

# The economically inactive who look after the family or home

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## Key points

- In autumn 2001, 2.4 million working-age people in the UK were economically inactive and looking after the family or home. Of these, 2.2 million were women.
- Around 12 per cent of all working-age women were economically inactive looking after the family or home in spring 2002, compared with 17 per cent in spring 1992.
- The changes over time are particularly notable for women aged 25-34, women who have children under school age, and women who have partners in employment.
- Around one in 20 working-age women educated to degree level or equivalent were economically inactive for domestic reasons in autumn 2001, compared with around one in five working-age women without any qualifications.
- Although still a very small proportion, men were almost twice as likely to be economically inactive for domestic reasons in autumn 2001 as in autumn 1992, and more than half of these men were caring for an adult or relative.

***This article, the third in a series on economic inactivity, focuses on the diminishing economic inactivity levels of those people looking after the family or home.***

## Introduction

CURRENTLY THERE are some eight million economically inactive people of working age in the UK, a fifth of the working-age population. These are mainly retired people, students, the long-term sick, the temporarily sick, and those who are looking after the family or home. This is a very large and disparate portion of society, with each group having a differing, and often complex relationship with the labour market. With record levels of employment and a growing economy, consideration needs to be given to alternative sources of labour supply for the future other than just the unemployed.

An article that previously appeared in *Labour Market Trends* described the overall patterns in economic inactivity

over the past 20 years (see pp69-88, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2002). A further two articles focused on inactive older men (see pp301-10, *Labour Market Trends*, June 2002), and the flows into and out of economic inactivity (see pp187-94, *Labour Market Trends*, April 2002). This article will examine the characteristics of the economically inactive looking after the family or home. Future articles will look at economic inactivity among students, and at regional and international differences.

Throughout the 1980s economic inactivity rates appeared to track the overall economic cycle in the same manner as the unemployment rate did. However, in more recent years, as the overall unemployment rate has

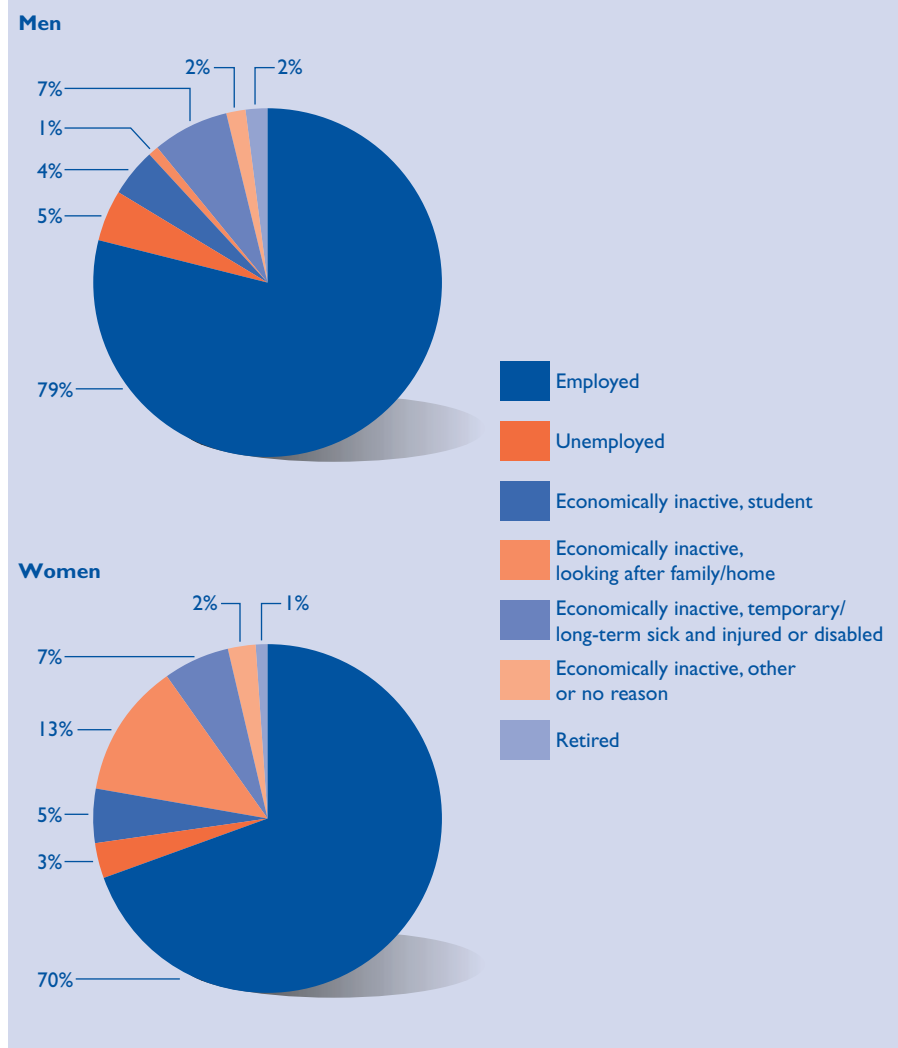
declined from 8 per cent to just under 5 per cent, the economic inactivity rate has remained level at around 22 per cent of the working-age population. There are now about five times as many economically inactive people as there are unemployed people. In 1984 there were around twice as many.

This stable economic inactivity rate is in fact masking large shifts in proportions of inactive men and women, due to approximately the same numbers of men leaving the labour market as women are joining it. Economic inactivity for men has increased from 12 per cent in spring 1984 to 16 per cent in spring 2002, and these men are mainly long-term sick or disabled (see *Figure 1*). The economic inactivity rate for women has decreased from 35 per cent in spring 1984 to 28 per cent in spring 2002. The most common reason for economic inactivity among women is domestic responsibilities. *Table 1* confirms that more than nine out of ten economically inactive working-age people looking after the family or home in autumn 2001 were women, and more than half of these women were economically inactive because they have a child under school age. A much smaller proportion of men were economically inactive for this reason, and over half were caring for a dependent adult or relative (this will be explored in more detail later). As the changes in levels of economic inactivity for those looking after the family or home are so specific to sex, this article will mainly focus on economically inactive women who look after the family or home.

### Why are economically inactive people who look after the family or home important?

The UK workforce is ageing.<sup>1</sup> This is because the 'baby boomers' and their children are progressing through the age distribution, and there is a decline in the nation's birth rate, resulting in a top-heavy age distribution. This means that over time, there will be a much higher proportion of women in the labour market of child-bearing age.

Figure 1 Economic activity status of working-age people; United Kingdom; spring 2002



Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.

