

Children

Commentary

1. Key findings

- In general, there was a decrease¹ in the percentage of children in *relative low income*² between 1998/99 and 2010/11. The percentage of children in *relative low income, Before Housing Costs* was at its lowest level since the mid 1980s. *After Housing Costs, relative low income* levels in 2010/11 were around those in the late 1980s³.
- Between 2009/10 and 2010/11, there were reductions⁴ in the percentage of children in *relative low income*, driven primarily by *incomes* for families with children at the lower end of the income distribution falling less than *incomes* around the *median*. *Absolute low income* levels were unchanged.
- Children in workless families were much more likely to live in *low-income* households and households in *low income and material deprivation* than those in families with at least one adult in work. However, because the majority of children lived in families where at least one adult was in work in 2010/11, around three in five children living in *low income* were living in families where at least one adult was in work. This was true for both *relative* and *absolute low income*. For *low income and material deprivation*, two in five of the children captured by the measure were living in families where at least one adult was in work.
- Children living in families with certain characteristics were more likely to live in *low-income households* and households in *low income and material deprivation*. These characteristics included being headed by a lone parent, being in a large family, having one or more disabled family members or being headed by someone from an ethnic minority.

¹ The statistical significance of movements based on the relative and absolute-low income threshold of 60 per cent of median, Before and After Housing Costs, have been tested. The reductions between 1998/99 and 2010/11 are statistically significant.

² Technical terms in the key findings in italics are explained immediately before the tables.

³ Figures from the Institute for Fiscal Studies which present data since 1961 show, broadly speaking, child relative low income to have been relatively stable between 1961 and 1979, to have risen between 1979 and 1992, before falling since then (see <http://www.ifs.org.uk/fiscalFacts/povertyStats>).

⁴ Based on a threshold of 60 per cent of median income, Before and After Housing Costs, this reduction is statistically significant.

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2. How is this information used?

The Coalition Government's child poverty strategy⁵, published on 5 April 2011, presents a suite of indicators that will be used to monitor progress made over the life course of the strategy.

There are fifteen indicators across three themes: family resources, supporting families' circumstances, and children's life chances. As well as income-based measures, they include, for example, measures of educational attainment and of the transition from childhood to higher education, training or work. This report updates six of these indicators. The Child Poverty Act⁶ sets out targets for three of these⁷:

- Relative low income. The proportion of children living in households where income is less than 60 per cent of median household income, Before Housing Costs (the target is less than 10 per cent by 2020/21).
- Combined low income and material deprivation. The proportion of children who are in material deprivation and live in households where income is less than 70 per cent of median household income, Before Housing Costs (the target is less than 5 per cent by 2020/21).
- Absolute low income. The proportion of children living in households where income is less than 60 per cent of median household income, Before Housing Costs in 2010/11 adjusted for prices (the target is less than 5 per cent by 2020/21). At present, absolute low income is measured against 60 per cent of median household income in 1998/99 adjusted for prices. The 2010/11 baseline will be adopted from next year's report onward.

The other three Child Poverty Strategy indicators included in this publication are severe poverty, in-work poverty and poverty by family structure.

3. Drivers

As described in **Chapter 2**, median equivalised household income fell between 2009/10 and 2010/11, which in turn reduced the relative poverty thresholds. Individual median earnings as shown in the FRS in 2010/11 were about the same as in 2009/10 in cash terms, and fell by around 4 per cent in real terms over this period because of a higher inflation rate than most past years (see **Table 2.1tr**). This was one of the main factors leading to the reduction in median incomes.

Benefit and tax credit income grew in cash terms and fell only slightly in real terms. This meant that low-income households in receipt of benefits and tax credits saw their income fall less in 2010/11 than households at the median, tending to decrease the overall rate of relative low income, Before and After Housing Costs.

Children saw a greater decrease in relative low income than other groups. This is because, as shown in **Figure 2.2** in **Chapter 2**, households with children in the

⁵ Available at <http://www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/families/childpoverty/a0076385/child-poverty-strategy>.

⁶ See <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/9/contents>.

⁷ A fourth target for persistent poverty (children in households with equivalised incomes below 60 per cent of median, Before Housing Costs for at least three years out of four) will be set at a later date.

lowest quintiles generally received a larger proportion of their income from state support (i.e. benefits and tax credits) and a smaller proportion from earnings than households containing working-age adults alone in these quintiles. So because state support income grew more than earned income, households with children saw their overall income fall less in real terms in 2010/11 than other households with more income from earnings. This led to greater decreases in the rate of relative low income for households with children than for other groups.

In addition, many benefits and tax credit elements were uprated⁸ in 2010/11 by 1.5 per cent or 1.8 per cent, but the child element of Child Tax Credit increased by £20 above indexation, giving an effective uprating of 2.9 per cent. This increased the incomes of families with children, particularly those with lower incomes or with more children, relative to others.

In contrast to relative low income, levels of absolute low income for children were about the same in 2010/11 as in 2009/10⁹. For a reduction in absolute low income over the period, incomes in 2010/11 would have had to increase by more than inflation. Instead household incomes of children in low-income households increased by about the same level as inflation, meaning levels of absolute low income stayed at the same level.

4. What the figures show¹⁰

Trends in relative low income: As shown in **Figure 1.2** in **Chapter 1** and **Table 4.1tr**, there was a reduction in the proportion of children in relative low income between the years 1998/99¹¹ and 2010/11 both Before and After Housing Costs¹². The figures initially fell between 1998/99 and 2004/05, rose between 2004/05 and 2007/08, and then fell between 2007/08 and 2010/11¹³.

At 18 per cent for 2010/11, relative low income Before Housing Costs was at its lowest rate since the mid 1980s, with much of the reduction since 1998/99 driven by increased entitlements to state support¹⁴. There was a 2 percentage point decrease between 2009/10 and 2010/11¹⁵, with this reduction driven primarily by households containing children receiving a larger proportion of their incomes from state support, the above indexation increases in the child element of Child Tax Credit income and the reduction in median incomes, as described above. After Housing Costs, relative low income fell by 2 percentage points to 27 per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11¹⁶.

⁸ See the DWP Abstract of Statistics at <http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=abstract> for benefit rates and details of the various uprating series used.

⁹ Looking at a threshold of 60 per cent of median, Before and After Housing Costs, there are no statistically significant changes.

¹⁰ This analysis is based on a 60 per cent of median income threshold.

¹¹ 1998/99 is the first year where results are available for the United Kingdom.

¹² This reduction is statistically significant, both Before and After Housing Costs.

¹³ These movements are all statistically significant, both Before and After Housing Costs, with the exception of the Before Housing Costs increase from 2004/05 to 2007/08.

¹⁴ See Table 4.3 of the 2011 IFS commentary available at <http://www.ifs.org.uk/publications/5584>.

¹⁵ This reduction is statistically significant.

¹⁶ This reduction is statistically significant.

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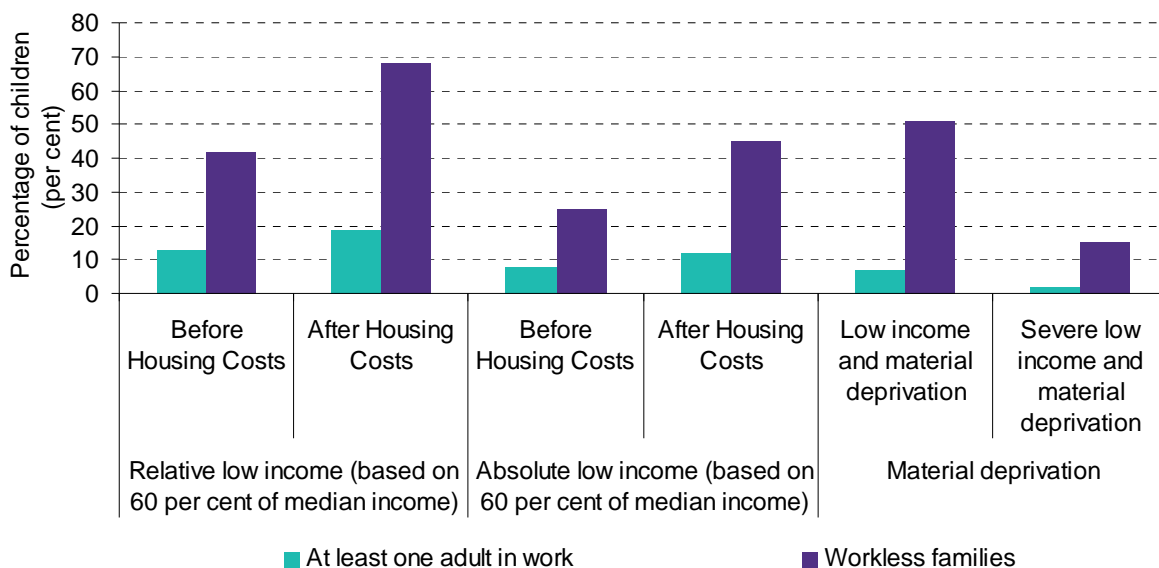
Trends in absolute low income: Looking at **Table 4.2tr**, over the period 1998/99 to 2010/11, there was a marked fall in the proportion of children in absolute low income both Before and After Housing Costs¹⁷. The majority of this reduction occurred between 1998/99 and 2002/03.

In 2010/11, the proportion of children in absolute low income, Before Housing Costs, was 11 per cent, unchanged from the levels seen in 2009/10. After Housing Costs, the proportion of children in absolute low income remained at 18 per cent. This is because, as noted above, low-income households with children did not see their income rise in real terms.

Trends in low income and material deprivation and severe poverty: As shown in **Figure 1.2** in **Chapter 1** and **Table 4.5tr**, the proportion of children who were living in low income (below 70 per cent of equivalised median household income, Before Housing Costs) and material deprivation remained broadly flat from 2004/05 until 2008/09, and fell between 2008/09 and 2010/11. Trends in severe poverty (below 50 per cent of median household income and in material deprivation) were similar to those for low income and material deprivation although levels were approximately 10 percentage points lower.

The fall between 2008/09 and 2010/11 for these two measures, to 14 per cent and 4 per cent respectively, was primarily driven by decreases in the proportion of children living in families whose household income fell below the 70 per cent and 50 per cent low income thresholds, rather than a decrease in the proportion of families in material deprivation.

Chart 4.1: Percentage of children in low-income groups by economic status of the family, 2010/11, United Kingdom

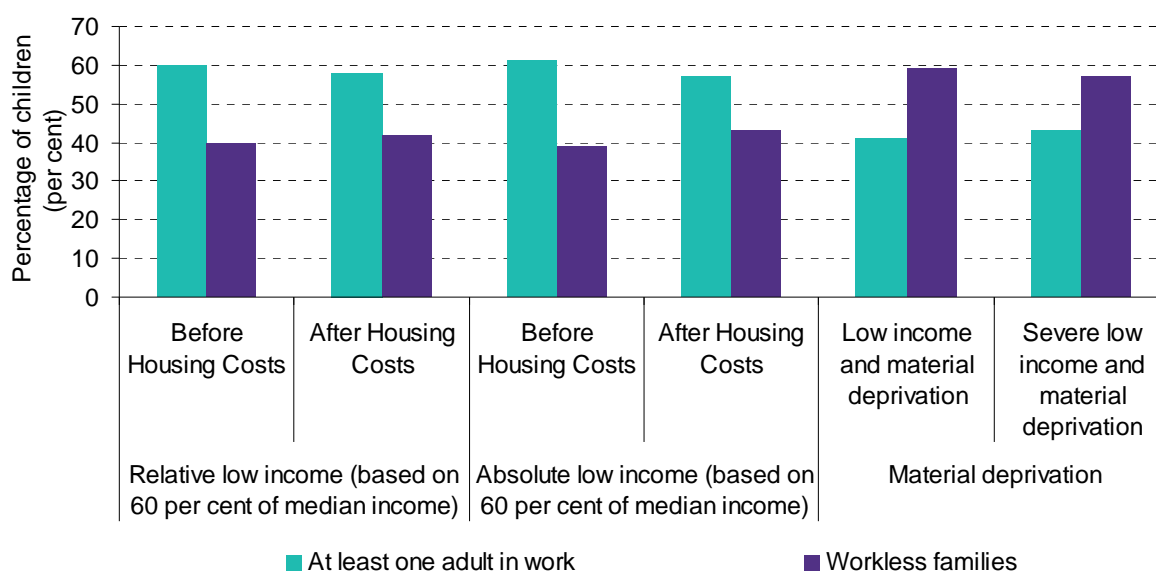


¹⁷ This reduction is statistically significant.

Work status: Children in workless families were much more likely to live in low-income households and households in low income and material deprivation than those in families with at least one adult in work (see **Chart 4.1** above, sourced from **Table 4.5db**, **Table 4.14ts** and **Table 4.20ts**). However, of those children in relative low income, the proportion that were living in workless families decreased over the time period from 1998/99 to 2010/11.

Looking at **Table 4.14ts**, for children in workless families, the risk of being in relative low income reduced by 8 percentage points to 42 per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11, Before Housing Costs and by 7 percentage points¹⁸ to 68 per cent, After Housing Costs. This was because these families received a higher proportion of their income from state support. The faster growth of state support, including above indexation increases to the child element of Child Tax Credit, meant that in real terms state support income fell less quickly than earnings and overall median income. This moved some of these families above the threshold of 60 per cent of contemporary median household income.

Chart 4.2: Composition of low-income groups of children by economic status of the family, 2010/11, United Kingdom



Even though the risk of relative low income for children in workless families reduced, it was still much higher than for children living in families with at least one adult in work. For children living in families with at least one adult in work, the risk reduced by 1 percentage point between 2009/10 and 2010/11 to 13 per cent¹⁹, Before Housing Costs and by 1 percentage point to 19 per cent, After Housing Costs.

¹⁸ Table 4.14ts shows a change from 74 per cent to 68 per cent. This apparent inconsistency is due to rounding. To ensure that the figures produced from the survey can provide reliable estimates, we round the figures to the nearest percentage point at the final point of any calculation. This can mean that figures may not sum due to this rounding. Only rounding figures at the final point of calculation of a statistic produces the best estimate.

¹⁹ Table 4.14ts shows a constant level of 13 per cent in 2009/10 and 2010/11. This apparent inconsistency is due to rounding.

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Despite their lower risk of relative low income, children living in families where at least one adult was in work made up large proportions of the total number of children captured by the various poverty thresholds (see **Table 4.3db**, **Table 4.6ts** and **Table 4.10ts**). They accounted for around three-fifths of children in relative and absolute low income, and around two-fifths of those in low income and material deprivation in 2010/11 (see **Chart 4.2**). This is because children living in families where at least one adult was in work made up such a large proportion (around four fifths) of the total number of children.

Family type: Children in lone-parent families were more likely to live in low-income households and households experiencing low income and material deprivation than those in families with two adults (see **Table 4.5db**). The likelihood was reduced greatly if the lone parent was working. Since 1998/99, there has been a reduction in the proportion of children in lone-parent families who are in relative low income, as shown in **Table 4.14ts**. Lone-parent employment rates increased over this period, which, along with increases in benefits and tax credits for families with children, contributed to this effect²⁰.

For children in lone-parent families, the risk of being in relative low income reduced between 2009/10 and 2010/11 by 5 percentage points to 22 per cent in 2010/11, Before Housing Costs and by 5 percentage points to 41 per cent, After Housing Costs. This reduction was largest for children living in families where the lone parent was not working, which are likely to derive most of their income from state support and so have seen their income reduce by less than the median income.

Family size: Children in large families – those with three or more children – were more likely to live in low-income households and households in low income and material deprivation, although the proportion of children in large families in relative low income has decreased since 1998/99, as shown in **Table 4.18ts**. For children in large families, the risk of being in relative low income reduced by 2 percentage points to 24 per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11, Before Housing Costs, but stayed the same, After Housing Costs. Larger reductions of 4 percentage points, Before and After Housing Costs were seen in two child families²¹.

Disability: Children in families containing one or more disabled people were more likely to live in low-income households and households in low income and material deprivation than those in families with no disabled person. The proportion of children in this group who were in relative low income increased from 2003/04 to 2007/08 before falling since then, as shown in **Chart 4.3** and **Table 4.19ts**.

