

Children

- **Contemporary trends** In general, there was a decrease in the proportion of children below various fractions of contemporary median income between the years 1994/95 and 2005/06. The figures showed a rise in the earlier years of the period and fell again in later years.
- **Real trends** Over the same period, there was a marked fall in the proportion of children below income thresholds held constant in real terms. The year held constant for comparison is now 1998/99, having been moved from 1996/97 since the last HBAI publication.
- **Quintile distributions** In 2005/06, children were more likely to be in the bottom two quintiles, and less likely to be in the top two quintiles, of the income distribution than the population as a whole.
- **Family type** Children in lone-parent families were much more likely to live in low-income households than those in families with two adults. However, there has been a reduction in the risk of relative low income for children in lone-parent families since 1997/98.
- **Economic status** Children in workless families were much more likely to live in low-income households than those with one or more adults in full-time work.
- **Family size** Children in large families – those with three or more children – were more likely to live in low-income households, although the risk of relative low income for this group has decreased since 1998/99.
- **Disability status** Children in families containing one or more disabled adults were more likely to live in low-income households than those in families with no disabled adults.
- **Ethnicity** Children living in a family headed by someone from an ethnic minority were more likely to live in low-income households. This was particularly the case for those headed by someone of Pakistani or Bangladeshi origin, where the majority of children were in households below 60 per cent of median income.
- **Regional differences** Children in Inner London had a greater risk of low income than for any other region, with around half of children in households below 60 per cent of median income After Housing Costs.
- **Household debt** Among children in households with three household bills in arrears, around nine out of every ten lived in households with incomes in the two lowest quintiles.
- **Material Deprivation** Children in the two lowest quintiles of the income distribution were most likely to lack a week's holiday away from home each year and separate bedrooms for themselves and older siblings of a different gender, because their families could not afford to provide these.

4 Children

Introduction

This chapter looks at how family and household characteristics relate to the position of children in the income distribution in 2005/06. 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 from 1998/99 to 2005/06.

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 18 year old in full-time education.

The position of children in the overall income distribution

Figure 4.1 shows the income distribution for children in 2005/06, which was skewed towards the lower end of the overall population distribution.

Figure 4.1 (BHC): Income distribution; all individuals and all children by income band, 2005/06

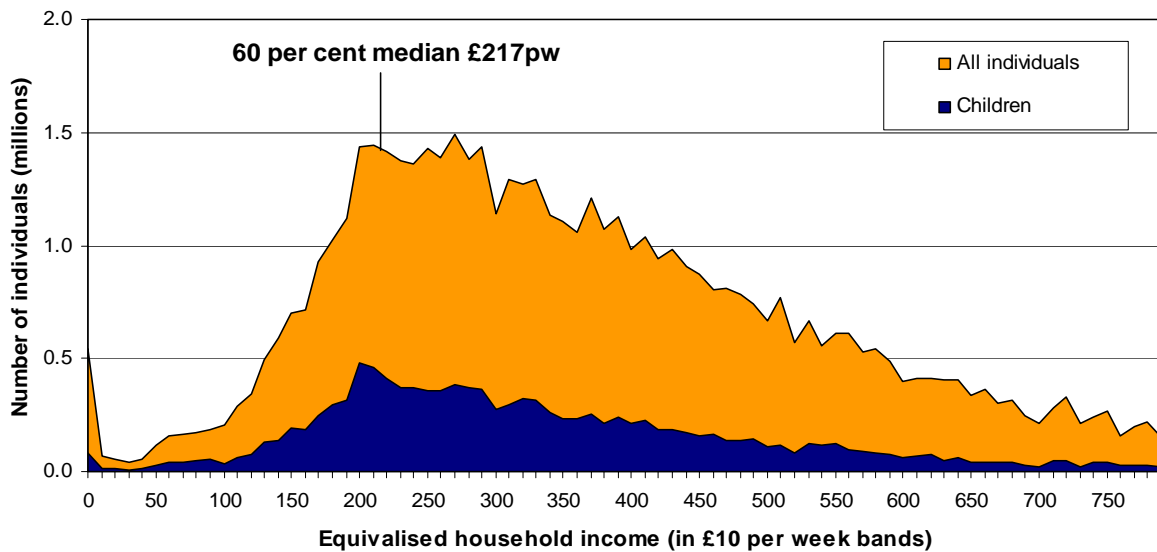
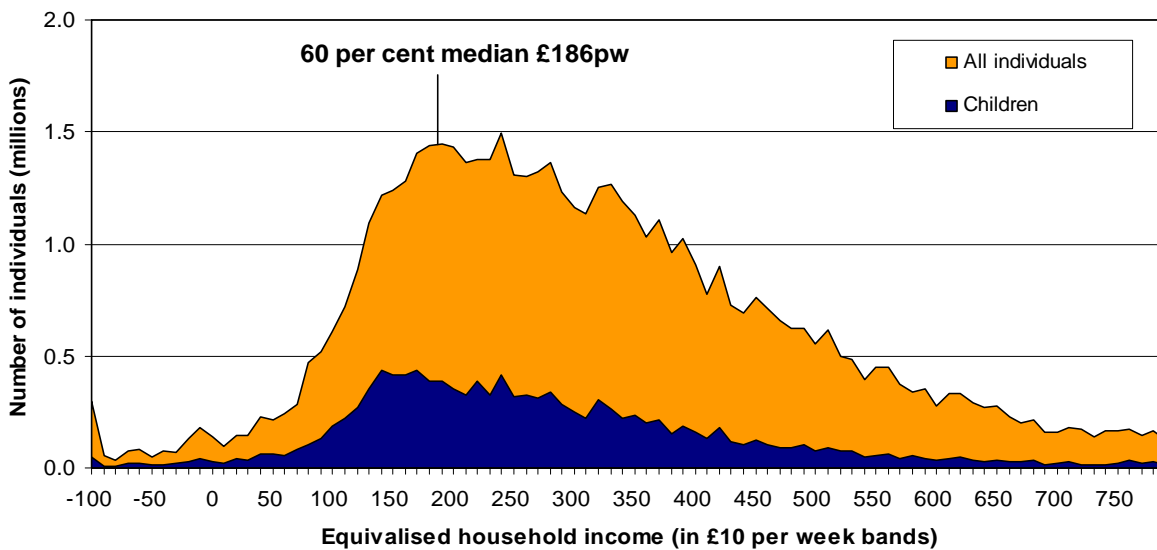


Figure 4.1 (AHC): Income distribution; all individuals and all children by income band, 2005/06



Tables in this chapter are;

4.1 Quintile distribution of income in households with children by: Economic status and family type; Economic status of household; Number of children in family; Disability by receipt of disability benefits; Ethnic group.

