Annex A: Summary tables

					Earnings								
Publication	Frequency	Sample	Strengths	Weaknesses	Geography				Units of analysis			Level of analysis	
					UK	GB	Region	Sub-Region	Mean	Median	Distribution	Individual	Household
Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) Office for National Statistics	Monthly from Jan 2000 High-level estimates are available from January 1963 (Estimates prior to 2000 do not have National Statistic status.)	Around 9,000 businesses covering around 13.8 million employees	Timely and frequent Good coverage of bonuses Can isolate employment and wage effects	No data on individual employees Excludes the self-employed Earnings for employers with less than 20 employees are estimated Excludes Northern Ireland		X			X			Whole economy with industry breakdown (24 sectors)	

					Geography				Units of analysis			Level of analysis	
Earnings continued													
Publication	Frequency	Sample	Strengths	Weaknesses	UK	GB	Region	Sub-Region	Mean	Median	Distribution	Individual	Household
Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) Office for National Statistics	Annual from April 1970 (via ASHE's predecessor, the New Earnings Survey)	Around 300,000 employee jobs in original sample Response file covers around 180,000 employee jobs	Distributional analysis Detailed individual characteristics Longitudinal analysis Large sample allows for detailed analysis	Less timely than other earnings sources No information on education or qualifications Bonus payments known to be underestimated Excludes the self-employed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Publication	Frequency	Sample	Strengths	Weaknesses	Geography				Units of analysis			Level of analysis	
					UK	GB	Region	Sub-Region	Mean	Median	Distribution	Individual	Household
Labour Force Survey (LFS) Office for National Statistics	Quarterly from Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 1997	Approximately 41,000 responding households per quarter	Large array of classificatory variables not available on ASHE and other surveys More frequent than ASHE	Known to underestimate hourly and weekly pay This is due to recall error from self reported and proxy response information No earnings information is gathered for the self-employed	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	

Earnings continued

Labour costs													
Publication	Frequency	Sample	Strengths	Weaknesses	Geography				Units of analysis			Level of analysis	
					UK	GB	Region	Sub-Region	Mean	Median	Distribution	Individual	Household
Index of Labour Costs per Hour (ILCH) Office for National Statistics	Quarterly from Q1 2000	Wages data from AWE (see above) Hours data taken from LFS (also see above); data also gathered from the Labour Costs Survey and Annual Business Survey	Timely and frequent Indicates inflationary pressures within the economy Comparable across Europe Fully accounts for cost of labour, including wage and non-wage costs	No distributional aspect Index number rather than money values An experimental statistic (it doesn't have National Statistic status)	X				Index			Whole economy with industry breakdown (24 sectors)	

Labour costs continued													
					Geography				Units of analysis			Level of analysis	
Publication	Frequency	Sample	Strengths	Weaknesses	UK	GB	Region	Sub-Region	Mean	Median	Distribution	Individual	Household
Unit labour costs (ULC) Office for National Statistics	Quarterly Within the labour productivity bulletin	Derived from a number of sources, principally industry-level compensation of employment, mixed income and gross value added (all from national accounts)	Timely and frequent Fully consistent with national accounts Indicates inflationary pressures within the economy Inverse relationship between unit costs and productivity observed Fully accounts for cost of labour, including wage and non-wage costs	Labour costs of the self-employed are imputed Index number rather than money values	X						Index	Whole economy and market sector with industry breakdown	

Household income													
					Geography				Units of analysis			Level of analysis	
Publication	Frequency	Sample	Strengths	Weaknesses	UK	GB	Region	Sub-Region	Mean	Median	Distribution	Individual	Household
Family Resources Survey (FRS) Department for Work and Pensions	Annual Great Britain data from 1992 UK data from financial year ending 2003	Target sample for financial year ending 2015 was 20,000 households Achieved sample was 19,538 households	Long time series of consistent data back to financial year ending 1995. Large sample size and breadth of variables allow for detailed sub-category analysis	Known to under-report benefit receipt when compared with admin data Doesn't include residential institutions Typically a 15 month lag from reference period to publication	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X

Households income continued													
					Geography				Units of analysis			Level of analysis	
Publication	Frequency	Sample	Strengths	Weaknesses	UK	GB	Region	Sub-Region	Mean	Median	Distribution	Individual	Household
Households below average income (HBAI) Department for Work and Pensions	Annual Great Britain data from 1992 UK data from financial year ending 2003	Around 20,000 households	Long time series of consistent data back to financial year ending 1995. Large sample size and breadth of variables allow for detailed sub-category analysis	Known to under-report benefit receipt when compared with admin data Doesn't include residential institutions Typically a 15 month lag from reference period to publication	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X

Households income continued													
					Geography				Units of analysis			Level of analysis	
Publication	Frequency	Sample	Strengths	Weaknesses	UK	GB	Region	Sub-Region	Mean	Median	Distribution	Individual	Household
Living Costs and Food Survey and the Effects of Taxes and Benefits on Household Income (LCF and ETB) Office for National Statistics	Annual From 1961 to 1962; comparable time series estimates and microdata since 1977	Approximately 5,000 households	ETB income measures designed to be consistent with international standards (for example, UN Economic Commission for Europe, 2011) Long time series of consistent data back to 1977 Includes details on types of income, taxes and benefits; detailed breakdown of the components of income distribution by tenure and family composition Includes income from the self-employed Includes data on expenditure	Similar weaknesses to FRS and HBAI; in addition, survey has a smaller sample size Typically 15 month lag from reference period to publication. However, from 2013 to 2014, main statistics are available after 11 months	X	X	X		X	X	X		X

