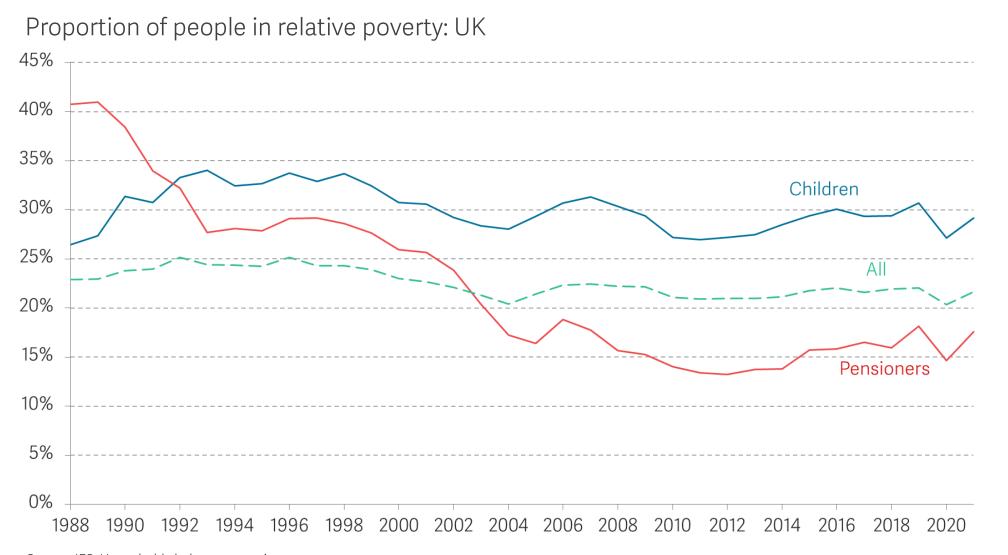
Demanding better: What next for social security in a critical election year?

Gavin Kelly, Executive Chair, Resolution Foundation

Context 1: progress on pensioners but not children



Source: IFS, Households below average income

2

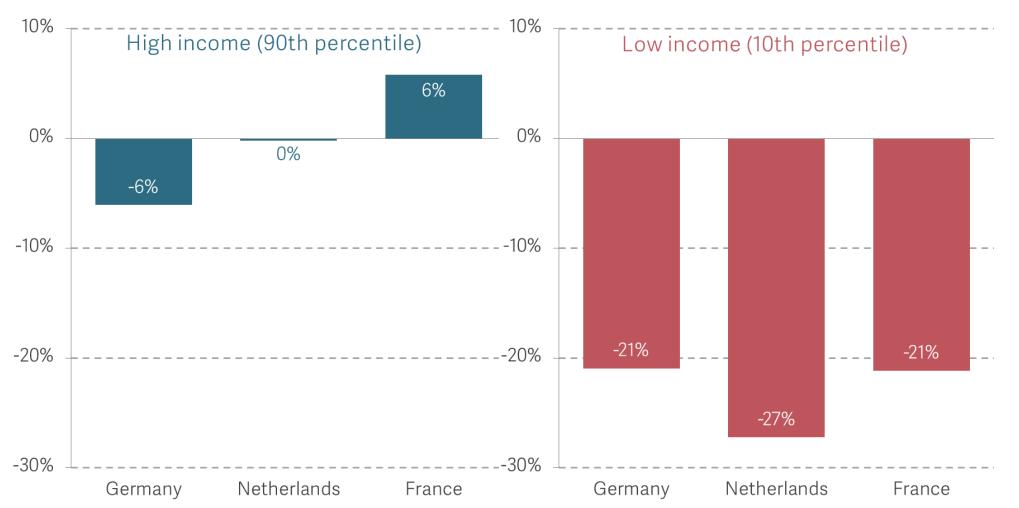
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Context 2: UK is a really bad place to be poor



