



The State We're In: Contexts

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Cost of living crisis: extra 1 million UK children set to go hungry



oetween all nations. That's why today the Guardian has joined needs to be done to stop the planet hurtling towards the poin of no return - where climate chaos becomes irreversible. ↔

Tory councils warn Sunak on stark risk of bankruptcy warned over behaviour

12 PAGES OF PUZZLES PULLOUT FREE INSIDE

Ex-prime minister's anger as desperate families plead for help in poverty epidemic



My dating life after divorce



















The Daily Telegraph The biggest fall in living standards on record'









Estimated Deprivation & Hunger in Bristol: September 2022

	Missed a payment on a	Cut back on the amount of hot water, heating or electricity that me or my	Cut back on	Missed meals or
constituency	household bill	household use	food spending	gone without food
Bristol East	10	56	52	14
Bristol North West	9	57	45	13
Bristol South	9	54	48	16
Bristol West	11	50	43	13
Bristol Average	10	54	47	14

The Bristol Quality of Life Survey (2023/24) found that; 34% reduced spending on other essentials due to high energy prices 31% were worried about being able to keep their homes warm in winter 13% money problems stopped them getting involved with their community 9% financial circumstances prevents them from leaving their home 8% suffered from moderate/severe food insecurity in 2022/23 and in 2023/24

Opinium conducted a poll of 10,495 GB adults from 26-30 September 2022 designed to be representative of the national population - https://www.tuc.org.uk/sites/default/files/MRP_Tables.xlsx
Bristol Quality of Life Survey 2023/24 (3,928 Bristol respondents) https://www.bristol.gov.uk/council-and-mayor/statistics-census-

information/quality-of-life-in-bristol

Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty & Human Rights 2019

Although the United Kingdom is the world's fifth largest economy, one fifth of its population (14 million people) live in poverty, and 1.5 million of them experienced destitution in 2017. Policies of austerity introduced in 2010 continue largely unabated, despite the tragic social consequences. Close to 40 per cent of children are predicted to be living in poverty by 2021. Food banks have proliferated; homelessness and rough sleeping have increased greatly; tens of thousands of poor families must live in accommodation far from their schools, jobs and community networks; life expectancy is falling for certain groups; and the legal aid system has been decimated.

The bottom line is that much of the glue that has held British society together since the Second World War has been deliberately removed and replaced with a harsh and uncaring ethos. A booming economy, high employment and a budget surplus have not reversed austerity, a policy pursued more as an ideological than an economic agenda."

Source: https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G19/112/13/PDF/G1911213.pdf?OpenElement

Department of Work & Pensions Fact Check on the UN Special Rapporteur's Report

"We did a fact check of the special rapporteur's report. He made a lot of good points, it was factually correct...in terms of the facts, in terms of austerity, and cuts to local government funding, in terms of the reliance that we have on the labour market and the risk that we have if there was a recession, all of those things were really good points that we have taken on board, we should take on board."

Donna Ward, DWP's Policy Director for Children, Families and Disadvantage evidence to the Work and Pensions Select Committee 12/6/2019 – 10:13am https://www.parliamentlive.tv/Event/Index/dc8af560-fd77-4196-922b-a80731799097

In November 2023, Olivier De Schutter, the UN's special rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights said;

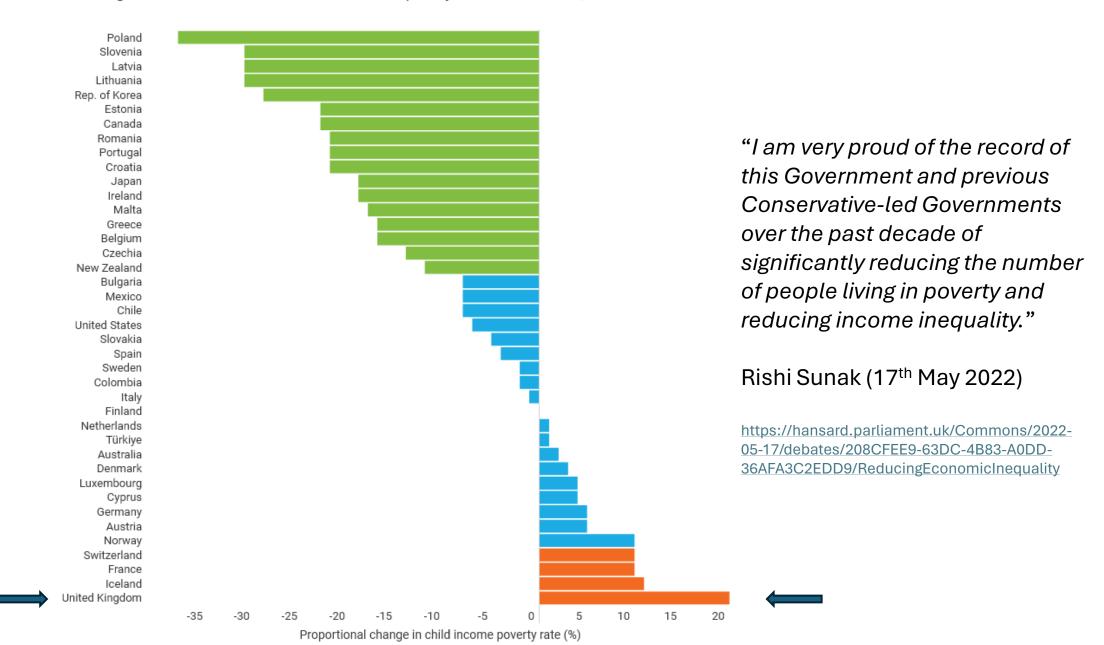
"Things have got worse."