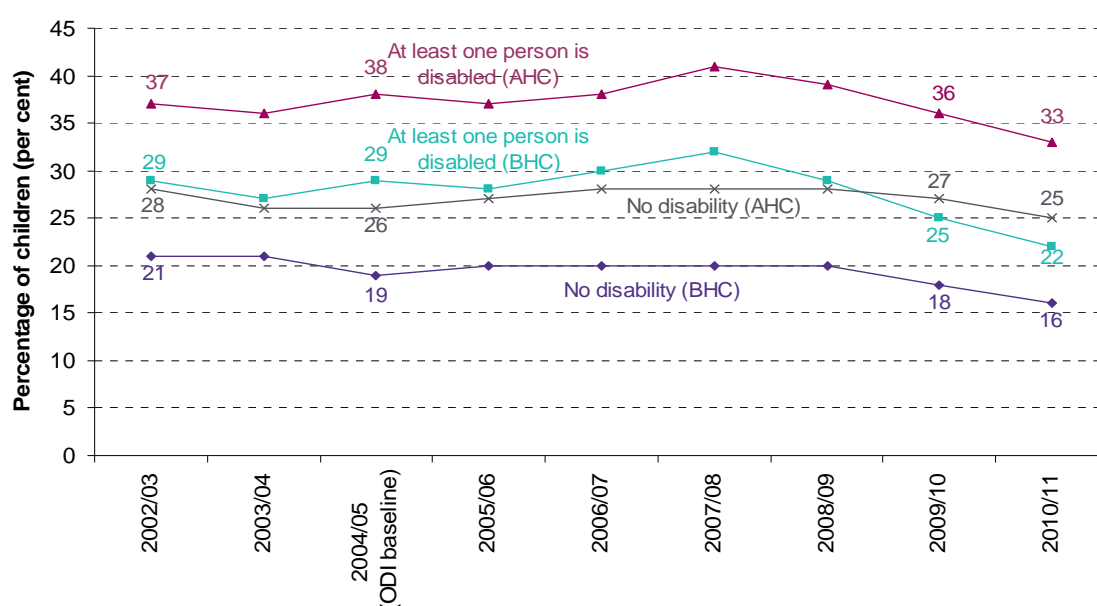
Overall, there has been a fall in the proportion of children living in families with a disabled member who experience relative low income since the Office for Disability

²⁰ See Table B of working and workless households, 2011, available at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn%3A77-222940> which shows increasing lone parent employment rates over the period.

²¹ For children in two children families, Table 4.18ts shows a reduction from 18 per cent in 2009/10 to 15 per cent in 2010/11, Before Housing Costs and from 27 per cent in 2009/10 to 24 per cent in 2010/11, Before Housing Costs. This apparent inconsistency is due to rounding.

Issues (ODI) 2004/05 baseline²². From 2009/10 to 2010/11, the proportion of this group in relative low income reduced by 3 percentage points to 22 per cent, Before Housing Costs and by 2 percentage points, After Housing Costs²³. This is because families with disabled members, who are more likely to be workless and receive a higher proportion of their income from state support, often have incomes very close to the 60 per cent of median household income threshold. Faster growth of state support relative to earnings and median income has moved some of these families above the threshold. Children in families where someone is disabled and in receipt of disability benefits²⁴ have much lower rates of low income than children in families where someone is disabled but no-one is in receipt of disability benefits.

Chart 4.3: Percentage of children in relative low-income by family disability status, 2002/03 to 2010/11, United Kingdom



Ethnicity: Children living in households headed by someone from an ethnic minority were more likely to live in low-income households and households in low income and material deprivation. This was particularly the case for households headed by someone of Pakistani or Bangladeshi ethnic origin (see **Table 4.5db**). It is likely that this is because children living in workless households face very high risks of living in poverty and employment rates vary by ethnicity, with high rates of worklessness among individuals of Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin²⁵.

²² ODI Disability Equality indicators are available at <http://odi.dwp.gov.uk/roadmap-to-disability-equality/indicators.php>. This is indicator C1. Indicator C2 looks at children in low income and material deprivation by whether there is anyone disabled in the family.

²³ Table 4.19ts shows a level of 36 per cent in 2009/10 and 33 per cent in 2010/11. This apparent inconsistency is due to rounding.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ See Table A09 of Labour Market Statistics, March 2012, available at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-222482> which shows economic activity by ethnic group.

Background information

Introduction

This chapter looks at how family and household characteristics related to the position of children in the income distribution in 2010/11 and looks in more detail at how this might be linked to their family or household characteristics. High-level trends over time since 1994/95 are also examined, with data for Great Britain from 1994/95 to 1997/98 and for the United Kingdom for some groups from 1998/99 to 2001/02 and all groups from 2002/03 onwards.

The position of children in the income distribution is defined by the net equivalised income of the household in which they live. A child is defined here as an individual under 16 years of age, or an unmarried 16 to 19 year old in full-time non-advanced education. Unmarried 19 year olds in full-time non-advanced education have been included in this definition since April 2006.

The position of children in the overall income distribution

Figure 4.1 shows the income distribution for children in 2010/11, which was skewed towards the lower end of the overall population distribution. An explanation of how negative incomes can occur After Housing Costs and zero incomes Before Housing Costs is given in **Appendix 1**.

Figure 4.1 (BHC): Income distribution; all individuals and all children by income band, 2010/11

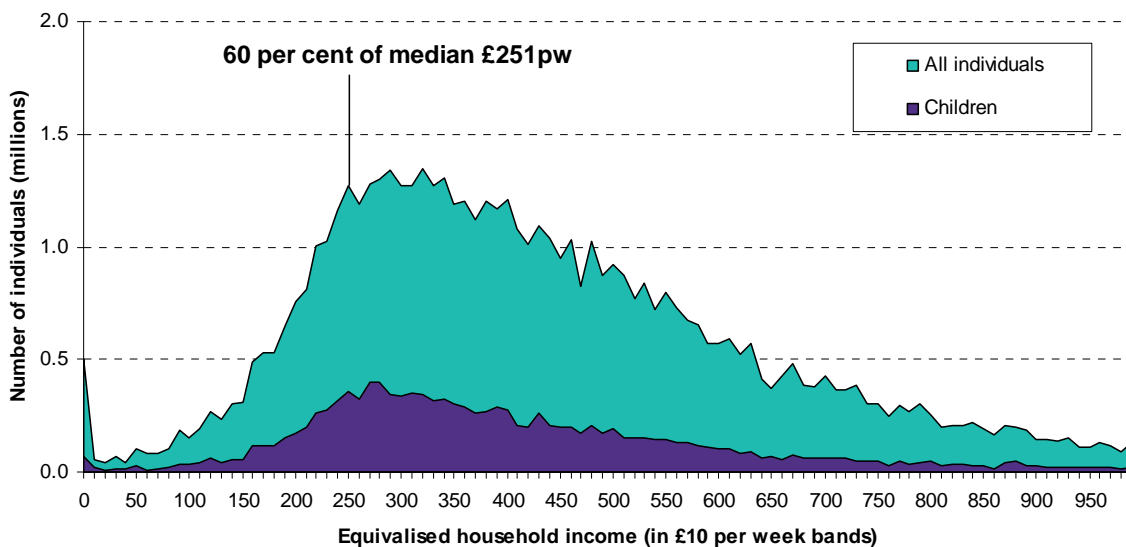
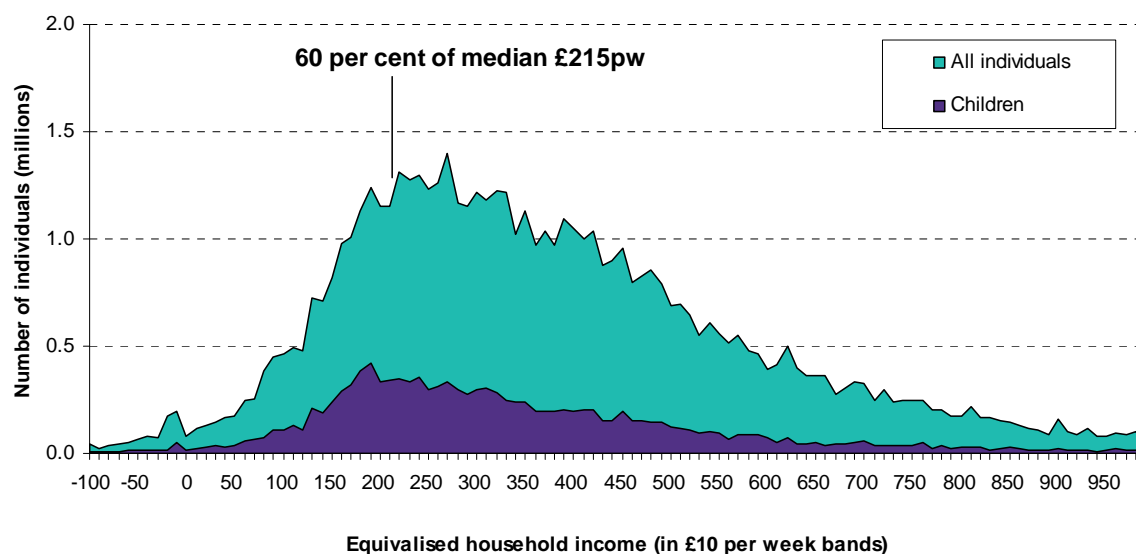


Figure 4.1 (AHC): Income distribution; all individuals and all children by income band, 2010/11



Revisions

Results for 2008/09 and 2009/10 have been revised following incorporation of changes to the direct tax system in Northern Ireland and new tenure data from the Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG). More information can be found at:

http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/hbai_revision_due_to_ni_tax_changes.pdf.

Revised tables for earlier years are available on request. The grossing issue will particularly affect analysis by tenure.

Tables in this chapter are:

4.1tr – 4.5tr Trends over time for headline figures for years covered by the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) and the Family Resources Survey (FRS). **Tables 4.1tr** and **4.2tr** show the percentage falling below various thresholds of contemporary median income and 1998/99 median income held constant in real terms respectively. **Tables 4.3tr** and **4.4tr** show numbers for the same measures as outlined for **Tables 4.1tr** and **4.2tr**. **Table 4.5tr** presents a series that shows trends over time for relative low income and material deprivation or severe relative low income and material deprivation.

4.1db Quintile distribution of income by: economic status of the family and family type; economic status of household; marital status; number of children in family; disability and receipt of disability benefits; ethnic group (three-year average).

4.2db Quintile distribution of income by: state support received by family; age of youngest child in family; tenure; savings and investments; household bills in arrears; region and country (three-year average).

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4.3db – 4.4db **Composition** of low-income groups of children with categories as outlined for **Tables 4.1db – 4.2db**.

4.5db – 4.6db **Percentage** of children falling into low-income groups with categories as outlined for **Tables 4.1db – 4.2db**.

4.7db **Material deprivation** Quintile distribution of income for children by whether they have the material deprivation items and services.

4.8db **Material deprivation** Quintile distribution of income for children by whether their parents have the material deprivation items and services.

4.1ts – 4.5ts **Populations over time** **Tables 4.1ts to 4.5ts** present populations over time by: family type and economic status of the family; economic status of household; region and country (three-year average); number of children in family; disability and receipt of disability benefits.

4.6ts – 4.9ts **Composition** of children in households with incomes below 60 per cent of contemporary median income over time by: family type and economic status of the family; economic status of household; number of children in family; disability and receipt of disability benefits.

4.10ts – 4.13ts **Composition** of children in households with incomes below 60 per cent of 1998/99 median income held constant in real terms over time by the categories outlined for **Tables 4.6ts – 4.9ts**.

4.14ts – 4.19ts **Percentage** of children in households with incomes below 60 per cent of contemporary median income over time by: family type and economic status of the family; economic status of household; region and country (three-year average, the number of children can be found in **Table 4.17ts**); number of children in family; disability and receipt of disability benefits.

4.20ts – 4.25ts **Percentage** of children in households with incomes below 60 per cent of 1998/99 median income held constant in real terms over time by the categories outlined for **Tables 4.14ts – 4.19ts**. The number of children by region and country (three-year average) can be found in **Table 4.23ts**.

Definition of low income

‘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.

Definition of ‘children’

A dependent child is defined as an individual aged under 16. A person will also be defined as a child if they are 16 to 19-years old and they are:

- not married nor in a Civil Partnership nor living with a partner; and
- living with parents; and
- in full-time non-advanced education or in unwaged government training.

Definition of ‘benefit units’ and ‘households’

A family, or benefit unit, is a single adult or a couple living as married, together with any dependent children. An adult living in the same household as his or her parents, for example, is a separate benefit unit from the parents.

A household is a single person or group of people living at the same address as their only or main residence, who either share one meal a day together, or share the living accommodation (i.e. the living room). A household will consist of one or more benefit units.

Trends over time for headline figures

All time trends are based on thresholds of median income, are presented for the UK and based on the modified OECD equivalisation scales (see **Appendix 2** for a discussion of the modified OECD scales). Trends tables consist of:

- A **relative** low-income indicator – the proportions of children that are below thresholds of **contemporary** median income.
- An **‘absolute’** low-income indicator – the proportions of children that are below thresholds of 1998/99 median income that have been **held constant in real terms**.
- A **relative low income and material deprivation** indicator – the proportion of children that are below a threshold of 70 per cent contemporary median income and in material deprivation.
- A **severe relative low income and material deprivation** indicator – the proportion of children that are below a threshold of 50 per cent contemporary median income and in material deprivation.

Caution should be exercised when interpreting results over short time periods, as changes are often small in relation to sampling variation and other sources of measurement error.

Economic status of the family

The economic status of the family classification is in line with the International Labour Organisation economic status classification. This means that no economic

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status data are available for 1994/95 and 1995/96 as the relevant information was not collected in the Family Resources Survey for these years. This also means the economic status of the family and economic status of the household classifications are aligned.

Economic status of household

For the analysis of working and workless households, households are classified according to whether they contain a working-age adult or pensioner who works, but the status of non-working pensioners is ignored, unless the child only lives with pensioners, in which case the status of all adults is included.

Disability

For this analysis, disability is defined as having any long-standing illness, disability or impairment that leads to a substantial difficulty with one or more areas of the individual's life. Everyone classified as disabled under this definition would also be classified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010. However, some individuals classified as disabled under the Equality Act 2010 would not be captured by this definition.

No adjustment is made to disposable household income to take into account any additional costs that may be incurred due to the illness or disability in question. This means that the position in the income distribution of these groups, as shown here, may be somewhat upwardly biased.

Ethnicity

Children have been classified according to the ethnic group of the household reference person (see **Appendix 1** for definition of household reference person), which means that information about households of mixed composition is lost.

Estimates showing ethnic breakdowns are presented as three-year averages because of small sample sizes. However, the figures must still be treated with some caution, as the sample sizes are still small for certain ethnic minority groups, especially in the case of households headed by a person of mixed or Black Caribbean, or Chinese or other ethnic group ethnicity.

Savings and investments

The data relating to investments and savings should be treated with caution. Questions relating to investments are a sensitive section of the questionnaire and have a low response rate. A high proportion of respondents do not know the interest received on their investments. It is likely that there is some under-reporting of capital

by respondents, in terms of both the actual values of the savings and the investment income.

Region and country

Disaggregation by geographical regions is presented as three-year averages. This presentation has been used as single-year regional estimates are considered too volatile. Estimates for the UK, however, are shown as single-year estimates for the latest available year.

The three-year average approach employed for the presentation of smaller geographic areas is consistent with the approach used for time series. It reduces year-on-year variation by smoothing out differences.

This issue was further discussed in **Appendix 5 of the 2004/05 HBAI publication**, where regional time series using three-year averages were presented.

Although the FRS sample is large enough to allow some analysis to be performed at a regional level, it should be noted that no adjustment has been made for regional cost of living differences, as the necessary data are not available. In the analysis here it is therefore assumed that there is no difference in the cost of living between regions, although the After Housing Costs measure will partly take into account differences in housing costs.

Bills in arrears

The number of bills in arrears is presented at a benefit unit level. Bills considered are: electricity, gas, other fuel, Council Tax, insurance, telephone, television / video rental, hire purchase and water rates.

