

## **Chapter 12**

**The Right to an Adequate Standard of Living (Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 27; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 11)**

**Please read Part II Guidance on using and interpreting the Human Rights Measurement Framework first.**

## 12 The Right to an Adequate Standard of Living (Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Article 27; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), Article 11)

### Panel and indicators

Protection of the right to an adequate standard of living by the state, its agents or bodies fulfilling a public function				
Indicators	Adequate nutrition	Adequate housing	Adequate income/social security	Other basic needs
<b>Structural (indicators of 'commitment in principle')</b>	<p><b>Indicator 71: Legal and constitutional framework</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of the right to life in domestic law (including constitutional/'higher' law)</li> <li>• Status of ratification of relevant international treaties</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator 72: Legal precedents, gaps and standard-setting</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Principles established in key cases (domestic and ECHR) and international standard setting processes</li> <li>• Gaps in protection and non-implementation of legal judgements and recommendations</li> </ul>			
<b>Process (indicators of 'steps taken' – including legal, regulatory and public policy measures)</b>	<p><b>Indicator 73: Regulatory framework</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key regulators, inspectorates and ombudsmen</li> <li>• Relevant responsibilities and powers, national minimum standard frameworks and inspection/complaints-handling criteria</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator 74: Public policy framework</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary legislation, policies, plans, targets and goals</li> <li>• Codes and guidance</li> <li>• Spotlight resource allocations</li> </ul>			

<p><b>Outcome</b> (indicators of the position of individuals and groups in practice/emergence of a human rights 'culture')</p>	<p><b>Indicator 75: Outcomes of key judicial, regulatory and investigative processes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Violations of the right to an adequate standard of living: Case law outcomes</li> <li>• Key concerns raised by human rights monitoring bodies</li> <li>• Outcomes of inspection, regulation and complaints procedures (includes established cases of neglect relating to deprivation in basic needs, outcomes of food hygiene/quality inspection processes, Audit Commission inspection results of local authority social housing provision)</li> <li>• Outcomes of other independent inquiries, investigations and reviews</li> <li>• Key allegations by private individuals and civil society organisations/reports in the media</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator 76: Spotlight statistics: Income poverty and material deprivation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General population absolute and relative poverty measures, by ethnic group, older people, people with disabilities</li> <li>• Additional measures to capture the position of the most disadvantaged groups</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator 77: Spotlight statistics: Child income poverty and material deprivation – reporting against the Child Poverty Act targets (fulfilment of the child poverty duty)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reporting against national child poverty targets (absolute, relative, material deprivation)</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator 78: Spotlight statistics: Deprivation in other basic needs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fuel poverty</li> <li>• Homelessness</li> <li>• Average household expenditure on food by income deciles</li> <li>• Percentage of individuals living in sub-standard, unadapted or overcrowded accommodation</li> <li>• Gypsies and Travellers: housing conditions and evictions</li> <li>• Percentage of care leavers aged 19 who will not be going into suitable accommodation</li> <li>• Percentage of children living in bed and breakfast accommodation as allocated by the local authority</li> <li>• Utilities (discrimination and pricing issues)</li> <li>• Water and sanitation</li> <li>• Percentage living in poor environmental conditions</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator 79: Spotlight statistics: Adequate standard of living – at risk/vulnerable groups</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Numbers of 'children in need' and numbers of 'looked after children' with primary care category 'low income' (with breakdown by age and asylum-seeking status)</li> <li>• Use of vouchers to support asylum-seekers/destitution amongst undocumented migrants</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator 80: Spotlight statistics: Public attitudes, understanding and experiences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public attitudes towards the right to an adequate standard of living as a right 'you should have'</li> <li>• Self-reported experience of the right to health an adequate standard of living as a right 'you do have'</li> </ul>
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## Panel and indicators (continued)

### Indicators should be systematically disaggregated

**Key disaggregation characteristics include** ethnicity/race, gender, disability, sexual orientation, transgender, religion and belief, age, social class, area (region, urban/rural, remoteness) with separate reporting of the **non-private household population** and **at risk/vulnerable groups** including individuals staying in/resident/detained in public and private institutions; individuals living in poverty; refugees/asylum seekers, vulnerable children and young people (for example, children in need, 'looked after children', children who are carers), Gypsies and Travellers, etc.

## Evidence base

### Structural indicators

#### Indicator 71: Legal and constitutional framework

##### Table 345: Protection of the right to education in domestic law (including constitutional/‘higher’ law)

The right to an adequate standard of living is not incorporated into domestic law.

##### Table 346: Status of ratification of relevant international treaties<sup>680</sup>

ICESCR, Articles 6, 7, 9 and 11 – ratified.

Optional Protocol to ICESCR (communications and inquiries) – not ratified by the UK.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Article 47 – ratified.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Article 14 – ratified.

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), Article 5 – ratified.

CRC, Articles 3, 18, 23, 26 and 27 – ratified.

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), Article 28 – ratified.

Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, Articles 21 and 23 – ratified.

ECHR, Article 1 Protocol 1.

European Social Charter (revised) – signed, not ratified.

Additional Protocol to the European Social Charter Providing for a System of Collective Complaints – not ratified.

**Table 347: Principles established in key cases (domestic, ECHR and international)**

### Housing

- *Europe Roma Rights Centre v Greece* no. 15/2003 [2004] ECSR<sup>681</sup> – In a case relating to the insufficient number of permanent dwellings of an acceptable quality to meet the needs of the settled Roma; the insufficient number of stopping places for Roma who choose to follow an itinerant lifestyle or who are forced to do so; and the systematic eviction of Roma from sites or dwellings unlawfully occupied by them, the European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR) found that ‘the insufficiency of permanent dwellings constitutes a violation of Article 16 of the European Social Charter; that the lack of temporary stopping facilities constitutes a violation of Article 16 of the European Social Charter; that the forced eviction and other sanctions of Roma constitutes a violation of Article 16 of the European Social Charter’.
- *European Roma Rights Centre v Italy* no. 27/2004 [2005] ECSR<sup>682</sup> – The ECSR found that ‘Article 31 (1) guarantees access to adequate housing, which means a dwelling which is structurally secure; safe from a sanitary and health point, ie it possesses all basic amenities, such as water, heating, waste disposal, sanitation facilities, electricity; not overcrowded and with secure tenure supported by law .... The temporary supply of shelter cannot be considered as adequate and individuals should be provided with adequate housing within a reasonable period. The Committee recalls that Article 31 (1) E enshrines the prohibition of discrimination and establishes an obligation to ensure that, in absence of objective and reasonable justifications ... any group with particular characteristics, including Roma, benefit in practice from the rights in the Charter. On the contrary, by persisting with the practice of placing Roma in camps the Government has failed to take due and positive account of all relevant differences, or adequate steps to ensure their access to rights and collective benefits that must be open to all’. The ECSR found a violation of Article 31 of the European Social Charter.
- *R (Weaver) v London and Quadrant Housing* [2009] EWCA Civ 587; [2009] WLR (D) 202<sup>683</sup> – A housing association was carrying out public functions, therefore bound by the obligations under the Human Rights Act (HRA).
- *Coughlan & Ors v North & East Devon Health Authority* [1999] EWCA Civ 1871<sup>684</sup> – Closure of a nursing home breached the legitimate expectations and rights of residents that it would be their home for life under ECHR, Article 8.<sup>685</sup>

### Homelessness and nationality

- *R (Morris) v Westminster City Council and First Secretary of State Administrative Court* [2004] EWHC 2191 (Admin)<sup>686</sup> – In a case relating to the prohibition of nationality/citizenship discrimination in the exercise of the right to a family life and homelessness assistance<sup>687</sup>, the Court ruled that the council's 'refusal to treat the Claimant as having a priority need for accommodation in circumstances where a parent with a dependent child who was not subject to immigration control would have been treated as having a priority need for accommodation amounted to an infringement of her right under Article 14 to enjoy her right to respect for her family life under Article 8 without discrimination'.

### Deprivation in basic needs can meet Article 3 threshold

- *R v Secretary of State for Home Department ex parte Limbuela* [2005] UKHL 66<sup>688</sup> – Refusal to give financial support (including the practice of refusing accommodation or food) to asylum seekers may breach Article 3 if they would otherwise be destitute.

### Standard of living

- *MSS v Belgium and Greece* (GC) no. 30696/09 [2011] ECHR<sup>689</sup> – In the case of an asylum seeker expelled from Belgium to Greece, the European Court of Human Rights found that there had been a breach of Article 3 in relation to the conditions of detention for asylum seekers in Greece – 'the Court considers that the conditions of detention experienced by the applicant were unacceptable. It considers that, taken together, the feeling of arbitrariness and the feeling of inferiority and anxiety often associated with it, as well as the profound effect such conditions of detention indubitably have on a person's dignity, constitute degrading treatment contrary to Article 3 of the Convention. In addition, the applicant's distress was accentuated by the vulnerability inherent in his situation as an asylum seeker'. In finding that the extreme poverty in which the applicant had lived in Greece was a violation of Article 3, the Court noted that 'the Greek authorities have not had due regard to the applicant's vulnerability as an asylum seeker and must be held responsible, because of their inaction, for the situation in which he has found himself for several months, living in the street, with no resources or access to sanitary facilities, and without any means of providing for his essential needs. The Court considers that the applicant has been the victim of humiliating treatment showing a lack of respect for his dignity and that this situation has, without doubt, aroused in him feelings of fear, anguish or inferiority capable of inducing desperation. It considers that such living conditions, combined with the prolonged uncertainty in which he has remained and the total lack of any prospects of his situation improving, have attained the level of severity required to fall within the scope of Article 3 of the Convention'. The Court also found that the applicant's transfer by Belgium to Greece was a violation of Article 3; and further, that 'by transferring the applicant to Greece the Belgian authorities knowingly exposed him to conditions of detention and living conditions that amounted to degrading treatment'.

### **Social security**

- *Stec and others v UK* (GC) nos. 65731/01, 65900/01 [2006] ECHR<sup>690</sup> – The case involved a number of applicants who had been receiving a Reduced Earnings Allowance following a work injury and who were then transferred onto the Retirement Allowance upon reaching retirement age; the applicants alleged a violation of their Article 14 rights in combination with Article 1 Protocol 1 as the date of their transfer was linked to the pension age and entailed differential treatment on the basis of sex. As the applicants were complaining of inequalities in a welfare system, the European Court of Human Rights emphasised that ‘Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 does not include a right to acquire property. It places no restriction on the Contracting States’ freedom to decide whether or not to have in place any form of social security scheme, or to choose the type or amount of benefits to provide under any such scheme. If, however, a State does decide to create a benefits or pension scheme, it must do so in a manner which is compatible with Article 14 of the Convention’. The Court found that the sex discrimination inherent within the differential age entitlement to receive the State Pension in the UK was originally intended to correct the disadvantaged economic position of women, and continued to be reasonably and objectively justified on this ground.
- *R v Secretary of State for Work and Pensions* [2008] UKHL 63<sup>691</sup> – In a case relating to the exclusion from disability benefits of a homeless disabled person, the House of Lords found that while the applicant’s claim that he had wrongly been deprived of his disability premium fell, in principle, within the ambit of Article 1 Protocol 1 and Article 14, the discrimination against homelessness was justified in these circumstances.

### **Resource allocation**

- *R (on the application of Cawser) v Secretary of State for the Home Department* [2003] EWCA Civ 1522<sup>692</sup> – A leading case on the allocation of resources and the role of the court, considered in the context of Article 5 rights. See also consideration of this case in *Secretary of State for Justice v James (formerly Walker & Anor): R (on the application of Lee) v Secretary of State for Justice & one other action* [2009] UKHL 22.<sup>693</sup>

### **Minimum standards**

- *R (on the application of EW) v Secretary of State for the Home Department* [2009] EWHC 2957 (Admin)<sup>694</sup> – An example of the application of Limbuela. The Court stated that there was no general right to accommodation or a minimum standard of living that could be drawn from the Convention or European law, or from domestic human rights, social or other legislation. The setting of such a minimum standard was a matter for social legislation, not the courts. While the courts could determine that an individual’s living conditions breached Article 3, they could not establish generally what the minimum standard required was.