Source:

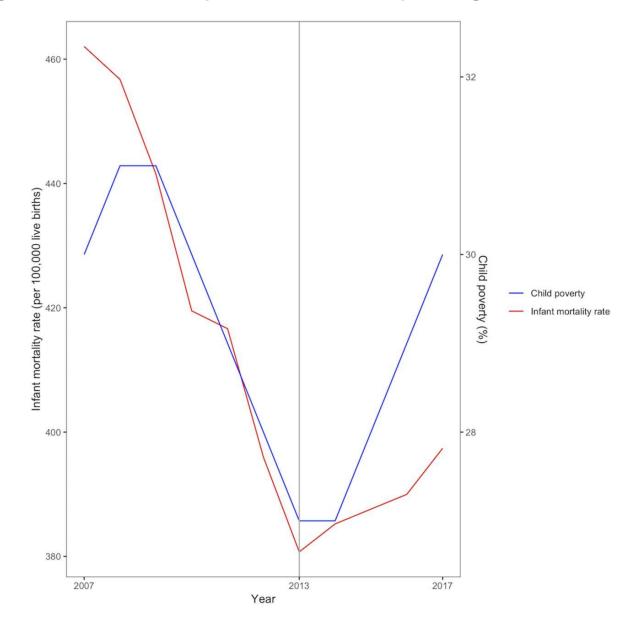
https://www.theguardian.com/society/2023/nov/05/uk-poverty-levels-simply-not-acceptable-says-un-envoy-olivier-de-schutter

Change in child income poverty rates

Percentage of reductions and increases in child income poverty rates in 39 countries, 2014–2021.

