

Chapter 3

Whole population

- Contemporary trends Over the period 1994/95 to 2005/06, the percentage of the population below various low-income thresholds of contemporary median income showed slight falls on the 60 per cent and 70 per cent thresholds on both BHC and AHC measures.
- Real trends The proportion of the population below low-income thresholds that remained fixed in real terms fell substantially over the same period – with proportions falling by around one half.
- Economic status In 2005/06, individuals in workless families were much more likely to live in low-income households than those with one or more adults in full-time work.
- Family type Families with children, particularly lone-parent families, were more at risk of low income than their childless counterparts.
- Gender and adulthood Women had a marginally higher risk of low income than men.
- Disability status Individuals in families containing one or more disabled people were more likely to live in low-income households than those in families with no disabled person.
- Ethnicity Individuals living in households headed by a member of an ethnic minority community were more likely to live in low-income households. This was particularly the case for households headed by someone of Pakistani or Bangladeshi ethnic origin.
- Tenure Individuals living in Local Authority or Housing Association accommodation were more likely to live in low-income households than other tenure types. This was also true of those in Private rented accommodation – particularly After Housing Costs.
- Bank Accounts Individuals in low income households were twice as likely as the rest of the population to have no bank account.
- Savings and assets Over half of individuals in low-income households lived in families reporting no savings.
- Regional differences Individuals living in Inner London were most likely to live in low-income households, particularly for income After Housing Costs. Those living in the South East were least likely to live in low-income households.

3 Whole population

Introduction

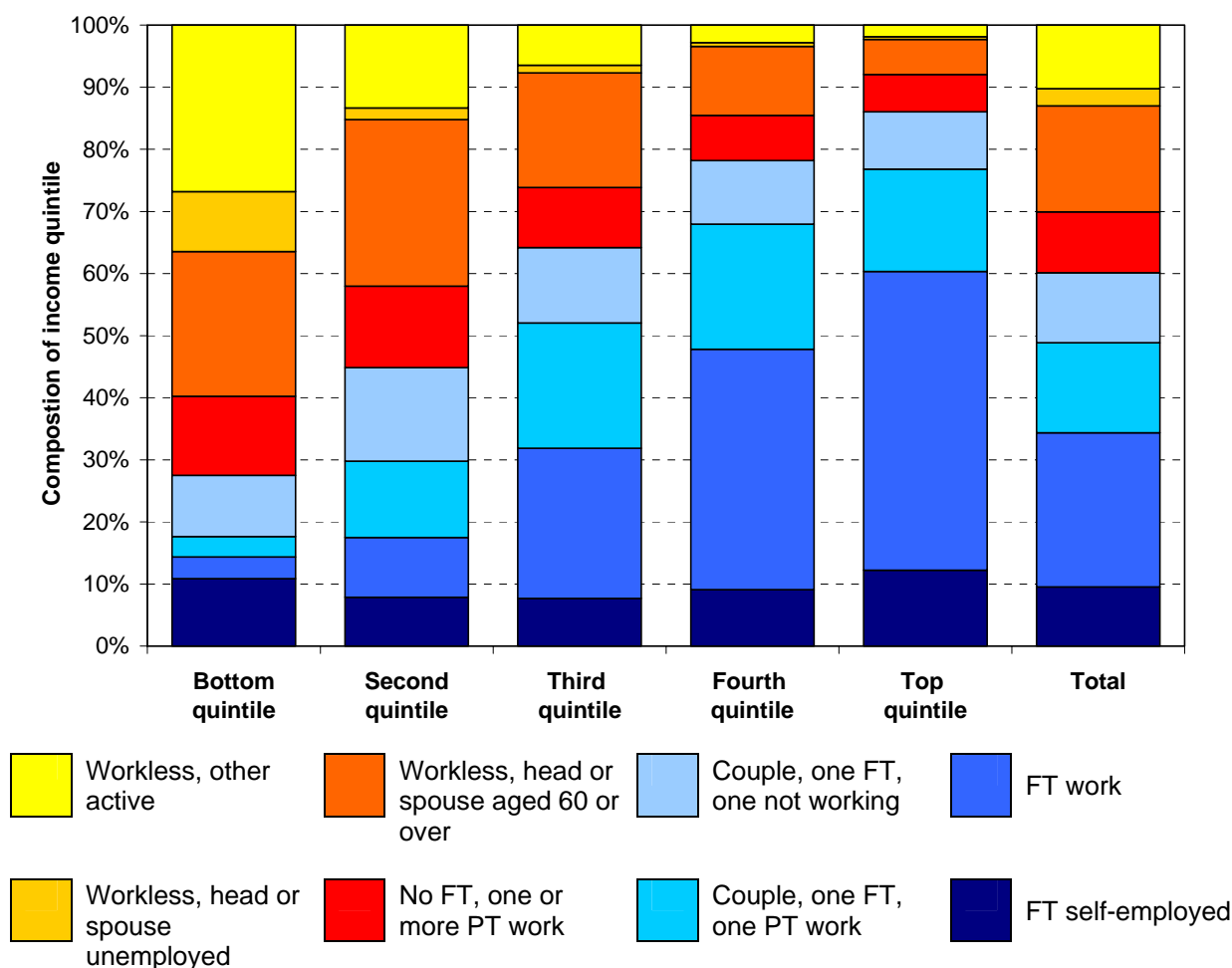
This chapter examines the position of groups making up the whole population of the United Kingdom in the income distribution in 2005/06 and looks in more detail into how this might be linked to their family or household characteristics. High-level trends over time, from 1994/95 onwards, are also examined, with data for Great Britain from 1994/95 to 1997/98