### **Non-discrimination**

- *Connors v UK* no. 66746/01 [2004] EHRC<sup>695</sup> –In finding a violation of Article 8, the European Court of Human Rights ruled that ‘The vulnerable position of gypsies as a minority means that some special consideration should be given to their needs and their different lifestyle both in the relevant regulatory framework and in reaching decisions in particular cases... To this extent, there is thus a positive obligation imposed on the Contracting States by virtue of Article 8 to facilitate the gypsy way of life.’ See also Table 218).

### **International cases**

#### **Housing**

- *Grootboom and Others v Government of the Republic of South Africa and Others* – Constitutional Court Order (CCT38/00) [2000] ZACC 14 (21 September 2000)<sup>696</sup> – Clarifying the nature and scope of positive human rights obligations in relation to housing, the Constitutional Court found that the South African government had overall responsibility for ensuring that the state complies with the obligation under Section 26 of the South African constitution to provide everyone with a right of access to housing and to take reasonable measures, within its available resources, to ensure that this right is achieved progressively (Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA), 2002).<sup>697</sup>

#### **Standard of living**

- *Villagran-Morales et al v. Guatemala*, Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACrTHR), 19 November 1999<sup>698</sup> – States are required to take positive measures to protect the right to life of street children living in poverty. The IACrTHR found a violation of Articles 7, 4, 5, 8.1 and 25 of the American Convention on Human Rights; violation of Articles 1, 6 and 8 of the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture.

**Table 348: Principles established in international standard setting processes**

#### **General evaluative criteria developed by the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (UNCESCR)**

- Obligations to respect, protect and fulfil human rights.
- Obligations of conduct versus obligations of result.
- Progressive realization/maximum available resources.
- Minimum core threshold approach/immediate obligations.
- Non-retrogression.

### Other key international standards

- UNCESCR General Comment 4 – The right to adequate housing<sup>699</sup> (legal security of tenure, accessible to disadvantaged groups).
- UNCESCR General Comment 7 – The right to adequate housing<sup>700</sup>: forced evictions.
- UNCESCR General Comment 9 – Domestic application of the Covenant.<sup>701</sup>
- UNCESCR General Comment 12 – The right to adequate food.<sup>702</sup>
- UNCESCR General Comment 15 – Right to water<sup>703</sup> – availability, quality, accessibility.
- UNCESCR General Comment 18 – Right to work<sup>704</sup> – availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality.
- UNCESCR General Comment 19 – The right to social security<sup>705</sup> – availability, social risks and contingencies, adequacy, accessibility.
- UNCESCR General Comment 21 – Right to take part in cultural life<sup>706</sup> – availability, accessibility, acceptability, adaptability, appropriateness.
- ‘Reasonableness’ of state actions (South African jurisprudence).

### Indicator 72: Legal precedents, gaps and standard-setting

**Table 349: Gaps in legal protection**

The ICESCR is not incorporated into domestic law. The UNCESCR (2002) has expressed concerns about the non-incorporation of the Covenant into domestic law:

‘The Committee deeply regrets that, although the State party has adopted a certain number of laws in the area of economic, social and cultural rights, the Covenant has still not been incorporated in the domestic legal order and that there is no intention by the State party to do so in the near future. The Committee reiterates its concern about the State party’s position that the provisions of the Covenant, with minor exceptions, constitute principles and programmatic objectives rather than legal obligations that are justiciable, and that consequently they cannot be given direct legislative effect.’<sup>707</sup>

The Revised European Social Charter has been signed but not ratified by the UK.

## Process indicators

### Indicator 73: Regulatory framework

<p>National Poverty Commission</p> <p>Children’s Commissioner</p> <p>Child Poverty Commission – as specified in the Child Poverty Act 2010<sup>708</sup>, to be established in 2011</p> <p>Environment Agency, which manages water resources and enforces water quality standards</p> <p>Drinking Water Inspectorate, which regulates the quality of drinking water</p> <p>Ofwat, which is responsible for economic regulation of the water industry</p> <p>Other utility regulators</p>
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### Indicator 74: Public policy framework

**Table 350: Child Poverty Act/child poverty targets**

<p>The Child Poverty Act<sup>709</sup> creates a statutory duty in relation to the eradication of child poverty and creates the Child Poverty Commission. Duty holders including the Secretary of State, local authorities and partner organisations. Four specific time-bound targets relating to child poverty in 2020 are specified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The relative low income target</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The relative low income target is that less than 10% of children who live in qualifying households live in households that fall within the relevant income group.</li> <li>(2) For the purposes of this section, a household falls within the relevant income group, in relation to a financial year, if its equivalised net income for the financial year is less than 60% of median equivalised net household income for the financial year.</li> </ol> </li> <li>• <b>The combined low income and material deprivation target</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The combined low income and material deprivation target is that less than 5% of children who live in qualifying households — <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) live in households that fall within the relevant income group, and</li> <li>(b) experience material deprivation.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ul>
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(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(a), a household falls within the relevant income group, in relation to a financial year, if its equivalised net income for the financial year is less than 70% of median equivalised net household income for the financial year.

(3) Regulations must specify the circumstances in which a child is to be regarded for the purposes of subsection (1)(b) as experiencing material deprivation in a financial year.

- **The absolute low income target**

(1) The absolute low income target is that less than 5% of children who live in qualifying households live in households falling within the relevant income group.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a household falls within the relevant income group, in relation to a financial year, if its equivalised net income for the financial year is less than 60% of the adjusted base amount.

(3) “The adjusted base amount”, in relation to a financial year, is the base amount adjusted in a prescribed manner to take account of changes in the value of money since the base year.

(4) In this section —

“the base amount” means the amount of median equivalised net household income for the base year;

“the base year” means the financial year beginning with 1 April 2010.

- **The persistent poverty target**

In relation to a financial year (“the relevant financial year”), the persistent poverty target is that less than the target percentage of children who have lived in qualifying households during each of the survey years have lived in households that have been within the relevant income group in at least 3 of the survey years.

(2) The survey years are —

(a) the calendar year that ends in the relevant financial year, and

(b) the 3 previous calendar years.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the target percentage is a percentage to be prescribed by regulations made before 2015.

(4) For the purposes of this section, a household falls within the relevant income group, in relation to a calendar year, if its equivalised net income for the year is less than 60% of median equivalised net household income for the year.

(5) Instead of exercising the power conferred by subsection (3), the Secretary of State may by regulations amend this section so as to substitute a different persistent poverty target for that set out in subsections (1) to (4).

(6) Regulations under subsection (5) may only be made—

(a) before 2015, and

(b) with the consent of the Commission.

### **Judicial scrutiny of the Child Poverty Bill by the Joint Committee on Human Rights (JCHR)**

In its judicial scrutiny of the Child Poverty Bill, the JCHR (2010a) noted: ‘The main purposes of the Bill are to enshrine in law the Government’s commitment to eradicate child poverty by 2020, to define success in eradicating child poverty, and to create a framework to monitor progress at both a national and a local level. To these ends, the Bill places a duty on the Secretary of State to ensure that four UK-wide income poverty targets are met by the end of the financial year 2020-2021.’<sup>710</sup>

The JCHR further recognised the Child Poverty Duty as a human rights enhancing measure that provides a means of implementing Article 27 of the CRC and Article 11 of the ICESCR:

‘By providing an unqualified duty to meet the four income targets by the end of the financial year 2020-21, and establishing a detailed framework both for driving and monitoring progress towards the achievement of those targets, the Bill does on its face appear to provide a mechanism for the progressive realisation of children’s right to an adequate standard of living in Article 27 UNCRC and Article 11 ICESCR. It goes some way towards implementing the recent recommendation of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child that the Government adopt legislation aimed at achieving the target of ending child poverty by 2020, including by establishing measurable indicators for its achievement. We therefore welcome the Bill as a human rights enhancing measure’.

The JCHR further recognised the Child Poverty Duty, which combines political accountability with limited judicial review, as an exemplar of its ‘mid-way model’ for the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights in the UK. The JCHR’s mid-way model provides a basis for giving economic and social rights legal effect in a way which falls short of making them fully justiciable and legally enforceable rights. The JCHR contends that the mid-way model provides a viable ‘middle way: between the traditional positions in the debate about economic and social rights, in which the Government is placed under a duty to make progress towards realising those rights, and is required to report regularly on that progress to Parliament, and the courts have a very limited and closely circumscribed role in reviewing the adequacy of the measures taken to reach the target.

‘We welcome the detailed mechanisms in the Bill to ensure that the Secretary of State is accountable to Parliament for the Government’s performance of the new statutory duty to ensure that the child poverty targets are met. As both we and our predecessor Committee have consistently made clear in previous reports, we consider that in a parliamentary democracy it is the democratic branches of the state (the Government and Parliament) which should have primary responsibility for economic and social policy, in which the courts lack expertise and have limited institutional competence or authority. In our view the scheme of the Bill ensures that primary responsibility for policy on child poverty remains with the democratic branches, by making detailed provision for the Secretary of State’s accountability to Parliament for Government policy on how to meet the targets’.

The JCHR noted its concern, however, that the most disadvantaged children might be excluded from official monitoring arrangements under the Child Poverty Act:

‘[T]he use of targets which apply only to children in qualifying households is potentially indirectly discriminatory, because it necessarily excludes certain children who may well be living in poverty, including Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children, asylum-seeking children living in asylum centres or Bed and Breakfast accommodation, and looked after children living in children’s homes. Such differential treatment of children not living in qualifying households raises the question whether the Bill is compatible with Article 14 ECHR, the right not to be discriminated against in the enjoyment of Convention rights.’<sup>711</sup>

### **Table 351: Fuel Poverty Duty**

The Warm Homes and Energy Conservation Act (2000) establishes that a person is to be regarded as living in ‘fuel poverty’ if he is a member of a household living on a lower income in a home that cannot be kept warm at reasonable cost. The legislation requires ‘appropriate authorities’ to prepare a strategy (including measures and targets) to ensure that as far as reasonably practical persons do not live in fuel poverty.<sup>712</sup>

**Table 352: Identifiable expenditure on social protection in England, Scotland and Wales, 2004-05 – 2009-10, £ million**

	2004-05 outturn	2005-06 outturn	2006-07 outturn	2007-08 outturn	2008-09 outturn	2009-10 plans
<b>England:</b>						
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	18,519	20,100	21,372	22,489	23,887	24,120
10.1 Sickness and disability	23,103	24,238	25,152	26,429	29,078	31,718
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	4,706	5,196	5,429	6,011	6,437	6,765
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>incapacity, disability and injury benefits</i>	18,397	19,042	19,723	20,418	22,641	24,953
10.2 Old age	54,075	56,764	59,095	63,530	69,884	74,796
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	6,562	7,086	7,438	7,712	8,141	8,172
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>pensions</i>	47,513	49,679	51,657	55,818	61,743	66,624
10.3 Survivors	1,481	1,481	1,443	1,434	1,436	1,440
10.4 Family and children	22,462	22,764	22,974	24,035	23,589	23,984
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	4,703	5,204	5,488	5,797	6,234	6,411
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>family benefits, income support and tax credits</i>	17,760	17,560	17,486	18,237	17,355	17,574

Continued

**Table 352: Identifiable expenditure on social protection in England, Scotland and Wales, 2004-05 – 2009-10, £ million (continued)**

