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Do current income and annual income measures provide different pictures of Britain's income distribution?

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Discussion Paper No. 214

**Do Current Income and Annual
Income Measures Provide
Different Pictures of Britain's
Income Distribution?**

by
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Berlin, May 2000

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DO CURRENT INCOME AND ANNUAL INCOME MEASURES PROVIDE DIFFERENT PICTURES OF BRITAIN'S INCOME DISTRIBUTION?

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René Böheim and Stephen P. Jenkins

3 May 2000

Abstract

Most UK surveys, including those used each year to derive the official UK income distribution statistics ('Households Below Average Income'), provide measures of current household income rather than annual household income, which is the measure used in most other countries. Using British Household Panel Survey data, we examine whether estimates of Britain's income distribution and its trends are sensitive to the choice between current and annual income measures. The main finding is that current and annual income measures provide remarkably similar results. We explore why.

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Acknowledgements

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Do current income and annual income measures provide different pictures of Britain's income distribution?

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SUMMARY

A distinctive feature of the Department of Social Security's *Households Below Average Income* (HBAI) household income measures—used to derive the official income distribution statistics—and the household income measures available in all other cross-section British household surveys is that they refer to *current* income (income round about the time of the survey interview). By contrast the income surveys for most other countries provide measures of *annual* household income (income over the previous year). Most researchers argue that annual income provides a better measure of household living standards or access to economic resources than current income does. The reason is that, even though a household's income may fluctuate from one month to the next, these transitory variations may have little impact on households' budgeting and thence consumption: arguably income can be smoothed over the short-term. Thus it is differences in longer-term income which more closely relate to differences in households' welfare than differences in short-term income. This paper documents patterns and trends in the British income distribution between 1991 and 1997, comparing findings for current and annual income measures from the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS). The research aims to reveal how robust existing methods are, in particular those employed in the HBAI statistics, to the choice of reference period for incomes.

The Family Expenditure Survey (FES) and the Family Resources Survey (FRS), the main British cross-sectional income surveys and the basis of the HBAI calculations, focus on measures of current household income, but also contain some retrospective data enabling researchers to create a synthetic annual household income measure. The BHPS collects detailed current income information but, by virtue of its explicitly longitudinal design, has more extensive retrospective data about income receipt and labour market activity of survey respondents over the previous year. Thus arguably the BHPS's synthetic annual income measure is better than the ones which can be derived from the FES or FRS. Also the BHPS measure is routinely provided along with the other BHPS official release variables, rather than having to be specially derived. We therefore use the BHPS for our comparisons of current and annual income distributions. Section 2 explains the definitions of the variables and BHPS sub-samples used in more detail.

Section 3 discusses the differences which one might expect to find between estimates of the extent of inequality and poverty based on current and income distributions. We then turn to the empirical results. Section 4 compares current and annual income estimates of the income distribution during the 1990s (1991-1997). Section 5 turns to consider if current and annual income provide different perspectives on the income distribution when one looks at different subgroups within the population differentiated by, for example, a person's family type and economic status. We also compare some summary statistics of longitudinal income mobility and low income entry and exit rates. Section 6 provides concluding remarks.

The main finding is that current and annual income measures provide remarkably similar pictures about the income distribution for virtually all the statistics we consider. Many of the cases where there are more noticeable differences can be attributed to outlier income

values and so are likely to be unreliable. We explore why the measures provide similar results, referring to theoretical reasons as well as matters of practical definition.

The statistics reported in the main text are based on current and annual *gross* income. Gross income consists of cash income from all sources, i.e. income from employment and self-employment, investments and savings, private and occupational pensions, and other market income, plus cash social security and social assistance receipts. This may be contrasted with *net* income, which is usually defined (in the UK) to be equal to gross income minus income tax payments minus National Insurance Contributions minus local tax payments.

We have also derived current and annual net income measures for this paper, but do not use exactly the same definitions as the HBAI does (because, for example, of the problems of simulating measures of households' annual local tax payments). When we repeated all the calculations using our net income measures, the patterns of differences between current and annual net income were very similar to those for gross income. See the net income commentary, tables and figures in the Appendix to this paper. In this sense our results are robust to the choice of income sources included in the income measure.

Our results suggest that, regardless of the merits of annual income measures over current income measures in principle, in practice the synthetic annual income measures which are available provide very similar estimates of the British income distribution in the 1990s. Whether annual income measures derived directly in a survey (as e.g. in the US PSID) would provide different results, remains an open question.

Note: we have intentionally chosen to summarise the income distributions using a format and with subgroup definitions which closely correspond to those used in the annual HBAI reports. The correspondence between our tables and standard tables reported annually in the HBAI reports is summarised in the table over the page.

The paper's tables and figures are collected together after the main text and before the Appendix.

Correspondence between tables and figures in this paper and standard HBAI tables

| <i>Income distribution feature</i> | <i>This paper</i> | | <i>HBAI</i> |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| | <i>Tables and figures</i> | <i>Page number(s)</i> | <i>Tables and figures</i> |
| Current, normal and annual income estimates of inequality and poverty, UK 1968, 1977, 1983 (Morris and Preston 1986) | 1 | T-1 | — |
| Decile group medians, mean | 2, 3 | T-2 to T-4 | A1, A2 |
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| Inequality indices | 5 | T-6 | — |
| Cumulative proportions of population below fractions of average income | 6, 7 | T-7, T-8 | H1, H2 |
| Growth in decile group medians, mean | 8 | T-9 | A1, A2 |
| Shares of population in subgroups defined by family type, economic status of family, and person type | 9 | T-10 | B1-B3 |
| Composition of poorest 10%, 20%,..., etc. | 10-12 | T-11 to T-13 | D1, D2 |
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| Comparison of current and annual income for subgroups classified by changes in household employment status over the annual reference period prior to the current interview | 20 | T-23 | — |
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Note. The tables and figures in this paper cited above are derived using gross income measures. For tables and figures in the same format but derived using net income measures, see the Appendix.

1. INTRODUCTION

A distinctive feature of the Department of Social Security's *Households Below Average Income* (HBAI) income measures—used each year to derive the official income distribution statistics—and the household income measures available in all other cross-section British household surveys is that they refer to *current* income (income round about the time of the survey interview).¹ By contrast the income surveys for most other countries provide measures of *annual* household income (income over the previous year).² Most researchers argue that annual income provides a better measure of household living standards or access to economic resources than current income does. The reason is that, even though a household's income may fluctuate from one month to the next, these transitory variations may have little impact on households' budgeting and thence consumption: arguably income can be smoothed over the short-term. Thus it is differences in longer-term income which more closely relate to differences in households' welfare than differences in short-term income. This paper documents patterns and trends in the British income distribution between 1991 and 1997, comparing findings from current and annual income measures. The research aims to reveal how robust existing methods are, in particular those employed in the HBAI statistics, to the choice of reference period for incomes.

The Family Expenditure Survey (FES) and the Family Resources Survey (FRS), the main British cross-sectional income surveys and the basis of the HBAI calculations, focus on measures of current household income, but also contain some retrospective data enabling researchers to create a synthetic annual household income measure. The BHPS collects detailed current income information but, by virtue of its explicitly longitudinal design, has more extensive retrospective data about income receipt and labour market activity of survey respondents over the previous year. Thus arguably the BHPS's synthetic annual income measure is better than the ones which can be derived from the FES or FRS. Also the BHPS measure is routinely provided along with the other BHPS official release variables, rather than having to be specially derived. We therefore use the BHPS for our comparisons of current and

¹ For a detailed description of the HBAI income definitions, see e.g. Department of Social Security (1999).

² For example, the US Current Population Survey, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, and the Canadian Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics collect annual income data, but not current income data. The main household income variable provided in the German Socio-economic Panel survey is an annual gross household income. (The current gross household income variable in the data set refers to the household head's estimated value, rather than an aggregation of actual income values.) The principal income variable in the European Community Household Panel Surveys, of which there is a British component, is annual net income. The main

annual income distributions. Section 2 explains the definitions of the variables and BHPS subsamples used in more detail.

Section 3 discusses the differences which one might expect to find between estimates of the extent of inequality and poverty based on current and income distributions. A simple prototypic model is used as a basis for the discussion. Predictions are made more complicated by the definitions of variables used in practice, as we elaborate.

We then turn to the empirical results. Section 4 compares current and annual income estimates of the income distribution during the 1990s (1991-1997). Section 5 turns to consider if current and annual income provide different perspectives on the income distribution when one looks at different subgroups within the population differentiated by e.g. a person's family type and economic status. Section 6 examines the effect of changing the income reference period for selected measures of income mobility and poverty transition rates—a longitudinal perspective, exploiting the panel nature of the BHPS. Section 7 provides concluding remarks.

Our main finding is that current and annual income measures provide remarkably similar pictures about the income distribution for virtually all the statistics we consider. Many of the cases where there are more noticeable differences can be attributed to outlier income values and are likely to be unreliable.

We have intentionally chosen to summarise the income distributions using a structure and with subgroup definitions which closely correspond to those used in the annual HBAI reports. Nonetheless our results about any specific distributional feature are not fully comparable with the corresponding HBAI ones because gross incomes are used rather than net incomes (i.e. incomes after the deduction of direct taxes).

We have also calculated current and annual *net* income measures, but do not use exactly the same definitions as the HBAI does (because, for example, of the problems of simulating households' annual local tax payments). When we repeat all the calculations using our net income measures, the patterns of differences between current and annual net income are very similar to those for gross income. See the net income tables and figures in the Appendix to this paper. In this sense our results are robust to the choice of income sources included in the income measure.

survey which has been used for comparing sub-annual and annual household income is the US Survey of Income and Program Participation, a rotating panel survey with interviews at three-month intervals.

2. DATA AND DEFINITIONS

The British Household Panel Survey (BHPS)

The BHPS is a national survey which has been interviewing the same people each year since 1991. The first wave, undertaken in the Autumn 1991, was designed as a nationally representative sample of the population of Great Britain living in private households in 1991. Original sample respondents have been followed and they, and their co-residents, interviewed at approximately one year intervals subsequently.³ Children in original sample households are also interviewed when they reach the age of 16 years. Thus the sample remains broadly representative of the population of Britain as it changes through the 1990s.

We use data from the first seven waves of the BHPS, covering 1991 through to 1997. Each cross-section of data contains information on more than 5,000 households, covering more than 12,000 individuals (adults and dependent children). All BHPS statistics reported below have been weighted using the relevant BHPS sample weights to account for differential response at wave 1 and subsequent differential attrition.

BHPS gross income variables

The BHPS public-release files contain two types of household income measure: current gross household income in pounds per month, and annual gross household income in pounds per year. For both measures, the household-level aggregate is derived by summing the incomes of all household members within each household. Gross income consists of cash income from all sources, i.e. income from employment and self-employment, investments and savings, private and occupational pensions, and other market income, plus cash social security and social assistance receipts. ('Housing costs' are not deducted from these variables, so they are 'before housing costs' measures in HBAI terminology.) Both measures contain imputed values for the small number of households containing individuals with proxy interviews or telephone interviews, or non-respondent adults.

These income variables differ from those summarised in the HBAI statistics: those ones refer to current net household income. (Net income equals gross income minus direct taxes, i.e. income tax, employee National Insurance Contributions, and local taxes such as the community charge and the council tax.) BHPS researchers have also derived, separately

³ For a detailed discussion of BHPS methodology, representativeness, and weighting and imputation procedures, see Taylor (1994) and Taylor (1999).

from the official BHPS release, a current net income variable modelled on the HBAI definition (Bardasi, Jenkins and Rigg, 1999). Comparisons of a version of this variable (one from which local taxes have not been deducted) and a corresponding annual net income variable have also been undertaken. Details of the construction of the latter variable, plus the tables and figures of current-annual net income comparisons, are presented in the Appendix to this paper.

For the BHPS measure of *current gross income*, the information about each income source refers to the month prior to the annual interview or the most recent relevant period in which the source was received (e.g. last week for incomes received on a weekly basis), with some important exceptions. First, employment earnings refers to the ‘usual’ amount received for the relevant period rather than the amount last received. Second, income from self-employment and income from savings and investments are collected as annual amounts, and later converted to a monthly equivalent values by BHPS staff.

Annual gross income is not derived directly from the survey instrument. With the exception of the British component of the European Community Household Panel Survey, there is no British sample survey which asks respondents what their incomes were over a one year reference period. The BHPS measure is, of necessity, a synthetic measure derived by BHPS staff using a sophisticated simulation model. This combines three types of information for each respondent adult: (i) income (of each type) currently received at this year’s interview, plus the incomes received at 1 September of the year of last year’s interview; (ii) information gathered by retrospective recall at this year’s interview about the types of income received, and (un)employment, in each month between the current interview and 1 September of the previous year, and (iii) external information about benefit values and their uprating, etc. The information is used to derive estimates of the incomes of each type month by month, and these are then summed to produce an annual aggregate.⁴ Total income is derived by summing estimates of annual receipts from each income source. The time period covered by the annual income variables refers to the twelve months up to the 1st of September of the year of the current interview wave (e.g. for someone interviewed in November 1996, annual income refers to the year between 1.9.95 and 31.8.96).

The derivation of annual employment earnings uses information about current usual earnings and about usual earnings on 1 September of the year prior to the current interview.

⁴ The derivation process does not actually calculate month by month values for each intervening month, since e.g. for many people income sources do not change and annual values can be derived directly. Derivation of a full set of month by month household incomes would require a special project.

For those who have remained in the same job throughout this period, earnings in the intermediate months are derived by interpolation. For those who changed jobs, information about their job history since the last interview is used: for each labour market spell, the amount of earnings is taken to be the starting salary in that job. For those with spells of non-employment during the period, information about receipt of unemployment benefits is derived from the retrospective month-by-month income calendar, and then values imputed from national benefit rates. The annual income variable does not take into account earnings from a second job. (By contrast second job earnings are used in the derivation of current labour income.)

Information about receipt of cash benefits over the period back to 1 September of the year prior to the current interview is derived from the retrospective month-by-month income calendar. Where relevant, amounts are updated from the April of each year.

Annual household income is the sum of the annual incomes for all the persons who are present in the household at the time of the annual interview. That is, income received by persons who left the household during the year is not recorded, but income received by new household members is counted. If household current and annual income variables could not be derived because of incomplete response or non-response, values are imputed by BHPS staff using a variety of imputation methods. (See Taylor (1999) for an overview of these methods.)

The distributions of current and annual household money incomes—as just defined—have been adjusted in several ways to bring the definitions closer to those used in the HBAI statistics. First, the unit of analysis is the person (adult or child) rather than the household: each person is attributed the income of the household to which s/he belongs.

Second, all incomes are converted to January 1998 prices using the DSS Before Housing Costs monthly price index. For current incomes we use the price index value corresponding to the month of interview; for annual incomes, we use the 12-month average of the price index values for the relevant reference period.

Third, both current and annual incomes have been expressed in pounds per week. (For annual income, the sum for the year has simply been divided by 52.) This is simply to enhance comparability between the two measures and with the HBAI report which also uses a weekly definition. None of the statistics we use to summarise income distributions are sensitive to this change in the units in any substantive way.

Fourth, in order to account for differences in household size and composition, household incomes have been deflated using the McClements ‘before housing costs’

equivalence scale. For both current and annual measures, equivalence scale rates are based on household size and composition at the time of the current interview.⁵

Other HBAI-type variables

Mimicking the HBAI, we break down our income distribution statistics according to the ‘family type’ and ‘family economic status’ to which individuals belong. The subgroup partitions are defined the same as in the HBAI. (For economic status, we use the ‘old’ FES definition of full-time work with a 30 hours per week cut-off.) We also provide breakdowns by ‘person type’, distinguishing between adult men, adult women, and dependent children (where the latter are defined as in the HBAI statistics).

These variables describe a person’s status at the time of the interview: this is the date for which all the relevant information is available. Even if a person’s status does not change throughout the calendar year over which annual incomes are defined, the status recorded at the interview may differ from the reference year status if it changed in the interval between the end of the reference period (1 September) and the interview date. In any case, changes in status during the annual income reference period are not picked up by these variables. It is precisely these changes in status which one would most expect to be associated with differences between current and annual income distributions.

3. PREDICTED DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ANNUAL AND CURRENT INCOME DISTRIBUTIONS

There is remarkably little evidence available about the differences between sub-annual and annual income distributions. Most commonly studied has been the relationship between the inequality of short-term and long-term income. Shorrocks (1976), for example, showed under quite general conditions that short-term inequality is larger than long-term inequality. (How much larger is an empirical issue: see for example Shorrocks, 1981.) There are no

⁵ For households which change their composition during the previous year, arguably the equivalence scale rate used to adjust annual money incomes should differ from the one used. It is not at all clear how though. (Our method reflects standard practice in all household panels with annual income measures.) In any case, a more important issue concerns the fact that the measure of the household’s annual income refers only to the incomes of the persons present at the time of the interview. Households with new members during the year may therefore have higher money incomes than households who lost members during the year, all other things equal. On the other hand, using an equivalence scale based on household composition at the time of the interview has an offsetting effect on net incomes.

similar theoretical results about the relationship between short-term and long-term poverty however, except in some special cases (see below).

Moreover most empirical studies of these issues have defined short-term income as annual income and long-term income as income averaged over several years. In contrast the issue here concerns comparisons of *sub-annual* income and *annual* incomes. We are aware of only three previous empirical analyses of sub-annual and annual income measures. Given this paucity of evidence, it is useful to begin to think about the potential differences between annual and current income distributions with reference to a simple model of the income distribution. Although the model is unrealistic in several ways, it is the reference point used by many economists. We then discuss some complications which make predictions more difficult. Finally we review the existing evidence about differences between annual and current income estimates.

Predictions from a simple ‘permanent income’ model

Suppose that each person’s current income in period t , y_{it} , is equal to the sum of their ‘permanent’ income, μ_i , which is person-specific and does not vary over time, and a random income component, ε_{it} , uncorrelated with permanent income. In any given period, people have different values of the random component, but these values are drawn from a zero-mean distribution with a common variance (which does not change from period to period). Also suppose that ‘annual’ income is the cross-time average of the current incomes in each period, and that the number of time periods averaged over is ‘large’. Summarising the model, we have:

$$y_{it} = \mu_i + \varepsilon_{it} \tag{1}$$

for each person $i = 1, \dots, n$, and each time period $t = 1, \dots, T$. Letting $m(\cdot)$ represent the mean income and $V(\cdot)$ the variance of income, we have

$$m(y_{it}) = m(\mu_i), \tag{2}$$

since $m(\varepsilon_{it}) = 0$, by assumption, and

$$V(y_{it}) = V(\mu_i) + V(\varepsilon_{it}). \tag{3}$$

With these assumptions, the comparison of current and annual income distributions reduces to a comparison of the distribution of y_{it} with the distribution of the μ_i . Differences between the distributions depend on the distribution of the transitory components ε_{it} . The distributional features we are most interested in—the subjects of the HBAI reports—are income levels (e.g. mean income), income inequality, the incidence of low income, the

composition of the low income population, and how each of these vary within population subgroups and their trends over time. What does the model predict about differences along these dimensions?

First, average levels of current income and annual income (as defined in this section) are equal. Second, the inequality of current income is less than the inequality of annual income: smoothing out the random component over time reduces income dispersion. In this model, it is as if the current income distribution could be derived from the annual income distribution by a ‘mean preserving spread’ in incomes.

The difference in the incidence of low income is a little more difficult to predict but, under plausible assumptions, we should expect the proportion poor in the annual income distribution to be smaller than the corresponding proportion in the current income distribution in most cases, though with some notable exceptions.

Consider first the case in which there is a common (and constant) low income cut-off, z , for both annual and current income distributions. Figure 1 shows in stylised form the relationship between the current and annual distributions which are implied by the model. The graph shows the relative concentration of persons at different income levels—the so-called ‘density function’ for incomes, with a typical hump-backed shape such that the majority of the population concentrated in the income ranges above the poverty line and with a long right-hand tail. Compared to the annual income distribution, the current income distribution has greater concentrations of persons in the highest and the lowest income ranges and has a lower mode (this follows from the mean-preserving spread property). The proportion of persons estimated to be poor is given by the area under the density function to the left of the poverty line.

<Figure 1 near here>

What is the impact on the poverty rate when we move from the annual income distribution to the current income one? There will be some people in the latter distribution who have a positive transitory component (monthly income above annual income), and some who have a negative one (monthly income below annual income). The poverty rate impact will depend on the number of people who move above the poverty line (a subset of the first group) compared with the number of people who move into poverty (a subset of the second group). The net effect depends on the location of the poverty line and the number of people with incomes in the neighbourhood of this cut-off. With the poverty line to the left of the most crowded part of the income range, then the number of people moving downwards below the poverty line dominates. Most people are not poor and even if they experience a negative

transitory component, it will not be sufficient to take them into poverty. This is the case illustrated in Figure 1: the current income poverty rate is greater than the annual income poverty rate (area B + area A is greater than area B + area C).

Observe however that the current income poverty rate may be less than the annual income poverty rate if the poverty line is to the right of the mode of the distribution. In this situation most people are poor, and positive transitory components which take people out of poverty are much likely.⁶

We can apply the same logic to each subgroup of the population separately and so, as long as it is only the annual and current income distributions for a given subgroup which are compared, one would expect the same differences as were outlined above. That is, each subgroup's current income inequality will be greater than its annual income inequality. And the subgroup incidence of low income will be typically be higher according to current income than according to annual income—the exceptional cases likely to be groups with relatively high poverty rates (e.g. lone parents).

But what about differences *across* subgroups? If we wish to predict the subgroups for which the current income-annual income differences in poverty risk or inequality are largest, or the current income-annual income difference in the subgroup composition of the poorest income groups of the population as a whole, then one also has to consider subgroup differences in model parameters explicitly. In terms of the simple model, persons in different subgroups may be characterised in terms of the differences in the level and variance of their 'annual' income μ_i , and the variance of income shocks, σ^2 .

The most obvious real-world counterpart of the income shocks in the model are the income changes associated with movements into and out of employment and—perhaps less frequent—family formation and family break-up. The HBAI subgroup definitions we use depend on status at a point in time and so cannot capture these longitudinal characteristics directly. However one might expect that those people who are currently single or those who are currently unemployed to have relatively low long-term attachment to paid work compared to other groups (the first group for life-cycle reasons and the second because unemployment spells for most people last less than a year), and hence these groups to have relatively large

⁶ Formal proofs of these results have been provided by Ravallion (1988) and Chesher and Schluter (1999) using a similar model but rather different approaches. They also results for distributionally-sensitive poverty indices (not just the headcount ratio, as here). It turns out that when one has also to take account not only of moves across the poverty line but also the location of those who become poor and those who remain poor, current income poverty is almost always greater than annual income poverty (as defined here). Chesher and Schluter

annual-current income differentials in inequality. In contrast, amongst lone parent families or the elderly, groups with relatively high long-term reliance on cash benefits (with little change over time), one might expect the difference between current and annual income inequality to be small. But note that Jarvis and Jenkins (1998) report a surprisingly high level of year-to-year income variability amongst the elderly.

Given our HBAI focus, we look at the composition of the low income population by subgroup and the risks of low income for each subgroup, rather than these predictions about inequality differences. In this case income levels as well as income variances become important.

The work of Jarvis and Jenkins (1998) suggests that the subgroups with the lowest ‘permanent’ income levels are likely to include the elderly and dependent children. Levels of longer-term income are higher for those of working age. But what we are interested in here is the difference between the picture provided between annual and current incomes rather than the proportion poor per se. The difference will also depend on subgroup differences in longitudinal variability of income. Given the higher likelihood of exposure to income variability from job and demographic change within a year, one would expect the current-annual differences in low income propensities to be greater for those of working age (in particular those currently unemployed—see the earlier argument). And maybe for the elderly too given the Jarvis and Jenkins result about mobility.

Matters are a little more complicated when looking at the composition of the low income group of the population as a whole. Consider a change from a current to an annual income measure for a given year. We expect the estimated proportion poor within each subgroup to fall. But these falls will be greater for some groups than others, and these groups will decrease their representation in the low income population. Assuming the total number of poor persons in the population is roughly the same in the current and annual distribution, then groups with relatively small decreases in the poverty rate as the income measure changes from current to annual will form a greater fraction of the low income group according to the annual income measure compared to current income.

One feature of HBAI reports is documentation of growth in real incomes at different income ranges and for different population subgroups. On this dimension, the simple model provides no guide about the difference between annual and current income growth: it is a

(1999) also consider the situation when the poverty line is distributionally dependent, e.g. a fraction of median income.

stationary model. Of course even where we do have clear predictions, e.g. that inequality in current income is larger than inequality of annual income, it is still of interest to know whether the differential is large in any substantive sense.

What about predicted differences in estimates of longitudinal income mobility and poverty entry and exit rates? One straightforward measure of income immobility is the correlation coefficient of this year's and last year's incomes, $R(y_{it}, y_{it-1})$. It is easy to show that in the prototypic model

$$R(y_{it}, y_{it-1}) = V(\mu_i) / [V(\mu_i) + V(\varepsilon_{it})] < 1 = R(\mu_i, \mu_i). \quad (4)$$

which suggests that income immobility is less (mobility is greater) for current income than for annual income. Individuals' income fluctuations translate directly into longitudinal flux at the aggregate level.

The situation for poverty transition rates is more complicated. Consider the poverty exit rate, defined as the number of persons who were poor last year but are not poor this year, divided by the total number of persons who were poor last year. Normalising the numerator and denominator by last year's population size, the poverty exit rate can be written as the normalised fraction of poverty leavers, divided by last year's poverty rate. The earlier arguments suggest that current income measures will typically provide larger estimates not only of the fraction who move out of poverty (the numerator of the exit rate calculation), but larger estimates of poverty rates at a point in time (the denominator). Hence it is not obvious that a current income estimate of the poverty exit rate will necessarily be larger—or smaller—than the corresponding annual income estimate. It is an empirical matter.

Some real-world complications to making predictions

Although the prototypic model provides a heuristic guide about differences between annual and current incomes, its very simplicity limits the robustness of its predictions. A focus on aspects of the way in which annual and current income are actually measured in the BHPS provides some further caveats.

Perhaps the most important point is that BHPS current income is not fully 'current' because it already includes some income components which are measured over a longer period. As mentioned earlier, the employment earnings component refers to usual earnings rather than the last amount received.⁷ Also, respondents are asked about income from investments and from self-employment over the last year. Some income smoothing relative

⁷ At each BHPS wave, about 20% of those in employment report that their usual pay differs from their last pay.

to a ‘totally current’ income definition is thus already built in to our current income definition, and this will moderate differences between this measure and our annual income one. Some of these effects may be revealed in the breakdowns by employment status (since ‘one or more working full-time self-employed’ is one of the subgroups) and in the breakdowns by family type (since the share of investment income in total income is relatively high for the elderly). On the other hand, these income sources are often said to be the ones most subject to measurement error. This will muddy conclusions.

A second feature is that information about the amount of employment earnings on 1 September of the previous year is derived by retrospective recall: the question asked is “Thinking back to September 1st last year, at that time how much were you usually paid?” Similarly, those who began a job after 1 September, are asked about their usual pay when they started working in their current position. Arguably if people have difficulty remembering an exact amount in the past, their estimates may be biased towards the current amount received. To the extent to which this is empirically important—and we know of no evidence about it—it will reduce differences between current and annual income.