and for the United Kingdom from 1998/99 to 2005/06.

Income by economic status

Figure 3.1 shows the composition of income quintiles by the economic status of families.

Figure 3.1 (BHC): Proportions of economic types within income quintiles 2005/06



Tables in this chapter are;

3.1 Quintile distribution of income for all individuals by: Economic status of adults in the family; Family type; Gender and adulthood; Ethnic group.

3.2 Quintile distribution of income for all individuals by: Disability by receipt of disability benefits; Tenure; Bank accounts; Savings and Assets; Geographical disaggregation.

In addition, **Supplementary Tables D1 and D2** respectively show quintile distributions of income for all individuals by family type and by economic status since 1994/95. **Supplementary Tables D3 and D4** show the composition of these categories by their quintile distributions.

3.3 – 3.4 Composition of low-income groups with categories as described for Tables 3.1 – 3.2.

In addition, **Supplementary Tables D7 and D8** respectively show composition trends among individuals with household incomes below 60 per cent of contemporary incomes by family type or by economic status since 1994/95.

Supplementary Tables D11 and D12 show composition trends for these categories with incomes below 60 per cent of 1998/99 incomes held constant in real terms.

3.5 – 3.6 Risk of falling into low income groups with categories as described for Tables 3.1 – 3.2.

Supplementary Tables D5 and D6 respectively show risk trends among individuals with household incomes below 60 per cent of contemporary median incomes by family type or by economic status since 1994/95. **Supplementary Tables D9 and D10** show risk trends for these categories with incomes below 60 per cent of 1998/99 incomes held constant in real terms.

Definition of low income

'Low income' is defined using thresholds derived from percentages of median income for the whole population. Households reporting the lowest incomes may not have the lowest living standards. The bottom ten per cent of the income distribution should not, therefore, be interpreted as having the bottom ten per cent of living standards. This is a particular issue for lower thresholds of median income. To reflect this uncertainty in these tables, results for the 50 per cent of median threshold are presented in italics.

Pensioner classifications in this chapter

This chapter classifies all individuals according to the status of their family unit. For the purposes of this chapter, the classification *pensioner couple* includes individuals in a family unit where one member is above state retirement age, and one is below. This differs from **Chapter 6**, where only individuals above state retirement age are included. Thus, a pensioner above state retirement age, with a working-age partner, will be included under results for *pensioner couple* in **Chapter 6** whilst their (working-age) partner is excluded as they will appear in **Chapter 5**.

Gender

In any analysis of gender, it must be remembered that HBAI attempts to measure the living standards of an individual as determined by household income. This assumes that both partners in a couple benefit equally from the household's income, and will therefore appear at the same position in the income distribution. Any differences in figures can only be driven by gender differences for single adults, which will themselves be diluted by the figures for couples. The lower level gender disaggregation in the family type classification is therefore likely to be more informative.

Research has suggested that, particularly in low-income households, the above assumption with regard to income sharing is not always valid as men sometimes benefit at the expense of women from shared household income. This means that it is possible that HBAI results broken down by gender could understate differences between the two groups.

Ethnicity

For analysis by ethnic group, individuals have been classified by the ethnic group of the household reference person (see **Appendix 1** for definition of household reference person). This means that information about households of mixed ethnic composition is lost. It should also be noted that for the classifications 'Asian or Asian British' and 'Black or Black British' it is not possible to distinguish between those who were born abroad and those who were born in the United Kingdom.

The figures must be treated with some caution, as the sample sizes are small for ethnic minority groups, especially in the case of households headed by a person of mixed, Black Caribbean or Black non-Caribbean ethnicity. This means that figures for ethnic groups are subject to a degree of year-on-year sampling variation which is large in relation to any change which may have occurred in the estimates themselves.

Single-year estimates showing ethnic breakdowns are presented in this chapter for the most recent year 2005/06. However, smaller ethnic minority groups exhibit year-on-year variation which limits comparisons over time. To address this point, time series using three-year averages were presented in **Appendix 5** of the last (2004/05) HBAI

3 Whole population

publication. This year such three-year averages have been used to present ethnic breakdowns for pensioners in the main chapter.