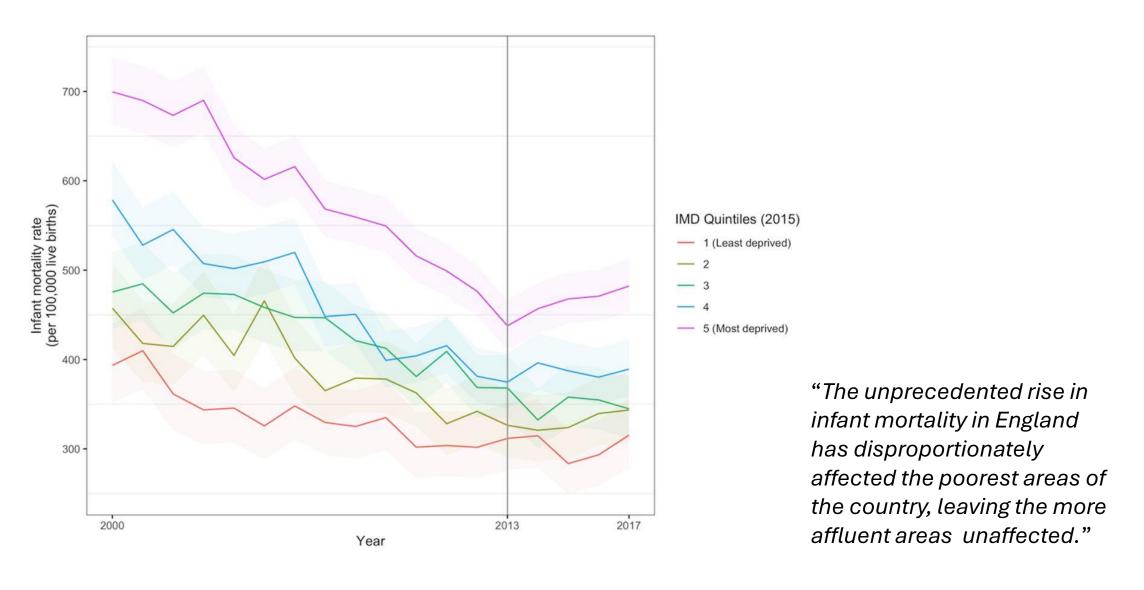


Change in Infant Mortality and Child Poverty in England, 2007 to 2017



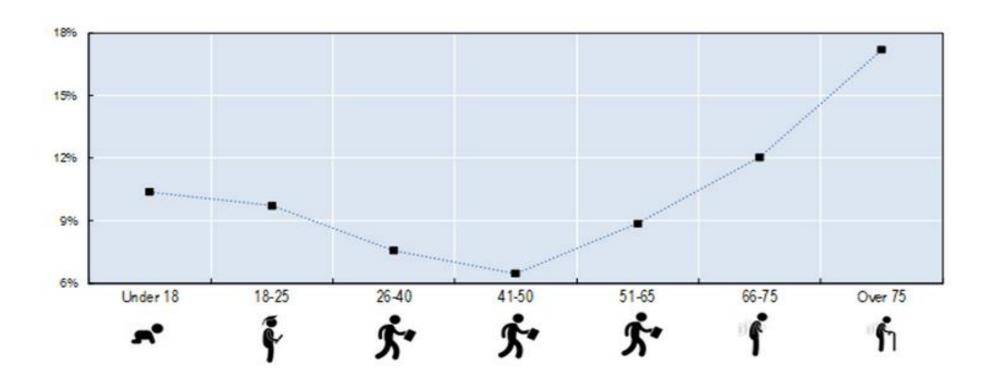
Taylor-Robinson et al (2019) Assessing the impact of rising child poverty on the unprecedented rise in infant mortality in England, 2000–2017. *BMJ Open*; 9:e029424. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2019-029424

Infant mortality trend by deprivation quintile of local authority district, 2000–2017



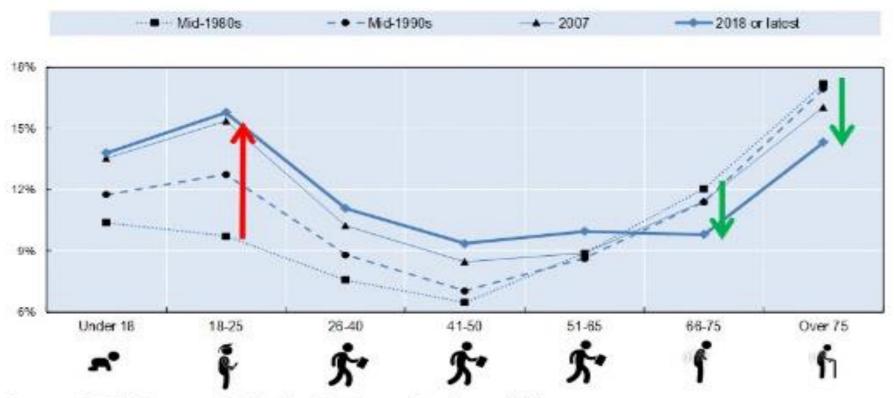
Taylor-Robinson et al (2019) Assessing the impact of rising child poverty on the unprecedented rise in infant mortality in England, 2000–2017. *BMJ Open*; 9:e029424. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2019-029424

Income Poverty Rates by Age Group in OECD Countries in the mid-1980s



In the mid-1980s, older people were on average more likely to be poor than children or people of working age.

Changes in Income Poverty Rates by Age Group in OECD Countries 1980s to 2018



Source: OECD Income Distribution Database (http://oe.cd/idd).

Poverty amongst older people has declined and child and working age poverty has increased over the past 40 years. This long term trend accelerated considerable after the 2008 financial crisis in OECD countries.