Consequently, the number of working women could potentially decrease if women choose to become economically inactive after having children. If the birth rate remains at the current rate, population levels will be unsustainable, and the UK workforce will have to tap into alternative sources of labour supply. Migrants are one such source, as are the unemployed, and so are the more significant numbers of the economically inactive.

One of the most significant socio-economic changes of the past fifty years has been the increase in the proportions of economically active women in the working-age population (either with a job or actively seeking a job).

Equal opportunities for women have been actively promoted by legislation such as the Equal Pay Act 1970, the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 and Maternal and Parental Leave Regulations 1999. Huge changes have manifested themselves in society. The average woman may follow a very different path in life to that of 20 or even ten years ago. Today the average female school leaver achieves better results at school than her male peer, gender gaps in pay have narrowed significantly, and the proportion of women in employment is greater than ever before. According to Labour Force Survey (LFS) data, in autumn 2001, 44 per cent of people in employ-

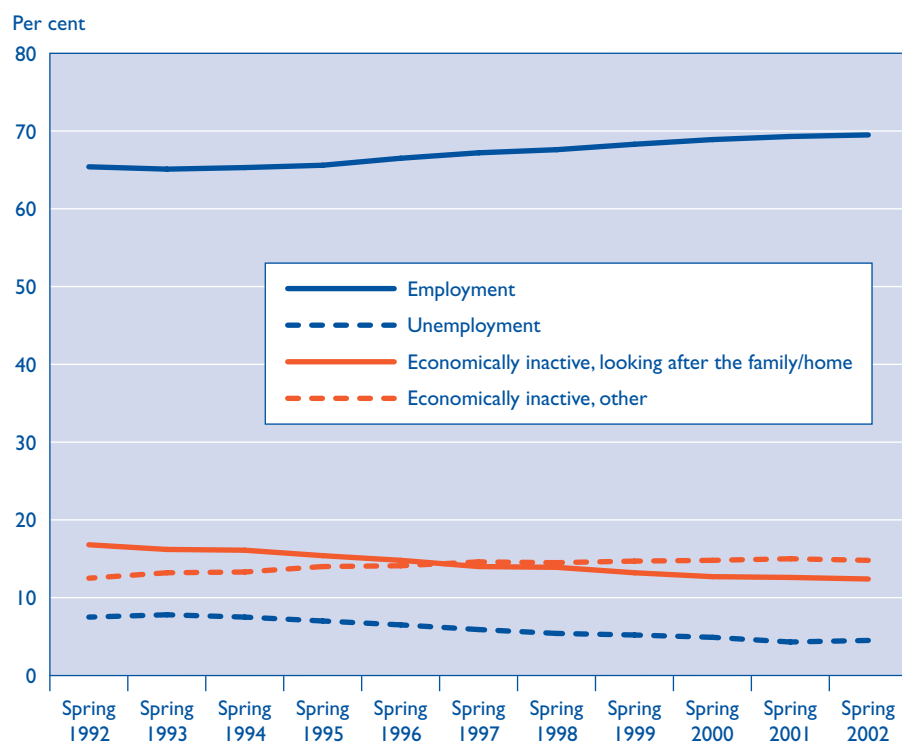
Table 1 Numbers of economically inactive working-age people looking after the family/home, by sex and reason for inactivity; United Kingdom; autumn 2001

Reason for inactivity	Thousands		
	Economically inactive		All
	Men	Women	
One or more children below school age	39	1,101	1,140
One or more other children	41	606	648
Caring for dependent adult or relative	96	229	326
Other reason	13	262	276
<b>Total</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>2,199</b>	<b>2,389</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.

Figure 2 Working-age women by economic activity status; United Kingdom; spring 1992 to spring 2002



Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.

(17 per cent) of working age who reported that they were economically inactive for domestic reasons 12 months previously were economically active (either employed or unemployed) at the time of interview. This represents 432,000 women. The number of women who were economically inactive and looking after the family or home at time of interview, and were economically active a year before, was 233,000.

## Women's economic activity status

Between 1992 and 2002, the proportion of working-age women who work increased by just over 4 per cent. Yet, as the equivalent unemployment rate is only down by 2.9 per cent over this period, so economic inactivity levels have also reduced. As *Figure 2* shows, there are conflicting trends in economic inactivity rates for working-age women. Economic inactivity for those who look after the family or home has reduced by about 4.4 percentage points between spring 1992 and spring 2002, while in contrast other forms of economic inactivity have increased by about 2.3 percentage points. When broken down by age as in *Figure 3*, it is clear that the overall reduction in the rate of economically inactive women looking after the family or home is age related. It is the prime childbearing ages from 25 to 34 that have seen the most change, with all other groups remaining more stable over the nine-year period. This cannot be explained purely by a reduction in the underlying birth rate for mothers in this age group (see *Figure 4*). A slight decrease in the birth rate can be observed for mothers aged 25-34. However, the change in birth rates for mothers under 25 is slightly greater, which would imply a more significant reduction to economic inactivity rates for women of this age. Also, if birth rates were shifting due to the fact that the average mother is now older, then an increase in economic inactivity for women in the 35-49 age group might be expected (see *Figure 3*). But this group is the most stable. More plausible is the possibility that those women who are having children

ment were women, compared with 41 per cent in autumn 1984. It is also documented that the traditional family structure of male breadwinner and an economically inactive wife and children is increasingly less common. Households are now much more diverse in their composition, with more lone-parent households, more households with dual-earners and more women who are starting a family later

in life (the average age of mothers is up from 28 in 1992 to 29 in 2000).<sup>2</sup>

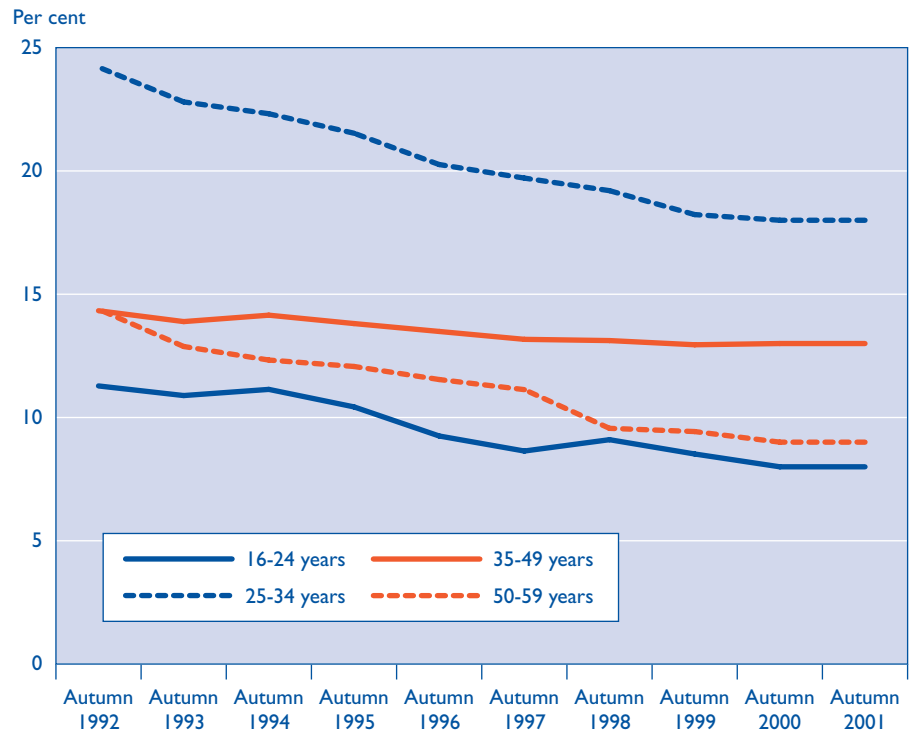
However, there are still many economically inactive women in the UK. Around 2.2 million working-age women cited family and home responsibilities as their reason for economic inactivity. This is about 12 per cent of all working-age women and a significant potential source of labour supply. Indeed, just under one in five women