Material deprivation

A suite of questions designed to capture the material deprivation experienced by families with children has been included in the Family Resources Survey since 2004/05. Respondents are asked whether they have 21 goods and services, including child, adult and household items. If they do not have them, they are asked whether this is because they do not want them or because they cannot afford them. An analysis of how families with children responded to these questions by their location on the income distribution is given in this chapter (see **Tables 4.7db** and **4.8db**).

These questions are used as an additional way of measuring living standards for children and their families, as outlined in the conclusions of the Measuring Child Poverty Consultation²⁶. Analysis has been included in **Tables 4.3db** to **4.6db** for

²⁶ Available at <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/docs/final-conclusions.pdf>.

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children living in families who are in relative low income and material deprivation or severe low income and material deprivation.

A prevalence weighted approach has been used in combination with a relative low income or severe relative low income threshold. Prevalence weighting is a technique of scoring deprivation in which more weight in the deprivation measure is given to families lacking those items that most families already have. This means a greater importance, when an item is lacked, is assigned to those items that are more commonly owned in the population. See **Appendix 2** for further details on how material deprivation is calculated.

For the 2010/11 Family Resources Survey, information on four new material deprivation goods and services has been collected. See **Appendix 3** for a discussion of the implications of changing the items. Results for both the old and the new items are included in the quintile distribution of income by whether they have the material deprivation items and services shown in **Tables 4.7db** and **4.8db**.

Technical terms used in this chapter

For more information on these and other terms, see **Appendix 1**. For a detailed discussion of the methodology used throughout the publication, see **Appendix 2**.

Income

The income measure used in HBAI is weekly net (disposable) equivalised household income. This comprises total income from all sources²⁷ of all household members including dependants. For *Before Housing Costs*, housing costs²⁸ are not deducted from income, while for *After Housing Costs* they are.

Equivalisation

Equivalisation adjusts incomes for household size and composition, taking an adult couple with no children as the reference point. For example, the process of equivalisation would adjust the income of a single person upwards, so their income can be compared directly to the standard of living for a couple.

Median

Median household income divides the population, when ranked by equivalised household income, into two equal-sized groups. *Contemporary median income* refers to the median income in the survey year being considered.

Low income

Children are said to be in *relative low income* if they live in a household with an equivalised income below a percentage of contemporary median income, Before or After Housing Costs. Relative low-income statistics fall if income growth at the lower end of the income distribution outstrips overall income growth.

Children are said to be in *absolute low income* if they live in a household with an equivalised income below a threshold of median income (for example 60 per cent of median income) in a specific year adjusted for inflation, Before or After Housing Costs. The year 1998/99 is used in this report, as this is the first year where some information is available for the United Kingdom. Absolute low-income statistics fall if low-income households are seeing their incomes rise faster than inflation.

Material deprivation

A suite of questions designed to capture material deprivation experienced by families with children has been included in the Family Resources Survey since 2004/05. Respondents are asked whether they lack 21 goods and services, including child, adult and household items. The items are scored, with higher scores allocated to those items that most families already have via a system of prevalence weighting. The material deprivation score for a family is the sum of the score of each item which they lack because they are unable to afford it.

²⁷ This includes income from employment, self-employment, investments, occupational pensions, benefits and other sources, and is measured net of taxes and National Insurance. See **Appendix 1** for full details of what is included.

²⁸ Housing costs include rent, water rates, mortgage interest payments, buildings insurance payments and ground rent and service charges.

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Combined low income and material deprivation

A child is considered to be in low income and material deprivation if they live in a family that has a final material deprivation score of 25 or more and an equivalised household income below 70 per cent of median income, Before Housing Costs.

Severe low income and material deprivation

A child is considered to be in severe low income and material deprivation if they live in a family that has a final material deprivation score of 25 or more and an equivalised household income below 50 per cent of median income, Before Housing Costs.

Deciles, Quintiles and Percentiles

These are income values which divide the population, when ranked by equivalised household income, into equal-sized groups. Deciles are ten equal-sized groups - the lowest decile describes individuals with incomes in the bottom 10 per cent of the income distribution. Quintiles are five equal-sized groups - the lowest quintile describes individuals with incomes in the bottom 20 per cent of the income distribution. Percentiles are 100 equal-sized groups.

Please see overleaf for tables

4 Children

Table 4.1tr: Percentage of children falling below various thresholds of contemporary median income, United Kingdom^{1,2}

Percentage of children		Source: FES/FRS					
		Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs		
		Below median			Below median		
		50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%
FES (UK)⁴	1979	6	13	23	7	14	25
	1981	8	19	29	11	21	30
	1987	10	23	33	16	27	36
	1988 and 1989	15	25	33	19	27	36
	1990 and 1991	18	27	35	23	31	39
	1991 and 1992	17	28	36	24	32	40
	1992 and 1993	17	29	38	24	34	41
	1993/94 to 1994/95	16	28	36	23	33	39
	1994/95 to 1995/96	15	27	36	24	33	39
	1995/96 to 1996/97	15	29	38	26	35	42
FRS (GB)	1994/95	12	25	35	21	33	40
	1995/96	11	24	35	21	33	41
	1996/97	14	27	36	25	34	42
	1997/98	14	27	37	25	33	41
FRS (UK)	1998/99	14	26	36	24	34	41
	1999/00	13	26	37	23	33	41
	2000/01	12	23	34	21	31	40
	2001/02	11	23	35	20	31	39
	2002/03	11	23	34	20	30	38
	2003/04	11	22	33	19	29	37
	2004/05	11	21	33	18	28	38
	2005/06	11	22	33	19	30	38
	2006/07	12	22	33	20	30	39
	2007/08	12	23	33	21	31	39
	2008/09	11	22	32	20	30	39
	2009/10	10	20	31	19	29	38
2010/11	9	18	29	17	27	37	
Change	1998/99-2010/11 ^{2,3}	-5	-9	-7	-7	-7	-5
	2009/10-2010/11 ^{2,3}	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

Notes:

1. FRS figures are for Great Britain up to 1997/98, and for the United Kingdom from 1998/99, with estimates for Northern Ireland imputed for the years 1998/99 through 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; see references to sampling errors in Appendix 2.

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.

4. FES figures are for the United Kingdom. These are single calendar years for 1979, 1981, and 1987; two combined calendar years from 1988 to 1993 and two financial years combined from 1993/94 to 1996/97.

Table 4.2tr: Percentage of children falling below various thresholds of 1998/99 median income held constant in real terms, United Kingdom^{1,2}

Percentage of children		Source: FES/FRS					
		Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs		
		Below median			Below median		
		50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%
FES (UK)⁴	1979	21	38	55	24	41	58
	1981	27	43	58	30	46	60
	1987	23	34	45	27	39	49
	1988 and 1989	21	31	40	25	34	44
	1990 and 1991	23	32	41	27	36	45
	1991 and 1992	23	32	41	28	37	45
	1992 and 1993	23	33	41	29	38	45
	1993/94 to 1994/95	20	31	40	28	36	43
	1994/95 to 1995/96	18	29	38	27	35	42
1995/96 to 1996/97	17	30	39	28	36	44	
FRS (GB)	1994/95	17	30	40	28	37	45
	1995/96	16	29	40	27	37	46
	1996/97	16	29	38	27	36	44
	1997/98	15	28	38	26	34	42
FRS (UK)	1998/99	14	26	36	24	34	41
	1999/00	11	23	34	21	31	39
	2000/01	9	19	30	16	27	35
	2001/02	7	15	27	13	23	32
	2002/03	7	14	25	11	21	29
	2003/04	7	14	24	11	20	28
	2004/05	7	13	23	11	18	27
	2005/06	7	13	23	11	19	27
	2006/07	8	13	23	12	19	27
	2007/08	7	13	23	12	19	28
	2008/09	7	12	22	12	19	27
Change	1998/99-2010/11 ^{2,3}	-8	-16	-17	-13	-16	-15
	2009/10-2010/11 ^{2,3}	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

1. FRS figures are for Great Britain up to 1997/98, and for the United Kingdom from 1998/99, with estimates for Northern Ireland imputed for the years 1998/99 through 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; see references to sampling errors in Appendix 2.
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.
4. FES figures are for the United Kingdom. These are single calendar years for 1979, 1981, and 1987; two combined calendar years from 1988 to 1993 and two financial years combined from 1993/94 to 1996/97.

4 Children

Table 4.3tr: Number of children falling below various thresholds of contemporary median income, United Kingdom^{1,2}

Number of children (millions)		Source: FES/FRS						
		Before Housing Costs Below median			After Housing Costs Below median			All children
		50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
FES (UK) ⁴	1979	0.8	1.8	3.2	1.0	2.0	3.4	13.8
	1981	1.1	2.6	3.9	1.5	2.8	4.1	13.6
	1987	1.3	2.8	4.1	2.0	3.3	4.4	12.4
	1988 and 1989	1.9	3.1	4.1	2.3	3.4	4.5	12.5
	1990 and 1991	2.3	3.4	4.4	2.9	3.9	4.9	12.5
	1991 and 1992	2.2	3.5	4.6	3.0	4.1	5.0	12.7
	1992 and 1993	2.2	3.8	4.9	3.1	4.4	5.3	13.0
	1993/94 to 1994/95	2.1	3.6	4.8	3.1	4.3	5.2	13.2
	1994/95 to 1995/96	2.0	3.5	4.7	3.1	4.4	5.2	13.3
	1995/96 to 1996/97	2.0	3.8	5.0	3.4	4.7	5.6	13.3
FRS (GB)	1994/95	1.5	3.2	4.5	2.7	4.1	5.1	12.6
	1995/96	1.4	3.0	4.5	2.7	4.2	5.2	12.7
	1996/97	1.8	3.4	4.6	3.2	4.3	5.3	12.7
	1997/98	1.8	3.4	4.7	3.1	4.2	5.2	12.7
FRS (UK)	1998/99	1.8	3.4	4.8	3.1	4.4	5.4	13.1
	1999/00	1.7	3.4	4.8	3.1	4.3	5.4	13.2
	2000/01	1.6	3.1	4.5	2.8	4.1	5.2	13.1
	2001/02	1.5	3.0	4.6	2.6	4.0	5.1	13.1
	2002/03	1.5	2.9	4.4	2.6	3.9	5.0	13.0
	2003/04	1.4	2.9	4.3	2.5	3.7	4.9	13.0
	2004/05	1.4	2.7	4.3	2.3	3.6	4.8	12.9
	2005/06	1.4	2.8	4.2	2.5	3.8	4.9	12.8
	2006/07	1.5	2.9	4.3	2.6	3.9	5.0	12.8
	2007/08	1.5	2.9	4.3	2.7	4.0	5.1	12.8
	2008/09	1.4	2.8	4.1	2.6	3.9	5.0	12.8
	2009/10	1.3	2.6	4.0	2.4	3.8	5.0	13.0
2010/11	1.2	2.3	3.8	2.2	3.6	4.8	13.0	
Change	1998/99-2010/11 ^{2,3}	-0.6	-1.1	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.6	-0.1
	2009/10-2010/11 ^{2,3}	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.1

Notes:

1. FRS figures are for Great Britain up to 1997/98, and for the United Kingdom from 1998/99, with estimates for Northern Ireland imputed for the years 1998/99 through 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; see references to sampling errors in Appendix 2.

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.

4. FES figures are for the United Kingdom. These are single calendar years for 1979, 1981, and 1987; two combined calendar years from 1988 to 1993 and two financial years combined from 1993/94 to 1996/97.

Table 4.4tr: Number of children falling below various thresholds of 1998/99 median income held constant in real terms, United Kingdom^{1,2}

Number of children (millions)		Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			All children
		Below median			Below median			
		50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
FES (UK)⁴	1979	2.8	5.2	7.5	3.3	5.7	8.0	13.8
	1981	3.7	5.8	7.8	4.1	6.2	8.1	13.6
	1987	2.8	4.2	5.5	3.4	4.8	6.1	12.4
	1988 and 1989	2.6	3.8	5.0	3.1	4.2	5.4	12.5
	1990 and 1991	2.9	4.0	5.1	3.4	4.6	5.7	12.5
	1991 and 1992	2.9	4.1	5.2	3.5	4.7	5.7	12.7
	1992 and 1993	2.9	4.3	5.4	3.8	4.9	5.9	13.0
	1993/94 to 1994/95	2.6	4.1	5.2	3.7	4.7	5.7	13.2
	1994/95 to 1995/96	2.3	3.9	5.1	3.6	4.7	5.6	13.3
	1995/96 to 1996/97	2.3	4.0	5.2	3.7	4.8	5.8	13.3
FRS (GB)	1994/95	2.1	3.8	5.1	3.5	4.7	5.7	12.6
	1995/96	2.0	3.7	5.1	3.5	4.7	5.8	12.7
	1996/97	2.0	3.7	4.9	3.4	4.6	5.6	12.7
	1997/98	1.9	3.5	4.8	3.3	4.4	5.3	12.7
FRS (UK)	1998/99	1.8	3.4	4.8	3.1	4.4	5.4	13.1
	1999/00	1.5	3.1	4.5	2.7	4.1	5.1	13.2
	2000/01	1.2	2.5	3.9	2.1	3.6	4.6	13.1
	2001/02	0.9	2.0	3.5	1.6	3.0	4.2	13.1
	2002/03	0.9	1.8	3.2	1.5	2.7	3.8	13.0
	2003/04	0.9	1.8	3.1	1.5	2.5	3.6	13.0
	2004/05	0.9	1.7	2.9	1.4	2.3	3.4	12.9
	2005/06	0.9	1.6	2.9	1.4	2.4	3.4	12.8
	2006/07	1.0	1.7	2.9	1.5	2.5	3.5	12.8
	2007/08	1.0	1.7	2.9	1.5	2.5	3.6	12.8
2008/09	0.9	1.6	2.8	1.5	2.4	3.5	12.8	
2009/10	0.8	1.4	2.5	1.4	2.3	3.4	13.0	
2010/11	0.8	1.4	2.5	1.5	2.3	3.5	13.0	
Change	1998/99-2010/11 ^{2,3}	-1.0	-2.1	-2.3	-1.7	-2.1	-2.0	-0.1
	2009/10-2010/11 ^{2,3}	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Notes:

- FRS figures are for Great Britain up to 1997/98, and for the United Kingdom from 1998/99, with estimates for Northern Ireland imputed for the years 1998/99 through 2001/02. The reference period for FRS figures is single financial years.
- 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 Appendix 2.
- 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.
- FES figures are for the United Kingdom. These are single calendar years for 1979, 1981, and 1987; two combined calendar years from 1988 to 1993 and two financial years combined from 1993/94 to 1996/97.

4 Children

Table 4.5tr: Percentage and number of children falling below thresholds of low income and material deprivation^{1,2}, United Kingdom³

		Source: FRS				
		Low income and material deprivation		Severe low income and material deprivation		All children
		Percentage	Number (millions)	Percentage	Number (millions)	
FRS (UK)	2004/05	17	2.2	6	0.7	12.9
	2005/06	16	2.1	6	0.7	12.8
	2006/07	16	2.0	6	0.7	12.8
	2007/08	17	2.2	6	0.8	12.8
	2008/09	17	2.2	6	0.8	12.8
	2009/10	16	2.1	5	0.7	13.0
	2010/11	14	1.9	4	0.6	13.0
Change	2009/10-2010/11 ^{3,4}	-1	-0.2	-1	-0.1	0.1

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. See Appendix 2 for further details.

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. See Appendix 2 for further details.

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 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.

