



**Social Mobility &
Child Poverty
Commission**

State of the Nation 2014: Social Mobility and Child Poverty in Great Britain

Report Summary

October 2014

What is the Commission?

The Social Mobility and Child Poverty Commission is an advisory non-departmental public body established under the Child Poverty Act 2010 (as amended by the Welfare Reform Act 2012) with a remit to monitor the progress of the Government and others on child poverty and social mobility. It is made up of ten Commissioners and is supported by a small secretariat.

Who is in the Commission?



Chair
*The Rt Hon
Alan Milburn*



Deputy Chair
*The Rt Hon Baroness
Gillian Shephard*

Commissioner
Tom Attwood

Commissioner
Paul Cleal

Commissioner
Anne Marie Carrie

Commissioner
Christian Guy

Commissioner
David Johnston

Commissioner
*Catriona Williams OBE
(Wales)*

Commissioner
*Douglas Hamilton
(Scotland)*

Commissioner
Paul Gregg

What is the role of the Commission?

Monitoring

Progress on tackling child poverty and improving social mobility, including implementation of the 2020 child poverty

Describing

The implementation of the Scotland & Welsh strategies

Advice

Providing published advice to ministers on matters relating to social mobility & child poverty

Advocacy

Undertaking social mobility advocacy

The 2014 Annual Report

This is a summary of the second State of the Nation report for the Commission. Each year the Commission sets out its views on the progress made towards improving social mobility and tackling child poverty. To see the full 2014 report, please visit www.gov.uk/smcpc

2015 marks a cross roads..

...We see three roads open to the next government:

1 **Continue...**
... with the current confusion where noble ambitions are not complemented by consist or clear policies

2 **Accept defeat...**
... progress will not be made, poverty will rise and mobility will fall

3 **Reset ambitions...**
... as a whole nation in light of the current circumstances

The Commission favours this option

- ✓ Define clear objectives and timescales
- ✓ Align resources and policies
- ✓ Mobilise the whole nation

A decorative vertical line on the left side of the slide, composed of white, rounded, overlapping segments. It contains five circular icons: a family (adult and child), a classroom (teacher and student), a person pushing a cart, a stack of coins, and a person with a graduation cap.

What is the 2020 challenge?

“... to prevent Britain becoming a permanently divided society and ensure there is a social recovery alongside the economic recovery..”

The Commission makes 12 key recommendations...

1. Supplement the existing **child poverty targets** with new measures to give a more rounded picture of poverty and publish a new timescale for achieving them;
2. Ensure that welfare reforms and fiscal policies **protect the working poor from the impact of austerity**, including by empowering the Office for Budget Responsibility to report on each Budget's impact on poverty and mobility;



The Early Years

3. New focus in the early years on ensuring children are **school ready at age five**, with 85 per cent of children school ready by 2020 and all by 2025;
4. A **national parenting campaign** to be launched to help more parents become excellent parents, funded by removing childcare tax breaks from families where at least one parent earns over £100,000 per year



The School Years

5. **Higher pay to get the best teachers into the worst schools** in deprived areas of the county through a new Teachers' Pay Premium and new pay grades commissioned from the Teachers Pay Review Body
6. **End illiteracy and innumeracy** among primary school leavers by 2025 and a new focus on quality careers advice, character development & extra curricular activity in secondary
7. **Closing the attainment gap between poorer and better-off children** to be a priority for all schools so that by 2020 more than half of children entitled to free school meals are achieving five good GCSEs rising to two-thirds by 2025;



Moving into the World of Work

8. **Long-term youth unemployment to be ended by 2020** through a package of measures including half of all larger workplaces providing apprenticeships and a new Day One support service to help unemployed young people straight back into work or education;



Moving up the income ladder

9. Britain to become **a Living Wage country** by 2025 at the latest, underpinned by a new national pay progression strategy and an expanded role for the Low Pay Commission;
10. More shared ownership options for young people to get on the **housing** ladder and longer-term tenancies to become the norm for families with children in the private rented sector;



Accessing the top universities and jobs

11. Universities to use the removal of the student numbers cap to significantly **close the access gap** so that by 2020 they are aiming to admit 5,000 more students from a free schools meals background, with Russell Group universities aiming to admit 3,000 more state school students who have the grades but currently do not get the places;
12. **Unpaid internships to be ended** – through legislation if necessary – by 2020.

... to help the whole of society rise to
the 2020 challenge...



How are we faring against the 2020 challenge?



Despite the return of economic growth, Britain still faces becoming a permanently divided nation

Despite some progress...