4.2 Quintile distribution of income in households with children by: Benefit/tax credit receipt of family; Age of youngest child in family; Geographical disaggregation; Tenure; Savings and Assets; Household bills in arrears.

In addition, **Supplementary Tables E1 and E2** respectively show quintile distributions of income for households with children by family type and economic status, and by number of children in family since 1994/95.

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

Supplementary Tables E5 and E6 respectively show composition trends among children in households with incomes below 60 per cent of contemporary median income by family type and by economic status and by number of children in family since 1994/95. **Supplementary Tables E9 and E10** show composition trends for these categories with incomes below 60 per cent of 1998/99 incomes held constant in real terms.

4.5 – 4.6 Risk of falling into low income groups with categories outlined for Tables 4.1 – 4.2.

Supplementary tables E3 and E4 respectively show risk trends among children with household incomes below 60 per cent of contemporary median income by family type or by economic status since 1994/95. **Supplementary Tables E7 and E8** show risk trends for these categories with incomes below 60 per cent of 1998/99 incomes held constant in real terms.

4.7 Material Deprivation Quintile distribution of income for children by extent of their deprivation of items and services.

4.8 Material Deprivation Quintile distribution of income for children by extent of parental deprivation of items and services.

Definition of low income

'Low income' is defined using thresholds derived from percentages of median income for

the whole population. Households reporting the lowest incomes may not have the lowest living standards. The bottom ten per cent of the income distribution should not, therefore, be interpreted as having the bottom ten 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.

Self-employed incomes

It should be noted that a significant proportion of the self-employed are believed to report incomes that do not reflect their living standards.

Definition of 'benefit units' and 'households'

A family, or benefit unit, is a single adult or a couple, 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 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.

For this analysis, 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.

Disability

For this analysis, disability is defined as having any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity that leads to a significant difficulty with one or more areas of the individual's life. This is in line with the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) definition of disability. 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. For the first time this year, however, separate income analyses are included for children and their families or household members with some disability by receipt of disability benefits.

Ethnicity

Children have been classified according to the ethnic group of the household reference person (see **Appendix 1** for definition of household reference person), which means that information about households of mixed composition is lost. It should also be noted that for the classifications 'Asian or Asian British' and 'Black or Black British' it is not possible to distinguish between those who were born abroad and those who were born in the United Kingdom.

The figures must be treated with some caution, as the sample sizes are small for ethnic minority groups, especially in the case of households headed by a person of mixed ethnicity. This means that the figures for ethnic groups are subject to a degree of year-on-year sampling variation which is large in relation to any change which may have occurred in the estimates themselves.

Single-year estimates showing ethnic breakdowns are presented in this chapter for the most recent year 2005/06. However, smaller ethnic minority groups exhibit year-on-year variation which limits comparisons over time. To address this point, time series using three-year averages were presented in Appendix 5 of the last (2004/05) HBAI publication.

Geographical disaggregation

In the 2005/06 publication, for the first time, estimates are shown for Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom. In previous years coverage was up to the level of Great Britain only. Disaggregation by geographical regions is presented in this chapter as three-year averages. This presentation has been used as single-year regional estimates are considered too volatile. Estimates for the UK, however, are shown as single-year estimates for the latest available year.

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

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

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

Savings and assets

The data relating to assets and savings should be treated with some caution. Questions relating to assets are a sensitive section of the questionnaire and have the lowest response rate. A high proportion of respondents do not know the interest received on their assets and therefore around one in seven cases are imputed. Evidence also suggests that there is some under-reporting of capital by respondents, in terms of both the actual values of the assets and the investment income.

Material Deprivation

A suite of questions designed to capture the material deprivation experienced by families with children has been included in the Family Resources Survey since 2004/05. Respondents are asked whether they have 21 goods and services, both child 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 4.7 and 4.8**).

These questions will be used as an additional way of measuring living standards for children and their families, as outlined in the conclusions of the Measuring Child Poverty Consultation. In this publication such preliminary analysis of these questions has been presented to give readers an introduction to this new area of information.

Trends over time for headline figures

All time trends are based on thresholds of median income. For the first time in this 2005/06 publication, results in this main section of the publication are presented for the UK and based on OECD equivalisation scales (see

Appendix 2 for a discussion of the OECD scales). Such presentation is in accordance with the 2004 Spending Review, as the bases for future measurement of the child poverty target.

- A **relative** low-income indicator – the proportions of each group that are below thresholds of **contemporary** median income.
- An **‘absolute’** low-income indicator – the proportions of each group that are below thresholds of 1998/99 median income that have been **held constant in real terms**.

Trends over time among families with children since 1979 are also shown in the **Supplementary Tables H2 and H6**. Estimates here are based on the Family Expenditure Survey (FES), for the years 1979 to 1996/97, and on the Family Resources Survey since 1994/95.

Table H2 shows risk trends among children in households with incomes below 60 per cent of contemporary incomes. **Table H6** shows risk trends among children in households with incomes below 60 per cent of 1998/99 incomes held constant in real terms.

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.

