

# Chapter 4

## Children

### Key findings

- Whilst the proportion in *absolute low income*<sup>1</sup> rose<sup>2</sup> in 2011/12, the proportion of children in *combined low income and material deprivation*<sup>3</sup>, and *severe poverty*<sup>3</sup> continued to fall, and the proportion in *relative low income* remained flat<sup>4</sup>. The increase in *absolute low income* was driven by RPI inflation rising faster than incomes did for households with children, whilst the stable rates in *relative low income* were driven by *incomes* for families with children at the lower end of the income distribution falling at the same rate as *incomes* around the *median*.
- In 2011/12, the percentage of children in *relative low income* was 17 per cent, *BHC*. It fell between 1998/99 and 2004/05, after which it increased until 2007/08. It then fell for three years to 2010/11, and it is now at its lowest level since the mid 1980s<sup>5</sup>. *AHC*, the percentage of children in *relative low income* was 27 per cent in 2011/12, around the levels seen in the late 1980s<sup>5,6</sup>.
- Between 2010/11 and 2011/12 the percentage of children in *absolute low income*, measured against the 2010/11 baseline<sup>7</sup>, increased by 2 percentage points, or 300,000 children, both *BHC* and *AHC*<sup>2</sup>. The percentage of children fell between 1998/99 and 2004/05, after which it remained fairly stable until 2007/08. It then fell for two years to 2009/10. Since 1998/99 the percentage of children has fallen by 15 percentage points *BHC*, and 13 percentage points *AHC*<sup>5</sup>.
- Children in workless families were more likely to live in *low income* and *combined low income and materially deprived* households 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 2011/12, around two in three children living in both relative and absolute low income were living in families where at least one adult was in work. For combined low income and material deprivation, almost one in two of the children were living in families where at least one adult was in work.

<sup>1</sup> Technical terms in the key findings in italics are explained immediately before the tables.

<sup>2</sup> The percentage point increase is statistically significant BHC and AHC, the increase in the number is statistically significant for BHC but not AHC.

<sup>3</sup> This reduction is not statistically significant.

<sup>4</sup> Table 4.1tr shows a change from 18 to 17 per cent between 2010/11 and 2011/12, but unrounded figures show relative low income to be flat. Rounding figures at the final point of calculation of a statistic produces the best estimate. This change is not statistically significant.

<sup>5</sup> The statistical significance of movements based on the relative and absolute-low income threshold of 60 per cent of median, BHC and AHC, have been tested. The reductions between 1998/99 and 2011/12 are statistically significant.

<sup>6</sup> 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, then falling (see <http://www.ifs.org.uk/fiscalFacts/povertyStats>).

<sup>7</sup> The change of baseline from 1998/99 to 2010/11 is explained in the Statistical Notice published on 16<sup>th</sup> May 2013 and reproduced in **Appendix 3**.

### 1. Introduction

This chapter examines the position of children in the income distribution in 2011/12 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.

### 2. Child Poverty Strategy

The [Child Poverty Strategy](#), published on 5 April 2011, sets out the Government's vision to end child poverty through tackling its root causes.

The [Child Poverty Act 2010](#) sets out four income related targets that the Government must meet by 2020, the following four targets use measures which are reported in HBAI:

- Relative low income: The proportion of children living in households where income is less than 60 per cent of median household income, BHC (the target is less than 10 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, BHC in 2010/11 adjusted for prices (the target is less than 5 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, BHC (the target is less than 5 per cent by 2020/21).
- Persistent poverty: The proportion of children living in households where income is less than 60 per cent of median household income, BHC, for at least three out of the last four years.<sup>8</sup>

The 'Measuring Child Poverty: A consultation on better measures of child poverty' set out the Government's wish to develop better measures of child poverty in order to better understand and focus on tackling the root causes of child poverty such as worklessness and poor educational achievement. The consultation finished in February 2013 and the Government will be publishing its response in the summer.

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<sup>8</sup> A target for persistent poverty will be set at a later date.

### 3. Drivers of low income

HBAI uses variants of RPI to adjust for inflation to look at how incomes are changing over time in real terms. As described in the background section of **Chapter 1**, the use of different inflation measures has an effect on absolute low-income figures.

The relative low income measure indicates how the incomes at the lower end of the income distribution are keeping pace with those in the middle and is affected by the levels of income inequality across the distribution. The proportion of children in relative low-income households remained unchanged in 2011/12<sup>9</sup>.

Incomes across the distribution fell in 2011/12 compared to 2010/11, with incomes near the bottom of the income distribution for households with children falling in real terms by roughly the same rate as household incomes at the median in 2011/12 compared to 2010/11, both BHC and AHC. The real terms decline in median household equivalised income was due to earnings and benefit income growing more slowly than the cost of living as measured by the RPI.

The reduction in real terms earnings may partly be due to a combination of both pay freezes and economic restructuring following the recession.

Various benefit reforms<sup>10</sup> were introduced in 2011/12. These included the adoption of the CPI, rather than the RPI, for the uprating of many benefits and tax credits, the triple guarantee for basic State Pensions, measures to reduce housing benefit expenditure, and the focussing of tax credits on lower income families. These reforms had different effects on different benefit recipients but overall resulted in a real terms fall in benefit income. A large proportion of the incomes of households at the lower end of the distribution, including those with children, were sourced through state support.

As the rate of RPI inflation rose faster than incomes across the distribution, this meant the proportion of children in absolute low-income households increased.

Between 2010/11 and 2011/12 the risk of relative low income for children being in workless households fell, this continues a trend seen since 2006/07, for both BHC and AHC. This decrease in the relative low income for workless households was largely observed in households with children compared to those without children which have remained flat.

<sup>9</sup> Table 4.1tr shows a change from 18 to 17 per cent between 2010/11 and 2011/12, but unrounded figures show relative low income to be flat. This change is not statistically significant.

<sup>10</sup> See Table A, **Chapter 2** for more details.

### 4. The position of children in the overall income distribution

Chart 4.1 shows the income distribution for all individuals and children for the United Kingdom in 2011/12 both BHC and AHC. The distribution was skewed towards the lower end of the population distribution. An explanation of how the negative incomes AHC and zero incomes BHC shown in the chart can occur is given in **Appendix 1**.

Chart 4.1 (BHC): Income distribution; all individuals and all children by income band, 2011/12

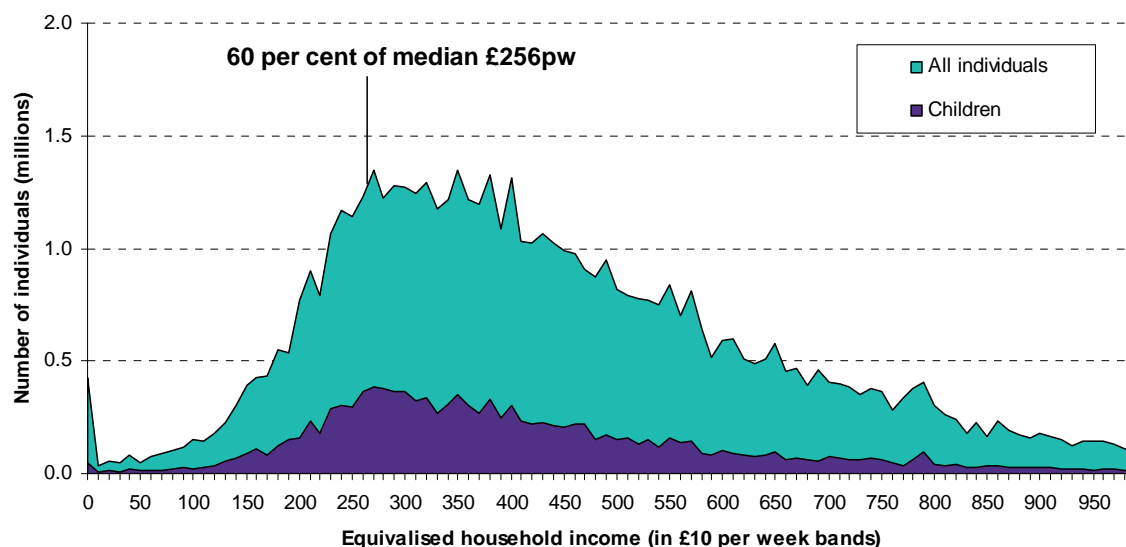
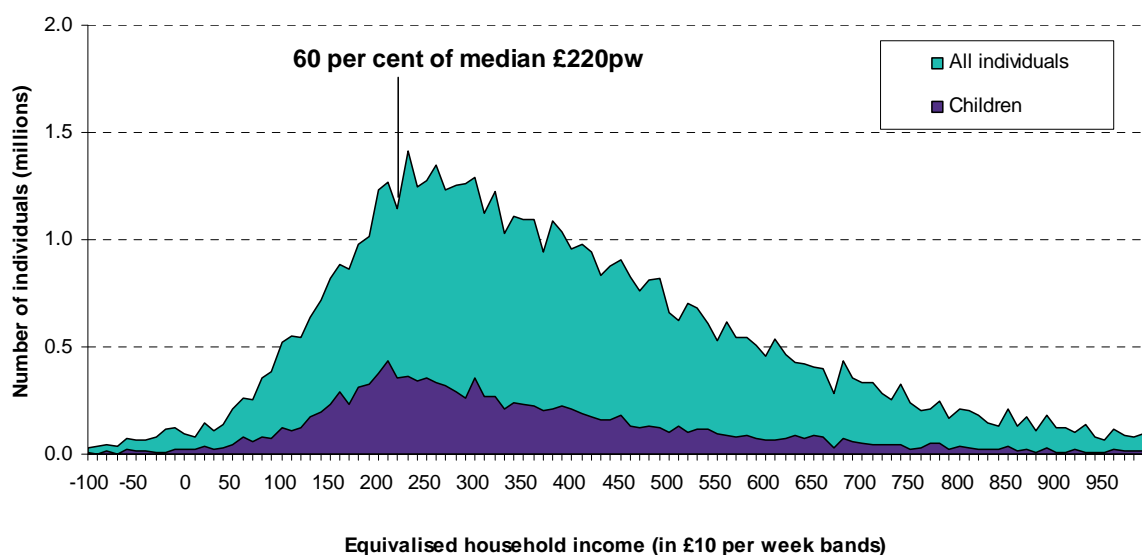


Chart 4.1 (AHC): Income distribution; all individuals and all children by income band, 2011/12



## 5. What the figures show<sup>11</sup>

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.

Whilst the proportion in absolute low income rose<sup>12</sup> in 2011/12, the proportion of children in combined low income and material deprivation, and severe poverty continued to fall, and the proportion in relative low income remained flat<sup>13</sup>. The increase in absolute low income was driven by RPI inflation rising faster than incomes did for households with children, whilst the stable rates in relative low income were driven by incomes for families with children at the lower end of the income distribution falling at the same rate as incomes around the median.

**Trends in relative low income:** There was a reduction in the proportion of children in relative low income between the years 1998/99<sup>14</sup> and 2011/12 both BHC and AHC<sup>15</sup> (Table 4.1tr). The figures initially fell between 1998/99 and 2004/05, rose between 2004/05 and 2007/08, and then fell between 2007/08 and 2010/11<sup>16</sup>, however the proportion of children in relative low income has remained broadly flat for the last year.

At 17 per cent for 2011/12, relative low income BHC was at its lowest rate since the mid 1980s, with much of the reduction since 1998/99 driven by increased entitlements to state support<sup>17</sup>. The proportion of children in relative low income remained broadly the same from the levels seen in 2010/11; this was driven primarily by incomes for families with children at the lower end of the income distribution falling at the same rate as incomes around the median. AHC, relative low income also remained unchanged at 27 per cent between 2010/11 and 2011/12.

**Trends in absolute low income:** Over the period 1998/99 to 2010/11, there was a marked fall in the proportion of children in absolute low income, measured against the 2010/11 baseline<sup>18</sup>, both BHC and AHC<sup>19</sup> (Table 4.2tr). The majority of this reduction occurred between 1998/99 and 2002/03.

However, in 2011/12, the proportion of children in absolute low income, measured against the 2010/11 baseline<sup>18</sup>, BHC, increased to 20 per cent. This was a two percentage point, or 300,000 children, increase between 2010/11 and 2011/12<sup>20</sup>. The recent increase was driven by a reduction in real terms income. The absolute low-income threshold was uprated by RPI inflation and so the population falling into low income increased.

<sup>11</sup> This analysis is based on a 60 per cent of median income threshold.

<sup>12</sup> This increase is statistically significant, both BHC and AHC.

<sup>13</sup> Table 4.1tr shows a change from 18 to 17 per cent between 2010/11 and 2011/12, but unrounded figures show relative low income to be flat. This change is not statistically significant.

<sup>14</sup> 1998/99 is the first year where results are available for the United Kingdom.

<sup>15</sup> This reduction is statistically significant, both BHC and AHC.

<sup>16</sup> These movements are all statistically significant, both BHC and AHC, with the exception of the BHC increase from 2004/05 to 2007/08.

<sup>17</sup> See Table 4.3 of the 2012 IFS commentary available at <http://www.ifs.org.uk/publications/6196>.

<sup>18</sup> The change of baseline from 1998/99 to 2010/11 is explained in the Statistical Notice published on 16<sup>th</sup> May 2013 and reproduced in **Appendix 3**.

