

Work relating to Chapter 5 (* = new tabulations required)

HJ 2600 p 10a Table 3

Consult Inland Revenue Statistics for 1971, p 70. Find out no. of incomes ~~of~~ below exemption limits (Chancellor's speeches, or by phoning "Information" or "Statistics" at the Board on my behalf for the two years in question) and you have the rest of the distribution to work out percentages for the final two columns.

✓
(waiting for reply)

* I have requested table giving ~~the~~ ^{the} distribution for 1st col.

✓ ✓ p. 11 Table 4. Please add the two missing cols. from FES Rept. for 1968, p 86

I.R. - gross & net

FES - gross & net

Poverty ?

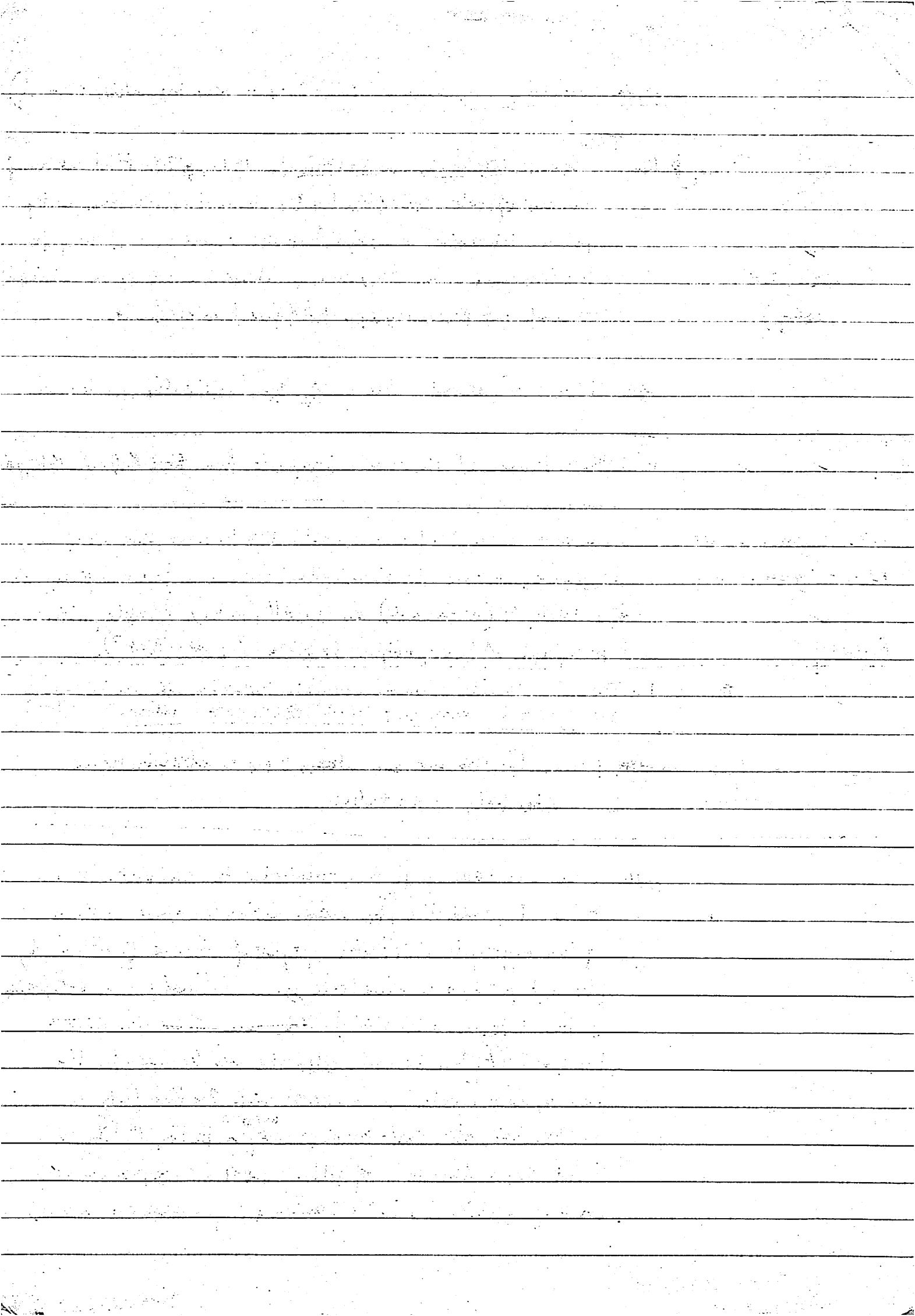
Somewhere around this point I would like to have estimates of cumulative income for FES, Inland Revenue & Poverty Survey — like Table 9 (or even 10) in Lydall (p. 24). A table, with a paragraph of text, might be added. (Gross & Net?).

* p. 12a Table 5. Middle columns awaiting tabulation with identical ranges BUT CAN YOU WORK OUT "ALL" COLS. ~~for~~ for Individuals & Households?

✓ wrong median

~~p. 12a~~ p 14a. Pl. work out percentages based on absolute totals in the upper half of the table

p. 16. Once we have ϕ further tabulations to complete this table I would like ^{you} to make estimates where possible of the aggregate distribution of types of income ~~&~~ nationally (based perhaps on blue book ~~&~~ on National Income & Expenditure & Inland Revenue Statistics). ~~We can then comment~~ I mean that ^{from} the sample estimates can be made for the country as a whole, & compared with the Blue Book etc. In the text, after self-employment ^{income} on p. 17, I'd like to insert some discussion of other types of income, commenting on any deficiencies in the sample (e.g. investment income)



1) FES 1968 p. 131 in percentages ~~in~~ horizontally. Also p. 86, table 26. These are on pp. 4-5 below.

2) I wasn't sure exactly what you wanted "on standard errors in relation to source of income". Did you mean me to wait until you had the table on source of income?

3) On useful graphs see p. 3 below. Also I've included thoughts on Lydall

Chapter 5

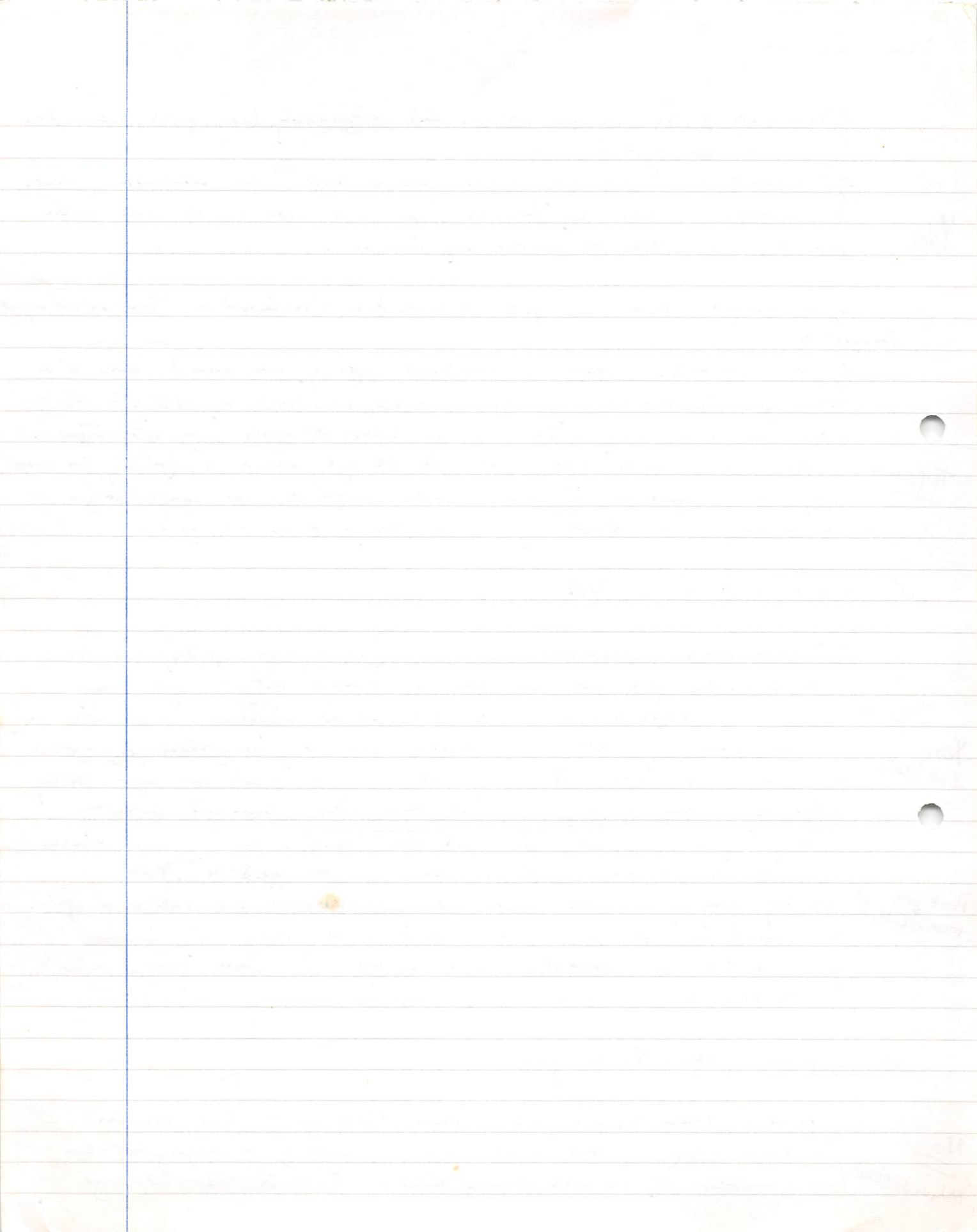
4) p. 10 a, table 3. I ring the statistics dept. of the Island Rev. and asked for the number of incomes below the level of £275 in their table on p. 70. They said I would have to write for the information so I have but have not, as yet, heard anything. In case they don't find the figures I have worked out percentages excluding the item of "below £275 p.a. on p. 6."

5) p. 11, table 4. See p. 7.

6) I have done cumulative percentages (as Lydall p. 24) for FES and IR. As you can see income ranges differ, but they could be adapted, and also the inland revenue's "net income" is not net of tax and creates untold confusion. If you do decide to use these I have a few ideas on how they could be brought together into one table (plus the poverty survey of course) so please let me know, enclosing the tables since I do not have copies. These are on pp. 8-11. For the poverty survey I will need the information on table 2 plus the mean income per week within each range of income so that I can estimate total income in each range and % share.

7) p. 12 a, table 5. See p. 12

8) p. 14 a, table 7. See p. 13. Note that your first column in the lower half of the table used the wrong median. For an even number of observations the median is the average of



the two middle ^{observations} ~~percentages~~ i.e. 788 and 390 in the column headed "man 60 +". I have recalculated the first column and calculated the others accordingly.

a) p. 16 - waiting for further tabulations

10) I have done what I can in reproducing Lydall p 64 by finding official estimates of a number of different assets. I could not find anything for "other savings banks" or the co-op and stocks and shares are only given in terms of turnover so I fear you will have to make do with those listed. Furthermore Lydall's comments (p. 63) apply just as much to the data I have found, i.e. there is no way of telling how much of each asset is held by the personal sector. Also I do not yet have the figures from the survey (will they be in chap. 5?) to see what % of the official estimates they comprise. What I've done is on p. 14.

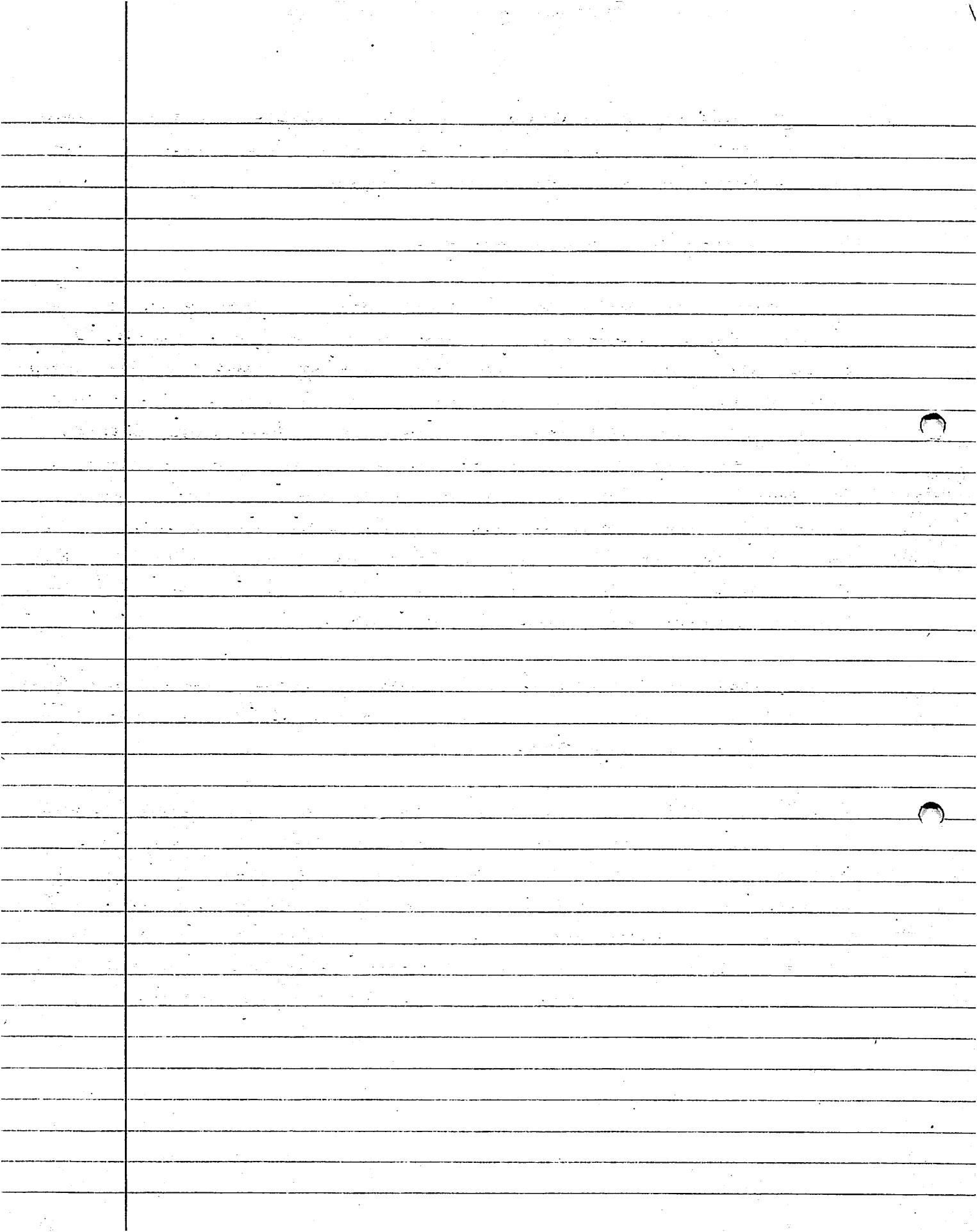
Look at again when survey estimates available.

Comments on page.

a) p. 24 table 14 - see p. 15. I could probably spend more time on this and be more precise if you want me to but this is a first approximation.

12) p ?? Lydall's table 88 - I think I will need further tables than those I have, but it could be quite a messy job. Not only will I need complete income groupings for manual workers (or do you want it for the whole sample?) but I will also have to work out some way of dividing the sample into tenths. Do you think this will entail asking the computer to regroup the income data? All this is also true of assets.

On reflection best to ask computer (through Hazel) for this.



- s) a) I have read Lydall Chapter 2 (although not thoroughly) taking special attention notice of the tables etc. he used in his analysis. Many of them quite naturally duplicate the survey material in your chapter 5 but one thing I did notice (you may be intending to deal with this later?) is the omission of any detailed discussion of the effect on income distribution etc. of personal taxation. Lydall of course doesn't mention assets very explicitly in chapter 2 so I will confine my comments to income.

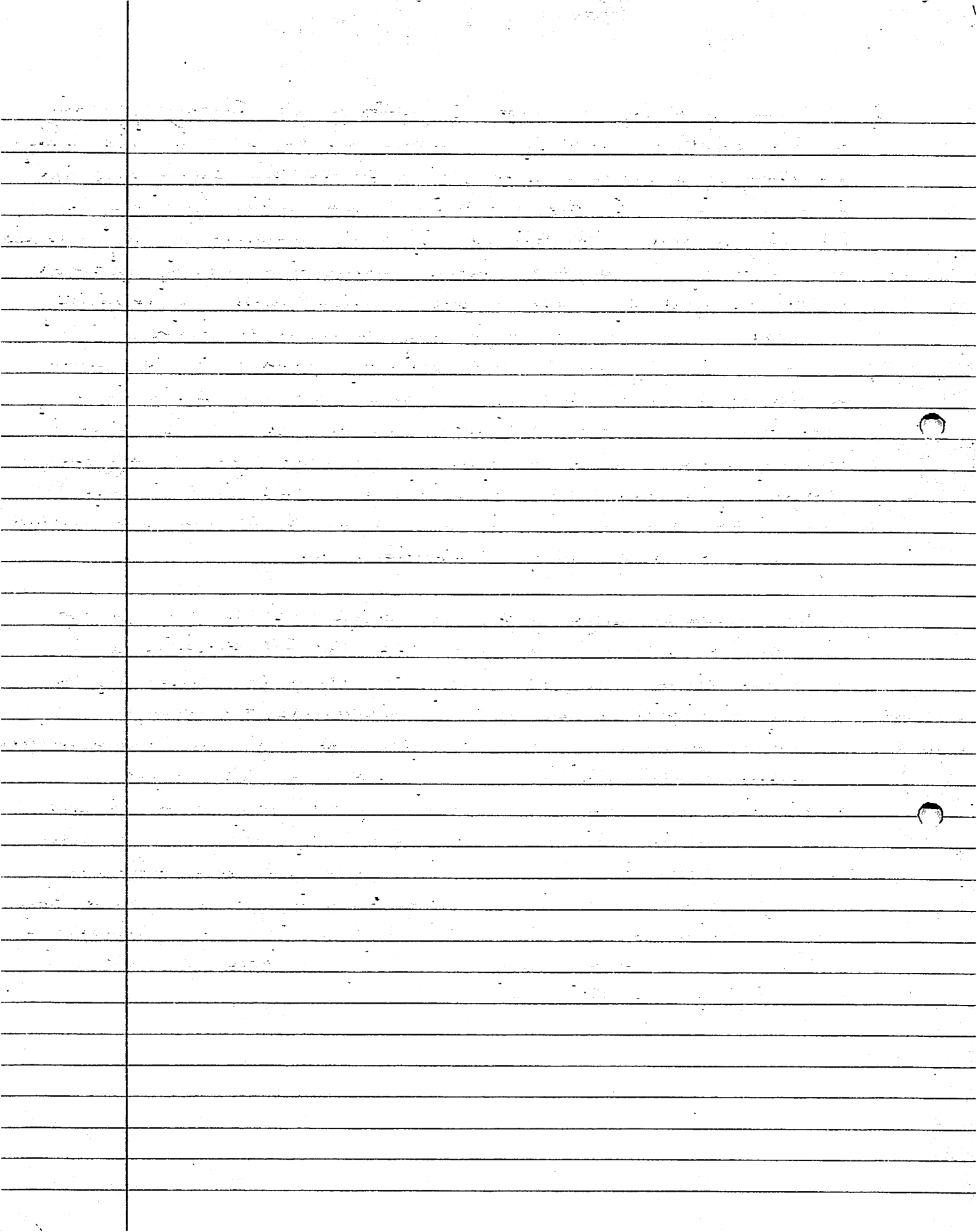
① We have reservations about our information about gross incomes. We tended to concentrate on net incomes.

