

Amy Skipp ESRC Research Seminars July 2015 The impact of child maintenance on poverty in households of single parents on benefits

Single parents in the UK

- There are around two million single parents raising 3.1 million children they make up a quarter of families with dependent children
- 41 per cent of children in single parent families live in relative poverty, around twice the risk of poverty faced by children in couple families (24 per cent)
- The proportion of single parents in work increased from 54.1 per cent to 63.4 per cent over the past decade
- Since February 2013 the number of single parent JSA claimants has nearly halved
- The number of single parent Income Support claimants has been falling steadily. This accelerated after the introduction of Lone Parent Obligations in 2009, since when numbers have fallen by a third



Changes to Child Maintenance

- CSA case closure
- Parents encouraged to make private arrangements
- If still collected by CMS (after option of Direct Pay) charges for both:
 - 20% on top of calculated amount
 - 4% from calculated amount





■ Funded by the Nuffield Foundation, 2013

http://www.gingerbread.org.uk/content/686/Researchreports

Study aims

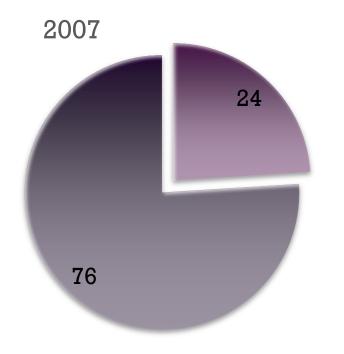


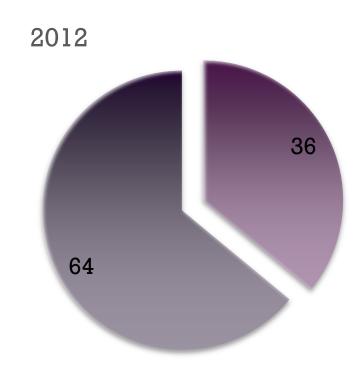
■ Why?

- Policy changes in 2008 and 2010 effected the rules about child maintenance receipt for Single parents on Benefits
- 2007 study of relationship separation and child support
- Before 2008 all compelled to use the CSA (statutory system)
- After 2010 all maintenance payments were disregarded from Benefit calculations
- Proposals to make all single parents 'Free to choose' and introduce charges for statutory use
- Data collected in 2012 (not a before and after study; quant and qual)

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Receipt of child maintenance

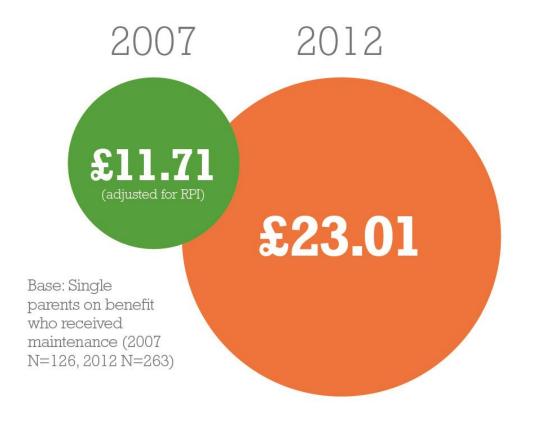




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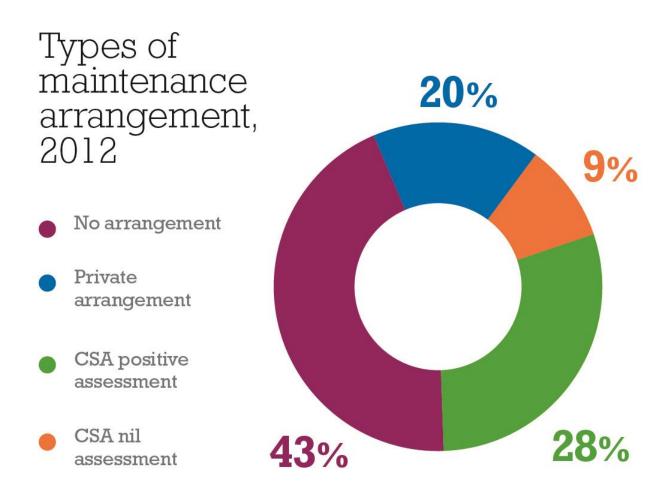
Amount received