4 Children

Table 4.1 (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 2005/06
	Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	All children (millions)
Economic status and family type						
Lone parent:	41	30	18	8	3	3.2
<i>of which</i>						
in full-time work	8	23	38	21	10	0.7
in part-time work	23	44	22	9	2	0.9
not working	64	25	9	2	1	1.7
Couple with children:	20	22	21	20	17	9.6
<i>of which</i>						
self-employed	30	21	14	17	18	1.5
both in full-time work	1	8	24	35	31	1.5
one in full-time work, one in part-time work	5	21	30	26	18	3.0
one in full-time work, one not working	22	32	20	13	13	2.2
one or more in part-time work	50	26	11	7	6	0.6
both not in work	69	24	5	2	1	0.8
Economic status of household¹						
All adults in work	10	21	27	25	18	7.3
At least one in work, but not all	33	31	16	10	11	3.4
Workless households	68	23	7	1	0	2.1
Number of children in family						
One	21	18	22	21	17	3.3
Two	21	23	22	18	14	5.7
Three	30	30	18	13	9	2.6
Four or more	46	32	12	5	6	1.2
Disability by receipt of disability benefits²						
No disabled adult, no disabled child	23	23	20	18	15	9.7
No disabled adult, 1 or more disabled child	22	27	28	14	9	0.9
<i>of which</i>						
in receipt of disability benefits	7	28	42	15	8	0.3
not in receipt of disability benefits	30	27	21	14	9	0.6
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	39	25	17	12	7	1.8
<i>of which</i>						
in receipt of disability benefits	36	31	21	9	3	0.4
not in receipt of disability benefits	39	23	17	13	8	1.4
1 or more disabled adult, 1 or more disabled child	30	33	23	9	5	0.5
<i>of which</i>						
in receipt of disability benefits	24	40	27	5	3	0.2
not in receipt of disability benefits	34	28	20	12	6	0.3
Ethnic group³						
White	23	24	21	18	14	11.1
Mixed	29	37	20	8	6	0.1
Asian or Asian British	46	24	11	10	8	0.9
<i>of which</i>						
Indian	27	24	16	16	18	0.3
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	60	24	8	5	2	0.5
Black or Black British	39	22	17	12	10	0.5
<i>of which</i>						
Black Caribbean	39	18	22	14	7	0.2
Black Non-Caribbean	39	24	15	11	12	0.3
Chinese or other ethnic group	36	18	19	10	17	0.2
All children	25	24	20	17	13	12.8

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; War Disablement Pension; 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 family.
3. Due to small sample sizes, figures for the Mixed and Black or Black British categories should be treated with caution.

Table 4.1 (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 2005/06
	Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	All children (millions)
Economic status and family type						
Lone parent:	47	26	16	8	3	3.2
<i>of which</i>						
in full-time work	13	23	31	22	11	0.7
in part-time work	27	40	23	8	2	0.9
not working	71	20	7	2	1	1.7
Couple with children:	21	23	22	18	15	9.6
<i>of which</i>						
self-employed	31	22	17	14	17	1.5
both in full-time work	2	9	26	34	28	1.5
one in full-time work, one in part-time work	6	22	31	24	17	3.0
one in full-time work, one not working	22	34	20	12	12	2.2
one or more in part-time work	52	25	10	7	6	0.6
both not in work	71	23	4	1	1	0.8
Economic status of household¹						
All adults in work	11	21	27	23	17	7.3
At least one in work, but not all	34	32	16	9	10	3.4
Workless households	73	20	5	1	0	2.1
Number of children in family						
One	25	17	22	20	16	3.3
Two	24	22	23	17	14	5.7
Three	31	31	18	12	8	2.6
Four or more	42	37	11	5	5	1.2
Disability by receipt of disability benefits²						
No disabled adult, no disabled child	25	23	20	17	14	9.7
No disabled adult, 1 or more disabled child	24	29	26	14	8	0.9
<i>of which</i>						
in receipt of disability benefits	8	32	34	17	9	0.3
not in receipt of disability benefits	31	27	22	12	8	0.6
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	40	25	17	12	6	1.8
<i>of which</i>						
in receipt of disability benefits	31	40	17	9	3	0.4
not in receipt of disability benefits	42	20	17	13	7	1.4
1 or more disabled adult, 1 or more disabled child	32	32	23	9	4	0.5
<i>of which</i>						
in receipt of disability benefits	24	43	24	6	3	0.2
not in receipt of disability benefits	39	23	22	12	5	0.3
Ethnic group³						
White	25	24	22	17	13	11.1
Mixed	35	31	20	6	8	0.1
Asian or Asian British	47	28	10	7	8	0.9
<i>of which</i>						
Indian	24	28	17	13	17	0.3
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	62	27	5	3	3	0.5
Black or Black British	48	20	16	9	8	0.5
<i>of which</i>						
Black Caribbean	46	16	21	9	8	0.2
Black Non-Caribbean	48	22	12	10	8	0.3
Chinese or other ethnic group	47	17	16	6	14	0.2
All children	28	24	20	16	12	12.8

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; War Disablement Pension; 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 family.
3. Due to small sample sizes, figures for the Mixed and Black or Black British categories should be treated with caution.