Earnings Growth in 2010s was the lowest since the Napoleonic Wars

Earnings growth between decades

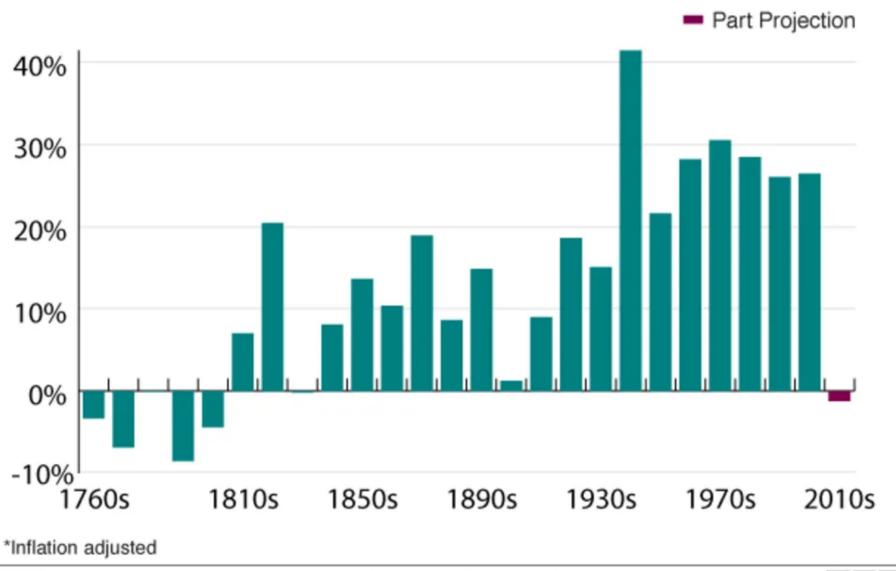
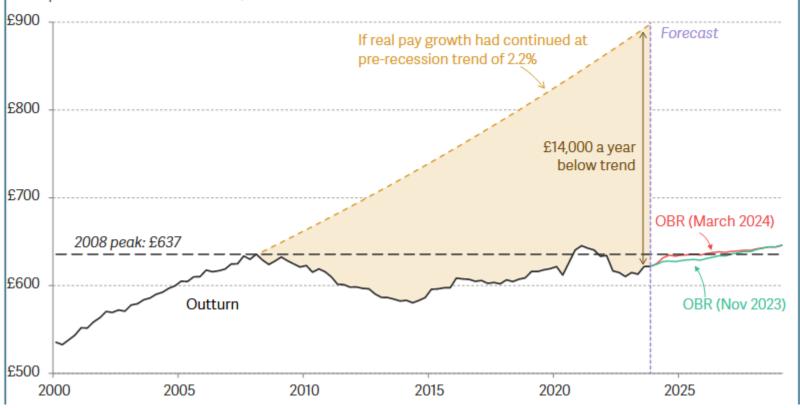


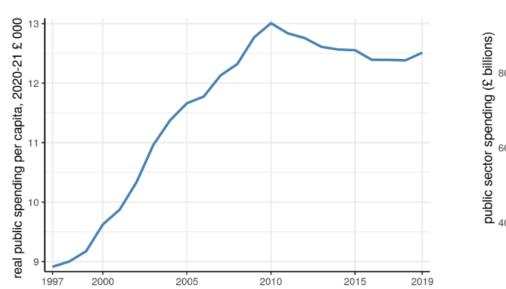


FIGURE 4: Lower inflation means the real wage outlook has improved, but it will still take until 2026 for real wages return to their 2008 level

Real average weekly earnings, outturn, successive OBR forecasts, and extrapolation of pre-recession trend: GB/UK



The £540 Billion Pound UK Austerity Spending Cuts: 2010-2019



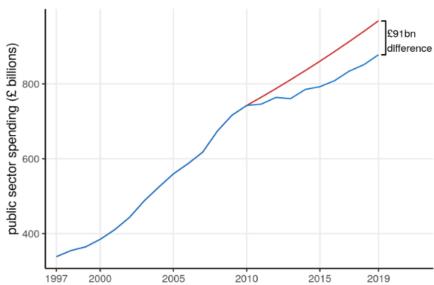


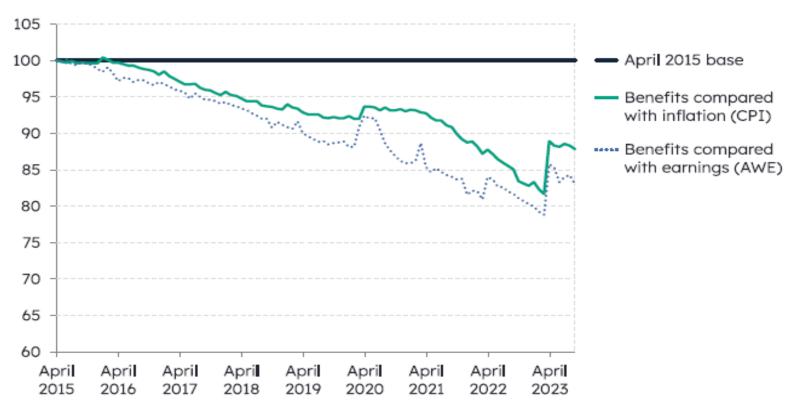
Figure 3. Government current spending per person, £000s in 2020-21 prices.

Figure 13: Public sector spending counterfactual (actual in blue; 3% growth balanced budget scenario in red).