Average weekly amount of child maintenance, where it is received by single parents on benefit



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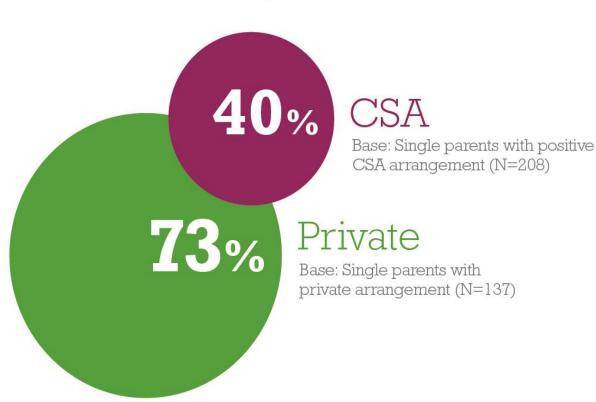
Free to choose



Base: Single parents on benefit (N=752)

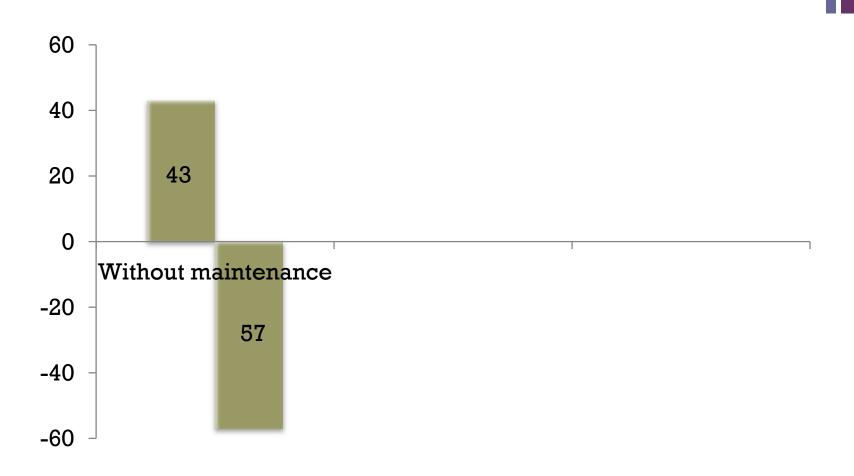
+ "Compliance"

Proportion of single parents receiving maintenance on every, or almost every occasion