are not becoming economically inactive (women on maternity leave are counted as in employment according to ILO definitions). Also women becoming economically inactive remain so for a shorter period of time than was previously the case. Research carried out by the former Department of Social Security<sup>3</sup> found that the proportion of women returning to employment within 11 months of childbirth increased from 45 per cent to 67 per cent between 1988 and 1996. The proportion of women returning to work who went back to their previous employer increased from 75 per cent to 86 per cent over the same period.

### Proximity to the labour market

The economic activity questions asked of LFS respondents are structured in order to measure the degree to which an economically inactive individual is attached to the labour market (for an overview of the concept of labour market attachment see pp407-14, *Labour Market Trends*, October 1997). A three-tier hierarchy of proximity to the labour market can be constructed consisting of those 'seeking work but unable to start within two weeks', those who state that they 'would like a job but are not actively looking', and 'those who are not seeking, and would not like to work'. Three-quarters of women who are economically inactive and looking after the family or home are not looking for a job and do not want one, while the remainder would like a job, but they are not actively seeking one. If fewer women are becoming economically inactive in order to look after the family or home, then, in terms of labour market attachment, a more dramatic reduction in the numbers of women who are 'closer' to the labour market would be expected. This is because those who would have previously liked a job, but were economically inactive, would have been attracted back into work before those who were not seeking work and would not like a job. *Figure 5* illustrates this. However, the most dramatic changes have occurred to the group not seeking work and not wanting a job, where the economic inactivity

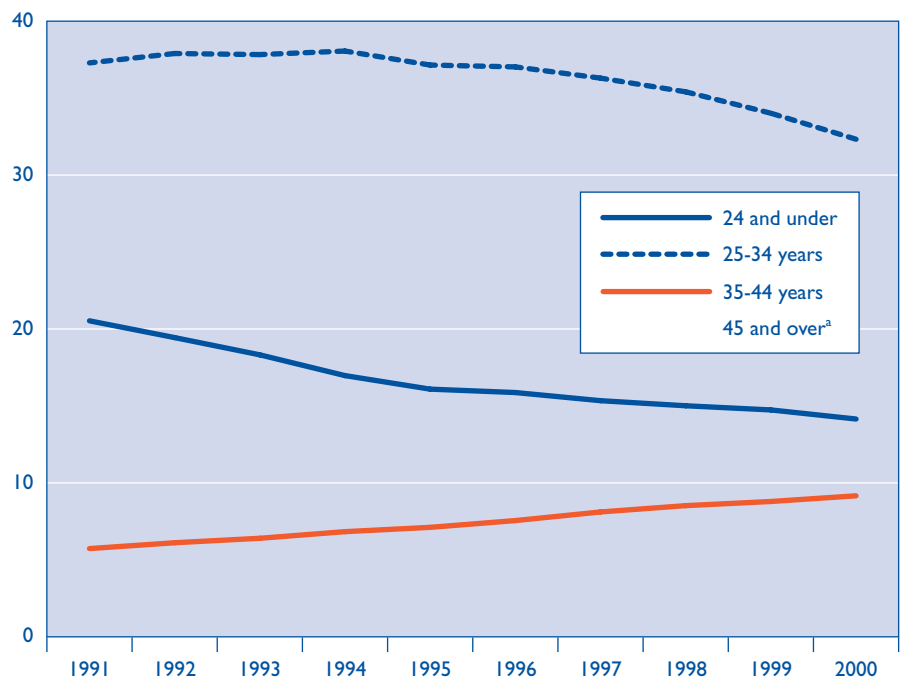
Figure 3 Proportions of economically inactive working-age women looking after the family/home by age; United Kingdom;<sup>a</sup> autumn 1992 to autumn 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.  
a Northern Ireland LFS data are not available in the autumn quarters before 1995.

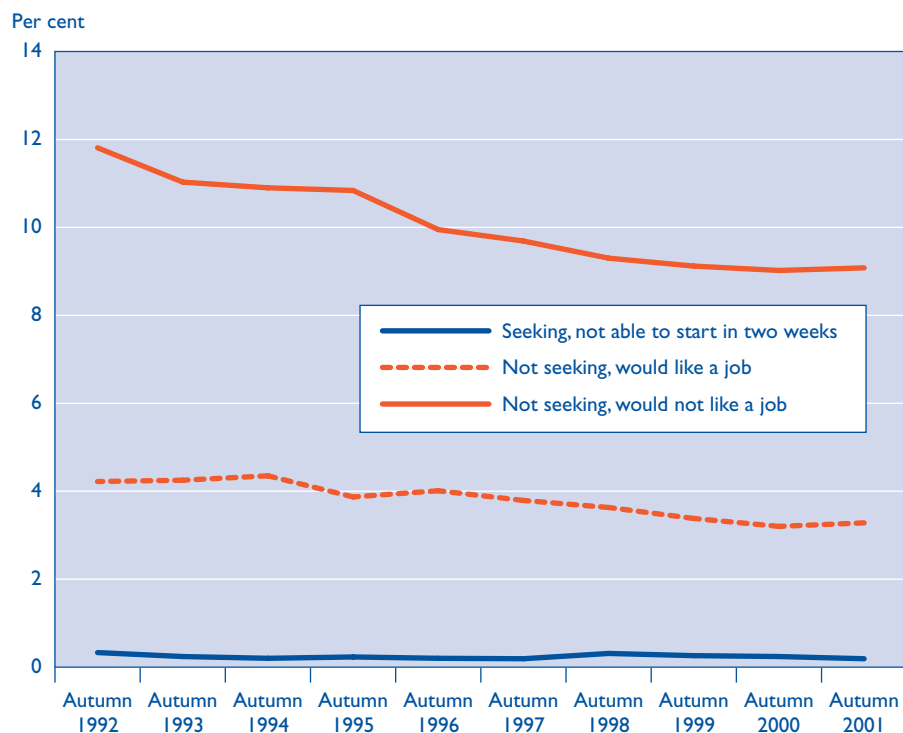
Figure 4 Birth rates per 1,000 women; England and Wales; 1991 to 2000



Source: Birth Statistics 2000

a Nil or negligible.

