

**Study of Income and Expenditure Poverty in
Northern Ireland (2007-2010)**

Final Report to OFMDFM Research Branch

Professor Paddy Hillyard and Dr Demi Patsios

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Executive summary

Chapter 1: Introduction

Aims of the project

The financial crisis of 2008 followed by a double-dip recession has had a major impact on the living standards of households in the United Kingdom. Against this background, this study aims:

- To critically review the current literature on expenditure (spending/consumption) poverty;
- To chart trends and compositions in income-based and expenditure-based definitions of poverty by household type between 2007 and 2010 for Northern Ireland and Great Britain, updating the previous analysis for 2003 and 2006;
- To assess the impact of the recession on household spending for Northern Ireland and Great Britain through a comparison of the five quarterly periods before the second quarter of 2008 and the six quarterly periods following the second quarter of 2008;
- To compare mutually-exclusive categories of income and expenditure poverty for Northern Ireland and Great Britain; and
- To assess the most important predictors of income versus expenditure poverty for different household types for Northern Ireland and Great Britain.

Data and methods

- Four years of Living Costs and Food Survey (formerly known as the Expenditure and Food Survey, EFS) (2007, 2008, 2009, 2010) household-level data were combined.
- Rates of income and spending poverty were explored for:
- the United Kingdom as a whole, Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
- different household compositions - single pensioners, pensioner couples, single adults, couples without children, lone parents, couples with children and other household types; and
- mutually-exclusive groups of income/spending poverty - neither income/spending poor, income poor only, spending poor only, and both income and spending poor.
- Weighted income and expenditure data were analysed using unequivalised and equivalised (McClements and the modified OECD scale) data.
- Household income was deflated to May 2005 using the Retail Price Index (RPI) and household spending was deflated to May 2005 using the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Chapter 2: Literature Review

Findings

- An expenditure measure of poverty, particularly if it includes an estimate of housing consumption, is better than an income measure for assessing the standard of living of the poorer section of the population.
- Levels of poverty and inequality are very sensitive to the choice of measure, producing different outcomes over time and for different household types.

Policy implications

- Both income and expenditure measures should be used to assess anti-poverty strategies.

Chapter 3: Household Income

Findings

Measurement

- The choice of measure is crucial in examining both income and expenditure data.
- The statistical mean on most measures produces a slightly higher value than the median.
- Unequalised data produce the highest values, followed by equalisation using the McClements scale and modified OECD scale.
- Crucially, different measures show that different types of households are in poverty and show different trends over time.

Income

- There has been a steady decline in both gross and disposable total household income in Northern Ireland, however measured, between 2008 and 2010.
- The decline in household incomes has been much greater in Northern Ireland than in Great Britain. For gross weekly income between 2007 and 2010, equalised on the modified OECD scale, the decline has been more than twice as great as in Great Britain, deflated by either CPI or RPI.
- There is considerable variation in both the amount and in the direction of change within households in Northern Ireland. The 'losers' have been single adults, couples without children and lone parents. Pensioners, on most measures, along with couples with children, fared relatively better.

Relative income poverty

- The gross and disposable median 60% income threshold for Northern Ireland for almost all of the measures for all the years is below that of Great Britain.
- Poverty decreased by 2.0 percentage points in Great Britain and by 3.5 percentage points in Northern Ireland between 2007 and 2010 on the official measure of poverty (60 per cent of the gross median weekly income, modified OECD scale, RPI deflated to May 2005).

- The decline between 2007 and 2010 was smaller for Northern Ireland compared to Great Britain when measured by disposable household income (60 per cent of the gross median weekly income, modified OECD scale, RPI deflated to May 2005).
- There has been a decline in the proportion of pensioners and couples with children in poverty in Northern Ireland between 2007 and 2010.
- The proportion of single adults, lone parents and couples without children in poverty in Northern Ireland increased over the period between 2007 and 2010.

Policy implications

- It is important to make clear decisions on the type of measure to be used and then to use it consistently to measure the impact of particular policies over time.
- The large decline in income in Northern Ireland in the period 2007 to 2010 will have had an impact on the local economy. Further policies to boost local investment and employment are required to counter these negative trends.
- The decline in the overall proportion of households living in income poverty should be viewed as a statistical artefact rather than as a consequence of anti-poverty policies.
- A combination of Westminster and Stormont policies directed at both pensioner couples and single pensioners - such as not reducing the state pension, the provision of a winter fuel allowance and rate reliefs for older people - and policies directed at children, have protected the living standards of these groups.
- In contrast, the vagaries of the market have had an adverse impact on other household types. Based only on analysis of income, it provides tangible support for the view that state welfare policies can have very positive outcomes even at a time of deep recession.
- Trends in Northern Ireland differ from those in Great Britain, suggesting that the two regions would require different policy responses for each household type.

Chapter 4: Expenditure

Findings

Expenditure

- Nominal (actual) weekly expenditure rose on all of the measures in both Northern Ireland and Great Britain between 2007 and 2010.
- When expenditure was CPI deflated to May 2005 real expenditure on most measures declined between 2007 and 2010. In short, households (using a baseline of prices in 2005) are now spending less.
- The data suggest that households are making use of savings and help from relatives in order to maintain their standard of living.
- In both regions expenditure on 'Food and Non-alcoholic Beverage' has declined but more so in Northern Ireland.
- There has also been a decrease in the amount spent in Northern Ireland on consumer items such as 'Furnishing, Household Equipment and Carpets', on

'Recreation', on 'Restaurants and Hotels', and on 'Miscellaneous Goods and Services'.

- In contrast, increases in expenditure have occurred in both countries in 'Clothing and Footwear', 'Housing, Water, Electricity' and 'Communication'.

Relative expenditure poverty

- Between 2007 and 2008 unequivalised and equivalised real (CPI deflated) expenditure in Northern Ireland increased at the 60% median poverty threshold and then declined between 2008 and 2010.
- Over the whole period between 2007 and 2010 the decline was relatively more pronounced in Northern Ireland.
- While the proportion in poverty in Great Britain over the period declined a little when the measure was equivalised, in Northern Ireland poverty increased on both unequivalised and equivalised expenditure.
- The choice of expenditure measure, as with income measures, influenced the proportions of the different types of households in poverty.
- Using the modified OECD scale for real expenditure for different sample years, poverty declined for single pensioners and pensioner couples between 2007 and 2010 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- In contrast, expenditure poverty increased in Northern Ireland for lone parents, single adults, and couples with and without children between 2007 and 2010.

Policy implications

- As with the analysis of income poverty, the analysis of expenditure poverty has shown that different measures produce very different results. It is therefore essential for any assessment of the outcome of anti-poverty policies that a standard set of measures are used consistently over a period of time.
- The overall decline in spending in Northern Ireland between 2007 and 2010, coupled with evidence that the changes in expenditure between COICOP categories is reflecting a switch away from expenditure in the local economy to national and international expenditure, will have had a serious impact on the economy in Northern Ireland. The trends highlight the need for economic policy to reduce unemployment and for policies to be developed to encourage the development of local companies and for consumers to buy local goods and services.
- Trends in income poverty in Northern Ireland are in the opposite direction to trends in expenditure poverty, with the former decreasing and the latter increasing. The explanation probably lies in the fact that, while overall household expenditure has declined in Northern Ireland, the expenditure poverty threshold has not dropped; this is due to the fact that households in the upper end of the distribution have been maintaining their overall standard of living through borrowing and savings. This highlights the limitation of monitoring poverty on the basis of income only.

Chapter 5: Income and Expenditure groupings

Findings

- At the 60% median threshold the proportion of households in Northern Ireland who were in neither income nor expenditure poverty increased between 2007 and 2010 by less than 1 percentage point and the proportion in income poverty fell by 1.9 percentage points.
- This was offset in the period between 2007 and 2010 in Northern Ireland by an increase in both income and expenditure poverty of just over 1 percentage point.
- Pensioners over the period saw their standard of living improve. The proportion of single pensioners and pensioner couples who were in neither income nor expenditure poverty increased between 2007 and 2010 by 15.6 percentage points and 4.4 percentage points respectively.
- In contrast, the proportion of lone parents who were not poor declined by 14 percentage points with a converse increase of 15.1 percentage points in the proportion of lone parents who were in both income and expenditure poverty.
- The other household type which fared badly over the period were single adult households. While the proportion of those in neither income poverty nor expenditure poverty declined by 6.7 percentage points, the proportion in both increased by 13 percentage points.
- Couples with children saw a 5.1 percentage point increase in neither income nor expenditure poverty and concomitant decline in income poverty but they also experienced a slight rise in expenditure poverty.

Policy implications

- Four mutually-exclusive poverty categories produce a much richer picture of what is happening to living standards. Official statistics should therefore contain information on each of the four mutually-exclusive categories in order to understand fully the trends in overall living standards and in the living standards of households.
- The analysis suggests that if only income poverty is measured, incorrect conclusions may be reached as to the success, or otherwise, of particular policies.
- The analysis has shown that while income poverty was going down expenditure poverty remained unchanged, but that there was an increase in those experiencing both expenditure and income poverty. In short, overall living standards are declining in Northern Ireland. The policy implications of these trends are far-reaching.
- The analysis has provided a richer picture in relation to the living standards of particular types of households. For example, it showed clearly the improvement in the lives of pensioners but the deteriorating situation for lone parents and single adults, suggesting that a range of policies need to be developed to improve the living standards of these two groups.

Chapter 6: Predictors of poverty

Findings

- Employment status is the most powerful predictor of poverty, regardless of whether gross or disposable income is used to calculate the odds ratios.
- Those who are ILO-unemployed are at least 81 times more likely to be in combined income/expenditure poverty than those in full-time work (the reference category for employment status of the HRP).
- Students and other non-working households are 38 times or 31 times more likely to be in combined poverty compared with those in full employment depending on whether gross or disposable income is used.
- Households headed by a retired person are 20 times more likely to be in both income and expenditure poverty using gross income and 16 times more likely to be in combined poverty compared with those in full-time employment using disposable income.
- Another strong predictor of poverty is car ownership. Those with no car are over 38 times more likely to be in combined income (gross and disposable) and expenditure poverty than those with 3 or more cars. Even those with one car are more than 9 times more likely to be in combined poverty compared with those with three or more cars.
- The lack of a car is thus not only a good predictor of poverty but it also illustrates the extent of inequality that exists in Northern Ireland.
- Couples with children, lone parents and single adults are at least three times more likely to be in combined poverty as neither income nor expenditure poverty, taking account of all predictor variables, including country and recession period, age group, gender, ethnicity, employment status, accommodation type, tenure, social class and number of cars.

Policy implications

- The most powerful predictor of poverty grouping is employment status, highlighting the need for economic policy to reduce unemployment as a top priority.
- Another powerful predictor is car ownership. Those with no car are much more likely to be in combined income and expenditure poverty than those with 3 or more cars. Car ownership is therefore not only a good predictor of poverty but also an indicator of the extent of inequality in Northern Ireland, highlighting the need for social and economic policies to reduce the level of inequality.
- Couples with children, lone parents and single adults are much more likely to be in combined income and expenditure poverty than any of the other types of households, highlighting the need for specific policies tailor-made for these three very different groups.

Chapter 7: Conclusions and policy implications

- The policy implications of the measurement issues are clear. It is important not to rely on one single measure of poverty or living standards but to use a number of different measures, both separately and in combination, particularly income and expenditure, and to use them consistently over time to assess the extent to which the outcomes of selected policies are being achieved.
- The Executive could use the differences in poverty and living standards between Northern Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom to argue for changes in some of the Welfare Reforms in order that the standard of living of the population in Northern Ireland is not further adversely affected.
- The findings provide a clear indication of the types of households which should be the focus of the policy initiatives. Although taxes and benefits are the responsibility of Westminster, Stormont pursues a range of anti-poverty policies, which are directly focused on specific groups of households and these policies need to be focused more accurately.
- The slight shift observed in expenditure away from the local economy towards the international economy has widespread implications for Northern Ireland and needs to be monitored carefully.
- Three particular findings of the research - the lower living standards in Northern Ireland, their sharper decline, and the extensive inequality as shown by the predictor analysis - taken together have important implications for the stability of society. The inequality between the better-off and the poor in Northern Ireland is large and needs to be addressed.

Chapter 1: Introduction

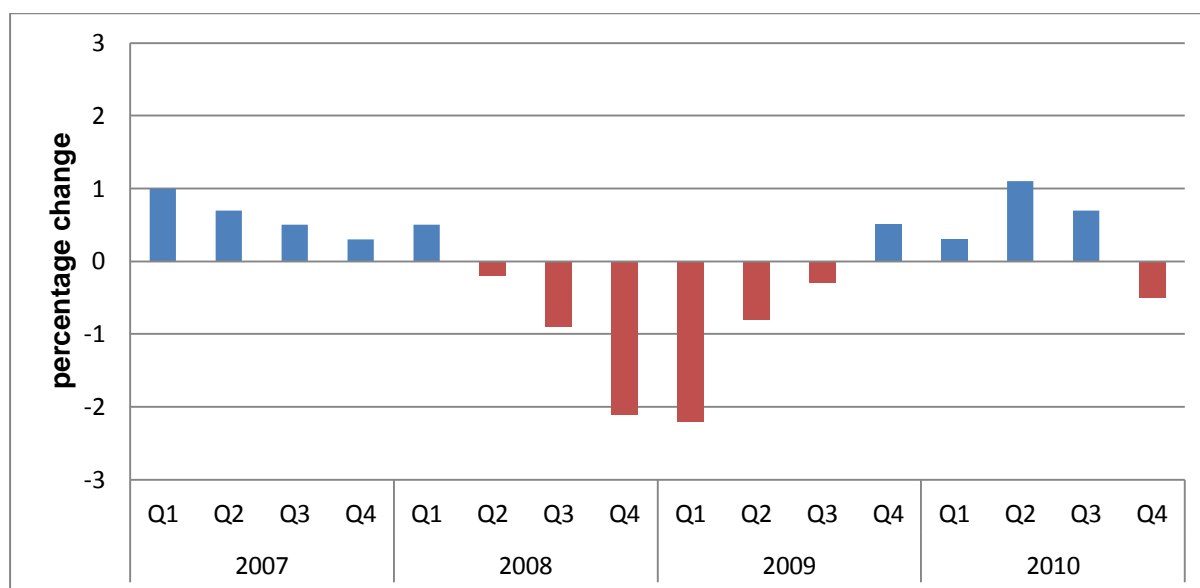
1.1 Background to the study

The financial crisis of 2008 followed by a double-dip recession has had a widespread impact on the living standards of households in the United Kingdom. Many have lost their jobs and over one fifth of younger people cannot find work (Mirza-Davies, 2013). There has been a reduction in the access to borrowing making it more difficult for those who wish to purchase a house and at the same time a significant proportion of those who bought houses in the last decade now find themselves in negative equity (CML, 2009).

Those with savings/investments have seen little or no growth in their assets while high inflation has eroded savings and the spending power of those with incomes. The prospects look grim with little economic growth, a weak labour market and an ongoing crisis in the Eurozone. To compound the impact of the financial crisis, large cuts are being made in public expenditure. In the June 2010 Budget the Chancellor announced £11 billion of welfare cuts. These will have a disproportionate impact on those who are already poor (Browne & Levell, 2010). Costs of living (particularly regarding food and fuel) have also increased over the past few years, lowering the real take-home income of many households (DECC, 2012) It is against this background that this study of income and expenditure poverty is being undertaken.

Most government reports and analysts use, as a practical definition of 'recession', two consecutive quarters of decline in a country's real (inflation adjusted) gross domestic product (GDP). Using this definition, Northern Ireland (along with Great Britain) officially entered recession during the second quarter (Q2) of 2008 and exited the recession in the third quarter (Q3) of 2009 (ONS, 2010). Taken together, there were six quarters of GDP decline (or economic contraction) in this recessionary period (Figure 1.1).

FIGURE 1.1: GDP QUARTER ON QUARTER GROWTH IN THE UK, Q1 2007-Q4 2010



Source: Office for National Statistics

The figure also shows that the peak of the recession in terms of GDP growth decline occurred in Q1 2009. Another important point to note is that although the economy grew in the four quarters following the recession (Q3 2009 – Q3 2010), it was still below the level of output recorded before the start of the recession¹.

1.2 Rationale for the study

The aim of this research is to build on previous research on expenditure poverty and to investigate the impact of the recession on expenditure patterns for four mutually-exclusive groups: neither income/spending poor, income poor only, spending poor only, and both income and spending poor. It seeks to explore how the recession has affected individuals and households. Have individuals and households cut down on certain items or switched to purchasing cheaper items? For example, have people cut their expenditure on eating out or have they stopped purchasing fresh fruit in favour of canned fruit?

Spending is household specific. A household's 'shopping basket' will be influenced not only by personal (consumer) choice (based on personal tastes and preferences), but also by the cost and inflation of particular goods and services (for example, variations in the cost of heating fuel due to cost of a barrel of oil). The development of new goods and services (broadband internet, digital cameras, iPhones), or the tendency for consumers to substitute purchases away from those particular goods and services for which prices have risen, affects the cost of the 'shopping basket'.

The Living Cost and Food Survey (LCFS), formerly known as the Expenditure and Food Survey (EFS) (Rafferty, 2010), is a repeated cross-sectional (continuous) survey in which private households throughout the United Kingdom are asked to provide information on household expenditure, income and food consumption. Horsfield (2010) notes that for the United Kingdom as a whole the average weekly household spend in 2009 was £455, compared with £471 in 2008. It is the first drop in total household expenditure within the last ten years.

The literature review on expenditure (spending and consumption) poverty (see Chapter 2) shows that several authors have criticised the use of income as a proxy for poverty. It is both an indirect and unreliable measure of the underlying concept of poverty and fluctuates greatly over time. In contrast, a spending (or consumption) measure is thought to be much more stable as it is based on "personal preferences" and "consumption patterns" and "lifestyles". In addition, research has shown that there is little overlap between income and expenditure poverty and very few households are both income poor and expenditure poor.

The Child Poverty Act 2010 sets out legally binding targets for the reduction of child poverty. Under the Act there are four main targets for the United Kingdom. These are based on measures of income and material deprivation. There are no targets based upon spending on essential commodities, activities or services. In addition, there is no requirement for separate Northern Ireland targets to be developed. However, targets for the reduction of child poverty have been set out in the Programme for Government (NIE, 2008).

¹ Gross Domestic Product (ABMI): chained volume measures, seasonally adjusted, Office for National Statistics, available at:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/tsdataset.asp?vlnk=215>

The Coalition Government's Child Poverty Strategy includes a further 11 indicators covering educational failure, the breakdown of family relationships, poor parenting and worklessness (DWP & DE, 2011). The ESRC-funded [Poverty and Social Exclusion study](#), which was carried across the whole of the United Kingdom in 2011-2012, will provide a consensual measure of poverty based on analysis of items which people say they cannot afford. By the end of 2013 there will therefore be a range of poverty measures. Yet none will explore poverty in terms of the absence of spending. This research fills this evidentiary gap.

1.3 Aims of the project

There were five main aims:

- To critically review the current literature on expenditure (spending/consumption) poverty;
- To chart trends and compositions in income-based and expenditure-based definitions of poverty by household type between 2007 and 2010 for Northern Ireland and Great Britain, updating previous analysis for 2003 and 2006;
- To assess the impact of the recession on household spending for Northern Ireland and Great Britain through a comparison of the five quarterly periods before the second quarter of 2008 and the six quarterly periods from the second quarter of 2008;
- To compare mutually-exclusive categories of income and expenditure poverty for Northern and Great Britain; and
- To assess the most important predictors of income versus expenditure poverty for different household types for Northern Ireland and Great Britain.

1.4 Methodology and analysis

The research was based on an analysis of four consecutive years (2007, 2008, 2009, 2010) of the Living Cost and Food Survey (LCFS). The study involved extensive analysis of the trends in income and expenditure poverty overall and for different household compositions: single pensioners, pensioner couples, single adults, couples without children, lone parents, couples with children and other household types (couples without children form the reference household type for this study) for the four years of EFS/LCFS data. It built on research carried out by the authors (Hillyard & Patsios, March 2009), which drew upon the pioneering work of Saunders *et al.* (2002) and Brewer *et al.* (2006).

Analysis was carried out on both income and expenditure using a number of different measures and adjustments. These included the use of means and medians, adjustments for inflation and three different methods of equivalisation. Equivalisation is a standard methodology that takes into account the size and composition of households and adjusts their incomes to recognise differing demands on resources. The study also analysed changes over time for different income thresholds (50%, 60% and 70%) and explored relative income poverty, which is defined officially as a household income which falls below the 60 per cent median income threshold before housing costs. All analysis was carried out for the sample years (2007, 2008, 2009, 2010) and for three recession periods – pre, intra and post.

Expenditure was first analysed according to what are known as the COICOP categories – a system devised by the United Nations Statistical Commission's *Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP)* and developed further by Eurostat. COICOP is now the internationally-agreed standard classification

for reporting household consumption expenditure within National Accounts. Table 1.1 shows the thirteen agreed categories. Further analysis examined various expenditure thresholds (50%, 60% and 70%). As with income, the 60 per cent median threshold was used to explore expenditure poverty.

TABLE 1.1: UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL COMMISSION'S CLASSIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION BY PURPOSE (COICOP)

(01) Food and non-alcoholic beverages
(02) Alcoholic beverages and tobacco
(03) Clothing and footwear
(04) Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels
(05) Furniture, household equipment and maintenance
(06) Health
(07) Transport
(08) Communication
(09) Recreation and culture
(10) Education
(11) Restaurants and hotels
(12) Miscellaneous goods and services
(13) Other expenditure items ²
Total expenditure

In addition, the study compared the mutually-exclusive categories of income and expenditure poverty and assessed the most important predictors of income versus expenditure poverty for different household types in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

1.5 Presentation of the results

A full set of tables produced from the extensive analysis of both income and expenditure is provided in Appendix A (See Tables A1-A98). It is not possible to comment on every table in this report. Choices therefore had to be made. Firstly, we have presented and discussed the results for only the sample years and have excluded any comment on the recession periods. Secondly, while the analysis included different poverty thresholds - 50%, 60% and 70% - we have discussed only the statistics relating to the official poverty threshold of 60% median. Thirdly, although different methods of equivalisation were used, we have focused the discussion on the OECD method which is now the official measure in the EU. Those who wish to explore the data beyond that which is discussed in the report can examine the individual tables in Appendix A.

In presenting some of the data in the text we have used 'Heat maps'. These are a relatively new form of data presentation where common statistical values such as means and medians are colour coded to ease interpretation of key findings in a table. First, they scale the data and then colour code all the values using the

² Other expenditure items are those items excluded from the narrower COICOP classifications, such as mortgage interest payments, council tax, domestic rates, holiday spending, cash gifts and charitable donations. Further information on COICOP can be found on the United Nations Statistics Division website: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regct.asp?Lg=1>

spectrum of colours from red to green, with red reflecting the larger values and green the lesser values. For example, if gross mean expenditure for a single pensioner went up by 2.0 per cent between 2007 and 2010 but declined for a single adult by 113 per cent, the value of 2 per cent would be shown in light green and the value of 113 per cent would be shown in red as it reflects a poor outcome for single adults compared to single pensioners.

1.6 Structure of the report

Chapter 2 presents a literature review of research carried out into expenditure poverty. Chapter 3 provides the results of the analysis of income poverty based on the four sample years of data from the LCFS. Chapter 4 presents the data on expenditure poverty based on the four sample years. Chapter 5 presents an analysis of the mutually-exclusive income-spending poverty measure. Chapter 6 examines, using multinomial logistic regression, the most important predictors of the combined income-spending poverty measure for both Northern Ireland and Great Britain. Chapter 7 presents an overview of the conclusions and policy implications that arise from the report. Appendix A contains all the analytical tables produced in the study and on which the report is based. Further details of the methodology including details of the sample size, numbers in each period, the weightings and the different types of measures used, are provided in Appendix B.

Chapter 2: Literature review

2.1 Introduction

Official poverty measures in the United Kingdom have been principally based on income. The Households Below Average Income (HBAI) series³, which is derived from data collected in the Family Resources Survey, uses household disposable income as an indicator of material living standards. Income is equivalised to take account of the size and composition of the household. These data have been extensively analysed to explore changes in inequality over time. The DWP publishes an annual report on trends between 1994 and the current year. (For the latest see: DWP, 2012).

Since the pioneering work of Townsend (1979), indicators of deprivation together with income have been developed to measure poverty (Mack & Lansley, 1985; Gordon & Pantazis, 1997; Gordon, *et al.* 2000; Pantazis, *et al.* 2006). In 1997 the Republic of Ireland developed a National Anti-Poverty strategy with an explicit overall target which combined income and deprivation items in a 'consistent poverty' measure (Government of Ireland, 1997). Material deprivation and income measures have been widely used in Europe to measure poverty and social exclusion (See, for example: Atkinson, *et al.* 2002; Atkinson & Marlier, 2010; Nolan & Whelan 2011). In 2009 all 27 European Union (EU) Member States agreed to adopt a set of material deprivation indicators and a material deprivation rate has been defined as the proportion of people living in households who cannot afford at least 3 of the 9 items (Guio, *et al.* 2012).

Another approach to measuring poverty is to focus on household expenditure. This approach stems from economists' interest in the notion of consumption, defined in terms of not only what the household spends, but also the benefits it accrues from housing and durable goods. Brewer & O'Dea (2012) point out that expenditure inequality provides a life-time view of differences in living standards whereas income inequality provides only a snapshot of income differences across a population. Households can save and borrow to cope with changes in income at particular points in time - this is commonly known as 'income smoothing'. They can also draw upon a stock of accumulated goods. All these factors suggest that current consumption will provide a much better picture of a household's standard of living than income measures.

The aim of this literature review is to consider the advantages and disadvantages of using expenditure research in comparison to income research. It is divided into two sections; the first considers measurement issues in relation to both income and expenditure and the second section focuses on policy issues.

2.2 Measurement issues

There are difficulties in measuring both income and expenditure but the overall view is that the problems with measuring income are generally more problematic. Townsend (1970) noted how difficult it was to obtain income-related information from a sample of households. The richest and the poorest, for different reasons, refuse to provide information, or overstate or understate their incomes. He pointed out that, depending on the criteria used to judge living standards, some people will be in

³ <http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=hbai>

poverty classed on the basis of their income and some will be in poverty classed on the basis of their expenditure. He went on to show how expenditure exceeded income for all income groups.

In their study of income and expenditure data in the United States, Meyer & Sullivan (2003) suggest that there is a strong under-reporting of income and the non-response is severe and when income is compared to expenditure, income falls well short of consumption. Bavier (2008) used an experimental series of variables released by the United States Census Bureau to construct a comprehensive income measure. He found that when poverty is measured by this comprehensive measure, there is a convergence between income and consumption measures of poverty. He suggested that the assertion that income is measured with more error than consumption at the bottom of the distribution is due to inferior income data.

Income is often highly volatile both in the short and longer term (Leicester, *et al.* 2008). In the short term people may be laid off for a period of time, change jobs, be put on reduced hours or may receive a bonus. In the longer term they may take time out for childrearing or to travel. The volatility will vary between different groups of households. The income of the self-employed will differ from those in the public sector or those on state benefits. Over a lifetime income will typically rise and then fall. Trying to capture the information on income at a snapshot in time is therefore difficult, particularly for the self-employed. Farmers, for example, have long posed difficulties in measuring their incomes, not only in Ireland (Matthews, 2000) but elsewhere (Hill, 2000).

Although income has been equated with 'command over resources' in the past, some have argued that income measures do not provide a full picture of command over resources. For example, Boarini & d'Ercole (2006) argue:

[income measures] neglect individuals' ability to borrow, to draw from accumulated savings and to benefit from help provided by the family or friends, as well as consumption of public services such as education, health and housing. For these reasons, income provides only a partial description of the individual's ability to enjoy an "acceptable" life. (p.10)

A key assumption in the measurement of household income is that resources are allocated equally amongst all members of the household. But research challenges this assumption. Mothers have been shown to prioritise the needs of the other family members sometimes to the detriment of their own wellbeing (Bennet, 2008; Bradshaw, *et al.* 2003; Daly, 1992; Pahl, 1989, as cited in Chanfreau & Burchardt, 2008:10).

The measurement of income rarely takes into account the value of public services. Sutherland & Zantomio (2006) show clearly the impact on household disposable income if relevant non-cash or 'in-kind' components are considered. They included the imputed rents for owner occupiers and subsidised tenants, and the foregone expenditure that would need to be borne for health and education services were they not publicly provided. Frazis & Stewart (2011) have also drawn attention to the importance of home production (e.g. cooking, cleaning, caring, gardening) which is also rarely included in the assessment of income. They show how, in the United States, home production varies across the income spectrum with the poor more involved, and how the inclusion of home production alters the picture of inequality.

The most fundamental critique of income as a measure of poverty is that it is an indirect measure of poverty, as argued in a seminal article by Ringen (1988). When the focus is on the outcome element (such as poverty or living standards), the argument is that expenditure is the preferable measure because individuals and households derive material wellbeing from the actual consumption of goods and services rather than from receipt of income in itself (Perry, 2002:114).

There are equally important measurement problems with expenditure. As with income, there is under-reporting of certain types of expenditure (Leicester, *et al.* 2008). For example, people may be reluctant to report how much they spend on alcohol, cigarettes, or gambling. They are most unlikely to report spending on an illicit activity, such as drugs or prostitution. Similarly, they are unlikely to report on activities which carry societal opprobrium, such as the purchase or viewing of pornography. At the higher levels of expenditure, there may be under-reporting of expensive luxury items. More importantly, as expenditure surveys are snapshots of expenditure at a particular point in time, purchases of particular items will be 'lumpy', occurring at irregular intervals. Yet the benefit of the purchase of these items, whether it is an HD TV or a boat, will be enjoyed over many years.

This highlights the difference between expenditure and consumption. The enjoyment of previously purchased items is part of the definition of consumption, yet most surveys include only measures of expenditure (i.e. the price you paid for something, not for how long you use or enjoy it). To convert expenditure into consumption requires making assumptions regarding the value of both durable and non-durable items (Johnson, 2004:31). As Leicester and his colleagues drily remark: "It is probably consumption that we need to measure, as distinct from expenditure, but it is extremely difficult to do so accurately" (Leicester, *et al.* 2008:11).

It is generally agreed among researchers, however, that the measurement problems are greater with income than with expenditure and therefore, on these grounds alone, expenditure is a better measure, particularly for those with a low standard of living.

2.2.1 Equivalisation

A further measurement consideration, regardless of whether one uses income or expenditure to determine poverty thresholds, is how to compare accurately different types of households. A one-person household would normally need less income than a two-person household if both households are to enjoy the same standard of living. Economies of scale derived from persons living together play a key role in equivalisation. For example, a single pensioner requires less money than a family of five and therefore income and expenditure need to be adjusted to reflect this. There are now a number of different equivalisation scales (two of which are covered in the methodology chapter), which apply different weights for each adult and each child in the household (Chanfreau & Burchardt, 2008). The application of the scales can have a considerable impact on the numbers and proportion of people in poverty, as shown by the Millennium Poverty and Social Exclusion (PSE) study (Gordon, *et al.* 2000) in the UK, or Slesnick (1994) in the US. The other problem is that equivalisation, while necessary, is not an easy concept to grasp. Whereas people understand precisely the level of their income, to have it adjusted down or up depending on their household composition leads to confusion and sometimes

incredulity. Gordon *et al.* (2000) suggest that equivalisation scales should be based upon budget standards results so that they are socially meaningful.

2.3 Policy Issues

Policy makers and politicians are concerned with four main issues in the assessment of anti-poverty strategies. Firstly, what are the numbers, proportions and circumstances of those with the lowest standard of living in society? Secondly, what are the characteristics of those who have the lowest standard of living? Is the level of poverty higher among families with children or among pensioners, for example? Thirdly, policy makers wish to know the impact of specific policies such as tax or benefit changes. Fourthly, they want to know the overall trends in living standards: are they going up or are they going down? From a policy-making perspective, it is vitally important to note that in each of these four areas, the evidence from the research suggests that the choice of measure, between income or expenditure and the type of equivalisation used, makes a significant difference to the findings.

2.3.1 Those at the bottom

Brewer *et al.* (2006) have looked carefully at what might be happening in relation to the measurement of income and expenditure of those at the bottom of income distribution – the group most of interest to policy makers. They found that this group have disproportionately high spending. It was similar to those a third of the way up the income distribution. One explanation they suggested was that these households were on this income for a short period of time and were drawing on savings or running up debt. Another explanation was that income was mis-measured. In contrast, those at the bottom of the expenditure distribution did not appear to have disproportionately high incomes compared to their spending. They therefore suggested that there is probably less measurement error at the very bottom of the spending distribution than at the very bottom of the income distribution. They concluded: “A more reliable picture of who is genuinely poor may therefore be obtained from an examination of the bottom of the spending distribution rather than the income distribution” (Brewer *et al.* 2006:ix). Further work by Brewer (2009, 2012) confirms that those on the lowest income do not have the lowest expenditures but those with the lowest expenditures do have the lowest income.

2.3.2 Impact on different groups

Research by Borooah & McGregor over twenty years ago showed how the choice of measure led to a considerable difference in the number of different types of households defined as poor (Borooah & McGregor, 1991; McGregor & Borooah, 1992). Using data from the Family Expenditure Survey, McGregor & Borooah (1992) found that households ranked low on expenditure were considerably less likely to be ranked highly by income than vice versa. Moreover, they found that over 6 per cent of the households ranked in the poorest decile on disposable income were ranked in the top 20 per cent on expenditure. Most importantly, the differences were particularly stark in relation to the type of household defined as poor. The retired were three times more likely to be defined in poverty on expenditure compared to income. They concluded that expenditure was a superior measure for measuring poverty.

Saunders, *et al.* (2002) also examined income and expenditure measures. Using UK data they showed that overall poverty rates were similar regardless of the measure used, but crucially, in terms of different types of household, they found that lone parents and those with dependants were less likely to be expenditure-poor and more likely to be income-poor. In contrast, expenditure poverty is higher among single pensioners and pensioner couples. They went on to explore the links between income and expenditure for different types of households using various methods. They concluded that there is considerable value in understanding the links, rather than taking one measure alone.

Leicester *et al.* (2008) also found considerable differences between the incidence of income and expenditure poverty for particular groups. They found that the self-employed and those temporarily out of work and seeking employment had much lower spending poverty rates. They suggested that this reflects the fact that many of these types of households are able to maintain their standard of living during temporary periods of low or no income. On the other hand, pensioner households are slightly less likely than other households to be income poor, but have much higher rates of spending poverty.

2.3.3 Implications for different policies

The choice of measure also has different implications for the types of policies pursued. For example, Carrera (2010) has shown that by analysing expenditure rather than income one gets a different picture of the effects of taxes and benefits in redistributing resources. She found that indirect taxes in the UK are progressive in expenditure distribution but regressive in income distribution. In addition, the position of different household types varies according to which distribution is considered. Thus, single parents, couples with children and people in full-time education are more evenly distributed when expenditure is considered in comparison with income. She argues for a joint approach to provide a fuller understanding of the material living standards of households in the UK.

2.3.4 How to interpret success

Perhaps the most contentious issue concerns the assessment of the trends in poverty rates. There is now much evidence (both from the UK and US) to suggest that different measures provide very different pictures of what is happening to inequality or people's standard of living. At the same time, there are contradictory interpretations of the direction of the trends.

Blundell & Preston (1998) examined the distinction between permanent and transitory income uncertainty in assessing the growth in consumption inequality within cohorts using the UK Family Expenditure Survey data for the period 1969 to 1992. They found that both income and consumption inequality had grown for all cohorts and that income inequality had risen faster than consumption inequality, especially for younger groups. In a more recent paper, Blundell & Etheridge (2010) analysed trends in inequality across consumption, earnings and income since 1978. They found that inequality was episodic in nature and was characterised by the inequality 'boom' in earnings inequality of the 1980s.

Goodman & Oldfield (2004) explored the trends in both income and expenditure inequality in the 1990s and early 2000s and compared these with changes in previous decades. They found that, contrary to popular perception, the 1990s were

quite different from the 1980s. Spending and income inequality diverged during the 1980s with income inequality growing faster than spending inequality. This continued in the first part of the 1990s, when income inequality remained stable but expenditure inequality fell. They suggest that these divergences are mainly explained by the volatility of income in the 1980s.

Brewer and his colleagues have been at the forefront of measuring living standards in Britain (data for Northern Ireland have only been available since 2002) using expenditure rather than income data. They used 30 years of expenditure data to show how it alters the picture of who the poor are (Brewer, *et al.* 2008). They found that, while income poverty among pensioners and children had come down significantly for both groups, the same could not be said for expenditure poverty. A particular focus of the research was on the spending levels of the lowest income households and how spending patterns changed as a result of increases in the level of state benefits. They found that single pensioners had relatively high rates of income and spending poverty on average. But since 1999, as a result of the increase in benefits, poorer pensioners have seen the biggest increase in their spending.

In another study, Leicester *et al.* (2008) analysed expenditure poverty trends in the UK over the last 30 years and found that expenditure poverty trends have been very different from the well-known rise and fall in income poverty. "The steep increase in poverty over the Thatcher period was much less marked when measured by expenditure. And the falls in child and pensioner poverty which have been such striking trends over the Blair period are less clear in the expenditure analysis" (p.12). They went on to argue that expenditure should not always be preferred to income in measuring living standards but that it certainly should be one of the measures.

Niemietz (2009) emphasises again the point that trends in poverty in recent decades in Britain depend on which measure is used. He argues that the perception of a dramatic and lasting rise in poverty in the 1980s is related to the use of income as the poverty measure. He suggests that indicators based on expenditure, or indeed absolute income, provide a different picture.

The most comprehensive study to date of trends in income and consumption inequality has been carried out by Brewer & O'Dea (2012). Using the LCFS and its predecessors they construct four decades of data on households' income and consumption. They analyse thoroughly the mismatch between expenditure data and income data for households with a low income. They also analyse the increasing under-recording of spending. A key development in this research is the calculation of an estimate for the consumption of housing. As they point out, housing is a consumption good, yet rarely is the imputed income from it included in the overall consumption of the household. The inclusion of this estimate makes a considerable difference to average annual growth rates of living standards. They show that the living standards of older people 'improve markedly' (p.5) when the imputed income from housing is included. This is not surprising given the rapid rise in house prices in recent times and the concentration of housing wealth (Crossley, 2010). Finally, Brewer & O'Dea (2012) present a comprehensive analysis, using both income and consumption, of the trends in inequality and of the characteristics associated with being a household with low resources in the UK.

Work in other countries confirms a number of these findings. Zaidi & de Vos (2001) examine trends in consumption data for nine member countries of the EU. They found that during the 1980s relative poverty and inequality increased in Italy, France,

UK, Germany and Belgium, but decreased in Spain and Portugal. By the end of the 1980s Portugal had the highest rates of poverty and inequality. There were also high rates in Italy and Greece. Significantly, they found that the levels of poverty and inequality are very sensitive to the choice of measure, producing different rates between different countries and different years.

Research in the USA also shows that different measures of living standards produce different results. Cutler & Katz (1992) found that income poverty rose by less than consumption poverty during the 1970s. Slesnick (1994) noted that most empirical studies based on income demonstrate a decline in inequality followed by a rise, in the United States, in the post-war period. However, he found that when using consumption-based data inequality actually decreases. Johnson & Shipp (1997) considered developments in the US in the 1980s. For this period, they found that, based on an analysis of the Consumer Expenditure Survey data, inequality had widened considerably. While previous studies suggested that the increases were mainly due to within-group inequality, they showed that most of the increase was accounted for by changes in inequality between groups and by shifts in the population. In a later study, Johnson and Shipp (1999), considered the impact of inflation and unemployment on inequality. They found that unemployment does not significantly affect the inequality measures and that inflation has a progressive effect. Johnson (2004) also found differences between income and consumption trends in the measurement of poverty. But as noted above, Bavier (2008), using an adjusted measure of consumption, argues that the trends are similar.

In 1996, the National Research Council (NRC) published a report on poverty measurement (Citro & Michael, 1995). It concluded:

Conceptually, an income definition is more appropriate to the view that what matters is a family's ability to attain a living standard above the poverty level by means of its own resources....In contrast to an income definition, an expenditure (or consumption) definition is more appropriate to the view that what matters is someone's actual standard of living, regardless of how it is attained. (Citro & Michael, 1995, p.36)

The most important work in the United States in this area over the last decade has been carried out by Meyer & Sullivan (Meyer & Sullivan, 2003, 2004, 2010, 2011). Among other issues, they have examined the quality of the data by studying measurement error and under-reporting as well as by comparing administrative micro-data with data from surveys. They have also used other measures of hardship to examine households on low income and with low consumption. They concluded that consumption is a better measure when evaluating transfer programmes and setting benefits (Meyer & Sullivan, 2003). In a later study they examined poverty in the United States from 1960 until 2008 using several different income and consumption measures. They show that there are sharp differences, particularly in more recent years, between different income poverty measures and between income and consumption measures of poverty. While income poverty rates have risen, consumption poverty rates show a large decline. Importantly, the trends vary across family types with consumption poverty rates falling much faster among the elderly compared to married couples with children (Meyer & Sullivan, 2010). Their conclusion from all this work is that consumption better captures wellbeing for those with few resources (Meyer & Sullivan, 2011).

The issue of relationship between income and expenditure inequality has also been studied by Aguiar & Bils (2011). Using data from the US Consumer Expenditure Survey, they constructed two measures of consumption expenditure: one based on active savings and after-tax income and the other which correlated for systematic measurement error in the survey. This second measure showed that in fact income inequality had closely tracked income inequality in the period 1980-2007. Moreover, both measures showed a greater increase in consumption inequality than that shown by a straight-forward analysis of total household expenditure.

2.4 Policy Conclusions

There are two broad policy conclusions that can be made from this literature review.

- An expenditure measure of poverty, particularly if it includes an estimate of housing consumption, is better than an income measure for assessing the standard of living of the poorer section of the population.
- Levels of poverty and inequality are very sensitive to the choice of measure, producing different outcomes over time and for different household types.

Chapter 3: Household Income

This chapter is based on Tables A6-A8, A12-A14, A24-A26, A30-A34 and A39-A43 in Appendix A.

This chapter considers a number of different aspects of household income. It begins by examining the impact on trends in gross income when different measures and adjustments are made to income. It then considers trends in income between 2007 and 2010, changes in household gross and disposable income by household type, and trends in relative income poverty thresholds overall and for specific household types.

3.1 Mind the measure

Gross household income in Northern Ireland was measured using different statistics (mean or median), different types of equivalisation (unequivalised or equivalised using McClements and OECD), and different methods of deflation (RPI and CPI). Figure 3.1 shows means and medians, unadjusted and adjusted for each year for each of the three methods of equivalisation.

The key finding, which is particularly important for policy making, is that there is wide variation in gross income depending on the statistic used and other adjustments (deflators). The mean on each measure produces a slightly higher value than the median (this is largely due to income outliers). In addition, there is a clear ordering in terms of the equivalisation method: unequivalised data produces the highest values, followed by McClements. OECD equivalisation produces the lowest values.

From a policy-making perspective, it is therefore crucial to make clear decisions on the type of measure to be used and then to use this consistently to measure the impact of particular policies over time.

3.2 Decline in gross income in Northern Ireland

The recession has had a significant effect on living standards in Northern Ireland. There has been a steady decline in gross household incomes, however measured, between 2007 and 2010. For example, if we take unequivalised median gross income it has declined from £519.30 in 2007 to £447.99 in 2010 – a drop of £71.31 per week (Table A12). When account is taken of inflation/deflation using the RPI unequivalised median, gross income declines in Northern Ireland from £483.54 to £384.68 - a drop of £98.86 per week (Table A13). Once equivalised these declines in gross income are less. For example, median OECD equivalised gross income with no adjustment for inflation declined in Northern Ireland from £290.90 in 2007 to £267.84 in 2010 – a smaller decline of £23.06 per week (Table A12). When RPI deflated it dropped from £270.86 to £229.99 – a decline of £40.87 per week (Table A13).

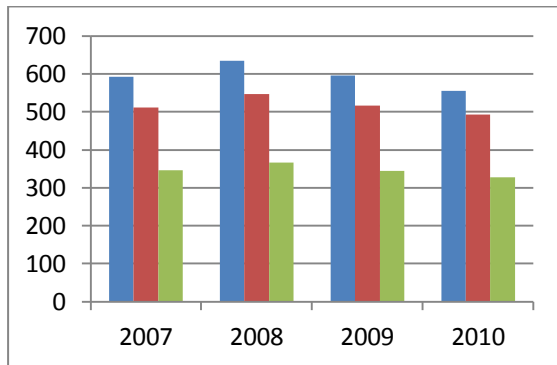
3.3 Gross income: comparison between Northern Ireland and Great Britain

Northern Ireland has fared much worse in the recession than Great Britain. Using unequivalised median weekly income, unadjusted for inflation/deflation, gross median incomes in Northern Ireland declined from £519.30 to £447.99 - a decline of £71.31 per week compared to an increase of £1.21 per week in Great Britain – a

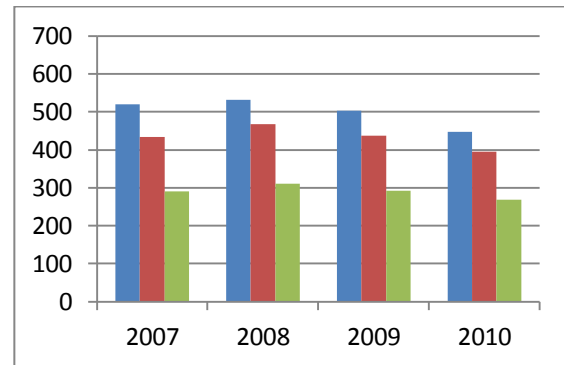
difference of £72.52 (Table A12). When income is deflated using CPI, gross median unequivalised weekly income in Northern Ireland declined by more than twice that in Great Britain - £103.92 compared to £40.85 (Table A14).

