



Government Statistical Service
Methodology Series No 18

Comparisons of income data between the Family Expenditure Survey and the Family Resources Survey

M Frosztega and the Households below Average Income team
Analytical Services Division
Department for Social Security

© Crown copyright 2000. Published with the permission of the Office for National Statistics on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

ISBN 1 85774 360 1

ABOUT THE GSS METHODOLOGY SERIES

The aim of this series is to publish monographs with a substantial methodological interest written by people across the Government Statistical Service. Findings can be included provided that they illustrate methodology, but the series is not for findings *per se*.

Publication process

Contributors should send their submissions to the series editor at the address below. Before doing so, however, they should clear the work with their line manager. The submissions will then be subjected to peer review, external or internal, or both, as the series editor see fit. Authors can submit their work for peer reviewed journals as well.

The series is aimed at getting out results quickly and easily. It is the intention that authors will prepare the final documents themselves, on their own PCs. The style has therefore been kept simple. Style guidelines specifying the fonts, type size, margin settings, etc. are available from the series editor (at the address below). The series editor should need to do minimal editing.

Dissemination

Members of the GSS can obtain copies free of charge from the National Statistics Library, Room DG/18, tel 020 7533 6266 or GTN 3042 6266 at the address below. Copies are also available for sale to customers outside the GSS. These can be obtained from ONS Direct, Room D140, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport NP10 8XG, tel 01633 812078 or fax 01633 812762.

Series editor

John Charlton
Office for National Statistics
Room DG2/08
1 Drummond Gate
London SW1V 2QQ
Tel 020 7533 6239
email john.charlton@ons.gov.uk

Assistant editor

Sanchia Bailey
Office for National Statistics
Room AG2/07
1 Drummond Gate
London SW1V 2QQ
Tel 020 7533 6188
email sanchia.bailey@ons.gov.uk

GSS MISSION STATEMENT

“To provide parliament, government and the wider community with the statistical information, analysis and advice needed to improve decision making, stimulate research and inform debate”

Navigate through this document by using the Bookmarks, Thumbnails or Links from from the Contents listing below. There are more sub-categories in the bookmarks then there are in the Contents listing. Prevent the printing of these instructions by unchecking 'Annotations' in the Print dialogue box.

Select the HAND tool. Position it over the Contents list below and when an ARROW appears on the hand click the mouse button once to enlarge the text. Continue clicking the arrowed hand tool to advance down the list. When the HAND tool changes to a POINTED FINGER click the mouse button to link to the listed item.

Contents

	Page			
1	Introduction	5		
	1.1	Basis of comparison	6	
	1.2	Great Britain rather than United Kingdom	7	
2	Comparison between surveys	9		
	2.1	Exact match of time and area	10	
		2.1.1	Summary of findings already published	11
		2.1.2	Sources of income	12
		2.1.3	Conclusion for the sources of income data	16
	2.2	Comparisons of housing costs	16	
	2.3	The effects of changes introduced by the Methodological Review	17	
	2.4	Net effect of the changes - comparison of published series	18	
	2.5	Other comparisons	24	
	2.6	Proposed handling of time series	25	
	Appendix tables	26		

DSS analysts would like to thank colleagues in ONS and DETR who have assisted in this analysis.

This is a blank page

1 Introduction

Households Below Average Income (HBAI) provides estimates of patterns of personal disposable income in Great Britain, and of changes in income over time in the United Kingdom. It attempts to measure people's potential living standards as determined by disposable income. As the title would suggest, HBAI concentrates on the lower part of the income distribution, but provides comparisons with the upper part where appropriate. HBAI is produced by the Analytical Services Division at the Department of Social Security. Some of the definitions that are used in HBAI are shown in a box at the end of this chapter.

After the publication of the 1979 to 1992/93 volume of Households Below Average Income (HBAI), a Methodological Review¹ was undertaken which looked at the transition from the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) to the Family Resources Survey (FRS) as the survey base for HBAI statistics. In Appendix 9 of the 1993/94 edition of HBAI, comparisons between the FES and FRS were presented which showed some differences between the two surveys. However it was noted that DSS analysts had not had the opportunity to consider the results in any depth. The 1994/95 edition again presented comparative material. The reasons for the reported differences have been investigated in detail and this report presents the results of these investigations and provides the background information that has influenced the decisions on handling the transition from the FES to the FRS.

The advantages of the move to the FRS were given in the Methodological Review as follows:

- previous editions of HBAI presented information from the FES using two combined financial years. The larger sample size of the FRS would allow HBAI to report on a single year, and thereby data would be more up-to-date;
- the larger sample would enable more detailed analysis of geographic factors, of groups such as ethnic minorities and of sub-groups within the economic status groups which are numerically too small for identification by the FES;
- more detailed questions and references to DSS order books would improve the quality of the information on benefits;
- the FRS is purpose built for DSS and its processing is controlled within the Department. This makes the FRS more responsive to HBAI's data requirements and allows for more transparency of the effects of editing;
- information is available in the FRS, but not in the FES, which would allow changes in the precise definition of income, reflecting changing socio-economic circumstances.

There were two disadvantages, however, to FRS usage:

- the FRS only collects information from households in Great Britain rather than the United Kingdom (see section 2.1).
- the FRS does not collect information about expenditure. The Methodological Review made proposals for remedying this particular problem in future editions and a project is now underway which will enable comparisons in the future.

¹ Households Below Average Income: Methodological Review Report of a Working Group, DSS, May 1996.

1.1 Basis of comparison

In order to judge the effects of introducing a new survey base and making other methodological changes, three questions are addressed:

- a) how do estimates from the two surveys compare using identical definitions as far as possible;
- b) how do the Methodological Review recommendations affect point in time estimates; and
- c) how do the changes introduced by the change in survey base and the Methodological Review affect the time series in HBAI.

To make these comparisons this report compares five sets of information. Each set is available now for three time periods, but the analysis presented here mainly relates to two time periods.

- i. the FES as used as the basis of HBAI, i.e. for two combined financial years with all the definitions and adjustments as in the old series (FES)
- ii. the FES for a single financial year with all the definitions and adjustments as in the old series, Great Britain only (FES excl. NI)
- iii. the FRS for a single financial year with the income and housing costs variables defined as far as possible as in the old FES series and also with the old FES grossing regime and SPI² adjustment (FRS old def, old grossing)
- iv. the FRS for a single financial year with variables defined as far as possible as in the old series but with the new grossing regime and SPI adjustment (FRS old def, new grossing)
- v. the FRS for a single financial year incorporating the revisions recommended by the Methodological Review (FRS new def, new grossing)

Comparisons between ii. and iii. give some indication of the effect of changing surveys, question a. above. The effects of making changes to the definition of income are shown by comparing iv. and v. above, question b. The effects of the revised grossing regime were discussed in Appendix 4 of the 1993/94 volume. Comparisons of i. and v. provides an assessment of the net effects of all the changes on the published series, question c. above. Distributions of income and means as defined in i. to v. are shown by family type in attached Appendix Tables 1, 3 and 5 and by economic status of the family in Appendix Tables 2, 4 and 6.

In this paper detailed comparisons have been made of the information from the two surveys for 1994/5 and 1995/6. Data as published is also available for both surveys for the period 1996/7. Comparisons of the published series were presented in HBAI 1979 to 1996/7 and are in this report at section 2.4.

In the course of investigating differences, a weakness was found in the imputation procedures for investment income used for the 1994/5 FRS which has yet to be corrected. A different error found in the 1995/6 set has been corrected. In both instances, the revisions make marginal differences to overall totals. The 1995/6 revision reduces the mean (FRS new def, new

² SPI adjustment - an adjustment to the top of the income distribution using data from the Inland Revenue's Survey of Personal Incomes.

grossing) for those in families of a single parent with children by £9 from £197 to £188 per week. The means of the other family types are affected by at most £3 per week.

Figures compared here follow the standard HBAI conventions, that is, individuals' equivalised disposable household income, grossed by DSS analysts to national totals. Note that the FES figures have been grossed to UK totals, whilst the FRS is grossed to GB totals. All the data are deflated to a common month before analysis, using price indices tailored to the before and after housing costs income definitions used in HBAI (see box on page 10).

1.2 Great Britain rather than United Kingdom

Table 1 compares the income distributions of the UK and GB derived from the FES. The exclusion of Northern Ireland from the figures makes little difference to the distribution of income. The mean of the whole population is within £1 as are those of various sub-sets of the population (not shown here). The proportions of the whole population below percentages of the mean income are also very close. Excluding Northern Ireland has a negligible effect on the main estimates presented in HBAI.

Table 1 Comparison of main statistics for UK and GB, including self-employed, July 1996 prices

BHC – Before Housing Costs
AHC – After Housing Costs

Source: FES 1993/94

		Decile medians of the income distribution									
		Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10
BHC	- UK	98	132	158	186	217	251	291	340	417	599
	- GB	98	132	159	187	218	252	292	341	418	602
AHC	- UK	67	103	127	157	188	221	258	302	373	546
	- GB	67	103	127	157	189	221	259	303	374	549
		Mean income	% less than mean income		% less than 70% mean income		% less than 60% mean income		% less than 50% mean income		
BHC	- UK	282	63		39		29		19		
	- GB	283	63		38		29		19		
AHC	- UK	247	62		40		32		24		
	- GB	247	62		40		32		24		

Households Below Average Income – some definitions

Income in HBAI refers to **disposable** household income: that is income (from earnings, self-employment, benefits, occupational pensions, investments and other flows) after the deduction of income tax, National Insurance contributions, local government taxes and certain other deductions.

When reporting on the number of people below certain income levels, HBAI counts individuals, not households. An individual's income is estimated by assuming that each person in a household shares a common income level, determined by the household's size and composition and its total disposable income. Each person's income is aggregated across the household and adjusted to reflect the composition of the household. This process is known as equivalisation and reflects the relative needs of households of varying size and composition.

In order to overcome distortions to the results, which may result from random variation at the top of the FRS income distribution, information from the FRS is combined with aggregate data on very high incomes from the Inland Revenue's Survey of Personal Incomes (SPI). The FES is similarly processed.

HBAI presents income analyses on two bases: Before Housing Costs (BHC) and After Housing Costs (AHC).

A Benefit unit or family

This is a single adult or a couple, together with any dependent children. An adult living in the same household as his or her parents, for example, is a separate benefit unit from the parents and would be assessed separately for Income Support or Family Credit. A dependent child is:

- an individual aged under 16, or
- an unmarried 16 to 18 year old on a course up to and including 'A' level standard (or up to and including 'highers' in Scotland).

Family and economic status classification

For some analyses individuals are classified into family type or economic status groups. Individuals are classified according to the status of the benefit unit in which they live. All individuals in a benefit unit (adults and children) will therefore be given the same classification. Individuals are allocated to the first category which applies in the order shown in the tables.