Disability

For this analysis, disability is defined as having any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity that leads to a significant difficulty with one or more areas of the individual's life. This is in line with the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) definition of disability. No adjustment is made to disposable household income to take into account any additional costs that may be incurred due to the illness or disability in question. This means that the position in the income distribution of these groups, as shown here, may be somewhat upwardly biased. For the first time this year, however, separate income analyses are included for all individuals and their families or household members with some disability by receipt of disability benefits.

Bank accounts

For the purposes of this analysis, bank accounts that accept Automatic Credit Transfers (ACT) are defined as Basic Bank Accounts, Current accounts, Post Office accounts, or savings accounts with any other bank or building society.

Savings and assets

Data relating to assets and savings should be treated with caution. Questions relating to assets are a sensitive section of the questionnaire and have the lowest response rate. A high proportion of respondents do not know the interest received on their assets and therefore around one in seven cases are imputed. Evidence also suggests that there is some under-reporting of capital by respondents, in terms of both the actual values of the assets and the investment income.

Geographical disaggregation

In the 2005/06 publication, for the first time, estimates are shown for Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom. In previous years coverage was for Great Britain only. Disaggregation by geographical regions is presented in this chapter as three-year averages. Estimates for the UK, however, are

shown as single-year estimates for the latest available year.

Regional three-year averages are presented as single-year regional estimates are considered too volatile. The three-year average approach employed in this chapter for the presentation of smaller geographic areas is consistent with the approach used for time series. It reduces year-on-year variation by smoothing out differences.

This issue was further discussed in Appendix 5 of the last (2004/05) HBAI publication, where regional time series using three-year averages were presented.

Although the FRS sample is large enough to allow some analysis to be performed at a regional level, it should be noted that no adjustment has been made for regional cost of living differences, as the necessary data are not available. In the analysis here it is therefore assumed that there is no difference in the cost of living between regions, although the After Housing Costs measure will partly take into account differences in housing costs.

Trends over time for headline figures

All time trends are based on thresholds of median income. For the first time in this 2005/06 publication, results in this main section of the publication are presented for the UK and based on OECD equivalisation scales (see **Appendix 2** for discussion of the OECD scales) Such presentation is in accordance with the 2004 Spending Review, as the bases for future measurement of the child poverty target.

- A **relative** low-income indicator – the proportions of each group that are below thresholds of **contemporary** median income.
- An **'absolute'** low-income indicator – the proportions of each group that are below thresholds of 1998/99 median income that have been **held constant in real terms**.

Trends over time for all individuals since 1979 are also shown in **Supplementary tables H1 and H5**. Estimates here are based on the Family Expenditure Survey (FES), for the years 1979 to 1996/97, and on the Family Resources Survey (FRS) since 1994/95.

Table H1 shows risk trends among individuals with household incomes below 60 per cent of

contemporary median incomes. **Table H5** shows risk trends among individuals with household incomes below 60 per cent of 1998/99 incomes held constant in real terms.

Caution should be exercised when interpreting results over short time periods, as changes are often small in relation to sampling variation and other sources of measurement error.

3 Whole population

Table 3.1 (BHC): Quintile distribution of income for individuals by various family and household characteristics, United Kingdom

Percentage of individuals	Net equivalised disposable household income					Source: FRS 2005/06
	Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	All individuals (millions)
Economic status of adults in the family						
One or more full-time self-employed	23	16	16	19	26	5.6
Single/couple all in full-time work	3	8	19	31	39	14.7
Couple, one full-time, one part-time work	5	17	28	28	23	8.6
Couple, one full-time work, one not working	17	27	21	18	16	6.7
No full-time, one or more part-time work	26	27	20	15	12	5.8
Workless, head or spouse aged 60 or over	27	31	22	13	7	10.1
Workless, head or spouse unemployed	70	13	9	5	3	1.6
Workless, other inactive	52	26	13	5	4	6.1
Family type						
Pensioner couple	21	26	22	17	13	7.4
Single pensioner	27	32	21	13	7	4.5
<i>of which</i>						
Male	24	32	21	14	9	1.1
Female	28	32	21	12	7	3.3
Couple with children	19	21	22	21	18	20.2
Couple without children	9	10	16	26	39	11.4
Single with children	40	30	19	8	3	5.1
Single without children	20	16	20	22	22	10.5
<i>of which</i>						
Male	20	16	19	21	23	6.4
Female	20	16	21	23	21	4.1
Gender and adulthood						
Children	25	24	20	17	13	12.8
Adult male	17	18	20	22	24	22.4
Adult female	20	20	20	20	20	23.9
Ethnic group						
White	19	20	20	21	21	53.4
Mixed	26	25	18	16	15	0.5
Asian or Asian British	38	20	15	15	13	3.0
<i>of which</i>						
Indian	21	17	19	20	23	1.3
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	56	22	11	8	3	1.3
Black or Black British	31	21	18	15	15	1.4
<i>of which</i>						
Black Caribbean	29	19	22	18	13	0.6
Black Non-Caribbean	33	23	15	13	16	0.8
Chinese or other ethnic group	31	16	16	15	22	0.8
All individuals	20	20	20	20	20	59.1