② Nonetheless, I have asked for tables to allow what you suggest.

As I said, if you haven't already planned it, it would be nice to see some sort of comparison between distributions of gross income and net disposable income, as well as what is already done i.e. the analysis of different factors affecting ranges of income. Apart from this there seems little in Lydall which isn't either contained in your chapter 5 or has been worked by me such as percentage distributions etc.

Go ahead & produce one or two as soon as possible

b) With regard to useful graphs for chapter 5 so far, or for the material I worked on from FIS and IR statistics it is sometimes nicely self-explanatory to see a comparison of frequency distributions expressed as histograms. For example the comparison I spoke of above - before and after tax - demonstrates both the incidence of tax and its effect on distribution generally in a much clearer way than figures can. It is also a potential saver of the written word since less discussion in the text is necessary. I don't think there is anything more precise I can think of at the present time but I intend re-reading both Lydall and your chapter 5 in the next couple of days so I may be able to talk this over with you at the weekend.



Supplementary jobs

1) P. 131 of 1968 FES in percentages added horizontally.
Weekly inc. of household

	<£4	<£8	<£10	<£12	<£15	<£20	<£25	<£30	<£35	<£40	<£50	<£60	>£60	All
One Man	12.6	15.1	8.5	24.9	20.5	8.5	5.0	1.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	1.2	100
One Woman	16.1	36.3	15.0	18.2	6.8	3.3	1.8	1.4	.6	.1	-	-	.4	100
One adult one or more children	1.8	2.7	5.4	43.7	24.1	11.6	6.2	1.8	.9	.9	.9	-	-	100
1M + 1W	.4	1.0	6.5	20.8	19.2	16.8	13.0	10.3	4.2	3.7	1.4	1.5	-	100
2M or 2W	.6	1.7	2.2	20.4	25.9	15.5	11.0	8.3	4.4	3.9	1.7	4.4	-	100
1M, 1W, 1C	.3	0	0	5.4	21.3	29.0	19.6	11.2	5.9	3.9	1.6	1.8	-	100
2M or 2W, 1C	-	-	-	8.7	26.1	26.1	8.7	26.1	8.7	4.4	4.4	-	-	100
1M, 1W, 2C	.12	.12	-	2.8	15.0	26.8	21.0	14.2	8.9	7.0	2.0	2.1	-	100
2M or 2W, 2C	-	-	-	14.3	14.3	42.9	14.3	-	-	-	14.3	-	-	100
2 Ad. 3C	-	-	.3	2.4	12.1	23.2	24.0	17.8	8.9	7.3	1.6	2.4	-	100
2 Ad. 4 or more C.	-	.5	-	.5	11.0	23.0	28.0	17.5	7.5	6.0	2.5	3.5	-	100
3 Adults	-	.1	.3	1.5	9.3	14.1	16.8	19.3	16.3	12.3	4.9	5.0	-	100
3 Ad., one or more child.	-	-	.2	.6	2.5	12.8	15.5	14.7	19.3	17.6	5.8	6.0	-	100
4 Adults	-	-	-	.5	-	3.8	9.0	10.5	19.0	32.9	13.8	10.5	-	100
4 Ad. 1C	-	-	-	1.1	-	2.2	6.7	14.6	16.9	28.1	20.2	10.1	-	100
All others without kids	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	4.1	6.1	26.5	36.7	24.5	-	100
All others with kids	-	.8	-	-	-	1.6	7.0	7.8	10.1	25.6	24.8	22.5	-	100
Total	2.6	5.3	4.1	11.4	13.9	16.3	13.9	11.3	7.5	7.2	3.2	3.1	-	100.

Percentages do
not necessarily
add to 100
because of
rounding.

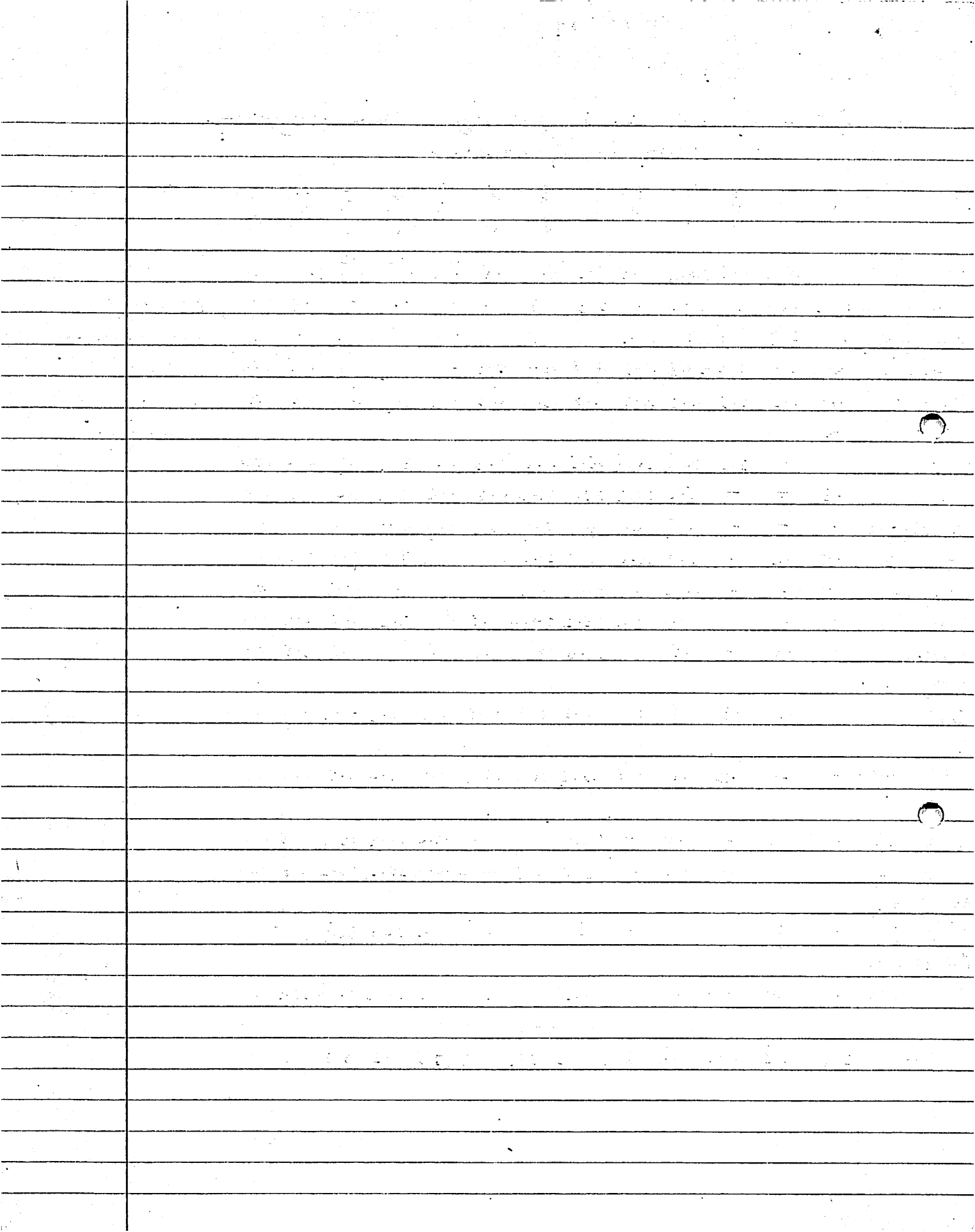
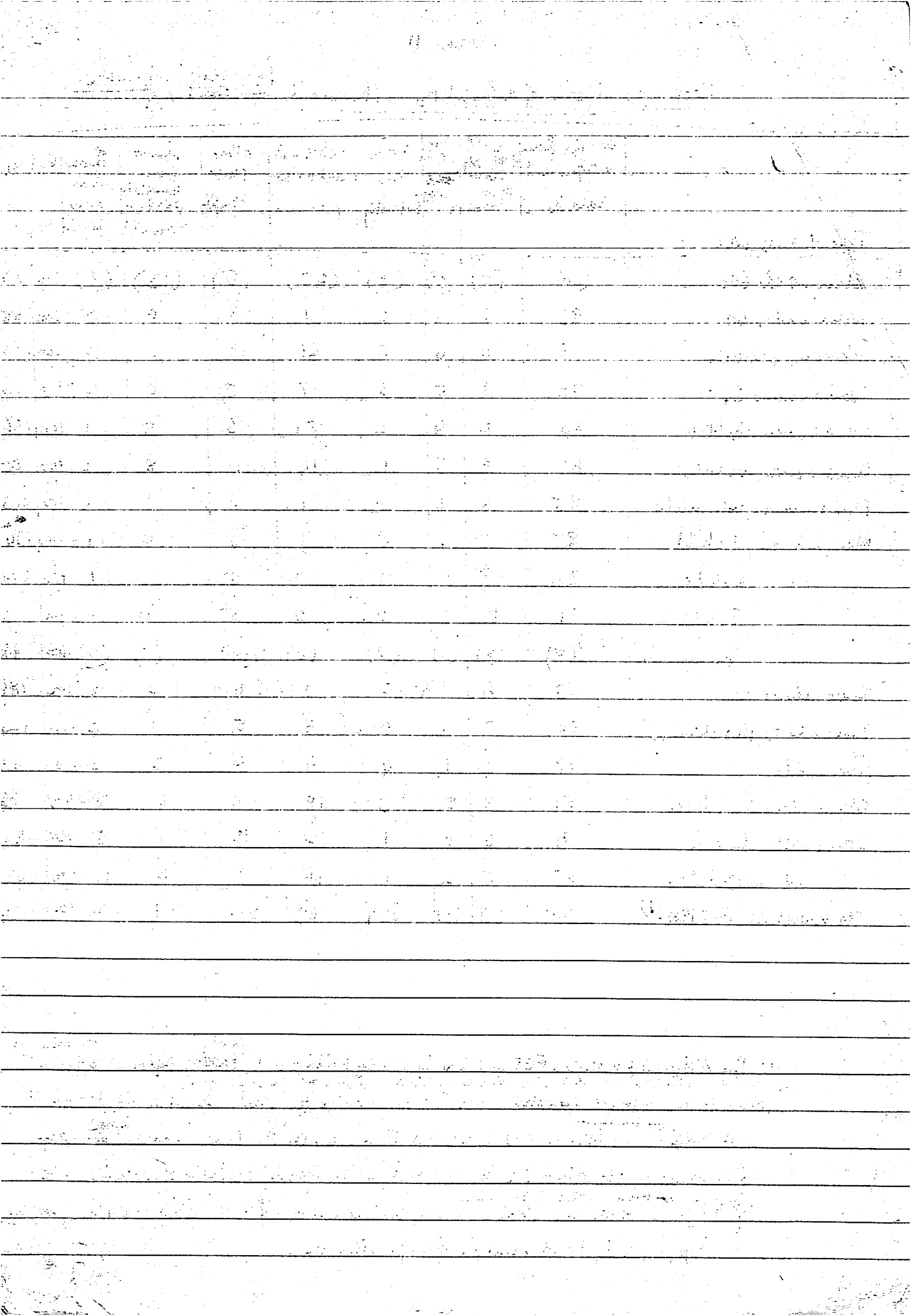


Table 11

Percent of income of different types of households ^{from different sources} ~~of a percentage of~~

Type of household	Earnings from wages and salaries	Self-employment income from ^{inc from assets}	income from subletting	retirement and widows pensions	other state benefits	income from non-state pensions & annuities	income from other sources	Total	No.
Man aged 60+	(20)	(5)	(5)	(0)	(47)	(8)	(13)	(1)	100 37
Man under 60	83	6	1	0	1	3	0	5	100 55
Woman aged 60+	6	0	6	2	61	19	3	2	100 190
Woman under 60	72	3	5	3	7	5	0	4	100 57
Man & woman both 60+	23	2	4	2	52	6	8	1	100 166
Man & woman, one under 60	60	2	3	1	16	11	5	0	100 55
Man & woman, both under 60	85	6	1	2	0	3	1	1	100 213
Man, woman, 1 child	87	7	1	0	1	2	0	1	100 134
2 children	82	8	1	1	0	5	0	1	100 172
3 children	81	11	1	0	0	5	0	1	100 78
4 or more ch.	(68)	(8)	(3)	(0)	(0)	(19)	(0)	(0)	100 48
Three adults	73	6	1	2	7	6	2	2	100 186
Three adults, plus children	80	7	1	0	3	5	1	2	100 126
Four adults	77	4	1	4	4	4	2	3	100 62
Others without children	51	9	5	3	18	8	2	3	100 66
Others with children	71	4	0	1	4	12	1	5	100 85
All households	63	5	2	1	16	7	2	2	100 1769
All households, FES 1968 (1)	74.6	6.9	3.3	3.1	6.0	2.8	2.1	1.2	100 7184

- (1) The differences between FES and poverty survey findings are ^{partly} ~~largely~~ explained by the following:
- (a) the former refers to the current rate of income rather than income over the whole year;
- (b) the former ~~refers to~~ ^{excludes} counts "normal" earnings ^{if} instead of social security benefits if such benefits have been received for less than 13 weeks; ^(c) the former includes ^{in each} the weekly income from sub-letting ~~the~~ imputed rent, or the weekly equivalent of rateable value; ^{The latter includes slightly more}
- (d) "Other sources of income" than the latter, such as money gifts, windfalls, including gambling winnings, profits from boasters and prizes from premium bonds.



Jacksons

52 Regent House
Salford 5

(Turn left Oldfield Rd)

15.70 return ticket

90

90

17.50

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rent } 2 + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} &= 3 \\ \frac{1}{4} &= \frac{3.76}{4} = 94 \end{aligned}$$

Assessment Rent 3.76

M. couple 9.45

boy 13, 3.00
10 2.00

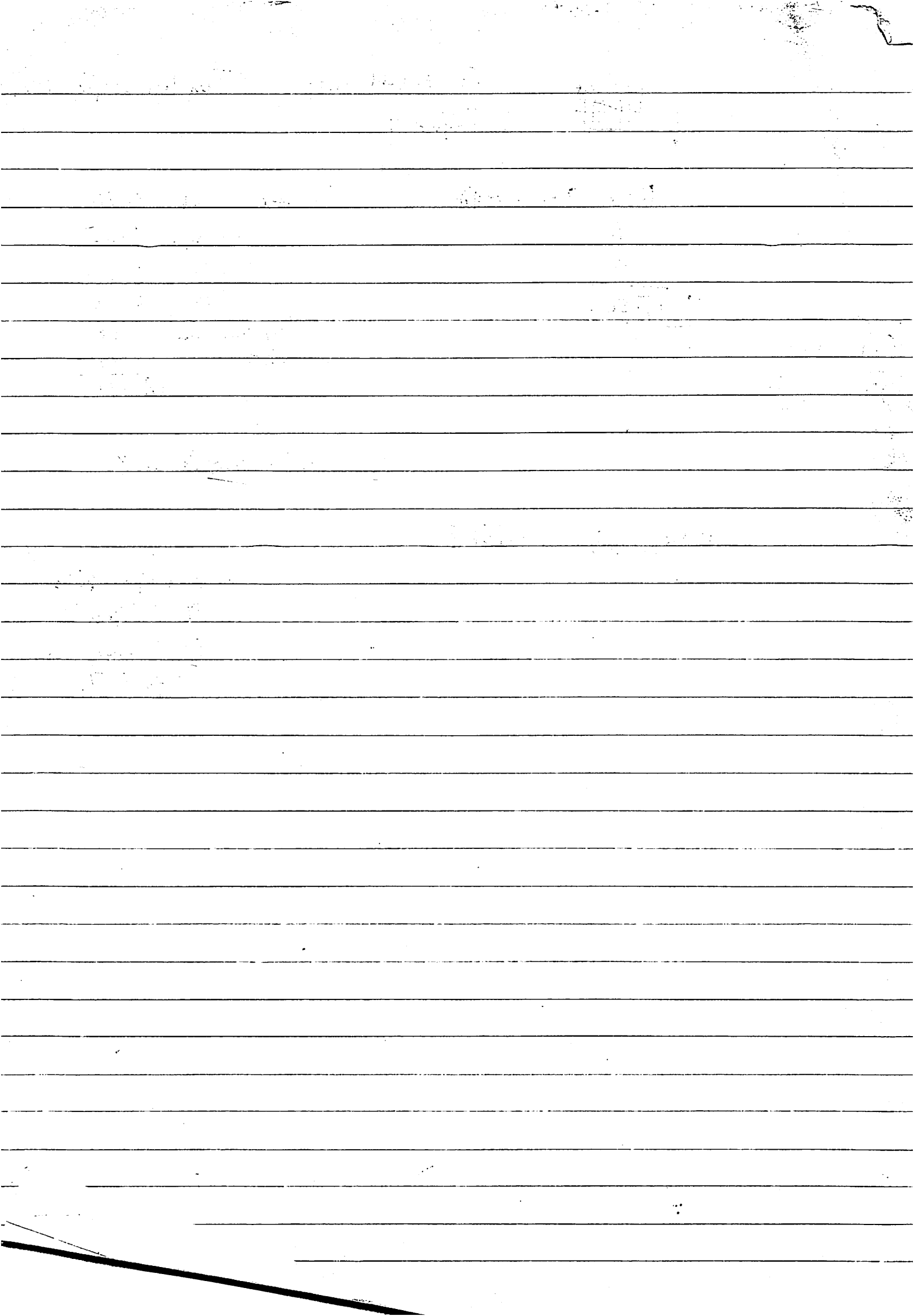
long-term attn 50
diets 20

18.91

① possible Mrs Jackson?

Are they paying rent direct?

Mrs Greenfield
91 Edward St
Lower Broughton
Salford 7.



Calculating incomes under £275

1. Nat Inc & Exp. 1969 shows (Table 23)

	1966	1967
No. £50 & under £50 250 - 500	2,603,000	2,338,000

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK

1. The first part of the report deals with the work done during the last year.

The first of the three main parts of the book is devoted to the study of the history of the English language. This part is divided into three sections: the first section deals with the history of the English language from its beginnings to the present day; the second section deals with the history of the English language from the Middle Ages to the present day; and the third section deals with the history of the English language from the 18th century to the present day.

The second of the three main parts of the book is devoted to the study of the structure of the English language. This part is divided into two sections: the first section deals with the structure of the English language from the Middle Ages to the present day; and the second section deals with the structure of the English language from the 18th century to the present day.

The third of the three main parts of the book is devoted to the study of the use of the English language. This part is divided into two sections: the first section deals with the use of the English language from the Middle Ages to the present day; and the second section deals with the use of the English language from the 18th century to the present day.

(19)

Within the figure included for rent, dividends and interest is a figure for mortgage interest, bank interest and other loan interest allowable as a deduction for tax purposes.

National components of personal income (poverty survey and ~~EE~~ ^{and government estimates})

	poverty survey	Government EE ^{and government estimates}	
	£m	1967 £m	1968 £m
personal disposable income (a)	-	24,748	26,200
(b)	22,110	22,	

recorded
on turnover.

Alan Harrison

No survey
figs. to cf.

p. 25 Any chance of carrying out same job (adding stocks & shares & other assets) as Lydall on p. 64 of his book? Since some households with particular types of assets have not specified amounts you will have to take the mean amount for those which have and multiply by the gross number in the sample.

