

ለርዕዛለ ደዩለቸኛ of Economic *INEQUALITY*

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



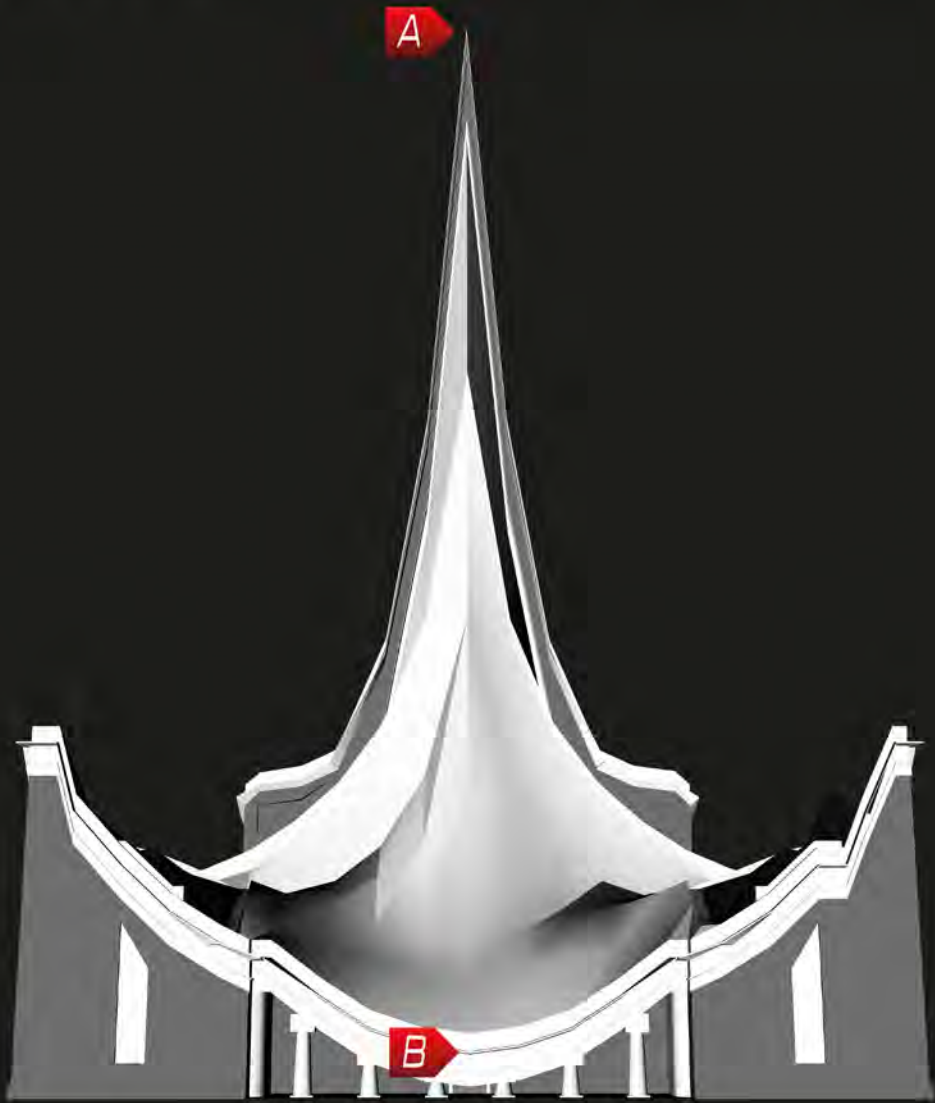
- A **TOP 10%**
- B **BOTTOM 10%**

'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**.¹ In contrast, the **TOP 10%** own **52.1%**.