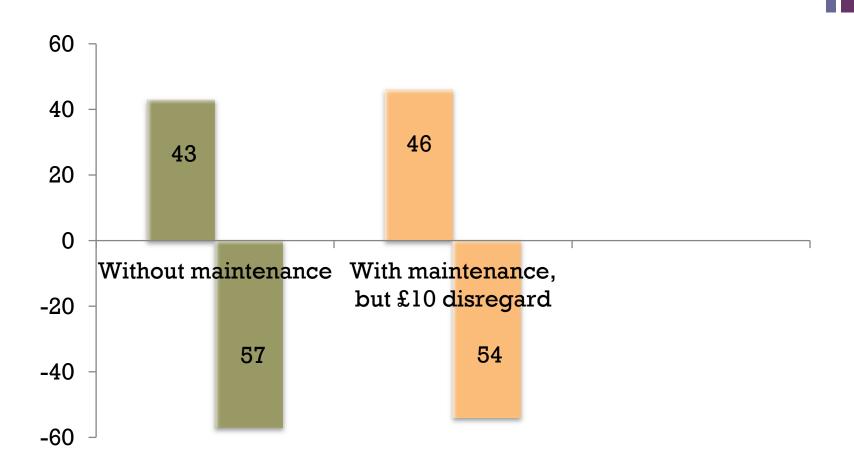




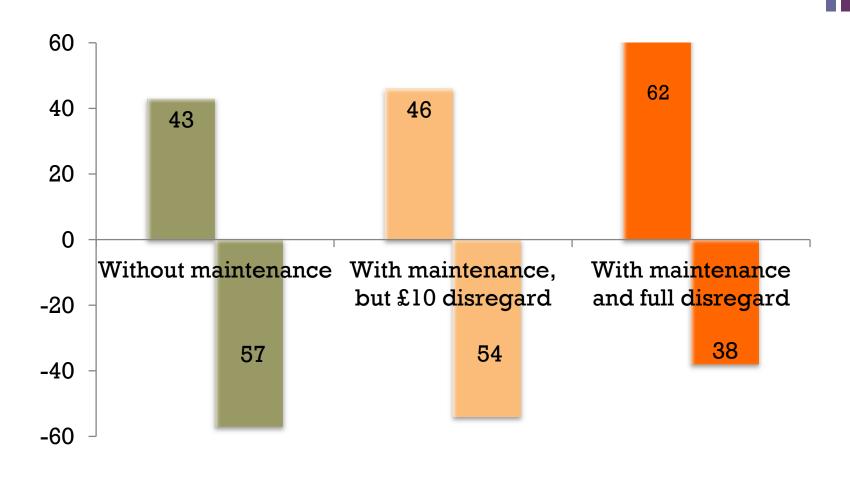
Effect of receipt on poverty levels



Effect of receipt on poverty levels

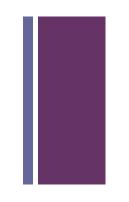


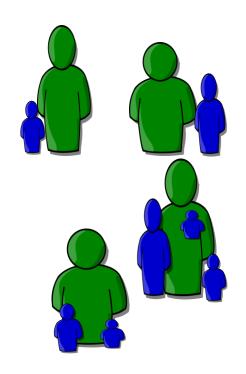
Effect of receipt on poverty levels

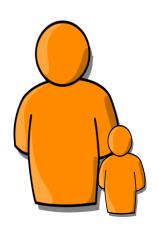




1 in 5 lifted out of poverty







12% of household income



Increases income even if not lifted out of poverty

Table 4.4 - Whether single parents on benefit who receive maintenance are or would be living below or above the poverty line with and without maintenance

Base: All single parents on benefit receiving maintenance who gave full income details and who were claiming housing benefit or support for mortgage interest

	Without		Percentage point	
	maintenance	With maintenance	difference	
	%	%		
Below 50% of median equivalised income (ie under the poverty line)	34	14	20	
50% to 59% of median equivalised income (ie under the poverty line)	23	24	1	
60% or above of median equivalised income (ie above the poverty line)	43	62	19	
Unweighted base	182	182		
Weighted base	181	121		

Maintenance makes a real difference



- No arrangements
- No compliance
- Changes over time
- Impact of other parents employment status

Use of maintenance

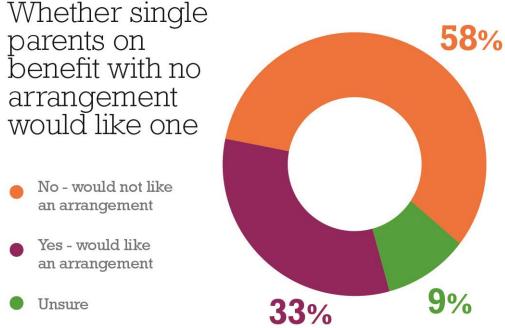
- "(I use it for) bills, electric, gas. I put sometimes £40 a week in in gas"
- "It makes a big difference because it means I can buy [my daughter] clothes as and when she needs them, without having to pull it out of somewhere else, without having to rob Peter to pay Paul"
- "It means that the kids can go on school trips, whereas if he didn't give it to me then there's a possibility they wouldn't be able to go"

