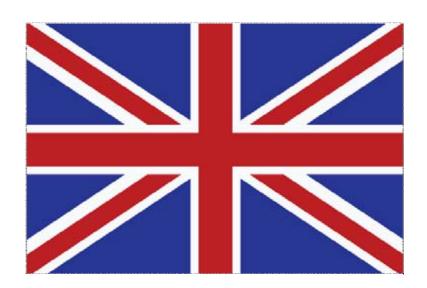


FACTSHEET ON SOCIAL INCLUSION/ EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES IN UNITED KINGDOM



YouthPartnership Council of Europe European Commission





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1) Risk of poverty

	Sources	Year	Age Range	%
At risk of poverty by age	Eurostat	2006	Less than 18	24,00
(cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)				
Distribution of cross income by main sources of income	Children poverty and well-being	2005		41,50
for poor households with children: work income	in EU. Current status and way			
	forward. EC.2008 p.158			
Distribution of cross income by main sources of income	Children poverty and well-being	2005		1,90
for poor households with children: Unemployment	in EU. Current status and way			
benefit	forward. EC.2008 p.158			
Distribution of cross income by main sources of income	Children poverty and well-being	2005		21,00
for poor households with children: Family allowance	in EU. Current status and way			
	forward. EC.2008 p.158			
Distribution of children by the type of household (Ione	Children poverty and well-being	2005		8,00
parent) and work type of adults of the household:	in EU. Current status and way			
jobless	forward. EC.2008 p.166			
Distribution of children by the type of household (lone	Children poverty and well-being	2005		43,00
parent) and work type of adults of the household: in	in EU. Current status and way			
full-time job	forward. EC.2008 p.166			
Distribution of children by the type of household	Children poverty and well-being	2005		27,00
(couple with children) and work type of adults of the	in EU. Current status and way			
household: both in full-time job	forward. EC.2008 p.166			
Distribution of children by the type of household	Children poverty and well-being	2005		2,00
(couple with children) and work type of adults of the	in EU. Current status and way			
household: both jobless	forward. EC.2008 p.166			
Risk of poverty rate by household type: Single parent	Eurostat	2006		41,00
with dependent children				
(cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)				
Risk of poverty rate by household type: Household	<u>Eurostat</u>	2006		18,00
without dependent children				
(cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)	Furnatat	2006		24.00
Risk of poverty rate by household type: Household	Eurostat	2006		21,00
with dependent children				
(cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)				
(ext on point of a model of a mod	1	1		1

2) Social Subsistence/Protection

A short description of country's social protection system and list of the benefits young people are entitled to	Annex 5
A short description of country's social protection system and list of the benefits young people are entitled to	Alliex 3

3) Equal opportunities

A description of the forms of inequality, which young people may confront in their home country (eg. gender,	Annex 6
religion/belief, ethnic origin, disability, geographical location related inequality)	

ANNEX 5

SOCIAL SUBSISTANCE/PROTECTION

In The UK, the Department of Health (DH) is responsible for social services for adults. Department for Education and Skills (DfES) is responsible for children's social services. DH is responsible for matters relating to the social care workforce. The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) is responsible for funding of local authorities and for the framework of financial and performance accountability of councils in England.

(http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/YoungPeople/Money/FinancialHelpForYoungPeople/.)

The social protection is designed to help achieve the aims by tackling poverty and social exclusion, providing work and support in acquiring skills for those that can and security for those that can't, and helping Britain to grow and prosper. The goals are consistent with the Lisbon strategy, which calls for more and better jobs, and long-term sustainable commitment underpinned by а to the shared European (http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/missoc/db/public/compareTables.do.) In the United Kingdom, Social Protection comprises personal social services and social security. Outcomes of social services will depend on the impact of other government agencies, including those with education, health and housing responsibilities. There is some benefits in the taxation for the youth, too, for example in cases of disabilities. Such reductions in taxation are called council tax benefit, child tax credit and working tax credit.

(http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/YoungPeople/Money/FinancialHelpForYoungPeople/.)

The social benefits for individuals are provided by the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP). Personal social services comprise mainly the provision of benefits in kind in order to improve, or prevent deterioration of, the lives of certain individuals and their careers. Examples of personal social services for the youth, aged 16-34 years, activities include:

Social Cash Benefits such as

- Jobseeker's Allowance when the benefit varies depending on one's age (mainly for)over 18 years and working and studying .
- maternity leave benefits,
- Child Benefits and child support maintenance payments where parents are separated,
- disability-related benefits for individuals and their careers including Disability Living Allowance and Career's Allowance and the Incapacity Benefit.