A third feature is that the period over which annual income is measured does not overlap in calendar time with the period over which current income is measured: interviews occur in October of each year or later, whereas annual income refers to the year to the end of September. The principal impact this is likely to have is on estimates of income levels, and the mean in particular. Incomes have generally been rising for most of the period covered by the data (1991-1997), and presumably within each year as well as between years. Thus we would expect that, for any given year, average annual income will be less than average current income (once converted to comparable units).⁸

This has an implication for comparisons of estimates of the incidence of low income, since we follow the HBAI and use low income thresholds defined in terms of fractions of average income. (The mean used for current incomes is the current income mean; the mean for annual incomes is the annual income mean.) If the overall shape of the annual and current income distributions are the same, then a difference in scale will not matter, but this shape similarity cannot be assumed with confidence a priori. One factor which may lead to differences in shape, associated with differences in income assessment period, is differential

⁸ Seasonal factors might have an impact in the opposite direction. BHPS interviews typically occur in the Autumn of each year and current incomes therefore mostly refer to this period. If more people lose their jobs at this time of the year than at others, then other things equal, this would reduce incomes relative to, say, incomes in Spring and Summer. We do not have the data to check this (the FES might be used to investigate patterns).

income growth during the year for high and low income people. Given the change in shape (and mean income), estimates of the proportion poor will also be affected. We suspect the size of this problem may not be large however (it may be more relevant were the income assessment period much longer).

We have established that the predicted relationship between income distribution estimates based on annual and current income is not clear cut. What then does the existing empirical evidence suggest?

Three previous empirical studies comparing current and annual income

The most extensive set of estimates comparing current and annual income measures is that provided by Morris and Preston (1986) as a by-product of their analysis of the UK distribution and its trends using *Family Expenditure Survey* data for 1968, 1977, and 1983. They examine the extent of inequality, poverty (and tax progressivity) using a large number of summary indices, and for three income measures. Their ‘normal net income’ measure (NNY) is net income (as described earlier) but after the deduction of housing costs, and equivalised using Supplementary Benefit scale rates (rather than the McClements equivalence scale). Current net income (CNY) has the same definition as NNY except that labour income is the last amount received rather than the ‘usual’ amount. Annualized net income (Annual) ‘attempts to approximate income over the last 52 weeks by using on the employment and benefit receipt history of each individual’ (Morris and Preston, 1986, p. 288). Unfortunately no further details about variable construction were provided.⁹ A representative selection of their inequality and poverty estimates is summarised in Table 1.

<Table 1 near here>

The first point to note is that the estimates of the Gini coefficient, coefficient of variation, and the poverty rate all fall as one moves from CNY to NNY. Thus the use of usual rather than current earnings in income has a marked smoothing effect. However, second, the annual income measure does not lead to still lower inequality and poverty, as one might expect. In many cases the Annual estimate lies between the CNY and NNY ones, but in 1983 the Annual measure yields inequality and poverty rate estimates markedly larger than for the other two measures. How can this be? Morris and Preston comment that ‘those who

⁹ Moreover copies of the two IFS working papers cited for further details are no longer available. It seems (from Morris and Preston, 1986, p. 289) that the main adjustment made is that, for individuals who were working at the time of the FES interview but who had recently become unemployed, annualized income includes information about the former benefit income.

are currently working but who have become recently unemployed will have lower annualized income than current net income; as such people are likely to be less well off than average even in the current net income distribution, inequality will be increased' (1986, p. 289). The problem with this argument is that one would also expect there to be an offsetting effect coming about from those who were currently unemployed but who recently had a job. These results underline again the fact that empirical definitional considerations can have a substantial and potentially surprising impact on estimates.

Nolan (1987) compared the inequality of distributions of current (monthly) income and annual income using 1977 UK *Family Expenditure Survey* data, both for income defined as 'original' (pre-tax pre-transfer) income and also for income defined as gross income (pre-tax post-transfer income—as in our analysis here). He derived the annual income measure using retrospective recall data about employment and receipt of major social security benefits—the same sources as used by Morris and Preston, though Nolan provides much more information about the derivation methods.¹⁰ Nolan found that the Lorenz curve for annual gross household income lay everywhere inside the Lorenz curve for current gross household income (so that inequality was smaller in the former case—as predicted). However, the differences between the curves were relatively small. For example the share of total household gross income received by the poorest tenth of households was 2.19 percent if a current gross income definition was used but 2.28 percent according to gross annual income. For the richest tenth, the corresponding income shares were 24.04 and 23.56 (Nolan, 1987, Table 5.1). These findings of small differences are confirmed when he summarised inequality amongst household heads using the coefficient of variation: its value was 0.7294 for current gross household income and 0.7001 for annual gross household income.

The third empirical study comparing current and annual income is by Ruggles (1990), who focused on poverty. She used the US Survey of Income and Program Participation, a rotating panel survey with interviews each quarter for up to eight quarters, from which one can derive measures of monthly income and annual income. Using data for 1984, Ruggles found, for example, that the poverty rate for 'all persons' was 11.0% according to annual income, and the average of the monthly poverty rates was 13.7% (Ruggles 1990, Table 5.1, p.94). The differential between the current and annual income poverty estimates is rather larger than the current-annual inequality differential reported by Nolan.

¹⁰ See Nolan (1987, Chapter 5 and Appendix 4) for extensive elaboration. His income measures include income from imputed rents for owner-occupiers, unlike all the other measures reviewed in this paper.

In sum, existing evidence comparing estimates derived from annual and sub-annual income measures provides a mixture of expected and unexpected results. It appears that the annual income measures which can be derived in available data sets do not necessarily lead to higher estimates of inequality or poverty rates, in part because of the way the annual income measures are (by necessity) derived. Consider now the new evidence from the British Household Panel Survey.

4. RESULTS: THE INCOME DISTRIBUTION AMONG ALL PERSONS

We compare the distributions of current and annual income for all persons in this section. Information is presented for all seven waves (years) of data for 1991-1997, and under three subheadings. First we compare differences revealed by the current and annual income estimates of distributional shape and income inequality. Second, we compare differences in the estimates of the incidence of low income. We use low income thresholds which are defined as fractions of contemporary average income and fractions of wave 1 (1991) average income. Third, we compare estimates of income growth between 1991 and 1997.

Our sample sizes each year range between 12,267 and 13,824 persons (adults and dependent children) living in more than 5000 households. See Table 2. There is a small number of zero current and annual incomes in each year (20 is the maximum), and these have been included in all statistics and graphs which we present. Although we have made no systematic data adjustments or deletions to account for high income outliers, we have checked the impact of their inclusion or exclusion where this is likely to be important. (The number of outliers is relatively small for all years and for both income definitions.) More likely to be a problem is measurement error per se in incomes at the top (and bottom) of the income distribution, and we comment on this at several points later.

<Table 2 near here>

At wave 1 (1991), mean current income is £352 pounds per week and, as predicted, mean annual income is smaller, £343 pounds per week. The corresponding figures for wave 7 (1997) are £380 and £367, in each case about 4% higher than their 1991 counterparts.

The shape of the income distribution and inequality

Table 3 shows in its top panel, for each year and each income definition, the values of the median incomes for each of the ten decile groups (the groups formed by ranking all

persons in the sample in ascending order of income, and splitting them into ten equal-sized groups). Put another way, these show ten percentiles ranging from the fifth ($p5$) to the ninety-fifth ($p95$). Also shown is the median income ($p50$) and the mean income. Given the (small) difference in average incomes for the annual and current income measures, we focus on the bottom panel of Table 3, which shows the decile group medians expressed as a percentage of the overall median income for the relevant distribution.

<Table 3 near here>

There is virtually no difference at all between the shape of the two distributions (especially once one recognises that some small differences may be due to sampling error), whether one looks at wave 1 (1991) or any later years. Perhaps the most perceptible differences between the shape of the current and annual distributions are for wave 5 (1995) and wave 7 (1997). In the former case, $p95$ for the current income distribution is 267% of the median, but in the annual income distribution it is 276% of the median. For wave 7, it is also for $p95$ where the differences are, but the other way round: the ratios to the median are 262% and 257% for current income and annual income respectively. Table 2a, which gives the ratios of the deciles ($p10$ to $p90$) to the median, shows that the $p90/p50$ ratio is rather more similar however (a maximum of two percentage points difference between the annual and current income distributions).

<Table 3a near here>

It seems fair to say from these data that the shape of the annual and current income distributions are very similar. What differences there are may be at the very top of the income distribution, but the fact that incomes are probably less reliably measured in this range anyway, leads one to be cautious about this statement too. It is clear nonetheless that, according to either income measure, the income distribution shape hardly changed over the seven years from 1991-1997. This is consistent with the results published in the HBAI reports (and also by the CSO in their annual 'Effects of Taxes and Benefits on Household Income' article in *Economic Trends*).

We have also compared the annual and current income distributions for all persons using histograms to contrast the relative concentration of persons at different points along the income range. For convenience we have only looked at incomes up to £1000, i.e. excluding those with the very highest incomes (at most two to three percent of each sample). The income range between £0 and £1000 has been split into 100 'bins', each with a width of £10. We calculate the proportion of the sample who have incomes within each bin, and summarise the results using a histogram in which the height of the bar for each bin is proportional to the

sample proportion. Figures 2a and 2b through 8a and 8b depict the current and annual income histograms for waves 1 to 7 (1991 to 1997).

< Figures 2a and 2b through 8a and 8b near here >

For each and every year, the differences between the concentration of persons at different points along the income range in the current and annual income distributions are remarkably small, especially when one makes appropriate allowance for the under-smoothing of the data introduced by the use of discrete bins and the small difference in mean incomes. Of course part of the similarity arises because we have excluded from the analysis the most ‘troublesome’ incomes—those at the very top—but, as argued earlier, these may be less reliable.

The shares in total income held by different income groups are shown in Table 4. The top panel shows the income shares for each of the decile groups separately, and the bottom panel shows the cumulative income shares, i.e. the Lorenz ordinates. Once again, the similarity of the corresponding figures for current and annual incomes is striking, whichever year’s data one looks at. This is true even for the very richest group (cf. earlier), though this partly due to the use of only ten groups.

<Table 4 near here>

Does our impression of similarity change if we make comparisons based on specific summary inequality indices? To answer this question we have restricted ourselves to commonly-used inequality indices which are also defined for income values equal to zero, namely the Gini Coefficient, half the squared coefficient of variation (GE(2), a member of the Generalised Entropy class of inequality measures), and the $p90/p10$ ratio. The Gini coefficient is most sensitive to income differences in the middle of a distribution and GE(2) is particularly sensitive to income differences at the top of a distribution.

Differences between the current and annual income distribution are now more perceptible: see Table 5. The differences are virtually always in the expected direction—annual income inequality is less than current income inequality—but the size of the effect varies according to the index chosen. According to the middle-sensitive Gini-coefficient, the difference is only a matter of one percentage point, but slightly more according to the $p90/p10$ ratio, for which there is a maximum difference of some five percent in wave 7 (1997).

Differences between corresponding GE(2) measures are also fairly small, except at wave 7 (1997), but there are some results for this index which are surprising at first glance. Specifically, annual income inequality is greater than current income inequality in both wave

2 (1992) and wave 5 (1995). However all these oddities can be easily traced back to the presence of a small number of high incomes (outliers) in the relevant distributions and the high-income sensitivity of GE(2). To illustrate this we redid the calculations excluding all incomes over £8000. As it happens, only one or two incomes, and only at wave 2 and wave 7, were excluded by this (cf. Table 2), but it has a marked effect in these cases: see Table 5a. Now the inequality ranking for wave 2 is in the expected direction, and the differential at wave 7 is more in line with the other years. The wave 5 estimate is unchanged, but earlier tables suggest that it is the presence of a few high incomes which is producing the odd result nonetheless. Recall from Table 3 that p_{95} in the annual income distribution for wave 5 was unusually high.

<Tables 5 and 5a near here>

In sum, the evidence from the inequality indices leads us to conclude again that the annual and current income distributions are very similar in shape, especially once one takes account of potential measurement problems for the very highest incomes.

Proportions of the population with incomes below specified fractions of average income

We now compare the proportions of the sample with incomes below specified fractions of average income. Table 6 shows the results when the ‘average’ refers to contemporary average income, and so is a threshold which changes in real terms from one year to the next. Table 7 shows the results based instead on a fixed real income threshold, 1991 average income. We use the same fractions of the average as the HBAI does, together with several more so that the whole income range is covered. (Thus our tables provide discrete representations of the whole cumulative distribution function of income.)

<Tables 6 and 7 near here>

The close similarity between the corresponding proportions for current and annual income distributions is striking. For example in 1991 (wave 1), the proportion of persons with an income below half contemporary average income is 23 percent according to both the annual and current income measures. In 1997 (wave 7), the corresponding proportions are 23 percent according to current incomes and 22 percent according to annual incomes (Table 6). If instead the low income threshold is half 1991 average income, the corresponding estimates for 1997 are 20 percent for both measures (Table 7).

These differences in estimates for low income incidence for annual and current income measures are rather smaller than the differences between monthly and annual poverty rates reported by Ruggles (1990) and cited in Section 3.

If one looks at the differences between annual and current incomes at other points along the income parade, the differentials remain small—rarely greater than one or two percentage points. And, as long as one focuses on the bottom of the income distribution, then the proportions with incomes below each given fraction of the mean are lower for annual income than for current income, as expected. (The prediction referred only to low incomes.)

Income growth

We now compare changes in current and annual income levels over time. Specifically we look at the growth in income between wave 1 (1991) and wave 7 (1997) of the median incomes of the decile income groups, the overall median, and the mean income. The results are shown on the right hand side of Table 8 (columns A and B).

<Table 8 near here>

The main finding is that income growth over this six year period is slightly larger if the current income measure is used rather than the annual income one, but at most points along the income range there is no difference. The differences at corresponding decile medians are relatively small—only a matter of one percentage point—except for the difference in growth in *p5*, in which case the difference is some five percentage points. It is possible that all these differences lie within the bounds of sampling error.

The results are also sensitive to the period over which income growth is calculated. For example, if we consider growth between wave 1 (1991) and wave 6 (1996), then the maximum difference between the current and annual income distribution estimates falls to four percentage points (for *p15*), with the higher growth in the current income distribution. In fact the income growth is higher at all decile medians in the current income distribution except *p5* in this case. The story changes again if one looks at income growth between wave 2 (1992) and wave 7 (1997). Now income growth in annual income is higher at all the decile medians, except for *p35* (a differential of two percentage points).

This lack of a clear systematic pattern to the results suggests that we should be cautious in drawing any conclusions about differences in income growth estimates for the two measures.

5. RESULTS: THE INCOME DISTRIBUTION AMONG POPULATION SUBGROUPS

We now turn to compare the annual and current income distributions amongst subgroups of the population. We use three groupings of persons, two of which are the same as HBAI ones, plus one other one. The classifications are:

- (a) *family type* (6 subgroups): single pensioners, pensioner couples, couples with dependent children, couples without children, single parents, and childless singles.
- (b) *economic status of the person's family* (8 subgroups): one or more self-employed; all adults employed full-time; couple-one working part-time, one full-time; couple-one working full-time, one not working; single person working part-time, or couple with one working part-time; head or spouse aged 60+ years; head or spouse unemployed; other. (This is a hierarchical classification: families are classified into the first category which applies.)
- (c) *person type* (3 subgroups): adult male; adult female; dependent child.

Table 9 shows the number of persons in each subgroup for these classifications and for each year. The proportions in the different groups are comparable with HBAI figures, and are similar to them.

<Table 9 near here>

We now look at the composition of the poorest income groups in the population according to these classifications and, for each subgroup, income growth between wave 1 (1991) and wave 7 (1997) and the incidence of low income.

The composition of the low income population

Table 10 shows the composition of the poorest income groups of the population using a breakdown by family type. Tables 11 and 12 show the same sort of information using instead breakdowns by economic status and person type. In each of the three tables, and for of the three years considered, it is only towards the very bottom of the income distribution that differences in income group composition are apparent, i.e. for the poorest 10%, 20% or 30%. (We need to be cautious about drawing conclusions from the poorest 10% because of the small number of cases involved.) Few differences are apparent in the breakdowns by person type, a few more in the breakdowns by family type, and most of all in the economic status breakdowns. We shall discuss the last two breakdowns only.

<Tables 10, 11, 12 near here>

The largest differences between the family type subgroup percentages for annual and current income distributions are revealed if we look at the poorest 10% or the poorest 20%. The largest difference is four percentage points (poorest 10%, single parents, wave 7). Clear patterns to the results are difficult to discern, however, particularly because the differences between current and annual measures are not consistent across the years.

Rather more clear cut patterns are discernible in the breakdowns by economic status (Table 11). Subgroup differences between annual and current income percentages for a given year are greatest for persons in families with a head or spouse aged 60+ years (looking at the poorest 20%), and families with an unemployed head or spouse (looking at the poorest 10%). In each case the subgroup forms a larger proportion of the low income group when current incomes are used (as expected).

Overall it seems that changing the income measure does have some perceptible effect on estimates of the composition of the low income population, and in a systematic way. Nonetheless it also has to be said that the *rankings* of the various groups in terms of their composition percentages hardly changes.

Rather than just looking at the composition of the income distribution, one might ask more generally who is located where in the distribution and whether relative positions differ in the current and annual income distributions. To investigate this we have calculated each individual's normalised rank in the current and annual income distributions, where the normalised rank is derived by ordering persons in ascending order of income and dividing their rank by the maximum rank (the weighted total sample size). A scatterplot of the normalised ranks shows whether the extent of re-ranking between distributions: if everyone had the same position in both distributions, then the scatterplot would coincide with a 45° ray through the origin and point (1,1).

Figure 9, based on data from BHPS wave 1 (1991), shows that individuals' rankings in the annual and current distributions are indeed very closely related, with the vast majority of points lying on or close to the 45° ray from the origin. (The same pattern is apparent for all the other waves of data.)

<Figure 9 near here>

Subgroup risks of low income

Tables 13, 14 and 15 show the incidence of low income for each subgroup defined by the classifications by family type, economic status and person type. Three low income thresholds are used: 40%, 50% and 60% of contemporary average income. (Tables 13a, 14a,

and 15a show the corresponding results for low income thresholds defined relative to wave 1 (1991) average income.)

Our main prediction is that the incidence of low income for each subgroup will be lower in the annual income distribution than the current income distribution (subject to the caveat that the means of the pairs of distributions being compared are not exactly equal, as we assumed earlier—see Section 3). It turns out that differences are typically small. Where they exist, most of them are in the direction predicted but with some notable exceptions. To discuss these let us focus on the half-average income threshold.

<Tables 13 to 15, 13a to 15a near here>

In the breakdown by family type, the exceptional results are for persons in single parent families and single persons without children. The result for single parent families is straightforward to explain in terms of the discussion of the prototypic model in Section 3. Since the majority of the subgroup (over 60%) have low income, whichever the income measure, the result is indeed as predicted. On the other hand it is not clear to us why single people's low income incidence rates are higher for annual income than current income.

In the breakdowns by family economic status (Table 14), there are also expected and unexpected results. E.g. for persons in families with a head or spouse aged 60+, or families with an unemployed head or spouse, subgroup low income incidence is markedly higher for current incomes compared to annual incomes, the expected direction. However we also find that for persons in families with all adults in full-time employment, and to a lesser extent the other two working couple families with at least one full-time worker, the low income incidence rate is higher for annual income than current income.¹¹

In the breakdowns by person type, there are no large current-annual income differences apparent. One noticeable difference is that low income incidence is slightly higher for dependent children for annual income rather than current income—echoing the results for lone parent families earlier.

To sum up, we have found more marked differences in subgroup low income incidence than we have found for comparisons of current and annual incomes, and some of them are in an unanticipated direction. However once again it must be said that the subgroup *rankings* by low income incidence are hardly altered at all by changing the income measure. For example, in a breakdown by family type, single pensioners and lone parents are the

¹¹ The result is unlikely to be due to sampling error for two reasons. First, the result persists when sample sizes are relatively large (e.g. also at the 60% threshold). Second, the results are systematically in one direction, rather than both as one would expect if sampling error were the reason.

poorest groups, and childless couples the least poor, according to both current and annual income. This also reflects the fact that rankings in the current and annual income distributions are very similar for each individual, not just each group.

Subgroup income growth 1991-1997

Tables 16 to 18 display the quintile group medians and mean incomes for each family type, economic status and person type subgroup in wave 1 (1991) and wave 7 (1997) for annual income and current income. Also shown, in the bottom panel of each table, and the focus of our interest, is the growth in each subgroup quintile group median and mean over the period.

<Tables 16, 17, 18 near here>

For the population as a whole we found that, where they differed, annual income growth rates seemed to be a little larger than corresponding current income growth rates, and that was mostly the case too when one looks at each subgroup separately. But also again it is not clear whether the differences which are apparent are statistically reliable.

Looking first at the family type breakdowns, the largest of the apparent differences between corresponding current and annual income estimates tends to occur at the bottom and top of the distribution, i.e. for *p10* and *p90*, rather than in the middle. E.g. for persons in single parent families, the growth in *p10* is -4% according to current income but +2% according to annual income, and for *p90* the corresponding figures are 35% and 60%. The very large disparities may be a combination of this being a relatively small group (about 7% of the total sample) and the greater unreliability of incomes at the very top and bottom of the distribution. On the other hand, when one takes a subgroup of much larger size, e.g. persons in families of couples with children (35%-39% of the sample), there is still a relatively large difference between the current and annual income growth rates in *p10*: 2% compared to 10%.

Looking at the economic status breakdowns, at first sight there are relatively more differences between current and annual income growth rates, and throughout the income distribution. Again some of these differences may not be robust. Some of the largest disparities are for subgroups of relatively small size: persons in families with a part-time worker (6% of the total sample at wave 7), or in families with an unemployed head or spouse (4% of the sample). The estimated growth in *p10* for persons in families with at least one full-time self-employed member (10% of the total sample in wave 7) is -9% for current incomes and zero for annual incomes—here the impact of small sample size may be exacerbated by the oft-cited unreliability of self-employment income.

Looking at the person type breakdowns, annual income growth rates are consistently greater than current income ones, especially for *p10* (by about 4 percentage points).

Longitudinal income mobility and low income transition rates

We complete our analysis with some comparisons of annual and current income estimates of longitudinal income mobility and low income transition rates. The first row of Table 19 shows the correlation between incomes at successive waves $t, t+1$, for $t = 1, \dots, 6$. We would expect that the current income estimate would be lower than the annual income one, but this is not always so. In particular for $t = 1$ and $t = 2$, the reverse is the case. The other feature of the table is that the differential between the current and annual income estimates is rather variable in size, even when the ordering is as expected. For example for $t = 3$, the current and annual income estimates are 0.75 and 0.80, but for $t = 6$, they are 0.64 and 0.81. We suspected that both features of the results may be due in part to high income outlier values. We therefore re-calculated the correlations excluding the top one percent of income values in each wave. The results are shown in the second row of Table 19. Now the estimates are much more stable over time, and in every case, the current income estimate of the correlation is less than the corresponding annual one (as the prototypic model suggested). Why the current income correlation is so much lower at $t = 5$ compared to the other waves is not clear to us.

<Table 19 near here>

A measure of intertemporal income immobility which is intrinsically more robust to outliers than the correlation is the proportion of persons who remain in the same income group from one year to the next. Our estimates of this statistic, based on decile group transition matrices, are shown in row 3 of Table 19. It is clearly the case that there is greater mobility in current incomes, though the differential is small. Broadly speaking, for annual incomes just over 40% of individuals remain in the same decile group between one year and the next, and slightly less for current incomes. The maximum differential is about four percentage points (between waves 1 and 2).

The remaining rows of Table 19 show estimates of low income exit and entry rates, where the low income cut-off is half the mean income of the wave in question. Recall that there was no clear prediction from the prototypic model about the differential between current and annual income estimates. As it happens, the differentials are very small, a result stable over the panel. The low income exit rate is just over 30% according to the current income estimate, and perhaps up to a percentage point smaller according to the annual

income estimate. The low income entry rate is 8-10% according to the current income estimate, and perhaps up to a percentage point smaller according to the annual income estimate.

Overall it appears that annual and current income measures provides similar estimates of familiar summary statistics of longitudinal income mobility and low income transition rates, particularly once suitable account has been taken of high income outliers (in the case of the correlation).

6. CONCLUDING REMARKS

We have used BHPS estimates of current income and annual income to investigate differences between the distributions of short-term and longer-term income in terms of inequality, low income incidence and the income growth, both for the population as a whole and for subgroups within it. The results have been presented in a format which closely parallels that used in the HBAI reports, because the main goal of the research is to check the sensitivity of HBAI-type analysis, based on current incomes, to the use of a longer-term income measure. Our comparisons of current and annual incomes has produced some very clear findings, though it should be remembered that their applicability to the HBAI might be limited because we have considered gross income measures, whereas the HBAI uses net income ones. Nonetheless the fact that comparisons based on our measures of current and annual net income provide very similar conclusions (see the Appendix) does suggest that our results may be relatively robust.

The clear finding is that the BHPS current and annual income measures provide very similar pictures of what the income distribution is like. To be sure, there are some systematic differences between statistics based on the two measures—e.g. inequality and the incidence of low income is smaller for annual income than current income—but these differences are quite small. Where differences were more apparent, largely in the estimates of income growth, arguably many of them were attributable to measurement error rather than being genuine discrepancies.

These results raise a question: why do the BHPS current income and annual income measures provide such similar estimates?

We offer two hypotheses in explanation. The first draws attention to the way in which the BHPS variables are constructed. As discussed earlier, the current income measure

incorporates information about usual pay rather than last pay for employees, and annual income for self-employment and investments. I.e. the current income measure is not totally ‘current’ and some income smoothing is already incorporated in it. This is supported by the results of Morris and Preston (1986), cited earlier, comparing normal and current net income measures.

Our second hypothesis refers to the main potential socio-economic sources of household income variability over the year. It may simply be that the number of people moving into or out of jobs, or experiencing changes in the demographic composition of their household, is relatively few. I.e. even if the number of such changes occurring is non-trivial, and even if they have large income consequences for the people concerned,¹² it may be that once aggregated across all persons in the population (or across the subgroups as we and the HBAI define them), the changes become much less apparent.

We have explored briefly whether differences between the current and annual income distribution are greater for households which have experienced changes in labour market attachment or changes in household composition—as one might expect—but our results throw up a few puzzles and are inconclusive.

To summarise changes in household labour market attachment, we first classified each adult in the household according to whether, over the course of the reference period for annual income, she or he spent at least 50 weeks employed, at least 50 weeks unemployed, at least 50 weeks inactive, or changed attachment at least once over the year. We then aggregated this data within each household and defined four groups of persons: those in households in which all adults were 50+ weeks employed, or all adults were 50+ weeks unemployed, or all adults were 50+ weeks inactive, or there were changes in attachment.¹³

Table 20 shows that persons in households with adults who changed attachment over the reference year prior to the current interview form just over one half of all persons at each wave. Perhaps surprisingly the differences between the current and annual income estimates are very much the same for all subgroups, ‘changers’ as well as ‘non-changers’. (There are a few large differences between current and annual income distributions for the ‘all adults unemployed 50+ weeks’ group, but this is most likely due to sampling error: observe the small number of persons who belong to the group.) The reason for not seeing larger

¹² See e.g. Jarvis and Jenkins (1999) about the income changes associated with marital splits.