	2004-05 outturn	2005-06 outturn	2006-07 outturn	2007-08 outturn	2008-09 outturn	2009-10 plans
10.5						
Unemployment	3,074	3,357	3,799	3,554	4,392	6,777
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	1,048	1,166	1,501	1,467	1,435	1,046
<i>of which: other unemployment benefits</i>	2,026	2,190	2,298	2,088	2,957	5,730
10.6 Housing	13,079	13,803	14,646	15,490	16,694	19,456
10.7 Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)	11,082	12,160	13,301	14,379	17,269	19,477
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services, of which:</i>	1,502	1,448	1,516	1,502	1,641	1,726
<i>of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits</i>	9,580	10,712	11,785	12,876	15,628	17,751
10.8 Research and development (R&D) social protection	2	1	0	–	–	–
10.9 Social protection n.e.c.	3,426	2,913	2,168	1,859	1,813	3,031
<b>Total social protection</b>	<b>131,784</b>	<b>137,481</b>	<b>142,578</b>	<b>150,710</b>	<b>164,154</b>	<b>23,984</b>

Continued

**Table 352: Identifiable expenditure on social protection in England, Scotland and Wales, 2004-05 – 2009-10, £ million (continued)**

	2004-05 outturn	2005-06 outturn	2006-07 outturn	2007-08 outturn	2008-09 outturn	2009-10 plans
<b>Scotland:</b>						
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	2,292	2,447	2,330	2,748	2,988	3,106
10.1 Sickness and disability	3,001	3,128	3,121	3,334	3,700	4,087
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	540	589	524	675	747	825
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>incapacity, disability and injury benefits</i>	2,460	2,539	2,598	2,659	2,952	3,262
10.2 Old age	6,064	6,295	6,422	6,998	7,780	8,406
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	1,013	1,049	949	1,132	1,246	1,307
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>pensions</i>	5,051	5,246	5,473	5,866	6,534	7,099
10.3 Survivors	195	191	187	193	193	198
10.4 Family and children	2,508	2,536	2,565	2,726	2,570	2,589
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	555	616	634	714	766	766
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>family benefits, income support and tax credits</i>	1,953	1,920	1,931	2,012	1,804	1,823

Continued

**Table 352: Identifiable expenditure on social protection in England, Scotland and Wales, 2004-05 – 2009-10, £ million (continued)**

	2004-05 outturn	2005-06 outturn	2006-07 outturn	2007-08 outturn	2008-09 outturn	2009-10 plans
10.5						
Unemployment	339	324	360	319	389	607
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	78	83	109	106	102	72
<i>of which: other unemployment benefits</i>	261	241	251	213	287	536
10.6 Housing	1,496	1,543	1,570	1,609	1,682	1,882
10.7 Social exclusion n.e.c.	1,110	1,214	1,299	1,390	1,668	1,878
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services, of which:</i>	106	110	114	121	127	136
<i>of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits</i>	1,004	1,104	1,184	1,269	1,541	1,742
10.8 R&D social protection	0	0	0	0	1	0
10.9 Social protection n.e.c.	404	384	327	292	319	306
<b>Total social protection</b>	<b>15,116</b>	<b>15,615</b>	<b>15,851</b>	<b>16,861</b>	<b>18,301</b>	<b>19,953</b>

Continued

**Table 352: Identifiable expenditure on social protection in England, Scotland and Wales, 2004-05 – 2009-10, £ million (continued)**

	2004-05 outturn	2005-06 outturn	2006-07 outturn	2007-08 outturn	2008-09 outturn	2009-10 plans
<b>Wales:</b>						
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	1,546	1,711	1,768	1,902	1,913	1,870
10.1 Sickness and disability	2,246	2,349	2,424	2,515	2,743	2,973
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	358	400	430	485	511	522
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>incapacity, disability and injury benefits</i>	1,888	1,949	1,994	2,030	2,232	2,451
10.2 Old age	3,427	3,596	3,751	4,058	4,455	4,795
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services, of which:</i>	465	494	518	537	560	563
<i>pensions</i>	2,962	3,102	3,234	3,522	3,895	4,232
10.3 Survivors	102	102	100	100	101	102
10.4 Family and children	1,436	1,482	1,495	1,544	1,501	1,496
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	308	382	406	420	434	426
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>family benefits, income support and tax credits</i>	1,128	1,100	1,089	1,125	1,067	1,070

Continued

**Table 352: Identifiable expenditure on social protection in England, Scotland and Wales, 2004-05 – 2009-10, £ million (continued)**

	2004-05 outturn	2005-06 outturn	2006-07 outturn	2007-08 outturn	2008-09 outturn	2009-10 plans
10.5						
Unemployment	307	332	399	388	440	522
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	194	209	276	270	262	186
<i>of which: other unemployment benefits</i>	113	123	123	118	178	336
10.6 Housing	648	668	708	747	806	908
10.7 Social exclusion n.e.c.	865	934	900	1,018	1,148	1,310
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	221	225	139	191	145	173
<i>of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits</i>	644	708	762	827	1,003	1,137
10.8 R&D social protection	0	–	–	–	–	–
10.9 Social protection n.e.c.	172	154	121	109	133	180
<b>Total social protection</b>	<b>9,204</b>	<b>9,617</b>	<b>9,899</b>	<b>10,480</b>	<b>11,328</b>	<b>12,285</b>

Notes: Definitions of expenditure by function are based on the UN Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) system, available at: [www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pespub\\_economic\\_functional\\_analysis.htm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pespub_economic_functional_analysis.htm)

Source: HM Treasury (2010).

**Table 353: Identifiable expenditure on social protection per head in England, Scotland and Wales, 2004-05 – 2009-10**

	2004-05 outturn	2005-06 outturn	2006-07 outturn	2007-08 outturn	2008-09 outturn	2009-10 plans
<b>England:</b>						
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	370	398	421	440	464	465
10.1 Sickness and disability	461	480	495	517	565	612
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	94	103	107	118	125	131
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>incapacity, disability and injury benefits</i>	367	377	389	400	440	482
10.2 Old age	1,079	1,125	1,164	1,243	1,358	1,443
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services, of which:</i>	131	140	147	151	158	158
<i>pensions</i>	948	984	1,018	1,093	1,200	1,286
10.3 Survivors	30	29	28	28	28	28
10.4 Family and children	448	451	453	470	459	463
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	94	103	108	113	121	124
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>family benefits, income support and tax credits</i>	354	348	344	357	337	339

Continued

**Table 353: Identifiable expenditure on social protection per head in England, Scotland and Wales, 2004-05 – 2009-10 (continued)**

	2004-05 outturn	2005-06 outturn	2006-07 outturn	2007-08 outturn	2008-09 outturn	2009-10 plans
10.5						
Unemployment	61	67	75	70	85	131
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	21	23	30	29	28	20
<i>of which: other unemployment benefits</i>	40	43	45	41	57	111
10.6 Housing	261	274	289	303	324	375
10.7 Social exclusion n.e.c.	221	241	262	281	336	376
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	30	29	30	29	32	33
<i>of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits</i>	191	212	232	252	304	343
10.8 R&D social protection	0	0	0	–	–	–
10.9 Social protection n.e.c.	68	58	43	36	35	58
<b>Total social protection</b>	<b>2,630</b>	<b>2,724</b>	<b>2,809</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>3,191</b>	<b>3,487</b>

Continued

**Table 353: Identifiable expenditure on social protection per head in England, Scotland and Wales, 2004-05 – 2009-10 (continued)**

	2004-05 outturn	2005-06 outturn	2006-07 outturn	2007-08 outturn	2008-09 outturn	2009-10 plans
<b>Scotland:</b>						
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	451	480	455	535	578	599
10.1 Sickness and disability	591	614	610	649	716	788
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	106	116	102	131	145	159
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>incapacity, disability and injury benefits</i>	484	498	508	517	571	629
10.2 Old age	1,194	1,236	1,255	1,362	1,505	1,620
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services, of which:</i>	199	206	185	220	241	252
<i>pensions</i>	995	1,030	1,070	1,142	1,264	1,368
10.3 Survivors	38	38	37	38	37	38
10.4 Family and children	494	498	501	530	497	499
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	109	121	124	139	148	148
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>family benefits, income support and tax credits</i>	385	377	377	392	349	351

Continued

**Table 353: Identifiable expenditure on social protection per head in England, Scotland and Wales, 2004-05 – 2009-10 (continued)**

	2004-05 outturn	2005-06 outturn	2006-07 outturn	2007-08 outturn	2008-09 outturn	2009-10 plans
10.5						
Unemployment	67	64	70	62	75	117
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	15	16	21	21	20	14
<i>of which: other unemployment benefits</i>	51	47	49	41	56	103
10.6 Housing	295	303	307	313	325	363
10.7 Social exclusion n.e.c.	219	238	254	270	323	362
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	21	22	22	23	25	26
<i>of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits</i>	198	217	231	247	298	336
10.8 R&D social protection	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.9 Social protection n.e.c.	79	75	64	57	62	59
<b>Total social protection</b>	<b>2,977</b>	<b>3,065</b>	<b>3,098</b>	<b>3,281</b>	<b>3,541</b>	<b>3,845</b>

Continued

**Table 353: Identifiable expenditure on social protection per head in England, Scotland and Wales, 2004-05 – 2009-10 (continued)**

	2004-05 outturn	2005-06 outturn	2006-07 outturn	2007-08 outturn	2008-09 outturn	2009-10 plans
<b>Wales:</b>						
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	525	579	596	638	639	624
10.1 Sickness and disability	762	795	817	844	917	991
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	121	136	145	163	171	174
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>incapacity, disability and injury benefits</i>	641	660	672	681	746	817
10.2 Old age	1,163	1,218	1,265	1,362	1,489	1,599
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services, of which:</i>	158	167	175	180	187	188
<i>pensions</i>	1,005	1,050	1,090	1,182	1,301	1,411
10.3 Survivors	35	34	34	34	34	34
10.4 Family and children	487	502	504	518	502	499
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	105	129	137	141	145	142
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>family benefits, income support and tax credits</i>	383	373	367	377	356	357

Continued

**Table 353: Identifiable expenditure on social protection per head in England, Scotland and Wales, 2004-05 – 2009-10 (continued)**

	2004-05 outturn	2005-06 outturn	2006-07 outturn	2007-08 outturn	2008-09 outturn	2009-10 plans
10.5						
Unemployment	104	112	135	130	147	174
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	66	71	93	91	88	62
<i>of which: other unemployment benefits</i>	38	42	42	40	60	112
10.6 Housing	220	226	239	251	269	303
10.7 Social exclusion n.e.c.	294	316	303	341	383	437
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>personal social services</i>	75	76	47	64	48	58
<i>of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits</i>	219	240	257	277	335	379
10.8 R&D social protection	0	–	–	–	–	–
10.9 Social protection n.e.c.	58	52	41	36	44	60
<b>Total social protection</b>	<b>3,124</b>	<b>3,256</b>	<b>3,338</b>	<b>3,517</b>	<b>3,785</b>	<b>4,097</b>

Notes: Definitions of expenditure by function are based on the UN COFOG system, available at: [www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pespub\\_economic\\_functional\\_analysis.htm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pespub_economic_functional_analysis.htm)

NB All expenditure on children and adult protection falls under function 10 'Social Protection'. Within that function it falls under sub function 10.4 'Family and children, personal social services'.

Source: HM Treasury (2010, 2011).