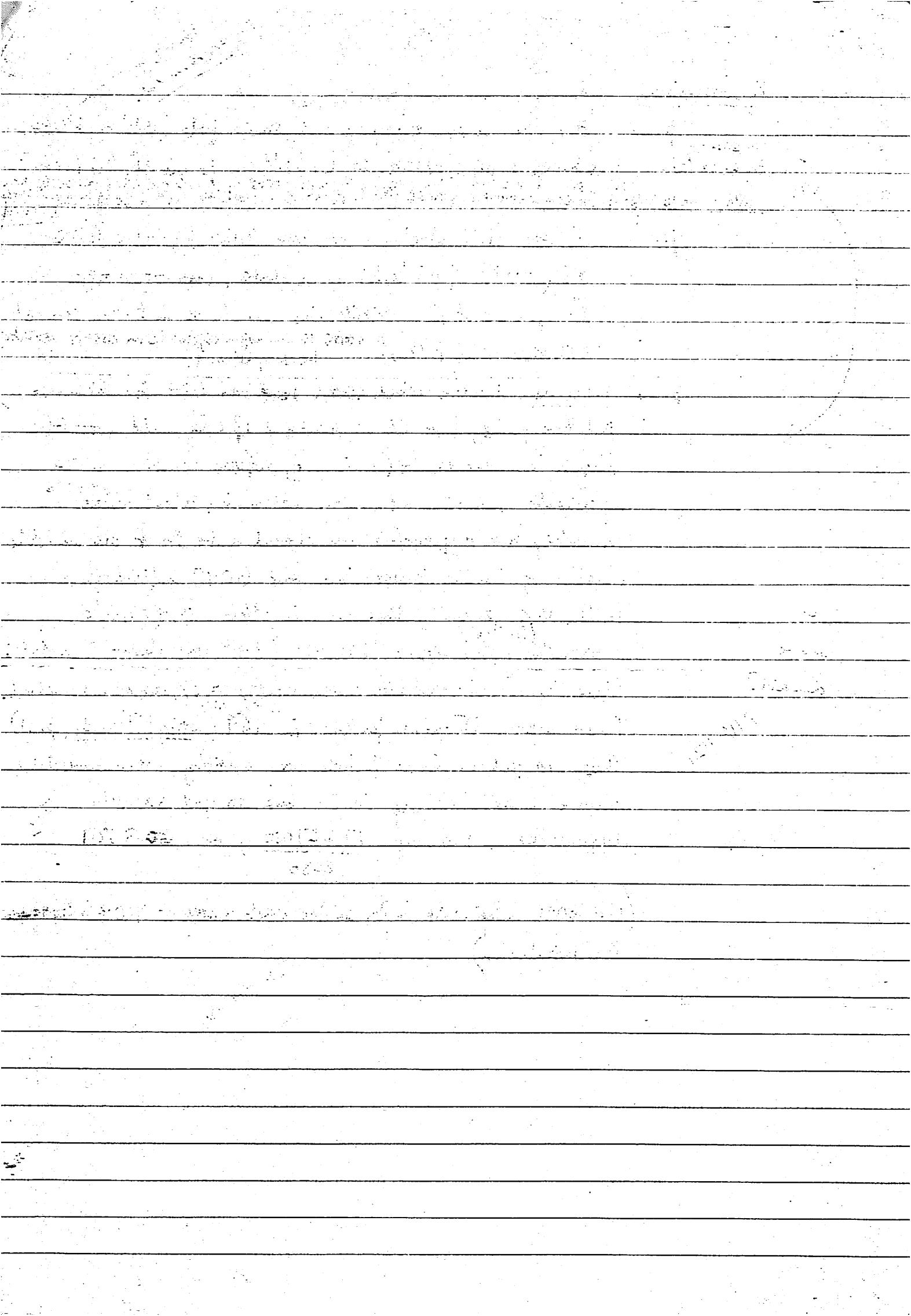
p. ? Please find whether we can bring Lydall's Table 88 (p. 178 of his book) up to date. ~~Can we do this~~ Can you do it from distributions you have in tables, or must we seek new tables? ~~Can~~ A corresponding table on assets would be very useful.

p. 24 Table 14. I have asked Hazel ~~for~~ at LSE for tables to fill the gaps, but I'd be grateful if you could ~~estimate~~ check how our assets (& income) figures compare in the aggregate with other information nationally about ^{aggregates} ~~tables~~. In working out aggregates you should note that our sample consists of 2050 households and 6098 individuals. In the U.K. generally there were in 1966 16,937,050 ^(Britain) households / plus approx. 490,000 (Northern Ireland - though this figure should be checked with Census Reports) = 17,427,050 households ^{in the U.K.}. There were 55.64m persons in 1969 (Social Trends, p. 31). Thus, to get national figures we multiply mean household income & assets by 2050 ~~and~~ to get sample aggregates, & then by $\frac{17,427,050}{2050}$, or ~~20~~ 8501 ²⁶³

(Our 6098 individuals in the sample each represent 9108 in ~~the~~ the population).

22010
2589150
m.

FHA 1121



[illegible]

See 7th

	1	1	1	1	2	2+1	2+2	2+3	2+4	3	3+c	4	Other without	with	
1	1	1	9	33	8	153	130	90	140	384	224	23	250	676	194
2-4	1		30	4	63	201	168	271	354	562	205	64	6	1518	379
5-9		81	29	6	48	95	157	212	518	204	274	1567	160	413	260
10-19	5	8	40	7	34	134	254	330	450	123	281	593	650	304	244
20-39	53	11	56	9	49	154	240	323	438	227	390	261	442	446	209
40-59	64	33	49	9	69	157	209	321	595	128	386	222	71	701	190
60-79	57	12	61	28	90	163	240	260	475	266	401	287	53	304	140
80-89	2	30	18	127	113	139	235	260	555	164	424	164	96	246	77
90-99	127	18	53	22	47	139	231	358	469	94	472	318	44	327	57
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Time spent / Hrs

1. 7. 71. 2
5. 7. 71. 2
6. 7. 71 2
7. 7. 71 4
8. 7. 71 5

Alan Harrison

A few requests are pedestrian; others depend on what is possible within the time available (e.g. graphs or what you think as an economist should be given more extended treatment); still others depend on getting some new tabulations.

✓ Preliminary. Pl. photocopy draft of Ch. 5 so far. ~~to~~ Keep photocopy for your own use, & return ms. to me. I'll let you have assets soon.

General. Suggestions for additions or elaborations, especially if drafted, are welcome. So are amendments. Please read Chapter 2 of Lydell's British Income & Savings to suggest what we should add. I'd be glad of any further references we should make in footnotes.

Supplementary jobs necessary.

Family Expend. Survey.

✓ 1. Pl. could you put FES Report ^{for 1968} / p. 131 into percentages adding up horizontally for each type of household, & all types. Ditto for table 26, p. 86

? 2. Please could you produce a couple of pages for the poverty survey identical with p. 110 ^{of the FES 1968 Report}, on standard errors in relation to source of income. Hazel has produced a table on source of income but I've asked for it again, in a little more detail, & because one item seems to be wrong.

3. Pl. suggest useful graphs or two

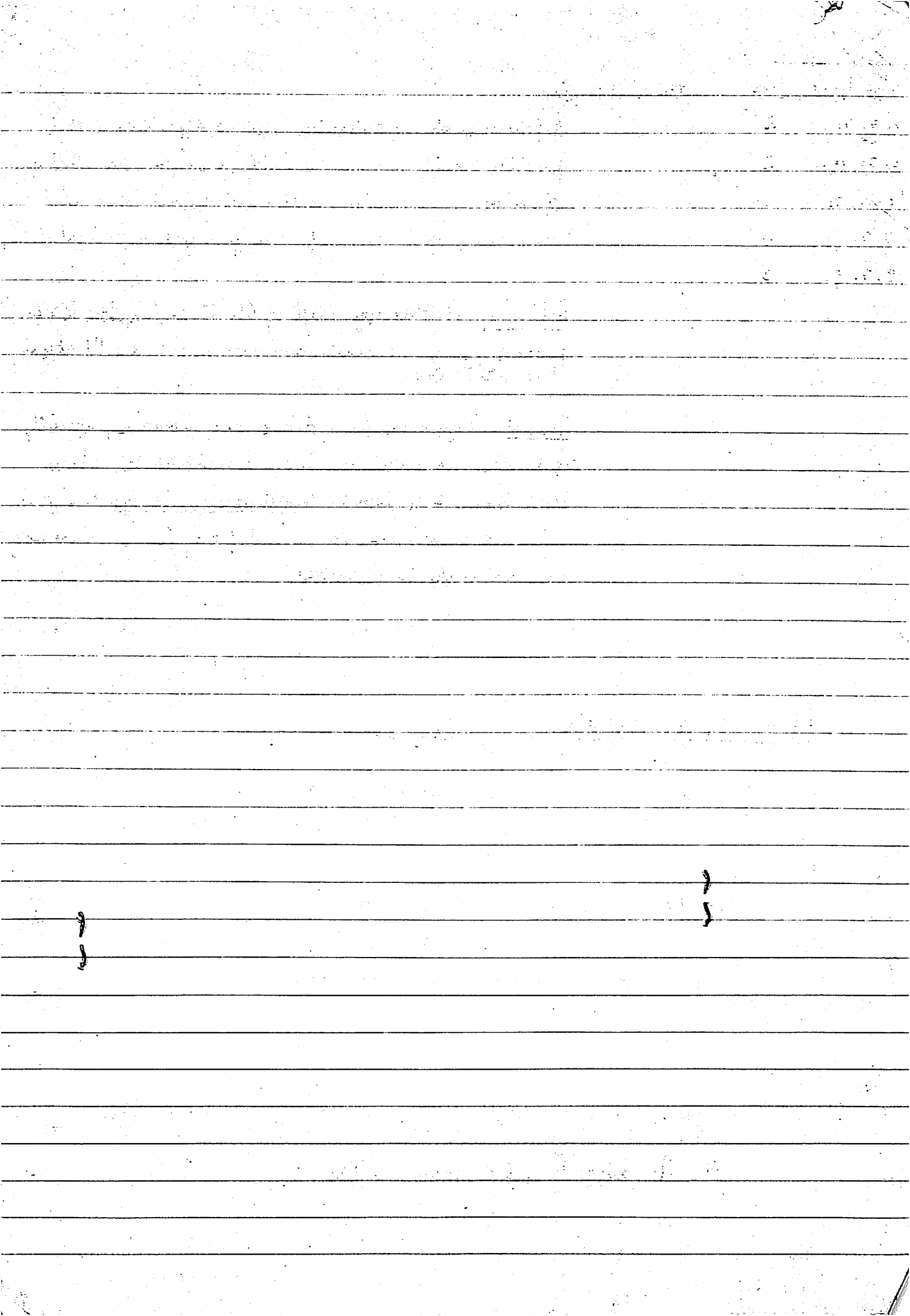


Table 11c

Mean value of all assets of different types of household

	Mean net disposable income last year £	Gross readily realisable assets £	Money debts £	Gross less readily realisable assets £	Property debts £	Mean net assets £	Mean net assets as per cent years income	not used
One man aged 60 or over	544	1139	0	1445	19	2697	496	
One man under 60	863	497	5	1503	152	1927		
One woman aged 60 or over	399	1027	0	1294	10	2231		
One woman under 60	654	1095	7	1454	120	2449		
Man and wife aged 60+	813	2266	9	2581	25	4849		
Man & wife, one under 60	937	1346	3	2894	132	4025		
man & wife, both under 60	1306	771	56	3609	757	3548		
man & wife, one child	1257	468	37	3144	973	2642	210	
two children	1318	423	53	3462	1037	2792	212	
three children	1358	826	53	4949	911	5012		
four or more ch.	1752	3276	98	3144	882	4916		
Three adults								
Three adults ^{plus} one children								
Four adults								
Other households without children								
Other households with children								
All households	1221	1062	33	3716	138	4312	353	
Numbers upon which based	1769	1773	2009	1822	2033	1634	1634	

Valuable table.

The London School of Economics and Political Science

(University of London)



Houghton Street, Aldwych
London, W.C.2

Telephone: 01-405 7686

13th August 1971

Dear Peter,

The final batch of work before I go on holiday.

- i) Table 12 - assets for individuals, income units, households. For income units, I have included the household assets as well as income unit assets.
- ii) Table of housing tenure x housing cost asked for in your last letter.
- iii) Photocopy of chapter 7 table list, plus queries thereon.
- iv) Style of living tables.
- v) Deprivation standard - all tables, plus a checking table to show that my calculations look ok.
- vi) Queries on "urgent requests for tables" - can you check tables 235 - 237 for whether you want gross income incl. tax or gross disposable income; and did we decide table 239 was now impossible?
- vii) Table 7/5B returned, with reworked version and version for last year. NB. Query on your attached note.
- viii) Table 14 - mean assets for household type I.

I will be back probably at the beginning of September, possibly a week later.

Hayel.

Households

Income Units

No. of
Inc
units

No. of
Income
Units

1	1453	1453	1453
2	834	417	1668
3	397	132	1191
4	132	33	528
5	45	9	225
6	6	1	36

2867
2045
inc units?

Is the total income units

& counting complete & incomplete?

2/2

No. units in household =

1	1305
2	660
3	309
4+	132
	<u>2406</u>

Table 5/12

Percent of individuals, income units and households with assets

Amount	All assets			Households			
	Individuals	Income Units	Households	gross readily realisable assets	money debts	gross less readily realisable assets	property debts
None (or in debt)	13.7	.	13.5	20.6	76.5	27.9	74.1
Less than £10	1.6		11.2	7.2	3.8	0.4	0.0
£10 but under £20	0.9	.		3.7	3.3	0.3	0.1
£20 but under £50	3.4	.		7.7	8.1	3.7	0.3
£50 but under £100	4.0			8.0	4.3	3.8	0.6
£100 but under £200	6.0	.	6.1	10.7	7.7	3.3	1.6
£200 but under £500	9.8		9.8	16.2	1.0	7.1	3.0
£500 but under £750	5.0		8.4	6.8	0.3	1.6	1.7
£750 but under £1000	3.3			4.4	0.2	2.6	2.2
£1000 but under £1500	7.0	.	10.9	3.5	0.2	3.7	3.6
£1500 but under £2000	5.0			2.1	0.1	3.4	4.0
£2000 but under £3000	7.8		19.2	2.8	0.2	7.7	5.0
£3000 but under £5000	10.7			2.5	0.1	13.7	3.0
Over £5000 but under £10,000	13.8	.	12.9	3.9	0.0	20.7	0.7
Over £10,000 but under £20,000	8.1	.	8.0				
£20,000 Total	100		100	100	100	100	100
Number	4674		1629	1772	2009	1819	2033

(003)

1967

1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

2. The second part is a detailed account of the work done during the year.

3. The third part is a summary of the work done during the year.

4. The fourth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

5. The fifth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

6. The sixth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

7. The seventh part is a summary of the work done during the year.

8. The eighth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

9. The ninth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

10. The tenth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

11. The eleventh part is a summary of the work done during the year.

12. The twelfth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

13. The thirteenth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

14. The fourteenth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

15. The fifteenth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

16. The sixteenth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

17. The seventeenth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

18. The eighteenth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

19. The nineteenth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

20. The twentieth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

21. The twenty-first part is a summary of the work done during the year.

22. The twenty-second part is a summary of the work done during the year.

23. The twenty-third part is a summary of the work done during the year.

24. The twenty-fourth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

25. The twenty-fifth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

26. The twenty-sixth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

27. The twenty-seventh part is a summary of the work done during the year.

28. The twenty-eighth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

29. The twenty-ninth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

30. The thirtieth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

TABLE 5/17 14

at 30 SET

Per cent of individuals, income units and households with
different types/ of assets, and mean and aggregate amounts.

72/

47

Type of assets (or debt)	Per cent with assets			Mean amount households with assets £	Aggregate amount all households in sample ^(a) £
	Indi- viduals	Income units	House- holds		
Bank deposit account	12 13	20	27	424	92,432
Post Office Savings Bank	18 19	26	35	408	128,252
Trustee Savings Bank	9 10	14	18	205	36,682
Co-Op. savings	3 3	6	9	53	2,086
Any other savings bank	2 1	2	3	292	5,847
Shares or deposits in Building Society	8 8	11	16	610	54,264
Savings Certificates	7 7	10	13	111	5,660
Defence Bonds	2 2	3	4	173	1,900
Premium Bonds	19 20	26	36	46	9,251
Other savings	8 3	5	7	233	11,404
— Having two or more of above types	7 21	32	39	942	603,970
ALL SAVINGS	54	71	78	745	954,157
Stocks and shares	8 4	7	9	4,746	702,378
Business, farm or professional practice	3 3	5	6	8,324	799,103
Owner-occupied house	47 16	33	45	3,267	2,424,200
Other houses, land, caravans, boats	6 3	5	6	3,328	342,749
Cars (vans, motorcycles)	17 17	35	43	311	220,339
Personal possessions (e.g. jewellery, silver)	24 14	24	30	267	130,645
Other property or savings	1 0	1	1	669	6,020
Owed money by others	2 2	4	5	376	32,680
Overdraft or loan	1 1	2	3	564	25,377
Rent or mortgage debts arrears	1 1	1	1	12	231
Hire purchase debts	6 8	17	23	81	29,709
Personal debts	1 1	3	4	293	16,985
Total number	4,692	2,213	1,633	—	5,539,969

(a) For each type of savings the mean amount and the aggregate ^{amount refer} ~~refer~~ only to households with that type ^{of savings} and no other. The unallocated aggregate is shown in the line "having two or more of above types."