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

Percentage of children	Net equivalised disposable household income					All children (millions)
	Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	
Benefit/tax credit receipt of family¹						
Disability Living Allowance	23	34	29	10	5	0.9
Jobseeker's Allowance	80	12	4	2	1	0.3
Incapacity Benefit	45	31	18	5	1	0.4
Child Tax Credit	25	30	24	16	4	7.3
Working Tax Credit	30	40	20	7	2	2.0
Income Support	62	29	8	1	0	1.8
Housing Benefit	59	30	9	2	0	2.2
Not in receipt of any benefit/tax credit listed above	14	13	17	23	33	4.1
Age of youngest child in family						
under 5	28	26	18	15	13	5.2
5 to 10	26	23	21	17	13	4.3
11 to 15	22	23	25	18	13	2.7
16 to 18	20	14	21	24	21	0.6
Tenure						
Local Authority	55	32	11	2	1	1.6
Housing Association	49	33	13	5	1	1.2
Private rented	29	33	21	11	5	1.2
Owned with mortgage	14	20	24	24	19	7.5
Owned outright	30	21	18	14	17	1.2
Other	32	31	22	9	5	0.1
Savings and assets						
No savings	42	29	17	9	4	5.1
Less than £1,500	22	29	24	17	8	3.2
£1,500 but less than £3,000	13	22	29	24	13	0.8
£3,000 but less than £8,000	11	18	25	28	19	1.4
£8,000 but less than £10,000	8	13	26	25	28	0.3
£10,000 but less than £16,000	10	14	20	29	27	0.6
£16,000 but less than £20,000	7	8	24	30	31	0.3
£20,000 or more	8	7	11	23	50	1.1
Household bills in arrears²						
No bills in arrears	21	22	22	19	16	10.6
One bill in arrears	45	32	15	6	2	1.1
Two bills in arrears	46	35	11	6	2	0.6
Three bills in arrears	59	31	7	2	1	0.3
Four or more bills in arrears	54	28	13	4	1	0.2
Geographical disaggregation (3-year average)						
England	25	24	21	17	14	10.8
<i>of which</i>						
North East	31	26	20	16	7	0.5
North West	28	26	21	16	10	1.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	29	27	22	14	8	1.1
East Midlands	26	26	21	17	11	0.9
West Midlands	32	27	18	13	9	1.2
Eastern	19	22	23	19	17	1.2
London	30	19	17	15	19	1.6
<i>of which</i>						
Inner	39	20	13	11	17	0.5
Outer	25	19	19	17	21	1.0
South East	16	20	21	21	21	1.7
South West	21	25	25	19	11	1.0
Scotland	24	22	23	19	12	1.0
Wales	28	28	22	15	8	0.6
Northern Ireland	29	25	23	15	9	0.4
All children³	25	24	20	17	13	12.8

Notes:

1. The population figures given for receipt of benefit/tax credit do not sum to all children as they are not mutually exclusive groups, since people can receive more than one benefit.

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 year 2005/06 only and are not three-year averages.

Table 4.2 (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 2005/06
	Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	All children (millions)
Benefit/tax credit receipt of family¹						
Disability Living Allowance	21	40	23	11	5	0.9
Jobseeker's Allowance	81	13	2	1	2	0.3
Incapacity Benefit	47	33	15	5	1	0.4
Child Tax Credit	27	30	24	15	4	7.3
Working Tax Credit	31	40	19	8	2	2.0
Income Support	68	25	6	1	0	1.8
Housing Benefit	68	25	6	1	0	2.2
Not in receipt of any benefit/tax credit listed above	16	14	19	21	31	4.1
Age of youngest child in family						
under 5	30	26	18	14	12	5.2
5 to 10	27	23	21	16	13	4.3
11 to 15	24	23	24	18	11	2.7
16 to 18	22	16	23	20	20	0.6
Tenure						
Local Authority	53	33	11	2	1	1.6
Housing Association	57	30	9	4	1	1.2
Private rented	48	26	15	7	4	1.2
Owned with mortgage	15	21	25	22	17	7.5
Owned outright	21	21	22	15	21	1.2
Other	9	41	31	12	6	0.1
Savings and assets						
No savings	45	28	16	7	4	5.1
Less than £1,500	24	29	24	16	7	3.2
£1,500 but less than £3,000	15	20	32	21	12	0.8
£3,000 but less than £8,000	11	21	27	25	16	1.4
£8,000 but less than £10,000	9	16	23	26	27	0.3
£10,000 but less than £16,000	10	14	21	30	26	0.6
£16,000 but less than £20,000	8	7	25	32	29	0.3
£20,000 or more	8	6	14	23	49	1.1
Household bills in arrears²						
No bills in arrears	22	23	22	18	15	10.6
One bill in arrears	49	30	14	5	2	1.1
Two bills in arrears	54	29	10	7	1	0.6
Three bills in arrears	64	29	4	2	1	0.3
Four or more bills in arrears	53	33	11	2	1	0.2
Geographical disaggregation (3-year average)						
England	28	24	20	16	13	10.8
<i>of which</i>						
North East	31	26	22	15	7	0.5
North West	29	25	22	15	9	1.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	28	28	22	13	8	1.1
East Midlands	26	25	22	17	10	0.9
West Midlands	30	29	19	14	8	1.2
Eastern	23	22	22	19	15	1.2
London	39	17	14	13	18	1.6
<i>of which</i>						
Inner	50	16	10	9	15	0.5
Outer	33	18	15	15	19	1.0
South East	21	21	20	19	19	1.7
South West	25	26	22	17	10	1.0
Scotland	24	21	23	19	12	1.0
Wales	27	28	24	15	7	0.6
Northern Ireland	25	26	24	16	10	0.4
All children³	28	24	20	16	12	12.8

Notes:

1. The population figures given for receipt of benefit/tax credit do not sum to all children as they are not mutually exclusive groups, since people can receive more than one benefit.
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 year 2005/06 only and are not three-year averages.