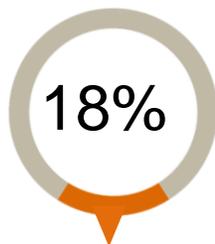


Relative poverty was at a 30 year low in 2012/13

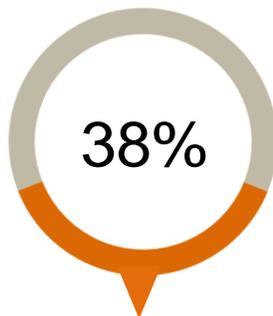
Austerity is halfway through

GDP growth of 3.2 per cent in last year

Overall GCSE attainment improving for children eligible for free school meals (FSM):



2004/05



2012/13

Unemployment
is now 6.2%



Falling unemployment rates



But there's still a long way to go...

Economic recovery ≠ social recovery



Austerity is only half way through...

57% of savings delivered

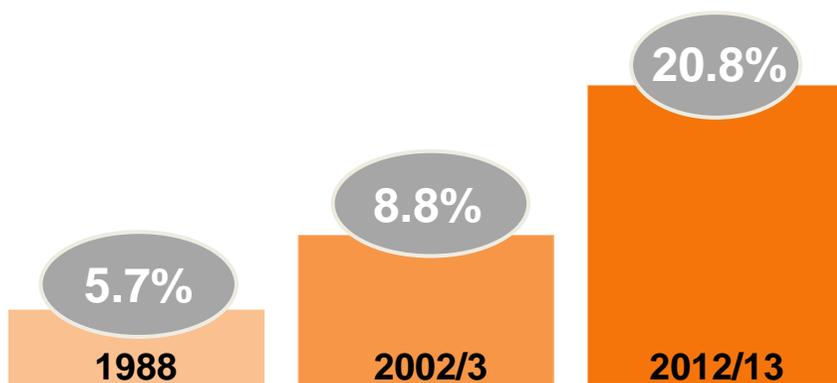


By end FY 2014/15

➤ **£33bn saving to go...**



FY2015/16 to FY2018/19



Proportion of families with children renting private accommodation in England

£2,100
per year pay cut



...8.2% real term fall in average weekly earnings since April



**1 in 6 children are still in
relative poverty...**

*...Even world beating performance on employment
levels, hours and wages won't enable the child
poverty targets to be hit....*



The Commission makes two recommendations to set the right conditions for a social recovery

1. Supplement existing child poverty targets

It's time for the UK Government to come clean, reset its ambitions and develop a credible plan to achieve them

The Commission expects to see:

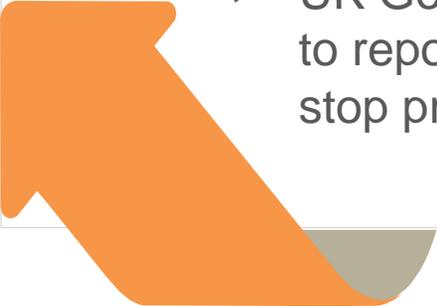
- ✓ New measures to supplement current targets
- ✓ Clear objectives and new timescales
- ✓ A step-by-step plan to achieve the targets
- ✓ Align resources and policies accordingly
- ✓ Mobilise society – government can't do it alone



2. Protect the working poor from the impact of austerity

Austerity is only half way through and there's not a plan in place to ensure the working poor are not adversely affected by future cuts

The Commission expects to see...

- ✓ All political parties to come forward with a clear set of plans before the election next year for what they will cut and how they will avoid negative impacts on social mobility and child poverty
 - ✓ UK Government give the Office for Budget Responsibility a new role to report on the poverty and social mobility impacts of Budgets and stop protecting wealthy pensioners from austerity
- 



The Early Years

Closing the gap in 'school readiness' is crucial given its strong impact on future life chances...



Despite some progress...

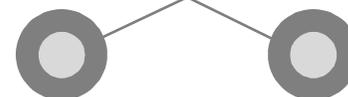


Universal credit supporting eligible families with childcare costs



UC

85% support on childcare costs for eligible families



'Two year old offer' being rolled out in England



40% of poorest 2 year olds to receive funded childcare places



Early Years Pupil Premium extended to all disadvantaged three- and four-year-olds from April 2015



The Early Years

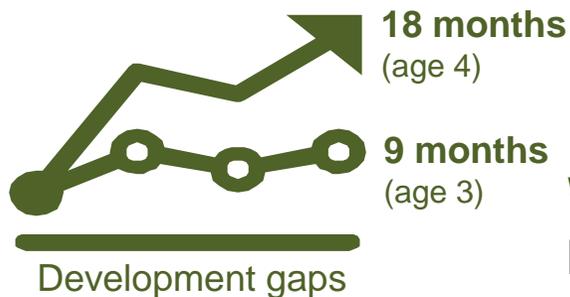
Challenges remain...

The majority of 5 year olds eligible for FSMs are not school ready



Our analysis shows...

