

Chapter 2: Total Wealth, Wealth in Great Britain 2010-12

Coverage: **GB**

Date: **15 May 2014**

Geographical Area: **Region**

Theme: **Economy**

Key Points

In 2010/12:

- Aggregate total wealth of all private households in Great Britain was £9.5 trillion.
- The wealthiest 10% of households owned 44% of total aggregate household wealth.
- The least wealthy half of households combined owned 9% of total aggregate household wealth.
- Private pension wealth was the largest component of aggregate total wealth.
- Half of all households had total wealth of £218,400 or more.
- Households in the South East had the highest median wealth (£309,700).

Introduction

This chapter looks at total net wealth of private households in Great Britain. The definition of wealth used in this survey is an economic one: total wealth (gross) is the value of accumulated assets, and total wealth (net) is the value of accumulated assets minus the value of accumulated liabilities.

Total net wealth is defined as the sum of four components: [property wealth \(net\)](#), [physical wealth](#), [financial wealth \(net\)](#) and [private pension wealth](#). It does not include business assets owned by household members, for instance if they run a business; nor does it include rights to state pensions, which people accrue during their working lives and draw on in retirement.

Net wealth is a 'stock' concept rather than a 'flow' concept. In other words, it refers to the balance at a point in time. In contrast, income refers to the flow of resources over time. Income allows the wealth to be accumulated, but equally, wealth is capable of producing flows of income either in the present or – as in the case of pension wealth – in the future.

Aggregate total wealth

Aggregate total wealth (including private pension wealth) of all private households in Great Britain in 2010/12 was £9.5 trillion, increasing from £9.0 trillion in 2008/10 and £8.4 trillion in 2006/08 (Table

2.1). All estimates are presented as current values (i.e. the value at time of interview) and have not been adjusted for inflation.

Table 2.1: Breakdown of aggregate total wealth, by components: Great Britain, 2006/08 - 2010/12

	£ billion		
	2006/08	2008/10	2010/12
Property Wealth (net)	3,537	3,379	3,528
Financial Wealth (net)	1,043	1,091	1,299
Physical Wealth	961	1,016	1,102
Private Pension Wealth	2,886	3,470	3,586
Total Wealth (including Private Pension Wealth)	8,426	8,955	9,515
Total Wealth (excluding Private Pension Wealth)	5,540	5,485	5,929

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. 2006/08 estimates for physical wealth are based on a half sample.

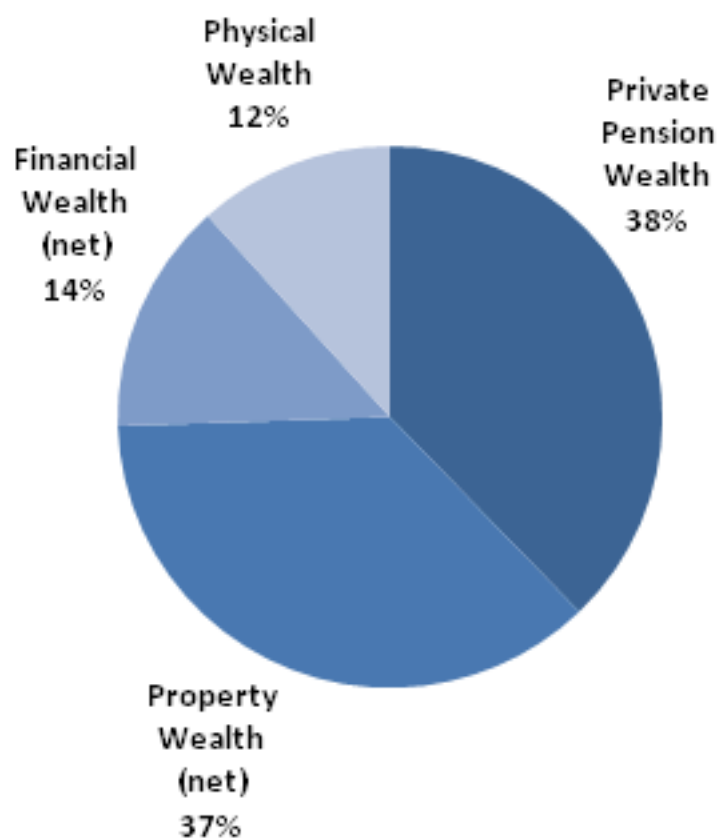
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Figure 2.2 shows the relative contribution of each of the four wealth components to aggregate total wealth. In 2010/12, the two components making the largest contribution to aggregate total wealth were private pension wealth and net property wealth (accounting for 38% and 37% respectively). Financial wealth made up 14% of the total wealth in 2010/12 and physical wealth made the smallest contribution of the four components (12%).

The contribution of net financial wealth and physical wealth was the most stable across the three waves; net financial wealth and physical wealth accounted for 12% and 11% of aggregate total wealth in both 2006/08 and 2008/10 respectively. However the contributions of net property wealth and private pension wealth were less stable. In 2006/08, net property wealth made up 42% of aggregate wealth and private pension wealth made up 34%. The contribution of net property wealth fell to 38% in 2008/10 and private pension wealth rose to 39%. Although in 2008/10 and 2010/12 private pension wealth accounted for the largest share of aggregate total wealth, the difference between this and the net property wealth component was far smaller.

Figure 2.2: Breakdown of aggregate total wealth, by components: Great Britain, 2010/12