Figure 5 Proportions of economically inactive working-age women looking after the family/home by whether seeking work and not able to start, and not seeking; United Kingdom;<sup>a</sup> autumn 1992 to autumn 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.  
 a Northern Ireland LFS data are not available in the autumn quarters before 1995.

rate has fallen by around 2 percentage points between autumn 1992 and autumn 2001. This change is consistent with gradual demographic changes where the working-age population is losing the attitudes of a generation of women born in the 1930s/1940s and is gaining the attitudes of women of the 1970s/1980s. These younger women have grown up in an environment of greater sexual equality, are better educated, more independent, and generally expect to have a longer interaction with the workplace. As a result, they are largely more economically active than the generation of women they are replacing. So, one possible explanation for the change could be that this attrition is resulting in the diminishing numbers of economically inactive women looking after the family or home as opposed to behavioural changes occurring within the same groups of women. Perhaps inactive women who look after the family or home are influenced less by the degree of attachment they have to the labour market, and more by the real obstacles that stand in their way. These

include availability of affordable child-care and whether working would prove to be of financial benefit.

### The effect of having children on economic inactivity

The most common reason for economic inactivity given by women with domestic responsibilities was looking after children, especially children under school age: just under 3 per cent of all working-age women were economically inactive for this reason in autumn 2001 (see *Table 1*). If the economic inactivity types are then further divided by age, some interesting patterns can be observed. *Figure 6* shows the changes in the size of age groups for economically inactive women looking after the family or home for two of the four possible reasons given. Women aged 25-34 with children under school age are almost twice as likely to be economically inactive as any other age group across

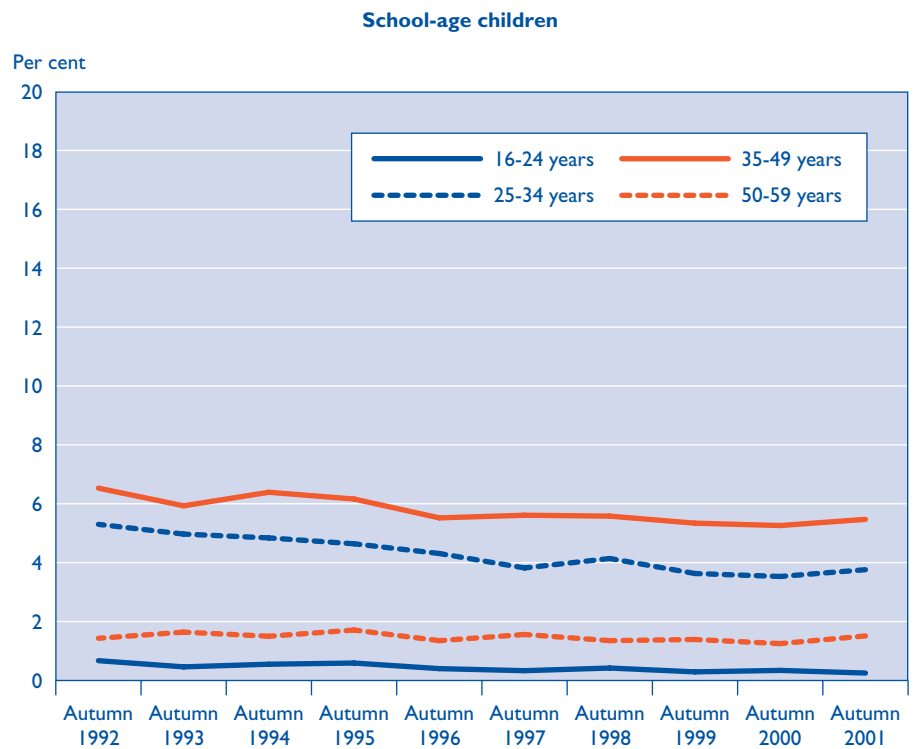
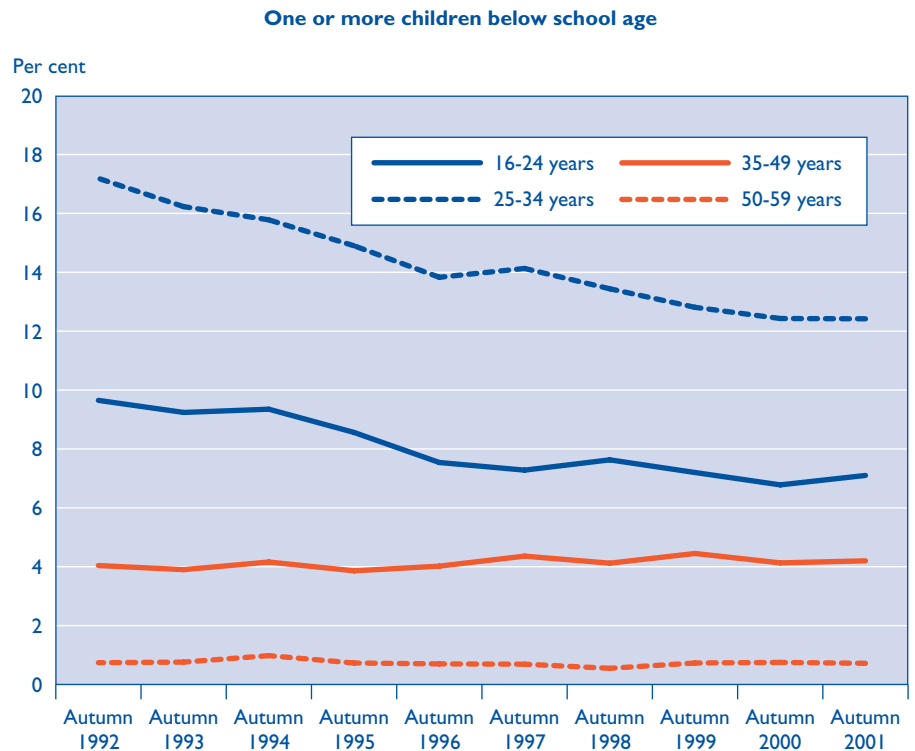
the entire period. Clearly in both charts the 25-34 age groups show the most significant reduction, with all other age groups changing much less over the ten-year period. Another point to note when inspecting these two charts is the relative stability of the rate of economically inactive women with one or more children of school age, compared with the larger decline in numbers of economically inactive women with one or more children below school age. Lower economic inactivity rates might be predicted for women with children of school age than for women with pre-school age children, as the level of care required of the mother is reduced, and this is seen to be the case. However, if the labour market were actively attracting economically inactive women back to work, then one would expect the immediate supply also to be from women with children of school age. This does not appear to be true, at least for the timeframe under observation here. Some possible explanations for this are that perceived barriers to the workplace are not as significant as the age group of the individual; recent changes to those barriers have occurred; or that the labour market may have already attracted the majority of women with children of school age back into it. Data from the LFS published in *The State of Working Britain*<sup>4</sup> show that the employment rate for women with children over age five has grown only slightly since 1981, but the employment rate for women with children under school age has grown very steeply over this period. It appears that the reduction in numbers of economically inactive women with children of school age did not happen in the 1980s either. Research also found that for women with a youngest child under two, employment rates increased from 19 per cent to nearly 56 per cent between 1981 and 1998, and from 33 per cent to 64 per cent for women with a youngest child between three and five years of age.