FIGURE 3.1 MEAN AND MEDIAN GROSS HOUSEHOLD INCOME (NOMINAL, RPI AND CPI DEFLATED) BETWEEN 2007 AND 2010 FOR NORTHERN IRELAND SHOWN FOR UNEQUALISED (BLUE) McCLEMENTS (RED) AND MODIFIED OECD (GREEN)

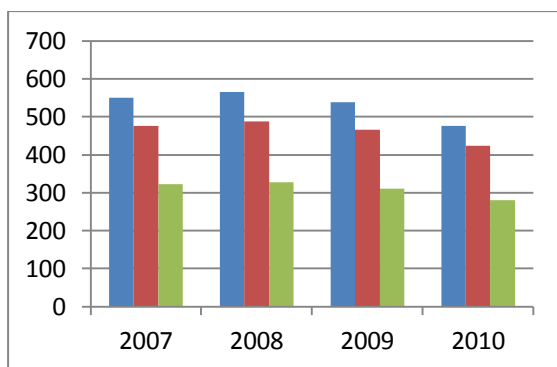
Mean (Nominal) £/week



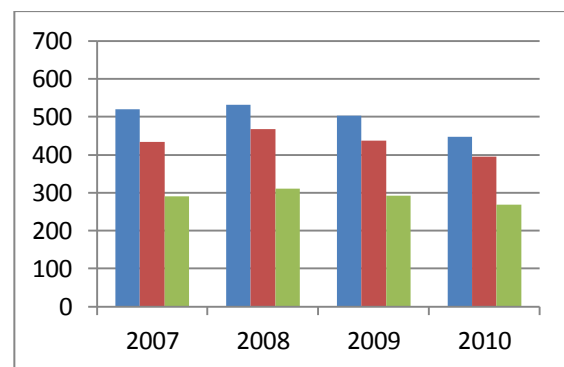
Median (Nominal) £/week



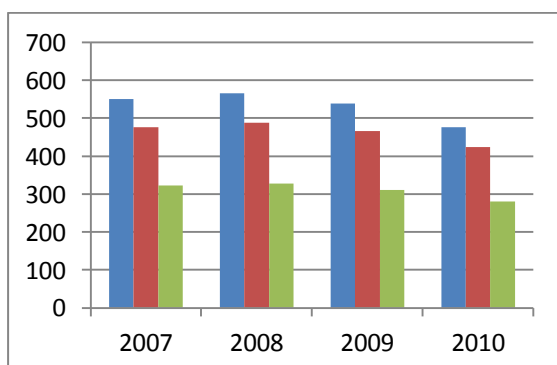
Mean (RPI) £/week



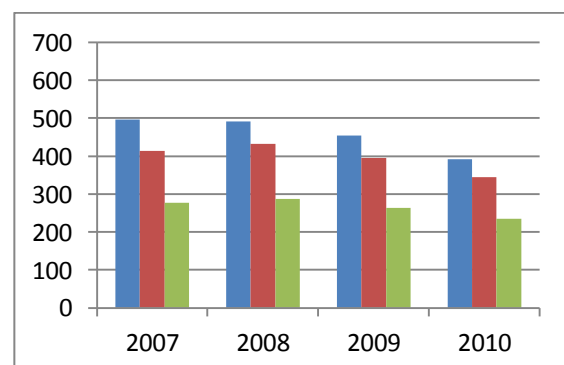
Median (RPI) £/week



Mean (CPI) £/week



Median (CPI) £/week



Source: Tables A6-A8, pp.53-55, A12-A14, pp.59-61.

Similarly, if gross median OECD equivalised weekly income is taken, the decline in Northern Ireland was £43.44 compared to £21.37 in Great Britain – again more than double the figure in Great Britain (Table A14). Adjusted RPI deflated figures for the modified OECD scale are shown below.

From a policy-making perspective, it is clear that, whatever measure is used, the decline in Northern Ireland household income has been around double that in Great Britain. Metaphorically, whereas Great Britain caught a ‘cold’ Northern Ireland has had ‘flu’. The Executive could use this large difference in the impact of the recession here compared with across the water to argue for less severe impacts for Northern Ireland of the Welfare Reforms.

3.4 Trends in gross and disposable income for different household types

Table 3.1 shows changes in the gross household median income, equivalised on the modified OECD scale and deflated by RPI for different household types. It uses the heat map technique to display the findings (see page 4). Whereas overall gross median household income in Northern Ireland declined by £40.87 per week, there was considerable variation in both the amount and the direction of change within households. The income of single adults in Northern Ireland declined by £74.01 per week, pensioner couples by £20.94 per week, and lone parents by £18.62 per week. In contrast, couples with and without children experienced an increase in their incomes of £42.31 and £21.42 per week respectively.

TABLE 3.1: CHANGES IN REAL (MEDIAN) GROSS WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME BETWEEN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS AND BETWEEN 2007 AND 2010, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005 AND OECD EQUIVALISATION)

	Great Britain				Northern Ireland			
	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010
Single Pensioner	-10.99	22.15	-1.36	9.8	17.88	-6.19	-5.09	6.6
Pensioner Couple	-10.33	18.48	5.39	13.54	-23.4	3.32	-0.86	-20.94
Single Adult	-2.97	-7.43	-24.67	-35.07	-54.07	8.2	-28.14	-74.01
Couple without Children	20.22	-52.23	14.94	-17.07	57.68	-67.02	30.76	21.42
Lone Parent	-13.32	8	-21.83	-27.15	-4.29	4.38	-18.71	-18.62
Couple with Children	-13.57	10.66	-19.63	-22.54	4.83	-12.27	49.75	42.31
Other Household Type	9.82	-3.96	-23.48	-17.62	36.37	-60.59	-4.64	-28.86
Total	-12.02	10.11	-17.05	-18.96	6.58	-14.32	-33.13	-40.87

Source: Table A13: p.60.

Table 3.1 also compares Great Britain with Northern Ireland. Using RPI adjusted data, the overall decline in gross median income has been much greater in Northern Ireland. The decline in the median income in Great Britain between 2007 and 2010 was £18.96 per week and in Northern Ireland it was over double that amount at £40.87 per week. Interestingly, while overall median income decreased in Great Britain between 2007 and 2008 it then went up between 2008 and 2009 and then declined again. In Northern Ireland it rose between 2007 and 2008 and then declined between 2008 and 2009.

Both jurisdictions show that single adults over the whole period have experienced the largest decline in income. Pensioner couples in Great Britain have seen an improvement in their median incomes whereas the opposite is the case in Northern Ireland. At the same time, couples with and without children in Great Britain have seen a decline in their median income whereas these household types have seen an increase in Northern Ireland as stated above.

It is only possible to speculate why there are significant differences between the two regions in the impact of the recession on different household types. One possible explanation is that the saving profiles of pensioner couples in Northern Ireland are different and they have been affected to a greater extent. Why pensioner couples' incomes should have declined in Great Britain and not in Northern Ireland is more difficult to explain. But the policy implication is clear: the two regions would require different policy responses for each household type.

Disposable (net) household income has experienced similar trends as gross income and, as would be expected, the changes are in the same direction. Whereas real gross median income over the whole period declined by £18.96 per week in Great Britain and by £40.87 per week in Northern Ireland (Table 3.1), real disposable median income declined by £8.98 and by £28.10 per week respectively (Table 3.2).

The trends for different household types are also similar to those for gross income. In Northern Ireland single adults, couples without children, lone parents, and pensioner couples have all seen a decline in their incomes over the period. One major difference between gross and disposable income concerns couples without children, who experienced an increase in their gross incomes whereas they experienced a decline of £18.63 per week in their real incomes (Table 3.2).

TABLE 3.2: CHANGES TO REAL (MEDIAN) DISPOSABLE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS AND BETWEEN 2007 AND 2010, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005 WITH OECD EQUIVALISATION)

	Great Britain				Northern Ireland			
	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010
Single Pensioner	-9.62	22.61	-0.34	12.65	13.51	-3.57	-3.26	6.68
Pensioner Couple	-12.92	24.5	2.34	13.92	-35.06	7.8	0.11	-27.15
Single Adult	8.38	-13.03	-15.73	-20.38	-46.48	15.87	-27.05	-57.66
Couple without Children	15.75	-29.56	8.19	-5.62	38.5	-50.41	-6.72	-18.63
Lone Parent	-14.73	11.76	-22.9	-25.87	-3.99	4.38	-18.71	-18.32
Couple with Children	-6.25	11.89	-12.05	-6.41	-8.33	-3	22.63	11.3
Other Household Type	12.86	0.82	-20.46	-6.78	27.24	-42.43	1.15	-14.04
Total	-5.3	10.17	-13.85	-8.98	4.02	-12.84	-19.28	-28.1

Source: Table A25, p.72.

3.5 Trends in the relative gross and disposable income poverty threshold

One of the key poverty measures in the Child Poverty Act 2010 is the proportion of children living below 60 per cent of the median income. Tables A30 and A39 in Appendix A provide figures on various thresholds (50%, 60% and 70%) for both gross and disposable income using various equivalisation methods for the sample years. Here we examine only the changes to the 60 per cent median gross weekly household OECD equivalised income, RPI deflated (May 2005) for the sample years

Table 3.3 below shows the yearly changes in the median gross weekly income for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the 60 per cent income poverty threshold. It shows clearly the impact of the recession in Northern Ireland compared to in Great Britain. On both measures there has been a much sharper decline in the thresholds in Northern Ireland than in Great Britain. For example, the 60 per cent threshold for Northern Ireland declined by £59.31 per week on unequivalised income and by £24.53 per week using modified OECD-equivalisation. In Great Britain the declines have been much less, £22.13 and £11.37 per week respectively. Overall, the difference is between 2.7 and 2.1 times as great as the decline in Great Britain.

TABLE 3.3: CHANGES IN REAL 60% MEDIAN GROSS WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME THRESHOLD (UNEQUALISED AND OECD EQUIVALISED) BETWEEN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS AND BETWEEN 2007 AND 2010, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

	Great Britain				Northern Ireland			
	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010
60% threshold								
Unequivalised	-12.91	1.96	-11.18	-22.13	-5.55	-12.42	-41.34	-59.31
Modified OECD scale	-7.21	6.07	-10.23	-11.37	3.94	-8.59	-19.88	-24.53

Source: Table A30, p.77.

The policy implications of this finding are important. The unequivalised 60 per cent median measure can be described as ‘the pound in your pocket’ measure. In other words, it is based on the actual income people receive, adjusted only for inflation. People’s experiences of how much they have to spend will therefore be congruent with this measure. In contrast, the equivalised measure substantially lowers the overall household income producing a large gap between the actual income a household receives and the adjusted income after equivalisation.

The other point to note from Table 3.3 is that in Northern Ireland the 60 per cent income threshold declined every year for both unequivalised and equivalised income except between 2007 and 2008 when equivalised income increased slightly. The trends for Great Britain are different. There the threshold declined on both equivalised and unequivalised income for all the sample years except between 2008 and 2009 when the threshold rose, suggesting that the recession affected the two jurisdictions in different periods.

Table 3.4 below shows the changes in disposable income between the sample years. As can be seen there are consistent patterns of change in both Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Over the whole period real median disposable income has declined in both countries, irrespective of whether income is equivalised or unequivalised. The OECD measure shows the smallest change overall – a drop of £16.86 per week in Northern Ireland and of £5.38 per week in Great Britain. The

decline in unequivalised 60 per cent median income in Northern Ireland was three times greater than in Great Britain. Another major difference between the two countries is that Northern Ireland experienced a rise in the 60 per cent median income between 2007 and 2008 while this increase did not occur until 2008-2009 in Great Britain. As would be expected, these trends in disposable income reflect similar patterns to those of gross income but are of smaller magnitude.

TABLE 3.4: CHANGES IN REAL (MEDIAN) DISPOSABLE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (UNEQUIVALISED AND EQUIVALISED) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS AND BETWEEN 2007 AND 2010, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

	Great Britain				Northern Ireland			
	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010
60% threshold								
Unequivalised	-7.50	5.29	-9.29	-11.50	2.16	-15.27	-24.55	-37.66
Modified OECD scale equivalised	-3.18	6.11	-8.31	-5.38	2.41	-7.70	-11.57	-16.86

Source: Table A39, p.86.

3.6 Proportion of households in gross and disposable income poverty

Statistics on the proportion of total households in poverty as defined by the 60 per cent median threshold provide key information on the impact of the recession and the role of anti-poverty policies. A summary of the yearly percentage point changes in 60 per cent of median gross income is presented in Table 3.5 below. There are different trends depending on the measure used. In Northern Ireland between 2007 and 2010 poverty increased by 3.3 percentage points using unequivalised income but declined by 3.5 percentage points using OECD-equivalised income. In Great Britain, on the other hand, the proportion in poverty declined on both measures. For both regions there were different yearly movements in proportions in poverty.

TABLE 3.5: CHANGES IN THE PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BELOW REAL RELATIVE (60% MEDIAN) GROSS WEEKLY INCOME (UNEQUIVALISED AND OECD EQUIVALISED) POVERTY THRESHOLD IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS AND BETWEEN 2007 AND 2010, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

	Great Britain				Northern Ireland			
	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010
60% threshold								
Unequivalised	-0.1	-1.1	0	-1.2	1.7	-2.8	4.4	3.3
Modified OECD	0.1	-0.6	-1.5	-2	-0.8	-0.3	-2.4	-3.5

Source: Table A31, p.78.

Table 3.6 below shows the same information but for disposable income. Unequivalised income again showed the largest changes. In Northern Ireland for example, the proportion of households in poverty increased by 3.9 percentage points between 2009 and 2010. Over the whole period, it increased by 1.1 percentage points. However, equivalised on the OECD scale, poverty in Northern Ireland declined slightly. In Great Britain poverty decreased on both measures.

TABLE 3.6: CHANGES IN PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BELOW REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) DISPOSABLE WEEKLY INCOME (UNEQUALISED AND EQUIVALISED) POVERTY THRESHOLD IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS AND BETWEEN 2007 AND 2010, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

	Great Britain				Northern Ireland			
	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010
60% threshold								
Unequalised	0.3	-0.8	0.0	-0.5	0.5	-3.3	3.9	1.1
Modified OECD	1.0	-0.9	-1.5	-1.4	2.5	-3.0	0.1	-0.4

Source: Table A40, p.87.

3.7 Household types and relative gross and disposable income poverty

Table 3.7 shows the percentage point changes in gross income poverty rates for modified OECD equivalisation at the 60 per cent threshold for different households.

TABLE 3.7: CHANGES IN PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD TYPES 'BELOW' REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) EQUIVALISED GROSS WEEKLY INCOME (MODIFIED OECD SCALE) 60% POVERTY THRESHOLD IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS AND BETWEEN 2007 AND 2010, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

	Great Britain				Northern Ireland			
	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010
Single Pensioner	1.8	-6.5	-4.3	-9.0	-7.2	2.3	-26.5	-31.4
Pensioner Couple	0.5	-5.8	-1.8	-7.1	-13.7	0.2	-0.4	-13.9
Single Adult	-1.8	4.6	-2.1	0.7	5.7	-4.1	9.9	11.5
Couple without Children	-1.7	3.0	-2.8	-1.5	-1.2	-1.4	6.3	3.7
Lone Parent	2.6	0.3	3.5	6.4	3.8	5.3	-1.5	7.6
Couple with Children	0.7	0.1	0.9	1.7	-2.1	4.0	-10.1	-8.2
Other Household Type	-3.0	3.8	-2.6	-1.8	1.7	0.6	-3.3	-1.0
Total	0.1	-0.6	-1.5	-2.0	-0.8	-0.3	-2.4	-3.5

Source: Table A34, p.81.

It shows that pensioners have been relatively insulated against the impact of the recession relative to other households. The proportion of single pensioners and pensioner couples living in income poverty in Northern Ireland has declined by 31.4 percentage points and 13.9 percentage points respectively. Single adults, lone parents and couples without children have all experienced increases in relative income poverty. As many pensioners depend on their state pension or index-linked occupational pensions, with only a small proportion reliant on annuities which have decreased considerably in value, their incomes would have changed little over the period and in some cases increased compared to other households dependent on income from work.

From a policy-making perspective, these statistics suggest that the policies relating to pensioners, such as not reducing the value of the state pension, the winter fuel allowance and rate reliefs, have improved the standard of living of pensioners

relative to other household types who have experienced increases in their rates of poverty in the recession.

The declines and increases in gross income poverty between different households have generally been smaller in Great Britain than in Northern Ireland. For example, the poverty rates for single pensioners declined by 31.4 percentage points in Northern Ireland and by only 9 percentage points in Great Britain. The figures for pensioner couples are less at 13.9 percentage points and 7.1 percentage points respectively. Lone parents in both jurisdictions experienced similar proportional increases in poverty while single adults in Northern Ireland experienced a much greater increase in poverty compared to single adults in Great Britain. Couples with children experienced a decline in gross income poverty in Northern Ireland but experienced a slight increase in Great Britain.

Table 3.8 presents changes in the proportion of different household types falling below relative disposable weekly income (equivalised using modified OECD scale) poverty thresholds for each sample year in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. As with gross income, the proportion of single pensioners, pensioner couples and couples with children in disposable income poverty declined over the period for Northern Ireland. In both jurisdictions there were large increases in the proportion of single adults and lone parents falling below this poverty threshold.

TABLE 3.8: CHANGES IN PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD TYPES ‘BELOW’ REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) EQUIVALISED DISPOSABLE WEEKLY INCOME (MODIFIED OECD SCALE) 60% POVERTY THRESHOLD IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS AND BETWEEN 2007 AND 2010, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

	Great Britain				Northern Ireland			
	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010
Single Pensioner	5.5	-9.8	-4.3	-8.6	4.3	1.8	-22.9	-16.8
Pensioner Couple	0.3	-4.3	-1.7	-5.7	-9.0	-5.3	10.0	-4.3
Single Adult	-1.0	3.7	-2.2	0.5	9.2	-3.2	4.7	10.7
Couple without Children	-1.7	4.1	-2.9	-0.5	1.6	-4.6	5.4	2.4
Lone Parent	3.5	-1.1	4.7	7.1	5.3	-1.9	9.0	12.4
Couple with Children	1.1	-0.4	1.0	1.7	-0.2	-0.8	-6.0	-7.0
Other Household Type	-1.2	3.5	-2.5	-0.2	3.5	-0.6	-2.5	0.4
Total	1.0	-0.9	-1.5	-1.4	2.5	-3.0	0.1	-0.4

Source: Table A43, p.90.

3.8 Policy conclusions

This chapter has examined a number of different measures of both gross and disposable income and changes over time. It raises a number of important policy issues.

- As with previous research, the study further confirms that the type of measure selected has an important impact on income trends, both overall and in relation to different household types. It is therefore important to use a number of different measures and to use them consistently over a long period of time.
- Income, when adjusted for inflation, has declined in both jurisdictions but to a much larger extent in Northern Ireland. On the most important measure – real median, equivalised income, RPI deflated - the average household income in Northern Ireland has declined by nearly £41 per week between 2007 and 2010. This will have had an impact on the local economy.
- Counter-intuitively, there has been a decline of 3.5 percentage points in the overall proportion of households living in income poverty. As overall incomes have declined the 60% poverty threshold has moved downwards, reducing the numbers in poverty. The decline is therefore a statistical artefact rather than a reflection of changes in the living standards of the poor.
- Relative to other household types, pensioners and couples with children have fared less badly. While single pensioners have experienced no drop in their real disposable income and pensioner couples a large drop, the proportion of all pensioners living in poverty has declined relative to the situation of most other household types. Couples with children have experienced an increase in their real disposable income, and relative to other household types, they too have experienced a decline in the proportion living in poverty. .
- A combination of Westminster and Stormont policies directed at both pensioner couples and single pensioners - such as not reducing the state pension, the provision of a winter fuel allowance and rate reliefs for older people - and policies directed at children, have protected the living standards of these groups whereas the vagaries of the market have had an adverse impact on other household types. Based only on analysis of income, it provides tangible support for the view that state welfare policies can have very positive outcomes even at a time of serious recession.
- Trends in Northern Ireland differ from those in Great Britain, suggesting that the two regions would require different policy responses for each household type.

Chapter 4. Household Expenditure

This chapter is based on Tables A60-A62, A66-A68, A72-A76 in Appendix A.

This chapter examines broad trends in household expenditure for the COICOP categories. It also considers expenditure poverty and presents a summary of rates of relative median household expenditure, using unequivalised and equivalised expenditure poverty at the 60% median threshold for the sample years. To ensure comparability with previous analyses (Hillyard & Patsios, 2009), all the deflated expenditure data is based on the CPI only. The chapter also explores the variation in expenditure poverty for different household types.

4.1 Broad trends in expenditure and impact of adjustments

COICOP is an internationally recognised standard classification for reporting household consumption (and non-consumption) expenditure within national accounts. It provides a well-established method for exploring what households spend their money on and how patterns of expenditure change over time. We begin by considering the extent to which adjustments (equivalisation and deflation) affect total household expenditure in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Table 4.1 below shows the movement in total COICOP (consumption) expenditure. The differential impact of the specific measure used is clearly illustrated. For example, it shows that equivalisation reduces the total level of expenditure, with the modified OECD scale reducing expenditure by the greatest amount, for both nominal and real income. Total nominal median (unequivalised) expenditure for Great Britain as a whole in 2010 was £328.35 per week. It fell to £317.94 per week when equivalised on McClements and to £208.41 per week on the modified OECD scale. For Northern Ireland, total expenditure (unequivalised) was £331.55 per week in 2010, but fell to £318.75 per week when equivalised using McClements and to £204.78 per week using modified OECD.

TABLE 4.1 SUMMARY OF TRENDS FOR TOTAL WEEKLY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (MEDIAN £/WEEK) USING DIFFERENT ADJUSTMENT MEASURES, GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, 2007-2010

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	GB	NI	GB	NI	GB	NI	GB	NI
Nominal								
Unequivalised (Table A60)	309.56	328.28	310.17	369.64	312.79	348.50	328.35	331.55
McClements (Table A61)	300.38	300.04	300.20	320.87	302.59	316.04	317.94	318.75
Modified OECD (Table A62)	196.99	198.62	197.57	212.28	198.16	210.37	208.41	204.78
Real CPI deflated								
Unequivalised (Table A66)	295.66	313.54	285.87	340.68	282.30	314.53	286.77	289.56
McClements (Table A67)	286.90	286.57	276.68	295.73	273.10	285.24	277.67	278.38
Modified OECD (Table A68)	188.15	189.70	182.09	195.65	178.85	189.87	182.02	178.85

Tables A60 to A62 pp.107-109 and Tables A66 to A68, pp.113-115.

Real weekly expenditure (adjusted using CPI) was lower but again the impact of equivalisation was similar with unequivalised total median expenditure dropping from £286.77 to £277.67 (McClements) and £182.02 (modified OECD) in Great Britain and from £289.56 to £278.38 (McClements) and £178.85 (modified OECD) in Northern Ireland.

Table 4.1 shows that nominal weekly expenditure (unequivalised) was higher in Northern Ireland than in Great Britain in all sample years, reaching a peak of £369.94 in 2008, compared to a peak of £328.35 in Great Britain in 2010. Also shown in the table is that nominal weekly expenditure – regardless how it was measured - has been rising most years between 2007 and 2010 in Great Britain but that in Northern Ireland it increased between 2007 and 2008 after which point it fell between both 2008 and 2009 and 2009 and 2010 reaching a level just slightly above that found in 2007.

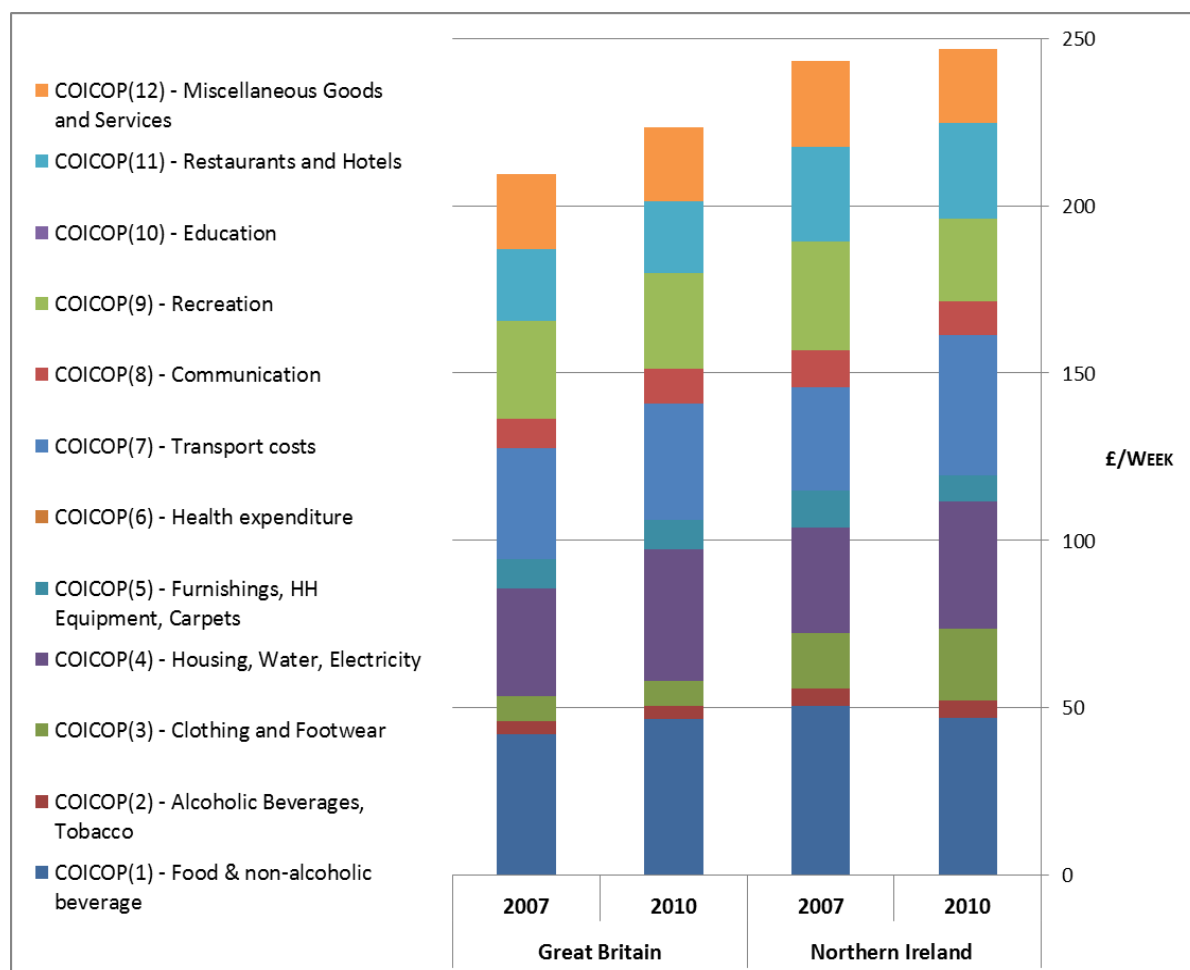
This picture changes when expenditure is deflated to 2005 using the CPI. As can be seen real expenditure, using unequivalised or equivalised median, declined between 2007 and 2009 and then rose again in 2010 in Great Britain. In contrast in Northern Ireland, real expenditure, using unequivalised or equivalised adjustments rose between 2007 and 2008 and then declined between 2008 and 2009 and between 2009 and 2010. Thus, as with income, the measure (and adjustment) used has an important impact on the size and nature of the trends observed.

4.2 Nominal weekly median expenditure: COICOP

For the purposes of comparisons between different countries, COICOP is broken down into twelve different categories ranging from 'Food & non-alcoholic beverage' to 'Miscellaneous Goods and Services' (For more details, see page 5). Figure 4.1 presents nominal weekly median expenditure unequivalised for Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 2007 and 2010. In each of these years, unequivalised and unadjusted total consumption expenditure increased in both regions. Moreover, consumption expenditure was higher in Northern Ireland than in Great Britain in 2007 and 2010.

In both years there were importance differences in the amount spent on the 12 COICOP categories. In 2010 Northern Ireland households spent more on 'Food and Non-alcoholic Beverage'; 'Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco'; 'Clothing and Footwear'; 'Transport Costs'; 'Restaurants and Hotels' and 'Miscellaneous Goods and Services'. Some of the differences were significant, with Northern Ireland households spending £14.01 more per week on 'Clothing and Footwear', £7.15 per week more on 'Restaurants and Hotels' and £7.00 more on 'Transport'. Apart from 'Transport' expenditure, Northern Ireland households also spent more on these categories compared to Great Britain in 2007.

FIGURE 4.1 NOMINAL WEEKLY (MEDIAN) UNEQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) FOR SAMPLE YEARS 2007 AND 2010, BY COICOP CATEGORY, COMPARING GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND.



Source: Table A60, p.107.

4.3 Changes in weekly expenditure in sample years

This section examines changes in real weekly expenditure on COICOP categories for sample years using the median modified OECD scale in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see Table 4.2).

Some interesting trends in expenditure should be noted. The total consumption expenditure when deflated to 2005 has gone down between 2007 and 2010 in both Northern Ireland and Great Britain. In other words, households (using a baseline of prices in 2005) are now spending less. In Great Britain they are spending £6.13 less and in Northern Ireland £10.86 less. This drop of nearly £11 per week per household in Northern Ireland will have had a significant impact on the local economy.

In the previous chapter it was noted that the decline in equivalised income and deflated using RPI rather than CPI amounted to £40.87 per week. The difference between this figure and the decline in expenditure of £11 per week suggests that households are making extensive use of savings, loans or help from relatives in order to maintain their standard of living in the face of recession.

TABLE 4.2: CHANGES IN REAL WEEKLY (MEDIAN) MODIFIED OECD SCALE EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO 2005)

	Great Britain				Northern Ireland			
	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010
COICOP(1) - Food & Non-alcoholic Beverage	-0.76	-1.01	-0.08	-1.86	-0.61	-0.61	-3.18	-4.39
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	-0.24	0.20	-0.13	-0.17	0.00	1.57	-1.51	0.06
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	-0.34	0.58	0.14	0.38	1.35	1.66	5.51	8.52
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	-0.78	1.18	0.99	1.39	2.38	-1.72	0.69	1.36
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	-0.27	-0.14	-0.07	-0.48	-0.05	-0.91	-0.57	-1.53
COICOP(6) - Health Expenditure	-0.10	0.06	-0.06	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(7) - Transport Costs	0.12	-0.98	0.07	-0.79	4.18	-1.25	1.08	4.01
COICOP(8) – Communication	0.41	0.29	0.24	0.94	0.56	-0.25	0.19	0.51
COICOP(9) - Recreation	0.22	-0.34	-0.61	-0.73	1.23	-3.19	-3.33	-5.29
COICOP(10) - Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	-0.89	-0.39	-0.11	-1.39	0.86	-1.22	-1.34	-1.70
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	-0.37	-0.19	-0.13	-0.69	-1.09	-0.61	-1.42	-3.12
Total Consumption Expenditure	-6.06	-3.24	3.17	-6.13	5.94	-5.78	-11.02	-10.86
Total Non-consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	-1.00	-3.59	-1.41	-6.01	-3.91	-4.35	2.28	-5.97
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	-3.78	-8.56	-0.96	-13.29	10.81	-8.99	-17.62	-15.81

Source: Table A68, p.115.

The decline in expenditure has been varied across COICOP categories. For Northern Ireland between 2007 and 2010, there have been declines in expenditure on 'Food and Non-alcoholic Beverage' (£4.39), 'Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets' (£1.53), 'Recreation' (£5.29), 'Restaurants and Hotels' (£1.70) and 'Miscellaneous Goods and Services' (£3.12). The combined reduction of £6.99 in 'Recreation' and 'Restaurants and Hotels' expenditure would have had an adverse effect on the local economy. There has been a very large growth in expenditure on 'Clothing and Footwear' (£8.52) – an increase of over 82 per cent which may be a reflection of the smaller sample in 2010. Other increases include 'Housing, Water, Electricity' (£1.36), 'Transport costs' (£4.01) and 'Communication' (£0.51). These changes need to be monitored carefully to assess whether or not the local economy continues to miss out compared to the national or international economy in Northern Ireland.

Trends for Great Britain are fairly similar but mainly of a smaller magnitude. One exception is 'Transport costs' which have gone up in Northern Ireland by £4.01 per week and down in Great Britain by £0.79 per week between 2007 and 2010. There

were, however, different patterns of changes in overall expenditure between the two years. For example, total consumption expenditure declined in Great Britain between 2007 and 2008 but increased in Northern Ireland, suggesting that the impact of the recession took longer to have an effect.

4.4 Trends in the 60 per cent median poverty threshold

Table 4.3 shows a clear pattern in changes to the 60% median expenditure threshold for Northern Ireland and Great Britain. Between 2007 and 2010 the 60 per cent thresholds for both unequivalised and equivalised median expenditure declined in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The two regions differed in the extent of the decline depending on the method of equivalisation. On the modified OECD scale the thresholds dropped by £3.68 per week in Great Britain and by £6.51 per week in Northern Ireland.

TABLE 4.3: CHANGES IN REAL WEEKLY (MEDIAN) 60% THRESHOLD HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION (COICOP) EXPENDITURE IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS AND BETWEEN 2007 AND 2010, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA CPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

	Great Britain				Northern Ireland			
	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010
60% threshold								
Unequivalised	-5.88	-2.14	2.68	-5.34	16.29	-15.69	-14.98	-14.39
McClements scale	-6.13	-2.15	2.75	-5.53	5.50	-6.30	-4.11	-4.91
Modified OECD scale	-3.63	-1.95	1.90	-3.68	3.56	-3.47	-6.61	-6.51

Source: Table A72, p.119.

4.5 Changes in overall proportion of households in real expenditure poverty

Table 4.4 below shows the changes in the proportion of households below the median 60 per cent consumption expenditure threshold using weighted data and CPI deflated adjustments. In Great Britain between 2007 and 2010 there was not a large change in the proportion of households below the expenditure threshold and therefore in expenditure poverty. For example, on the unequivalised expenditure threshold poverty rose by just under 1 percentage point but declined by 0.2 of a percentage point over the period on the modified OECD scale. The changes in Northern Ireland were somewhat larger. The proportion of households below the threshold increased by 3.3 percentage points on unequivalised expenditure, by 2.9 percentage points on McClements, and by 1.2 percentage points on the modified OECD scale.

These increases in expenditure poverty between 2007 and 2010 contrast with the decreases in income poverty over the same period analysed in Chapter 3, where it was noted that gross income poverty in Northern Ireland had declined by 3.5 percentage points and disposable income poverty by under 1 percentage point using the OECD modified scale. The explanation for the divergence can only be guessed. It is clear that all households have experienced a loss of income throughout the distribution and hence the threshold has dropped. In contrast, it is probably the case that households in the upper end of the expenditure distribution have maintained

their levels of expenditure through borrowing or drawing on their savings and hence the threshold has not changed.

TABLE 4.4: CHANGES IN THE PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BELOW REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) WEEKLY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE POVERTY 60% THRESHOLD IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS AND BETWEEN 2007 AND 2010, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

	Great Britain				Northern Ireland			
	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010
60% threshold								
Unequalised	0.5	-1.3	1.7	0.9	2.5	-4.1	4.9	3.3
McClements	-0.5	-0.9	1.3	-0.1	0.5	-1.1	3.5	2.9
Modified OECD	-0.3	-1.3	1.4	-0.2	1.2	-1.4	1.4	1.2

Source: Table A73, p.120.

From a policy-making perspective, this suggests that it is important to use both measures when assessing progress in combating poverty. The expenditure poverty measure provides indirect but important information on other resources apart from income which households use during a recession to maintain their standard of living.

4.6 Changes in proportion of different household types in real expenditure poverty

Table 4.5 shows changes in the proportion of different household types falling below the 60% expenditure poverty threshold using the modified OECD scale for different sample years. As can be seen, for both Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

TABLE 4.5: CHANGES IN PERCENTAGE OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD TYPES 'BELOW' REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) WEEKLY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (MODIFIED OECD EQUIVALISED) AT 60% POVERTY THRESHOLD IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO 2005)

	Great Britain				Northern Ireland			
	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010
Single Pensioner	-1.2	-3.4	-1.9	-6.5	-4.3	6.4	-6.3	-4.2
Pensioner Couple	-1.2	-2.0	1.8	-1.4	-2.1	-1.2	-3.1	-6.4
Single Adult	-0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	17.3	-3.5	-4.8	9.0
Couple without Children	-2.4	1.4	1.3	0.3	1.4	-1.0	5.9	6.3
Lone Parent	5.6	-8.6	8.8	5.8	2.4	10.1	4.1	16.6
Couple with Children	-0.4	0.3	2.2	2.1	-2.6	-0.6	3.3	0.1
Other Household type	-0.3	-0.7	1.0	0.0	-3.0	-6.0	-4.5	-13.5
Total	-0.3	-1.3	1.4	-0.2	1.2	-1.4	1.4	1.2

Source: Table A76, p.123.

expenditure poverty declined for single pensioners and pensioner couples between 2007 and 2010. For all other types of households, however, expenditure poverty increased with the exception of other household types in Northern Ireland, which also experienced a relatively large decline (note that this may be due to the small

numbers of other household types in the Northern Ireland dataset). Some of the increases in poverty were large, with the proportion of single adults and lone parents increasing by 9 percentage points and 16.6 percentage points respectively. The big increase in the proportion of single adults in expenditure poverty occurred between 2007 and 2008 when the proportion in poverty rose by 17.3 percentage points. These were very similar patterns as found for relative income poverty measures using the same adjustments (see Chapter 3).

4.7 Policy conclusions

This chapter has explored trends in expenditure poverty using different measures. A number of important policy issues stand out.

- As with the analysis of income, the analysis has shown that different measures produce very different results. It is therefore essential for any assessment of the outcome of anti-poverty policies that a standard set of measures are used consistently over a period of time.
- The overall decline in spending in Northern Ireland between 2007 and 2010, coupled with evidence that the changes in expenditure between COICOP categories is reflecting a switch away from expenditure in the local economy to national and international expenditure, will have had a serious impact on the economy in Northern Ireland. The trends highlight the need for economic policy to reduce unemployment and for policies to be developed to encourage the development of local companies and for consumers to buy local goods and services.
- Trends in income poverty in Northern Ireland are in the opposite direction to trends in expenditure poverty, with the former decreasing and the latter increasing.. The explanation probably lies in the fact that while overall household expenditure has declined in Northern Ireland, the expenditure poverty threshold has not dropped, due to the fact that households in the upper end of the distribution have been maintaining their overall standard of living through borrowing and savings. This highlights the limitation of monitoring poverty on the basis of income only.
- For both Great Britain and Northern Ireland expenditure poverty declined for single pensioners and pensioner couples between 2007 and 2010. In contrast, single adults and lone parents experienced increases in poverty highlighting the need to develop stronger social and economic policies for these two groups.

Chapter 5: Income-expenditure poverty groupings

This chapter is based on Tables A82-A84, A48, A90-A92, A96-A97 in Appendix A.

5.1 Introduction

This chapter analyses four mutually-exclusive categories which were created by combining real income (gross and disposable weekly) and real expenditure data, (Further details of the method are noted in Appendix B, page 147). The four mutually-exclusive categories were:

- Neither income nor expenditure poverty
- Income poverty only
- Expenditure poverty only
- Both income and expenditure poverty

While the analysis involved both gross and disposable income, here we comment only on the trends and patterns for sample years using median disposable household income (RPI deflated, equivalised using the modified OECD scale) and median household expenditure (CPI deflated, equivalised using the modified OECD scale).

It should be noted that the heat maps in the following tables need to be read in a different way. A positive value for the first category 'neither income nor expenditure poverty' shows improvement while a positive value for the other three categories shows a deterioration (or worsening in poverty). The heat maps have been adjusted to reflect this by separately colour-coding the first category from Green to Red and the other categories from Red to Green so that red reflects deterioration.

5.2 Disposable Income/expenditure

Table 5.1 below shows changes in the number of households falling into the mutually-exclusive poverty groupings in Great Britain and Northern Ireland for sample years.

TABLE 5.1: CHANGES IN PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS FALLING INTO MUTUALLY-EXCLUSIVE MEDIAN 'DISPOSABLE' INCOME/EXPENDITURE (MODIFIED OECD EQUIVALISED) POVERTY GROUPINGS IN SAMPLE YEARS AND BETWEEN 2007 AND 2010, BY GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

	Great Britain				Northern Ireland			
	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010
60% threshold								
Neither income/expenditure poverty	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.0	-2.1	3.0	-0.2	0.7
Income poverty only	0.3	0.4	-1.5	-0.8	0.9	-1.6	-1.2	-1.9
Expenditure poverty only	-1.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Both income/expenditure poverty	0.7	-1.3	0.1	-0.5	1.4	-1.4	1.2	1.2

Source: Table A92, p.139.

As can be seen at the 60% median threshold the percentage of households in Northern Ireland who were in neither income nor expenditure poverty declined by less than 1 percentage point and the proportion in income poverty fell by 1.9 percentage points. This was offset by an increase in both income and expenditure poverty of just over 1 percentage point. Changes in Great Britain at this threshold were also modest and mainly in the same direction, but we do find that fewer households were both income and spending poor overall when compared to Northern Ireland.

5.3 Changes in proportion of different household types in different poverty groupings

Table 5.2 below further confirms the trends found in the separate analysis of income and expenditure poverty. Dealing with Northern Ireland first, a number of clear patterns emerge. Firstly, pensioners over the period saw their standard of living improve. The proportion of single pensioners and pensioner couples who were in neither income nor expenditure poverty increased between 2007 and 2010 by 15.6 percentage points and 4.4 percentage points respectively. In contrast, the proportion of lone parents who were not poor declined by 14 percentage points with a converse increase of 15.1 percentage points in the proportion of lone parents who were in both income and expenditure poverty. The other household type which fared badly over the period were single adult households. While the proportion of those in either income poverty or expenditure poverty declined by 6.7 percentage points, the proportion in both increased by 13 percentage points. Couples with children saw a 5.1 percentage point increase in neither income nor expenditure poverty and a concomitant decline in income poverty but they also experienced a slight rise in expenditure poverty.

There were similarities and differences between Northern Ireland and Great Britain in terms of households falling into mutually-exclusive poverty groupings for sample years. The proportion of pensioners who were in neither income nor expenditure poverty increased – pensioner couples by roughly the same amount and single pensioners by less than in Great Britain. Lone parents also fared badly but by smaller proportions. For example, the proportion of lone parents in neither income or expenditure poverty declined by 5.6 percentage points in Great Britain compared to 14 percentage points in Northern Ireland. Conversely, the proportion in both income and expenditure poverty increased by 7.3 percentage points and 15.1 percentage points respectively. Couples without children saw little change in the proportions in the four mutually-exclusive poverty categories in Great Britain compared with some negative change in Northern Ireland (i.e. reporting 'neither'). Couples with children also fared better in terms of neither income or expenditure poverty, compared to Great Britain (an increase of 5.1 percentage points in Northern Ireland compared to a decrease of 3.0 percentage points in Great Britain). Couples with children in Northern Ireland saw an improvement experiencing 1.9 percentage points decline in the proportion who were in both income and expenditure poverty compared to a 0.8 percentage point increase in Great Britain.

TABLE 5.2 CHANGES IN PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD TYPES FALLING INTO MUTUALLY-EXCLUSIVE 'DISPOSABLE' WEEKLY INCOME/EXPENDITURE 60% THRESHOLD (MODIFIED OECD EQUIVALISED) POVERTY GROUPINGS IN SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

	Great Britain				Northern Ireland			
	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2010
Single Pensioner								
Neither	-0.9	8.1	3.0	10.2	6.2	-12.3	21.7	15.6
Income only	2.0	-4.6	-1.2	-3.8	-1.9	5.9	-15.4	-11.4
Expenditure only	-4.6	1.8	1.1	-1.7	-10.4	10.4	1.2	1.2
Both	3.4	-5.2	-3.0	-4.8	6.1	-4.0	-7.5	-5.4
Pensioner Couple								
Neither	-0.8	3.8	0.8	3.8	3.4	5.1	-4.1	4.4
Income only	2.0	-1.8	-2.6	-2.4	-1.3	-3.9	7.2	2.0
Expenditure only	0.5	0.6	0.9	2.0	5.6	0.2	-5.9	-0.1
Both	-1.7	-2.5	0.8	-3.4	-7.7	-1.4	2.8	-6.3
Single Adult								
Neither	1.2	-2.9	2.4	0.7	-13.9	7.2	0.0	-6.7
Income only	-0.4	2.2	-2.9	-1.1	-3.4	-3.6	4.8	-2.2
Expenditure only	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1	-1.1	4.6	-3.9	-4.7	-4.0
Both	-0.7	1.5	0.8	1.6	12.7	0.3	0.0	13.0
Couple without Children								
Neither	3.1	-4.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	-1.4	-2.8	-4.2
Income only	-0.7	3.2	-2.8	-0.3	-1.4	2.4	-3.0	-2.0
Expenditure only	-1.3	0.5	0.9	0.1	-0.5	6.0	-2.6	2.9
Both	-1.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	1.9	-7.0	8.5	3.4
Lone Parent								
Neither	-2.1	4.1	-7.6	-5.6	-4.1	5.7	-15.6	-14.0
Income only	-3.6	4.6	-1.2	-0.2	1.5	-15.7	11.5	-2.7
Expenditure only	-1.5	-2.9	2.9	-1.5	-1.3	-3.8	6.6	1.5
Both	7.1	-5.7	5.9	7.3	3.8	13.8	-2.5	15.1
Couple with Children								
Neither	0.5	-1.1	-2.4	-3.0	2.1	1.1	1.9	5.1
Income only	-0.1	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.6	-0.6	-5.1	-5.1
Expenditure only	-1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	-2.4	0.3	4.1	2.0
Both	1.2	-1.2	0.8	0.8	-0.2	-0.9	-0.8	-1.9
Other Household Type								
Neither	0.8	-0.9	-0.4	-0.5	-4.1	7.4	6.2	9.5
Income only	-0.5	1.6	-0.6	0.5	7.1	-1.4	-1.7	4.0
Expenditure only	0.8	-2.6	2.7	0.9	1.4	-6.9	-3.6	-9.1
Both	-1.1	2.0	-1.9	-1.0	-4.4	0.8	-0.8	-4.4

Source: Table A96, p.143.