Lack of receipt

- "It would help me out. It would take me from the breadline to just, sort of, comfortable. It would just mean I could take her out on a whim without thinking 'well, I've got this, this and this, can I afford it?"
- "I feel guilty that I can't provide everything for my children. They're great children and know that I've always been short of money and they're not saying 'I need this'. But they say 'I need this for school mum, but it doesn't have to be right now and it doesn't have to be a brand name'"

Only impacts on those who have an arrangement and receive payment

■ 43% of single parents on benefit had no arrangement in place



Base: Those who became single parents on benefit post 2008, who have no current maintenance arrangement (N=192)



Reasons for no arrangement

Avoid contact

Involved in parenting

NRP failure to pay

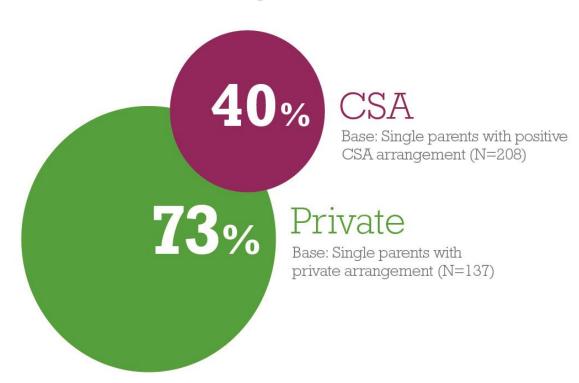
NRP cannot afford

Previous breakdown

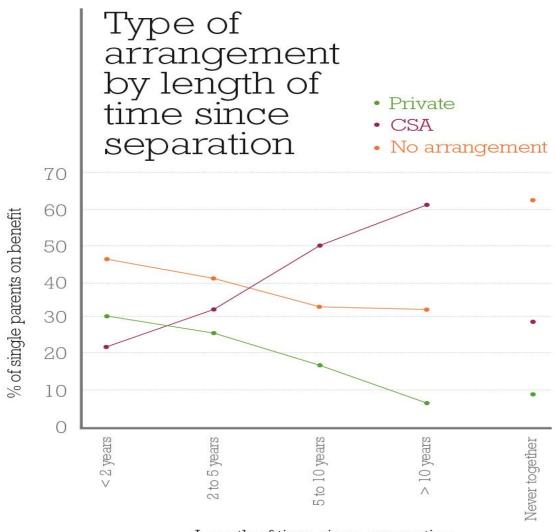
No obligation (no involvement)

Having an 'arrangement' is no guarantee

Proportion of single parents receiving maintenance on every, or almost every occasion







Length of time since separation

Base: Single parents on benefit, where relationship length known (N=698)

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Table 4.2 - Amount of maintenance received per week100, by type of maintenance arrangement and non-resident parent's work status

Base: All single parents on benefit who received some maintenance					
	CSA positive assessment, NRP working	CSA positive assessment, NRP not working/ unknown status	Private arrangement, NRP working	Private arrangement, NRP not working /unknown status	Total ¹⁰¹
Median	£33	£5	£30	[£25]	£23.01
					%
£0.01 to £5	17	68	4	[12]	27
£5.01 to £10	4	13	5	[8]	7
£10.01 to £20	11	8	19	[23]	14
£20.01 to £30	19	4	27	[17]	17
£30.01 to £40	17	2	12	[21]	11
£40.01 to £50	16	1	17	[12]	11
£50.01 to £60	12	2	8	[0]	6
£60+	5	3	9	[7]	6
Unweighted base	66	76	89	31	262
Weighted base	59	77	87	34	257



To maximise effect of maintenance

- Encourage parents to make arrangements
- Overcome barriers to no arrangement
- Have an effective statutory system
- Maximise other parent employment
- Every penny counts pass it on