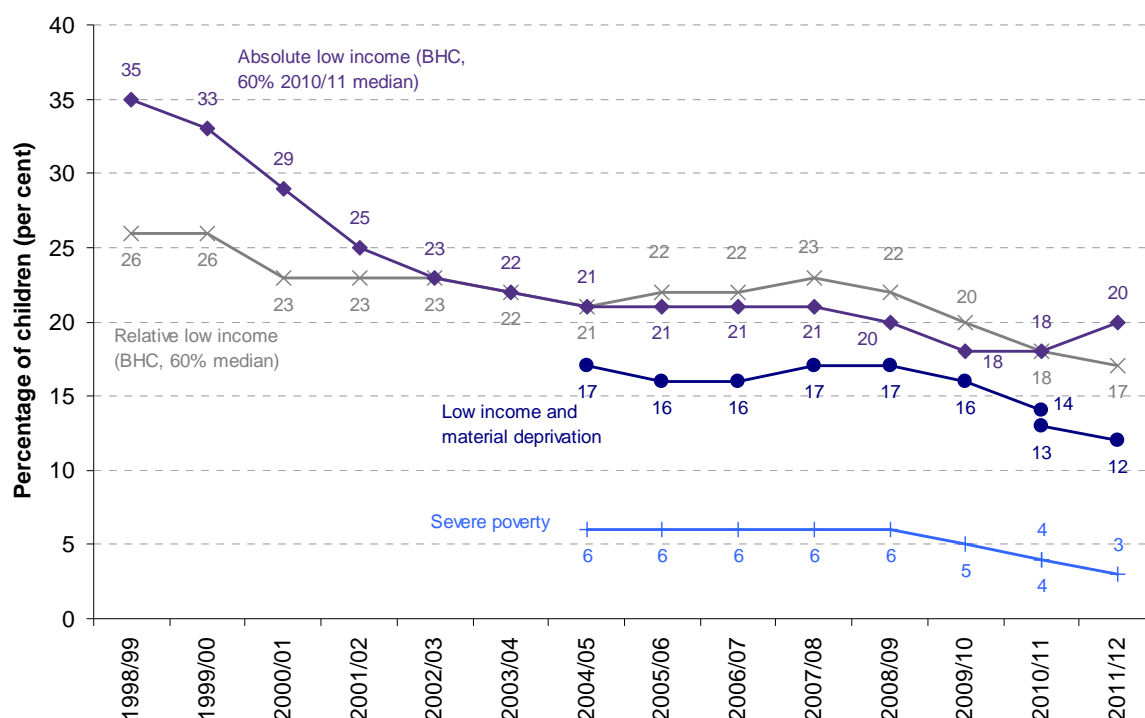
<sup>19</sup> This reduction is statistically significant, both BHC and AHC.

<sup>20</sup> This increase is statistically significant.

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For AHC the proportion of children in absolute low income increased to 29 per cent, this was a two percentage point, or 300,000 children, increase between 2010/11 and 2011/12<sup>21</sup>. This is for the same reasons as for the BHC measure.

**Chart 4.2: Percentage of children in relative and absolute low income, BHC, United Kingdom**



Note: Because new material deprivation items were introduced in 2010/11, low income and material deprivation and severe poverty figures prior to 2010/11 are not comparable to 2011/12.

### **Trends in combined low income and material deprivation and severe poverty:**

New material deprivation items were introduced in 2010/11. The proportion of children living in low income (below 70 per cent of equivalised median household income, BHC) and material deprivation and severe poverty (below 50 per cent of median household income and in material deprivation) for 2011/12 has fallen to 12 per cent and 3 per cent respectively in 2011/12, representing a 1 percentage point fall for both measures compared to 2010/11<sup>22</sup>. As the proportion of households with children falling below the 70 per cent and 50 per cent low-income thresholds remained the same in 2011/12 compared to 2010/11, this fall was primarily driven by a decrease in the proportion of families experiencing material deprivation. As only two years' worth of data exists using the new items it is not possible to compare the trends prior to 2010/11 for either measure<sup>23</sup>.

Based on the old suite of questions, the proportion of children who were living in low income (below 70 per cent of equivalised median household income, BHC) and material deprivation remained broadly flat from 2004/05 until 2008/09, and fell

<sup>21</sup> The percentage point increase is statistically significant, the increase in the number is not statistically significant.

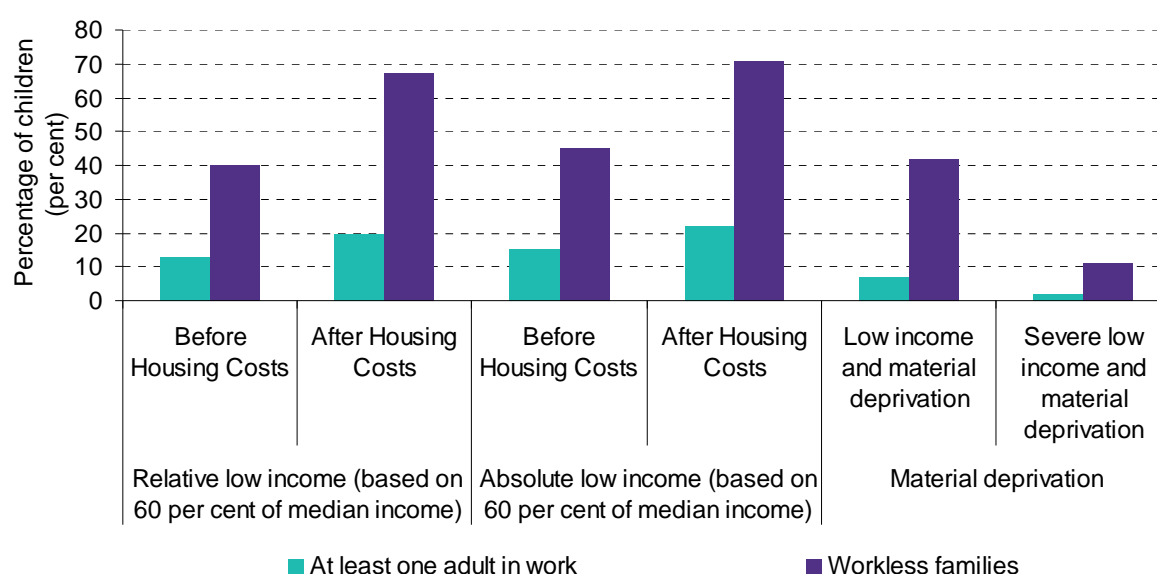
<sup>22</sup> These reductions are not statistically significant.

<sup>23</sup> The break in the series is explained in the Statistical Notice published on 16<sup>th</sup> May 2013 and reproduced in **Appendix 3**.

between 2008/09 and 2010/11 (Table 4.5tr). Trends in severe poverty (below 50 per cent of median household income and in material deprivation) were similar to those for combined 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 4.3: Percentage of children in low-income groups by economic status of the family, 2011/12, United Kingdom**



**Work status:** Children in workless families were much more likely to live in low-income households and households in combined low income and material deprivation than those in families with at least one adult in work (Chart 4.3 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 2011/12.

For children in workless families, the risk of being in relative low income reduced by 2 percentage points to 40 per cent between 2010/11 and 2011/12, BHC and by 1 percentage point to 67 per cent, AHC, (Table 4.14ts). This was because these workless families received a higher proportion of their income from state support than families with children who had at least one adult in work.

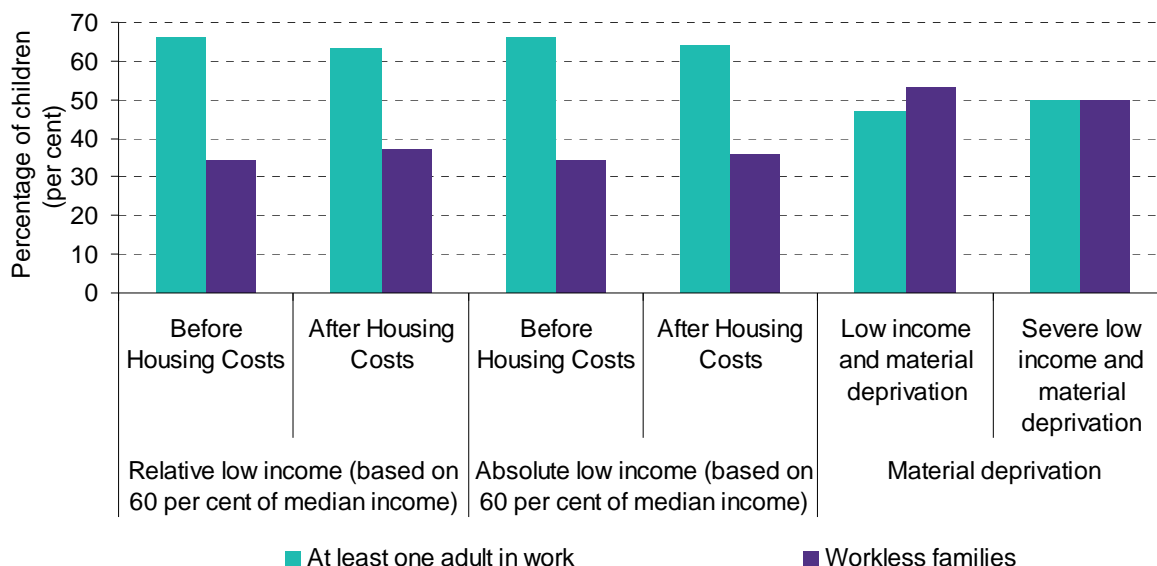
Even though the risk of relative low income for children in workless families reduced, it was still much higher than for children living in families with at least one adult in work. However, for children living in families with at least one adult in work, the risk



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increased by 1 percentage point between 2010/11 and 2011/12 to 13 per cent<sup>24</sup>, BHC and by 1 percentage point to 20 per cent, AHC.

**Chart 4.4: Composition of children in low-income groups by economic status of the family, 2011/12, United Kingdom**



Despite their lower risk of relative and absolute 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 (Table 4.3db, Table 4.6ts and Table 4.10ts). They accounted for around two-thirds of children in relative and absolute low income, and around half of those in combined low income and material deprivation in 2010/11 (Chart 4.4). This is because children living in families where at least one adult was in work made up such a large proportion (over 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 combined low income and material deprivation than those in couple families (Table 4.5db). The likelihood was reduced greatly if the lone parent was in full-time work. Since 1998/99, there has been a reduction in the proportion of children in lone-parent families who are in relative low income (Table 4.14ts). Lone-parent employment rates increased over this period, which, along with real terms increases in Child Tax Credits, contributed to this effect<sup>25</sup>.

For children in lone-parent families, the risk of being in relative low income has remained unchanged at 22 per cent between 2010/11 and 2011/12, BHC and increased by 1 percentage point to 43 per cent, AHC<sup>26</sup>. This follows the trend for all children where incomes for families with children at the lower end of the income

<sup>24</sup> Table 4.14ts shows a constant level of 13 per cent in 2010/11 and 2011/12. This apparent inconsistency is due to rounding.

<sup>25</sup> See Table B of working and workless households, 2012, available at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn%3A77-269948> which shows increasing lone parent employment rates over the period.

<sup>26</sup> Table 4.14ts shows a change from 41 per cent in 2010/11 to 43 per cent in 2011/12. This apparent inconsistency is due to rounding.



distribution have fallen at the same rate as incomes around the median, causing proportions of children in relative low income to remain broadly the same.

**Family size:** Children in large families – those with three or more children – were more likely to live in low-income households and households in combined low income and material deprivation, although the proportion of children in large families in relative low income has decreased since 1998/99 (Table 4.18ts). For children in large families, the risk of being in relative low income increased by 1 percentage point to 25 per cent between 2010/11 and 2011/12, BHC, and increased by 1 percentage point to 36 per cent, AHC.

**Disability:** Children in families containing one or more disabled member were more likely to live in low-income households and households in combined low income and material deprivation than those in families with no disabled member. The proportion of children in this group who were in relative low income increased from 2003/04 to 2007/08 before falling to 21 per cent in 2011/12 (Chart 4.4 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 [2004/05 disability equality baseline for indicator C1](#)<sup>27</sup>. From 2010/11 to 2011/12, the proportion of this group in relative low income reduced by 1 percentage point both BHC and AHC, to 21 per cent and 32 per cent respectively<sup>28</sup>.

The proportion of children in families with one or more disabled adult and no disabled children in relative low income has fallen 3 percentage points to 23 per cent in 2011/12 compared to 2010/11, BHC and 2 percentage points to 35 per cent, AHC. For all of the groups with children in families where someone is disabled, the families with one or more disabled adult and no disabled children remains the group with the highest proportion in relative low income for both BHC and AHC.

Children in families where someone is disabled and in receipt of disability benefits<sup>29</sup> have much lower rates of relative low income than children in families where someone is disabled but no-one is in receipt of disability benefits.