5.4 Policy Conclusions

The key policy conclusions from this chapter are as follows.

- Four mutually-exclusive poverty categories produce a much richer picture of what is happening to living standards. Official statistics should therefore contain information on each of the four mutually-exclusive categories in order to understand fully the trends in overall living standards and in the living standards of households.

- The analysis suggests that if only income poverty is measured, incorrect conclusions may be reached as to the success or otherwise of particular policies.
- The analysis has shown that while income poverty was going down expenditure poverty remained unchanged but that there was an increase in those experiencing both expenditure and income poverty. In short, overall living standards are declining in Northern Ireland. The policy implications of these trends are far-reaching.
- The analysis has provided a richer picture in relation to the living standards of particular types of households. For example, it showed clearly the improvement in the lives of pensioners but the deteriorating situation for lone parents and single adults suggesting that a range of policies need to be developed to improve the living standards of these two groups.

Chapter 6: Predictors of income-expenditure poverty

This chapter is based on Table A98 in Appendix A.

6.1 Introduction

The aim of this chapter is to examine what factors best predict household poverty. The analysis is again based on the main poverty groups of income only poverty, expenditure poverty or both.

One of the key objectives of the research was to ascertain the predictors of poverty. As seen from the earlier analysis three main poverty groupings were constructed, income poverty only, expenditure poverty only and combined income/expenditure poverty. Unfortunately, the dataset had a limited number of variables which could be used as predictors: region, age, gender, ethnicity, and employment status of the Household Reference Person (HRP), household type, accommodation type, tenure, number of cars and social class (NS-SEC 8). Regions (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and recession period (pre-, intra- and post-recession) were also entered as possible predictors of poverty groupings.

6.2 Methods

Multinomial logistic regression was used to calculate the significant predictors (shown as 'odds ratios') of 'gross' and 'disposable' income for the three poverty groups, which compares each of these groupings to the baseline poverty category 'neither income nor expenditure poor'. Income and expenditure were equivalised using the modified OECD scale.

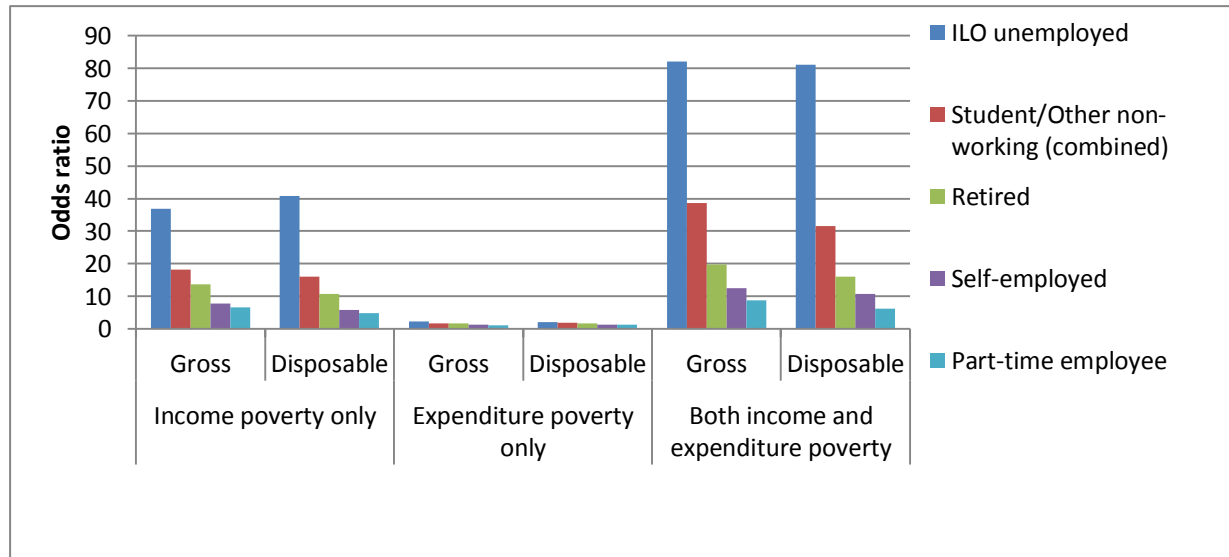
The odds ratios were calculated for each predictor using a baseline reference group. Double asterisks are used to show if the odds ratios are significant at the 99 per cent level. For example, in relation to the age of HRP, the reference group are those aged 45-65 and this is accorded the value of '1'. From this baseline the odds are calculated of the probability of each of the other age bands being in poverty. So for those in income poverty only, those aged under 25 years of age are 1.84 times more likely (or 84 per cent more likely) to be in poverty (using gross income) than 45-65 year old HRPs. Those aged 25-45 are 1.24 times more likely (or 24 per cent more likely) to be in gross income poverty only. The odds for disposable income are 63 per cent more likely and 17 per cent more likely respectively. These odds ratios are significant at the 99 per cent confidence level. The full results of the multinomial logistic model can be found in Table A98 in Appendix A.

6.3 Results

Unsurprisingly, employment status is the most powerful predictor of poverty grouping, regardless of whether gross or disposable income is used to calculate the odds ratios (see Figure 6.1 below). Those who are ILO-unemployed are at least 81 times more likely to be in combined income/expenditure poverty (relative to those in neither income nor expenditure poverty) than those in full-time work (the reference category for employment status of the HRP). Students and other non-working households are 38 times or 31 times more likely to be in combined poverty than the reference group of those in full-time employment depending on whether gross or disposable income is used. Households headed by a retired person are almost 20

times more likely to be in both income and expenditure poverty using gross income and 16 times more likely to be in combined poverty using disposable income.

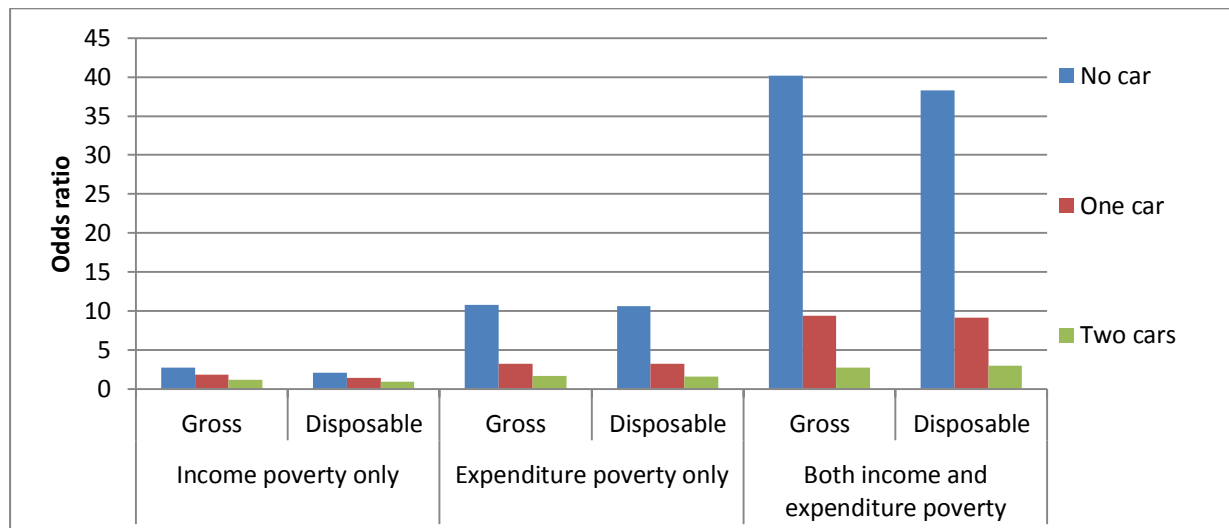
FIGURE 6.1 ODDS RATIOS OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLDS BEING IN POVERTY BASED ON EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HRP COMPARED WITH THE REFERENCE GROUP OF THOSE IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT.



Source: Table A98, pp.145-146.

Another strong predictor of poverty is car ownership (see Figure 6.2 below). Those with no car are over 38 times more likely to be in combined income (gross and disposable) and expenditure poverty than those with 3 or more cars. Even those with one car are more than 9 times more likely to be in combined poverty compared with those with three or more. The lack of a car is thus not only a good predictor of poverty but it also illustrates the extent of inequality that exists in Northern Ireland.

FIGURE 6.2 ODDS RATIOS FOR POVERTY BASED ON CAR OWNERSHIP COMPARED WITH THE REFERENCE GROUPS OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH THREE OR MORE CARS IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

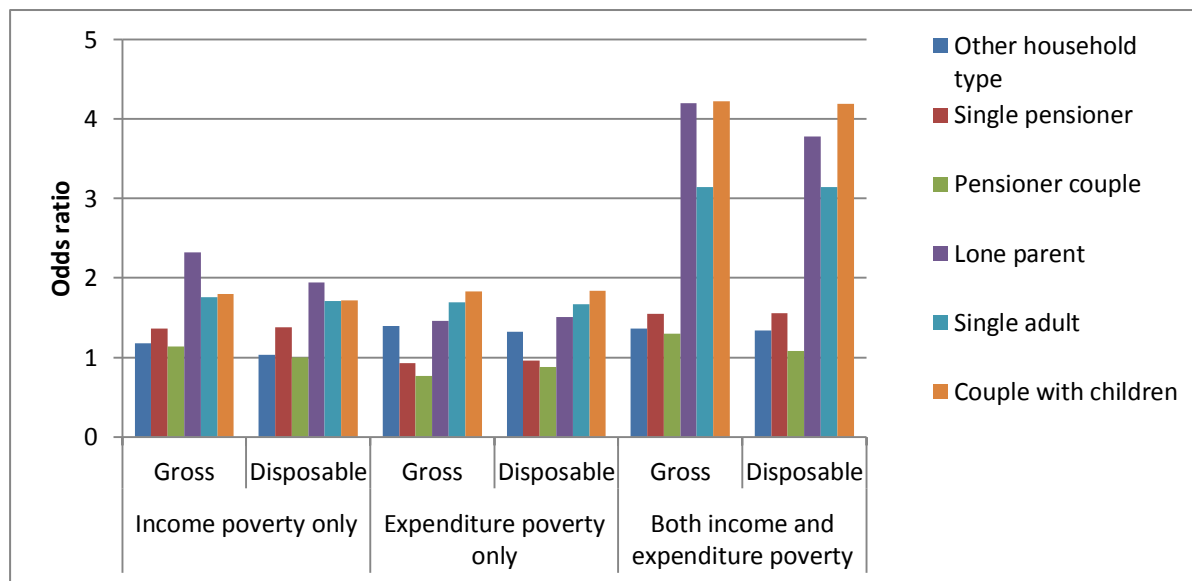


Source: Table A98, pp.145-146.

As was shown in previous chapters, the 'thresholds' and 'rates' of relative income and expenditure poverty varied not only by survey year, but also by type of

household. One of the advantages of multinomial logistic regression analysis is that it allowed us to examine the extent to which household type made a difference in predicting poverty groupings, once all other predictor variables had been controlled for. As can be seen in Figure 6.3 below, relative to couples without children (the reference group), couples with children, lone parents and single adults are at least three times more likely to be in combined poverty than in neither income nor expenditure poverty, taking account of all predictor variables, including region and recession period, age group, gender, ethnicity, employment status, accommodation type, tenure, social class and number of cars.

FIGURE 6.3 ODDS RATIOS FOR POVERTY FOR DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD TYPES COMPARED WITH THE REFERENCE GROUP OF COUPLES WITHOUT CHILDREN.



Source: Table A98, pp.145-146.

6.4 Policy Conclusions

Although this analysis of the predictors of poverty was fairly limited due to the number of variables available in the datasets relating to the characteristics of households, nevertheless a clear pattern emerges which has important policy implications.

- The most powerful predictor of poverty grouping is employment status, highlighting the need for economic policy to reduce unemployment as a top priority.
- Another powerful predictor is car-ownership. Those with no car are over 38 times more likely to be in combined income and expenditure poverty than those with 3 or more cars. Car ownership is therefore not only a good predictor of poverty but also an indicator of the extent of inequality in Northern Ireland, highlighting the need for social and economic policies to reduce the level of inequality.
- Couples with children, lone parents, and single adults are much more likely to be in combined income and expenditure poverty than any of the other types of households, highlighting the need for specific policies tailor-made for these three very different groups.

Chapter 7: Conclusions and policy implications

This study has explored the trends and compositions in income-based and expenditure-based definitions of poverty. It has used gross and disposable income, nominal and real expenditure and has subjected the data to a variety of different adjustments. Both income and expenditure have been examined unequivalised and equivalised using McClements and the modified OECD scales. It has examined the data taking account of inflation by adjusting them using both CPI and RPI. It has therefore been first and foremost an exploration in poverty measurement.

One major conclusion which emerges from the study is that the type of measure selected has major implications for the levels of, and trends in, poverty. The choice of measure also affects the number and proportion of households experiencing poverty, whether or not the measure is based on income or expenditure. Equivalisation of both income and expenditure data reduces the amount of income or the amount of money households spend by significant amounts. For example, using the median, RPI deflated, disposable weekly income of £404.27 in Northern Ireland in 2007, is reduced by 12.7 per cent using McClements and by 41.2 per cent using the OECD modified scale (Table A39). Similarly, CPI deflated expenditure of £313.54 per week is reduced by 8.6 per cent using McClements and by 39.5 per cent using the OECD modified scale (Table A72). Equivalisation, however, probably makes little sense to most householders who think only about how much there is in their pay packet and about how much they spend for day-to-day living. Yet equivalisation is important in order to compare income and expenditure on the same basis.

The choice of mean or median also has an impact on general trends and changes within particular types of household. For example, if the mean income deflated by RPI and equivalised on OECD is used, then both gross and disposable income show similar reductions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland between 2007 and 2010. Yet this masks important differences in trends between household types. Using the mean income for Northern Ireland, there has been a decline in the gross income of all household types in Northern Ireland. However, using the median for Northern Ireland, couples with and without children, instead of experiencing a decline, have witnessed a rise in their gross income over the period.

The use of an index to take account of inflation is crucial to monitor trends over a period. By its very nature, it will obviously have an impact on the level of income or expenditure. But it will often make little sense and the results will be counterintuitive to a householder. For example, on the deflated measure the proportion of households living in poverty in Northern Ireland between 2007 and 2010 has declined on both the median gross and disposable income. For the householder who experiences increases in food and energy prices and is having to cut back on various items of expenditure this trend is incomprehensible. It highlights the difference between scientific rigour and experienced reality and this poses a problem for evidence-based policy making. Does one take a measure which is closer to the lived reality of people or one which is scientifically robust?

This research shows that the income measure which is officially used to measure poverty fails to pick up key trends in living standards. As mentioned above, on the deflated measure, the proportion of households living in poverty in Northern Ireland

between 2007 and 2010 declined on both the median gross and disposable income. Yet it is clear from both income and expenditure data that standards of living have declined in Northern Ireland. This contradiction is due to the use of the median income. This takes the mid-point of the income range and shows how poorer households are compared with those who are better off. As the recession has a negative impact on most incomes and they go down, the 60% poverty threshold will also lower. If the incomes of those at the lower end of the income distribution decrease by less than those higher up the distribution then the proportion of households in poverty will decline. This is clearly what has happened in both Northern Ireland and Great Britain as can be seen from the decline in the 60% median threshold (Table A30). It reinforces the argument that poverty should not be measured using income or expenditure alone, nor should anti-poverty policies be heavily reliant on one measure over another.

The policy implications of these measurement issues are clear. It is important not to rely on one single measure of poverty or on living standards but to use a number of different measures separately and in combination, particularly income and expenditure, and to use them consistently over time to determine the degree of success of selected policies.

The second major conclusion which emerges from all the analysis of both income and expenditure data is that Northern Ireland is poorer than Great Britain and has experienced a greater fall in living standards between 2007 and 2010. In 2007 the real median disposable income using the modified OECD scale and deflated by RPI in Northern Ireland was £270.86 compared to £305.74 in Great Britain - a gap of £34.88 per week. By 2010 this gap had risen to £56.79 per week (Table A30).

In terms of real median weekly expenditure using the modified OECD scale and deflated using CPI, in 2007 the total consumption expenditure in Great Britain was £188.15 compared to £189.70 in Northern Ireland. By 2010 these figures had dropped to £182.02 and £178.85 respectively (Table A68). In short, Northern Ireland moved from spending more than Great Britain in 2007 to spending less in 2010.

The greater decline in the standard of living in Northern Ireland is reflected in both income and expenditure. The decline in real median weekly gross income was 1.7 times greater in Northern Ireland than in Great Britain (Table A30) and the fall in real median disposable income more than three times greater (Table A39). The drop in weekly consumption expenditure was over 1.5 times greater in Northern Ireland than in Great Britain – a fall of £10.85 compared to £6.13 (Table A68).

From a policy-making perspective, these trends highlight the need for economic policies to reduce unemployment and to provide more well-paid jobs. At the same time, the Executive could use these crucial differences between Northern Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom to argue for changes in some of the Welfare Reforms, in order that the standard of living of the population in Northern Ireland is not further adversely affected.

The analysis of the four mutually-exclusive income and expenditure categories helped clarify the contradictory picture which was emerging from the separate analyses of income and expenditure poverty. Above all it illustrated the trends for different household types. Pensioners, both single and couples, over the period saw their standard of living improve. In contrast, the proportion of lone parents who were

not poor declined with a converse increase in the percentage of lone parents who were in both income and expenditure poverty. The other household type which fared badly over the period were single adult households and couples without children.

These trends have important policy implications. Taxes and benefits are the responsibility of Westminster, yet Stormont pursues a range of anti-poverty policies, which are directly focused on specific groups of households. These findings provide a clear indication of the types of households which should be the focus of the policy initiatives.

Expenditure, together with income, provides a much fuller picture of patterns and trends of poverty. As the analysis of the COICOP categories for Northern Ireland has shown, there have been reductions in expenditure on 'Food and Non-alcoholic Beverage'; 'Furnishing, Household Equipment and Carpets'; 'Recreation'; 'Restaurants and Hotels'. All of these reductions will have had a major impact on the local economy, which provides local jobs and sustains local capital. At the same time, there has been an increase in expenditure on 'Housing, Water, Electricity', which presumably are mainly energy costs as Northern Ireland households do not pay water charges and housing costs have not risen over the period. There has also been a rise in expenditure on 'Communication'. These expenditures will mainly support the international economy sustaining labour and capital outside of Northern Ireland.

These changes in expenditure patterns have important policy implications. They suggest that the Executive needs to develop a wide range of social and economic policies which help to maintain local investment in the Northern Ireland economy.

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Appendix A: Tables for report

TABLE A1: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS (LCFS), BY GREAT BRITAIN/NORTHERN IRELAND AND YEARLY QUARTER (UNWEIGHTED AND WEIGHTED LCFS DATA)

	2007				2008				2009				2010			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Period	Pre-recession				Recession				Post-recession							
<u>Unweighted</u>																
Great Britain	1328	1327	1451	1434	1319	1293	1376	1281	1326	1305	1333	1256	1275	1274	1328	1239
Northern Ireland	146	140	157	153	126	135	139	174	140	143	150	169	39	36	35	37
United Kindgdom	1474	1467	1608	1587	1445	1428	1515	1455	1466	1448	1483	1425	1314	1310	1363	1276
<u>Weighted (000s)</u>																
Great Britain	6214	6099	6157	6210	6227	6088	6406	6278	6318	6340	6301	6323	6450	6340	6399	6409
Northern Ireland	164	160	171	149	159	167	166	180	160	170	170	181	197	184	171	173
United Kingdom	6378	6259	6328	6359	6385	6255	6572	6458	6478	6509	6471	6503	6647	6524	6570	6581

TABLE A2: NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (UNWEIGHTED DATA)

		2007		2008		2009		2010		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Great Britain	Single pensioner	765	13.8	755	14.3	725	13.9	766	15.0	3011	14.2
	Couple pensioner	922	16.6	893	16.9	920	17.6	844	16.5	3579	16.9
	Single adult	718	13.0	707	13.4	705	13.5	688	13.4	2818	13.3
	Couple without children	1061	19.2	914	17.3	901	17.3	907	17.7	3783	17.9
	Lone parent	340	6.1	320	6.1	284	5.4	286	5.6	1230	5.8
	Couple with children	999	18.0	979	18.6	963	18.4	924	18.1	3865	18.3
	Other household type	735	13.3	701	13.3	722	13.8	701	13.7	2859	13.5
	Total	5540	100.0	5269	100.0	5220	100.0	5116	100.0	21145	100.0
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	75	12.6	74	12.9	74	12.3	25	17.0	248	12.9
	Couple pensioner	64	10.7	79	13.8	84	14.0	25	17.0	252	13.1
	Single adult	73	12.2	79	13.8	76	12.6	14	9.5	242	12.6
	Couple without children	91	15.3	73	12.7	80	13.3	19	12.9	263	13.7
	Lone parent	52	8.7	45	7.8	36	6.0	14	9.5	147	7.7
	Couple with children	130	21.8	129	22.5	129	21.4	27	18.4	415	21.6
	Other household type	111	18.6	95	16.6	123	20.4	23	15.6	352	18.3
	Total	596	100.0	574	100.0	602	100.0	147	100.0	1919	100.0
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	840	13.7	829	14.2	799	13.7	791	15.0	3259	14.1
	Couple pensioner	986	16.1	972	16.6	1004	17.2	869	16.5	3831	16.6
	Single adult	791	12.9	786	13.5	781	13.4	702	13.3	3060	13.3
	Couple without children	1152	18.8	987	16.9	981	16.8	926	17.6	4046	17.5
	Lone parent	392	6.4	365	6.2	320	5.5	300	5.7	1377	6.0
	Couple with children	1129	18.4	1108	19.0	1092	18.8	951	18.1	4280	18.6
	Other household type	846	13.8	796	13.6	845	14.5	724	13.8	3211	13.9
	Total	6136	100.0	5843	100.0	5822	100.0	5263	100.0	23064	100.0

TABLE A3: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

		2007		2008		2009		2010		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Great Britain	Single pensioner	3578	14.5	3826	15.3	3698	14.6	4016	15.7	15118	15.0
	Couple pensioner	3643	14.8	3554	14.2	3770	14.9	3570	13.9	14536	14.5
	Single adult	3364	13.6	3475	13.9	3551	14.0	3514	13.7	13904	13.8
	Couple without children	4897	19.8	4389	17.6	4611	18.2	4684	18.3	18580	18.5
	Lone parent	1277	5.2	1379	5.5	1174	4.6	1211	4.7	5040	5.0
	Couple with children	4358	17.7	4436	17.7	4588	18.1	4492	17.5	17874	17.8
	Other household type	3564	14.4	3940	15.8	3889	15.4	4113	16.1	15506	15.4
	Total	24680	100.0	24998	100.0	25281	100.0	25599	100.0	100558	100.0
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	74	11.5	79	11.8	81	11.8	112	15.5	346	12.7
	Couple pensioner	62	9.6	79	11.8	79	11.6	107	14.8	328	12.1
	Single adult	77	12.0	91	13.5	91	13.4	71	9.8	330	12.1
	Couple without children	101	15.7	89	13.2	96	14.1	107	14.8	393	14.4
	Lone parent	47	7.3	48	7.2	36	5.2	59	8.1	190	7.0
	Couple with children	147	22.9	151	22.5	144	21.1	133	18.3	575	21.1
	Other household type	135	21.0	134	20.0	154	22.6	136	18.7	559	20.6
	Total	644	100.0	672	100.0	680	100.0	724	100.0	2721	100.0
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	3652	14.4	3905	15.2	3779	14.6	4128	15.7	15463	15.0
	Couple pensioner	3704	14.6	3633	14.2	3849	14.8	3677	14.0	14864	14.4
	Single adult	3442	13.6	3566	13.9	3642	14.0	3584	13.6	14234	13.8
	Couple without children	4998	19.7	4478	17.4	4707	18.1	4791	18.2	18973	18.4
	Lone parent	1324	5.2	1427	5.6	1210	4.7	1269	4.8	5230	5.1
	Couple with children	4505	17.8	4587	17.9	4732	18.2	4625	17.6	18449	17.9
	Other household type	3699	14.6	4074	15.9	4043	15.6	4248	16.1	16065	15.6
	Total	25324	100.0	25670	100.0	25961	100.0	26323	100.0	103279	100.0

TABLE A4: NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (UNWEIGHTED DATA)

		Pre-recession		Recession		Post-recession		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Great Britain	Single pensioner	939	13.7	1134	14.3	938	14.7	3011	14.2
	Couple pensioner	1173	17.1	1347	17.0	1059	16.6	3579	16.9
	Single adult	896	13.1	1063	13.4	859	13.5	2818	13.3
	Couple without children	1282	18.7	1370	17.3	1131	17.7	3783	17.9
	Lone parent	425	6.2	455	5.7	350	5.5	1230	5.8
	Couple with children	1234	18.0	1470	18.6	1161	18.2	3865	18.3
	Other household type	910	13.3	1075	13.6	874	13.7	2859	13.5
	Total	6859	100.0	7914	100.0	6372	100.0	21145	100.0
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	86	11.9	117	13.3	45	14.2	248	12.9
	Couple pensioner	83	11.5	119	13.5	50	15.8	252	13.1
	Single adult	91	12.6	113	12.8	38	12.0	242	12.6
	Couple without children	104	14.4	112	12.7	47	14.9	263	13.7
	Lone parent	67	9.3	56	6.4	24	7.6	147	7.7
	Couple with children	161	22.3	192	21.8	62	19.6	415	21.6
	Other household type	130	18.0	172	19.5	50	15.8	352	18.3
	Total	722	100.0	881	100.0	316	100.0	1919	100.0
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	1025	13.5	1251	14.2	983	14.7	3259	14.1
	Couple pensioner	1256	16.6	1466	16.7	1109	16.6	3831	16.6
	Single adult	987	13.0	1176	13.4	897	13.4	3060	13.3
	Couple without children	1386	18.3	1482	16.9	1178	17.6	4046	17.5
	Lone parent	492	6.5	511	5.8	374	5.6	1377	6.0
	Couple with children	1395	18.4	1662	18.9	1223	18.3	4280	18.6
	Other household type	1040	13.7	1247	14.2	924	13.8	3211	13.9
	Total	7581	100.0	8795	100.0	6688	100.0	23064	100.0

TABLE A5: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLD TYPES IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

		Pre-recession		Recession		Post-recession		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Great Britain	Single pensioner	4460	14.4	5717	15.2	4940	15.5	15118	15.0
	Couple pensioner	4610	14.9	5459	14.5	4467	14.0	14536	14.5
	Single adult	4237	13.7	5271	14.0	4397	13.8	13904	13.8
	Couple without children	5901	19.1	6820	18.1	5860	18.4	18580	18.5
	Lone parent	1651	5.3	1887	5.0	1502	4.7	5040	5.0
	Couple with children	5466	17.7	6761	17.9	5647	17.7	17874	17.8
	Other household type	4582	14.8	5816	15.4	5108	16.0	15506	15.4
	Total	30907	100.0	37730	100.0	31921	100.0	100558	100.0
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	86	10.8	126	12.4	134	14.8	346	12.7
	Couple pensioner	81	10.1	117	11.6	130	14.3	328	12.1
	Single adult	98	12.2	133	13.2	99	10.9	330	12.1
	Couple without children	116	14.5	138	13.6	139	15.3	393	14.4
	Lone parent	65	8.1	56	5.5	69	7.6	190	7.0
	Couple with children	189	23.6	220	21.7	166	18.3	575	21.1
	Other household type	166	20.7	223	22.0	170	18.7	559	20.6
	Total	803	100.0	1013	100.0	905	100.0	2721	100.0
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	4547	14.3	5843	15.1	5074	15.5	15463	15.0
	Couple pensioner	4691	14.8	5576	14.4	4597	14.0	14864	14.4
	Single adult	4335	13.7	5404	13.9	4496	13.7	14234	13.8
	Couple without children	6017	19.0	6957	18.0	5998	18.3	18973	18.4
	Lone parent	1716	5.4	1943	5.0	1571	4.8	5230	5.1
	Couple with children	5656	17.8	6981	18.0	5813	17.7	18449	17.9
	Other household type	4748	15.0	6039	15.6	5277	16.1	16065	15.6
	Total	31709	100.0	38743	100.0	32826	100.0	103279	100.0

TABLE A6: NOMINAL (MEAN) GROSS WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, NO RPI/CPI DEFLATION)

		2007			2008			2009			2010		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	239.08	391.47	239.08	231.62	379.70	231.62	255.46	413.63	255.46	269.43	437.73	269.43
	Couple pensioner	499.30	497.70	339.38	505.23	503.88	342.36	524.38	522.13	354.65	554.95	552.80	374.94
	Single adult	437.06	670.46	437.06	440.21	697.19	440.21	424.65	659.81	424.65	416.54	655.06	416.54
	Couple without children	818.31	812.22	567.08	876.59	869.88	609.91	818.75	812.12	568.26	865.43	857.93	597.81
	Lone parent	348.35	361.21	230.33	337.21	348.38	221.75	345.30	346.18	218.06	325.27	321.65	205.55
	Couple with children	856.55	652.35	440.74	883.23	669.09	457.19	894.25	688.43	466.75	895.87	694.26	475.23
	Other household type	865.84	540.59	384.66	941.18	599.26	428.02	910.31	595.24	424.57	919.68	593.69	425.66
	Total	624.59	594.69	402.13	646.05	611.78	413.21	642.89	611.75	413.69	655.52	625.07	422.61
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	226.76	367.04	226.76	231.51	379.53	231.51	232.49	381.13	232.49	245.43	402.34	245.43
	Couple pensioner	422.92	418.29	281.95	463.70	461.62	309.13	396.35	393.63	264.24	448.36	443.67	298.90
	Single adult	409.20	610.04	409.20	349.34	546.81	349.34	374.54	594.38	374.54	288.54	473.02	288.54
	Couple without children	671.81	666.64	458.85	742.34	734.77	507.45	705.40	697.99	473.01	578.13	567.18	385.42
	Lone parent	254.82	249.73	159.78	294.33	280.00	174.88	241.04	242.76	153.89	213.91	220.44	136.41
	Couple with children	734.54	538.94	354.14	811.56	601.87	395.15	767.17	554.34	367.15	862.05	638.30	422.74
	Other household type	876.70	523.96	378.96	1014.00	605.02	437.35	874.02	523.05	371.07	862.18	538.06	380.31
	Total	591.74	511.70	346.47	633.83	546.78	367.01	595.98	517.26	344.80	554.97	493.73	327.23
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	238.83	390.97	238.83	231.61	379.70	231.61	254.97	412.94	254.97	268.78	436.77	268.78
	Couple pensioner	498.02	496.37	338.42	504.32	502.95	341.63	521.75	519.49	352.79	551.84	549.61	372.72
	Single adult	436.44	669.11	436.44	437.90	693.35	437.90	423.40	658.18	423.40	414.01	651.46	414.01
	Couple without children	815.35	809.28	564.90	873.92	867.20	607.87	816.44	809.80	566.33	859.01	851.43	593.06
	Lone parent	345.01	357.23	227.81	335.76	346.07	220.16	342.22	343.13	216.17	320.13	316.97	202.36
	Couple with children	852.56	648.65	437.91	880.87	666.88	455.14	890.38	684.35	463.72	894.90	692.65	473.72
	Other household type	866.23	539.98	384.45	943.58	599.45	428.33	908.92	592.49	422.53	917.84	591.92	424.21
	Total	623.76	592.58	400.71	645.73	610.08	412.00	641.67	609.27	411.88	652.76	621.46	419.99

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A7: REAL (MEAN) GROSS WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD (£/WEEK) INCOME IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		2007			2008			2009			2010		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	222.62	364.51	222.62	206.74	338.92	206.74	230.49	373.20	230.49	231.35	375.86	231.35
	Couple pensioner	464.91	463.42	316.01	450.97	449.77	305.59	473.13	471.10	319.98	476.52	474.67	321.95
	Single adult	406.96	624.29	406.96	392.94	622.31	392.94	383.14	595.32	383.14	357.67	562.49	357.67
	Couple without children	761.95	756.29	528.03	782.45	776.47	544.41	738.72	732.74	512.72	743.12	736.68	513.33
	Lone parent	324.36	336.33	214.47	301.00	310.97	197.93	311.55	312.35	196.75	279.30	276.19	176.50
	Couple with children	797.56	607.43	410.39	788.38	597.23	408.09	806.84	621.14	421.13	769.27	596.14	408.07
	Other household type	806.21	503.36	358.17	840.11	534.91	382.06	821.33	537.06	383.07	789.70	509.79	365.50
	Total	581.58	553.74	374.44	576.67	546.08	368.84	580.06	551.95	373.25	562.88	536.73	362.89
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	211.14	341.76	211.14	206.65	338.77	206.65	209.76	343.88	209.76	210.74	345.48	210.74
	Couple pensioner	393.79	389.48	262.53	413.90	412.05	275.93	357.61	355.15	238.41	384.99	380.97	256.66
	Single adult	381.02	568.03	381.02	311.83	488.09	311.83	337.93	536.28	337.93	247.76	406.17	247.76
	Couple without children	625.54	620.73	427.25	662.62	655.86	452.96	636.45	629.77	426.77	496.42	487.02	330.95
	Lone parent	237.28	232.53	148.77	262.72	249.93	156.10	217.48	219.03	138.85	183.68	189.29	117.14
	Couple with children	683.95	501.82	329.75	724.41	537.24	352.71	692.18	500.16	331.26	740.22	548.09	363.00
	Other household type	816.33	487.87	352.86	905.11	540.05	390.38	788.59	471.92	334.80	740.34	462.02	326.56
	Total	550.99	476.46	322.61	565.76	488.06	327.59	537.73	466.70	311.10	476.54	423.95	280.99
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	222.38	364.04	222.38	206.74	338.92	206.74	230.04	372.57	230.04	230.79	375.04	230.79
	Couple pensioner	463.73	462.19	315.11	450.16	448.94	304.94	470.75	468.71	318.30	473.85	471.94	320.05
	Single adult	406.38	623.03	406.38	390.87	618.89	390.87	382.01	593.85	382.01	355.50	559.40	355.50
	Couple without children	759.20	753.55	526.00	780.07	774.07	542.59	736.64	730.64	510.97	737.61	731.10	509.25
	Lone parent	321.25	332.63	212.12	299.70	308.90	196.52	308.77	309.59	195.04	274.89	272.18	173.76
	Couple with children	793.85	603.98	407.76	786.27	595.26	406.27	803.35	617.46	418.40	768.43	594.76	406.78
	Other household type	806.58	502.80	357.97	842.25	535.08	382.33	820.08	534.57	381.23	788.13	508.26	364.26
	Total	580.80	551.77	373.12	576.38	544.57	367.76	578.95	549.72	371.62	560.51	533.63	360.63

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A8: REAL (MEAN) GROSS WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		2007			2008			2009			2010		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	228.13	373.54	228.13	213.87	350.60	213.87	230.76	373.65	230.76	235.51	382.63	235.51
	Couple pensioner	476.43	474.90	323.83	466.51	465.26	316.12	473.70	471.66	320.37	485.10	483.21	327.74
	Single adult	417.05	639.76	417.05	406.47	643.75	406.47	383.60	596.04	383.60	364.11	572.61	364.11
	Couple without children	780.83	775.02	541.11	809.41	803.22	563.16	739.61	733.62	513.34	756.49	749.94	522.56
	Lone parent	332.40	344.66	219.78	311.37	321.68	204.75	311.92	312.72	196.98	284.33	281.16	179.68
	Couple with children	817.32	622.47	420.56	815.54	617.81	422.15	807.81	621.89	421.64	783.11	606.87	415.41
	Other household type	826.18	515.83	367.04	869.05	553.34	395.22	822.32	537.70	383.53	803.91	518.96	372.08
	Total	595.98	567.45	383.71	596.53	564.90	381.54	580.75	552.62	373.70	573.01	546.39	369.41
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	216.37	350.23	216.37	213.77	350.45	213.77	210.02	344.29	210.02	214.53	351.69	214.53
	Couple pensioner	403.55	399.13	269.03	428.16	426.24	285.44	358.04	355.58	238.70	391.92	387.82	261.28
	Single adult	390.46	582.09	390.46	322.57	504.91	322.57	338.34	536.93	338.34	252.22	413.48	252.22
	Couple without children	641.04	636.11	437.83	685.44	678.46	468.56	637.22	630.53	427.29	505.36	495.78	336.90
	Lone parent	243.15	238.29	152.46	271.77	258.54	161.48	217.74	219.29	139.02	186.98	192.69	119.24
	Couple with children	700.89	514.25	337.92	749.36	555.74	364.86	693.01	500.76	331.66	753.54	557.95	369.53
	Other household type	836.55	499.96	361.60	936.29	558.66	403.83	789.54	472.49	335.20	753.66	470.34	332.44
	Total	564.64	488.27	330.61	585.25	504.87	338.88	538.38	467.26	311.48	485.11	431.58	286.04
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	227.89	373.06	227.89	213.86	350.60	213.86	230.32	373.02	230.32	234.94	381.79	234.94
	Couple pensioner	475.21	473.64	322.92	465.67	464.41	315.45	471.32	469.27	318.69	482.38	480.43	325.80
	Single adult	416.45	638.46	416.45	404.34	640.22	404.34	382.47	594.56	382.47	361.90	569.46	361.90
	Couple without children	778.00	772.21	539.02	806.95	800.74	561.29	737.53	731.52	511.59	750.88	744.25	518.41
	Lone parent	329.21	340.87	217.38	310.03	319.54	203.29	309.14	309.97	195.27	279.83	277.08	176.89
	Couple with children	813.51	618.94	417.86	813.36	615.77	420.26	804.32	618.20	418.90	782.26	605.47	414.09
	Other household type	826.56	515.25	366.84	871.27	553.51	395.51	821.07	535.22	381.69	802.31	517.41	370.81
	Total	595.19	565.44	382.36	596.24	563.33	380.43	579.64	550.38	372.07	570.59	543.23	367.12

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A9: NOMINAL (MEAN) GROSS WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, NO RPI/CPI DEFLATION)

		Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	237.32	388.68	237.32	242.16	394.02	242.16	268.26	436.12	268.26
	Couple pensioner	497.50	495.94	337.89	522.22	520.38	353.61	543.51	541.37	367.20
	Single adult	437.61	677.35	437.61	433.97	678.93	433.97	416.31	653.90	416.31
	Couple without children	821.47	815.57	568.75	855.62	848.64	595.06	853.35	846.10	590.42
	Lone parent	344.20	357.00	227.35	335.80	340.96	216.47	337.46	335.87	213.58
	Couple with children	872.31	665.84	452.75	865.66	658.12	446.18	913.27	708.19	484.10
	Other household type	881.89	554.08	394.26	930.89	600.27	428.42	912.69	590.16	423.06
	Total	628.68	597.60	403.89	642.93	610.74	412.85	655.06	624.17	422.02
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	227.21	368.43	227.21	233.27	382.41	233.27	242.24	397.12	242.24
	Couple pensioner	419.33	415.79	279.55	439.35	436.45	292.90	440.12	435.91	293.41
	Single adult	399.40	606.81	399.40	365.90	568.80	365.90	303.78	497.99	303.78
	Couple without children	678.88	673.80	463.81	731.10	722.67	496.00	603.18	593.63	402.12
	Lone parent	258.06	242.64	155.36	261.77	265.92	164.69	231.80	235.89	147.57
	Couple with children	745.68	545.02	358.68	790.82	581.49	383.10	847.79	625.85	414.14
	Other household type	925.21	564.01	411.25	935.61	548.10	390.00	846.26	527.55	372.89
	Total	602.64	518.61	351.18	619.50	532.66	356.56	556.01	497.94	329.60
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	237.13	388.29	237.13	241.96	393.77	241.96	267.57	435.09	267.57
	Couple pensioner	496.15	494.56	336.88	520.47	518.61	352.33	540.60	538.40	365.12
	Single adult	436.74	675.75	436.74	432.29	676.21	432.29	413.84	650.48	413.84
	Couple without children	818.72	812.83	566.72	853.16	846.15	593.10	847.56	840.26	586.06
	Lone parent	340.94	352.67	224.62	333.67	338.79	214.97	332.84	331.50	210.69
	Couple with children	868.07	661.80	449.60	863.30	655.70	444.19	911.40	705.84	482.11
	Other household type	883.41	554.43	394.86	931.06	598.34	427.00	910.55	588.15	421.45
	Total	628.02	595.60	402.55	642.32	608.69	411.37	652.32	620.69	419.47

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A10: REAL (MEAN) GROSS WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	219.22	359.03	219.22	217.33	353.62	217.33	232.49	377.98	232.49
	Couple pensioner	459.27	457.83	311.93	468.84	467.19	317.46	471.06	469.20	318.25
	Single adult	403.98	625.12	403.98	389.46	609.25	389.46	361.11	567.17	361.11
	Couple without children	759.42	753.95	525.80	767.74	761.47	533.92	739.80	733.51	511.88
	Lone parent	317.62	329.43	209.80	301.24	305.83	194.16	293.05	291.74	185.49
	Couple with children	804.93	614.37	417.66	776.93	590.69	400.46	792.94	614.90	420.31
	Other household type	813.14	510.78	363.45	835.33	538.69	384.47	791.21	511.64	366.77
	Total	580.38	551.72	372.88	576.99	548.10	370.51	568.12	541.31	366.00
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	210.31	341.02	210.31	209.28	343.08	209.28	209.61	343.63	209.61
	Couple pensioner	386.74	383.45	257.83	394.02	391.42	262.68	380.91	377.28	253.94
	Single adult	368.94	560.18	368.94	328.38	510.50	328.38	265.06	434.53	265.06
	Couple without children	628.43	623.73	429.33	655.80	648.23	444.89	524.79	516.53	349.86
	Lone parent	237.49	223.58	143.15	234.56	238.28	147.58	201.19	204.64	128.08
	Couple with children	687.60	502.63	330.77	709.60	521.71	343.73	734.84	542.40	358.90
	Other household type	853.27	519.82	378.94	839.81	492.01	350.09	733.48	457.22	323.18
	Total	556.21	478.74	324.17	555.87	477.92	319.92	482.30	432.05	285.97
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	219.05	358.69	219.05	217.16	353.39	217.16	231.89	377.08	231.89
	Couple pensioner	458.02	456.55	311.00	467.27	465.59	316.31	468.52	466.61	316.44
	Single adult	403.19	623.65	403.19	387.95	606.82	387.95	359.00	564.26	359.00
	Couple without children	756.88	751.44	523.93	765.52	759.23	532.16	734.82	728.49	508.13
	Lone parent	314.58	325.42	207.27	299.31	303.88	192.82	289.03	287.93	182.97
	Couple with children	801.01	610.63	414.75	774.81	588.52	398.68	791.29	612.83	418.56
	Other household type	814.54	511.10	363.99	835.50	536.97	383.20	789.35	509.90	365.37
	Total	579.77	549.87	371.65	576.44	546.26	369.18	565.75	538.30	363.79

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A11: REAL (MEAN) GROSS WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	225.05	368.57	225.05	221.14	359.85	221.14	235.93	383.57	235.93
	Couple pensioner	471.54	470.06	320.26	476.58	474.91	322.71	478.02	476.13	322.95
	Single adult	414.77	641.86	414.77	396.38	620.17	396.38	366.35	575.40	366.35
	Couple without children	779.46	773.85	539.67	781.75	775.37	543.70	750.66	744.28	519.39
	Lone parent	326.13	338.26	215.42	306.97	311.74	197.93	297.18	295.83	188.10
	Couple with children	826.51	630.85	428.88	790.52	600.93	407.41	804.17	623.60	426.27
	Other household type	835.08	524.58	373.27	850.39	548.27	391.31	802.84	519.15	372.16
	Total	595.88	566.44	382.84	587.23	557.81	377.06	576.38	549.19	371.33
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	215.80	349.92	215.80	213.19	349.49	213.19	212.83	348.89	212.83
	Couple pensioner	397.15	393.78	264.77	401.84	399.19	267.89	386.72	383.04	257.81
	Single adult	378.74	575.15	378.74	334.17	519.43	334.17	268.37	439.95	268.37
	Couple without children	644.82	640.00	440.54	668.42	660.71	453.51	531.85	523.46	354.57
	Lone parent	244.00	229.65	147.04	239.85	243.62	150.88	204.07	207.60	129.91
	Couple with children	706.14	516.17	339.69	722.54	531.39	350.07	745.68	550.42	364.22
	Other household type	876.25	533.90	389.22	854.20	500.34	356.03	744.31	463.98	327.96
	Total	571.09	491.53	332.84	566.01	486.72	325.81	489.29	438.27	290.09
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	224.87	368.22	224.87	220.97	359.63	220.97	235.32	382.65	235.32
	Couple pensioner	470.25	468.74	319.31	475.01	473.32	321.56	475.44	473.51	321.12
	Single adult	413.96	640.35	413.96	394.84	617.69	394.84	364.19	572.43	364.19
	Couple without children	776.85	771.26	537.76	779.51	773.10	541.91	745.60	739.17	515.57
	Lone parent	323.02	334.14	212.83	305.03	309.77	196.57	293.11	291.97	185.55
	Couple with children	822.48	627.01	425.90	788.38	598.75	405.61	802.50	621.51	424.50
	Other household type	836.52	524.91	373.83	850.53	546.50	390.00	800.95	517.38	370.74
	Total	595.25	564.55	381.57	586.67	555.95	375.72	573.98	546.13	369.09