¹³ We used BHPS variables summarising the month-by-month calendar of labour force attachment for each adult derived by retrospective recall. An alternative would have been to classify persons (and households) according to changes in labour force attachment measured at the time of the interview.

differences for households with changes might be that our subgroup definitions are too broad. We attempted to get around this issue by using subgroup partitions based on finer definitions of ‘changers’ without much success. How ‘changer’ households should be defined is not obvious (there are many options) and, in any case, using finer definitions brought its own problems, namely small cell sizes.

<Table 20 near here>

Some clearer, but surprising, associations could be found between changes in household composition and differences between corresponding current and annual income estimates. We classified persons according to whether there had been changes in the number of adults or children in their household, comparing the situation at the time of last year’s interview with that at the time of this year’s interview. Table 21 shows that between 20 and 25 percent of persons experienced a change in household demographic composition over the interval between interviews, and of which about one third were in a household with a different household head compared to the previous interview. When we look at the estimates for the proportions of each subgroup estimated to be poor, there are some surprising findings. We find that for persons in households with demographic change between interviews, annual income measures often provide higher poverty rate estimates than do current income measures—which is the opposite of what is found when looking at all persons in the sample (see earlier). It is not obvious to us what explains this result. The patterns shown by the all-persons picture is driven by the results for persons in households with no household demographic change between interviews—they form by far the largest group (about 70 percent of the sample).

<Table 21 near here>

We began the paper by pointing out that British surveys and the official income statistics derived from them were unusual compared to those of many industrialised countries because they rely on current income measures rather than annual income ones. Our results suggest that, regardless of the merits of the one measure over the other in principle, in practice they provide very similar estimates of the British income distribution in the 1990s. Of course this conclusion relies on analysis based on a synthetic measure of annual income, and this may in itself complicate findings. On this issue our research has reinforced the conclusions of the Stocktaking Report on Households Below Average Income (Department of Social Security, 1991). Considering whether the HBAI should be based on annual as well as, or instead of, current income measures, the Working Group pointed out that ‘there are substantial practical difficulties associated with the estimation of annual income. ...

[E]stimates of annual income are more complex (and hence vulnerable to possible data discontinuities) than estimates of current income' (1991, p. 25). To resolve whether current and annual income measures provide different pictures of the UK income distribution will require surveys containing direct measures of annual income rather than synthetic ones.

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Table 1
Current, normal, and annual income estimates of inequality and poverty, UK 1968, 1977, 1983.

| | | Gini coefficient | Coefficient of variation | Proportion poor |
|------|--------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1968 | CNY | 0.2806 | 0.5865 | 0.1322 |
| | NNY | 0.2617 | 0.5514 | 0.0995 |
| | Annual | 0.2670 | 0.5779 | 0.1135 |
| 1977 | CNY | 0.2771 | 0.5361 | 0.1217 |
| | NNY | 0.2688 | 0.5208 | 0.1049 |
| | Annual | 0.2766 | 0.5685 | 0.1160 |
| 1983 | CNY | 0.2887 | 0.5586 | 0.0649 |
| | NNY | 0.2827 | 0.5487 | 0.0562 |
| | Annual | 0.3075 | 0.6531 | 0.0985 |

Source: Morris and Preston (1986) using Family Expenditure Survey data. CNY is current net income; NNY is normal net income; Annual is annualized net income (see text). The poverty rate estimate is based on a poverty line equal to the 1983 Supplementary Benefit scale rate for the person's household.

Table 2. Current and annual income variables: summary statistics

| | | Mean | S. D. | Min | Max | N |
|--------|---------|------|-------|-----|-------|-------|
| Wave 1 | annual | 343 | 239 | 0 | 2790 | 13834 |
| | current | 352 | 247 | 0 | 5031 | 13824 |
| Wave 2 | annual | 345 | 266 | 0 | 10529 | 13151 |
| | current | 352 | 259 | 0 | 3616 | 13146 |
| Wave 3 | annual | 347 | 238 | 0 | 2862 | 12583 |
| | current | 352 | 244 | 0 | 3124 | 12575 |
| Wave 4 | annual | 350 | 249 | 0 | 4285 | 12584 |
| | current | 363 | 270 | 0 | 4224 | 12578 |
| Wave 5 | annual | 362 | 279 | 0 | 5257 | 12267 |
| | current | 377 | 287 | 0 | 6454 | 12267 |
| Wave 6 | annual | 363 | 256 | 0 | 4363 | 12575 |
| | current | 380 | 274 | 0 | 4853 | 12575 |
| Wave 7 | annual | 367 | 266 | 0 | 4933 | 12424 |
| | current | 380 | 308 | 0 | 8085 | 12423 |

Table 3. Decile group medians, overall median, and mean

| Decile group | Wave 1 | | Wave 2 | | Wave 3 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 5 | | Wave 6 | | Wave 7 | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| Decile group medians | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 99 | 98 | 91 | 93 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 101 | 97 | 101 | 100 | 98 | 102 |
| 2 | 143 | 143 | 138 | 137 | 138 | 137 | 142 | 139 | 153 | 147 | 154 | 148 | 151 | 151 |
| 3 | 183 | 180 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 179 | 187 | 184 | 197 | 189 | 200 | 192 | 199 | 195 |
| 4 | 230 | 225 | 224 | 224 | 229 | 224 | 233 | 225 | 242 | 231 | 245 | 234 | 247 | 239 |
| 5 | 277 | 270 | 270 | 265 | 276 | 270 | 279 | 270 | 287 | 274 | 297 | 283 | 293 | 285 |
| 6 | 324 | 314 | 323 | 312 | 326 | 321 | 328 | 320 | 339 | 328 | 349 | 333 | 347 | 337 |
| 7 | 376 | 364 | 377 | 366 | 379 | 375 | 391 | 375 | 400 | 385 | 406 | 389 | 405 | 394 |
| 8 | 447 | 433 | 450 | 436 | 453 | 447 | 461 | 443 | 478 | 456 | 487 | 465 | 484 | 467 |
| 9 | 549 | 534 | 561 | 545 | 562 | 550 | 570 | 552 | 592 | 569 | 600 | 573 | 599 | 580 |
| 10 | 798 | 778 | 804 | 783 | 812 | 793 | 825 | 799 | 836 | 827 | 842 | 813 | 830 | 798 |
| Median | 300 | 291 | 294 | 286 | 300 | 296 | 303 | 294 | 313 | 300 | 323 | 306 | 317 | 310 |
| Mean | 352 | 343 | 352 | 345 | 352 | 347 | 363 | 350 | 377 | 362 | 380 | 363 | 380 | 367 |
| Decile group medians % of median | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 33 | 34 | 31 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 33 | 31 | 33 |
| 2 | 48 | 49 | 47 | 48 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 49 |
| 3 | 61 | 62 | 61 | 63 | 60 | 60 | 62 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 62 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 4 | 77 | 77 | 76 | 78 | 76 | 76 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 76 | 76 | 78 | 77 |
| 5 | 92 | 93 | 92 | 93 | 92 | 91 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 91 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 6 | 108 | 108 | 110 | 109 | 109 | 108 | 108 | 109 | 108 | 109 | 108 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 7 | 125 | 125 | 128 | 128 | 126 | 127 | 129 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 127 |
| 8 | 149 | 149 | 153 | 152 | 151 | 151 | 152 | 151 | 153 | 152 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 151 |
| 9 | 183 | 184 | 191 | 191 | 187 | 186 | 188 | 188 | 189 | 190 | 186 | 187 | 189 | 187 |
| 10 | 266 | 267 | 273 | 274 | 271 | 268 | 272 | 272 | 267 | 276 | 261 | 266 | 262 | 257 |

Table 3a. Deciles

| | Wave 1 | | Wave 2 | | Wave 3 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 5 | | Wave 6 | | Wave 7 | |
|------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| Deciles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 123 | 122 | 118 | 117 | 117 | 115 | 121 | 120 | 126 | 124 | 128 | 125 | 123 | 125 |
| 2 | 162 | 161 | 161 | 159 | 159 | 159 | 165 | 162 | 172 | 167 | 176 | 170 | 175 | 173 |
| 3 | 208 | 203 | 199 | 200 | 204 | 200 | 209 | 206 | 220 | 208 | 223 | 213 | 223 | 217 |
| 4 | 252 | 247 | 246 | 244 | 252 | 246 | 255 | 248 | 264 | 252 | 270 | 258 | 267 | 262 |
| 5 | 300 | 291 | 294 | 286 | 300 | 296 | 303 | 294 | 313 | 300 | 323 | 306 | 317 | 310 |
| 6 | 352 | 339 | 347 | 337 | 349 | 346 | 359 | 343 | 367 | 354 | 376 | 361 | 376 | 364 |
| 7 | 410 | 393 | 411 | 397 | 414 | 408 | 422 | 405 | 437 | 416 | 443 | 422 | 444 | 425 |
| 8 | 492 | 478 | 500 | 481 | 499 | 491 | 509 | 490 | 530 | 502 | 539 | 514 | 538 | 513 |
| 9 | 639 | 623 | 650 | 638 | 638 | 632 | 660 | 637 | 682 | 660 | 690 | 663 | 680 | 661 |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Median | 300 | 291 | 294 | 286 | 300 | 296 | 303 | 294 | 313 | 300 | 323 | 306 | 317 | 310 |
| Deciles as % of median | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 41 | 42 | 40 | 41 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 39 | 40 |
| 2 | 54 | 55 | 55 | 56 | 53 | 54 | 54 | 55 | 55 | 56 | 54 | 56 | 55 | 56 |
| 3 | 69 | 70 | 68 | 70 | 68 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 70 | 69 | 69 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 4 | 84 | 85 | 84 | 85 | 84 | 83 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 5 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | 117 | 117 | 118 | 118 | 116 | 117 | 119 | 117 | 117 | 118 | 116 | 118 | 119 | 117 |
| 7 | 137 | 135 | 140 | 139 | 138 | 138 | 139 | 138 | 140 | 139 | 137 | 138 | 140 | 137 |
| 8 | 164 | 164 | 170 | 168 | 166 | 166 | 168 | 167 | 169 | 167 | 167 | 168 | 170 | 166 |
| 9 | 213 | 214 | 221 | 223 | 213 | 213 | 218 | 217 | 218 | 220 | 213 | 217 | 215 | 213 |

Table 4. Decile group income shares and cumulative income shares

| Decile group | Wave 1 | | Wave 2 | | Wave 3 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 5 | | Wave 6 | | Wave 7 | |
|---------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| Decile group income share | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 4 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 5 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 6 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 8 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 9 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 10 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 25 |
| Cumulative share (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| 3 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 |
| 4 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 5 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 6 | 35 | 36 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 7 | 46 | 46 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 46 | 45 | 46 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 8 | 59 | 59 | 58 | 58 | 59 | 59 | 58 | 59 | 58 | 58 | 59 | 59 | 58 | 59 |
| 9 | 75 | 75 | 74 | 74 | 75 | 75 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 75 | 75 | 74 | 75 |
| 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 5. Inequality indices

| | Wave 1 | | Wave 2 | | Wave 3 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 5 | | Wave 6 | | Wave 7 | |
|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | annual | current | annual | current | annual | current | annual | current | annual | current | annual | current | annual |
| Gini | 0.35 | 0.34 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.36 | 0.35 |
| p90/p10 | 5.18 | 5.12 | 5.52 | 5.45 | 5.48 | 5.47 | 5.46 | 5.31 | 5.43 | 5.31 | 5.39 | 5.30 | 5.53 | 5.28 |
| GE(2) | 0.25 | 0.24 | 0.27 | 0.30 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.28 | 0.25 | 0.29 | 0.30 | 0.26 | 0.25 | 0.33 | 0.26 |
| N | 13834 | 13824 | 13146 | 13151 | 12575 | 12583 | 12578 | 12584 | 12267 | 12267 | 12575 | 12575 | 12423 | 12423 |
| # Zeros | 10 | 7 | 15 | 12 | 17 | 18 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 20 |

Note: zeros used in calculation

Table 5a Inequality indices, calculated excluding incomes > £8000

| | Wave 1 | | Wave 2 | | Wave 3 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 5 | | Wave 6 | | Wave 7 | |
|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | annual | current | annual | current | annual | current | annual | current | annual | current | annual | current | annual |
| Gini | 0.35 | 0.34 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| p90/p10 | 5.18 | 5.12 | 5.52 | 5.44 | 5.48 | 5.47 | 5.46 | 5.31 | 5.43 | 5.31 | 5.39 | 5.30 | 5.53 | 5.28 |
| GE(2) | 0.25 | 0.24 | 0.27 | 0.26 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 0.28 | 0.26 | 0.29 | 0.30 | 0.26 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.26 |
| # Zeros | 10 | 7 | 15 | 12 | 17 | 18 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 20 |

Note: zeros used in calculation

Table 6. Cumulative percentages of population with incomes below fractions of contemporary average income

| Fraction | Current Wave 1 | Annual Wave 1 | Current Wave 2 | Annual Wave 2 | Current Wave 3 | Annual Wave 3 | Current Wave 4 | Annual Wave 4 | Current Wave 5 | Annual Wave 5 | Current Wave 6 | Annual Wave 6 | Current Wave 7 | Annual Wave 7 |
|----------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| < 0.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0.1-0.2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 0.2-0.3 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| 0.3-0.4 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 14 |
| 0.4-0.5 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 22 |
| 0.5-0.6 | 31 | 31 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 |
| 0.6-0.7 | 39 | 38 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 39 |
| 0.7-0.8 | 46 | 46 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 0.8-0.9 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 55 | 53 | 53 | 55 | 54 | 55 | 55 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 0.9-1.0 | 60 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 60 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 60 | 60 | 61 | 61 |
| 1.0-1.1 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 1.1-1.2 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 71 | 71 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 73 | 71 | 72 | 71 | 71 |
| 1.2-1.3 | 76 | 77 | 76 | 77 | 76 | 75 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 77 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 1.3-1.4 | 80 | 80 | 79 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 80 |
| 1.4-1.5 | 83 | 84 | 83 | 83 | 82 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 82 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 1.5-1.75 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 88 | 89 | 89 |
| 1.75-2.0 | 93 | 93 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 93 | 92 | 92 | 93 | 92 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 2.0-2.5 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 2.5-3.0 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| ≥ 3.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 7. Cumulative percentages of population with incomes below fractions of 1991 average income

| Fraction | Current Wave 1 | Annual Wave 1 | Current Wave 2 | Annual Wave 2 | Current Wave 3 | Annual Wave 3 | Current Wave 4 | Annual Wave 4 | Current Wave 5 | Annual Wave 5 | Current Wave 6 | Annual Wave 6 | Current Wave 7 | Annual Wave 7 |
|----------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| < 0.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0.1-0.2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| 0.2-0.3 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| 0.3-0.4 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 0.4-0.5 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 0.5-0.6 | 31 | 31 | 33 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 28 |
| 0.6-0.7 | 39 | 38 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 36 | 37 | 35 | 36 | 35 | 35 |
| 0.7-0.8 | 46 | 46 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 44 | 45 | 42 | 44 | 43 | 43 |
| 0.8-0.9 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 51 | 52 | 49 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 0.9-1.0 | 60 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 57 | 58 | 56 | 57 | 56 | 56 |
| 1.0-1.1 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 66 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 63 | 64 | 62 | 63 | 62 | 62 |
| 1.1-1.2 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 71 | 71 | 70 | 71 | 68 | 69 | 67 | 68 | 67 | 68 |
| 1.2-1.3 | 76 | 77 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 73 | 74 | 72 | 73 | 72 | 72 |
| 1.3-1.4 | 80 | 80 | 79 | 80 | 80 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 77 | 78 | 76 | 77 | 76 | 76 |
| 1.4-1.5 | 83 | 84 | 83 | 83 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 80 | 81 | 79 | 80 | 79 | 80 |
| 1.5-1.75 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 88 | 89 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 87 | 87 | 86 | 87 | 86 | 86 |
| 1.75-2.0 | 93 | 93 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 2.0-2.5 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 2.5-3.0 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| ≥ 3.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 8. Growth in decile group medians, median, and mean

| Decile Group | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Current Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | (A) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | Change | Difference between (A) and (B) (B)-(A) | Difference between (A),(B) wave 1, wave 6 | Difference between (A), (B) wave 2, wave 7 |
| 1 | 99 | 91 | 96 | 96 | 101 | 101 | 98 | -1 | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| 2 | 143 | 138 | 138 | 142 | 153 | 154 | 151 | 6 | 0 | -4 | 2 |
| 3 | 183 | 179 | 179 | 187 | 197 | 200 | 199 | 9 | 0 | -3 | 0 |
| 4 | 230 | 224 | 229 | 233 | 242 | 245 | 247 | 7 | -1 | -3 | -2 |
| 5 | 277 | 270 | 276 | 279 | 287 | 297 | 293 | 6 | 0 | -2 | 1 |
| 6 | 324 | 323 | 326 | 328 | 339 | 349 | 347 | 7 | 0 | -2 | 2 |
| 7 | 376 | 377 | 379 | 391 | 400 | 406 | 405 | 8 | 1 | -1 | 2 |
| 8 | 447 | 450 | 453 | 461 | 478 | 487 | 484 | 8 | 0 | -2 | 1 |
| 9 | 549 | 561 | 562 | 570 | 592 | 600 | 599 | 9 | 0 | -2 | 1 |
| 10 | 798 | 804 | 812 | 825 | 836 | 842 | 830 | 4 | -1 | -1 | 0 |
| Median | 300 | 294 | 300 | 303 | 313 | 323 | 317 | 6 | 1 | -3 | 2 |
| Mean | 352 | 352 | 352 | 363 | 377 | 380 | 380 | 8 | -1 | -2 | 0 |

| | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Annual | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | (B) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | | Wave 4 | | | | Change |
| 1 | 98 | 91 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 100 | 102 | 4 |
| 2 | 143 | 135 | 137 | 139 | 147 | 148 | 151 | 6 |
| 3 | 180 | 176 | 179 | 184 | 189 | 192 | 195 | 8 |
| 4 | 225 | 220 | 224 | 225 | 231 | 234 | 239 | 6 |
| 5 | 270 | 261 | 270 | 270 | 274 | 283 | 285 | 6 |
| 6 | 314 | 307 | 321 | 320 | 328 | 333 | 337 | 7 |
| 7 | 364 | 360 | 375 | 375 | 385 | 389 | 394 | 8 |
| 8 | 433 | 429 | 447 | 443 | 456 | 465 | 467 | 8 |
| 9 | 534 | 536 | 550 | 552 | 569 | 573 | 580 | 9 |
| 10 | 778 | 772 | 793 | 799 | 827 | 813 | 798 | 3 |
| Median | 291 | 281 | 296 | 294 | 300 | 306 | 310 | 7 |
| Mean | 343 | 339 | 347 | 350 | 362 | 363 | 367 | 7 |

Note: Columns (A) and (B) were calculated in the following way: (wave 7 - wave 1)*100/wave 1. Column (C) simply subtracts (A) from (B). Columns (D) and (E) were calculated in a similar fashion, but using wave 6 instead of wave 7 (D); and using wave 2 instead of wave 1 (E).

Table 9. Population shares by subgroup (column percentages)

| | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <i>Family type</i> | | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Pensioner couple | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Couple with child(ren) | 39 | 36 | 36 | 38 | 36 | 37 | 36 |
| Couple without child | 21 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Single parent | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Single | 16 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 17 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Economic status of family</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self-employed | 12 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| All adults in FT work | 24 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 |
| Single/couple: PT | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 20 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Other | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Person type</i> | | | | | | | |
| Adult man | 37 | 37 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| Adult woman | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| Child | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 10. Composition of the low income population by family type (column percentages)

| Group | Wave 1 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 7 | |
|------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| <i>Bottom 10%</i> | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 16 | 16 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 15 |
| Pensioner couple | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| Couple with child(ren) | 37 | 36 | 35 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Couple without child | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 |
| Single parent | 20 | 22 | 26 | 26 | 23 | 27 |
| Single | 11 | 13 | 14 | 17 | 15 | 15 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 20%</i> | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 19 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 17 |
| Pensioner couple | 13 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 10 |
| Couple with child(ren) | 32 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 30 | 32 |
| Couple without child | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| Single parent | 16 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 20 |
| Single | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 16 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 30%</i> | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 17 |
| Pensioner couple | 15 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 14 |
| Couple with child(ren) | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 30 |
| Couple without child | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 |
| Single parent | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 |
| Single | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 14 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 40%</i> | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 17 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Pensioner couple | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 |
| Couple with child(ren) | 34 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 32 |
| Couple without child | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| Single parent | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Single | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 50%</i> | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Pensioner couple | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 |
| Couple with child(ren) | 37 | 37 | 36 | 37 | 34 | 34 |
| Couple without child | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 |
| Single parent | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| Single | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 11. Composition of the low income population by family economic status (column percentages)

| | Wave 1 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 7 | |
|-----------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| <i>Bottom 10%</i> | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self employed | 10 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 7 |
| All adults in FT work | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | — | 1 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| Single/couple: PT | 10 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 28 | 26 | 21 | 20 | 23 | 22 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 26 | 21 | 30 | 24 | 20 | 16 |
| Other | 23 | 23 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 36 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 20%</i> | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self employed | 10 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 7 |
| All adults in FT work | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Single/couple: PT | 11 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 36 | 35 | 34 | 31 | 34 | 29 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 20 | 17 | 20 | 19 | 13 | 11 |
| Other | 18 | 19 | 25 | 24 | 26 | 27 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 30%</i> | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self employed | 10 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 |
| All adults in FT work | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Single/couple: PT | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 37 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 36 | 33 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 15 | 13 | 16 | 14 | 9 | 9 |
| Other | 16 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 22 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 40%</i> | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self employed | 10 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| All adults in FT work | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| Single/couple: PT | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 35 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 34 | 33 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 13 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 7 |
| Other | 13 | 13 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 19 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 50%</i> | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self employed | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| All adults in FT work | 8 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 8 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Single/couple: PT | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 31 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 30 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 6 |
| Other | 12 | 12 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 12. Composition of the low income population by person type (column percentages)

| | Wave 1 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 7 | |
|-------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| <i>Bottom 10%</i> | | | | | | |
| Adult man | 26 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 23 |
| Adult woman | 42 | 43 | 39 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Child | 32 | 32 | 37 | 35 | 34 | 37 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 20%</i> | | | | | | |
| Adult man | 28 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 |
| Adult woman | 45 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 43 |
| Child | 27 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 31 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 30%</i> | | | | | | |
| Adult man | 30 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| Adult woman | 45 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| Child | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 40%</i> | | | | | | |
| Adult man | 32 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| Adult woman | 44 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 44 | 43 |
| Child | 24 | 25 | 26 | 36 | 25 | 26 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 50%</i> | | | | | | |
| Adult man | 33 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Adult woman | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| Child | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 25 | 26 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 13. Percentage of each family type below fractions of contemporary mean

| | Wave 1 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 7 | |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| <i>Below 0.4 contemporary mean</i> | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 32 | 30 | 31 | 28 | 29 | 26 |
| Pensioner couple | 15 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 10 |
| Couple with child(ren) | 13 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 |
| Couple without child | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Single parent | 46 | 49 | 48 | 49 | 48 | 47 |
| Single | 9 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 |
| All | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 |
| <i>Below 0.5 contemporary mean</i> | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 55 | 53 | 50 | 48 | 45 | 41 |
| Pensioner couple | 35 | 33 | 29 | 26 | 30 | 25 |
| Couple with child(ren) | 19 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Couple without child | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 6 |
| Single parent | 60 | 63 | 60 | 62 | 59 | 61 |
| Single | 15 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 18 | 20 |
| All | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 |
| <i>Below 0.6 contemporary mean</i> | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 69 | 69 | 64 | 62 | 59 | 57 |
| Pensioner couple | 50 | 48 | 45 | 41 | 47 | 42 |
| Couple with child(ren) | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 25 |
| Couple without child | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 10 |
| Single parent | 69 | 70 | 69 | 70 | 68 | 72 |
| Single | 22 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 23 | 26 |
| All | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 30 |

Table 13a. Percentage of each family type below fractions of wave 1 mean

| | Wave 1 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 7 | |
|------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| <i>Below 0.4 wave 1 mean</i> | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 32 | 30 | 28 | 27 | 24 | 22 |
| Pensioner couple | 15 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 8 |
| Couple with child | 13 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| Couple without child | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Single parent | 46 | 49 | 46 | 47 | 44 | 45 |
| Single | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 11 |
| All | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 12 |
| <i>Below 0.5 wave 1 mean</i> | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 55 | 53 | 48 | 47 | 40 | 35 |
| Pensioner couple | 35 | 33 | 27 | 25 | 23 | 19 |
| Couple with child | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 |
| Couple without child | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Single parent | 60 | 63 | 59 | 61 | 55 | 57 |
| Single | 15 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 16 | 18 |
| All | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 19 |
| <i>Below 0.6 wave 1 mean</i> | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 69 | 69 | 63 | 61 | 54 | 51 |
| Pensioner couple | 50 | 48 | 42 | 39 | 39 | 36 |
| Couple with child | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 22 | 23 |
| Couple without child | 13 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 8 |
| Single parent | 69 | 70 | 67 | 69 | 65 | 69 |
| Single | 22 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 21 | 23 |
| All | 31 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 27 |

Table 14. Percentage of each economic status subgroup below fractions of contemporary mean

| | Wave 1 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 7 | |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| <i>Below 0.4 contemporary mean</i> | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self employed | 11 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 9 |
| All adults in FT work | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 8 |
| Single/couple: PT | 27 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 21 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 26 | 24 | 25 | 22 | 23 | 19 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 54 | 43 | 60 | 54 | 66 | 57 |
| Other | 43 | 44 | 44 | 42 | 43 | 42 |
| All | 15 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 14 |
| <i>Below 0.5 contemporary mean</i> | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self employed | 20 | 21 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 16 |
| All adults in FT work | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 8 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 15 |
| Single/couple: PT | 38 | 35 | 31 | 32 | 35 | 35 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 49 | 46 | 43 | 41 | 41 | 35 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 69 | 58 | 69 | 64 | 71 | 65 |
| Other | 57 | 60 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 56 |
| All | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 23 |
| <i>Below 0.6 contemporary mean</i> | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self employed | 27 | 29 | 24 | 22 | 23 | 22 |
| All adults in FT work | 4 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 7 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 13 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 15 | 13 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 21 |
| Single/couple: PT | 50 | 46 | 42 | 43 | 47 | 47 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 63 | 61 | 59 | 55 | 57 | 52 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 75 | 65 | 76 | 69 | 77 | 71 |
| Other | 69 | 69 | 63 | 63 | 64 | 65 |
| All | 31 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 31 |