7-1

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

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1500

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[illegible]

1. 1945-1946 - 1947-1948 - 1949-1950 - 1951-1952 - 1953-1954 - 1955-1956 - 1957-1958 - 1959-1960 - 1961-1962 - 1963-1964 - 1965-1966 - 1967-1968 - 1969-1970 - 1971-1972 - 1973-1974 - 1975-1976 - 1977-1978 - 1979-1980 - 1981-1982 - 1983-1984 - 1985-1986 - 1987-1988 - 1989-1990 - 1991-1992 - 1993-1994 - 1995-1996 - 1997-1998 - 1999-2000 - 2001-2002 - 2003-2004 - 2005-2006 - 2007-2008 - 2009-2010 - 2011-2012 - 2013-2014 - 2015-2016 - 2017-2018 - 2019-2020 - 2021-2022 - 2023-2024 - 2025-2026 - 2027-2028 - 2029-2030 - 2031-2032 - 2033-2034 - 2035-2036 - 2037-2038 - 2039-2040 - 2041-2042 - 2043-2044 - 2045-2046 - 2047-2048 - 2049-2050 - 2051-2052 - 2053-2054 - 2055-2056 - 2057-2058 - 2059-2060 - 2061-2062 - 2063-2064 - 2065-2066 - 2067-2068 - 2069-2070 - 2071-2072 - 2073-2074 - 2075-2076 - 2077-2078 - 2079-2080 - 2081-2082 - 2083-2084 - 2085-2086 - 2087-2088 - 2089-2090 - 2091-2092 - 2093-2094 - 2095-2096 - 2097-2098 - 2099-2100 - 2101-2102 - 2103-2104 - 2105-2106 - 2107-2108 - 2109-2110 - 2111-2112 - 2113-2114 - 2115-2116 - 2117-2118 - 2119-2120 - 2121-2122 - 2123-2124 - 2125-2126 - 2127-2128 - 2129-2130 - 2131-2132 - 2133-2134 - 2135-2136 - 2137-2138 - 2139-2140 - 2141-2142 - 2143-2144 - 2145-2146 - 2147-2148 - 2149-2150 - 2151-2152 - 2153-2154 - 2155-2156 - 2157-2158 - 2159-2160 - 2161-2162 - 2163-2164 - 2165-2166 - 2167-2168 - 2169-2170 - 2171-2172 - 2173-2174 - 2175-2176 - 2177-2178 - 2179-2180 - 2181-2182 - 2183-2184 - 2185-2186 - 2187-2188 - 2189-2190 - 2191-2192 - 2193-2194 - 2195-2196 - 2197-2198 - 2199-2200 - 2201-2202 - 2203-2204 - 2205-2206 - 2207-2208 - 2209-2210 - 2211-2212 - 2213-2214 - 2215-2216 - 2217-2218 - 2219-2220 - 2221-2222 - 2223-2224 - 2225-2226 - 2227-2228 - 2229-2230 - 2231-2232 - 2233-2234 - 2235-2236 - 2237-2238 - 2239-2240 - 2241-2242 - 2243-2244 - 2245-2246 - 2247-2248 - 2249-2250 - 2251-2252 - 2253-2254 - 2255-2256 - 2257-2258 - 2259-2260 - 2261-2262 - 2263-2264 - 2265-2266 - 2267-2268 - 2269-2270 - 2271-2272 - 2273-2274 - 2275-2276 - 2277-2278 - 2279-2280 - 2281-2282 - 2283-2284 - 2285-2286 - 2287-2288 - 2289-2290 - 2291-2292 - 2293-2294 - 2295-2296 - 2297-2298 - 2299-2300 - 2301-2302 - 2303-2304 - 2305-2306 - 2307-2308 - 2309-2310 - 2311-2312 - 2313-2314 - 2315-2316 - 2317-2318 - 2319-2320 - 2321-2322 - 2323-2324 - 2325-2326 - 2327-2328 - 2329-2330 - 2331-2332 - 2333-2334 - 2335-2336 - 2337-2338 - 2339-2340 - 2341-2342 - 2343-2344 - 2345-2346 - 2347-2348 - 2349-2350 - 2351-2352 - 2353-2354 - 2355-2356 - 2357-2358 - 2359-2360 - 2361-2362 - 2363-2364 - 2365-2366 - 2367-2368 - 2369-2370 - 2371-2372 - 2373-2374 - 2375-2376 - 2377-2378 - 2379-2380 - 2381-2382 - 2383-2384 - 2385-2386 - 2387-2388 - 2389-2390 - 2391-2392 - 2393-2394 - 2395-2396 - 2397-2398 - 2399-2400 - 2401-2402 - 2403-2404 - 2405-2406 - 2407-2408 - 2409-2410 - 2411-2412 - 2413-2414 - 2415-2416 - 2417-2418 - 2419-2420 - 2421-2422 - 2423-2424 - 2425-2426 - 2427-2428 - 2429-2430 - 2431-2432 - 2433-2434 - 2435-2436 - 2437-2438 - 2439-2440 - 2441-2442 - 2443-2444 - 2445-2446 - 2447-2448 - 2449-2450 - 2451-2452 - 2453-2454 - 2455-2

Table 16
Per cent of individuals income with and responsible with different types of assets,
and mean and aggregate savings

Type of assets (or debt)	nos. individuals in households with that income	Percent with assets responsible for indiv. income	Mean assets	Aggregate assets
1 Bank deposit account	12			
2 Post office savings bank	18			
3 Trustee savings bank	9			
4 Cash savings	3			
5 Any other savings bank	2			
6 Shares or deposits in Building Society	8			
7 Savings certificates	7			
8 Defense Bonds	2			
9 Premium Bonds	19			
10 Other savings (in mortgage)	3			
12 Other savings (in savings)	57			
13 Stocks and shares	3			
14 Business, farm or professional practice	3			
15 Other occupied house	47			
16 Other houses, land, caravans, boats	3			
17 Cars (new, motorcycles)	17			
18 Jewellery, silver, etc.	4			
19 Other personal possessions (e.g. jewellery, silver)	1			
20 Other property or savings	2			
21 Overdraft or loan	1			
22 Rent or mortgage debts	1			
23 Hire purchase debts	9			
24 Personal debts	1			

can't get
people with more than 1 saving

(Net of mortgage debts ending)

*** This figure from the 1957 survey is for households, not individuals, and you must % up of individuals owning house for 14 and 15. Someone in the house would then apply to the variables too?

* I think this should be 57 (from frequency counts) - 43 is % with no savings.

* I think the pattern of HP & NP are similar? If so there may be a difference in the pattern of HP & NP are similar? If so there may be a difference in the pattern of HP & NP are similar?

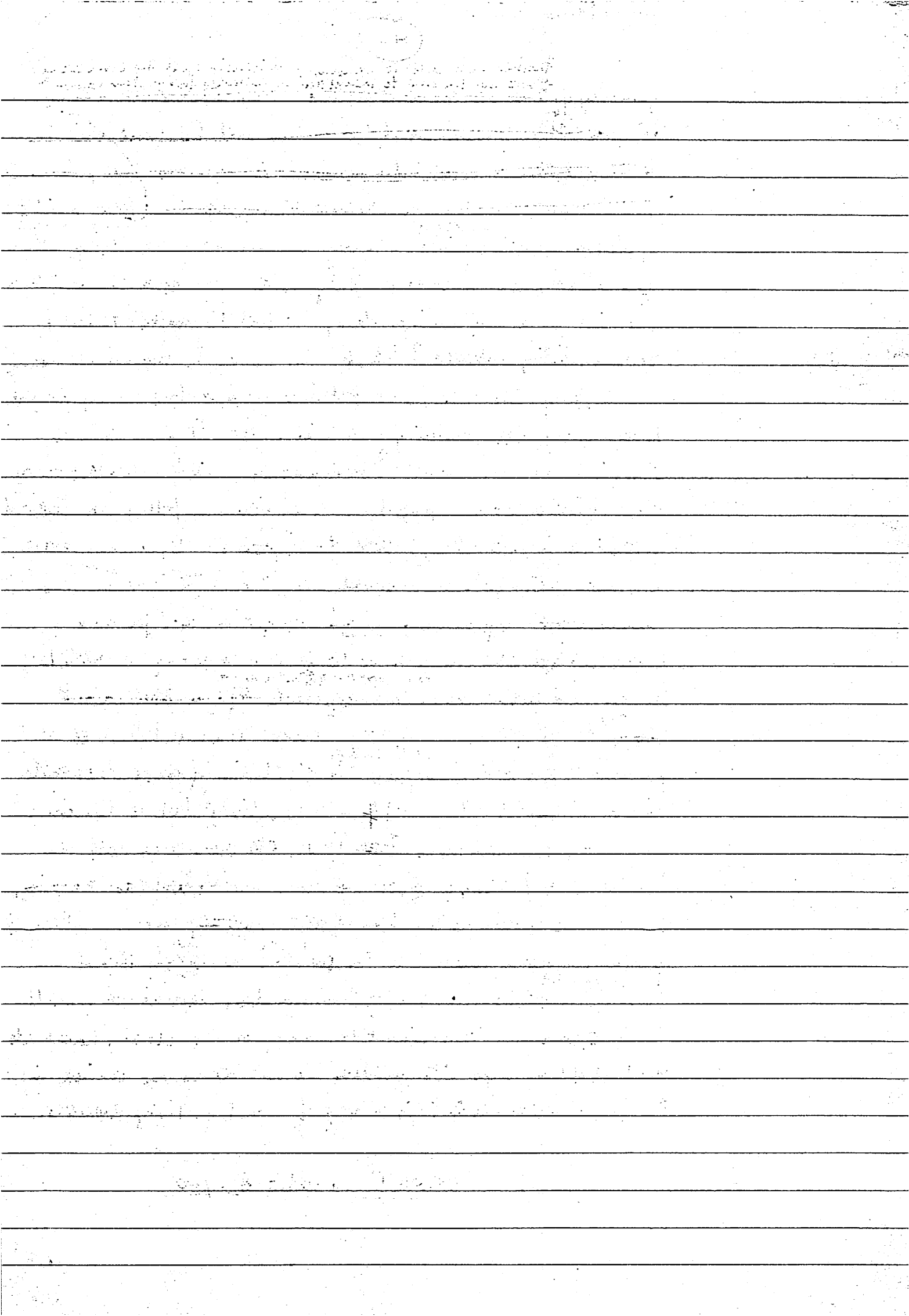
Table 5/16 brings out certain relationships between mean levels of assets and mean levels of income for the different types of household. It shows, first, that in relation to income the value of assets is relatively high, on average, among the smaller households, particularly those containing older people. This is particularly noticeable in the case of the three sub-types of household comprising a man and wife. But values are also relatively high in larger households peopled entirely by adults. Second, readily realisable assets rise and, by and large, less readily realisable assets fall, with increasing age. Among one and two person households, for example, the two types of assets are very broadly comparable in total value for people over 60. But for some younger households readily realisable assets shrink to only a small fraction of the value of property assets. This is explained chiefly by the fact that many young families invest first in a house and only later in life do they accumulate money savings to any considerable degree. It is also explained by the fact that older people who are owner-occupiers tend to live in property that is older and of smaller estimated value than owner-occupiers with children.

INSERT TABLE 5/17

Finally, Table 5/18 shows the extreme variations in the distribution of assets within each type of household. It will be seen that there were households of two separate types within the sample which had total assets of over £200,000, and of two further types with over £100,000. At the fifth percentile the range of assets per household lay between £10,000 and £20,000, for nearly all household types. At the tenth percentile the range fluctuated by a few thousand pounds above and below £10,000. But when the median is reached assets are less than, or only a little more than, £1,000 for nearly all types of household. The table shows how little wealth is owned by the poorest half of households of each type. At the 95th percentile most types of households have no assets at all or negative assets.

Another method is to examine ^{dissaving} and the conversion of assets into income to maintain or enhance living standards. ~~generally of One use of assets is that they can be realised as income.~~ At any moment of time there will be households in the population who will be maintaining or augmenting their living standards through substantial ~~dissaving~~ ^{dissaving}. After a series of general questions ^{about assets} in the survey informants were asked, "Have you in fact sold or borrowed anything worth £25 or more, or drawn out £25 or more of savings during the last 12 months to meet ordinary living expenses? I don't mean money to buy a house or other property, like a car, or to put into savings but money for rent, housekeeping, food, clothing and leisure." ~~Then~~ Then a series of specific items were listed: "Sold property (including house, caravan etc), raised a loan on property or a life insurance policy, sold personal possessions (e.g. jewellery), sold stocks ^{or} ~~and~~ shares, drawn savings, otherwise sold assets or borrowed money", and ^{amounts were entered.} ~~information was entered about any amount given~~. Altogether 14.8 per cent of households specified one or more items, and as many as ~~13.1~~ ^{to the extent of £25 or more} 13.1 per cent had drawn upon savings. ~~Table A/3 in Appendix 8~~ ^{Over} Nearly a third of these had drawn more than a hundred pounds. The overall effect ^{of dissaving} upon the distribution of gross disposable income is small (Table A/3 in Appendix 8) but is appreciable for some household types. ~~Thus, more~~ Thus, ~~more~~ more than half the households withdrawing £100 or more were ~~households one person~~ one - , two - or three - person households ~~containing~~ ^{containing} retirement pensioners. But in relation to ~~the numbers~~ ^{those} having ^{no} significant savings ^{of any kind} upon which to draw, their numbers remained small. Table 5/20 shows that almost as many of the elderly households ~~as~~ as of households with children do not draw on savings in the sense explored in this survey of meeting living expenses.

INSERT TABLE 5/20



Per-cent of households of different types dissaving last year

Type of household	Amount of dissaving in year					Percent	
	None or less than £25	£25 - 49	£50 - 99	£100 - 199	£200 or more	Total per household	
Type of household							
One man aged 60 or over	(88)	(2)	(5)	(0)	(5)	100	42
One man under 60	90	5	2	3	0	100	62
One woman aged 60 or over	87	4	4	3	1	100	208
One woman under 60	78	10	7	2	3	100	60
Man and woman	87	3	5	2	2	100	543
Man & woman ^{one child} aged 60+	91	3	2	2	3	100	152
Man and woman ^{two children} one under 60	93	3	2	2	0	100	191
Man and woman ^{three children} both under 60	88	3	4	1	3	100	90
Man & woman ^{four or more children}	93	4	0	2	2	100	55
Three adults	86	3	6	2	3	100	225
Three adults, plus children	87	4	3	4	2	100	155
Four adults	86	3	6	1	3	100	87
Other households without children	76	5	10	5	5	100	82
Other households with children	85	5	8	2	1	100	105
All households	87	4	4	2	2	100	2049

Source: Supp. Table 233

They can be combined by converting net assets into an annuity value, which is then added to net disposable income. This method has been explored in previous studies.⁽¹⁾ The net worth of an individual or income unit could be annuitised over his, or its, lifetime so that there is nothing left at death. By calculating interest rates for assets and applying tables showing the average expectation of life for men and women of different age an annuity value can be estimated. The method could of course take a number of different forms. For example, different interest rates might be adopted for different types of asset⁽²⁾ and assumptions would have to be made about the transfer of assets to a surviving spouse (or other relative) after death. Part of net worth could be treated as being held in trust as an estate for that purpose. In one study it was assumed that men were five years older than their wives and that although the married couple would receive the full annuity while both of them were alive, the surviving widow would receive two-thirds of the annuity for the remainder of her life.⁽³⁾

It seemed to us that although alternative and more complex methods might be explored there was a need to produce the simplest possible measure in order to indicate broad orders of magnitude in the distribution of "income net worth", but also to arrive at results which would stimulate discussion. We therefore assumed that all assets produce a rate of interest of 7 per cent and that the period during which an annuity is to be used is determined in the case of a single individual by the number of years he expects to live, and in the case of a married couple, by the number of years the husband expects to live, plus the years his widow expects to live (or vice-versa). *Income from assets is of course deducted from net disposable income before an addition is made for annuitised assets.*

(1) Murray, J., "Potential Income from Assets: Findings of the 1963 Survey of the Aged", Social Security Bulletin (U.S. Dept. Health, Education and Welfare), December 1964; Projector, D.S., and Weiss, G.S., Survey of Financial Characteristics of Consumers, Washington Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 1966; and Weisbrod, B.A. and Hansen, W.L., "An Income-Net Worth Approach to Measuring Economic Welfare", The American Economic Review, Vol. LVIII, No.5, Dec. 1968

(2) See, for example, Projector, D.S. and Weiss, G.S., ibid, pp.38-41; and Bridges, B., "Net Worth of the Aged", Research and Statistics Note, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Sept. 28, 1967.

(3) Weisbrod, B.A., and Hansen, W.L., ibid, p.1319.

British words economists are increasingly conscious of the need to measure assets as well as income in analyses to provide a picture of welfare but have not developed such analyses operationally.

See, for example, Jackson D and Finkle, A. "Assets, Liabilities and Poverty", Social & Economic Administration

How important is ^{income} ~~net worth~~ ^{income} in relation to ~~the~~ ^{income} total? The mean net disposable income of the sample for the year previous to interview ~~was~~, £ after deducting income from savings, stocks & shares and other forms of assets, ^{was} £1176. The mean ~~figure~~ ^{figure} for income net worth, which of course includes this figure, was £1,515. Although annuitised ~~income~~ ^{income} assets included amounts which ^{differ in} ~~are to a varying extent~~ ^{to which they are} realisable and ^{altogether are not} ~~represent income in a sense which is not~~ quite the same as cash income, they ^{therefore represent} ~~are therefore about~~ 29 per cent of net disposable income less property income. This ^{proportion} ~~varies among~~ ^{for} households ^{of different types:} from about 10 per cent for households comprising man & ~~and~~ woman & one child to about 60 per cent for women over 60 living alone.

The distributions are compared by absolute ranges in Table 5/21.

→ Carry on para

One further point is that the difference between means and medians tends to widen. Thus mean disposable income per household was ~~£1263~~, compared with £1256 (unadjusted), compared with the median of £1076, a difference of £180. But mean income net worth was £1515 compared with the median of £1260, a difference of £255.

For example, the proportion of households in the lowest three income groups is reduced by a third, ~~but~~ and yet the proportion in the highest three is more than doubled.

The results are shown in Table 5/21. The proportions of the population at the lowest relative levels are, of course, reduced, ~~but not by very much~~, by comparison with the distribution of the population according to net disposable income last year. But the proportions at the highest levels are increased. The entire distribution is shifted upwards but in the process becomes even more unequal. ^{A large number of retirement pensioners with low cash incomes, but own their own homes but the value of these the number, and the value of their property, is still insufficient to have a marked effect on the distribution.} When assets are converted into annuity value the relative economic position of the elderly is improved and that of families with children diminished. This fact has implications for our understanding of poverty and inequality and will be examined later.

TABLE 5/21

Per cent of income units and households according to net disposable income last year and ^{income-net} "net-income worth" last year ⁽¹⁾

RANGE OF INCOME	Net disposable income last year (£s)		(income-net) Net-income worth last year (£s)	
	Income units	households	income units	households
Under £300	14.2	4.4	10.9	2.1
£300 -	10.4	7.4	9.1	5.6
£400 -	8.7	5.4	7.0	3.8
£500 -	7.6	4.8	6.9	4.0 3.8
£600 -	6.9	4.8	7.2	4.0
£700 -	6.6	6.0	5.5	5.2
£800 -	6.8	6.1	6.5	5.5
£900 -	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.2
£1,000 -	5.8	6.1	5.0	5.3
£1,100 -	5.0	6.7	5.1	6.3
£1,200 -	8.1	11.9	8.4	11.5
£1,400 -	4.3	7.5	5.9	8.3
£1,600 -	3.2	7.1	4.4	7.7
£1,800 -	1.8	3.7	3.3	5.9
£2,000 -	1.9	6.2	3.3	8.1
£2,500 -	0.9	2.5	1.9	4.1
£3,000 -	0.9	1.9	1.8	3.6
£4,000 -	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.4
£5,000 -	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
NUMBER	2536	1769	2242	1537

Note: (1) Defined as net disposable income last year ^{less income from assets} plus dissaving, plus annuity income from assets.

Table 5/22

Percent of households with high, middle and low
incomes and high, middle and low ^{net income-net} ~~net~~ worth 31

Income or net income-net ^{net} worth RANGE as per in relation to mean	Net disposable income last year	Net ^{net} income-net worth last year	Percentage increase or decrease
Very High - ²⁰⁰⁻¹⁷⁰ 170 percent or more of mean	47 23.0 ^{4.2} 15.9	5.4 20.7	15 + 1.2
High - 120- 109 percent of mean	159 ^{18.8} 7	15.3 121	- 3.5
Middle - 80-119 percent of mean	38.3	30.8	- 7.5
Low - under 80 percent of mean	38.8	48.5	+ 9.7
Total	100	100	-
Number	1769	1537	-

Note: Households are classified according to the relationship of their income (or income net worth) to the mean for their type and not the mean of the sample as a whole

NP [The distributions can also be compared relatively.

Table 5/22 clearly shows the effect that assets have ⁱⁿ ~~of~~ ~~for~~ increasing the inequality of living that, when treated as a form of income, assets ~~within~~ have the effect of increasing existing inequalities in cash incomes. The proportions of the population ~~to~~ at the middle & upper middle ranges are reduced and the proportions at either extreme increased. ~~The~~ Further details about those living at the lowest ranges are given in Chapter 7.

Although households containing ^{middle-aged} ~~people in the middle age~~ and elderly ~~age~~ people depend more than other households upon assets for the maintenance of living standards they depend on them just as unequally. For ~~nearly~~ all types of household the distribution becomes more unequal (See Table A/5, Appendix 8)

Short sections on Social Services
Fringe Benefits
Private Income - kind
and Total Resources
to follow.

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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* contents were determined by spectrophotometry using the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1987).

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11. *Chlorophyll a* (mg/g dry weight) = $\frac{1000 \times \text{Absorbance at } 663 \text{ nm}}{2300}$

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TABLE A/1

Mean gross and gross disposable income per annum in £s
of different types of household / 8.