**Table 354: Identifiable expenditure on housing in England, Scotland and Wales, 2004-05 – 2009-10, £ million**

	2004-05 outturn	2005-06 outturn	2006-07 outturn	2007-08 outturn	2008-09 outturn	2009-10 plans
<b>England:</b>						
6.1 Housing development	3,049	4,687	5,347	5,975	7,418	8,607
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>local authority housing</i>	1,240	2,955	3,256	3,744	4,588	4,051
<i>of which: other social housing</i>	1,810	1,732	2,091	2,231	2,830	4,556
6.2 Community development	2,322	2,598	2,582	2,899	3,103	2,955
6.3 Water supply	3	-17	-19	-8	-5	-10
6.4 Street lighting	363	424	466	513	577	585
6.5 R&D housing and community amenities	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.6 Housing and community amenities n.e.c	82	89	90	88	88	130
<b>Total housing and community amenities</b>	<b>5,820</b>	<b>7,780</b>	<b>8,466</b>	<b>9,466</b>	<b>11,181</b>	<b>12,266</b>
<b>Scotland:</b>						
6.1 Housing development	707	715	874	950	955	1,135
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>local authority housing</i>	300	323	292	357	501	671
<i>of which: other social housing</i>	407	392	581	593	454	463
6.2 Community development	94	104	116	119	118	154
6.3 Water supply	174	547	661	619	689	588
6.4 Street lighting	8	9	8	8	10	11
6.5 R&D housing and community amenities	15	14	9	8	7	6
6.6 Housing and community amenities n.e.c	18	17	12	43	8	20
<b>Total housing and community amenities</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>1,914</b>

Continued

**Table 354: Identifiable expenditure on housing in England, Scotland and Wales, 2004-05 – 2009-10, £ million (*continued*)**

	2004-05 outturn	2005-06 outturn	2006-07 outturn	2007-08 outturn	2008-09 outturn	2009-10 plans
<b>Wales:</b>						
6.1 Housing development	98	194	220	200	350	254
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>local authority housing</i>	130	200	225	232	334	257
<i>of which: other social housing</i>	-31	-5	-5	-32	16	-3
6.2 Community development	159	184	200	257	230	251
6.3 Water supply	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.4 Street lighting	26	30	31	34	37	37
6.5 R&D housing and community amenities	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.6 Housing and community amenities n.e.c	0	0	21	21	27	21
<b>Total housing and community amenities</b>	284	409	471	512	644	562

Notes: Definitions of expenditure by function are based on the UN COFOG system, available at: [www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pespub\\_economic\\_functional\\_analysis.htm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pespub_economic_functional_analysis.htm)

Source: HM Treasury (2010).

**Table 355: Identifiable expenditure on housing per head in England, Scotland and Wales, 2004-05 – 2009-10**

	2004-05 outturn	2005-06 outturn	2006-07 outturn	2007-08 outturn	2008-09 outturn	2009-10 plans
<b>England:</b>						
6.1 Housing development	61	93	105	117	144	166
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>local authority housing</i>	25	59	64	73	89	78
<i>of which: other social housing</i>	36	34	41	44	55	88
6.2 Community development	46	51	51	57	60	57
6.3 Water supply	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.4 Street lighting	7	8	9	10	11	11
6.5 R&D housing and community amenities	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.6 Housing and community amenities n.e.c	2	2	2	2	2	3
<b>Total housing and community amenities</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>237</b>
<b>Scotland:</b>						
6.1 Housing development	139	140	171	185	185	219
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>local authority housing</i>	59	63	57	69	97	129
<i>of which: other social housing</i>	80	77	114	115	88	89
6.2 Community development	19	20	23	23	23	30
6.3 Water supply	34	107	129	120	133	113
6.4 Street lighting	2	2	2	1	2	2
6.5 R&D housing and community amenities	3	3	2	2	1	1
6.6 Housing and community amenities n.e.c	3	3	2	8	2	4
<b>Total housing and community amenities</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>369</b>

Continued

**Table 355: Identifiable expenditure on housing per head in England, Scotland and Wales, 2004-05 – 2009-10 (continued)**

	2004-05 outturn	2005-06 outturn	2006-07 outturn	2007-08 outturn	2008-09 outturn	2009-10 plans
<b>Wales:</b>						
6.1 Housing development	33	66	74	67	117	85
<i>of which:</i>						
<i>local authority housing</i>	44	68	76	78	112	86
<i>of which: other social housing</i>	-11	-2	-2	-11	5	-1
6.2 Community development	54	62	67	86	77	84
6.3 Water supply	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.4 Street lighting	9	10	10	11	12	12
6.5 R&D housing and community amenities	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.6 Housing and community amenities n.e.c	0	0	7	7	9	7
<b>Total housing and community amenities</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>188</b>

Notes: Definitions of expenditure by function are based on the UN COFOG system, available at: [www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pespub\\_economic\\_functional\\_analysis.htm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pespub_economic_functional_analysis.htm)

NB All expenditure on children and adult protection falls under function 10 'Social Protection'. Within that function it falls under sub function 10.4 'Family and children, personal social services'.

Source: HM Treasury (2010, 2011).

## Outcome indicators

### Indicator 75: Outcomes of key judicial, regulatory and investigative processes

#### Table 356: Violations of the right to an adequate standard of living: case law outcomes

##### Housing

- *R (Weaver) v London and Quadrant Housing* [2009] EWCA Civ 587; [2009] WLR (D) 202<sup>713</sup> – A registered social landlord was a hybrid public authority so the act of terminating the tenancy of its assured tenant was not a private act and was susceptible to judicial review (see Table 347).
- *Coughlan & Ors v North & East Devon Health Authority* [1999] EWCA Civ 1871<sup>714</sup> – The closure of a nursing home violated residents' Article 8 rights (see Table 347).

##### Homelessness and nationality

- *R (Morris) v Westminster City Council and First Secretary of State Administrative Court* [2004] EWHC 2191 (Admin)<sup>715</sup> – Violation of Article 14 to enjoy the right to respect of family life under Article 8 without discrimination (see Table 347).

##### Deprivation in basic needs can meet Article 3 threshold

- *R v Secretary of State for Home Department ex parte Limbuela* [2005] UKHL 66<sup>716</sup> – Refusal to give financial support (including the practice of refusing accommodation or food) to asylum seekers may breach Article 3 where they would otherwise be destitute (see Table 347).

##### Social security

- *Stec and others v UK* (GC) nos. 65731/01, 65900/01 [2006] ECHR<sup>717</sup> – No violation of Article 14 taken in conjunction with Article 1 Protocol 1 (see Table 347).
- *R v Secretary of State for Work and Pensions* [2008] UKHL 63<sup>718</sup> – While the applicant's claim that he had wrongly been deprived of his disability premium fell, in principle, within the ambit of Article 1 Protocol 1 and Article 14, the House of Lords ruled that the discrimination against homelessness was justified in these circumstances (see Table 347).

##### Non-discrimination

- *Connors v UK* no. 66746/01 [2004] EHRC<sup>719</sup> – Violation of Article 8 (see Table 347).

**Table 357: Key concerns raised by human rights monitoring bodies**

## **Domestic**

### **JCHR**

The JCHR considered the question of domestic incorporation of economic, social and cultural rights (JCHR, 2004a). In 2008, the JCHR's report (JCHR, 2008b) included recommendations on the inclusion of economic, social and cultural rights in any future bill of rights. It suggested that, in the first instance, the rights to health, education, housing, and an adequate standard of living, should be included in a bill of rights (see Table 262).

### **Child Poverty**

The JCHR (2009e), in scrutinising the Child Poverty Act 2010, noted its concern that 'poverty is a very serious problem affecting all parts of the United Kingdom, including the Overseas Territories, and that it is a particular concern in Northern Ireland, where over 20 per cent of children reportedly live in persistent poverty. Furthermore, the Committee is concerned that the Government's strategy is not sufficiently targeted at those groups of children in most severe poverty and that the standard of living of Traveller children is particularly poor'.<sup>720</sup>

## **International**

- The UNCESCR was concerned about higher poverty rates, particularly among 'ethnic minorities, asylum-seekers and migrants, older persons, single mothers, and persons with disabilities. (Article 11)' UNCESCR, 2009).<sup>721</sup>
- The UNCESCR was concerned about the extent of homelessness and 'the chronic shortage of housing, in particular social housing, for the most disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups, such as persons with disabilities' (UNCESCR, 2009).<sup>722</sup>
- The UNCESCR 'recommends that the State party consider ratifying ILO Convention no. 118 on Equality of Treatment (Social Security) and the European Social Charter (Revised). It also recommends that the State party commit itself fully to all the provisions of ILO Convention no. 102 on Social Security (Minimum Standards) ratified by the State party and, for that purpose, consider withdrawing its reservations to Parts 6, 8 and 9 of the Convention' (UNCESCR, 2009).<sup>723</sup>

**Table 358: Key concerns and allegations raised by private individuals and civil society organisations/reports in the media**

- UNICEF, Report Card 7, *Child Poverty in Perspective: An Overview of Child Well-being in Rich Countries*, February 2007.<sup>724</sup>
- Child Poverty Action Group, *Child Wellbeing and Child Poverty: where the UK stands in the European table*, spring 2009.<sup>725</sup>
- British Institute of Human Rights (BIHR), *Human Rights and Poverty Project*<sup>726</sup>  
BIHR has raised issues around human rights and poverty, and the need for organisations working with, and for, people facing poverty or social injustice to use human rights to strengthen their impact.

**Indicator 76: Spotlight statistics : Income poverty and material deprivation****Table 359: Percentage of individuals in low-income groups by various family and household characteristics, UK, 2009-10**

	Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			All individuals (millions)
	Income thresholds – below median						
	50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
<b>Disability</b>							
Disabled individuals	11	21	31	16	24	34	11.2
Disabled children	9	18	30	17	28	39	0.8
Disabled working-age adults	14	25	35	24	33	42	5.2
Disabled pensioners	8	18	28	8	15	26	5.2
Non-disabled individuals	9	16	24	15	22	28	49.5
Non-disabled children	10	20	31	19	29	38	12.2
Non-disabled working-age adults	9	14	20	15	20	25	30.9
Non-disabled pensioners	10	19	29	9	16	25	6.3
							Continued

**Table 359: Percentage of individuals in low-income groups by various family and household characteristics, UK, 2009-10 (continued)**

	Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			All individuals (millions)
	Income thresholds – below median						
	50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
<b>Ethnic group of head (three-year average)</b>							
White	9	16	24	14	20	27	54.3
Mixed	14	23	31	26	34	42	0.5
Asian or Asian							
British	21	34	44	30	42	51	3.0
Indian	15	24	31	20	30	37	1.3
Pakistani and Bangladeshi	31	49	63	41	56	68	1.2
Black or Black							
British	17	28	37	30	41	50	1.6
Black Caribbean	17	24	33	23	33	43	0.6
Black Non-Caribbean	17	30	40	35	46	54	0.9
Chinese or other ethnic group	18	27	33	30	38	44	0.8

Continued

**Table 359: Percentage of individuals in low-income groups by various family and household characteristics, UK, 2009-10 (continued)**

Region/Country (three-year average)	Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			All individuals (millions)
	Income thresholds – below median						
	50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
England	10	18	26	16	23	30	50.5
North East	12	22	31	16	24	33	2.5
North West	11	19	28	16	24	31	6.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	11	20	30	16	23	31	5.1
East Midlands	11	20	28	15	22	29	4.3
West Midlands	12	22	31	17	25	33	5.3
East of London	9	15	22	14	20	27	5.6
London	11	17	24	21	28	34	7.5
Inner	12	19	26	25	32	39	2.7
Outer	10	16	22	19	26	32	4.8
South East	7	12	19	12	18	24	8.2
South West	10	16	24	14	20	28	5.1
Scotland	10	17	25	13	19	26	5.1
Wales	11	21	31	16	23	31	2.9
Northern Ireland	13	22	32	14	22	30	1.7
<b>All individuals</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>60.7</b>

Source: Department for Work and Pensions(DWP) (2011b). For the latest Households Below Average Income (HBAI) findings see: [research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents](http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents)

**Table 360: Percentage of individuals living in households with less than 60 per cent of contemporary median household income, by gender and adulthood, UK, 2009-10**

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>Before Housing Costs</b>																
<b>Gender and adulthood</b>																
Adult male	15	15	15	15	15	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16
Adult female	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	18	18	18	17	17	18	18	18	17
Children	25	24	27	27	26	26	23	23	23	22	21	22	22	23	22	20
<b>All individuals (per cent)</b>	19	18	19	20	19	19	18	18	18	18	17	18	18	18	18	17
<b>After Housing Costs</b>																
<b>Gender and adulthood</b>																
Adult male	20	20	20	19	19	19	19	18	19	18	17	19	19	19	19	20
Adult female	24	24	25	24	24	23	23	22	22	21	19	20	21	21	21	21
Children	33	33	34	33	34	33	31	31	30	29	28	30	30	31	30	29
<b>All individuals (per cent)</b>	24	24	25	24	24	24	23	23	22	21	21	22	22	23	22	22

Notes:

Figures are for the UK from 2002-03 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.