The cost of austerity spending cuts in public spending growth, came to £91bn of lost public expenditure in the final year of the austerity programme, or £540bn over 2010-19.

Between April 2015 (the last year before the benefits freeze) and the start of the Covid-19 pandemic, the value of benefits consistently declined. Although it increased when inflation and earnings fell at the start of the pandemic and the benefits freeze ended in 2020, it remains below pre-pandemic levels

Ratio of benefits to earnings or inflation



Source: DWP abstract of statistics and ONS inflation and wage data

United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Report on the UK, 2017

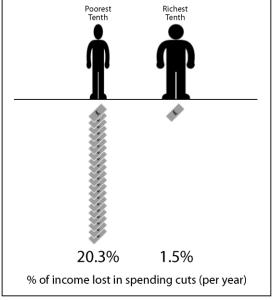
"the Committee considers that there is reliable evidence that the threshold of grave or systematic violations of the rights of persons with disabilities has been crossed"

This was due to austerity measures implemented by the UK Government

2% of the population - the people with the greatest needs - will bear the burden of 25% of all the cuts'

Source: Duffy, S. (2014) A Fair Society? How the Cuts Target Disabled People. Sheffield, Centre for Welfare Reform. http://www.centreforwelfarereform.org/uploa ds/attachment/354/a-fair-society.pdf

Figure 22. The effect of spending cuts on people in Britain, 2010-2016



Source: Oxfam (2012, p.24) The Perfect Storm: Economic stagnation, the rising cost of living, public spending cuts, and the impact on UK poverty, Oxford: Oxfam.

The UN asked the UK Government to report on the implementation of its 2017 recommendations in August 2023. The UK Government refused to attend the meeting and eventually reported in March 2024

Alexandra Gowlland (Deputy Director Disability Unit, Cabinet Office) said that the government is committed the "transforming the benefits system" by:

- 'Focusing on what disabled people can do, not what they can't'.
- "Stepping up employment support".
- Ensuring disabled people can "access the right support [from the DWP] at the right time".

The UN committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities members stated:

"We find a pervasive framework and rhetoric that devalues disabled people and undermines their human dignity. Reforms within social welfare benefits are premised on a notion that disabled people are undeserving and skiving off and defrauding the system. This has resulted in hate speech and hostility towards disabled people."

Rosemary Kayess, (Vice-chair, UN Committee on the Rights of Disabled People -18th March 2024; Source: 710th meeting, 30th Session CRPD - https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k1s/k1svtljvtr (47min 10 sec)

"we have heard numerous reports of persons with disabilities facing intolerable situations, even death, when trying to comply with the eligibility requirements of the UK government's benefit regimes, work capability assessments and programmes administering support for independent living within the community." Professor Laverne Jacobs (UN CRPD member) (710th meeting, 30th Session CRPD - https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k1s/k1svtljvtr (50min 15 sec)

Zero Covid is good for health and the economy

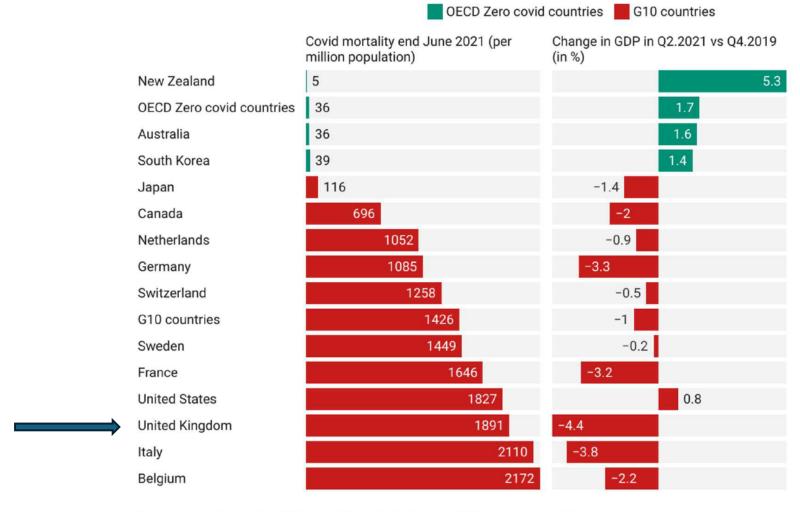
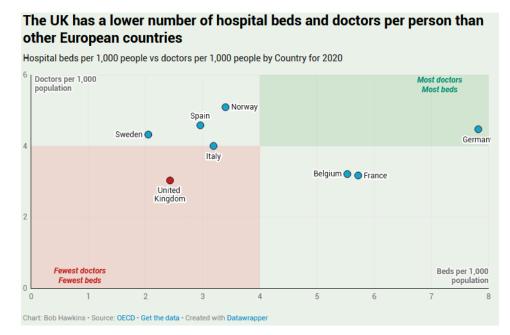
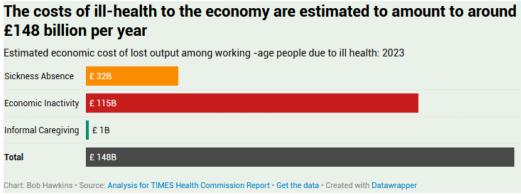