2 Comparison between surveys

Changing from one survey to another survey as the source of information will inevitably have some effect on the results, despite efforts to constrain differences. The FES is a small survey that collects detailed information about household spending and incomes. It involves households keeping records of spending over a two week period. Interviewers make several visits to respondents providing opportunities for clarification over particular points if necessary. By contrast, interviewers for the much larger FRS visit households once. Whilst many questions are identical, the FRS asks additional questions about the resources of household members. Work carried out by the FRS team within DSS suggests that the two samples are similar in the size of household, age of head and tenure of dwelling. The samples also show the same distribution of family type. However, comparing the grossed estimates of numbers of persons in various economic groups using the FRS using the old grossing and the FES for 1995/6 (excluding Northern Ireland) shows that the FRS has a higher proportion of families with a self-employed person, families where the head or spouse is unemployed (7 per cent compared with 6 per cent), and families classified as 'Other' (11 per cent compared with 10 per cent). The FRS has fewer individuals in families with one or more employees (54 per cent compared with 57 per cent). This difference in employment status was also apparent in the 1994/5 surveys.

Table 2 Numbers of individuals in different economic groups

FRS - old definition, old grossing

FES - excluding Northern Ireland

	Self-employed	Single or couple, all in full-time work	Couple, one in full-time work, one part-time	Couple, one in full-time work, one not working	One or more in part-time work	Head or spouse aged 60 or over	Head or spouse unemp-loyed	Other	All
	1995/6								
	Numbers (million)								
FRS	5.8	12.7	7.1	7.0	3.6	10.0	3.6	6.1	56.0
FES	5.5	13.5	6.9	7.1	4.1	9.6	3.3	5.8	55.9
	Percentages								
FRS	10.4	22.7	12.6	12.5	6.4	17.9	6.5	10.9	100
FES	9.9	24.1	12.3	12.8	7.4	17.2	5.9	10.4	100

Looking at individuals' own economic status, comparisons with the Labour Force Survey (LFS) tend to confirm the FES figures. There are a few minor differences in definition between the FRS/FES and the LFS but these are considered negligible. For 1995/6, the LFS estimate of the number in employment in Great Britain was 25.4 million compared with 24.6 million estimated by the FES and 23.4 million estimated by the FRS. The LFS also confirms that the FRS tends to over-state the numbers not in employment. The estimated number of working age workless households, that is, households of working age with no one in employment, is given as 3.6 million by the LFS compared with 4 million estimated by the FRS.

This difference in reported economic status in the 1994/5 and 1995/6 data may have several causes. Firstly, both the FES and FRS achieve a response rate of about 60 to 70 per cent, (in 1996/7, FES 62%, FRS 70%) but the response profile of co-operating households in the two surveys may differ which may feed into differing outputs. The FRS may have less appeal to those who are not dependent on the services of DSS.

Some evidence to support this view is available from studies undertaken of the characteristics of the areas of residence of respondents and non-respondents. Here the term non-respondent is taken to include those whom interviewers failed to contact as well as those who refused to take part. There are available geo-demographic coding schemes which describe the characteristics of the individuals living in areas at the time of the last Census. Attached to the survey information, these coding schemes enable analysts to examine response rates for various types of area. Recent studies looked at response rates in the FRS³ and FES⁴ using the ACORN geo-demographic codes.

These two studies support the view that the response profiles of the surveys are different. The FRS study suggests over-representation of some low income households, and under-representation of some types of high income households. This could be a contributory factor to the apparent under representation of workers in the FRS and over representation of people not in employment. By contrast, the FES study suggests under-representation of council-flat dwellers, and old low-status accommodation, and over-representation of mortgage holders and country dwellers.

A second difference may lie in the questions used to classify economic status. The FRS question refers to regular paid work, whilst the FES question asks about any paid work. This may lead to those with casual work being differently classified. In the 1996/7 surveys the questions were harmonised with the FRS asking about 'paid' work rather than 'regular' work. In the resulting sample, there was a rise in the proportion of adults reporting that they were working. In 1996/7, the estimates from the two surveys of the distribution of economic activity are in closer agreement. In both the FRS and the FES (excluding Northern Ireland) two thirds of individuals lived in families with a working adult. However, some differences still remain. The FRS shows marginally more people living in families with a full-time and part-time working adult and slightly fewer in the FRS were in families where all adults were working full-time. To what extent the closer alignment of the surveys is due to this harmonisation, is difficult to say. Response rates changed between 1995/6 and 1996/7 and the geo-demographic studies for 1996/7 suggest that the two surveys are more in line in well off areas, but that the FES still understates some but not all poorer areas.

Grossing systems can, to some extent, compensate for deficiencies in the sample and DSS is exploring the possibility of introducing economic status or geo-demographic coding into the grossing system. Giving larger weights to those in the sample successfully interviewed from groups under-represented assumes that the people responding are similar to those not responding. This may only be partially true for the estimation of income distributions. If the failure lies in misclassification of economic status, weighting will only improve estimates if the misclassified are similar in income profile to those correctly classified - a situation which is unlikely.

2.1 Exact match of time and area

The first comparison to be made is between the two surveys using income and other definitions for the FRS which are as similar as possible to those traditionally used for the FES and using the same grossing and SPI regime. The FES data is that for Great Britain in 1994/5 and in 1995/6 (FES excl. NI, FRS old def, old grossing). Note that by using a single years' data, estimates are less precise than those normally given in HBAI; the results are presented here for methodological purposes and should not be construed as official estimates for 1994/5 or 1995/6.

³ Non-response and Acorn classifications on the Family Resources Survey 1995-1997, Sampson Low, ONS Social Survey Division.

⁴ Unpublished results provided by ONS.

2.1.1 Summary of findings already published

The FRS 1994/5 provided an income distribution that tended to slightly understate that provided by the 1994/5 FES:

- mean incomes were lower by £7 Before Housing Costs (BHC) and £8 After Housing Costs (AHC) (Appendix Table 1 – July 1996 prices);
- the largest difference in means was for single pensioners where the FRS estimate is £15 lower BHC, £19 AHC;
- for all family type groups except pensioner couples the FRS mean was lower than that of the FES: the closest comparison was for single parents BHC;
- the proportion of the population with incomes under £141 per week was higher in the FRS;
- the proportion with incomes over £300 per week was slightly lower in the FRS;
- for all family types the proportion with incomes under £141 was slightly higher in the FRS. The difference was similar across all family groups;
- in general the economic status groups (Appendix Table 2 BHC) show larger differences than do the family type groups.

The comparisons of the 1995/6 FES and FRS data were broadly similar to those of the previous year (Appendix Tables 3 and 4 – June 1997 prices):

- The FRS mean equivalised income was £6 BHC (£7 AHC) lower than that of the FES; for couples with children (BHC and AHC) and single parents (BHC) the FRS mean equivalised income was higher than that of the FES;
- for singles with children, the mean equivalised income for the FRS and the FES were similar (a difference of £4 per week), but all ‘Other’ family types had larger differences;
- the largest difference was for couples with no children where the FRS estimate was £19 lower than the FES. Large differences can also be seen for pensioners.

To summarise, in both years, the FRS tends to provide lower estimated means for most family types, but for particular groups, the closeness of the comparison has changed between years. Some economic status groups show closer agreement between the two surveys than in the previous year whilst some show less. In particular, the difference in mean income for those in families with someone self-employed has reduced from a deficit of £33 in the FRS to a deficit of £11 (BHC). For those with a full-time worker and a second adult not working, the difference has changed from £21 less in the FRS to £8 more (BHC).

Appendix Table 7 compares the shares of total income received by individuals below various percentiles of the income distribution for Great Britain in the single year 1995/6 (FES 1995/6 excl.NI: FRS old def, old grossing). These show small differences BHC and AHC. There is a marginal difference in the share of income received by the bottom 20% on the AHC measure, 6.2 percent in the FES compared with 6.0 per cent in the FRS.

Percentiles of the income distribution are compared in Appendix Tables 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 (FES 1995/6 excl.NI: FRS old def, old grossing). These mimic the main D tables in HBAI. Differences of 2 percentage points or more are highlighted. In Appendix Table 8.1, the differences are concentrated in the bottom decile. The FRS has a lower proportion in the bottom decile in families with children and a higher proportion of childless couples/singles than the FES. The distributions are more similar with the exclusion of the self-employed (tables not included here).

Appendix Table 8.2 also shows small differences spread further up the income distribution. In particular, the FRS suggests a larger proportion in the bottom quintile are families where the head or spouse unemployed (AHC), and smaller proportions with one full-time worker plus one not working and all part-time. The equivalent distribution for children is shown in Appendix Table 8.3. Care has to be taken over the interpretation of figures here as the sample sizes for the FES are small in some instances. Both surveys show the same pattern, namely that children in families with no worker make up 7 out of 10 children in both the bottom decile and quintile. However, the FRS consistently shows across all percentiles slightly higher proportions of children in workless families than does the FES.

2.1.2 Sources of income

As a first step to understanding these differences, Tables 3 and 4 show, by family type and economic type of family, a breakdown of gross income into various sources: self-employment income, earnings, pensions, benefits and investment income. For some combinations of income sources and groups, the sample sizes are very small. However, some robust patterns emerge particular to the various groups.

Two components of income seem to be the source of the differences in both years: lower investment income for several groups and the levels of earnings for the self-employed and families with full-time workers. In particular, the amounts received from investments are substantially lower for pensioner couples and single pensioners in the FRS. In 1994/5, the proportions of individuals in each family type reporting investment income are almost identical in the two surveys, but the average amounts differ. In 1995/6, fewer pensioners recorded receiving investment income in the FRS.

Comparisons of the questions asked in the FES and FRS show that in 1994/5 the questions were changed on the FES, but no analysis has been made looking specifically at the effects of the changes. The FES asks separate questions about each type of account, whilst the FRS continues to present the respondent with a show card and asks respondents to indicate which types of accounts they have. It is possible that the FES collection method allows respondents more time to focus on the required answers.

Looking at particular types of investments shows that the two surveys identify broadly similar proportions of respondents for most types, although the FES has higher proportions with interest bearing bank accounts and of stocks, shares and PEPs. The FRS show card collects information about current accounts held at High Street Banks as well as interest bearing bank accounts. It is possible that some respondents answer that they have a current account forgetting the small stream of income that they may derive. In the FES which asks about interest bearing accounts only, the respondent may be less likely to become distracted. Comparisons of the FES results for 1993/4 (before the change) and for 1994/5 (after the change) suggest that average investment income fell in a period when interest rates fell. There is no evidence than that the differences in questions have any effect on response, but it must be acknowledged that the two surveys provide differing estimates of average investment income. Compared with National

Accounts estimates (see section 2.5), both surveys identify approximately 60 to 65 per cent of investment income.

Using the 1994/5 data, investment income for single pensioners was examined after various stages of the processing. In the raw sample data, the difference between the two surveys in the average amount of unequivalised investment income was smaller than in the final data. The SPI adjustment inflates estimates of investment income and magnifies the difference between the FES and FRS.

For earnings the questions appear comparable, both for those in employment and for the self-employed. However the average income from earnings for those in families with someone full-time self-employed was £16 lower from the FRS than the FES, £13 lower for singles or couples in full-time employment, and £17 higher for couples with a full-time and part-time worker. For other categories of family, the estimates were much closer, with a difference of £7 or less.

Comparisons of the reported income from second and third jobs suggest there is little difference between the number of reported second and third jobs, 5% in the FES compared with 4% in the FRS. The FRS and FES samples are similar in terms of sex, age and marital status, but rather more second job holders in the FRS were self-employed, 28% in the FRS in 1994/5 compared with 22% in the FES.

Deductions of tax, National Insurance, contributions to occupational pension schemes and Council Tax in the FRS also tend to be smaller on average than those in the FES. This would be in line with the finding of slightly larger incomes in the FES.