Table 14a. Percentage of each economic status subgroup below fractions of wave 1 mean

| | Wave 1 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 7 | |
|------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| <i>Below 0.4 wave 1 mean</i> | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self employed | 11 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 8 |
| All adults in FT work | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Single/couple: PT | 27 | 22 | 19 | 22 | 20 | 18 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 26 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 19 | 16 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 54 | 43 | 57 | 52 | 63 | 53 |
| Other | 43 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 40 | 41 |
| All | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 13 |
| <i>Below 0.5 wave 1 mean</i> | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self employed | 20 | 21 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 14 |
| All adults in FT work | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 8 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 13 |
| Single/couple: PT | 38 | 35 | 30 | 32 | 31 | 30 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 49 | 46 | 42 | 39 | 34 | 29 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 69 | 58 | 69 | 64 | 71 | 62 |
| Other | 57 | 60 | 54 | 53 | 51 | 53 |
| All | 24 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 20 | 20 |
| <i>Below 0.6 wave 1 mean</i> | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self employed | 27 | 29 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 20 |
| All adults in FT work | 4 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 7 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 10 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 15 | 13 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 |
| Single/couple: PT | 50 | 46 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 42 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 63 | 61 | 57 | 54 | 50 | 46 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 75 | 65 | 75 | 68 | 75 | 69 |
| Other | 69 | 69 | 62 | 62 | 61 | 61 |
| All | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 28 | 28 |

Table 15. Percentage of each person type subgroup below fractions of the contemporary mean

| | Wave 1 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 7 | |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| <i>Below 0.4 contemporary mean</i> | | | | | | |
| Adult man | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 9 |
| Adult woman | 15 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 14 |
| Child | 20 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 21 |
| All | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 |
| <i>Below 0.5 contemporary mean</i> | | | | | | |
| Adult man | 18 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 16 |
| Adult woman | 26 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 23 |
| Child | 28 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 30 |
| All | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 22 |
| <i>Below 0.6 contemporary mean</i> | | | | | | |
| Adult man | 25 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Adult woman | 34 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 32 |
| Child | 34 | 34 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 38 |
| All | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 |

Table 15a. Percentage of each person type below fractions of the wave 1 mean

| | Wave 1 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 7 | |
|------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| <i>Below 0.4 wave 1 mean</i> | | | | | | |
| Adult man | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| Adult woman | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 13 |
| Child | 20 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 20 |
| All | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 |
| <i>Below 0.5 wave 1 mean</i> | | | | | | |
| Adult man | 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 14 |
| Adult woman | 26 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 20 |
| Child | 28 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 28 |
| All | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 20 |
| <i>Below 0.6 wave 1 mean</i> | | | | | | |
| Adult man | 25 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 21 | 21 |
| Adult woman | 34 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 29 | 29 |
| Child | 34 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 34 | 36 |
| All | 31 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 28 |

Table 16. Quintile group medians, wave 1 (1991) and wave 7 (1997), and quintile group median growth 1991-1997, by family type

| Wave 1 | Current | | | | | | Annual | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| | p10 | p30 | p50 | p70 | p90 | Mean | p10 | p30 | p50 | p70 | p90 | Mean |
| Single pensioner | 127 | 188 | 290 | 407 | 647 | 206 | 126 | 187 | 289 | 385 | 601 | 204 |
| Pensioner couple | 139 | 201 | 291 | 382 | 655 | 246 | 138 | 198 | 284 | 379 | 622 | 247 |
| Couple with child(ren) | 116 | 216 | 298 | 404 | 632 | 350 | 113 | 212 | 291 | 391 | 606 | 340 |
| Couple without child | 117 | 215 | 308 | 416 | 657 | 476 | 122 | 206 | 300 | 403 | 645 | 467 |
| Single parent | 114 | 194 | 298 | 410 | 555 | 199 | 107 | 183 | 288 | 404 | 516 | 190 |
| Single | 123 | 208 | 301 | 413 | 625 | 394 | 119 | 205 | 295 | 396 | 612 | 375 |

| Wave 7 | Current | | | | | | Annual | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| | p10 | p30 | p50 | p70 | p90 | Mean | p10 | p30 | p50 | p70 | p90 | Mean |
| Single pensioner | 130 | 216 | 312 | 434 | 681 | 238 | 131 | 214 | 309 | 415 | 694 | 246 |
| Pensioner couple | 144 | 214 | 309 | 437 | 668 | 302 | 143 | 209 | 308 | 421 | 620 | 297 |
| Couple with child(ren) | 118 | 231 | 317 | 443 | 668 | 377 | 124 | 221 | 307 | 419 | 644 | 359 |
| Couple without child | 125 | 228 | 328 | 452 | 702 | 517 | 130 | 224 | 323 | 435 | 673 | 505 |
| Single parent | 110 | 208 | 298 | 411 | 752 | 209 | 109 | 200 | 281 | 405 | 828 | 197 |
| Single | 118 | 230 | 324 | 443 | 671 | 418 | 126 | 221 | 319 | 426 | 655 | 395 |

Growth (%) = (W7-W1)*100/W1

| | p10 | | p30 | | p50 | | p70 | | p90 | | Mean | |
|------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| Single pensioner | 2 | 4 | 15 | 14 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 15 | 16 | 21 |
| Pensioner couple | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 23 | 20 |
| Couple with child(ren) | 2 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| Couple without child | 7 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 8 |
| Single parent | -4 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 0 | -2 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 60 | 5 | 4 |
| Single | -4 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 |

Table 17. Quintile group medians, wave 1 (1991) and wave 7 (1997), and quintile group median growth 1991-1997, by economic status

| Wave 1 | Current | | | | | | Annual | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| | p10 | p30 | p50 | p70 | p90 | Mean | p10 | p30 | p50 | p70 | p90 | Mean |
| 1+ FT self employed | 120 | 209 | 295 | 413 | 738 | 424 | 120 | 209 | 295 | 413 | 738 | 408 |
| All adults in FT work | 138 | 222 | 307 | 414 | 636 | 499 | 138 | 222 | 307 | 414 | 636 | 472 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 156 | 220 | 301 | 399 | 643 | 397 | 156 | 220 | 301 | 399 | 643 | 375 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 147 | 216 | 298 | 409 | 597 | 367 | 147 | 216 | 298 | 409 | 597 | 366 |
| Single/couple: PT | 124 | 204 | 307 | 412 | 647 | 276 | 124 | 204 | 307 | 412 | 647 | 275 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 132 | 196 | 291 | 395 | 623 | 208 | 132 | 196 | 291 | 395 | 623 | 211 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 108 | 205 | 305 | 423 | 614 | 176 | 108 | 205 | 305 | 423 | 614 | 205 |
| Other | 108 | 190 | 295 | 413 | 565 | 202 | 108 | 190 | 295 | 413 | 565 | 194 |

| Wave 7 | Current | | | | | | Annual | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| | p10 | p30 | p50 | p70 | p90 | Mean | p10 | p30 | p50 | p70 | p90 | Mean |
| 1+ FT self employed | 109 | 232 | 315 | 443 | 682 | 447 | 120 | 218 | 312 | 443 | 669 | 433 |
| All adults in FT work | 144 | 239 | 330 | 449 | 701 | 536 | 138 | 228 | 320 | 430 | 673 | 505 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 157 | 235 | 330 | 443 | 666 | 425 | 158 | 221 | 310 | 417 | 634 | 404 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 138 | 232 | 318 | 441 | 680 | 400 | 141 | 234 | 310 | 425 | 664 | 394 |
| Single/couple: PT | 126 | 220 | 300 | 441 | 661 | 293 | 130 | 210 | 303 | 452 | 675 | 286 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 136 | 215 | 311 | 431 | 652 | 254 | 134 | 212 | 307 | 413 | 671 | 259 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 96 | 228 | 307 | 413 | 651 | 158 | 109 | 215 | 307 | 420 | 626 | 188 |
| Other | 111 | 214 | 311 | 444 | 673 | 230 | 111 | 214 | 310 | 407 | 665 | 215 |

| Growth (%) =(W7-W1)*100/W1 | p10 | | p30 | | p50 | | p70 | | p90 | | Mean | |
|-----------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| 1+ FT self employed | -9 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | -8 | -9 | 5 | 6 |
| All adults in FT work | 4 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 4 | -1 | 7 | 8 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | -6 | -4 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 14 | 11 | 9 | 8 |
| Single/couple: PT | 2 | 5 | 8 | 3 | -2 | -1 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 3 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 22 | 23 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | -11 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 1 | -2 | -1 | 6 | 2 | -10 | -8 |
| Other | 3 | 3 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 8 | -1 | 19 | 18 | 14 | 11 |

Table 18. Quintile group medians, wave 1 (1991) and wave 7 (1997), and quintile median growth 1991-1997, by person type

| Wave 1 | Current | | | | | | Annual | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| | p10 | p30 | p50 | p70 | p90 | Mean | p10 | p30 | p50 | p70 | p90 | Mean |
| Adult man | 127 | 209 | 300 | 411 | 646 | 384 | 132 | 211 | 300 | 405 | 639 | 375 |
| Adult woman | 125 | 204 | 300 | 411 | 635 | 345 | 129 | 205 | 300 | 405 | 629 | 335 |
| Child | 114 | 213 | 298 | 403 | 628 | 312 | 119 | 214 | 298 | 400 | 619 | 304 |

| Wave 7 | Current | | | | | | Annual | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| | p10 | p30 | p50 | p70 | p90 | Mean | p10 | p30 | p50 | p70 | p90 | Mean |
| Adult man | 125 | 225 | 317 | 444 | 684 | 415 | 130 | 220 | 312 | 427 | 665 | 402 |
| Adult woman | 126 | 221 | 319 | 444 | 681 | 375 | 128 | 215 | 311 | 427 | 661 | 363 |
| Child | 116 | 225 | 313 | 440 | 670 | 327 | 116 | 218 | 304 | 417 | 655 | 312 |

Growth (%) = (W7-W1)*100/W1

| | p10 | | P30 | | p50 | | p70 | | p90 | | Mean | |
|-------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| Adult man | -2 | -2 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| Adult woman | 1 | -1 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 8 |
| Child | 2 | -3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 3 |

Table 19
Longitudinal income mobility and low income transition rates

| | Wave $t, t+1$ | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | 1,2 | | 2,3 | | 3,4 | | 4,5 | | 5,6 | | 6,7 | |
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| Correlation | 0.74 | 0.73 | 0.76 | 0.73 | 0.75 | 0.80 | 0.75 | 0.76 | 0.71 | 0.79 | 0.64 | 0.81 |
| Correlation (trimmed data)* | 0.74 | 0.75 | 0.76 | 0.77 | 0.75 | 0.80 | 0.75 | 0.77 | 0.66 | 0.80 | 0.73 | 0.78 |
| Proportion of sample in same decile group | 0.36 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.41 | 0.39 | 0.42 | 0.38 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.40 | 0.41 |
| Low income exit rate | 0.31 | 0.29 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.32 | 0.30 | 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| Low income entry rate | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.07 |

*: calculations based on distributions excluding the richest 1% of observations. Low income entry and exit rates based on a low income cut-off equal to half mean income of the relevant wave.

Table 20. Comparison of current and annual income for persons classified by change in household employment status over the annual reference period prior to the current interview

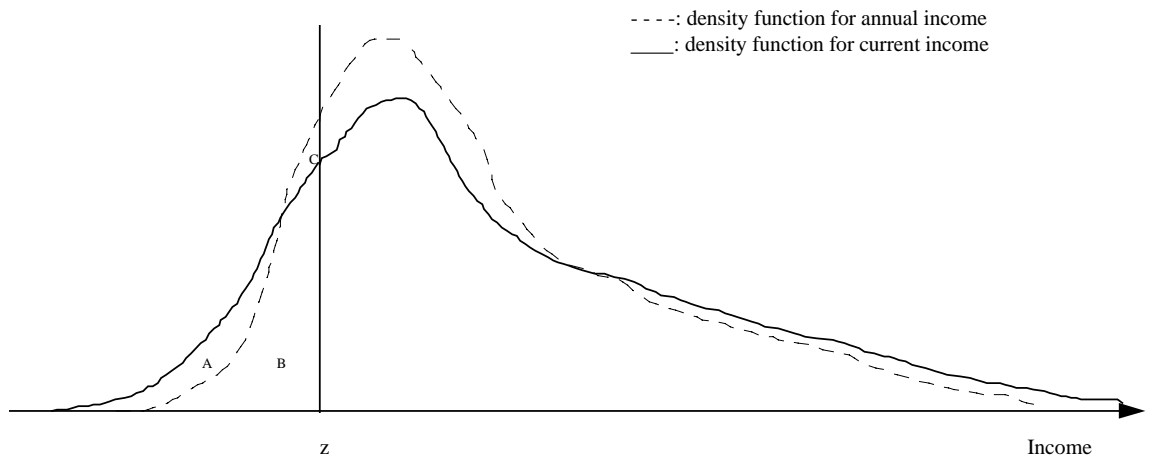
| | Percentage of all persons | Mean | | Percentage below half wave 1 average income | | Percentage below half contemporary average income | | Composition of poorest fifth (%) | |
|---|---------------------------|---------|--------|---|--------|---|--------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| <i>Wave 1 to wave 2</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| All adults employed 50+ weeks in reference year | 30 | 490 | 481 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| All adults unemployed 50+ weeks in reference year | 1 | 119 | 116 | 90 | 89 | 90 | 89 | 3 | 3 |
| All adults inactive 50+ weeks in reference year | 18 | 195 | 189 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 37 | 39 |
| Remainder (at least 1 adult changing status) | 52 | 331 | 324 | 23 | 21 | 23 | 22 | 53 | 52 |
| All | 100 | 352 | 345 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Wave 2 to wave 3</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| All adults employed 50+ weeks in reference year | 29 | 480 | 476 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| All adults unemployed 50+ weeks in reference year | 1 | 147 | 140 | 79 | 80 | 79 | 80 | 2 | 3 |
| All adults inactive 50+ weeks in reference year | 17 | 202 | 201 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 54 | 35 | 37 |
| Remainder (at least 1 adult changing status) | 53 | 332 | 325 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 55 | 53 |
| All | 100 | 352 | 347 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Wave 3 to wave 4</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| All adults employed 50+ weeks in reference year | 30 | 498 | 483 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| All adults unemployed 50+ weeks in reference year | 1 | 139 | 111 | 77 | 94 | 79 | 94 | 3 | 3 |
| All adults inactive 50+ weeks in reference year | 18 | 205 | 202 | 51 | 50 | 53 | 52 | 37 | 36 |
| Remainder (at least 1 adult changing status) | 51 | 342 | 327 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 53 | 55 |
| All | 100 | 363 | 350 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Wave 4 to wave 5</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| All adults employed 50+ weeks in reference year | 31 | 508 | 497 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| All adults unemployed 50+ weeks in reference year | 0 | 142 | 116 | 78 | 84 | 81 | 87 | 2 | 2 |
| All adults inactive 50+ weeks in reference year | 19 | 218 | 211 | 49 | 49 | 55 | 53 | 41 | 40 |
| Remainder (at least 1 adult changing status) | 50 | 359 | 339 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 50 | 51 |
| All | 100 | 377 | 362 | 20 | 20 | 23 | 22 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Wave 5 to wave 6</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| All adults employed 50+ weeks in reference year | 31 | 513 | 501 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| All adults unemployed 50+ weeks in reference year | 1 | 124 | 120 | 80 | 81 | 89 | 81 | 2 | 2 |
| All adults inactive 50+ weeks in reference year | 19 | 220 | 217 | 47 | 46 | 54 | 51 | 39 | 37 |
| Remainder (at least 1 adult changing status) | 49 | 360 | 335 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 52 | 55 |
| All | 100 | 380 | 363 | 20 | 20 | 23 | 23 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Wave 6 to wave 7</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| All adults employed 50+ weeks in reference year | 32 | 514 | 494 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 7 |
| All adults unemployed 50+ weeks in reference year | 0 | 148 | 151 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 1 | 1 |
| All adults inactive 50+ weeks in reference year | 19 | 219 | 218 | 45 | 42 | 51 | 47 | 38 | 37 |
| Remainder (at least 1 adult changing status) | 48 | 356 | 342 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 52 | 55 |
| All | 100 | 380 | 367 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 22 | 100 | 100 |

Table 21. Comparison of current and annual income for persons classified by change in household composition since the previous panel interview

| | Percentage of all persons | Mean | | Percentage below half wave 1 average income | | Percentage below half contemporary average income | | Composition of poorest fifth (%) | |
|--|---------------------------|---------|--------|---|--------|---|--------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| <i>Wave 1 to wave 2</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| No changes | 74 | 346 | 342 | 25 | 23 | 25 | 23 | 73 | 70 |
| Same HoH but # adults changed | 6 | 393 | 385 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 6 | 6 |
| Same HoH but # children changed | 3 | 377 | 370 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 4 | 4 |
| Same HoH but # adults and # children changed | 7 | 322 | 309 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 7 | 8 |
| Other changes | 10 | 366 | 347 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 11 | 12 |
| All | 100 | 350 | 344 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Wave 2 to wave 3</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| No changes | 77 | 356 | 350 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 74 | 73 |
| Same HoH but # adults changed | 6 | 390 | 388 | 16 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 6 | 5 |
| Same HoH but # children changed | 4 | 342 | 345 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 4 | 4 |
| Same HoH but # adults and # children changed | 5 | 316 | 304 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 4 | 4 |
| Other changes | 9 | 319 | 317 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 12 | 14 |
| All | 100 | 352 | 347 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Wave 3 to wave 4</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| No changes | 77 | 358 | 348 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 75 | 73 |
| Same HoH but # adults changed | 6 | 375 | 363 | 20 | 19 | 21 | 20 | 6 | 6 |
| Same HoH but # children changed | 4 | 355 | 351 | 31 | 25 | 31 | 25 | 6 | 5 |
| Same HoH but # adults and # children changed | 6 | 374 | 343 | 17 | 21 | 18 | 22 | 6 | 7 |
| Other changes | 7 | 397 | 362 | 20 | 24 | 21 | 25 | 7 | 9 |
| All | 100 | 363 | 350 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Wave 4 to wave 5</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| No changes | 77 | 377 | 364 | 21 | 20 | 23 | 22 | 74 | 72 |
| Same HoH but # adults changed | 6 | 417 | 382 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 5 | 6 |
| Same HoH but # children changed | 4 | 365 | 364 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 5 | 5 |
| Same HoH but # adults and # children changed | 5 | 353 | 321 | 18 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 5 | 6 |
| Other changes | 9 | 376 | 354 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 11 | 11 |
| All | 100 | 377 | 362 | 21 | 20 | 23 | 22 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Wave 5 to wave 6</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| No changes | 78 | 382 | 368 | 19 | 19 | 22 | 22 | 74 | 72 |
| Same HoH but # adults changed | 5 | 415 | 388 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 5 | 5 |
| Same HoH but # children changed | 3 | 383 | 384 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 4 | 4 |
| Same HoH but # adults and # children changed | 6 | 345 | 307 | 19 | 22 | 22 | 25 | 6 | 7 |
| Other changes | 8 | 376 | 346 | 19 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 11 | 12 |
| All | 100 | 381 | 364 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Wave 6 to wave 7</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| No changes | 76 | 378 | 368 | 20 | 19 | 23 | 22 | 74 | 72 |
| Same HoH but # adults changed | 6 | 431 | 411 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 4 | 4 |
| Same HoH but # children changed | 3 | 358 | 355 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 33 | 6 | 6 |
| Same HoH but # adults and # children changed | 6 | 353 | 324 | 19 | 23 | 21 | 24 | 5 | 7 |
| Other changes | 8 | 376 | 355 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 10 | 11 |
| All | 100 | 379 | 366 | 20 | 19 | 23 | 22 | 100 | 100 |

Note. HoH = household head

Figure 1. The proportion poor: example of the difference between annual income and current income estimates (common poverty line case)



Note: the proportion poor according to the annual income measure is area B + area C, and the proportion poor according to the current income measure is area B + area A.

Figure 2a. Histogram for current gross income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, BHPS wave 1 (1991)

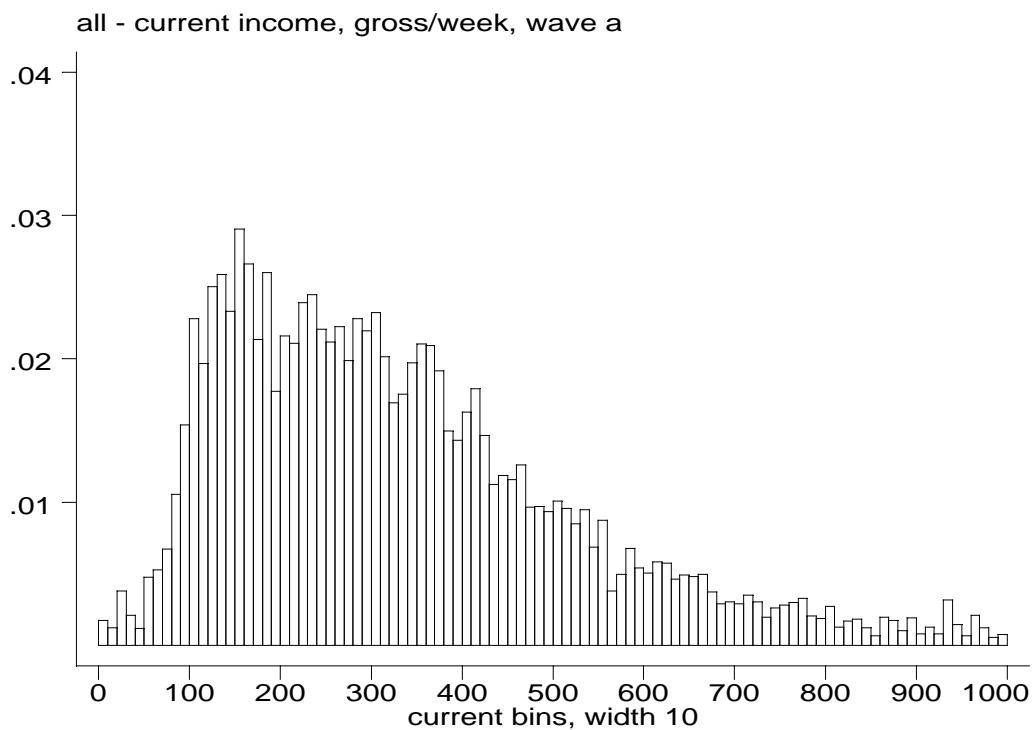


Figure 2b. Histogram for annual gross income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, BHPS wave 1 (1991)

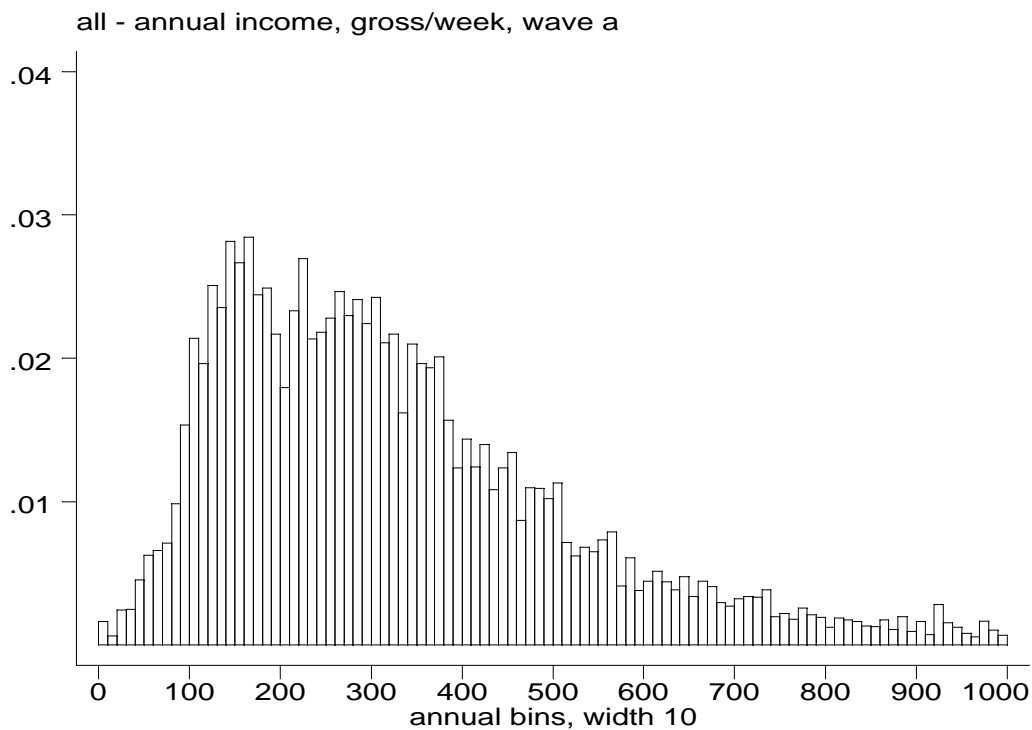


Figure 3a. Histogram for current gross income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, BHPS wave 2 (1992)

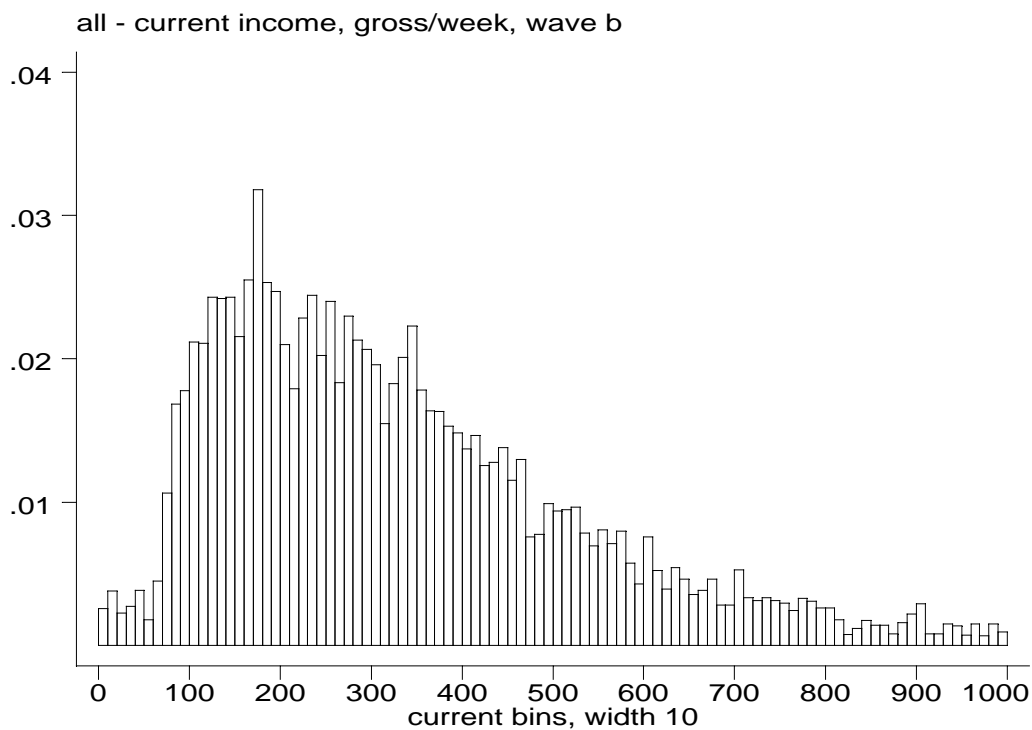


Figure 3b. Histogram for annual gross income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, BHPS wave 2 (1992)