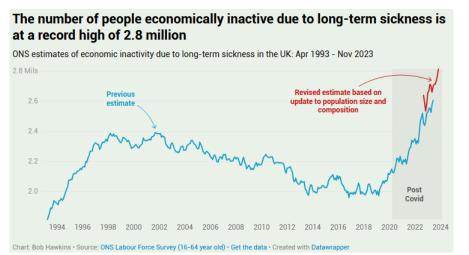
Chart: Institut économique Molinari with OurWorldInData & OECD • Created with Datawrapper

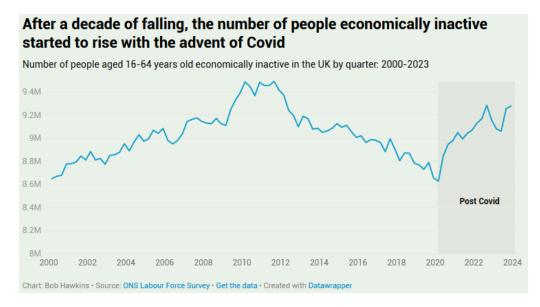
Source: Philippe, C. & Marques, N. (2021) *The Zero Covid strategy continues to protect people, economies and freedoms more effectively*. Institut Économique Molinari | World Health Network. https://www.institutmolinari.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/zero-covid-whn-sept2021.pdf

The Economic Effects of Austerity and the COVID Pandemic on the UK





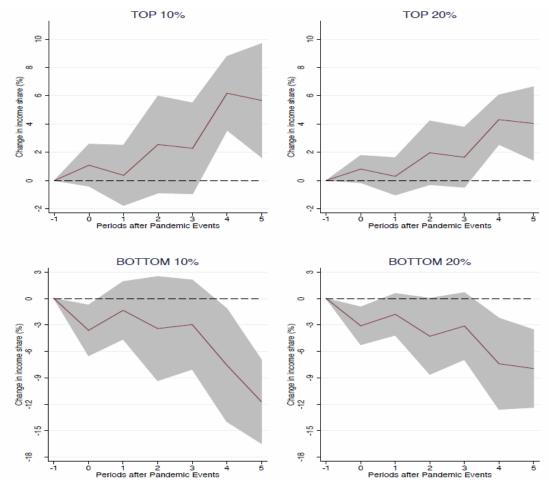




Pandemics have always done greater harm to poor and vulnerable people and resulted in increases in poverty and inequality

Average impact of the last five epidemics on Inequality: Income shares of the richest and poorest in 64 Countries

(SARS in 2003, H1N1 in 2009, MERS in 2012, Ebola in 2014 and Zika in 2016)

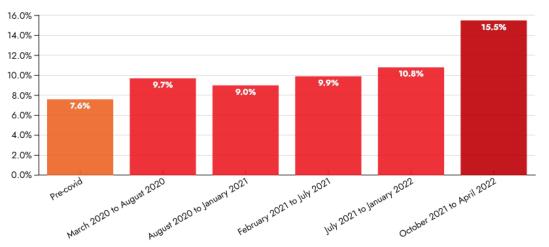


'Periods' are years before & after the epidemic

Source: Furceri et al, (2020) Will Covid-19 affect inequality? Evidence from past pandemics. Covid Economics, 12, 138-157

Food Insecurity in the UK has doubled since 2018

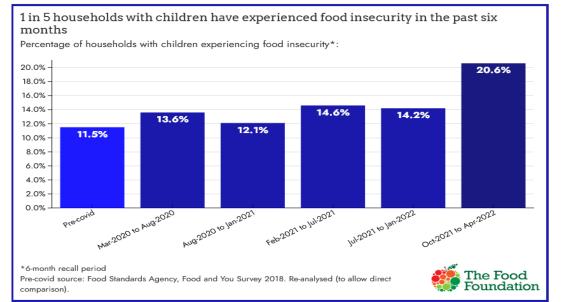
Percentage of households experiencing food insecurity*:



In January 2024, 15% of households experienced Food Insecurity

Pre-covid source: Food Standards Agency, Food and You Survey 2018. Re-analysed to allow direct comparison.



