



**Youth**Partnership

# FACTSHEET

## ON SOCIAL INCLUSION/ EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

### IN UNITED KINGDOM



**Youth**Partnership  
Council of Europe  
European Commission



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## Table of contents

1) Risk of poverty .....	3
2) Social Subsistence/Protection .....	3
3) Equal opportunities .....	3
ANNEX 5 .....	4
ANNEX 6 .....	5

## 1) Risk of poverty

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

## 2) Social Subsistence/Protection

A short description of country's social protection system and list of the benefits young people are entitled to	<b>Annex 5</b>
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## 3) Equal opportunities

A description of the forms of inequality, which young people may confront in their home country (eg. gender, religion/belief, ethnic origin, disability, geographical location related inequality)	<b>Annex 6</b>
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## 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/.](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 growth underpinned by a commitment to the shared European social values. ([http://ec.europa.eu/employment\\_social/missoc/db/public/compareTables.do](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/.](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/.](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](http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/missoc/db/public/compareTables.do)