Table 3 Source of income by Family type (June 1997 prices £pw)

Family Expenditure Survey 1995/6 (excluding Northern Ireland)

Family Resources Survey 1995/6 (old definition, old grossing, no SPI adjustment)

	Pensioner couple		Single pensioner		Couple with children		Couple without children		Single with children		Single without children		All	
	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS
Average income by source for all in group														
Self-employment/earnings	47	39	35	36	331	330	435	415	71	73	318	301	280	272
Occupational pension	79	80	51	46	2	2	35	29	2	2	14	14	22	20
Investments	49	37	44	23	8	8	28	19	2	2	14	11	19	14
Benefits	123	125	143	144	32	34	28	29	111	118	46	51	57	60
Gross	299	285	275	252	380	388	529	500	208	209	411	389	387	377
Deductions	43	41	40	34	98	99	138	126	24	25	96	89	91	86
Net	256	243	235	218	282	289	393	374	181	185	314	300	297	291
Proportions of people with each source of income .														
Self-employment/earnings	23	20	14	14	89	88	86	86	42	39	77	75	70	70
Occupational pension	74	73	54	51	3	3	23	21	3	2	14	15	20	19
Investments	84	81	72	67	64	66	77	79	30	28	68	68	67	68
Benefits	100	100	100	100	99	99	33	35	100	99	53	55	77	78
Average income for those who have the source of income														
Self-employment/earnings	204	195	254	255	373	374	508	481	170	188	412	400	398	391
Occupational pension	107	109	94	92	77	62	152	136		<u>61</u>	103	93	113	106
Investments	58	46	61	34	13	13	36	24	6	7	20	17	29	21
Benefits	124	126	144	144	32	34	87	83	111	119	87	92	74	76
Deductions	43	42	40	34	99	100	139	127	24	25	98	92	91	88
Net income	256	244	235	218	284	292	395	376	181	185	315	303	298	292

Note 1: Empty cells are those where the sample size is less than 50. Cells where the figures are underlined have sample sizes of between 50 and 100.

Note 2: Gross and net include 'Other' income flows.

Table 4 Source of income by economic status (June 1997 prices £pw)

Family Expenditure Survey 1995/6 (excluding Northern Ireland)
Family Resources Survey 1995/6 (old definition, old grossing)

Economic status of family	Self-employed		Single or couple, all in full-time work		One in full-time work, one in part-time		One in full-time work, one not working		One or more in part-time work		Head or spouse aged 60 or over		Head or spouse unemployed		Other		All	
	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS
Average income by source for all in group																		
Self-employment/earnings	424	408	517	504	393	410	342	344	156	151	17	21	49	52	41	34	280	272
Occupational pension	12	6	6	5	4	4	9	11	43	39	72	68	8	6	19	16	22	20
Investments	19	17	13	9	11	10	12	11	32	24	45	29	3	3	9	9	19	14
Benefits	19	19	14	15	13	14	30	29	69	70	132	132	106	108	119	125	57	60
Gross	479	473	556	543	426	443	399	407	317	297	267	252	175	176	217	204	387	377
Deductions	109	111	154	148	113	118	113	110	59	51	36	33	22	21	24	21	91	86
Net income	373	362	402	395	313	326	288	296	257	246	231	219	152	155	189	182	297	291
Proportions of people with each source of income																		
Self-employment/earnings	95	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	8	10	23	24	17	17	70	70
Occupational pension	6	6	7	8	5	5	11	11	32	29	65	63	9	8	13	12	20	19
Investments	73	78	72	77	77	77	69	71	65	65	77	73	33	37	40	35	67	68
Benefits	73	71	48	50	80	81	86	84	82	85	98	98	97	95	88	89	77	78
Average income for those who have the source of income																		
Self-employment/earnings	448	421	517	504	393	410	342	344	158	153	205	205	218	215	242	206	398	391
Occupational pension	201	104	88	72	91	87	83	94	135	132	109	108	92	80	145	129	113	106
Investments	26	22	18	12	14	12	18	16	49	38	59	40	9	9	22	27	29	21
Benefits	26	27	29	31	16	17	35	35	84	83	135	135	109	113	135	140	74	76
Deductions	109	114	154	148	113	118	114	111	60	52	36	33	23	23	25	22	91	88
Net income	380	374	402	396	313	326	288	297	258	248	232	220	153	157	190	183	298	292

Note 1: Empty cells are those where the sample size is less than 50. Cells where the figures are underlined have sample sizes of between 50 and 100.

Note 2: Gross and net include 'Other' income flows.

2.1.3 Conclusion for the sources of income data

The differences in overall average income can be seen to be the end product of a number of differences in individual sources of income. Investment income remains a worrying source of difference for groups more dependent on this type of income, single pensioners and pensioner couples. Harmonised questions will remove differences due to different question wording, but will not overcome any differences in response in the field. It is known that the public is reluctant to take part in surveys of wealth and assets and that reluctance may be exacerbated when asked questions in a survey collecting information for DSS. Respondents may be hesitant in revealing all their investments or may forget some components at the interview.

2.2 Comparisons of housing costs

The Survey of English Housing (SEH) provides estimates of housing costs for England. The SEH is a dedicated housing survey with a sample size comparable to that of the FRS, but which achieves a much higher response rate. In the last two published reports of the survey⁵ comparisons between the SEH, FRS and FES estimates of rent for 1994/5 and 1995/6 were made. The published comparisons looked at ungrossed samples. The findings were as follows, with grossed figures added as appropriate:

- In 1994/5, for tenants of Local Authorities (LAs), average payments to landlords before deduction of Housing Benefit was reported as £37 from each survey. This compared with £35.80 derived from local authority returns. These returns exclude the value of water charges and other services not eligible for Housing Benefit, valued by the FRS at £1.30 per week on average. Thus the returns and the surveys are in agreement. The comparison is unchanged by grossing.

In 1995/6, average payments to landlords before deduction of Housing Benefit were £41 per week in the SEH and FRS, £40 per week in the FES. The local authority returns, once adjustments for services are made, provides a slightly lower figure than the surveys.

- For tenants of Housing Associations (HAs) in 1994/5, the FRS gave estimated payments to landlords at £49, the SEH at £46 and the FES at £43. Greater variability is to be expected due to the very small sample sizes particularly in the FES. Adjusting for water charges and services, returns from the Housing Corporation suggest a figure of £44. However, it should be noted that statisticians in the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR) have questioned whether the returns figure is too low due to the exclusion of service charges. The comparison is unchanged by grossing.

The results for 1995/6 show much closer agreement: SEH £49.50, FES £46.70, FRS £49.60 and Housing Corporation £47.

- For private rents there is no comprehensive administrative source with which survey figures can be compared. Average payments for payments to landlords before deduction of Housing Benefit were £77 in the FRS, £74 in the SEH and £69 in the FES. The figures are little changed by grossing. The FES uses a non-standard definition of a household which in some cases divides a group of people into smaller households than would the standard definition used by the other two surveys. This has little effect on LA and HA households, but has a significant impact in the private rented sector, where groups of unrelated people are more common. DETR statisticians estimate that the effect on payments to landlords of using the non-standard definition is to lower the FES estimate by about

⁵ Published in 1997 by the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions.

£5.50. Thus the FES and SEH are in close agreement with the FRS providing a slightly higher estimate.

- The value of water charges and services included in rent are in exact agreement.
- Looking at the percentages of households receiving Housing Benefit, there appears to be fair agreement in 1994/5 between the FRS and FES for LA and HA tenants whilst the SEH figure for HA tenants looks low. The FRS and FES also agree with the local authority and housing association returns on the administration of Housing Benefit. The FES figure for private tenants looks low, but administrative returns show much higher numbers than all surveys.

In 1995/6, the FRS provided a higher figure for those in LA accommodation than the other surveys. There was closer agreement for private renters but exact agreement for HA tenants.

Table 5 Comparison of the percentages of households in receipt of Housing Benefit

Source: SEH, FES, FRS

	LA tenants		HA tenants		Private tenants	
	Un-grossed	Grossed	Un-grossed	Grossed	Un-grossed	Grossed
1994/5						
SEH	65	65	61	61	35	34
FES	68	68	68	68	30	28
FRS	67	66	68	66	39	37
1995/6						
SEH	67		67		33	
FES	67		67		35	
FRS	70		67		39	

- Net mortgage payments in 1994/5 were given as £51 per week in the FRS, £54 in the FES and £56 in the SEH. (Note HBAI uses mortgage interest in housing costs rather than mortgage payments.) Using grossed figures, the average net mortgage interest payment in the FRS was £48 compared to an equivalent value of £46 on the FES.
- In 1995/6 net mortgage payments were more in agreement: £56 per week in the FRS, £55 in the FES and £58 in the SHE.

2.3 The effects of the changes introduced by the Methodological Review

The Methodological Review made a few changes to the definition of income details as set out in Appendix 2 of HBAI 1979 to 1996/7. The main changes are that all contributions to pensions are deducted from income, student top-up loans are included, maintenance payments are deducted from the individual making the payments, and there are changes to the handling of Social Fund loans and grants.

Previously, Social Fund grants and loans were not included as income but repayments of loans were deducted. The post-Methodological Review definition includes Social Fund grants as income but ignores both payments and repayments of Social Fund loans. Comparisons here are between the traditional and post- Methodological Review definitions using the FRS, both data sets having the new grossing and SPI adjustments (FRS old def, new grossing; FRS new).

In the 1995/6 data sets, mean equivalised income under the old definition is £4 higher than on the new definition BHC. For single pensioners there was no difference but for other groups the difference varied from £3 more on the new definition for lone parent family members to £8 less on the new definition for couples with no children BHC. There was a substantial shift up the income distribution for singles with children. On the old definition, 30 per cent had BHC incomes under £140 but only 25 per cent had incomes of this level on the new definition. Part of the difference, 2 percentage points, is due to changes in the handling of Social Fund loan repayments. A similar difference can be seen in the previous year's data.

Mean incomes according to the economic status of the family varied rather more. The mean for those in families containing a self-employed adult is £16 lower on the new definition BHC, due in the main to the different treatment of private pension contributions. Small reductions in income, and in the proportions at the top of the income distribution, can also be seen for all groups of individuals where there is one or more full-time worker. There is little difference in mean incomes for those in families where the head or spouse is aged over 60, where the head or spouse is unemployed or otherwise not in employment. Changes in the treatment of Social Fund loans and grants and of top-up loans for students are the important factors for these groups. Looking at the 1994/5 data sets provides similar comparisons.

2.4 Net effect of the changes - comparison of published series

The HBAI series will change base from the FES information for the UK to the FRS information for GB and will incorporate the proposed changes from the Methodological Review as described above (FES; FRS new). The following paragraphs compare the differences between the two series, recognising that the definitions are different and the time periods and geography covered by the two surveys are different. In section 2.6, methodologies for handling the discontinuity in the time series are discussed.

An indication of the possible net effect on the income distribution of the changes is provided in Figure 1 that compares the GB FRS-based distribution for 1995/6 with the UK FES-based distribution for 1994/95, that is the two financial years 1994/5 and 1995/6 combined. The detailed differences in Figure 1 and in Appendix Tables 1 to 6 show that the FRS after the Methodological Review provides a distribution of income which has slightly lower numbers at the top of the distribution than does the FES.