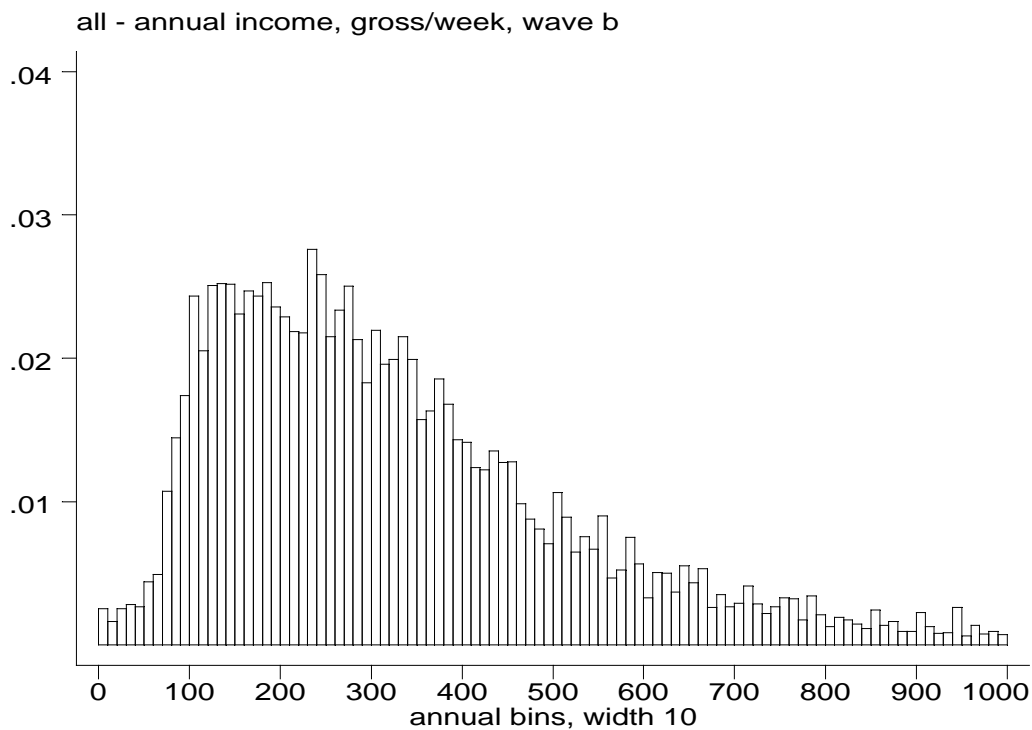


Figure 4a. Histogram for current gross income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, BHPS wave 3 (1993)

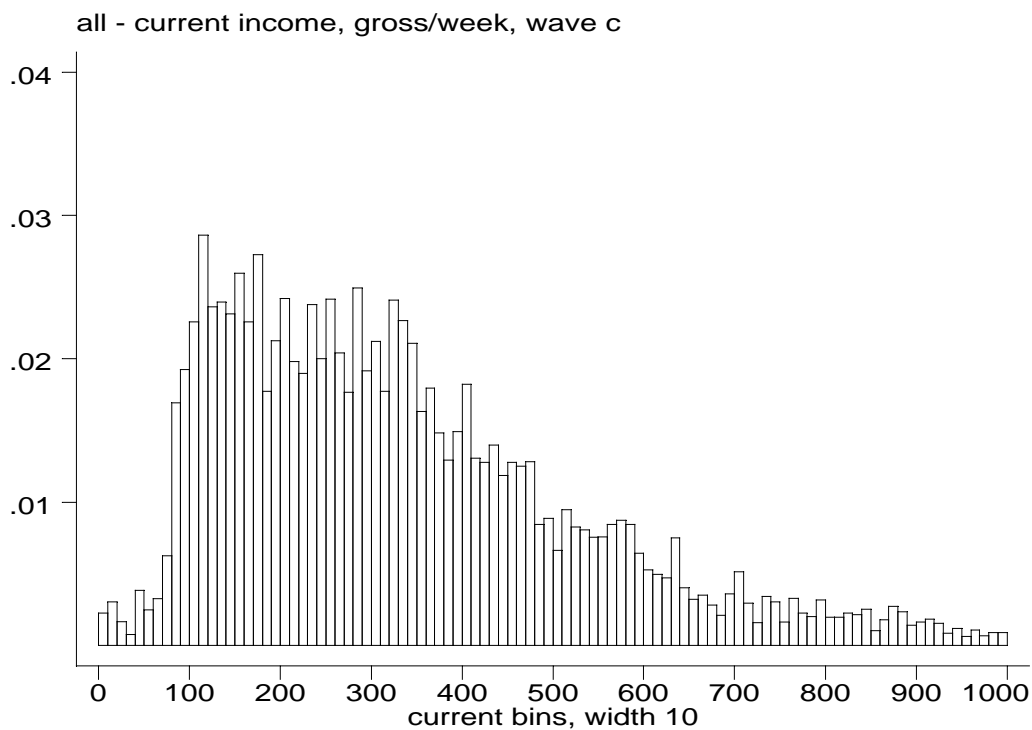


Figure 4b. Histogram for annual gross income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, BHPS wave 3 (1993)

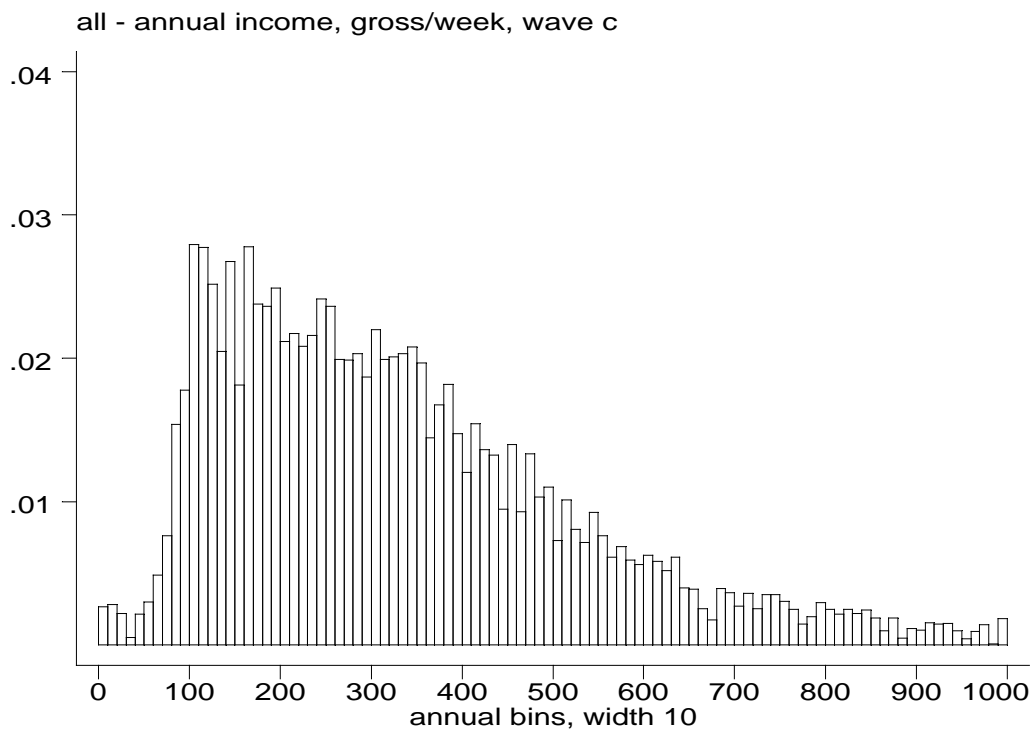


Figure 5a. Histogram for current gross income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, BHPS wave 4 (1994)

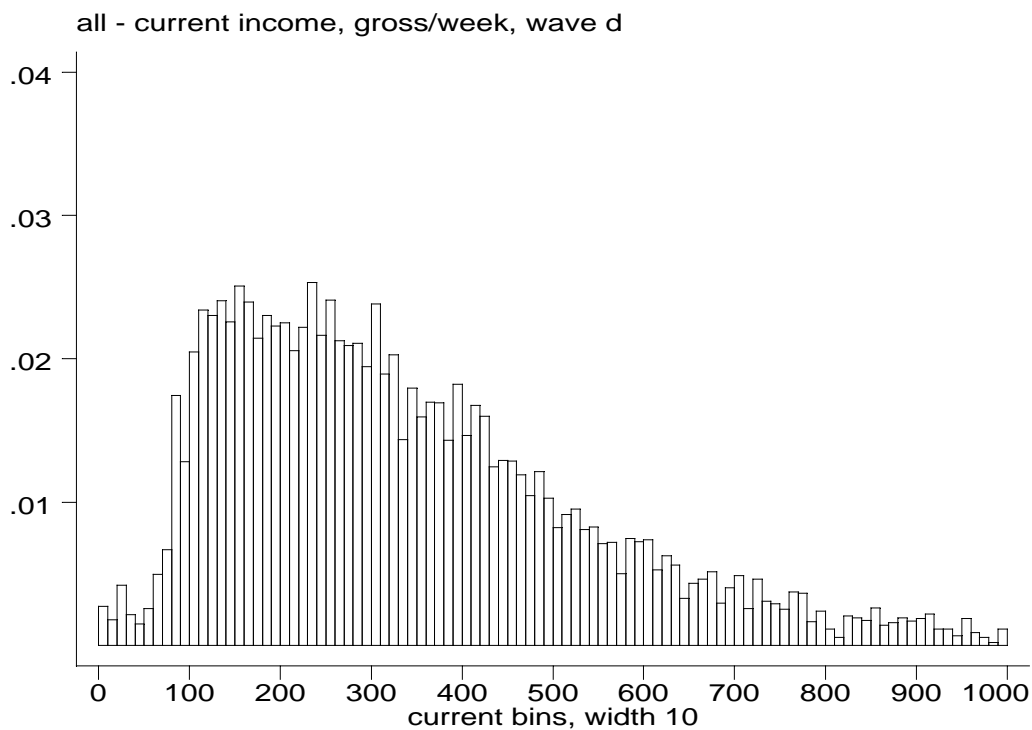


Figure 5b. Histogram for annual gross income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, BHPS wave 4 (1994)

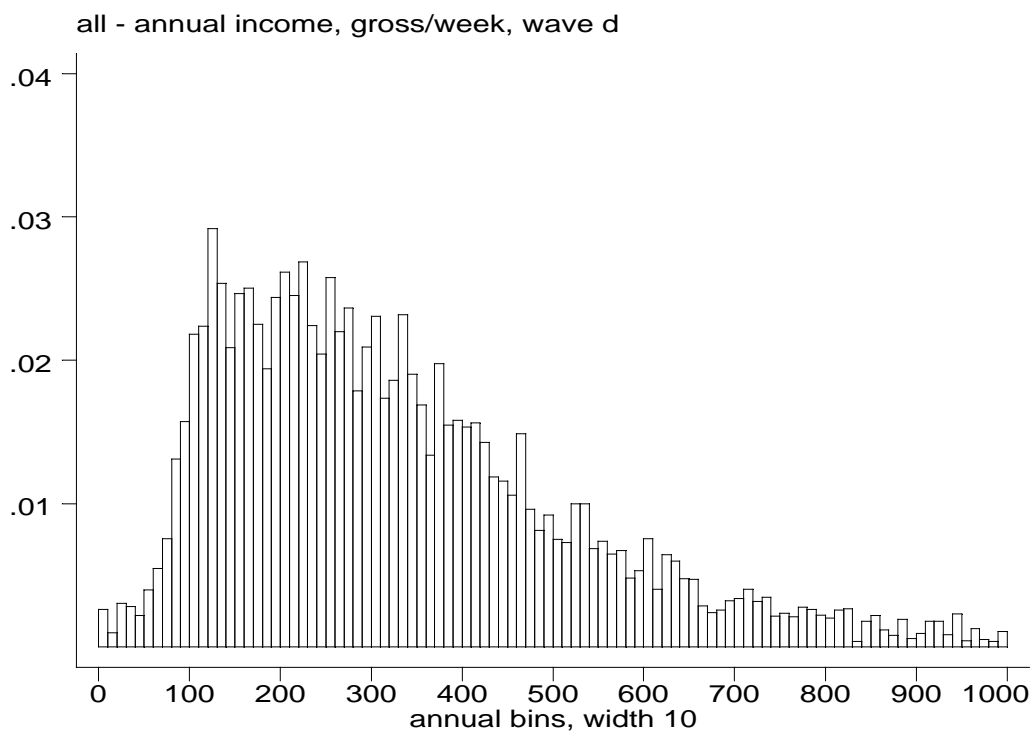


Figure 6a. Histogram for current gross income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, BHPS wave 5 (1995)

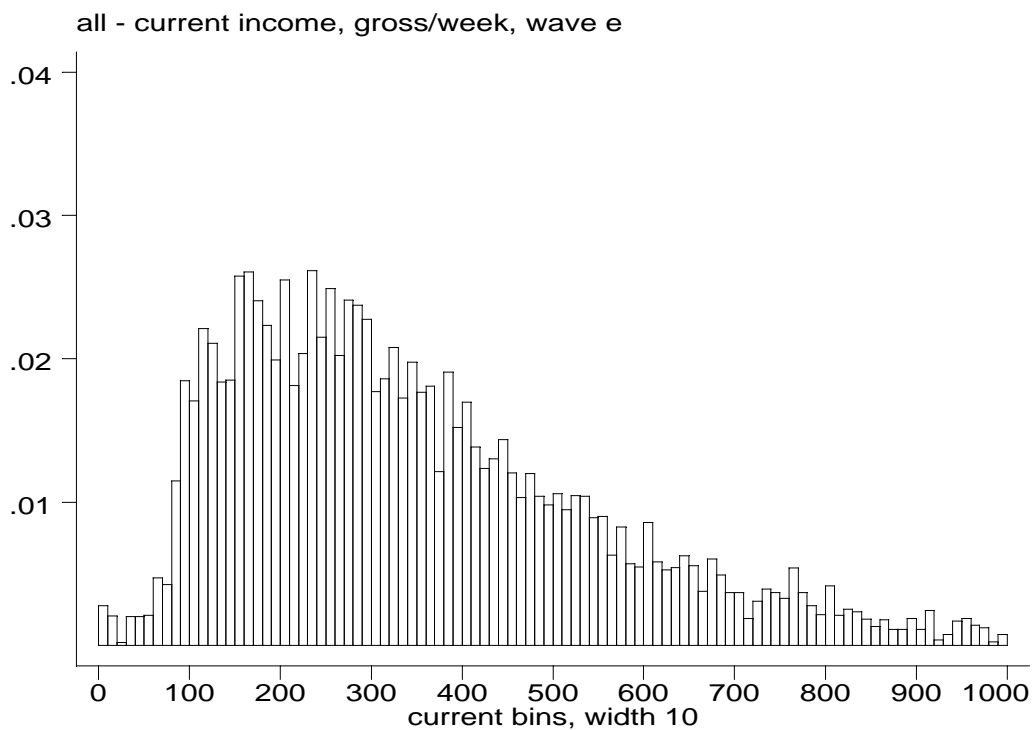


Figure 6b. Histogram for annual gross income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, BHPS wave 5 (1995)

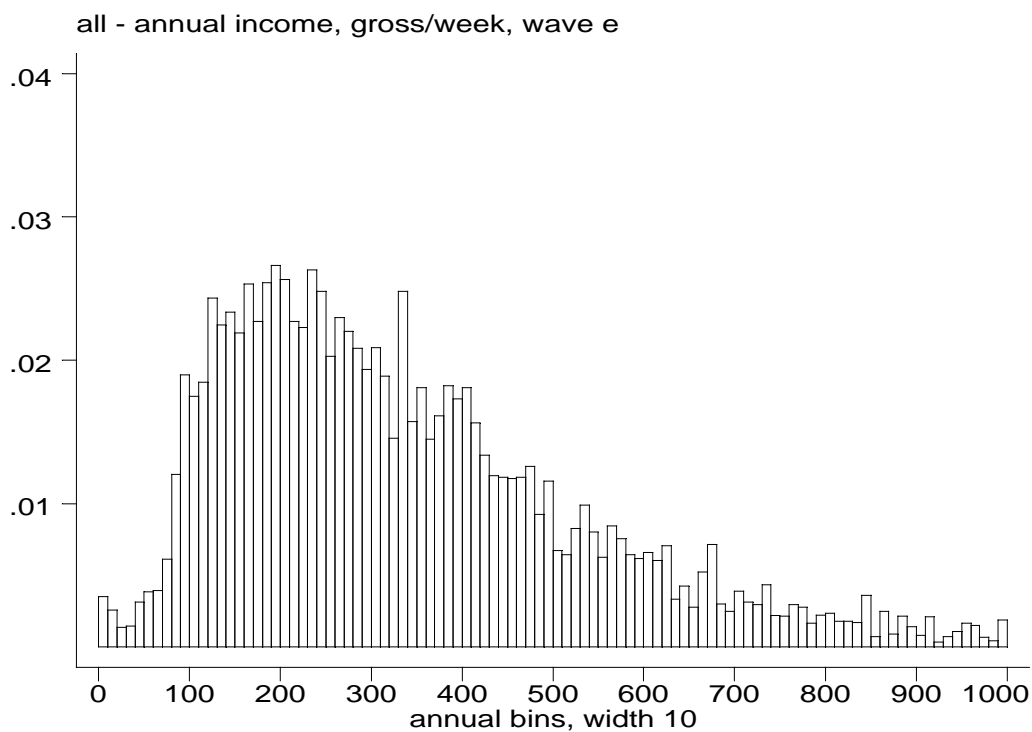


Figure 7a. Histogram for current gross income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, BHPS wave 6 (1996)

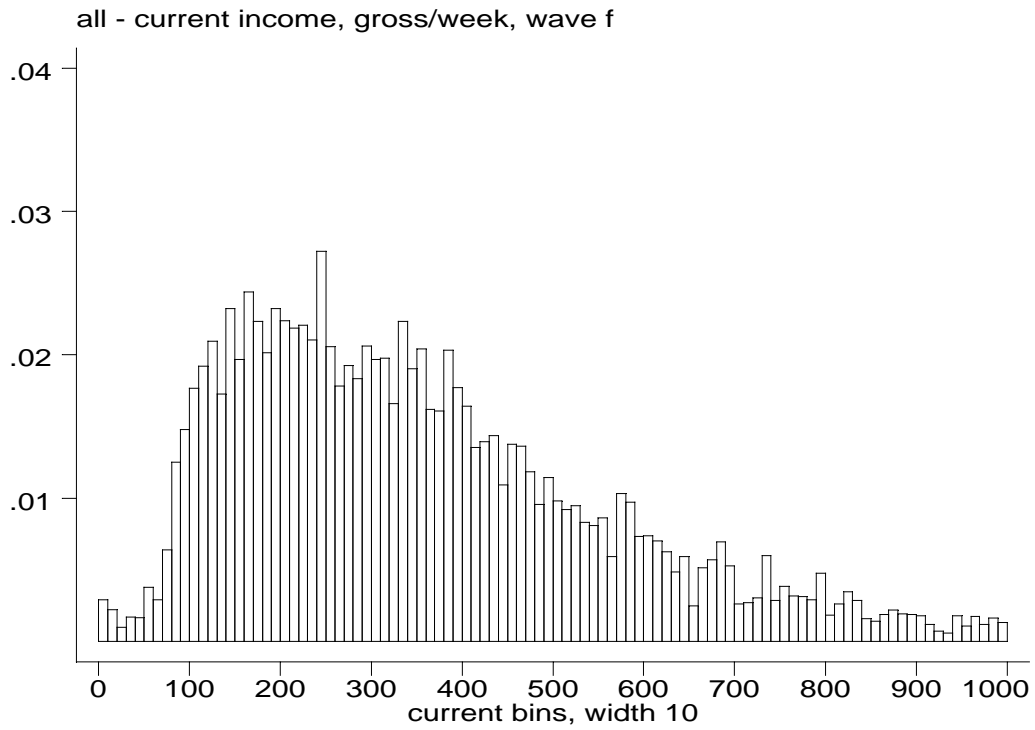


Figure 7b. Histogram for annual gross income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, BHPS wave 6 (1996)

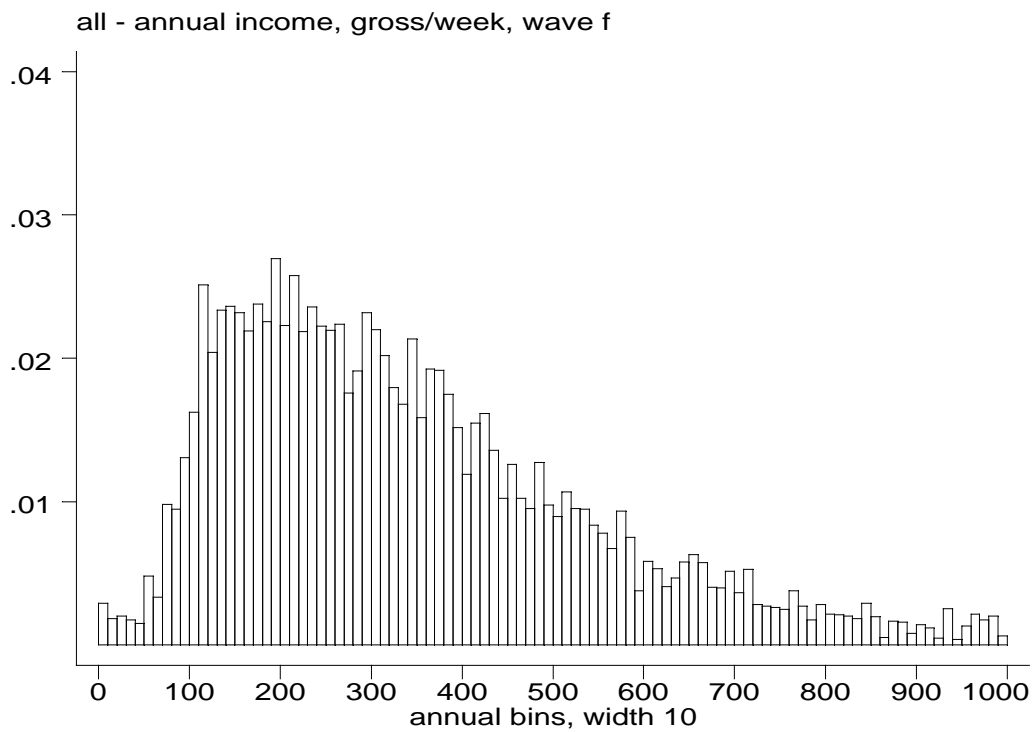


Figure 8a. Histogram for current gross income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, BHPS wave 7 (1997)

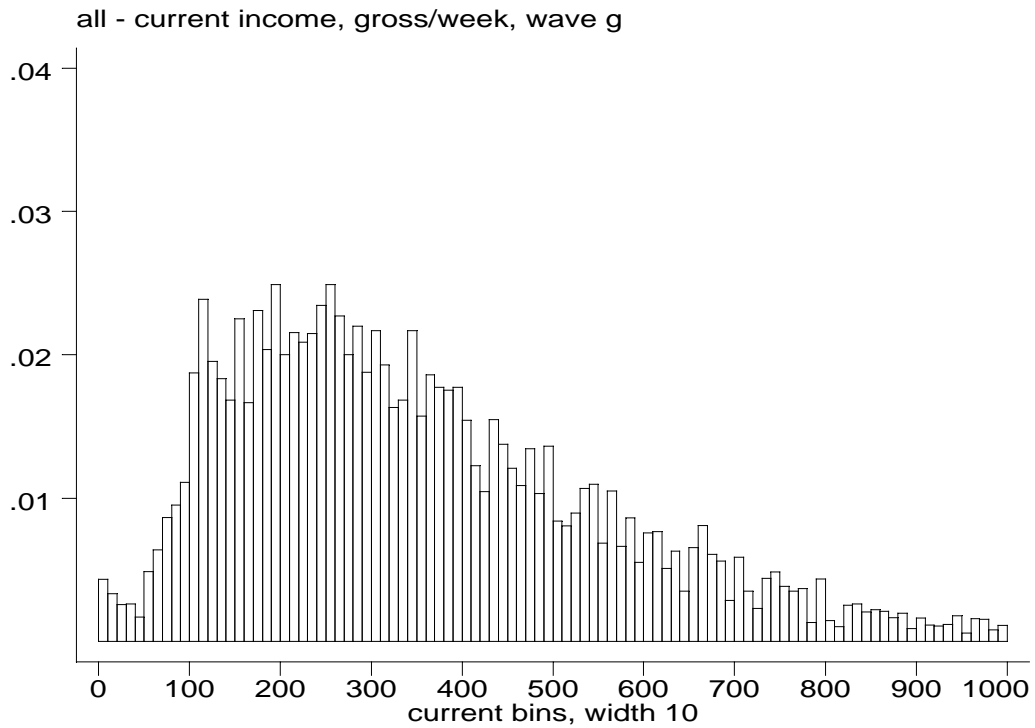


Figure 8b. Histogram for annual gross income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, BHPS wave 7 (1997)

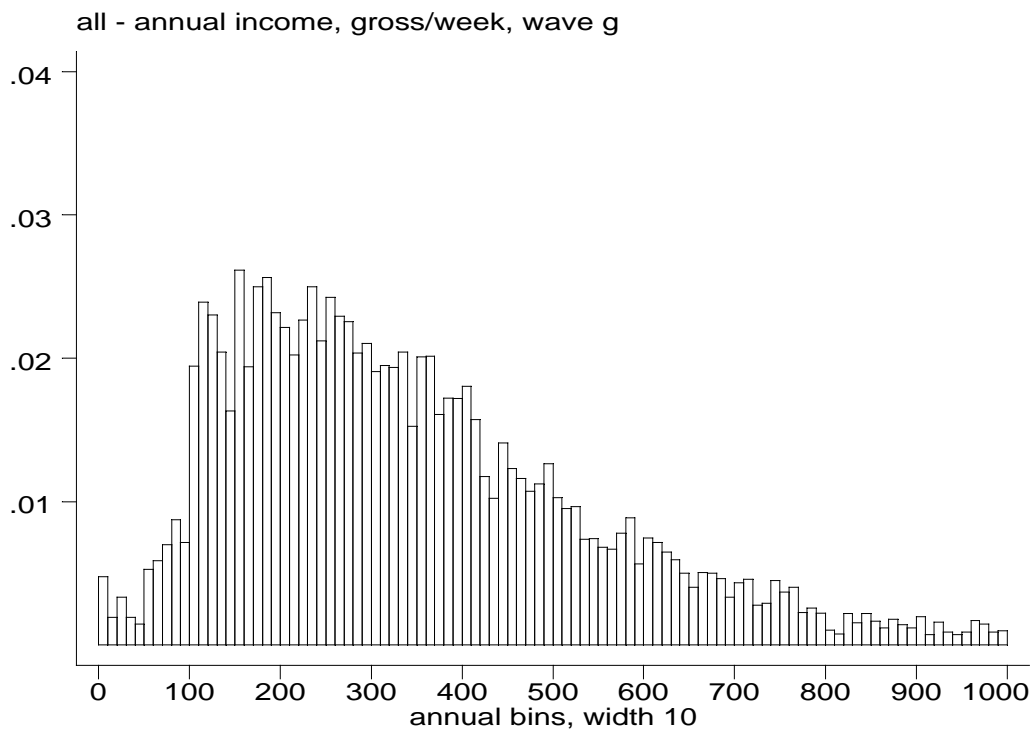
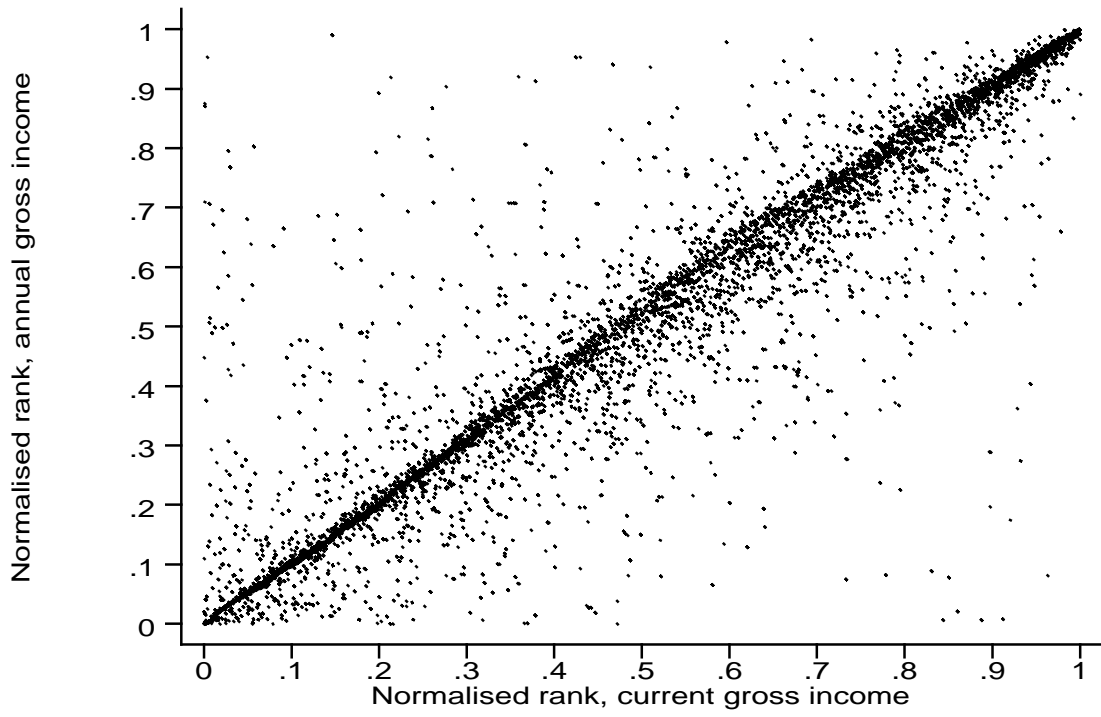


Figure 9. Scatterplot of normalised ranks in the annual and gross income distributions, BHPS wave 1 (1991)



APPENDIX to

Do current income and annual income measures provide different pictures of Britain's income distribution?

by

René Böheim and Stephen P. Jenkins¹

Net income distributions: commentary, derivation, tables and figures

In the main body of the paper we provided a series of tables summarising the British income distribution 1991-1997 comparing statistics based on annual and current *gross* income measures. Most of this Appendix comprises a matching set of tables and figures in exactly the same format (and with the same numbering scheme but prefaced with the letter 'A'), but now summarising comparisons of annual and current *net* income measures. First, however, we provide a brief commentary on the principal similarities and differences between the net income and gross income results, and also explain how the net income variables were constructed.