There appear to be two major factors influencing the decline of economically inactive women looking after the family/home in the past ten years: the changing attitudes, expectations and levels of education of younger women;

and the increase in availability of pre-school child care. The Institute for Fiscal Studies<sup>5</sup> has found evidence to support this and has established that there is a link between childcare availability and the likelihood of a mother working. *Figure 7* shows the proportions of working-age women who are economically inactive because they are looking after the family or home by age of their youngest child for both spring 1993 and 2002. The differences between the two years are clear, especially for women with very young children. In 1993, 52 per cent of all women with children under one were economically inactive and looking after the family or home – by spring 2002 the corresponding figure was only 41 per cent. The two lines converge when the age of the youngest child is nine, and both show similar proportions as the ages of youngest children increase from then on. Clearly, the younger the child the greater the likelihood of economic inactivity, but the differences between the two years emphasise the fact that the greatest changes between the two years has been for those with younger children. This supports the theory that women are spending less time away from the workplace after having children. The age of a mother's youngest child is a significant barrier to the labour market for those women, but the nature of this barrier is that of a continuum which reduces as the youngest child's age increases, with a clear break point when the youngest child is five years, presumably caused by children's eligibility for primary school at this age. It appears that the removal of childcare responsibilities for a few hours in a day gives mothers more free time to take up employment.

In the same way that the age of the youngest child affects the labour market activity of mothers, so does the number of children that a woman has. *Figure 8* illustrates this by showing basic types of economic activity by the number of dependent children in a woman's household. Interestingly, the number of dependent children in a household has a fairly gradual effect on the probability that a mother will be economically inactive for domestic reasons. The proportion of economical-

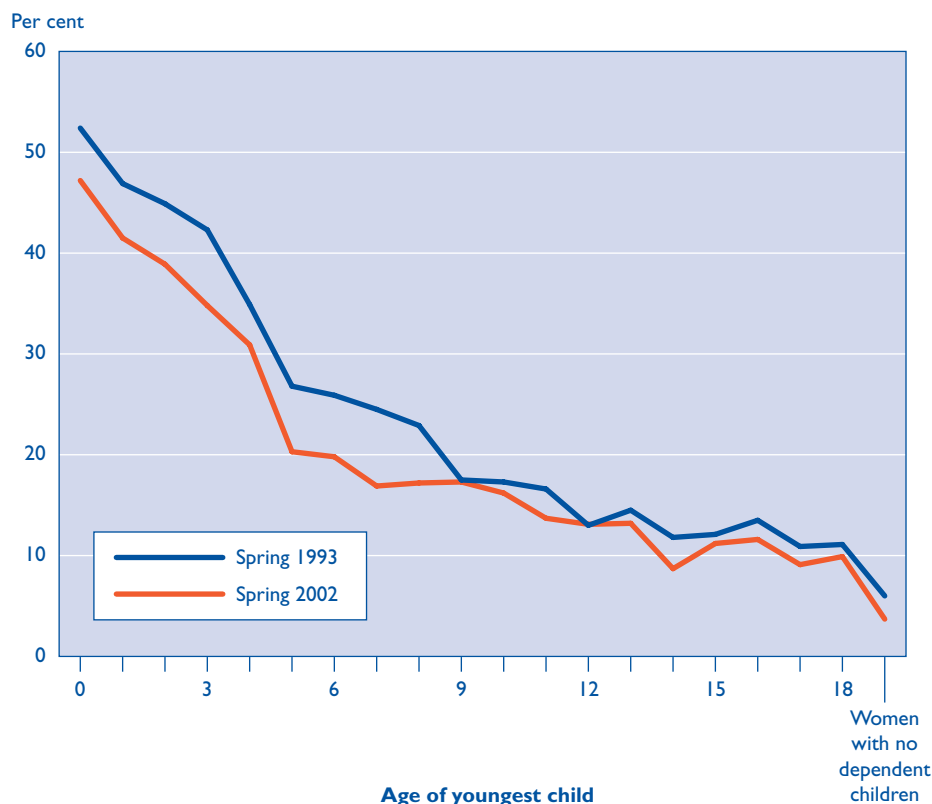
Figure 6 Proportions of working-age women economically inactive because of children, by age; United Kingdom;<sup>a</sup> autumn 1992 to autumn 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.  
 a Northern Ireland LFS data are not available in the autumn quarters before 1995.

**Figure 7** Proportions of working-age women who are economically inactive looking after the family/home by age of youngest child; United Kingdom; spring 1993 and spring 2002



ly inactive women looking after the family or home with no children was 4 per cent in spring 2002, rising to 19 per cent with one dependent child, and to 77 per cent for households with five or more children. The proportion of women in employment is slightly less for women with one child compared with having no children (69 per cent and 72 per cent respectively). There is no discernible difference in the proportions of women who work between those who have two dependent children and those who have only one; the employment rate only starts to diminish for women with three children (56 per cent). This pattern is replicated for the same analysis of spring 1993 data, although with higher levels of unemployment and economic inactivity.

### Current and future implications

As more and more women gain employment, what are the characteristics of women who are still economically inactive and looking after the family or home?

According to autumn 2001 LFS data, the average age of economically inactive women looking after the family or home was 37, compared with autumn 1993 when the average age was 36. This change reinforces the observation that women are having children later in life and that younger mothers may be less likely to leave the labour force when having children. Family/home economic inactivity rates by ethnicity range from 28 per cent for working-age women who class themselves as Asian or Asian British to 13 per cent for those who class themselves as Black and Black British and 12 per cent for those that class themselves as White.