Tables continue overleaf

4 Children

Table 4.1db (BHC): Quintile distribution of income for children by various family and household characteristics, United Kingdom

Percentage of children	Net equivalised disposable household income					All children (millions)
	Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	
Source: FRS 2010/11						
Economic status of the family						
At least one adult in work	16	23	23	20	18	10.9
Workless families	55	35	7	2	1	2.2
Economic status of the family and family type						
Lone parent:	32	37	19	9	4	3.0
In full-time work	13	27	32	18	10	0.8
In part-time work	18	43	27	10	2	0.8
Not working	49	40	8	3	1	1.4
Couple with children:	20	21	21	20	18	10.0
Self-employed	28	21	19	15	18	1.7
Both in full-time work	3	10	23	33	31	2.1
One in full-time work, one in part-time work	6	20	28	26	20	2.8
One in full-time work, one not working	24	32	18	14	12	2.1
One or more in part-time work	51	32	12	2	3	0.6
Both not in work	67	25	5	2	1	0.7
Economic status of household¹						
All adults in work	9	20	26	24	21	7.4
At least one adult in work, but not all	30	30	18	11	11	3.6
Workless households	57	34	7	2	1	2.0
Marital status						
Couple	20	21	21	20	18	10.0
Married or Civil Partnered	18	20	21	21	20	8.2
Cohabiting	29	28	20	14	9	1.9
Single	32	37	19	9	4	3.0
Number of children in family						
One child	21	21	21	19	17	3.8
Two children	19	23	22	19	16	6.0
Three or more children	31	33	17	11	8	3.2
Disability and receipt of disability benefits²						
Those living in families where no-one is disabled	21	23	21	19	17	9.8
Those living in families where someone is disabled	29	30	20	13	8	3.2
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	32	28	18	13	8	1.8
Those living in families with disabled children	24	33	22	13	8	1.5
With no disabled adult	22	29	24	15	10	0.9
With 1 or more disabled adult	28	40	19	10	4	0.6
In receipt of disability benefits	17	38	27	12	6	0.9
Not in receipt of disability benefits	33	28	17	13	9	2.3
Ethnic group of head (3-year average)						
White	21	24	21	18	15	11.1
Mixed	30	26	20	15	9	0.2
Asian or Asian British	43	23	14	11	10	1.0
Indian	29	21	18	15	17	0.4
Pakistani and Bangladeshi	55	25	10	6	4	0.5
Black or Black British	36	27	18	13	7	0.5
Black Caribbean	32	26	20	13	9	0.1
Black Non-Caribbean	38	27	17	12	6	0.4
Chinese or other ethnic group	34	23	19	10	13	0.2
All children³	23	25	20	17	15	13.0

Notes:

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. The totals for all children are shown for the United Kingdom for the latest year and are not three-year averages.

4. Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 4.1db (AHC): Quintile distribution of income for children by various family and household characteristics, United Kingdom

Percentage of children	Net equivalised disposable household income					All children (millions)
	Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	
Economic status of the family						
At least one adult in work	18	23	23	20	17	10.9
Workless families	64	30	5	1	1	2.2
Economic status and family type						
Lone parent:	38	34	17	8	4	3.0
In full-time work	17	26	29	19	10	0.8
In part-time work	20	45	25	7	3	0.8
Not working	59	33	6	2	1	1.4
Couple with children:	22	21	21	19	17	10.0
Self-employed	29	21	19	14	17	1.7
Both in full-time work	4	11	24	32	30	2.1
One in full-time work, one in part-time work	7	19	29	25	19	2.8
One in full-time work, one not working	26	32	18	13	11	2.1
One or more in part-time work	59	24	11	3	3	0.6
Both not in work	72	24	3	1	0	0.7
Economic status of household¹						
All adults in work	11	20	26	23	20	7.4
At least one adult in work, but not all	34	29	17	11	9	3.6
Workless households	65	29	5	1	0	2.0
Marital status						
Couple	22	21	21	19	17	10.0
Married or Civil Partnered	19	20	22	20	19	8.2
Cohabiting	33	26	18	14	9	1.9
Single	38	34	17	8	4	3.0
Number of children in family						
One child	25	21	19	19	16	3.8
Two children	22	21	22	19	16	6.0
Three or more children	32	33	17	10	8	3.2
Disability and receipt of disability benefits²						
Those living in families where no-one is disabled	24	23	20	17	16	9.8
Those living in families where someone is disabled	31	29	19	14	7	3.2
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	35	26	18	14	7	1.8
Those living in families with disabled children	26	32	21	14	7	1.5
With no disabled adult	24	29	22	16	9	0.9
With 1 or more disabled adult	30	37	19	11	4	0.6
In receipt of disability benefits	18	39	25	13	5	0.9
Not in receipt of disability benefits	36	24	17	14	8	2.3
Ethnic group of head (3-year average)						
White	23	24	22	17	14	11.1
Mixed	41	23	15	14	7	0.2
Asian or Asian British	45	25	11	10	9	1.0
Indian	32	23	16	13	16	0.4
Pakistani and Bangladeshi	54	30	7	5	3	0.5
Black or Black British	43	26	14	11	6	0.5
Black Caribbean	35	27	15	15	7	0.1
Black Non-Caribbean	47	25	13	10	5	0.4
Chinese or other ethnic group	44	19	14	10	12	0.2
All children³	25	24	20	17	14	13.0

Notes:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. The totals for all children are shown for the United Kingdom for the latest year and are not three-year averages.
4. Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

4 Children

Table 4.2db (BHC): Quintile distribution of income for children by various family and household characteristics, United Kingdom

Percentage of children	Net equivalised disposable household income					Source: FRS 2010/11
	Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	All children (millions)
State support received by family¹						
Disability Living Allowance	17	38	25	13	6	0.9
Jobseeker's Allowance	76	17	3	2	1	0.5
Incapacity Benefit	33	38	22	5	1	0.3
Employment and Support Allowance	53	37	8	2	2	0.1
Child Tax Credit	27	33	23	14	4	8.4
Working Tax Credit	26	40	23	9	2	2.9
Income Support	45	44	8	3	1	1.3
Housing Benefit	45	40	11	3	0	2.6
Not in receipt of any state support listed above	11	9	16	25	38	4.1
Age of youngest child in family						
0 - 4	24	26	20	16	14	5.7
5 - 10	21	25	21	17	15	3.8
11 - 15	22	23	22	19	15	2.7
16 - 19	21	22	20	20	17	0.8
Tenure						
Owners	14	18	23	23	21	8.1
Owned outright	22	19	19	19	21	1.3
Buying with mortgage	13	18	24	24	21	6.8
Social rented sector tenants	47	37	12	3	1	2.5
All rented privately	25	37	19	12	7	2.4
Savings and investments						
No savings	34	34	17	10	5	5.8
Less than £1,500	20	25	26	19	9	2.2
£1,500 but less than £3,000	14	22	29	19	17	1.0
£3,000 but less than £8,000	12	18	22	26	22	1.5
£8,000 but less than £10,000	13	12	24	29	22	0.3
£10,000 but less than £16,000	8	13	23	28	28	0.7
£16,000 but less than £20,000	8	9	19	32	33	0.3
£20,000 or more	7	9	14	24	47	1.4
Household bills in arrears²						
No bills in arrears	19	23	22	20	17	11.0
One or more bills in arrears	43	36	14	5	2	2.0
Region/Country (3-year average)						
England	23	24	21	17	15	10.9
North East	29	27	20	13	11	0.5
North West	27	27	21	15	10	1.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	29	28	19	14	10	1.1
East Midlands	22	27	23	17	11	0.9
West Midlands	32	25	18	16	9	1.2
East of England	19	22	21	19	19	1.2
London	22	22	18	16	22	1.6
Inner	28	24	15	12	21	0.5
Outer	19	21	19	18	22	1.1
South East	16	20	21	20	23	1.8
South West	20	26	25	17	11	1.0
Wales	27	27	21	16	9	0.6
Scotland	23	23	21	18	15	1.0
Northern Ireland	29	25	22	15	9	0.4
All children³	23	25	20	17	15	13.0

Notes:

1. The population figures given for receipt of benefits/tax credits do not sum to all children as they are not mutually exclusive groups, since people can receive more than one benefit/tax credit.
2. Figures relate to the number of children whose parent / guardian answered the questions on arrears, some children have not been included in these breakdowns due to either: a skipped response, doesn't know the answer or refusal to answer the question.
3. The totals for all children are shown for the United Kingdom for the latest year and are not three-year averages.
4. Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 4.2db (AHC): Quintile distribution of income for children by various family and household characteristics, United Kingdom

Percentage of children	Net equivalised disposable household income					All children (millions)
	Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	
Source: FRS 2010/11						
State support received by family¹						
Disability Living Allowance	19	39	24	13	6	0.9
Jobseeker's Allowance	84	11	2	2	1	0.5
Incapacity Benefit	32	43	18	7	0	0.3
Employment and Support Allowance	55	35	6	4	0	0.1
Child Tax Credit	30	31	22	13	3	8.4
Working Tax Credit	29	39	21	8	2	2.9
Income Support	56	37	6	1	0	1.3
Housing Benefit	59	33	7	1	0	2.6
Not in receipt of any state support listed above	12	10	18	24	36	4.1
Age of youngest child in family						
0 - 4	28	25	19	15	13	5.7
5 - 10	24	24	20	17	15	3.8
11 - 15	24	22	22	18	14	2.7
16 - 19	22	21	24	18	15	0.8
Tenure						
Owners	13	19	24	23	21	8.1
Owned outright	15	19	20	24	23	1.3
Buying with mortgage	13	19	25	23	20	6.8
Social rented sector tenants	48	37	11	3	1	2.5
All rented privately	44	28	15	8	5	2.4
Savings and investments						
No savings	40	31	15	9	4	5.8
Less than £1,500	21	26	26	19	8	2.2
£1,500 but less than £3,000	15	24	28	17	16	1.0
£3,000 but less than £8,000	12	18	25	25	20	1.5
£8,000 but less than £10,000	13	12	26	30	18	0.3
£10,000 but less than £16,000	7	13	26	29	26	0.7
£16,000 but less than £20,000	7	11	19	32	32	0.3
£20,000 or more	6	8	17	23	45	1.4
Household bills in arrears²						
No bills in arrears	21	23	22	19	16	11.0
One or more bills in arrears	52	31	11	4	2	2.0
Region/Country (3-year average)						
England	27	24	20	16	14	10.9
North East	28	26	22	14	10	0.5
North West	28	25	22	15	10	1.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	29	28	19	14	10	1.1
East Midlands	22	27	23	17	11	0.9
West Midlands	31	26	18	16	10	1.2
East of England	23	22	21	17	18	1.2
London	34	19	14	13	19	1.6
Inner	40	21	11	11	17	0.5
Outer	31	19	16	14	20	1.1
South East	21	20	21	19	20	1.8
South West	23	28	23	16	10	1.0
Wales	28	24	22	16	9	0.6
Scotland	21	24	21	19	14	1.0
Northern Ireland	23	28	23	15	10	0.4
All children³	25	24	20	17	14	13.0

Notes:

1. The population figures given for receipt of benefits/tax credits do not sum to all children as they are not mutually exclusive groups, since people can receive more than one benefit/tax credit.
2. Figures relate to the number of children whose parent / guardian answered the questions on arrears, some children have not been included in these breakdowns due to either: a skipped response, doesn't know the answer or refusal to answer the question.
3. The totals for all children are shown for the United Kingdom for the latest year and are not three-year averages.
4. Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

4 Children

Table 4.3db: Composition of low-income groups of children by various family and household characteristics, United Kingdom

Percentage of children	Source: FRS 2010/11								
	Material Deprivation and Low income ¹		Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			All children
	and Severe low income ²	Income Thresholds - Below Median							
		50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%		
Economic status of the family									
At least one adult in work	41	43	62	60	60	57	58	62	83
Workless families	59	57	38	40	40	43	42	38	17
Economic status of the family and family type									
Lone parent:	45	31	23	29	34	32	35	35	23
In full-time work	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	6
In part-time work	5	4	3	4	5	4	5	6	6
Not working	37	24	16	21	25	24	26	25	11
Couple with children:	55	69	77	71	66	68	65	65	77
Self-employed	5	10	23	17	14	16	14	13	13
Both in full-time work	1	0	1	2	3	2	3	3	16
One in full-time work, one in part-time work	4	0	4	5	7	5	6	8	22
One in full-time work, one not working	14	11	14	17	18	16	17	18	16
One or more in part-time work	10	15	14	11	9	10	10	9	4
Both not in work	22	33	22	19	15	19	16	13	6
Economic status of household³									
All adults in work	13	12	23	23	25	23	24	28	57
At least one adult in work, but not all	30	35	41	39	37	36	36	36	28
Workless households	56	54	36	38	38	40	40	36	16
Marital status									
Couple	55	69	77	71	66	68	65	65	77
Married or Civil Partnered	35	43	58	51	49	48	47	47	63
Cohabiting	20	25	19	20	17	20	18	17	14
Single	45	31	23	29	34	32	35	35	23
Number of children in family									
One child	27	32	28	28	26	32	28	28	29
Two children	35	30	39	38	39	40	40	39	46
Three or more children	39	38	33	34	34	29	32	33	25
Disability and receipt of disability benefits⁴									
Those living in families where no-one is disabled	62	66	70	69	69	70	70	69	75
Those living in families where someone is disabled	38	34	30	31	31	30	30	31	25
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	22	20	20	20	19	20	19	18	14
Those living in families with disabled children	16	13	10	11	12	11	12	13	11
With no disabled adult	7	8	6	6	7	7	6	7	7
With 1 or more disabled adult	9	6	4	5	6	4	6	6	4
In receipt of disability benefits	9	5	4	4	6	4	5	7	7
Not in receipt of disability benefits	30	29	26	27	25	26	25	24	18
Ethnic group of head (3-year average)									
White	77	68	71	75	78	74	77	79	86
Mixed	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Asian or Asian British	12	18	18	15	13	14	13	12	8
Indian	2	3	5	4	3	3	3	3	3
Pakistani and Bangladeshi	8	13	12	9	8	8	7	7	4
Black or Black British	7	9	6	6	6	7	6	6	4
Black Caribbean	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1
Black Non-Caribbean	5	7	5	4	4	6	5	4	3
Chinese or other ethnic group	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2
All children (millions=100%)⁵	1.9	0.6	1.2	2.3	3.8	2.2	3.6	4.8	13.0

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. See Appendix 2 for further details.
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 contemporary median income, Before Housing Costs. See Appendix 2 for further details.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. The totals for all children are shown for the United Kingdom for the latest year and are not three-year averages.
6. Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 4.4db: Composition of low-income groups of children by various family and household characteristics, United Kingdom

Percentage of children	Source: FRS 2010/11								
	Material Deprivation		Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			All children
	and Low income ¹	and Severe low income ²	50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
State support received by family³									
Disability Living Allowance	9	5	4	5	6	4	6	7	7
Jobseeker's Allowance	16	19	12	13	10	14	11	9	4
Incapacity Benefit	6	3	2	3	4	2	3	4	3
Employment and Support Allowance	4	5	3	2	3	3	3	2	1
Child Tax Credit	85	72	64	73	79	72	78	79	65
Working Tax Credit	23	20	22	25	27	22	26	29	22
Income Support	32	16	11	17	22	18	22	22	10
Housing Benefit	61	45	28	37	41	44	46	44	20
Not in receipt of any state support listed above	6	12	26	18	14	19	15	14	32
Age of youngest child in family									
0 - 4	49	48	46	47	48	48	48	49	44
5 - 10	29	27	25	26	27	26	27	27	29
11 - 15	16	17	21	21	19	19	19	19	21
16 - 19	5	8	7	6	6	6	6	6	7
Tenure									
Owners	18	26	48	41	39	31	32	34	62
Owned outright	3	6	13	10	9	5	6	6	10
Buying with mortgage	15	20	35	31	29	26	26	28	52
Social rented sector tenants	56	52	32	39	40	35	37	37	19
All rented privately	25	22	20	20	22	34	31	30	18
Savings and investments									
No savings	84	83	65	67	67	69	70	68	44
Less than £1,500	12	12	14	15	15	14	14	15	17
£1,500 but less than £3,000	2	2	5	5	5	4	4	5	7
£3,000 but less than £8,000	1	1	7	6	6	6	6	6	11
£8,000 but less than £10,000	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
£10,000 but less than £16,000	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	2	5
£16,000 but less than £20,000	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
£20,000 or more	0	0	5	4	3	3	3	3	11
Household bills in arrears⁴									
No bills in arrears	52	53	73	70	70	67	68	71	84
One or more bills in arrears	48	46	27	30	30	33	32	29	16
Region/Country (3-year average)									
England	83	83	83	83	83	86	85	85	84
North East	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4
North West	14	14	13	13	13	12	12	12	11
Yorkshire and the Humber	11	11	10	11	11	9	9	10	8
East Midlands	7	7	6	7	7	6	6	6	7
West Midlands	12	12	13	13	12	11	11	11	9
East of England	7	7	8	7	7	8	8	8	9
London	12	14	14	12	12	18	16	15	13
Inner	6	6	5	5	5	7	6	6	4
Outer	7	8	9	7	7	11	10	10	9
South East	8	8	9	9	9	11	11	11	14
South West	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	8	8
Wales	6	6	5	6	6	5	5	5	5
Scotland	7	7	7	8	7	6	6	7	8
Northern Ireland	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
All children (millions=100%)⁵	1.9	0.6	1.2	2.3	3.8	2.2	3.6	4.8	13.0