Parenting has a bigger influence on a child's life chances in the early years than education, wealth or class



Wide development gaps remain between the most and least disadvantaged pupils

... This matters because school readiness at age five has a strong impact on future educational attainment and life chances



The Early Years

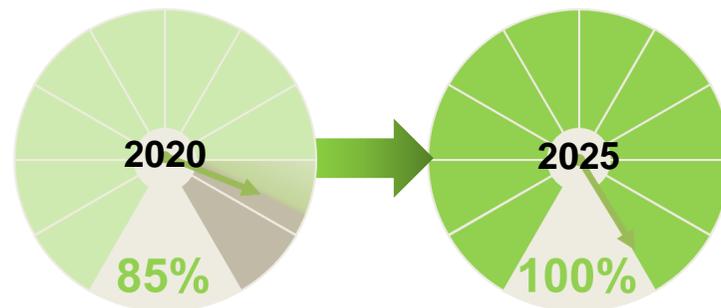
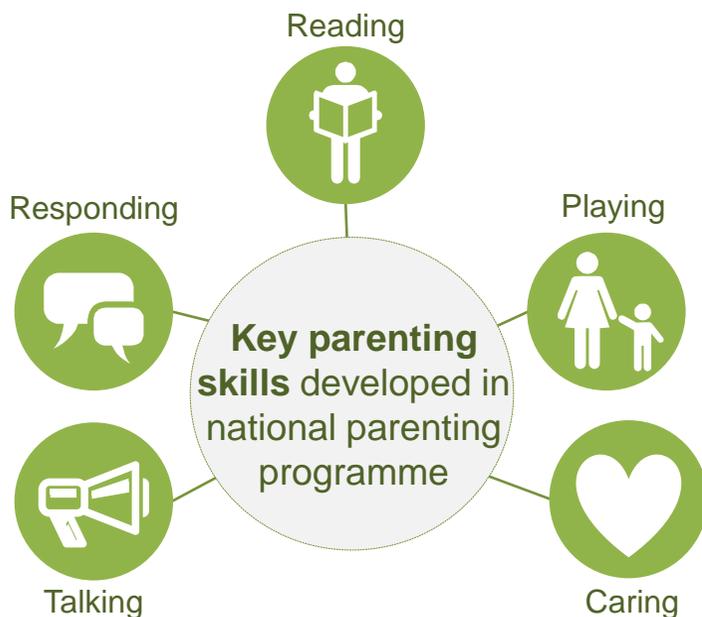
The Commission expects to see progress on ensuring all children are school ready at the age of 5...



We recommend



3 A new focus on ensuring all children are school ready at age 5



Targets: 85% of children school ready by 2020 and *all* by 2025

4 Launching a national parenting campaign funded by removing childcare tax breaks from families where at least one parent earns over £100,000



The School Years

Raising the attainment of disadvantaged children and closing the gap between them and other children must be a priority for the whole of society



Despite some progress...



Improving GCSE attainment for children eligible for FSM between 2005 and 2013



Twice as many poor children are achieving the basics at GCSEs as in 2005



Equivalent to the cost of 5 full time teachers



£200,000/year more funding for secondary schools with an average number of pupils eligible for FSM

The Pupil Premium - greater freedoms for head teachers and targeted funding for deprived children from poorer backgrounds



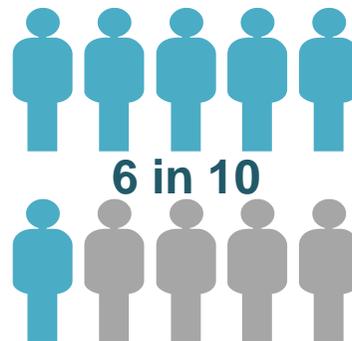
School quality improving in deprived areas (Ofsted 2014)



The School Years

Challenges remain...

The most disadvantaged are still far more likely to fail to achieve 5 good GCSEs than other children



A majority of poor children don't achieve the basics at GCSE

Our analysis shows...

Attainment gaps are closing very slowly down only 1.6 percentage points (since 2005)

Teacher quality variations - The impact of good teaching for disadvantaged pupils is the equivalent to 1 years learning



Average-ability children from wealthy families on average overtake high-ability children from poor families by the time they sit their GCSEs

... This matters because those with a low level of educational attainment are 4x as likely to be in poverty than those with a high level....





The School Years



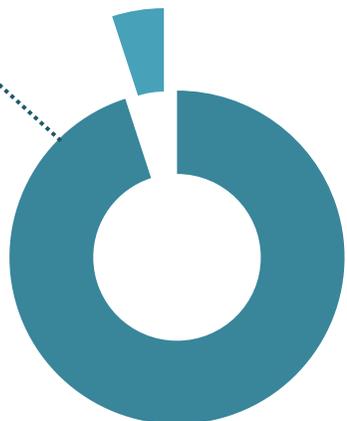
The Commission expects to see progress on improving the attainment of disadvantaged pupils...