Source: Wealth and Assets Survey - Office for National Statistics

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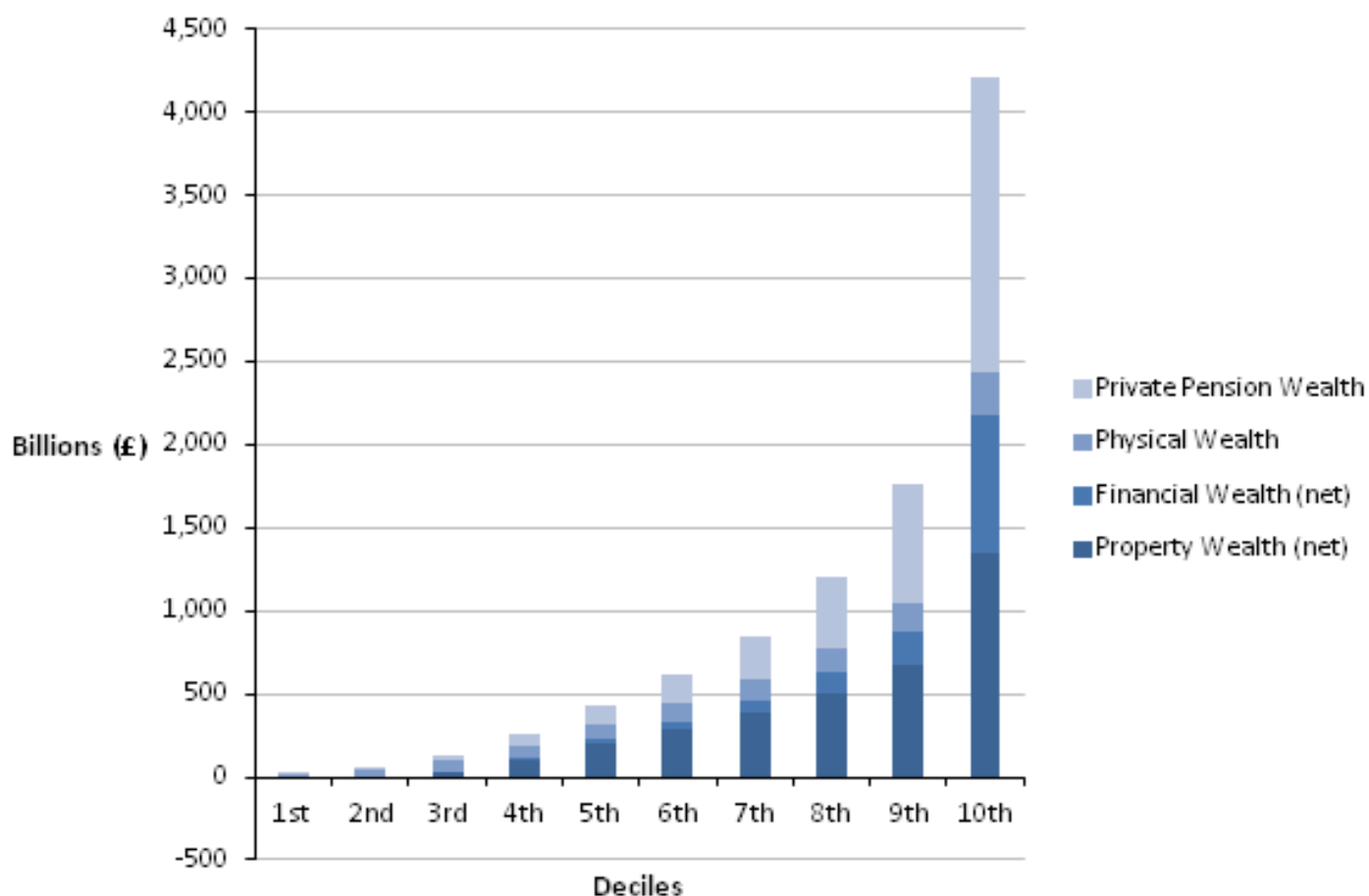
Figure 2.3 shows aggregate total wealth (including private pension wealth) by deciles and the breakdown of each decile into its components. Deciles divide the data, sorted in ascending order, into ten equal parts so that each part contains 10% (or one tenth) of the wealth distribution – from the least wealthy households in the 1st decile to the wealthiest in the 10th decile.

In all three waves of the survey, the wealthiest 10% of households were 2.4 times wealthier than the second wealthiest 10%. In 2010/12, the wealthiest 10% of households were 4.8 times wealthier than the bottom 50% of households (the bottom five deciles combined). The bottom 50% of households combined owned 9% of aggregate total wealth.

By combining the top two deciles, and the bottom two deciles a comparison can be made between the value of aggregate total wealth for the wealthiest 20% of private households within Great Britain and the least wealthy 20%. In 2010/12 the wealthiest 20% of households had 105 times more aggregate total wealth than the least wealthy 20% of households. In comparison, the wealthiest 20% of households had 92 times more aggregate total wealth than the least wealthy 20% of households in 2008/10.

The wealthiest 20% of households owned 63% of total aggregate household wealth in 2010/12; a share which has increased slightly from 62% in 2006/08 and 2008/10.

Figure 2.3: Breakdown of aggregate total wealth, by deciles and components: Great Britain, 2010/12



Source: Wealth and Assets Survey - Office for National Statistics

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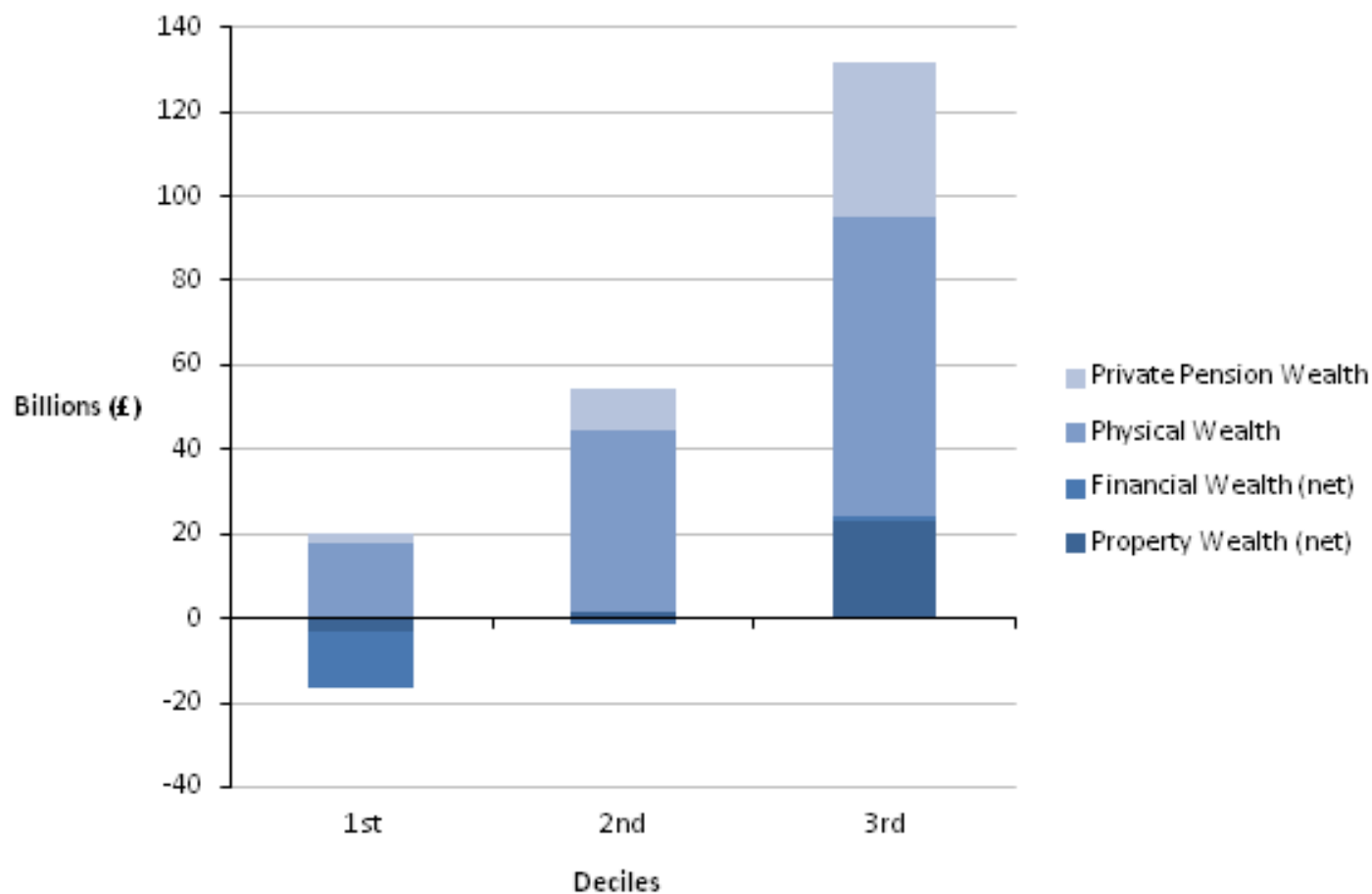
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In 2010/12, physical wealth made the largest contribution to total wealth for the lowest three deciles. Net property wealth made the largest contribution towards total wealth for the 4th through to the 8th deciles. Private pension wealth made the largest contribution to total wealth for the top two wealth deciles.

