



A National Statistics Publication for Scotland

SCOTTISH HOUSEHOLDS BELOW AVERAGE INCOME, 2006/07

10 June 2008

POVERTY IN SCOTLAND

This publication presents annual estimates of the proportion and number of children, working age adults and pensioners living in low income households in Scotland. It presents progress towards UK and Scotland Government targets to reduce poverty.

All figures are derived from the Department for Work and Pensions' Family Resources Survey, Households Below Average Income datasets. The data being published for the first time here is from the Households Below Average Income 2006/07 dataset. The Department for Work and Pensions have published equivalent figures for the UK.

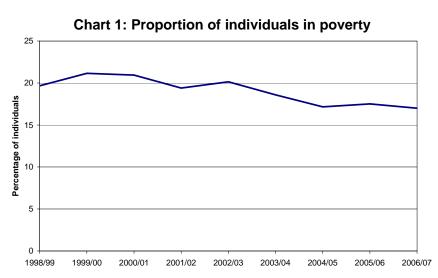
Progress towards the Scottish Government's target to reduce poverty is presented below. The following two pages focus on the UK Government Target to eradicate child poverty by 2020. Pages 4 and 5 present further information on the number and proportion of people in poverty in Scotland. The methodology and definitions of key concepts are explained on pages 6 to 8.

Further analysis of these low income poverty figures, and progress towards the Scottish Government Solidarity Target, will be published on the Income and Poverty website in June 2008.

Scottish Government National Indicator 14: Decrease the proportion of individuals living in relative low income poverty

In 2006/07 there were 840,000 individuals living in relative low income poverty before housing costs. This represents 17% of the Scottish population.

Of the 840,000 individuals living in relative low income poverty, 210,000 are children, 440,000 are working age adults and 180,000 are pensioners¹.



Relative poverty rates after housing costs are slightly higher (950,000 individuals or 19% of the population).

¹ All figures are rounded to the nearest 10,000 and for this reason the total number of individuals in low income poverty does not appear to equal the sum of children, working age adults and pensioners.

Child Poverty

The child poverty measure forms the basis of the UK Government target to halve child poverty by 2010, from a 1998/99 baseline, and eradicate it by 2020. The measure consists of 3 tiers:

Tier 1, Absolute low income: Number and proportion of children in households whose equivalised income before housing costs is below 60% of inflation adjusted median² income in 1998/99. This is a measure of whether the poorest families are seeing their incomes rise in real terms.

Tier 2, Relative low income: Number and proportion of children in households whose equivalised income before housing costs is below 60% of median² income in the same year. This is a measure of whether the poorest families are keeping pace with the growth of incomes in the economy as a whole.

Tier 3, Material deprivation and low income combined: Number and proportion of children that are both materially deprived and are in households whose equivalised income before housing costs is less than 70% of the median² in the current year. This is to provide a wider measure of children's living standards.

For more information about equivalence scales, absolute and relative low income measures, and how material deprivation is calculated, please see 'Notes, definitions and further reading' on pages 6 to 8.

In 2006/07 there were 120,000 children in Tier 1, 210,000 children in Tier 2 and 160,000 children in Tier 3. Table 1 on the following page provides more detail.

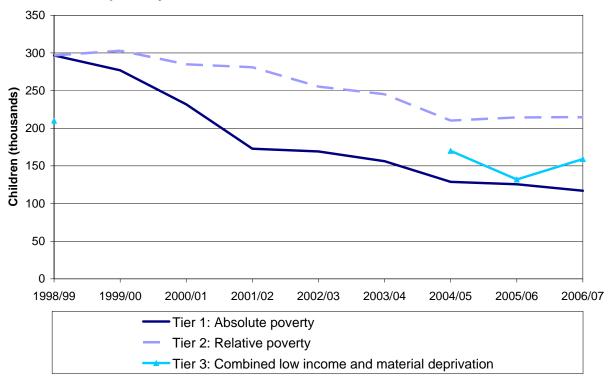


Chart 2: Child poverty in Scotland, 1998/99 - 2006/07

² Since 2002/03 the Family Resources Survey has included Northern Ireland. As a result all relative low income figures from 2002/03 will be calculated using the UK median. Absolute measures utilise a base year prior to the inclusion of Northern Ireland and will therefore continue to use the GB median as the basis for the low income threshold.

	Child po	verty tier 1	Child po	verty tier 2	Child pov	verty tier 3
	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)
1994/95	32	350	28	310		
1995/96	33	370	27	300		
1996/97	34	370	31	340		
1997/98	31	340	30	330		
1998/99	28	300	28	300	19	210
1999/00	26	280	28	300		
2000/01	22	230	27	280		
2001/02	16	170	27	280		
2002/03	16	170	25	260		
2003/04	15	160	24	250		
2004/05	13	130	21	210	16	170
2005/06	12	130	21	210	13	130
2006/07	12	120	21	210	16	160

Table 1: Child poverty in Scotland, 1994/95 - 2006/07

Tier 1: ABSOLUTE (below 60% of GB median in 1998/99 adjusted for inflation) low income before housing costs. Tier 2: RELATIVE (below 60% of UK median in the same year) low income before housing costs.

Tier 3: Relative low income (below 60% of UK median in the same year) and material deprivation combined. Please see the notes on pages 6 to 8 for a full explanation of the methodologies used.