Figure 9 shows the economic activity of all working-age women by the highest qualification held in autumn 2001. There is a relationship between educational attainment and economic inactivity among women, especially for those who look after the family or home. Only one in 20 women educated to degree level or higher is economically inactive because of domestic rea-

Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Source: Labour Force Survey

**Figure 8** Proportions of working-age women who are employed, unemployed and economically inactive, by the number of dependent children in family; United Kingdom; spring 2002



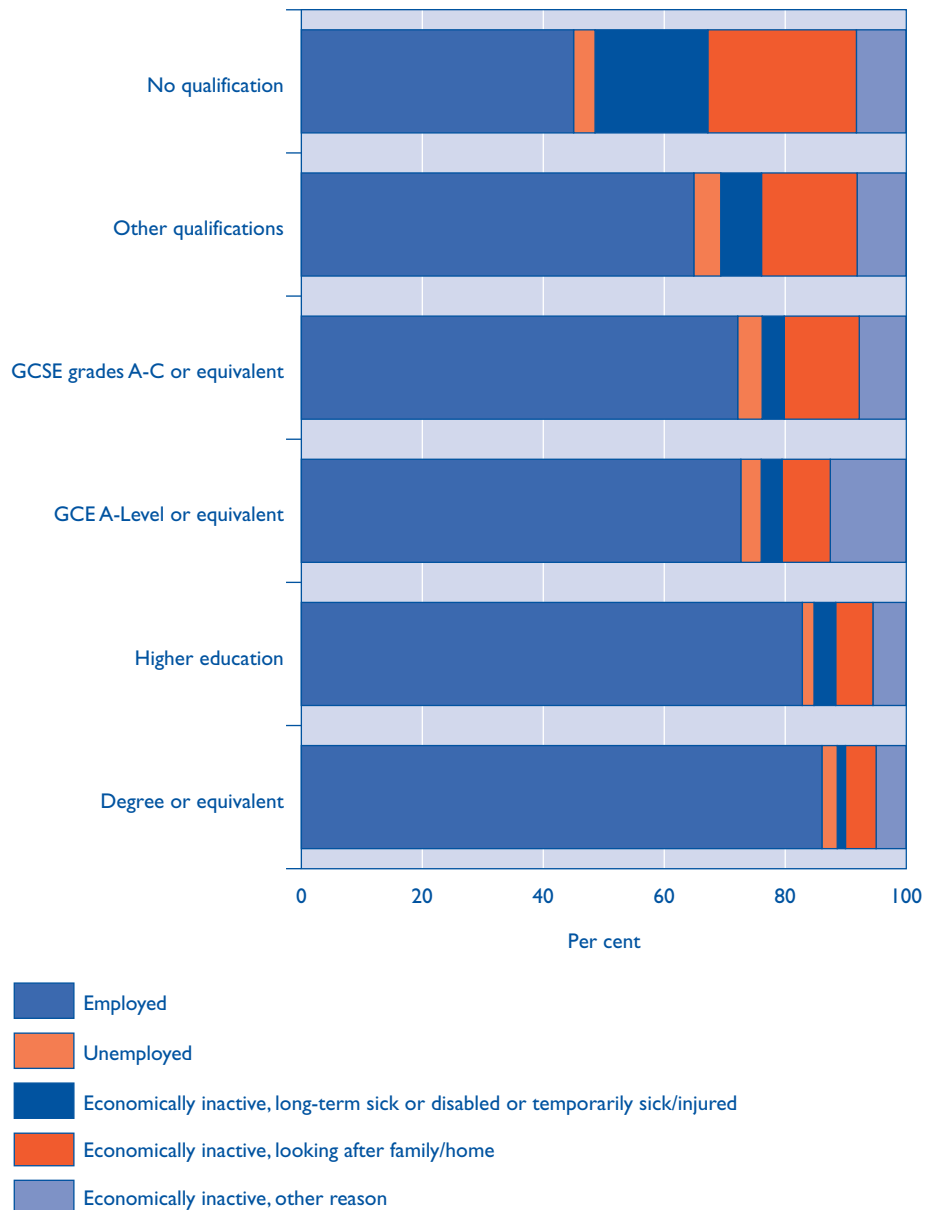
Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates. Source: Labour Force Survey

sons, compared with one in five for women with no qualifications at all. There has been a reduction in the total numbers of women (and men) without qualifications over the time period discussed here. However, despite this, the probabilities of being economically inactive by qualification are largely unaltered since autumn 1993. If these patterns continue, further increases in educational attainment are likely to raise the economic activity rates of women. Higher overall educational attainment has coincided with the incidence of less domestic economic inactivity and no proportional increase in economic inactivity for women with lower qualifications – it does not appear that qualifications have devalued in the eyes of the labour market. Further to this, the major occupation groups (SOC2000) of the previous jobs held by economically inactive women looking after the family or home depict some differences to the overall distribution of SOC2000 groups in the working-age female population as a whole. The less skilled occupations make up a much greater proportion for economically inactive women than they do for the general female working population. Former employment in elementary occupations made up 22 per cent of the major SOC2000 breakdown for economically inactive women looking after the family or home in autumn 2001. The comparative figure for all working-age women was 11 per cent.

Around 56 per cent of economically inactive women looking after the family or home have a partner in employment compared with 63 per cent of all women in employment. Also, nearly a quarter of these women live in a household with no partner (24 per cent) (see *Table 2*). Research by Paul Gregg and Jonathan Wadsworth<sup>6</sup> found that there has been a polarisation into work-rich and workless households over the past 20 years due in part to the increasing number of single-person households, but also due to the fact that household occupants tend to have many characteristics in common. A recent Eurostat release<sup>7</sup> concluded that in most European nations people's employment status is closely related to that of their partner (especially for women). As *Table 2* shows, if a wife or female part-

Figure 9 Proportions of working-age women who are employed, unemployed and economically inactive, by highest qualification held; United Kingdom; autumn 2001

Highest qualification held



Source: Labour Force Survey  
Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.

ner is in employment then 4 per cent of their husbands or partners will be economically inactive. If the household contains a wife or partner who is economically inactive in order to look after the family home, then 15 per cent will also contain an economically inactive husband or partner. This rises to 22 per cent if the economically inactive woman has never had a paid job.

Clearly much of this group has a strong reliance on the benefits system. According to LFS spring 2002 data,

81 per cent of all economically inactive women looking after the family or home were receiving some form of benefit. Even excluding Child Benefit (as it is such a widely claimed benefit) this is still 35 per cent, compared with 19 per cent of all working-age women.