Figure 2.4 illustrates the breakdown of total wealth for the lowest three deciles in more detail. The first thing to note is that the bars for the lowest two deciles straddle the x-axis. This highlights the fact that the sums of certain wealth components are negative for these groups.

Considering the bottom 10% of households, physical wealth made the largest positive contribution to the aggregate wealth value, with a smaller positive contribution being made by private pension wealth. Both the aggregate values of net financial wealth and net property wealth were negative. This does not imply that all households in this least wealthy group would necessarily have no property wealth (e.g. rent their home), have negative property wealth (i.e. the debt on their property outweighs its value) or have negative financial wealth; this would depend on their overall total wealth. For example a household with heavy debts could still fall into this group even if they were property owners. However it is likely that many in this lowest 10% would be those with no property wealth, negative property wealth or notable financial liabilities. Amongst the second wealth decile, all components of wealth apart from net financial wealth were positive. Similarly to decile 1, physical wealth made the largest contribution overall. In the 3rd decile, all components of aggregate total wealth were positive with physical wealth again making the largest contribution.

Figure 2.4: Breakdown of aggregate total wealth, by lowest three deciles and components: Great Britain, 2010/12



Source: Wealth and Assets Survey - Office for National Statistics

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The distributions of the different components of aggregate total wealth can be compared by calculating Gini coefficients. The Gini coefficient takes a value between 0 and 1, with 0 representing a perfectly equal distribution and 1 representing maximal inequality.

Table 2.5: Gini Coefficients for aggregate total wealth, by components: Great Britain, 2006/08 - 2010/12

	Gini Coefficient		
	2006/08	2008/10	2010/12
Property Wealth (net)	0.63	0.63	0.64
Financial Wealth (net)	0.89	0.89	0.92
Physical Wealth	0.46	0.45	0.45
Private Pension Wealth	0.77	0.76	0.73
Total Wealth	0.61	0.61	0.61

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

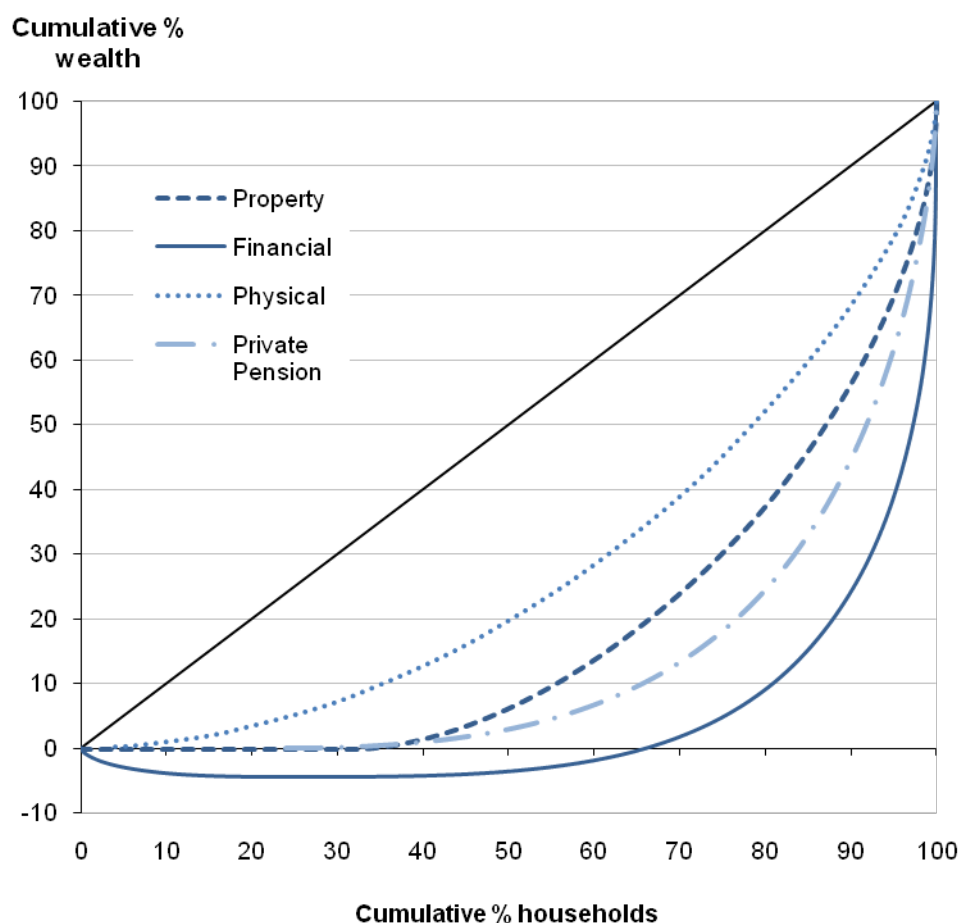
1. 2006/08 estimates for physical wealth are based on a half sample.