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. See Appendix 2 for further details.
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 contemporary median income, Before Housing Costs. See Appendix 2 for further details.
3. The figures given for receipt of benefits/tax credits do not sum to 100 as they are not mutually exclusive groups since people can receive more than one benefit/tax credit.
4. Figures relate to the number of children whose parent / guardian answered the questions on arrears, some children have not been included in these breakdowns due to either: a skipped response, doesn't know the answer or refusal to answer the question.
5. The totals for all children are shown for the United Kingdom for the latest year and are not three-year averages.
6. Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

4 Children

Table 4.5db: Percentage of children in low-income groups by various family and household characteristics, United Kingdom

Percentage of children	Source: FRS 2010/11								
	Material Deprivation and Low income ¹		Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			All children (millions)
	and Severe low income ²	50%	60%	70%	Income Thresholds - Below Median				
			50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
Economic status of the family									
At least one adult in work	7	2	7	13	21	12	19	27	10.9
Workless families	51	15	21	42	70	44	68	84	2.2
Economic status of the family and family type									
Lone parent:	28	6	9	22	43	24	41	56	3.0
In full-time work	7	2	5	10	18	11	18	27	0.8
In part-time work	12	3	5	13	25	12	23	38	0.8
Not working	48	10	13	34	67	37	64	82	1.4
Couple with children:	10	4	9	16	25	15	23	31	10.0
Self-employed	6	3	16	23	32	22	30	36	1.7
Both in full-time work	1	0	1	2	5	2	4	8	2.1
One in full-time work, one in part-time work	2	0	2	4	9	4	7	14	2.8
One in full-time work, one not working	12	3	8	18	33	17	29	42	2.1
One or more in part-time work	33	16	29	43	64	41	60	74	0.6
Both not in work	56	25	35	58	75	56	75	86	0.7
Economic status of household³									
All adults in work	3	1	4	7	13	7	12	18	7.4
At least one adult in work, but not all	16	6	14	25	40	23	36	48	3.6
Workless households	52	15	21	43	71	45	69	85	2.0
Marital status									
Couple	10	4	9	16	25	15	23	31	10.0
Married or Civil Partnered	8	3	8	14	23	13	20	28	8.2
Cohabiting	20	8	12	24	36	24	34	45	1.9
Single	28	6	9	22	43	24	41	56	3.0
Number of children in family									
One child	13	5	9	17	26	19	26	35	3.8
Two children	11	3	8	15	25	15	24	31	6.0
Three or more children	23	7	12	24	41	20	35	50	3.2
Disability and receipt of disability benefits⁴									
Those living in families where no-one is disabled	12	4	8	16	27	16	25	34	9.8
Those living in families where someone is disabled	22	6	11	22	37	21	33	46	3.2
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	24	7	13	26	41	25	37	49	1.8
Those living in families with disabled children	21	5	8	18	32	16	28	41	1.5
With no disabled adult	16	5	9	16	29	17	24	37	0.9
With 1 or more disabled adult	28	6	7	20	37	15	34	49	0.6
In receipt of disability benefits	18	3	5	11	25	10	20	36	0.9
Not in receipt of disability benefits	24	7	13	26	42	25	38	50	2.3
Ethnic group of head (3-year average)									
White	14	4	8	17	28	16	26	35	11.1
Mixed	23	10	17	26	37	32	43	55	0.2
Asian or Asian British	25	12	24	37	51	34	48	58	1.0
Indian	12	5	15	26	36	22	34	43	0.4
Pakistani and Bangladeshi	35	18	32	49	65	41	58	70	0.5
Black or Black British	30	12	17	30	45	34	47	58	0.5
Black Caribbean	29	11	15	24	41	26	39	52	0.1
Black Non-Caribbean	31	13	18	33	47	38	51	61	0.4
Chinese or other ethnic group	16	6	18	32	41	37	47	53	0.2
All children⁵	14	4	9	18	29	17	27	37	13.0

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. See Appendix 2 for further details.
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 contemporary median income, Before Housing Costs. See Appendix 2 for further details.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. The totals for all children are shown for the United Kingdom for the latest year and are not three-year averages.

Table 4.6db: Percentage of children in low-income groups by various family and household characteristics, United Kingdom

Percentage of children	Source: FRS 2010/11								
	Material Deprivation		Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			All children (millions)
	and Low income ¹	and Severe low income ²	50%	60%	70%	Income Thresholds - Below Median			
			50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
State support received by family³									
Disability Living Allowance	19	3	5	11	26	11	21	36	0.9
Jobseeker's Allowance	62	24	30	65	83	68	86	90	0.5
Incapacity Benefit	34	5	7	19	46	14	36	55	0.3
Employment and Support Allowance	51	18	23	37	66	42	64	76	0.1
Child Tax Credit	19	5	9	20	36	19	33	45	8.4
Working Tax Credit	15	4	9	20	36	18	32	48	2.9
Income Support	45	7	10	30	63	31	60	81	1.3
Housing Benefit	44	10	13	32	60	38	63	80	2.6
Not in receipt of any state support listed above	3	2	7	10	13	10	13	16	4.1
Age of youngest child in family									
0 - 4	16	5	10	19	32	19	30	41	5.7
5 - 10	15	4	8	16	28	15	26	34	3.8
11 - 15	11	4	9	18	28	16	25	34	2.7
16 - 19	12	5	10	17	26	17	24	31	0.8
Tenure									
Owners	4	2	7	12	18	9	14	20	8.1
Owned outright	5	3	12	18	28	10	15	22	1.3
Buying with mortgage	4	2	6	10	16	9	14	20	6.8
Social rented sector tenants	42	12	15	35	60	31	52	69	2.5
All rented privately	20	5	10	19	35	32	47	59	2.4
Savings and investments									
No savings	28	8	13	26	45	27	43	56	5.8
Less than £1,500	11	3	8	16	27	15	23	33	2.2
£1,500 but less than £3,000	3	1	7	11	18	10	17	26	1.0
£3,000 but less than £8,000	1	1	6	9	15	9	13	19	1.5
£8,000 but less than £10,000	2	1	6	9	14	7	13	17	0.3
£10,000 but less than £16,000	1	0	2	6	10	4	8	12	0.7
£16,000 but less than £20,000	1	1	4	7	10	6	8	10	0.3
£20,000 or more	0	0	4	6	9	5	7	9	1.4
Household bills in arrears⁴									
No bills in arrears	9	3	8	15	24	14	22	31	11.0
One or more bills in arrears	45	13	16	34	56	36	55	69	2.0
Region/Country (3-year average)									
England	16	5	10	19	30	19	29	38	10.9
North East	21	6	11	25	38	20	31	42	0.5
North West	20	6	11	22	35	19	31	40	1.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	21	6	12	25	39	20	32	43	1.1
East Midlands	16	5	8	18	30	15	25	35	0.9
West Midlands	21	7	14	27	40	23	35	44	1.2
East of England	11	4	9	15	24	17	25	33	1.2
London	15	6	11	19	29	27	37	45	1.6
Inner	21	7	13	23	35	32	44	51	0.5
Outer	12	5	10	17	25	24	34	42	1.1
South East	9	3	7	13	21	15	22	30	1.8
South West	13	4	8	16	28	16	26	36	1.0
Wales	20	6	11	23	37	19	31	40	0.6
Scotland	15	5	10	19	29	15	24	32	1.0
Northern Ireland	16	6	13	24	37	16	26	37	0.4
All children⁵	14	4	9	18	29	17	27	37	13.0

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. See Appendix 2 for further details.
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 contemporary median income, Before Housing Costs. See Appendix 2 for further details.
3. The figures given for receipt of benefits/tax credit do not sum to 100 as they are not mutually exclusive groups since people can receive more than one benefit/tax credit.
4. Figures relate to the number of children whose parent / guardian answered the questions on arrears, some children have not been included in these breakdowns due to either: a skipped response, doesn't know the answer or refusal to answer the question.
5. The totals for all children are shown for the United Kingdom for the latest year and are not three-year averages.

4 Children

Table 4.7db (BHC): Quintile distribution of income for children by whether they have the material deprivation items and services, United Kingdom

Percentage of children ¹		Net equivalised disposable household income					All children
		Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	
Outdoor space / facilities to play safely	Have this	85	86	93	95	98	91
	Don't have this	15	14	7	5	2	9
Enough bedrooms for every child 10 years or over and of a different gender	Child/ren has/have this	76	76	91	96	98	84
	Want but can't afford this	23	21	9	4	0	14
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	1	3	0	0	2	1
Celebrations on special occasions	Child/ren has/have this	91	95	97	98	99	96
	Want but can't afford this	7	3	2	0	0	3
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	3	1	1	1	1	2
Leisure equipment such as sports equipment or a bicycle	Child/ren has/have this	79	85	91	95	96	88
	Want but can't afford this	14	9	4	1	0	6
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	7	6	5	4	4	5
At least one week's holiday away from home with family	Child/ren has/have this	35	43	64	81	89	59
	Want but can't afford this	60	52	31	15	7	36
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	5	5	5	4	4	5
Hobby or leisure activity	Child/ren does/do this	64	68	77	81	85	74
	Would like to but can't afford this	11	9	4	2	1	6
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	25	23	19	17	15	21
Swimming at least once a month	Child/ren does/do this	43	47	58	63	73	55
	Would like to but can't afford this	20	17	7	4	1	11
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	36	36	35	33	26	34
Have friends round for tea or a snack once a fortnight	Child/ren does/do this	59	62	71	74	79	68
	Would like to but can't afford this	13	10	5	2	1	7
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	28	28	25	24	20	25
Go on school trip at least once a term	Child/ren does/do this	85	88	91	94	97	90
	Would like to but can't afford this	9	6	4	1	0	5
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	7	6	5	5	2	5
Go to a playgroup at least once a week	Child/ren does/do this	55	60	72	81	86	68
	Would like to but can't afford this	8	9	3	1	0	5
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	37	31	25	18	14	27
Attend organised activity once a week	Child/ren does/do this	52	58	69	76	83	66
	Would like to but can't afford this	16	14	5	3	1	9
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	31	29	26	22	16	26
Eat fresh fruit and/or vegetables every day	Child/ren does/do this	83	86	91	95	95	89
	Would like to but can't afford this	8	5	2	0	0	4
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	9	9	7	4	4	7
Have a warm winter coat	Child/ren does/do this	93	95	98	99	99	96
	Would like to but can't afford this	5	3	1	1	0	2
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	1	1	1	1	1	1

Notes:

1. Percentages relate to the proportion of children whose parent / guardian answered the material deprivation questions. Questions about enough bedrooms, going on a school trip and attend playgroup are not relevant for all children.
2. Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 4.7db (AHC): Quintile distribution of income for children by whether they have the material deprivation items and services, United Kingdom

Percentage of children ¹		Net equivalised disposable household income					All children
		Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	
Outdoor space / facilities to play safely	Have this	84	87	94	95	99	91
	Don't have this	16	13	6	5	1	9
Enough bedrooms for every child 10 years or over and of a different gender	Child/ren has/have this	77	78	90	96	98	84
	Want but can't afford this	22	21	7	4	0	14
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	1	1	3	0	2	1
Celebrations on special occasions	Child/ren has/have this	91	95	98	98	99	96
	Want but can't afford this	7	3	1	0	0	3
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	3	1	1	2	1	2
Leisure equipment such as sports equipment or a bicycle	Child/ren has/have this	78	86	93	95	96	88
	Want but can't afford this	14	9	2	1	0	6
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	8	6	5	4	4	5
At least one week's holiday away from home with family	Child/ren has/have this	33	44	69	81	90	59
	Want but can't afford this	62	51	26	14	6	36
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	5	5	5	5	4	5
Hobby or leisure activity	Child/ren does/do this	63	69	78	81	86	74
	Would like to but can't afford this	12	8	3	1	0	6
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	26	23	19	17	13	21
Swimming at least once a month	Child/ren does/do this	43	48	59	64	74	55
	Would like to but can't afford this	20	16	6	4	1	11
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	37	36	35	33	25	34
Have friends round for tea or a snack once a fortnight	Child/ren does/do this	58	64	72	73	79	68
	Would like to but can't afford this	13	10	3	2	1	7
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	29	25	24	25	20	25
Go on school trip at least once a term	Child/ren does/do this	83	88	93	94	98	90
	Would like to but can't afford this	9	6	2	2	0	5
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	8	5	5	5	2	5
Go to a playgroup at least once a week	Child/ren does/do this	54	63	74	80	87	68
	Would like to but can't afford this	10	6	3	1	0	5
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	36	31	24	19	13	27
Attend organised activity once a week	Child/ren does/do this	50	59	71	76	84	66
	Would like to but can't afford this	18	12	4	2	1	9
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	32	28	25	22	15	26
Eat fresh fruit and/or vegetables every day	Child/ren does/do this	83	86	92	94	96	89
	Would like to but can't afford this	8	5	1	1	0	4
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	9	9	6	5	4	7
Have a warm winter coat	Child/ren does/do this	93	96	98	99	99	96
	Would like to but can't afford this	5	3	1	1	0	2
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	1	1	1	1	1	1

Notes:

1. Percentages relate to the proportion of children whose parent / guardian answered the material deprivation questions. Questions about enough bedrooms, going on a school trip and attend playgroup are not relevant for all children.
2. Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

4 Children

Table 4.8db (BHC): Quintile distribution of income for children by whether their parents have the material deprivation items and services, United Kingdom

Percentage of children ¹		Net equivalised disposable household income					All children
		Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	
Money to decorate home	Adult/s has/have this	61	69	80	89	93	77
	Would like this but cannot afford it	32	24	15	8	4	18
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	6	6	5	3	3	5
Hobby or leisure activity	Adult/s has/have this	43	48	59	70	78	57
	Would like this but cannot afford it	34	29	17	9	4	20
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	23	23	25	21	18	22
Holiday away from home one week a year not with relatives	Adult/s has/have this	28	35	55	74	86	52
	Would like to but cannot afford it	68	61	41	20	10	44
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	4	4	4	5	4	4
Home contents insurance	Adult/s has/have this	46	58	80	90	96	71
	Would like this but cannot afford it	41	31	12	4	1	20
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	13	10	8	6	3	9
Friends round for drink / meal at least once a month	Adult/s has/have this	48	52	60	74	82	61
	Would like this but cannot afford it	33	25	14	6	3	18
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	20	23	25	20	15	21
Make savings of 10 pounds a month or more	Adult/s does/do this	31	38	56	73	85	53
	Would like to but cannot afford it	65	58	39	23	12	43
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	4	4	5	4	4	4
Two pairs of all weather shoes for each adult	Adult/s has/have this	77	84	93	97	98	89
	Would like this but cannot afford it	21	14	6	3	1	10
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	2	1	1	1	0	1
Replace worn out furniture	Adult/s does/do this	32	40	51	70	84	52
	Would like to but cannot afford it	55	47	33	19	8	35
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	13	13	16	11	9	13
Replace broken electrical goods	Adult/s does/do this	44	53	69	82	91	65
	Would like to but cannot afford it	46	36	20	10	2	26
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	10	11	11	7	6	9
Money to spend on self each week	Adult/s has/have this	40	46	65	81	90	61
	Would like this but cannot afford it	57	50	32	17	8	36
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	3	4	3	2	2	3
Keep house warm	Adult/s does/do this	78	82	92	96	99	88
	Would like to but cannot afford it	22	17	7	4	1	11
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	1	1	1	0	0	0
Keep up to date with bills	Adult/s does/do this	77	84	93	96	98	88
	Would like to but cannot afford it	23	16	7	4	2	12
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