Table 3.1 (AHC): Quintile distribution of income for individuals by various family and household characteristics, United Kingdom

Percentage of individuals	Net equivalised disposable household income					Source: FRS 2005/06
	Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	All individuals (millions)
Economic status of adults in the family						
One or more full-time self-employed	24	17	17	18	25	5.6
Single/couple all in full-time work	4	9	19	31	37	14.7
Couple, one full-time, one part-time work	6	18	28	26	22	8.6
Couple, one full-time work, one not working	18	27	21	17	16	6.7
No full-time, one or more part-time work	28	25	20	14	14	5.8
Workless, head or spouse aged 60 or over	17	33	23	17	10	10.1
Workless, head or spouse unemployed	73	13	7	3	3	1.6
Workless, other inactive	59	22	11	5	4	6.1
Family type						
Pensioner couple	14	26	24	19	17	7.4
Single pensioner	16	33	22	17	12	4.5
<i>of which</i>						
Male	14	31	23	16	15	1.1
Female	17	34	22	17	11	3.3
Couple with children	20	22	22	19	16	20.2
Couple without children	11	10	16	27	37	11.4
Single with children	46	25	17	8	4	5.1
Single without children	23	15	18	21	22	10.5
<i>of which</i>						
Male	24	15	17	21	23	6.4
Female	22	16	20	21	20	4.1
Gender and adulthood						
Children	28	24	20	16	12	12.8
Adult male	17	18	20	22	24	22.4
Adult female	19	20	20	21	21	23.9
Ethnic group						
White	18	20	20	21	21	53.4
Mixed	32	21	17	15	16	0.5
Asian or Asian British	39	23	14	12	12	3.0
<i>of which</i>						
Indian	20	21	20	19	21	1.3
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	60	23	8	6	3	1.3
Black or Black British	39	19	16	13	13	1.4
<i>of which</i>						
Black Caribbean	35	17	20	15	14	0.6
Black Non-Caribbean	43	20	13	12	12	0.8
Chinese or other ethnic group	37	15	16	12	19	0.8
All individuals	20	20	20	20	20	59.1

3 Whole population

Table 3.2 (BHC): Quintile distribution of income for individuals by various family and household characteristics, United Kingdom

Percentage of individuals	Net equivalised disposable household income					Source: FRS 2005/06
	Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	All individuals (millions)
Disability by receipt of disability benefits¹						
No disabled adult, no disabled child	18	17	19	22	24	41.6
No disabled adult, 1 or more disabled child	21	26	28	15	10	1.5
<i>of which</i>						
in receipt of disability benefits	7	27	40	17	9	0.5
not in receipt of disability benefits	27	25	22	15	10	1.0
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	26	26	22	16	11	15.0
<i>of which</i>						
in receipt of disability benefits	17	31	29	16	5	4.6
not in receipt of disability benefits	29	23	18	16	13	10.4
1 or more disabled adult, 1 or more disabled child	28	32	24	10	6	1.0
<i>of which</i>						
in receipt of disability benefits	24	38	28	6	4	0.4
not in receipt of disability benefits	32	28	20	13	7	0.6
Tenure						
Local Authority	41	34	16	7	2	5.6
Housing Association	35	35	19	9	2	4.2
Private rented	22	22	22	19	16	5.9
Owned with mortgage	11	14	21	26	28	27.0
Owned outright	23	20	20	18	19	15.8
Other	31	23	19	15	13	0.5
Bank accounts²						
No accounts	36	21	16	13	14	2.0
With one or more accounts	19	20	20	20	20	57.2
Savings and assets						
No savings	33	26	19	14	8	19.3
Less than £1,500	18	23	23	22	15	13.0
£1,500 but less than £3,000	14	18	22	24	22	4.1
£3,000 but less than £8,000	13	17	21	25	24	7.7
£8,000 but less than £10,000	11	16	21	24	28	1.9
£10,000 but less than £16,000	13	15	20	24	28	3.5
£16,000 but less than £20,000	12	14	19	24	30	1.5
£20,000 or more	9	10	15	22	45	8.1
Geographical disaggregation (3-year average)						
England	20	20	20	20	21	49.2
<i>of which</i>						
North East	23	25	21	19	12	2.5
North West	22	22	21	19	16	6.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	22	23	21	19	14	4.9
East Midlands	21	21	20	20	16	4.2
West Midlands	24	22	20	18	15	5.2
Eastern	16	19	21	21	24	5.4
London	20	15	15	18	31	7.3
<i>of which</i>						
Inner	24	16	14	15	31	2.6
Outer	18	15	16	19	31	4.7
South East	14	16	18	22	29	8.0
South West	17	21	22	22	18	4.9
Scotland	20	19	22	21	18	5.0
Wales	24	23	21	19	13	2.9
Northern Ireland	23	21	23	18	14	1.7
All individuals³	20	20	20	20	20	59.1

Notes:

1. Disability benefits are Disability Living Allowance; War Disablement Pension; Attendance Allowance (for those over 65 years old); Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit. Disability benefits may be received by or on behalf of the eligible person in the family.

