



The latest monthly round-up of research and news around pay & income inequality.

Most of the information in this email was previously reported via our twitterfeed (@equalitytrust).

NEWS FROM THE EQUALITY TRUST

Today in the [Independent](#)'s front page story we gave our views on the EHRC's finding that young people are suffering the worst economic prospects for several generations, pointing out that our distorted economy only benefits a tiny wealthy 'elite'. We explained in the [New Statesman](#) why Labour MP Frank Field's alternative tax credits policy would offer even worse work incentives than the government's proposals. [City Metric](#) published our argument that Jeremy Corbyn's rail renationalisation plan must include a far fairer form of subsidies if it is to tackle inequality. And this week we contributed to a [Vice](#) report on tuberculosis rates in London with comments on how the income gap leads to huge health inequalities between rich and poor.

Several blogs have also referenced our work this month, with London Assembly member Jennette Arnold using our regional inequality figures for [Left Foot Forward](#); sustainable transport campaign group [Greener Journeys](#) citing our research on transport subsidies; and a Unite blog for the [TUC](#) including our views on trade unions' role in keeping inequality in check.

We also blogged on:

- [Uneasy Lies The Head: How Inequality Stresses The Rich](#)
- [Will a National Infrastructure Commission Increase or Decrease Inequality?](#)
- [The Good, the Bad and the Average – Which Policies from Conference Season Might Reduce Inequality?](#)
- [Will inequality decide the EU referendum?](#)
- [Why grammar schools score an F on social mobility](#)
- [Higher and Further: How education policy might reduce inequality](#)
- [Living in Sweden: Notes from a More Equal Country](#)
- [Why Inequality of Outcome Matters](#)

PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENTS

The [Credit Suisse](#) Global Wealth Report showed that 1% of the world's population now owns half of all wealth.

The widening gulf between rich and poor parents is creating greater child inequality, warned the [OECD](#).

[ONS](#) statistics revealed that life expectancy inequality between people in routine jobs and people in higher managerial and professional jobs has increased since 1982.

Scotland's four richest families are now “worth” £1 billion more than the poorest 20 per cent of the population, said [Oxfam Scotland](#).

The [IMF](#) suggested that higher unionisation can help reduce inequality.

[Sutton Trust](#) research found that the best apprenticeships are disproportionately populated by those from wealthier backgrounds.

British economist Angus Deaton, who has written extensively on inequality, was awarded the [Nobel Prize](#) for Economics.

LOW AND HIGH PAY

[New Policy Institute](#) research for Trust for London found that the number of London's 'working poor' has surged 70 per cent in 10 years.

The [Resolution Foundation](#) forecasted that the number of UK workers on the minimum wage will double by 2020.

The [ONS](#) estimated that almost six million employee jobs in the UK pay less than the real Living Wage.

[Foreign Office](#) cleaners claimed they were being punished for writing to the Minister about their employer not paying the Living Wage.

Staff at [Aldi](#) will receive a minimum wage of £8.40 an hour, the company announced.

[Barclays](#) confirmed it would pay its new chief executive up to £8.24m a year, which is over 300 times average earnings.

LIVING COSTS

The [Family and Childcare Trust](#) reported on the ‘want-to-work mothers’ trapped at home by the prohibitive cost of childcare.

[Shelter](#) calculated that to buy one of the government’s ‘starter homes’ you would need to earn £50,266 a year - or £76,957 in London.

POVERTY AND SOCIAL SECURITY

The Telegraph reported that [Lord Sugar](#) claimed there is no such thing as real poverty in the 21st century.

[Housing associations](#) reported that tenants are moving from financial exclusion to real poverty.

Planned welfare cuts will lead to 200,000 more working households in poverty by 2020, found [Resolution Foundation](#) research.

The [Child Poverty Action Group](#) calculated that blue collar workers will be up to £2,200 worse off because of tax credits cuts.

A [US study](#) showed that giving poor parents money improved children's behaviour and reduced emotional disorders.

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