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Of the four wealth components, inequality remains lowest for physical wealth, with a Gini coefficient 0.45 in 2010/12. Unlike the other wealth components, every household has some physical assets (i.e. a positive wealth value). Similarly, inequality remains highest for the net financial wealth component, with a Gini coefficient 0.92 in 2010/12. However, although the order in which the four components display inequality remains the same, inequality has worsened for both property wealth and financial wealth (i.e. the Gini coefficients have increased slightly over time), but improved for pension wealth and physical wealth (i.e. the Gini coefficients have decreased slightly over time).

Figure 2.6: Lorenz Curves for individual wealth components: Great Britain, 2010/12



Source: Wealth and Assets Survey - Office for National Statistics

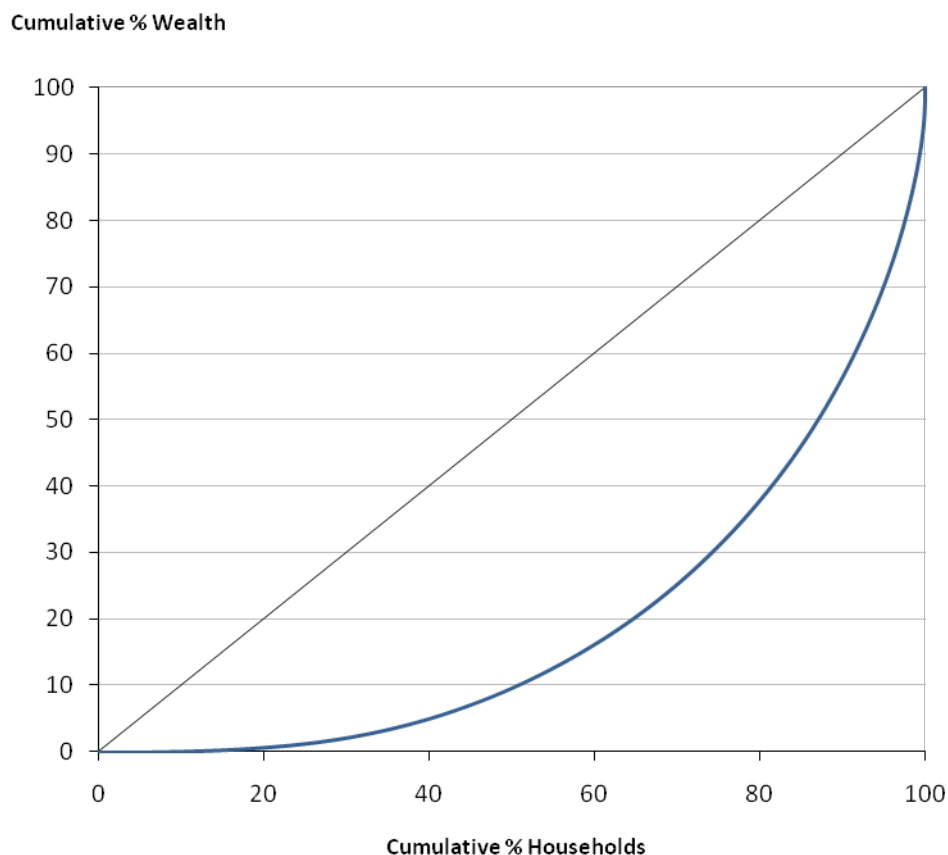
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The difference in inequality between each of the four wealth components is illustrated in Figure 2.6, which shows the Lorenz curves¹ for the wealth components in 2010/12. Lorenz curves are a graphical representation of the inequality of distribution; where the diagonal 45 degree line illustrates a scenario where wealth is equally shared. The closer the Lorenz curve is to the diagonal line, the more equal the distribution becomes. The most inequality is in net financial wealth, whilst physical wealth shows the most equality. The curves for net financial wealth and net property wealth hold negative values of cumulative wealth. This is because some households have negative net wealth for these particular components.

Figure 2.7 plots the Lorenz curve for total aggregate wealth in 2010/12. Since there was so little difference in the distribution of aggregate total wealth between the waves, the curves for the first two waves have not been included.

Figure 2.7: Lorenz Curve for total wealth including private pension wealth: Great Britain, 2010/12



Source: Wealth and Assets Survey - Office for National Statistics

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Notes

1. A Lorenz curve is created by ranking households from poorest to richest and graphing the cumulative share of household wealth and households as a proportion of total wealth and households respectively.

Household total wealth

In the next section total household wealth is considered. This is a net wealth measure for each household created by adding together the different components of household wealth; property wealth (net), financial wealth (net), physical wealth and private pension wealth.

Table 2.8: Median household total wealth: Great Britain, 2006/08 - 2010/12

	2006/08	2008/10	2010/12
Median household wealth including pension wealth	196,700	204,300	218,400
Median household wealth excluding pension wealth	146,600	144,500	146,200

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. 2006/08 estimates are based on a half sample.

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Including private pension wealth, half of all households had total wealth of £218,400 or more in 2010/12. If private pension wealth is excluded, half of all households had total net wealth of £146,200 or more in 2010/12.

Table 2.9 presents the distribution of households by total wealth bands along with the median values of total wealth within each band. The bands have been created to illustrate the distribution of household total wealth. The breaks were broadly based on the decile points observed in 2008/10, but heavily rounded. The characteristics of individuals living in households with these net financial wealth bands are considered later in the chapter. Note that the lowest band of household total wealth (<£12,500) will include some households with negative total wealth.

The median total wealth value for households within each wealth band helps us to understand the relative distribution. This is particularly important for the bands at the extreme ends of the distribution i.e. 'less than £12,500' and '£1 million or more' as they have no lower and upper limit respectively. The median value of total wealth in the lowest wealth band of less than £12,500 was £4,800 in 2010/12. The median value of total wealth in the highest wealth band of £1 million or more was £1.4 million.

Table 2.9: Household total wealth (banded): Great Britain, 2006/08 - 2010/12

	Percentage of households (%)			Median (£)		
	2006/08	2008/10	2010/12	2006/08	2008/10	2010/12
Less than £12,500	12	10	10	4,200	4,600	4,800
£12,500 but < £40,000	12	11	11	23,500	24,200	23,700
£40,000 but < £100,000	12	12	12	66,600	66,400	65,300
£100,000 but < £150,000	8	8	8	125,900	125,000	125,100
£150,000 but < £250,000	14	14	13	199,000	196,700	197,100
£250,000 but < £300,000	6	6	6	275,200	273,400	273,800
£300,000 but < £450,000	13	13	12	364,900	364,000	365,800
£450,000 but < £600,000	8	8	8	515,700	517,700	513,600
£600,000 but < £1 million	9	10	11	745,800	748,000	750,900
£1 million or more	6	7	9	1,382,800	1,390,300	1,394,700

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. 2006/08 estimates are based on a half sample.