Mean income (BHC) from the FES information for the UK was £282 in 1993/94, £295 in 1994/95 and £309 in 1995/96 (figures quoted in the original prices used in the relevant editions of HBAI). The FRS estimates for GB present a slightly lower series, £277 in 1994/5, £287 in 1995/6, and £307 in 1996/7 (Appendix Tables 1, 3 and 5). On the After Housing Costs (AHC) measure, the FES series of means was £247, £257 and £267 compared with £240, £248 and £264 from the FRS. The differences are smaller in the final comparison of the FRS 1996/7 with the 1995/96 FES than in the previous two pairs of years. In the first two years of comparison, the FRS after the Methodological Review provided a distribution of income which had slightly lower percentages at the top of the distribution than did the FES and, AHC, had slightly more at the bottom. However in the most recent data the overall distributions are very similar BHC but still show slightly more at the bottom AHC in the FRS.

Table 6 details other differences in results between the surveys for particular types of analyses. It shows that over the period of overlap of the two surveys, aggregate counts for the whole population were very similar on a number of measures, but counts for particular groups showed more divergence. However,

although exact figures may differ, the patterns of income distribution across the groups were similar and the relativities between groups were maintained.

The Methodological Review made no major changes that affect AHC income but not BHC income. However, a review of the calculation of mortgage interest has enabled a tighter definition of mortgage interest payments for house purchase, by removal of interest on second loans. The results for AHC income are similar to those for BHC income.

Table 6 Comparison of FRS and FES by type of analysis

Unless otherwise stated, comments apply to BHC and AHC, including and excluding self-employed

Type of analysis			Comparisons FRS 1996/7 with FES 1995/96	HBAI Table numbers	Comparisons in previous years
Decile Income Shares			Close	A3	Close
Aggregate counts for whole population	Absolute income	Means	Close but slightly lower in FRS on all measures	A2	Greater differences
		Distributions	Close - decile medians lower in FRS by at most £4 in all but 1 deciles BHC, some larger differences AHC. Proportions below fixed amounts the same	A2, App Tab 9.2	FRS tended to have lower numbers at the top of the distribution, more at the bottom.
	Relative income	Thresholds of mean - whole population	Close	F1,F2	Close
		Thresholds of mean - children	Close	F3	40% and 50% BHC (40% AHC) lower estimates in FRS
Composition of low income groups	Absolute groups	Bottom decile	Slightly more pensioners in FRS on some measures, more couples without children, fewer couples with children (inc SE), fewer singles with children	D1	As current year
			Fewer in families with unemployed head or spouse, or 'Other'	D2	As current year

Type of analysis		Comparisons FRS 1996/7 with FES 1995/96	HBAI Table Numbers	Comparisons in previous years	
Composition of low income groups (cont.)	Bottom quintile	Close	D1	Percentage singles with children lower in FRS	
		Economic status groups more similar than bottom decile	D2	As current year	
	Relative groups	40% and 50% of mean	Percentage of singles with children lower in FRS Singles without children and single pensioners higher in FRS	F1	Greater differences in previous years for singles with children
	Other thresholds	Close	F1	Close	
	Children	40%,50% 60% BHC (40%,50% AHC) lower estimates of the proportion of children with non-working parent 60%,70%,80% lower for children of SE workers	F3	As current year	
Distributions for particular groups	Pensioners	Distribution	Lower mean income for single pensioners in FRS. More at the bottom of the income distribution	App 9.2	As current year
		Bottom quintile medians	FRS lower for single pensioners BHC	A5	Estimates for singles pensioners consistently lower in FRS
	Couples without children	Distribution	Significantly lower mean in FRS. Fewer at top of income distribution	App 9.2	As current year
		Bottom quintile medians	FRS estimate lower	A5	Estimates consistently lower in FRS

Type of analysis			Comparisons FRS 1996/7 with FES 1995/96	HBAI Table Numbers	Comparisons in previous years
Distributions for particular groups (cont.)	Singles with children	Distribution	Means similar. Fewer at bottom of income distribution BHC, more AHC	App 9.2	Difference in means larger
		Bottom quintile medians	FRS estimate higher BHC and AHC	A5	Larger differences in previous years
	Single without children	Bottom quintile medians	FRS estimate higher AHC	A5	As current year
	Economic groups	Distribution	Large differences in mean BHC for families with a full-time and part-time worker. Means lower in FRS for other groups except families with all adults working, BHC and AHC. Differences larger for economic groups than for family types.	App 9.3	Variation between years with some groups showing large differences in particular years.
Bottom quintile medians		FRS lower BHC for all groups except Other. Many differences small FRS lower by larger amounts AHC for all groups, especially for self-employed and Other	A5	FRS tends to produce lower estimates for all groups with a full-time worker	

Figure 1 (BHC): Comparison of FRS and FES income distributions for the total population

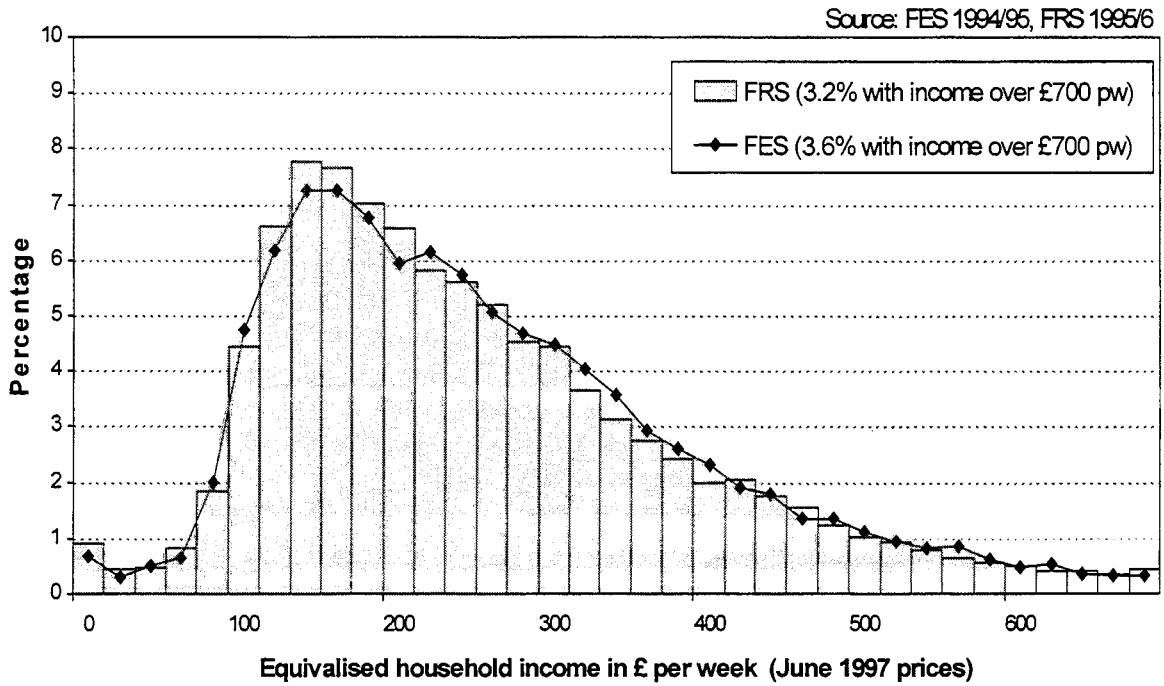
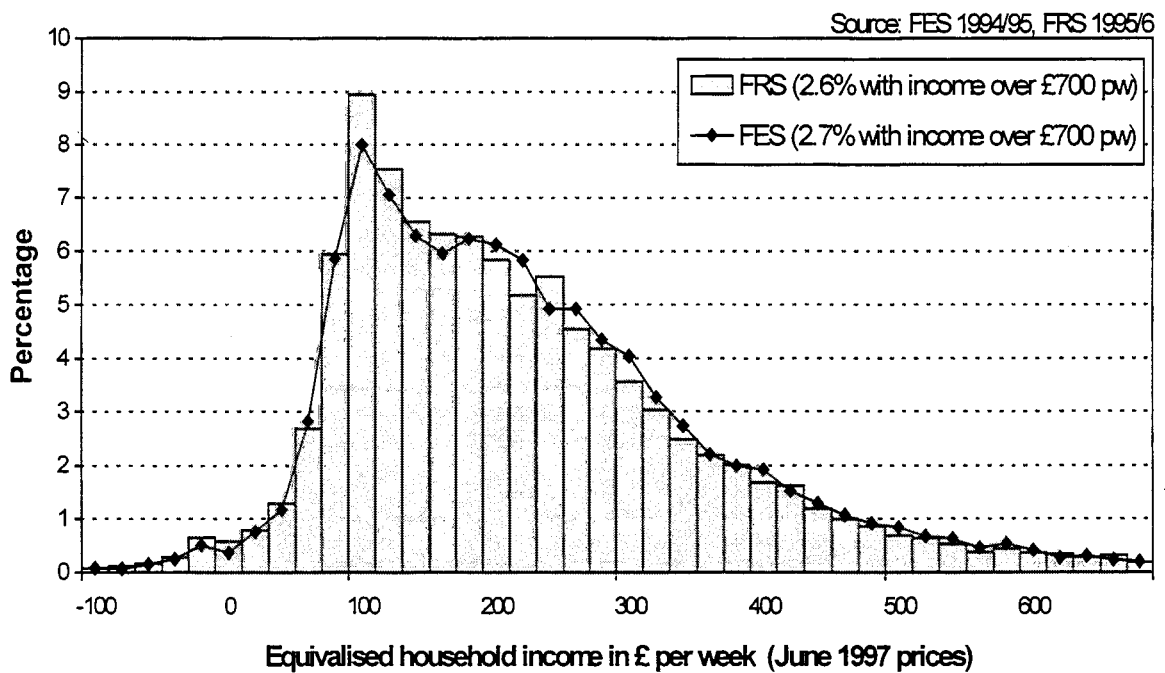


Figure 1 (AHC): Comparison of FRS and FES income distributions for the total population



Statistical confidence intervals were calculated comparing the two published series. These confirmed the findings already highlighted. The estimates for single pensioners are significantly different (at the 95% level of confidence) when comparing the FRS old definitions with the single year FES for Great Britain. For the published figures, no particular patterns emerge over the two publication years except for single pensioners. Given that the actual income level for the whole population of single pensioners is a fixed but unknown quantity, the significant difference for single pensioners highlights a systematic difference between the derivation of estimates from the two surveys not attributable solely to sampling variation. For other groups, the differences could be ascribed to chance variation.

2.5 Other comparisons

Table B4 of the main tables in Households Below Average Income contains a comparison with administrative data on benefit receipt. It has been recognised that the FES tends to underestimate the numbers of people receiving income related benefits. Some pensioners, for instance, are known to report receipt of Retirement Pension alone when actually receiving Income Support in addition. In the 1994/95 volume ⁶, even after some adjustment for under reporting by pensioners, the FES estimate of the number of people in the UK in benefit units receiving Income Support is 8.7 million compared with 10 million from the administrative data. By contrast, the FRS provides an estimate for GB (without adjustment) of nine million compared with the administrative figure of 9.6 million. Overall, the FRS estimate of all income related benefit recipients differs from the administrative figure by 0.6 million people, whereas the FES differs by 1.6 million people. However, DSS analysts consider that this reflects mis-reporting of benefits received rather than underreporting of total income.