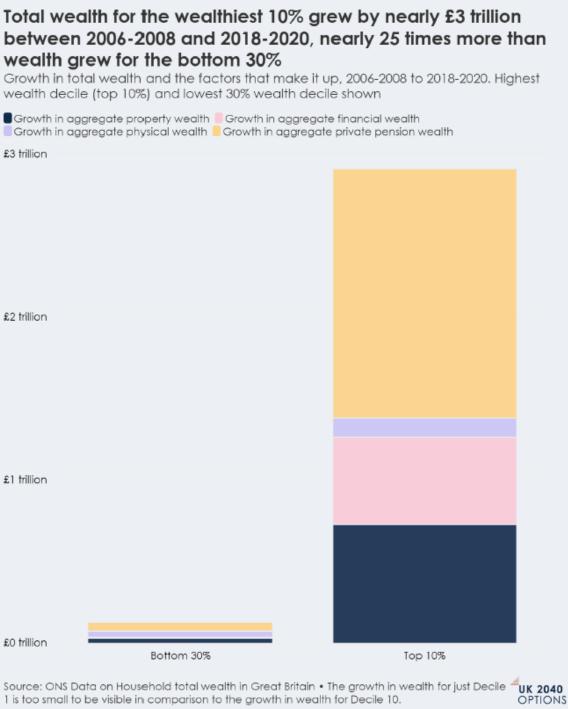


In January 2024, 20% of households with children experienced Food Insecurity

https://foodfoundation.org.uk/initiatives/food-insecurity-tracking#tabs/Round-14

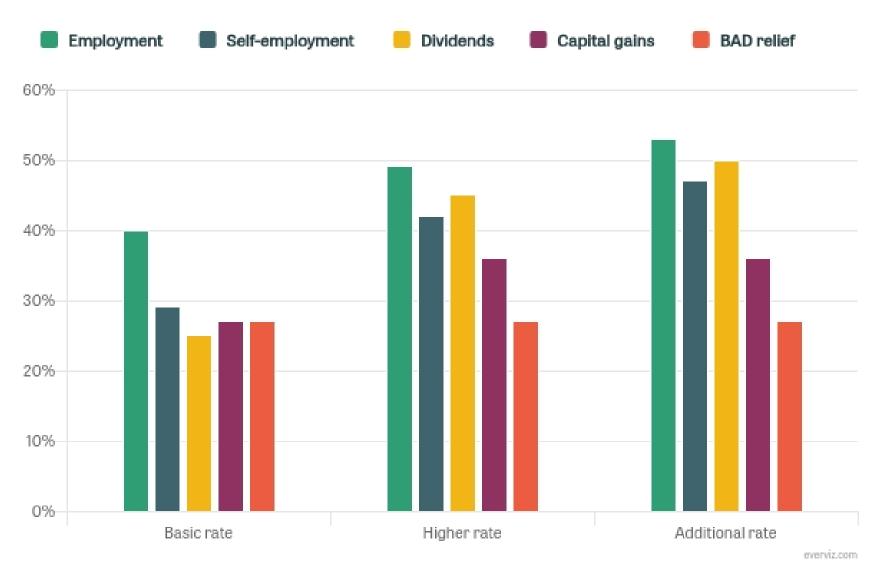
^{*}Food insecurity during the pandemic (6-month recall period) compared with pre-Covid (12-month recall period).

The Growth of Wealth **Inequality in the UK:** 2006/08 to 2018/20

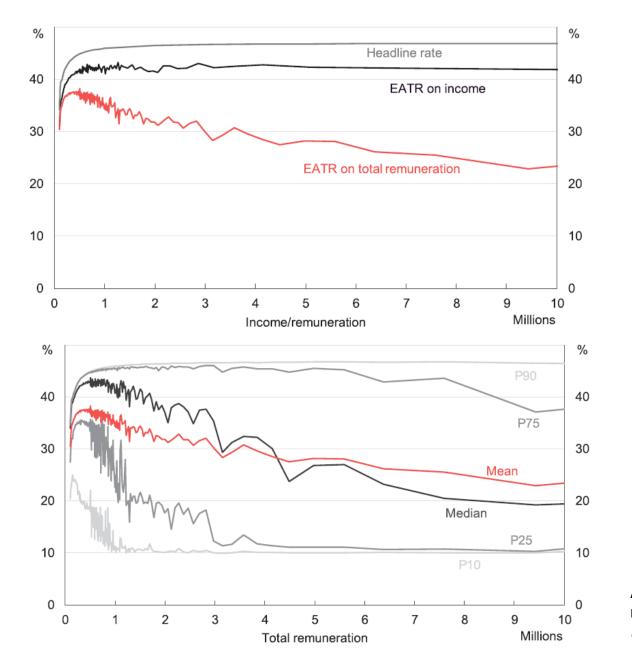


Source: ONS Data on Household total wealth in Great Britain • The growth in wealth for just Decile