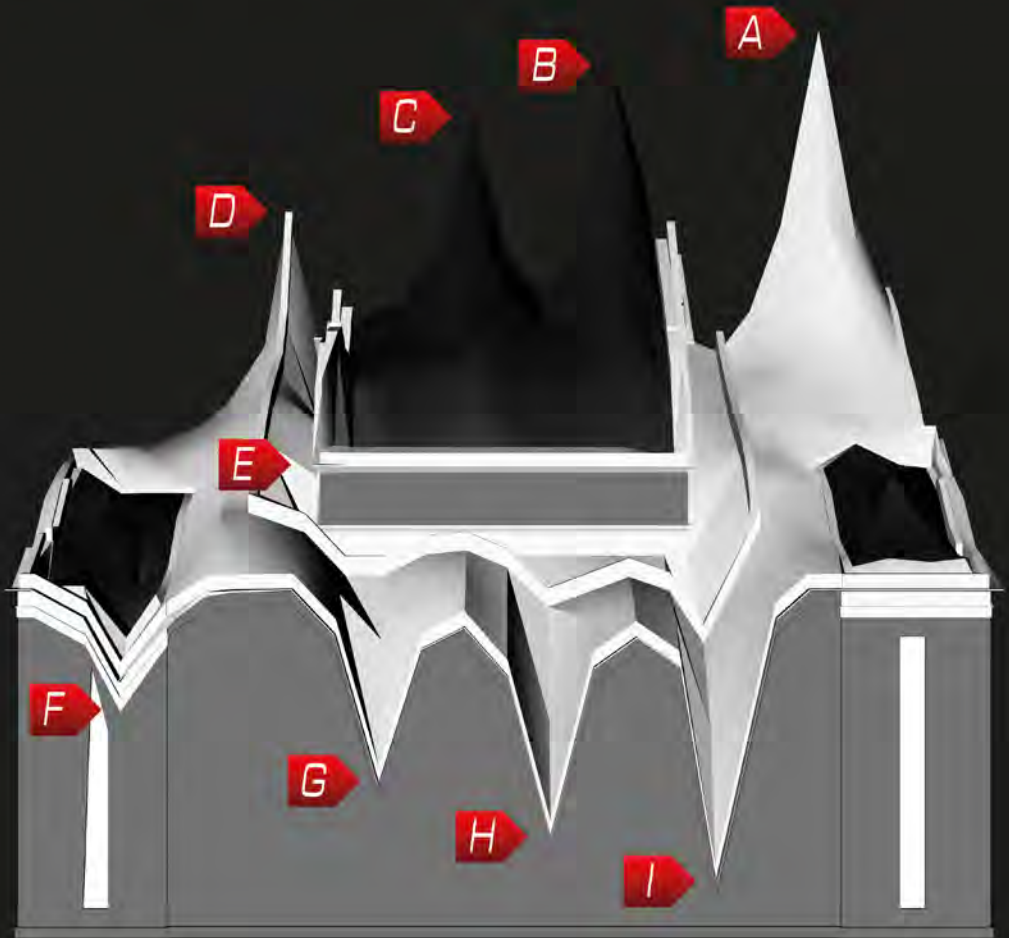
- A **TOP 10%**
- B **BOTTOM 50%**

¹WEALTH 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/>]

ACTUAL REALITY of Weekly EARNINGS

In 2017, average UK weekly EARNINGS* were:



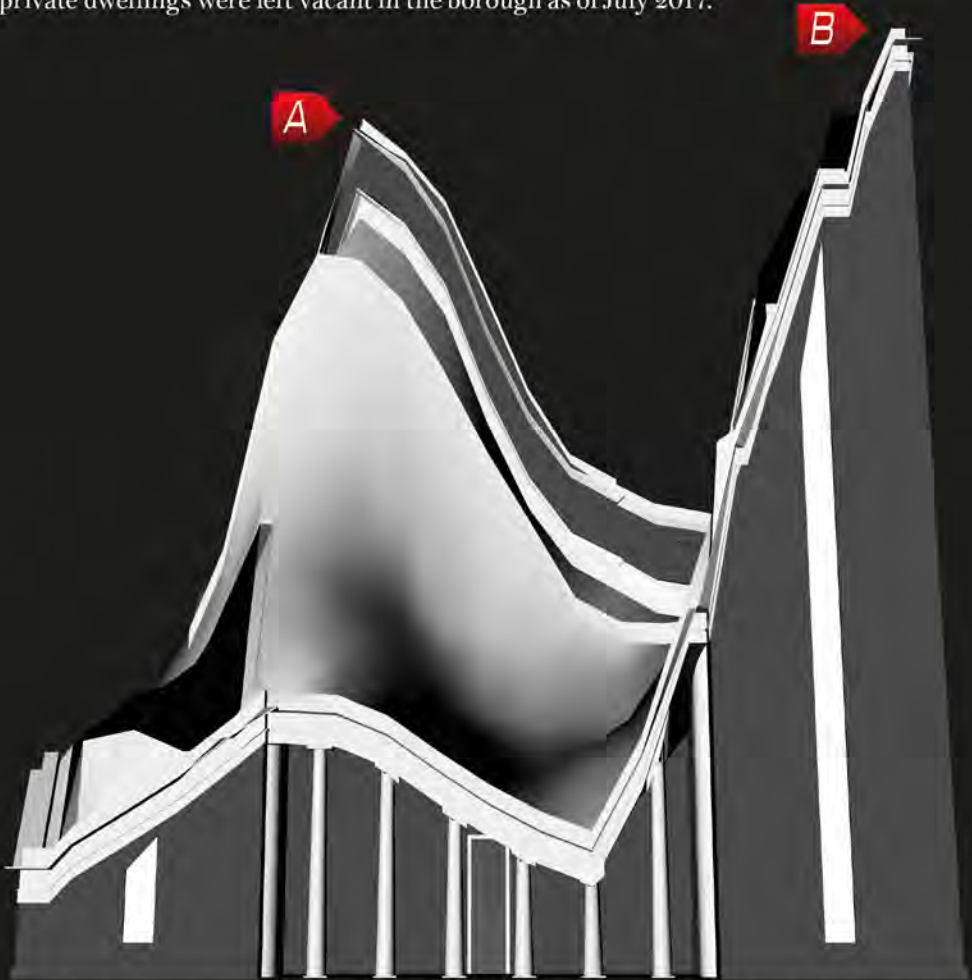
- A 10% made above **£1,092.40**
- B 20% made above **£846.10**
- C 30% made above **£720.80**
- D 40% made above **£628.70**
- E 50% made above **£550.40**
- F 60% made above **£484.80**
- G 70% made above **£428.60**
- H 80% made above **£372.80**
- I 90% made above **£319.70**