	Poverty survey (1)		Family Expenditure Survey gross disposable income (2)	
	Gross income	Gross disposable income	1967	1968
1 adult, pensioner,	338	330	306	328
non-retired	1,025	786	661	663
All	805	716	-	-
2 adults, pensioners			466	510
non-pensioners			1,137	1,181
All	1,250	1,100	-	-
2 adults, one child	1,629	1,296	1,157	1,291
two children	1,544	1,366	1,289	1,371
three children	1,612	1,406	1,330	1,412
4 or more chi.	1,998	1,804	1,279	1,432
3 adults	2,004	1,695	1,613	1,671
3 adults + 1 child	2,060	1,803	1,599	1,747
3 adults + 2 children			1,675	1,812
4 adults	2,250	1,966	2,134	2,172
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	1,459	1,263	1,212	1,266

Source: FES figures based on data kindly supplied by the Central Statistical Office

- (1) Estimates adjusted for slight over-sampling in Northern Ireland.
- (2) This is the FES concept of net household income, excluding imputed income of owner-occupiers, income in kind from employers and the imputed value of school meals, and milk.

Table A/3

Percent of individuals of different age, in ~~households~~ ⁵⁴ according to ^{household} amount of assets ²⁶

Sex, age	None	under £100	£100 -£199	£200 -£499	£1000 -£1999	£2000 -£4999	£5000+	Total percent	Number
male, 0-14	19	10	6	15 17	14	17	20	100	548
15-29	12	12	8	18	13	17	21	100	467
30-39	14	10	3	16	15	21	20	100	285
40-49	10	7	4	23	11	19	26	100	286
50-59	9	7	9	20 + 9	12	19	25	100	266
60-69	12	10	5	14	10	21	27	100	230
70+	10	8	10	18	6	23	25	100	117
All ages	13	9	6	18	13	18	23	100	2249
female 0-14	19	12	4	18	12	16	19	100	570
15-29	13	13	6	21	14	18	15	100	483
30-39	13	8	5	17	13 14 15	21	22	100	280
40-49	11	6	5	21	9	22	26	100	301
50-59	10	5	7	18	11 + 2	19	29	100	285
60-69	11	15	5	15	9	21	24	100	271
70+	17	10	8	17 18	8	21	18	100	235
All ages	14	10	6	18	11	19	21 22	100	2425
male + female 0-14	19	11	5	17	13	15	20	100	1168
15-29	12	12	7	20	14	17	18	100	950
30-39	13 14	9	4	17	14	21 22	21	100	565
40-49	11	6	5	22	10	20	26	100	587
50-59	10	6	8	18 + 9	11	19	27	100	551
60-69	12	13	5	15	10	21	25	100	501
70+	15	9	8	18	8	22	20	100	352
All ages	14 15	10	6	18 19	12	19	22	100	4674

Source: Suppl. Table 244.

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Table A/1

Percent of households according to gross disposable income, excluding
and including dissaving, last year, and percent of households
in each income range who were dissaving

RANGE OF INCOME	Gross disposable income last year		Per cent of each range (2.5 or more)
	per cent	plus dissaving per cent	
under £400	11.5	10.8	15.7
£400 - 499	4.9	5.2	10.3
500 - 599	4.1	3.7	19.4
600 - 699	3.3	3.1	22.0
700 - 799	3.8	4.1	13.4
800 - 899	3.8	3.8	10.4
900 - 999	3.6	3.6	11.1
1000 - 1099	4.1	4.1	6.9
1100 - 1199	4.4	4.6	13.0
1200 - 1399	8.0	8.0	8.5
1400 - 1599	6.1	6.1	10.2
1600 - 1799	6.3	6.0	15.3
1800 - 1999	5.3	5.0	14.0
2000 - 2499	9.7	9.8	19.3
2500 +	21.3	22.0	10.3
Total	1769 100	100	13.1
Number	1769	1768	1769

Supplementary
Source: Tables 234, ~~235~~ and 236.

Page 210

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0.4	0.4	0.4	PP4 - 0.04
0.5	0.5	0.5	PP5 - 0.05
0.6	0.6	0.6	PP6 - 0.06
0.7	0.7	0.7	PP7 - 0.07
0.8	0.8	0.8	PP8 - 0.08
0.9	0.9	0.9	PP9 - 0.09
1.0	1.0	1.0	PP10 - 0.10
1.1	1.1	1.1	PP11 - 0.11
1.2	1.2	1.2	PP12 - 0.12
1.3	1.3	1.3	PP13 - 0.13
1.4	1.4	1.4	PP14 - 0.14
1.5	1.5	1.5	PP15 - 0.15
1.6	1.6	1.6	PP16 - 0.16
1.7	1.7	1.7	PP17 - 0.17
1.8	1.8	1.8	PP18 - 0.18
1.9	1.9	1.9	PP19 - 0.19
2.0	2.0	2.0	PP20 - 0.20
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2.2	2.2	2.2	PP22 - 0.22
2.3	2.3	2.3	PP23 - 0.23
2.4	2.4	2.4	PP24 - 0.24
2.5	2.5	2.5	PP25 - 0.25
2.6	2.6	2.6	PP26 - 0.26
2.7	2.7	2.7	PP27 - 0.27
2.8	2.8	2.8	PP28 - 0.28
2.9	2.9	2.9	PP29 - 0.29
3.0	3.0	3.0	PP30 - 0.30
3.1	3.1	3.1	PP31 - 0.31
3.2	3.2	3.2	PP32 - 0.32
3.3	3.3	3.3	PP33 - 0.33
3.4	3.4	3.4	PP34 - 0.34
3.5	3.5	3.5	PP35 - 0.35
3.6	3.6	3.6	PP36 - 0.36
3.7	3.7	3.7	PP37 - 0.37
3.8	3.8	3.8	PP38 - 0.38
3.9	3.9	3.9	PP39 - 0.39
4.0	4.0	4.0	PP40 - 0.40
4.1	4.1	4.1	PP41 - 0.41
4.2	4.2	4.2	PP42 - 0.42
4.3	4.3	4.3	PP43 - 0.43
4.4	4.4	4.4	PP44 - 0.44
4.5	4.5	4.5	PP45 - 0.45
4.6	4.6	4.6	PP46 - 0.46
4.7	4.7	4.7	PP47 - 0.47
4.8	4.8	4.8	PP48 - 0.48
4.9	4.9	4.9	PP49 - 0.49
5.0	5.0	5.0	PP50 - 0.50

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Table 5/8

U.K.
National Estimates of total national personal income (poverty survey and Government sources)

	poverty survey £m	Government estimates	
		1967 £m	1968 £m
Personal disposable income (a)	-	24,148 27,559	26,700 29,304
(b)	22,350 22,110 23,880	(22,150) 24,765 (22,722) 24,265	(24,050) 26,413 24,808 25,766
Wages & salaries	16,270 17,420 16,172	18,524 (17,845) (17,295)	19,599 (18,474) (18,104)
Self-employment income	1,559 1,672	(18,74) (1724)	(2052) (1802)
rent, dividends interest	1,125 1,205	(1915) (1832)	(2003) (1915)
Employers' pensions	390 649 696	(500)	(600)
Family allowances & widows	240 238 255	161	270
Retirement/pensions	1542 1,653 310(c)	1501 1426	1709 1623
Sickness benefit	249 300 (c)	314 304	360 348
Unemployment benefit	120 (c)	127	134
War disability pensions	40	111 106	120 115
Maternity benefits	30	35	39
Industrial injury benefits	60 (c) 45	91 88	99 96
Other national insurance benefits	16	16	19
Supplementary benefits	390 (c) 380	392 385	421 404
Employment Redundancy payments	15	48	61
Scholarships & maintenance allowances	100	135	152
Income tax (excl. dividends deducted at source)	4,230 (d)	3,945 3,545	4,388 3,938
Employees' national insurance contributions		861	973

Note: The help of the Central Statistical Office was sought in compiling this table but the C.S.O. cannot be held responsible for the ~~statistical~~ ^{statistical} adjustments made (see also App. 5).
Personal disposable income (a) As defined National Income & Expenditure 1970, p. 24

- (c) Short-term benefits adjusted for information about weeks of benefit in year ^{an estimate of pay in non-private households}
(d) Adjusted for estimate of dividends & taxes on dividends etc at source. ^{in non-private households}
- Sources: National Income & Expenditure, 1970, London, HMSO, 1970, Tables 19 & 24, ^{reference to income tax and} ^{with national insurance} Table 37 (for family allowances) ^{suppl. benefits, war pensions & all nat. ins. benefits and other grants} and Table 47 (for breakdown of income tax and national insurance contributions)

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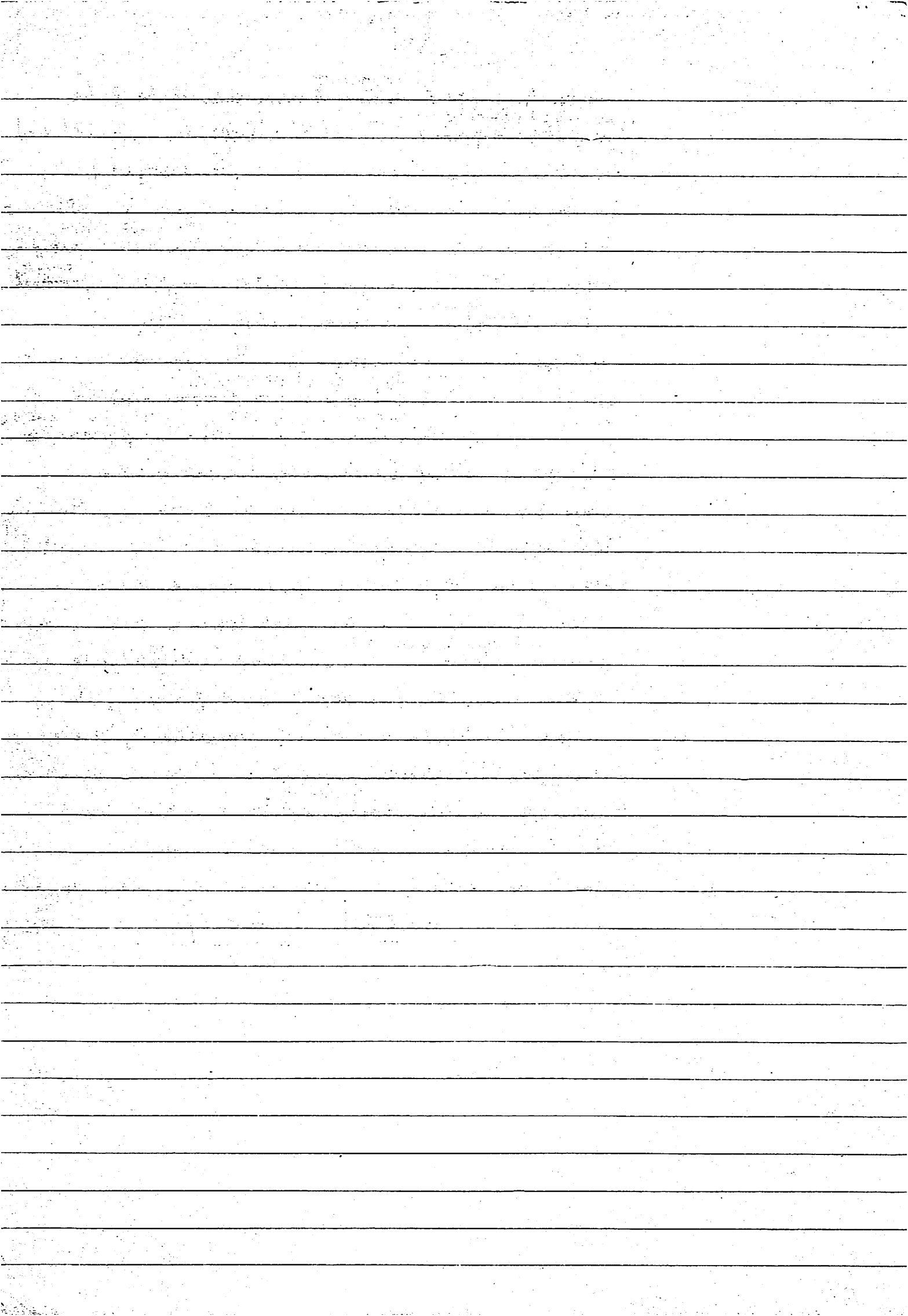
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~~Section~~ A number of ^{adjustments} ~~estimates~~ have been made to the Government ~~estimates~~ ^{estimates} [completing the figures] in Table 5/8. These are explained and set out in the Appendix to this chapter. The aggregate figure for wages & salaries implied by the poverty survey is a little low in comparison with Blue Book estimates, ~~but the latter include~~ ^{estimate, have} ~~figures for H.M. Forces pay and for state deductions for industrial welfare benefits, which are almost certainly not reflected in the household survey.~~ ^{for example, fully} The figure for self-employment income is ~~too low but this is due in part to the fact that the financial year for which information is normally exists~~ ^{is and partly explained by the "drift" in} ~~estimates include an~~ ^{estimate} adjustment (adding to tax reserves). The ~~est~~ figure for income from rents, dividends and interest is also low. Although it is difficult to specify the components in the national income accounts, so that precise comparisons might be drawn, the estimate in the poverty survey is probably low because, ^{as in other such surveys,} information about dividends is difficult to obtain accurately from some prosperous, particularly elderly, households. With the exception of war disability pensions and industrial disablement benefits (which ~~may~~ ^{may} sometimes have been incorrectly coded ^{in interviews} as retirement pensions) social security benefits ~~of~~ ^{of} different kinds correspond with the totals expected from Government data about expenditure.

INSERT TABLE 5/8



To what extent

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~~the~~ The incomes recorded in the survey ^{be aggregated to} match ^{issued by the Government} those aggregate incomes estimated in national statistics? ^{Results of the} Reference has been made ~~at~~ above in some detail to the Family Expenditure Survey, and also briefly to the data produced by the Board of Inland Revenue. The sample data ~~can~~ can also be grossed up and compared with aggregate figures for certain types of income published in the national income Blue Books (and also in the annual reports of the Department of Health and Social Security). ~~A provisional attempt to make a comparison is given in~~ Table 5/8 gives some of the results. ^{Certain} All kinds of reservations must be made. ~~First,~~ ^{A number of} certain adjustments/deductions have to be made from the figures given in the Blue Books by the Central Statistical Office for the total of personal disposable income, ~~then~~ to arrive at a figure which would be comparable with one derived from the poverty survey. Thus, the "rent" of owner-occupied dwellings, ~~and~~ income in kind from employers and national insurance contributions by employers ~~can~~ can be deducted. But the resulting figure is still too high, for ~~two principal reasons~~. It includes some "income" represented by depreciation allowances and professional and business expenses. It includes lump-sum payments under life assurance & superannuation schemes, some of which have been ^{and continue to be,} regarded by the recipients as "savings" and which ~~continue to be regarded~~ rather than as additions to income, and others of which, ~~paid~~ paid to bury the dead, are not regarded ^{in the household or income unit} by the survivors as part of their disposable income. ~~It also includes mortgage interest~~ Within the figure of income of life assurance and superannuation funds, ~~is distinguished~~ which is counted as personal income by the CSO, the income of private non-profit-making bodies and private trusts ~~generally~~ cannot be separated from the income of households. ~~Within the figure included for rent, dividends and interest is included mortgage interest.~~

~~but these~~

Information on such some is difficult to obtain in household surveys and ~~they~~ ^{it seems} not to have been obtained in full in the poverty survey (like the FES)

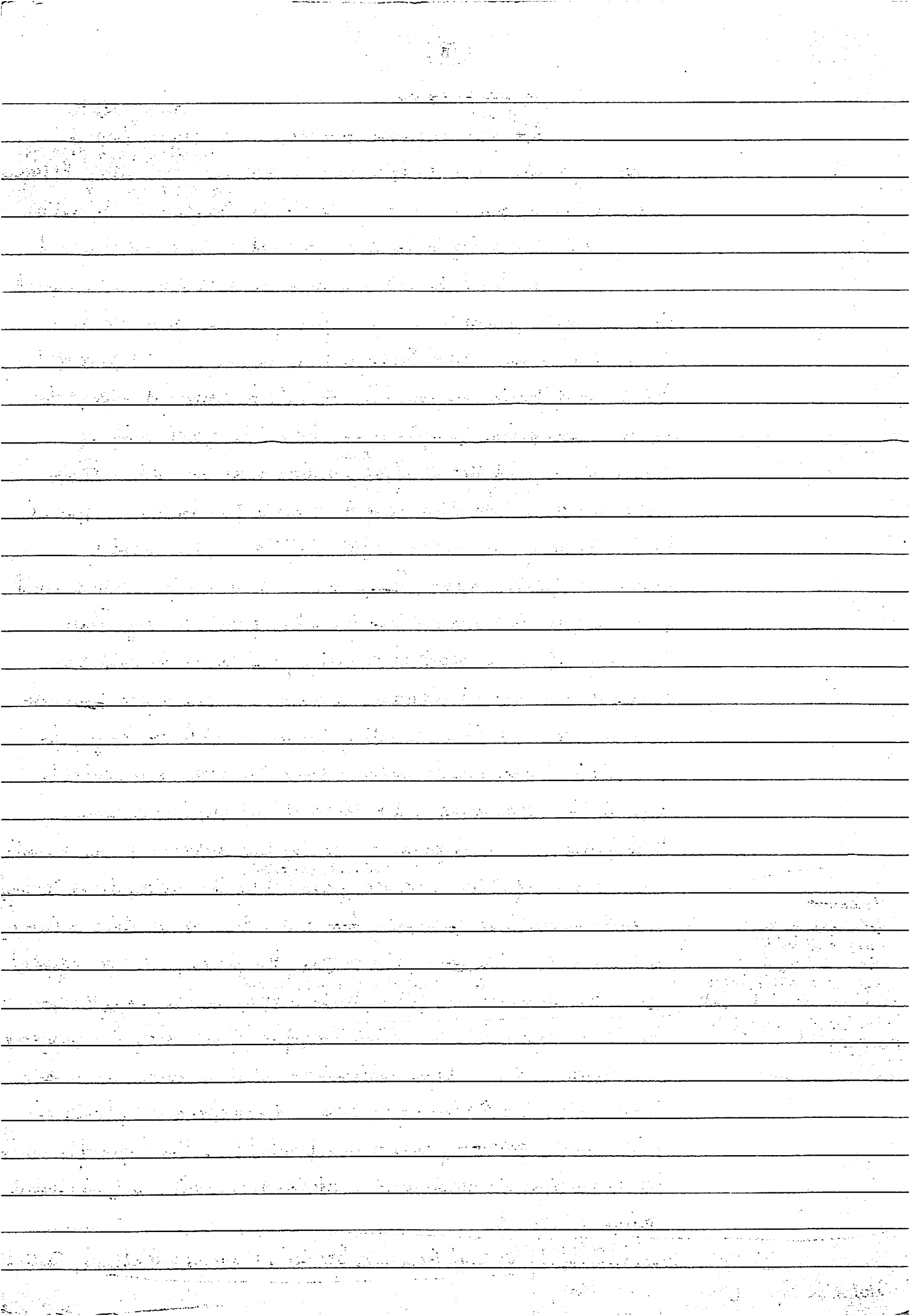


TABLE 5/~~6~~ (to be revised)

Gross disposable income last year, by source and amount (including windfalls)

Types of Income	Per cent of households having income	Per cent of individuals having income	Aggregate amount of such income (unadjusted)	Aggregate amount as per cent total income of entire sample
1. Wages (weekly paid)	61.5	34.3	1,063,692	47.2
2. Salaries (monthly paid)	22.4	9.2	429,466	19.1
3. Commissions and				0.0
4. bonuses				0.0
3. Repayment of tax	20.0 19.4	7.6	7,048	0.3
4. Holiday pay	67.9	35.9	84,635	3.8
5. Sick pay	21.0	8.4	15,277	0.7
6. Self-employment income	7.9	3.2	155,867	6.9
7. Casual earnings and second job	6.6	2.4	17,058	0.8
8. Retirement pensions	24.4	11.9	128,116	5.7
9. Family Allowances	25.6	8.8	23,811	1.1
10. Widows pension	6.5	2.2	26,070	1.2
11. Sickness benefit	19.2	7.4	24,855	1.1
12. Unemployment benefit	5.4	2.1	9,383	0.4
13. Supplementary benefit	14.9	5.3	31,916	1.4
14. Industrial Injury ben.	1.6	0.6	2,436	0.1
15. Industrial disablement pension	0.6	0.2	1,687	0.1
16. War disability pension	1.1	0.4	3,428	0.2
17. Maternity allowance	1.5	0.5	1,534	0.1
18. Maternity grant	3.0	1.2	1,406	0.1
19. Death grant	0.8	0.3	324	0.0
20. Redundancy payment (D.E.P.)	0.5	0.2	1,212	0.1
21. Single grant (Social Security)	0.8	0.3	78	0.0
22. Other (Social security)	0.6	0.2	1,311	0.1
23. Pension from employer	8.8	3.1	49,104	2.2
24. Annuities	2.8	1.0	8,325	0.4
25. Gratuities	1.6	0.5	7,495	0.3
26. Trust or covenant	0.9	0.4	6,666	0.3
27. Court order	1.2	0.4	3,008	0.1
28. Allowance from relatives (Armed forces)	0.8	0.2	3,304	0.1
29. Other allowances husbands	0.3	0.1	1,041	0.0
30. Regular cash, Relatives or friends	1.1	0.3	1,888	0.1
31. Money gifts	2.6	1.1	15,314	0.7
32. Trade union benefit	2.0	0.7	2,050	0.1
33. Friendly society	0.7	0.3	326	0.0
34. Other benefits	1.7	0.7	4,957	0.2
35. Income from property	5.0	1.9	14,824	0.7
36. Profit on lodgers/ boarders	0.6	0.2	583	0.0
37. Profit on letting garage	0.7	0.3	232	0.0
38. Interest received on savings	56.1	32.3	33,839	1.5
39. Interest and dividends stocks and shares	7.4	3.2	34,281	1.5
40. Awards by LEAs	1.9	0.8	9,413	0.4
41. Educational M. allowance	0.1	0.1	74	0.0
42. Windfalls	5.8	2.2	25,799	1.1
ALL TYPES OF INCOME	100	100	2,253,136	100

Note:
 £1652 out of
 £54,374
 falling under
 headings 26-36
 inclusive could
 not be allocated
 to a specific
 heading and
 has been
 allocated in
 the same
 proportion as
 the remainder.