We recommend

5 Higher pay to get the best teachers into the most challenging schools in deprived areas, including through piloting a new Teachers' Pay Premium for 2,000 teachers



95% of 11 year olds to be achieving good enough grades in English and maths to put them on track for achieving 5 good GCSEs



6 End illiteracy and innumeracy by 2025 for primary schools leavers and a new focus on careers advice, character development and extra curricular activity in secondary schools





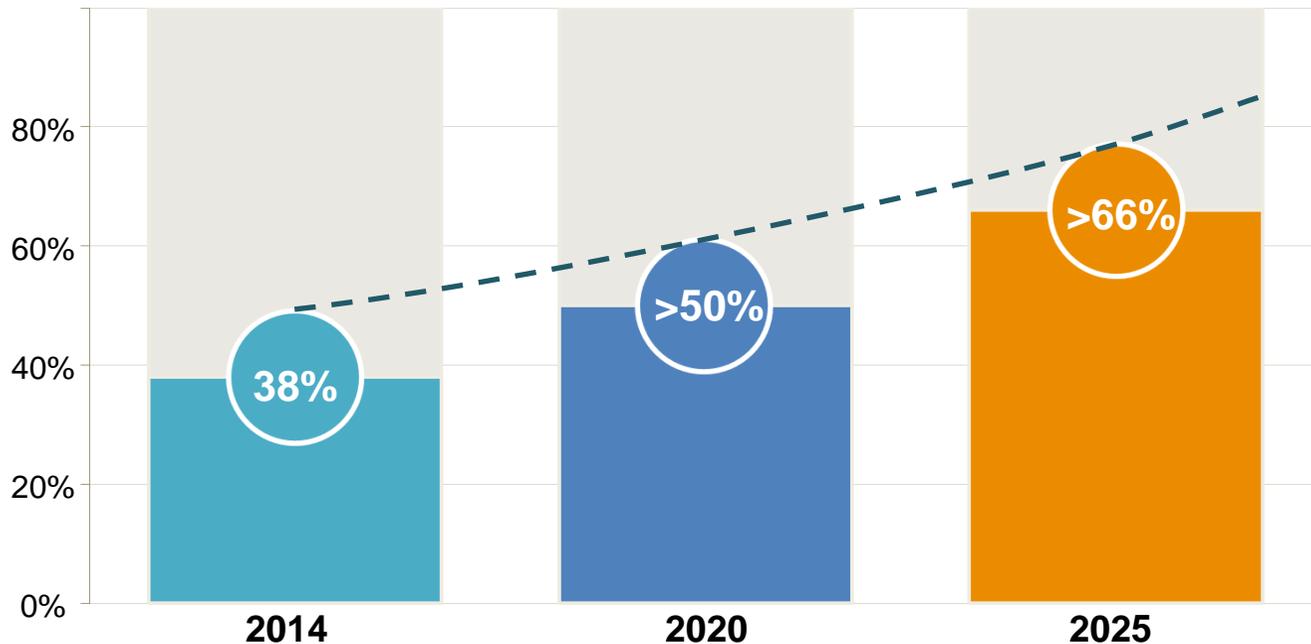
The School Years

... and also on closing the attainment gap



We recommend

- 7** Setting a target to close half the attainment gap between poor children and others by 2025, with two thirds of poor children getting good GCSEs





Moving to the World of Work

There's a lack of a plan to prepare our young people for the world of work and support to help them through this complex transition



Despite some progress...



7% increase
in 'Good' or
'Outstanding'
(2011/12 – 12/13)

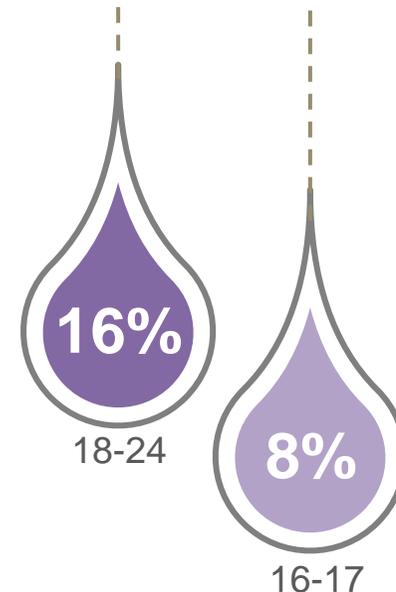
**Improving quality of
further education colleges**

Fallen 200,000
to Sept 2014
(16-24 year olds)

**Unemployment has fallen
for young people**



Current % not in education,
employment or training (NEET)



**Fewer young people not
in education or work**



Moving to the World of Work

Challenges remain...

Our young people leave school unprepared for work. Disadvantaged young people are over twice as likely to be unemployed or inactive

Our analysis shows...

Long-term youth unemployment (>1 years) is still double the level before the recession



Enough long term youth unemployed to fill Wembley two and a half times



Apprenticeships are not widely offered by employers

... This matters because young people have been disproportionately impacted by the recession and are not faring as well in the economic recovery.