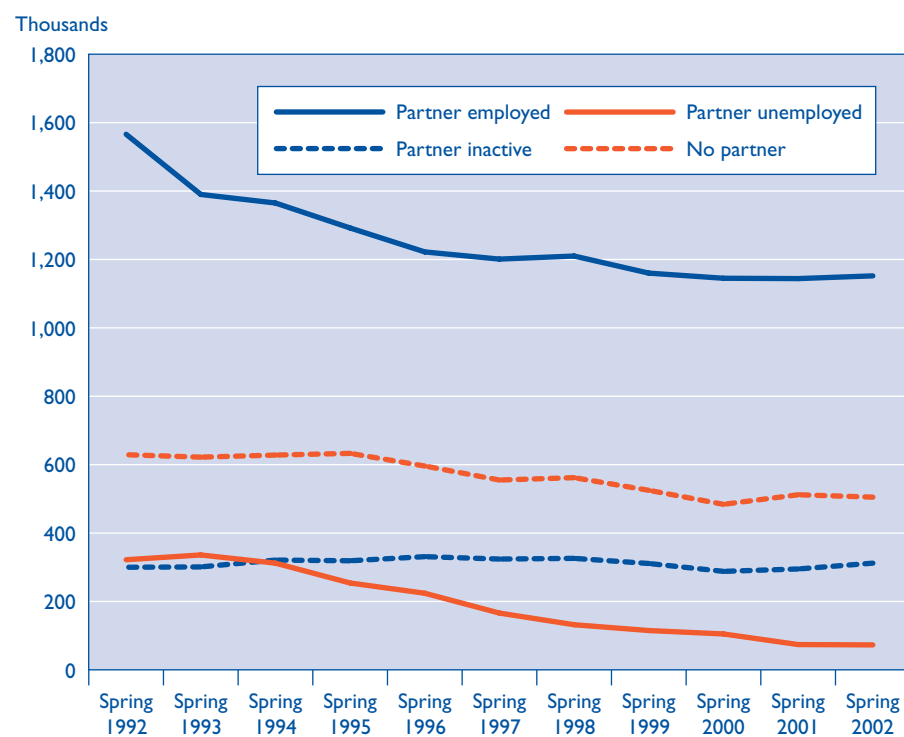
The changes over the past 11 years (see *Figure 10*) show that the groups that have decreased most are both economically inactive women with partners who are employed and partners

**Table 2** Economic activity status of partners of all women in employment and economically inactive women looking after the family/home; United Kingdom; spring 2002

	Partners of:			Per cent
	All women in employment	Economically inactive women looking after the family/home	Economically inactive women looking after the family/home who have never had a paid job	
<b>Economic activity status of partner</b>				
Employed	63	56		40
Unemployed	1	4		8
Economically inactive	4	15		22
No partner	32	25		30
<b>All</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.

**Figure 10** Employment status of partners of working-age women who are economically inactive looking after the family/home; United Kingdom; spring 1992 to spring 2002

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.

who are unemployed (economically active). These two groups together made up 86 per cent of the reduction in numbers of economically inactive women looking after the family or home from spring 1992 to spring 2002. The remainder comprises women with economically inactive partners, whose

number is largely unaltered over this period, and women who have no partner, who have also remained more constant in number. This in part reflects the unchanging employment rates for single mothers and women with an unemployed partner as reported by Desai *et al.* (1999),<sup>4</sup> and strengthens

the claim that not having a working partner acts as a barrier to the labour market for women with children.

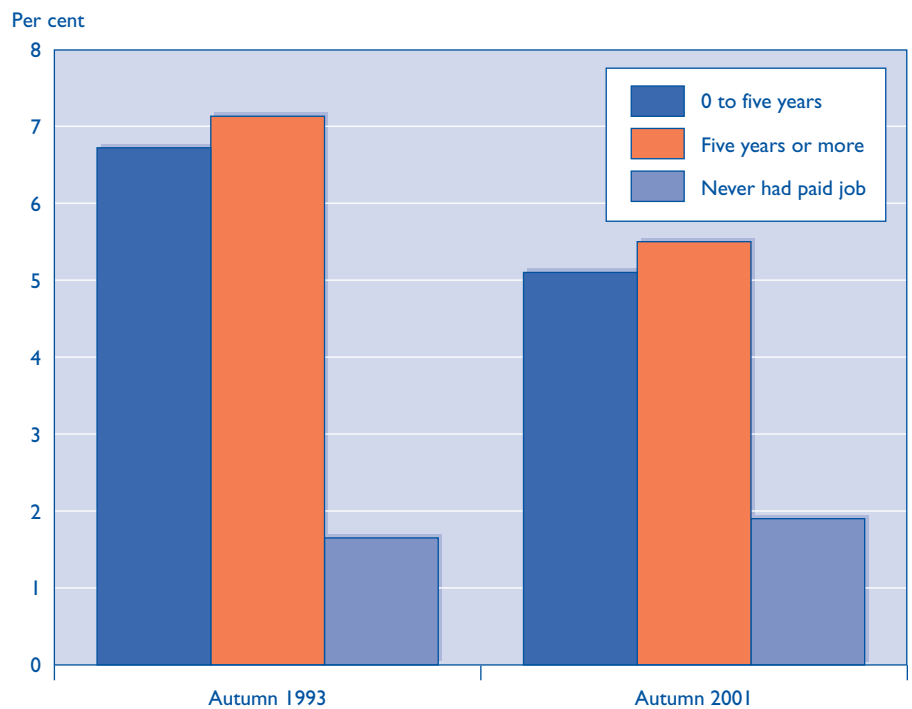
Figure 11 shows the rates of economically inactive women looking after the family or home grouped by the length of time since they last had paid employment. Inspection of this reveals that there is a group of economically inactive women looking after the family or home whose numbers are growing – those who have never had a paid job. In autumn 1993 there were about 270,000 economically inactive women looking after the family or home who had never held a paid job: by autumn 2001 there were about 330,000. This represents around 15 per cent of all economically inactive women looking after the family or home. Two-thirds of these women held no qualifications, and almost a third lived in London. Also they are not the youngest age groups. The age distribution is steady until the 35-39 group, after which the frequency of women never having a paid job starts to diminish. Looking at the economic activity status of partners of these economically inactive women who have never worked (see Table 2), 30 per cent of women are partnerless, 40 per cent have partners who are in employment, 22 per cent have partners who are also economically inactive and 8 per cent are unemployed. So, potentially, just under two-thirds of these women could be fully reliant on the benefits system.