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

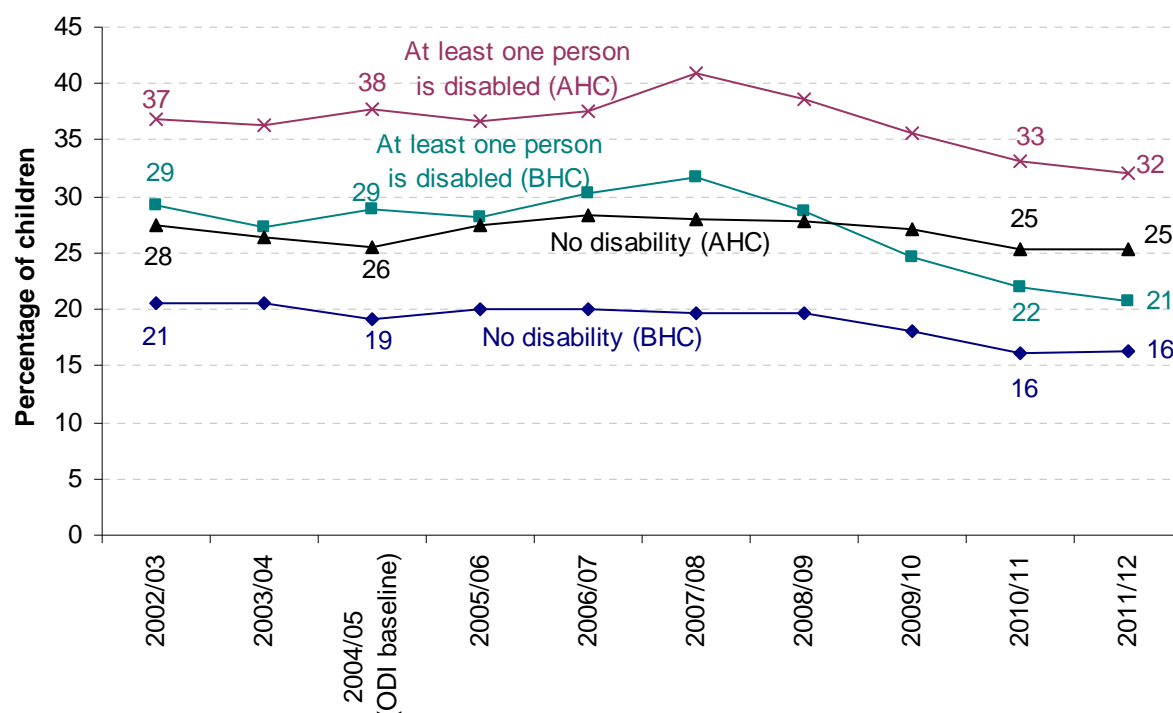
<sup>27</sup> Indicator C1 looks at children in low income by whether they live in a family containing someone who is disabled. Indicator C2 looks at children in low income and material deprivation by whether there is anyone disabled in the family.

<sup>28</sup> Neither the BHC or AHC change is statistically significant.

<sup>29</sup> 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.

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Chart 4.5: Percentage of children in relative low income by family disability status, 2002/03 to 2011/12, United Kingdom



**Ethnicity:** Children living in households headed by someone from an ethnic minority were more likely to live in low-income households. This was particularly the case for households headed by someone of Pakistani or Bangladeshi ethnic origin (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 origin<sup>30</sup>.

<sup>30</sup> See Table A09 of Labour Market Statistics, available at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/reference-tables.html?edition=tcn%3A77-263579> which shows economic activity by ethnic group.

## Chapter 4 Glossary

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 sources<sup>31</sup> of all household members including dependants. For *BHC*, housing costs<sup>32</sup> are not deducted from income, while for *AHC* 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.

### 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.

### 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.

Individuals 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, BHC or AHC. Relative low-income statistics fall if income growth at the lower end of the income distribution outstrips overall income growth.

Individuals 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

<sup>31</sup> 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.

<sup>32</sup> Housing costs include rent, water rates, mortgage interest payments, buildings insurance payments and ground rent and service charges.

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median income) in a specific year adjusted for inflation, BHC or AHC. The year 2010/11 is used in this report in order to measure absolute low income in line with the Child Poverty Act 2010. Absolute low-income statistics fall if low-income households are seeing their incomes rise faster than inflation.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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 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.

### Gender

In any analysis of gender, it must be remembered that HBAI attempts to measure the living standards of an individual as determined by household income. This assumes that both partners in a couple benefit equally from the household's income, and will therefore appear at the same position in the income distribution. Any differences in figures can only be driven by gender differences for single adults, which will themselves be diluted by the figures for couples. The lower level gender disaggregation in the family type classification is therefore likely to be more informative.

Research<sup>33</sup> has suggested that, particularly in low-income households, the above assumption with regard to income sharing is not always valid as men sometimes benefit at the expense of women from shared household income. This means that it is possible that HBAI results broken down by gender could understate differences between the two groups.

## 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

The ethnicity figures in this publication reflect the new harmonised standards published in August 2011 and updated in February 2013. This has resulted in some changes, the most significant being to the following categories<sup>34</sup>:

- Chinese has moved from the 'Chinese or other ethnic group' section to the 'Asian/ Asian British' section;
- Arab is now specifically included in the 'Other ethnic group' section; and
- the treatment for 'Gypsy' and 'Gypsy or Irish traveller' is different for respondents in Northern Ireland compared to Great Britain.

Individuals 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.

## Direct payment accounts

For the purposes of this analysis, direct payment accounts are accounts that accept Automatic Credit Transfers (ACT) such as Basic Bank accounts, current accounts, Post Office accounts, or savings accounts with any other bank or building society.

## 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.

<sup>33</sup> See, for instance, Goode, J., Callender, C. and Lister, R. (1998) *Purse or Wallet? Gender Inequalities and the Distribution of Income in Families on Benefits*. JRF/Policy Studies Institute.

<sup>34</sup> These changes are described in more detail in **Appendix 2**.

### 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<sup>35</sup> 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.

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 AHC measure will partly take into account differences in housing costs.

### Material deprivation

A suite of questions designed to capture the material deprivation experienced by families with children has been included in the FRS 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 2003 Measuring Child Poverty Consultation. Analysis has been included in tables 4.3db to 4.6db for 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.

New questions about four additional material deprivation items for children were introduced into the 2010/11 FRS and from 2011/12 four questions from the original suite were removed. Therefore we present the breakdown tables for 2011/12

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<sup>35</sup> Regional information is at [NUTS1](#) level.

including the new questions. The time series table shows figures using the original suite of questions up to and including 2010/11, and the new suite of questions from 2010/11 onwards. 2010/11 data is presented on both bases as figures from the old and new suite of questions are not comparable. Due to the break in the series it is not possible to calculate results for ethnicity or geographical breakdowns for this publication as these require three consecutive years' data.

#### *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, BHC.

#### *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, BHC.



### Chapter 4 tables

<b>4.1tr – 4.5tr</b>	<b>Trends over time</b> for headline figures for years covered by the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) and the Family Resources Survey (FRS).
<b>4.1db</b>	<b>Quintile distribution</b> 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).
<b>4.2db</b>	<b>Quintile distribution</b> 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).
<b>4.3db – 4.4db</b>	<b>Composition</b> of low-income groups of children with categories as outlined for tables 4.1db – 4.2db.
<b>4.5db – 4.6db</b>	<b>Percentage</b> of children falling into low-income groups with categories as outlined for tables 4.1db – 4.2db.
<b>4.7db</b>	<b>Material deprivation</b> Quintile distribution of income for children by whether they have the material deprivation items and services.
<b>4.8db</b>	<b>Material deprivation</b> Quintile distribution of income for children by whether their parents have the material deprivation items and services.
<b>4.1ts – 4.5ts</b>	<b>Populations over time</b> 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.
<b>4.6ts – 4.9ts</b>	<b>Composition</b> 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.
<b>4.10ts – 4.13ts</b>	<b>Composition</b> of children in households with incomes below 60 per cent of 2010/11 median income held constant in real terms over time by the categories outlined for tables 4.6ts – 4.9ts.
<b>4.14ts – 4.19ts</b>	<b>Percentage</b> 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 2010/11 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.

## 4 Children

**Table 4.1tr: Percentage of children falling below various thresholds of contemporary median income, United Kingdom<sup>1,2</sup>**

Percentage of children		Source: FES/FRS					
		Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs		
		Below median			Below median		
		50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%
FES (UK) <sup>4</sup>	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
	2011/12	9	17	29	17	27	37
Change	1998/99-2011/12 <sup>2,3</sup>	-5	-9	-7	-7	-7	-4
	2010/11-2011/12 <sup>2,3</sup>	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.

Table 4.2tr: Percentage of children falling below various thresholds of 2010/11 median income held constant in real terms, United Kingdom<sup>1,2</sup>

Percentage of children		Source: FES/FRS					
		Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs		
		Below median			Below median		
		50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%
FES (UK) <sup>4</sup>	1979	33	52	68	39	59	74
	1981	38	55	69	44	61	74
	1987	31	43	56	37	50	62
	1988 and 1989	28	38	50	33	44	56
	1990 and 1991	29	39	50	35	46	57
	1991 and 1992	29	40	50	36	46	55
	1992 and 1993	30	40	50	37	46	55
	1993/94 to 1994/95	28	39	49	35	44	54
	1994/95 to 1995/96	27	37	47	35	43	52
	1995/96 to 1996/97	27	38	48	36	44	52
FRS (GB)	1994/95	27	39	50	36	46	56
	1995/96	26	39	49	37	46	55
	1996/97	26	37	47	35	44	52
	1997/98	24	36	46	34	43	51
FRS (UK)	1998/99	23	35	45	33	42	50
	1999/00	20	33	43	30	39	48
	2000/01	16	29	40	26	36	45
	2001/02	13	25	36	22	33	40
	2002/03	11	23	34	20	30	38
	2003/04	11	22	33	19	28	37
	2004/05	11	21	33	17	27	36
	2005/06	11	21	32	18	28	36
	2006/07	11	21	32	18	28	37
	2007/08	11	21	32	18	29	37
	2008/09	10	20	31	18	28	37
	2009/10	9	18	29	17	27	36
	2010/11	9	18	29	17	27	37
	2011/12	10	20	32	18	29	39
Change	1998/99-2011/12 <sup>2,3</sup>	-13	-15	-13	-14	-13	-11
	2010/11-2011/12 <sup>2,3</sup>	1	2	3	1	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.

## 4 Children

**Table 4.3tr: Number of children falling below various thresholds of contemporary median income, United Kingdom<sup>1,2</sup>**

Number of children (millions)		Source: FES/FRS						
		Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			All children
		Below median			Below median			
		50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
FES (UK) <sup>4</sup>	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
Change	1998/99-2011/12 <sup>2,3</sup>	-0.6	-1.1	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.6	0.0
	2010/11-2011/12 <sup>2,3</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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 numbers 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 2010/11 median income held constant in real terms, United Kingdom<sup>1,2</sup>

Number of children (millions)		Source: FES/FRS						
		Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			All children
		Below median			Below median			
		50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
FES (UK) <sup>4</sup>	1979	4.5	7.2	9.3	5.4	8.2	10.1	13.8
	1981	5.2	7.5	9.4	6.0	8.3	10.1	13.6
	1987	3.9	5.3	6.9	4.6	6.2	7.7	12.4
	1988 and 1989	3.5	4.8	6.2	4.1	5.5	7.0	12.5
	1990 and 1991	3.6	4.9	6.3	4.4	5.7	7.1	12.5
	1991 and 1992	3.7	5.1	6.3	4.6	5.8	7.0	12.7
	1992 and 1993	3.9	5.2	6.5	4.8	6.0	7.2	13.0
	1993/94 to 1994/95	3.7	5.1	6.4	4.6	5.8	7.1	13.2
	1994/95 to 1995/96	3.5	5.0	6.3	4.6	5.7	7.0	13.3
	1995/96 to 1996/97	3.6	5.1	6.4	4.7	5.9	6.9	13.3
FRS (GB)	1994/95	3.4	4.9	6.3	4.6	5.8	7.0	12.6
	1995/96	3.3	4.9	6.2	4.7	5.9	7.0	12.7
	1996/97	3.2	4.7	6.0	4.5	5.6	6.7	12.7
	1997/98	3.1	4.6	5.8	4.3	5.4	6.5	12.7
FRS (UK)	1998/99	3.1	4.6	6.0	4.3	5.5	6.6	13.1
	1999/00	2.6	4.3	5.7	4.0	5.2	6.3	13.2
	2000/01	2.1	3.7	5.2	3.4	4.7	5.9	13.1
	2001/02	1.6	3.3	4.7	2.9	4.3	5.3	13.1
	2002/03	1.5	3.0	4.4	2.6	3.9	5.0	13.0
	2003/04	1.5	2.9	4.3	2.4	3.7	4.8	13.0
	2004/05	1.4	2.7	4.2	2.2	3.5	4.7	12.9
	2005/06	1.4	2.7	4.1	2.3	3.5	4.7	12.8
	2006/07	1.5	2.7	4.1	2.3	3.6	4.7	12.8
	2007/08	1.4	2.7	4.1	2.4	3.7	4.7	12.8
	2008/09	1.3	2.6	3.9	2.3	3.5	4.7	12.8
	2009/10	1.2	2.3	3.7	2.2	3.5	4.6	13.0
2010/11	1.2	2.3	3.8	2.2	3.6	4.8	13.0	
2011/12	1.3	2.6	4.2	2.4	3.8	5.1	13.1	
Change	1998/99-2011/12 <sup>2,3</sup>	-1.7	-2.0	-1.8	-1.9	-1.7	-1.5	0.0
	2010/11-2011/12 <sup>2,3</sup>	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1

## 4 Children

**Table 4.5tr: Percentage and number of children falling below thresholds of low income and material deprivation<sup>1,2</sup>, United Kingdom<sup>3</sup>**

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
	<b>New suite of questions<sup>4</sup></b>					
	2010/11	13	1.7	4	0.5	13.0
	2011/12	12	1.6	3	0.4	13.1
<b>Change</b>	2010/11-2011/12 <sup>3,5</sup>	-1	-0.1	-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. New questions about four additional material deprivation items for children were introduced into the 2010/11 FRS and from 2011/12 four questions from the original suite were removed. Figures from the old and new suite of questions are not comparable.