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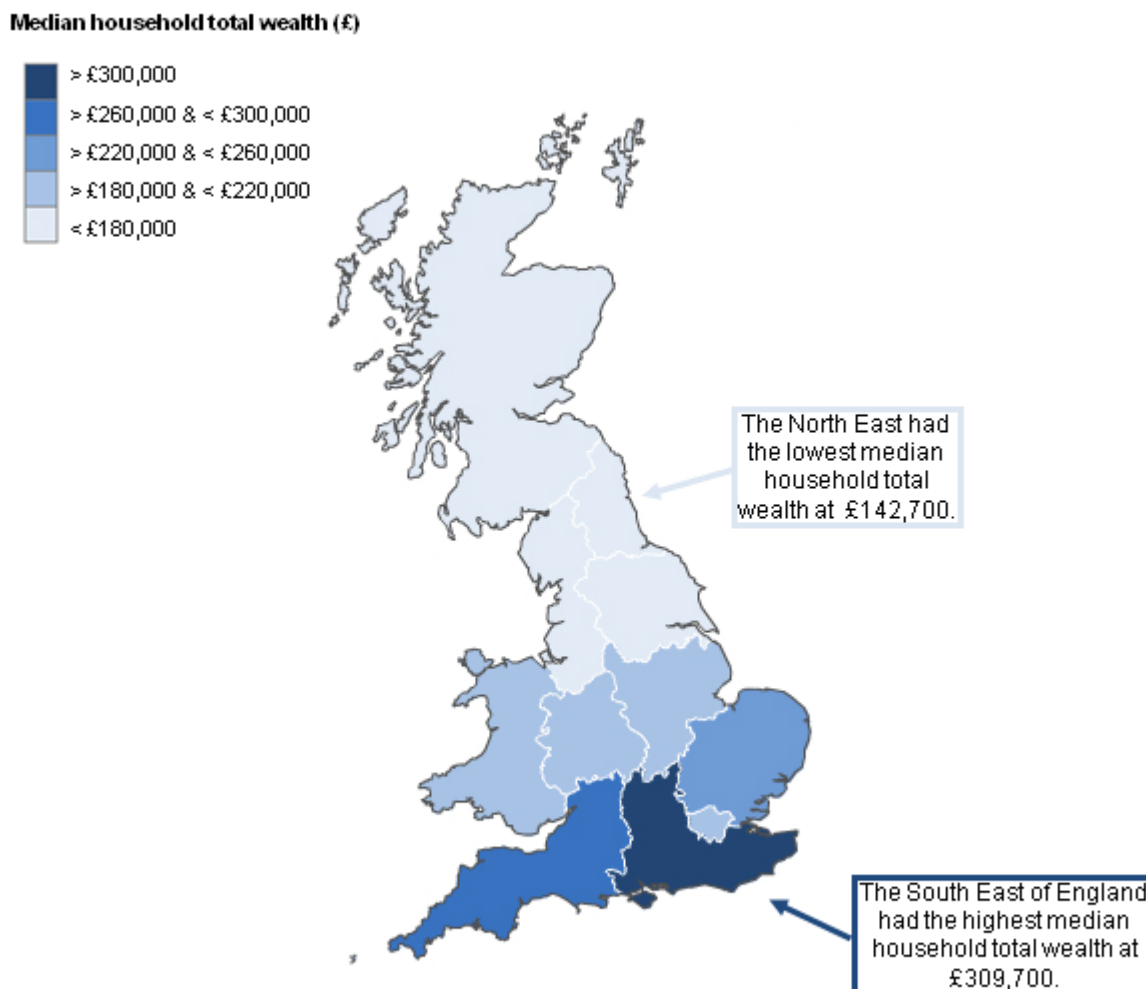
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Household total wealth by key household characteristics

Total wealth by region

Figure 2.10 shows median household total wealth (including private pension wealth) according to the location of the main residence of the household. It shows Scotland, Wales and the nine English regions (with London shown separately; the figures for the South East exclude London).

Figure 2.10: Median household total wealth, by region: Great Britain, 2006/08 - 2010/12



Source: Wealth and Assets Survey - Office for National Statistics

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Across all three waves of the survey the South East was the wealthiest; median household total wealth stood at £309,700 in 2010/12. The South East was followed by the South West and the East of England in 2010/12, with median household total wealth of £288,300 and £259,900 respectively. Households located in London demonstrated the largest proportional increase in median household total wealth between 2008/10 and 2010/12 of 19%. Households in the South West saw the second largest proportional increase in median household total wealth of 11%.

Scotland had the lowest median household total wealth in 2006/08 with a value of £149,700. However, the North East had the lowest median household total wealth in 2008/10 and 2010/12, with values of £143,700 and £142,700 respectively. The median household total wealth in Scotland remained low for 2008/10 and 2010/12, at £155,000 and £165,500 respectively. Households in the North East saw the only decrease in median household total wealth between 2008/10 and 2010/12, with a proportional fall of 1%.