Another comparison made has been with the National Accounts. In the annual article in Economic Trends which discusses the effects of tax and benefits on household income ⁷, the FES estimates were reconciled with estimates from the National Accounts. That comparison is extended here to include the FRS grossed estimates (Table 5). Note that the UK estimates for the FRS were derived by applying the FES ratio of total income in UK to that of GB to the FRS estimates for GB. The estimates are therefore an indication of order of magnitude only.

Table 5 Comparisons of National Accounts and estimates from the FES and FRS 1994/5, in survey year prices

Sources: National Accounts, FES 1994/5, FRS 1994/5

	Adjusted National Accounts 1994/5	FRS estimated UK totals 1994/5 (new HBAI)	FES estimated UK totals 1994/5
			£ billion
Gross earnings from employment	310.4	290.9	296.3
Gross earnings from self-employment	57.4	40.2	48.2
Gross investment income	37.2	22.7	24.1
Gross income from occupational pensions	60.0	28.1	29.4
Benefit income	82.0	75.1	72.7
Other	7.8	7.7	8.4
Gross income	551.3	464.7	479.2
Taxes and NI, plus other deductions	100.0	109.6	109.7

Note: FRS figures are grossed to UK totals, and should be taken as indicative.

⁶ Households Below Average Income 1979 to 1994/95.

⁷ The effect of taxes and benefits upon household income, 1995/6: *Economic Trends* March 1997.

Comparisons with National Accounts data suggest that the surveys' estimates of gross income are broadly comparable relative to the National Accounts. The FRS estimate of gross income is 84 per cent that of the National Accounts, the FES is 87 per cent. The Economic Trends article attempts to explain the differences between the National Accounts data and the survey data, and concludes that the match is reasonable. After making allowances for differences in coverage and definitions, it was estimated that the FES captured more than 90 per cent of national aggregates for most components. Three components fell below this level: income from self-employment, occupational pensions and investment income.

Self-employment income suffers from under-reporting, non-response and timing problems. In the National Accounts an adjustment for evasion or under-reporting of 13 per cent is made. Before adjustment, the FES accounted for over 90 per cent of the National Accounts total. The major cause of difference for occupational pensions is the treatment of lump sum payments, which are counted as income in National Accounts but ignored in HBAI as they are not regular payments. It is estimated that approximately half of the National Accounts total is directly comparable with the survey estimates. This suggests that the survey estimates and National Accounts estimates are close for these elements of occupational pensions. Income from investments suffers from under-reporting, non-response and timing problems. In addition, National Accounts includes income of private trusts which are not included in survey estimates.

2.6 Proposed handling of time series

It is recognised that some users will want to compare information for years covered by the traditional HBAI series with that of more recent years covered by the post Methodological Review FRS series. It is proposed that 'splicing' be used on the main series that show changes. The methodology is similar to that used by the Office for National Statistics in the Retail Price Index (RPI) where discontinuities are caused by changes to the basket of goods used for comparison. The splicing method transfers the index value from the splice point of the first series to the splice point of the second series. The series then continues by building the index changes based on the second series, but starting from the splicing point. The splice point would normally be the same week or month, but as the FES is centred around April (the mid point of two financial years) whilst the FRS is centred around October (mid point of a single financial year) there are a number of options for splicing. A consultation exercise on the appropriate methodology will be undertaken.

Appendix Table 1 (BHC) Percentage distribution of Income band by family type for FES (1993/94)⁸ and FRS (1994/5) under various processing regimes: Individuals

	Net disposable equivalised household income £ per week (July 1996 prices)							Mean £ per week
	Under £100	£101-140	£141-160	£161-200	£201-300	£301-400	£401 plus	
	Percentages							£
Pensioner couple								
FES 1993/94	2	19	13	21	26	9	10	235
FES 1994/5 (excl.NI)	1	19	14	21	26	9	11	238
FRS old def, old grossing	3	18	13	20	27	10	10	241
FRS old def, new grossing	3	18	13	20	27	10	10	241
FRS new	3	17	13	20	27	10	10	240
Single pensioner								
FES 1993/94	4	19	14	26	22	9	6	220
FES 1994/5 (excl.NI)	3	20	13	27	22	9	6	225
FRS old def, old grossing	6	19	13	25	23	8	5	210
FRS old def, new grossing	6	19	13	25	23	8	5	210
FRS new	5	19	13	26	24	8	5	210
Couple with children								
FES 1993/94	7	12	6	13	32	16	14	274
FES 1994/5 (excl.NI)	5	11	5	13	33	17	15	284
FRS old def, old grossing	6	13	7	13	30	17	14	275
FRS old def, new grossing	6	13	7	13	30	17	14	274
FRS new	6	13	7	14	30	17	14	271
Couple no children								
FES 1993/94	4	4	3	8	25	25	31	364
FES 1994/5 (excl.NI)	4	4	4	8	25	25	32	365
FRS old def, old grossing	4	6	4	8	25	23	31	361
FRS old def, new grossing	4	6	4	8	25	23	31	361
FRS new	4	5	4	8	26	23	29	353
Single with children								
FES 1993/94	7	32	17	20	16	5	3	180
FES 1994/5 (excl.NI)	5	31	16	23	18	5	3	177
FRS old def, old grossing	6	32	17	21	17	5	2	175
FRS old def, new grossing	6	32	17	21	17	5	2	175
FRS new	4	29	19	23	18	4	2	178
Single no children								
FES 1993/94	6	10	6	11	28	19	19	297
FES 1994/5 (excl.NI)	6	10	6	12	27	20	21	304
FRS old def, old grossing	7	11	5	12	26	19	19	295
FRS old def, new grossing	7	11	5	12	26	19	19	294
FRS new	6	10	6	13	27	19	19	291
Total								
FES 1993/94	5	13	7	14	27	16	17	282
FES 1994/5 (excl.NI)	4	12	7	14	28	17	17	287
FRS old def, old grossing	6	13	8	14	27	16	16	280
FRS old def, new grossing	6	13	8	14	27	16	16	280
FRS new	5	13	8	15	27	16	16	277

⁸ 1993/94 denotes the combined financial years 1993/4 and 1994/5.

Appendix Table 1 (AHC) Percentage distribution of Income band by family type for FES (1993/94) and FRS (1994/5) under various processing regimes: Individuals

	Net disposable equivalised household income £ per week (July 1996 prices)							Mean £ per week
	Under £100	£101-140	£141-160	£161-200	£201-300	£301-400	£401 plus	
	Percentages							£
Pensioner couple								
FES 1993/94	8	26	11	16	22	8	9	217
FES 1994/5 (excl. NI)	7	25	12	17	22	8	10	220
FRS old def, old grossing	10	23	11	16	23	9	9	222
FRS old def, new grossing	10	23	11	16	23	9	9	222
FRS new	10	23	11	16	23	9	8	221
Single pensioner								
FES 1993/94	8	39	8	13	18	7	6	204
FES 1994/5 (excl. NI)	8	39	8	13	18	7	7	209
FRS old def, old grossing	13	37	7	12	18	7	6	190
FRS old def, new grossing	13	37	7	12	18	7	6	190
FRS new	13	37	7	12	18	7	6	190
Couple with children								
FES 1993/94	16	11	8	15	29	11	9	234
FES 1994/5 (excl. NI)	14	11	8	15	31	12	10	244
FRS old def, old grossing	16	13	7	15	27	12	9	234
FRS old def, new grossing	16	13	7	15	27	12	9	233
FRS new	16	13	7	15	27	12	9	230
Couple no children								
FES 1993/94	8	6	4	8	28	22	23	322
FES 1994/5 (excl. NI)	6	7	4	8	30	21	24	324
FRS old def, old grossing	8	7	4	9	27	22	23	320
FRS old def, new grossing	8	7	4	9	27	22	23	320
FRS new	8	7	4	9	28	21	22	312
Single with children								
FES 1993/94	31	38	7	9	11	2	2	144
FES 1994/5 (excl. NI)	31	37	8	9	11	3	2	141
FRS old def, old grossing	35	35	8	9	9	3	1	134
FRS old def, new grossing	35	35	8	9	9	3	1	134
FRS new	27	41	8	10	9	3	1	137
Single no children								
FES 1993/94	16	11	5	11	27	16	15	261
FES 1994/5 (excl. NI)	15	11	6	10	27	16	16	268
FRS old def, old grossing	18	10	5	10	26	16	15	257
FRS old def, new grossing	18	10	5	10	26	16	15	257
FRS new	18	11	5	11	26	16	14	253
Total								
FES 1993/94	14	15	7	12	26	13	12	247
FES 1994/5 (excl. NI)	13	15	7	12	27	13	13	252
FRS old def, old grossing	16	16	6	12	25	13	12	244
FRS old def, new grossing	16	16	6	12	25	13	12	243
FRS new	15	16	7	13	25	13	12	240

Appendix Table 2 (BHC) Percentage distribution of Income band by economic type for FES (1993/94) and FRS (1994/5) under various processing regimes: Individuals

	Net disposable equivalised household income £ per week (July 1996 prices)							Mean £ per week
	Under £100	£101-140	£141-160	£161-200	£201-300	£301-400	£401 plus	
Self employed	Percentages							£
FES 1993/94	13	8	4	13	23	15	25	345
FES 1994/5 (excl.NI)	9	7	3	11	21	16	31	385
FRS old def, old grossing	12	9	5	10	24	15	25	352
FRS old def, new grossing	12	9	5	10	24	15	25	351
FRS new	12	11	5	11	24	15	23	337
Single or couple both full-time								
FES 1993/94	0	1	1	5	26	31	35	387
FES 1994/5 (excl.NI)	0	1	1	5	26	31	36	385
FRS old def, old grossing	0	1	1	6	27	30	35	389
FRS old def, new grossing	0	1	1	6	27	30	35	389
FRS new	0	1	1	6	28	30	34	383
1 full-time, 1 part-time								
FES 1993/94	0	2	3	15	44	22	15	302
FES 1994/5 (excl.NI)	0	2	3	15	44	22	13	299
FRS old def, old grossing	0	2	4	12	41	25	16	308
FRS old def, new grossing	0	2	4	12	41	25	16	308
FRS new	0	2	4	13	41	24	16	304
1 full-time, 1 not working								
FES 1993/94	1	9	8	14	35	17	15	294
FES 1994/5 (excl.NI)	1	8	8	15	38	15	15	298
FRS old def, old grossing	2	10	8	16	35	16	14	277
FRS old def, new grossing	2	10	8	16	35	16	14	278
FRS new	2	10	8	17	35	16	13	275
1 or more part-time								
FES 1993/94	7	16	11	19	25	11	11	244
FES 1994/5 (excl.NI)	6	17	11	20	25	10	11	242
FRS old def, old grossing	8	16	9	20	26	11	9	243
FRS old def, new grossing	8	16	9	20	26	11	9	243
FRS new	7	15	10	20	27	11	9	241
Head or spouse 60+								
FES 1993/94	4	20	13	23	24	8	7	218
FES 1994/5 (excl.NI)	3	20	14	23	25	8	7	221
FRS old def, old grossing	5	20	14	22	25	8	6	212
FRS old def, new grossing	5	20	14	22	25	8	6	212
FRS new	5	19	14	23	25	8	6	212
Head or spouse unemployed								
FES 1993/94	25	39	10	10	11	3	1	142
FES 1994/5 (excl.NI)	22	39	11	11	13	4	1	144
FRS old def, old grossing	21	40	12	12	10	3	2	149
FRS old def, new grossing	21	40	12	12	10	3	2	149
FRS new	17	40	13	13	11	3	2	150
Other								
FES 1993/94	11	31	16	16	17	6	3	179
FES 1994/5 (excl.NI)	10	31	15	18	17	6	3	181
FRS old def, old grossing	11	33	16	18	15	4	3	171
FRS old def, new grossing	11	33	16	18	15	4	3	171
FRS new	9	30	17	20	16	5	3	175