5. 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					Source: FRS 2011/12
	Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	All children (millions)
<b>Economic status of the family</b>						
At least one adult in work	18	23	23	19	18	11.1
Workless families	53	33	11	2	1	2.0
<b>Economic status of the family and family type</b>						
Lone parent:	31	35	22	9	3	3.0
In full-time work	13	28	31	19	9	0.8
In part-time work	24	38	28	9	1	0.8
Not working	47	38	12	3	1	1.4
Couple with children:	21	22	20	19	19	10.1
Self-employed	28	22	20	15	15	1.5
Both in full-time work	4	10	22	30	34	2.3
One in full-time work, one in part-time work	8	21	27	24	21	3.0
One in full-time work, one not working	28	32	17	10	13	2.1
One or more in part-time work	51	29	12	5	3	0.6
Both not in work	68	24	8	1	1	0.6
<b>Economic status of household<sup>1</sup></b>						
All adults in work	10	21	26	23	21	7.7
At least one adult in work, but not all	36	29	16	9	10	3.6
Workless households	54	33	11	2	-	1.8
<b>Marital status</b>						
Couple	21	22	20	19	19	10.1
Married or Civil Partnered	19	20	20	19	21	8.3
Cohabiting	26	29	21	16	9	1.9
Single	31	35	22	9	3	3.0
<b>Number of children in family</b>						
One child	19	22	23	20	17	3.9
Two children	20	23	22	18	18	6.0
Three or more children	34	32	16	9	8	3.3
<b>Disability and receipt of disability benefits<sup>2</sup></b>						
Those living in families where no-one is disabled	22	23	21	17	17	9.8
Those living in families where someone is disabled	27	30	21	13	9	3.3
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	29	29	19	12	10	1.8
Those living in families with disabled children	24	31	24	14	7	1.5
With no disabled adult	22	29	25	16	8	0.9
With 1 or more disabled adult	27	36	22	10	5	0.5
In receipt of disability benefits	20	32	31	12	6	0.9
Not in receipt of disability benefits	30	29	18	13	10	2.4
<b>Ethnic group<sup>3</sup> of head (3-year average)</b>						
White	21	25	21	17	16	11.1
Mixed / Multiple ethnic groups	34	29	17	13	7	0.2
Asian/ Asian British	41	22	15	10	11	1.1
Indian	28	20	21	13	18	0.4
Pakistani	55	24	11	4	5	0.4
Bangladeshi	53	30	7	8	3	0.1
Chinese	36	18	14	12	20	-
Any other Asian background	34	21	18	13	13	0.2
Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British	31	27	20	14	7	0.5
Other ethnic group	35	22	19	12	11	0.2
<b>All children<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13.1</b>

**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 ethnicity figures reflect the new harmonised standards published in August 2011 which has resulted in changes. For more information please see chapter glossary and Appendix 2.
4. The totals for all children are shown for the United Kingdom for the latest year and are not three-year averages.
5. 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					Source: FRS 2011/12
	Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	All children (millions)
<b>Economic status of the family</b>						
At least one adult in work	19	24	22	18	17	11.1
Workless families	62	29	8	1	-	2.0
<b>Economic status and family type</b>						
Lone parent:	39	33	18	7	3	3.0
In full-time work	15	31	28	17	9	0.8
In part-time work	28	39	24	6	2	0.8
Not working	61	29	9	1	-	1.4
Couple with children:	21	23	20	18	18	10.1
Self-employed	27	24	18	15	14	1.5
Both in full-time work	5	11	23	30	31	2.3
One in full-time work, one in part-time work	9	20	27	23	20	3.0
One in full-time work, one not working	27	34	18	9	12	2.1
One or more in part-time work	56	30	7	3	4	0.6
Both not in work	66	27	6	-	1	0.6
<b>Economic status of household<sup>1</sup></b>						
All adults in work	11	21	25	23	20	7.7
At least one adult in work, but not all	36	31	16	8	10	3.6
Workless households	63	28	7	1	-	1.8
<b>Marital status</b>						
Couple	21	23	20	18	18	10.1
Married or Civil Partnered	19	21	20	19	20	8.3
Cohabiting	28	28	21	14	8	1.9
Single	39	33	18	7	3	3.0
<b>Number of children in family</b>						
One child	24	20	22	19	16	3.9
Two children	22	23	20	18	17	6.0
Three or more children	32	34	17	8	8	3.3
<b>Disability and receipt of disability benefits<sup>2</sup></b>						
Those living in families where no-one is disabled	24	24	20	17	17	9.8
Those living in families where someone is disabled	30	28	21	12	8	3.3
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	33	28	18	12	9	1.8
Those living in families with disabled children	27	29	25	13	7	1.5
With no disabled adult	24	26	26	16	8	0.9
With 1 or more disabled adult	31	34	22	8	4	0.5
In receipt of disability benefits	20	33	31	10	6	0.9
Not in receipt of disability benefits	33	27	18	13	9	2.4
<b>Ethnic group<sup>3</sup> of head (3-year average)</b>						
White	23	24	21	17	15	11.1
Mixed / Multiple ethnic groups	47	23	14	9	7	0.2
Asian/ Asian British	43	25	12	10	10	1.1
Indian	30	23	18	13	17	0.4
Pakistani	54	29	9	4	5	0.4
Bangladeshi	51	36	3	7	3	0.1
Chinese	42	19	5	16	18	-
Any other Asian background	47	15	14	14	11	0.2
Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British	40	26	16	11	6	0.5
Other ethnic group	46	18	14	12	9	0.2
<b>All children<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13.1</b>

**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 ethnicity figures reflect the new harmonised standards published in August 2011 which has resulted in changes. For more information please see chapter glossary and Appendix 2.
4. The totals for all children are shown for the United Kingdom for the latest year and are not three-year averages.
5. 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 2011/12
	Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	All children (millions)
<b>State support received by family<sup>1</sup></b>						
Disability Living Allowance	20	32	32	12	5	0.9
Jobseeker's Allowance	71	21	6	2	-	0.4
Incapacity Benefit	37	38	15	6	4	0.3
Employment and Support Allowance	47	36	12	2	2	0.2
Child Tax Credit	31	36	23	9	2	7.4
Working Tax Credit	31	39	21	8	1	2.9
Income Support	41	43	14	2	-	1.1
Housing Benefit	41	40	16	3	-	2.6
Not in receipt of any state support listed above	11	10	19	27	35	5.3
<b>Age of youngest child in family</b>						
0 - 4	26	27	19	15	14	5.8
5 - 10	20	23	23	16	17	3.8
11 - 15	21	23	22	18	16	2.6
16 - 19	21	22	22	21	14	0.9
<b>Tenure</b>						
Owners	17	18	22	22	22	8.2
Owned outright	25	19	18	17	21	1.2
Buying with mortgage	15	18	22	22	22	6.9
Social rented sector tenants	43	38	16	3	-	2.6
All rented privately	24	34	23	11	8	2.4
<b>Savings and investments</b>						
No savings	36	33	19	9	4	6.0
Less than £1,500	17	27	26	20	11	2.1
£1,500 but less than £3,000	15	22	27	19	16	0.9
£3,000 but less than £8,000	14	19	25	24	19	1.4
£8,000 but less than £10,000	6	15	15	42	23	0.3
£10,000 but less than £16,000	9	15	19	26	31	0.7
£16,000 but less than £20,000	7	11	31	32	19	0.2
£20,000 or more	8	8	15	20	49	1.5
<b>Household bills in arrears<sup>2</sup></b>						
No bills in arrears	20	23	22	18	18	11.2
One or more bills in arrears	42	38	15	4	1	1.9
<b>Region/Country (3-year average)</b>						
England	23	25	21	17	16	11.0
North East	26	29	21	14	10	0.5
North West	28	27	20	15	11	1.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	30	29	18	13	10	1.1
East Midlands	22	27	23	17	11	0.9
West Midlands	29	27	19	16	9	1.2
East of England	18	23	21	18	20	1.2
London	21	21	19	16	23	1.7
Inner	27	23	13	12	25	0.5
Outer	18	20	22	18	22	1.1
South East	16	20	20	21	23	1.8
South West	19	26	26	17	12	1.0
Wales	29	26	21	15	9	0.6
Scotland	21	24	23	19	14	1.0
Northern Ireland	30	26	20	14	10	0.4
<b>All children<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13.1</b>

**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					Source: FRS 2011/12
	Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	All children (millions)
<b>State support received by family<sup>1</sup></b>						
Disability Living Allowance	21	34	30	10	5	0.9
Jobseeker's Allowance	74	21	4	2	-	0.4
Incapacity Benefit	31	44	18	5	3	0.3
Employment and Support Allowance	59	30	7	4	-	0.2
Child Tax Credit	34	35	22	8	2	7.4
Working Tax Credit	32	42	19	6	1	2.9
Income Support	54	34	11	1	-	1.1
Housing Benefit	55	34	10	1	-	2.6
Not in receipt of any state support listed above	11	12	18	26	33	5.3
<b>Age of youngest child in family</b>						
0 - 4	28	27	18	13	13	5.8
5 - 10	22	23	22	15	18	3.8
11 - 15	23	24	20	20	14	2.6
16 - 19	23	20	26	19	12	0.9
<b>Tenure</b>						
Owners	14	20	23	22	22	8.2
Owned outright	15	21	22	20	23	1.2
Buying with mortgage	14	19	23	22	21	6.9
Social rented sector tenants	45	38	15	2	-	2.6
All rented privately	43	30	14	7	6	2.4
<b>Savings and investments</b>						
No savings	40	31	17	7	4	6.0
Less than £1,500	19	28	25	19	10	2.1
£1,500 but less than £3,000	14	24	27	21	14	0.9
£3,000 but less than £8,000	13	21	25	22	19	1.4
£8,000 but less than £10,000	6	13	21	39	22	0.3
£10,000 but less than £16,000	9	14	19	26	32	0.7
£16,000 but less than £20,000	4	16	29	28	22	0.2
£20,000 or more	7	9	15	23	47	1.5
<b>Household bills in arrears<sup>2</sup></b>						
No bills in arrears	21	24	21	18	17	11.2
One or more bills in arrears	51	33	12	3	1	1.9
<b>Region/Country (3-year average)</b>						
England	26	24	20	16	15	11.0
North East	26	27	24	14	10	0.5
North West	28	25	21	15	11	1.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	28	30	19	14	10	1.1
East Midlands	23	25	24	16	12	0.9
West Midlands	29	26	20	15	10	1.2
East of England	22	23	19	17	19	1.2
London	33	19	14	14	20	1.7
Inner	40	20	9	10	21	0.5
Outer	30	19	16	15	19	1.1
South East	20	21	20	19	21	1.8
South West	22	27	24	16	12	1.0
Wales	31	23	21	16	9	0.6
Scotland	20	24	23	20	13	1.0
Northern Ireland	24	28	22	16	10	0.4
<b>All children<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13.1</b>

**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 2011/12						
	Material Deprivation and Low income <sup>1,2</sup>	and Severe low income <sup>1,3</sup>	Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			All children
			50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
Economic status of the family									
At least one adult in work	47	50	69	66	66	63	63	67	85
Workless families	53	50	31	34	34	37	37	33	15
Economic status of the family and family type									
Lone parent:	45	40	28	29	32	34	36	35	23
In full-time work	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	6
In part-time work	7	9	7	6	7	7	7	8	6
Not working	34	28	17	20	22	24	25	23	10
Couple with children:	55	60	72	71	68	66	64	65	77
Self-employed	6	10	19	16	13	15	13	12	12
Both in full-time work	2	3	5	4	3	4	3	4	17
One in full-time work, one in part-time work	2	1	7	8	9	7	8	10	23
One in full-time work, one not working	14	13	17	19	21	16	18	19	16
One or more in part-time work	12	11	11	11	10	11	11	10	5
Both not in work	19	22	14	14	12	13	12	10	5
Economic status of household <sup>4</sup>									
All adults in work	16	15	26	24	27	26	26	30	59
At least one adult in work, but not all	34	39	46	44	42	39	40	39	28
Workless households	50	46	28	32	32	35	35	31	14
Marital status									
Couple	55	60	72	71	68	66	64	65	77
Married or Civil Partnered	38	44	58	54	51	51	48	49	63
Cohabiting	17	16	15	16	16	15	16	16	14
Single	45	40	28	29	32	34	36	35	23
Number of children in family									
One child	25	27	24	25	23	31	27	26	30
Two children	36	36	39	39	40	38	40	39	45
Three or more children	40	37	37	36	37	31	33	35	25
Disability and receipt of disability benefits <sup>5</sup>									
Those living in families where no-one is disabled	61	59	74	70	70	71	70	70	75
Those living in families where someone is disabled	39	41	26	30	30	29	30	30	25
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	25	27	15	18	18	17	18	18	14
Those living in families with disabled children	14	14	11	12	12	12	12	13	11
With no disabled adult	6	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
With 1 or more disabled adult	8	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	4
In receipt of disability benefits	8	8	4	5	6	4	5	6	7
Not in receipt of disability benefits	31	33	22	25	24	25	24	24	18
Ethnic group of head (3-year average) <sup>1,6</sup>									
White	..	..	70	75	78	73	76	78	85
Mixed / Multiple ethnic groups	..	..	3	2	2	2	2	2	1
Asian/ Asian British	..	..	19	16	13	15	13	12	8
Indian	..	..	5	4	3	4	4	3	3
Pakistani	..	..	9	7	6	6	5	5	3
Bangladeshi	..	..	3	2	2	2	2	2	1
Chinese	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Any other Asian background	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British	..	..	6	5	5	7	6	6	4
Other ethnic group	..	..	3	2	2	3	2	2	1
All children (millions=100%) <sup>7</sup>	1.6	0.4	1.2	2.3	3.8	2.2	3.5	4.8	13.1