1. Percentages relate to the proportion of children whose parent / guardian answered the material deprivation questions.
2. Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 4.8db (AHC): Quintile distribution of income for children by whether their parents have the material deprivation items and services, United Kingdom

Percentage of children ¹		Net equivalised disposable household income					Source: FRS 2010/11
		Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	All children
Money to decorate home	Adult/s has/have this	59	71	83	89	94	77
	Would like this but cannot afford it	33	24	13	8	4	18
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	8	6	5	2	2	5
Hobby or leisure activity	Adult/s has/have this	42	49	60	71	79	57
	Would like this but cannot afford it	35	27	15	7	4	20
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	23	24	25	21	17	22
Holiday away from home one week a year not with relatives	Adult/s has/have this	26	36	60	75	87	52
	Would like to but cannot afford it	70	60	35	20	9	44
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	4	4	5	5	4	4
Home contents insurance	Adult/s has/have this	42	61	84	93	97	71
	Would like this but cannot afford it	44	29	8	3	1	20
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	14	10	8	5	3	9
Friends round for drink / meal at least once a month	Adult/s has/have this	48	52	63	73	83	61
	Would like this but cannot afford it	34	24	11	7	2	18
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	18	24	26	21	14	21
Make savings of 10 pounds a month or more	Adult/s does/do this	29	39	59	75	85	53
	Would like to but cannot afford it	67	57	36	21	11	43
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	4	4	5	4	4	4
Two pairs of all weather shoes for each adult	Adult/s has/have this	77	85	93	97	99	89
	Would like this but cannot afford it	22	13	5	2	1	10
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	1	1	1	1	1	1
Replace worn out furniture	Adult/s does/do this	30	40	56	71	85	52
	Would like to but cannot afford it	56	46	29	18	7	35
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	14	14	14	11	8	13
Replace broken electrical goods	Adult/s does/do this	40	56	73	84	92	65
	Would like to but cannot afford it	47	33	17	9	3	26
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	13	10	10	7	5	9
Money to spend on self each week	Adult/s has/have this	38	48	69	82	91	61
	Would like this but cannot afford it	59	48	29	16	7	36
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	3	4	3	3	2	3
Keep house warm	Adult/s does/do this	76	85	93	96	99	88
	Would like to but cannot afford it	24	14	6	4	1	11
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	0	1	1	0	0	0
Keep up to date with bills	Adult/s does/do this	76	85	94	96	98	88
	Would like to but cannot afford it	24	15	6	4	2	12
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

1. Percentages relate to the proportion of children whose parent / guardian answered the material deprivation questions.
2. Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 4.1ts: Population of children by family type and economic status of the family, United Kingdom¹

	Source: FRS																
	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Number of children whose family type is: (millions)																	
At least one adult in work	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.9
Workless families	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2
Lone parent:	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
In full-time work	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
In part-time work	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Not working	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Couple with children:	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.0
Self-employed	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7
Both in full-time work	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1
One in full-time work, one in part-time work	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
One in full-time work, one not working	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
One or more in part-time work	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Both not in work	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Married or Civil Partnered	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.2
Cohabiting	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
All children (millions)	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.0
Percentage of children whose family type is:																	
At least one adult in work	77	80	80	80	81	81	82	81	82	82	83	83	83	83	83
Workless families	23	20	20	20	19	19	18	19	18	18	17	17	17	17	17
Lone parent:	21	21	21	22	23	24	24	25	25	24	24	25	25	24	24	23	23
In full-time work	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	6
In part-time work	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	6	7	6	6	6	6
Not working	14	13	14	14	13	13	12	13	12	12	12	11	11	11	11
Couple with children:	79	79	79	78	77	76	76	75	75	76	76	75	75	76	76	77	77
Self-employed	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	11	13	13	13	13	12	12	13
Both in full-time work	13	13	12	13	14	14	14	15	14	15	15	15	16	16	16
One in full-time work, one in part-time work	23	25	26	25	24	24	24	23	24	23	22	22	23	21	22
One in full-time work, one not working	17	17	17	16	17	17	17	17	17	16	17	17	16	17	16
One or more in part-time work	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Both not in work	9	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	5	6	6
Married or Civil Partnered	70	70	67	66	66	65	65	65	64	64	64	63	64	63
Cohabiting	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	13	13	14
All children (per cent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes:

- Figures are for the United Kingdom from 2002/03 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.
- No economic status data is available for 1994/95 and 1995/96 as the relevant information was not collected in the Family Resources Survey for these years. Marital status information is only available on a consistent basis from 1997/98.
- Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 4.2ts: Population of children by economic status of household¹, United Kingdom²

	Source: FRS																
	94/95 ³	95/96 ³	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Number of children by economic status of household: (millions)																	
All adults in work	..	..	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4
At least one adult in work, but not all	..	..	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6
Workless households	..	..	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0
All children (millions)	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.0
Percentage of children by economic status of household:																	
All adults in work	..	..	52	55	56	56	57	57	57	56	57	57	56	57	57	57	57
At least one adult in work, but not all	..	..	26	26	25	25	25	25	26	27	27	27	28	27	28	27	28
Workless households	..	..	21	19	19	19	18	18	17	17	16	16	15	16	15	16	16
All children (per cent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes:

1. 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 only live with pensioners, the status of all adults is included in the analysis.
2. Figures are for the United Kingdom from 2002/03 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.
3. Data on economic status of the household is not available on a consistent basis for earlier years.
4. Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 4.3ts: Population of children by region and country, United Kingdom¹

	Source: FRS														
	94/95- 96/97	95/96- 97/98	96/97- 98/99	97/98- 99/00	98/99- 00/01	99/00- 01/02	00/01- 02/03	01/02- 03/04	02/03- 04/05	03/04- 05/06	04/05- 06/07	05/06- 07/08	06/07- 08/09	07/08- 09/10	08/09- 10/11
Number of children whose region/country is: (3-year average, millions)															
England	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9
North East	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
North West	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
East Midlands	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
West Midlands	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
East of England	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
London	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
South East	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
South West	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Wales	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Scotland	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
All children (millions)²	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.9
Percentage of children whose region/country is: (3-year average)															
England	86	86	86	86	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
North East	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
North West	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	11
Yorkshire and the Humber	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8
East Midlands	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
West Midlands	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
East of England	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
London	12	12	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13
South East	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
South West	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Wales	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Scotland	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
All children (per cent)²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes:

1. Figures are for the United Kingdom from 1998/99-2000/01 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only. Data for Northern Ireland has been imputed for 1998/99 to 2001/02.
2. The all children figures here are three-year averages and are therefore not directly comparable with the totals in the main tables.
3. Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 4.4ts: Population of children by number of children in the family, United Kingdom¹

	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Source: FRS																	
Number of children by number of children in the family: (millions)																	
One child	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8
Two children	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0
Three or more children	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2
All children (millions)	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.0
Percentage of children by number of children in the family:																	
One child	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	24	24	25	26	26	27	28	29	29
Two children	45	45	44	44	44	44	44	45	45	44	45	45	45	45	45	45	46
Three or more children	32	32	32	33	33	33	33	32	31	32	30	30	29	28	27	26	25
All children (per cent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes:

1. Figures are for the United Kingdom from 2002/03 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.
2. Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 4.5ts: Population of children by disability³ and receipt of disability benefits², United Kingdom¹

	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Source: FRS																	
Number of children (millions) who are:																	
Children in families where no-one is disabled	..	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8
Children in families where someone is disabled	..	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.2
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	..	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8
Those living in families with disabled children	..	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
With no disabled adult	..	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
With 1 or more disabled adult	..	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
In receipt of disability benefits	..	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Not in receipt of disability benefits	..	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3
All children (millions)	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.0
Percentage of children who are:																	
Children in families where no-one is disabled	..	77	77	74	74	76	75	76	76	76	77	75	77	77	77	75	75
Children in families where someone is disabled	..	23	23	26	26	24	25	24	24	24	23	25	23	23	23	25	25
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	..	13	12	14	15	14	14	14	13	13	13	14	13	12	12	13	14
Those living in families with disabled children	..	11	10	11	11	10	11	10	11	10	10	11	10	11	11	11	11
With no disabled adult	..	8	7	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
With 1 or more disabled adult	..	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
In receipt of disability benefits	..	4	5	5	5	6	6	5	7	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	7
Not in receipt of disability benefits	..	19	18	21	21	18	19	19	18	17	17	18	17	17	17	18	18
All children (per cent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes:

1. Figures are for the United Kingdom from 2002/03 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.

2. 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. Receipt and non-receipt of these benefits are shown only for those living in families where someone is disabled.

3. The means of identifying people with a disability has changed over time. Data is not available for 1994/95. Up until 2001/02 all those who reported having a long-standing limiting illness were identified as having a disability. From 2002/03, statistics are based on responses to questions about difficulties across a number of areas of life. Figures for 2002/03 and 2003/04 are based on those reporting difficulties across eight areas of life and figures from 2004/05 onwards are based on those reporting difficulties across nine areas of life.

4. Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 4.6ts: Composition of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of contemporary median household income, by family type and economic status of the family, United Kingdom¹

Percentage of children	Source: FRS																
	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Before Housing Costs																	
At least one adult in work	43	48	48	48	47	48	49	49	51	52	54	54	57	56	60
Workless families	57	52	52	52	53	52	51	51	49	48	46	46	43	44	40
Lone parent:	35	34	39	40	40	43	43	43	43	42	43	40	40	38	38	32	29
In full-time work	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	4	3	3
In part-time work	4	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	7	6	6	7	5	5	4
Not working	33	33	32	36	36	34	34	34	33	32	32	28	28	24	21
Couple with children:	65	66	61	60	60	57	57	57	57	58	57	60	60	62	62	68	71
Self-employed	11	13	12	12	12	13	12	12	15	16	14	14	13	14	17
Both in full-time work	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
One in full-time work, one in part-time work	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5
One in full-time work, one not working	15	15	16	15	15	13	14	14	14	14	17	16	17	16	17
One or more in part-time work	7	7	7	9	7	9	7	9	6	7	8	8	10	11	11
Both not in work	24	19	19	16	17	17	18	18	16	16	14	18	15	20	19
Married or Civil Partnered	50	50	47	47	45	46	47	46	49	49	48	47	54	51
Cohabiting	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	11	14	15	14	20
All children (per cent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
After Housing Costs																	
At least one adult in work	44	49	50	49	50	49	51	49	52	55	57	57	59	56	58
Workless families	56	51	50	51	50	51	49	51	48	45	43	43	41	44	42
Lone parent:	39	39	42	42	43	45	45	46	45	44	45	42	42	40	40	37	35
In full-time work	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	3	3	4	5	4	4
In part-time work	5	7	8	7	7	8	8	7	8	7	8	7	6	5	5
Not working	35	34	33	36	36	36	33	35	33	32	31	28	28	27	26
Couple with children:	61	61	58	58	57	55	55	54	55	56	55	58	58	60	60	63	65
Self-employed	11	12	11	11	11	11	10	10	13	14	13	14	12	12	14
Both in full-time work	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3
One in full-time work, one in part-time work	4	6	5	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
One in full-time work, one not working	15	16	17	15	16	13	16	15	15	16	18	17	18	17	17
One or more in part-time work	6	6	6	7	6	7	6	8	5	6	7	6	9	10	10
Both not in work	21	17	17	15	14	15	15	17	15	14	12	15	13	17	16
Married or Civil Partnered	49	48	45	45	44	44	45	44	47	46	46	45	49	47
Cohabiting	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	14	15	15	18
All children (per cent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes:

1. Figures are for the United Kingdom from 2002/03 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.
2. No economic status data is available for 1994/95 and 1995/96 as the relevant information was not collected in the Family Resources Survey for these years. Marital status information is only available on a consistent basis from 1997/98.
3. Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 4.7ts: Composition of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of contemporary median household income, by economic status of household¹, United Kingdom²

Percentage of children	Source: FRS																
	94/95 ³	95/96 ³	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Before Housing Costs																	
All adults in work	..	..	16	20	20	19	19	22	20	19	22	21	20	20	20	20	23
At least one adult in work, but not all	..	..	29	30	31	32	31	29	31	32	31	34	37	37	39	38	39
Workless households	..	..	55	50	49	50	50	49	49	49	47	45	43	43	41	43	38
All children (per cent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
After Housing Costs																	
All adults in work	..	..	18	22	23	22	23	24	23	21	24	24	24	24	24	22	24
At least one adult in work, but not all	..	..	28	29	30	30	30	27	30	31	30	33	36	35	37	35	36
Workless households	..	..	54	49	47	48	47	48	46	49	46	43	41	41	39	42	40
All children (per cent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes:

1. 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 only live with pensioners, the status of all adults is included in the analysis.
2. Figures are for the United Kingdom from 2002/03 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.
3. Data on economic status of the household is not available on a consistent basis for earlier years.
4. Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 4.8ts: Composition of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of contemporary median household income, by number of children in family, United Kingdom¹

Percentage of children	Source: FRS																
	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Before Housing Costs																	
One child	15	15	16	15	15	17	18	19	20	20	20	22	21	21	24	24	28
Two children	36	35	34	37	34	36	36	36	37	38	38	38	36	38	37	42	38
Three or more children	49	50	50	49	50	47	46	45	44	42	41	41	43	41	38	33	34
All children (per cent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
After Housing Costs																	
One child	19	18	19	17	18	19	19	20	21	22	22	23	23	23	26	26	28
Two children	36	36	35	38	37	36	36	36	38	38	39	39	37	39	39	42	40
Three or more children	45	45	46	45	45	45	44	43	41	40	39	38	40	38	35	31	32
All children (per cent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes:

1. Figures are for the United Kingdom from 2002/03 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.
2. Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 4.9ts: Composition of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of contemporary median household income, by disability³ and receipt of disability benefits², United Kingdom¹

Percentage of children	Source: FRS																
	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Before Housing Costs																	
Children in families where no-one is disabled	..	69	71	64	66	69	66	68	69	71	69	68	69	67	70	69	69
Children in families where someone is disabled	..	31	29	36	34	31	34	32	31	29	31	32	31	33	30	31	31
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	..	17	17	19	20	18	20	21	19	18	19	21	19	19	16	20	20
Those living in families with disabled children	..	14	12	16	15	13	14	11	12	11	12	11	13	14	14	11	11
With no disabled adult	..	10	8	11	9	7	8	6	7	6	6	6	7	8	8	5	6
With 1 or more disabled adult	..	5	4	6	6	6	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	6	6	5
In receipt of disability benefits	..	2	3	4	4	5	4	4	6	4	5	6	5	6	6	6	4
Not in receipt of disability benefits	..	29	26	31	30	27	30	29	26	25	26	25	26	27	25	25	27
All children (per cent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
After Housing Costs																	
Children in families where no-one is disabled	..	69	72	66	67	69	67	69	70	70	69	70	72	69	71	70	70
Children in families where someone is disabled	..	31	28	34	33	31	33	31	30	30	31	30	28	31	29	30	30
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	..	17	16	19	19	18	20	20	18	19	19	19	17	17	16	19	19
Those living in families with disabled children	..	14	13	15	15	13	13	12	12	11	12	11	11	14	14	11	12
With no disabled adult	..	9	9	10	9	7	8	6	7	7	6	6	7	8	8	5	6
With 1 or more disabled adult	..	5	4	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	5	4	6	6	6	6
In receipt of disability benefits	..	3	3	5	5	5	4	4	6	5	6	6	5	6	6	6	5
Not in receipt of disability benefits	..	28	25	29	29	26	29	27	24	25	25	24	24	25	24	24	25
All children (per cent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes:

1. Figures are for the United Kingdom from 2002/03 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.

2. 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. Receipt and non-receipt of these benefits are shown only for those living in families where someone is disabled.

3. The means of identifying people with a disability has changed over time. Data is not available for 1994/95. Up until 2001/02 all those who reported having a long-standing limiting illness were identified as having a disability. From 2002/03, statistics are based on responses to questions about difficulties across a number of areas of life. Figures for 2002/03 and 2003/04 are based on those reporting difficulties across eight areas of life and figures from 2004/05 onwards are based on those reporting difficulties across nine areas of life.

4. Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 4.10ts: Composition of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of 1998/99 median household income held constant in real terms, by family type and economic status of the family, United Kingdom¹

Percentage of children	Source: FRS																
	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Before Housing Costs																	
At least one adult in work	45	48	48	48	46	51	48	50	52	54	56	54	59	56	61
Workless families	55	52	52	52	54	49	52	50	48	46	44	46	41	44	39
Lone parent:	36	36	39	40	40	43	42	39	39	38	38	33	36	35	32	26	24
In full-time work	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	4	2	4
In part-time work	4	6	6	5	5	6	6	7	6	5	5	6	4	4	3
Not working	33	33	32	36	35	30	30	30	29	26	28	26	23	20	18
Couple with children:	64	64	61	60	60	57	58	61	61	62	62	67	64	65	68	74	76
Self-employed	11	13	12	12	13	16	14	14	18	20	18	17	17	17	21
Both in full-time work	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	1
One in full-time work, one in part-time work	4	5	5	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	4	3	6	5	4
One in full-time work, one not working	16	15	16	14	15	11	12	12	12	13	15	14	14	13	14
One or more in part-time work	7	7	7	9	8	10	9	10	7	8	10	9	11	12	13
Both not in work	23	19	19	17	19	19	22	20	19	19	16	20	17	24	21
Married or Civil Partnered	51	50	47	48	50	50	52	49	54	53	51	53	59	56
Cohabiting	9	10	10	10	11	10	10	12	13	11	15	15	15	20
All children (per cent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
After Housing Costs																	
At least one adult in work	46	50	50	48	46	45	46	46	50	53	55	55	59	54	57
Workless families	54	50	50	52	54	55	54	54	50	47	45	45	41	46	43
Lone parent:	38	38	41	42	43	46	47	47	47	44	43	40	40	39	37	34	32
In full-time work	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	4	5	3	4
In part-time work	5	7	8	7	6	7	7	6	7	6	6	6	5	5	4
Not working	34	33	33	37	38	37	36	36	33	32	31	29	27	26	24
Couple with children:	62	62	59	58	57	54	53	53	53	56	57	60	60	61	63	66	68
Self-employed	11	12	11	11	11	12	12	12	15	18	15	15	14	14	16
Both in full-time work	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	3	2
One in full-time work, one in part-time work	5	6	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	6	5	5	5
One in full-time work, one not working	16	16	17	15	14	11	12	12	13	13	16	15	17	14	16
One or more in part-time work	6	6	6	8	6	8	7	9	5	6	8	7	10	10	10
Both not in work	20	17	17	15	15	17	18	18	17	16	14	17	14	20	18
Married or Civil Partnered	49	48	44	43	43	44	46	45	49	48	48	48	51	48
Cohabiting	9	9	10	9	10	10	10	12	11	12	13	15	15	20
All children (per cent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes:

- Figures are for the United Kingdom from 2002/03 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.
- No economic status data is available for 1994/95 and 1995/96 as the relevant information was not collected in the Family Resources Survey for these years. Marital status information is only available on a consistent basis from 1997/98.
- Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 4.11ts: Composition of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of 1998/99 median household income held constant in real terms, by economic status of household¹, United Kingdom²

Percentage of children	Source: FRS																
	94/95 ³	95/96 ³	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Before Housing Costs																	
All adults in work	..	..	17	20	20	18	18	24	20	20	22	20	20	19	23	20	23
At least one adult in work, but not all	..	..	30	30	31	31	31	30	32	33	34	37	38	38	39	37	40
Workless households	..	..	53	50	49	50	51	47	49	47	45	43	42	43	38	42	37
All children (per cent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
After Housing Costs																	
All adults in work	..	..	19	23	23	21	21	22	21	19	22	22	21	22	22	21	23
At least one adult in work, but not all	..	..	29	29	30	30	28	26	27	30	30	33	36	35	38	35	37
Workless households	..	..	52	48	47	49	51	52	52	51	48	45	43	43	39	44	40
All children (per cent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes:

1. 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 only live with pensioners, the status of all adults is included in the analysis.
2. Figures are for the United Kingdom from 2002/03 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.
3. Data on economic status of the household is not available on a consistent basis for earlier years.
4. Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 4.12ts: Composition of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of 1998/99 median household income held constant in real terms, by number of children in family, United Kingdom¹

Percentage of children	Source: FRS																
	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Before Housing Costs																	
One child	16	16	16	15	15	17	18	20	21	21	21	22	22	21	26	25	28
Two children	36	36	34	37	34	35	35	37	36	37	38	40	35	37	38	43	39
Three or more children	47	48	50	48	50	48	47	43	42	42	41	38	44	42	36	32	33
All children (per cent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
After Housing Costs																	
One child	18	18	19	17	18	19	20	22	24	24	26	26	26	25	30	30	32
Two children	37	37	35	38	37	36	36	39	38	38	38	38	35	38	39	42	39
Three or more children	45	45	46	44	45	45	44	39	39	38	37	35	39	37	31	28	29
All children (per cent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes:

1. Figures are for the United Kingdom from 2002/03 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.
2. Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 4.13ts: Composition of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of 1998/99 median household income held constant in real terms, by disability³ and receipt of disability benefits², United Kingdom¹

Percentage of children	Source: FRS																
	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Before Housing Costs																	
Children in families where no-one is disabled	..	68	71	65	66	70	65	68	68	72	71	69	69	67	73	68	70
Children in families where someone is disabled	..	32	29	35	34	30	35	32	32	28	29	31	31	33	27	32	30
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	..	17	17	19	20	17	21	21	19	18	19	21	19	18	16	21	20
Those living in families with disabled children	..	15	12	16	15	13	13	10	12	10	11	10	12	15	11	11	10
With no disabled adult	..	10	8	10	9	7	8	6	7	6	6	6	7	9	5	5	6
With 1 or more disabled adult	..	5	4	5	6	7	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	6	6	5	4
In receipt of disability benefits	..	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	6	3	5	5	5	5	4	6	4
Not in receipt of disability benefits	..	28	26	31	30	26	30	28	26	25	24	26	26	28	23	26	26
All children (per cent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
After Housing Costs																	
Children in families where no-one is disabled	..	69	71	66	67	70	67	69	70	74	71	71	71	70	72	70	70
Children in families where someone is disabled	..	31	29	34	33	30	33	31	30	26	29	29	29	30	28	30	30
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	..	17	16	19	19	18	20	21	19	17	18	19	18	17	15	20	20
Those living in families with disabled children	..	14	13	15	15	12	13	10	11	10	10	10	11	14	13	10	11
With no disabled adult	..	9	9	10	9	7	8	5	6	6	5	6	7	8	7	5	7
With 1 or more disabled adult	..	5	4	5	6	6	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	6	6	6	4
In receipt of disability benefits	..	4	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	3	5	4	4	5	5	5	4
Not in receipt of disability benefits	..	27	25	29	29	26	29	27	25	23	24	24	25	25	23	25	26
All children (per cent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes:

1. Figures are for the United Kingdom from 2002/03 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.

2. 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. Receipt and non-receipt of these benefits are shown only for those living in families where someone is disabled.

3. The means of identifying people with a disability has changed over time. Data is not available for 1994/95. Up until 2001/02 all those who reported having a long-standing limiting illness were identified as having a disability. From 2002/03, statistics are based on responses to questions about difficulties across a number of areas of life. Figures for 2002/03 and 2003/04 are based on those reporting difficulties across eight areas of life and figures from 2004/05 onwards are based on those reporting difficulties across nine areas of life.

4. Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 4.14ts: Percentage of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of contemporary median household income, by family type and economic status of the family, United Kingdom¹

Percentage of children	Source: FRS																
	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Before Housing Costs																	
At least one adult in work	15	16	16	15	14	14	13	13	13	14	14	15	15	13	13
Workless families	67	68	66	66	64	63	64	61	58	59	61	59	57	50	42
Lone parent:	43	38	49	49	46	46	41	41	40	38	37	35	37	36	34	27	22
In full-time work	12	13	10	10	8	11	12	8	11	9	9	11	14	9	10
In part-time work	29	31	31	28	23	26	24	22	23	19	20	25	19	16	13
Not working	64	66	62	65	63	59	61	59	56	56	58	56	54	44	34
Couple with children:	21	20	21	21	20	19	17	17	17	17	16	18	18	18	18	17	16
Self-employed	22	28	26	26	23	24	23	23	24	28	24	24	23	23	23
Both in full-time work	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	4	2	3	2
One in full-time work, one in part-time work	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4
One in full-time work, one not working	23	24	25	24	21	18	19	19	18	20	23	21	23	19	18
One or more in part-time work	61	64	55	65	54	63	57	51	42	45	51	57	55	48	43
Both not in work	72	72	74	67	67	71	71	64	62	64	68	67	64	61	58
Married or Civil Partnered	19	19	18	16	16	16	16	15	17	17	17	16	16	14
Cohabiting	33	33	28	24	27	24	23	23	23	22	26	26	22	24
All children (per cent)	25	24	27	27	26	26	23	23	23	22	21	22	22	23	22	20	18
After Housing Costs																	
At least one adult in work	20	20	21	20	19	19	19	17	18	20	21	21	21	20	19
Workless families	83	83	83	82	80	82	80	78	76	75	77	77	75	74	68
Lone parent:	62	61	67	64	64	62	58	58	55	52	52	50	52	52	50	46	41
In full-time work	18	17	19	16	16	15	18	12	16	17	18	22	22	18	18
In part-time work	45	47	52	43	39	41	39	32	36	32	34	35	31	25	23
Not working	86	84	83	84	83	82	80	79	77	76	78	76	75	73	64
Couple with children:	25	25	25	25	25	24	22	22	22	21	21	23	23	25	24	24	23
Self-employed	28	31	31	30	30	28	26	26	28	32	31	32	31	29	30
Both in full-time work	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	5	5	4
One in full-time work, one in part-time work	6	8	7	7	8	8	6	6	7	8	8	8	8	8	7
One in full-time work, one not working	30	30	34	31	30	24	27	26	25	29	33	32	33	29	29
One or more in part-time work	69	71	62	69	62	68	65	58	49	56	62	62	64	63	60
Both not in work	79	82	84	78	75	82	80	77	75	75	76	78	75	76	75
Married or Civil Partnered	23	23	22	21	21	20	20	19	22	22	22	22	22	20
Cohabiting	39	42	36	32	32	31	30	30	29	31	36	36	34	34
All children (per cent)	33	33	34	33	34	33	31	31	30	29	28	30	30	31	30	29	27

Notes:

- Figures are for the United Kingdom from 2002/03 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.
- No economic status data is available for 1994/95 and 1995/96 as the relevant information was not collected in the Family Resources Survey for these years. Marital status information is only available on a consistent basis from 1997/98.

Table 4.15ts: Percentage of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of contemporary median household income, by economic status of household¹, United Kingdom²

Percentage of children	Source: FRS																
	94/95 ³	95/96 ³	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Before Housing Costs																	
All adults in work	..	..	8	10	9	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7
At least one adult in work, but not all	..	..	29	31	32	32	28	26	27	27	25	28	29	30	31	27	25
Workless households	..	..	69	71	68	69	65	64	65	63	60	60	63	61	58	51	43
All children (per cent)	25	24	27	27	26	26	23	23	23	22	21	22	22	23	22	20	18
After Housing Costs																	
All adults in work	..	..	12	13	14	13	12	13	12	11	12	12	13	13	13	11	12
At least one adult in work, but not all	..	..	36	37	40	39	37	33	35	33	32	37	39	39	40	38	36
Workless households	..	..	86	86	85	85	82	84	82	81	78	78	81	80	78	76	69
All children (per cent)	33	33	34	33	34	33	31	31	30	29	28	30	30	31	30	29	27

Notes:

1. 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 only live with pensioners, the status of all adults is included in the analysis.
2. Figures are for the United Kingdom from 2002/03 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.
3. Data on economic status of the household is not available on a consistent basis for earlier years.

Table 4.16ts: Percentage of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of contemporary median household income, by region and country, United Kingdom¹

Percentage of children	Source: FRS														
	94/95- 96/97	95/96- 97/98	96/97- 98/99	97/98- 99/00	98/99- 00/01	99/00- 01/02	00/01- 02/03	01/02- 03/04	02/03- 04/05	03/04- 05/06	04/05- 06/07	05/06- 07/08	06/07- 08/09	07/08- 09/10	08/09- 10/11
Before Housing Costs															
Region/Country (3-year average)															
England	25	25	26	26	24	23	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	21	19
North East	32	33	35	34	34	30	32	30	31	28	28	28	28	27	25
North West	29	30	33	32	30	27	26	26	24	24	25	27	26	25	22
Yorkshire and the Humber	31	30	32	32	30	29	27	26	25	25	25	26	26	26	25
East Midlands	26	25	25	24	26	25	26	24	23	23	24	26	25	23	18
West Midlands	27	29	28	28	27	28	26	26	25	26	26	27	29	29	27
East of England	19	19	20	19	17	16	15	15	15	16	15	15	16	16	15
London	25	26	27	27	27	26	25	26	27	26	25	23	22	20	19
South East	17	17	17	16	15	15	14	13	13	13	15	15	15	14	13
South West	21	21	23	24	22	20	19	18	18	17	17	18	17	17	16
Wales	29	31	30	30	29	28	28	27	26	24	25	27	26	26	23
Scotland	29	29	29	29	28	27	26	25	23	22	21	21	21	20	19
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..	29	28	26	26	25	25	24	24	23	25	24
All children (per cent)²	25	26	27	26	25	24	23	23	22	22	22	22	22	21	20
After Housing Costs															
Region/Country (3-year average)															
England	33	33	34	33	33	31	30	30	29	29	30	31	31	31	29
North East	37	38	40	40	39	35	36	33	34	32	33	33	35	33	31
North West	36	36	39	38	37	35	33	32	30	31	31	34	33	33	31
Yorkshire and the Humber	35	35	36	36	35	33	32	32	31	30	29	30	31	32	32
East Midlands	31	30	30	30	30	29	29	28	28	27	29	30	30	28	25
West Midlands	33	34	34	33	34	34	34	32	31	32	33	35	36	36	35
East of England	29	27	28	27	26	24	23	23	23	24	25	26	26	26	25
London	41	42	42	42	41	40	39	38	40	41	41	39	39	38	37
South East	27	26	26	25	24	24	23	22	22	22	25	26	26	24	22
South West	31	31	32	31	30	29	28	28	26	26	26	27	26	26	26
Wales	36	37	36	36	35	34	34	32	31	28	29	32	32	33	31
Scotland	32	32	32	31	32	32	30	28	26	25	25	24	25	25	24
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..	30	29	28	28	27	27	26	26	25	27	26
All children (per cent)²	33	33	34	33	33	31	30	30	29	29	30	30	31	30	29

Notes:

- Figures are for the United Kingdom from 1998/99-2000/01 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only. Data for Northern Ireland has been imputed for 1998/99 to 2001/02.
- The all children figures here are three-year averages and are therefore not directly comparable with the totals in the main tables.

Table 4.17ts: Number of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of contemporary median household income, by region and country, United Kingdom¹

Number of children (millions)	Source: FRS														
	94/95- 96/97	95/96- 97/98	96/97- 98/99	97/98- 99/00	98/99- 00/01	99/00- 01/02	00/01- 02/03	01/02- 03/04	02/03- 04/05	03/04- 05/06	04/05- 06/07	05/06- 07/08	06/07- 08/09	07/08- 09/10	08/09- 10/11
Before Housing Costs															
Region/Country (3-year average)															
England	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1
North East	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
North West	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
East Midlands	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
West Midlands	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
East of England	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
London	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
South East	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
South West	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Wales	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Scotland	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
All children (millions)²	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5
After Housing Costs															
Region/Country (3-year average)															
England	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2
North East	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
North West	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
East Midlands	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
West Midlands	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
East of England	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
London	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
South East	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
South West	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Wales	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Scotland	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
All children (millions)²	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7

Notes:

1. Figures are for the United Kingdom from 1998/99-2000/01 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only. Data for Northern Ireland has been imputed for 1998/99 to 2001/02.
2. The all children figures here are three-year averages and are therefore not directly comparable with the totals in the main tables.