The net income results compared with the gross income results

Our commentary on the tables and figures is brief, largely because it turns out that the patterns revealed for net income are very similar to those revealed by the gross income tables.

The most notable differences are apparent in Tables (A)2 and (A)2a, and Tables (A)6 and (A)7. Look first at the summaries in the former pair of tables of various percentiles of the income distribution expressed as a percentage of the median. Where there actually is a difference, the percentiles in the current distribution now appear quite often to be larger than their annual income distribution counterparts, whereas the opposite was the case in the gross income tables (again, where there was a difference). This is most apparent at wave 1 (1991), and in the bottom third of the distribution at all waves.

¹ The net income variables were produced with the assistance of Elena Bardasi and John Rigg. Our derivation of the annual net income variables was also partly funded with support from the US National Institute on Aging Program Project #1-PO1-AG09743-01, "The Well-Being of the Elderly in a Comparative Context".

This phenomenon shows up again in the tables summarising the cumulative distribution function for income (the cumulative percentages of persons with incomes below fractions of average income: see Table (A)6 and (A)7). Here we find the proportion of the population defined as having low income (whether using a fraction equal to 0.4, 0.5, or 0.6) is often estimated to be larger for annual net incomes than it is for current net incomes, whereas the reverse was the case for gross incomes. (Wave 1 is an exception.) For example, at wave 2 (1992), 7% of persons have an income less than 40% of contemporary mean income according to the current net measure, but the figure is 9% according to the annual net measure. At wave 5 (1995), 15% of persons have a current net income less than half contemporary mean income, whereas 17% have an annual net income below the corresponding threshold. Similar patterns are apparent when the fixed income thresholds are used (Table (A)7).

Looking at the longitudinal summary statistics, Table (A)18, there is one notable difference between gross and net income results. In the latter case, the low income exit rates for current income are markedly higher than their annual income counterparts, just over 40% with the differential now up to 8-9 percentage points.

It is difficult to find an economic explanation for these differences between the net and gross income results. Instead we would prefer to point out that even these differences are not particularly large, especially when one takes into account measurement and sampling errors. Recall that we drew attention to this issue at several points in the main text, but there are also additional factors where net income are concerned. Net income in this paper has been defined as equal to gross income minus income tax and National Insurance contributions, and the two deductions have had to be simulated (see below). For annual income, the amount of estimation and assumption required by the simulation model is more than for current income, since less information is available.

The upshot is that, for the purposes of this paper, we prefer to give greater weight to the results for gross incomes than those for net incomes.

The derivation of the net income variables

The definition of net income used here is not identical to that used by the Department of Social Security when constructing the HBAI statistics.

Current net income is defined the same as net income in the HBAI, except that local

taxes have not been deducted from income here. (See the main text, Section 2, for an overview of the definitions.) Local taxes were not deducted largely because of the difficulty of constructing a suitable local taxes variable for the annual income measure. Otherwise the derivation of the current net income variables is as described in Bardasi, Jenkins and Rigg “Documentation for derived net income variables, BHPS waves 1-7” (ESRC Research Centre on Micro-Social Change Working Paper 99-25, University of Essex, Colchester, 1998).² Income tax and National Insurance liabilities have to be simulated using BHPS data about personal and family characteristics combined with the tax rules of the relevant year.

Total household *annual* net income was calculated to be equal to gross annual labour income plus annual non-labour income minus household income tax payments minus household National Insurance contributions (NICs). Gross annual labour income and non-labour income are exactly the same variables as discussed in the main text. The principal additional task was to derive an estimate of the income tax and NICs paid by each adult respondent in a household. These were later summed within households to derive estimates of total household payments of income tax and NICs.

We assumed taxable earnings were represented by gross annual labour income after the relevant deductions and allowances had been deducted.³ Since liabilities for NICs depend on whether one is employed or self-employed, taxable earnings were split into two new variables, taxable earnings from self-employment and taxable earnings from employment, with the allocation of the total amount between them depending on the fraction of months spent in employment versus self-employment. The information about employment status during each month during the annual reference period was derived from the retrospective monthly calendar for each adult respondent.⁴ So, for example, if an individual changed work status during the year (from self-employment to paid employment or vice-versa), the NICs

² Derived net income for waves 1-7 have been deposited with the Data Archive <<http://dawwww.essex.ac.uk>>, and have Study Number 3909. The annual income data are to form part of the BHPS component of the new edition of the Cross-National Equivalent File. This is to contain comparable panel data on income and related variables from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, German Socioeconomic Panel, the Canadian Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, and the BHPS. For more information about this project, see <http://www-cpr.maxwell.syr.edu/gsoep/equivfil.htm>.

³ These included the statutory amounts for the relevant year for the personal allowance, single parent allowance, married couple allowance, occupational pension contributions, etc.

⁴ Persons could report themselves as employed, self-employed, unemployed or active. The number of months spent in the reference year in the latter two states was disregarded when calculating the split in taxable earnings. E.g. the fraction of taxable earnings attributed to employment earnings was the total number of months in employment during the reference year, divided by the total months spent in either employment or self-employment during the reference year.

were initially computed twice, using first the self-employment rules applied to the total figure, and second the rules for employees applied to the total figure. Then the total NIC liability during the reference period was estimated to be a weighted average of the two figures with the weights equal to the proportion of the time in the year spent in either status.

One additional problem is that the annual income reference period spans two tax years (the tax year begins in April). We assumed that some labour earnings (those from September of the year prior to the interview to the subsequent April, i.e. a total of 7 months) are subject to the fiscal rules of the previous year, whereas earnings for the subsequent 5 months (from April to the September of the year of the current interview) are taxed according to the current year's tax rules. We therefore calculated what the income tax and NIC liabilities would be for a whole year, first according to last year's rules and second according to this year's rules, and then estimated the liabilities during the reference period to be $7/12$ of the former amount and $5/12$ of the latter amount.

Several additional assumptions are made implicitly in these derivations. First, the composition of the household and all other relevant variables (such as e.g. whether contracted out of the SERPS) were the same in the previous year. Second, the computations of the personal and the married couple's allowances only took account of differences in age. Third, we suppose that annual earnings do not fluctuate by a large amount relative to the previous year and to the next year. In reality the amount of income tax which would have been paid on the first 7 months of earnings would have depended on what the amount of earnings was in the preceding 5 months (and not the subsequent 5 months). Similarly the actual amount paid on the last 5 months would have depended on the earnings in the subsequent (and not preceding) 7 months. Fourth, earnings from a second job have been ignored, since they were not included in the derivation of the gross annual earnings variable.

Table A2. Current and annual income variables: summary statistics

| | | Mean | S. D. | Min | Max | N |
|--------|---------|------|-------|-----|------|-------|
| Wave 1 | Annual | 275 | 165 | 0 | 1868 | 11634 |
| | Current | 280 | 168 | 0 | 1979 | 11634 |
| Wave 2 | Annual | 280 | 187 | 0 | 6437 | 11001 |
| | Current | 285 | 177 | 0 | 2501 | 11001 |
| Wave 3 | Annual | 283 | 173 | 0 | 1999 | 10473 |
| | Current | 288 | 183 | 0 | 6063 | 10473 |
| Wave 4 | Annual | 282 | 173 | 0 | 2756 | 10476 |
| | Current | 289 | 181 | 0 | 2745 | 10476 |
| Wave 5 | Annual | 291 | 206 | 0 | 4650 | 10119 |
| | Current | 304 | 222 | 0 | 4079 | 10119 |
| Wave 6 | Annual | 294 | 183 | 0 | 2831 | 10510 |
| | Current | 306 | 192 | 0 | 2908 | 10510 |
| Wave 7 | Annual | 297 | 186 | 0 | 3154 | 10497 |
| | Current | 307 | 217 | 0 | 5175 | 10496 |

Note: Real equivalised pounds/week.

Table A3. Decile group medians, overall median, and mean

| Decile group | Wave 1 | | Wave 2 | | Wave 3 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 5 | | Wave 6 | | Wave 7 | |
|---|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| Decile group medians | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 92 | 88 | 102 | 93 | 106 | 95 | 106 | 95 | 112 | 96 | 109 | 101 | 99 | 99 |
| 2 | 137 | 135 | 141 | 133 | 141 | 130 | 143 | 132 | 151 | 138 | 153 | 142 | 150 | 140 |
| 3 | 167 | 165 | 168 | 165 | 170 | 163 | 173 | 167 | 181 | 171 | 184 | 175 | 183 | 178 |
| 4 | 197 | 195 | 196 | 195 | 201 | 196 | 202 | 198 | 209 | 200 | 214 | 204 | 215 | 212 |
| 5 | 229 | 225 | 229 | 226 | 235 | 231 | 234 | 228 | 240 | 233 | 249 | 239 | 248 | 244 |
| 6 | 262 | 257 | 264 | 257 | 267 | 265 | 267 | 261 | 276 | 267 | 283 | 274 | 284 | 279 |
| 7 | 299 | 292 | 304 | 298 | 308 | 307 | 308 | 302 | 316 | 308 | 322 | 312 | 325 | 316 |
| 8 | 347 | 340 | 353 | 346 | 357 | 359 | 358 | 351 | 368 | 356 | 378 | 364 | 381 | 369 |
| 9 | 421 | 411 | 434 | 420 | 435 | 436 | 432 | 428 | 449 | 433 | 454 | 447 | 459 | 448 |
| 10 | 651 | 641 | 601 | 593 | 608 | 599 | 604 | 598 | 624 | 614 | 636 | 611 | 634 | 623 |
| Median | 245 | 245 | 246 | 241 | 250 | 247 | 251 | 246 | 256 | 250 | 266 | 256 | 266 | 261 |
| Mean | 280 | 275 | 285 | 280 | 288 | 284 | 289 | 282 | 304 | 291 | 306 | 294 | 307 | 297 |
| Decile group medians as % of overall median | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 38 | 36 | 41 | 39 | 42 | 38 | 37 | 39 | 44 | 38 | 41 | 39 | 33 | 38 |
| 2 | 56 | 55 | 57 | 55 | 56 | 53 | 56 | 54 | 59 | 55 | 58 | 55 | 55 | 54 |
| 3 | 68 | 67 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 66 | 69 | 68 | 71 | 68 | 69 | 68 | 69 | 68 |
| 4 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 81 | 80 | 79 | 81 | 80 | 82 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 81 |
| 5 | 93 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 93 | 93 | 94 | 93 | 94 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 6 | 107 | 105 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 106 | 108 | 107 | 106 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 7 | 122 | 119 | 124 | 124 | 123 | 124 | 122 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 121 | 122 | 122 | 121 |
| 8 | 142 | 139 | 143 | 144 | 143 | 145 | 143 | 143 | 144 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 143 | 141 |
| 9 | 172 | 168 | 176 | 174 | 174 | 177 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 173 | 171 | 175 | 174 | 172 |
| 10 | 266 | 262 | 244 | 246 | 243 | 243 | 238 | 243 | 244 | 246 | 239 | 239 | 241 | 239 |

Table A3a. Deciles

| | Wave 1 | | Wave 2 | | Wave 3 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 5 | | Wave 6 | | Wave 7 | |
|---------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| Deciles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 121 | 118 | 125 | 115 | 126 | 113 | 127 | 117 | 132 | 120 | 133 | 122 | 128 | 121 |
| 2 | 153 | 149 | 155 | 148 | 157 | 147 | 159 | 150 | 167 | 156 | 170 | 158 | 167 | 159 |
| 3 | 182 | 180 | 182 | 180 | 184 | 181 | 188 | 183 | 196 | 187 | 198 | 190 | 198 | 194 |
| 4 | 214 | 210 | 213 | 212 | 219 | 212 | 218 | 213 | 223 | 214 | 231 | 223 | 229 | 228 |
| 5 | 245 | 240 | 246 | 241 | 250 | 247 | 251 | 246 | 256 | 250 | 266 | 256 | 266 | 261 |
| 6 | 281 | 275 | 284 | 278 | 286 | 284 | 288 | 283 | 296 | 286 | 298 | 290 | 303 | 296 |
| 7 | 320 | 314 | 327 | 322 | 332 | 332 | 329 | 325 | 341 | 329 | 347 | 337 | 350 | 341 |
| 8 | 377 | 368 | 391 | 379 | 396 | 394 | 391 | 385 | 405 | 394 | 413 | 404 | 417 | 403 |
| 9 | 476 | 470 | 493 | 484 | 502 | 494 | 488 | 484 | 515 | 498 | 524 | 511 | 528 | 505 |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Median | 245 | 245 | 246 | 241 | 250 | 247 | 251 | 246 | 256 | 250 | 266 | 256 | 266 | 261 |
| Deciles as % of median | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 50 | 49 | 51 | 48 | 50 | 46 | 51 | 48 | 52 | 48 | 50 | 48 | 48 | 46 |
| 2 | 62 | 62 | 63 | 62 | 63 | 60 | 63 | 61 | 65 | 62 | 64 | 62 | 63 | 61 |
| 3 | 74 | 75 | 74 | 75 | 73 | 73 | 75 | 75 | 76 | 75 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 4 | 88 | 88 | 86 | 88 | 87 | 86 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 86 | 87 | 87 | 86 | 87 |
| 5 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 116 | 114 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 113 |
| 7 | 131 | 131 | 133 | 134 | 133 | 134 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 132 | 130 | 132 | 132 | 131 |
| 8 | 154 | 154 | 159 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 158 | 155 | 157 | 157 | 154 |
| 9 | 195 | 196 | 200 | 201 | 200 | 200 | 195 | 197 | 201 | 199 | 197 | 199 | 198 | 193 |

Table A4. Decile group income shares and cumulative income shares

| Decile group | Wave 1 | | Wave 2 | | Wave 3 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 5 | | Wave 6 | | Wave 7 | |
|---------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| Decile group income share | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 5 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 6 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 8 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 9 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 10 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 23 |
| Cumulative share (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 3 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 4 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 5 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 6 | 39 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 7 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 8 | 62 | 62 | 61 | 61 | 62 | 61 | 62 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 9 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 76 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 77 | 76 | 77 |
| 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table A5. Inequality indices

| | Wave 1 | | Wave 2 | | Wave 3 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 5 | | Wave 6 | | Wave 7 | |
|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | current | annual | current | annual | current | annual | current | annual | current | annual | current | annual | current | annual |
| Gini | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.32 | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.31 |
| p90/p10 | 3.93 | 4.0 | 3.94 | 4.20 | 4.35 | 4.16 | 3.95 | 4.18 | 3.90 | 4.15 | 3.84 | 4.14 | 4.14 | 4.35 |
| GE(2) | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.22 | 0.27 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.19 | 0.27 | 0.25 | 0.20 | 0.19 | 0.25 | 0.19 |
| N | 11634 | 11634 | 11001 | 11001 | 10473 | 10473 | 10476 | 10476 | 10119 | 10119 | 10510 | 10510 | 10497 | 10496 |
| # Zeros | 10 | 7 | 15 | 12 | 30 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 15 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 9 |

Note: zeros used in calculation

Table A6. Cumulative percentages of the population with incomes below fractions of contemporary average income

| Fraction | Wave 1 | | Wave 2 | | Wave 3 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 5 | | Wave 5 | | Wave 7 | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| < 0.1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 0.1-0.2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| 0.2-0.3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| 0.3-0.4 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 9 |
| 0.4-0.5 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 18 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 0.5-0.6 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 25 |
| 0.6-0.7 | 35 | 34 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 35 | 34 |
| 0.7-0.8 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 43 |
| 0.8-0.9 | 52 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 53 | 52 | 53 | 53 | 55 | 54 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 52 |
| 0.9-1.0 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 61 | 61 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 62 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 60 |
| 1.0-1.1 | 67 | 68 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 66 | 68 | 67 | 69 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 67 | 67 |
| 1.1-1.2 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 72 | 74 | 73 | 75 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 1.2-1.3 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 76 | 78 | 77 | 79 | 78 | 78 | 77 | 77 | 78 |
| 1.3-1.4 | 82 | 83 | 81 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 82 | 81 | 83 | 82 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 1.4-1.5 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 84 | 85 | 85 | 86 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 1.5-1.75 | 91 | 91 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 91 | 90 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 90 | 90 | 91 |
| 1.75-2.0 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 2.0-2.5 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 2.5-3.0 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| ≥ 3.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table A7. Cumulative percentages of population with incomes below fractions of 1991 average income

| Fraction | Wave 1 | | Wave 2 | | Wave 3 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 5 | | Wave 6 | | Wave 7 | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| < 0.1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0.1-0.2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 0.2-0.3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 0.3-0.4 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| 0.4-0.5 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 14 | 16 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 15 |
| 0.5-0.6 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 20 | 23 | 19 | 22 | 20 | 21 |
| 0.6-0.7 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 30 | 32 | 30 | 31 | 29 | 30 |
| 0.7-0.8 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 40 | 42 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 37 |
| 0.8-0.9 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 51 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 49 | 46 | 47 | 46 | 46 |
| 0.9-1.0 | 60 | 60 | 59 | 59 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 56 | 57 | 54 | 55 | 54 | 54 |
| 1.0-1.1 | 67 | 68 | 66 | 66 | 65 | 64 | 65 | 65 | 63 | 64 | 62 | 63 | 61 | 61 |
| 1.1-1.2 | 73 | 73 | 72 | 72 | 71 | 70 | 71 | 71 | 69 | 70 | 68 | 69 | 67 | 68 |
| 1.2-1.3 | 78 | 78 | 77 | 77 | 76 | 75 | 76 | 76 | 74 | 75 | 73 | 74 | 72 | 73 |
| 1.3-1.4 | 82 | 83 | 80 | 81 | 79 | 79 | 80 | 80 | 78 | 79 | 77 | 78 | 77 | 78 |
| 1.4-1.5 | 85 | 85 | 84 | 84 | 83 | 82 | 84 | 83 | 82 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 1.5-1.75 | 91 | 91 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 89 | 90 | 90 | 88 | 89 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 1.75-2.0 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 94 | 93 | 92 | 93 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 93 |
| 2.0-2.5 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 2.5-3.0 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| ≥ 3.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table A8. Growth in decile group medians, median, and mean

| Decile group | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Current Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | (A) | (C) | (D) | (E) |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | Change | Difference between (A) and (B) (B)-(A) | Difference between (A),(B) wave 1, wave 6 | Difference between (A), (B) wave 2, wave 7 |
| 1 | 92 | 102 | 106 | 106 | 112 | 109 | 99 | 8 | 5 | -4 | 9 |
| 2 | 137 | 141 | 141 | 143 | 151 | 153 | 150 | 9 | -6 | -6 | -1 |
| 3 | 167 | 168 | 170 | 173 | 181 | 184 | 183 | 10 | -2 | -4 | -1 |
| 4 | 197 | 196 | 201 | 202 | 209 | 214 | 215 | 9 | 0 | -4 | -1 |
| 5 | 229 | 229 | 235 | 234 | 240 | 249 | 248 | 8 | 0 | -3 | 0 |
| 6 | 262 | 264 | 267 | 267 | 276 | 283 | 284 | 8 | 0 | -1 | 1 |
| 7 | 299 | 304 | 308 | 308 | 316 | 322 | 325 | 9 | 0 | -1 | -1 |
| 8 | 347 | 353 | 357 | 358 | 368 | 378 | 381 | 10 | -1 | -2 | -1 |
| 9 | 421 | 434 | 435 | 432 | 449 | 454 | 459 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | 651 | 601 | 608 | 604 | 624 | 636 | 634 | -3 | 0 | -2 | 0 |
| Median | 245 | 246 | 250 | 251 | 256 | 266 | 266 | 9 | -2 | -4 | 0 |
| Mean | 280 | 285 | 288 | 289 | 304 | 306 | 307 | 10 | -2 | -2 | -2 |

| Decile group | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Annual Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | (B) |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | Change |
| 1 | 88 | 93 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 101 | 99 | 13 |
| 2 | 135 | 133 | 130 | 132 | 138 | 142 | 140 | 4 |
| 3 | 165 | 165 | 163 | 167 | 171 | 175 | 178 | 8 |
| 4 | 195 | 195 | 196 | 198 | 200 | 204 | 212 | 9 |
| 5 | 225 | 226 | 231 | 228 | 233 | 239 | 244 | 8 |
| 6 | 257 | 257 | 265 | 261 | 267 | 274 | 279 | 9 |
| 7 | 292 | 298 | 307 | 302 | 308 | 312 | 316 | 8 |
| 8 | 340 | 346 | 359 | 351 | 356 | 364 | 369 | 9 |
| 9 | 411 | 420 | 436 | 428 | 433 | 447 | 448 | 9 |
| 10 | 641 | 593 | 599 | 598 | 614 | 611 | 623 | -3 |
| Median | 245 | 241 | 247 | 246 | 250 | 256 | 261 | 7 |
| Mean | 275 | 280 | 284 | 282 | 291 | 294 | 297 | 8 |

Note: Columns (A) and (B) were calculated in the following way: (wave7 - wave1)*100/wave1. Column (C) simply subtracts (A) from (B). Columns (D) and (E) were calculated in a similar fashion, but using wave 6 instead of wave 7 (D); and using wave 2 instead of wave 1 (E).