2. Bank accounts are defined as those that accept Automatic Credit Transfers (ACT), which are defined as Basic Bank Accounts, Current accounts, Post Office accounts, or savings accounts with any other bank or building society.

3. The totals for all individuals are shown for the United Kingdom for the year 2005/06 only and are not three-year averages.

Table 3.2 (AHC): Quintile distribution of income for individuals by various family and household characteristics, United Kingdom

Percentage of individuals	Net equivalised disposable household income					Source: FRS 2005/06
	Bottom quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Top quintile	All individuals (millions)
Disability by receipt of disability benefits¹						
No disabled adult, no disabled child	19	18	19	21	24	41.6
No disabled adult, 1 or more disabled child	22	27	26	16	9	1.5
<i>of which</i>						
in receipt of disability benefits	8	31	33	19	9	0.5
not in receipt of disability benefits	28	26	23	14	9	1.0
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	23	25	22	18	12	15.0
<i>of which</i>						
in receipt of disability benefits	14	31	29	19	7	4.6
not in receipt of disability benefits	27	23	19	17	15	10.4
1 or more disabled adult, 1 or more disabled child	31	30	22	11	5	1.0
<i>of which</i>						
in receipt of disability benefits	24	41	24	7	3	0.4
not in receipt of disability benefits	37	23	21	13	6	0.6
Tenure						
Local Authority	43	33	15	7	2	5.6
Housing Association	43	33	15	7	2	4.2
Private rented	37	21	17	15	11	5.9
Owned with mortgage	12	15	21	25	26	27.0
Owned outright	13	20	22	21	24	15.8
Other	17	25	23	17	18	0.5
Bank accounts²						
No accounts	34	20	16	15	15	2.0
With one or more accounts	20	20	20	20	20	57.2
Savings and assets						
No savings	35	25	19	13	8	19.3
Less than £1,500	19	24	23	21	13	13.0
£1,500 but less than £3,000	14	19	23	23	21	4.1
£3,000 but less than £8,000	10	19	23	25	23	7.7
£8,000 but less than £10,000	9	17	21	25	28	1.9
£10,000 but less than £16,000	9	15	20	26	29	3.5
£16,000 but less than £20,000	10	11	22	27	30	1.5
£20,000 or more	7	8	14	22	48	8.1
Geographical disaggregation (3-year average)						
England	20	20	20	20	21	49.2
<i>of which</i>						
North East	21	24	22	19	13	2.5
North West	21	21	21	20	17	6.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	20	23	22	19	15	4.9
East Midlands	20	20	21	21	17	4.2
West Midlands	22	23	20	20	15	5.2
Eastern	17	19	20	21	23	5.4
London	26	15	14	17	28	7.3
<i>of which</i>						
Inner	32	15	12	14	27	2.6
Outer	23	14	15	18	29	4.7
South East	16	17	18	21	27	8.0
South West	18	21	21	21	18	4.9
Scotland	19	19	22	22	19	5.0
Wales	20	23	23	19	14	2.9
Northern Ireland	19	23	23	20	15	1.7
All individuals³	20	20	20	20	20	59.1

Notes:

1. Disability benefits are Disability Living Allowance; War Disablement Pension; Attendance Allowance (for those over 65 years old); Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit. Disability benefits may be received by or on behalf of the eligible person in the family.

2. Bank accounts are defined as those that accept Automatic Credit Transfers (ACT), which are defined as Basic Bank Accounts, Current accounts, Post Office accounts, or savings accounts with any other bank or building society.

3. The totals for all individuals are shown for the United Kingdom for the year 2005/06 only and are not three-year averages.

3 Whole population

Table 3.3: Composition of low-income groups of individuals by various family and household characteristics, United Kingdom