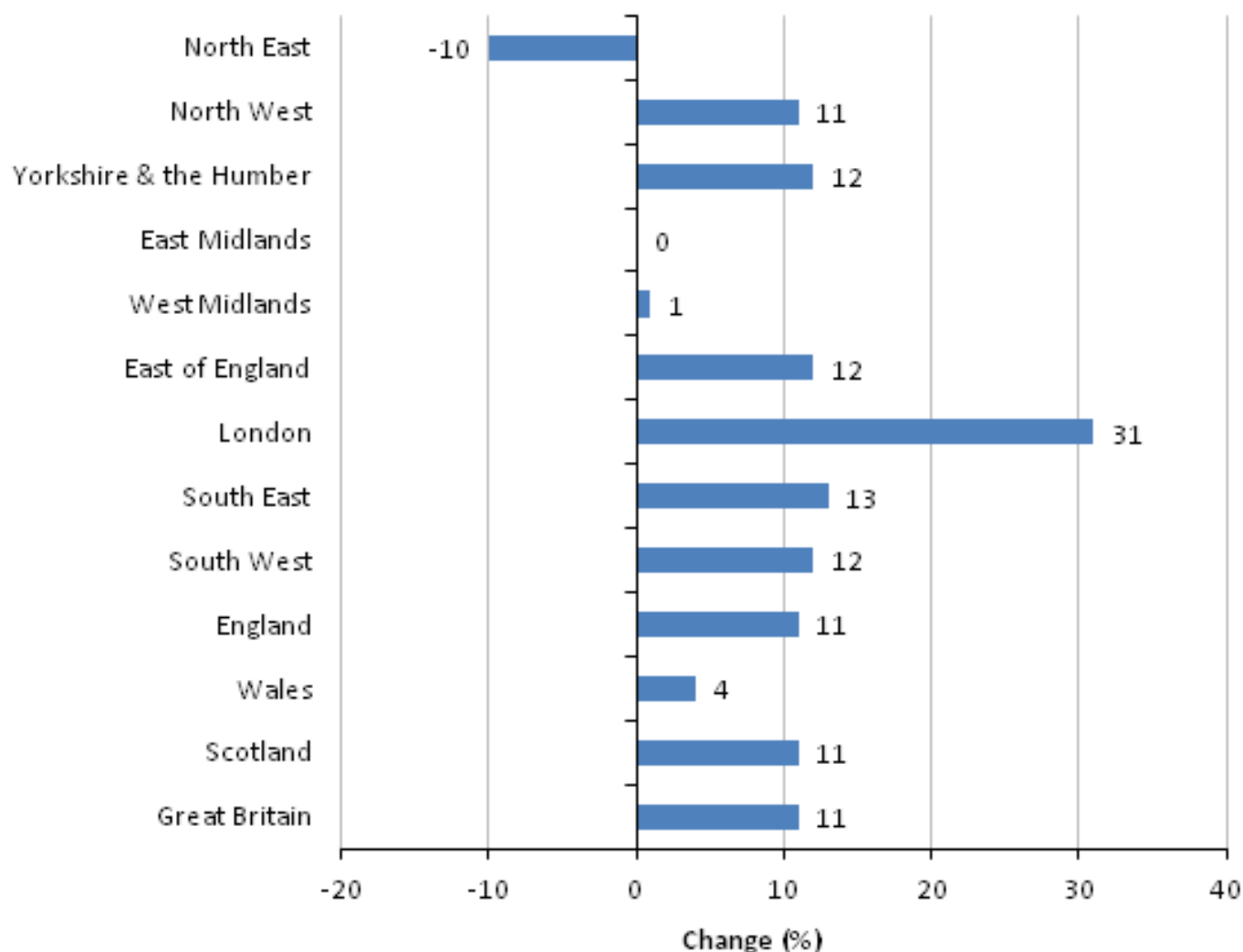
The median household total wealth for the whole of England rose by 6% to £224,300 in 2010/12. In comparison, the median household total wealth for Scotland increased by 7% to £165,500 and the median household total wealth for Wales increased by 4% to £207,400 from 2008/10. However, the median household total wealth for Scotland is a fifth (20%) lower than the corresponding value for Wales and over a quarter (26%) lower than the value for England.

Figure 2.11 presents the change in median household total wealth between 2006/08 and 2010/12 for all households by English region, Scotland and Wales. Eight of the nine regions of England saw an increase in median household total wealth, with households in London demonstrating the largest proportional rise – an increase of 31% in median household total wealth between 2006/08 and 2010/12. Referring back to the component wealth chapters, median household wealth in London increased for all components between 2006/08 and 2010/12 but was most considerable for private pension wealth and net financial wealth (with rises of 48% and 26% respectively).

In contrast, the North East saw the only fall in median household total wealth, with a proportional fall of 10% between 2006/08 and 2010/12. Considering the individual wealth components, despite a rise of 12% in median private pension wealth and a rise of 10% in median physical wealth, the financial wealth of households in the North East was the same in 2010/12 as in 2006/08 and median property wealth was 10% lower.

Scotland saw a proportional rise of 11% in median household total wealth between 2006/08 and 2010/12, while Wales saw a proportional rise of 4%. Great Britain, as a whole, saw an 11% proportional increase in median household total wealth.

Figure 2.11: Percentage change in household median total wealth, by region: Great Britain, 2006/08 - 2010/12



Source: Wealth and Assets Survey - Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. 2006/08 estimates based on half sample.

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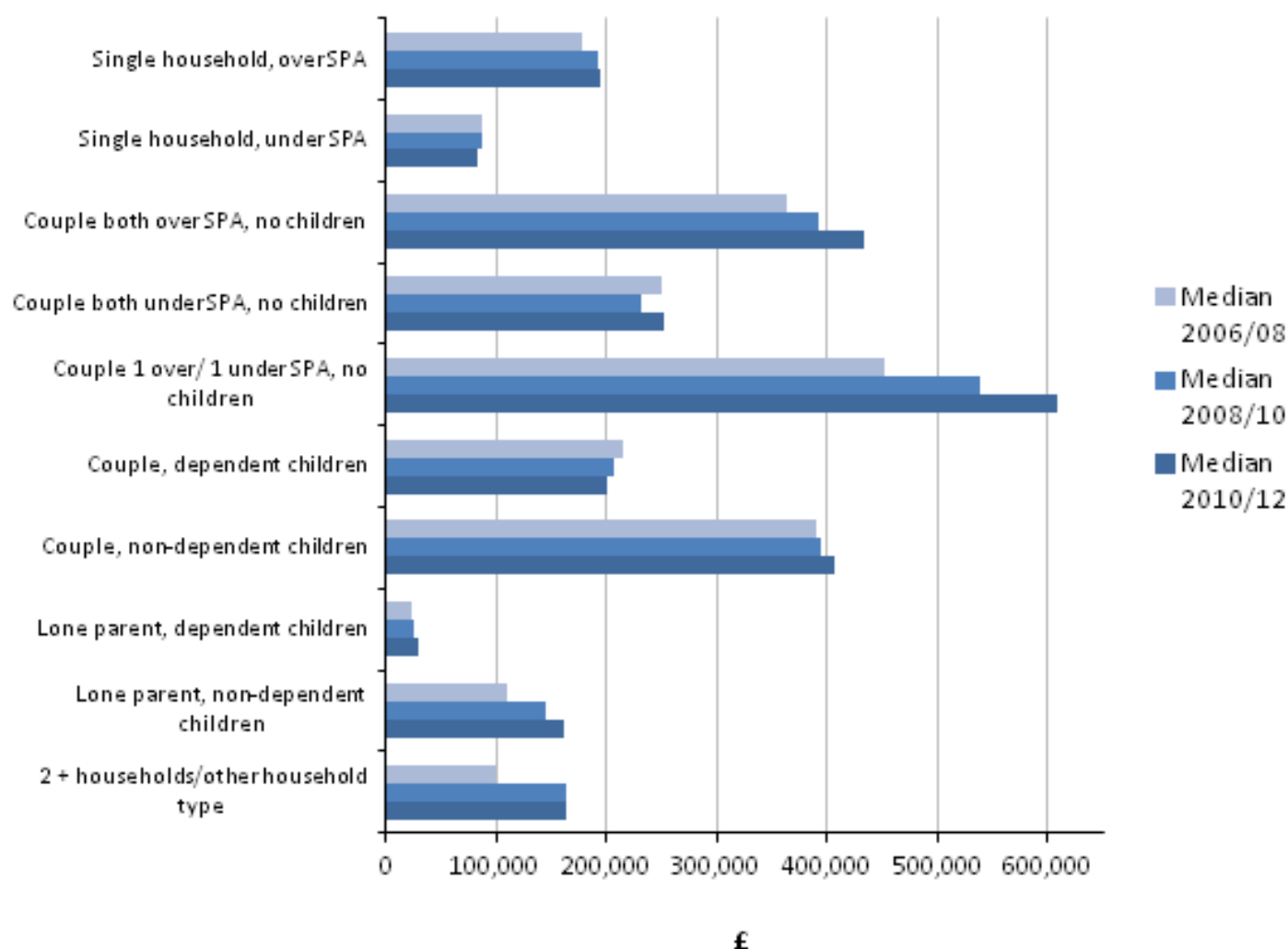
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Total wealth by household type