Source: DWP (2011b). For the latest HBAI findings see: [research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents](http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents)

**Table 361: Percentage of individuals living in households with less than 60 per cent of 1998-99 median household income held constant in real terms, by gender and adulthood, UK, 2009-10**

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>Before Housing Costs</b>																
<b>Gender and adulthood</b>																
Adult male	19	19	17	16	15	14	13	11	11	11	10	10	11	11	11	10
Adult female	23	22	21	20	19	17	15	13	12	12	11	11	12	12	11	10
Children	30	29	29	28	26	23	19	15	14	14	13	13	13	13	12	11
<b>All individuals (per cent)</b>	23	23	21	20	19	17	15	13	12	12	11	11	12	12	11	10
<b>After Housing Costs</b>																
<b>Gender and adulthood</b>																
Adult male	23	23	22	20	19	18	16	14	13	13	12	13	13	13	14	14
Adult female	28	28	27	25	24	22	19	16	14	14	12	13	13	14	14	13
Children	37	37	36	34	34	31	27	23	21	20	18	19	19	19	19	18
<b>All individuals (per cent)</b>	29	28	27	25	24	22	20	17	15	15	13	14	14	15	15	14

Notes:

Figures are for the UK from 2002-03 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.

Source: DWP (2011b). For the latest HBAI findings see: [research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents](http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents)

**Table 362: Percentage of pensioners in low-income groups by various family and household characteristics, UK, 2009-10**

	Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			All pensioners (millions)
	Income thresholds – below median						
	50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
<b>Age</b>							
60-64	8	15	23	8	14	22	1.9
65-69	8	16	25	7	14	23	2.8
70-74	9	18	29	8	16	26	2.3
75-79	8	21	32	9	16	28	1.9
80-84	11	23	32	9	17	28	1.5
85+	12	23	32	12	19	29	1.1
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	7	16	26	7	14	23	4.3
Female	10	20	30	9	16	27	7.2
<b>Disability and receipt of disability benefits<sup>1</sup></b>							
Those living in families where no-one is disabled	11	20	29	9	17	25	5.1
Those living in families where someone is disabled	8	17	28	8	15	25	6.4
<b>Ethnic group of head (three-year average)<sup>2</sup></b>							
White	11	20	31	9	16	26	10.9
Mixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Asian or Asian British	23	35	44	20	33	43	0.2
Indian	23	33	41	17	29	38	0.1
Pakistani and Bangladeshi	27	48	55	29	46	57	0.1

Continued

**Table 362: Percentage of pensioners in low-income groups by various family and household characteristics, UK, 2009-10 (continued)**

	Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			All pensioners (millions)
	Income thresholds – below median						
	50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
Black or Black British	<i>16</i>	28	40	<i>17</i>	27	44	0.1
Black Caribbean	<i>18</i>	30	44	<i>15</i>	25	42	0.1
Black Non-Caribbean	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
Chinese or other ethnic group	<i>20</i>	29	38	<i>19</i>	28	39	0.1
<b>All pensioners<sup>3</sup></b>	<i>9</i>	18	28	<i>8</i>	16	25	11.5

## Notes:

- 1 Disability benefits are Disability Living Allowance; Armed Forces Compensation Scheme; Attendance Allowance (for those over 65 years old); Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit. Disability benefits may be received by or on behalf of the eligible person in the household.
- 2 The figures for Mixed and Black Non-Caribbean have been suppressed due to small sample sizes.
- 3 The totals for all pensioners are shown for the UK for the latest year and are not three-year averages.

'Low income' is defined using thresholds derived from percentages of median income for the whole population. Households reporting the lowest incomes may not have the lowest living standards. The bottom 10 per cent of the income distribution should not, therefore, be interpreted as having the bottom 10 per cent of living standards. This is a particular issue for lower thresholds of median income. To reflect this uncertainty in these tables, results for the 50 per cent of median threshold are presented in italics.

Source: DWP (2011b). For the latest HBAI findings see: [research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents](http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents)

**Table 363: Percentage of pensioners aged 65 or over in material deprivation by various family and household characteristics, United Kingdom**

	<i>Percentage of pensioners</i>	
	<b>Material deprivation</b>	<b>Pensioners aged 65 or over (millions)</b>
<b>Economic status of adults in the family</b>		
One or more working	4	1.2
No one working	10	8.4
<b>Age</b>		
65- 69	9	2.8
70- 74	11	2.3
75- 79	9	1.9
80- 84	9	1.5
85+	8	1.1
<b>Family type</b>		
Couple living with others	10	0.5
Couple living alone	6	5.3
Single living with others	22	0.5
Single living alone	12	3.3
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	8	4.3
Female	10	5.3
<b>Marital status</b>		
Couple	6	5.8
Married or civil partnered	6	5.6
Cohabiting	8	0.2
Single	13	3.9
<b>Disability and receipt of disability benefits<sup>1</sup></b>		
Those living in families where no-one is disabled	5	4.0
Those living in families where someone is disabled	12	5.6
One or more disabled adults	12	5.6
In receipt of disability benefits	15	2.2
Not in receipt of disability benefits	10	3.4

Continued

**Table 363: Percentage of pensioners aged 65 or over in material deprivation by various family and household characteristics, United Kingdom (continued)**

	<i>Percentage of pensioners</i>	
	<b>Material deprivation</b>	<b>Pensioners aged 65 or over (millions)</b>
<b>Tenure</b>		
Owners	6	7.6
Owned outright	5	7.1
Buying with mortgage	15	0.5
Social rented sector tenants	23	1.6
All rented privately	19	0.4
<b>Ethnic group of head (three-year average)<sup>2, 3</sup></b>		
White	9.1	
Mixed	0.0	
Asian or Asian British	..	0.1
Indian	..	0.1
Pakistani and Bangladeshi	..	0.0
Black or Black British	..	0.1
Black Caribbean	..	0.1
Black Non-Caribbean	..	0.0
Chinese or other ethnic group	..	0.1
<b>All pensioners<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9.6</b>

**Notes:**

- 1 Disability benefits are Disability Living Allowance; Armed Forces Compensation Scheme; Attendance Allowance (for those over 65 years old); Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit. These benefits may be received by or on behalf of the eligible person in the household.
- 2 The figures for Mixed and Black Non-Caribbean have been suppressed due to small sample sizes.
- 3 There is only one year of data available for the material deprivation indicator and so it is not possible to provide the standard three-year average statistics for the ethnic group of head. Until this detailed information is available, it is only possible to look at larger groupings: in 2009-10, the material deprivation rate for white pensioners aged 65 or over was nine per cent from a population of 9.3 million, and for pensioners aged 65 or over from all other ethnic groups it was 26 per cent from a population of 0.3 million.
- 4 The totals for all pensioners are shown for the UK for the latest year and are not three-year averages.

Source: Family Resources Survey 2009-10, DWP (2011b), Table 6.9db.

**Indicator 77: Spotlight statistics: Child income poverty and material deprivation – reporting against the Child Poverty Act targets (fulfilment of the Child Poverty Duty)**

**Table 364: Percentage of children falling below various thresholds of contemporary median income, UK<sup>1, 2</sup>, 1998-99 – 2009-10**

	<i>Percentage of children</i>			
	<b>Before Housing Costs</b>		<b>After Housing Costs</b>	
	<b>Below median</b>		<b>Below median</b>	
	<i>50%</i>	<i>60%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>60%</i>
<b>FRS (UK)</b>				
1998-99	<i>14</i>	26	<i>24</i>	34
1999-2000	<i>13</i>	26	<i>23</i>	33
2000-01	<i>12</i>	23	<i>21</i>	31
2001-02	<i>11</i>	23	<i>20</i>	31
2002-03	<i>11</i>	23	<i>20</i>	30
2003-04	<i>11</i>	22	<i>19</i>	29
2004-05	<i>11</i>	21	<i>18</i>	28
2005-06	<i>11</i>	22	<i>19</i>	30
2006-07	<i>12</i>	22	<i>20</i>	30
2007-08	<i>12</i>	23	<i>21</i>	31
2008-09	<i>11</i>	22	<i>20</i>	30
2009-10	<i>10</i>	20	<i>19</i>	29
<b>Change</b>				
1998-99 – 2009-10 <sup>2, 3</sup>	<i>-3</i>	-6	<i>-5</i>	-5
2008-09 – 2009-10 <sup>2, 3</sup>	<i>-1</i>	-2	<i>-1</i>	-1

**Notes:**

- 1 FRS figures are for Great Britain up to 1997-98, and for the UK from 1998-99, with estimates for Northern Ireland imputed for the years 1998-99 to 2001-02. The reference period for FRS figures is single financial years.
- 2 Small changes in estimates from year to year, particularly at the bottom of the income distribution, may not be significant in view of data uncertainties; for information on sampling errors refer to the DWP.
- 3 Due to rounding, the estimates of change in percentages of children below low-income thresholds may not equal the difference between the total percentage of children below thresholds for any pair of years shown.

'Low income' is defined using thresholds derived from percentages of median income for the whole population. Households reporting the lowest incomes may not have the lowest living standards. The bottom 10 per cent of the income distribution should not, therefore, be interpreted as having the bottom 10 per cent of living standards. This is a particular issue for lower thresholds of median income. To reflect this uncertainty in these tables, results for the 50 per cent of median threshold are presented in italics.

Source: DWP (2011b). For the latest HBAI findings see:  
[research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents](http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents)

**Table 365: Number of children falling below various thresholds of contemporary median income, UK<sup>1, 2</sup>, 1998-99-2009-10**

	<i>Number of children (millions)</i>			
	<b>Before Housing Costs</b>		<b>After Housing Costs</b>	
	<b>Below median</b>		<b>Below median</b>	
	<b>50%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>60%</b>
<b>FRS (UK)</b>				
1998-99	<i>1.8</i>	3.4	<i>3.1</i>	4.4
1999-2000	<i>1.7</i>	3.4	<i>3.1</i>	4.3
2000-01	<i>1.6</i>	3.1	<i>2.8</i>	4.1
2001-02	<i>1.5</i>	3.0	<i>2.6</i>	4.0
2002-03	<i>1.5</i>	2.9	<i>2.6</i>	3.9
2003-04	<i>1.4</i>	2.9	<i>2.5</i>	3.7
2004-05	<i>1.4</i>	2.7	<i>2.3</i>	3.6
2005-06	<i>1.4</i>	2.8	<i>2.5</i>	3.8
2006-07	<i>1.5</i>	2.9	<i>2.6</i>	3.9
2007-08	<i>1.5</i>	2.9	<i>2.7</i>	4.0
2008-09	<i>1.4</i>	2.8	<i>2.6</i>	3.9
2009-10	<i>1.3</i>	2.6	<i>2.4</i>	3.8
<b>Change</b>				
1998-99 – 2009-10 <sup>2, 3</sup>	<i>-0.5</i>	-0.9	<i>-0.7</i>	-0.7
2008-09 – 2009-10 <sup>2, 3</sup>	<i>-0.1</i>	-0.2	<i>-0.1</i>	-0.1

**Notes:**

- 1 FRS figures are for Great Britain up to 1997-98, and for the UK from 1998-99, with estimates for Northern Ireland imputed for the years 1998-99 to 2001-02. The reference period for FRS figures is single financial years.
- 2 Small changes in estimates from year to year, particularly at the bottom of the income distribution, may not be significant in view of data uncertainties; for information on sampling errors refer to the DWP.
- 3 Due to rounding, the estimates of change in percentages of children below low-income thresholds may not equal the difference between the total percentage of children below thresholds for any pair of years shown.