Mortgage interest and certain allowable expenses have also been deducted from the Inland Revenue figures for incomes. These differences make comparison hazardous. The Board of Inland Revenue does not provide an estimate of the number of incomes up to £275 and a figure equivalent to that found in the poverty survey has been used in order to allow ^{Inland Revenue} the figures in the ^{next to} distribution to be compared. ^{But} ⁽¹⁾ ~~Since~~ The Inland Revenue totals at the lowest ^{range} of income are ~~also~~ too low ^{also} because of the well-known shortfall in numbers and ~~number~~ of long-term sickness and unemployment beneficiaries, as well as ^{of} retirement pensioners. ⁽²⁾ At the highest levels of income the fact that allowable expenses, ^{as well as mortgage interest,} have been deducted from ^{The Inland} Revenue ^{figures} help to explain why there were more units found in the ^{poverty} survey to have high incomes, though the tendency for different individuals in rich income units to be shown separately in the Inland Revenue tables should also be remembered. ⁽³⁾ Perhaps all that can safely be concluded from Table 5/3 is that the spread of incomes in the poverty survey was wide and that there was ~~a good~~ representation of the uppermost incomes.

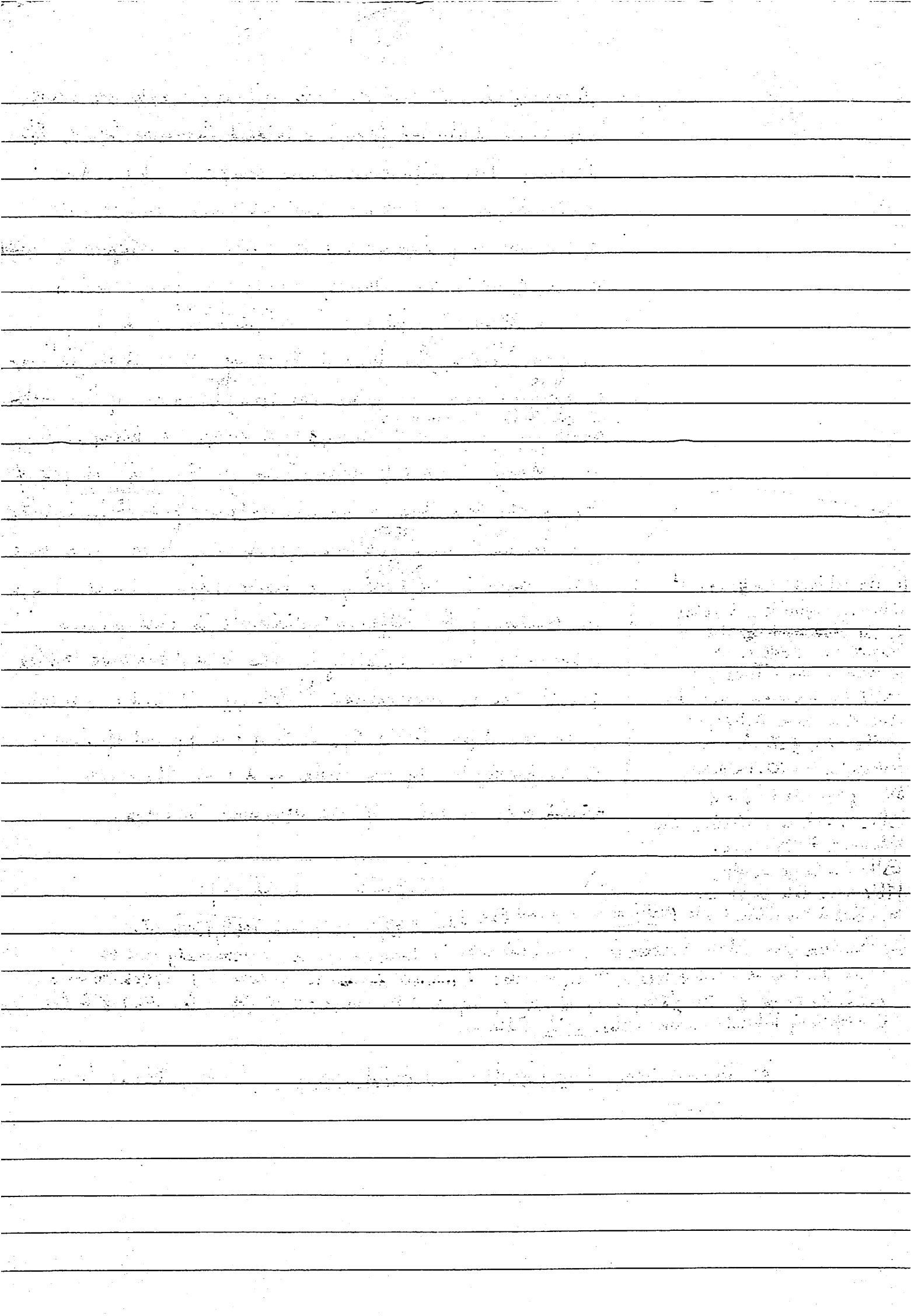
(1) The estimate compares well with the estimates included in the Blue Book for National Income Blue Book about personal income. Thus for 1967 the Government estimates that there were 2,338,000 units with £50 income but under £250. The poverty survey suggests a figure of rather less than 3 million units with under £275 income.

Estimates for years after 1967 have no longer been included in the Blue Book. National Income and Expenditure, 1969, (London HMSO, 1969, Table 23).

(2) The Blue Book totals ~~in these~~ for personal incomes in these ranges are substantially greater than the Inland Revenue totals. Thus, for 1967 ~~5,906,000 are in the~~ an estimated 5,906,000 units are in the range £250-£500, compared with 3,760,000 in the range £275-£500 for 1967-8 in the corresponding Inland Revenue tables. Ibid, Table 23.

(3) Titmuss R.M., Income Distribution & Social Change, London. Allen & Unwin, pp 50-53.

INSERT TABLE 5/3



With qualifications the data may also be compared with Inland Revenue statistics. Table 5/3 compares the distribution by range of gross annual income of income units in the sample with personal incomes ^{(and not available after before tax as assessed by the Board of Inland Revenue.} ⁽¹⁾ The Board counts a married couple, whether separately assessed for tax or not, as one "person", though it admits there is a deficiency in the number of wives with earned incomes reported by their husbands' Income Tax Districts. Corrections are made to the data to take account of this deficiency but not for wives earning less than the deduction card limit (£5.25 in 1968-69). There are some other well-known problems about the data. For example, people who have died will have been counted for part of the year; women who have married during the year will appear twice in the statistics; and children and adults with small covenants may appear as separate units. ~~But it seems unlikely that these deficiencies will have much effect on the distribution.~~

Certain kinds of income which are not taxed, such as disability pensions, ~~some national~~ ^{unemployment and sickness} insurance benefits, ~~and some wind-fall income,~~ ^{mortgage interest} are not included in the Inland Revenue data but are included in

the definition of income in the poverty survey. ^{Both surveys seem to have underestimated investment income in the upper reaches of income. With these} ~~for income. These differences make comparison hazardous. The poverty survey the Inland Revenue distribution~~ ^{qualifications it can be seen that there is a fairly good representation of}

income units with high incomes in the poverty survey. ^{For purposes of comparison, an estimate has been included of incomes under £275 but as the Inland Revenue figures for other low-income groups are nonetheless lower than in the poverty survey. This is almost certainly due to the fact that half of the retirement pensioners in the population and some other social security beneficiaries are not included in the Inland Revenue totals.}

INSERT TABLE 5/3

from p.8

(1) In the 1968 survey as many as 241 of the 836 households with under £10 weekly income owned their houses outright or (a tiny majority of them) were in the process of purchasing their houses. Many of these were retired people. See the Department of Employment and Productivity, Family Expenditure Survey, Report for 1968, London, H.M.S.O., 1969, pp.18 and 82.

(1) For 1968-1969 the Board's income survey was based on a stratified sample of some 120,000 out of 22,130,000 incomes.

INSERT
P9a

figure definition
is based on
h

12 months to which information about income refers starts in early 1967 for some informants and early 1968 for others, and weekly income covers the period 1968-69. The definition of weekly income in the Family Expenditure Survey does not include certain forms of income, like windfalls, gifts of money and legacies but does include an addition to income for imputed rent for owner-occupiers. The inclusion of the latter had the effect in 1968 of raising the income of a proportion of low-income households by an average of about £1.20 per week. (1) *It will also tend to have increased the proportion in middle and high income groups, relative to the poverty survey.* Another important point in comparing the figures is that the number of people aged 65 and over in the Family Expenditure Survey sample is about 14 per cent smaller than it should be if the sample were exactly representative of the population, while the number in the poverty survey was less than one per cent short of the representative figure. *The number of households with children in the FES sample was correspondingly 10 per cent too large.*

TABLE 5/2

Per cent of households with gross income per week (Poverty survey and F.E.S.) 27

RANGE OF INCOME	Poverty survey		FES current or usual rate p.w.	
	last week	average per week last year	1967	1968
Under £6	4.8 4.3	5.1	3.3	2.6
£6 but under £8	12.3 7.4	7.6	4.4	5.2
£8 but under £10	12.3 5.3	4.7	4.2	3.8
£10 but under £15	15.4 9.2	9.5	9.6	9.3
£15 but under £20	15.4 10.0	12.4	12.1	10.2
£20 but under £25	26.2 12.7	9.4	15.6	13.4
£25 but under £30	26.2 13.3	17.2	13.6	13.4
£30 but under £35	9.8 10.0	9.6	11.1	11.3
£35 but under £40	7.7 7.9	6.8	7.8	8.8
£40 but under £50	9.5 9.5	8.8	9.5	10.7
£50 or more	10.5 10.5	8.8	8.8	11.3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
NUMBER	1,808	1,769	7,386	7,184

Source: Department of Employment and Productivity, Family Expenditure Survey, Report for 1967, p.86, Report for 1968, p.82. FES figures include weekly rateable value of owner-occupied housing as an addition to income.

(1) see p.9. overleaf.

by 52 and added to weekly income (on grounds that they are regular additions or adjustments to income) once and for all payments, like redundancy payments, grants by the Supplementary Benefits Commission of a lump sum, maternity grants, and death grants have not been counted in weekly income but have been counted in annual income. Death grants are of course paid for persons no longer in the household. Maternity grants cover exceptional expenses which do not form part of ordinary living expenses. Lump sum payments by the Supplementary Benefits Commission are generally made for bedding or clothing and are seldom made in successive years.

However, it is important to remember that, as in all surveys of income, certain types of income could not be allocated to any specific period. This was partly because it was impractical to pursue inquiries beyond a certain point but also because informants engaged in transactions which did not make it easy either for them or the interviewer to say exactly to what period some parts of their income applied. Thus, a high proportion of the self-employed told us that their incomes fluctuated during the year but we could only attempt to obtain information about their annual income. To ^{ascertain} ~~obtain~~ their "last week's" ^{The figure for} ~~income~~ ^{last to} ~~annual income could only be~~ ^{was simply} divided by 52. Conventions such as these have tended to make the concept of last week's and last year's income less distinct than the amounts available to individuals are in reality. The extent to which income is both regular and secure is extremely important to the individual and to the household and will be discussed later.

INSERT TABLE 5/2

Table 5/2 also shows the distribution according to income of the samples interviewed in the Family Expenditure Surveys of 1967 and 1968. The distributions are not exactly comparable with the poverty survey. The Family Expenditure Survey is based principally on the notion of "usual" income which, for the sick and unemployed, includes latest earnings. In the poverty survey the

in owner-occupied dwellings. "Although no money actually passes between the owner and the occupier of the dwelling when they are the same person, the services of the dwelling do nevertheless have value equivalent to the net income which could be obtained by letting the building commercially."⁽¹⁾ But the amount used (as also for households living in rent-free accommodation) is the weekly equivalent of the rateable value, which for many of the dwellings concerned is an unrealistically low figure in relation to its potential rental value. For example, in 1970 the average weekly value was put for dwellings owned outright at £1.81, compared with £2.66 for council tenants and £4.52 for tenants of furnished, privately owned accommodation. The weekly average even for owner-occupiers with an income of £3,000 or more was still only £3.12. In the present survey we did not consider that rateable value reflected the real contemporary

value of most owner-occupied housing and sought other means of estimating this value. ~~Rateable value expressed as a weekly sum~~ *But the value of the property is* ~~is excluded from the definition of gross income, but~~ *included in the* ~~valuation of assets and~~ *an equivalent "annuity" value is included in* ~~the definition of gross disposable resources, which is~~ *discussed later.*

Table 5/2 shows the distribution by income last week and last year of all households in the sample for which information about income was complete. There are a number of factors which contribute to differences in the distribution. Earnings last week will be relatively high for some people and relatively low for others. For the employed population earnings over the year will tend not to range so far as weekly earnings towards the extremes of the distribution. Again, a fairly large proportion of people who work most weeks of the year will have been sick or unemployed or on holiday during any particular week and their incomes will be lower in that week than at other times. Although some types of income which are paid in instalments less frequently than monthly or weekly, such as interest on saving and tax repayments, have been divided

(1) See, for example, Department of Employment and Productivity, Family Expenditure Survey, Report for 1969, p.109.

The Rateable value or rental value of the owner-occupied property, expressed as a weekly or monthly sum, and estimated either on the basis of local rateable values or local ~~property~~ market prices,

POVERTY II

A survey of
and Standard.

INTERIM

Peter Towns

CHAPTER 5

THE CONCEPT AND DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES

Cash Income
~~Cash incomes of Different Types of Household~~
~~The Make-up of Household Income~~
~~The Distribution of Assets~~
~~Cash Incomes of Different Types of Household~~
~~The Distribution of Assets~~
~~The Relationship Between Income and Assets~~
~~Assets of Different Types of Household~~
~~The Relationship Between Income and Assets~~
The Value of Fringe Benefits - to follow

The Value of Social Services - to follow

Private Income in Kind

The Interrelationship of Resources - to follow

Department of Sociology
University of Essex
Wivenhoe Park
Colchester
Essex

~~First~~ ^{Second} draft: Not for quotation
or publication in any form

Aug 1972
~~June, 1971~~

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Table 9

cannot distribute tax among various categories.

Gross Disposable Income last year (and, if possible, ~~gross~~ separate table for gross income last year, before tax etc)

Type of income	Per cent of households having income	Per cent of individuals having income	Aggregate amount of such income	Per cent of Aggregate amount as per cent total income of entire sample
1-6 wages and salaries	<p>SPELL OUT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 wages (weekly paid) 2 salaries (monthly paid) 3 commissions & bonuses 4 repayment of tax [only incl. in gross disp. income] 5 holiday pay 6 Sick pay <p>SPELL OUT</p> <p>each item in Q15</p> <p>family allowances</p> <p>widows pension</p> <p>Sickness benefit etc.</p>			
7 Self-employment income				
8 casual earnings				
9 retirement pensions				
10-24 other state benefits				
25 pension from employer				
Occupational pensions	<p>AS one (26)</p>			
26 annuities				
27 gratuities				
28 trust or covenant				
29 Court order				
30 allowances from rels in armed forces				
31 other allowances husbands				
32 Regular cash from rels/friends				
33 Money gifts				
34 Trade union benefit				
35 Friendly Society				
36 Other benefits				
37 Income from property				
38 Profit on lodgers/boarders				
39 Profit on letting or income from rent/garage				
40 Interest received on savings				
41 Interest & dividends on stocks & shares				
42 Educational maintenance allowance				
43 local authority further/higher educ. award				
44 Will falls All types of income	100			100

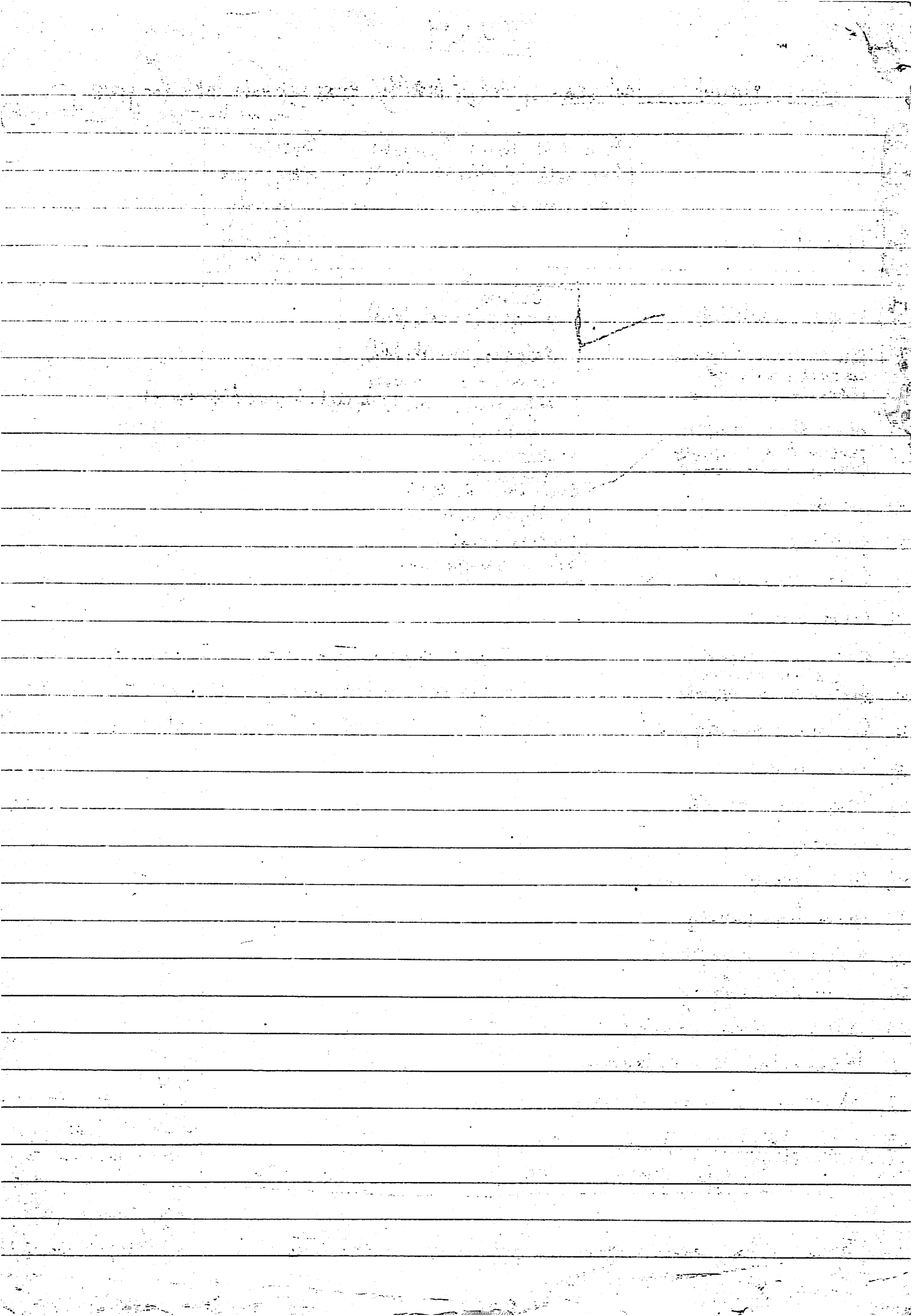
Amount of ^{extra} bonuses not given - omitted from table

Normal commission of bonus included in wages & salaries.