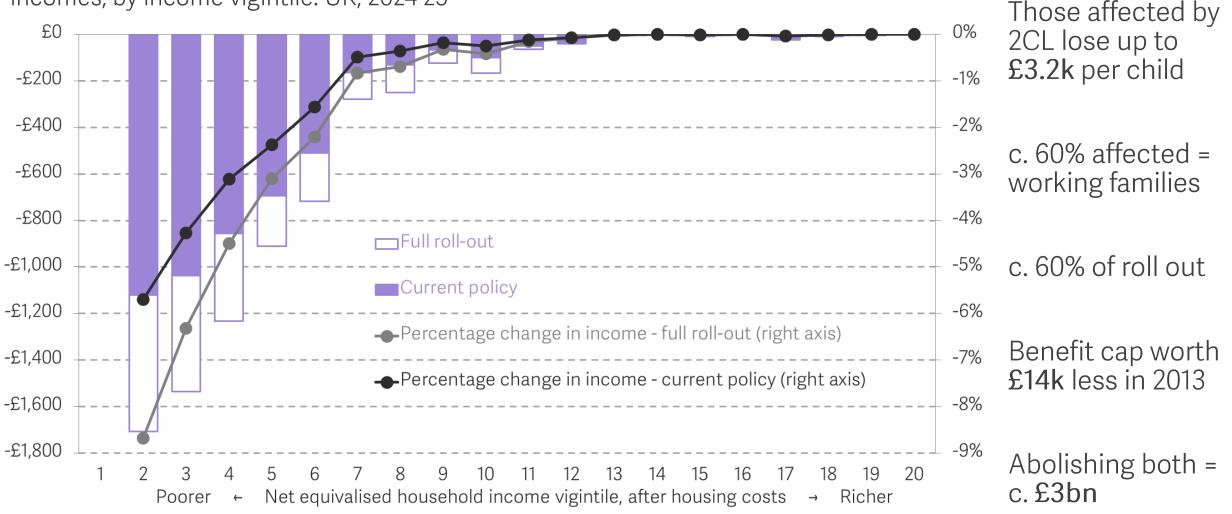
Incomes in the UK compared to Germany, Netherlands and France, at bottom and top of income distribution: 2018



Notes: Difference between UK and selected countries in p10 and p90 household incomes using OECD PPPs for household final expenditure. Source: OECD Income Distribution Database; Eurostat, EU-SILC Distribution of income by quantiles; DWP, Households Below Average Income.

The two-child limit is making poor children far poorer

Impact of the current and a fully rolled out two-child limit on non-pensioner annual household incomes, by income vigintile: UK, 2024-25



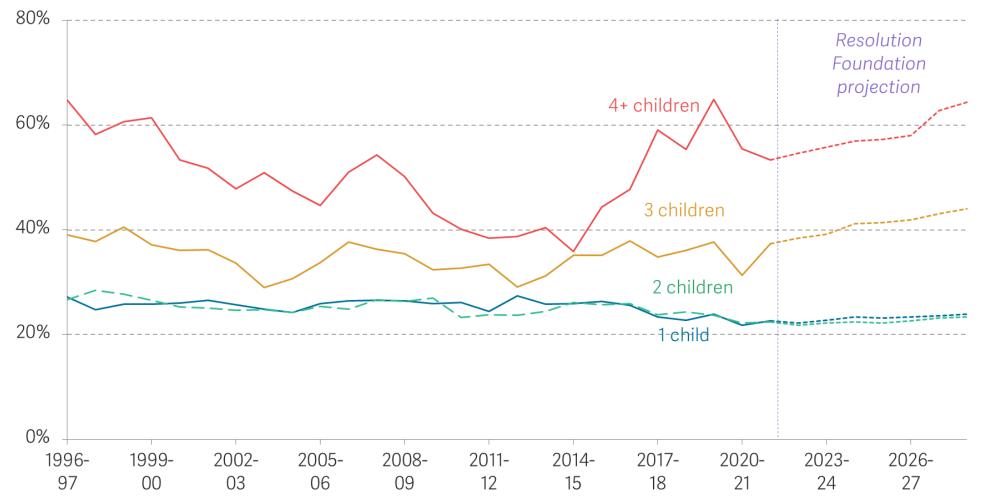
Notes: Counterfactual is if the two-child limit did not exist. The bottom vigintile is excluded from our analysis due to concerns about the reliability of data. Source: Analysis of DWP, Family Resources Survey using the IPPR tax-benefit model.