*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**.

SOURCE [<https://architectsfor-social-housing.wpcomstaging.com/2017/07/21/the-truth-about-gren-fell-tower-a-report-by-architects-for-social-housing/>]

ACTUAL REALITY of Social HOUSING

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

ARCHITECTS FOR SOCIAL HOUSING using data courtesy of Guardian News & Media Ltd (2017). *Grenfell borough had worst record for local housing of homeless before fire.* SOURCE [https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2017/jul/08/kensington-chelsea-worst-housing-record-before-grenfell?CMP=Share_iOSApp_Other].

ARCHITECTS FOR SOCIAL HOUSING using data collected by WHO OWNS ENGLAND (2018). *The Truth About Grenfell Tower.* SOURCE [<https://architectsfor-social-housing.wpcomstaging.com/2017/07/21/the-truth-about-grenfell-tower-a-report-by-architects-for-social-housing/>].

ACTUAL REALITY of UK INCOME

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:

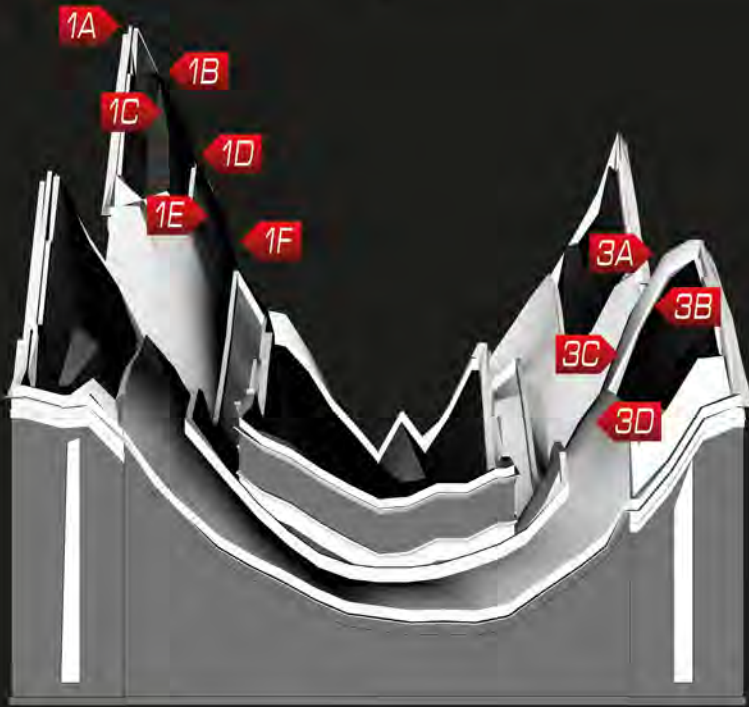
- £71,000 for **TOP 1%** of people
- £39,760 for the **TOP 10%** of people
- £8,602 for the **BOTTOM 50%** of people
- £5,480 for the **BOTTOM 10%** of people

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

SOURCE [<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/percentile-points-from-1-to-99-for-total-income-before-and-after-tax>]

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:



HOTEL WORKERS: Housekeeping Staff

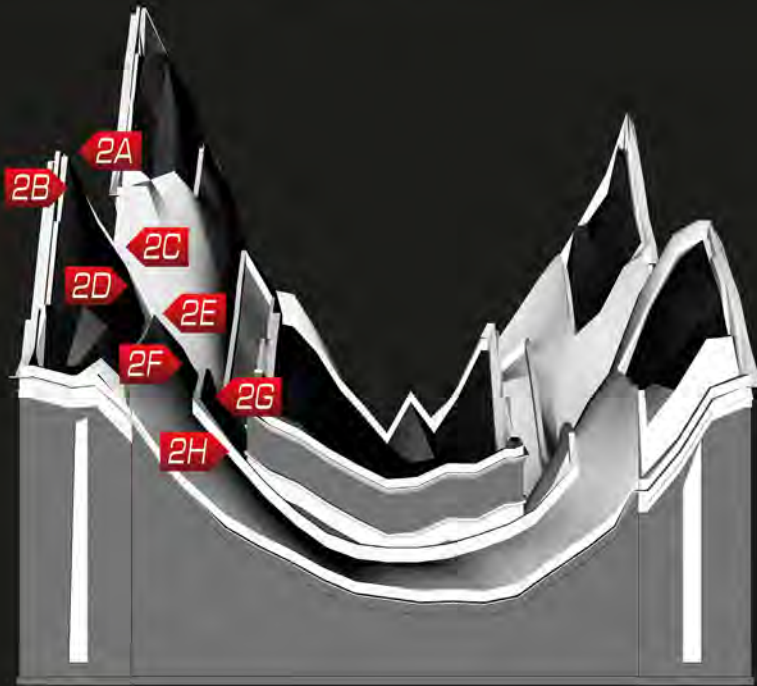
- 1A **90%** have constant pain caused by their job
- 1B **88%** have neck pain
- 1C **84%** have back pain
- 1D **82%** know of co-workers who suffer the same pain
- 1E **70%** take painkillers on a daily basis
- 1F **64%** have shoulder pain

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:



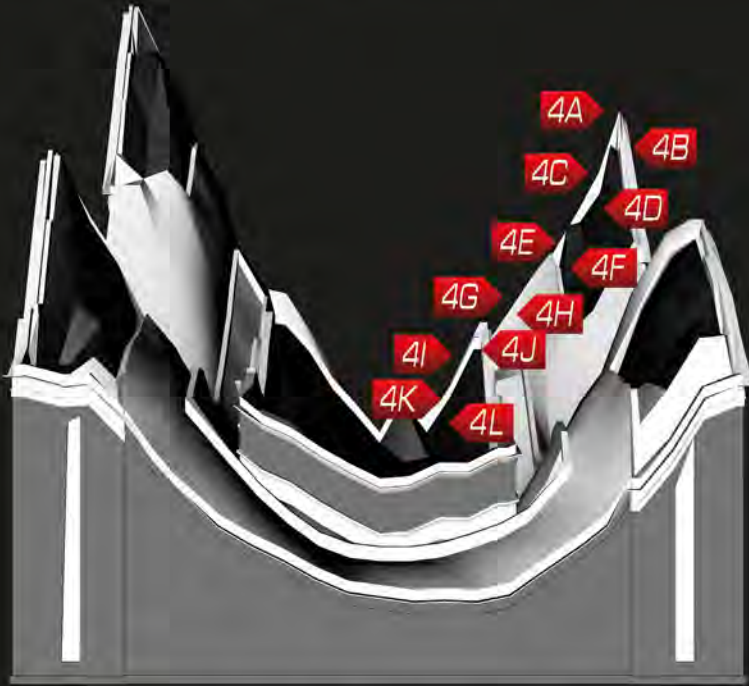
HOTEL WORKERS: Waiting Staff

2A	78% receive no enhanced pay for extra hours worked — i.e single time pay	2F	33% frequently start work early without being paid extra
2B	71% do not know how their tips are calculated and what percentage they get	2G	30% are only sometimes paid
2C	57% believe they are owed unpaid wages for hours worked	2H	26% are never paid what is agreed in their contract for overtime
2D	45% frequently miss rest and meal breaks due to understaffing or high workload		
2E	41% frequently finish late without being paid extra		

UNITETHEUNION Hotel Workers' Branch (2016). *Unethical London*. SOURCE London: Unite the Union, pp.6, 8, 11-12. [Accessed 18 July 2018].

