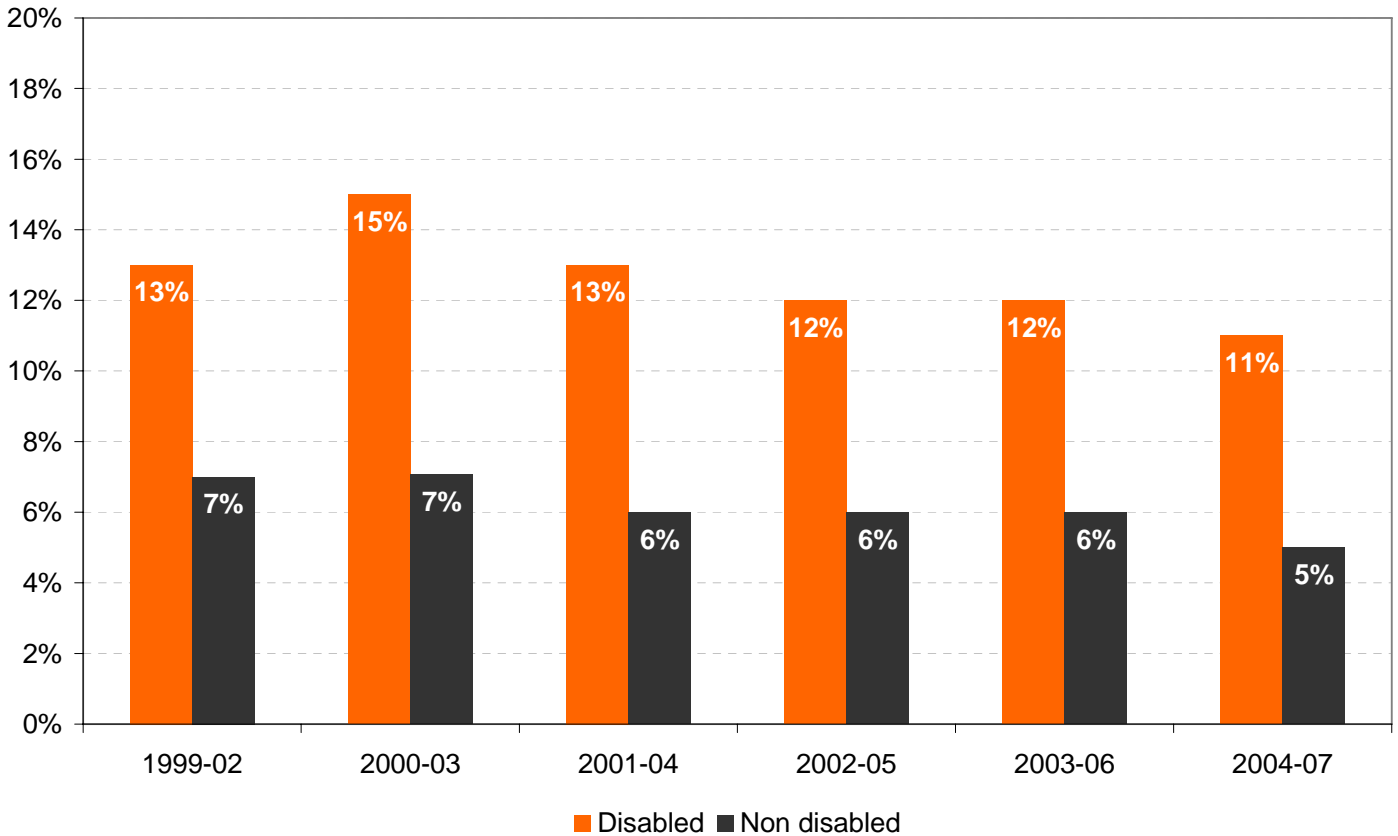


C5 – Adults living in persistent poverty

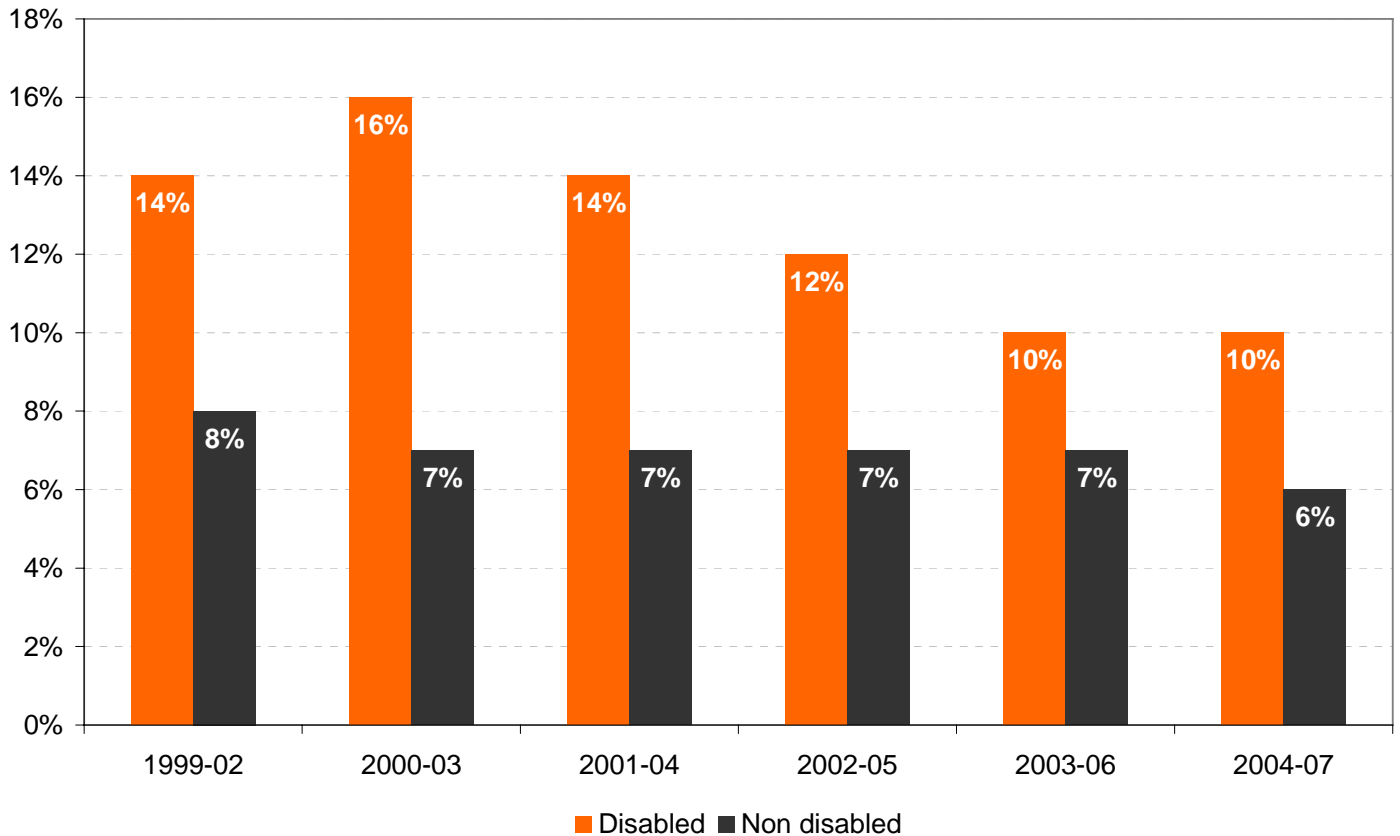
Baseline and Trends: Baseline year – 2002-05. Figures from 2004-07 show that disabled adults are more likely to live in persistent poverty than non disabled adults. Before housing costs, figures from 2004-07 state 11 per cent of disabled adults were living in persistent poverty, compared to 5 per cent of non disabled adults. After housing costs, 10 per cent of disabled adults were living in persistent poverty, compared to 6 per cent of non disabled adults.

On a before housing cost basis, the proportions of both disabled and non disabled adults living in persistent poverty have not changed since the baseline. Also, on an after housing cost basis, the proportion of non disabled adults also has not changed since the baseline. However, on an after housing cost basis, data is moving in the right direction for disabled adults; the proportions of disabled adults living in persistent poverty has decreased since the baseline from 12 per cent to 10 per cent of disabled adults. Our current significance testing methodology does not cover this type of statistic.

Adults living in persistent poverty before housing costs



Adults living in persistent poverty after housing costs



Definition: A disabled adult is defined as someone aged over 18 or over 16 if not in full time education, whose work, or amount of work that he/she is able to do, is limited by his/her health condition(s). For the purpose of creating the persistent poverty indicator, an individual is characterised as disabled if he/she has had a disability in any of the 4 years considered. Low-income is defined in terms of threshold of median income, specifically 60% of median income, and is based on the median of the survey year in question. Persistent low-income is defined by spending 3 or more years, out of any 4-year period, in a household with below 60% of median income. Data covers Great Britain.

Data Source: British Household Panel Survey