'Low income' is defined using thresholds derived from percentages of median income for the whole population. Households reporting the lowest incomes may not have the lowest living standards. The bottom 10 per cent of the income distribution should not, therefore, be interpreted as having the bottom 10 per cent of living standards. This is a particular issue for lower thresholds of median income. To reflect this uncertainty in these tables, results for the 50 per cent of median threshold are presented in italics.

Source: DWP (2011b). For the latest HBAI findings see:  
[research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents](http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents)

**Table 366: Number of children falling below various thresholds of 1998-99 median income held constant in real terms, UK<sup>1, 2</sup>, 1998-99 –2009-10**

	<i>Number of children (millions)</i>			
	<b>Before Housing Costs</b>		<b>After Housing Costs</b>	
	<b>Below median</b>		<b>Below median</b>	
	<i>50%</i>	<b>60%</b>	<i>50%</i>	<b>60%</b>
<b>FRS (UK)</b>				
1998-99	<i>1.8</i>	3.4	<i>3.1</i>	4.4
1999-2000	<i>1.5</i>	3.1	<i>2.7</i>	4.1
2000-01	<i>1.2</i>	2.5	<i>2.1</i>	3.6
2001-02	<i>0.9</i>	2.0	<i>1.6</i>	3.0
2002-03	<i>0.9</i>	1.8	<i>1.5</i>	2.7
2003-04	<i>0.9</i>	1.8	<i>1.5</i>	2.5
2004-05	<i>0.9</i>	1.7	<i>1.4</i>	2.3
2005-06	<i>0.9</i>	1.6	<i>1.4</i>	2.4
2006-07	<i>1.0</i>	1.7	<i>1.5</i>	2.5
2007-08	<i>1.0</i>	1.7	<i>1.5</i>	2.5
2008-09	<i>0.9</i>	1.6	<i>1.5</i>	2.4
2009-10	<i>0.8</i>	1.4	<i>1.4</i>	2.3
<b>Change</b>				
1998-99 – 2009-10 <sup>2, 3</sup>	<i>1.0</i>	-2.0	<i>-1.7</i>	-2.1
2008-09 – 2009-10 <sup>2, 3</sup>	<i>-0.1</i>	-0.2	<i>-0.1</i>	-0.1

**Notes:**

- 1 FRS figures are for Great Britain up to 1997-98, and for the UK from 1998-99, with estimates for Northern Ireland imputed for the years 1998-99 to 2001-02. The reference period for FRS figures is single financial years.
- 2 Small changes in estimates from year to year, particularly at the bottom of the income distribution, may not be significant in view of data uncertainties.
- 3 Due to rounding, the estimates of change in percentages of children below low-income thresholds may not equal the difference between the total percentage of children below thresholds for any pair of years shown.

'Low income' is defined using thresholds derived from percentages of median income for the whole population. Households reporting the lowest incomes may not have the lowest living standards. The bottom 10 per cent of the income distribution should not, therefore, be interpreted as having the bottom 10 per cent of living standards. This is a particular issue for lower thresholds of median income. To reflect this uncertainty in these tables, results for the 50 per cent of median threshold are presented in italics.

Source: DWP (2011b). For the latest HBAI findings see:  
[research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents](http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents)

**Table 367: Percentage of children in low-income groups by various family and household characteristics, UK, 2009-10**

	Low income and material deprivation <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of children			
		Before Housing Costs		After Housing Costs	
		Below median		Below median	
		50%	60%	50%	60%
<b>Disability and receipt of disability benefits<sup>2</sup></b>					
Those living in families where no-one is disabled	13	9	18	17	27
Those living in families where someone is disabled	24	14	25	23	35
No disabled adult, 1 or more disabled child	16	8	15	13	22
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	27	17	30	28	41
1 or more disabled adult, 1 or more disabled child	27	13	28	24	39
In receipt of disability benefits	20	9	17	14	25
Not in receipt of disability benefits	25	15	28	26	39
<b>Ethnic group of head (three-year average)</b>					
White	15	9	19	17	27
Mixed	26	16	28	30	42
Asian or Asian British	28	25	42	36	52
Indian	14	14	27	22	35
Pakistani and Bangladeshi	39	33	54	45	63
Black or Black British	29	18	32	35	48
Black Caribbean	24	18	24	25	39
Black Non-Caribbean	32	19	36	41	54
Chinese or other ethnic group	15	20	33	37	48
All children <sup>3</sup>	16	10	20	19	29

Notes:

- 1 A family is in low income and material deprivation if they have a material deprivation score of 25 or more and a household income below 70 per cent contemporary median income, Before Housing Costs. For further details see HBAI Report, website or refer to DWP.
- 2 Disability benefits are: Disability Living Allowance; Armed Forces Compensation Scheme; Attendance Allowance (for those over 65 years old); Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit. These benefits may be received by or on behalf of the eligible person in the household.
- 3 The totals for all children are shown for the UK for the latest year and are not three-year averages.

Out of a population of 10.8 million children in families where at least one person works, 13 per cent were in households with incomes below 60 per cent of the median Before Housing Costs (20 per cent After Housing Costs). Out of a population of 2.2 million children in families where no-one works, 51 per cent were in households with incomes below 60 per cent of the median Before Housing Costs (75 per cent After Housing Costs).

Within households, pensioners are excluded from the classifications if they are not working, and are included if they are working. For those households where children live only with pensioners, the status of all adults is included in the analysis.

Source: DWP (2011b). For the latest HBAI findings see:  
[research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents](http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents)

**Table 368: Percentage of children falling below various thresholds of 1998/99 median income held constant in real terms, United Kingdom<sup>1, 2</sup>, 1998-99 – 2009-10**

	<i>Percentage of children</i>			
	<b>Before Housing Costs</b>		<b>After Housing Costs</b>	
	<b>Below median</b>		<b>Below median</b>	
	<i>50%</i>	<i>60%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>60%</i>
<b>FRS (UK)</b>				
1998-99	<i>14</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>34</i>
1999-2000	<i>11</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>31</i>
2000-01	<i>9</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>27</i>
2001-02	<i>7</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>23</i>
2002-03	<i>7</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>21</i>
2003-04	<i>7</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>20</i>
2004-05	<i>7</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>18</i>
2005-06	<i>7</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>19</i>
2006-07	<i>8</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>19</i>
2007-08	<i>7</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>19</i>
2008-09	<i>7</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>19</i>
2009-10	<i>6</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>18</i>
<b>Change</b>				
1998-99 – 2009-10 <sup>2, 3</sup>	<i>-7</i>	<i>-15</i>	<i>-13</i>	<i>-16</i>
2008-09 – 2009-10 <sup>2, 3</sup>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>

**Notes:**

- 1 FRS figures are for Great Britain up to 1997-98, and for the UK from 1998-99, with estimates for Northern Ireland imputed for the years 1998-99 to 2001-02. The reference period for FRS figures is single financial years.
- 2 Small changes in estimates from year to year, particularly at the bottom of the income distribution, may not be significant in view of data uncertainties; for information on sampling errors refer to the DWP.
- 3 Due to rounding, the estimates of change in percentages of children below low-income thresholds may not equal the difference between the total percentage of children below thresholds for any pair of years shown.

'Low income' is defined using thresholds derived from percentages of median income for the whole population. Households reporting the lowest incomes may not have the lowest living standards. The bottom 10 per cent of the income distribution should not, therefore, be interpreted as having the bottom 10 per cent of living standards. This is a particular issue for lower thresholds of median income. To reflect this uncertainty in these tables, results for the 50 per cent of median threshold are presented in italics.

Source: DWP (2011b). For the latest HBAI findings see:  
[research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents](http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents)

**Table 369: Percentage and number of children falling below thresholds of low income and material deprivation<sup>1, 2</sup>, UK<sup>3</sup>, 2004-05 –2009-10**

	Low income and material deprivation		Severe low income and material deprivation		All children
	Percentage	Number (millions)	Percentage	Number (millions)	
<b>FRS (UK)</b>					
2004-05	17	2.2	6	<i>0.7</i>	12.9
2005-06	16	2.1	6	<i>0.7</i>	12.8
2006-07	16	2.0	6	<i>0.7</i>	12.8
2007-08	17	2.2	6	<i>0.8</i>	12.8
2008-09	17	2.2	6	<i>0.8</i>	12.8
2009-10	16	2.0	5	<i>0.7</i>	13.0
<b>Change</b>					
2008-09 – 2009-10 <sup>3, 4</sup>	-1	-0.1	-1	<i>-0.1</i>	0.2

**Notes:**

- 1 A family is in low income and material deprivation if they have a material deprivation score of 25 or more and a household income below 70 per cent of contemporary median income, Before Housing Costs. For the latest HBAI findings see: [research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents](http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents) or refer to the DWP.
- 2 A family is in severe low income and material deprivation if they have a material deprivation score of 25 or more and a household income below 50 per cent of contemporary median income, Before Housing Costs. For the latest HBAI findings see: [research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents](http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents) or refer to the DWP.
- 3 Small changes in estimates from year to year, particularly at the bottom of the income distribution, may not be significant in view of data uncertainties; see references to sampling errors in original documentation, Appendix 2.
- 4 Due to rounding, the estimates of change in percentages and numbers of children below low-income thresholds may not equal the difference between the total percentage and total number of children below thresholds for any pair of years shown.

'Low income' is defined using thresholds derived from percentages of median income for the whole population. Households reporting the lowest incomes may not have the lowest living standards. The bottom 10 per cent of the income distribution should not, therefore, be interpreted as having the bottom 10 per cent of living standards. This is a particular issue for lower thresholds of median income. To reflect this uncertainty in these tables, results for the 50 per cent of median threshold are presented in italics.

Source: DWP (2011b). For the latest HBAI findings see: [research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents](http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents)

**Table 370: Percentage of children experiencing persistent low income, Great Britain<sup>1</sup>, 1991-2008**

	<i>Percentage of children living in households below the threshold in at least three out of four years</i>	
	<b>Before Housing Costs thresholds</b>	<b>After Housing Costs thresholds</b>
	<b>Below 60% median</b>	
1991-94	19	25
1992-95	18	23
1993-96	17	22
1994-97	17	23
1995-98	17	23
1996-99	17	23
1997-2000	17	22
1998-2001	17	21
1999-2002	16	20
2000-03	14	17
2001-04	12	15
2002-05	11	16
2003-06	10	14
2004-07	10	15
2005-08	12	17

Source: DWP (2011b). For the latest HBAI findings see:  
[research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents](http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai2010/index.php?page=contents)

Indicator 78: Spotlight statistics : Deprivation in other basic needs

Table 371: Statutory homelessness: Households accepted by local authorities as owed a main homelessness duty, by ethnicity, England, 1998-2010

	Number of households accepted <sup>1</sup> during period	White		Black or Black British		Asian or Asian British		Mixed <sup>2</sup>		Chinese or other ethnic group		Ethnic group not stated	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1998-99	104,260	78,260	75	7,100	7	5,280	5	..	..	6,440	6	7,200	7
1999-2000	105,580	77,950	74	7,690	7	5,470	5	..	..	6,820	6	7,680	7
2000-01	114,670	83,820	73	9,860	9	6,430	6	..	..	7,500	7	7,080	6
2001-02	116,660	83,040	71	10,040	9	6,810	6	..	..	7,790	7	9,010	8
2002-03	128,540	90,920	71	12,490	10	7,000	5	..	..	9,850	8	8,290	6
2003-04	135,430	98,070	72	12,960	10	7,020	5	..	..	9,440	7	7,930	6
2004-05	120,860	89,180	74	12,430	10	6,570	5	1730	1	4,770	4	6,170	5
2005-06	93,980	69,320	74	9,960	11	5,190	6	1820	2	3,070	3	4,640	5
2006-07	73,360	54,370	74	7,250	10	4,130	6	1580	2	2,150	3	3,880	5
2007-08	63,170	45,500	72	6,910	11	3,870	6	1430	2	1,980	3	3,520	6
2008-09	53,430	37,310	70	6,630	12	3,310	6	1440	3	1,930	4	2,820	5
2009-10 <sup>P</sup>	40,020	27,250	68	5,600	14	2,620	7	1160	3	1,550	4	1,850	5

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) (2011).