### Notes:

1. New questions about four additional material deprivation items for children were introduced into the 2010/11 FRS and from 2011/12 four questions from the original suite were removed. Figures from the old and new suite of questions are not comparable. Due to the break in the series it is not possible to calculate results for ethnicity or geographical breakdowns for this publication as these require three consecutive years' data
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. The ethnicity figures reflect the new harmonised standards published in August 2011 which has resulted in changes. For more information please see chapter glossary at Appendix 2.
7. The totals for all children are shown for the United Kingdom for the latest year and are not three-year averages.
8. 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 2011/12
	Material Deprivation and Low income <sup>1,2</sup>		and Severe low income <sup>1,3</sup>	Before Housing Costs Income Thresholds - Below Median			After Housing Costs Income Thresholds - Below Median			All children
				50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
State support received by family <sup>4</sup>										
Disability Living Allowance	9	7	4	5	6	4	5	6	7	
Jobseeker's Allowance	12	14	9	11	9	12	10	8	3	
Incapacity Benefit	6	3	2	3	4	2	3	3	2	
Employment and Support Allowance	4	3	2	3	3	3	4	3	1	
Child Tax Credit	86	73	61	71	78	70	76	78	56	
Working Tax Credit	27	23	23	27	30	24	28	31	22	
Income Support	29	17	9	13	17	15	19	18	9	
Housing Benefit	56	38	20	31	36	38	43	41	20	
Not in receipt of any state support listed above	6	12	29	21	16	23	18	16	40	
Age of youngest child in family										
0 - 4	55	50	48	48	51	50	51	50	44	
5 - 10	22	25	27	27	26	26	25	25	29	
11 - 15	16	14	16	19	18	18	18	19	20	
16 - 19	6	10	8	7	6	7	6	6	7	
Tenure										
Owners	26	37	57	48	44	38	34	36	63	
Owned outright	6	13	14	11	9	6	6	6	10	
Buying with mortgage	20	24	44	37	35	31	29	30	53	
Social rented sector tenants	50	45	26	33	37	30	35	36	19	
All rented privately	24	18	16	19	19	32	31	28	18	
Savings and investments										
No savings	91	91	66	70	70	71	73	70	46	
Less than £1,500	6	5	11	11	11	12	12	13	16	
£1,500 but less than £3,000	1	2	5	4	5	4	4	5	6	
£3,000 but less than £8,000	1	1	6	6	7	5	5	6	10	
£8,000 but less than £10,000	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	
£10,000 but less than £16,000	-	-	3	2	2	2	2	2	5	
£16,000 but less than £20,000	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	
£20,000 or more	-	1	7	5	4	4	3	3	12	
Household bills in arrears <sup>5</sup>										
No bills in arrears	51	55	78	75	73	72	70	72	85	
One or more bills in arrears	48	45	20	24	26	27	29	27	14	
Region/Country (3-year average) <sup>1</sup>										
England	..	..	83	82	83	86	85	85	84	
North East	..	..	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	
North West	..	..	13	13	13	12	12	12	11	
Yorkshire and the Humber	..	..	11	11	11	9	9	10	8	
East Midlands	..	..	6	7	7	6	6	6	7	
West Midlands	..	..	12	12	11	11	10	10	9	
East of England	..	..	8	7	7	8	8	8	9	
London	..	..	14	12	11	18	17	15	13	
Inner	..	..	5	5	5	7	6	6	4	
Outer	..	..	9	8	7	11	10	9	9	
South East	..	..	10	10	9	11	11	11	14	
South West	..	..	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	
Wales	..	..	6	6	6	5	6	5	5	
Scotland	..	..	7	7	7	6	6	6	8	
Northern Ireland	..	..	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	
All children (millions=100%) <sup>6</sup>	1.6	0.4	1.2	2.3	3.8	2.2	3.5	4.8	13.1	

**Notes:**

1. New questions about four additional material deprivation items for children were introduced into the 2010/11 FRS and from 2011/12 four questions from the original suite were removed. Figures from the old and new suite of questions are not comparable. Due to the break in the series it is not possible to calculate results for ethnicity or geographical breakdowns for this publication as these require three consecutive years' data.

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. 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 2011/12							
	Material Deprivation and Low income <sup>1,2</sup>		Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			All children (millions)
	and Low income <sup>1,2</sup>	and Severe low income <sup>1,3</sup>	50%	60%	70%	Income Thresholds - Below Median	50%	60%	70%
<b>Economic status of the family</b>									
At least one adult in work	7	2	7	13	23	12	20	29	11.1
Workless families	42	11	19	40	67	41	67	82	2.0
<b>Economic status of the family and family type</b>									
Lone parent:	23	6	11	22	42	25	43	57	3.0
In full-time work	6	2	6	8	19	10	17	27	0.8
In part-time work	14	5	10	17	30	18	31	46	0.8
Not working	39	9	15	34	62	38	65	81	1.4
Couple with children:	8	3	9	16	26	14	22	31	10.1
Self-employed	6	3	15	23	33	21	29	37	1.5
Both in full-time work	1	1	3	4	5	4	5	8	2.3
One in full-time work, one in part-time work	1	-	3	6	11	5	10	16	3.0
One in full-time work, one not working	10	3	9	20	37	16	30	44	2.1
One or more in part-time work	29	7	20	39	59	37	59	75	0.6
Both not in work	48	15	27	54	76	48	69	83	0.6
<b>Economic status of household<sup>4</sup></b>									
All adults in work	3	1	4	7	13	7	12	19	7.7
At least one adult in work, but not all	15	5	15	28	44	24	39	52	3.6
Workless households	43	11	18	40	67	43	68	83	1.8
<b>Marital status</b>									
Couple	8	3	9	16	26	14	22	31	10.1
Married or Civil Partnered	7	2	8	15	24	13	21	29	8.3
Cohabiting	14	4	9	20	33	18	30	42	1.9
Single	23	6	11	22	42	25	43	57	3.0
<b>Number of children in family</b>									
One child	10	3	7	15	23	17	25	32	3.9
Two children	9	3	8	15	26	14	24	32	6.0
Three or more children	19	5	13	25	43	21	36	52	3.3
<b>Disability and receipt of disability benefits<sup>5</sup></b>									
Those living in families where no-one is disabled	10	3	9	16	28	16	25	34	9.8
Those living in families where someone is disabled	19	5	10	21	35	19	32	45	3.3
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	21	6	10	23	37	20	35	47	1.8
Those living in families with disabled children	15	4	9	19	32	18	29	42	1.5
With no disabled adult	11	2	9	17	29	17	26	39	0.9
With 1 or more disabled adult	23	8	10	21	36	19	33	46	0.5
In receipt of disability benefits	15	4	6	13	24	10	22	35	0.9
Not in receipt of disability benefits	20	6	11	24	38	22	36	48	2.4
<b>Ethnic group of head (3-year average)<sup>1,6</sup></b>									
White	..	..	8	16	27	15	25	34	11.1
Mixed / Multiple ethnic groups	..	..	19	27	43	34	49	61	0.2
Asian/ Asian British	..	..	22	35	48	31	46	56	1.1
Indian	..	..	14	24	34	22	33	40	0.4
Pakistani	..	..	32	48	64	38	55	68	0.4
Bangladeshi	..	..	26	42	61	35	55	73	0.1
Chinese	..	..	20	29	42	27	43	51	-
Any other Asian background	..	..	16	29	39	36	49	56	0.2
Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British	..	..	14	25	41	32	44	56	0.5
Other ethnic group	..	..	19	30	43	38	48	56	0.2
<b>All children<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>13.1</b>

### Notes:

1. New questions about four additional material deprivation items for children were introduced into the 2010/11 FRS and from 2011/12 four questions from the original suite were removed. Figures from the old and new suite of questions are not comparable. Due to the break in the series it is not possible to calculate results for ethnicity or geographical breakdowns for this publication as these require three consecutive years' data
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. The ethnicity figures reflect the new harmonised standards published in August 2011 which has resulted in changes. For more information please see chapter glossary and Appendix 2.
7. 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 2011/12
	Material Deprivation and Low income <sup>1,2</sup>	and Severe low income <sup>1,3</sup>	Before Housing Costs Income Thresholds - Below Median			After Housing Costs Income Thresholds - Below Median			All children (millions)
			50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
<b>State support received by family<sup>4</sup></b>									
Disability Living Allowance	15	3	6	13	25	10	22	36	0.9
Jobseeker's Allowance	44	13	25	58	77	57	77	88	0.4
Incapacity Benefit	34	5	8	28	51	19	34	56	0.3
Employment and Support Allowance	35	7	15	36	58	34	63	77	0.2
Child Tax Credit	18	4	10	22	40	21	36	51	7.4
Working Tax Credit	15	3	9	21	40	18	35	53	2.9
Income Support	40	6	9	26	59	29	59	77	1.1
Housing Benefit	34	6	9	28	54	33	60	77	2.6
Not in receipt of any state support listed above	2	1	7	9	12	9	12	15	5.3
<b>Age of youngest child in family</b>									
0 - 4	15	4	10	19	34	19	31	42	5.8
5 - 10	9	3	9	16	26	15	24	32	3.8
11 - 15	10	2	7	16	26	15	24	35	2.6
16 - 19	11	5	11	18	26	17	24	31	0.9
<b>Tenure</b>									
Owners	5	2	8	14	21	10	15	21	8.2
Owned outright	7	4	13	20	28	11	16	24	1.2
Buying with mortgage	4	2	8	12	19	10	15	21	6.9
Social rented sector tenants	31	8	12	29	55	26	49	67	2.6
All rented privately	16	3	8	18	32	30	46	58	2.4
<b>Savings and investments</b>									
No savings	24	7	13	27	45	26	43	57	6.0
Less than £1,500	4	1	6	12	21	12	21	31	2.1
£1,500 but less than £3,000	2	1	7	12	21	11	15	26	0.9
£3,000 but less than £8,000	2	-	5	9	19	8	14	21	1.4
£8,000 but less than £10,000	-	-	4	5	7	4	6	10	0.3
£10,000 but less than £16,000	-	-	5	8	11	6	10	12	0.7
£16,000 but less than £20,000	-	-	2	6	9	3	5	9	0.2
£20,000 or more	-	-	6	7	9	6	7	9	1.5
<b>Household bills in arrears<sup>5</sup></b>									
No bills in arrears	7	2	8	15	25	14	22	31	11.2
One or more bills in arrears	40	10	13	29	54	32	55	71	1.9
<b>Region/Country (3-year average)<sup>1</sup></b>									
England	..	..	9	18	29	18	28	38	11.0
North East	..	..	9	21	35	18	29	40	0.5
North West	..	..	11	21	35	19	31	41	1.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	..	..	12	23	39	18	30	43	1.1
East Midlands	..	..	8	17	30	14	25	33	0.9
West Midlands	..	..	13	23	37	21	32	42	1.2
East of England	..	..	8	14	24	15	23	33	1.2
London	..	..	10	17	27	25	36	44	1.7
Inner	..	..	11	20	33	29	43	51	0.5
Outer	..	..	10	16	24	23	33	40	1.1
South East	..	..	7	13	20	14	21	30	1.8
South West	..	..	7	14	26	15	25	35	1.0
Wales	..	..	12	23	40	20	33	43	0.6
Scotland	..	..	8	17	27	13	22	31	1.0
Northern Ireland	..	..	12	23	37	17	27	37	0.4
<b>All children<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>13.1</b>

**Notes:**

1. New questions about four additional material deprivation items for children were introduced into the 2010/11 FRS and from 2011/12 four questions from the original suite were removed. Figures from the old and new suite of questions are not comparable. Due to the break in the series it is not possible to calculate results for ethnicity or geographical breakdowns for this publication as these require three consecutive years' data

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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 <sup>1</sup>		Net equivalised disposable household income					Source: FRS 2011/12
		Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	All children
Outdoor space / facilities to play safely	Have this	86	89	93	95	99	91
	Don't have this	14	11	7	5	1	9
Enough bedrooms for every child 10 years or over and of a different gender	Child/ren has/have this	80	80	94	100	98	87
	Want but can't afford this	18	19	5	-	2	11
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	2	1	1	-	-	1
Celebrations on special occasions	Child/ren has/have this	93	94	96	98	99	96
	Want but can't afford this	5	4	2	1	-	3
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	2	2	2	2	1	2
Leisure equipment such as sports equipment or a bicycle	Child/ren has/have this	81	86	90	93	96	88
	Want but can't afford this	11	9	3	2	-	6
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	8	5	6	5	4	6
At least one week's holiday away from home with family	Child/ren has/have this	34	43	63	78	91	58
	Want but can't afford this	61	51	32	17	6	37
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	5	6	5	5	2	5
Hobby or leisure activity	Child/ren does/do this	66	72	76	81	84	75
	Would like to but can't afford this	10	8	4	1	-	5
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	24	20	20	18	15	20
Have friends round for tea or a snack once a fortnight	Child/ren does/do this	62	66	70	73	80	69
	Would like to but can't afford this	10	8	5	2	1	6
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	27	26	26	25	18	25
Go on school trip at least once a term	Child/ren does/do this	83	87	92	93	95	89
	Would like to but can't afford this	10	6	3	1	1	5
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	6	7	6	6	4	6
Go to a playgroup at least once a week	Child/ren does/do this	57	58	75	78	79	67
	Would like to but can't afford this	9	8	3	2	-	5
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	34	34	22	20	21	28
Attend organised activity once a week	Child/ren does/do this	55	62	71	77	83	68
	Would like to but can't afford this	15	14	6	2	1	9
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	30	24	23	21	17	24
Eat fresh fruit and/or vegetables every day	Child/ren does/do this	86	86	92	93	97	90
	Would like to but can't afford this	6	6	2	1	-	3
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	8	8	7	6	3	7
Have a warm winter coat	Child/ren does/do this	94	95	97	98	99	97
	Would like to but can't afford this	4	3	1	-	-	2
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	2	2	2	1	1	2