Appendix Table 2 (AHC) Percentage distribution of Income band by economic type for FES (1993/94) and FRS (1994/5) under various processing regimes: Individuals

	Net disposable equivalised household income £ per week (July 1996 prices)							Mean £ per week
	Under £100	£101-140	£141-160	£161-200	£201-300	£301-400	£401 plus	
Self employed						Percentages		£
FES 1993/94	21	8	7	12	20	11	21	300
FES 1994/5	15	8	5	12	21	13	27	338
FRS old def, old grossing	20	9	5	11	22	13	21	308
FRS old def, new grossing	20	9	5	11	22	13	21	307
FRS new	21	9	5	11	22	12	19	294
Single or couple both full-time								
FES 1993/94	1	2	3	8	34	27	25	343
FES 1994/5	1	2	2	8	36	26	25	341
FRS old def, old grossing	1	3	3	9	33	27	25	346
FRS old def, new grossing	1	3	3	9	33	27	25	346
FRS new	1	3	3	9	33	27	24	340
1 full-time, 1 part-time								
FES 1993/94	1	6	8	18	42	15	10	264
FES 1994/5	1	6	9	18	41	15	9	262
FRS old def, old grossing	2	6	7	18	39	18	11	270
FRS old def, new grossing	2	6	7	18	39	18	11	270
FRS new	2	6	7	18	38	18	11	266
1 full-time, 1 not working								
FES 1993/94	7	15	9	16	30	12	10	254
FES 1994/5	6	15	10	16	31	12	11	256
FRS old def, old grossing	8	16	8	18	29	11	9	237
FRS old def, new grossing	8	16	8	18	29	11	9	237
FRS new	8	16	9	18	29	11	9	234
1 or more part-time								
FES 1993/94	20	21	9	13	19	9	9	216
FES 1994/5	20	20	10	11	19	9	9	214
FRS old def, old grossing	20	20	10	15	20	8	8	213
FRS old def, new grossing	20	20	10	15	20	8	8	212
FRS new	19	20	10	15	20	8	8	211
Head or spouse 60+								
FES 1993/94	9	32	9	15	21	7	7	200
FES 1994/5	9	32	10	15	21	7	7	204
FRS old def, old grossing	13	31	9	14	20	7	6	192
FRS old def, new grossing	13	31	9	14	20	7	6	192
FRS new	12	31	9	14	20	7	6	192
Head or spouse unemployed								
FES 1993/94	62	17	5	6	8	2	1	107
FES 1994/5	60	17	6	6	9	2	0	109
FRS old def, old grossing	62	18	4	6	7	2	1	108
FRS old def, new grossing	62	18	4	6	7	2	1	108
FRS new	59	19	5	6	7	3	1	110
Other								
FES 1993/94	35	32	6	9	12	4	3	144
FES 1994/5	35	32	7	9	11	4	3	144
FRS old def, old grossing	40	31	6	8	9	3	2	131
FRS old def, new grossing	40	31	6	8	9	3	2	131
FRS new	34	35	7	9	9	3	2	134

Appendix Table 3 (BHC) Percentage distribution of Income band by family type for FES (1994/95) and FRS (1995/6) under various processing regimes: Individuals

	Net disposable equivalised household income £ per week (June 1997 prices)							Mean £ per week
	Under £100	£101-140	£141-160	£161-200	£201-300	£301-400	£401 plus	
	Percentages							£
Pensioner couple								
FES 1994/95	1	14	13	21	28	12	12	250
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	2	14	13	19	27	14	12	256
FRS old def, old grossing	3	18	12	19	28	10	10	243
FRS old def, new grossing	3	18	12	19	28	10	10	243
FRS new	3	18	12	19	28	10	10	242
Single pensioner								
FES 1994/95	2	16	11	29	26	9	7	232
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	2	15	9	30	28	9	8	235
FRS old def, old grossing	5	17	10	27	26	9	5	218
FRS old def, new grossing	5	17	10	27	26	9	5	218
FRS new	5	17	10	27	27	9	5	218
Couple with children								
FES 1994/95	5	11	6	12	33	18	16	285
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	6	10	6	11	33	18	16	282
FRS old def, old grossing	6	11	6	13	31	17	16	289
FRS old def, new grossing	6	11	6	13	31	17	16	289
FRS new	6	11	7	13	31	17	16	285
Couple no children								
FES 1994/95	3	4	3	7	24	25	34	384
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	2	4	3	8	23	25	35	393
FRS old def, old grossing	4	5	4	8	23	23	34	374
FRS old def, new grossing	4	5	4	8	23	23	34	374
FRS new	4	5	4	8	24	23	32	366
Single with children								
FES 1994/95	5	27	16	23	20	6	3	182
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	7	26	16	23	20	5	2	181
FRS old def, old grossing	5	25	19	23	21	4	2	185
FRS old def, new grossing	5	25	19	23	21	4	2	185
FRS new	3	22	21	26	21	5	3	188
Single no children								
FES 1994/95	5	9	6	11	26	21	23	313
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	5	8	6	12	25	21	23	314
FRS old def, old grossing	6	9	5	12	27	18	21	300
FRS old def, new grossing	6	9	5	12	27	18	21	300
FRS new	5	9	6	13	28	19	20	297
Total								
FES 1994/95	4	11	7	14	28	18	19	295
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	4	10	7	14	27	18	19	297
FRS old def, old grossing	5	12	8	14	27	16	18	291
FRS old def, new grossing	5	12	7	14	27	16	18	291
FRS new	5	11	8	15	28	16	17	287

Appendix Table 3 (AHC) Percentage distribution of Income band by family type for FES (1994/95) and FRS (1995/6) under various processing regimes: Individuals

	Net disposable equivalised household income £ per week (June 1997 prices)							Mean £ per week
	Under £100	£101–140	£141–160	£161–200	£201–300	£301–400	£401 plus	
	Percentages							£
Pensioner couple								
FES 1994/95	5	24	10	18	23	11	10	231
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	6	23	9	16	23	13	10	237
FRS old def, old grossing	8	25	11	15	24	8	9	225
FRS old def, new grossing	8	25	11	15	24	9	9	225
FRS new	8	25	11	15	24	8	9	223
Single pensioner								
FES 1994/95	7	37	8	14	20	7	8	215
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	7	35	7	15	22	7	9	217
FRS old def, old grossing	11	35	8	13	20	8	6	198
FRS old def, new grossing	11	35	8	13	20	8	6	198
FRS new	10	35	8	13	21	8	6	198
Couple with children								
FES 1994/95	14	11	7	15	31	12	10	243
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	14	12	7	14	31	12	10	239
FRS old def, old grossing	15	13	7	14	28	12	11	245
FRS old def, new grossing	15	13	7	14	28	12	11	245
FRS new	15	13	7	15	28	12	10	241
Couple no children								
FES 1994/95	6	6	4	8	28	23	26	340
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	6	6	3	8	27	24	27	349
FRS old def, old grossing	7	7	4	9	26	21	26	330
FRS old def, new grossing	7	7	4	9	26	21	26	330
FRS new	8	7	4	9	27	21	24	323
Single with children								
FES 1994/95	29	37	8	9	13	3	2	143
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	31	35	8	8	13	2	2	141
FRS old def, old grossing	29	38	8	10	11	2	2	140
FRS old def, new grossing	29	38	8	10	11	2	2	140
FRS new	23	44	9	10	11	2	2	144
Single no children								
FES 1994/95	15	10	5	10	25	18	18	275
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	15	10	5	10	24	19	18	275
FRS old def, old grossing	17	10	5	11	25	16	16	260
FRS old def, new grossing	17	10	5	11	25	16	16	260
FRS new	17	10	5	11	26	16	15	256
Total								
FES 1994/95	12	15	6	12	26	14	14	257
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	12	15	6	12	26	15	14	258
FRS old def, old grossing	14	16	6	12	25	13	13	251
FRS old def, new grossing	14	16	6	12	25	13	13	251
FRS new	13	17	7	13	25	13	13	248

Appendix Table 4 (BHC) Percentage distribution of Income band by economic type for FES (1994/95) and FRS (1995/6) under various processing regimes: Individuals

	Net disposable equivalised household income £ per week (June 1997 prices)							Mean £ per week
	Under £100	£101-140	£141-160	£161-200	£201-300	£301-400	£401 plus	
Self-employed	Percentages							£
FES 1994/95	11	6	4	10	23	16	30	379
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	12	6	4	9	25	16	29	373
FRS old def, old grossing	12	7	5	10	24	15	28	362
FRS old def, new grossing	12	7	5	10	24	15	28	362
FRS new	13	7	5	10	24	14	26	346
One or both full-time								
FES 1994/95	0	1	1	5	24	31	38	398
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	0	1	1	6	24	30	38	402
FRS old def, old grossing	0	1	1	5	27	28	38	395
FRS old def, new grossing	0	1	1	5	27	28	38	395
FRS new	0	1	1	6	27	28	37	389
One full-time, one part-time								
FES 1994/95	0	1	2	12	44	24	16	310
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	1	0	2	10	45	25	18	313
FRS old def, old grossing	1	1	3	10	41	24	20	326
FRS old def, new grossing	1	1	3	10	41	24	20	326
FRS new	1	2	3	11	41	24	20	321
One full-time, one not working								
FES 1994/95	1	7	9	13	36	19	15	296
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	1	8	9	13	34	21	15	288
FRS old def, old grossing	1	8	8	16	34	18	15	296
FRS old def, new grossing	1	8	8	16	34	18	15	296
FRS new	1	8	8	16	34	18	15	293
All part-time								
FES 1994/95	6	15	9	20	27	11	12	253
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	6	15	8	19	29	12	12	257
FRS old def, old grossing	6	14	10	21	27	11	10	246
FRS old def, new grossing	6	14	10	21	27	12	10	246
FRS new	5	14	9	22	27	12	10	245
Head 60+								
FES 1994/95	2	16	13	25	27	9	8	229
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	2	15	12	26	28	10	8	231
FRS old def, old grossing	4	19	12	23	27	9	6	219
FRS old def, new grossing	4	19	12	23	27	9	6	219
FRS new	4	18	12	23	27	9	6	219
Head unemployed								
FES 1994/95	18	38	14	13	12	4	2	151
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	19	37	12	15	11	3	2	152
FRS old def, old grossing	17	39	13	13	12	3	2	155
FRS old def, new grossing	17	39	13	13	12	3	2	155
FRS new	15	39	14	15	12	3	2	157
Other								
FES 1994/95	9	29	16	19	18	6	4	187
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	9	28	16	19	18	5	5	189
FRS old def, old grossing	10	26	17	22	18	5	3	182
FRS old def, new grossing	10	26	17	22	18	5	3	182
FRS new	8	24	18	23	19	5	3	186