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A12: NOMINAL (MEDIAN) GROSS WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, NO RPI/CPI DEFLATION)

		2007			2008			2009			2010		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	194.75	319.27	194.75	190.85	312.87	190.85	213.36	349.76	213.36	222.60	364.92	222.60
	Couple pensioner	402.03	402.03	268.02	402.02	400.76	268.01	428.44	427.75	285.63	459.60	459.60	306.40
	Single adult	346.18	567.51	346.18	357.79	586.54	357.79	345.74	566.78	345.74	334.55	548.44	334.55
	Couple without children	755.04	741.83	503.36	821.62	803.86	547.75	726.00	718.80	484.00	788.94	776.72	525.96
	Lone parent	276.96	293.65	179.67	274.95	279.84	172.51	282.54	277.83	179.53	254.76	265.10	163.22
	Couple with children	764.21	569.37	380.42	786.21	571.57	381.63	806.64	589.32	389.37	795.44	587.72	386.26
	Other household type	826.95	502.49	356.23	908.01	538.76	382.61	840.67	530.27	374.13	827.86	520.03	365.77
	Total	523.43	496.46	328.35	521.91	497.93	329.05	519.95	507.95	336.75	524.64	507.56	333.98
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	169.35	277.63	169.35	196.69	322.44	196.69	187.73	307.75	187.73	191.33	313.66	191.33
	Couple pensioner	376.69	376.69	251.12	353.62	353.62	235.75	355.36	355.36	236.91	371.90	371.90	247.93
	Single adult	317.85	521.07	317.85	271.00	444.25	271.00	277.18	454.39	277.18	258.48	423.74	258.48
	Couple without children	599.44	599.44	399.63	722.25	722.25	481.50	603.11	603.11	402.07	687.46	687.46	458.30
	Lone parent	214.05	188.34	118.57	227.33	203.08	118.88	210.62	207.61	122.46	168.20	191.10	106.88
	Couple with children	667.00	496.48	320.52	744.64	518.65	339.77	667.82	485.19	322.53	789.44	562.46	396.85
	Other household type	836.61	489.61	352.18	1001.78	562.80	408.12	836.67	472.75	336.60	809.33	497.55	348.29
	Total	519.30	434.38	290.90	531.35	468.07	310.82	502.73	437.81	291.63	447.99	394.80	267.84
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	194.36	318.63	194.36	190.85	312.87	190.85	212.97	349.12	212.97	221.34	362.86	221.34
	Couple pensioner	402.03	402.03	268.02	401.98	400.13	267.98	425.80	425.80	283.87	456.28	456.28	304.18
	Single adult	346.18	567.51	346.18	357.42	585.93	357.42	345.30	566.06	345.30	332.54	545.14	332.54
	Couple without children	749.34	737.22	499.56	821.47	801.24	547.65	725.13	718.19	483.42	786.92	774.78	524.61
	Lone parent	275.40	279.10	175.68	274.67	276.68	171.67	279.62	272.50	177.72	253.95	258.90	158.93
	Couple with children	760.62	566.45	378.24	785.67	571.49	380.00	803.74	583.51	386.74	795.44	585.94	386.26
	Other household type	826.95	502.36	353.70	917.16	539.83	383.60	840.67	526.80	372.65	827.86	517.05	365.77
	Total	523.15	494.70	326.10	521.94	497.13	328.54	519.68	506.36	335.44	522.41	505.48	332.73

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A13: REAL (MEDIAN) GROSS WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		2007			2008			2009			2010		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	181.34	297.28	181.34	170.35	279.27	170.35	192.50	315.58	192.50	191.14	313.35	191.14
	Couple pensioner	374.34	374.34	249.56	358.85	357.72	239.23	386.56	385.94	257.71	394.65	394.65	263.10
	Single adult	322.34	528.43	322.34	319.37	523.55	319.37	311.94	511.38	311.94	287.27	470.93	287.27
	Couple without children	703.04	690.74	468.70	733.38	717.53	488.92	655.04	648.54	436.69	677.44	666.95	451.63
	Lone parent	257.89	273.43	167.30	245.42	249.79	153.98	254.92	250.68	161.98	218.76	227.64	140.15
	Couple with children	711.58	530.16	354.22	701.78	510.19	340.65	727.80	531.72	351.31	683.02	504.66	331.68
	Other household type	770.00	467.88	331.70	810.50	480.90	341.52	758.49	478.44	337.56	710.86	446.54	314.08
	Total	487.38	462.27	305.74	465.86	444.45	293.72	469.13	458.30	303.83	450.50	435.83	286.78
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	157.69	258.51	157.69	175.57	287.81	175.57	169.38	277.67	169.38	164.29	269.33	164.29
	Couple pensioner	350.74	350.74	233.83	315.64	315.64	210.43	320.63	320.63	213.75	319.34	319.34	212.89
	Single adult	295.96	485.18	295.96	241.89	396.54	241.89	250.09	409.98	250.09	221.95	363.85	221.95
	Couple without children	558.16	558.16	372.11	644.68	644.68	429.79	544.16	544.16	362.77	590.30	590.30	393.53
	Lone parent	199.31	175.37	110.40	202.92	181.27	106.11	190.03	187.32	110.49	144.43	164.10	91.78
	Couple with children	621.07	462.29	298.45	664.67	462.95	303.28	602.54	437.77	291.01	677.87	482.97	340.76
	Other household type	779.00	455.89	327.92	894.20	502.36	364.29	754.89	426.55	303.70	694.95	427.24	299.06
	Total	483.54	404.46	270.86	474.29	417.80	277.44	453.59	395.01	263.12	384.68	339.00	229.99
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	180.98	296.68	180.98	170.35	279.27	170.35	192.15	315.00	192.15	190.06	311.58	190.06
	Couple pensioner	374.34	374.34	249.56	358.81	357.16	239.21	384.18	384.18	256.12	391.79	391.79	261.19
	Single adult	322.34	528.43	322.34	319.04	523.01	319.04	311.54	510.73	311.54	285.54	468.10	285.54
	Couple without children	697.74	686.45	465.16	733.25	715.19	488.83	654.25	647.99	436.17	675.71	665.29	450.47
	Lone parent	256.43	259.88	163.58	245.17	246.97	153.23	252.29	245.86	160.35	218.06	222.31	136.47
	Couple with children	708.24	527.44	352.20	701.29	510.12	339.19	725.18	526.48	348.94	683.02	503.13	331.68
	Other household type	770.00	467.77	329.34	818.66	481.85	342.40	758.49	475.31	336.23	710.86	443.98	314.08
	Total	487.12	460.63	303.64	465.89	443.74	293.26	468.88	456.87	302.65	448.58	434.04	285.71

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A14: REAL (MEDIAN) GROSS WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		2007			2008			2009			2010		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	185.83	304.64	185.83	176.22	288.89	176.22	192.73	315.96	192.73	194.58	318.99	194.58
	Couple pensioner	383.61	383.61	255.74	371.21	370.04	247.47	387.03	386.41	258.02	401.75	401.75	267.83
	Single adult	330.32	541.52	330.32	330.37	541.59	330.37	312.32	512.00	312.32	292.44	479.41	292.44
	Couple without children	720.46	707.85	480.31	758.65	742.25	505.77	655.83	649.32	437.22	689.63	678.95	459.75
	Lone parent	264.27	280.20	171.44	253.88	258.40	159.29	255.23	250.98	162.18	222.69	231.73	142.67
	Couple with children	729.21	543.29	363.00	725.96	527.76	352.39	728.67	532.36	351.74	695.31	513.74	337.64
	Other household type	789.08	479.47	339.91	838.42	497.47	353.28	759.41	479.01	337.96	723.65	454.58	319.73
	Total	499.45	473.72	313.31	481.91	459.77	303.84	469.69	458.85	304.20	458.60	443.67	291.94
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	161.60	264.91	161.60	181.62	297.73	181.62	169.58	278.00	169.58	167.25	274.18	167.25
	Couple pensioner	359.43	359.43	239.62	326.52	326.52	217.68	321.01	321.01	214.01	325.09	325.09	216.72
	Single adult	303.29	497.20	303.29	250.23	410.21	250.23	250.39	410.47	250.39	225.94	370.40	225.94
	Couple without children	571.98	571.98	381.32	666.90	666.90	444.60	544.81	544.81	363.21	600.92	600.92	400.61
	Lone parent	204.25	179.72	113.14	209.91	187.52	109.76	190.26	187.55	110.63	147.03	167.05	93.43
	Couple with children	636.45	473.74	305.84	687.57	478.90	313.73	603.27	438.30	291.36	690.07	491.66	346.89
	Other household type	798.29	467.19	336.04	925.01	519.67	376.84	755.80	427.06	304.07	707.46	434.92	304.45
	Total	495.52	414.48	277.57	490.63	432.20	287.00	454.14	395.49	263.44	391.60	345.10	234.13
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	185.46	304.03	185.46	176.22	288.89	176.22	192.38	315.38	192.38	193.48	317.18	193.48
	Couple pensioner	383.61	383.61	255.74	371.17	369.46	247.45	384.65	384.65	256.43	398.84	398.84	265.89
	Single adult	330.32	541.52	330.32	330.03	541.03	330.03	311.92	511.34	311.92	290.68	476.52	290.68
	Couple without children	715.02	703.45	476.68	758.51	739.83	505.68	655.04	648.77	436.69	687.86	677.26	458.58
	Lone parent	262.79	266.31	167.63	253.62	255.48	158.51	252.59	246.16	160.54	221.98	226.31	138.93
	Couple with children	725.79	540.50	360.92	725.45	527.69	350.88	726.05	527.11	349.36	695.31	512.19	337.64
	Other household type	789.08	479.35	337.50	846.87	498.45	354.20	759.41	475.88	336.63	723.65	451.97	319.73
	Total	499.19	472.04	311.16	481.94	459.03	303.36	469.45	457.42	303.01	456.65	441.85	290.85

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A15: NOMINAL (MEDIAN) GROSS WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, NO RPI/CPI DEFLATION)

		Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	195.77	320.94	195.77	198.73	325.79	198.73	222.60	364.92	222.60
	Couple pensioner	398.23	398.23	265.49	423.74	422.07	282.49	453.86	451.12	302.58
	Single adult	346.69	568.34	346.69	352.50	577.87	352.50	335.82	550.52	335.82
	Couple without children	756.19	744.26	504.13	782.59	767.73	521.72	781.40	764.23	520.93
	Lone parent	265.56	266.53	172.44	285.45	285.27	180.28	257.34	269.27	166.95
	Couple with children	779.97	576.98	384.74	787.73	569.42	378.13	810.02	600.64	393.70
	Other household type	850.36	508.09	358.49	872.44	538.30	383.60	827.53	523.39	367.02
	Total	523.11	495.74	327.34	515.96	502.71	332.48	528.26	508.21	335.82
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	176.29	289.00	176.29	191.44	313.84	191.44	191.33	313.66	191.33
	Couple pensioner	361.19	348.10	240.80	359.48	359.48	239.66	365.75	365.75	243.83
	Single adult	317.85	521.07	317.85	253.87	416.18	253.87	258.48	423.74	258.48
	Couple without children	612.92	612.92	408.61	692.81	692.81	461.88	663.09	633.56	442.06
	Lone parent	208.55	184.06	118.24	229.50	207.61	122.46	210.62	193.59	131.95
	Couple with children	677.80	487.19	320.52	702.27	503.36	330.31	764.11	535.46	372.59
	Other household type	874.87	505.36	361.61	894.62	516.67	365.63	809.33	497.55	348.29
	Total	521.04	436.47	292.18	520.23	455.34	302.34	458.30	394.92	268.61
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	195.09	319.82	195.09	198.44	325.31	198.44	221.74	363.51	221.74
	Couple pensioner	398.07	398.07	265.38	422.73	420.31	281.82	448.21	446.87	298.81
	Single adult	346.69	568.34	346.69	348.70	571.64	348.70	334.55	548.44	334.55
	Couple without children	751.86	741.97	501.24	780.68	763.90	520.45	774.78	763.36	516.52
	Lone parent	261.56	260.43	168.55	282.68	283.52	179.53	255.29	259.56	163.22
	Couple with children	774.12	573.67	381.62	786.19	567.81	377.44	809.87	599.65	393.70
	Other household type	850.36	507.44	358.75	872.70	537.93	381.93	827.26	522.81	365.77
	Total	523.11	494.15	325.73	516.46	501.15	331.51	526.48	506.67	334.48

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A16: REAL (MEDIAN) GROSS WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	180.98	296.68	180.98	177.88	291.60	177.88	194.11	318.21	194.11
	Couple pensioner	369.40	369.40	246.27	379.30	378.64	252.87	391.79	390.30	261.19
	Single adult	322.34	528.43	322.34	315.94	517.93	315.94	288.77	473.40	288.77
	Couple without children	699.62	689.81	466.41	703.11	688.31	468.74	675.71	665.29	450.47
	Lone parent	247.27	247.57	160.56	255.69	254.81	161.04	224.84	232.69	145.12
	Couple with children	720.35	530.05	354.30	709.35	512.25	339.19	700.27	522.54	339.22
	Other household type	785.48	468.51	332.11	783.20	482.51	343.04	718.19	456.90	316.82
	Total	483.14	457.83	302.16	464.28	451.06	298.31	457.75	441.95	291.01
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	164.15	269.10	164.15	170.88	280.14	170.88	164.29	269.33	164.29
	Couple pensioner	336.32	324.12	224.21	324.08	324.08	216.05	319.34	319.34	212.89
	Single adult	295.96	485.18	295.96	228.37	374.38	228.37	221.95	363.85	221.95
	Couple without children	570.71	570.71	380.47	618.41	618.41	412.27	590.30	571.63	393.53
	Lone parent	187.57	171.39	106.11	207.07	187.32	110.49	190.03	170.45	113.30
	Couple with children	626.75	445.59	291.40	633.62	453.84	297.28	677.87	472.41	319.94
	Other household type	814.62	470.56	336.70	803.25	463.02	328.21	694.95	427.24	299.06
	Total	484.62	404.95	270.86	468.17	409.62	271.51	406.11	352.47	230.65
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	180.98	296.68	180.98	177.88	291.60	177.88	193.74	317.61	193.74
	Couple pensioner	369.12	369.12	246.08	378.64	377.78	252.43	387.37	386.74	258.24
	Single adult	322.34	528.43	322.34	314.62	515.77	314.62	288.54	473.02	288.54
	Couple without children	695.81	685.54	463.87	698.22	686.83	465.48	666.61	660.53	444.41
	Lone parent	243.55	242.32	155.39	254.92	253.39	160.37	222.93	230.41	141.13
	Couple with children	717.77	526.83	353.94	706.38	511.75	337.78	698.83	519.89	339.22
	Other household type	786.12	468.72	332.53	783.96	481.85	341.37	718.19	453.03	316.50
	Total	483.14	456.46	301.41	464.42	449.97	297.86	456.00	438.99	289.91

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A17: REAL (MEDIAN) GROSS WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	185.46	304.03	185.46	182.41	299.03	182.41	196.68	322.43	196.68
	Couple pensioner	378.55	378.55	252.37	385.32	384.54	256.88	398.84	397.32	265.89
	Single adult	330.70	542.13	330.70	321.65	527.30	321.65	293.97	481.92	293.97
	Couple without children	717.42	707.85	478.28	717.88	696.74	478.58	685.52	672.41	457.01
	Lone parent	253.40	254.32	164.54	260.48	260.77	164.85	228.75	235.37	145.93
	Couple with children	743.41	543.29	364.14	717.35	520.11	346.20	712.87	531.23	345.10
	Other household type	804.93	480.12	340.86	798.40	494.64	352.01	729.48	462.00	322.52
	Total	495.86	470.19	310.44	469.99	458.97	303.46	464.84	447.90	295.45
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	168.22	275.77	168.22	176.77	289.79	176.77	167.25	274.18	167.25
	Couple pensioner	344.65	332.15	229.77	327.78	327.78	218.52	325.09	325.09	216.72
	Single adult	303.29	497.20	303.29	234.41	384.28	234.41	225.94	370.40	225.94
	Couple without children	584.85	584.85	389.90	639.72	639.72	426.48	598.99	572.32	399.33
	Lone parent	192.98	175.63	109.76	208.99	187.55	110.63	190.26	173.51	115.34
	Couple with children	642.27	460.19	301.44	642.10	459.03	302.20	690.07	472.98	325.69
	Other household type	834.80	482.21	345.04	816.84	466.73	333.15	707.46	434.92	304.45
	Total	497.18	415.47	277.57	473.36	413.02	273.79	413.42	352.90	234.80
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	185.46	304.03	185.46	182.38	298.99	182.38	194.90	319.50	194.90
	Couple pensioner	378.41	378.41	252.27	384.37	384.27	256.25	393.70	391.76	262.47
	Single adult	330.37	541.59	330.37	319.30	523.44	319.30	293.73	481.53	293.73
	Couple without children	714.70	702.52	476.47	713.91	696.69	475.94	678.07	671.89	452.05
	Lone parent	249.58	248.32	159.24	258.13	258.98	164.33	226.50	232.97	143.67
	Couple with children	735.80	541.15	362.89	715.24	517.45	343.97	711.40	525.03	344.83
	Other household type	805.59	480.33	340.86	798.40	493.65	351.38	727.62	460.63	322.20
	Total	495.86	468.76	309.56	470.00	457.51	302.92	462.52	445.16	293.97

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A18: NOMINAL (MEAN) DISPOSABLE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, NO RPI/CPI DEFLATION)

		2007			2008			2009			2010		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	220.86	362.06	220.86	216.32	354.62	216.32	237.75	389.75	237.75	250.97	411.42	250.97
	Couple pensioner	440.05	438.64	293.37	448.28	446.94	298.85	467.21	465.18	311.47	494.44	492.56	329.63
	Single adult	342.90	562.14	342.90	346.75	568.44	346.75	334.16	547.80	334.16	335.54	550.06	335.54
	Couple without children	642.36	637.26	428.24	691.27	685.52	460.85	649.35	643.27	432.90	690.93	684.31	460.62
	Lone parent	306.45	316.68	201.11	303.04	313.29	196.99	311.97	312.06	196.46	299.67	296.12	187.18
	Couple with children	675.91	493.02	325.53	704.91	510.58	337.82	718.23	531.89	349.41	723.40	532.49	350.33
	Other household type	714.01	433.57	306.17	771.68	475.24	336.80	750.63	473.03	333.35	767.36	478.68	336.91
	Total	509.34	486.29	319.08	529.89	499.97	328.60	530.19	504.43	330.93	545.08	518.14	340.02
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	212.84	348.92	212.84	219.84	360.39	219.84	218.21	357.72	218.21	231.75	379.92	231.75
	Couple pensioner	383.02	378.80	255.35	419.02	417.15	279.35	370.54	368.01	247.03	399.43	395.24	266.29
	Single adult	325.80	534.10	325.80	279.29	457.84	279.29	303.36	497.32	303.36	238.00	390.16	238.00
	Couple without children	545.78	541.50	363.85	602.55	596.21	401.70	573.18	566.88	382.12	471.80	462.35	314.53
	Lone parent	242.22	237.57	151.92	276.20	262.48	163.78	231.60	233.37	147.74	208.78	215.44	133.18
	Couple with children	606.74	444.15	291.86	655.61	474.55	312.39	635.92	453.43	299.97	698.45	515.69	341.36
	Other household type	718.39	416.08	294.31	830.32	475.15	338.50	722.20	427.89	303.42	736.30	447.58	316.39
	Total	492.66	431.70	284.66	525.93	453.03	299.46	500.51	436.66	288.94	470.94	419.65	277.70
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	220.70	361.80	220.70	216.39	354.74	216.39	237.33	389.07	237.33	250.45	410.57	250.45
	Couple pensioner	439.10	437.64	292.73	447.64	446.29	298.43	465.21	463.18	310.14	491.67	489.72	327.78
	Single adult	342.52	561.51	342.52	345.03	565.62	345.03	333.39	546.54	333.39	333.61	546.90	333.61
	Couple without children	640.43	635.35	426.95	689.51	683.74	459.67	647.80	641.71	431.87	686.01	679.32	457.34
	Lone parent	304.16	313.86	199.35	302.13	311.57	195.87	309.59	309.73	195.02	295.48	292.39	184.68
	Couple with children	673.65	491.43	324.43	703.30	509.40	336.99	715.73	529.50	347.90	722.69	532.01	350.07
	Other household type	714.17	432.93	305.74	773.61	475.23	336.86	749.54	471.31	332.21	766.36	477.69	336.25
	Total	508.92	484.91	318.21	529.79	498.74	327.84	529.41	502.65	329.83	543.04	515.43	338.31

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A19: REAL (MEAN) DISPOSABLE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		2007			2008			2009			2010		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	205.65	337.13	205.65	193.09	316.54	193.09	214.51	351.65	214.51	215.50	353.28	215.50
	Couple pensioner	409.75	408.43	273.16	400.14	398.94	266.76	421.54	419.71	281.03	424.57	422.95	283.05
	Single adult	319.29	523.43	319.29	309.51	507.40	309.51	301.50	494.26	301.50	288.12	472.33	288.12
	Couple without children	598.12	593.38	398.75	617.04	611.90	411.36	585.88	580.39	390.59	593.29	587.60	395.52
	Lone parent	285.35	294.88	187.26	270.49	279.64	175.84	281.47	281.55	177.26	257.32	254.27	160.73
	Couple with children	629.36	459.07	303.12	629.21	455.75	301.54	648.03	479.90	315.26	621.17	457.24	300.82
	Other household type	664.84	403.71	285.09	688.81	424.20	300.63	677.26	426.79	300.77	658.91	411.03	289.30
	Total	474.27	452.80	297.11	472.99	446.28	293.31	478.37	455.12	298.59	468.05	444.92	291.97
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	198.18	324.89	198.18	196.23	321.68	196.23	196.88	322.76	196.88	199.00	326.23	199.00
	Couple pensioner	356.65	352.72	237.76	374.02	372.35	249.35	334.32	332.04	222.88	342.98	339.38	228.65
	Single adult	303.36	497.32	303.36	249.29	408.68	249.29	273.71	448.71	273.71	204.36	335.02	204.36
	Couple without children	508.19	504.21	338.80	537.84	532.18	358.56	517.15	511.47	344.77	405.13	397.01	270.08
	Lone parent	225.54	221.21	141.46	246.54	234.30	146.19	208.96	210.56	133.30	179.28	184.99	114.36
	Couple with children	564.95	413.56	271.76	585.20	423.59	278.85	573.76	409.11	270.65	599.74	442.81	293.12
	Other household type	668.92	387.42	274.04	741.15	424.13	302.15	651.61	386.06	273.76	632.24	384.33	271.67
	Total	458.73	401.97	265.06	469.45	404.38	267.30	451.59	393.98	260.69	404.39	360.34	238.46
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	205.50	336.88	205.50	193.15	316.64	193.15	214.13	351.04	214.13	215.05	352.55	215.05
	Couple pensioner	408.86	407.50	272.57	399.57	398.36	266.38	419.74	417.90	279.83	422.19	420.51	281.46
	Single adult	318.93	522.84	318.93	307.97	504.88	307.97	300.80	493.12	300.80	286.46	469.61	286.46
	Couple without children	596.32	591.59	397.55	615.46	610.31	410.31	584.48	578.99	389.66	589.06	583.32	392.71
	Lone parent	283.21	292.25	185.62	269.68	278.11	174.83	279.33	279.46	175.96	253.72	251.07	158.58
	Couple with children	627.26	457.58	302.09	627.77	454.69	300.80	645.77	477.75	313.90	620.55	456.82	300.60
	Other household type	664.99	403.12	284.69	690.53	424.20	300.68	676.28	425.24	299.74	658.06	410.18	288.73
	Total	473.87	451.51	296.30	472.89	445.18	292.63	477.66	453.52	297.59	466.29	442.58	290.50

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A20: REAL (MEAN) DISPOSABLE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		2007			2008			2009			2010		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	210.74	345.48	210.74	199.74	327.45	199.74	214.77	352.08	214.77	219.38	359.64	219.38
	Couple pensioner	419.90	418.55	279.93	413.93	412.69	275.95	422.05	420.22	281.36	432.21	430.56	288.14
	Single adult	327.20	536.39	327.20	320.17	524.88	320.17	301.86	494.85	301.86	293.30	480.82	293.30
	Couple without children	612.94	608.07	408.62	638.30	632.98	425.53	586.59	581.09	391.06	603.96	598.17	402.64
	Lone parent	292.41	302.18	191.89	279.81	289.28	181.90	281.81	281.89	177.47	261.95	258.84	163.62
	Couple with children	644.95	470.44	310.62	650.89	471.45	311.93	648.81	480.48	315.64	632.35	465.47	306.23
	Other household type	681.31	413.71	292.15	712.54	438.81	310.99	678.07	427.31	301.13	670.77	418.43	294.50
	Total	486.01	464.02	304.47	489.28	461.65	303.42	478.94	455.67	298.95	476.47	452.92	297.22
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	203.09	332.94	203.09	202.99	332.77	202.99	197.12	323.15	197.12	202.58	332.10	202.58
	Couple pensioner	365.48	361.45	243.65	386.91	385.18	257.94	334.73	332.44	223.15	349.15	345.49	232.77
	Single adult	310.88	509.63	310.88	257.88	422.76	257.88	274.04	449.25	274.04	208.04	341.05	208.04
	Couple without children	520.78	516.70	347.19	556.37	550.52	370.92	517.78	512.09	345.18	412.41	404.15	274.94
	Lone parent	231.13	226.69	144.96	255.03	242.37	151.23	209.22	210.81	133.46	182.50	188.32	116.41
	Couple with children	578.95	423.80	278.49	605.37	438.18	288.45	574.45	409.60	270.98	610.54	450.78	298.40
	Other household type	685.49	397.02	280.83	766.68	438.74	312.56	652.39	386.53	274.09	643.61	391.24	276.56
	Total	470.09	411.93	271.63	485.63	418.31	276.51	452.13	394.46	261.01	411.66	366.83	242.75
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	210.59	345.23	210.59	199.81	327.55	199.81	214.39	351.46	214.39	218.92	358.89	218.92
	Couple pensioner	418.99	417.59	279.32	413.33	412.09	275.56	420.25	418.41	280.16	429.78	428.07	286.52
	Single adult	326.83	535.79	326.83	318.58	522.27	318.58	301.16	493.71	301.16	291.62	478.06	291.62
	Couple without children	611.09	606.25	407.40	636.67	631.34	424.45	585.19	579.69	390.12	599.66	593.81	399.77
	Lone parent	290.22	299.48	190.22	278.97	287.69	180.86	279.67	279.80	176.17	258.28	255.59	161.44
	Couple with children	642.80	468.92	309.57	649.40	470.36	311.16	646.55	478.32	314.28	631.72	465.04	306.01
	Other household type	681.46	413.10	291.74	714.32	438.81	311.04	677.10	425.75	300.10	669.90	417.56	293.93
	Total	485.61	462.70	303.63	489.19	460.52	302.72	478.24	454.07	297.95	474.68	450.55	295.72

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A21: NOMINAL (MEAN) DISPOSABLE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, NO RPI/CPI DEFLATION)

		Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	219.62	360.03	219.62	225.90	370.33	225.90	249.75	409.42	249.75
	Couple pensioner	437.89	436.51	291.93	464.71	462.95	309.80	485.10	483.23	323.40
	Single adult	343.87	563.73	343.87	340.47	558.14	340.47	334.99	549.16	334.99
	Couple without children	644.88	639.89	429.92	676.09	670.02	450.73	681.50	674.93	454.33
	Lone parent	303.95	314.69	199.40	304.78	308.72	194.52	307.01	305.58	192.62
	Couple with children	687.75	500.13	330.51	696.16	510.49	336.45	735.16	542.00	356.43
	Other household type	724.96	442.95	312.68	765.02	474.72	335.60	761.45	476.83	335.91
	Total	512.51	487.40	319.88	529.23	502.25	329.83	544.04	516.97	339.24
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	213.66	350.26	213.66	219.92	360.52	219.92	228.87	375.19	228.87
	Couple pensioner	380.56	377.33	253.70	402.19	399.57	268.13	395.24	391.44	263.49
	Single adult	316.10	518.19	316.10	295.24	484.00	295.24	250.20	410.17	250.20
	Couple without children	554.38	550.12	369.59	592.66	585.59	395.11	490.38	482.14	326.92
	Lone parent	245.49	231.04	147.90	249.33	253.14	156.62	223.17	227.48	142.07
	Couple with children	611.57	443.37	291.99	649.22	469.84	309.82	688.16	504.00	333.27
	Other household type	755.25	440.38	311.83	774.08	445.28	316.75	715.63	436.69	308.65
	Total	500.68	433.27	286.15	518.31	448.29	296.53	470.07	421.66	278.68
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	219.51	359.85	219.51	225.77	370.12	225.77	249.20	408.52	249.20
	Couple pensioner	436.90	435.49	291.27	463.39	461.62	308.93	482.57	480.65	321.71
	Single adult	343.24	562.69	343.24	339.35	556.31	339.35	333.12	546.10	333.12
	Couple without children	643.14	638.17	428.76	674.44	668.35	449.63	677.06	670.45	451.37
	Lone parent	301.74	311.52	197.45	303.17	307.11	193.42	303.34	302.16	190.41
	Couple with children	685.20	498.23	329.22	694.69	509.22	335.61	733.81	540.91	355.77
	Other household type	726.02	442.86	312.65	765.36	473.63	334.90	759.98	475.54	335.04
	Total	512.21	486.03	319.03	528.94	500.84	328.96	542.00	514.34	337.57

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A22: REAL (MEAN) DISPOSABLE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	202.86	332.56	202.86	202.74	332.37	202.74	216.45	354.83	216.45
	Couple pensioner	404.26	402.99	269.51	417.20	415.63	278.14	420.47	418.85	280.31
	Single adult	317.43	520.37	317.43	305.54	500.88	305.54	290.56	476.34	290.56
	Couple without children	596.15	591.54	397.43	606.65	601.20	404.43	590.84	585.14	393.89
	Lone parent	280.44	290.33	183.98	273.41	276.92	174.48	266.48	265.31	167.22
	Couple with children	634.65	461.56	305.01	624.81	458.20	301.98	638.22	470.56	309.45
	Other household type	668.48	408.37	288.27	686.49	426.01	301.16	660.11	413.43	291.26
	Total	473.13	450.01	295.34	474.95	450.75	296.01	471.82	448.34	294.20
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	197.76	324.19	197.76	197.29	323.43	197.29	198.04	324.66	198.04
	Couple pensioner	350.96	347.96	233.97	360.73	358.38	240.49	342.18	338.91	228.12
	Single adult	292.05	478.77	292.05	264.97	434.37	264.97	218.31	357.88	218.31
	Couple without children	513.05	509.11	342.04	531.63	525.29	354.42	426.58	419.46	284.39
	Lone parent	225.91	212.88	136.27	223.44	226.87	140.37	193.60	197.24	123.23
	Couple with children	564.07	409.06	269.38	582.59	421.59	278.02	596.52	436.74	288.78
	Other household type	696.57	406.08	287.53	694.83	399.74	284.35	620.01	378.40	267.45
	Total	462.13	400.07	264.21	465.09	402.24	266.08	407.70	365.81	241.76
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	202.76	332.40	202.76	202.63	332.17	202.63	215.96	354.03	215.96
	Couple pensioner	403.34	402.04	268.89	416.01	414.42	277.34	418.26	416.59	278.84
	Single adult	316.85	519.43	316.85	304.53	499.24	304.53	288.98	473.73	288.98
	Couple without children	594.56	589.96	396.37	605.16	599.70	403.44	587.02	581.29	391.35
	Lone parent	278.38	287.39	182.17	271.97	275.48	173.50	263.29	262.33	165.30
	Couple with children	632.28	459.80	303.82	623.49	457.05	301.23	637.03	469.60	308.86
	Other household type	669.46	408.29	288.24	686.80	425.04	300.54	658.82	412.30	290.49
	Total	472.86	448.75	294.55	474.69	449.48	295.22	470.05	446.06	292.75

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A23: REAL (MEAN) DISPOSABLE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	208.25	341.39	208.25	206.30	338.20	206.30	219.65	360.08	219.65
	Couple pensioner	415.05	413.75	276.70	424.10	422.51	282.74	426.67	425.02	284.45
	Single adult	325.91	534.28	325.91	310.99	509.81	310.99	294.78	483.24	294.78
	Couple without children	611.89	607.15	407.92	617.71	612.17	411.81	599.51	593.73	399.67
	Lone parent	287.97	298.12	188.92	278.58	282.24	177.83	270.28	269.07	169.60
	Couple with children	651.65	473.92	313.18	635.72	466.12	307.22	647.28	477.23	313.84
	Other household type	686.51	419.40	296.05	698.87	433.61	306.55	669.80	419.48	295.52
	Total	485.77	462.01	303.22	483.37	458.71	301.24	478.69	454.87	298.49
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	202.92	332.66	202.92	201.00	329.51	201.00	201.08	329.64	201.08
	Couple pensioner	360.41	357.34	240.27	367.78	365.39	245.19	347.36	344.04	231.57
	Single adult	299.79	491.47	299.79	269.65	442.04	269.65	221.03	362.35	221.03
	Couple without children	526.47	522.42	350.98	541.80	535.34	361.20	432.34	425.11	288.23
	Lone parent	232.10	218.66	139.97	228.38	231.84	143.44	196.40	200.13	125.02
	Couple with children	579.25	420.04	276.61	593.05	429.24	283.04	605.30	443.22	293.07
	Other household type	715.32	417.03	295.29	706.70	406.44	289.13	629.25	384.02	271.42
	Total	474.49	410.74	271.26	473.52	409.59	270.93	413.62	371.09	245.25
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	208.15	341.23	208.15	206.19	338.01	206.19	219.16	359.28	219.16
	Couple pensioner	414.11	412.77	276.07	422.92	421.30	281.94	424.43	422.74	282.96
	Single adult	325.32	533.31	325.32	309.96	508.14	309.96	293.16	480.58	293.16
	Couple without children	610.25	605.53	406.83	616.21	610.65	410.80	595.62	589.81	397.08
	Lone parent	285.85	295.11	187.06	277.13	280.78	176.83	267.05	266.05	167.65
	Couple with children	649.23	472.12	311.96	634.38	464.97	306.46	646.09	476.26	313.24
	Other household type	687.52	419.31	296.03	699.16	432.61	305.91	668.50	418.34	294.75
	Total	485.48	460.72	302.41	483.11	457.43	300.45	476.89	452.56	297.02

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A24: NOMINAL (MEDIAN) DISPOSABLE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, NO RPI/CPI DEFLATION)

		2007			2008			2009			2010		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	186.76	306.17	186.76	184.04	301.71	184.04	207.14	339.57	207.14	217.25	356.15	217.25
	Couple pensioner	373.14	372.34	248.76	367.53	366.24	245.02	404.34	402.49	269.56	428.94	424.18	285.96
	Single adult	277.23	454.48	277.23	298.59	489.49	298.59	280.95	460.57	280.95	276.89	453.92	276.89
	Couple without children	594.48	584.26	396.32	646.61	643.84	431.07	590.55	585.24	393.70	634.83	633.44	423.22
	Lone parent	268.44	270.46	174.34	260.64	260.09	165.37	278.85	272.05	176.63	254.29	258.91	158.93
	Couple with children	614.32	451.07	301.84	641.42	464.55	307.86	661.91	474.94	317.75	655.54	481.69	319.84
	Other household type	701.74	415.06	293.04	754.62	450.99	320.10	708.77	446.21	317.59	710.77	440.90	309.87
	Total	440.88	420.56	277.17	445.90	428.97	283.20	450.90	437.11	291.45	455.76	444.95	290.11
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	169.26	277.48	169.26	191.71	314.28	191.71	185.70	304.42	185.70	191.33	313.66	191.33
	Couple pensioner	372.46	353.12	248.31	329.62	329.62	219.75	339.07	339.07	226.05	356.46	335.63	237.64
	Single adult	259.85	425.98	259.85	219.00	359.02	219.00	234.25	384.01	234.25	214.63	351.85	214.63
	Couple without children	492.61	492.61	328.41	578.57	578.57	385.71	488.57	488.57	325.71	501.63	501.63	334.42
	Lone parent	213.42	187.76	118.24	227.33	203.08	118.88	206.12	207.61	122.46	168.20	191.10	106.88
	Couple with children	571.97	399.58	269.83	614.43	420.50	272.15	584.71	409.58	265.92	637.12	433.37	305.77
	Other household type	678.24	393.21	288.48	816.38	453.29	331.44	703.93	393.75	280.88	749.25	423.52	296.46
	Total	434.17	379.04	255.14	456.93	401.81	270.66	423.84	383.86	253.53	397.70	368.07	243.94
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	186.28	305.38	186.28	184.22	302.00	184.22	206.79	338.99	206.79	217.08	355.87	217.08
	Couple pensioner	373.14	372.34	248.76	367.53	366.24	245.02	402.51	395.11	268.34	421.87	418.46	281.25
	Single adult	277.23	454.48	277.23	296.10	485.41	296.10	277.16	454.36	277.16	275.87	452.25	275.87
	Couple without children	591.21	581.48	394.14	646.30	638.52	430.87	589.45	583.16	392.97	629.51	626.10	419.67
	Lone parent	265.56	268.82	173.85	259.45	258.44	163.28	277.48	271.91	173.98	250.71	253.67	151.71
	Couple with children	612.58	450.45	300.66	639.20	463.45	307.06	661.06	474.38	316.19	655.54	479.89	319.84
	Other household type	701.74	414.97	292.57	755.80	450.99	320.10	708.77	445.57	316.87	712.70	440.90	309.87
	Total	440.88	419.46	276.98	446.59	428.70	282.75	449.93	435.86	289.33	454.53	441.70	288.71

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A25: REAL (MEDIAN) DISPOSABLE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		2007			2008			2009			2010		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	173.90	285.08	173.90	164.28	269.31	164.28	186.89	306.38	186.89	186.55	305.82	186.55
	Couple pensioner	347.45	346.70	231.63	328.06	326.91	218.71	364.82	363.15	243.21	368.32	364.23	245.55
	Single adult	258.14	423.18	258.14	266.52	436.92	266.52	253.49	415.56	253.49	237.76	389.77	237.76
	Couple without children	553.54	544.02	369.03	577.17	574.70	384.78	532.83	528.04	355.22	545.11	543.92	363.41
	Lone parent	249.95	251.84	162.34	232.65	232.16	147.61	251.59	245.46	159.37	218.35	222.32	136.47
	Couple with children	572.01	420.01	281.05	572.54	414.66	274.80	597.21	428.52	286.69	562.90	413.61	274.64
	Other household type	653.41	386.47	272.86	673.58	402.56	285.72	639.49	402.60	286.54	610.32	378.59	266.08
	Total	410.52	391.60	258.09	398.02	382.90	252.79	406.83	394.39	262.96	391.35	382.07	249.11
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	157.61	258.37	157.61	171.12	280.53	171.12	167.55	274.66	167.55	164.29	269.33	164.29
	Couple pensioner	346.81	328.80	231.21	294.23	294.23	196.15	305.93	305.93	203.95	306.08	288.19	204.06
	Single adult	241.96	396.65	241.96	195.48	320.46	195.48	211.35	346.48	211.35	184.30	302.13	184.30
	Couple without children	458.69	458.69	305.79	516.44	516.44	344.29	440.82	440.82	293.88	430.74	430.74	287.16
	Lone parent	198.72	174.83	110.10	202.92	181.27	106.11	185.97	187.32	110.49	144.43	164.10	91.78
	Couple with children	532.58	372.07	251.25	548.45	375.34	242.92	527.56	369.54	239.92	547.08	372.12	262.55
	Other household type	631.53	366.14	268.61	728.71	404.61	295.85	635.12	355.27	253.42	643.36	363.67	254.57
	Total	404.27	352.94	237.57	407.86	358.66	241.59	382.41	346.34	228.75	341.50	316.05	209.47
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	173.45	284.35	173.45	164.44	269.57	164.44	186.57	305.86	186.57	186.40	305.58	186.40
	Couple pensioner	347.45	346.70	231.63	328.06	326.91	218.71	363.17	356.49	242.11	362.25	359.32	241.50
	Single adult	258.14	423.18	258.14	264.30	433.28	264.30	250.07	409.95	250.07	236.88	388.33	236.88
	Couple without children	550.50	541.43	367.00	576.89	569.95	384.59	531.83	526.16	354.56	540.54	537.62	360.36
	Lone parent	247.27	250.31	161.88	231.59	230.69	145.74	250.36	245.34	156.97	215.28	217.82	130.27
	Couple with children	570.39	419.43	279.95	570.56	413.68	274.08	596.45	428.02	285.29	562.90	412.07	274.64
	Other household type	653.41	386.39	272.42	674.63	402.56	285.72	639.49	402.02	285.89	611.98	378.59	266.08
	Total	410.52	390.57	257.90	398.63	382.66	252.38	405.95	393.26	261.05	390.30	379.28	247.91

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A26: REAL (MEDIAN) DISPOSABLE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		2007			2008			2009			2010		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	178.21	292.14	178.21	169.94	278.59	169.94	187.11	306.75	187.11	189.91	311.32	189.91
	Couple pensioner	356.05	355.29	237.37	339.37	338.17	226.24	365.26	363.59	243.51	374.95	370.79	249.97
	Single adult	264.53	433.66	264.53	275.71	451.98	275.71	253.79	416.06	253.79	242.04	396.78	242.04
	Couple without children	567.25	557.50	378.17	597.05	594.50	398.04	533.47	528.67	355.65	554.92	553.71	369.95
	Lone parent	256.15	258.08	166.36	240.67	240.16	152.69	251.90	245.75	159.56	222.28	226.32	138.93
	Couple with children	586.18	430.41	288.01	592.26	428.95	284.27	597.93	429.04	287.04	573.02	421.05	279.58
	Other household type	669.60	396.05	279.62	696.79	416.43	295.57	640.26	403.08	286.89	621.30	385.40	270.87
	Total	420.69	401.30	264.48	411.73	396.09	261.50	407.32	394.86	263.28	398.39	388.94	253.59
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	161.51	264.77	161.51	177.02	290.20	177.02	167.75	275.00	167.75	167.25	274.18	167.25
	Couple pensioner	355.40	336.94	236.94	304.36	304.36	202.91	306.30	306.30	204.20	311.59	293.38	207.73
	Single adult	247.95	406.47	247.95	202.22	331.50	202.22	211.60	346.89	211.60	187.61	307.56	187.61
	Couple without children	470.05	470.05	313.37	534.23	534.23	356.15	441.35	441.35	294.23	438.49	438.49	292.33
	Lone parent	203.65	179.16	112.83	209.91	187.52	109.76	186.20	187.55	110.63	147.03	167.05	93.43
	Couple with children	545.77	381.28	257.47	567.34	388.27	251.29	528.19	369.99	240.21	556.92	378.82	267.28
	Other household type	647.18	375.20	275.27	753.81	418.55	306.04	635.89	355.70	253.73	654.94	370.21	259.15
	Total	414.28	361.68	243.45	421.91	371.01	249.91	382.87	346.76	229.03	347.64	321.74	213.23
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	177.75	291.39	177.75	170.10	278.86	170.10	186.80	306.23	186.80	189.76	311.08	189.76
	Couple pensioner	356.05	355.29	237.37	339.37	338.17	226.24	363.61	356.92	242.40	368.77	365.79	245.84
	Single adult	264.53	433.66	264.53	273.41	448.21	273.41	250.37	410.44	250.37	241.15	395.32	241.15
	Couple without children	564.13	554.84	376.09	596.77	589.59	397.84	532.48	526.79	354.98	550.27	547.29	366.85
	Lone parent	253.40	256.51	165.89	239.57	238.64	150.76	250.66	245.63	157.16	219.15	221.74	132.61
	Couple with children	584.52	429.82	286.89	590.21	427.93	283.52	597.16	428.53	285.63	573.02	419.49	279.58
	Other household type	669.60	395.97	279.17	697.88	416.43	295.57	640.26	402.50	286.24	622.99	385.40	270.87
	Total	420.69	400.25	264.29	412.36	395.84	261.08	406.44	393.73	261.37	397.32	386.10	252.37

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A27: NOMINAL (MEDIAN) DISPOSABLE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, NO RPI/CPI DEFLATION)

		Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	188.09	308.35	188.09	193.16	316.65	193.16	217.25	356.15	217.25
	Couple pensioner	367.53	367.01	245.02	392.87	390.88	261.92	416.12	415.38	277.42
	Single adult	279.23	457.75	279.23	288.75	473.36	288.75	276.94	454.00	276.94
	Couple without children	598.39	590.57	398.93	630.06	614.12	420.04	622.23	621.10	414.82
	Lone parent	257.88	259.39	166.67	276.84	271.64	174.33	255.29	259.01	163.24
	Couple with children	625.84	459.37	305.31	643.61	464.94	307.24	667.22	485.05	321.50
	Other household type	711.11	423.15	299.14	728.14	451.79	320.88	708.77	439.90	309.27
	Total	441.69	421.32	277.53	445.26	432.88	285.68	457.96	445.23	291.67
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	172.24	282.36	172.24	191.05	313.20	191.05	191.33	313.66	191.33
	Couple pensioner	349.82	348.10	233.21	350.23	350.23	233.49	353.00	335.63	235.33
	Single adult	259.85	425.98	259.85	221.88	363.74	221.88	214.63	351.85	214.63
	Couple without children	501.86	501.86	334.57	573.12	560.75	382.08	501.63	501.63	334.42
	Lone parent	205.06	181.14	113.92	227.33	207.61	122.46	198.67	193.59	131.95
	Couple with children	576.51	395.20	269.64	600.72	417.57	275.43	637.12	433.37	305.77
	Other household type	725.95	412.36	293.54	753.75	416.53	295.64	748.00	422.04	285.18
	Total	440.94	381.03	255.14	452.74	396.11	262.63	397.70	368.30	243.94
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	187.88	308.00	187.88	193.15	316.63	193.15	216.35	354.68	216.35
	Couple pensioner	367.53	366.72	245.02	391.82	390.47	261.21	413.52	413.14	275.68
	Single adult	279.23	457.75	279.23	287.95	472.05	287.95	276.89	453.92	276.89
	Couple without children	595.51	585.93	397.01	628.46	613.89	418.97	621.17	618.42	414.11
	Lone parent	254.33	256.93	164.69	274.67	269.72	173.35	254.76	258.59	158.93
	Couple with children	624.40	456.10	304.13	640.53	463.45	306.31	666.47	484.69	321.50
	Other household type	711.79	423.15	299.14	728.93	450.95	320.17	710.77	439.15	309.11
	Total	441.65	420.78	277.26	445.40	432.24	285.00	456.32	441.77	289.81

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A28: REAL (MEDIAN) DISPOSABLE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	173.45	284.35	173.45	173.43	284.31	173.43	188.33	308.74	188.33
	Couple pensioner	340.41	339.80	226.94	353.03	351.43	235.35	363.80	362.53	242.53
	Single adult	258.21	423.30	258.21	259.53	425.47	259.53	238.69	391.30	238.69
	Couple without children	552.71	544.64	368.47	563.36	550.42	375.57	542.72	537.62	361.82
	Lone parent	240.00	239.85	155.10	248.57	242.56	156.16	223.26	229.36	141.13
	Couple with children	580.98	420.03	280.99	579.92	417.02	276.33	579.96	421.49	279.10
	Other household type	658.73	391.82	274.70	655.09	405.47	288.52	612.76	384.34	272.18
	Total	408.14	388.80	256.07	400.62	388.41	256.16	396.42	386.12	252.75
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	160.38	262.92	160.38	170.53	279.56	170.53	164.29	269.33	164.29
	Couple pensioner	325.73	324.12	217.15	312.62	312.62	208.41	306.08	288.19	204.06
	Single adult	241.96	396.65	241.96	199.06	326.34	199.06	184.30	302.13	184.30
	Couple without children	461.28	461.28	307.52	516.44	501.43	344.29	439.67	439.67	293.12
	Lone parent	187.57	168.67	106.08	202.92	187.32	110.49	179.25	170.45	113.30
	Couple with children	536.68	357.59	248.05	538.34	374.56	248.42	547.08	372.12	262.55
	Other household type	658.85	383.96	273.32	672.80	375.81	265.15	643.36	363.67	254.57
	Total	401.12	351.93	237.37	404.31	355.79	235.47	341.50	317.23	214.10
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	173.37	284.21	173.37	173.43	284.31	173.43	187.26	306.98	187.26
	Couple pensioner	340.18	339.47	226.78	351.94	350.69	234.63	359.32	356.89	239.55
	Single adult	258.14	423.18	258.14	257.50	422.13	257.50	237.94	390.06	237.94
	Couple without children	550.01	541.43	366.67	562.21	548.70	374.81	540.14	534.07	360.09
	Lone parent	235.30	238.29	152.89	245.97	241.68	155.36	222.91	222.96	136.47
	Couple with children	577.20	419.43	280.03	574.49	415.99	274.62	579.37	419.65	278.50
	Other household type	658.73	391.82	274.70	655.39	404.95	288.32	613.57	383.85	271.58
	Total	408.01	387.67	255.83	400.69	387.65	255.14	394.85	384.34	251.83

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A29: REAL (MEDIAN) DISPOSABLE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
		Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD	Uneq	McCl	OECD
Great Britain	Single pensioner	178.80	293.11	178.80	176.30	289.02	176.30	190.63	312.51	190.63
	Couple pensioner	348.99	348.22	232.66	358.21	355.85	238.81	368.67	365.79	245.78
	Single adult	264.62	433.80	264.62	264.77	434.05	264.77	242.58	397.67	242.58
	Couple without children	567.52	558.54	378.34	570.79	561.48	380.52	549.86	544.83	366.57
	Lone parent	245.95	247.51	159.04	252.59	247.09	159.56	226.92	232.77	143.67
	Couple with children	595.56	432.65	288.84	584.79	424.03	281.61	587.11	427.19	281.91
	Other household type	675.07	402.03	282.53	666.45	411.22	292.64	623.79	388.72	275.15
	Total	419.11	399.77	263.74	406.05	394.98	261.24	402.19	391.05	256.35
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	164.35	269.43	164.35	176.41	289.20	176.41	167.25	274.18	167.25
	Couple pensioner	333.80	332.15	222.53	317.09	317.09	211.40	311.59	293.38	207.73
	Single adult	247.95	406.47	247.95	202.75	332.37	202.75	187.61	307.56	187.61
	Couple without children	472.71	472.71	315.14	517.72	517.72	345.15	440.20	440.20	293.47
	Lone parent	192.98	172.84	108.71	208.99	187.55	110.63	179.47	173.51	115.34
	Couple with children	549.97	366.74	254.19	544.73	382.83	251.52	556.92	378.82	267.28
	Other household type	675.17	393.47	280.09	695.98	381.15	272.98	654.94	370.21	257.61
	Total	414.20	361.68	243.25	417.68	360.75	241.21	347.64	322.93	217.40
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	178.21	292.14	178.21	176.30	289.02	176.30	189.98	311.45	189.98
	Couple pensioner	348.60	347.88	232.40	356.92	354.85	237.95	364.76	363.31	243.17
	Single adult	264.61	433.78	264.61	264.30	433.28	264.30	242.08	396.85	242.08
	Couple without children	567.01	556.83	378.01	569.94	559.93	379.96	546.50	543.38	364.34
	Lone parent	241.13	244.20	156.67	251.90	245.75	158.51	224.16	226.41	138.93
	Couple with children	594.30	431.45	287.98	581.82	422.95	279.80	587.02	426.48	281.66
	Other household type	675.07	402.03	282.53	667.13	410.66	291.87	624.61	387.83	274.59
	Total	419.04	398.37	263.18	406.21	394.06	260.33	401.08	389.73	255.41

Note: Uneq = income not equalised; McCl = income equalised using McClements scale; OECD = income equalised using OECD scale.

TABLE A30: REAL (MEDIAN) GROSS WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) (UNEQUALISED AND EQUIVALISED) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Median income												
Unequalised	487.38	483.54	487.12	465.86	474.29	465.89	469.13	453.59	468.88	450.50	384.68	448.58
McClements scale equalised	462.27	404.46	460.63	444.45	417.80	443.74	458.30	395.01	456.87	435.83	339.00	434.04
Modified OECD scale equalised	305.74	270.86	303.64	293.72	277.44	293.26	303.83	263.12	302.65	286.78	229.99	285.71
50% threshold												
Unequalised	243.69	241.77	243.56	232.93	237.14	232.95	234.56	226.80	234.44	225.25	192.34	224.29
McClements scale equalised	231.14	202.23	230.32	222.23	208.90	221.87	229.15	197.51	228.43	217.92	169.50	217.02
Modified OECD scale equalised	152.87	135.43	151.82	146.86	138.72	146.63	151.92	131.56	151.32	143.39	115.00	142.85
60% threshold												
Unequalised	292.43	290.12	292.27	279.52	284.57	279.53	281.48	272.15	281.33	270.30	230.81	269.15
McClements scale equalised	277.36	242.68	276.38	266.67	250.68	266.24	274.98	237.01	274.12	261.50	203.40	260.43
Modified OECD scale equalised	183.44	162.52	182.19	176.23	166.46	175.95	182.30	157.87	181.59	172.07	137.99	171.42
70% threshold												
Unequalised	341.17	338.48	340.99	326.10	332.00	326.12	328.39	317.51	328.22	315.35	269.27	314.01
McClements scale equalised	323.59	283.12	322.44	311.12	292.46	310.62	320.81	276.51	319.81	305.08	237.30	303.83
Modified OECD scale equalised	214.02	189.60	212.55	205.60	194.21	205.28	212.68	184.18	211.85	200.75	160.99	199.99

TABLE A31: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ABOVE AND BELOW REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) GROSS WEEKLY INCOME (UNEQUALISED AND EQUIVALISED) POVERTY THRESHOLD IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		2007				2008				2009				2010			
		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
50% threshold																	
Unequalised	Above	18513	75.0	479	74.5	18813	75.3	501	74.5	19455	77.0	524	77.1	19643	76.7	539	74.5
	Below	6167	25.0	165	25.5	6186	24.7	171	25.5	5826	23.0	156	22.9	5956	23.3	185	25.5
McClements scale equalised	Above	20100	81.4	541	84.1	20409	81.6	543	80.7	20783	82.2	586	86.1	21327	83.3	635	87.6
	Below	4580	18.6	103	15.9	4590	18.4	129	19.3	4498	17.8	95	13.9	4271	16.7	90	12.4
Modified OECD scale equalised	Above	19896	80.6	539	83.7	20157	80.6	539	80.2	20564	81.3	568	83.5	21215	82.9	612	84.5
	Below	4784	19.4	105	16.3	4841	19.4	133	19.8	4717	18.7	112	16.5	4383	17.1	112	15.5
60% threshold																	
Unequalised	Above	17064	69.1	451	70.0	17308	69.2	459	68.3	17771	70.3	484	71.1	18006	70.3	483	66.7
	Below	7616	30.9	193	30.0	7690	30.8	213	31.7	7510	29.7	197	28.9	7593	29.7	241	33.3
McClements scale equalised	Above	18471	74.8	491	76.3	18652	74.6	504	75.0	19071	75.4	516	75.9	19604	76.6	583	80.5
	Below	6209	25.2	153	23.7	6346	25.4	168	25.0	6210	24.6	164	24.1	5995	23.4	142	19.5
Modified OECD scale equalised	Above	18274	74.0	481	74.7	18481	73.9	507	75.5	18823	74.5	516	75.8	19461	76.0	566	78.2
	Below	6406	26.0	163	25.3	6518	26.1	165	24.5	6458	25.5	165	24.2	6137	24.0	158	21.8
70% threshold																	
Unequalised	Above	15772	63.9	413	64.2	15963	63.9	425	63.3	16265	64.3	439	64.6	16500	64.5	423	58.4
	Below	8908	36.1	231	35.8	9036	36.1	247	36.7	9016	35.7	241	35.4	9098	35.5	301	41.6
McClements scale equalised	Above	16853	68.3	453	70.3	17069	68.3	471	70.2	17334	68.6	477	70.1	17780	69.5	527	72.7
	Below	7827	31.7	191	29.7	7929	31.7	201	29.8	7947	31.4	204	29.9	7819	30.5	198	27.3
Modified OECD scale equalised	Above	16702	67.7	442	68.7	16913	67.7	463	69.0	17028	67.4	468	68.7	17623	68.8	506	69.9
	Below	7978	32.3	202	31.3	8085	32.3	209	31.0	8253	32.6	213	31.3	7975	31.2	218	30.1

TABLE A32: PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD TYPES 'BELOW' REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) GROSS WEEKLY INCOME (UNEQUALISED) POVERTY THRESHOLDS IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		2007			2008			2009			2010		
		<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%
Great Britain	Single pensioner	70.9	80.4	85.3	72.3	81.4	86.8	66.6	78.3	85.1	62.9	76.5	83.9
	Couple pensioner	20.8	33.1	42.9	20.0	33.1	43.7	13.3	25.1	37.2	12.9	23.5	33.9
	Single adult	39.3	46.1	53.5	36.3	42.1	50.7	40.4	45.9	52.9	40.2	47.5	55.2
	Couple without children	9.5	11.9	15.0	6.7	10.1	12.8	9.8	13.2	16.9	7.5	11.1	14.5
	Lone parent	47.7	54.3	63.2	47.2	59.1	70.0	42.8	55.1	66.2	52.4	58.9	67.4
	Couple with children	4.9	7.4	11.4	5.5	8.0	10.9	4.1	7.4	10.4	7.1	9.6	12.3
	Other household type	7.4	10.7	12.6	6.6	8.2	10.0	7.3	11.4	14.4	6.1	8.5	12.9
	Total	25.0	30.9	36.1	24.7	30.8	36.1	23.0	29.7	35.7	23.3	29.7	35.5
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	76.4	80.3	88.7	72.4	82.6	92.3	70.0	74.1	86.4	61.6	76.8	84.5
	Couple pensioner	39.3	40.7	46.8	21.5	37.1	52.9	18.5	38.0	48.3	22.4	31.5	48.6
	Single adult	38.2	46.5	51.6	49.6	59.9	61.0	44.9	53.0	56.6	41.9	55.1	61.7
	Couple without children	12.2	19.7	28.2	11.0	12.1	17.0	7.2	9.6	20.1	15.9	27.4	35.9
	Lone parent	63.1	70.4	75.0	60.2	65.9	65.9	65.4	83.0	87.3	52.3	65.1	87.7
	Couple with children	3.3	6.3	13.3	6.0	9.4	12.9	3.7	7.3	12.7	7.0	7.0	7.0
	Other household type	5.2	7.6	9.2	2.9	5.3	7.4	5.5	6.1	8.4	4.0	4.0	8.5
	Total	25.5	30.0	35.8	25.5	31.7	36.7	22.9	28.9	35.4	25.5	33.3	41.6
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	71.0	80.4	85.4	72.3	81.4	86.9	66.7	78.2	85.1	62.9	76.5	83.9
	Couple pensioner	21.1	33.3	42.9	20.0	33.2	43.9	13.4	25.4	37.4	13.2	23.7	34.4
	Single adult	39.3	46.1	53.5	36.6	42.6	50.9	40.6	46.1	53.0	40.3	47.7	55.3
	Couple without children	9.5	12.1	15.3	6.8	10.1	12.9	9.7	13.1	16.9	7.7	11.5	15.0
	Lone parent	48.2	54.8	63.6	47.7	59.4	69.9	43.4	55.9	66.8	52.4	59.2	68.3
	Couple with children	4.8	7.3	11.5	5.5	8.1	10.9	4.1	7.4	10.4	7.1	9.5	12.1
	Other household type	7.4	10.6	12.5	6.4	8.1	9.9	7.2	11.2	14.2	6.1	8.4	12.8
	Total	25.0	30.8	36.1	24.8	30.8	36.2	23.0	29.7	35.7	23.3	29.8	35.7

TABLE A33: PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD TYPES 'BELOW' REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) EQUIVALISED GROSS INCOME (MCCLEMENTS SCALE) POVERTY THRESHOLDS IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		2007			2008			2009			2010		
		<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%
Great Britain	Single pensioner	30.0	44.3	56.2	33.0	46.9	57.5	25.2	38.8	51.7	22.4	35.3	47.5
	Couple pensioner	17.9	29.0	40.2	17.7	29.1	40.4	12.8	23.6	35.6	11.6	21.9	31.6
	Single adult	26.6	28.6	33.3	24.5	27.9	30.4	27.7	31.4	34.9	27.4	29.7	34.2
	Couple without children	8.8	11.4	14.1	6.6	9.6	12.0	9.8	13.3	16.7	7.5	10.4	14.0
	Lone parent	44.4	50.4	59.1	44.9	55.0	64.2	45.5	55.4	64.2	48.4	59.0	68.3
	Couple with children	10.0	15.2	20.3	10.6	15.2	20.6	10.5	14.5	19.5	11.5	16.3	22.0
	Other household type	14.7	20.7	25.3	11.9	17.7	23.3	16.2	21.6	26.6	13.1	20.0	27.0
	Total	18.6	25.2	31.7	18.4	25.4	31.7	17.8	24.6	31.4	16.7	23.4	30.5
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	21.8	39.2	55.8	25.9	43.2	51.1	14.9	42.6	49.6	8.4	13.3	28.2
	Couple pensioner	22.8	39.3	40.7	17.7	27.0	41.6	10.2	26.8	40.6	0.0	22.4	39.4
	Single adult	21.3	24.0	31.9	29.9	36.1	38.8	25.8	32.0	32.0	21.6	27.2	41.9
	Couple without children	7.0	15.5	18.7	11.0	12.1	14.9	5.4	9.6	13.5	11.8	20.0	27.4
	Lone parent	55.9	62.5	62.5	63.0	63.0	70.0	53.9	69.1	75.2	53.9	70.1	70.1
	Couple with children	8.4	14.6	19.6	9.7	14.5	16.1	9.5	17.7	22.5	7.0	7.0	7.0
	Other household type	7.4	10.3	16.7	9.5	12.6	15.2	8.5	13.0	19.5	8.5	8.5	10.5
	Total	15.9	23.7	29.7	19.3	25.0	29.8	13.9	24.1	29.9	12.4	19.5	27.3
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	29.8	44.2	56.2	32.8	46.8	57.3	24.9	38.9	51.6	22.0	34.7	47.0
	Couple pensioner	18.0	29.2	40.2	17.7	29.1	40.4	12.8	23.7	35.7	11.3	21.9	31.9
	Single adult	26.5	28.5	33.3	24.6	28.1	30.6	27.7	31.4	34.9	27.3	29.6	34.4
	Couple without children	8.8	11.5	14.2	6.7	9.7	12.0	9.7	13.2	16.7	7.6	10.6	14.3
	Lone parent	44.8	50.8	59.2	45.6	55.3	64.4	45.8	55.8	64.5	48.7	59.5	68.4
	Couple with children	10.0	15.2	20.3	10.5	15.2	20.4	10.5	14.6	19.6	11.3	16.0	21.6
	Other household type	14.4	20.3	25.0	11.8	17.5	23.0	15.9	21.2	26.3	13.0	19.6	26.5
	Total	18.5	25.1	31.7	18.4	25.4	31.7	17.7	24.6	31.4	16.6	23.3	30.5

TABLE A34: PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD TYPES 'BELOW' REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) EQUIVALISED GROSS WEEKLY INCOME (MODIFIED OECD SCALE) POVERTY THRESHOLDS IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		2007			2008			2009			2010		
		<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%
Great Britain	Single pensioner	36.5	50.4	62.5	40.4	52.2	62.9	31.3	45.7	59.3	26.8	41.4	52.7
	Couple pensioner	17.6	28.2	39.1	17.0	28.7	39.7	12.5	22.9	34.7	11.0	21.1	30.8
	Single adult	27.3	30.8	34.7	26.0	29.0	32.5	29.6	33.6	37.9	28.1	31.5	36.9
	Couple without children	8.5	11.1	13.6	6.2	9.4	11.5	9.0	12.4	16.4	6.5	9.6	13.3
	Lone parent	45.8	53.8	61.2	48.0	56.4	67.5	46.7	56.7	66.0	51.1	60.2	70.7
	Couple with children	10.7	14.5	20.8	10.6	15.2	20.5	10.3	15.3	19.9	11.7	16.2	22.3
	Other household type	12.7	19.0	22.4	9.8	16.0	20.1	15.5	19.8	24.8	11.6	17.2	23.9
	Total	19.4	26.0	32.3	19.4	26.1	32.3	18.7	25.5	32.6	17.1	24.0	31.2
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	27.1	51.5	62.2	31.2	44.3	56.8	32.6	46.6	57.6	13.3	20.1	45.1
	Couple pensioner	19.9	39.3	40.7	17.7	25.6	41.6	8.7	25.8	39.3	9.5	25.4	35.6
	Single adult	22.8	30.4	33.2	32.2	36.1	43.5	30.2	32.0	36.8	27.2	41.9	41.9
	Couple without children	7.0	12.2	18.7	11.0	11.0	13.9	5.4	9.6	11.7	11.8	15.9	27.4
	Lone parent	55.9	62.5	67.7	63.0	66.3	72.8	58.1	71.6	81.7	58.8	70.1	77.1
	Couple with children	7.9	15.2	22.2	9.4	13.1	16.7	8.7	17.1	23.1	7.0	7.0	8.4
	Other household type	7.4	9.5	15.7	7.7	11.2	13.7	8.5	11.8	18.2	8.5	8.5	10.5
	Total	16.3	25.3	31.3	19.8	24.5	31.0	16.5	24.2	31.3	15.5	21.8	30.1
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	36.3	50.5	62.5	40.2	52.0	62.8	31.3	45.8	59.2	26.4	40.8	52.5
	Couple pensioner	17.7	28.4	39.2	17.0	28.6	39.7	12.5	22.9	34.8	10.9	21.3	30.9
	Single adult	27.2	30.8	34.6	26.2	29.2	32.8	29.6	33.6	37.9	28.1	31.7	37.0
	Couple without children	8.5	11.2	13.7	6.3	9.5	11.6	8.9	12.3	16.3	6.7	9.7	13.6
	Lone parent	46.1	54.1	61.5	48.5	56.7	67.7	47.0	57.1	66.4	51.5	60.6	71.0
	Couple with children	10.6	14.5	20.8	10.6	15.1	20.4	10.3	15.4	20.0	11.6	16.0	21.9
	Other household type	12.5	18.6	22.2	9.7	15.8	19.9	15.2	19.5	24.6	11.5	16.9	23.5
	Total	19.3	25.9	32.3	19.4	26.0	32.3	18.6	25.5	32.6	17.1	23.9	31.1

TABLE A35: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ABOVE AND BELOW REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) GROSS WEEKLY INCOME (UNEQUALISED AND EQUIVALISED) POVERTY THRESHOLD IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		Pre-recession				Recession				Post-recession			
		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
50% threshold													
Unequalised	Above	23168	75.0	599	74.6	28708	76.1	773	76.3	24547	76.9	672	74.3
	Below	7738	25.0	204	25.4	9022	23.9	240	23.7	7374	23.1	233	25.7
McClements scale equalised	Above	25179	81.5	666	83.0	30874	81.8	855	84.4	26566	83.2	782	86.5
	Below	5728	18.5	136	17.0	6856	18.2	158	15.6	5355	16.8	123	13.5
Modified OECD scale equalised	Above	24907	80.6	663	82.6	30564	81.0	841	83.0	26363	82.6	754	83.3
	Below	6000	19.4	139	17.4	7166	19.0	172	17.0	5558	17.4	151	16.7
60% threshold													
Unequalised	Above	21351	69.1	555	69.2	26305	69.7	715	70.6	22493	70.5	606	66.9
	Below	9556	30.9	247	30.8	11425	30.3	298	29.4	9428	29.5	299	33.1
McClements scale equalised	Above	23116	74.8	610	76.1	28251	74.9	772	76.2	24431	76.5	712	78.7
	Below	7791	25.2	192	23.9	9479	25.1	241	23.8	7490	23.5	193	21.3
Modified OECD scale equalised	Above	22909	74.1	602	75.0	27900	73.9	770	76.0	24230	75.9	698	77.1
	Below	7998	25.9	201	25.0	9830	26.1	243	24.0	7691	24.1	207	22.9
70% threshold													
Unequalised	Above	19745	63.9	510	63.6	24131	64.0	656	64.8	20624	64.6	534	59.0
	Below	11161	36.1	292	36.4	13599	36.0	357	35.2	11297	35.4	371	41.0
McClements scale equalised	Above	21169	68.5	563	70.2	25656	68.0	717	70.8	22212	69.6	648	71.6
	Below	9738	31.5	240	29.8	12074	32.0	296	29.2	9709	30.4	257	28.4
Modified OECD scale equalised	Above	20940	67.8	550	68.5	25335	67.1	706	69.6	21992	68.9	624	68.9
	Below	9967	32.2	253	31.5	12395	32.9	308	30.4	9930	31.1	281	31.1

TABLE A36: PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD TYPES 'BELOW' REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) GROSS WEEKLY INCOME (UNEQUALISED) POVERTY THRESHOLDS IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
		<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%
Great Britain	Single pensioner	71.0	81.0	86.1	70.6	80.0	85.4	62.7	76.4	84.2
	Couple pensioner	22.2	34.3	43.9	14.5	27.6	39.5	13.7	24.2	34.6
	Single adult	38.4	45.0	52.8	38.4	44.1	51.7	40.6	47.4	55.0
	Couple without children	8.9	11.4	14.5	8.3	11.8	15.1	8.1	11.5	14.8
	Lone parent	49.7	56.5	65.0	42.8	55.9	68.5	51.1	58.6	66.8
	Couple with children	5.0	7.3	10.8	5.2	8.3	11.6	5.9	8.6	11.2
	Other household type	6.8	9.9	11.8	7.6	10.2	12.5	5.9	8.8	13.0
	Total	25.0	30.9	36.1	23.9	30.3	36.0	23.1	29.5	35.4
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	76.4	82.1	89.3	69.8	77.2	88.7	64.0	76.7	85.5
	Couple pensioner	35.1	42.8	51.1	20.2	34.9	48.5	21.6	33.1	48.8
	Single adult	35.9	47.4	52.5	49.9	57.8	60.2	44.1	54.8	59.6
	Couple without children	13.1	20.3	27.7	10.0	10.7	18.2	12.2	22.1	31.6
	Lone parent	64.7	70.0	73.4	63.4	77.7	80.5	51.2	63.6	82.9
	Couple with children	4.6	7.5	15.0	3.5	6.8	10.2	7.2	8.4	9.6
	Other household type	5.1	7.0	8.3	2.2	4.1	6.9	6.7	6.7	10.3
	Total	25.4	30.8	36.4	23.7	29.4	35.2	25.7	33.1	41.0
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	71.1	81.0	86.2	70.6	79.9	85.5	62.7	76.4	84.3
	Couple pensioner	22.4	34.4	44.0	14.7	27.8	39.7	13.9	24.4	35.0
	Single adult	38.3	45.0	52.8	38.7	44.5	51.9	40.7	47.5	55.1
	Couple without children	8.9	11.6	14.7	8.3	11.8	15.2	8.2	11.8	15.2
	Lone parent	50.2	57.0	65.3	43.4	56.5	68.8	51.1	58.8	67.5
	Couple with children	5.0	7.3	10.9	5.2	8.3	11.5	6.0	8.6	11.2
	Other household type	6.7	9.8	11.7	7.4	10.0	12.3	6.0	8.7	12.9
	Total	25.0	30.9	36.1	23.9	30.3	36.0	23.2	29.6	35.5

TABLE A37: PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD TYPES 'BELOW' REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) EQUIVALISED GROSS WEEKLY INCOME (MCCLEMENTS SCALE) POVERTY THRESHOLDS IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
		<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%
Great Britain	Single pensioner	30.2	44.7	55.3	30.1	43.5	56.1	22.1	35.5	47.6
	Couple pensioner	19.0	30.3	41.3	13.6	25.0	36.9	12.5	22.5	32.5
	Single adult	26.1	28.4	32.7	25.8	29.3	32.4	28.0	30.5	34.7
	Couple without children	8.3	10.8	13.4	8.3	11.7	14.6	8.1	11.0	14.5
	Lone parent	46.9	52.6	60.3	43.4	53.9	64.0	47.6	58.7	67.7
	Couple with children	9.6	14.5	19.4	11.7	16.5	21.9	10.5	14.7	20.2
	Other household type	13.3	19.7	24.8	14.8	19.9	25.0	13.5	20.2	26.9
	Total	18.5	25.2	31.5	18.2	25.1	32.0	16.8	23.5	30.4
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	21.5	38.6	52.9	21.3	43.3	52.7	9.5	18.5	30.9
	Couple pensioner	22.6	36.5	42.8	13.5	26.3	39.7	1.6	23.7	39.7
	Single adult	19.4	22.6	28.8	28.5	35.1	37.0	25.7	31.1	41.7
	Couple without children	8.6	16.8	19.5	8.8	10.7	13.8	9.1	16.4	23.6
	Lone parent	61.7	66.5	69.3	57.8	65.6	70.0	51.1	66.4	68.3
	Couple with children	9.9	15.3	19.9	7.6	14.7	17.9	8.8	10.1	10.7
	Other household type	6.9	9.2	15.3	7.2	11.3	16.3	11.7	12.8	15.0
	Total	17.0	23.9	29.8	15.6	23.8	29.2	13.5	21.3	28.4
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	30.1	44.5	55.3	29.9	43.5	56.1	21.8	35.1	47.1
	Couple pensioner	19.1	30.4	41.3	13.6	25.0	36.9	12.2	22.5	32.7
	Single adult	25.9	28.3	32.6	25.8	29.4	32.5	28.0	30.5	34.8
	Couple without children	8.3	10.9	13.6	8.3	11.7	14.6	8.1	11.1	14.7
	Lone parent	47.4	53.1	60.6	43.8	54.2	64.2	47.8	59.1	67.7
	Couple with children	9.6	14.5	19.4	11.6	16.4	21.8	10.4	14.6	19.9
	Other household type	13.1	19.3	24.5	14.5	19.6	24.7	13.5	20.0	26.5
	Total	18.5	25.2	31.5	18.1	25.1	31.9	16.7	23.4	30.4

TABLE A38: PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD TYPES 'BELOW' REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) EQUIVALISED GROSS WEEKLY INCOME (MODIFIED OECD SCALE) POVERTY THRESHOLDS IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
		<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%
Great Britain	Single pensioner	37.1	50.1	62.2	36.6	50.0	62.0	27.0	41.7	53.3
	Couple pensioner	18.5	29.6	40.2	13.3	24.3	36.1	11.8	21.8	31.8
	Single adult	26.9	30.4	34.4	27.4	31.0	34.8	29.1	32.4	37.5
	Couple without children	8.0	10.5	13.0	7.4	11.2	14.2	7.3	10.2	13.8
	Lone parent	48.2	55.2	62.8	45.5	55.3	66.6	50.6	60.1	69.8
	Couple with children	10.1	13.9	19.7	11.6	16.9	22.3	10.6	14.8	20.3
	Other household type	11.6	17.9	21.8	12.9	18.4	22.7	12.4	17.5	23.9
	Total	19.4	25.9	32.2	19.0	26.1	32.9	17.4	24.1	31.1
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	27.2	49.2	59.8	31.8	46.6	58.6	16.8	24.1	46.9
	Couple pensioner	20.3	36.5	42.8	12.5	25.3	38.9	9.5	25.5	36.5
	Single adult	21.7	27.7	30.9	31.3	35.1	42.7	31.1	41.7	41.7
	Couple without children	8.6	13.1	19.5	8.8	10.7	11.9	9.1	13.2	23.6
	Lone parent	61.7	66.5	73.1	60.4	70.0	76.4	55.3	66.4	74.3
	Couple with children	8.8	15.2	21.9	7.4	13.9	18.7	8.8	10.1	11.9
	Other household type	6.9	8.6	14.4	6.1	10.5	13.9	11.7	11.7	15.7
	Total	17.4	25.0	31.5	17.0	24.0	30.4	16.7	22.9	31.1
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	36.9	50.1	62.2	36.5	49.9	61.9	26.7	41.3	53.1
	Couple pensioner	18.6	29.7	40.2	13.3	24.3	36.2	11.8	21.9	31.9
	Single adult	26.8	30.4	34.3	27.5	31.1	35.0	29.1	32.6	37.6
	Couple without children	8.0	10.6	13.1	7.5	11.2	14.2	7.3	10.2	14.1
	Lone parent	48.7	55.6	63.2	45.9	55.7	66.9	50.8	60.4	70.0
	Couple with children	10.0	13.9	19.8	11.5	16.8	22.2	10.5	14.7	20.1
	Other household type	11.4	17.6	21.6	12.7	18.1	22.3	12.4	17.3	23.7
	Total	19.4	25.9	32.2	18.9	26.0	32.8	17.4	24.1	31.1

TABLE A39: REAL (MEDIAN) DISPOSABLE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (£/WEEK) (UNEQUALISED AND EQUIVALISED) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Median income												
Unequalised	410.52	404.27	410.52	398.02	407.86	398.63	406.83	382.41	405.95	391.35	341.50	390.30
McClements scale equivalised	391.60	352.94	390.57	382.90	358.66	382.66	394.39	346.34	393.26	382.07	316.05	379.28
Modified OECD scale equivalised	258.09	237.57	257.90	252.79	241.59	252.38	262.96	228.75	261.05	249.11	209.47	247.91
50% threshold												
Unequalised	205.26	202.14	205.26	199.01	203.93	199.31	203.41	191.21	202.98	195.68	170.75	195.15
McClements scale equivalised	195.80	176.47	195.29	191.45	179.33	191.33	197.19	173.17	196.63	191.03	158.03	189.64
Modified OECD scale equivalised	129.04	118.78	128.95	126.40	120.80	126.19	131.48	114.38	130.53	124.55	104.73	123.95
60% threshold												
Unequalised	246.31	242.56	246.31	238.81	244.72	239.18	244.10	229.45	243.57	234.81	204.90	234.18
McClements scale equivalised	234.96	211.76	234.34	229.74	215.19	229.60	236.63	207.81	235.95	229.24	189.63	227.57
Modified OECD scale equivalised	154.85	142.54	154.74	151.67	144.95	151.43	157.78	137.25	156.63	149.47	125.68	148.75
70% threshold												
Unequalised	287.36	282.99	287.36	278.61	285.50	279.04	284.78	267.69	284.17	273.95	239.05	273.21
McClements scale equivalised	274.12	247.05	273.40	268.03	251.06	267.86	276.07	242.44	275.28	267.45	221.24	265.49
Modified OECD scale equivalised	180.66	166.30	180.53	176.95	169.11	176.67	184.07	160.13	182.74	174.38	146.63	173.54

TABLE A40: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ABOVE AND BELOW REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) DISPOSABLE WEEKLY INCOME (UNEQUALISED AND EQUIVALISED) POVERTY THRESHOLD IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		2007				2008				2009				2010			
		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
50% threshold																	
Unequalised	Above	19473	79.0	507	79.1	19653	78.7	516	76.9	20270	80.2	556	81.8	20481	80.1	579	79.9
	Below	5173	21.0	134	20.9	5334	21.3	155	23.1	4999	19.8	124	18.2	5083	19.9	146	20.1
McClements scale equalised	Above	21176	85.9	559	87.2	21516	86.1	581	86.7	22003	87.1	609	89.5	22288	87.2	643	88.8
	Below	3470	14.1	82	12.8	3471	13.9	90	13.3	3266	12.9	71	10.5	3276	12.8	81	11.2
Modified OECD scale equalised	Above	21039	85.4	548	85.5	21152	84.7	567	84.4	21552	85.3	605	88.8	22072	86.3	641	88.5
	Below	3607	14.6	93	14.5	3835	15.3	104	15.6	3717	14.7	76	11.2	3492	13.7	83	11.5
60% threshold																	
Unequalised	Above	17833	72.4	458	71.4	18023	72.1	476	70.9	18419	72.9	505	74.2	18643	72.9	509	70.3
	Below	6812	27.6	183	28.6	6964	27.9	195	29.1	6850	27.1	175	25.8	6920	27.1	215	29.7
McClements scale equalised	Above	19545	79.3	517	80.6	19639	78.6	527	78.5	20114	79.6	546	80.3	20544	80.4	581	80.2
	Below	5101	20.7	124	19.4	5348	21.4	144	21.5	5154	20.4	134	19.7	5020	19.6	144	19.8
Modified OECD scale equalised	Above	19384	78.6	513	80.0	19387	77.6	520	77.5	19832	78.5	548	80.5	20452	80.0	582	80.4
	Below	5262	21.4	128	20.0	5600	22.4	151	22.5	5437	21.5	133	19.5	5112	20.0	142	19.6
70% threshold																	
Unequalised	Above	16324	66.2	429	66.9	16418	65.7	433	64.5	16787	66.4	462	67.9	17033	66.6	455	62.8
	Below	8322	33.8	213	33.1	8569	34.3	238	35.5	8481	33.6	218	32.1	8531	33.4	270	37.2
McClements scale equalised	Above	17680	71.7	461	71.8	17747	71.0	489	72.9	18317	72.5	492	72.2	18522	72.5	526	72.7
	Below	6966	28.3	181	28.2	7240	29.0	182	27.1	6951	27.5	189	27.8	7042	27.5	198	27.3
Modified OECD scale equalised	Above	17569	71.3	452	70.5	17580	70.4	484	72.1	17966	71.1	495	72.8	18534	72.5	526	72.6
	Below	7077	28.7	189	29.5	7407	29.6	187	27.9	7303	28.9	185	27.2	7030	27.5	198	27.4

TABLE A41: PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD TYPES 'BELOW' REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) DISPOSABLE WEEKLY INCOME (UNEQUALISED) POVERTY THRESHOLDS IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		2007			2008			2009			2010		
		<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%
Great Britain	Single pensioner	62.6	77.0	83.7	63.4	76.9	85.4	57.2	75.3	82.8	54.3	71.3	82.0
	Couple pensioner	11.9	23.0	35.0	12.4	22.8	36.5	8.9	17.1	28.8	7.9	16.3	26.5
	Single adult	38.0	46.5	55.0	35.7	44.5	52.1	39.7	48.6	56.2	39.6	48.9	57.7
	Couple without children	8.0	10.4	14.1	5.2	9.1	12.5	7.6	12.4	16.3	6.0	10.0	13.4
	Lone parent	39.0	49.0	57.7	39.2	51.0	64.2	33.9	46.0	58.8	43.0	54.2	61.5
	Couple with children	3.7	5.8	9.0	5.5	6.6	9.1	3.1	5.4	8.7	4.9	7.6	11.0
	Other household type	4.9	7.7	11.1	5.5	7.0	9.2	6.5	8.7	12.8	5.1	7.1	9.8
	Total	21.0	27.6	33.8	21.3	27.9	34.3	19.8	27.1	33.6	19.9	27.1	33.4
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	69.8	77.7	83.1	60.8	75.1	86.5	61.7	71.5	81.2	56.7	68.6	80.6
	Couple pensioner	19.9	39.3	40.7	17.7	25.6	47.8	9.8	23.2	42.4	0.0	26.5	35.6
	Single adult	39.0	50.3	57.1	52.7	61.2	67.5	42.4	53.0	58.4	41.9	55.1	61.7
	Couple without children	8.3	14.2	23.7	11.0	12.1	16.1	5.4	9.5	13.4	11.8	20.0	38.0
	Lone parent	51.6	65.0	72.2	50.7	64.4	68.2	50.7	71.0	85.5	52.3	59.3	71.6
	Couple with children	2.1	5.9	10.2	5.0	8.2	9.5	0.0	4.4	7.7	7.0	7.0	7.0
	Other household type	3.1	6.6	6.6	2.2	4.5	6.7	3.0	6.7	7.5	0.0	4.0	4.0
	Total	20.9	28.6	33.1	23.1	29.1	35.5	18.2	25.8	32.1	20.1	29.7	37.2
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	62.8	77.0	83.7	63.4	76.9	85.4	57.3	75.2	82.8	54.4	71.3	82.0
	Couple pensioner	12.0	23.3	35.1	12.6	22.9	36.7	8.9	17.3	29.1	7.7	16.6	26.8
	Single adult	38.1	46.6	55.0	36.1	44.9	52.5	39.8	48.7	56.3	39.6	49.0	57.8
	Couple without children	8.0	10.5	14.3	5.3	9.1	12.6	7.5	12.4	16.3	6.1	10.2	14.0
	Lone parent	39.5	49.5	58.2	39.6	51.4	64.3	34.4	46.7	59.6	43.4	54.5	61.9
	Couple with children	3.7	5.8	9.0	5.5	6.6	9.1	3.0	5.3	8.7	5.0	7.6	10.9
	Other household type	4.8	7.7	10.9	5.4	6.9	9.1	6.4	8.6	12.6	5.0	7.0	9.6
	Total	21.0	27.7	33.8	21.4	27.9	34.3	19.7	27.1	33.5	19.9	27.1	33.5

TABLE A42: PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD TYPES 'BELOW' REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) EQUIVALISED DISPOSABLE WEEKLY INCOME (MCCLEMENTS SCALE) POVERTY THRESHOLDS IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		2007			2008			2009			2010		
		<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%
Great Britain	Single pensioner	18.2	32.9	45.8	20.0	37.9	49.5	10.8	29.2	40.4	10.8	25.5	39.2
	Couple pensioner	9.8	20.4	31.8	11.4	20.6	32.8	7.8	16.0	26.5	7.6	15.4	25.4
	Single adult	23.5	27.0	31.0	21.5	26.0	29.3	24.3	28.9	33.8	25.2	28.4	32.3
	Couple without children	8.0	10.3	13.4	4.8	8.3	12.4	7.5	12.2	16.1	5.9	9.9	13.5
	Lone parent	38.9	46.3	54.0	39.5	48.9	58.8	37.9	47.6	58.1	45.8	51.3	62.0
	Couple with children	8.9	13.2	20.3	9.4	13.7	20.3	8.1	12.9	18.6	10.2	14.7	22.0
	Other household type	11.3	17.0	25.4	9.9	15.8	23.1	14.2	18.9	25.2	9.8	17.3	25.9
	Total	14.1	20.7	28.3	13.9	21.4	29.0	12.9	20.4	27.5	12.8	19.6	27.5
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	9.8	26.8	41.7	10.7	30.0	43.2	6.7	31.0	48.2	8.4	13.3	20.1
	Couple pensioner	14.8	26.7	39.3	12.4	17.7	29.7	7.5	17.6	31.9	0.0	22.4	32.6
	Single adult	17.3	22.8	26.6	22.1	31.0	36.1	22.1	29.0	32.0	21.6	34.9	41.9
	Couple without children	7.4	10.7	19.4	8.2	11.0	13.9	4.0	7.4	10.9	11.8	20.0	38.0
	Lone parent	50.5	57.7	62.5	48.5	63.0	66.8	41.6	56.9	75.2	38.9	64.4	70.1
	Couple with children	8.4	12.9	21.3	7.5	14.8	18.8	6.1	14.8	21.7	7.0	7.0	7.0
	Other household type	6.6	9.8	18.5	6.9	11.6	13.7	7.9	13.1	17.5	8.5	8.5	14.7
	Total	12.8	19.4	28.2	13.3	21.5	27.1	10.5	19.7	27.8	11.2	19.8	27.3
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	18.0	32.8	45.7	19.8	37.7	49.4	10.7	29.2	40.5	10.7	25.1	38.7
	Couple pensioner	9.9	20.5	31.9	11.4	20.6	32.7	7.8	16.1	26.6	7.3	15.6	25.6
	Single adult	23.4	27.0	30.9	21.5	26.1	29.5	24.2	28.9	33.8	25.1	28.5	32.4
	Couple without children	8.0	10.3	13.5	4.9	8.3	12.4	7.4	12.1	16.0	6.0	10.1	14.0
	Lone parent	39.3	46.7	54.4	39.8	49.3	59.1	38.0	47.8	58.6	45.5	51.9	62.3
	Couple with children	8.9	13.2	20.3	9.3	13.7	20.3	8.0	12.9	18.7	10.2	14.5	21.5
	Other household type	11.1	16.7	25.2	9.8	15.7	22.8	13.9	18.7	24.9	9.7	17.0	25.6
	Total	14.0	20.7	28.3	13.9	21.4	28.9	12.9	20.4	27.5	12.8	19.6	27.5

TABLE A43: PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD TYPES 'BELOW' REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) EQUIVALISED DISPOSABLE WEEKLY INCOME (MODIFIED OECD SCALE) POVERTY THRESHOLDS IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		2007			2008			2009			2010		
		<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%
Great Britain	Single pensioner	23.9	39.6	53.1	28.2	45.1	56.4	21.1	35.3	48.5	18.3	31.0	44.4
	Couple pensioner	9.3	19.7	29.9	10.7	20.0	31.6	7.7	15.7	26.0	6.6	14.0	23.7
	Single adult	25.4	28.6	33.5	23.9	27.6	31.2	26.8	31.3	36.6	26.7	29.1	34.2
	Couple without children	6.9	9.4	12.4	4.6	7.7	11.7	7.3	11.8	15.7	4.8	8.9	12.2
	Lone parent	41.0	47.4	56.1	41.4	50.9	61.8	42.1	49.8	61.1	47.9	54.5	62.7
	Couple with children	8.6	13.2	20.3	9.5	14.3	20.4	8.1	13.9	19.1	9.7	14.9	22.4
	Other household type	9.1	14.8	21.3	9.0	13.6	19.7	12.7	17.1	23.6	8.3	14.6	21.2
	Total	14.6	21.4	28.7	15.3	22.4	29.6	14.7	21.5	28.9	13.7	20.0	27.5
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	19.0	33.5	54.4	20.4	37.8	45.8	8.1	39.6	48.2	8.4	16.7	33.2
	Couple pensioner	14.8	26.7	39.3	10.7	17.7	32.2	4.7	12.4	30.7	0.0	22.4	32.6
	Single adult	20.0	24.2	31.9	28.5	33.4	36.1	25.8	30.2	32.0	21.6	34.9	41.9
	Couple without children	7.4	9.4	16.2	7.1	11.0	16.1	4.0	6.4	10.9	11.8	11.8	25.9
	Lone parent	55.9	57.7	64.2	54.2	63.0	70.0	51.8	61.1	78.9	52.3	70.1	77.1
	Couple with children	9.2	14.0	22.3	8.1	13.8	17.5	7.2	13.0	21.7	7.0	7.0	7.0
	Other household type	5.2	8.1	15.4	6.9	11.6	13.7	6.1	11.0	15.1	4.4	8.5	10.5
	Total	14.5	20.0	29.5	15.6	22.5	27.9	11.2	19.5	27.2	11.5	19.6	27.4
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	23.8	39.4	53.1	28.0	44.9	56.2	20.9	35.4	48.4	18.1	30.6	44.0
	Couple pensioner	9.4	19.9	30.0	10.7	19.9	31.6	7.6	15.6	26.1	6.4	14.3	24.0
	Single adult	25.3	28.5	33.4	24.1	27.8	31.3	26.8	31.3	36.5	26.6	29.3	34.3
	Couple without children	6.9	9.4	12.5	4.6	7.8	11.8	7.2	11.7	15.6	5.0	8.9	12.5
	Lone parent	41.5	47.8	56.4	41.9	51.4	62.1	42.4	50.1	61.6	48.1	55.2	63.3
	Couple with children	8.6	13.3	20.4	9.5	14.2	20.3	8.0	13.9	19.2	9.7	14.6	22.0
	Other household type	8.9	14.6	21.1	8.9	13.5	19.5	12.5	16.9	23.3	8.2	14.4	20.8
	Total	14.6	21.3	28.7	15.4	22.4	29.6	14.6	21.5	28.9	13.6	20.0	27.5