Figure 2.12 shows the distribution of total household wealth (including private pension wealth) by the composition of the household. It shows the ten different categories for household type. It should be noted that some household types will have more adults than others. We would expect households

with more than one adult to have higher levels of wealth than single person households because, in general, each additional adult makes a positive contribution to wealth accumulation.

Figure 2.12: Median household total wealth by household type: Great Britain, 2006/08 - 2010/12



Source: Wealth and Assets Survey - Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. 2006/08 estimates are based on a half sample.

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The median value of household total wealth was the highest for couple households without children, where one person is over and the other under the state pension age¹, at £607,800. Similarly this household type demonstrated the highest median total wealth in 2006/08 and 2008/10 (£452,000 and £538,000 respectively).

There were two other household types with considerable median total household wealth in 2010/12. These were couple households where both adults were over the state pension age with no children (£434,100) and couple households with non-dependent children (£406,200).

The type of household with the lowest median household total wealth across all three waves was 'lone parent with dependent children' with a median value of £23,900 in 2006/08, £26,500 in 2008/10 and £28,800 in 2010/12.

The most common household type comprised couple households with dependent children, accounting for 19% of all households. These households had median total wealth of £199,900 in 2010/12, a fall of 3% from 2008/10.

The household type with the largest proportional increase in median household total wealth between 2008/10 and 2010/12 was for couple households who have no children, where one person is over and the other under the state pension age, at 13%. The household type with the largest proportional decrease between 2008/10 and 2010/12 was for single adult households where the individual was under the state pension age, a fall of 6%.

Notes

1. State Pension Age - the age at which an individual can draw their state pension. The same definition of SPA has been used for all waves of WAS, i.e. SPA for men is 65 and SPA for women 60. SPA started to change for women in April 2010, with SPA increasing monthly so that by November 2018 women's SPA will be the same as that for men, 65. SPA will be increased for both men and women to 66 by October 2020, with further increases announced by the government but not yet approved by parliament.

Household total wealth by individual characteristics

This section looks at some key characteristics of individuals living in households with the various total wealth bands (including private pension wealth), where the lowest band of household total wealth includes negative total wealth. It is important to remember that analysis presents individual characteristics by the total wealth of the household that the individual lives within. In certain instances it is possible that this wealth is more likely attributed to other individuals living within that household.

Gender and Marital Status

Table 2.13 shows the distribution of individuals by gender and marital status, across the bands of household total wealth. Separated men and women were the most likely to live in households with total wealth of less than £12,500 (23% and 21% respectively), while married men and women were the most likely to live in households with total wealth of £1 million or more (14% and 13% respectively). Compared with single and cohabitating individuals, married individuals are on average older¹. Knowing also that the earnings of older workers are higher than those of younger workers² and that those older individuals will have had longer to accumulate wealth might go some way towards explaining these differences. Also and compared with single individuals, those who were

married might have accumulated more wealth if they were both working and in receipt of a higher joint income.

Table 2.13: Individuals by gender and marital status, by household total wealth: Great Britain, 2010/12

Gender and Marital Status	Percentage (%)									
	Less than £12,500	£12,500 to £40,000	£40,000 to £100,000	£100,000 to £150,000	£150,000 to £250,000	£250,000 to £300,000	£300,000 to £450,000	£450,000 to £600,000	£600,000 to £1 million	£1 million or more
Men										
- Married	3	6	9	7	13	6	15	11	15	14
- Cohabiting	14	14	18	9	13	5	9	6	7	4
- Single	13	14	14	8	12	5	11	7	9	6
- Widowed	7	10	10	8	18	8	14	10	9	6
- Divorced	15	14	13	7	15	6	11	8	8	4
- Separated	23	18	14	8*	12	2*	7	6*	6*	5
All men	9	10	12	8	13	6	12	9	11	9
Women										
- Married	3	6	9	7	13	7	15	11	15	13
- Cohabiting	14	14	19	9	13	5	9	6	7	4
- Single	15	14	13	8	13	5	10	7	9	6
- Widowed	6	13	11	8	16	7	16	9	10	5
- Divorced	13	19	14	9	15	4	11	6	6	2
- Separated	21	20	16	8	14	4*	7	4*	5	1*
All women	9	11	12	8	13	6	12	9	11	9

Gender and Marital Status	Less than £12,500	£12,500 to £40,000	£40,000 to £100,000	£100,000 to £150,000	£150,000 to £250,000	£250,000 to £300,000	£300,000 to £450,000	£450,000 to £600,000	£600,000 to < £1 million	£1 million or more
All persons	9	11	12	8	13	6	12	9	11	9

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

- * indicates a data point based on a small sample - such data points should be treated with some caution.

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Age

Table 2.14 shows the distribution of individuals living in households with varying degrees of total wealth according to their age.

Individuals in the lowest age groups, i.e. under the age of 35, were most likely to live in households with the lowest amounts of total wealth. In 2010/12, 13% of 0-15 year olds and 14% of 16-24 year olds and 25-34 year olds were living in households with a total wealth of less than £12,500. Conversely, 4% of individuals who were aged 55-64 years, or, 65 or older lived in households in the lowest total wealth band.

Now considering the highest total wealth band, 22% of all 55-64 year olds were living in households with total wealth of £1 million or more in 2010/12. Individuals in this age group still find themselves in the wealth accumulation phase, and income, such as earnings from employment, enable opportunities to increase total wealth. Individuals aged 25-34 years old were the least likely to live in households in the top total wealth band (3%).