Appendix Table 4 (AHC) Percentage distribution of Income band by economic type for FES (1994/95) and FRS (1995/6) under various processing regimes: Individuals

	Net disposable equivalised household income £ per week (June 1997 prices)							Mean £ per week
	Under £100	£101–140	£141–160	£161–200	£201–300	£301–400	£401 plus	
Self-employed	Percentages							£
FES 1994/95	17	7	6	11	21	14	25	332
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	17	7	7	10	22	15	23	328
FRS old def, old grossing	17	9	6	11	22	13	22	315
FRS old def, new grossing	17	9	6	11	22	13	22	315
FRS new	19	10	6	12	22	11	20	300
One or both full-time								
FES 1994/95	1	2	3	7	33	27	28	352
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	1	2	3	7	32	26	28	355
FRS old def, old grossing	1	3	3	8	32	25	27	348
FRS old def, new grossing	1	3	3	8	32	25	27	348
FRS new	1	3	3	9	33	25	26	342
One full-time, one part-time								
FES 1994/95	1	5	7	18	42	17	10	270
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	1	4	5	18	43	18	11	272
FRS old def, old grossing	2	6	6	17	38	19	13	284
FRS old def, new grossing	2	6	6	17	38	19	13	284
FRS new	2	6	6	18	38	18	12	280
One full-time, one not working								
FES 1994/95	6	15	8	16	31	13	11	254
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	7	15	7	17	31	14	10	246
FRS old def, old grossing	7	16	9	16	30	12	11	254
FRS old def, new grossing	7	16	9	16	30	12	11	254
FRS new	7	16	9	16	30	12	10	251
All part-time								
FES 1994/95	18	20	9	13	20	10	10	222
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	17	22	7	12	21	11	10	226
FRS old def, old grossing	18	21	8	14	21	9	9	215
FRS old def, new grossing	18	21	8	14	21	9	9	215
FRS new	18	21	9	14	21	9	9	214
Head 60+								
FES 1994/95	7	31	9	16	22	8	8	210
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	6	30	9	16	22	9	8	212
FRS old def, old grossing	10	31	10	15	21	7	6	199
FRS old def, new grossing	10	31	10	15	21	7	6	199
FRS new	10	31	10	15	21	7	6	199
Head unemployed								
FES 1994/95	57	21	6	6	8	2	1	114
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	57	22	6	4	7	3	2	112
FRS old def, old grossing	60	19	4	6	8	2	1	112
FRS old def, new grossing	60	19	4	6	8	2	1	112
FRS new	58	20	5	6	7	2	1	114
Other								
FES 1994/95	34	31	7	9	11	4	4	149
FES 1995/6 (excl.NI)	37	29	7	8	11	4	4	149
FRS old def, old grossing	35	34	7	9	9	4	2	140
FRS old def, new grossing	35	34	7	9	9	4	2	140
FRS new	30	38	7	10	10	4	2	144

Appendix Table 5 (BHC) Percentage distribution of Income band by family type for FES (1996/97) and FRS (1996/7) under various processing regimes: Individuals

	Net disposable equivalised household income £ per week (April 1998 prices)							Mean £ per week
	Under £100	£101-140	£141-160	£161-200	£201-300	£301-400	£401 plus	
Pensioner couple							Percentages	£
FES 1995/96	1	11	13	19	28	14	13	264
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	1	11	14	19	27	13	15	267
FRS old def, old grossing	2	11	12	18	30	13	13	271
FRS old def, new grossing	2	11	12	18	30	13	13	271
FRS new	2	11	12	19	30	13	13	269
Single pensioner								
FES 1995/96	2	13	8	28	30	11	8	238
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	2	13	8	26	31	12	7	235
FRS old def, old grossing	3	15	9	24	31	10	8	231
FRS old def, new grossing	3	15	9	24	31	10	8	231
FRS new	3	15	8	25	31	11	7	231
Couple with children								
FES 1995/96	4	10	6	11	31	19	18	296
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	3	10	7	11	31	19	19	305
FRS old def, old grossing	4	10	6	11	30	19	19	306
FRS old def, new grossing	4	10	6	11	30	19	19	307
FRS new	4	11	6	12	31	19	18	301
Couple without children								
FES 1995/96	2	4	3	6	21	24	40	409
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	2	5	3	5	20	23	43	416
FRS old def, old grossing	4	4	4	6	21	23	39	401
FRS old def, new grossing	4	4	4	6	21	23	39	401
FRS new	4	4	3	7	22	23	37	392
Single with children								
FES 1995/96	5	23	17	27	20	5	3	187
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	4	23	19	27	19	5	3	188
FRS old def, old grossing	4	24	19	24	20	5	3	187
FRS old def, new grossing	5	24	19	24	20	5	3	187
FRS new	4	21	20	26	21	5	3	188
Single without children								
FES 1995/96	5	7	6	11	25	21	25	323
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	5	7	6	10	25	22	25	327
FRS old def, old grossing	6	9	5	11	24	20	25	325
FRS old def, new grossing	6	9	5	11	24	20	25	325
FRS new	5	8	5	12	26	21	24	322
All family types								
FES 1995/96	4	10	7	13	27	18	21	309
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	3	10	8	13	26	18	22	315
FRS old def, old grossing	4	10	7	13	26	18	22	311
FRS old def, new grossing	4	10	7	13	26	18	22	311
FRS new	4	10	7	13	27	18	21	307

Appendix Table 5 (AHC) Percentage distribution of Income band by family type for FES (1996/97) and FRS (1996/7) under various processing regimes: Individuals

	Net disposable equivalised household income £ per week (April 1998 prices)							Mean £ per week
	Under £100	£101-140	£141-160	£161-200	£201-300	£301-400	£401 plus	
Pensioner couple	Percentages							£
FES 1995/96	4	23	9	17	24	12	12	242
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	4	23	10	15	24	11	13	243
FRS old def, old grossing	6	21	10	16	24	11	12	247
FRS old def, new grossing	6	21	10	16	24	11	12	247
FRS new	6	21	10	16	24	11	12	246
Single pensioner								
FES 1995/96	6	33	8	14	23	8	8	217
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	7	32	7	14	23	9	7	213
FRS old def, old grossing	9	32	8	13	22	8	7	209
FRS old def, new grossing	9	32	8	13	22	8	7	209
FRS new	9	32	8	13	22	9	7	208
Couple with children								
FES 1995/96	13	12	6	13	32	13	11	250
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	11	13	5	12	32	14	12	259
FRS old def, old grossing	13	13	6	13	29	14	12	259
FRS old def, new grossing	13	13	6	13	29	14	12	259
FRS new	13	13	6	13	30	14	12	254
Couple without children								
FES 1995/96	6	6	3	7	25	23	30	360
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	6	6	2	7	24	23	32	366
FRS old def, old grossing	7	6	3	8	24	23	30	352
FRS old def, new grossing	7	6	3	8	24	23	30	352
FRS new	7	6	3	8	25	22	28	343
Single with children								
FES 1995/96	27	39	8	9	11	2	3	144
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	26	42	7	11	9	2	3	144
FRS old def, old grossing	31	37	7	9	10	3	2	141
FRS old def, new grossing	31	37	7	9	10	3	2	141
FRS new	26	42	7	10	11	3	2	142
Single without children								
FES 1995/96	14	10	4	9	25	19	19	282
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	14	10	4	9	25	18	19	287
FRS old def, old grossing	17	10	4	9	24	17	19	281
FRS old def, new grossing	17	10	4	9	24	17	19	281
FRS new	16	10	4	9	25	17	18	277
All family types								
FES 1995/96	11	15	6	11	26	15	16	267
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	11	16	5	11	26	15	17	273
FRS old def, old grossing	13	15	5	11	25	15	16	268
FRS old def, new grossing	13	15	5	11	25	15	16	268
FRS new	12	16	6	11	25	15	15	264

Appendix Table 6 (BHC) Percentage distribution of Income band by economic type for FES (1995/96) and FRS (1996/7) under various processing regimes: Individuals

	Net disposable equivalised household income £ per week (April 1998 prices)							Mean £ per week
	Under £100	£101-140	£141-160	£161-200	£201-300	£301-400	£401 plus	
Self-employed	Percentages							£
FES 1995/96	9	6	5	9	24	17	30	388
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	5	6	5	9	25	18	31	399
FRS old def, old grossing	8	7	4	9	23	18	31	402
FRS old def, new grossing	8	6	4	9	23	18	31	403
FRS new	9	7	4	10	24	18	28	385
Single or couple, all in full-time work								
FES 1995/96	0	1	1	4	23	29	43	416
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	0	0	1	3	22	28	46	424
FRS old def, old grossing	0	1	1	4	21	28	44	427
FRS old def, new grossing	0	1	1	4	21	28	44	427
FRS new	0	1	1	4	22	29	43	419
One in full-time work, one in part-time work								
FES 1995/96	0	1	1	9	39	29	20	333
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	0	1	1	9	37	30	22	345
FRS old def, old grossing	0	1	2	8	38	27	25	352
FRS old def, new grossing	0	1	2	8	38	27	25	352
FRS new	0	1	2	8	38	27	24	346
One in full-time work, one not working								
FES 1995/96	1	6	8	13	34	19	17	308
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	0	7	8	14	35	17	20	322
FRS old def, old grossing	1	8	8	14	33	18	18	303
FRS old def, new grossing	1	8	8	14	33	18	18	304
FRS new	1	8	9	14	33	18	17	299
One or more in part-time work								
FES 1995/96	5	15	8	20	28	11	13	262
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	4	15	9	20	27	11	14	261
FRS old def, old grossing	6	14	8	18	27	12	14	259
FRS old def, new grossing	6	14	8	18	27	12	14	259
FRS new	6	13	8	18	28	12	13	257
Head or spouse aged 60 or over								
FES 1995/96	2	13	12	24	28	12	9	239
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	2	13	12	23	27	12	10	241
FRS old def, old grossing	3	14	11	22	30	11	8	234
FRS old def, new grossing	3	14	11	22	30	11	8	234
FRS new	3	14	11	22	30	11	8	234
Head or spouse unemployed								
FES 1995/96	15	37	13	16	13	3	3	160
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	13	39	17	13	14	2	3	164
FRS old def, old grossing	16	38	15	15	11	3	2	155
FRS old def, new grossing	16	38	15	15	11	3	2	155
FRS new	15	37	16	16	12	3	2	156
Other								
FES 1995/96	8	25	17	21	19	6	4	187
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	9	24	19	21	19	6	2	179
FRS old def, old grossing	10	26	17	22	19	5	3	180
FRS old def, new grossing	10	26	17	22	19	5	3	180
FRS new	7	23	17	24	20	4	3	183

Appendix Table 6 (AHC) Percentage distribution of Income band by economic type for FES (1995/96) and FRS (1996/7) under various processing regimes: Individuals