Table A9. Population shares by subgroup (column percentages)

| | Wave 1 | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <i>Family type</i> | | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 9 |
| Pensioner couple | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Couple with child | 39 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 36 | 37 | 35 |
| Couple without child | 21 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 21 |
| Single parent | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 |
| Single | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 17 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Economic status of family</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self-employed | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| All adults in FT work | 24 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 25 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 13 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 |
| Single/couple: PT | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 18 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 20 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Other | 7 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Person type</i> | | | | | | | |
| Adult man | 37 | 37 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| Adult woman | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| Child | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table A10. Composition of the low income population by family type (column percentages)

| Group | Wave 1 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 7 | |
|----------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| <i>Bottom 10%</i> | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 16 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 14 |
| Pensioner couple | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 5 |
| Couple with child | 33 | 34 | 38 | 35 | 37 | 32 |
| Couple without child | 10 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 4 |
| Single parent | 23 | 24 | 20 | 28 | 18 | 30 |
| Single | 13 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 16 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 20%</i> | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 18 | 18 | 16 | 19 | 15 | 16 |
| Pensioner couple | 10 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 11 | 8 |
| Couple with child | 35 | 33 | 36 | 34 | 34 | 33 |
| Couple without child | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| Single parent | 18 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 19 | 21 |
| Single | 10 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 15 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 30%</i> | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 19 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 17 | 16 |
| Pensioner couple | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 11 |
| Couple with child | 35 | 34 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 35 |
| Couple without child | 9 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| Single parent | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 |
| Single | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 40%</i> | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 |
| Pensioner couple | 13 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| Couple with child | 38 | 37 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 36 |
| Couple without child | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 8 |
| Single parent | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| Single | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 50%</i> | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 |
| Pensioner couple | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| Couple with child | 40 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 36 | 37 |
| Couple without child | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 9 |
| Single parent | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 |
| Single | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 14 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table A11. Composition of the low income population by family economic status (column percentages)

| | Wave 1 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 7 | |
|-----------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| <i>Bottom 10%</i> | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self employed | 12 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 15 | 8 |
| All adults in FT work | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 8 |
| Single/couple: PT | 11 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 10 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 25 | 24 | 22 | 16 | 22 | 19 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 25 | 20 | 26 | 24 | 19 | 17 |
| Other | 23 | 23 | 27 | 34 | 22 | 35 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 20%</i> | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self employed | 11 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 8 |
| All adults in FT work | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 7 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 10 |
| Single/couple: PT | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 10 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 31 | 30 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 26 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 20 | 16 | 21 | 20 | 13 | 12 |
| Other | 17 | 18 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 25 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 30%</i> | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self employed | 11 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| All adults in FT work | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 9 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 11 |
| Single/couple: PT | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 33 | 32 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 28 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 15 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 9 |
| Other | 15 | 15 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 20 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 40%</i> | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self employed | 10 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| All adults in FT work | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 12 |
| Single/couple: PT | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 9 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 31 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 29 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 12 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 7 |
| Other | 13 | 13 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 17 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 50%</i> | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self employed | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| All adults in FT work | 8 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 10 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 13 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 12 |
| Single/couple: PT | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 28 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 28 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 6 |
| Other | 11 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 |
| All | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table A12. Composition of the low income population by person type (column percentages)

| | | Wave 1 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 7 | |
|-------------------|--|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| <i>Bottom 10%</i> | | | | | | | |
| Adult man | | 26 | 25 | 27 | 24 | 28 | 22 |
| Adult woman | | 43 | 43 | 39 | 38 | 39 | 39 |
| Child | | 32 | 33 | 34 | 38 | 33 | 38 |
| All | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 20%</i> | | | | | | | |
| Adult man | | 28 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 25 |
| Adult woman | | 43 | 44 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 42 |
| Child | | 29 | 29 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 33 |
| All | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 30%</i> | | | | | | | |
| Adult man | | 28 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 27 |
| Adult woman | | 45 | 45 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 42 |
| Child | | 27 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 31 |
| All | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 40%</i> | | | | | | | |
| Adult man | | 30 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| Adult woman | | 44 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 43 |
| Child | | 27 | 26 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29 |
| All | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Bottom 50%</i> | | | | | | | |
| Adult man | | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 |
| Adult woman | | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Child | | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 28 |
| All | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table A13. Percentage of each family type below fractions of contemporary mean

| | Wave1 | | Wave 4 | | Wave7 | |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| <i>Below 0.4 contemporary mean</i> | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 10 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 10 |
| Pensioner couple | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Couple with child | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Couple without child | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Single parent | 23 | 30 | 18 | 31 | 18 | 34 |
| Single | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| All | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| <i>Below 0.5 contemporary mean</i> | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 28 | 29 | 21 | 28 | 23 | 24 |
| Pensioner couple | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 9 |
| Couple with child | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Couple without child | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Single parent | 43 | 48 | 36 | 46 | 36 | 48 |
| Single | 9 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 12 |
| All | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 14 |
| <i>Below 0.6 contemporary mean</i> | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 48 | 45 | 39 | 44 | 36 | 37 |
| Pensioner couple | 26 | 25 | 23 | 20 | 23 | 20 |
| Couple with child | 18 | 18 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 20 |
| Couple without child | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| Single parent | 55 | 58 | 52 | 58 | 56 | 61 |
| Single | 15 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 17 |
| All | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |

Table A13a. Percentage of each family type below fractions of wave 1 mean

| | Wave 1 | | Wave 4 | | Wave 7 | |
|------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| <i>Below 0.4 wave 1 mean</i> | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 10 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| Pensioner couple | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Couple with child | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| Couple without child | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Single parent | 23 | 30 | 16 | 28 | 15 | 28 |
| Single | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| All | 6 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| <i>Below 0.5 wave 1 mean</i> | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 28 | 29 | 19 | 25 | 17 | 21 |
| Pensioner couple | 12 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 7 |
| Couple with child | 12 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| Couple without child | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Single parent | 43 | 48 | 33 | 45 | 29 | 44 |
| Single | 9 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 11 |
| All | 13 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 12 |
| <i>Below 0.6 wave 1 mean</i> | | | | | | |
| Single pensioner | 48 | 45 | 36 | 41 | 28 | 31 |
| Pensioner couple | 26 | 25 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 15 |
| Couple with child | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 17 |
| Couple without child | 8 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| Single parent | 55 | 58 | 50 | 56 | 47 | 54 |
| Single | 15 | 15 | 14 | 17 | 13 | 15 |
| All | 21 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 17 | 18 |

Table A14. Percentage of each economic status subgroup below fractions of contemporary mean

| | Wave1 | | Wave 4 | | Wave7 | |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| <i>Below 0.4 contemporary mean</i> | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self employed | 8 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 7 |
| All adults in FT work | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Single/couple: PT | 14 | 12 | 8 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 8 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 7 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 31 | 27 | 30 | 32 | 46 | 39 |
| Other | 24 | 28 | 18 | 28 | 16 | 28 |
| All | 7 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| <i>Below 0.5 contemporary mean</i> | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self employed | 15 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 17 | 13 |
| All adults in FT work | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 13 |
| Single/couple: PT | 28 | 22 | 19 | 21 | 24 | 23 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 24 | 23 | 18 | 21 | 20 | 19 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 53 | 44 | 52 | 51 | 56 | 55 |
| Other | 42 | 44 | 34 | 39 | 32 | 40 |
| All | 15 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 15 |
| <i>Below 0.6 contemporary mean</i> | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self employed | 23 | 25 | 18 | 17 | 22 | 18 |
| All adults in FT work | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 6 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 10 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 13 | 12 | 16 | 15 | 22 | 19 |
| Single/couple: PT | 37 | 33 | 29 | 28 | 34 | 34 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 43 | 41 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 32 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 66 | 56 | 62 | 59 | 67 | 62 |
| Other | 54 | 56 | 47 | 49 | 46 | 49 |
| All | 24 | 24 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 22 |

Table A14a. Percentage of each economic status subgroup below fractions of wave 1 mean

| | Wave1 | | Wave 4 | | Wave7 | |
|------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| <i>Below 0.4 wave 1 mean</i> | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self employed | 8 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 6 |
| All adults in FT work | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| Single/couple: PT | 14 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 8 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 31 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 35 | 31 |
| Other | 24 | 28 | 17 | 26 | 14 | 23 |
| All | 7 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| <i>Below 0.5 wave 1 mean</i> | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self employed | 15 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 10 |
| All adults in FT work | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 9 |
| Single/couple: PT | 28 | 22 | 17 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 24 | 23 | 16 | 19 | 13 | 16 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 53 | 44 | 46 | 48 | 53 | 52 |
| Other | 42 | 44 | 31 | 39 | 25 | 37 |
| All | 15 | 15 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 13 |
| <i>Below 0.6 wave 1 mean</i> | | | | | | |
| 1+ FT self employed | 23 | 25 | 18 | 16 | 19 | 16 |
| All adults in FT work | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 6 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 13 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 17 | 16 |
| Single/couple: PT | 37 | 33 | 25 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 43 | 41 | 31 | 33 | 26 | 26 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 66 | 56 | 61 | 59 | 62 | 59 |
| Other | 54 | 56 | 46 | 48 | 40 | 45 |
| All | 24 | 24 | 21 | 22 | 18 | 19 |

Table A15. Percentage of each person type below fractions of the contemporary mean

| | | Wave1 | | Wave 4 | | Wave7 | |
|------------------------------------|--|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| <i>Below 0.4 contemporary mean</i> | | | | | | | |
| Adult man | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| Adult woman | | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Child | | 10 | 11 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 14 |
| All | | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| <i>Below 0.5 contemporary mean</i> | | | | | | | |
| Adult man | | 10 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Adult woman | | 14 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Child | | 19 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 20 | 23 |
| All | | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| <i>Below 0.6 contemporary mean</i> | | | | | | | |
| Adult man | | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 15 |
| Adult woman | | 23 | 23 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Child | | 26 | 26 | 28 | 28 | 31 | 31 |
| All | | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |

Table A15a. Percentage of each person type below fractions of wave 1 mean

| | | Wave1 | | Wave 4 | | Wave7 | |
|------------------------------|--|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| <i>Below 0.4 wave 1 mean</i> | | | | | | | |
| Adult man | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Adult woman | | 6 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Child | | 10 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 12 |
| All | | 6 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| <i>Below 0.5 wave 1 mean</i> | | | | | | | |
| Adult man | | 10 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Adult woman | | 14 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 12 |
| Child | | 19 | 19 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 20 |
| All | | 13 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 12 |
| <i>Below 0.6 wave 1 mean</i> | | | | | | | |
| Adult man | | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 12 |
| Adult woman | | 23 | 23 | 19 | 21 | 17 | 18 |
| Child | | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 25 | 27 |
| All | | 21 | 21 | 19 | 20 | 17 | 18 |

Table A16. Quintile group medians, wave 1 (1991) and wave 7 (1997), and quintile group median growth 1991-1997, by family type

| Wave 1 | p10 | p30 | p50 | p70 | p90 | Mean | p10 | p30 | p50 | p70 | p90 | Mean |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Single pensioner | 124 | 174 | 239 | 325 | 447 | 193 | 121 | 172 | 241 | 318 | 445 | 191 |
| Pensioner couple | 134 | 185 | 248 | 317 | 467 | 234 | 132 | 180 | 243 | 308 | 438 | 234 |
| Couple with child | 123 | 187 | 243 | 317 | 471 | 271 | 116 | 182 | 237 | 314 | 470 | 266 |
| Couple without child | 116 | 181 | 251 | 327 | 485 | 370 | 119 | 182 | 247 | 315 | 477 | 365 |
| Single parent | 112 | 177 | 247 | 321 | 457 | 175 | 105 | 172 | 237 | 330 | 417 | 166 |
| Single | 112 | 180 | 242 | 324 | 468 | 309 | 113 | 183 | 244 | 316 | 460 | 298 |
| Wave 7 | p10 | p30 | p50 | p70 | p90 | Mean | p10 | p30 | p50 | p70 | p90 | Mean |
| Single pensioner | 130 | 194 | 252 | 342 | 542 | 238 | 125 | 194 | 251 | 332 | 497 | 236 |
| Pensioner couple | 146 | 199 | 263 | 349 | 544 | 297 | 137 | 191 | 259 | 342 | 524 | 288 |
| Couple with child | 126 | 201 | 268 | 348 | 505 | 293 | 123 | 194 | 262 | 338 | 481 | 280 |
| Couple without child | 125 | 203 | 273 | 358 | 547 | 403 | 127 | 204 | 266 | 348 | 523 | 400 |
| Single parent | 131 | 191 | 259 | 346 | 533 | 189 | 107 | 182 | 260 | 325 | 569 | 169 |
| Single | 115 | 203 | 266 | 351 | 524 | 333 | 118 | 198 | 264 | 342 | 503 | 317 |

Growth (%) = (W7-W1)*100/W1

| | p10 | | p30 | | p50 | | p70 | | p90 | | Mean | |
|----------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| Single pensioner | 5 | 3 | 11 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 21 | 12 | 23 | 24 |
| Pensioner couple | 9 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 16 | 20 | 27 | 23 |
| Couple with child | 2 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 5 |
| Couple without child | 8 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| Single parent | 17 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 8 | -2 | 17 | 36 | 8 | 2 |
| Single | 3 | 4 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 6 |

Table A17. Quintile group medians, wave 1 (1991) and wave 7 (1997), and quintile group median growth 1991-1997, by economic status

| Wave 1 | Current | | | | | | Annual | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| | p10 | p30 | p50 | p70 | p90 | Mean | p10 | p30 | p50 | p70 | p90 | Mean |
| 1+ FT self employed | 118 | 180 | 240 | 319 | 527 | 332 | 110 | 170 | 244 | 313 | 542 | 320 |
| All adults in FT work | 129 | 190 | 248 | 324 | 473 | 376 | 129 | 190 | 245 | 321 | 461 | 361 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 141 | 192 | 246 | 317 | 481 | 300 | 135 | 186 | 237 | 304 | 477 | 287 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 141 | 188 | 245 | 319 | 454 | 278 | 134 | 185 | 241 | 315 | 447 | 281 |
| Single/couple: PT | 115 | 182 | 247 | 316 | 499 | 238 | 112 | 176 | 236 | 303 | 488 | 242 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 126 | 178 | 242 | 321 | 429 | 203 | 125 | 174 | 241 | 310 | 431 | 204 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 111 | 172 | 240 | 326 | 614 | 159 | 109 | 175 | 229 | 314 | 436 | 175 |
| Other | 112 | 177 | 239 | 308 | 424 | 181 | 107 | 172 | 234 | 327 | 434 | 170 |

| Wave 7 | Current | | | | | | Annual | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| | p10 | p30 | p50 | p70 | p90 | Mean | p10 | p30 | p50 | p70 | p90 | Mean |
| 1+ FT self employed | 101 | 202 | 263 | 353 | 576 | 359 | 123 | 194 | 260 | 353 | 520 | 343 |
| All adults in FT work | 149 | 205 | 271 | 355 | 524 | 405 | 134 | 199 | 265 | 347 | 510 | 386 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 152 | 202 | 270 | 353 | 491 | 317 | 142 | 194 | 267 | 334 | 483 | 308 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 141 | 202 | 266 | 342 | 494 | 298 | 129 | 197 | 262 | 336 | 496 | 296 |
| Single/couple: PT | 125 | 198 | 271 | 344 | 564 | 251 | 122 | 186 | 260 | 342 | 577 | 249 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 138 | 196 | 257 | 345 | 544 | 254 | 129 | 193 | 254 | 335 | 499 | 250 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | 98 | 192 | 247 | 349 | 479 | 144 | 109 | 190 | 248 | 343 | 452 | 161 |
| Other | 131 | 193 | 269 | 350 | 516 | 212 | 108 | 189 | 255 | 340 | 519 | 189 |

Growth (%) = (W7-W1)*100/W1

| | p10 | | p30 | | p50 | | p70 | | p90 | | Mean | |
|-----------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| 1+ FT self employed | -14 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 11 | 13 | 9 | -4 | 8 | 7 |
| All adults in FT work | 16 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 7 |
| Couple: 1FT, 1PT | 8 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Couple: 1 FT, 1 not working | 0 | -4 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 5 |
| Single/couple: PT | 9 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 18 | 5 | 3 |
| Head/Spouse: 60+ | 10 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 27 | 16 | 25 | 23 |
| Head/Spouse: unemployed | -12 | 0 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 9 | -22 | 4 | -9 | -8 |
| Other | 17 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 9 | 14 | 4 | 22 | 20 | 17 | 11 |

Table A18. Quintile group medians, wave 1 (1991) and wave 7 (1997), and quintile group median growth 1991-1997, by person type

| | Current | | | | | | Annual | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | p10 | p30 | p50 | p70 | p90 | Mean | p10 | p30 | p50 | p70 | p90 | Mean |
| Wave 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adult man | 124 | 184 | 245 | 321 | 482 | 305 | 122 | 182 | 241 | 313 | 476 | 300 |
| Adult woman | 122 | 180 | 245 | 322 | 470 | 277 | 119 | 178 | 241 | 315 | 461 | 271 |
| Child | 117 | 185 | 242 | 317 | 467 | 247 | 110 | 180 | 237 | 315 | 463 | 241 |
| Wave 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adult man | 125 | 197 | 262 | 342 | 510 | 336 | 125 | 197 | 262 | 342 | 510 | 328 |
| Adult woman | 124 | 194 | 260 | 342 | 510 | 307 | 124 | 194 | 260 | 342 | 510 | 297 |
| Child | 113 | 189 | 261 | 336 | 483 | 259 | 113 | 189 | 261 | 336 | 483 | 246 |
| Growth (%) = (W7-W1)*100/W1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | p10 | | p30 | | p50 | | p70 | | p90 | | Mean | |
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| Adult man | 1 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 9 |
| Adult woman | 2 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| Child | -3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 |

Table A19
Longitudinal income mobility and low income transition rates

| | Wave $t,t+1$ | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | 1,2 | | 2,3 | | 3,4 | | 4,5 | | 5,6 | | 6,7 | |
| | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| Proportion of sample in same decile group | 0.39 | 0.40 | 0.39 | 0.41 | 0.38 | 0.42 | 0.38 | 0.42 | 0.41 | 0.43 | 0.39 | 0.42 |
| Low income exit rate | 0.46 | 0.38 | 0.42 | 0.35 | 0.43 | 0.37 | 0.42 | 0.36 | 0.41 | 0.36 | 0.38 | 0.35 |
| Low income entry rate | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.06 |

*: Low income entry and exit rates based on a low income cut-off equal to half mean income of the relevant wave.

Table A20. Comparison of current and annual income for subgroups classified by changes in household employment status over the annual reference period prior to the interview

| | Group share (%) | Mean | | Percentage below half wave 1 average income | | Percentage below half contemporary average income | | Composition of poorest fifth (%) | |
|---|-----------------|---------|--------|---|--------|---|--------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| <i>Wave 1 to Wave 2</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| All adults employed 50+ weeks in reference year | 30 | 372 | 369 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 9 |
| All adults unemployed 50+ weeks in reference year | 1 | 154 | 116 | 46 | 75 | 51 | 75 | 2 | 3 |
| All adults inactive 50+ weeks in reference year | 18 | 201 | 189 | 27 | 35 | 28 | 37 | 34 | 40 |
| Remainder (at least 1 adult changing status) | 52 | 257 | 255 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 52 | 47 |
| All | 100 | 285 | 280 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Wave 2 to wave 3</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| All adults employed 50+ weeks in reference year | 29 | 365 | 367 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 8 |
| All adults unemployed 50+ weeks in reference year | 1 | 164 | 140 | 42 | 60 | 44 | 60 | 2 | 3 |
| All adults inactive 50+ weeks in reference year | 17 | 216 | 201 | 25 | 35 | 27 | 37 | 33 | 39 |
| Remainder (at least 1 adult changing status) | 53 | 261 | 256 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 53 | 50 |
| All | 100 | 288 | 284 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Wave 3 to wave 4</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| All adults employed 50+ weeks in reference year | 30 | 372 | 369 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 7 |
| All adults unemployed 50+ weeks in reference year | 1 | 154 | 111 | 47 | 70 | 52 | 70 | 3 | 3 |
| All adults inactive 50+ weeks in reference year | 18 | 213 | 202 | 24 | 32 | 27 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| Remainder (at least 1 adult changing status) | 51 | 260 | 251 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 52 | 54 |
| All | 100 | 289 | 282 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Wave 4 to wave 5</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| All adults employed 50+ weeks in reference year | 31 | 377 | 376 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 8 |
| All adults unemployed 50+ weeks in reference year | 0 | 153 | 116 | 54 | 67 | 59 | 70 | 2 | 2 |
| All adults inactive 50+ weeks in reference year | 19 | 240 | 211 | 23 | 30 | 29 | 34 | 40 | 42 |
| Remainder (at least 1 adult changing status) | 50 | 275 | 260 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 46 | 48 |
| All | 100 | 304 | 291 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Wave 5 to wave 6</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| All adults employed 50+ weeks in reference year | 31 | 386 | 380 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 8 |
| All adults unemployed 50+ weeks in reference year | 1 | 139 | 118 | 55 | 71 | 69 | 75 | 2 | 3 |
| All adults inactive 50+ weeks in reference year | 19 | 229 | 217 | 19 | 27 | 27 | 32 | 36 | 38 |
| Remainder (at least 1 adult changing status) | 49 | 277 | 261 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 52 | 51 |
| All | 100 | 306 | 294 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Wave 6 to wave 7</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| All adults employed 50+ weeks in reference year | 32 | 388 | 378 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 13 | 9 |
| All adults unemployed 50+ weeks in reference year | 0 | 159 | 149 | 50 | 58 | 50 | 63 | 1 | 1 |
| All adults inactive 50+ weeks in reference year | 19 | 228 | 218 | 21 | 28 | 29 | 32 | 36 | 38 |
| Remainder (at least 1 adult changing status) | 48 | 276 | 265 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 50 | 52 |
| All | 100 | 307 | 297 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 100 | 100 |

Table A21. Comparison of current and annual income for subgroups classified by changes in household composition between successive interviews

| | Group share (%) | Mean | | Percentage below half wave 1 average income | | Percentage below half contemporary average income | | Composition of poorest fifth (%) | |
|--|-----------------|---------|--------|---|--------|---|--------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual | Current | Annual |
| <i>Wave 1 to wave 2</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| No changes | 74 | 282 | 280 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 74 | 72 |
| Same HoH but # adults changed | 6 | 312 | 312 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 5 |
| Same HoH but # children changed | 3 | 296 | 289 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 3 | 3 |
| Same HoH but # adults and # children changed | 7 | 255 | 247 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 7 |
| Other changes | 10 | 298 | 276 | 13 | 18 | 14 | 19 | 10 | 12 |
| All | 100 | 284 | 279 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Wave 2 to wave 3</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| No changes | 77 | 292 | 287 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 74 | 74 |
| Same HoH but # adults changed | 6 | 316 | 312 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 5 |
| Same HoH but # children changed | 4 | 274 | 273 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 5 | 4 |
| Same HoH but # adults and # children changed | 5 | 260 | 255 | 14 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 4 | 4 |
| Other changes | 9 | 266 | 263 | 17 | 21 | 18 | 22 | 12 | 14 |
| All | 100 | 289 | 284 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Wave 3 to wave 4</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| No changes | 77 | 288 | 282 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 73 | 73 |
| Same HoH but # adults changed | 6 | 304 | 295 | 10 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 5 |
| Same HoH but # children changed | 4 | 272 | 276 | 23 | 18 | 23 | 20 | 8 | 6 |
| Same HoH but # adults and # children changed | 6 | 285 | 269 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| Other changes | 7 | 313 | 290 | 11 | 15 | 13 | 16 | 8 | 10 |
| All | 100 | 290 | 282 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Wave 4 to wave 5</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| No changes | 77 | 307 | 295 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 76 | 71 |
| Same HoH but # adults changed | 6 | 321 | 312 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 5 |
| Same HoH but # children changed | 4 | 290 | 287 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 6 | 6 |
| Same HoH but # adults and # children changed | 5 | 271 | 241 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 5 | 7 |
| Other changes | 9 | 295 | 275 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 16 | 10 | 11 |
| All | 100 | 305 | 291 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Wave 5 to wave 6</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| No changes | 78 | 308 | 298 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 75 | 72 |
| Same HoH but # adults changed | 5 | 329 | 310 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 6 |
| Same HoH but # children changed | 3 | 308 | 313 | 11 | 18 | 20 | 19 | 4 | 4 |
| Same HoH but # adults and # children changed | 6 | 276 | 252 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 15 | 5 | 6 |
| Other changes | 8 | 300 | 279 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 17 | 11 | 12 |
| All | 100 | 307 | 295 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 100 | 100 |
| <i>Wave 6 to wave 7</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| No changes | 78 | 308 | 298 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 75 | 72 |
| Same HoH but # adults changed | 5 | 329 | 310 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 6 |
| Same HoH but # children changed | 3 | 308 | 313 | 11 | 18 | 20 | 19 | 4 | 4 |
| Same HoH but # adults and # children changed | 6 | 276 | 252 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 15 | 5 | 6 |
| Other changes | 8 | 300 | 279 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 17 | 11 | 12 |
| All | 100 | 307 | 295 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 100 | 100 |

Note: HoH = household head.

Figure A2a. Histogram for current net income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, wave 1 (1991)

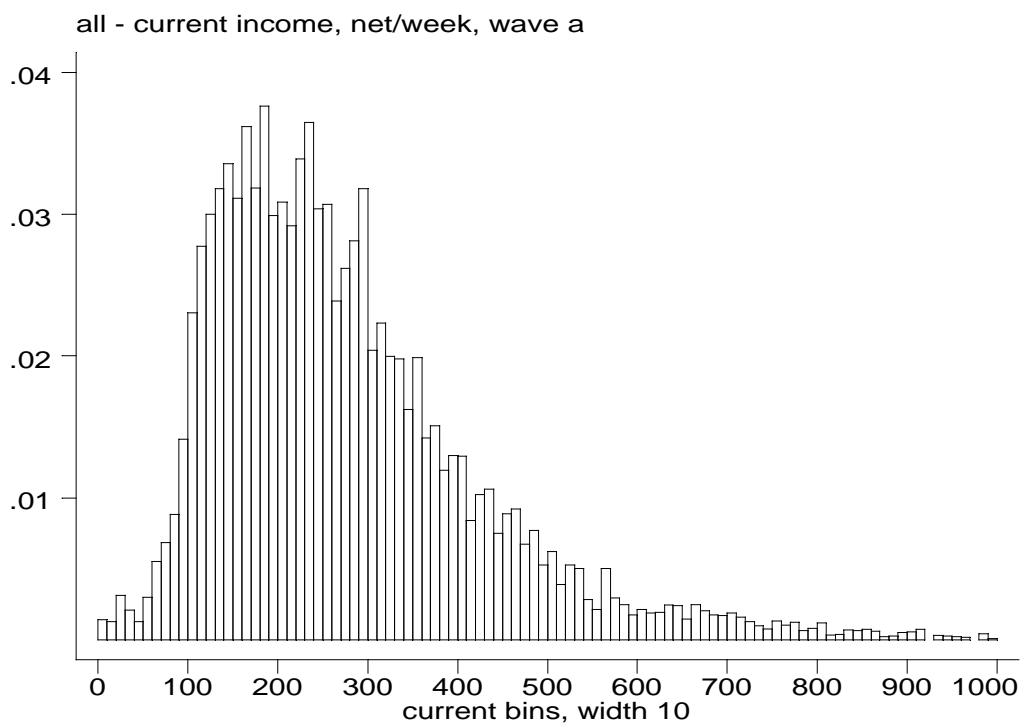


Figure A2a. Histogram for annual net income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, wave 1 (1991)

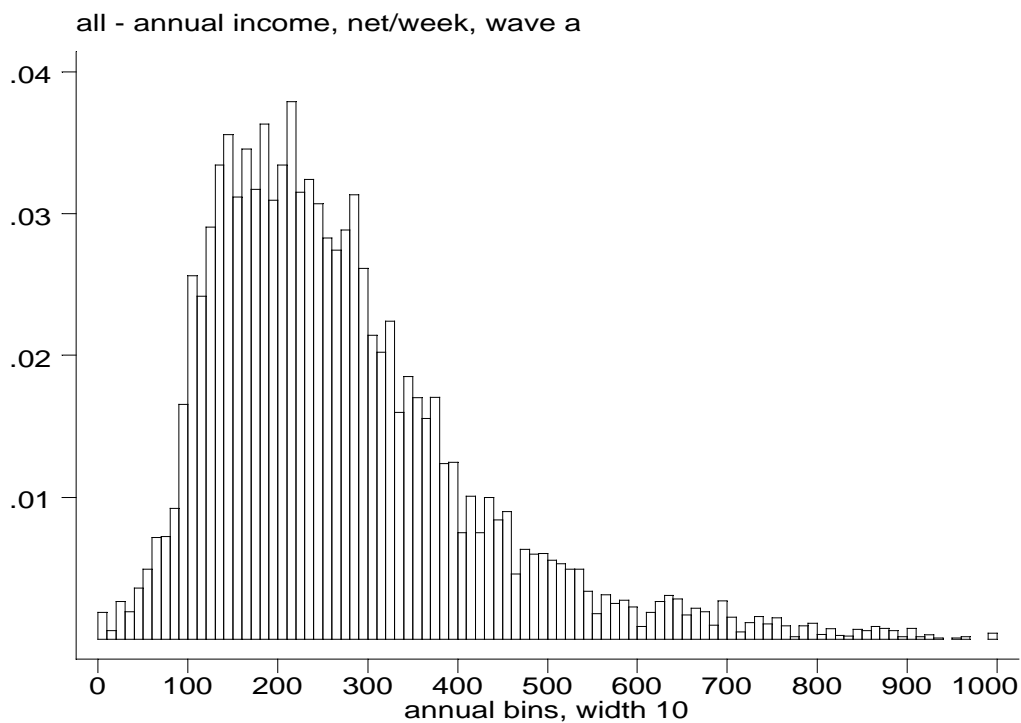


Figure A3a. Histogram for current net income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, wave 2 (1992)