Moving to the World of Work

The Commission expects to see a plan to end youth unemployment by devolving responsibility to local areas and providing school leavers with more options...



We recommend



8 Long term youth unemployment to be ended by **2020** through a package of measures:

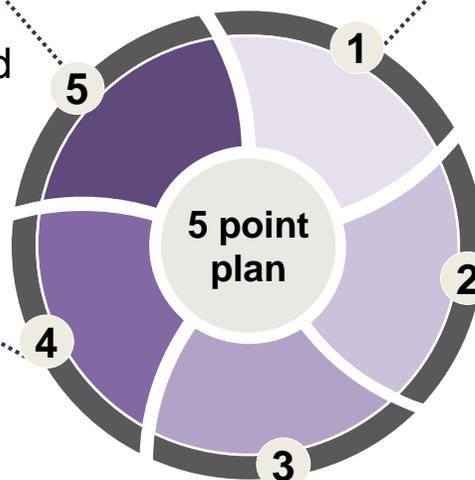
A Day One offer
for the young unemployed

Universal, quality careers advice at secondary school

Youth Transition Partnerships to improve moves from school to work

Action on failing Further Education providers

Expand apprenticeships for young people





Moving up the income ladder

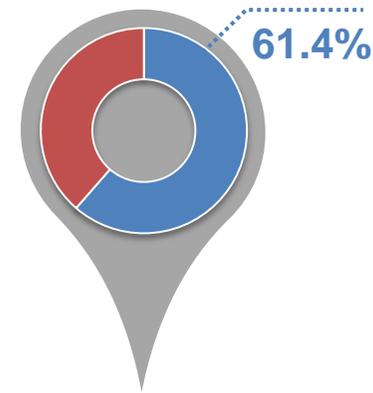
Radical action is required to stop Britain becoming a permanently divided country as low income families begin to be affected by welfare cuts and earnings continue to fall in real terms



Despite some progress...

1.3 per cent real terms increase in National Minimum Wage in 2014

Still 3.5 per cent lower in real terms than 2009 and far behind the Living Wage (£7.65)



13.3%

At an all time low



Fewer children in workless households

Increased parental employment especially for lone parents

Lone parent employment at record high





Moving up the income ladder

Challenges remain...

2010 – 2020 is set to be the first decade with a rise in absolute poverty since records began in the early 1960s

Despite the fall in relative poverty...



...children still live in absolute poverty
(an increase since 2010/11)

Our analysis shows...



5 Million Britons are stuck in low pay
(<£7.50 an hour)

1/4 in low pay are stuck for >decade

£40/week

fall in average weekly earnings since April 2009

Fiscal consolidation & social security cuts will reduce incomes for low income families, including those that work

1% cap on up-rating of key benefits



... This matters because

the ability of the state to do the heavy lifting of raising incomes via tax credits has come to an end. However, chronic low pay makes it hard for parents to work their own way out of poverty...



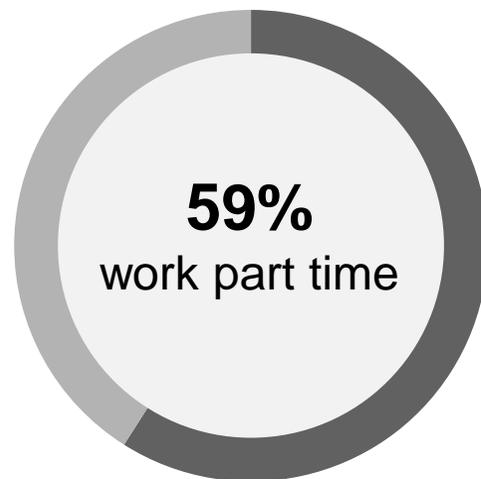
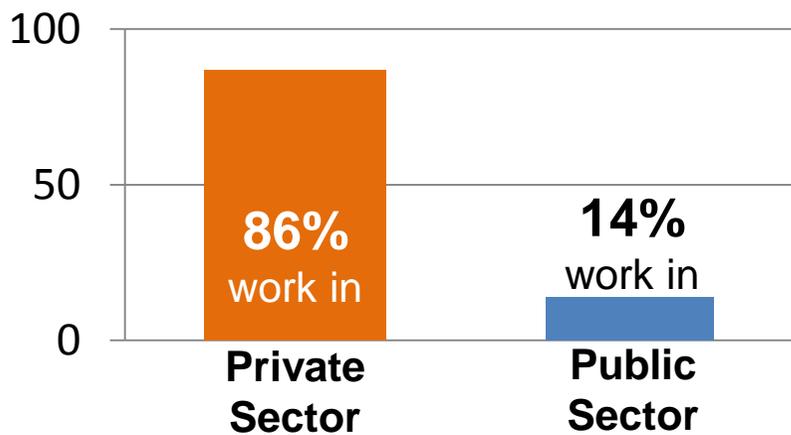
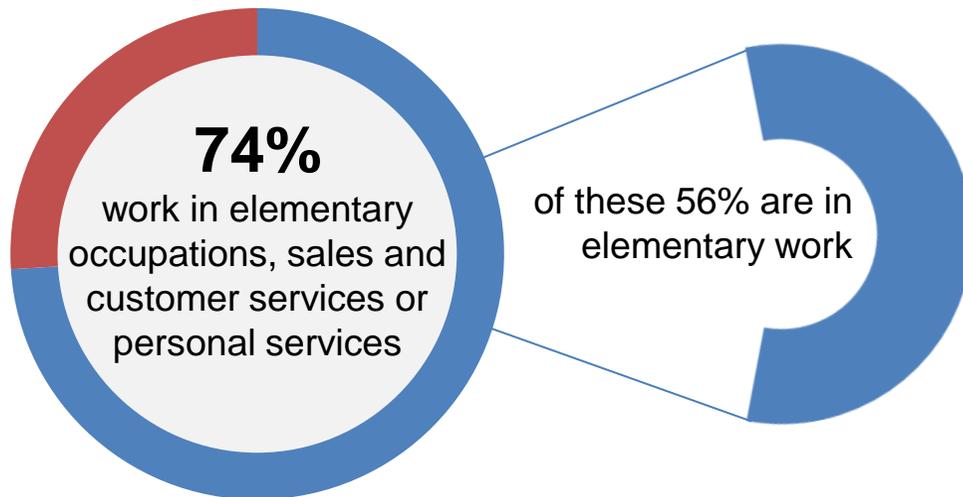


