ACTUAL REALITY of Economic INEQUALITY

WEALTH for the TOP 10% is 295 TIMES higher than the BOTTOM 10%. In 2010-12 it was 160 TIMES higher.

A  TOP 10%
B  BOTTOM 10%

*WEALTH includes financial, property, physical and pension WEALTH.

https://www.trustforlondon.org.uk/data/wealth-distribution/
ACTUAL REALITY of London’s WEALTH

The BOTTOM HALF of London’s population own 5.3% of its total WEALTH. In contrast, the TOP 10% own 52.1%.

'A WEALTH includes financial, property, physical and pension WEALTH. In 2017, London’s total WEALTH was £1.8 TRILLION.

SOURCE [https://www.trustforlondon.org.uk/data/wealth-distribution/]
In 2017, average UK weekly EARNINGS were:

- 10% made above £1,092.40
- 20% made above £846.10
- 30% made above £720.80
- 40% made above £628.70
- 50% made above £550.40
- 60% made above £484.80
- 70% made above £428.60
- 80% made above £372.80
- 90% made above £319.70

'EARNINGS measures gross weekly pay of male and female full-time workers. Full-time means working 35 HOURS or more per week. From April 2017 to March 2018 the national minimum wage for a worker 25 years and older was £7.50.

As of Spring 2016, 1,668* homeless households living in temporary housing were moved outside of the Borough of Kensington and Chelsea by the council. In contrast, 1,857** private dwellings were left vacant in the borough as of July 2017.

A 1,668 homeless households living in temporary housing
B 1,857 private dwellings left vacant


From 2015-2016, average annual INCOME in the UK was:

A £114,000 for the TOP 1% of people
B £62,720 for the TOP 10% of people
C £15,390 for the BOTTOM 50% of people
D £11,600 for the BOTTOM 10% of people

Data from 2000-2001 shows INCOME for the TOP 1% drastically increase after 2015.

From 2000-2001, average annual INCOME in the UK was:
£71,000 for TOP 1% of people
£39,760 for the TOP 10% of people
£8,602 for the BOTTOM 50% of people
£5,480 for the BOTTOM 10% of people

*INCOME shown based on total INCOME after tax and only represents reported INCOME.

Unite the Union Hotel Workers' Branch surveyed union members and found the following statistics concerning their working conditions:

**HOTEL WORKERS: Housekeeping Staff**

1A  90% have constant pain caused by their job
1B  88% have neck pain
1C  84% have back pain
1D  82% know of co-workers who suffer the same pain
1E  70% take painkillers on a daily basis
1F  64% have shoulder pain

**HOTEL WORKERS: Front of House Staff**

3A  53% frequently miss meal and rest breaks due to workload and staff shortages
3B  47% of front of house staff frequently start early for no extra pay
3C  36% are currently owed money for hours worked
3D  33% of front of house staff frequently finish later than official finish times without extra pay

ACTUAL REALITY of London’s HOTEL WORKERS

Unite the Union Hotel Workers’ Branch surveyed union members and found the following statistics concerning their working conditions:

2A 78% receive no enhanced pay for extra hours worked — i.e. single time pay
2B 71% do not know how their tips are calculated and what percentage they get
2C 57% believe they are owed unpaid wages for hours worked
2D 45% frequently miss rest and meal breaks due to understaffing or high workload
2E 41% frequently finish late without being paid extra

2F 33% frequently start work early without being paid extra
2G 30% are only sometimes paid
2H 26% are never paid what is agreed in their contract for overtime


HOTEL WORKERS: Waiting Staff
Unite the Union Hotel Workers' Branch surveyed union members and found the following statistics concerning their working conditions:

4A 78% have had an accident or 'near miss' at work due to feeling overtired
4B 69% believe their long hours impact their health
4C 56% take painkillers to see them through their shift
4D 54% are regularly expected to work through their breaks
4E 51% finish work after their official finish time for no extra pay
4F 51% are suffering depression due to overwork
4G 48% drink energy drinks to see them through their shift
4H 47% start work before their official start time for no extra pay
4I 44% work an average of 48-60 HOURS each week
4J 41% take other stimulants to see them through their shift
4K 27% drink alcohol to see them through their shift
4L 14% work OVER 60 HOURS each week

The Voice of Domestic Workers surveyed 100 DOMESTIC EMPLOYEES in London and found the following statistics concerning their working conditions:

A 49% are expected to work 50 HOURS or more per week
B 48.5% of those surveyed do not have their own bedroom in the house
C 43% have experienced verbal or physical abuse at work
D 40% do not have enough food to eat

E 25% do not have an employment contract
F 20% of those who responded to the question about abuse report being sexually harassed

ACTUAL REALITY of Hunger in the UK

Between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018, the Trussell Trust food bank network distributed 1,332,952 three-day emergency food supplies to people in the UK in crisis. This is a 13% increase on the previous year.

The number of three-day emergency food supplies given out by the Trussell Trust food bank network:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>913,138 in 2013-2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>1,084,604 in 2014-2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1,109,954 in 2015-2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>1,182,954 in 2016-2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>1,332,952 in 2017-2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disabled People Against Cuts with Reclaiming Our Futures Alliance has calculated the number of individuals affected by AUSTERITY* measures that limit funding to social welfare benefits:

A 3.7 MILLION people affected by 1% cap on benefit rises (£9 BILLION lost)
B 1.38 MILLION people affected by localisation and 10% cut for council tax benefits (£594.8 MILLION lost)
C 1 MILLION people affected by the freezing of Child Benefit (£1.7 BILLION lost)
D 827,000 people affected by changes to Local Housing Allowance (£2.43 BILLION lost)
E 700,000 people affected by the limitation of Work Related Activity Group (WRAG) (£4.4 BILLION lost)
F 608,000 people affected by cuts to Incapacity Benefit (£5.6 BILLION lost)
G 545,300 people affected by uprating and cuts to tax credits: (£370 MILLION lost)
H 475,900 people affected by 1% cap on various benefits and tax credits (£457 MILLION lost)
I 446,000 people affected by changes to Universal Credit (£2.62 BILLION lost)
J 420,000 people affected by the Bedroom Tax (£1.1 BILLION lost)
K 142,000 people affected by overall Benefit Cap (£2 BILLION lost)
L 21,000 people affected by the abolition of the Independent Living Fund (£1.2 BILLION lost)

*AUSTERITY here refers to economic conditions created by government measures to reduce public spending in the UK since 2008.