Cannot get separately - can get % of households & individuals with income, but cannot divide amount of income between categories.

* amount in these cols includes money from parents to make up grant (questionnaire p.30 & transfer sheet)

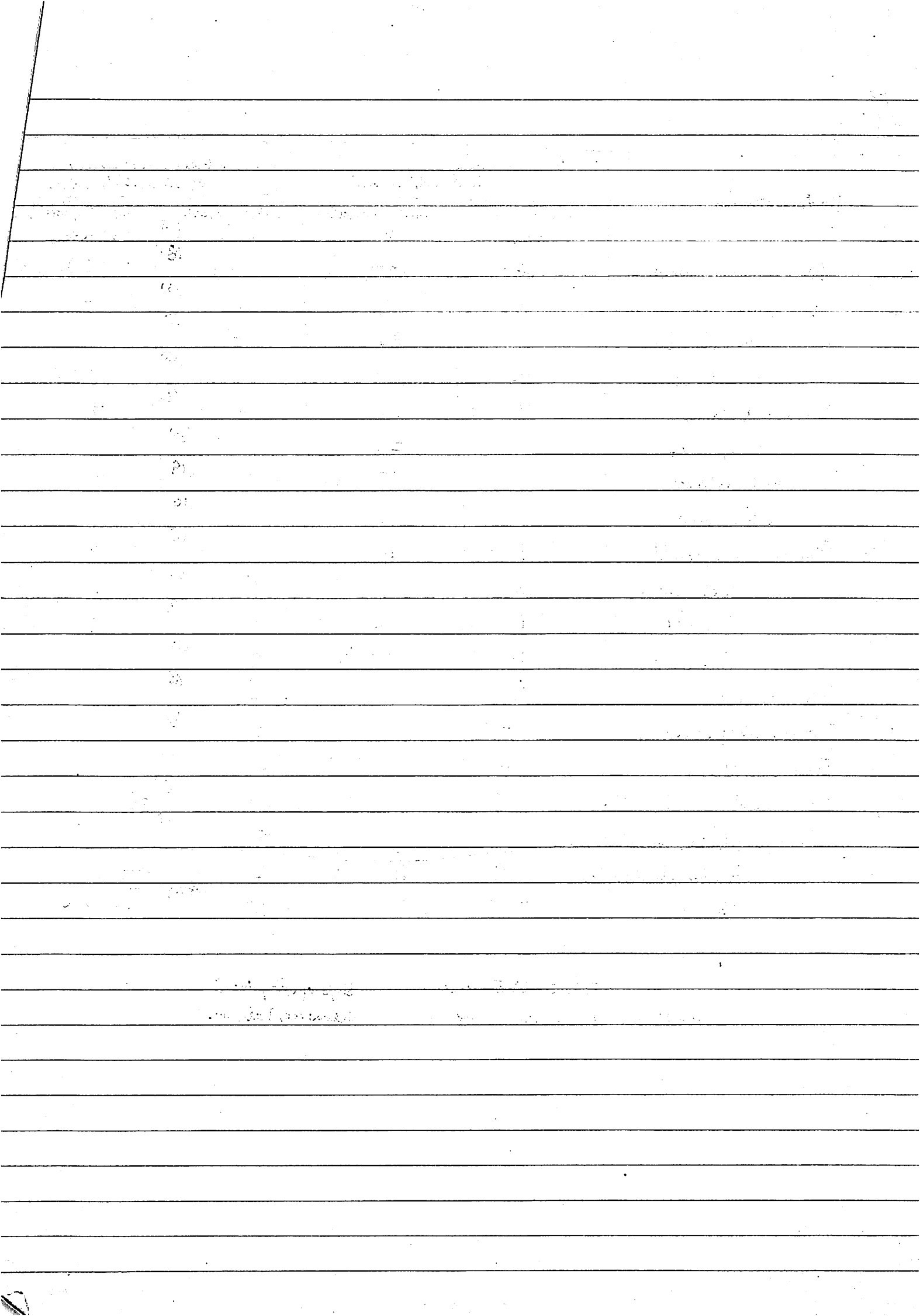
Table done only for households complete last year.



Type of household	Per cent having less than 50 per cent of household mean		Percent having 200 per cent or more of household mean	
	Net disposable income	Gross disposable resources	Net disposable income	Gross disposable resources
One man aged 60 or over	(16) 5	(27) 3	(10) 26	(6) 33
One man under 60	9 25	7 18	4 13	5 13
One woman aged 60 or over	1 18	32 7	5 6	7 39
One woman under 60	12 24	15 19	4 16	8 28
Man and woman	18 13	16 15	3 22	7 24
both aged 60+		26 14		6 32
one under 60		27 16		7 34
both under 60		5 16		9 14
Man and woman, 1 child	1 28	4 21	3 4	3 7
2 children	3 17	9 19	4 8	6 15
3 children	3 21	2 15	4 6	7 8
4+ children	18 6	5 3	8 26	3 8
Three adults	11 21		4 15	14
Three adults plus children	5 27		5 10	14
Four adults	2 19		0 2	6
Other households without children	23 6		6 29	32
Other households with children	10 24		5 15	25
All in households	9 19	11	4 14	6 18
Number	5163	3652	5163	3652

Source: 7/52, LSE and
Resources Table 1.

Style of Living No. 3
Resources Table No. 1



Man + woman

Net disposable income	Annuity value of assets	Fringe benefits	Soc services in kind	Private income in kind	Resources
1960	854	252	93	68	2996
1276	391	143	77	67	1800
968	243	114	65	73	1343
703	300	38	37	67	1070
450	271	2	70	46	829

100	36.8	13.2	5.2	3.7	151.0
100	31.3	11.2	5.9	5.3	140.6
100	25.4	11.8	6.6	7.7	139.8
100	43.3	4.8	5.3	9.7	153.2
100	63.3	0.3	15.1	11.0	187.2

					1725.6
1071.4	411.8	109.8	68.4	64.2	1607.6
62.1	23.9	6.4	4.0	3.7	

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Percent of mean Resources as % of Mean for household type	Per cent of mean for household type	
	Net disposable income as of mean	Resources
0-49	10.0	11.4
50-89	41.1	41.9
90-119	18.7	15.4
110-199	26.0	25.4
200+	4.2	6.2
	100	100
	5154	3715
	Sources 7/10, 7/57	Resources Tabs 22

The problem is the loss of households which are incomplete for resources. We need cross-tab for households complete on resources.

Resources

Even spread by class

Too many single fam 3 adults + child

Too few 15-19s 40s-49.

All households

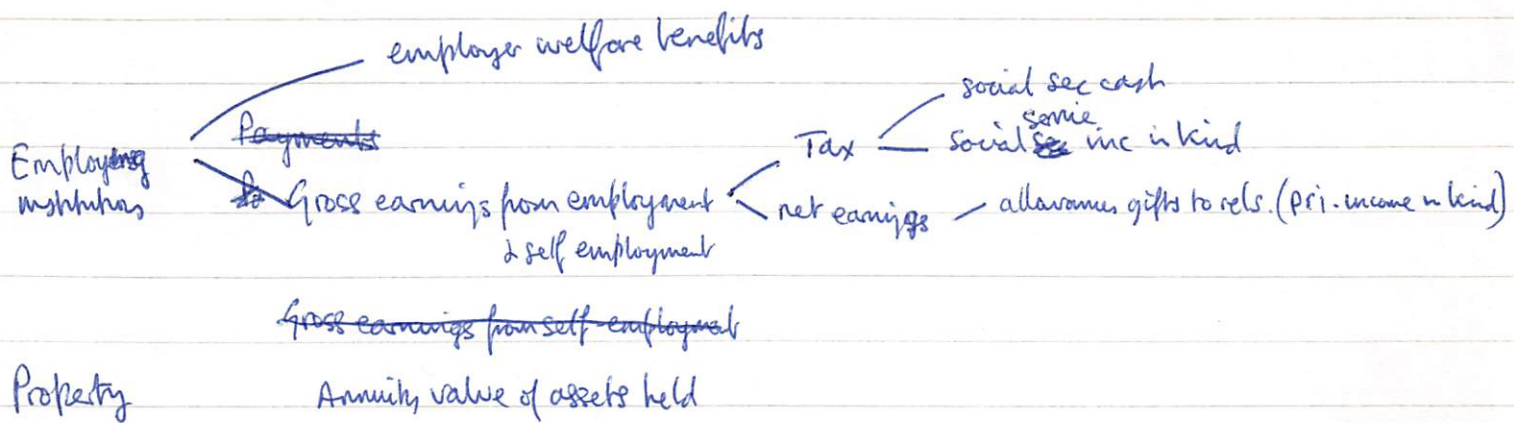
From Phil's Quintile Tabs July 1973

	Net disposable income	Annuity value of assets	Fringe benefits	Soc services in kind	Pr inc in kind	Resources
2	2491-306 (804)		333	314	74	3712 4016
	1423-90 (381)		158	247	73	2192 2282
	1076-60 (232)		101	193	63	1605 1665
	753-68 (265)		52	115	55	1172 1240
	379-20 (226)		10	65	37	697 717
	5 -544					
	109					

100	(32.0)	14.0	13.9	3.2	156.1
100	(26.7)	11.1	17.3	5.2	155.0
100	(21.5)	9.5	17.9	5.8	149.4
100	(35.1)	6.5	14.8	7.4	156.0
100	(59.6)	2.4	20.6	10.1	197.4

1176 1161
281 381
1557 1542

75.7 - 1224.4 381.6 130.8 186.8 60.4 1984
65.3 20.3 7.0 10.0 3.2 1875.6
61.7 19.2 6.6 9.4 3.0



Chapter 5

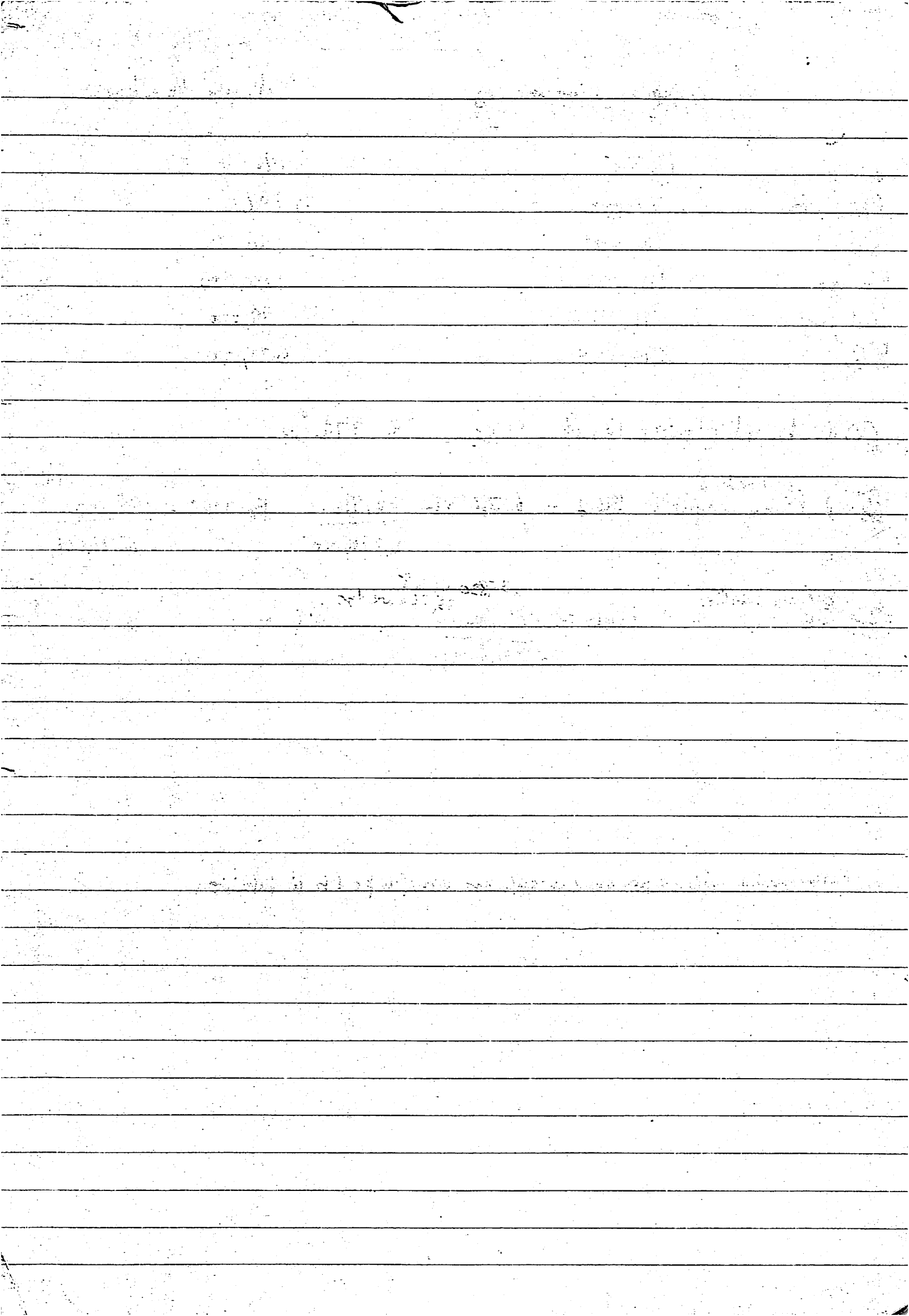
	<u>Exp. on social security</u> £ m	Nat. ins. blue book
	1967	1968
Ret & wids	1,501,000	1,709,000
SB	314,000	360,000
Wid dis.	111,000	120,000
Ind ins.	91,000	99,000
SB	392,000	421,000

① Whitehead (letter 13 Oct 72) says SB $97\frac{1}{2}\%$.

② R Ps ^(plus widows) in hospital 1962 = $\frac{86,916}{6,270,000}$ For 1968 = $\frac{105,000}{7,571,000}$ 1.4%

③ Sickness Benefit.
SB 1966 = $\frac{84,300}{999,000}$ = 8.4%
35,800 up to 8
33,860 over 1 yr.

Retirement & widows pensions & sickness benefit paid to in-patients



Comparison of Net Income (or Expenditure) of Households Headed by Manual Workers in 1937-38 and 1951-2⁽¹⁾ (Lydall)

Tenths of households after ranking by income or expenditure	Per cent of total net income or expenditure taken by each tenth		Lowest income or expenditure in each tenth (deciles)		Ratio of 1951-52 decile to 1937-38 decile	Approximate number of persons per household in each group	
	1937-38	1951-2	1937-38	1951-2		1937-38	1951-2
Top tenth	20	20	343	735	2.14	4.7	4.5
2nd tenth	13	13	291	605	2.08	4.4	3.8
3rd tenth	12	12	253	535	2.12	4.0	3.7
4 th tenth	10	10	230	480	2.08	3.9	3.6
5 th tenth	10	10	209	437	2.09	3.8	3.5
6 th tenth	8	8	191	400	2.09	3.7	3.4
7 th tenth	8	8	174	365	2.10	3.6	3.3
8 th tenth	8	8	157	330	2.10	3.5	3.1
9 th tenth	6	6	135	275	2.04	3.4	2.8
Bottom tenth.	5	5	-	-	-	3.1	2.1

(1) The 1937-38 figures are derived from the Ministry of Labour's pre-war cost of living survey, and they refer to the total expenditure of households of which the head was an industrial worker or a clerical worker with a salary not exceeding £250 a year. The 1951-2 figures refer to household income after tax, as derived in this analysis. Both sets of figures were obtained by graphic interpolation of the original data.