	Net disposable equivalised household income £ per week (April 1998 prices)							Mean £ per week
	Under £100	£101-140	£141-160	£161-200	£201-300	£301-400	£401 plus	
Self-employed	Percentages							
FES 1995/96	14	8	6	10	24	15	24	340
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	9	9	5	10	27	15	24	352
FRS old def, old grossing	14	9	4	10	24	15	24	351
FRS old def, new grossing	14	9	4	10	24	15	24	352
FRS new	15	10	4	10	24	14	22	334
Single or couple, all in full-time work								
FES 1995/96	1	2	2	6	30	28	31	366
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	1	2	1	6	28	29	33	374
FRS old def, old grossing	1	3	2	6	29	27	32	376
FRS old def, new grossing	1	3	2	6	29	27	32	376
FRS new	1	3	2	6	30	27	31	368
One in full-time work, one in part-time work								
FES 1995/96	1	4	5	15	44	18	13	287
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	0	4	5	13	45	18	15	299
FRS old def, old grossing	1	5	4	15	38	20	17	306
FRS old def, new grossing	1	5	4	15	38	20	17	306
FRS new	1	5	4	16	39	19	16	300
One in full-time work, one not working								
FES 1995/96	6	15	7	14	32	14	12	262
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	6	15	8	12	32	14	13	276
FRS old def, old grossing	7	17	7	14	29	14	12	257
FRS old def, new grossing	7	17	7	14	29	13	12	257
FRS new	7	18	7	14	29	13	12	253
One or more in part-time work								
FES 1995/96	15	22	8	14	20	10	11	227
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	15	23	7	15	19	9	12	225
FRS old def, old grossing	19	17	9	13	21	10	10	224
FRS old def, new grossing	19	17	9	13	21	10	10	224
FRS new	19	18	9	12	22	10	10	221
Head or spouse aged 60 or over								
FES 1995/96	6	29	9	16	23	9	8	217
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	7	29	9	15	22	9	9	218
FRS old def, old grossing	9	28	9	15	22	9	8	211
FRS old def, new grossing	9	28	9	15	22	9	8	211
FRS new	9	28	9	15	23	9	8	210
Head or spouse unemployed								
FES 1995/96	56	23	4	6	7	2	2	117
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	55	25	4	5	8	2	2	119
FRS old def, old grossing	62	19	5	5	6	2	1	108
FRS old def, new grossing	62	19	5	5	6	2	1	108
FRS new	60	21	4	5	6	2	1	109
Other								
FES 1995/96	33	34	6	9	11	4	3	144
FES 1996/7 (excl.NI)	33	37	6	9	10	4	2	136
FRS old def, old grossing	37	34	7	9	9	2	2	134
FRS old def, new grossing	37	34	7	9	9	2	2	134
FRS new	32	38	7	9	10	3	2	137

Appendix Table 7 Shares of total income received by individuals below various percentiles of the income distribution with FES and FRS on the same basis

FES 1995/6 excl.NI

FRS 1995/6 old def, old grossing

Income Before Housing Costs	Share of total income (%)			
	Including self-employed		Excluding self-employed	
	FES	FRS	FES	FRS
Bottom 10% of the income distribution	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.4
Bottom 20% of the income distribution	7.9	7.8	8.4	8.3
Bottom 30% of the income distribution	14	13	14	14
Bottom 40% of the income distribution	20	20	21	21
Bottom 50% of the income distribution	28	28	29	29
Top 50% of the income distribution	72	72	71	72
Top 40% of the income distribution	63	64	62	63
Top 30% of the income distribution	53	53	51	52
Top 20% of the income distribution	41	41	39	40
Top 10% of the income distribution	26	26	24	25
Income After Housing Costs				
	FES	FRS	FES	FRS
Bottom 10% of the income distribution	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.3
Bottom 20% of the income distribution	6.2	6.0	6.8	6.6
Bottom 30% of the income distribution	11	11	12	12
Bottom 40% of the income distribution	18	17	19	18
Bottom 50% of the income distribution	26	25	27	26
Top 50% of the income distribution	74	75	73	74
Top 40% of the income distribution	65	66	64	65
Top 30% of the income distribution	55	56	54	54
Top 20% of the income distribution	43	43	41	42
Top 10% of the income distribution	27	28	26	26

Appendix Table 8.1 Individuals below various percentiles of the income distribution, analysed by family type including self-employed with FES and FRS on the same basis

FES 1995/6 excl.NI
FRS 1995/6 old def, old grossing

Percentage whose family type is	Bottom 10%		Bottom 20%		Bottom 30%		Bottom 40%		Bottom 50%		Total population	
	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS
Income Before Housing Costs												
-pensioner couple	8	9	12	12	12	13	12	13	12	12	10	10
-pensioner single	7	10	9	10	11	11	12	12	11	11	8	8
-couple with children	44	41	37	36	35	35	35	34	37	36	37	37
-couple without children	10	12	9	10	9	10	10	11	11	12	21	21
-single with children	15	11	17	16	18	16	15	15	14	14	8	8
-single without children	15	18	15	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	17	17
All family types (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All economic types (millions)	5.6	5.6	11.2	11.2	16.8	16.7	22.4	22.3	28.0	27.9	55.9	56.0
Income After Housing Costs												
-pensioner couple	3	4	9	9	10	10	12	12	11	12	10	10
-pensioner single	4	5	7	7	11	12	11	11	10	10	8	8
-couple with children	42	40	36	35	35	34	37	35	39	37	37	37
-couple without children	11	12	9	10	9	10	10	11	11	12	21	21
-single with children	17	13	22	20	19	18	16	16	14	14	8	8
-single without children	22	25	16	18	15	16	15	15	15	15	17	17
All economic types (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All economic types (millions)	5.6	5.6	11.2	11.2	16.8	16.7	22.4	22.3	28.0	27.9	55.9	56.0

Appendix Table 8.2 Individuals below various percentiles of the income distribution, by economic status of the family including self-employed with FES and FRS on the same basis

FES 1995/6 excl.NI , FRS 1995/6 old def, old grossing

Percentage whose economic status is	Bottom 10%		Bottom 20%		Bottom 30%		Bottom 40%		Bottom 50%		Total population	
	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS
Income Before Housing Costs												
- self-employed	14	16	10	11	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10
- single or couple, all in full-time work	2	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	8	7	24	23
- one in full-time work, one in part-time work	1	1	2	2	3	3	6	5	8	8	12	13
- one in full-time work, one not working	6	5	10	8	11	10	11	11	13	12	13	12
- one or more in part-time work	11	8	9	8	10	8	10	9	10	8	7	6
- head or spouse aged 60 or over	17	22	23	25	25	26	26	27	25	25	17	18
- head or spouse unemployed	25	24	19	20	15	16	13	14	11	12	6	7
- other	25	22	25	24	23	23	20	21	17	19	10	11
All economic types (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All economic types (millions)	5.6	5.6	11.2	11.2	16.8	16.7	22.4	22.3	28.0	27.9	55.9	56.0
Income After Housing Costs												
- self-employed	16	17	10	11	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10
- single or couple, all in full-time work	2	2	2	2	4	3	6	5	9	8	24	23
- one in full-time work, one in part-time work	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	6	9	8	12	13
- one in full-time work, one not working	7	5	10	7	11	9	12	11	13	12	13	12
- one or more in part-time work	10	9	10	8	10	8	10	8	9	8	7	6
- head or spouse aged 60 or over	7	11	18	18	23	24	24	25	23	24	17	18
- head or spouse unemployed	29	29	20	23	16	17	13	14	11	12	6	7
- other	29	26	29	30	24	26	20	22	17	19	10	11
All economic types (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All economic types (millions)	5.6	5.6	11.2	11.2	16.8	16.7	22.4	22.3	28.0	27.9	55.9	56.0

Appendix Table 8.3 Dependent children below various percentiles of the income distribution, analysed by economic status of the family including self-employed with FES and FRS on the same basis

FES 1995/6 excl.NI
FRS 1995/6 old def, old grossing

Percentage whose economic status and family type is	Bottom 10%		Bottom 20%		Bottom 30%		Bottom 40%		Bottom 50%		Total population	
	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS	FES	FRS
Income Before Housing Costs												
One or more full-time workers												
-self-employed with children	18	20	13	14	12	12	12	12	13	12	13	14
-employees, 1 or 2 children	3	4	8	7	13	12	19	17	26	24	41	39
-employees, 3 or more children	8	7	11	9	13	11	14	13	15	14	15	14
Others												
-single parents	30	23	36	34	35	35	31	32	27	29	18	18
-couples, with children	41	45	32	36	27	29	24	26	20	22	13	14
All economic types (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All economic types (millions)	1.9	1.6	3.6	3.3	5.1	4.9	6.3	6.2	7.8	7.6	12.8	12.7
Income After Housing Costs												
One or more full-time workers												
-self-employed with children	20	20	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	12	13	14
-employees, 1 or 2 children	5	6	7	7	12	12	20	18	26	24	41	39
-employees, 3 or more children	6	4	8	7	12	9	14	12	15	14	15	14
Others												
-single parents	33	28	42	40	37	38	31	33	27	29	18	18
-couples, with children	36	42	31	34	27	29	22	25	19	21	13	14
All economic types (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All economic types (millions)	1.9	1.6	3.8	3.6	5.1	5.0	6.6	6.4	8.0	7.8	12.8	12.7

Publications in the GSS Methodology Series

- Report 1 Dave Elliot. *Software to weight and gross survey data with applications to the EC Household Panel and Family Expenditure Surveys*, (Government Statistical Service: 1997)
- Report 2 *Report of the task force on seasonal adjustment*, (Government Statistical Service: 1996)
- Report 3 *Report of the task force on disclosure*, (Government Statistical Service: 1996)
- Report 4 *Report of the task force on imputation*, (Government Statistical Service: 1995)
- Report 5 Peter Sharp. *GDP: Output methodological guide*, (Government Statistical Service: 1998). Price £20
- Report 6 Michael A Baxter. *Interpolating annual data into monthly or quarterly data*, (Government Statistical Service: 1998)
- Report 7 Dave Elliot. *Sample Design Options for an Integrated Household survey*, (Government Statistical Service: 1998)
- Report 8 Kate Foster. *Evaluating non-response on household surveys*, (Government Statistical Service: 1998)
- Report 9 Andrew Machin. *Reducing Statistical Burdens on Business*, (Government Statistical Service: 1998)
- Report 10 David Ruffles. *Statistics on Trade in Goods*, (Government Statistical Service: 1998)
- Report 11 Patrick Sturgis and Peter Lynn. *The 1997 UK Pilot of the Eurostat Time Use Survey*, (Government Statistical Service: 1998)
- Report 12 Jeff Golland, David Savage, Tim Pike and Stephen Knight. *Monthly Statistics on Public Sector Finances – A Methodological Guide*, (Government Statistical Service: 1999)
- Report 13 Gad Nathan. *A Review of Sample Attrition and Representativeness in Three Longitudinal Surveys*, (Government Statistical Service: 1999)
- Report 14 Vera Ruddock. *Measuring and Improving Data Quality*, (Government Statistical Service: 1999)
- Report 15 Peter Sharp. *Gross Domestic Product: Output approach (Gross Value Added)*, (Government Statistical Service: 1999). Price £20
- Report 16 Dave Elliot. *Report of the Task Force on Weighting and Estimation*, (Government Statistical Service: 1999)
- Report 17 P S Clarke and P F Tate. *Methodological Issues in the Production and Analysis of Longitudinal Data from the Labour Force Survey*, (Government Statistical Service: 1999)

Available only from the Office for National Statistics – see page 2 for contact points. Price £5 unless otherwise stated. Copies are available free of charge to GSS members.