Notes: The term 'homelessness' is often considered to apply only to people 'sleeping rough'. However, most statistics on homelessness relate to the statutory homeless ie those households which meet specific criteria of priority need set out in legislation, and to whom a homelessness duty has been accepted by a local authority. Such households are rarely homeless in the literal sense of being without a roof over their heads, but are more likely to be threatened with the loss of, or are unable to continue with, their current accommodation.

- Households found to be eligible for assistance, unintentionally homeless and falling within a priority need group, and consequently owed a main homelessness duty by a local housing authority. Figures reflect decisions under the Housing Act 1996, and residual Housing Act 1985 cases.
  - In 2004 Q2 the collection of data for people of mixed ethnicity was introduced. Prior to this date, people would have been counted in the category offering the most appropriate description of their ethnicity.
- P Provisional data. Totals may not equal the sum of components because of rounding.

**Table 372: Statutory homelessness: Households accepted by local authorities as owed a main homelessness duty, by Government Office Region, England, 1998-2010**Number of households accepted<sup>1</sup> and acceptances rate<sup>2</sup> per 1,000 households.

	England		North East		North West		Yorkshire and the Humber		East Midlands	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1998-99	104,260	5.2	4,460	4.2	13,100	4.7	8,210	4.0	7,660	4.5
1999-2000	105,580	5.2	4,840	4.5	12,770	4.6	8,380	4.1	7,090	4.2
2000-01	114,670	5.6	5,160	4.8	13,190	4.7	9,320	4.5	7,430	4.3
2001-02	116,660	5.7	5,610	5.2	13,280	4.7	10,760	5.2	7,200	4.1
2002-03	128,540	6.2	6,920	6.4	15,020	5.3	15,300	7.3	8,240	4.7
2003-04	135,430	6.5	8,350	7.7	18,030	6.3	16,190	7.7	9,590	5.4
2004-05	120,860	5.8	7,940	7.3	17,360	6.0	13,430	6.3	9,120	5.1
2005-06	93,980	4.4	5,970	5.5	13,180	4.6	9,450	4.4	6,890	3.8
2006-07	73,360	3.4	4,790	4.4	11,380	3.9	8,220	3.8	6,020	3.3
2007-08	63,170	2.9	3,600	3.3	8,530	2.9	7,350	3.4	4,780	2.6
2008-09	53,430	2.5	3,140	2.8	5,490	1.9	6,260	2.8	3,670	2.0
2009-10	40,020	1.8	2,010	1.8	4,010	1.4	3,880	1.8	3,060	1.6

  

	West Midlands		East of England		London		South East		South West	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1998-99	14,000	6.6	8,680	4.0	26,580	9.2	12,670	3.9	8,930	4.4
1999-2000	13,210	6.2	8,720	4.0	27,950	9.5	12,860	4.0	9,790	4.8
2000-01	13,820	6.5	9,810	4.4	29,710	10.0	14,910	4.6	11,360	5.5
2001-02	14,670	6.8	10,250	4.6	29,320	9.7	14,310	4.3	11,300	5.4
2002-03	14,770	6.8	11,060	4.9	29,790	9.7	14,670	4.4	12,790	6.0
2003-04	15,600	7.2	11,190	4.9	30,080	9.7	15,150	4.5	11,230	5.3
2004-05	14,050	6.4	10,150	4.4	26,730	8.6	12,420	3.7	9,680	4.5
2005-06	11,960	5.4	8,260	3.6	21,140	6.7	9,320	2.8	7,820	3.6
2006-07	8,740	3.9	6,890	2.9	15,390	4.8	6,660	2.0	5,270	2.4
2007-08	9,170	4.1	5,900	2.5	13,800	4.3	5,510	1.6	4,520	2.0
2008-09	8,670	3.9	5,050	2.1	12,780	3.9	4,730	1.4	3,650	1.6
2009-10	7,100	3.2	3,660	1.5	9,460	2.9	3,870	1.1	2,980	1.3

Source: CLG (2011).

Notes: The term 'homelessness' is often considered to apply only to people 'sleeping rough'. However, most statistics on homelessness relate to the statutorily homeless ie those households which meet specific criteria of priority need set out in legislation, and to whom a homelessness duty has been accepted by a local authority. Such households are rarely homeless in the literal sense of being without a roof over their heads, but are more likely to be threatened with the loss of, or are unable to continue with, their current accommodation.

- Households found to be eligible for assistance, unintentionally homeless and falling within a priority need group, and consequently owed a main homelessness duty by a local housing authority. Figures reflect decisions under the Housing Act 1996, and residual Housing Act 1985 cases.
- Any changes from previously published rates are due to revision of household estimates. Totals may not equal the sum of components because of rounding.

**Table 373: Number and estimates of rough sleepers, England, 2010**

Total of street counts <sup>1</sup>	440
Total estimates of councils that did not count <sup>2</sup>	807

Source: CLG (2010b).

Notes: Experimental statistics. Definition of 'rough sleepers': People sleeping, about to bed down (sitting on/in or standing next to their bedding) or actually bedded down in the open air (such as on the streets, in tents, doorways, parks, bus shelters or encampments). People in buildings or other places not designed for habitation (such as stairwells, barns, sheds, car parks, cars, derelict boats, stations, or 'bashes'). Figures are as reported by local authorities.

- 1 The 2010 local authority street counts were carried out between January 2009 and May 2010. Counts for 2010 based on the 2007 count guidance are final.
- 2 Local authorities who did not carry out a count between January 2009 and May 2010 were asked to submit a single figure estimate of the number of people sleeping rough on any given night as at June 2010. In order to obtain a robust estimate these authorities were referred to the definition of people sleeping rough as given in the guidance and advised to speak to the voluntary sector, the police and other local agencies in order to obtain local intelligence on rough sleeping in their local area.

**Table 374: Total number of households in fuel poverty, England, 2003-09**

	Number of households in group (1000s)	Percentage of households in group
2003	1,222	5.9
2004	1,236	5.9
2005	1,529	7.2
2006	2,432	11.5
2007	2,823	13.2
2008	3,335	15.6
2009	3,964	18.4

Notes: A household is said to be in fuel poverty if it needs to spend more than 10 per cent of its income on fuel to maintain an adequate level of warmth (usually defined as 21 degrees for the main living area, and 18 degrees for other occupied rooms).

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) (2010).

**Table 375: Percentage of households in fuel poverty by ethnicity, disability, vulnerability and Government Office Region, England, 2003-08**

Year	Percentage of households in group		Percentage of total fuel poor in group
	Not fuel poor	Fuel poor	
<b>Ethnic origin of household reference person</b>			
White			
2003	94.0	6.0	93.9
2004	94.0	6.0	93.9
2005	92.7	7.3	93.0
2006	88.6	11.4	90.7
2007	86.9	13.1	90.4
2008	84.6	15.4	90.0
Ethnic minority			
2003	95.4	4.6	6.1
2004	95.3	4.7	6.1
2005	93.9	6.1	7.0
2006	87.8	12.2	9.3
2007	85.7	14.3	9.6
2008	83.0	17.0	10.0
<b>Someone in household has a Long-term illness or disability</b>			
Yes			
2003	91.0	9.0	45.1
2004	91.6	8.4	41.4
2005	90.2	9.8	39.7
2006	85.2	14.8	37.6
2007	83.4	16.6	37.7
2008	79.7	20.3	38.7
No			
2003	95.4	4.6	54.9
2004	95.1	4.9	58.6
2005	93.8	6.2	60.3
2006	89.9	10.1	62.4
2007	88.3	11.7	62.3
2008	86.4	13.6	61.3

Continued

**Table 375: Percentage of households in fuel poverty by ethnicity, disability, vulnerability and Government Office Region, England, 2003-08 (continued)**

Year	Percentage of households in group		Percentage of total fuel poor in group
	Not fuel poor	Fuel poor	
<b>Government Office Region</b>			
North East			
2003	91.3	8.7	7.8
2004	90.5	9.5	8.3
2005	88.5	11.5	8.3
2006	83.6	16.4	7.4
2007	81.3	18.7	7.3
2008	78.8	21.2	7.1
Yorkshire and the Humber			
2003	91.4	8.6	14.7
2004	92.3	7.7	13.2
2005	92.0	8.0	11.1
2006	87.3	12.7	11.2
2007	84.5	15.5	11.8
2008	81.8	18.2	12.2
North West			
2003	93.7	6.3	14.6
2004	93.4	6.6	15.3
2005	90.8	9.2	17.6
2006	85.8	14.2	17.1
2007	83.8	16.2	16.8
2008	81.9	18.1	15.9
East Midlands			
2003	93.7	6.3	9.2
2004	94.3	5.7	8.2
2005	91.9	8.1	9.5
2006	87.1	12.9	9.7
2007	85.2	14.8	9.6
2008	80.8	19.2	10.8

Continued

**Table 375: Percentage of households in fuel poverty by ethnicity, disability, vulnerability and Government Office Region, England, 2003-08 (continued)**

Year	Percentage of households in group		Percentage of total fuel poor in group
	Not fuel poor	Fuel poor	
West Midlands			
2003	93.3	6.7	11.9
2004	93.0	7.0	12.4
2005	91.1	8.9	12.9
2006	86.3	13.7	12.5
2007	82.8	17.2	13.6
2008	77.5	22.5	15.0
South West			
2003	93.5	6.5	11.4
2004	93.8	6.2	10.8
2005	91.7	8.3	11.8
2006	88.4	11.6	10.5
2007	88.3	11.7	9.2
2008	84.5	15.5	10.2
East of England			
2003	94.9	5.1	9.4
2004	93.9	6.1	11.4
2005	93.3	6.7	10.1
2006	90.3	9.7	9.2
2007	89.2	10.8	9.0
2008	87.5	12.5	8.8
South East			
2003	95.6	4.4	12.2
2004	96.1	3.9	10.7
2005	95.1	4.9	11.0
2006	91.5	8.5	12.0
2007	90.5	9.5	11.8
2008	90.1	9.9	10.3

Continued

**Table 375: Percentage of households in fuel poverty by ethnicity, disability, vulnerability and Government Office Region, England, 2003-08 (continued)**

Year	Percentage of households in group		Percentage of total fuel poor in group
	Not fuel poor	Fuel poor	
London			
2003	96.4	3.6	8.8
2004	96.1	3.9	9.6
2005	96.1	3.9	7.8
2006	91.7	8.3	10.5
2007	90.0	10.0	11.0
2008	89.2	10.8	9.8
<b>Vulnerable group</b>			
Not vulnerable group			
2003	95.9	4.1	20.3
2004	95.2	4.8	23.1
2005	94.3	5.7	21.8
2006	91.9	8.1	19.9
2007	90.4	9.6	19.8
2008	89.1	10.9	20.5
Vulnerable group			
2003	93.4	6.6	79.7
2004	93.6	6.4	76.9
2005	92.2	7.8	78.2
2006	87.2	12.8	80.1
2007	85.4	14.6	80.2
2008	82.5	17.5	79.5
<b>Total</b>			
2003	94.1	5.9	100.0
2004	94.1	5.9	100.0
2005	92.8	7.2	100.0
2006	88.5	11.5	100.0
2007	86.8	13.2	100.0
2008	84.4	15.6	100.0

Department of Energy and Climate Change (2011) 'Trends in fuel poverty, England, 2003 to 2009', available at: [www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/Statistics/fuelpoverty/2182-trends-fuel-poverty-england-2003-2009.xls](http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/Statistics/fuelpoverty/2182-trends-fuel-poverty-england-2003-2009.xls)

Notes: A household is said to be in fuel poverty if it needs to spend more than 10 per cent of its income on fuel to maintain an adequate level of warmth (usually defined as 21 degrees for the main living area, and 18 degrees for other occupied rooms).