**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 <sup>1</sup>		Net equivalised disposable household income					Source: FRS 2011/12
		Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	All children
Outdoor space / facilities to play safely	Have this	86	88	93	96	99	91
	Don't have this	14	12	7	4	1	9
Enough bedrooms for every child 10 years or over and of a different gender	Child/ren has/have this	81	81	93	98	99	87
	Want but can't afford this	17	18	5	2	1	11
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	2	-	2	-	-	1
Celebrations on special occasions	Child/ren has/have this	92	95	96	98	99	96
	Want but can't afford this	6	3	2	-	-	3
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	2	2	2	1	1	2
Leisure equipment such as sports equipment or a bicycle	Child/ren has/have this	79	87	91	95	96	88
	Want but can't afford this	13	7	3	1	-	6
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	8	6	6	3	4	6
At least one week's holiday away from home with family	Child/ren has/have this	33	44	66	81	92	58
	Want but can't afford this	61	51	29	15	6	37
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	6	6	5	4	3	5
Hobby or leisure activity	Child/ren does/do this	65	73	77	83	84	75
	Would like to but can't afford this	10	8	3	1	-	5
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	25	20	20	16	15	20
Have friends round for tea or a snack once a fortnight	Child/ren does/do this	62	67	70	73	81	69
	Would like to but can't afford this	11	7	4	2	1	6
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	28	26	26	25	18	25
Go on school trip at least once a term	Child/ren does/do this	83	87	92	94	96	89
	Would like to but can't afford this	10	6	2	1	1	5
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	7	6	6	5	4	6
Go to a playgroup at least once a week	Child/ren does/do this	57	59	78	78	78	67
	Would like to but can't afford this	9	8	2	1	-	5
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	34	33	20	21	22	28
Attend organised activity once a week	Child/ren does/do this	53	63	72	79	84	68
	Would like to but can't afford this	17	12	5	1	1	9
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	30	25	23	20	15	24
Eat fresh fruit and/or vegetables every day	Child/ren does/do this	85	88	91	94	97	90
	Would like to but can't afford this	7	5	2	-	-	3
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	8	7	7	5	3	7
Have a warm winter coat	Child/ren does/do this	94	96	98	98	99	97
	Would like to but can't afford this	4	3	1	-	-	2
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	2	2	1	1	1	2

**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 <sup>1</sup>		Net equivalised disposable household income					Source: FRS 2011/12
		Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	All children
Money to decorate home	Adult/s has/have this	56	67	76	88	92	74
	Would like this but cannot afford it	37	28	18	9	6	22
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	6	5	5	3	2	5
Holiday away from home one week a year not with relatives	Adult/s has/have this	26	36	56	71	88	51
	Would like to but cannot afford it	69	59	40	24	9	44
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	5	6	4	4	3	4
Home contents insurance	Adult/s has/have this	48	60	78	91	95	71
	Would like this but cannot afford it	40	32	13	5	1	21
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	12	9	8	5	4	8
Make savings of 10 pounds a month or more	Adult/s does/do this	34	37	56	70	87	53
	Would like to but cannot afford it	61	58	40	26	9	42
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	5	5	4	4	4	5
Replace worn out furniture	Adult/s does/do this	34	39	52	68	81	52
	Would like to but cannot afford it	52	47	33	19	8	35
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	14	13	15	14	11	13
Replace broken electrical goods	Adult/s does/do this	46	50	68	82	93	65
	Would like to but cannot afford it	41	37	21	11	3	25
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	12	12	12	7	5	10
Money to spend on self each week	Adult/s has/have this	37	43	63	79	90	59
	Would like this but cannot afford it	59	54	35	19	6	38
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	4	3	3	2	4	3
Keep house warm	Adult/s does/do this	81	81	91	95	97	88
	Would like to but cannot afford it	18	18	9	5	3	11
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	1	1	-	-	-	1
Keep up to date with bills	Adult/s can do this	83	86	93	96	98	90
	Can't do this	17	14	7	4	2	10

**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 <sup>1</sup>		Net equivalised disposable household income					Source: FRS 2011/12
		Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	All children
Money to decorate home	Adult/s has/have this	54	67	81	90	92	74
	Would like this but cannot afford it	38	28	16	8	6	22
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	8	6	3	2	2	5
Holiday away from home one week a year not with relatives	Adult/s has/have this	24	37	59	75	88	51
	Would like to but cannot afford it	71	58	37	21	8	44
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	5	5	4	4	3	4
Home contents insurance	Adult/s has/have this	43	63	83	94	95	71
	Would like this but cannot afford it	44	28	10	2	1	21
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	13	9	7	4	4	8
Make savings of 10 pounds a month or more	Adult/s does/do this	30	40	59	72	88	53
	Would like to but cannot afford it	65	55	37	23	9	42
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	5	5	4	4	4	5
Replace worn out furniture	Adult/s does/do this	31	41	55	71	82	52
	Would like to but cannot afford it	55	45	31	17	8	35
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	14	14	14	13	10	13
Replace broken electrical goods	Adult/s does/do this	41	53	71	85	93	65
	Would like to but cannot afford it	44	33	20	9	3	25
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	14	13	9	6	4	10
Money to spend on self each week	Adult/s has/have this	35	44	65	81	91	59
	Would like this but cannot afford it	61	52	32	17	6	38
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	4	4	3	2	4	3
Keep house warm	Adult/s does/do this	80	82	93	95	98	88
	Would like to but cannot afford it	19	17	6	5	2	11
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	1	1	-	-	-	1
Keep up to date with bills	Adult/s can do this	81	88	95	97	98	90
	Can't do this	19	12	5	3	2	10

**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 Kingdom<sup>1</sup>

	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	11/12
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	11.1
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	2.0
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	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	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	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	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	10.1
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	1.5
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	2.3
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	3.0
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	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	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	0.6
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	8.3
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	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	13.1
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	85
Workless families	..	..	23	20	20	20	19	19	18	19	18	18	17	17	17	17	17	15
Lone parent:	21	21	21	22	23	24	24	25	25	24	24	25	25	24	24	23	23	23
In full-time work	..	..	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	6
In part-time work	..	..	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	6	7	6	6	6	6	6
Not working	..	..	14	13	14	14	13	13	12	13	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	10
Couple with children:	79	79	79	78	77	76	76	75	75	76	76	75	75	76	76	77	77	77
Self-employed	..	..	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	11	13	13	13	13	12	12	13	12
Both in full-time work	..	..	13	13	12	13	14	14	14	15	14	15	15	15	16	16	16	17
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	23
One in full-time work, one not working	..	..	17	17	17	16	17	17	17	17	17	16	17	17	16	17	16	16
One or more in part-time work	..	..	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5
Both not in work	..	..	9	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	5	6	6	5
Married or Civil Partnered	..	..	..	70	70	67	66	66	65	65	65	64	64	64	63	64	63	63
Cohabiting	..	..	..	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	13	13	14	14
All children (per cent)	100	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 4.2ts: Population of children by economic status of household<sup>1</sup>, United Kingdom<sup>2</sup>

	Source: FRS																	
	94/95 <sup>3</sup>	95/96 <sup>3</sup>	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	11/12
<b>Number of children by economic status of household: (millions)</b>																		
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	7.7
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	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	1.8
<b>All children (millions)</b>	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	13.1
<b>Percentage of children by economic status of household:</b>																		
All adults in work	..	..	52	55	56	56	57	57	57	56	57	57	56	57	57	57	57	59
At least one adult in work, but not all	..	..	26	26	25	25	25	25	26	27	27	27	28	27	28	27	28	28
Workless households	..	..	21	19	19	19	18	18	17	17	16	16	15	16	15	16	16	14
<b>All children (per cent)</b>	100	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 live only 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 Kingdom<sup>1</sup>

	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	09/10- 11/12
<b>Number of children whose region/country is: (3-year average, millions)</b>																
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	11.0
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	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	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	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	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	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	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	1.7
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	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	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	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	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	0.4
<b>All children (millions)<sup>2</sup></b>	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	13.0
<b>Percentage of children whose region/country is: (3-year average)</b>																
England	86	86	86	86	84	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	4
North West	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	11
Yorkshire and the Humber	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8
East Midlands	7	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	9
East of England	9	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	13
South East	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
South West	8	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	5
Scotland	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>All children (per cent)<sup>2</sup></b>	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 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 Kingdom<sup>1</sup>

	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	11/12
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	3.9
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	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	3.3
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	13.1
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	30
Two children	45	45	44	44	44	44	44	45	45	44	45	45	45	45	45	45	46	45
Three or more children	32	32	32	33	33	33	33	32	31	32	30	30	29	28	27	26	25	25
All children (per cent)	100	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 disability<sup>3</sup> and receipt of disability benefits<sup>2</sup>, United Kingdom<sup>1</sup>

	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	11/12
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	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	3.3
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	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	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	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	0.5
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	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	2.4
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	13.1
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	75
Children in families where someone is disabled	..	23	23	26	26	24	25	24	24	24	23	25	23	23	23	25	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	14
Those living in families with disabled children	..	11	10	11	11	10	11	10	11	10	10	11	10	11	11	11	11	11
With no disabled adult	..	8	7	8	8	7	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	4
In receipt of disability benefits	..	4	5	5	5	6	6	5	7	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	7	7
Not in receipt of disability benefits	..	19	18	21	21	18	19	19	18	17	17	18	17	17	17	18	18	18
All children (per cent)	100	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 Kingdom<sup>1</sup>

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	11/12
Before Housing Costs																		
At least one adult in work	..	..	43	48	48	48	47	48	49	49	51	52	54	54	57	56	60	66
Workless families	..	..	57	52	52	52	53	52	51	51	49	48	46	46	43	44	40	34
Lone parent:	35	34	39	40	40	43	43	43	43	42	43	40	40	38	38	32	29	29
In full-time work	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	4	3	3	3
In part-time work	..	..	4	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	7	6	6	7	5	5	4	6
Not working	..	..	33	33	32	36	36	34	34	34	33	32	32	28	28	24	21	20
Couple with children:	65	66	61	60	60	57	57	57	57	58	57	60	60	62	62	68	71	71
Self-employed	..	..	11	13	12	12	12	13	12	12	15	16	14	14	13	14	17	16
Both in full-time work	..	..	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	4
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	8
One in full-time work, one not working	..	..	15	15	16	15	15	13	14	14	14	14	17	16	17	16	17	19
One or more in part-time work	..	..	7	7	7	9	7	9	7	9	6	7	8	8	10	11	11	11
Both not in work	..	..	24	19	19	16	17	17	18	18	16	16	14	18	15	20	19	14
Married or Civil Partnered	..	..	..	50	50	47	47	45	46	47	46	49	49	48	47	54	51	54
Cohabiting	..	..	..	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	11	14	15	14	20	16
All children (per cent)	100	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	63
Workless families	..	..	56	51	50	51	50	51	49	51	48	45	43	43	41	44	42	37
Lone parent:	39	39	42	42	43	45	45	46	45	44	45	42	42	40	40	37	35	36
In full-time work	..	..	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	3	3	4	5	4	4	4
In part-time work	..	..	5	7	8	7	7	8	8	7	8	7	8	7	6	5	5	7
Not working	..	..	35	34	33	36	36	36	33	35	33	32	31	28	28	27	26	25
Couple with children:	61	61	58	58	57	55	55	54	55	56	55	58	58	60	60	63	65	64
Self-employed	..	..	11	12	11	11	11	11	10	10	13	14	13	14	12	12	14	13
Both in full-time work	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
One in full-time work, one in part-time work	..	..	4	6	5	6	6	6	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	8
One in full-time work, one not working	..	..	15	16	17	15	16	13	16	15	15	16	18	17	18	17	17	18
One or more in part-time work	..	..	6	6	6	7	6	7	6	8	5	6	7	6	9	10	10	11
Both not in work	..	..	21	17	17	15	14	15	15	17	15	14	12	15	13	17	16	12
Married or Civil Partnered	..	..	..	49	48	45	45	44	44	45	44	47	46	46	45	49	47	48
Cohabiting	..	..	..	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	14	15	15	18	16
All children (per cent)	100	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 household<sup>1</sup>, United Kingdom<sup>2</sup>

Percentage of children	Source: FRS																	
	94/95 <sup>3</sup>	95/96 <sup>3</sup>	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	11/12
Before Housing Costs																		
All adults in work	..	..	16	20	20	19	19	22	20	19	22	21	20	20	20	20	23	24
At least one adult in work, but not all	..	..	29	30	31	32	31	29	31	32	31	34	37	37	39	38	39	44
Workless households	..	..	55	50	49	50	50	49	49	49	47	45	43	43	41	43	38	32
All children (per cent)	100	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	26
At least one adult in work, but not all	..	..	28	29	30	30	30	27	30	31	30	33	36	35	37	35	36	40
Workless households	..	..	54	49	47	48	47	48	46	49	46	43	41	41	39	42	40	35
All children (per cent)	100	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 live only 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 Kingdom<sup>1</sup>