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

Percentage of children	Source: FRS 2005/06						All children
	Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			
	Income Thresholds - Below Median						
	50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
Economic status and family type							
Lone parent:	33	40	40	41	42	39	25
<i>of which</i>							
in full-time work	1	2	2	2	2	3	5
in part-time work	4	5	8	6	7	8	7
not working	27	33	30	33	33	28	13
Couple with children:	67	60	60	59	58	61	75
<i>of which</i>							
self-employed	19	15	13	16	13	12	12
both in full-time work	1	1	1	1	1	2	12
one in full-time work, one in part-time work	4	5	6	5	6	8	23
one in full-time work, one not working	10	13	17	12	15	17	17
one or more in part-time work	11	9	8	9	8	8	5
both not in work	22	17	15	17	15	13	6
Economic status of household¹							
All adults in work	20	21	25	22	24	29	57
At least one in work, but not all	37	34	34	33	33	34	27
Workless households	44	45	40	45	43	37	16
Number of children in family							
One	22	22	21	26	23	22	26
Two	41	38	39	39	39	39	45
Three	21	23	24	21	23	24	20
Four or more	16	17	16	14	15	15	9
Disability by receipt of disability benefits²							
No disabled adult, no disabled child	68	68	69	72	70	70	75
No disabled adult, 1 or more disabled child	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
<i>of which</i>							
in receipt of disability benefits	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
not in receipt of disability benefits	5	5	5	5	5	5	4
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	21	21	20	19	19	18	14
<i>of which</i>							
in receipt of disability benefits	3	4	4	2	4	4	3
not in receipt of disability benefits	18	17	15	16	16	15	11
1 or more disabled adult, 1 or more disabled child	5	5	6	4	5	5	4
<i>of which</i>							
in receipt of disability benefits	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
not in receipt of disability benefits	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Ethnic group³							
White	73	76	79	75	77	79	86
Mixed	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asian or Asian British	19	15	13	14	12	12	7
<i>of which</i>							
Indian	3	3	3	2	2	2	3
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	14	11	9	10	9	8	4
Black or Black British	5	6	5	7	6	6	4
<i>of which</i>							
Black Caribbean	2	2	2	3	2	2	1
Black Non-Caribbean	3	3	3	4	4	4	2
Chinese or other ethnic group	3	2	2	3	2	2	1
All children (millions=100%)	1.4	2.8	4.2	2.5	3.8	4.9	12.8

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; War Disablement Pension; 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 family.
3. Due to small sample sizes, figures for the Mixed and Black or Black British categories should be treated with caution.

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

Percentage of children	Source: FRS 2005/06						All children
	Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			
	Income Thresholds - Below Median						
	50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
Benefit/tax credit receipt of family¹							
Disability Living Allowance	6	6	7	4	6	7	7
Jobseeker's Allowance	8	7	5	7	6	5	2
Incapacity Benefit	6	6	6	5	6	5	3
Child Tax Credit	51	54	59	54	55	59	57
Working Tax Credit	14	17	21	16	18	20	16
Income Support	24	33	32	30	34	30	14
Housing Benefit	29	39	39	41	42	38	17
Not in receipt of any benefit/tax credit listed above	26	19	17	21	19	18	32
Age of youngest child in family							
under 5	42	44	45	44	45	45	41
5 to 10	33	34	34	33	33	33	34
11 to 15	20	18	18	18	18	18	21
16 to 18	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Tenure							
Local Authority	22	27	25	22	24	23	12
Housing Association	15	18	19	19	20	18	10
Private rented	9	10	12	17	15	15	9
Owned with mortgage	39	33	33	34	33	36	59
Owned outright	15	12	11	7	7	8	10
Other	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Savings and assets							
No savings	63	65	64	64	65	62	40
Less than £1,500	20	21	22	21	22	23	25
£1,500 but less than £3,000	3	3	3	4	4	4	7
£3,000 but less than £8,000	5	5	5	4	5	5	11
£8,000 but less than £10,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
£10,000 but less than £16,000	3	2	2	2	2	2	5
£16,000 but less than £20,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
£20,000 or more	4	3	2	3	2	2	8
Household bills in arrears²							
No bills in arrears	71	69	67	68	67	69	83
One bill in arrears	14	15	15	15	15	15	9
Two bills in arrears	5	8	9	8	9	8	4
Three bills in arrears	6	5	5	6	5	5	2
Four or more bills in arrears	4	3	3	3	3	3	2
Geographical disaggregation (3-year average)							
England	84	83	83	86	85	85	84
<i>of which</i>							
North East	4	5	5	4	5	5	4
North West	13	13	13	12	12	12	12
Yorkshire and the Humber	9	10	10	8	9	9	9
East Midlands	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
West Midlands	11	11	11	10	10	11	9
Eastern	7	7	7	7	8	8	9
London	16	15	14	19	17	16	12
<i>of which</i>							
Inner	7	7	6	9	8	7	4
Outer	9	8	8	11	10	9	8
South East	9	8	9	11	10	11	14
South West	6	6	7	7	7	7	8
Scotland	8	8	7	7	7	7	8
Wales	5	5	6	5	5	5	5
Northern Ireland	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
All children (millions=100%)³	1.4	2.8	4.2	2.5	3.8	4.9	12.8

Notes:

1. The figures given for receipt of benefit/tax credit do not sum to 100 as they are not mutually exclusive groups since people can receive more than one benefit.
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 year 2005/06 only and are not three-year averages.