[Source: Copied entire from Lydall H.F., British Unemployment, Oxford, Blackwell, 1955, Table 88, p.178]

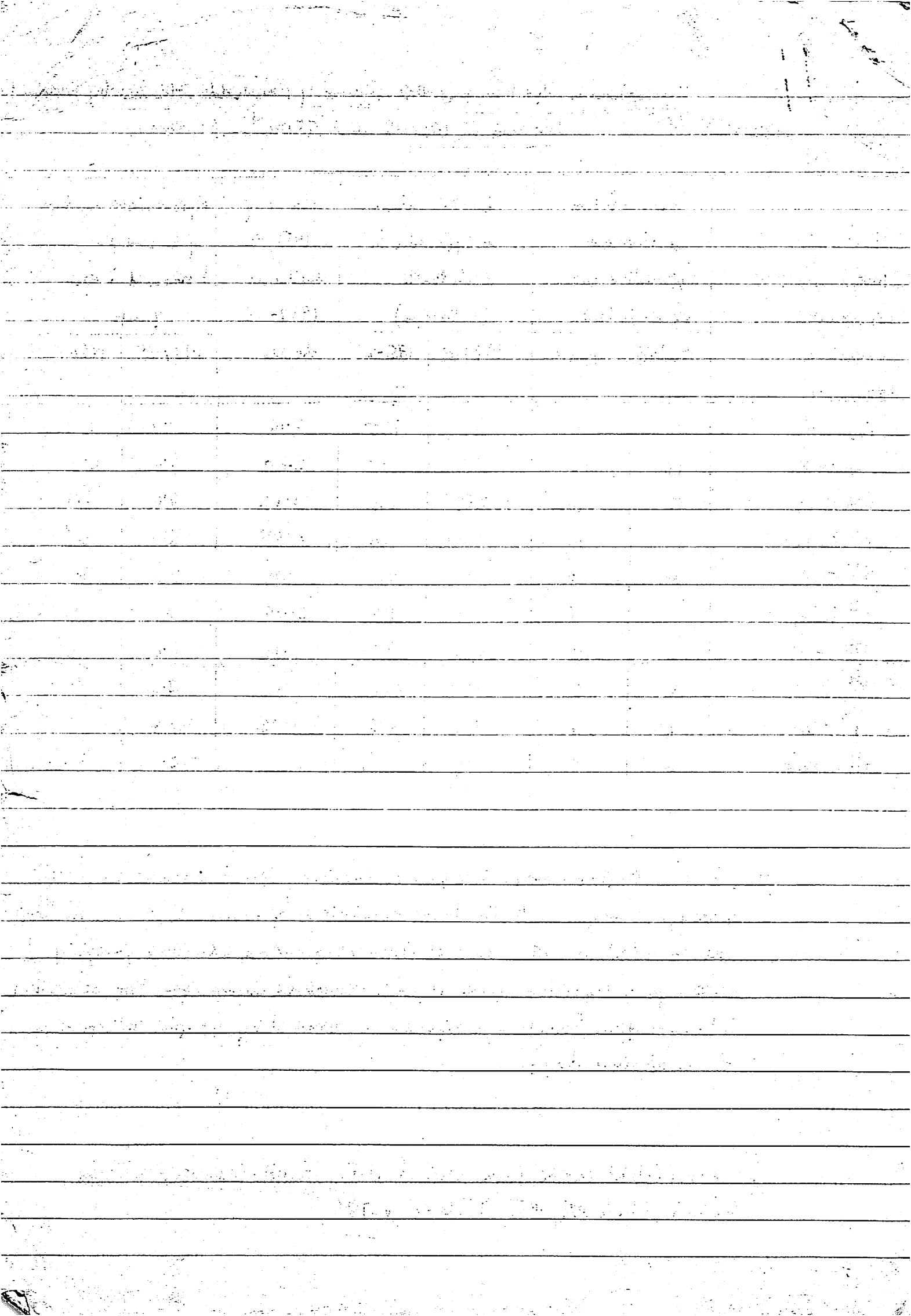


Table 18

Percent of income units and households, with according to net disposable income last year and "net-income worth" last year

Range of income	Net disposable income (last year (£s))		Net-income worth last year (£s)	
	income units	households	income units	households
under £300	14.2	4.4 4.4	10.9	2.1
£300 -	10.4	7.9 7.4	9.1	5.6
£400 -	8.7	5.6 5.4	7.0	3.8
£500 -	7.6	4.7 4.8	6.9	3.8
£600 -	6.9	5.2 4.8	7.2	4.0
£700 -	6.6	6.0 6.0	5.5	5.2
£800 -	6.8	6.4 6.1	6.5	5.5
£900 -	6.3	6.5 6.4	6.0	6.2
£1000 -	5.8	6.3 6.1	5.0	5.3
£1100 -	5.0	6.5 6.7	5.1	6.3
£1200 -	8.1	12.0 11.9	8.4	11.5
£1400 -	4.3	7.6 7.5	5.9	8.3
£1600 -	3.2	7.0 7.1	4.4	7.7
£1800 -	1.8	3.3 3.7	3.3	5.9
£2000 -	1.9	6.1 6.2	3.3	8.1
£2500	0.9	2.3 2.5	1.9	4.1
£3000 -	0.9	1.5 1.7	1.8	3.6
£4000 -	0.2	0.2 0.2	0.9	1.4
£5000 -	0.5	0.6 0.8	1.0	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0 100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2536	1537	2242	1537

↑
Donor
cases
complete
on income
& assets
(as listed
in table)

↓
1769 cases
(complete
on last
year
income)

(2a)
Table 5/6

Incorporated

Percent of individuals according to net disposable income last week of individuals, income units, and households

Net disposable income last week	Individual income			Income unit income			Household income		
	male	female	All	male	female	All	male	female	All
under \$5	36	65	51	3	6	5	1	1	1
\$5 but under \$10	11	23	17	11	18	15	5	10	8
\$10 but under \$12.50	8	5	7	7	8	7	4	5	4
\$12.50 but under \$15.00	10	3	6	9	7	8	5	5	5
\$15.00 but under \$17.50	10	1	5	12	10	11	9	8	8
\$17.50 but under \$20.00	8	1	4	10	9	9	8	8	8
\$20.00 but ^{under} \$22.50	5	1	3	10	9	9	9	10	9
\$22.50 but under \$25.00	4	0	2	8	8	8	9	8	8
\$25.00 but under \$27.50	2	0	1	7	7	7	8	8	8
\$27.50 but under \$30	2	0	1	6	5	5	8	7	7
\$30 but under \$35	2	0	1	6	5	6	12	10	11
\$35 but under \$40	1	0	0	3	3	3	6	6	6
\$40 but under \$50	1	0	0	3	3	3	9	8	8
\$50 & over	1	0	1	4	3	3	7	5	6
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	2725	2994	5719	2637	2830	5467	2569	2720	5289

[Source: Tables 9 & 10 from series on older worker etc.]

Percent of all assets owned by different types of household

wealthiest

one per cent

One man aged 60 or over

One man under 60

One woman aged 60 or more

One woman aged under 60

Man + wife over 60

Man + wife, one under 60

Man + wife, both under 60

man + wife, one child

two children

three children

four or more child

Three adults

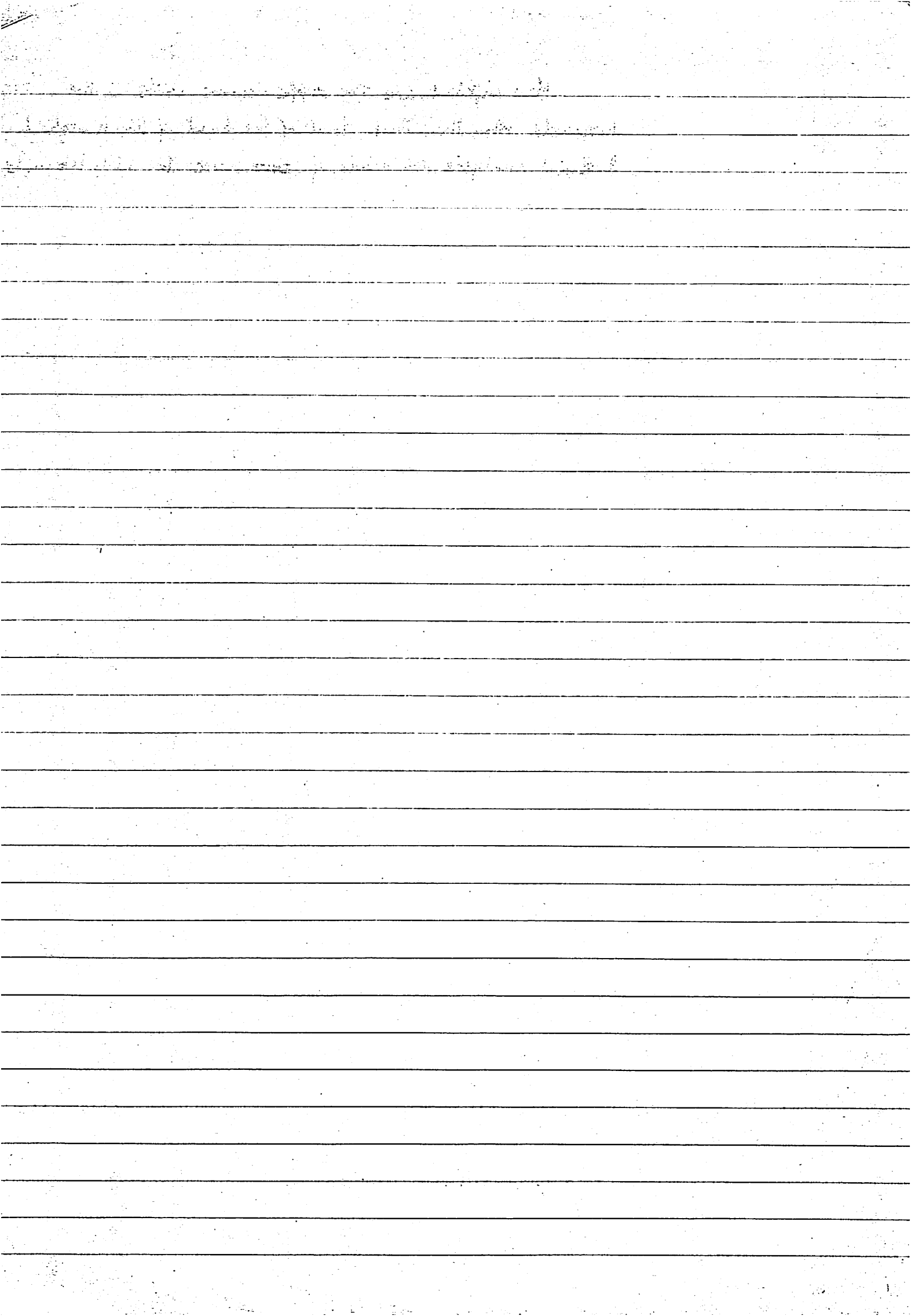
Three adults, plus children

Four adults

Other households without children

Other households with children

How important are the ~~diff~~ income units in the household other than that of the head of the household. A special analysis was made of ~~these~~ households with two units



P1. show totals for first 2 variables

Households. Dissaving ^{last year} / (var 142) x ~~100~~ ¹⁰⁰⁰ disp. income

Households. Dissaving ^{last year} / (var 142) x Household type I

Households. Gross income ^{last week} / plus dissaving ^(on weekly variable) / (var 142) x Household type I

Households. Gross income ^{last year} / plus dissaving ^{last year} / (var 142) x Household type I

Income Units. Gross disposable income ^{last year} / plus dissaving ^{last year} / (var 142) x ~~net~~ ^{(grossed} ^{income unit type (single person in household, otherwise single, married couple only, otherwise two persons, married wife & children, others, all)} ^{£300-£400 £500 etc)} x Household type I / x net worth last year (grossed as for disposable income) (show for all income units too)

Households. Gross disposable income last year plus dissaving (grossed as above) x Household type I x net worth last year (show for all households too)

Gross disp. inc last week plus rateable value for owner occupiers (under £6, £6-8, 8-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-25, 25-30, 30-35, 35-40, 40-50, 50-60, 60+)

x Household type I.

Income units x Gross ~~annual~~ ^{gross} income (incl. tax etc) by ranges as for Inland Revenue data (as shown in attached Table 3) and gross disposable income last year. DITTO showing average gross and net income for income units in each income range.

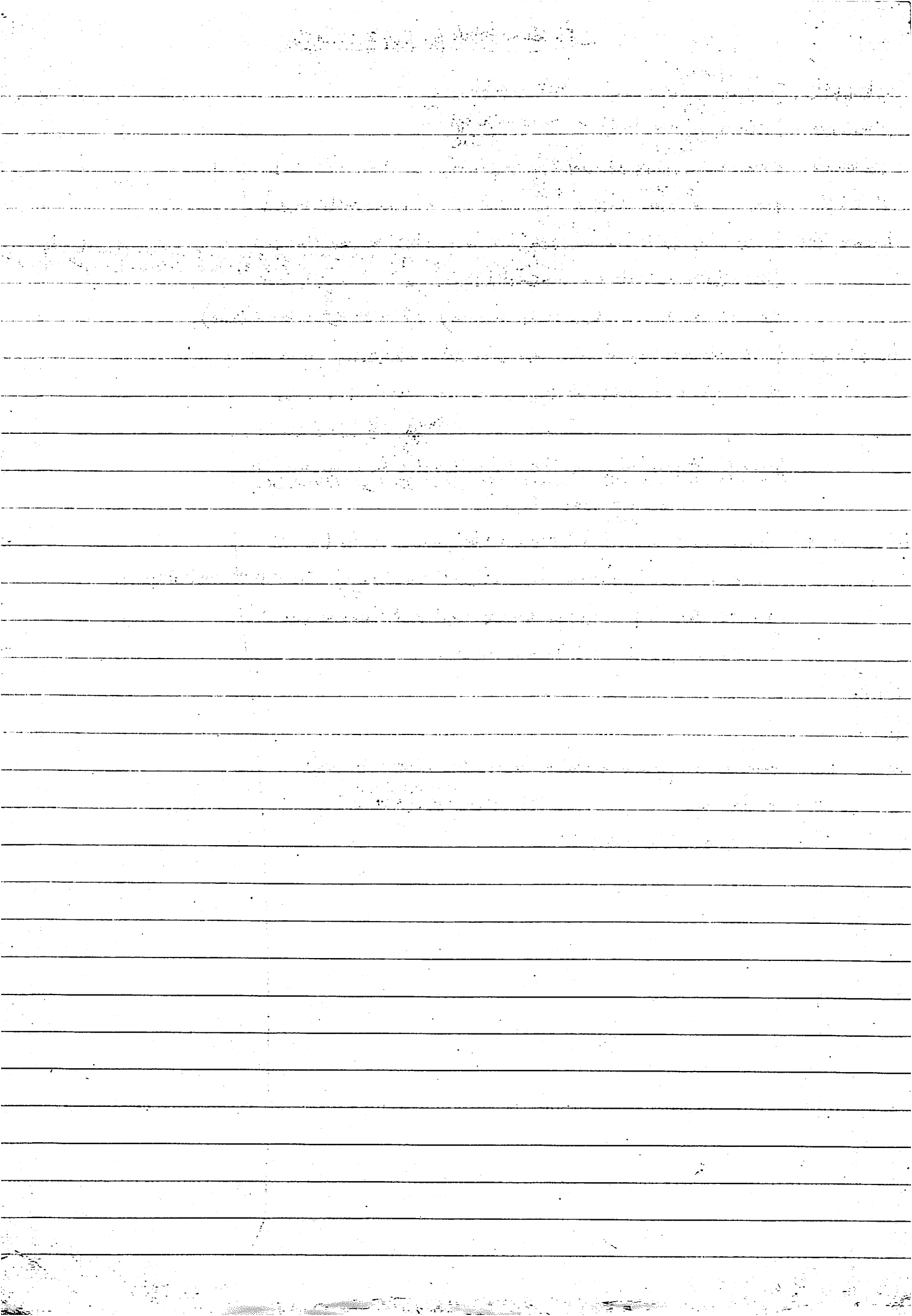
Individuals
Partners

Income Units

£

~~net~~ ^{net} value of owner occupied house (value minus capital owned)

x Savings x all assets ^{(net, excluding} ^{total value savings and} ^{owner-occupied house)}



SB

1. Find out about calculating housing costs once occupancy
2. Find out ^{rate paid to} cost of ~~holders~~ adult members of h'hold, if say Jackson's fam.

3.

check rent 1051393

£3.05

- p 6. check ^{Jackson story} with SBC correspondence. x Marie
- p 7. ^{Sum} ~~And~~ give all £1.94 to mother?
- ~~for~~

100

100

100

100

Notes on Chapter 5

1. Table 2/4a and 2/4b ~~and~~ require a little interpretation. First, Table 4a is required for the ^{gross weekly} income classes ~~used~~ actually used in ~~table~~ 2/4b. I would like to put the total column in the same table! (ie £6, £6-8, £8-10, £10-15, £15-20 etc). Second, does gross income include gross earnings? Third, why are there ^{more} 7.5 per cent of households with £50 ~~per~~ last week ^{than last year?} (and 10.5 per cent with £60+ last week, compared with only 4.1 per cent & 4.7 per cent respectively on that basis last year). Surely overtime & bonuses cannot explain all that? Finally, Once Table 4a is consistent with Table 4b I'd be very grateful indeed if Q.10 on p.25 of the Questionnaire (~~last~~ Variable 142, 1305-309 on Hazel's tape layout) could be ^{included} ~~added~~ in the concept of gross income ~~to run against to show how Table 4a~~ (b) in the concept of ~~net~~ gross & net disposable income last year and (c) in the ~~per~~ combined set of data on income & assets, showing net worth. This would be a short series of additional tables. They are indicated ~~as attached~~ on the attached list of more urgent tables

2. I have attached former tables 2/13 & 2/14 with a few unanswered queries. These could be useful tables & I plan to use the first, but adding ^{Table 11} a few categories from the second - as shown in the manuscript table. Please could you (a) check on retirement pensions etc & (b) rework table ~~to~~ to decimal point?

3. I attach 2/6 - 2/12 with queries scribbled on the sheet. Any chance of getting it done?

4. I urgently require more information about (a) percent having different sources of income, average amounts for those having & aggregate amount in sample (b) ditto assets. I attach form of tables to ⁽⁹⁺¹⁶⁾ ~~see~~ find whether you can produce ^{taking them} ~~the~~ ~~tables~~ them without too much difficulty.

@✓ 5. I attach an invaluable table showing vignettes. Can you produce two others (a) as shown for net assets (ignore shyla) (b) net disp. inc last year plus discounting (Var. 142) plus annuity value of assets.

1. Life insurance, Surrender value?

2. Home food value. Why so few more than 10s.

Private Income in kind
Our aim was to obtain an estimate of the value of goods and services received in the previous twelve months other than ~~from~~ ^{through} the public social services or from an employer. Thus we were concerned

Table 17
Percent of households of different types with assets

Percent of high- middle- and low-income households of different types with no assets or less than £100

Type of household	Assets				Percent with no assets or less than £100			Total	Weight
	No assets	Less than £100	£100 or more		high income	middle income	low income		
Man aged 60+	(40)	(27)	(13)	(59)	(29)	(29)	(48)	100	37
Man under 60	38	24	14	62	(0)	(30)	(59)	100	55
Woman aged 60+	40	24	16	60	(12)	49	38	100	190
Woman under 60	31	21	10	68	(15)	(24)	(48)	100	59
Man and woman	19	10	9	82	7	18	27	100	472
Man, woman, 1 child	26	9	17	74	(9)	21	(44)	100	134
2 children	19	9	10	81	(3)	10	37	100	171
3 children	21	5	6	78	(6)	(9)	(45)	100	78
4+ children	53	(38)	(15)	(47)	(0)	(14)	(69)	100	47
Three adults	16	10	6	84	(5)	9	31	100	126
Three adults, plus children	22	11	11	78	(10)	14	33	100	123
Four adults	19	8	11	80	(7)	(25)	(21)	100	61
Others without children	12	8	4	88	(4)	(12)	(17)	100	66
Others with children	26	10	6	74	(8)	(26)	(41)	100	89
All types	25	14	10	76	7	21	36	100	1761

Put this col. in before
the 100 col.

Table 13

Percent of different types of households, according to the value of all assets

Type of household	In debt	No assets	Under £100	£100 but under £200	£200 but under £1,000	£1,000 but under £2,000	£2,000 but under £5,000	£5,000 but under £10,000	£10,000 and over	Total	No.
One man ^{aged} 60 or over	(0)	(22)	(14)	(11)	(8)	(14)	(11)	(11)	(8)	100	36
One man under 60	3	21	16	9	19	7	12	5	7	100	57
One woman 60 or over	1	23	18	7	18	7	15	9	3	100	175
One woman under 60	4	15	9	7	22	4	22	11	6	100	54
One man and one woman	3	7	9	5	19	11	25	11	9	100	456
to one child	5	3	20	5	16	14	17	10	9	100	118
two child.	5	4	10	4	22	14	21	14	5	100	148
three ch.	9	2	9	5	16	17	17	14	11	100	60
four or more ch.	(30)	(11)	(18)	(4)	(9)	(5)	(9)	(9)	(4)	100	44
Three adults	4	5	7	5	16	13	22	17	11	100	167
Three adults, plus children	9	4	10	8	19	12	15	16	7	100	116
Four adults	0	5	10	9	21	12	19	18	5	100	57
Other households without children	2	5	5	7	20	5	16	26	15	100	61
Other households with children	9	12	5	8	20	12	12	14	8	100	76
All households	5	9	11	6	18	11	19	13	8	100	1629

[Source: Former Tab-2/19]