TABLE A44: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ABOVE AND BELOW REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) DISPOSABLE WEEKLY INCOME (UNEQUALISED AND EQUIVALISED) POVERTY THRESHOLD IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		Pre-recession				Recession				Post-recession			
		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
50% threshold													
Unequalised	Above	24343	78.8	626	78.2	29945	79.4	810	80.0	25589	80.2	723	79.9
	Below	6530	21.2	174	21.8	7762	20.6	202	20.0	6298	19.8	182	20.1
McClements scale equalised	Above	26462	85.7	697	87.0	32679	86.7	899	88.8	27842	87.3	798	88.2
	Below	4411	14.3	104	13.0	5028	13.3	113	11.2	4045	12.7	107	11.8
Modified OECD scale equalised	Above	26261	85.1	683	85.4	32054	85.0	881	87.1	27501	86.2	796	88.0
	Below	4611	14.9	117	14.6	5653	15.0	131	12.9	4386	13.8	109	12.0
60% threshold													
Unequalised	Above	22269	72.1	568	71.0	27351	72.5	743	73.5	23298	73.1	636	70.3
	Below	8603	27.9	232	29.0	10356	27.5	269	26.5	8588	26.9	269	29.7
McClements scale equalised	Above	24429	79.1	641	80.2	29809	79.1	812	80.2	25604	80.3	718	79.3
	Below	6443	20.9	159	19.8	7897	20.9	200	19.8	6283	19.7	187	20.7
Modified OECD scale equalised	Above	24214	78.4	636	79.4	29429	78.0	809	80.0	25413	79.7	719	79.4
	Below	6659	21.6	165	20.6	8278	22.0	203	20.0	6474	20.3	186	20.6
70% threshold													
Unequalised	Above	20383	66.0	530	66.2	24886	66.0	678	67.0	21293	66.8	571	63.1
	Below	10489	34.0	271	33.8	12821	34.0	334	33.0	10593	33.2	334	36.9
McClements scale equalised	Above	22123	71.7	574	71.7	26951	71.5	744	73.5	23192	72.7	650	71.8
	Below	8749	28.3	226	28.3	10756	28.5	268	26.5	8694	27.3	255	28.2
Modified OECD scale equalised	Above	21976	71.2	564	70.4	26519	70.3	742	73.3	23154	72.6	652	72.0
	Below	8896	28.8	237	29.6	11188	29.7	271	26.7	8732	27.4	253	28.0

TABLE A45: PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD TYPES 'BELOW' REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) DISPOSABLE WEEKLY INCOME (UNEQUALISED) POVERTY THRESHOLDS IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
		<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%
Great Britain	Single pensioner	62.2	77.1	84.7	61.5	76.8	83.5	54.2	71.3	82.3
	Couple pensioner	12.9	24.4	36.4	9.4	18.0	31.0	8.7	17.3	27.6
	Single adult	37.4	46.2	54.6	37.7	46.6	54.3	39.7	48.7	57.1
	Couple without children	7.5	9.9	13.5	6.4	10.9	14.9	6.3	10.6	13.8
	Lone parent	42.6	51.2	59.4	33.1	46.5	61.7	41.9	53.4	60.6
	Couple with children	4.1	6.0	8.7	4.5	6.2	9.5	4.2	6.8	10.0
	Other household type	4.7	7.2	10.3	6.6	8.6	11.6	5.0	7.0	9.9
	Total	21.2	27.9	34.0	20.6	27.5	34.0	19.8	26.9	33.2
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	67.8	78.9	84.5	61.0	71.4	81.8	58.2	69.9	82.2
	Couple pensioner	20.3	35.1	45.1	12.5	25.2	43.6	2.3	25.8	36.5
	Single adult	39.4	51.7	58.1	48.9	57.8	64.1	43.0	54.8	60.7
	Couple without children	9.7	15.7	23.8	8.8	10.7	14.5	9.1	16.4	31.7
	Lone parent	56.3	66.1	71.4	47.2	68.8	81.3	50.2	58.7	69.2
	Couple with children	3.7	7.2	10.5	1.6	4.5	7.2	5.6	7.9	8.4
	Other household type	3.4	6.2	6.2	1.6	4.0	5.9	1.5	6.7	6.7
	Total	21.8	29.0	33.8	20.0	26.5	33.0	20.1	29.7	36.9
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	62.3	77.1	84.7	61.5	76.7	83.5	54.3	71.2	82.3
	Couple pensioner	13.0	24.6	36.6	9.4	18.1	31.2	8.5	17.5	27.9
	Single adult	37.5	46.4	54.7	38.0	46.8	54.6	39.8	48.8	57.2
	Couple without children	7.5	10.1	13.7	6.5	10.9	14.9	6.3	10.7	14.2
	Lone parent	43.1	51.8	59.9	33.5	47.1	62.3	42.3	53.7	61.0
	Couple with children	4.1	6.0	8.8	4.4	6.2	9.5	4.3	6.8	10.0
	Other household type	4.6	7.2	10.2	6.4	8.4	11.4	4.9	7.0	9.8
	Total	21.2	27.9	34.0	20.6	27.4	34.0	19.8	27.0	33.3

TABLE A46: PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD TYPES 'BELOW' REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) EQUIVALISED DISPOSABLE WEEKLY INCOME (MCCLEMENTS SCALE) POVERTY THRESHOLDS IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
		<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%
Great Britain	Single pensioner	19.3	33.6	46.0	15.5	34.3	45.9	10.0	25.7	39.0
	Couple pensioner	11.0	22.0	33.3	8.2	16.2	28.2	8.3	16.4	25.9
	Single adult	22.8	26.6	30.6	22.8	27.2	31.0	25.3	29.0	33.4
	Couple without children	7.5	9.7	12.9	6.1	10.4	14.6	6.2	10.4	13.9
	Lone parent	42.1	48.6	55.8	36.3	46.7	57.9	43.9	50.6	61.1
	Couple with children	8.6	12.5	19.4	9.7	15.0	21.4	9.1	13.1	19.9
	Other household type	10.4	16.4	24.7	12.7	17.7	24.7	10.4	17.5	25.4
	Total	14.3	20.9	28.3	13.3	20.9	28.5	12.7	19.7	27.3
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	8.4	25.9	40.8	11.0	30.7	46.9	7.1	16.8	24.1
	Couple pensioner	13.9	25.5	37.8	9.9	16.9	29.9	1.6	21.7	32.7
	Single adult	14.7	21.7	24.7	21.8	29.6	35.1	25.7	36.7	41.7
	Couple without children	7.9	11.8	20.2	6.7	10.1	11.9	9.1	15.5	31.2
	Lone parent	54.0	63.0	69.3	45.6	59.7	67.2	35.3	60.0	68.3
	Couple with children	8.6	13.4	21.3	5.7	14.0	19.7	7.8	9.5	10.1
	Other household type	6.2	8.8	16.7	5.0	10.8	13.4	12.0	12.8	19.1
	Total	13.0	19.8	28.3	11.2	19.8	26.5	11.8	20.7	28.2
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	19.0	33.5	45.9	15.4	34.2	45.9	10.0	25.5	38.6
	Couple pensioner	11.1	22.1	33.3	8.2	16.2	28.2	8.1	16.6	26.0
	Single adult	22.6	26.5	30.4	22.8	27.2	31.1	25.3	29.2	33.5
	Couple without children	7.5	9.8	13.1	6.1	10.4	14.6	6.3	10.5	14.3
	Lone parent	42.6	49.1	56.3	36.6	47.1	58.2	43.5	51.0	61.4
	Couple with children	8.6	12.5	19.4	9.5	14.9	21.3	9.1	13.0	19.6
	Other household type	10.2	16.1	24.4	12.4	17.5	24.3	10.4	17.3	25.2
	Total	14.3	20.8	28.3	13.3	20.9	28.5	12.7	19.7	27.3

TABLE A47: PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD TYPES 'BELOW' REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) EQUIVALISED GROSS WEEKLY INCOME (MODIFIED OECD SCALE) POVERTY THRESHOLDS IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, RPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
		<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%
Great Britain	Single pensioner	24.9	40.5	53.2	25.3	40.8	53.7	18.1	31.4	44.3
	Couple pensioner	10.6	21.3	31.5	7.7	15.7	27.3	7.6	15.2	24.5
	Single adult	25.1	28.3	33.0	25.1	29.0	33.6	27.0	30.3	35.0
	Couple without children	6.6	9.0	12.1	5.9	9.8	14.0	5.3	9.6	12.7
	Lone parent	43.8	50.0	57.4	39.3	48.6	61.2	46.9	53.9	62.6
	Couple with children	8.3	12.5	19.5	9.7	15.7	21.5	8.8	13.6	20.4
	Other household type	8.4	13.9	20.8	11.5	15.9	22.2	9.0	15.1	21.1
	Total	14.9	21.6	28.8	15.0	22.0	29.7	13.8	20.3	27.4
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	16.3	33.7	51.6	17.1	37.9	48.5	7.9	21.3	35.1
	Couple pensioner	13.9	25.5	40.3	7.9	14.3	29.1	7.7	20.9	32.7
	Single adult	18.4	22.7	28.8	27.6	32.1	35.1	25.7	36.7	41.7
	Couple without children	7.9	10.7	17.4	6.0	9.5	13.3	9.1	9.1	21.8
	Lone parent	59.5	63.0	70.5	52.8	62.4	72.3	48.7	64.9	74.3
	Couple with children	9.2	14.2	22.0	6.5	12.1	18.8	8.2	9.5	10.1
	Other household type	5.1	7.4	14.2	5.0	9.4	12.8	7.1	12.8	14.4
	Total	14.6	20.6	29.6	12.9	20.0	26.7	12.0	20.6	28.0
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	24.8	40.4	53.1	25.1	40.7	53.6	17.8	31.2	44.0
	Couple pensioner	10.6	21.4	31.6	7.7	15.7	27.3	7.4	15.4	24.8
	Single adult	25.0	28.2	32.9	25.2	29.1	33.7	27.0	30.5	35.1
	Couple without children	6.6	9.0	12.2	5.9	9.7	14.0	5.4	9.6	12.9
	Lone parent	44.4	50.5	57.9	39.6	49.0	61.5	47.0	54.4	63.2
	Couple with children	8.3	12.6	19.6	9.6	15.6	21.4	8.8	13.5	20.1
	Other household type	8.3	13.7	20.5	11.3	15.7	21.9	8.9	15.0	20.9
	Total	14.9	21.5	28.8	14.9	21.9	29.6	13.7	20.3	27.4

TABLE A48: NOMINAL WEEKLY (MEAN) UNEQUALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	47.9	54.9	48.0	50.5	57.3	50.7	51.9	59.8	52.1	53.2	54.5	53.2
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	11.1	13.6	11.2	10.7	13.6	10.8	11.0	17.5	11.2	11.7	14.5	11.8
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	21.6	33.6	21.9	21.1	35.8	21.5	20.5	34.6	20.9	22.7	47.7	23.4
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	52.0	41.0	51.7	53.1	47.4	53.0	57.5	49.4	57.3	60.8	45.9	60.4
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	30.6	36.1	30.7	30.1	30.6	30.1	27.9	28.4	27.9	31.5	28.2	31.4
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	5.8	3.4	5.7	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.3	4.6	5.3	5.1	3.4	5.0
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	61.8	57.6	61.6	63.1	68.2	63.3	58.3	62.9	58.4	65.1	56.1	64.9
COICOP(8) - Communication	11.8	15.5	11.9	11.9	14.4	11.9	11.6	12.8	11.7	13.0	13.1	13.0
COICOP(9) - Recreation	57.4	59.6	57.4	60.0	59.9	60.0	57.9	55.6	57.8	58.2	53.6	58.1
COICOP(10) - Education	6.8	4.9	6.8	6.2	5.1	6.2	7.1	3.1	7.0	9.8	16.3	10.0
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	37.0	46.5	37.2	37.5	44.4	37.7	38.1	47.2	38.4	39.0	47.5	39.2
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	35.1	39.4	35.2	35.4	43.5	35.6	35.1	32.9	35.0	35.9	34.6	35.9
Total consumption expenditure	378.8	406.1	379.4	384.8	425.7	385.9	382.4	408.9	383.1	406.1	415.5	406.3
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	101.1	93.0	100.9	106.6	93.3	106.2	88.8	75.6	88.5	85.7	65.4	85.2
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	479.8	499.2	480.3	491.4	519.0	492.1	471.2	484.5	471.5	491.8	480.8	491.5

TABLE A49: NOMINAL WEEKLY (MEAN) McCLEMENTS SCALE EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	44.99	47.26	45.04	47.13	48.99	47.18	48.79	51.72	48.87	49.90	48.39	49.86
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	10.53	12.15	10.57	10.33	12.40	10.38	10.69	14.93	10.80	11.30	13.10	11.35
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	19.05	26.79	19.25	18.67	29.97	18.96	18.21	28.07	18.47	19.70	37.44	20.19
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	52.69	39.51	52.35	53.52	45.62	53.31	58.91	46.46	58.58	62.55	45.21	62.08
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	29.97	31.42	30.00	28.66	26.64	28.61	27.54	24.86	27.47	31.05	23.78	30.85
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	5.75	3.10	5.68	5.09	4.58	5.08	5.35	3.95	5.32	5.00	3.29	4.95
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	57.27	47.57	57.02	57.59	56.53	57.56	53.69	52.11	53.64	60.26	47.87	59.92
COICOP(8) - Communication	11.22	13.39	11.27	11.37	12.53	11.40	11.16	11.38	11.17	12.48	11.60	12.45
COICOP(9) - Recreation	54.01	49.53	53.90	55.52	50.14	55.38	54.04	47.32	53.86	54.66	57.05	54.73
COICOP(10) - Education	5.39	3.85	5.35	5.02	3.94	5.00	5.69	2.81	5.61	7.53	8.26	7.55
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	33.94	37.79	34.04	33.97	36.51	34.04	35.07	38.51	35.16	35.64	38.41	35.72
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	33.60	34.07	33.62	32.99	36.01	33.07	33.27	27.90	33.13	33.98	29.42	33.85
Total consumption expenditure	358.40	346.41	358.09	359.86	363.87	359.96	362.42	350.02	362.09	384.05	363.80	383.49
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	97.03	81.76	96.64	101.36	80.97	100.83	85.61	65.95	85.09	81.96	56.34	81.26
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	455.42	428.16	454.73	461.22	444.84	460.79	448.02	415.97	447.18	466.02	420.14	464.75

TABLE A50: NOMINAL WEEKLY (MEAN) MODIFIED OECD SCALE EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	29.54	31.24	29.58	30.94	32.38	30.98	32.01	34.19	32.07	32.73	32.08	32.72
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	6.94	8.02	6.96	6.76	8.11	6.80	7.01	9.94	7.08	7.41	8.74	7.45
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	12.60	17.79	12.73	12.36	19.85	12.55	12.03	18.70	12.21	13.05	25.36	13.39
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	34.22	25.75	34.01	34.76	29.71	34.63	38.24	30.36	38.03	40.53	29.62	40.23
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	19.54	20.79	19.57	18.78	17.55	18.75	18.00	16.40	17.96	20.23	15.73	20.11
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	3.76	2.06	3.72	3.33	3.09	3.32	3.50	2.60	3.48	3.27	2.18	3.24
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	37.67	31.65	37.51	38.03	37.54	38.02	35.41	34.72	35.39	39.73	32.07	39.52
COICOP(8) - Communication	7.35	8.88	7.39	7.44	8.26	7.47	7.30	7.51	7.31	8.16	7.70	8.15
COICOP(9) - Recreation	35.56	32.90	35.49	36.64	33.22	36.55	35.61	31.55	35.50	36.02	36.64	36.04
COICOP(10) - Education	3.60	2.60	3.57	3.34	2.69	3.32	3.82	1.85	3.77	5.12	6.04	5.14
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	22.41	25.12	22.48	22.47	24.22	22.51	23.15	25.73	23.22	23.56	25.77	23.62
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	21.95	22.41	21.96	21.60	23.76	21.65	21.76	18.47	21.68	22.23	19.57	22.15
Total consumption expenditure	235.12	229.20	234.97	236.45	240.38	236.56	237.85	232.03	237.70	252.04	241.50	251.75
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	63.52	53.81	63.27	66.36	53.29	66.02	55.94	43.48	55.62	53.64	37.34	53.19
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	298.64	283.01	298.24	302.82	293.68	302.58	293.80	275.51	293.32	305.68	278.84	304.94

TABLE A51: NOMINAL WEEKLY (MEAN) UNEQUALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

	Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	47.9	55.8	48.1	51.2	58.2	51.4	53.3	55.5	53.4
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	10.9	14.3	11.0	10.7	14.6	10.8	11.9	15.6	12.0
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	20.8	33.0	21.1	20.8	35.2	21.2	23.0	46.0	23.7
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	51.9	41.7	51.6	55.5	49.4	55.3	60.3	46.0	59.9
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	29.9	34.8	30.1	29.5	30.9	29.6	30.7	26.9	30.6
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.3	3.6	5.3	4.9	3.9	4.9
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	61.2	60.7	61.2	61.5	65.5	61.6	63.7	56.7	63.5
COICOP(8) - Communication	11.8	15.1	11.9	11.7	13.5	11.8	12.8	13.3	12.8
COICOP(9) - Recreation	56.3	59.7	56.4	59.5	57.3	59.5	59.0	54.5	58.9
COICOP(10) - Education	6.8	4.7	6.8	6.3	3.6	6.2	9.6	14.4	9.7
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	36.3	47.6	36.6	38.3	44.9	38.5	39.0	47.0	39.2
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	35.5	43.9	35.7	34.6	35.2	34.7	36.1	34.5	36.1
Total consumption expenditure	375.1	416.7	376.1	385.0	411.9	385.7	404.5	414.3	404.7
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	102.8	92.1	102.6	98.1	86.5	97.8	85.1	66.1	84.6
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	477.9	508.8	478.7	483.1	498.4	483.5	489.6	480.5	489.3

TABLE A52: NOMINAL WEEKLY (MEAN) McCLEMENTS SCALE EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

	Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	44.93	47.67	45.00	48.02	49.70	48.06	50.09	49.70	50.08
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	10.33	12.81	10.40	10.31	12.66	10.37	11.56	14.02	11.63
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	18.44	26.13	18.63	18.25	29.32	18.54	20.14	36.38	20.59
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	52.26	39.63	51.94	56.59	46.87	56.33	61.98	45.49	61.52
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	29.36	29.83	29.37	28.59	27.07	28.55	30.11	23.10	29.91
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	5.63	4.47	5.60	5.39	3.26	5.34	4.86	3.60	4.82
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	56.39	49.04	56.20	56.49	54.53	56.44	58.85	48.78	58.58
COICOP(8) - Communication	11.20	13.02	11.24	11.26	11.86	11.28	12.27	11.84	12.26
COICOP(9) - Recreation	52.89	49.18	52.79	55.44	48.78	55.27	55.14	55.49	55.15
COICOP(10) - Education	5.45	3.65	5.40	5.04	2.89	4.99	7.42	7.91	7.43
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	33.17	38.26	33.30	34.90	36.79	34.95	35.83	38.58	35.91
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	33.53	36.82	33.62	32.80	29.79	32.72	34.17	29.51	34.04
Total consumption expenditure	353.57	350.53	353.49	363.10	353.53	362.85	382.42	364.38	381.92
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	98.07	79.73	97.60	94.59	75.46	94.08	81.18	57.79	80.53
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	451.64	430.26	451.09	457.68	428.99	456.93	463.59	422.18	462.45

TABLE A53: NOMINAL WEEKLY (MEAN) MODIFIED OECD SCALE EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

	Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	29.50	31.53	29.55	31.51	32.89	31.55	32.86	32.87	32.86
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	6.80	8.43	6.84	6.76	8.37	6.80	7.58	9.35	7.62
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	12.18	17.38	12.31	12.09	19.46	12.28	13.33	24.55	13.64
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	33.95	25.84	33.75	36.73	30.59	36.57	40.19	29.76	39.90
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	19.15	19.74	19.17	18.71	17.87	18.69	19.64	15.24	19.52
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	3.69	3.03	3.67	3.52	2.14	3.48	3.18	2.38	3.16
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	37.12	32.75	37.01	37.25	36.25	37.23	38.84	32.55	38.66
COICOP(8) - Communication	7.34	8.62	7.37	7.37	7.83	7.38	8.03	7.84	8.02
COICOP(9) - Recreation	34.82	32.72	34.77	36.55	32.38	36.44	36.36	35.86	36.34
COICOP(10) - Education	3.62	2.48	3.59	3.38	1.96	3.34	5.03	5.68	5.05
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	21.91	25.46	22.00	23.07	24.50	23.11	23.66	25.82	23.72
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	21.92	24.35	21.99	21.46	19.62	21.41	22.35	19.59	22.27
Total consumption expenditure	232.01	232.31	232.01	238.40	233.87	238.28	251.04	241.48	250.77
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	64.20	52.55	63.91	61.85	49.69	61.53	53.14	38.21	52.73
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	296.21	284.86	295.92	300.25	283.56	299.81	304.18	279.69	303.50

TABLE A54: REAL WEEKLY (MEAN) UNEQUALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO 2005)

	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	44.69	51.28	44.86	43.23	49.04	43.38	42.14	48.53	42.30	41.72	42.75	41.75
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	10.47	12.81	10.53	9.70	12.29	9.76	9.55	15.20	9.69	9.64	11.95	9.71
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	23.37	36.38	23.70	24.45	41.45	24.90	25.80	43.47	26.27	28.80	60.50	29.67
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	45.35	35.74	45.10	42.69	38.08	42.57	44.30	38.06	44.13	46.65	35.25	46.34
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	30.15	35.65	30.29	29.14	29.63	29.16	26.17	26.66	26.18	28.65	25.62	28.56
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	5.44	3.22	5.39	4.67	5.06	4.68	4.72	4.13	4.70	4.39	2.97	4.35
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	58.37	54.45	58.27	56.47	60.99	56.59	51.74	55.79	51.84	53.33	45.94	53.13
COICOP(8) - Communication	12.17	16.01	12.26	12.59	15.27	12.66	12.21	13.50	12.24	13.03	13.14	13.04
COICOP(9) - Recreation	58.65	60.92	58.71	61.70	61.58	61.70	58.78	56.44	58.72	57.97	53.42	57.84
COICOP(10) - Education	5.58	3.99	5.54	4.54	3.71	4.52	4.83	2.10	4.76	6.37	10.53	6.49
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	34.61	43.54	34.83	33.82	40.03	33.98	33.57	41.52	33.78	33.37	40.59	33.57
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	33.15	37.13	33.25	32.58	40.04	32.78	31.88	29.91	31.83	31.61	30.47	31.58
Total consumption expenditure	361.75	387.91	362.42	354.69	392.31	355.68	345.09	369.07	345.72	354.66	362.85	354.88
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	96.54	88.85	96.34	98.23	86.00	97.91	80.18	68.23	79.86	74.86	57.08	74.37
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	458.29	476.76	458.76	452.92	478.31	453.59	425.26	437.30	425.58	429.52	419.93	429.25

TABLE A55: REAL WEEKLY (MEAN) McCLEMENTS SCALE EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO 2005)

	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	42.00	44.12	42.06	40.35	41.95	40.40	39.61	41.98	39.67	39.17	37.98	39.14
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	9.91	11.43	9.94	9.34	11.22	9.39	9.27	12.95	9.36	9.28	10.76	9.32
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	20.62	28.99	20.83	21.63	34.73	21.97	22.88	35.26	23.20	25.00	47.51	25.62
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	45.93	34.44	45.64	42.99	36.64	42.82	45.35	35.76	45.10	48.01	34.70	47.64
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	29.55	30.98	29.59	27.72	25.76	27.66	25.81	23.30	25.75	28.23	21.62	28.05
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	5.41	2.92	5.35	4.65	4.18	4.64	4.76	3.51	4.73	4.32	2.84	4.28
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	54.13	44.96	53.89	51.51	50.56	51.49	47.64	46.24	47.60	49.35	39.21	49.07
COICOP(8) - Communication	11.57	13.82	11.63	12.05	13.28	12.09	11.73	11.95	11.73	12.49	11.61	12.47
COICOP(9) - Recreation	55.23	50.64	55.11	57.07	51.53	56.92	54.86	48.04	54.68	54.44	56.82	54.51
COICOP(10) - Education	4.42	3.15	4.39	3.69	2.89	3.67	3.88	1.92	3.83	4.88	5.34	4.89
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	31.78	35.39	31.87	30.63	32.92	30.69	30.87	33.90	30.95	30.49	32.86	30.56
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	31.70	32.14	31.71	30.37	33.16	30.45	30.25	25.37	30.12	29.88	25.87	29.77
Total consumption expenditure	342.31	330.86	342.02	331.66	335.36	331.76	327.09	315.90	326.80	335.42	317.73	334.93
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	92.67	78.09	92.30	93.42	74.63	92.93	77.26	59.52	76.80	71.58	49.20	70.97
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	434.98	408.94	434.32	425.09	409.99	424.69	404.35	375.43	403.59	407.00	366.93	405.90

TABLE A56: REAL WEEKLY (MEAN) MODIFIED OECD SCALE EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO 2005)

	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	27.58	29.17	27.62	26.49	27.72	26.52	25.99	27.75	26.03	25.69	25.18	25.68
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	6.52	7.54	6.55	6.12	7.34	6.15	6.08	8.62	6.14	6.09	7.18	6.12
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	13.63	19.26	13.78	14.32	23.00	14.55	15.12	23.49	15.34	16.56	32.18	16.99
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	29.84	22.45	29.65	27.92	23.87	27.82	29.44	23.38	29.28	31.11	22.73	30.88
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	19.27	20.50	19.30	18.16	16.98	18.13	16.87	15.37	16.83	18.39	14.30	18.28
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	3.54	1.94	3.50	3.04	2.82	3.03	3.11	2.31	3.09	2.82	1.88	2.80
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	35.60	29.92	35.46	34.02	33.58	34.01	31.42	30.81	31.40	32.54	26.26	32.37
COICOP(8) - Communication	7.58	9.16	7.62	7.89	8.76	7.92	7.67	7.89	7.68	8.17	7.70	8.16
COICOP(9) - Recreation	36.36	33.64	36.29	37.66	34.14	37.57	36.15	32.03	36.04	35.88	36.50	35.90
COICOP(10) - Education	2.95	2.13	2.93	2.45	1.97	2.44	2.61	1.26	2.57	3.31	3.91	3.33
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	20.98	23.52	21.05	20.26	21.84	20.30	20.38	22.65	20.44	20.16	22.05	20.21
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	20.71	21.14	20.72	19.89	21.88	19.94	19.79	16.79	19.71	19.55	17.21	19.48
Total consumption expenditure	224.56	218.91	224.42	217.93	221.55	218.03	214.67	209.41	214.53	220.13	210.92	219.87
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	60.67	51.39	60.43	61.16	49.12	60.85	50.49	39.24	50.20	46.85	32.61	46.45
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	285.23	270.31	284.85	279.10	270.67	278.87	265.16	248.65	264.73	266.97	243.53	266.33

TABLE A57: REAL WEEKLY (MEAN) UNEQUALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO 2005)

	Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	43.98	51.17	44.16	42.72	48.54	42.88	42.15	43.89	42.20
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	10.20	13.34	10.28	9.46	12.87	9.55	9.93	13.00	10.01
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	22.73	36.20	23.07	25.02	42.36	25.47	29.18	58.26	29.98
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	44.54	35.72	44.32	43.61	38.85	43.49	46.30	35.36	46.00
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	29.42	34.22	29.54	28.14	29.46	28.18	28.08	24.59	27.98
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	5.33	5.02	5.32	4.79	3.27	4.75	4.30	3.41	4.27
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	57.22	56.63	57.21	54.75	58.32	54.85	52.97	47.23	52.81
COICOP(8) - Communication	12.22	15.68	12.31	12.38	14.29	12.43	12.92	13.49	12.94
COICOP(9) - Recreation	57.64	61.07	57.73	60.84	58.58	60.78	58.99	54.52	58.86
COICOP(10) - Education	5.49	3.78	5.44	4.45	2.60	4.40	6.24	9.34	6.32
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	33.78	44.25	34.04	34.13	39.96	34.28	33.55	40.43	33.74
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	33.35	41.16	33.54	31.70	32.18	31.71	31.99	30.50	31.95
Total consumption expenditure	355.82	394.97	356.81	351.21	375.80	351.86	355.53	364.25	355.77
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	97.49	87.34	97.23	89.58	79.00	89.30	74.82	58.17	74.36
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	453.31	482.30	454.04	440.80	454.80	441.16	430.36	422.42	430.14

TABLE A58: REAL WEEKLY (MEAN) McCLEMENTS SCALE EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO 2005)

	Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	41.26	43.76	41.32	40.04	41.45	40.07	39.59	39.30	39.58
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	9.65	11.94	9.71	9.14	11.20	9.19	9.61	11.68	9.67
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	20.20	28.63	20.41	21.98	35.26	22.33	25.51	46.09	26.08
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	44.86	34.01	44.59	44.47	36.88	44.27	47.59	34.93	47.24
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	28.85	29.33	28.86	27.23	25.79	27.19	27.52	21.11	27.34
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	5.27	4.15	5.24	4.85	2.94	4.80	4.22	3.13	4.19
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	52.75	45.80	52.58	50.33	48.59	50.29	48.92	40.66	48.69
COICOP(8) - Communication	11.62	13.50	11.67	11.89	12.53	11.90	12.39	11.98	12.38
COICOP(9) - Recreation	54.13	50.33	54.03	56.65	49.85	56.47	55.13	55.45	55.14
COICOP(10) - Education	4.37	2.94	4.33	3.56	2.09	3.52	4.85	5.16	4.86
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	30.85	35.55	30.97	31.10	32.77	31.15	30.83	33.20	30.90
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	31.48	34.52	31.56	30.01	27.27	29.94	30.26	26.13	30.15
Total consumption expenditure	335.44	332.36	335.37	331.21	322.59	330.98	336.16	320.37	335.72
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	92.98	75.68	92.54	86.33	68.92	85.87	71.35	50.85	70.78
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	428.42	408.04	427.90	417.54	391.51	416.86	407.50	371.22	406.50

TABLE A59: REAL WEEKLY (MEAN) MODIFIED OECD SCALE EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO 2005))

	Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	27.09	28.94	27.13	26.27	27.43	26.30	25.97	25.99	25.97
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	6.35	7.86	6.39	5.99	7.40	6.03	6.30	7.79	6.34
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	13.34	19.05	13.49	14.56	23.41	14.79	16.87	31.11	17.27
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	29.15	22.17	28.97	28.86	24.07	28.74	30.86	22.85	30.64
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	18.82	19.41	18.83	17.82	17.02	17.80	17.95	13.93	17.84
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	3.45	2.81	3.44	3.17	1.93	3.14	2.76	2.07	2.74
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	34.73	30.58	34.62	33.20	32.30	33.17	32.28	27.13	32.14
COICOP(8) - Communication	7.61	8.94	7.65	7.78	8.27	7.79	8.11	7.93	8.10
COICOP(9) - Recreation	35.64	33.49	35.58	37.35	33.09	37.24	36.36	35.84	36.34
COICOP(10) - Education	2.90	2.00	2.88	2.38	1.41	2.36	3.29	3.71	3.30
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	20.38	23.65	20.46	20.56	21.82	20.59	20.36	22.21	20.41
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	20.58	22.82	20.64	19.63	17.96	19.59	19.79	17.35	19.72
Total consumption expenditure	220.11	220.27	220.12	217.47	213.39	217.36	220.67	212.31	220.44
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	60.87	49.88	60.59	56.45	45.38	56.16	46.70	33.61	46.34
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	280.98	270.14	280.70	273.91	258.77	273.52	267.38	245.92	266.79

TABLE A60: NOMINAL WEEKLY (MEDIAN) UNEQUALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, NOT DEFLATED)

	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	42.31	50.47	42.62	44.75	52.61	44.90	46.01	53.32	46.13	46.58	47.12	46.59
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	3.79	5.44	3.88	3.62	4.98	3.65	4.18	7.55	4.24	4.12	5.00	4.13
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	7.50	16.50	7.50	7.00	18.05	7.25	7.00	18.46	7.34	7.46	21.47	7.50
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	32.14	31.51	32.11	33.35	37.98	33.46	37.20	36.25	37.16	39.18	37.92	39.12
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	8.70	10.89	8.75	8.49	11.36	8.55	8.39	9.71	8.41	8.66	7.88	8.66
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	33.05	31.00	33.00	34.62	40.05	34.71	33.25	38.07	33.42	35.00	42.00	35.05
COICOP(8) - Communication	8.53	10.92	8.57	8.92	10.69	8.97	9.29	10.39	9.31	10.28	10.00	10.28
COICOP(9) - Recreation	29.24	32.54	29.31	28.95	34.80	29.08	28.83	30.92	28.89	28.61	24.67	28.45
COICOP(10) - Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	21.70	28.32	21.86	21.07	31.76	21.40	21.25	31.50	21.50	21.59	28.74	21.76
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	22.38	25.48	22.45	21.75	24.93	21.84	21.75	23.73	21.79	21.97	22.00	21.97
Total consumption expenditure	309.56	328.28	310.10	310.17	369.64	311.55	312.79	348.50	314.37	328.35	331.55	328.87
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	49.89	55.37	50.00	50.89	47.50	50.77	46.02	40.58	45.90	44.20	41.53	44.12
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	394.26	414.77	394.72	392.67	439.64	394.70	388.98	416.87	389.35	398.95	409.76	399.30

TABLE A61: NOMINAL WEEKLY (MEDIAN) McCLEMENTS SCALE EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, NOT DEFLATED)

	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	42.24	43.78	42.31	44.77	46.98	44.81	45.68	48.22	45.70	46.72	44.51	46.65
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	3.75	4.28	3.75	3.50	4.31	3.52	4.09	7.40	4.10	4.09	5.07	4.09
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	7.48	14.85	7.50	6.61	15.16	7.00	6.94	16.35	7.10	7.00	22.88	7.38
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	32.42	25.88	32.23	33.44	32.79	33.42	36.99	31.77	36.84	39.36	33.06	39.25
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	8.51	9.96	8.54	8.20	9.81	8.22	8.32	8.63	8.33	8.25	8.04	8.24
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	31.15	29.00	31.15	33.65	38.19	33.87	32.00	35.25	32.13	34.46	40.98	34.50
COICOP(8) - Communication	8.50	9.26	8.52	8.99	10.08	9.00	9.46	9.46	9.46	10.23	10.41	10.24
COICOP(9) - Recreation	28.69	28.95	28.69	28.84	30.19	28.87	28.60	25.93	28.55	28.62	22.25	28.43
COICOP(10) - Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	21.30	26.64	21.49	20.57	28.69	20.75	20.36	27.50	20.54	20.95	25.70	21.10
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	21.62	23.98	21.63	21.43	22.73	21.45	21.41	21.67	21.43	22.09	20.18	22.06
Total consumption expenditure	300.38	300.04	300.38	300.20	320.87	300.79	302.59	316.04	303.05	317.94	318.75	317.94
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	50.46	45.72	50.35	50.27	41.46	50.14	45.33	35.18	45.21	44.39	38.81	44.39
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	371.98	362.58	371.91	378.48	397.19	379.19	375.77	372.23	375.46	384.41	362.60	382.95

TABLE A62: NOMINAL WEEKLY (MEDIAN) MODIFIED OECD SCALE EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, NOT DEFLATED)

	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	27.72	28.89	27.75	29.34	30.79	29.37	29.70	31.73	29.75	30.61	28.77	30.56
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	2.49	2.81	2.49	2.33	2.93	2.33	2.66	4.86	2.69	2.65	3.30	2.66
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	5.00	9.72	5.00	4.38	10.24	4.50	4.50	10.77	4.67	4.56	15.00	4.86
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	21.03	17.54	21.00	21.86	22.00	21.87	24.34	20.73	24.22	25.71	21.69	25.64
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	5.55	6.33	5.58	5.38	6.40	5.42	5.41	5.64	5.41	5.49	5.18	5.47
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	20.63	19.23	20.55	21.93	25.00	21.97	21.00	23.80	21.11	22.83	27.10	22.88
COICOP(8) - Communication	5.61	6.18	5.63	5.84	6.54	5.85	6.17	6.37	6.18	6.72	6.87	6.72
COICOP(9) - Recreation	18.85	19.03	18.87	18.97	20.13	18.99	18.87	17.24	18.84	18.62	14.23	18.49
COICOP(10) - Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	14.07	17.38	14.17	13.63	19.00	13.70	13.51	18.08	13.63	13.78	17.04	13.93
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	14.15	15.70	14.18	14.09	14.90	14.11	14.07	14.42	14.09	14.39	13.29	14.37
Total consumption expenditure	196.99	198.62	197.06	197.57	212.28	198.12	198.16	210.37	198.35	208.41	204.78	208.19
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	33.00	30.45	32.96	33.10	27.31	32.97	29.82	23.07	29.60	29.21	26.46	29.11
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	245.95	237.59	245.82	250.78	257.95	250.89	246.62	253.45	246.68	253.75	241.73	253.23

TABLE A63: NOMINAL WEEKLY (MEDIAN) UNEQUALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, NOT DEFLATED)

	Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	42.53	51.30	42.76	45.30	52.98	45.48	46.80	47.68	46.83
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	3.70	5.72	3.74	3.83	5.17	3.88	4.39	6.44	4.47
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	7.00	16.24	7.25	7.00	18.50	7.23	7.61	20.50	8.00
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	32.08	32.15	32.08	35.44	37.54	35.47	38.62	37.12	38.60
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	8.59	10.75	8.61	8.41	10.98	8.46	8.74	7.88	8.74
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	0.20	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	32.96	32.63	32.96	34.18	39.33	34.33	34.94	40.86	35.00
COICOP(8) - Communication	8.62	10.85	8.69	9.00	10.38	9.08	10.20	10.39	10.20
COICOP(9) - Recreation	28.98	33.30	29.10	28.47	31.36	28.52	29.31	25.72	29.20
COICOP(10) - Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	20.98	29.26	21.35	21.48	31.05	21.64	21.66	29.38	21.82
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	22.17	25.27	22.23	21.70	24.87	21.76	22.13	22.14	22.13
Total consumption expenditure	306.81	337.77	307.73	310.55	358.13	311.56	329.70	337.69	330.16
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	50.50	53.77	50.53	47.81	45.60	47.77	44.68	39.83	44.54
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	392.65	419.53	393.54	388.98	428.76	389.58	399.97	409.76	400.12

TABLE A64: NOMINAL WEEKLY (MEDIAN) McCLEMENTS SCALE EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, NOT DEFLATED)

	Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	42.35	44.95	42.47	45.25	47.36	45.30	46.75	44.77	46.72
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	3.61	4.58	3.65	3.62	4.50	3.64	4.35	5.78	4.39
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	6.75	14.74	6.99	6.56	15.65	6.88	7.75	22.06	8.00
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	32.35	28.65	32.22	35.65	32.50	35.57	38.74	32.88	38.61
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	8.32	9.73	8.33	8.20	9.27	8.21	8.47	7.79	8.46
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	31.29	31.34	31.29	32.93	36.45	33.04	33.65	40.00	33.76
COICOP(8) - Communication	8.59	9.46	8.62	9.18	9.46	9.21	10.16	10.41	10.16
COICOP(9) - Recreation	28.63	29.26	28.63	28.44	28.00	28.43	29.31	22.62	29.11
COICOP(10) - Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	20.67	27.75	20.82	20.78	27.25	20.91	20.93	26.59	21.07
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	21.50	23.68	21.52	21.41	21.84	21.43	22.07	20.45	22.06
Total consumption expenditure	296.91	300.04	297.13	301.99	316.35	302.43	317.86	319.80	317.94
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	50.69	44.84	50.52	47.47	38.49	47.17	44.94	38.71	44.73
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	370.81	361.37	370.55	377.88	382.30	378.09	385.60	365.81	383.37

TABLE A65: NOMINAL WEEKLY (MEDIAN) MODIFIED OECD SCALE EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, NOT DEFLATED)

	Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	27.81	29.54	27.85	29.54	31.19	29.56	30.64	28.95	30.61
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	2.37	3.19	2.38	2.46	3.02	2.48	2.85	3.91	2.87
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	4.48	9.60	4.56	4.33	10.67	4.50	5.00	14.83	5.16
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	20.99	18.97	20.94	23.21	21.61	23.15	25.25	21.67	25.19
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	5.45	6.20	5.47	5.34	6.15	5.38	5.56	5.18	5.56
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	20.69	20.00	20.68	21.77	24.00	21.84	22.37	26.00	22.48
COICOP(8) - Communication	5.69	6.26	5.71	6.00	6.23	6.00	6.67	6.92	6.67
COICOP(9) - Recreation	18.74	19.42	18.74	18.65	18.28	18.65	19.12	14.97	19.02
COICOP(10) - Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	13.67	18.46	13.78	13.71	17.84	13.81	13.79	17.83	13.93
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	14.07	15.58	14.10	14.06	14.45	14.08	14.41	13.75	14.39
Total consumption expenditure	195.10	199.20	195.11	198.15	211.15	198.72	208.25	207.35	208.23
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	33.31	29.80	33.19	31.34	25.58	31.15	29.42	26.16	29.35
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	245.36	237.24	245.05	248.75	255.95	249.06	253.83	247.11	253.75

TABLE A66: REAL WEEKLY (MEDIAN) UNEQUALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO 2005)

	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	39.50	47.12	39.79	38.31	45.04	38.44	37.34	43.28	37.44	36.56	36.99	36.57
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	3.57	5.12	3.65	3.27	4.51	3.30	3.63	6.55	3.67	3.39	4.11	3.39
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	8.12	17.85	8.12	8.11	20.91	8.40	8.79	23.19	9.22	9.47	27.25	9.52
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	28.02	27.47	27.99	26.79	30.51	26.88	28.64	27.91	28.61	30.07	29.10	30.02
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	8.58	10.74	8.62	8.21	10.99	8.27	7.86	9.10	7.88	7.87	7.16	7.87
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	31.24	29.30	31.19	30.97	35.82	31.04	29.50	33.78	29.65	28.67	34.40	28.71
COICOP(8) - Communication	8.80	11.27	8.84	9.46	11.34	9.51	9.76	10.91	9.78	10.29	10.01	10.29
COICOP(9) - Recreation	29.89	33.27	29.97	29.75	35.77	29.88	29.27	31.39	29.32	28.50	24.57	28.33
COICOP(10) - Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	20.32	26.52	20.47	19.00	28.64	19.29	18.70	27.72	18.93	18.46	24.59	18.61
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	21.11	24.03	21.18	20.03	22.95	20.11	19.77	21.57	19.81	19.32	19.35	19.32
Total consumption expenditure	295.66	313.54	296.18	285.87	340.68	287.14	282.30	314.53	283.73	286.77	289.56	287.22
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	47.65	52.89	47.76	46.90	43.78	46.79	41.54	36.62	41.42	38.61	36.27	38.53
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	376.56	396.15	377.00	361.90	405.19	363.78	351.07	376.24	351.40	348.43	357.86	348.73

TABLE A67: REAL WEEKLY (MEDIAN) MCCLEMENTS SCALE EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO 2005)

	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	39.44	40.88	39.50	38.33	40.22	38.36	37.08	39.14	37.09	36.68	34.94	36.62
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	3.52	4.03	3.52	3.17	3.90	3.18	3.55	6.42	3.55	3.36	4.17	3.36
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	8.09	16.07	8.12	7.66	17.56	8.11	8.72	20.54	8.92	8.88	29.04	9.36
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	28.27	22.56	28.10	26.86	26.33	26.84	28.47	24.46	28.36	30.21	25.37	30.12
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	8.39	9.82	8.42	7.93	9.49	7.95	7.79	8.09	7.81	7.50	7.31	7.49
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	29.44	27.41	29.44	30.10	34.16	30.29	28.39	31.28	28.51	28.22	33.57	28.26
COICOP(8) - Communication	8.77	9.56	8.80	9.53	10.69	9.54	9.94	9.94	9.94	10.24	10.42	10.25
COICOP(9) - Recreation	29.34	29.61	29.34	29.64	31.03	29.67	29.04	26.32	28.98	28.51	22.16	28.32
COICOP(10) - Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	19.95	24.95	20.12	18.55	25.87	18.71	17.92	24.21	18.08	17.92	21.99	18.05
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	20.39	22.62	20.40	19.73	20.93	19.76	19.46	19.70	19.48	19.42	17.75	19.40
Total consumption expenditure	286.90	286.57	286.90	276.68	295.73	277.22	273.10	285.24	273.51	277.67	278.38	277.67
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	48.20	43.67	48.09	46.33	38.21	46.21	40.91	31.75	40.80	38.77	33.90	38.76
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	355.28	346.30	355.22	348.83	366.07	349.49	339.14	335.95	338.86	335.73	316.68	334.45