Table 2.14: Individuals by age, by household total wealth: Great Britain, 2010/12

Percentage (%)

Age	Less than £12,500	£12,500 to £40,000	£40,000 to £100,000	£100,000 to £150,000	£150,000 to £250,000	£250,000 to £300,000	£300,000 to £450,000	£450,000 to £600,000	£600,000 to < £1 million	£1 million or more
Under 16	13	15	15	10	14	6	10	7	7	4
16-24	14	13	12	7	10	5	11	8	10	9
25-34	14	16	21	12	14	3	7	4	5	3
35-44	8	10	14	10	17	7	12	9	8	4
45-54	6	7	8	6	12	7	16	12	15	12
55-64	4	5	5	4	10	5	14	10	19	22
65+	4	8	7	6	14	7	17	11	15	11
All persons	9	11	12	8	13	6	12	9	11	9

Table source: Office for National Statistics

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Education Level

Table 2.15 shows the percentage of individuals living in households with varying degrees of household total wealth according to their education level.

Individuals who were educated to 'degree level or above' were the least likely to live in households in the bottom total wealth band of less than £12,500 (4%) and the most likely to live in households with total wealth of £1 million or more (20%), of all the education level groups in 2010/12. The highest percentage of individuals living in households in the lowest band was amongst those with no formal educational qualifications (14%).

Table 2.15: Individuals by education level, by household total wealth: Great Britain, 2010/12

Percentage (%)

Education Level	Less than £12,500	£12,500 to £40,000	£40,000 to £100,000	£100,000 to £150,000	£150,000 to £250,000	£250,000 to £300,000	£300,000 to £450,000	£450,000 to £600,000	£600,000 to < £1 million	£1 million or more
Degree level or above	4	5	9	7	11	5	12	10	16	20
Other qualifications	8	10	12	8	13	6	13	9	12	7
No qualifications	14	16	12	7	15	7	13	7	7	3
All persons¹	8	10	11	8	13	6	13	9	12	10

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. Includes only eligible adults who gave their education level.

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Economic Activity

Table 2.16 considers the economic activity of individuals living across the different household total wealth bands. Of individuals who were economically inactive, 26% who gave their reasons for inactivity as 'sick or disabled' were from households in the lowest total wealth band of less than £12,500. The second highest percentage of individuals living in households within the lowest total wealth band were those who reported their economic activity to be unemployed (22%). Retired or self-employed individuals were the least likely of all the economic activity groups to live in households within the lowest band of total wealth (4%).

As the values of the total wealth bands increase, the percentage of individuals in the different economic activity groups varies. In 2010/12, the percentage of all individuals in the top total wealth category of '£1 million or more' was 10%. Individuals who were self-employed, retired or who reported their economic activity as being an inactive student were the most likely to live in households in the top wealth band of £1 million or more (14%). In comparison, 1% of economically inactive sick/disabled individuals were living in households in this top total wealth band.

Table 2.16: Individuals by economic activity, by household total wealth: Great Britain, 2010/12

Percentage (%)

Economic Activity	Less than £12,500	£12,500 but < £40,000	£40,000 but < £100,000	£100,000 but < £150,000	£150,000 but < £250,000	£250,000 but < £300,000	£300,000 but < £450,000	£450,000 but < £600,000	£600,000 but < £1 million	£1 million or more
Economically Active	7	9	13	9	14	6	13	9	12	9
In Employment	6	8	12	9	14	6	13	9	12	10
Employee	6	9	13	9	14	6	13	9	12	9
Self Employed	4	7	9	8	13	6	13	11	15	14
Unemployed	22	21	16	7	10	5	6	4	7	4
Economically Inactive	10	11	9	6	12	6	13	9	13	11
Student	17	11	10	7	8	4*	9	8	10	14
Looking after family/home	20	18	13	8	11	4	9	5	6	6
Sick/Disabled ¹	26	23	13	7	11	3	6	5	5	1
Retired	4	8	7	5	13	7	16	11	16	14
Other Inactive	16	9	11	5	11	3	12	9	13	11
All persons²	8	10	11	8	13	6	13	9	12	10

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. Data for temporarily sick or disabled has been combined with long term sick and disabled.
2. Only includes eligible adults who gave their economic activity.
3. * indicates a data point based on a small sample - such data points should be treated with some caution.

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Socio-economic Group

Table 2.17 shows the distribution of individuals across their socio-economic classifications and by the household total wealth band in which they lived. In 2010/12, 1% of individuals who were classified as 'Large employers and higher managerial' (the highest socio-economic group) were living in households with a total wealth of less than £12,500, but 23% were living in households with a total wealth of £1 million or more.

Individuals working in routine occupations were the most likely to live in households in the lowest band of total wealth (26%) and individuals working in semi-routine occupations were the least likely to live in households with the highest band of total wealth (2%).

Table 2.17: Individuals by socio-economic classification, by household total wealth: Great Britain, 2010/12


Socio-economic Classification	Percentage (%)									
	Less than £12,500	£12,500 to £40,000	£40,000 to £100,000	£100,000 to £150,000	£150,000 to £250,000	£250,000 to £300,000	£300,000 to £450,000	£450,000 to £600,000	£600,000 to < £1 million	£1 million or more
Large employers and higher managerial	1	3	8	6	11	5	13	11	19	23
Higher professional	4	6	9	7	12	6	14	11	17	14
Lower managerial and professional	4	7	11	8	14	7	16	11	14	9
Intermediate occupations	6	8	11	8	13	7	14	10	12	11
Small employers and own account workers	7	12	14	9	17	7	13	9	9	3
Lower supervisory and technical	11	14	14	9	15	6	12	7	9	4
Semi-routine occupations	15	18	14	9	14	6	11	5	5	2
Routine occupations	26	19	11	7	10	5	7	5	6	3
Never worked/ long term unemployed	19	12*	12	8*	10*	3*	10	8*	9	10
All persons¹	8	10	11	8	13	6	13	9	12	10

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. Only includes eligible adults who gave their economic activity.
2. * indicates a data point based on a small sample - such data points should be treated with some caution.

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Notes

1. www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census-analysis/how-have-living-arrangements-and-marital-status-in-england-and-wales-changed-since-2001-/STY-living-arrangements-and-marital-status.html#tab-Age-and-sex-distribution-by-marital-status
2. www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/ashe/annual-survey-of-hours-and-earnings/2013-provisional-results/stb-ashe-statistical-bulletin-2013.html#tab-Earnings-by-age-group

Background notes

1. Details of the policy governing the release of new data are available by visiting www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html or from the Media Relations Office email: media.relations@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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