For the disabled children is made a Transition Plan usually at 10 years old in order to support one to move into adulthood and is reviewed yearly throughout the young hood. The plan is made in a multi-professional team consisted of the parents, teacher, local doctor or community nurse, psychologist and the social worker.

- Housing Benefit
- and the Income Support and other income replacement benefits such Education Maintenance Allowance are directed to the youth. (http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/YoungPeople/Money/FinancialHelpForYoungPeople/.)

The government in the UK provides a website to everyone to find out whether one is eligible to get the benefits and which benefits are available for one. There is given the direct addresses on service offices in order to contact the professionals if one has questions on particular benefit.

The website is: http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/YoungPeople/Money/FinancialHelpForYoungPeople/

Access to publicly funded social services is through an assessment of care needs coordinated by the local authority social services department. The assessment takes into account the individual's income. Individuals with assets above a capital limit are not eligible for publicly funded care. They may purchase services privately and, in some cases, will move from privately funded to publicly funded care as their savings are depleted.

(http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/specific/publicsector/atkinson/downloads/Atkinson.pdf.)

Sources:

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/specific/publicsector/atkinson/downloads/Atkinson.pdf http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/YoungPeople/Money/FinancialHelpForYoungPeople/ http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/missoc/db/public/compareTables.do

ANNEX 6

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

Equality is not only about minorities. A more equal Britain would be a better Britain: more prosperous, more humane, more cohesive and fairer (http://www.equalityhumanrights.com). The UK law includes a range of human rights which protect the citizen from poor treatment and prejudice, and which require citizens to have equal and fair treatment from public authorities. The priority of equality stands for the Human Rights Act 1998, which are based on core principles like dignity, fairness, equality, respect and autonomy. Right to life, Right to liberty and security, Right to a fair trial, Right to respect for, Right to marry, Right to education, Right to free elections, and Protection from torture, Protection from slavery and forced labour, Protection from discrimination, Protection of property and Freedom of thought, belief and religion, Freedom of expression, Freedom of assembly and association, Freedom of expression, Freedom of assembly and association and No punishment without law. Some human rights – like the right not to be tortured – are absolute. These 'absolute' rights can never be interfered with by the government in any circumstances. However, most human rights are not absolute. Some of these rights can be limited in certain circumstances, as set out in the specified Article of the European Convention on Human Rights. In cases, where the equality does not occur, the British website helps.

(http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/yourrights/humanrights/pages/whatcanidoaboutit.aspx.)

Gender Equality

In the UK the employment rates are 66% for women and 77% for men aged 15-64. The education level for the younger adults ages between 18 and 21 years is fairly high as there is 13% women and 15% men with no education at all or have had an education lower than upper secondary school. Moreover, the similar rate is for women and men at 22-24 years old as the percentages are 14% for both. The proportion of women in the age of 18-24 years old still living with their parents is 50% and the proportion of men is 68%. At the ages of 25-29 the average value for women living with their parents is 14% and for the men 24%. The women giving birth to their first child are at the age of 27-29 years old in average. The mean number of given births for women is 1.8.

(http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-80-07-135/EN/KS-80-07-135-EN.PDF.)

There are important gender differences in the proportions of women and men who are not in employment and the reasons they are unable or unwilling to enter employment. Three-quarters of participants in the New Deal for Young People (www.jobcentreplus.gov.uk/) are male whereas the target group for the New Deal for Lone Parents (www.jobcentreplus.gov.uk/)is predominately female. Women of working age are more likely than men to care for a family member and the effect of partnership and of a dependent child on women's employment patterns varies greatly between ethnic groups. Women are at higher risk of developing mental health problems, particularly depression and anxiety, which affects their ability to work. (http://www.ifs.org.uk/comms/comm105.pdf)

Equality in Housing

Gender differences in income mean there are significant differences between women and men with regard to their opportunities for affordable housing. A higher proportion of single men than single women are owner-occupiers and women on low incomes, lone parents in particular, are marginalised from renting or purchasing homes in high cost areas. Income inequality has risen for a second successive year, and is now equal to its highest-ever level. Breaking income down by region, median household income is highest in the South East, London and East of England, and lowest in the North East, West Midlands and Northern Ireland at about 91% of the UK median. London has by farther highest level of poverty amongst the regions of the UK once regional price differences are taken into account. However, price differences between the regions may mean that regional living standards are less dispersed than these differences in income. There was a small rise in poverty amongst families with children in 2006-2007 (http://www.ifs.org.uk/comms/comm105.pdf.)

Sources:

http://www.equalityhumanrights.com http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-80-07-135/EN/KS-80-07-135-EN.PDF http://www.ifs.org.uk/comms/comm105.pdf