Overall marginal tax rates, by income type, 2021-22



Average Effective Annual Tax Rate in 2018 of People in the UK with Income and Renumeration of over £100,000

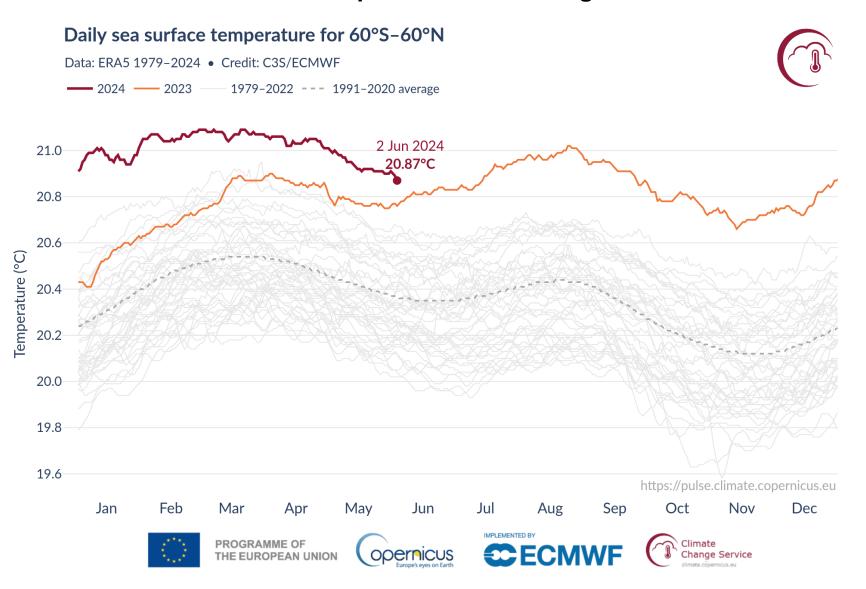


In 2018, Individuals earning over £100,000 collectively earn over £200 billion. If they paid the headline tax rate that currently applies to earnings from employment (i.e. 47 per cent) across all forms of taxable income, this would raise up to £23 billion

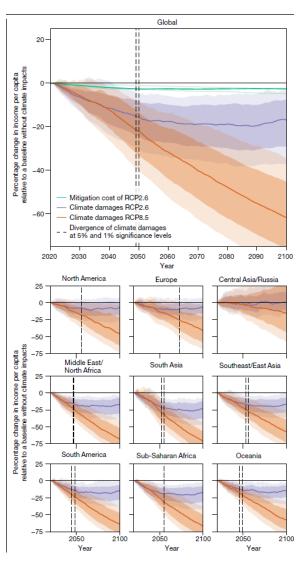
The last Chancellor to raise the tax rate on capital gains to the same level as earned income was Nigel Lawson in 1988

Advani, Hughson & Summers (2023) How much tax do the rich really pay? Evidence from the UK, *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, 39, 3, 406–437, https://doi.org/10.1093/oxrep/grad032

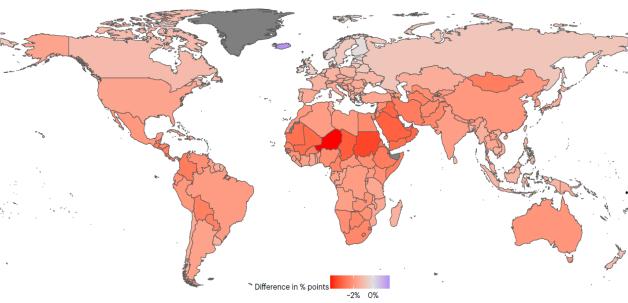
The Sea Surface Temperature in January 2024 was 1.52°C above the 1850-1900 pre-industrial average



Estimated reduction in income per capita due to Climate Change



Estimated reduction in GDP from + 3°C global warming



Sources:

Kotz et al (2024) The economic commitment of climate change. *Nature* 628, 551–557 Waidelich et al (2024) Climate damage projections beyond annual temperature. *Nature Climate Change* https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-024-01990-8

Redistribution is the only Solution to Child Poverty

The economics are very simple and are entirely concerned with redistribution – where sufficient resources are redistributed from adults to children there is no child poverty; where insufficient resources are redistributed from adults to children child poverty is inevitable

Children cannot and should not do paid work to generate the resources they need to escape from poverty. This is the job of adults.

Children should be spending their time playing and learning not working at paid labour.