4 Children

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

Percentage of children	Source: FRS 2005/06						All children (millions)
	Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			
	Income Thresholds - Below Median						
	50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
Economic status and family type							
Lone parent:	15	35	54	32	50	61	3.2
<i>of which</i>							
in full-time work	3	7	14	8	14	21	0.7
in part-time work	7	17	38	16	30	46	0.9
not working	24	56	78	50	75	84	1.7
Couple with children:	10	18	26	15	23	31	9.6
<i>of which</i>							
self-employed	18	28	35	26	33	40	1.5
both in full-time work	1	1	2	1	2	5	1.5
one in full-time work, one in part-time work	2	4	9	4	7	13	3.0
one in full-time work, one not working	7	17	32	14	26	39	2.2
one or more in part-time work	27	44	59	38	53	64	0.6
both not in work	41	64	80	54	74	85	0.8
Economic status of household¹							
All adults in work	4	8	15	7	12	19	7.3
At least one in work, but not all	15	28	43	24	37	49	3.4
Workless households	30	60	81	53	78	87	2.1
Number of children in family							
One	10	19	27	20	27	32	3.3
Two	10	18	29	17	26	33	5.7
Three	12	25	40	21	34	46	2.6
Four or more	19	40	57	29	47	62	1.2
Disability by receipt of disability benefits²							
No disabled adult, no disabled child	10	20	30	18	27	36	9.7
No disabled adult, 1 or more disabled child	9	20	31	16	26	35	0.9
<i>of which</i>							
in receipt of disability benefits	4	6	13	6	9	15	0.3
not in receipt of disability benefits	12	27	40	21	34	44	0.6
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	17	33	47	26	42	52	1.8
<i>of which</i>							
in receipt of disability benefits	12	29	47	16	36	48	0.4
not in receipt of disability benefits	19	35	47	29	44	53	1.4
1 or more disabled adult, 1 or more disabled child	13	24	43	19	36	47	0.5
<i>of which</i>							
in receipt of disability benefits	11	19	37	13	31	44	0.2
not in receipt of disability benefits	15	29	48	23	41	50	0.3
Ethnic group³							
White	9	19	30	17	27	35	11.1
Mixed	10	26	42	24	43	58	0.1
Asian or Asian British	28	44	57	37	50	63	0.9
<i>of which</i>							
Indian	16	26	35	19	27	37	0.3
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	38	58	74	50	66	79	0.5
Black or Black British	16	33	48	37	51	58	0.5
<i>of which</i>							
Black Caribbean	15	33	48	35	46	53	0.2
Black Non-Caribbean	16	34	48	38	54	62	0.3
Chinese or other ethnic group	21	31	42	38	48	55	0.2
All children	11	22	33	19	30	38	12.8

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; War Disablement Pension; 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 family.
3. Due to small sample sizes, figures for the Mixed and Black or Black British categories should be treated with caution.

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

Percentage of children	Source: FRS 2005/06						All children (millions)
	Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			
	Income Thresholds - Below Median						
	50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
Benefit/tax credit receipt of family¹							
Disability Living Allowance	9	19	34	12	25	37	0.9
Jobseeker's Allowance	42	72	88	68	81	89	0.3
Incapacity Benefit	19	37	56	28	50	61	0.4
Child Tax Credit	10	21	34	19	29	40	7.3
Working Tax Credit	10	24	43	19	34	49	2.0
Income Support	20	53	77	43	73	85	1.8
Housing Benefit	19	50	74	47	73	84	2.2
Not in receipt of any benefit/tax credit listed above	9	13	17	13	17	22	4.1
Age of youngest child in family							
under 5	12	24	37	21	33	43	5.2
5 to 10	11	22	33	19	29	37	4.3
11 to 15	11	19	28	17	26	33	2.7
16 to 18	10	17	25	17	24	30	0.6
Tenure							
Local Authority	20	49	67	36	58	72	1.6
Housing Association	17	40	65	37	61	72	1.2
Private rented	11	23	42	36	49	62	1.2
Owned with mortgage	7	12	19	11	17	23	7.5
Owned outright	17	26	36	15	23	30	1.2
Other	10	32	45	5	15	32	0.1
Savings and assets							
No savings	18	36	53	32	49	60	5.1
Less than £1,500	9	19	29	16	26	36	3.2
£1,500 but less than £3,000	6	11	18	12	16	23	0.8
£3,000 but less than £8,000	5	10	15	8	12	18	1.4
£8,000 but less than £10,000	5	7	10	5	10	13	0.3
£10,000 but less than £16,000	7	8	14	9	11	15	0.6
£16,000 but less than £20,000	3	7	9	5	8	11	0.3
£20,000 or more	5	7	9	7	8	10	1.1
Household bills in arrears²							
No bills in arrears	10	18	27	16	24	32	10.6
One bill in arrears	18	37	56	34	53	64	1.1
Two bills in arrears	14	38	66	35	58	71	0.6
Three bills in arrears	29	50	75	46	68	78	0.3
Four or more bills in arrears	26	46	68	38	54	74	0.2
Geographical disaggregation (3-year average)							
England	11	22	33	19	29	38	10.8
<i>of which</i>							
North East	12	28	39	19	32	42	0.5
North West	13	24	38	20	31	40	1.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	12	25	38	18	30	41	1.1
East Midlands	11	23	33	18	27	37	0.9
West Midlands	13	26	41	21	32	43	1.2
Eastern	8	16	26	15	24	31	1.2
London	14	26	37	30	41	48	1.6
<i>of which</i>							
Inner	19	35	48	39	51	58	0.5
Outer	12	21	31	25	35	42	1.0
South East	7	13	22	15	22	30	1.7
South West	9	17	29	16	26	35	1.0
Scotland	11	22	31	16	25	32	1.0
Wales	11	24	39	19	28	39	0.6
Northern Ireland	13	25	37	15	27	37	0.4
All children³	11	22	33	19	30	38	12.8

Notes:

1. The figures given for receipt of benefit/tax credit do not sum to 100 as they are not mutually exclusive groups since people can receive more than one benefit.
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 year 2005/06 only and are not three-year averages.

4 Children

Table 4.7 (BHC): Quintile distribution of income for children by extent of their deprivation of items and services, United Kingdom