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Resolution Outlook: projected poverty rates for larger families are shocking ^{Foundation}

Proportion of children living in relative poverty, after housing costs, by number of children in the household: UK



Over **50%** of children in **larger families (3+)** expected to be in poverty by 2028/29

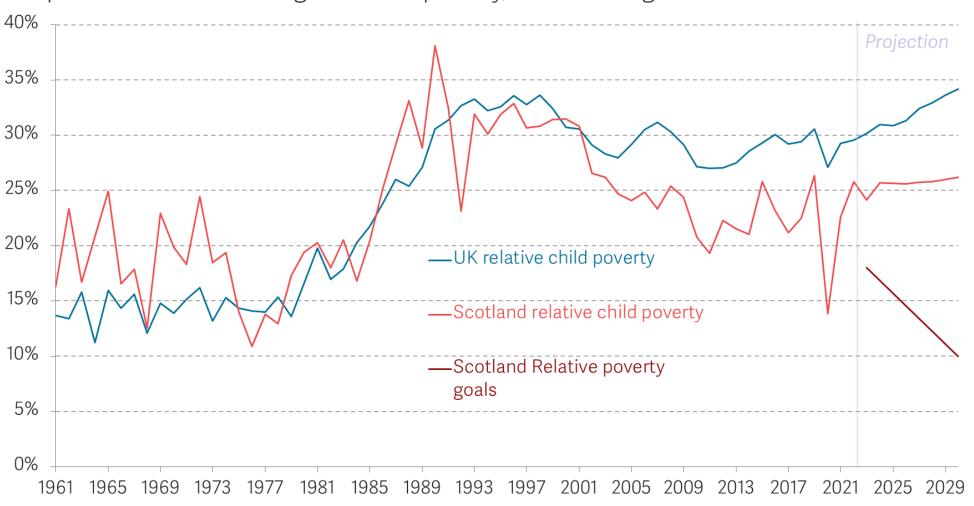
Little change in poverty rates for families with 1-2 kids

Notes: GB before 2002-03.

Source: RF analysis of DWP & IFS, Households Below Average Income; and RF projection including use of the IPPR Tax Benefit Model, ONS data, and OBR forecasts.

5

Scotland has lower levels of child poverty - but is running uphill & not on track to reach its key goals



Proportion of children living in relative poverty, after housing costs: 1961-2030

Notes: RF projections based on The Living Standards Outlook – Summer 2023 Update, September 2023. This does not include the impact of Best Start Grants nor the future extension of universal free school meals to P6 and P7 pupils. Source: RF projections and analysis of DWP, Households Below Average Income; Scottish Government, Tackling child poverty delivery plan - annual progress report, June 2023.

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A plausible RF agenda for transforming poverty & living standards?

Need 'pre' + 're'-distribution – but can be done



vigintile: UK, 2039-40 40% Progressive wages, hours and employment Pre-distribution: NMW at same pace Progressive wages, hours, and employment, plus tax and benefit changes 30% Employment rate+ ---Baseline income growth Working hours+ YP skills+ 20% Social housing+ Benefit measures: 10% earnings

Real change in net equivalised working-age household income (after housing costs) by income

- Uprate benefits with
- End 2CL/ben cap
- Universal CB

18

19

→ Richer

20

Notes: We exclude the bottom 5 per cent due to concerns about the reliability of data for this group. Source: Analysis of DWP, Family Resources Survey, using the IPPR Tax Benefit Model.

6

9

10

Net equivalised household income vigintile, after housing costs

0%

2

Poorer ←



CPAG in Scotland

Gavin Kelly, Chair, Resolution Foundation

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