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	11/12
Before Housing Costs																		
One child	15	15	16	15	15	17	18	19	20	20	20	22	21	21	24	24	28	25
Two children	36	35	34	37	34	36	36	36	37	38	38	38	36	38	37	42	38	39
Three or more children	49	50	50	49	50	47	46	45	44	42	41	41	43	41	38	33	34	36
All children (per cent)	100	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	27
Two children	36	36	35	38	37	36	36	36	38	38	39	39	37	39	39	42	40	40
Three or more children	45	45	46	45	45	45	44	43	41	40	39	38	40	38	35	31	32	33
All children (per cent)	100	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 disability<sup>3</sup> and receipt of disability benefits<sup>2</sup>, United Kingdom<sup>1</sup>

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	11/12
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	70
Children in families where someone is disabled	..	31	29	36	34	31	34	32	31	29	31	32	31	33	30	31	31	30
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	..	17	17	19	20	18	20	21	19	18	19	21	19	19	16	20	20	18
Those living in families with disabled children	..	14	12	16	15	13	14	11	12	11	12	11	13	14	14	11	11	12
With no disabled adult	..	10	8	11	9	7	8	6	7	6	6	6	7	8	8	5	6	7
With 1 or more disabled adult	..	5	4	6	6	6	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	6	6	5	5
In receipt of disability benefits	..	2	3	4	4	5	4	4	6	4	5	6	5	6	6	6	4	5
Not in receipt of disability benefits	..	29	26	31	30	27	30	29	26	25	26	25	26	27	25	25	27	25
All children (per cent)	100	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	70
Children in families where someone is disabled	..	31	28	34	33	31	33	31	30	30	31	30	28	31	29	30	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	18
Those living in families with disabled children	..	14	13	15	15	13	13	12	12	11	12	11	11	14	14	11	12	12
With no disabled adult	..	9	9	10	9	7	8	6	7	7	6	6	7	8	8	5	6	7
With 1 or more disabled adult	..	5	4	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	5	4	6	6	6	6	5
In receipt of disability benefits	..	3	3	5	5	5	4	4	6	5	6	6	5	6	6	6	5	5
Not in receipt of disability benefits	..	28	25	29	29	26	29	27	24	25	25	24	24	25	24	24	25	24
All children (per cent)	100	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 2010/11 median household income held constant in real terms, by family type and economic status of the family, United Kingdom<sup>1</sup>**

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	11/12
<b>Before Housing Costs</b>																		
At least one adult in work	..	..	49	54	53	52	50	49	49	49	51	52	54	54	57	55	60	66
Workless families	..	..	51	46	47	48	50	51	51	51	49	48	46	46	43	45	40	34
Lone parent:	35	36	39	39	42	43	44	44	44	42	42	39	40	38	37	31	29	29
In full-time work	..	..	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	4	3	3	3
In part-time work	..	..	5	7	8	7	6	7	7	6	7	6	6	7	5	5	4	6
Not working	..	..	31	30	31	34	35	34	33	34	33	31	31	28	28	24	21	20
Couple with children:	65	64	61	61	58	57	56	56	56	58	58	61	60	62	63	69	71	71
Self-employed	..	..	11	12	11	11	11	12	12	11	15	17	14	14	13	14	17	15
Both in full-time work	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3
One in full-time work, one in part-time work	..	..	6	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	8
One in full-time work, one not working	..	..	17	17	17	16	17	14	15	15	14	14	17	15	17	16	17	19
One or more in part-time work	..	..	6	6	6	8	6	8	7	9	6	7	8	8	11	11	11	11
Both not in work	..	..	20	16	16	15	16	16	17	18	16	16	14	18	15	21	19	14
Married or Civil Partnered	..	..	..	51	50	47	46	45	46	47	46	49	49	48	48	55	51	54
Cohabiting	..	..	..	10	9	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	11	14	15	14	20	17
<b>All children (per cent)</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>After Housing Costs</b>																		
At least one adult in work	..	..	53	57	57	55	54	51	51	49	51	53	55	56	58	55	58	64
Workless families	..	..	47	43	43	45	46	49	49	51	49	47	45	44	42	45	42	36
Lone parent:	35	35	38	39	40	43	43	46	45	44	45	42	43	39	40	36	35	36
In full-time work	..	..	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	2	3	3	3	4	5	4	4	4
In part-time work	..	..	6	8	8	8	7	8	8	7	8	7	7	7	6	5	5	8
Not working	..	..	29	28	29	32	32	34	33	35	34	32	32	28	29	28	26	25
Couple with children:	65	65	62	61	60	57	57	54	55	56	55	58	57	61	60	64	65	64
Self-employed	..	..	11	12	11	11	11	11	10	10	13	14	13	14	13	12	14	13
Both in full-time work	..	..	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
One in full-time work, one in part-time work	..	..	8	10	9	9	7	7	5	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	6	8
One in full-time work, one not working	..	..	18	18	17	16	17	14	16	15	14	14	17	17	18	16	17	18
One or more in part-time work	..	..	6	5	6	7	6	7	6	8	6	7	7	6	9	10	10	11
Both not in work	..	..	18	15	15	14	14	15	15	17	15	14	12	15	13	17	16	12
Married or Civil Partnered	..	..	..	53	51	48	47	44	44	45	44	46	46	47	46	49	47	48
Cohabiting	..	..	..	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	14	15	15	18	16
<b>All children (per cent)</b>	100	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 2010/11 median household income held constant in real terms, by economic status of household<sup>1</sup>, United Kingdom<sup>2</sup>**

Percentage of children																		Source: FRS
	94/95 <sup>3</sup>	95/96 <sup>3</sup>	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	11/12
Before Housing Costs																		
All adults in work	..	..	21	25	25	22	21	23	21	19	22	21	20	20	20	20	23	24
At least one adult in work, but not all	..	..	30	31	30	32	31	29	31	32	31	34	37	37	39	37	39	43
Workless households	..	..	49	44	45	46	48	48	48	49	47	45	43	44	41	43	38	32
All children (per cent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
After Housing Costs																		
All adults in work	..	..	24	28	29	26	26	25	23	21	24	23	23	23	23	22	24	26
At least one adult in work, but not all	..	..	31	31	30	31	31	28	30	31	30	33	35	35	37	35	36	39
Workless households	..	..	45	41	41	43	44	46	46	49	46	44	42	42	40	43	40	34
All children (per cent)	100	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 live only 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 2010/11 median household income held constant in real terms, by number of children in family, United Kingdom<sup>1</sup>**

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	11/12
<b>Before Housing Costs</b>																		
One child	17	17	18	16	17	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	21	21	25	25	28	24
Two children	37	37	36	38	36	36	36	35	37	37	38	38	35	38	37	42	38	39
Three or more children	46	46	46	46	47	47	46	45	44	42	41	40	44	41	38	33	34	37
<b>All children (per cent)</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>After Housing Costs</b>																		
One child	19	19	19	18	18	18	19	20	21	22	22	24	24	23	27	27	28	26
Two children	38	38	37	39	37	37	37	36	38	38	39	40	37	39	39	43	40	39
Three or more children	43	43	44	43	44	45	44	44	41	40	39	37	39	38	34	30	32	34
<b>All children (per cent)</b>	100	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 2010/11 median household income held constant in real terms, by disability<sup>3</sup> and receipt of disability benefits<sup>2</sup>, United Kingdom<sup>1</sup>**

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	11/12
Before Housing Costs																		
Children in families where no-one is disabled	..	69	71	66	66	69	66	68	69	71	69	69	69	67	70	69	69	71
Children in families where someone is disabled	..	31	29	34	34	31	34	32	31	29	31	31	31	33	30	31	31	29
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	..	17	16	18	19	18	20	20	19	18	19	20	19	19	16	20	20	17
Those living in families with disabled children	..	14	13	16	15	13	13	11	12	11	12	11	12	14	14	11	11	12
With no disabled adult	..	9	9	10	9	7	8	6	7	6	6	6	7	8	8	5	6	7
With 1 or more disabled adult	..	4	4	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	6	6	6	5	5
In receipt of disability benefits	..	4	5	5	6	6	5	3	6	4	5	6	5	6	6	6	4	5
Not in receipt of disability benefits	..	26	25	29	28	25	28	28	26	26	26	25	26	27	25	25	27	24
All children (per cent)	100	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	..	70	71	66	67	69	67	69	70	70	70	70	72	69	70	70	70	70
Children in families where someone is disabled	..	30	29	34	33	31	33	31	30	30	30	30	28	31	30	30	30	30
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	..	17	16	18	19	18	19	19	18	19	19	20	17	18	16	19	19	18
Those living in families with disabled children	..	13	13	15	14	13	14	12	12	11	12	11	11	13	14	11	12	12
With no disabled adult	..	9	9	10	9	7	9	6	7	7	6	6	7	7	8	5	6	7
With 1 or more disabled adult	..	4	4	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	6	5	4	6	6	6	6	5
In receipt of disability benefits	..	5	5	6	6	7	6	4	6	5	5	6	5	6	6	6	5	6
Not in receipt of disability benefits	..	25	24	28	27	25	27	27	24	25	25	25	23	25	24	25	25	25
All children (per cent)	100	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 Kingdom<sup>1</sup>

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

**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.

Table 4.15ts: Percentage of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of contemporary median household income, by economic status of household<sup>1</sup>, United Kingdom<sup>2</sup>

Percentage of children	Source: FRS																	
	94/95 <sup>3</sup>	95/96 <sup>3</sup>	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	11/12
Before Housing Costs																		
All adults in work	..	..	8	10	9	8	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	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	28
Workless households	..	..	69	71	68	69	65	64	65	63	60	60	63	61	58	51	43	40
All children (per cent)	25	24	27	27	26	26	23	23	23	22	21	22	22	23	22	20	18	17
After Housing Costs																		
All adults in work	..	..	12	13	14	13	12	13	12	11	12	12	13	13	13	11	12	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	39
Workless households	..	..	86	86	85	85	82	84	82	81	78	78	81	80	78	76	69	68
All children (per cent)	33	33	34	33	34	33	31	31	30	29	28	30	30	31	30	29	27	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 live only 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 Kingdom<sup>1</sup>

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	09/10- 11/12
Before Housing Costs																
Region/Country (3-year average)																
England	25	25	26	26	24	23	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	21	19	18
North East	32	33	35	34	34	30	32	30	31	28	28	28	28	27	25	21
North West	29	30	33	32	30	27	26	26	24	24	25	27	26	25	22	21
Yorkshire and the Humber	31	30	32	32	30	29	27	26	25	25	25	26	26	26	25	23
East Midlands	26	25	25	24	26	25	26	24	23	23	24	26	25	23	18	17
West Midlands	27	29	28	28	27	28	26	26	25	26	26	27	29	29	27	23
East of England	19	19	20	19	17	16	15	15	15	16	15	15	16	16	15	14
London	25	26	27	27	27	26	25	26	27	26	25	23	22	20	19	17
South East	17	17	17	16	15	15	14	13	13	13	15	15	15	14	13	13
South West	21	21	23	24	22	20	19	18	18	17	17	18	17	17	16	14
Wales	29	31	30	30	29	28	28	27	26	24	25	27	26	26	23	23
Scotland	29	29	29	29	28	27	26	25	23	22	21	21	21	20	19	17
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..	29	28	26	26	25	25	24	24	23	25	24	23
All children (per cent) <sup>2</sup>	25	26	27	26	25	24	23	23	22	22	22	22	22	21	20	18
After Housing Costs																
Region/Country (3-year average)																
England	33	33	34	33	33	31	30	30	29	29	30	31	31	31	29	28
North East	37	38	40	40	39	35	36	33	34	32	33	33	35	33	31	29
North West	36	36	39	38	37	35	33	32	30	31	31	34	33	33	31	31
Yorkshire and the Humber	35	35	36	36	35	33	32	32	31	30	29	30	31	32	32	30
East Midlands	31	30	30	30	30	29	29	28	28	27	29	30	30	28	25	25
West Midlands	33	34	34	33	34	34	34	32	31	32	33	35	36	36	35	32
East of England	29	27	28	27	26	24	23	23	23	24	25	26	26	26	25	23
London	41	42	42	42	41	40	39	38	40	41	41	39	39	38	37	36
South East	27	26	26	25	24	24	23	22	22	22	25	26	26	24	22	21
South West	31	31	32	31	30	29	28	28	26	26	26	27	26	26	26	25
Wales	36	37	36	36	35	34	34	32	31	28	29	32	32	33	31	33
Scotland	32	32	32	31	32	32	30	28	26	25	25	24	25	25	24	22
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..	30	29	28	28	27	27	26	26	25	27	26	27
All children (per cent) <sup>2</sup>	33	33	34	33	33	31	30	30	29	29	30	30	31	30	29	28

**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 Kingdom<sup>1</sup>

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	09/10- 11/12
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	2.0
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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	0.1
All children (millions) <sup>2</sup>	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	2.4
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	3.1
North East	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	0.1
All children (millions) <sup>2</sup>	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	3.6

**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 Kingdom<sup>1</sup>

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	11/12
Before Housing Costs																		
One child	17	16	18	17	17	19	18	19	19	19	17	19	18	18	19	16	17	15
Two children	20	18	20	22	20	21	19	18	18	19	18	18	18	19	18	18	15	15
Three or more children	39	37	42	40	40	37	33	33	31	29	30	30	33	33	31	26	24	25
All children (per cent)	25	24	27	27	26	26	23	23	23	22	21	22	22	23	22	20	18	17
After Housing Costs																		
One child	27	26	28	25	26	26	26	27	27	26	25	27	27	26	27	26	26	25
Two children	26	27	27	29	28	27	26	25	25	25	25	26	25	27	26	27	24	24
Three or more children	46	46	48	45	47	45	42	42	39	36	37	38	42	43	40	35	35	36
All children (per cent)	33	33	34	33	34	33	31	31	30	29	28	30	30	31	30	29	27	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 disability<sup>3</sup> and receipt of disability benefits<sup>2</sup>, United Kingdom<sup>1</sup>