Percentage of children ¹		Net equivalised disposable household income					All children
		Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	
Outdoor space / facilities to play safely	Have this	75	82	88	92	95	85
	Don't have this	25	18	12	8	5	15
Enough bedrooms for every child 10 years or over and of a different gender	Child/ren has/have this	72	73	85	95	96	80
	Want but can't afford this	26	24	13	5	2	18
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	3	3	2	*	1	2
Celebrations on special occasions	Child/ren has/have this	88	95	97	98	98	95
	Want but can't afford this	10	4	2	1	0	4
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	2	1	1	1	2	2
Leisure equipment such as sports equipment or a bicycle	Child/ren has/have this	78	86	91	94	95	88
	Want but can't afford this	15	9	3	1	1	7
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	6	5	5	4	5	5
At least one week's holiday away from home with family	Child/ren has/have this	40	54	72	84	93	64
	Want but can't afford this	55	42	23	11	3	31
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	5	5	4	4	4	5
Hobby or leisure activity	Child/ren does/do this	67	75	82	85	86	77
	Would like to but can't afford this	14	8	3	1	0	6
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	19	18	15	14	14	16
Swimming at least once a month	Child/ren does/do this	49	54	61	68	72	59
	Would like to but can't afford this	22	14	6	2	1	11
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	29	32	33	30	27	31
Have friends round for tea or a snack once a fortnight	Child/ren does/do this	61	69	72	77	84	71
	Would like to but can't afford this	17	9	5	1	1	8
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	22	22	23	21	15	21
Go on school trip at least once a term	Child/ren does/do this	84	89	92	95	96	90
	Would like to but can't afford this	11	6	3	0	0	5
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	4	5	5	5	4	5
Go to a playgroup at least once a week	Child/ren does/do this	52	60	68	76	81	64
	Would like to but can't afford this	14	7	5	2	1	7
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	33	33	28	22	18	29

Notes:

1. Percentages relate to the proportion of children whose parent / guardian answered the material deprivation questions, some children have not been included in computing the above breakdowns due to either: a skipped response, doesn't know the answer or refusal to answer the question.

* There were no responses in this category.

Table 4.7 (AHC): Quintile distribution of income for children by extent of their deprivation of items and services, United Kingdom

Percentage of children ¹		Net equivalised disposable household income					Source: FRS 2005/06
		Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	All children
Outdoor space / facilities to play safely	Have this	76	82	89	91	96	85
	Don't have this	24	18	11	9	4	15
Enough bedrooms for every child over 10	Child/ren has/have this	73	72	88	94	98	80
	Want but can't afford this	25	26	11	5	1	18
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	2	3	1	1	1	2
Celebrations on special occasions	Child/ren has/have this	88	95	98	98	98	95
	Want but can't afford this	9	4	1	1	0	4
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	2	1	1	1	1	2
Leisure equipment such as sports equipment or a bicycle	Child/ren has/have this	77	88	93	94	95	88
	Want but can't afford this	16	8	2	1	0	7
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	7	4	5	5	4	5
At least one week's holiday away from home with family	Child/ren has/have this	38	57	74	86	93	64
	Want but can't afford this	57	39	22	9	3	31
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	5	4	5	5	4	5
Hobby or leisure activity	Child/ren does/do this	67	76	82	86	86	77
	Would like to but can't afford this	14	7	2	1	0	6
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	19	17	15	13	13	16
Swimming at least once a month	Child/ren does/do this	48	54	63	69	73	59
	Would like to but can't afford this	22	13	5	2	1	11
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	30	33	32	29	27	31
Have friends round for tea or a snack once a fortnight	Child/ren does/do this	61	70	73	79	84	71
	Would like to but can't afford this	17	9	3	1	0	8
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	22	22	24	20	15	21
Go on school trip at least once a term	Child/ren does/do this	84	90	93	95	96	90
	Would like to but can't afford this	12	6	2	1	0	5
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	5	4	5	4	4	5
Go to a playgroup at least once a week	Child/ren does/do this	52	61	70	78	81	64
	Would like to but can't afford this	14	7	4	1	*	7
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	35	32	25	21	19	29

Notes:

1. Percentages relate to the proportion of children whose parent / guardian answered the material deprivation questions, some children have not been included in computing the above breakdowns due to either: a skipped response, doesn't know the answer or refusal to answer the question.

* There were no responses in this category.

4 Children

Table 4.8 (BHC): Quintile distribution of income for children by extent of parental deprivation of items and services, United Kingdom

Percentage of children ¹		Net equivalised disposable household income					All children
		Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	
Money to decorate home	Have this	63	73	85	90	97	79
	Would like this but cannot afford it	32	22	12	7	2	17
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	5	5	3	2	1	4
Hobby or leisure activity	Adult/s has/have this	41	50	60	73	81	58
	Would like this but cannot afford it	33	22	13	5	2	17
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	26	28	26	22	17	25
Holiday away from home one week a year not with relatives	Adult/s does/do this	31	46	64	79	90	57
	Would like this but cannot afford it	62	49	32	16	6	38
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	6	5	4	5	4	5
Home contents insurance	Adult/s has/have this	49	67	85	93	97	74
	Would like this but cannot afford it	40	23	9	3	1	18
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	11	9	6	4	3	7
Friends round for drink / meal at least once a month	Adult/s has/have this	48	53	62	73	83	61
	Would like this but cannot afford it	30	20	11	5	3	16
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	22	27	27	22	14	23
Make savings of 10 pounds a month or more	Adult/s does/do this	28	44	60	75	88	54
	Would like to but cannot afford it	67	51	34	19	8	40
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	5	5	6	6	4	5
Two pairs of all weather shoes for each adult	Adult/s has/have this	77	85	94	97	99	89
	Would like this but cannot afford it	20	12	5	2	0	10
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	2	3	1	1	1	2
Replace worn out furniture	Adult/s does/do this	37	48	65	75	87	58
	Would like to but cannot afford it	53	39	25	14	6	31
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	11	13	11	11	8	11
Replace broken electrical goods	Adult/s does/do this	48	60	76	88	93	69
	Would like to but cannot afford it	43	30	16	6	3	23
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	9	10	8	6	4	8
Money to spend on self each week	Adult/s has/have this	39	52	68	84	92	63
	Would like this but cannot afford it	58	44	28	14	6	34
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	4	3	4	3	2	3
Keep house warm	Adult/s has/have this	84	90	96	98	99	92
	Want but can't afford this	15	9	3	1	1	7
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	1	1	1	1	1	1

Notes:

1. Percentages relate to the proportion of children whose parent / guardian answered the material deprivation questions, some children have not been included in computing the above breakdowns due to either: a skipped response, doesn't know the answer or refusal to answer the question.