TABLE A68: REAL WEEKLY (MEDIAN) MODIFIED OECD SCALE EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO 2005)

	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	25.88	26.97	25.91	25.12	26.36	25.14	24.11	25.75	24.14	24.03	22.58	23.99
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	2.35	2.64	2.35	2.11	2.65	2.11	2.31	4.22	2.33	2.18	2.71	2.19
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	5.41	10.52	5.41	5.07	11.87	5.21	5.65	13.53	5.86	5.79	19.04	6.17
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	18.34	15.29	18.31	17.56	17.67	17.56	18.74	15.96	18.65	19.73	16.65	19.68
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	5.47	6.24	5.50	5.20	6.19	5.24	5.07	5.28	5.07	4.99	4.71	4.98
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	19.49	18.18	19.42	19.62	22.36	19.65	18.63	21.12	18.73	18.70	22.19	18.74
COICOP(8) - Communication	5.79	6.37	5.81	6.20	6.94	6.20	6.48	6.69	6.49	6.73	6.88	6.73
COICOP(9) - Recreation	19.27	19.46	19.29	19.50	20.69	19.52	19.16	17.50	19.13	18.55	14.17	18.42
COICOP(10) - Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	13.17	16.28	13.26	12.29	17.13	12.35	11.90	15.91	11.99	11.79	14.58	11.92
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	13.34	14.81	13.38	12.98	13.72	12.99	12.79	13.11	12.81	12.66	11.69	12.64
Total consumption expenditure	188.15	189.70	188.21	182.09	195.65	182.59	178.85	189.87	179.02	182.02	178.85	181.82
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	31.52	29.08	31.48	30.51	25.17	30.39	26.92	20.82	26.72	25.51	23.11	25.42
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	234.91	226.93	234.78	231.13	237.74	231.23	222.58	228.74	222.63	221.62	211.12	221.16

TABLE A69: REAL WEEKLY (MEDIAN) UNEQUALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO 2005)

	Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	38.98	47.14	39.13	37.82	43.89	38.07	37.02	37.43	37.02
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	3.46	5.38	3.52	3.40	4.52	3.42	3.66	5.29	3.69
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	7.58	17.85	8.03	8.17	22.60	8.69	9.65	26.02	10.15
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	27.55	27.95	27.55	27.96	29.29	27.98	29.68	28.58	29.64
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	8.44	10.56	8.49	8.01	10.35	8.07	8.02	7.24	8.00
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	0.18	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	30.89	30.81	30.86	30.41	35.05	30.61	28.86	34.40	29.03
COICOP(8) - Communication	8.94	11.27	9.00	9.51	10.91	9.55	10.35	10.50	10.35
COICOP(9) - Recreation	29.70	34.05	29.83	29.06	31.84	29.14	29.26	25.61	29.19
COICOP(10) - Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	19.53	26.99	19.84	19.15	27.71	19.29	18.61	25.66	18.85
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	20.87	23.83	20.89	19.90	22.72	19.94	19.60	19.53	19.58
Total consumption expenditure	290.70	316.38	291.34	283.26	328.75	284.32	290.30	294.93	290.33
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	48.08	50.15	48.09	43.37	41.29	43.33	39.34	35.95	39.30
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	372.04	398.40	372.46	353.12	390.48	354.99	351.78	359.49	351.84

TABLE A70: REAL WEEKLY (MEDIAN) McCLEMENTS SCALE EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO 2005)

	Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	38.81	41.32	38.88	37.59	39.25	37.63	36.90	35.83	36.88
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	3.38	4.30	3.39	3.18	3.98	3.20	3.62	4.75	3.66
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	7.40	16.01	7.59	8.10	19.19	8.25	9.78	27.99	10.14
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	27.65	24.10	27.57	27.99	25.51	27.89	29.74	25.23	29.65
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	8.16	9.58	8.18	7.83	8.69	7.85	7.75	7.30	7.74
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	0.16	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	29.25	29.33	29.26	29.37	32.40	29.46	28.05	33.57	28.22
COICOP(8) - Communication	8.95	9.82	8.97	9.70	9.94	9.70	10.26	10.42	10.27
COICOP(9) - Recreation	29.30	29.92	29.32	29.04	28.69	29.03	29.30	22.53	29.08
COICOP(10) - Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	19.28	25.68	19.45	18.48	24.32	18.58	17.96	23.41	18.19
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	20.14	22.34	20.21	19.56	19.97	19.58	19.55	17.99	19.51
Total consumption expenditure	280.96	285.21	281.04	275.28	289.04	275.43	279.30	281.82	279.30
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	48.08	42.44	47.87	43.29	35.40	42.98	39.60	33.90	39.48
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	351.55	344.06	351.50	344.50	347.55	344.60	338.64	320.58	337.81

TABLE A71: REAL WEEKLY (MEDIAN) MODIFIED OECD SCALE EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO 2005)

	Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
COICOP(1) - Food & non-alcoholic beverage	25.54	27.09	25.57	24.72	25.93	24.73	24.17	23.20	24.12
COICOP(2) - Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco	2.21	3.00	2.24	2.16	2.71	2.17	2.38	3.22	2.40
COICOP(3) - Clothing and Footwear	4.87	10.39	5.00	5.23	12.56	5.43	6.35	18.63	6.54
COICOP(4) - Housing, Water, Electricity	18.06	16.06	17.99	18.26	16.93	18.23	19.41	16.63	19.35
COICOP(5) - Furnishings, HH Equipment, Carpets	5.36	6.11	5.37	5.09	5.80	5.10	5.07	4.71	5.06
COICOP(6) - Health expenditure	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(7) - Transport costs	19.28	18.90	19.27	19.39	21.47	19.44	18.63	22.19	18.70
COICOP(8) - Communication	5.89	6.51	5.90	6.32	6.61	6.33	6.74	6.95	6.74
COICOP(9) - Recreation	19.20	19.89	19.21	19.04	18.69	19.03	19.19	14.91	19.02
COICOP(10) - Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COICOP(11) - Restaurants and Hotels	12.71	17.13	12.78	12.24	15.70	12.32	11.87	15.25	11.98
COICOP(12) - Miscellaneous Goods and Services	13.21	14.66	13.24	12.88	13.15	12.89	12.74	12.09	12.73
Total consumption expenditure	185.31	188.23	185.37	180.84	191.57	181.46	182.96	181.09	182.79
Total Non Consumption Expenditure (anonymised)	31.53	28.46	31.44	28.52	23.35	28.41	25.85	22.85	25.74
Total Expenditure (anonymised)	232.89	226.07	232.71	226.99	231.94	227.07	223.02	218.19	222.97

TABLE A72: REAL WEEKLY (MEDIAN) HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION (COICOP) EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI deflated to 2005)

	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Median income												
Unequivalised	295.66	313.54	296.18	285.87	340.68	287.14	282.30	314.53	283.73	286.77	289.56	287.22
McClements scale equivalised	286.90	286.57	286.90	276.68	295.73	277.22	273.10	285.24	273.51	277.67	278.38	277.67
Modified OECD scale equivalised	188.15	189.70	188.21	182.09	195.65	182.59	178.85	189.87	179.02	182.02	178.85	181.82
50% threshold												
Unequivalised	147.83	156.77	148.09	142.94	170.34	143.57	141.15	157.26	141.86	143.38	144.78	143.61
McClements scale equivalised	143.45	143.28	143.45	138.34	147.86	138.61	136.55	142.62	136.75	138.84	139.19	138.84
Modified OECD scale equivalised	94.08	94.85	94.10	91.05	97.82	91.30	89.42	94.93	89.51	91.01	89.42	90.91
60% threshold												
Unequivalised	177.40	188.12	177.71	171.52	204.41	172.28	169.38	188.72	170.24	172.06	173.74	172.33
McClements scale equivalised	172.14	171.94	172.14	166.01	177.44	166.33	163.86	171.14	164.10	166.60	167.03	166.60
Modified OECD scale equivalised	112.89	113.82	112.93	109.26	117.39	109.56	107.31	113.92	107.41	109.21	107.31	109.09
70% threshold												
Unequivalised	206.96	219.48	207.33	200.11	238.48	201.00	197.61	220.17	198.61	200.74	202.69	201.06
McClements scale equivalised	200.83	200.60	200.83	193.67	207.01	194.06	191.17	199.66	191.45	194.37	194.87	194.37
Modified OECD scale equivalised	131.71	132.79	131.75	127.46	136.95	127.82	125.19	132.91	125.31	127.41	125.19	127.28

TABLE A73: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ABOVE AND BELOW REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE POVERTY THRESHOLD IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		2007				2008				2009				2010			
		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
50% threshold																	
Unequalised	Above	19876	80.5	528	82.1	20148	80.6	532	79.2	20568	81.4	550	80.8	20527	80.2	590	81.5
	Below	4804	19.5	116	17.9	4850	19.4	140	20.8	4713	18.6	131	19.2	5072	19.8	134	18.5
McClements scale equalised	Above	21332	86.4	566	87.9	21893	87.6	591	88.0	22332	88.3	601	88.4	22500	87.9	652	89.9
	Below	3348	13.6	78	12.1	3105	12.4	81	12.0	2949	11.7	79	11.6	3099	12.1	73	10.1
Modified OECD scale equalised	Above	21215	86.0	562	87.3	21807	87.2	591	87.9	22233	87.9	596	87.6	22291	87.1	650	89.7
	Below	3465	14.0	82	12.7	3191	12.8	81	12.1	3048	12.1	84	12.4	3308	12.9	74	10.3
60% threshold																	
Unequalised	Above	18371	74.4	478	74.2	18472	73.9	482	71.7	19010	75.2	516	75.8	18812	73.5	514	70.9
	Below	6309	25.6	166	25.8	6526	26.1	190	28.3	6271	24.8	165	24.2	6786	26.5	211	29.1
McClements scale equalised	Above	19813	80.3	527	81.8	20192	80.8	547	81.3	20658	81.7	561	82.4	20587	80.4	571	78.9
	Below	4867	19.7	117	18.2	4807	19.2	125	18.7	4624	18.3	119	17.6	5012	19.6	153	21.1
Modified OECD scale equalised	Above	19703	79.8	526	81.6	20031	80.1	540	80.4	20583	81.4	557	81.8	20483	80.0	582	80.4
	Below	4977	20.2	118	18.4	4967	19.9	132	19.6	4699	18.6	124	18.2	5116	20.0	142	19.6
70% threshold																	
Unequalised	Above	16668	67.5	433	67.2	16957	67.8	446	66.4	17418	68.9	478	70.3	17331	67.7	464	64.1
	Below	8012	32.5	211	32.8	8041	32.2	226	33.6	7863	31.1	202	29.7	8268	32.3	260	35.9
McClements scale equalised	Above	17950	72.7	485	75.4	18224	72.9	501	74.6	18751	74.2	500	73.5	18567	72.5	508	70.1
	Below	6730	27.3	159	24.6	6774	27.1	171	25.4	6530	25.8	180	26.5	7031	27.5	217	29.9
Modified OECD scale equalised	Above	17856	72.3	481	74.7	18026	72.1	486	72.4	18603	73.6	500	73.4	18404	71.9	506	69.9
	Below	6824	27.7	163	25.3	6972	27.9	186	27.6	6678	26.4	181	26.6	7194	28.1	218	30.1

TABLE A74: PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD TYPES 'BELOW' REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (UNEQUALISED) POVERTY THRESHOLDS IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO 2005)

		2007			2008			2009			2010		
		<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%
Great Britain	Single pensioner	60.2	71.3	79.6	60.8	73.1	79.2	56.5	68.5	76.7	56.9	68.7	76.5
	Couple pensioner	14.9	24.1	34.3	13.4	22.6	31.8	13.0	20.0	28.5	13.2	20.8	28.9
	Single adult	37.7	48.1	57.9	37.7	47.4	58.2	41.6	51.2	60.2	40.9	52.6	61.2
	Couple without children	5.7	9.3	14.4	3.6	7.0	12.1	4.7	9.0	14.7	4.6	9.4	14.3
	Lone parent	24.2	30.5	42.3	27.0	38.2	46.3	19.5	29.6	39.2	28.0	36.0	45.0
	Couple with children	2.6	4.9	8.9	2.2	5.1	8.8	2.0	4.9	8.9	4.4	7.5	10.2
	Other household type	3.9	5.7	9.3	2.8	5.6	7.7	3.1	4.6	7.0	3.1	5.3	8.3
	Total	19.5	25.6	32.5	19.4	26.1	32.2	18.6	24.8	31.1	19.8	26.5	32.3
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	65.6	77.5	83.8	62.6	74.8	84.9	61.4	72.0	79.6	56.9	80.2	96.0
	Couple pensioner	16.9	34.6	42.2	26.6	35.2	46.6	25.0	33.1	45.0	19.4	27.8	27.8
	Single adult	27.2	50.2	65.0	51.3	58.7	65.6	41.6	51.1	58.0	28.0	49.4	66.0
	Couple without children	8.7	14.4	20.6	8.5	15.9	18.1	10.0	11.0	19.3	8.5	15.9	19.6
	Lone parent	28.2	34.5	51.4	23.2	40.4	50.5	32.8	45.0	59.6	35.5	59.0	77.0
	Couple with children	4.8	7.1	9.3	2.6	6.4	8.8	.8	3.7	5.0	0.0	3.2	7.5
	Other household type	4.5	5.1	10.2	0.0	5.0	6.1	.7	1.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	17.9	25.8	32.8	20.8	28.3	33.6	19.2	24.2	29.7	18.5	29.1	35.9
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	60.3	71.4	79.7	60.8	73.2	79.3	56.6	68.6	76.8	56.9	69.1	77.0
	Couple pensioner	14.9	24.3	34.4	13.7	22.9	32.1	13.2	20.3	28.8	13.4	21.1	28.9
	Single adult	37.5	48.2	58.0	38.0	47.6	58.4	41.6	51.2	60.1	40.7	52.6	61.3
	Couple without children	5.7	9.4	14.5	3.7	7.2	12.2	4.8	9.1	14.8	4.7	9.6	14.4
	Lone parent	24.3	30.7	42.7	26.9	38.2	46.4	19.8	30.1	39.8	28.4	37.1	46.5
	Couple with children	2.7	5.0	8.9	2.2	5.2	8.8	1.9	4.9	8.8	4.3	7.4	10.1
	Other household type	3.9	5.6	9.4	2.7	5.5	7.6	3.0	4.5	6.8	3.0	5.1	8.1
	Total	19.4	25.6	32.5	19.4	26.2	32.2	18.7	24.8	31.1	19.8	26.6	32.4

TABLE A75: PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD TYPES 'BELOW' REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (McCLEMENTS EQUIVALISED) POVERTY THRESHOLDS IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO 2005)

		2007			2008			2009			2010		
		<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%
Great Britain	Single pensioner	27.6	37.0	47.8	25.0	35.5	47.0	22.2	32.8	43.3	19.7	30.5	44.6
	Couple pensioner	13.8	22.2	32.4	12.8	21.0	30.5	12.1	18.8	27.3	12.8	20.3	27.3
	Single adult	17.7	22.7	29.2	14.5	21.4	28.6	16.1	22.1	29.9	16.2	22.5	29.3
	Couple without children	6.1	8.7	13.7	3.9	6.7	11.8	4.6	8.6	13.6	4.7	9.4	13.8
	Lone parent	21.0	31.4	36.7	22.5	33.2	44.4	17.2	27.1	37.0	23.8	34.6	42.9
	Couple with children	7.6	13.5	20.2	8.0	13.3	20.8	7.2	13.1	19.5	9.3	15.8	24.1
	Other household type	10.2	15.7	23.5	9.0	15.7	21.5	9.2	15.4	22.7	8.6	17.1	24.0
	Total	13.6	19.7	27.3	12.4	19.2	27.1	11.7	18.3	25.8	12.1	19.6	27.5
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	23.4	33.8	44.7	20.2	31.1	39.3	22.1	33.2	46.7	15.4	31.3	45.1
	Couple pensioner	13.8	31.6	37.8	17.9	28.3	35.2	17.6	27.1	40.5	16.4	27.8	31.6
	Single adult	9.0	12.1	13.2	18.8	24.9	31.7	20.7	24.3	28.1	13.3	21.1	21.1
	Couple without children	7.3	10.4	16.3	6.2	12.0	15.9	7.1	11.0	15.9	8.5	15.9	19.6
	Lone parent	25.1	27.9	42.8	19.4	31.6	39.7	33.2	42.5	44.4	25.9	48.5	77.0
	Couple with children	7.1	12.2	19.1	6.4	9.6	16.6	5.1	8.1	18.0	3.2	12.3	27.9
	Other household type	11.2	16.0	20.0	6.6	11.4	18.2	1.5	7.6	18.1	0.0	8.5	10.5
	Total	12.1	18.2	24.6	12.0	18.7	25.4	11.6	17.6	26.5	10.1	21.1	29.9
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	27.5	36.9	47.8	24.9	35.4	46.8	22.2	32.8	43.4	19.6	30.5	44.6
	Couple pensioner	13.8	22.3	32.5	12.9	21.2	30.6	12.2	19.0	27.6	12.9	20.5	27.5
	Single adult	17.5	22.4	28.8	14.6	21.5	28.7	16.3	22.1	29.8	16.2	22.5	29.1
	Couple without children	6.1	8.8	13.8	4.0	6.8	11.8	4.6	8.7	13.6	4.8	9.5	13.9
	Lone parent	21.1	31.3	37.0	22.3	33.1	44.3	17.7	27.6	37.3	23.9	35.2	44.4
	Couple with children	7.6	13.4	20.1	7.9	13.2	20.7	7.2	12.9	19.4	9.1	15.7	24.2
	Other household type	10.2	15.7	23.4	9.0	15.5	21.4	8.9	15.1	22.6	8.3	16.9	23.6
	Total	13.5	19.7	27.2	12.4	19.2	27.1	11.7	18.3	25.8	12.0	19.6	27.5

TABLE A76: PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD TYPES 'BELOW' REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (MODIFIED OECD EQUIVALISED) POVERTY THRESHOLDS IN DIFFERENT SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO 2005)

		2007			2008			2009			2010		
		<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%
Great Britain	Single pensioner	31.4	41.5	53.0	29.2	40.3	52.6	26.2	36.9	47.8	24.4	35.0	49.8
	Couple pensioner	13.1	21.1	31.2	11.5	19.9	29.9	11.3	17.9	25.9	11.8	19.7	25.5
	Single adult	20.2	25.5	32.3	16.7	24.7	32.3	18.5	25.4	35.9	18.4	25.9	34.7
	Couple without children	5.4	8.5	13.1	3.1	6.1	10.1	4.2	7.5	12.4	4.0	8.8	12.4
	Lone parent	22.1	32.4	40.7	25.3	38.0	46.0	18.6	29.4	38.3	27.4	38.2	46.4
	Couple with children	7.5	13.0	19.9	7.5	12.6	21.3	6.9	12.9	19.6	9.2	15.1	23.4
	Other household type	8.7	13.2	19.0	6.8	12.9	19.0	7.0	12.2	19.1	8.0	13.2	21.2
	Total	14.0	20.2	27.7	12.8	19.9	27.9	12.1	18.6	26.4	12.9	20.0	28.1
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	30.4	39.5	49.8	25.6	35.2	48.1	29.1	41.6	50.8	15.4	35.3	45.1
	Couple pensioner	13.8	30.4	37.8	16.5	28.3	35.2	17.6	27.1	40.5	13.3	24.0	27.8
	Single adult	10.5	12.1	17.0	20.1	29.4	37.8	21.8	25.9	32.5	13.3	21.1	21.1
	Couple without children	7.3	9.6	14.4	6.2	11.0	15.9	6.1	10.0	13.9	8.5	15.9	19.6
	Lone parent	23.1	31.9	45.4	19.4	34.3	47.8	35.3	44.4	46.2	34.4	48.5	77.0
	Couple with children	8.1	12.2	19.3	5.8	9.6	17.3	4.2	9.0	18.8	3.2	12.3	31.9
	Other household type	8.9	13.5	18.2	4.5	10.5	16.3	1.5	4.5	13.9	0.0	0.0	10.5
	Total	12.7	18.4	25.3	12.1	19.6	27.6	12.4	18.2	26.6	10.3	19.6	30.1
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	31.4	41.5	53.0	29.2	40.2	52.6	26.2	37.0	47.9	24.1	35.0	49.7
	Couple pensioner	13.1	21.2	31.3	11.6	20.0	30.0	11.4	18.1	26.2	11.9	19.8	25.6
	Single adult	20.0	25.2	31.9	16.8	24.8	32.5	18.6	25.4	35.8	18.3	25.8	34.4
	Couple without children	5.4	8.5	13.1	3.1	6.2	10.2	4.2	7.5	12.4	4.1	8.9	12.6
	Lone parent	22.2	32.4	40.9	25.1	37.9	46.0	19.1	29.9	38.5	27.7	38.6	47.8
	Couple with children	7.5	12.9	19.9	7.4	12.5	21.2	6.8	12.8	19.5	9.0	15.0	23.6
	Other household type	8.7	13.2	19.0	6.7	12.8	18.9	6.8	11.9	18.9	7.7	12.8	20.8
	Total	14.0	20.1	27.6	12.7	19.9	27.9	12.1	18.6	26.4	12.8	20.0	28.2

TABLE A77: REAL WEEKLY (MEDIAN) HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION (COICOP) EXPENDITURE (£/WEEK) IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

	Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Median income									
Unequivalised	290.70	316.38	291.34	283.26	328.75	284.32	290.30	294.93	290.33
McClements scale equivalised	280.96	285.21	281.04	275.28	289.04	275.43	279.30	281.82	279.30
Modified OECD scale equivalised	185.31	188.23	185.37	180.84	191.57	181.46	182.96	181.09	182.79
50% threshold									
Unequivalised	145.35	158.19	145.67	141.63	164.37	142.16	145.15	147.46	145.16
McClements scale equivalised	140.48	142.60	140.52	137.64	144.52	137.72	139.65	140.91	139.65
Modified OECD scale equivalised	92.66	94.11	92.69	90.42	95.78	90.73	91.48	90.55	91.39
60% threshold									
Unequivalised	174.42	189.83	174.80	169.95	197.25	170.59	174.18	176.96	174.20
McClements scale equivalised	168.58	171.12	168.62	165.17	173.43	165.26	167.58	169.09	167.58
Modified OECD scale equivalised	111.19	112.94	111.22	108.51	114.94	108.88	109.77	108.66	109.67
70% threshold									
Unequivalised	203.49	221.47	203.94	198.28	230.12	199.02	203.21	206.45	203.23
McClements scale equivalised	196.67	199.65	196.73	192.70	202.33	192.80	195.51	197.28	195.51
Modified OECD scale equivalised	129.72	131.76	129.76	126.59	134.10	127.02	128.07	126.76	127.95

TABLE A78: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ABOVE AND BELOW REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE POVERTY THRESHOLD IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO MAY 2005)

		Pre-recession				Recession				Post-recession			
		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
50% threshold													
Unequalised	Above	24887	80.5	655	81.6	30681	81.3	810	79.9	25578	80.1	741	81.9
	Below	6019	19.5	148	18.4	7049	18.7	203	20.1	6343	19.9	164	18.1
McClements scale equalised	Above	26774	86.6	711	88.6	33277	88.2	887	87.5	28053	87.9	814	90.0
	Below	4133	13.4	92	11.4	4453	11.8	126	12.5	3868	12.1	91	10.0
Modified OECD scale equalised	Above	26570	86.0	704	87.7	33112	87.8	882	87.0	27823	87.2	814	89.9
	Below	4337	14.0	98	12.3	4618	12.2	131	13.0	4099	12.8	91	10.1
60% threshold													
Unequalised	Above	22946	74.2	596	74.3	28191	74.7	747	73.7	23505	73.6	639	70.6
	Below	7961	25.8	207	25.7	9540	25.3	266	26.3	8416	26.4	266	29.4
McClements scale equalised	Above	24786	80.2	662	82.5	30665	81.3	819	80.8	25744	80.6	723	79.9
	Below	6121	19.8	141	17.5	7066	18.7	194	19.2	6177	19.4	182	20.1
Modified OECD scale equalised	Above	24543	79.4	663	82.6	30514	80.9	823	81.2	25664	80.4	732	80.9
	Below	6363	20.6	139	17.4	7216	19.1	190	18.8	6257	19.6	173	19.1
70% threshold													
Unequalised	Above	20866	67.5	538	67.0	25777	68.3	690	68.1	21658	67.8	593	65.6
	Below	10041	32.5	265	33.0	11953	31.7	323	31.9	10263	32.2	312	34.4
McClements scale equalised	Above	22565	73.0	611	76.2	27780	73.6	746	73.7	23301	73.0	646	71.4
	Below	8342	27.0	191	23.8	9951	26.4	267	26.3	8620	27.0	259	28.6
Modified OECD scale equalised	Above	22415	72.5	598	74.5	27443	72.7	743	73.4	23107	72.4	644	71.2
	Below	8491	27.5	205	25.5	10288	27.3	270	26.6	8814	27.6	261	28.8

TABLE A79: PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD TYPES 'BELOW' REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (UNEQUALISED) POVERTY THRESHOLDS IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO 2005)

		Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
		<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%
Great Britain	Single pensioner	59.7	70.8	79.5	58.1	71.3	78.1	57.7	69.5	77.0
	Couple pensioner	15.4	23.9	33.7	12.6	21.7	31.6	12.4	19.7	27.3
	Single adult	38.3	48.9	58.9	38.1	48.0	58.2	42.4	53.3	61.6
	Couple without children	5.4	9.2	14.2	4.1	7.7	12.9	4.9	9.5	14.8
	Lone parent	25.9	34.5	44.6	23.6	31.7	40.5	25.9	35.9	45.2
	Couple with children	2.5	4.9	8.7	2.0	5.1	9.2	3.9	6.9	9.9
	Other household type	3.1	5.4	8.7	2.9	4.9	7.4	3.4	5.2	8.3
	Total	19.5	25.8	32.5	18.7	25.3	31.7	19.9	26.4	32.2
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	66.3	79.2	84.6	62.3	72.2	81.7	55.9	83.2	92.6
	Couple pensioner	17.8	33.0	41.3	29.4	40.4	48.5	17.8	26.7	29.1
	Single adult	31.6	53.1	67.0	46.2	51.0	58.6	31.5	50.7	64.8
	Couple without children	9.1	14.0	22.4	6.7	13.3	20.2	9.2	15.8	18.7
	Lone parent	26.8	33.5	52.4	30.8	48.3	52.8	32.4	54.5	70.8
	Couple with children	5.8	7.5	9.3	.5	4.6	6.9	0.0	6.6	7.0
	Other household type	3.6	4.2	8.7	.5	2.1	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	18.4	25.7	33.0	20.1	26.3	31.9	18.1	29.4	34.4
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	59.8	70.9	79.6	58.2	71.3	78.2	57.7	69.9	77.4
	Couple pensioner	15.5	24.1	33.8	13.0	22.1	32.0	12.5	19.9	27.3
	Single adult	38.1	49.0	59.1	38.3	48.0	58.2	42.2	53.3	61.6
	Couple without children	5.5	9.3	14.4	4.2	7.8	13.1	5.0	9.7	14.9
	Lone parent	25.9	34.4	44.9	23.8	32.1	40.8	26.1	36.7	46.3
	Couple with children	2.6	5.0	8.7	2.0	5.1	9.2	3.8	6.9	9.8
	Other household type	3.1	5.4	8.7	2.8	4.8	7.3	3.3	5.1	8.1
	Total	19.4	25.8	32.5	18.7	25.3	31.7	19.8	26.4	32.2

TABLE A80: PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD TYPES 'BELOW' REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (McCLEMENTS EQUIVALISED) POVERTY THRESHOLDS IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO 2005)

		Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
		<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%
Great Britain	Single pensioner	27.0	37.3	46.9	23.2	34.0	44.7	20.8	31.0	44.6
	Couple pensioner	14.3	22.4	31.8	11.7	20.8	30.1	12.0	18.5	25.0
	Single adult	17.3	23.0	29.7	14.5	20.2	27.5	17.1	23.8	31.0
	Couple without children	5.6	8.8	13.3	4.1	7.5	12.4	4.8	9.1	14.1
	Lone parent	21.0	32.0	40.2	20.4	30.2	40.2	22.6	33.6	41.6
	Couple with children	7.8	12.9	19.8	7.8	13.9	21.1	8.4	14.4	21.9
	Other household type	9.4	15.1	21.9	9.1	15.4	22.0	9.0	18.0	24.5
	Total	13.4	19.8	27.0	11.8	18.7	26.4	12.1	19.4	27.0
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	22.9	34.7	42.7	21.4	34.5	43.1	15.3	29.5	43.4
	Couple pensioner	13.0	26.7	34.2	21.1	31.9	41.6	15.3	25.5	31.5
	Single adult	9.1	12.7	13.6	21.3	26.2	30.9	15.2	22.0	23.4
	Couple without children	7.2	10.6	16.9	5.6	9.9	14.6	9.2	15.8	18.7
	Lone parent	25.2	27.2	42.6	28.5	38.5	43.1	24.2	43.6	68.9
	Couple with children	6.6	12.8	19.0	5.2	8.4	16.5	3.6	12.8	25.8
	Other household type	9.1	13.5	18.0	4.9	11.0	18.9	0.0	8.6	12.5
	Total	11.4	17.5	23.8	12.5	19.2	26.3	10.0	20.1	28.6
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	26.9	37.3	46.8	23.2	34.0	44.7	20.7	31.0	44.5
	Couple pensioner	14.3	22.4	31.8	11.9	21.0	30.3	12.1	18.7	25.2
	Single adult	17.1	22.8	29.3	14.7	20.3	27.5	17.0	23.8	30.8
	Couple without children	5.7	8.9	13.4	4.1	7.6	12.4	4.9	9.3	14.2
	Lone parent	21.1	31.9	40.3	20.6	30.5	40.3	22.7	34.0	42.8
	Couple with children	7.8	12.9	19.7	7.7	13.8	20.9	8.2	14.3	22.0
	Other household type	9.4	15.1	21.7	9.0	15.3	21.9	8.7	17.7	24.1
	Total	13.3	19.7	26.9	11.8	18.7	26.4	12.1	19.4	27.0

TABLE A81: PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD TYPES 'BELOW' REAL RELATIVE (MEDIAN) CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (MODIFIED OECD EQUIVALISED) POVERTY THRESHOLDS IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA, CPI DEFLATED TO 2005)

		Pre-recession			Recession			Post-recession		
		<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%	<50%	<60%	<70%
Great Britain	Single pensioner	30.8	42.1	52.7	27.7	38.1	50.1	25.1	36.0	49.5
	Couple pensioner	13.8	21.4	30.3	11.0	19.1	29.1	11.3	18.0	23.5
	Single adult	20.5	26.3	32.9	16.3	23.2	32.4	19.3	27.0	35.9
	Couple without children	5.1	8.4	12.2	3.4	6.7	11.4	4.0	8.4	12.4
	Lone parent	22.7	34.8	43.3	21.8	34.6	41.9	26.2	34.8	44.0
	Couple with children	7.7	12.7	20.1	7.5	13.6	21.5	8.6	13.7	21.6
	Other household type	7.9	13.4	17.9	7.3	12.8	19.0	7.7	13.6	22.2
	Total	14.0	20.6	27.5	12.2	19.1	27.3	12.8	19.6	27.6
Northern Ireland	Single pensioner	30.3	39.6	50.5	27.6	37.9	48.7	15.3	37.0	45.1
	Couple pensioner	13.0	25.7	34.2	20.2	31.9	40.4	12.7	22.3	27.7
	Single adult	10.3	12.7	21.5	23.8	28.6	35.1	15.2	23.4	23.4
	Couple without children	7.2	9.9	15.0	5.6	8.3	13.3	8.4	15.8	18.7
	Lone parent	23.7	28.3	46.3	28.5	38.5	49.3	31.5	43.6	68.9
	Couple with children	8.4	12.1	19.8	4.2	7.9	15.7	3.6	12.1	29.4
	Other household type	7.2	11.4	16.5	3.8	7.4	15.2	0.0	0.0	11.5
	Total	12.3	17.4	25.5	13.0	18.8	26.6	10.1	19.1	28.8
United Kingdom	Single pensioner	30.8	42.1	52.6	27.7	38.1	50.1	24.9	36.0	49.4
	Couple pensioner	13.8	21.5	30.3	11.2	19.4	29.4	11.3	18.2	23.6
	Single adult	20.3	26.0	32.6	16.5	23.3	32.4	19.2	26.9	35.6
	Couple without children	5.1	8.5	12.3	3.5	6.7	11.4	4.1	8.6	12.6
	Lone parent	22.7	34.6	43.4	22.0	34.7	42.1	26.5	35.2	45.1
	Couple with children	7.7	12.7	20.1	7.4	13.4	21.3	8.4	13.6	21.8
	Other household type	7.9	13.3	17.8	7.1	12.6	18.8	7.4	13.2	21.9
	Total	14.0	20.5	27.4	12.3	19.1	27.2	12.8	19.6	27.6

TABLE A82: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS FALLING INTO MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE 'GROSS' INCOME UNEQUALISED POVERTY GROUPINGS IN SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

		2007				2008				2009				2010			
		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
50% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	17194	69.7	456	70.9	17552	70.2	463	68.9	18001	71.2	483	71.0	18013	70.4	507	70.0
	Income poverty only	2682	10.9	72	11.2	2596	10.4	69	10.3	2567	10.2	67	9.8	2514	9.8	83	11.4
	Expenditure poverty only	1319	5.3	23	3.6	1261	5.0	38	5.6	1454	5.8	41	6.1	1629	6.4	32	4.4
	Both income/expenditure poverty	3485	14.1	92	14.4	3590	14.4	102	15.2	3258	12.9	90	13.2	3442	13.4	102	14.1
60% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	15519	62.9	406	63.0	15683	62.7	413	61.4	16087	63.6	444	65.3	16175	63.2	438	60.5
	Income poverty only	2851	11.6	72	11.2	2789	11.2	69	10.2	2923	11.6	71	10.5	2637	10.3	76	10.4
	Expenditure poverty only	1544	6.3	45	7.0	1625	6.5	46	6.9	1685	6.7	40	5.8	1830	7.2	45	6.2
	Both income/expenditure poverty	4765	19.3	121	18.8	4901	19.6	144	21.5	4587	18.1	125	18.4	4956	19.4	166	22.8
70% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	13883	56.3	358	55.5	14130	56.5	375	55.9	14253	56.4	408	60.0	14523	56.7	378	52.1
	Income poverty only	2784	11.3	75	11.7	2827	11.3	71	10.5	3165	12.5	70	10.3	2808	11.0	87	11.9
	Expenditure poverty only	1889	7.7	56	8.6	1833	7.3	50	7.4	2012	8.0	31	4.6	1978	7.7	46	6.3
	Both income/expenditure poverty	6123	24.8	156	24.2	6208	24.8	176	26.2	5851	23.1	171	25.2	6290	24.6	215	29.6

TABLE A83: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS FALLING INTO MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE ‘GROSS’ INCOME McCLEMENTS EQUIVALISED POVERTY GROUPINGS IN SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

		2007				2008				2009				2010			
		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
50% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	18515	75.0	503	78.1	19016	76.1	507	75.4	19411	76.8	546	80.3	19818	77.4	598	82.5
	Income poverty only	2817	11.4	63	9.8	2877	11.5	84	12.6	2921	11.6	55	8.1	2682	10.5	54	7.4
	Expenditure poverty only	1585	6.4	38	5.9	1393	5.6	36	5.3	1372	5.4	39	5.8	1510	5.9	37	5.1
	Both income/expenditure poverty	1763	7.1	39	6.1	1713	6.9	45	6.7	1577	6.2	40	5.8	1589	6.2	36	5.0
60% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	16503	66.9	439	68.1	16835	67.3	450	67.0	17204	68.1	473	69.6	17454	68.2	505	69.7
	Income poverty only	3310	13.4	88	13.6	3356	13.4	97	14.4	3453	13.7	88	12.9	3133	12.2	67	9.2
	Expenditure poverty only	1968	8.0	53	8.2	1817	7.3	54	8.0	1867	7.4	43	6.3	2149	8.4	78	10.8
	Both income/expenditure poverty	2899	11.7	65	10.1	2990	12.0	72	10.7	2756	10.9	76	11.2	2862	11.2	75	10.3
70% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	14434	58.5	394	61.1	14685	58.7	407	60.6	14875	58.8	406	59.6	15196	59.4	436	60.2
	Income poverty only	3516	14.2	92	14.2	3540	14.2	94	14.0	3876	15.3	94	13.9	3372	13.2	71	9.8
	Expenditure poverty only	2419	9.8	59	9.2	2384	9.5	64	9.6	2460	9.7	71	10.4	2584	10.1	91	12.5
	Both income/expenditure poverty	4311	17.5	100	15.5	4390	17.6	106	15.8	4070	16.1	109	16.0	4447	17.4	126	17.4

TABLE A84: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS FALLING INTO MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE 'GROSS' INCOME MODIFIED OECD EQUIVALISED POVERTY GROUPINGS IN SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

		2007				2008				2009				2010			
		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
50% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	18332	74.3	501	77.7	18874	75.5	508	75.6	19226	76.1	528	77.7	19664	76.8	588	81.2
	Income poverty only	2883	11.7	62	9.6	2934	11.7	83	12.3	3006	11.9	68	9.9	2626	10.3	62	8.6
	Expenditure poverty only	1564	6.3	38	6.0	1283	5.1	31	4.6	1338	5.3	40	5.8	1551	6.1	24	3.3
	Both income/expenditure poverty	1901	7.7	43	6.7	1907	7.6	50	7.5	1710	6.8	44	6.5	1757	6.9	50	6.9
60% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	16405	66.5	436	67.7	16723	66.9	452	67.2	17055	67.5	472	69.4	17413	68.0	508	70.2
	Income poverty only	3298	13.4	89	13.9	3308	13.2	89	13.2	3528	14.0	84	12.4	3070	12.0	74	10.2
	Expenditure poverty only	1868	7.6	45	6.9	1758	7.0	56	8.3	1768	7.0	44	6.4	2049	8.0	58	8.0
	Both income/expenditure poverty	3109	12.6	74	11.5	3209	12.8	76	11.4	2931	11.6	80	11.8	3067	12.0	84	11.6
70% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	14360	58.2	389	60.4	14592	58.4	399	59.3	14728	58.3	398	58.5	15005	58.6	417	57.5
	Income poverty only	3496	14.2	92	14.3	3435	13.7	88	13.0	3875	15.3	101	14.9	3399	13.3	90	12.4
	Expenditure poverty only	2342	9.5	53	8.2	2321	9.3	65	9.6	2299	9.1	69	10.2	2618	10.2	89	12.3
	Both income/expenditure poverty	4482	18.2	110	17.0	4651	18.6	121	18.0	4379	17.3	111	16.4	4577	17.9	129	17.8

TABLE A85: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS FALLING INTO MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE ‘GROSS’ INCOME UNEQUALISED POVERTY GROUPINGS IN RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

		Pre-recession				Recession				Post-recession			
		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
50% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	21512	69.6	564	70.3	26660	70.7	717	70.8	22588	70.8	629	69.5
	Income poverty only	3239	10.5	90	11.3	3987	10.6	92	9.1	3134	9.8	108	11.9
	Expenditure poverty only	1656	5.4	34	4.3	2049	5.4	56	5.6	1959	6.1	43	4.8
	Both income/expenditure poverty	4500	14.6	114	14.2	5035	13.3	147	14.6	4240	13.3	125	13.8
60% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	19347	62.6	503	62.6	23846	63.2	648	64.0	20272	63.5	550	60.8
	Income poverty only	3482	11.3	89	11.0	4286	11.4	103	10.2	3431	10.7	96	10.6
	Expenditure poverty only	2004	6.5	53	6.6	2459	6.5	67	6.6	2222	7.0	56	6.2
	Both income/expenditure poverty	6074	19.7	159	19.8	7139	18.9	194	19.2	5996	18.8	203	22.5
70% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	17397	56.3	441	54.9	21172	56.1	596	58.9	18220	57.1	482	53.2
	Income poverty only	3363	10.9	93	11.5	4560	12.1	103	10.1	3661	11.5	107	11.8
	Expenditure poverty only	2348	7.6	69	8.6	2959	7.8	60	5.9	2404	7.5	53	5.8
	Both income/expenditure poverty	7798	25.2	200	24.9	9039	24.0	254	25.1	7636	23.9	264	29.2

TABLE A86: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS FALLING INTO MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE ‘GROSS’ INCOME McCLEMENTS EQUIVALISED POVERTY GROUPINGS IN RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

		Pre-recession				Recession				Post-recession			
		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
50% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	23304	75.4	623	77.6	28848	76.5	794	78.4	24677	77.3	737	81.4
	Income poverty only	3470	11.2	88	11.0	4430	11.7	92	9.1	3376	10.6	78	8.6
	Expenditure poverty only	1875	6.1	44	5.4	2026	5.4	61	6.0	1889	5.9	46	5.1
	Both income/expenditure poverty	2258	7.3	48	6.0	2427	6.4	65	6.4	1980	6.2	45	5.0
60% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	20715	67.0	549	68.4	25463	67.5	692	68.3	21808	68.3	622	68.7
	Income poverty only	4071	13.2	113	14.0	5202	13.8	127	12.5	3937	12.3	101	11.2
	Expenditure poverty only	2400	7.8	61	7.6	2789	7.4	80	7.9	2623	8.2	90	9.9
	Both income/expenditure poverty	3720	12.0	79	9.9	4277	11.3	114	11.3	3554	11.1	92	10.2
70% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	18179	58.8	494	61.5	22072	58.5	608	60.0	19001	59.5	545	60.2
	Income poverty only	4385	14.2	118	14.6	5708	15.1	139	13.7	4300	13.5	101	11.2
	Expenditure poverty only	2990	9.7	69	8.6	3584	9.5	109	10.8	3211	10.1	103	11.4
	Both income/expenditure poverty	5352	17.3	122	15.2	6366	16.9	158	15.6	5409	16.9	156	17.2

TABLE A87: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS FALLING INTO MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE ‘GROSS’ INCOME MODIFIED OECD EQUIVALISED POVERTY GROUPINGS IN RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

		Pre-recession				Recession				Post-recession			
		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
50% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	23034	74.5	620	77.2	28612	75.8	783	77.3	24467	76.6	722	79.8
	Income poverty only	3536	11.4	85	10.5	4501	11.9	99	9.8	3355	10.5	92	10.2
	Expenditure poverty only	1873	6.1	44	5.5	1952	5.2	58	5.7	1896	5.9	32	3.6
	Both income/expenditure poverty	2464	8.0	55	6.8	2665	7.1	73	7.2	2203	6.9	59	6.5
60% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	20578	66.6	549	68.4	25227	66.9	696	68.7	21741	68.1	625	69.1
	Income poverty only	3965	12.8	114	14.2	5287	14.0	127	12.5	3923	12.3	106	11.8
	Expenditure poverty only	2330	7.5	53	6.6	2673	7.1	74	7.3	2489	7.8	73	8.0
	Both income/expenditure poverty	4033	13.0	86	10.8	4543	12.0	117	11.5	3768	11.8	101	11.1
70% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	18024	58.3	484	60.3	21841	57.9	604	59.6	18785	58.8	522	57.7
	Income poverty only	4392	14.2	114	14.2	5602	14.8	139	13.7	4322	13.5	122	13.5
	Expenditure poverty only	2916	9.4	66	8.3	3495	9.3	101	10.0	3207	10.0	101	11.2
	Both income/expenditure poverty	5575	18.0	139	17.3	6793	18.0	168	16.6	5608	17.6	159	17.6

TABLE A88: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLDS TYPES FALLING INTO MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE 'GROSS' INCOME MODIFIED OECD EQUIVALISED POVERTY GROUPINGS IN SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