Living Wage: who's missing out?

Of those earning below the Living Wage...



61% are women





Moving up the income ladder

The Commission expects to see progress on helping more parents move into work to raise their earnings. The tax and benefits system should maximise poverty reduction...



We recommend



9 Britain to become a Living Wage country by 2025 at the latest, underpinned by a new national pay progression strategy and an expanded role for the Low Pay Commission



Home ownership
for <25 year olds
has halved in
past 20 years



10 More housing options to help young people get on the housing ladder and longer-term tenancies to become the norm for families with children in the private rented sector



Accessing the top universities & jobs

Britain is still deeply elitist: the opportunity to attend university and progress into a professional job is itself still too exclusive



Despite some progress...

40% of young English people entering higher education – a record number

Entry rates for poor children up 8% in 2012, from 11.6% to 12.5%



£735 million invested in widening participation



By 2020, there will be...

100,000 more university places

2 million more professional jobs

An opportunity for social mobility?



Accessing the top universities & jobs

Challenges remain...

Access to the top universities and jobs, regardless of ability, is still the reserve of the few



Our analysis shows...

Access to university – particularly the elite institutions is still too exclusive

Non-graduate routes are limited - only 2% of apprenticeships are Higher Level



Top employers recruit from a too-narrow a talent pool

...This matters because

the most talented in our society are not getting equal opportunities to access the top, which is disproportionately dominated by the most advantaged

Most advantaged

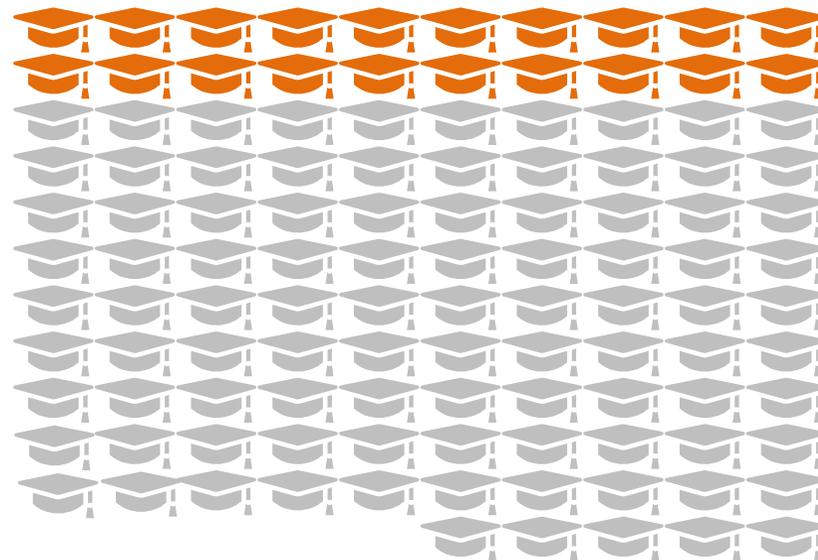
6 x more likely to go to university...