Percentage of individuals							Source: FRS 2005/06
	Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			All individuals
	Income Thresholds - Below Median						
	50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
Economic status of adults in the family							
One or more full-time self-employed	14	11	10	13	11	10	10
Single/couple all in full-time work	4	3	4	5	5	6	25
Couple, one full-time, one part-time work	3	3	4	3	4	6	14
Couple, one full-time work, one not working	7	9	11	9	11	12	11
No full-time, one or more part-time work	12	12	13	13	13	13	10
Workless, head or spouse aged 60 or over	22	23	25	12	16	20	17
Workless, head or spouse unemployed	13	10	8	12	10	8	3
Workless, other inactive	26	27	25	32	29	25	10
Family type							
Pensioner couple	11	13	14	7	9	11	12
Single pensioner	10	10	11	5	7	9	8
of which							
Male	2	2	3	1	1	2	2
Female	8	8	8	4	5	7	6
Couple with children	33	32	32	35	34	34	34
Couple without children	12	10	9	11	10	10	19
Single with children	13	17	17	19	20	18	9
Single without children	21	18	17	23	20	19	18
of which							
Male	14	11	10	15	13	11	11
Female	8	7	6	9	8	7	7
Gender and adulthood							
Children	24	27	27	29	30	29	22
Adult male	36	33	33	34	33	33	38
Adult female	40	40	40	37	38	39	40
Ethnic group							
White	81	83	85	80	82	84	90
Mixed	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asian or Asian British	12	10	9	11	9	9	5
of which							
Indian	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	8	7	6	7	6	6	2
Black or Black British	3	4	4	5	5	4	2
of which							
Black Caribbean	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
Black Non-Caribbean	2	2	2	3	3	2	1
Chinese or other ethnic group	3	2	2	3	2	2	1
All individuals (millions=100%)	5.9	10.4	15.5	8.6	12.8	17.2	59.1

Table 3.4: Composition of low-income groups of individuals by various family and household characteristics, United Kingdom

Percentage of individuals							Source: FRS 2005/06
	Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			All individuals
	Income Thresholds - Below Median						
	50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
Disability by receipt of disability benefits¹							
No disabled adult, no disabled child	65	63	62	68	65	64	70
No disabled adult, 1 or more disabled child	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
<i>of which</i>							
in receipt of disability benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
not in receipt of disability benefits	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	31	32	33	27	29	30	25
<i>of which</i>							
in receipt of disability benefits	5	6	8	4	6	7	8
not in receipt of disability benefits	26	26	25	23	23	23	18
1 or more disabled adult, 1 or more disabled child	2	2	3	2	3	3	2
<i>of which</i>							
in receipt of disability benefits	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
not in receipt of disability benefits	1	1	2	1	2	2	1
Tenure							
Local Authority	17	20	20	20	20	20	9
Housing Association	10	12	13	15	16	15	7
Private rented	11	11	11	20	18	16	10
Owned with mortgage	27	25	25	28	28	28	46
Owned outright	33	31	30	16	18	20	27
Other	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bank accounts²							
No accounts	6	6	6	6	6	5	3
With one or more accounts	94	94	94	94	94	95	97
Savings and assets							
No savings	53	54	53	58	57	55	33
Less than £1,500	19	19	20	19	21	21	22
£1,500 but less than £3,000	5	5	5	5	5	5	7
£3,000 but less than £8,000	8	8	9	7	7	8	13
£8,000 but less than £10,000	2	2	2	1	2	2	3
£10,000 but less than £16,000	4	4	4	3	3	3	6
£16,000 but less than £20,000	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
£20,000 or more	8	6	6	5	5	5	14
Geographical disaggregation (3-year average)							
England	83	82	82	85	84	84	84
<i>of which</i>							
North East	4	5	5	4	5	5	4
North West	12	13	13	12	12	12	11
Yorkshire and the Humber	9	9	9	8	9	9	8
East Midlands	8	8	8	7	7	7	7
West Midlands	10	10	10	9	10	10	9
Eastern	8	7	8	8	8	8	9
London	14	13	12	18	16	14	12
<i>of which</i>							
Inner	6	6	5	8	7	6	4
Outer	8	7	7	10	9	8	8
South East	10	10	10	11	11	11	14
South West	7	7	8	7	8	8	8
Scotland	8	9	8	8	8	8	8
Wales	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
Northern Ireland	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
All individuals (millions=100%)³	5.9	10.4	15.5	8.6	12.8	17.2	59.1

Notes:

1. Disability benefits are Disability Living Allowance; War Disablement Pension; Attendance Allowance (for those over 65 years old); Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit. Disability benefits may be received by or on behalf of the eligible person in the family.

2. Bank accounts are defined as those that accept Automatic Credit Transfers (ACT), which are defined as Basic Bank Accounts, Current accounts, Post Office accounts, or savings accounts with any other bank or building society.

3. The totals for all individuals are shown for the United Kingdom for the year 2005/06 only and are not three-year averages.

3 Whole population

Table 3.5: Risk of being in low-income groups of individuals by various family and household characteristics, United Kingdom