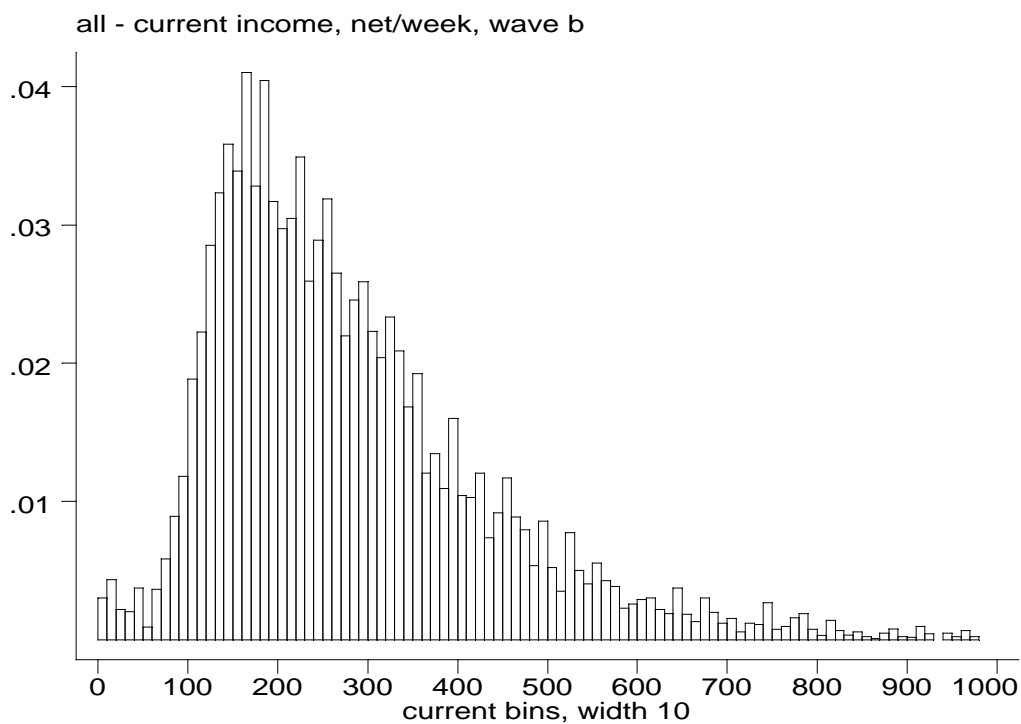


Figure A3b. Histogram for annual net income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, wave 2 (1992)

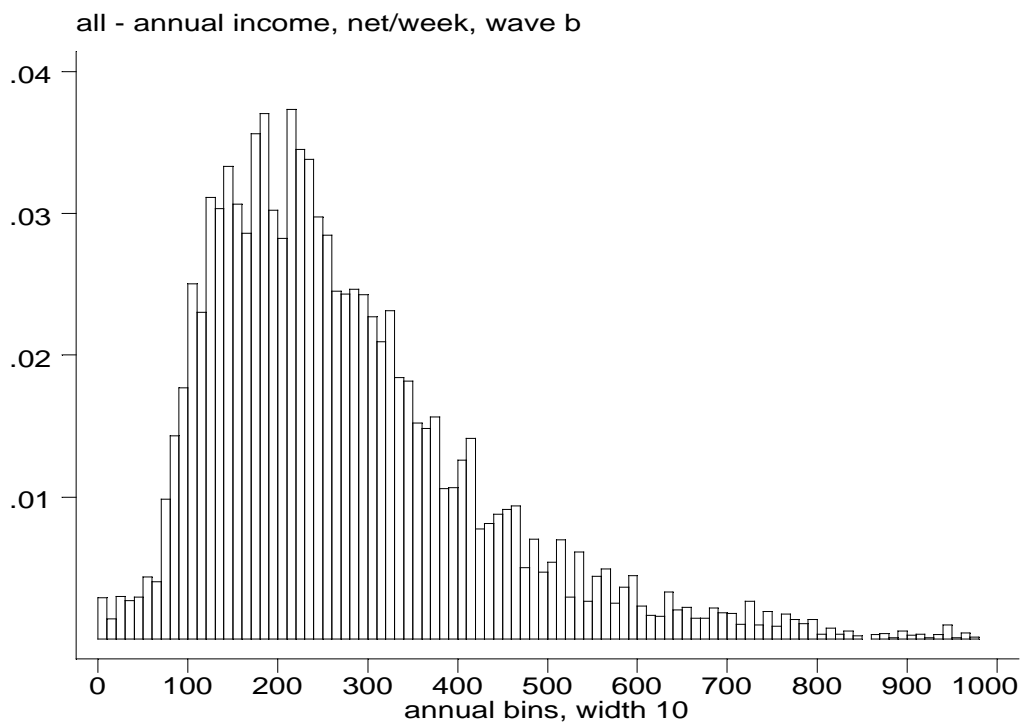


Figure A4a. Histogram for current net income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, wave 3 (1993)

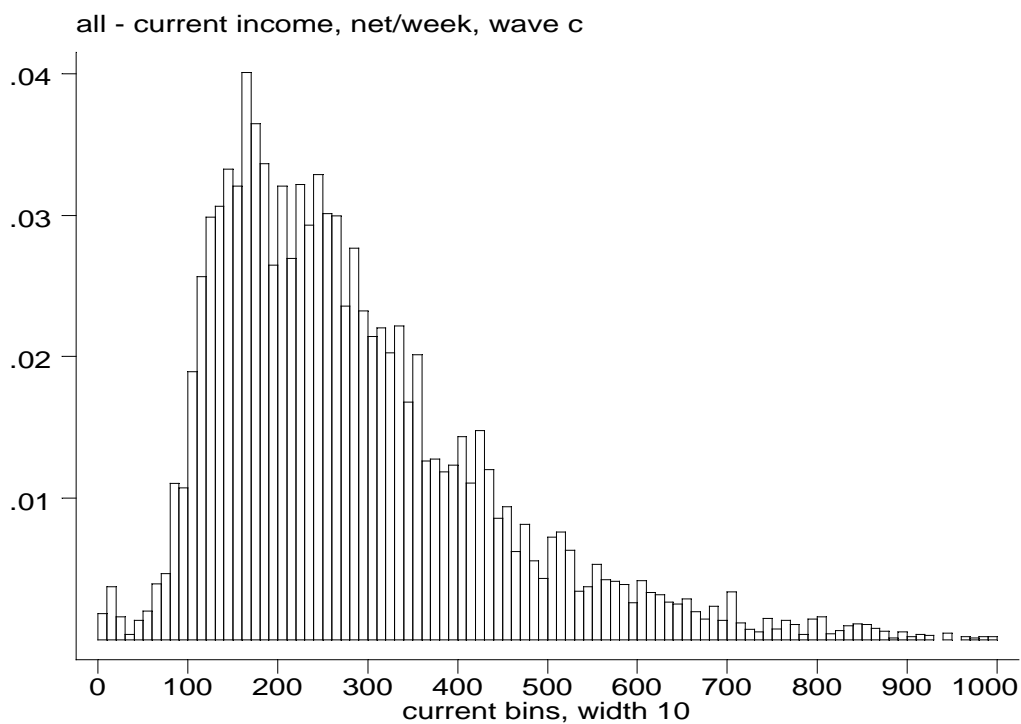


Figure A4b. Histogram for annual net income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, wave 3 (1993)

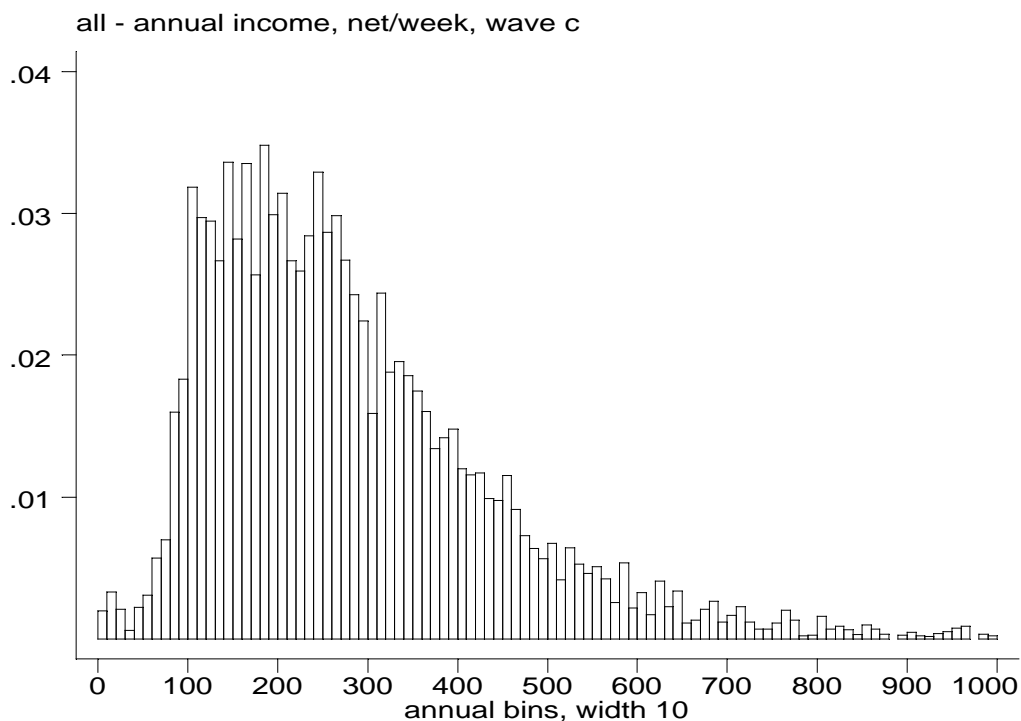


Figure A5a. Histogram for annual net income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, wave 4 (1994)

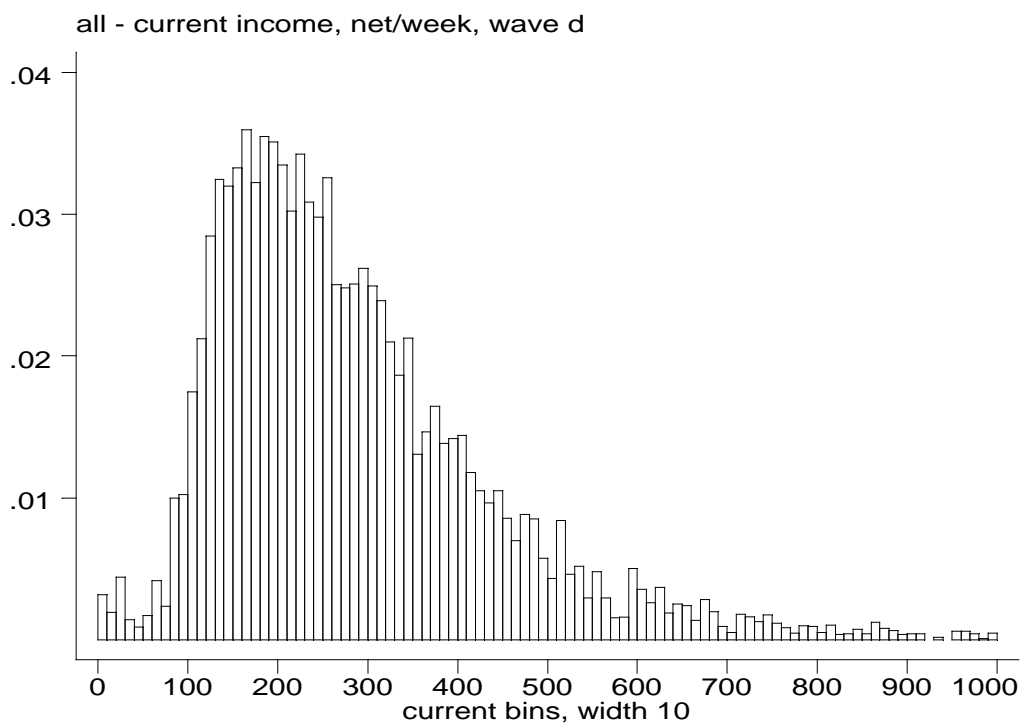


Figure A5b. Histogram for annual net income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, wave 4 (1994)

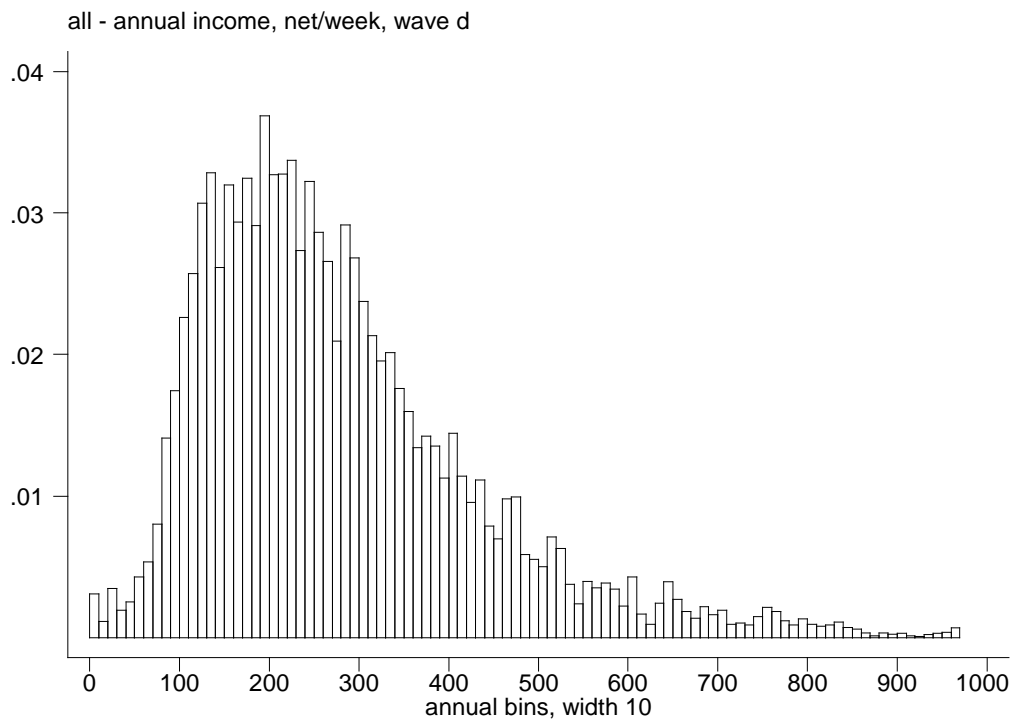


Figure A6a. Histogram for annual net income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, wave 5 (1995)

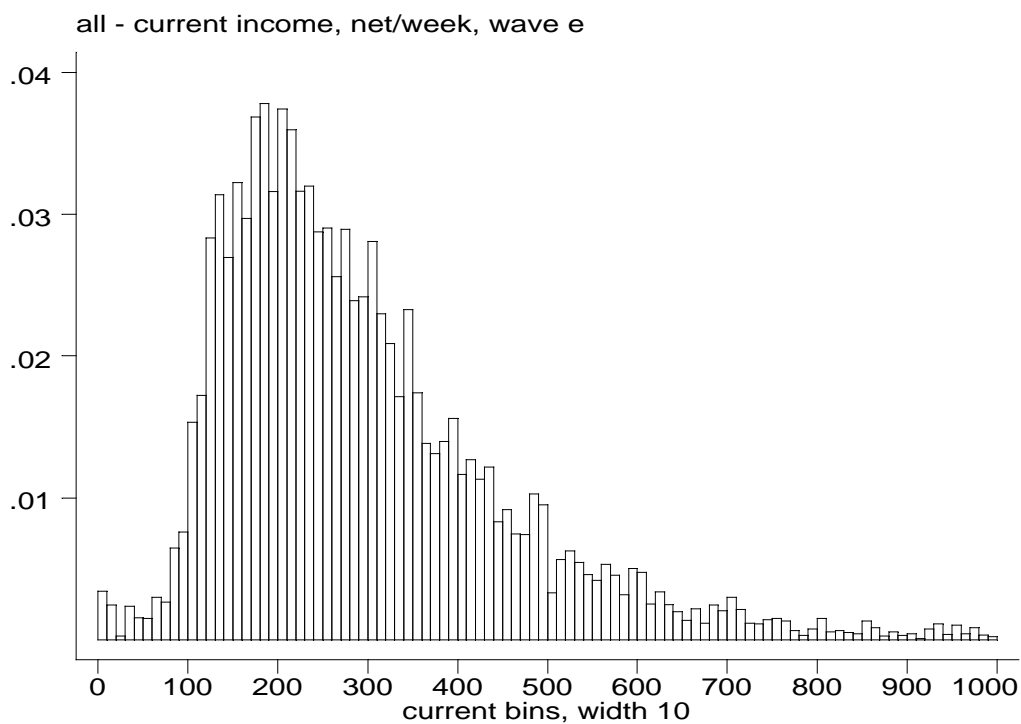


Figure A6b. Histogram for annual net income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, wave 5 (1995)

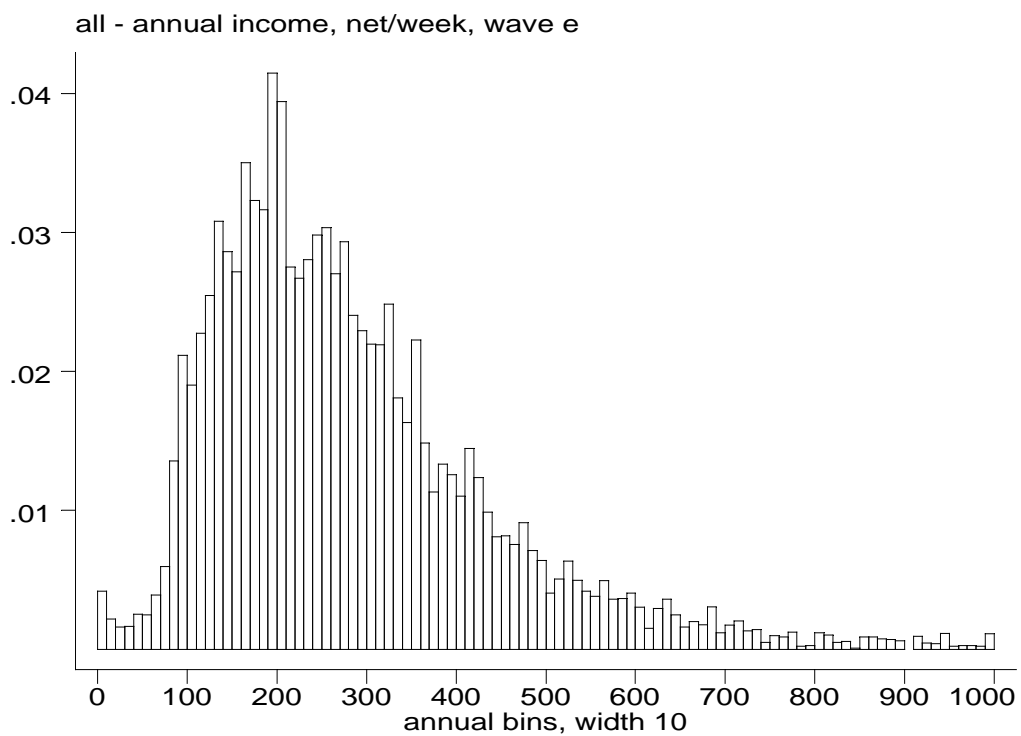


Figure A7a. Histogram for annual net income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, wave 6 (1996)

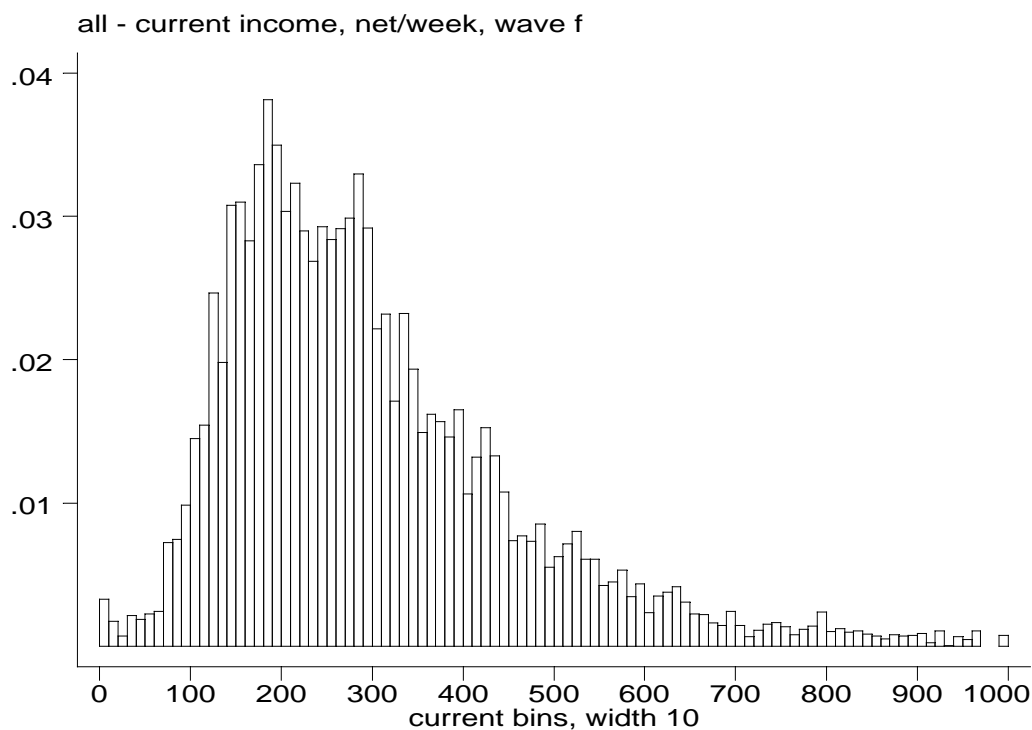


Figure A7b. Histogram for annual net income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, wave 6 (1996)

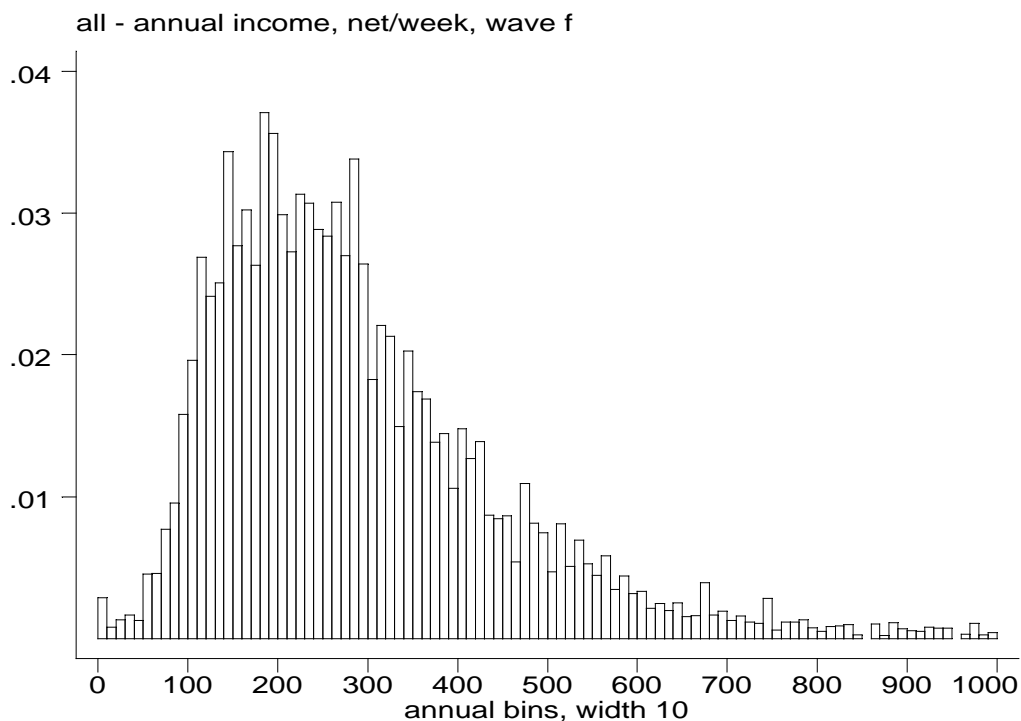


Figure A8a. Histogram for annual net income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, wave 7 (1997)

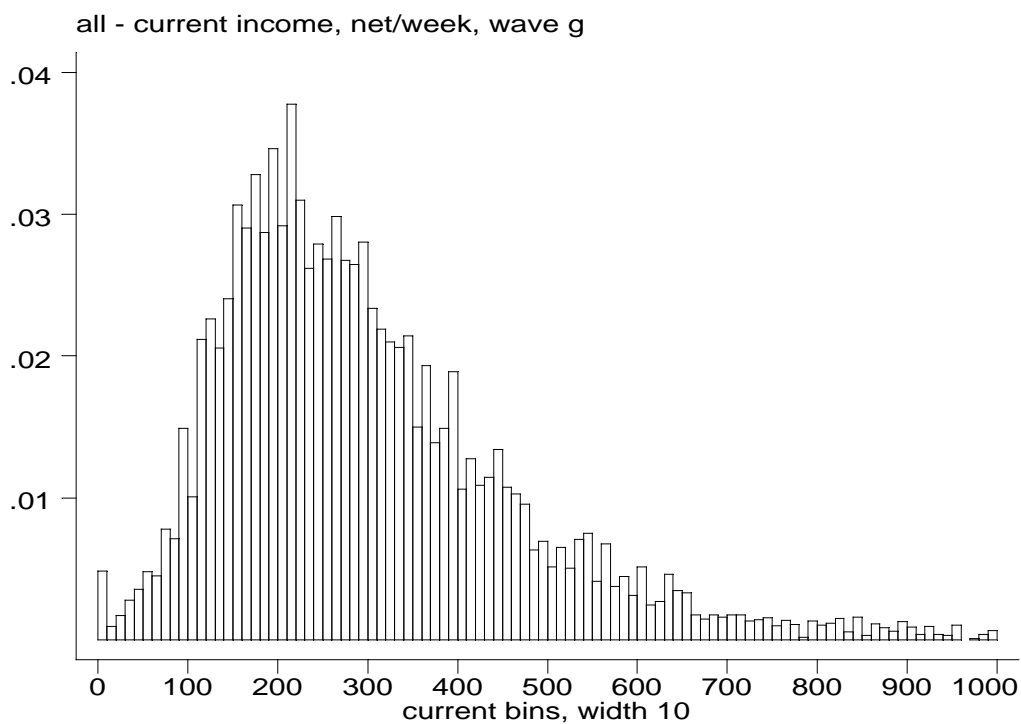


Figure A8b. Histogram for annual net income, all persons with income less than £1000 per week, wave 7 (1997)