...than the *most disadvantaged*



Top employers recruit from an average of only 20 out of >115 universities





Accessing the top universities & jobs

The Commission expect to see progress in ensuring the brightest and best from every background can progress to the top jobs and universities



We recommend:

11 End unpaid internships by 2020 through legislation if necessary

Over a quarter of employers use unpaid interns
82% of these think interns' contributions to the workplace are "essential"



12 Close the university access gap by using the removal of the student numbers

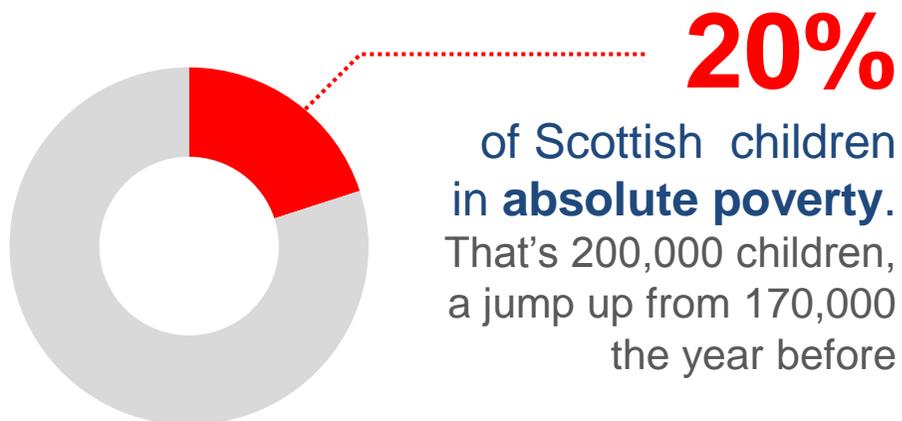
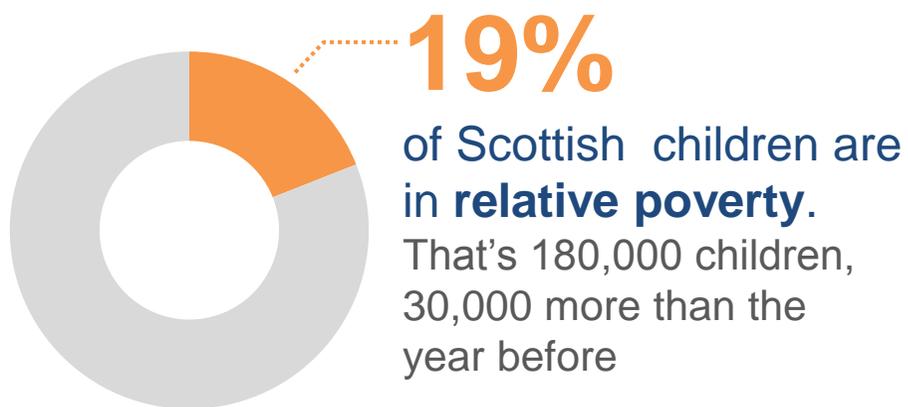
- By 2020 all universities should aim to admit 5,000 more students from a FSM backgrounds
- And Russell Group universities should aim to admit 3,000 more state school students and 1,400 more working class students





Focus on: Scotland

Scotland has lost its place as the country with the lowest levels of child poverty...

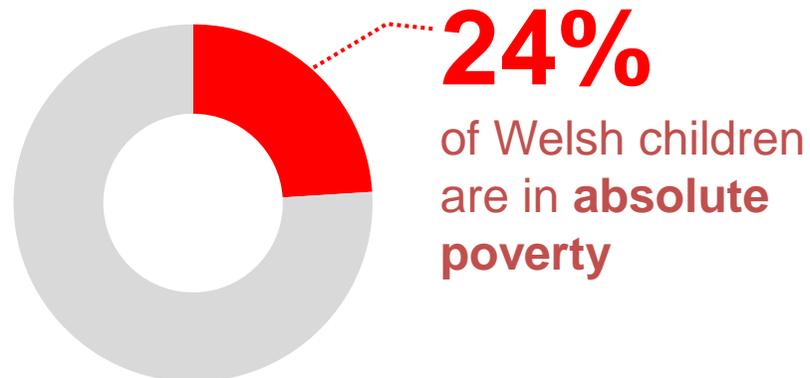
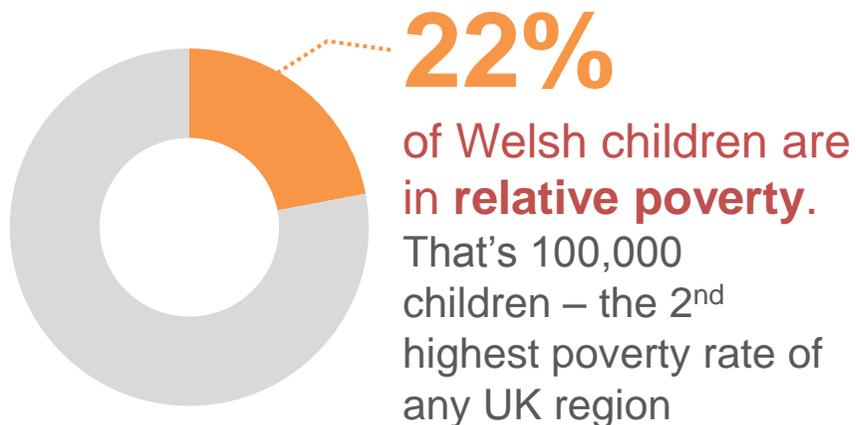