Percentage of individuals	Source: FRS 2005/06						
	Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			All individuals (millions)
	Income Thresholds - Below Median						
	50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
Economic status of adults in the family							
One or more full-time self-employed	14	21	28	20	25	31	5.6
Single/couple all in full-time work	1	2	4	3	5	7	14.7
Couple, one full-time, one part-time work	2	4	8	3	6	11	8.6
Couple, one full-time work, one not working	6	14	25	12	21	31	6.7
No full-time, one or more part-time work	13	22	35	20	30	39	5.8
Workless, head or spouse aged 60 or over	13	24	38	10	20	34	10.1
Workless, head or spouse unemployed	46	65	76	63	75	82	1.6
Workless, other inactive	26	47	64	45	62	71	6.1
Family type							
Pensioner couple	9	18	29	8	16	26	7.4
Single pensioner	14	24	37	10	19	33	4.5
of which							
Male	11	21	34	9	16	29	1.1
Female	15	25	38	11	20	35	3.3
Couple with children	9	17	24	15	22	29	20.2
Couple without children	6	9	12	8	11	15	11.4
Single with children	15	34	52	32	49	59	5.1
Single without children	12	18	25	19	24	30	10.5
of which							
Male	12	18	25	20	25	30	6.4
Female	11	17	24	18	24	30	4.1
Gender and adulthood							
Children	11	22	33	19	30	38	12.8
Adult male	9	15	23	13	19	25	22.4
Adult female	10	17	26	13	20	28	23.9
Ethnic group							
White	9	16	25	13	20	27	53.4
Mixed	12	23	34	23	36	47	0.5
Asian or Asian British	23	36	45	31	41	51	3.0
of which							
Indian	13	20	25	15	21	29	1.3
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	37	54	69	49	62	74	1.3
Black or Black British	14	27	39	30	41	49	1.4
of which							
Black Caribbean	13	26	37	26	36	43	0.6
Black Non-Caribbean	15	28	40	34	46	54	0.8
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	20	28	36	31	38	45	0.8
All individuals	10	18	26	15	22	29	59.1

Table 3.6: Risk of being in low-income groups of individuals by various family and household characteristics, United Kingdom

Percentage of individuals	Source: FRS 2005/06						
	Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			All individuals (millions)
	Income Thresholds - Below Median						
	50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
Disability by receipt of disability benefits¹							
No disabled adult, no disabled child	9	16	23	14	20	27	41.6
No disabled adult, 1 or more disabled child	9	19	29	16	24	32	1.5
<i>of which</i>							
in receipt of disability benefits	4	6	12	6	9	15	0.5
not in receipt of disability benefits	12	24	36	20	31	40	1.0
1 or more disabled adult, no disabled child	12	22	34	16	25	35	15.0
<i>of which</i>							
in receipt of disability benefits	6	14	26	8	16	26	4.6
not in receipt of disability benefits	15	26	37	19	29	39	10.4
1 or more disabled adult, 1 or more disabled child	13	23	41	18	35	46	1.0
<i>of which</i>							
in receipt of disability benefits	11	18	35	13	30	43	0.4
not in receipt of disability benefits	14	26	45	21	38	48	0.6
Tenure							
Local Authority	17	37	54	31	47	62	5.6
Housing Association	14	30	48	30	47	61	4.2
Private rented	11	19	30	29	38	47	5.9
Owned with mortgage	6	10	14	9	13	18	27.0
Owned outright	12	20	29	9	14	22	15.8
Other	18	28	37	12	19	29	0.5
Bank accounts²							
No accounts	19	32	44	25	37	45	2.0
With one or more accounts	10	17	26	14	21	29	57.2
Savings and assets							
No savings	16	29	42	26	38	49	19.3
Less than £1,500	8	16	24	13	20	28	13.0
£1,500 but less than £3,000	7	13	19	10	15	22	4.1
£3,000 but less than £8,000	6	11	18	7	12	18	7.7
£8,000 but less than £10,000	6	10	15	6	10	16	1.9
£10,000 but less than £16,000	7	11	17	8	11	15	3.5
£16,000 but less than £20,000	7	11	16	7	10	14	1.5
£20,000 or more	5	8	11	6	7	10	8.1
Geographical disaggregation (3-year average)							
England	10	17	26	14	21	29	49.2
<i>of which</i>							
North East	10	21	31	14	23	32	2.5
North West	10	19	29	14	22	30	6.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	10	19	29	14	22	30	4.9
East Midlands	11	19	27	14	21	29	4.2
West Midlands	11	20	31	15	23	32	5.2
Eastern	8	14	22	12	18	25	5.4
London	11	18	25	20	27	33	7.3
<i>of which</i>							
Inner	13	22	30	26	33	40	2.6
Outer	10	16	23	18	24	30	4.7
South East	7	12	19	12	17	23	8.0
South West	9	15	24	12	19	27	4.9
Scotland	10	18	26	13	20	26	5.0
Wales	11	21	31	15	22	31	2.9
Northern Ireland	12	21	30	12	21	30	1.7
All individuals³	10	18	26	15	22	29	59.1

Notes:

1. Disability benefits are Disability Living Allowance; War Disablement Pension; Attendance Allowance (for those over 65 years old); Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit. Disability benefits may be received by or on behalf of the eligible person in the family.

2. Bank accounts are defined as those that accept Automatic Credit Transfers (ACT), which are defined as Basic Bank Accounts, Current accounts, Post Office accounts, or savings accounts with any other bank or building society.

3. The totals for all individuals are shown for the United Kingdom for the year 2005/06 only and are not three-year averages.