ለጥዕላዊ ደረጃዎች የ London's HOTEL WORKERS

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



HOTEL WORKERS: Kitchen Staff and Chefs

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

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



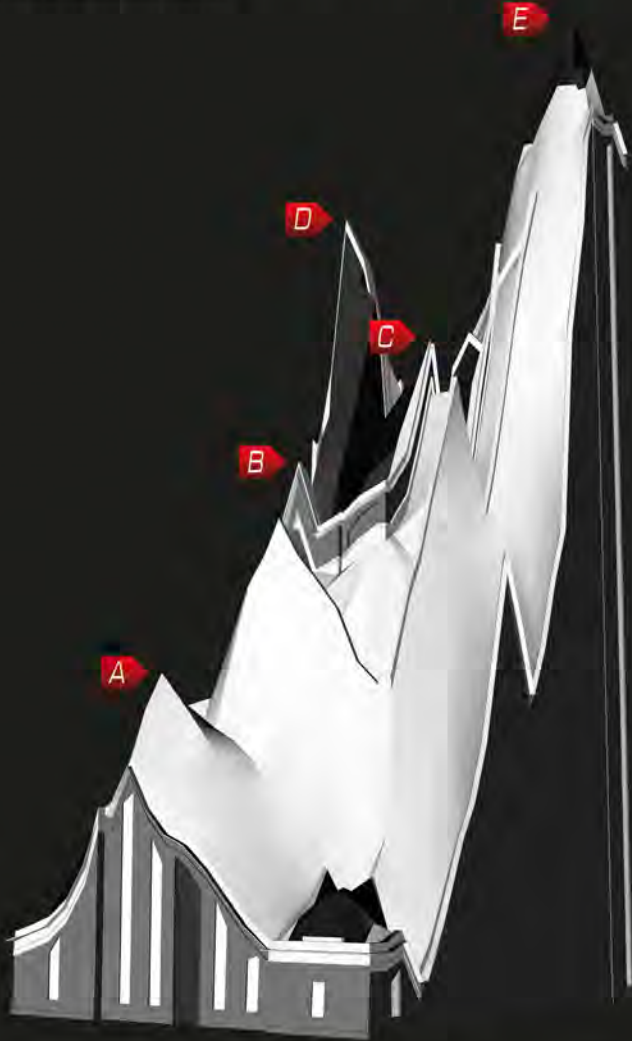
- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| A | 49% are expected to work 50 HOURS or more per week | E | 25% do not have an employment contract |
| B | 48.5% of those surveyed do not have their own bedroom in the house | F | 20% of those who responded to the question about abuse report being sexually harassed |
| C | 43% have experienced verbal or physical abuse at work | | |
| D | 40% do not have enough food to eat | | |

THE VOICE OF DOMESTIC WORKERS (2017). *Employer Mapping*. [Internal Research and Development] London: Dignity at Work. AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST [Accessed 3 August 2018].

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:



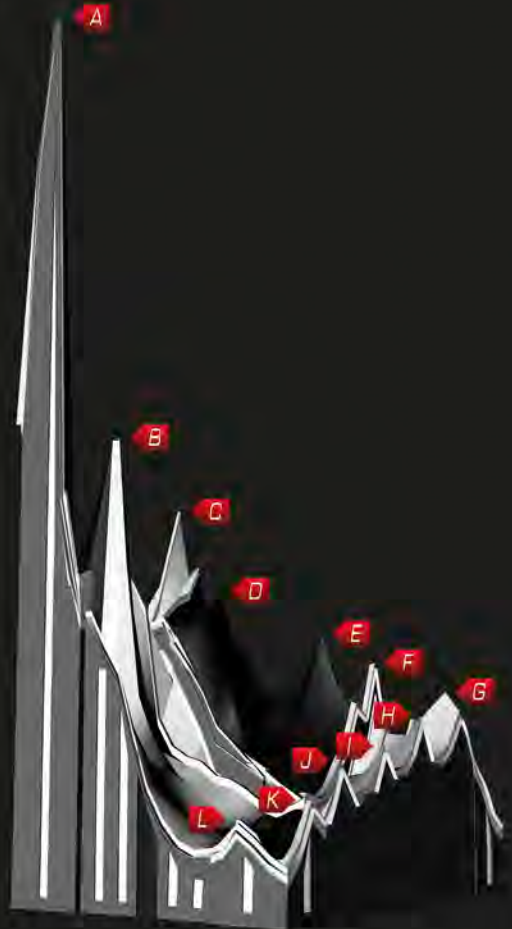
A	913,138 in 2013-2014
B	1,084,604 in 2014-2015
C	1,109,954 in 2015-2016
D	1,182,954 in 2016-2017
E	1,332,952 in 2017-2018

TRUSSELL TRUST (2013-2018). *Latest Stats*. SOURCE
United Kingdom: Food Bank Network. [Accessed 15
August 2018].

ACTUAL REALITY of AUSTERITY

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.

DISABLED PEOPLE AGAINST CUTS and RECLAIMING OUR FUTURES ALLIANCE (2017). *Shadow Report from the Reclaiming Our Futures Alliance on the UK Initial Report on the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*. SOURCE [Accessed 17 August 2018].