Trends in economic inactivity of those looking after the family or home to date suggest that women are increasingly less likely to become economically inactive for domestic reasons, or if they do, it will be for a shorter length of time than has previously been the case. If the current trend continues, then a potential future labour force resource from this sub-group is likely to be made up of women aged 25-34 with qualifications and who have a partner in employment. Again, on the basis of current trends, those who will stay away from the labour market are more likely to be women with few qualifications, or those without a partner (or with a partner not in employment). Also more people will become economically inactive in order to care for a dependent adult or relative.

### Economically inactive men who look after the family or home

Among men who are not working for domestic reasons, very different patterns emerge. Although the sub-group of males who are economically inactive and looking after the family or home makes up only 3 to 8 per cent of all economically inactive people looking after the family or home over the past ten years, there is an increase in the incidence of economic inactivity among men due to family or home responsibilities. *Figure 12* divides this group into the types of home responsibilities reported by these economically inactive men. Interestingly these men most commonly look after an adult or relative and do not look after children. This shows that there is very little incidence of men 'swapping roles' with the women in their household in order to fill the childcare gap left by mothers returning to work. This group of men looking after adult relatives is also growing at a very fast rate having nearly tripled in size over the ten years since autumn 1992. Their economic inactivity rate has grown from almost 0.2 per cent to almost 0.5 per cent. When broken down by age it comes as no great surprise that around half of these men are aged between 50 and 64. The increased incidence of men in this

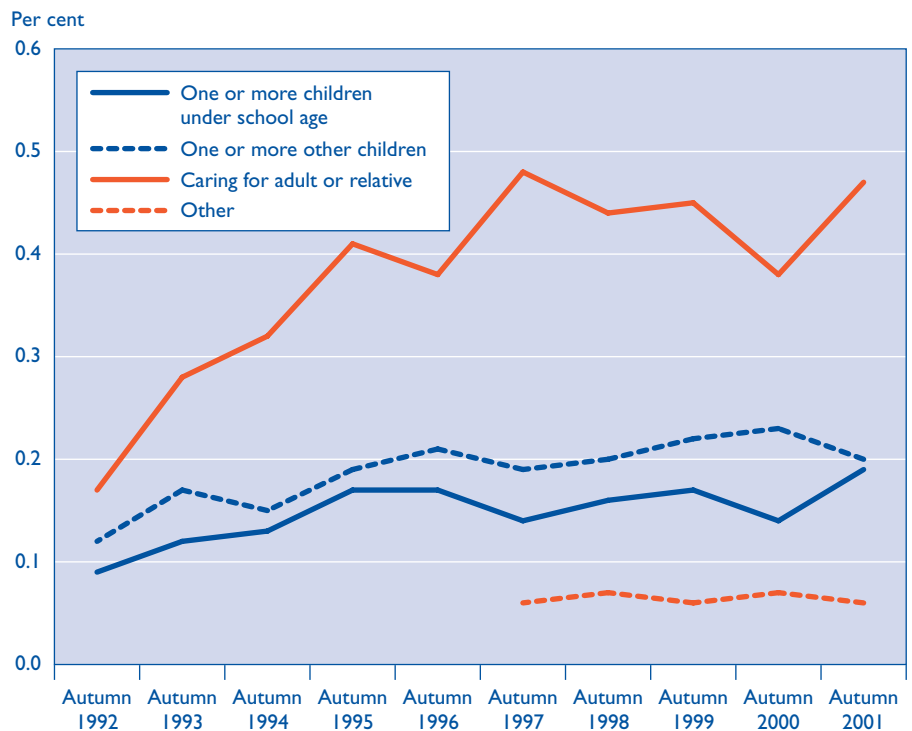
Figure 11 Proportions of working-age women who are economically inactive looking after the family/home, by time since last job; United Kingdom;<sup>a</sup> autumn 1993 and autumn 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.  
a Northern Ireland LFS data are not available in the autumn quarters before 1995.

Figure 12 Proportions of working-age men who are economically inactive and looking after the family/home, by reason given for economic inactivity; United Kingdom;<sup>a</sup> autumn 1992 to autumn 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates.  
a Northern Ireland LFS data are not available in the autumn quarters before 1995.

category may be related to the increase in economic inactivity in older men generally (see pp301-10, *Labour Market Trends*, June 2002). Alternatively, it could be related to a shift in elderly/disabled relative care patterns, a direct result of the ageing of the population, or a combination of both. The economic inactivity rate for women looking after adult relatives has also increased, but not quite as much (from 1.1 per cent in autumn 1992 to 1.2 per cent in autumn 2001).

## Conclusion

Over nine in ten people who are economically inactive in order to look after the family or home are women. Having a dependent child is the main reason

women give to explain this economic inactivity. The more children women have and the younger those children are, the greater the probability that a mother will be economically inactive. This type of economic inactivity appears to be strongly related to education levels. One in 20 women educated to at least degree standard are economically inactive because of domestic responsibilities, compared with one in five with no qualifications. Women who are economically inactive for domestic reasons are more than three times as likely to have a partner who is also not in employment as all women.

This analysis has also shown that between 1992 and 2002 the economic inactivity rate for women looking after the family or home has fallen by 4.4

per cent. The sub-groups which display this trend most markedly are women aged 25-34, those with children under school age and those who have a partner in employment.

## Technical note

Latest spring 2002 LFS data have been used where possible, but some key variables were only available for autumn quarters.

LFS data have not been reweighted to post-2001 Census interim revised population estimates (see p567).

## Notes

- 1 See population projection pyramids at: [http://www.statistics.gov.uk/economic\\_activity\\_population\\_pyramids/pop\\_pyramid\\_2002\\_2010.asp](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/economic_activity_population_pyramids/pop_pyramid_2002_2010.asp).
- 2 *Birth Statistics 2000*, Office for National Statistics.
- 3 Callender, C., Millward, N., Lissenburgh, S. and Forth, J., *Maternity Rights and Benefits in Britain 1996*, Department of Social Security Research Report No. 67, The Stationery Office (1997).
- 4 Desai, T., Gregg, P., Steer, J. and Wadsworth, W., Chapter 10, Gender and the Labour Market in *The State of Working Britain*, ed. Desai, T., Gregg P. and Steer, J., 1999.
- 5 Paull, Taylor and Duncan, *Mothers employment and childcare use in the UK*, Institute for Fiscal Studies (2002).
- 6 Gregg, P. and Wadsworth, J., *Two Sides to Every Story. Measuring Worklessness and Polarisation at Household Level*, Centre for Economic Performance Working Paper No. 1099, 2000. <http://www.ecn.bris.ac.uk/www/ecpaxg/polar7.pdf>.
- 7 Franco, A. and Winqvist, K., *More women than men living in workless households*, Eurostat, 2002.

### Further information

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