### Indicator 79: Spotlight indicators : Adequate standard of living – at risk/vulnerable groups

**Table 376: ‘Children in need’ whose primary need category is low income**

Numbers and percentages of ‘children in need’ at 31 March 2010<sup>1</sup>, by primary need<sup>2</sup> at initial assessment<sup>3</sup>, England<sup>4</sup>, 2010

	Numbers of children in need at 31 March 2010, by primary need	Percentage of the total number of children in need at 31 March 2010, by primary need
Numbers of children in need at 31 March 2010	375,900	n/a
Missing/unknown	13,300	3.5
Abuse or neglect	148,300	39.4
Child’s disability or illness	45,000	12.0
Parent’s disability or illness	12,700	3.4
Family in acute stress	38,500	10.3
Family dysfunction	59,100	15.7
Socially unacceptable behaviour	8,000	2.1
Low income	2,500	0.7
Absent parenting	13,600	3.6
Cases other than children in need	5,500	1.5
Not stated	29,300	7.8
Data confidence indicator <sup>5</sup>	n/a	n/a

Source: Department for Education (2010b), Table 6.

Notes:

- 1 Data based upon local authorities who submitted data at 31 August 2010.
- 2 Primary need indicates the main reason why a child started to receive services. It should not be left blank and only one reason should be recorded.
- 3 An initial assessment is defined as a brief assessment of each child referred to children’s social care with a request for services to be provided. If a child was the subject of more than one initial assessment during the reporting year, each assessment should be coded separately.
- 4 The total figures for England include estimates for missing data and are rounded to the nearest 100 if over 1,000 or nearest 10 otherwise. Subtotals may not add up to the England total due to rounding.
- 5 The data is published with a ‘data confidence indicator’ which provides guidance on the confidence in the data provided by each local authority. ‘3’ denotes high confidence, ‘2’ denotes medium confidence, ‘1’ denotes low confidence, ‘A’ denotes aggregate information was supplied by the local authority and ‘.’ denotes no data was supplied. Further details on the levels of confidence that apply to this table and on the construction of the confidence indicator are in the publication technical notes, paragraphs 20 to 25.

**Table 377: ‘Children looked after’ whose primary need category is low income, by category of need<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>, England, years ending 31 March 2006 to 31 March 2010**

	Numbers				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Category of Need <sup>4</sup>	60,300	60,000	59,400	60,900	64,400
Abuse or neglect	37,600	37,200	36,700	37,100	39,200
Child’s disability	2,400	2,300	2,300	2,200	2,200
Parents’ illness or disability	3,200	3,000	2,800	2,700	2,800
Family in acute stress	4,500	4,700	4,900	5,300	5,800
Family dysfunction	6,200	6,300	6,300	6,900	8,000
Socially unacceptable behaviour	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,200	1,300
Low income	110	110	130	140	170
Absent parenting	5,100	5,000	5,100	5,300	4,900

Source: Department for Education (2010c), Table A1.

Notes:

- 1 Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 100 if they exceed 1,000, and to the nearest 10, otherwise. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. See original publication Technical Notes for more information on rounding.
- 2 Figures exclude children looked after under an agreed series of short term placements.
- 3 Historical data may differ from older publications. This is mainly due to the implementation of amendments and corrections sent by some local authorities after the publication date of previous materials.
- 4 The most applicable category of the eight ‘need codes’ at the time the child started to be looked after rather than necessarily the entire reason they are looked after.

**Table 378: ‘Children in need’ at 31 March 2010 whose primary need category at initial assessment is low income, by age and asylum seeking status, England, 2010**

<b>Child’s age at 31 March</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
0	97
1	127
2	135
3	126
4	156
5	130
6	137
7	138
8	114
9	144
10	131
11	123
12	108
13	106
14	119
15	136
16	139
17	174
18	72
19	28
20	30
21	11
22 and over	21
Missing	21
<b>Asylum seeking</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Missing	15
N	2,399
Y	109

Source: Department for Education (2011b), Personal Communication.

**Table 379: ‘Looked after children’ at 31 March whose primary need category is low income, by age<sup>1,2</sup>, England, 2010**

Year ending 31 March 2010

Coverage: England

All children looked after at 31 March 2010	Age at 31 March 2010 (years)					<i>Numbers</i>
	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 15	16 and over	
	All children	10	20	10	20	50
Domestic children	10	20	10	20	50	
Unaccompanied asylum seeking children	0	x	0	0	x	

Source: Department for Education (2011a), Personal Communication.

Notes:

- 1 England totals have been rounded to the nearest 10. Figures of 5 or less, except for 0, have been suppressed and replaced with ‘x’.
  - 2 Figures exclude children looked after under an agreed series of short term placements.
- x Figures not shown in order to protect confidentiality.

**Table 380: Supported asylum seekers, 2007-09**

	Total	Subsistence only support	In dispersed accommodation	In initial accommodation
Q1 2007	48,800	10,935	36,785	1,075
Q2 2007	48,995	10,865	37,280	850
Q3 2007	48,470	10,160	37,060	1,250
Q4 2007	44,495	8,900	34,150	1,440
Q1 2008	33,865	6,820	25,940	1,105
Q2 2008	31,580	6,495	24,060	1,025
Q3 2008	32,170	6,600	24,290	1,280
Q4 2008	32,580	6,195	25,145	1,240
Q1 2009	33,165	6,020	25,895	1,250
Q2 2009	31,500	5,120	25,535	845
Q3 2009	29,895	4,900	24,170	820
Q4 2009	29,150	4,670	23,845	635

Source: Home Office (2010a), Table 2d.

**Table 381: Section 4 support for destitute asylum seekers**

This measure covers asylum seekers who are supported under Section 4 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999. Individuals are generally eligible for this support if their asylum application has been finally determined as refused but they are destitute and there are reasons that temporarily prevent them from leaving the UK (Home Office, 2010a). Section 4 support is provided in the form of accommodation and vouchers to cover the cost of food and other basic essentials.

At the end of Q4 2009, 11,655 applicants, excluding dependants, were in receipt of Section 4 support, 13 per cent higher than in Q4 2008 (10,295) (Home Office, 2010a). The table below details the number of cases granted Section 4 support from Q1 2007 to Q4 2009.

**Decisions to grant Section 4 support, UK, Q1 2007 to Q4 2009**

	Number of cases granted Section 4 support
Q1 2007	2,005
Q2 2007	1,635
Q3 2007	1,480
Q4 2007	1,585
Q1 2008	1,875
Q2 2008	2,220
Q3 2008	2,440
Q4 2008	2,580
Q1 2009	2,905
Q2 2009	3,140
Q3 2009	2,620
Q4 2009	1,440

Source: Home Office (2010a), Figure 2a.

**Indicator 80: Spotlight Statistics: Public attitudes, understanding and experiences**

**Table 382: Support for the right to be looked after by the State if you can not look after yourself by population subgroup, England, 2005**

	Odds ratio	p-value	95% Conf Interval	Odds ratio	p-value	95% Conf Interval
<b>Gender</b>						
Reference group = male						
Female	0.969	0.679	0.836 1.124	0.695	0.010*	0.526 0.917
<b>Disability</b>						
Reference group = no limiting longstanding illness or disability						
Limiting longstanding illness or disability	1.087	0.445	0.877 1.348	0.582	0.005*	0.401 0.845
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Reference group = white						
Asian	0.594	0.009*	0.401 0.880	0.479	0.003*	0.296 0.775
Black	0.608	0.006*	0.428 0.865	0.614	0.001*	0.466 0.810
Mixed	0.588	0.007*	0.398 0.867			
Chinese/other	0.707	0.107	0.464 1.078			
<b>Age (p&lt;0.05)</b>						
Reference group = 16-19						
20-24	1.439	0.064	0.979 2.115	0.800	0.327	0.512 1.251
25-34	1.429	0.033*	1.030 1.983	0.445	0.023*	0.221 0.896
35-49	1.842	0.000*	1.332 2.546			
50-64	1.817	0.001*	1.297 2.547	0.948	0.647	0.755 1.191
65-70	2.647	0.000*	1.732 4.047	1.000	0.956	1.000 1.000

Continued

**Table 382: Support for the right to be looked after by the State if you can not look after yourself by population subgroup, England, 2005 (continued)**

	Odds ratio	p-value	95% Conf Interval	Odds ratio	p-value	95% Conf Interval
<b>Religion/belief (p&lt;0.05)</b>						
Reference group = Christian						
Buddhist	1.505	0.341	0.648	3.497	1.600	1.641
Hindu	1.018	0.938	0.648	1.600	0.973	1.612
Jewish	2.334	0.142	0.752	7.240	0.073	1.677
Muslim	1.446	0.061	0.984	2.125	0.056	1.835
Sikh	2.211	0.007*	1.240	3.943		
<b>Government Office Region (p&lt;0.05)</b>						
Reference group = IMD First Quintile (least deprived)						
Any other religion	1.060	0.813	0.656	1.712	0.188	1.155
No religion	1.255	0.072	0.980	1.607	0.686	1.332
<b>Country of birth (p&lt;0.05)</b>						
Reference group = UK						
Irish Republic	0.393	0.01*	0.193	0.797	0.416	1.244
India	0.596	0.008*	0.406	0.873	0.058	1.014
Pakistan	1.040	0.878	0.629	1.722	0.354	1.236
Bangladesh	0.768	0.259	0.484	1.216	0.697	1.551
Jamaica	0.603	0.078	0.344	1.059	0.664	1.326
East African New Commonwealth	1.566	0.151	0.849	2.889	0.923	1.326
Rest of New Commonwealth	0.936	0.733	0.641	1.368	0.945	1.393
Other	0.612	0.002*	0.450	0.831	0.774	1.393

Source: Vizard (2010). Notes: Author's calculations from the Citizenship Survey. The data in this table is for England only. It represents the combined sample, corrected for complex survey design. The findings are accurate to three decimal places. \* Significance tests are based on logistic regression analysis controlling for gender, long-term limiting illness or disability, ethnicity, age, religion/belief, country of birth, equivalent household income, highest educational qualification, social class, social housing, index of multiple deprivation ranking, Government Office Region.

## Chapter notes

- 680 The status of UN treaty ratification is drawn from the UN Treaty Database, [www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/Statusfrset?OpenFrameSet](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/Statusfrset?OpenFrameSet) (accessed 4 November 2010). The status of European treaty ratification is drawn from the Council of Europe Treaty Office website, [conventions.coe.int/](http://conventions.coe.int/) (accessed 4 November 2010). When a state signs an international treaty this signals its preliminary endorsement of the treaty, it does not create a binding legal obligation. A state which ratifies or accedes to a treaty is asserting that it considers itself to be legally bound by the treaty. Ratification requires the state to have previously signed the treaty, whereas accession is a single step which does not require previous signing. It should be noted that a treaty which has been acceded to or ratified by the UK does not automatically become part of the domestic law; separate legislative action is required to incorporate international law into domestic law (for example, the HRA making the ECHR enforceable in the UK). Nonetheless, ratification or accession is a state's expression that it consents to be legally bound by the treaty, including respecting and implementing its provisions.
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