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	11/12
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	16
Children in families where someone is disabled	..	31	34	37	34	33	31	32	29	27	29	28	30	32	29	25	22	21
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	..	31	36	36	34	34	34	36	32	31	32	33	33	35	29	29	26	23
Those living in families with disabled children	..	32	31	38	34	33	28	26	25	23	25	22	27	29	28	19	18	19
With no disabled adult	..	30	31	36	29	27	26	21	22	20	20	20	25	26	25	14	16	17
With 1 or more disabled adult	..	36	33	43	42	44	32	36	31	28	32	24	31	33	34	27	20	21
In receipt of disability benefits	..	12	16	23	21	20	15	17	19	13	17	19	18	21	19	17	11	13
Not in receipt of disability benefits	..	36	39	40	37	37	36	36	33	33	33	32	35	36	33	27	26	24
All children (per cent)	25	24	27	27	26	26	23	23	23	22	21	22	22	23	22	20	18	17
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	25
Children in families where someone is disabled	..	44	43	44	43	42	40	40	37	36	38	37	38	41	39	36	33	32
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	..	44	43	43	43	43	43	44	40	40	43	42	41	44	40	41	37	35
Those living in families with disabled children	..	43	42	44	44	40	37	35	32	31	32	30	34	38	38	29	28	29
With no disabled adult	..	40	42	42	39	34	34	29	28	29	26	26	32	34	35	22	24	26
With 1 or more disabled adult	..	52	42	50	52	52	41	47	39	37	41	36	36	44	42	40	34	33
In receipt of disability benefits	..	22	23	30	30	28	22	25	25	21	25	26	24	30	27	25	20	22
Not in receipt of disability benefits	..	49	48	47	47	46	46	44	41	42	43	41	42	45	43	39	38	36
All children (per cent)	33	33	34	33	34	33	31	31	30	29	28	30	30	31	30	29	27	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 2010/11 median household income held constant in real terms, by family type and economic status of the family, United Kingdom<sup>1</sup>**

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	11/12
<b>Before Housing Costs</b>																		
At least one adult in work	..	..	23	24	23	21	17	15	14	13	13	13	14	14	14	12	13	15
Workless families	..	..	84	83	81	79	74	67	65	61	57	56	57	57	53	46	42	45
Lone parent:	67	66	67	65	64	58	51	45	41	39	36	33	34	34	31	24	22	25
In full-time work	..	..	24	18	21	15	13	12	12	9	11	8	9	10	13	8	10	9
In part-time work	..	..	53	55	56	42	33	31	26	22	22	19	19	23	17	14	13	20
Not working	..	..	83	82	80	79	74	64	62	60	55	53	54	53	50	38	34	38
Couple with children:	32	32	29	28	26	25	21	19	17	17	16	17	17	17	17	16	16	18
Self-employed	..	..	31	33	32	31	27	24	23	23	24	28	23	23	21	21	23	26
Both in full-time work	..	..	3	3	3	1	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	4
One in full-time work, one in part-time work	..	..	10	12	9	8	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	7
One in full-time work, one not working	..	..	36	37	35	33	28	21	20	19	17	19	21	20	21	16	18	23
One or more in part-time work	..	..	73	76	66	73	59	65	58	51	42	45	48	56	53	43	43	43
Both not in work	..	..	85	84	84	78	75	73	71	64	61	62	64	65	61	58	58	60
Married or Civil Partnered	..	..	..	26	25	23	20	17	16	16	15	16	16	16	15	15	14	17
Cohabiting	..	..	..	46	40	36	30	29	25	23	23	22	21	25	23	19	24	23
<b>All children (per cent)</b>	39	39	37	36	35	33	28	25	23	22	21	21	21	21	20	18	18	20
<b>After Housing Costs</b>																		
At least one adult in work	..	..	30	31	30	27	24	21	19	17	17	18	19	19	19	18	19	22
Workless families	..	..	92	90	90	89	85	84	80	78	74	72	73	73	70	69	68	71
Lone parent:	78	78	78	74	74	70	63	61	55	51	50	47	48	47	45	42	41	46
In full-time work	..	..	31	28	32	25	21	18	18	12	16	15	15	19	20	16	18	18
In part-time work	..	..	67	68	69	57	46	46	39	31	34	29	30	31	26	23	23	35
Not working	..	..	93	90	89	90	86	84	80	78	75	71	73	71	70	67	64	70
Couple with children:	37	38	35	34	33	30	27	24	22	21	20	21	21	23	22	22	23	24
Self-employed	..	..	38	40	40	36	35	29	26	26	27	31	28	30	28	28	30	32
Both in full-time work	..	..	5	5	5	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5
One in full-time work, one in part-time work	..	..	15	17	15	14	11	9	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	7	7	10
One in full-time work, one not working	..	..	45	45	43	40	37	28	27	25	24	25	28	29	30	26	29	32
One or more in part-time work	..	..	83	80	71	76	68	72	65	58	49	53	59	60	59	60	60	64
Both not in work	..	..	91	89	92	87	83	84	80	76	72	72	73	75	71	73	75	73
Married or Civil Partnered	..	..	..	32	31	28	26	22	20	20	18	20	20	21	20	21	20	22
Cohabiting	..	..	..	51	48	42	37	34	31	29	29	28	29	33	32	31	34	32
<b>All children (per cent)</b>	46	46	44	43	42	39	36	33	30	28	27	28	28	29	28	27	27	29

**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.

**Table 4.21ts: Percentage of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of 2010/11 median household income held constant in real terms, by economic status of household<sup>1</sup>, United Kingdom<sup>2</sup>**

Percentage of children																		Source: FRS
	94/95 <sup>3</sup>	95/96 <sup>3</sup>	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	11/12
Before Housing Costs																		
All adults in work	..	..	15	17	16	13	11	10	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	6	7	8
At least one adult in work, but not all	..	..	42	43	41	41	35	29	28	27	24	27	27	29	29	24	25	31
Workless households	..	..	85	85	83	81	76	69	66	63	59	58	59	58	54	47	43	46
All children (per cent)	39	39	37	36	35	33	28	25	23	22	21	21	21	21	20	18	18	20
After Housing Costs																		
All adults in work	..	..	20	22	22	19	16	14	12	10	11	11	11	12	11	10	12	13
At least one adult in work, but not all	..	..	52	51	50	48	44	37	35	32	31	34	34	37	37	35	36	41
Workless households	..	..	93	92	91	91	87	86	82	80	76	73	77	75	73	71	69	72
All children (per cent)	46	46	44	43	42	39	36	33	30	28	27	28	28	29	28	27	27	29

**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. 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 2010/11 median household income held constant in real terms, by region and country, United Kingdom<sup>1</sup>

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	09/10- 11/12
Before Housing Costs																
Region/Country (3-year average)																
England	38	37	36	34	31	28	25	23	22	21	21	21	21	19	18	18
North East	47	46	45	44	43	37	35	32	31	28	27	26	26	24	23	21
North West	42	42	42	42	38	33	29	27	24	24	23	25	24	23	21	21
Yorkshire and the Humber	44	42	41	41	38	34	30	27	26	24	24	24	24	23	23	23
East Midlands	40	37	35	34	32	29	27	24	23	22	22	24	23	21	17	17
West Midlands	40	41	39	37	35	33	30	27	26	26	26	27	28	27	25	23
East of England	31	30	30	27	23	19	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14
London	39	39	38	36	34	31	28	27	27	26	24	22	21	19	18	17
South East	28	27	24	23	20	18	15	14	13	13	15	15	14	13	12	12
South West	36	35	34	32	28	25	21	19	18	17	16	17	16	15	14	14
Wales	44	43	40	39	37	34	31	28	26	23	24	25	25	23	21	24
Scotland	40	40	38	36	34	32	29	26	23	22	21	20	20	19	18	17
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..	36	33	29	27	25	25	23	22	22	23	22	24
All children (per cent) <sup>2</sup>	38	37	36	35	32	29	26	24	22	21	21	21	21	20	18	18
After Housing Costs																
Region/Country (3-year average)																
England	45	44	43	41	39	36	33	30	29	28	28	29	29	28	28	28
North East	52	51	49	49	47	40	38	34	34	31	30	30	30	29	29	28
North West	48	47	47	46	44	40	36	33	30	29	29	31	31	31	30	31
Yorkshire and the Humber	48	46	45	45	43	39	35	33	30	29	28	28	29	30	30	31
East Midlands	45	43	40	38	36	33	31	28	27	26	27	28	27	26	23	25
West Midlands	46	46	44	42	41	39	36	33	30	31	30	32	32	33	32	32
East of England	39	37	37	34	32	28	25	23	22	23	23	24	24	24	23	24
London	51	51	49	48	47	44	41	39	39	39	39	37	37	35	35	35
South East	37	36	34	32	30	28	25	23	21	21	23	23	24	22	22	21
South West	45	45	43	41	37	34	30	29	26	25	24	24	23	23	24	25
Wales	50	47	44	43	42	39	36	32	30	27	27	29	29	31	30	33
Scotland	45	45	43	40	38	36	32	29	26	24	23	22	23	23	23	22
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..	36	33	30	28	26	25	23	23	23	25	25	26
All children (per cent) <sup>2</sup>	45	44	43	41	39	36	33	30	28	28	28	28	28	28	27	28

**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 2010/11 median household income held constant in real terms, by region and country, United Kingdom<sup>1</sup>

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	09/10- 11/12
<b>Before Housing Costs</b>																
<b>Region/Country (3-year average)</b>																
England	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
North East	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
North West	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
East Midlands	0.4	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	0.2	0.2
West Midlands	0.5	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
East of England	0.4	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	0.2	0.2
London	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
South East	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
South West	0.4	0.4	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	0.2
Wales	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Scotland	0.4	0.4	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
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>All children (millions)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>After Housing Costs</b>																
<b>Region/Country (3-year average)</b>																
England	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1
North East	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	0.1
North West	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	0.5	0.5	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
East Midlands	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
West Midlands	0.6	0.6	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	0.4
East of England	0.5	0.4	0.4	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
London	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	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	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
South West	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Wales	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	0.2	0.2	0.2
Scotland	0.5	0.5	0.5	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
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>All children (millions)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>

**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 4.24ts: Percentage of children living in households with less than 60 per cent of 2010/11 median household income held constant in real terms, by number of children in family, United Kingdom<sup>1</sup>**

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	11/12
<b>Before Housing Costs</b>																		
One child	30	30	29	25	25	24	22	21	19	19	17	18	17	17	18	15	17	16
Two children	32	32	30	31	29	27	23	20	19	19	18	18	16	18	17	16	15	17
Three or more children	56	55	54	51	50	47	41	36	32	29	29	29	31	31	29	23	24	29
<b>All children (per cent)</b>	39	39	37	36	35	33	28	25	23	22	21	21	21	21	20	18	18	20
<b>After Housing Costs</b>																		
One child	38	39	37	33	33	31	29	28	27	25	24	25	25	25	26	25	26	26
Two children	38	39	36	38	35	33	30	26	25	25	24	24	23	25	24	25	24	25
Three or more children	62	62	60	56	57	54	49	45	39	36	35	34	37	39	36	32	35	40
<b>All children (per cent)</b>	46	46	44	43	42	39	36	33	30	28	27	28	28	29	28	27	27	29

**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 2010/11 median household income held constant in real terms, by disability<sup>3</sup> and receipt of disability benefits<sup>2</sup>, United Kingdom<sup>1</sup>**

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	11/12
Before Housing Costs																		
Children in families where no-one is disabled	..	35	34	32	31	29	25	22	21	21	19	19	19	19	18	16	16	18
Children in families where someone is disabled	..	51	48	48	46	43	38	34	29	28	28	27	28	30	27	22	22	23
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	..	52	49	46	45	43	41	37	32	31	31	31	31	33	27	26	26	25
Those living in families with disabled children	..	50	47	51	47	42	33	28	26	24	25	21	24	27	26	17	18	21
With no disabled adult	..	48	48	48	42	34	30	23	23	21	20	20	23	24	24	13	16	18
With 1 or more disabled adult	..	56	46	56	55	56	39	39	32	29	32	23	27	32	31	24	20	24
In receipt of disability benefits	..	39	34	39	37	34	24	17	19	13	17	17	16	19	17	16	11	15
Not in receipt of disability benefits	..	54	53	50	48	46	42	38	34	34	32	30	32	34	30	24	26	25
All children (per cent)	39	39	37	36	35	33	28	25	23	22	21	21	21	21	20	18	18	20
After Housing Costs																		
Children in families where no-one is disabled	..	42	41	38	38	36	32	29	28	26	25	25	26	26	25	25	25	27
Children in families where someone is disabled	..	60	57	55	53	52	47	43	37	36	36	34	34	38	36	33	33	35
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	..	61	57	55	53	53	49	46	40	39	41	40	37	41	37	39	37	38
Those living in families with disabled children	..	58	56	56	53	50	44	38	32	31	30	27	30	33	35	26	28	31
With no disabled adult	..	55	55	53	49	43	41	32	28	28	25	24	29	30	33	20	24	29
With 1 or more disabled adult	..	67	57	63	62	64	49	50	39	37	39	32	33	39	39	37	34	34
In receipt of disability benefits	..	51	46	48	47	45	35	28	25	20	22	22	21	25	25	23	20	24
Not in receipt of disability benefits	..	62	60	57	54	54	51	47	41	42	41	39	38	42	40	37	38	39
All children (per cent)	46	46	44	43	42	39	36	33	30	28	27	28	28	29	28	27	27	29

**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.