Other income sources													
					Geography				Units of analysis			Level of analysis	
Publication	Frequency	Sample	Strengths	Weaknesses	UK	GB	Region	Sub -Region	Mean	Median	Distribution	Individual	Household
European Union Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) Office for National Statistics and Department for Work and Pensions	Annual Main series started 2005; limited information available from 1995	Cross sectional element, 10,000 households Longitudinal element, 7,500 households	Internationally comparable with other EU and European Free Trade Area countries Longitudinal data, allowing analysis of income and labour market dynamics Time series data available Broken down by a number of categories	Doesn't include residential institutions Currently a 9 month lag from reference period to publication of cross-sectional indicators and a 15 month lag for longitudinal indicators.	X				X	X	X	X	

Other income continued													
					Geography				Units of analysis			Level of analysis	
Publication	Frequency	Sample	Strengths	Weaknesses	UK	GB	Region	Sub-Region	Mean	Median	Distribution	Individual	Household
Pensioners' income series (PI) Department for Work and Pensions	Annual FRS data from financial year ending 1995; Family Expenditure Survey (FES) data back to 1979	Subset of cases from the FRS where 1 member is over the State Pension age. Just under 7,000 benefit units for the financial year ending 2015 publication	The long time series available for assessing trends going back to financial year ending 1995 on the FRS – and further with the FES	Many of the caveats that apply for the FRS also apply for PI (for example, the levels of receipt of a number of benefits are under-reported on the FRS) The FRS is a household survey, so people living in institutions (for example, nursing homes and communal establishments) are not covered	X	X	X		X	X	X		X

Other income continued													
					Geography				Units of analysis			Level of analysis	
Publication	Frequency	Sample	Strengths	Weaknesses	UK	GB	Region	Sub-Region	Mean	Median	Distribution	Individual	Household
Survey of Personal Incomes (SPI) HM Revenue and Customs	Annual data from 1995 to 1996 tax year	600,000 observations from 3 HMRC business systems	Includes income from self- employment	Some variables are imputed from the personal tax model (PTM) Not longitudinal Captures only taxable benefits and therefore doesn't provide a complete picture of income Not representative of population below personal allowance threshold Currently a 1 year lag between reference period and publication	X	X	X	X			X	X	

					Geography				Units of analysis			Level of analysis	
Other income continued													
Publication	Frequency	Sample	Strengths	Weaknesses	UK	GB	Region	Sub-Region	Mean	Median	Distribution	Individual	Household
Wealth and Assets Survey (WAS) Office for National Statistics	Biennial Wave 1: 2006 to 2008 Wave 2: 2008 to 2010 Wave 3: 2010 to 2012 Wave 4: 2012 to 2014 Wave 5: 2014 to 2016	Approximately 30,000 achieved household interviews (70,000 individuals) for Wave 1 Approximately 20,000 achieved households (45,000 to 50,000 individuals) for Waves 2 and 3 Expect to achieve approximately 20,000 household interviews for Waves 4 and 5	Detailed coverage of wealth and includes income as a classificatory variable Extensive range of related variables available Longitudinal survey allows life cycle changes to be analysed.	Total income data only available from Wave 3 onwards, Wave 1 and Wave 2 only have earned income Whilst the income data compares well with other sources, it is not possible to exclude housing costs with Wave 3 and 4 data and the income measures available are only designed to be classificatory and analysed alongside wealth measures		X	X	X		X	X	X	X

					Geography				Units of analysis			Level of analysis	
Publication	**Frequency**	**Sample**	**Strengths**	**Weaknesses**	UK	GB	Region	Sub-Region	Mean	Median	Distribution	Individual	Household
National accounts estimates of gross disposable household income (GDHI) Office for National Statistics	Annual data from 1948 Quarterly data from Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 1995	HM Revenue and Customs self assessment and HMRC Pay-As-You-Earn data, Survey of Personal Incomes data and benefits data from the Department for Work and Pensions and the Department for Social Development in Northern Ireland	Includes institutional households Internationally comparable with European System of Accounts and United Nations System of National Accounts Long time series is available Uses a range of reliable administrative and survey data Frequent and timely	Currently includes non-profit institutions serving households income Compliance with national accounts concepts may not match user requirements (for example, the inclusion of imputed rental of owner occupiers as income) Only economy wide information is published	X				National aggregate				

Other income continued												
					Geography				Units of analysis			Level of analysis	
Publication	Frequency	Sample	Strengths	Weaknesses	UK	GB	Region	Sub-Region	Mean	Median	Distribution	Individual	Household
Regional accounts estimates of gross disposable household income (Regional GDHI)	Annual data from 1997	Revenue and Customs self assessment and HMRC Pay-As-You-Earn data, Survey of Personal Incomes data and benefits data from the Department for Work and Pensions and the Department for Social Development in Northern Ireland	Includes institutional households Available at a detailed geographical breakdown Uses a range of reliable administrative and survey data	Currently includes non-profit institutions serving households income Estimates are produced in current prices only Compliance with national accounts concepts may not match user requirements (for example, the inclusion of imputed rental of owner occupiers as income)			X	X	Regional aggregate				

Other income continued													
					Geography				Units of analysis			Level of analysis	
Publication	Frequency	Sample	Strengths	Weaknesses	UK	GB	Region	Sub-Region	Mean	Median	Distribution	Individual	Household
Small area income estimates Office for National Statistics	1998 to 1999 (ward) 2001 to 2002 (ward) 2004 to 2005 (middle layer super output area (MSOA)) 2007 to 2008 (MSOA) 2011 to 2012 (MSOA)	A model based method is used using the FRS, 2011 Census data and a number of administrative sources	Provides figures at low geographical level	Does not include Scotland and Northern Ireland Care should be taken when drawing conclusions and making comparisons as each estimate includes standard errors Currently a 3 year lag from reference period to publication date			X	X	X				X