3 Whole population

Trends over time for headline figures

Percentage of individuals below thresholds of contemporary and 1998/99 real-terms median income, United Kingdom ¹

Percentage of individuals				Source: FRS		
	Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs		
	Below median			Below median		
	50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%
Contemporary income thresholds						
1994/95	10	19	28	15	24	31
1995/96	9	18	27	15	24	31
1996/97	11	19	28	17	25	32
1997/98	11	20	28	17	24	31
1998/99	11	19	28	16	24	31
1999/00	10	19	28	16	24	31
2000/01	10	19	27	15	23	30
2001/02	10	18	27	15	23	30
2002/03	10	18	27	15	22	30
2003/04	10	18	26	14	21	29
2004/05	10	17	26	13	21	28
2005/06	10	18	26	15	22	29
1998/99-2005/06	-1	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2
2004/05-2005/06	0	1	0	1	1	1
1998/99 income thresholds held constant in real terms						
1994/95	13	23	32	20	29	35
1995/96	12	23	32	19	28	36
1996/97	12	21	30	19	27	34
1997/98	11	20	29	18	25	32
1998/99	11	19	28	16	24	31
1999/00	9	18	26	14	22	29
2000/01	9	15	24	12	20	26
2001/02	7	13	21	10	17	24
2002/03	7	12	20	9	15	22
2003/04	7	12	19	9	15	21
2004/05	6	11	18	9	13	19
2005/06	7	11	18	9	14	20
1998/99-2005/06	-4	-8	-10	-7	-10	-11
2004/05-2005/06	0	0	0	0	1	0

Notes:

1. Figures are for the United Kingdom from 1998/99 onwards, with estimates for Northern Ireland imputed for the years 1998/99 through 2001/02. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.

2. Due to rounding, the estimates of change in percentages of individuals below low-income thresholds may not equal the difference between the total percentage of individuals below thresholds for any pair of years shown.

Number of individuals below thresholds of contemporary and 1998/99 real-terms median income, United Kingdom ¹

Number of individuals (millions)							Source: FRS
	Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			All individuals
	Below median			Below median			
	50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
Contemporary income thresholds							
1994/95	5.4	10.4	15.4	8.4	13.5	17.2	55.3
1995/96	5.2	9.9	15.2	8.2	13.5	17.3	55.5
1996/97	5.9	10.8	15.6	9.4	14.0	17.7	55.6
1997/98	6.0	10.9	15.7	9.2	13.6	17.1	55.7
1998/99	6.1	11.2	16.1	9.3	14.0	17.8	57.5
1999/00	6.1	11.1	16.2	9.3	13.8	17.7	57.7
2000/01	6.1	10.7	15.9	8.8	13.4	17.4	57.9
2001/02	5.9	10.7	15.8	8.5	13.2	17.2	58.1
2002/03	5.9	10.6	15.7	8.5	13.1	17.3	58.3
2003/04	5.8	10.4	15.4	8.4	12.6	17.0	58.5
2004/05	5.6	10.0	15.2	7.9	12.1	16.6	58.8
2005/06	5.9	10.4	15.5	8.6	12.8	17.2	59.1
1998/99-2005/06	-0.2	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-1.2	-0.6	1.6
2004/05-2005/06	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4

Number of individuals (millions)							Source: FRS
	Before Housing Costs			After Housing Costs			All individuals
	Below median			Below median			
	50%	60%	70%	50%	60%	70%	
1998/99 income thresholds held constant in real terms							
1994/95	7.3	12.9	17.9	11.1	15.8	19.6	55.3
1995/96	6.9	12.5	17.8	10.8	15.7	19.7	55.5
1996/97	6.6	11.9	16.7	10.4	15.0	18.6	55.6
1997/98	6.3	11.4	16.2	9.8	14.1	17.7	55.7
1998/99	6.1	11.2	16.1	9.3	14.0	17.8	57.5
1999/00	5.4	10.2	15.3	8.3	12.9	16.7	57.7
2000/01	4.9	8.9	13.7	7.0	11.5	15.3	57.9
2001/02	4.0	7.5	12.2	5.8	9.7	13.7	58.1
2002/03	3.9	7.1	11.5	5.4	8.8	12.7	58.3
2003/04	3.9	7.0	11.2	5.5	8.6	12.0	58.5
2004/05	3.6	6.6	10.6	5.2	7.8	11.2	58.8
2005/06	3.9	6.6	10.7	5.4	8.2	11.6	59.1
1998/99-2005/06	-2.3	-4.6	-5.4	-3.9	-5.8	-6.2	1.6
2004/05-2005/06	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4

Notes:

1. Figures are for the United Kingdom from 1998/99 onwards, with estimates for Northern Ireland imputed for the years 1998/99 through 2001/02. Earlier years are for Great Britain only.

2. Due to rounding, the estimates of change in numbers of individuals below low-income thresholds may not equal the difference between the total number of individuals below thresholds for any pair of years shown.