Table 4.18ts: Percentage of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of contemporary median household income, by number of children in family, United Kingdom¹

Percentage of children	Source: FRS																
	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Before Housing Costs																	
One child	17	16	18	17	17	19	18	19	19	19	17	19	18	18	19	16	17
Two children	20	18	20	22	20	21	19	18	18	19	18	18	18	19	18	18	15
Three or more children	39	37	42	40	40	37	33	33	31	29	30	30	33	33	31	26	24
All children (per cent)	25	24	27	27	26	26	23	23	23	22	21	22	22	23	22	20	18
After Housing Costs																	
One child	27	26	28	25	26	26	26	27	27	26	25	27	27	26	27	26	26
Two children	26	27	27	29	28	27	26	25	25	25	25	26	25	27	26	27	24
Three or more children	46	46	48	45	47	45	42	42	39	36	37	38	42	43	40	35	35
All children (per cent)	33	33	34	33	34	33	31	31	30	29	28	30	30	31	30	29	27

Notes:

1. Figures are for the United Kingdom from 2002/03 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.

Table 4.19ts: Percentage of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of contemporary median household income, by disability³ and receipt of disability benefits², United Kingdom¹

Percentage of children	Source: FRS																
	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Before Housing Costs																	
Children in families where no-one is disabled	..	21	25	23	23	23	21	20	21	21	19	20	20	20	20	18	16
Children in families where someone is disabled	..	31	34	37	34	33	31	32	29	27	29	28	30	32	29	25	22
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	..	31	36	36	34	34	34	36	32	31	32	33	33	35	29	29	26
Those living in families with disabled children	..	32	31	38	34	33	28	26	25	23	25	22	27	29	28	19	18
With no disabled adult	..	30	31	36	29	27	26	21	22	20	20	20	25	26	25	14	16
With 1 or more disabled adult	..	36	33	43	42	44	32	36	31	28	32	24	31	33	34	27	20
In receipt of disability benefits	..	12	16	23	21	20	15	17	19	13	17	19	18	21	19	17	11
Not in receipt of disability benefits	..	36	39	40	37	37	36	36	33	33	33	32	35	36	33	27	26
All children (per cent)	25	24	27	27	26	26	23	23	23	22	21	22	22	23	22	20	18
After Housing Costs																	
Children in families where no-one is disabled	..	30	32	30	31	30	28	28	28	26	26	27	28	28	28	27	25
Children in families where someone is disabled	..	44	43	44	43	42	40	40	37	36	38	37	38	41	39	36	33
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	..	44	43	43	43	43	43	44	40	40	43	42	41	44	40	41	37
Those living in families with disabled children	..	43	42	44	44	40	37	35	32	31	32	30	34	38	38	29	28
With no disabled adult	..	40	42	42	39	34	34	29	28	29	26	26	32	34	35	22	24
With 1 or more disabled adult	..	52	42	50	52	52	41	47	39	37	41	36	36	44	42	40	34
In receipt of disability benefits	..	22	23	30	30	28	22	25	25	21	25	26	24	30	27	25	20
Not in receipt of disability benefits	..	49	48	47	47	46	46	44	41	42	43	41	42	45	43	39	38
All children (per cent)	33	33	34	33	34	33	31	31	30	29	28	30	30	31	30	29	27

Notes:

1. Figures are for the United Kingdom from 2002/03 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.

2. 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. Receipt and non-receipt of these benefits are shown only for those living in families where someone is disabled.

3. The means of identifying people with a disability has changed over time. Data is not available for 1994/95. Up until 2001/02 all those who reported having a long-standing limiting illness were identified as having a disability. From 2002/03, statistics are based on responses to questions about difficulties across a number of areas of life. Figures for 2002/03 and 2003/04 are based on those reporting difficulties across eight areas of life and figures from 2004/05 onwards are based on those reporting difficulties across nine areas of life.

4. Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Table 4.20ts: Percentage of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of 1998/99 median household income held constant in real terms, by family type and economic status of the family, United Kingdom¹

Percentage of children	Source: FRS																
	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Before Housing Costs																	
At least one adult in work	17	17	16	14	11	9	8	9	8	8	9	9	9	7	8
Workless families	70	70	66	60	53	39	40	36	34	32	34	35	30	27	25
Lone parent:	53	50	53	51	46	41	33	24	22	22	20	17	19	19	16	12	11
In full-time work	15	13	10	9	6	7	8	4	7	5	5	7	8	4	7
In part-time work	33	32	31	24	17	17	14	15	12	10	10	12	9	7	5
Not working	68	68	62	59	50	34	34	33	31	27	30	30	25	20	17
Couple with children:	24	24	22	21	20	18	15	12	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	10	10
Self-employed	25	29	26	24	21	19	16	17	18	20	18	17	17	16	18
Both in full-time work	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1
One in full-time work, one in part-time work	5	5	5	4	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2
One in full-time work, one not working	27	25	25	21	17	10	10	10	9	11	11	11	10	8	9
One or more in part-time work	62	65	55	62	46	50	42	38	30	29	37	39	34	28	32
Both not in work	74	74	74	63	60	52	54	43	42	45	46	46	42	40	39
Married or Civil Partnered	20	19	16	14	11	11	11	10	11	11	11	10	10	9
Cohabiting	34	33	26	20	18	14	13	15	15	13	16	14	13	15
All children (per cent)	30	29	29	28	26	23	19	15	14	14	13	13	13	13	12	11	11
After Housing Costs																	
At least one adult in work	22	21	21	19	16	13	11	11	11	12	13	13	13	12	12
Workless families	86	84	83	80	76	66	62	56	50	49	51	51	47	47	45
Lone parent:	69	68	70	66	64	59	53	44	39	35	32	30	31	31	29	26	25
In full-time work	21	19	19	15	12	10	12	7	9	9	10	11	14	9	12
In part-time work	49	50	52	40	31	28	23	19	19	17	18	19	15	14	12
Not working	88	85	83	82	78	64	60	56	48	47	49	49	45	42	39
Couple with children:	29	29	27	25	25	22	19	16	15	15	13	15	15	16	16	15	16
Self-employed	30	32	31	29	27	23	20	20	21	26	22	22	21	21	22
Both in full-time work	3	3	3	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	2
One in full-time work, one in part-time work	7	8	7	6	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4
One in full-time work, one not working	33	31	34	28	23	15	14	14	14	15	18	17	20	15	17
One or more in part-time work	73	72	62	67	56	56	48	45	31	35	47	44	45	41	42
Both not in work	83	83	84	75	71	71	67	57	54	53	58	54	51	55	58
Married or Civil Partnered	24	23	20	18	15	14	14	12	14	14	15	14	14	14
Cohabiting	41	42	34	28	24	20	19	19	19	20	21	22	21	25
All children (per cent)	37	37	36	34	34	31	27	23	21	20	18	19	19	19	19	18	18

Notes:

- Figures are for the United Kingdom from 2002/03 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.
- No economic status data is available for 1994/95 and 1995/96 as the relevant information was not collected in the Family Resources Survey for these years. Marital status information is only available on a consistent basis from 1997/98.

Table 4.21ts: Percentage of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of 1998/99 median household income held constant in real terms, by economic status of household¹, United Kingdom²

Percentage of children	Source: FRS																
	94/95 ³	95/96 ³	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Before Housing Costs																	
All adults in work	..	..	10	10	9	8	6	6	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4
At least one adult in work, but not all	..	..	32	32	32	29	23	18	17	17	16	18	18	19	17	15	15
Workless households	..	..	72	73	68	63	54	40	41	37	35	33	36	36	31	28	25
All children (per cent)	30	29	29	28	26	23	19	15	14	14	13	13	13	13	12	11	11
After Housing Costs																	
All adults in work	..	..	13	14	14	11	10	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
At least one adult in work, but not all	..	..	40	38	40	36	30	24	22	22	20	23	24	25	26	23	24
Workless households	..	..	88	87	85	83	78	68	63	58	52	50	54	53	48	49	46
All children (per cent)	37	37	36	34	34	31	27	23	21	20	18	19	19	19	19	18	18

Notes:

1. 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 only live with pensioners, the status of all adults is included in the analysis.
2. Figures are for the United Kingdom from 2002/03 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.
3. Data on economic status of the household is not available on a consistent basis for earlier years.

Table 4.22ts: Percentage of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of 1998/99 median household income held constant in real terms, by region and country, United Kingdom¹

Percentage of children	Source: FRS														
	94/95- 96/97	95/96- 97/98	96/97- 98/99	97/98- 99/00	98/99- 00/01	99/00- 01/02	00/01- 02/03	01/02- 03/04	02/03- 04/05	03/04- 05/06	04/05- 06/07	05/06- 07/08	06/07- 08/09	07/08- 09/10	08/09- 10/11
Before Housing Costs															
Region/Country (3-year average)															
England	29	28	27	25	22	19	16	14	13	13	13	13	13	12	11
North East	37	36	35	33	30	24	22	19	17	15	14	14	14	14	13
North West	34	33	34	31	27	21	18	17	15	15	14	15	15	14	13
Yorkshire and the Humber	34	33	32	31	28	24	19	16	15	14	15	15	15	14	14
East Midlands	30	28	26	24	24	21	19	15	14	13	13	15	14	12	10
West Midlands	31	32	30	28	25	23	20	17	16	16	16	17	17	16	16
East of England	23	21	21	19	16	13	10	10	9	10	9	9	10	10	9
London	30	30	28	27	24	21	18	16	16	17	16	15	14	12	12
South East	20	19	18	16	14	12	9	8	8	9	10	10	9	8	7
South West	26	25	25	23	19	16	13	12	11	10	10	10	11	10	9
Wales	35	34	31	30	27	22	18	14	14	13	14	15	15	14	11
Scotland	33	33	31	28	25	21	18	16	15	13	12	12	12	11	11
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..	27	22	19	17	16	15	14	13	14	15	14
All children (per cent)²	29	29	28	26	23	19	16	14	14	13	13	13	13	12	11
After Housing Costs															
Region/Country (3-year average)															
England	37	36	35	33	31	27	24	21	20	19	19	20	20	19	19
North East	42	41	41	40	37	31	28	24	22	18	18	19	21	20	20
North West	40	39	40	37	34	28	25	22	20	20	20	21	20	20	19
Yorkshire and the Humber	38	37	37	36	33	28	24	21	19	17	17	18	19	19	19
East Midlands	36	33	31	29	28	25	23	20	19	18	18	19	18	17	14
West Midlands	36	37	35	33	32	29	26	23	20	20	20	22	22	23	22
East of England	32	29	29	27	24	21	18	16	15	15	15	15	16	16	16
London	44	44	43	42	39	37	33	31	30	30	29	27	27	25	26
South East	30	28	27	25	23	21	17	16	15	15	16	16	16	15	14
South West	35	34	33	31	28	24	21	19	16	15	16	17	17	16	16
Wales	41	40	37	35	34	30	26	22	20	19	19	21	21	21	18
Scotland	36	35	33	31	29	25	21	19	17	16	15	14	14	14	14
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..	26	23	21	19	17	15	13	14	14	16	15
All children (per cent)²	37	36	35	33	31	27	24	21	19	19	19	19	19	19	18

Notes:

- Figures are for the United Kingdom from 1998/99-2000/01 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only. Data for Northern Ireland has been imputed for 1998/99 to 2001/02.
- The all children figures here are three-year averages and are therefore not directly comparable with the totals in the main tables.

Table 4.23ts: Number of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of 1998/99 median household income held constant in real terms, by region and country, United Kingdom¹

Number of children (millions)	Source: FRS														
	94/95- 96/97	95/96- 97/98	96/97- 98/99	97/98- 99/00	98/99- 00/01	99/00- 01/02	00/01- 02/03	01/02- 03/04	02/03- 04/05	03/04- 05/06	04/05- 06/07	05/06- 07/08	06/07- 08/09	07/08- 09/10	08/09- 10/11
Before Housing Costs															
Region/Country (3-year average)															
England	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
North East	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
North West	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
East Midlands	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
West Midlands	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
East of England	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
London	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
South East	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
South West	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wales	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Scotland	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
All children (millions)²	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5
After Housing Costs															
Region/Country (3-year average)															
England	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
North East	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
North West	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
East Midlands	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
West Midlands	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
East of England	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
London	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
South East	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
South West	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Wales	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Scotland	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
All children (millions)²	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4

Notes:

- Figures are for the United Kingdom from 1998/99-2000/01 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only. Data for Northern Ireland has been imputed for 1998/99 to 2001/02.
- The all children figures here are three-year averages and are therefore not directly comparable with the totals in the main tables.

Table 4.24ts: Percentage of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of 1998/99 median household income held constant in real terms, by number of children in family, United Kingdom¹

Percentage of children	Source: FRS																
	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Before Housing Costs																	
One child	22	21	20	18	17	17	15	13	13	12	11	11	11	11	11	9	10
Two children	24	23	22	23	20	19	15	12	11	12	11	11	10	11	10	10	9
Three or more children	44	44	45	41	40	34	28	21	19	18	18	17	20	20	17	13	14
All children (per cent)	30	29	29	28	26	23	19	15	14	14	13	13	13	13	12	11	11
After Housing Costs																	
One child	30	30	30	26	26	25	24	22	21	20	18	19	19	18	20	18	20
Two children	30	31	29	30	28	25	22	20	17	17	15	16	15	16	16	17	15
Three or more children	52	52	51	46	47	43	37	28	25	23	22	22	26	26	22	19	21
All children (per cent)	37	37	36	34	34	31	27	23	21	20	18	19	19	19	19	18	18

Notes:

1. Figures are for the United Kingdom from 2002/03 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.

Table 4.25ts: Percentage of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of 1998/99 median household income held constant in real terms, by disability³ and receipt of disability benefits², United Kingdom¹

Percentage of children	Source: FRS																
	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Before Housing Costs																	
Children in families where no-one is disabled	..	26	27	24	23	21	17	14	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	10	10
Children in families where someone is disabled	..	40	37	38	34	30	26	20	18	16	16	16	18	19	15	14	13
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	..	39	39	37	34	30	29	24	20	18	19	19	20	20	16	17	16
Those living in families with disabled children	..	40	34	39	34	29	22	16	16	13	13	12	16	18	13	10	9
With no disabled adult	..	38	34	37	29	23	21	13	13	12	11	11	14	17	9	8	10
With 1 or more disabled adult	..	47	35	43	42	41	25	19	20	16	16	14	18	20	19	13	8
In receipt of disability benefits	..	23	18	24	21	16	13	10	12	7	11	9	11	10	8	10	6
Not in receipt of disability benefits	..	44	43	41	37	34	30	23	21	20	19	19	20	23	17	16	15
All children (per cent)	30	29	29	28	26	23	19	15	14	14	13	13	13	13	12	11	11
After Housing Costs																	
Children in families where no-one is disabled	..	34	33	31	31	28	25	21	19	19	16	18	18	18	18	17	17
Children in families where someone is disabled	..	49	46	45	43	39	35	30	25	22	22	22	24	25	23	22	22
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	..	49	47	45	43	41	38	35	29	25	26	26	28	27	24	27	26
Those living in families with disabled children	..	48	44	45	44	37	32	22	21	18	18	17	20	24	22	16	17
With no disabled adult	..	45	45	43	39	31	30	19	18	16	14	16	20	21	19	12	17
With 1 or more disabled adult	..	57	43	51	52	47	35	30	27	21	23	18	21	28	26	23	17
In receipt of disability benefits	..	29	27	32	30	24	17	14	15	9	14	12	12	15	14	13	10
Not in receipt of disability benefits	..	53	51	48	47	44	41	34	29	27	25	26	29	29	26	25	26
All children (per cent)	37	37	36	34	34	31	27	23	21	20	18	19	19	19	19	18	18

Notes:

1. Figures are for the United Kingdom from 2002/03 onwards. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.

2. 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. Receipt and non-receipt of these benefits are shown only for those living in families where someone is disabled.

3. The means of identifying people with a disability has changed over time. Data is not available for 1994/95. Up until 2001/02 all those who reported having a long-standing limiting illness were identified as having a disability. From 2002/03, statistics are based on responses to questions about difficulties across a number of areas of life. Figures for 2002/03 and 2003/04 are based on those reporting difficulties across eight areas of life and figures from 2004/05 onwards are based on those reporting difficulties across nine areas of life.

4. Percentages may not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding.