britain: Findings from the 2004 Families and Children Study (FACS)*, DWP Research Report No 340, London: DWP, p 201.
- 4 This assumes nobody other than parent(s) and their dependent children lives in the household. Where people outside this nuclear family share the household it becomes more complex, since poverty is measured through household rather than family income.
- 5 See, for example, David Darton, Donald Hirsch and Jason Strelitz (2003) *Tackling disadvantage, A 20-year enterprise*, York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation, p 14.
- 6 The four examples given here are some of the groups identified in Gabriel Preston (ed) (2005) *At greatest risk*, London: CPAG. Among various other groups at high risk are children of problem drug users and children with a parent in prison.
- 7 For a review of their situation see Sue Regan (2005) 'Children in acute housing need, in Gabriel Preston (ed) *At greatest risk*, London: CPAG.
- 8 Hugh Stickland and Richard Olsen (2005) 'Children with disabled parents', in Gabriel Preston (ed) *At greatest risk*, London: CPAG.
- 9 Pamela Fitzpatrick (2005) 'Asylum seeker families', in Gabriel Preston (ed) *At greatest risk*, London: CPAG.
- 10 See Sarah Cemlyn and Colin Clark, (2005) 'The social exclusion of Gypsy and Traveller children', in Gabriel Preston (ed) *At greatest risk*, London: CPAG.
- 11 See Donald Hirsch (2004) *Strategies against poverty – A shared road map*, York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation.
- 12 At present, different surveys come to contradictory conclusions. Paddy Hillyard, Grace Kelly, Eithne McLaughlin, Demi Patsios and Mike Tomlinson (2003) *Bare necessities – Poverty and social exclusion in Northern Ireland: key findings*, Belfast: Democratic Dialogue, appears to show that child poverty in Northern Ireland is substantially higher than in Britain. Department for Work and Pensions (2006) *Households below average income 1994/5-2004-5*, London: The Stationery Office, seems to show that the rates are around the same before housing costs, and lower in Northern Ireland than Britain when measured after housing costs. Flaws in data sampling may help explain this difference, but the reason needs to be probed further.
- 13 Goretti Horgan (2005) 'Child Poverty in Northern Ireland: the Limits of welfare-to-work policies', *Social Policy and Administration*, vol 39 no 1, February, pp49-64.
- 14 Commission on Families and the Wellbeing of Children (2005) *Families and the state – Two-way support and responsibilities*, Bristol: The Policy Press, p 60, citing especially J Corlyon, S Hunter and I Katz (2006: forthcoming) *The relationship between parenting and poverty*, York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

- 15 See Donald Hirsch (2006) *The cost of not ending child poverty – How we can think about it, how it might be measured, and some evidence*, Working paper (www.jrf.org.uk/child-poverty).
- 16 Barnardo's (2000) *Counting the cost of child poverty*, London: Barnardo's.
- 17 Jo Blanden and Steve Gibbons (2006) *The persistence of poverty across generations: A view from two British cohorts*, Bristol: The Policy Press.
- 18 European Community Household Panel survey, Eurostat.
- 19 Luxembourg Income Study.
- 20 Guy Palmer et al (2005) *Monitoring poverty and social exclusion 2005*, York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation, p 41.
- 21 *OECD Employment Outlook 2001*, p 134, shows the UK as the country where the highest proportion of parents in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) are lone parents. In most countries, over 60 per cent of lone parents worked, compared to around 40 per cent in the UK at the time of the survey in 1999, and just over 50 per cent by 2005.
- 22 Stephen Machin (2003) 'Wage inequality since 1975', in Richard Dickens et al (eds) *The Labour market under new Labour*, Basingstoke: Palgrave, p 195.
- 23 Jane Millar and Karen Gardiner (2004) *Low pay, household resources and poverty*, York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation, p 22. Low pay is defined here as below two thirds median pay.
- 24 That is, two parents working full time or a lone parent working full time.
- 25 Monica Magadi and Sue Middleton (2005) *Britain's poorest children revisited: Evidence from the BHPS (1994-2002)*, London: Save the Children, pp 116-17.
- 26 Paul Gregg, Susan Harkness and Lindsey Macmillian, (2006) *A review of issues relating to the labour market and economy, particularly in terms of the impact of labour market initiatives on children's income poverty*, Working paper (www.jrf.org.uk/child-poverty).
- 27 Nick Gould (2006) *Mental health and child poverty*, Working paper (www.jrf.org.uk/child-poverty).
- 28 Summarised in Stephen Machin and Sandra McNally (2006) *Education and child poverty: Literature review*, Working paper (www.jrf.org.uk/child-poverty).
- 29 Steve McIntosh and Anna Vignoles (2000) *Measuring and assessing the impact of basic skills on labour market outcomes*, CEE Discussion Paper No 3, London: London School of Economics Centre for the Economics of Education.
- 30 Stephen Machin and Sandra McNally (2006) *Education and child poverty: Literature review*, Working paper (www.jrf.org.uk/child-poverty).
- 31 Christine Skinner (2006) *Childcare: A review of the evidence*, Working paper (www.jrf.org.uk/child-poverty).
- 32 Jane Millar and Karen Gardiner (2004) *Low pay, household resources and poverty*, York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation, p 37. The other sources of income are largely from others in the household, such as grown-up children.
- 33 Ibid.
- 34 In 2004/05, a low-income family was entitled to an extra £42.30 in Child Tax Credit and Child Benefit for each child after the first one. The adjustment in income needs

- used in equivalising income of someone close to the poverty line would have been by less than this amount for additional children up to age 10, but by more for older children – for example, £51 for a 13-year-old (see Box 1 above).
- 35 See Jonathan Bradshaw, Naomi Finch, Ernese Mayhew, Veli-Matti Ritakallio and Christine Skinner (2006) *Child poverty in large families*, Bristol: The Policy Press/JRF.
- 36 Jonathan Bradshaw (2006) *How has the child poverty rate and composition changed?*, Working paper (www.jrf.org.uk/child-poverty).
- 37 Mike Brewer, Alissa Goodman, Jonathan Shaw and Luke Sibieta (2006), *Poverty and inequality in Britain 2006*, London: Institute for Fiscal Studies.
- 38 For example, Stephen Machin (2003) 'Wage inequality since 1975', in Richard Dickens, Paul Gregg and Jonathan Wadsworth, *The labour market under new Labour*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan shows that relative wages have stabilised in recent years, following widening inequality in previous decades.
- 39 Brewer et al, op cit.
- 40 Paul Gregg, Susan Harkness and Lindsey Macmillan (2006) *A review of issues relating to the labour market and economy, particularly in terms of the impact of labour market initiatives on children's income poverty*, Working paper (www.jrf.org.uk/child-poverty).
- 41 Brewer et al, op cit.
- 42 Figures for August 2005, Department for Work and Pensions' Tabulation Tool.
- 43 Millar and Gardiner, op cit.
- 44 Paul Gregg, Susan Harkness and Lindsey Macmillan (2006) *A review of issues relating to the labour market and economy, particularly in terms of the impact of labour market initiatives on children's income poverty*, Working paper (www.jrf.org.uk/child-poverty).
- 45 Ibid.
- 46 HM Treasury (2006) *Employment opportunity for all: Examining labour market trends in London*, London: HM Treasury.
- 47 2006 HM Treasury Budget, p 101.
- 48 OECD (2004) *Education at a glance 2004*, Paris: OECD, p 279.
- 49 OECD (2001) *Knowledge and skills for life, First results from PISA 2000*, Paris: OECD, p 308.
- 50 Guy Palmer, Jane Carr and Peter Kenway (2005) *Monitoring poverty and social exclusion 2005*, York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation.
- 51 For a full description of this modelling and its results, see *Micro-simulating child poverty in 2010 and 2020* by Mike Brewer, James Browne and Holly Sutherland, JRF Working Paper (www.jrf.org.uk).
- 52 The basis for this rise, here and in Packages A, D and E below, assumes that the relative amounts paid to meet the needs of a couple compared to a lone parent should be the same in Working Tax Credit as it is in Income Support. This implies that the couple element of Working Tax Credit should be 57 per cent higher than the lone-parent element, rather than identical as it is today.
- 53 That is, the extra cost of adopting Package E rather than Package D, divided by the extra children brought out of poverty by doing so.