Table 4.8 (AHC): Quintile distribution of income for children by extent of parental deprivation of items and services, United Kingdom

Percentage of children ¹		Net equivalised disposable household income					All children
		Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	
Money to decorate home	Have this	62	74	88	92	97	79
	Would like this but cannot afford it	32	23	10	6	2	17
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	6	4	2	2	1	4
Hobby or leisure activity	Adult/s has/have this	42	50	62	74	82	58
	Would like this but cannot afford it	32	22	12	5	2	17
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	26	28	26	21	17	25
Holiday away from home one week a year not with relatives	Adult/s does/do this	30	48	67	82	90	57
	Would like this but cannot afford it	64	47	29	14	6	38
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	6	5	4	5	4	5
Home contents insurance	Adult/s has/have this	47	70	88	94	96	74
	Would like this but cannot afford it	41	22	6	3	1	18
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	12	8	5	3	3	7
Friends round for drink / meal at least once a month	Adult/s has/have this	48	54	62	74	84	61
	Would like this but cannot afford it	30	19	10	4	2	16
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	21	27	28	22	14	23
Make savings of 10 pounds a month or more	Adult/s does/do this	28	44	63	77	89	54
	Would like to but cannot afford it	67	50	31	18	7	40
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	5	6	6	6	3	5
Two pairs of all weather shoes for each adult	Adult/s has/have this	78	85	95	97	99	89
	Would like this but cannot afford it	20	12	4	2	0	10
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	2	3	1	1	1	2
Replace worn out furniture	Adult/s does/do this	35	50	67	77	87	58
	Would like to but cannot afford it	52	39	22	14	5	31
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	13	11	10	10	7	11
Replace broken electrical goods	Adult/s does/do this	46	62	79	89	93	69
	Would like to but cannot afford it	43	29	13	6	2	23
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	11	9	7	5	4	8
Money to spend on self each week	Adult/s has/have this	38	53	71	85	93	63
	Would like this but cannot afford it	59	43	26	12	5	34
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	3	4	3	3	2	3
Keep house warm	Adult/s has/have this	83	92	96	98	99	92
	Want but can't afford this	16	8	3	1	1	7
	Don't want or need; doesn't apply	1	1	1	1	1	1

Notes:

1. Percentages relate to the proportion of children whose parent / guardian answered the material deprivation questions, some children have not been included in computing the above breakdowns due to either: a skipped response, doesn't know the answer or refusal to answer the question.

4 Children

Trends over time for headline figures

Percentage of children below thresholds of contemporary and 1998/99 real-terms median income, United Kingdom ¹

Percentage of children	Source: FRS					
	Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs		
	Below median			Below median		
	50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%
Contemporary income thresholds						
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
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
1998/99-2005/06	-2	-4	-3	-4	-4	-3
2004/05-2005/06	0	1	0	1	1	1

Percentage of children	Source: FRS					
	Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs		
	Below median			Below median		
	50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%
1998/99 income thresholds held constant in real terms						
1994/95	17	30	40	28	37	45
1995/96	16	29	40	27	37	46
1996/97	16	29	38	27	36	44
1997/98	15	28	38	26	34	42
1998/99	14	26	36	24	34	41
1999/00	11	23	34	21	31	39
2000/01	9	19	30	16	27	35
2001/02	7	15	27	13	23	32
2002/03	7	14	25	11	21	29
2003/04	7	14	24	11	20	28
2004/05	7	13	23	11	18	27
2005/06	7	13	23	11	19	27
1998/99-2005/06	-7	-13	-13	-13	-15	-14
2004/05-2005/06	0	0	0	0	1	0

Notes:

1. Figures are for the United Kingdom from 1998/99 onwards, with estimates for Northern Ireland imputed for the years 1998/99 through 2001/02. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.

2. Due to rounding, the estimates of change in percentages of children below low-income thresholds may not equal the difference between the total percentage of children below thresholds for any pair of years shown.

Number of children below thresholds of contemporary and 1998/99 real-terms median income, United Kingdom¹

Number of children (millions)	Source: FRS						
	Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			All children
	Below median			Below median			
50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%		
Contemporary income thresholds							
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
1998/99	1.8	3.4	4.8	3.1	4.4	5.4	13.1
1999/00	1.7	3.4	4.8	3.0	4.3	5.3	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
1998/99-2005/06	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3
2004/05-2005/06	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0

Number of children (millions)	Source: FRS						
	Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			All children
	Below median			Below median			
50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%		
1998/99 income thresholds held constant in real terms							
1994/95	2.1	3.8	5.1	3.5	4.7	5.7	12.6
1995/96	2.0	3.7	5.1	3.5	4.7	5.8	12.7
1996/97	2.0	3.7	4.9	3.4	4.6	5.6	12.7
1997/98	1.9	3.5	4.8	3.3	4.4	5.3	12.7
1998/99	1.8	3.4	4.8	3.1	4.4	5.4	13.1
1999/00	1.5	3.1	4.5	2.7	4.1	5.1	13.2
2000/01	1.2	2.5	3.9	2.1	3.6	4.6	13.1
2001/02	0.9	2.0	3.5	1.6	3.0	4.2	13.1
2002/03	0.9	1.8	3.2	1.5	2.7	3.8	13.0
2003/04	0.9	1.8	3.1	1.5	2.5	3.6	13.0
2004/05	0.9	1.7	2.9	1.4	2.3	3.4	12.9
2005/06	0.9	1.6	2.9	1.4	2.4	3.4	12.8
1998/99-2005/06	-0.9	-1.8	-1.8	-1.7	-2.1	-2.0	-0.3
2004/05-2005/06	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

Notes:

1. Figures are for the United Kingdom from 1998/99 onwards, with estimates for Northern Ireland imputed for the years 1998/99 through 2001/02. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.
2. Due to rounding, the estimates of change in numbers of children below low-income thresholds may not equal the difference between the total number of children below thresholds for any pairs of years shown.