...the outlook for poverty is not encouraging, with the Institute for Fiscal Studies projecting significant increases of an additional 50,000 children in relative poverty by 2020



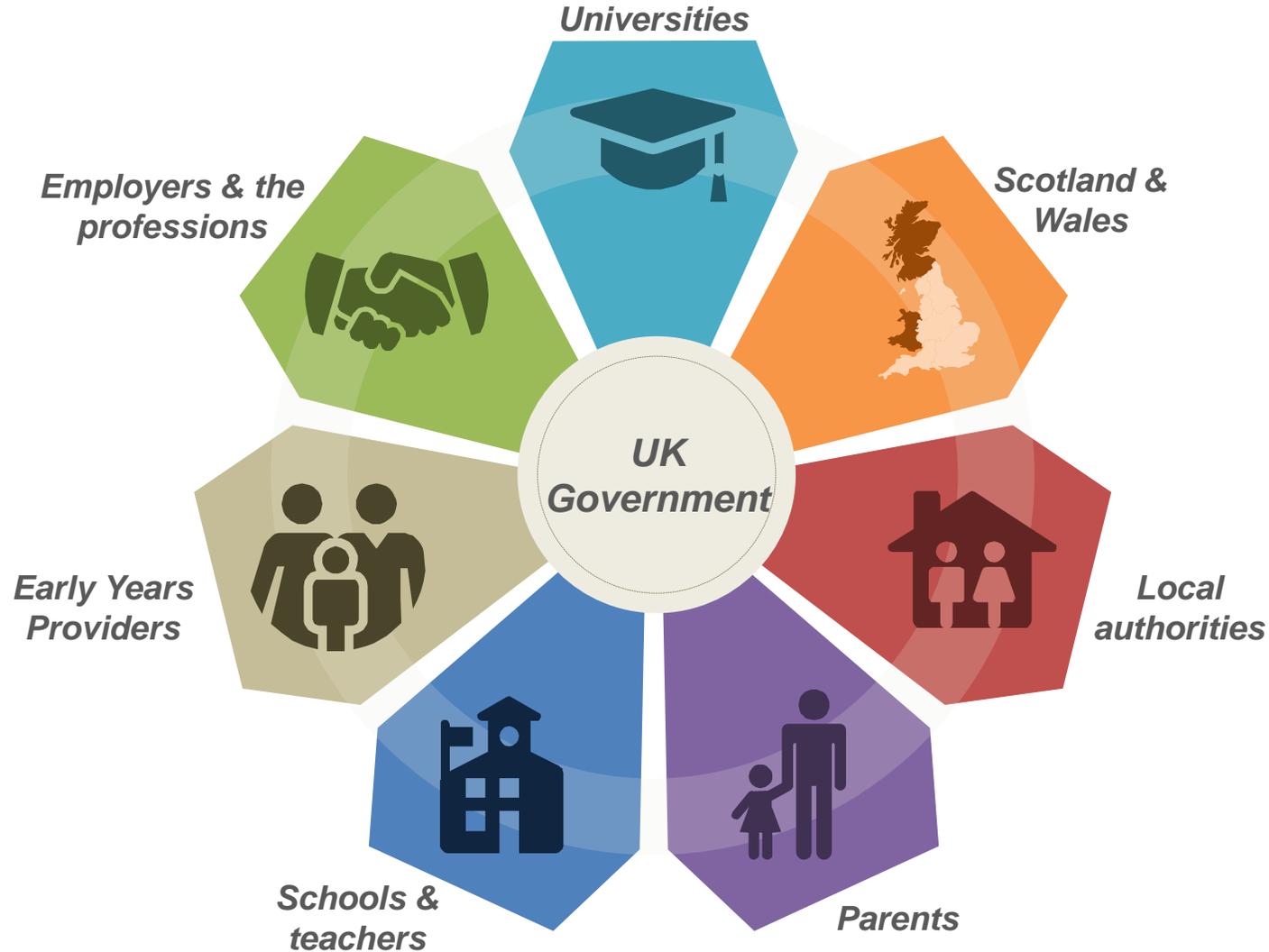
Focus on: Wales

Wales has some of the local areas with the highest levels of child poverty...



...and as with Scotland, the outlook for poverty is not encouraging, with the Institute of Fiscal Studies projecting significant increases by 2020 – perhaps as much as 15%

The next UK Government should break from the approaches of the past in order to meet the 2020 challenge...



...and mobilise employers, educators, councils charities and parents to action

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