		2007				2008				2009				2010			
		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single pensioner	Neither income/expenditure poverty	1302	36.4	25	33.8	1377	36.0	35	43.8	1530	41.4	29	35.7	1870	46.6	67	59.8
	Income poverty only	791	22.1	20	26.7	906	23.7	17	21.0	803	21.7	18	22.7	740	18.4	5	4.9
	Expenditure poverty only	472	13.2	11	14.7	452	11.8	9	11.9	477	12.9	14	17.7	484	12.0	23	20.1
	Both income/expenditure poverty	1013	28.3	18	24.8	1090	28.5	18	23.3	889	24.0	19	23.9	923	23.0	17	15.2
Couple pensioner	Neither income/expenditure poverty	2314	63.5	32	51.9	2212	62.3	45	56.3	2573	68.3	50	63.0	2465	69.0	69	63.9
	Income poverty only	561	15.4	11	17.7	636	17.9	12	15.4	520	13.8	8	9.9	402	11.3	13	12.1
	Expenditure poverty only	303	8.3	5	8.8	322	9.1	14	18.1	334	8.9	9	11.3	351	9.8	11	10.7
	Both income/expenditure poverty	465	12.8	13	21.5	384	10.8	8	10.2	342	9.1	13	15.8	352	9.9	14	13.3
Single adult	Neither income/expenditure poverty	2038	60.6	52	66.7	2186	62.9	51	56.6	2102	59.2	58	63.3	2158	61.4	41	58.1
	Income poverty only	468	13.9	16	21.2	431	12.4	13	14.0	549	15.5	10	10.8	444	12.6	15	20.9
	Expenditure poverty only	289	8.6	2	2.9	281	8.1	7	7.3	255	7.2	4	4.7	249	7.1	0	0.0
	Both income/expenditure poverty	569	16.9	7	9.2	578	16.6	20	22.1	645	18.2	19	21.1	662	18.8	15	21.1
Couple without children	Neither income/expenditure poverty	4123	84.2	84	83.3	3826	87.2	76	85.0	3845	83.4	79	82.7	3997	85.3	82	76.7
	Income poverty only	358	7.3	7	7.1	295	6.7	4	4.0	421	9.1	7	7.3	276	5.9	8	7.4
	Expenditure poverty only	229	4.7	5	4.5	150	3.4	4	4.0	194	4.2	7	7.7	238	5.1	8	7.4
	Both income/expenditure poverty	187	3.8	5	5.1	119	2.7	6	7.0	150	3.3	2	2.3	173	3.7	9	8.5
Lone parent	Neither income/expenditure poverty	521	40.8	16	34.5	541	39.2	14	30.0	485	41.3	10	28.4	435	35.9	14	23.3
	Income poverty only	342	26.8	16	33.6	313	22.7	17	35.7	344	29.3	10	27.1	314	25.9	17	28.2
	Expenditure poverty only	70	5.5	1	3.0	61	4.4	2	3.8	24	2.1	0	0.0	48	3.9	4	6.6
	Both income/expenditure poverty	344	27.0	14	28.8	464	33.6	15	30.6	321	27.4	16	44.4	414	34.2	25	41.9
Couple with children	Neither income/expenditure poverty	3453	79.2	116	79.1	3552	80.1	124	82.2	3592	78.3	115	79.8	3404	75.8	112	84.0
	Income poverty only	340	7.8	13	8.7	324	7.3	12	8.2	406	8.9	16	11.2	408	9.1	5	3.8
	Expenditure poverty only	274	6.3	8	5.7	211	4.7	7	4.7	294	6.4	4	3.1	358	8.0	12	9.1
	Both income/expenditure poverty	291	6.7	10	6.5	349	7.9	7	4.9	297	6.5	8	5.9	322	7.2	4	3.2
Other household type	Neither income/expenditure poverty	2655	74.5	111	81.9	3028	76.9	107	79.3	2928	75.3	132	85.4	3084	75.0	124	91.5
	Income poverty only	438	12.3	6	4.6	404	10.3	14	10.3	485	12.5	16	10.1	486	11.8	12	8.5
	Expenditure poverty only	233	6.5	12	8.6	282	7.2	13	9.5	190	4.9	4	2.8	321	7.8	0	0.0
	Both income/expenditure poverty	238	6.7	7	4.9	226	5.7	1	1.0	286	7.3	3	1.7	221	5.4	0	0.0

TABLE A89: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLDS TYPES FALLING INTO MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE 'GROSS' INCOME MODIFIED OECD EQUIVALISED POVERTY GROUPINGS IN RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

		Pre-recession				Recession				Post-recession			
		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single pensioner	Neither income/expenditure poverty	1850	41.5	38	44.3	2522	44.1	58	46.6	2507	50.8	70	52.5
	Income poverty only	730	16.4	14	16.1	1016	17.8	19	15.5	654	13.2	14	10.5
	Expenditure poverty only	805	18.0	19	22.0	863	15.1	19	15.5	881	17.8	35	26.2
	Both income/expenditure poverty	1075	24.1	15	17.6	1316	23.0	28	22.4	898	18.2	14	10.7
Couple pensioner	Neither income/expenditure poverty	3109	67.4	51	62.6	3886	71.2	75	64.1	3252	72.8	85	65.3
	Income poverty only	514	11.1	9	11.7	528	9.7	5	4.0	410	9.2	16	12.4
	Expenditure poverty only	518	11.2	10	11.8	708	13.0	25	21.7	536	12.0	18	13.8
	Both income/expenditure poverty	469	10.2	11	13.9	336	6.2	12	10.3	270	6.0	11	8.5
Single adult	Neither income/expenditure poverty	2633	62.1	71	72.0	3284	62.3	81	60.4	2715	61.8	61	62.1
	Income poverty only	488	11.5	15	15.3	764	14.5	15	11.0	494	11.2	14	14.5
	Expenditure poverty only	398	9.4	5	5.3	449	8.5	10	7.5	344	7.8	1	1.2
	Both income/expenditure poverty	717	16.9	7	7.4	773	14.7	28	21.2	843	19.2	22	22.1
Couple without children	Neither income/expenditure poverty	5063	85.8	97	83.7	5878	86.2	117	85.3	4966	84.7	113	81.6
	Income poverty only	340	5.8	8	6.5	486	7.1	9	6.4	401	6.8	4	2.6
	Expenditure poverty only	301	5.1	5	4.7	277	4.1	7	5.3	309	5.3	13	9.3
	Both income/expenditure poverty	198	3.4	6	5.2	179	2.6	4	3.0	184	3.1	9	6.5
Lone parent	Neither income/expenditure poverty	707	42.9	22	33.3	869	46.1	21	37.6	619	41.2	20	29.4
	Income poverty only	368	22.3	25	38.4	364	19.3	13	23.9	360	24.0	19	27.0
	Expenditure poverty only	118	7.2	2	3.7	101	5.4	0	0.0	73	4.9	4	5.6
	Both income/expenditure poverty	457	27.7	16	24.6	552	29.3	22	38.5	450	29.9	26	37.9
Couple with children	Neither income/expenditure poverty	4435	81.1	151	79.7	5256	77.7	180	82.1	4451	78.8	138	83.3
	Income poverty only	338	6.2	16	8.3	586	8.7	22	10.0	423	7.5	8	4.6
	Expenditure poverty only	346	6.3	12	6.1	444	6.6	12	5.4	425	7.5	12	7.3
	Both income/expenditure poverty	347	6.3	11	6.0	475	7.0	6	2.5	347	6.1	8	4.8
Other household type	Neither income/expenditure poverty	3581	78.2	140	84.1	4511	77.6	186	83.2	3922	76.8	148	87.2
	Income poverty only	387	8.4	7	4.5	562	9.7	21	9.4	489	9.6	22	12.8
	Expenditure poverty only	349	7.6	13	7.8	379	6.5	17	7.4	412	8.1	0	0.0
	Both income/expenditure poverty	265	5.8	6	3.6	363	6.2	0	0.0	284	5.6	0	0.0

TABLE A90: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS FALLING INTO MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE 'DISPOSABLE' INCOME UNEQUALISED POVERTY GROUPINGS IN SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

		2007				2008				2009				2010			
		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
50% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	17771	72.0	474	73.6	18049	72.2	475	70.8	18509	73.2	500	73.5	18525	72.4	535	73.8
	Income poverty only	2105	8.5	54	8.4	2099	8.4	57	8.4	2059	8.1	49	7.3	2002	7.8	55	7.6
	Expenditure poverty only	1702	6.9	33	5.2	1604	6.4	41	6.1	1761	7.0	56	8.3	1955	7.6	44	6.0
	Both income/expenditure poverty	3102	12.6	82	12.8	3246	13.0	99	14.8	2952	11.7	75	11.0	3116	12.2	91	12.5
60% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	16030	65.0	410	63.7	16150	64.6	423	62.9	16507	65.3	458	67.3	16520	64.5	446	61.5
	Income poverty only	2340	9.5	68	10.5	2322	9.3	59	8.8	2502	9.9	58	8.5	2292	9.0	68	9.4
	Expenditure poverty only	1803	7.3	48	7.4	1873	7.5	53	7.9	1912	7.6	47	6.9	2123	8.3	63	8.8
	Both income/expenditure poverty	4506	18.3	118	18.3	4654	18.6	137	20.5	4360	17.2	118	17.3	4663	18.2	147	20.3
70% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	14242	57.7	372	57.7	14369	57.5	379	56.5	14603	57.8	416	61.1	14805	57.8	390	53.8
	Income poverty only	2426	9.8	61	9.5	2589	10.4	67	9.9	2815	11.1	62	9.2	2526	9.9	74	10.3
	Expenditure poverty only	2082	8.4	57	8.9	2050	8.2	53	8.0	2185	8.6	47	6.8	2228	8.7	65	9.0
	Both income/expenditure poverty	5930	24.0	154	23.9	5991	24.0	172	25.6	5678	22.5	156	22.9	6040	23.6	195	26.9

TABLE A91: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS FALLING INTO MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE 'DISPOSABLE' INCOME McCLEMENTS EQUIVALISED POVERTY GROUPINGS IN SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

		2007				2008				2009				2010			
		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
50% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	19257	78.0	514	79.8	19745	79.0	537	79.9	20223	80.0	560	82.3	20445	79.9	603	83.2
	Income poverty only	2075	8.4	53	8.2	2148	8.6	55	8.1	2109	8.3	41	6.1	2055	8.0	49	6.7
	Expenditure poverty only	1918	7.8	46	7.1	1770	7.1	45	6.7	1780	7.0	49	7.2	1842	7.2	41	5.6
	Both income/expenditure poverty	1430	5.8	32	5.0	1335	5.3	36	5.3	1169	4.6	30	4.4	1256	4.9	32	4.5
60% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	17138	69.4	455	70.7	17417	69.7	466	69.3	17805	70.4	492	72.4	18010	70.4	508	70.1
	Income poverty only	2675	10.8	71	11.1	2774	11.1	81	12.0	2852	11.3	69	10.1	2577	10.1	63	8.7
	Expenditure poverty only	2407	9.8	62	9.6	2222	8.9	61	9.1	2309	9.1	54	7.9	2534	9.9	73	10.0
	Both income/expenditure poverty	2461	10.0	55	8.6	2585	10.3	64	9.5	2315	9.2	66	9.6	2477	9.7	80	11.1
70% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	14867	60.2	395	61.4	15060	60.2	415	61.8	15494	61.3	414	60.8	15590	60.9	432	59.6
	Income poverty only	3083	12.5	90	14.0	3164	12.7	86	12.8	3257	12.9	86	12.7	2977	11.6	76	10.5
	Expenditure poverty only	2813	11.4	65	10.1	2687	10.7	74	11.0	2823	11.2	78	11.4	2932	11.5	95	13.1
	Both income/expenditure poverty	3917	15.9	94	14.5	4087	16.3	97	14.4	3707	14.7	103	15.1	4100	16.0	122	16.9

TABLE A92: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS FALLING INTO MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE 'DISPOSABLE' INCOME MODIFIED OECD EQUIVALISED POVERTY GROUPINGS IN SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

		2007				2008				2009				2010			
		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
50% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	19094	77.4	507	78.7	19511	78.0	528	78.6	19911	78.8	555	81.5	20250	79.1	607	83.8
	Income poverty only	2121	8.6	56	8.7	2297	9.2	63	9.4	2321	9.2	42	6.1	2041	8.0	43	6.0
	Expenditure poverty only	1945	7.9	42	6.5	1642	6.6	39	5.8	1641	6.5	50	7.4	1822	7.1	34	4.7
	Both income/expenditure poverty	1520	6.2	40	6.1	1549	6.2	43	6.3	1408	5.6	34	5.0	1485	5.8	40	5.5
60% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	17076	69.2	455	70.7	17295	69.2	461	68.6	17718	70.1	487	71.6	17972	70.2	518	71.4
	Income poverty only	2627	10.6	70	10.9	2736	10.9	79	11.8	2865	11.3	69	10.2	2510	9.8	65	9.0
	Expenditure poverty only	2308	9.4	58	9.0	2092	8.4	59	8.8	2114	8.4	60	8.8	2480	9.7	65	9.0
	Both income/expenditure poverty	2669	10.8	61	9.4	2875	11.5	73	10.8	2585	10.2	64	9.4	2636	10.3	77	10.6
70% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	14845	60.2	392	60.9	14951	59.8	406	60.5	15294	60.5	414	60.8	15552	60.8	422	58.3
	Income poverty only	3011	12.2	89	13.9	3076	12.3	80	11.9	3309	13.1	86	12.6	2852	11.1	84	11.6
	Expenditure poverty only	2724	11.0	60	9.3	2629	10.5	78	11.5	2672	10.6	81	11.9	2982	11.6	104	14.3
	Both income/expenditure poverty	4101	16.6	102	15.9	4343	17.4	108	16.1	4006	15.8	100	14.7	4213	16.5	114	15.8

TABLE A93: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS FALLING INTO MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE ‘DISPOSABLE’ INCOME UNEQUALISED POVERTY GROUPINGS IN RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

		Pre-recession				Recession				Post-recession			
		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
50% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	22275	72.1	583	72.7	27430	72.7	739	73.0	23171	72.6	666	73.6
	Income poverty only	2612	8.5	71	8.9	3251	8.6	71	7.0	2407	7.5	75	8.3
	Expenditure poverty only	2067	6.7	43	5.3	2515	6.7	71	7.0	2417	7.6	57	6.3
	Both income/expenditure poverty	3952	12.8	105	13.1	4534	12.0	133	13.1	3925	12.3	107	11.8
60% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	20052	64.9	513	63.9	24515	65.0	660	65.1	20652	64.7	551	60.8
	Income poverty only	2894	9.4	83	10.4	3676	9.7	87	8.6	2853	8.9	88	9.7
	Expenditure poverty only	2217	7.2	55	6.9	2836	7.5	84	8.2	2646	8.3	86	9.5
	Both income/expenditure poverty	5743	18.6	151	18.9	6703	17.8	183	18.0	5770	18.1	180	19.9
70% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	17845	57.7	463	57.7	21701	57.5	593	58.5	18468	57.9	497	55.0
	Income poverty only	3022	9.8	75	9.3	4076	10.8	97	9.6	3190	10.0	96	10.6
	Expenditure poverty only	2539	8.2	66	8.3	3184	8.4	85	8.4	2825	8.9	74	8.1
	Both income/expenditure poverty	7502	24.3	198	24.7	8769	23.2	238	23.5	7438	23.3	238	26.3

TABLE A94: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS FALLING INTO MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE ‘DISPOSABLE’ INCOME McCLEMENTS EQUIVALISED POVERTY GROUPINGS IN RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

		Pre-recession				Recession				Post-recession			
		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
50% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	24196	78.3	645	80.4	30029	79.6	821	81.0	25503	79.9	747	82.5
	Income poverty only	2577	8.3	66	8.2	3248	8.6	66	6.5	2550	8.0	68	7.5
	Expenditure poverty only	2266	7.3	51	6.4	2649	7.0	78	7.7	2339	7.3	51	5.7
	Both income/expenditure poverty	1867	6.0	41	5.0	1804	4.8	48	4.7	1530	4.8	39	4.3
60% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	21482	69.5	570	71.0	26338	69.8	718	70.9	22525	70.6	631	69.8
	Income poverty only	3304	10.7	92	11.5	4326	11.5	101	10.0	3220	10.1	92	10.1
	Expenditure poverty only	2947	9.5	72	8.9	3471	9.2	94	9.3	3079	9.6	87	9.6
	Both income/expenditure poverty	3173	10.3	69	8.6	3594	9.5	100	9.9	3098	9.7	95	10.5
70% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	18692	60.5	496	61.8	22826	60.5	622	61.4	19557	61.3	542	59.8
	Income poverty only	3873	12.5	115	14.3	4954	13.1	124	12.3	3744	11.7	104	11.5
	Expenditure poverty only	3432	11.1	78	9.7	4125	10.9	122	12.1	3635	11.4	108	12.0
	Both income/expenditure poverty	4911	15.9	114	14.2	5825	15.4	145	14.3	4985	15.6	151	16.7

TABLE A95: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS FALLING INTO MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE ‘DISPOSABLE’ INCOME MODIFIED OECD EQUIVALISED POVERTY GROUPINGS IN RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

		Pre-recession				Recession				Post-recession			
		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
50% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	23919	77.4	635	79.1	29594	78.4	809	79.9	25259	79.1	752	83.1
	Income poverty only	2651	8.6	70	8.7	3518	9.3	73	7.2	2563	8.0	62	6.8
	Expenditure poverty only	2343	7.6	49	6.0	2459	6.5	72	7.1	2241	7.0	44	4.9
	Both income/expenditure poverty	1995	6.5	50	6.2	2158	5.7	59	5.9	1857	5.8	47	5.2
60% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	21378	69.2	569	70.9	26207	69.5	719	71.0	22432	70.3	636	70.2
	Income poverty only	3166	10.2	94	11.7	4307	11.4	104	10.3	3232	10.1	96	10.6
	Expenditure poverty only	2836	9.2	66	8.2	3222	8.5	91	8.9	2980	9.3	83	9.2
	Both income/expenditure poverty	3528	11.4	73	9.1	3994	10.6	100	9.8	3277	10.3	90	10.0
70% threshold	Neither income/expenditure poverty	18638	60.3	489	60.9	22514	59.7	623	61.5	19483	61.0	534	59.0
	Income poverty only	3777	12.2	109	13.6	4929	13.1	120	11.9	3623	11.4	110	12.2
	Expenditure poverty only	3338	10.8	75	9.3	4005	10.6	119	11.7	3671	11.5	118	13.0
	Both income/expenditure poverty	5153	16.7	130	16.2	6282	16.7	151	14.9	5144	16.1	143	15.8

TABLE A96: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLDS TYPES FALLING INTO MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE 'DISPOSABLE' INCOME MODIFIED OECD EQUIVALISED POVERTY GROUPINGS IN SAMPLE YEARS, BY GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

		2007				2008				2009				2010			
		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single pensioner	Neither income/expenditure poverty	1478	41.3	33	44.2	1547	40.4	40	50.4	1792	48.5	31	38.1	2070	51.5	67	59.8
	Income poverty only	615	17.2	12	16.3	736	19.2	11	14.4	541	14.6	16	20.3	539	13.4	5	4.9
	Expenditure poverty only	685	19.1	17	22.3	555	14.5	9	11.9	602	16.3	18	22.3	700	17.4	26	23.5
	Both income/expenditure poverty	801	22.4	13	17.2	987	25.8	18	23.3	763	20.6	16	19.3	707	17.6	13	11.8
Couple pensioner	Neither income/expenditure poverty	2511	68.9	37	59.5	2421	68.1	50	62.9	2710	71.9	54	68.0	2596	72.7	69	63.9
	Income poverty only	364	10.0	6	10.1	427	12.0	7	8.8	383	10.2	4	4.9	271	7.6	13	12.1
	Expenditure poverty only	413	11.3	9	13.8	419	11.8	15	19.4	466	12.4	16	19.6	474	13.3	15	13.7
	Both income/expenditure poverty	355	9.8	10	16.6	287	8.1	7	8.9	210	5.6	6	7.5	230	6.4	11	10.3
Single adult	Neither income/expenditure poverty	2086	62.0	55	71.8	2195	63.2	53	57.9	2142	60.3	59	65.1	2202	62.7	46	65.1
	Income poverty only	420	12.5	12	16.1	422	12.1	12	12.7	509	14.3	8	9.1	400	11.4	10	13.9
	Expenditure poverty only	309	9.2	3	4.0	316	9.1	8	8.6	292	8.2	4	4.7	283	8.1	0	0.0
	Both income/expenditure poverty	549	16.3	6	8.1	543	15.6	19	20.8	609	17.1	19	21.1	628	17.9	15	21.1
Couple without children	Neither income/expenditure poverty	4175	85.3	86	85.0	3880	88.4	76	85.0	3867	83.9	80	83.6	3997	85.3	87	80.8
	Income poverty only	306	6.2	6	5.4	240	5.5	4	4.0	400	8.7	6	6.4	276	5.9	4	3.4
	Expenditure poverty only	252	5.2	5	4.5	170	3.9	4	4.0	201	4.4	10	10.0	250	5.3	8	7.4
	Both income/expenditure poverty	164	3.3	5	5.1	98	2.2	6	7.0	143	3.1	0	0.0	161	3.4	9	8.5
Lone parent	Neither income/expenditure poverty	574	45.0	18	37.3	592	42.9	16	33.2	551	47.0	14	38.9	478	39.4	14	23.3
	Income poverty only	289	22.6	15	30.9	262	19.0	16	32.4	277	23.6	6	16.7	271	22.4	17	28.2
	Expenditure poverty only	97	7.6	2	5.1	84	6.1	2	3.8	38	3.2	0	0.0	73	6.1	4	6.6
	Both income/expenditure poverty	316	24.8	13	26.8	440	31.9	15	30.6	308	26.2	16	44.4	389	32.1	25	41.9
Couple with children	Neither income/expenditure poverty	3483	79.9	116	78.9	3567	80.4	122	81.0	3640	79.3	118	82.1	3455	76.9	112	84.0
	Income poverty only	310	7.1	13	8.9	310	7.0	14	9.5	358	7.8	13	8.9	358	8.0	5	3.8
	Expenditure poverty only	298	6.8	10	7.1	236	5.3	7	4.7	310	6.8	7	5.0	369	8.2	12	9.1
	Both income/expenditure poverty	266	6.1	7	5.1	323	7.3	7	4.9	281	6.1	6	4.0	310	6.9	4	3.2
Other household type	Neither income/expenditure poverty	2769	77.7	111	82.0	3093	78.5	105	77.9	3017	77.6	131	85.3	3176	77.2	124	91.5
	Income poverty only	324	9.1	6	4.5	339	8.6	16	11.6	397	10.2	16	10.2	394	9.6	12	8.5
	Expenditure poverty only	253	7.1	12	9.1	311	7.9	14	10.5	205	5.3	6	3.6	331	8.0	0	0.0
	Both income/expenditure poverty	218	6.1	6	4.4	197	5.0	0	0.0	270	7.0	1	.8	211	5.1	0	0.0

TABLE A97: NUMBER (000s) AND PROPORTION OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLDS TYPES FALLING INTO MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE 'DISPOSABLE' INCOME MODIFIED OECD EQUIVALISED POVERTY GROUPINGS IN RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (WEIGHTED DATA)

		Pre-recession				Recession				Post-recession			
		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland		Great Britain		Northern Ireland	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single pensioner	Neither income/expenditure poverty	1850	41.5	38	44.3	2522	44.1	58	46.6	2507	50.8	70	52.5
	Income poverty only	730	16.4	14	16.1	1016	17.8	19	15.5	654	13.2	14	10.5
	Expenditure poverty only	805	18.0	19	22.0	863	15.1	19	15.5	881	17.8	35	26.2
	Both income/expenditure poverty	1075	24.1	15	17.6	1316	23.0	28	22.4	898	18.2	14	10.7
Couple pensioner	Neither income/expenditure poverty	3109	67.4	51	62.6	3886	71.2	75	64.1	3252	72.8	85	65.3
	Income poverty only	514	11.1	9	11.7	528	9.7	5	4.0	410	9.2	16	12.4
	Expenditure poverty only	518	11.2	10	11.8	708	13.0	25	21.7	536	12.0	18	13.8
	Both income/expenditure poverty	469	10.2	11	13.9	336	6.2	12	10.3	270	6.0	11	8.5
Single adult	Neither income/expenditure poverty	2633	62.1	71	72.0	3284	62.3	81	60.4	2715	61.8	61	62.1
	Income poverty only	488	11.5	15	15.3	764	14.5	15	11.0	494	11.2	14	14.5
	Expenditure poverty only	398	9.4	5	5.3	449	8.5	10	7.5	344	7.8	1	1.2
	Both income/expenditure poverty	717	16.9	7	7.4	773	14.7	28	21.2	843	19.2	22	22.1
Couple without children	Neither income/expenditure poverty	5063	85.8	97	83.7	5878	86.2	117	85.3	4966	84.7	113	81.6
	Income poverty only	340	5.8	8	6.5	486	7.1	9	6.4	401	6.8	4	2.6
	Expenditure poverty only	301	5.1	5	4.7	277	4.1	7	5.3	309	5.3	13	9.3
	Both income/expenditure poverty	198	3.4	6	5.2	179	2.6	4	3.0	184	3.1	9	6.5
Lone parent	Neither income/expenditure poverty	707	42.9	22	33.3	869	46.1	21	37.6	619	41.2	20	29.4
	Income poverty only	368	22.3	25	38.4	364	19.3	13	23.9	360	24.0	19	27.0
	Expenditure poverty only	118	7.2	2	3.7	101	5.4	0	0.0	73	4.9	4	5.6
	Both income/expenditure poverty	457	27.7	16	24.6	552	29.3	22	38.5	450	29.9	26	37.9
Couple with children	Neither income/expenditure poverty	4435	81.1	151	79.7	5256	77.7	180	82.1	4451	78.8	138	83.3
	Income poverty only	338	6.2	16	8.3	586	8.7	22	10.0	423	7.5	8	4.6
	Expenditure poverty only	346	6.3	12	6.1	444	6.6	12	5.4	425	7.5	12	7.3
	Both income/expenditure poverty	347	6.3	11	6.0	475	7.0	6	2.5	347	6.1	8	4.8
Other household type	Neither income/expenditure poverty	3581	78.2	140	84.1	4511	77.6	186	83.2	3922	76.8	148	87.2
	Income poverty only	387	8.4	7	4.5	562	9.7	21	9.4	489	9.6	22	12.8
	Expenditure poverty only	349	7.6	13	7.8	379	6.5	17	7.4	412	8.1	0	0.0
	Both income/expenditure poverty	265	5.8	6	3.6	363	6.2	0	0.0	284	5.6	0	0.0

TABLE A98: PREDICTORS (ODDS RATIOS) OF 'GROSS' AND 'DISPOSABLE' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE 60% POVERTY GROUPS WITH 'NEITHER INCOME/EXPENDITURE POVERTY' AS REFERENCE POVERTY GROUP (MULTINOMIAL LOGISTIC REGRESSION USING WEIGHTED AND POOLED SURVEY DATA, CPI/RPI DEFLATION TO 2005, MODIFIED OECD SCALE EQUIVALISED)

	Income poverty only		Expenditure poverty only		Both income and expenditure poverty	
	Gross	Disposable	Gross	Disposable	Gross	Disposable
Country						
Northern Ireland	0.78**	0.83*	1.00	1.01	0.71**	0.72**
[Great Britain]	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Period of recession						
Post-recession	0.82**	0.86**	0.95	0.93*	0.71**	0.72**
Recession	1.06*	1.08*	0.90**	0.89**	0.84**	0.84**
[Pre-recession]	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Age group of HRP						
Under 25 years of age	1.84**	1.63**	0.98	0.94	1.47**	1.29*
65 years of age and older	0.77**	0.69**	1.78**	1.85**	1.30**	1.13
25-45 years of age	1.24**	1.17**	0.92*	0.94	1.19**	1.10*
[45-65 years of age]	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Gender of HRP						
Female	1.19**	1.18**	0.79**	0.81**	1.09*	1.08*
[Male]	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ethnic group of HRP						
Not applicable	0.55**	0.51**	0.88*	0.84*	0.50**	0.50**
BME	2.02**	2.29**	2.57**	2.47**	3.02**	3.19**
[White]	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Employment status of HRP						
ILO unemployed	36.97**	40.76**	2.22**	2.09**	81.99**	81.05**
Student/Other non-working (combined)	18.20**	16.08**	1.69**	1.91**	38.66**	31.63**
Retired	13.65**	10.73**	1.63**	1.72**	19.87**	16.05**
Self-employed	7.75**	5.87**	1.30*	1.32*	12.52**	10.67**
Part-time employee	6.61**	4.77**	1.18*	1.33**	8.80**	6.18**
[Full-time employee]	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Household type						
Other household type	1.18**	1.03	1.40**	1.32**	1.36**	1.34**
Single pensioner	1.36**	1.38**	0.93	0.96	1.55**	1.56**
Pensioner couple	1.14*	1.00	0.77*	0.88*	1.30**	1.08
Lone parent	2.32**	1.94**	1.46**	1.51**	4.20**	3.78**
Single adult	1.76**	1.71**	1.69**	1.67**	3.14**	3.14**
Couple with children	1.80**	1.72**	1.83**	1.84**	4.22**	4.19**
[Couple without children]	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Accommodation type						
Other accommodation type	1.65**	1.53**	1.22*	1.14	1.12	1.09
Purpose-built flat maisonette	1.10*	1.01	1.32**	1.38**	1.35**	1.28**
Whole house, bungalow-terraced	1.53**	1.29**	1.71**	1.67**	1.77**	1.60**
Whole house, bungalow-semi-detached	1.44**	1.29**	1.55**	1.54**	1.59**	1.46**
[Whole house, bungalow-detached]	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tenure						
Live rent free/squatting	2.18**	1.85**	1.83**	1.63**	3.40**	3.42**
Rent	2.13**	1.89**	0.58**	0.67**	1.80**	1.64**
Part rent/part mortgage	0.99	0.70	0.36*	0.52*	1.43	0.94
Buying with mortgage	0.82**	0.82**	1.36**	1.44**	0.99	0.92
[Own outright]	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

	Income poverty only		Expenditure poverty only		Both income and expenditure poverty	
	Gross	Disposable	Gross	Disposable	Gross	Disposable
Number of cars						
No car	2.73**	2.08**	10.76**	10.60**	40.14**	38.29**
One car	1.81**	1.41**	3.24**	3.19**	9.34**	9.13**
Two cars	1.13	0.92	1.62**	1.54**	2.74**	3.00**
[Three or more cars]	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
NS-SEC 8						
Not classifiable for other reasons	6.12**	3.42**	3.94**	4.04**	11.01**	8.62**
Occupation not stated	10.66**	6.14**	2.77**	2.60**	20.36**	16.44**
Students	6.46**	3.69**	0.76	0.59*	3.26**	2.76**
Never Worked and Long-Term Unemployed	7.89**	3.73**	3.40**	4.16**	19.05**	12.86**
Routine	5.91**	3.95**	3.82**	3.62**	8.57**	8.27**
Semi-routine	5.03**	3.59**	3.18**	3.18**	8.00**	7.49**
Lower Supervisory & Technical	3.30**	2.62**	2.35**	2.40**	2.98**	2.60**
Small Employers and Own Account Workers	5.11**	3.54**	2.35**	2.62**	4.02**	2.88**
Intermediate	2.86**	1.97**	2.22**	2.23**	3.36**	2.95**
Lower Managerial & Professionals	2.24**	1.71**	1.41**	1.39*	1.28	1.19
Higher Professionals	1.17	0.87	0.90	0.89	0.98	0.96
[Large Employers & Higher Managerial]	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Note: [Reference categories for odds ratios=1.00]

* $p < .05$

** $p < .001$

Appendix B: Methodology

This study examines rates of income and spending poverty for different household compositions: single pensioners, pensioner couples, single adults, couples without children, lone parents, couples with children and other household types (couples with no children form the reference group for the study) by combining four years of the Expenditure and Food Survey/Living Costs and Food Survey (2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010). The study builds on research carried out by the authors (Hillyard & Patsios, March 2009), which drew upon the pioneering work of Saunders *et al.* (2002) and Brewer *et al.* (2006).

a. Data

Expenditure and Food Survey (EFS)/Living Costs and Food Survey (LCFS)

The research harmonised, aggregated and then merged four consecutive years (2007, 2008, 2009, 2010) of LCFS⁴ survey data (formerly known as the Expenditure and Food Survey) (Rafferty, 2010).

The LCFS is a repeated cross-sectional (continuous) survey in which private households throughout the United Kingdom are asked to collect information on household expenditure, income and food consumption.

The primary uses of the LCFS survey are to provide information about spending patterns for the Retail Price Index, and about food consumption and nutrition. The data are also used to make estimates of consumers' expenditure for the National Accounts and to model tax benefits. Finally, the survey is an important source of economic and social data for the government and other research agencies (Horsfield, 2010).

It uses a multi-stage stratified sample of roughly 6,000 households in Britain. In Northern Ireland, a companion survey to the GB LCFS is conducted by the Central Survey Unit of the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA).

b. The Sample

Number of households: by survey year

Table B1.1 provides a summary of the number of households in GB and NI from each year of the EFS/LCFS survey. Table A1 (found in the Appendix A) provides additional breakdowns for each yearly quarter.

⁴ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/surveys/respondents/household/living-costs-and-food-survey/index.html>

TABLE B1.1: HOUSEHOLDS IN LCFS, BY GREAT BRITAIN/NORTHERN IRELAND AND SURVEY YEAR (UNWEIGHTED AND WEIGHTED)

	Survey year				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
<u>Unweighted</u>					
Great Britain	5540	5269	5220	5116	21145
Northern Ireland	596	574	602	147	1919
Total (=n)	6136	5843*	5822	5263	23064
<u>Weighted</u>					
Great Britain (000s)	24680	24998	25281	25599	100558
Northern Ireland (000s)	644	672	680	724	2720
Total (=n)	25324	25670	25961	26323	103278

Note: Weighted by annual weight

* Excludes two households which have missing data across all variables.

Until 2010 the EFS (now LCFS) ran a boosted Northern Ireland sample which allowed for separate Northern Ireland analysis to be conducted; at the end of 2009 this boost came to an end. This reduction in the size of the sample had significant consequences. In any survey the results, because they are based on a representative sample of a known population, are subject to sampling errors. In general, the smaller the sample the larger the sampling error and hence less confidence can be placed on the results accruing from some association or underlying cause rather than simply due to chance selection.

Number of households: by period of recession

Table B1.2 provides a summary of the number of households in Great Britain and Northern Ireland from each period of the recession.

TABLE B1.2: SUMMARY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN DIFFERENT RECESSION PERIODS, BY GREAT BRITAIN/NORTHERN IRELAND (UNWEIGHTED AND WEIGHTED DATA)

	Pre-recession (5 Quarters)	Recession (6 Quarters)	Post-recession (5 Quarters)	Total
	N	N	N	N
<u>Unweighted</u>				
Great Britain	6859	7914	6372	21145
Northern Ireland	722	881	316	1919
Total	7581	8795	6688	23064
<u>Weighted</u>				
Great Britain (000s)	30907	37730	31921	100558
Northern Ireland (000s)	803	1013	905	2721
Total	31709	38743	32826	103279

Appendix A provides details of the different household types in each sample year 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 (Tables A2 and A3) and for each period of the recession: pre-recession, recession and post-recession (Tables A4 and A5). It can be seen that, while the proportion of different household types did not change greatly over the sample years for Great Britain, they were considerably different in 2010 for Northern Ireland. For example, the proportion of the sample with children is shown as declining from 22.9 per cent in 2007 to 18.3 per cent in 2010 (Table A3). This change is not statistically significant and is due to the size of the sampling error.

c. Weighting

Since 1998/99 the survey has been weighted to reduce the effect of non-response bias and to produce population totals and means. The weights are produced in two stages. First, the data are weighted to compensate for non-response (sample-based weighting). Then the sample distribution is weighted so that it matches the population distribution in terms of region, age group and gender (population-based weighting) (Horsfield, 2011:166).

Sample-based weighting using the Census

Weighting for non-response involves giving each respondent a weight so that they represent the non-respondents that are similar to them in terms of the survey characteristics. From 1998/99 the EFS used results from the 1991 Census-linked study of non-respondents to carry out non-response weighting. From 2007 onwards the EFS/LCFS non-response classes and weights have been annually updated using 2001 Census-linked data (Horsfield, 2011:166).

Population-based weighting

The second stage of the weighting adjusts the non-response weights so that weighted totals match population totals. As the LCFS sample is based on private households, the population totals used in the weighting need to relate to people living in private households. The population totals used are the most up-to-date official figures available; from 2006 onwards, these totals have been population projections based on estimates rolled forward from the 2001 Census. These estimates exclude residents of institutions not covered by the EFS/LCFS, such as those living in bed-and-breakfast accommodation, hostels, residential homes and other institutions. An important feature of the population-based weighting is that it is done by adjusting the factors for households, not individuals (Horsfield, 2011:167).

The weighting is carried out separately for each quarter of the survey. The main reason is that sample sizes vary more from quarter to quarter than in the past. This is due to reissuing addresses after an interval of a few months where there had previously been no contact or a refusal to a new interviewer. This results in more interviews in the later quarters of the year than in the first quarter. Quarterly weighting, therefore, counteracts any potential bias from the uneven spread of interviews through the year. Quarterly weighting also results in small sample numbers in some of the age/gender categories that were used in previous years. The categories have therefore been widened slightly to avoid this (Horsfield, 2011:167).

d. Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis used in this study is the household. Seven mutually-exclusive household types were created by aggregating and merging person-level files for each of the four LCFS years under investigation. Computed household types were then merged with the household files for each year to create a working dataset.

e. Measures

Household income

Households receive income from a variety of sources, the main ones being earnings and self-employment, social security benefits/tax credits, interest on investments and occupational pensions. The LCFS is designed primarily as a survey of household expenditure on goods and services but it also gathers information about the income of household members, and is an important and detailed source of income data. The standard concept of income in the LCFS survey is, as far as possible, that of gross weekly income current at the time of interview, i.e. before the deduction of income tax actually paid, national insurance contributions and other deductions at source (Horsfield, 2011: 152).

Measures of household income

Household income data for this study is defined as gross and disposable household income from all sources – employment, investments, benefits and so on. As with previous research into income poverty, we employ the measure of income measured *Before Housing Costs (BHC)*. This is before rent, mortgage interest payments, housing insurance have been deducted. As the ‘LCFS Method’ of expenditure data typically excludes housing (see Housing Costs section below), trends in income and expenditure can be compared on the same basis. It is also important to note that both weekly and disposable income (both unequivalised and equivalised) have been anonymised (by top-coding of approximately 4% of high income).

Gross normal weekly household income

The starting point of the proceeding analysis is **gross household income (GI)**. This is the weekly income of all members of the household before the deduction of taxes or the addition of any state benefits. It includes income from employment, self-employment, investment income, occupational pensions and annuities.

Normal weekly disposable household income

Normal weekly disposable household income is the amount of money that individuals (i.e. the household sector) have available for spending or saving. Income tax, Council tax and Northern Ireland rates, and employees’ and self-employed National Insurance contributions are then deducted to give **gross disposable household income (GDI)**. Taxes on capital, such as capital gains tax and inheritance tax, are not included in these deductions because there is no clear conceptual basis for doing so, and the relevant data are not available from the LCFS (Jones, 2008: A24).

Equivalisation: McClements and Modified OECD scales

Equivalisation is a standard methodology that takes into account the size and composition of households and adjusts their incomes to recognise differing demands on resources. For example, a couple would need a higher income than a single person to achieve the same standard of living (Jones, 2008:38). Economies of scale

are encountered when two people sharing their expenses can live more cheaply in one household than if they lived in separate households.

The more people there are in the household, the bigger the resources they need to maintain a living standard. When family or household income is estimated for the calculation of, for example, poverty rates, an equivalence scale is used to adjust the incomes to take account of differences in the size and type of family or household, because of their differing needs and economies of scale (Bradshaw *et al.* 2008:39).

From 2007, new equivalence scales were adopted for the main results presented in the Households Below Average Income (HBAI) low-income statistics (ONS, 2005).

TABLE B1.3: COMPARISON OF McCLEMENTS AND MODIFIED OECD-EQUIVALENCE SCALES

	McClements BHC	Modified OECD
First Adult	0.61	1.0
Spouse	0.39	0.5
Other Second Adult	0.46	0.5
Third Adult	0.42	0.5
Subsequent Adults	0.36	0.5
Children aged under 14 yrs	0.20	0.3
Children aged 14 yrs and over	0.32	0.5

Source: ONS (July 2005), Households Below Average Income Statistics: Adoption of New Equivalence Scales First Release. Downloaded from: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai/nsfr_newequiv.pdf

Table B1.3 above presents the equivalence scales used in this research with the base as a Couple without children (Two adults) = 1.00. So a single person's income of £6,100 is treated as equivalent to an income of £10,000 for a couple, for example. It can be seen that there are important differences between the scales that have been used. According to Bradshaw *et al.* (2008), "the introduction of the modified OECD in place of the McClements scale in the UK resulted in a slight increase in the child poverty rate – because the McClements scale had been less generous to young children" (p.39). Moreover, households with the same equivalised income do not necessarily have the same standard of living when other characteristics are different. For example, households which own their homes outright would be in a better position than identical households with the same income which had to pay rent or mortgage payments. Equivalisation does not adjust for such differences (Jones, 2008:38).

Definition of 'income poor'

To facilitate comparison with expenditure poverty, income poverty rates and gaps are calculated using the **50%, 60% and 70% mean** and **median income** thresholds. This allows us to compare the income (and spending) of households with different compositions of adults and children relative to a baseline household, which for the purposes of this study is made up of a Couple with no children. In addition, income is

expressed in real terms using the **All Items Retail Price Index (RPI)**⁵ (again deflated to May 2005) in order to facilitate comparison with expenditure upratings, uprated using the CPI (deflated to May 2005).

Household expenditure

In order to calculate household expenditure, each individual aged 16 or over in the household surveyed is asked to keep diary records of daily expenditure for two weeks. Information about regular expenditure, such as rent and mortgage payments, is obtained from a household interview along with retrospective information on certain large, infrequent expenditures, such as those on vehicles. Major purchases over a longer period are apportioned over the expected lifetime of the commodity (a fridge, for example) so as to not show spikes in spending when a major purchase has taken place during the surveying period. Not including (and smoothing or averaging) expenditures on 'big-ticket' items would falsely lower household expenditure and lower spending poverty over time.

Measures of household expenditure

From April 2001, the EFS/LCFS uses a new set of codes for goods and services in place of the codes used in the FES and NFS, which were unique to the two surveys (see Table B1.4). The new frame is the United Nations Statistical Commission's *Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP)* as developed further by Eurostat. COICOP is the internationally agreed standard classification for reporting household consumption expenditure within National Accounts. COICOP is also used on Household Budget Surveys (HBS) across the EU (ONS, 2010:11).

TABLE B1.4: UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL COMMISSION'S CLASSIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION BY PURPOSE (COICOP)

(01) Food and non-alcoholic beverages
(02) Alcoholic beverages and tobacco
(03) Clothing and footwear
(04) Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels
(05) Furniture, household equipment and maintenance
(06) Health
(07) Transport
(08) Communication
(09) Recreation and culture
(10) Education
(11) Restaurants and hotels
(12) Miscellaneous goods and services
(13) Other expenditure items ⁶
Total expenditure

⁵ Latest Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Retail Price Index (RPI) available for download from Office for National Statistics (ONS) website, <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/cpi/consumer-price-indices/march-2012/cpi-and-rpi-detailed-reference-tables.xls>

⁶ Other expenditure items are those items excluded from the narrower COICOP classifications, such as mortgage interest payments, council tax, domestic rates, holiday spending, cash gifts and charitable donations. Further information on COICOP can be found on the United Nations Statistics Division website: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regct.asp?Lg=1>

Equivalisation: McClements and Modified OECD scales

Equivalisation was applied to all of the expenditure data using the same standard methodology that was used for income. The data are presented both without equivalisation and with equivalisation using McClements and OECD scales.

Inflation: Retail and Consumer Price Indices

Everything that people buy has a price and, as is well known, prices vary over time. Consumer price indices are designed to measure such changes. As the ONS points out: 'A convenient way to understand the nature of these indices is to envisage a very large shopping basket comprising all the different kinds of goods and services bought by a typical household'. As the prices of individual items in this 'basket' vary, the total cost of the 'basket' will also vary - consumer price indices measure the change from month to month in this total cost. No two households spend their money in exactly the same way. Each household's or person's experience of inflation will be different (ONS, 2012).

Consumer price indices measure the change in the general level of prices charged for goods and services bought for the purpose of consumption in the UK. In the UK, the two most common measurements (indices) of inflation are the **Retail Price Index (RPI)** and the **Consumer Price Index (CPI)**⁷ (ONS, 2013)⁸.

From April 2011 the CPI rather than the RPI is used as a basis for indexation of benefits, tax credit and state and public service pensions. Both measure the average change in price of a 'basket' of goods and services consumed by most UK households based on average household expenditure (ONS, 2007b). The Retail Price Index (RPI) includes housing costs (mortgage payments and council tax), whereas the Consumer Price Index (CPI) does not. The Government's inflation target is based on the CPI. The Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee sets interest rates to meet this target. The RPI is the more familiar measure of inflation. Tax allowances, state benefits, pensions and many other payments are often revised in line with this index. The CPI and RPI measure a wide range of prices. The price of cars or hi-fi equipment might fall, while the price of food, housing or petrol may rise. The indices represent the average change in price across a wide range of consumer purchases. This is achieved by carefully recording the prices of a typical selection of products from month to month using a large sample of shops and other outlets throughout the UK (ONS, 2013).

The CPI uses essentially the same basic price data as the RPI but differs from it in some important respects, which include:

- The goods and services covered by the index: For instance, CPI does not include Council Tax and a number of housing costs faced by homeowners. But there are also some services covered by CPI - such as charges for financial services - which are not in RPI
- The people whose expenditure is covered: CPI covers a broader population than RPI

⁷ Until December 2003, the CPI was published in the UK as the harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP). The CPI and HICP remain one and the same index.

⁸ Additional guidance and methodology for the CPI and RPI available on the ONS website, <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/user-guidance/prices/cpi-and-rpi/index.html>

- The mathematical formulae used to calculate the price changes: In practice this means that CPI generally shows a lower inflation rate than RPI for given price data
- The way in which the goods and services are classified: The CPI structure follows international definitions while RPI has its own specific structure (ONS, 2013: 20).

Definition of 'spending-poor'

Like much contemporary research on poverty, individuals are counted as living in a spending-poor household if the expenditure of their household is below **50% mean** or **60% median** (which is less sensitive to extreme values than the mean) spending thresholds respectively, after having been equalised for household size and composition using the McClements and Modified OECD scales (Brewer, *et al.* 2006; DWP, 2013). In addition, each year's expenditure data was deflated to May 2005 using movements in the **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** (ONS, 2013).