Note that the material deprivation suit of questions was not included in the Family Resources Survey before 2004/05. The 1998/99 figures for Combined Low Income and Material Deprivation were estimated assuming that the reduction in Tier 3 poverty between 1998/99 and 2005/06 was equivalent to the fall in Tier 2 poverty in the same time period.

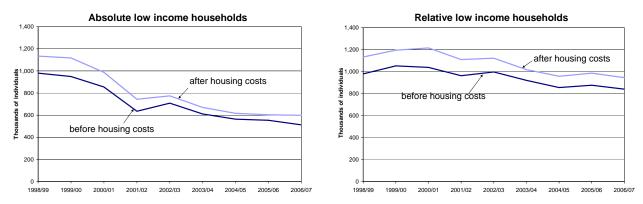
The main points about child poverty in Scotland are:

- The proportion of children in tier 1 has fallen from 28% in 1998/99 to 12% in 2006/07. This is a decrease of 61%³.
- Ten thousand fewer children were in tier 1 in 2006/07 than in 2005/06.
- The target to halve child poverty by 2010 has already been met for Tier 1 in Scotland.
- The proportion of children in tier 2 has fallen from 28% in 1998/99 to 21% in 2006/07. This is a decrease of 28%.
- There was no change in the number of children in tier 2 between 2005/06 and 2006/07.
- In order to meet the target to halve child poverty by 2010 (from a 1998/99 baseline), 60,000 more children need to be lifted from Tier 2 in the next 3 years.
- The proportion of children in tier 3 has fallen from an estimated 19% in 1998/99 to 16% in 2006/07. This is a decrease of 24%.
- Thirty thousand more children were in tier 3 in 2006/07 than in 2005/06. The fluctuation from 16% to 13% and back again in the past 3 years demonstrates the high variability of this measure: caution should be exercised when interpreting year on year changes.
- In order to meet the target to halve child poverty by 2010, 50,000 more children need to be lifted from Tier 3 in the next 3 years.

³ Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded figures for greater accuracy.

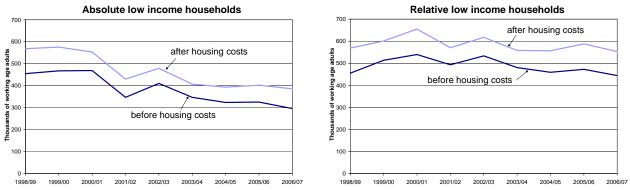
All Individuals

- 10% of individuals are in absolute poverty before housing costs compared to 12% after housing costs.
- 17% of individuals are in relative poverty before housing costs compared to 19% after housing costs.



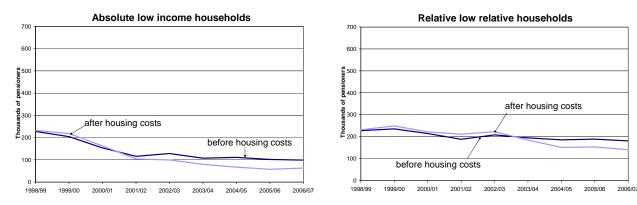
Working Age Adults

- 10% of working age adults are in absolute poverty before housing costs compared to 12% after housing costs.
- 14% of working age adults are in relative poverty before housing costs compared to 18% after housing costs.



Pensioners

- 11% of pensioners are in absolute poverty before housing costs compared to 7% after housing costs.
- 20% of pensioners are in relative poverty before housing costs compared to 15% after housing costs.



		All indiv	viduals			Child	dren			Working A	ge Adult	S		Pensie	oners	
	Before	housing	After h	nousing	Before	housing	After h	nousing	Before	housing	After h	nousing	Before	housing	After h	nousing
	со	sts	со	sts	CO	sts	со	sts	CO	sts	со	sts	CO	sts	CO	sts
	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)
1994/95	25	1,240	28	1,380	32	350	34	380	19	590	22	660	35	300	39	340
1995/96	25	1,230	27	1,340	33	370	36	400	18	550	20	610	37	320	37	330
1996/97	24	1,220	27	1,360	34	370	36	400	18	540	21	650	35	310	36	320
1997/98	21	1,060	23	1,170	31	340	32	350	16	490	19	560	26	230	30	260
1998/99	20	980	23	1,130	28	300	31	330	15	450	19	570	26	230	27	230
1999/00	19	950	22	1,120	26	280	30	320	15	470	19	580	23	200	25	220
2000/01	17	850	20	990	22	230	25	270	16	470	18	550	17	150	18	160
2001/02	13	640	15	740	16	170	20	210	11	350	14	430	13	120	12	100
2002/03	14	710	16	770	16	170	19	200	14	410	16	480	14	130	11	100
2003/04	12	610	14	670	15	160	18	180	11	350	13	410	12	110	9	80
2004/05	11	560	12	620	13	130	15	160	11	320	13	390	12	110	7	70
2005/06	11	550	12	600	12	130	14	140	11	330	13	400	11	100	6	60
2006/07	10	510	12	600	12	120	15	150	10	300	12	390	11	100	7	60

Table 2: ABSOLUTE low income (below 60% of 1998/99 GB median adjusted for inflation) in Scottish households

Note: Due to rounding, the estimates for children, working age adults and pensioners may not sum to the total for all individuals.

Table 3: RELATIVE low income (below 60% of UK median in the same year) in Scottish households

1		All indiv	viduals			Child	lren			Norking A	ge Adults	S		Pensio	oners	
	Before	housing	After h	nousing	Before	housing	After h	nousing	Before	housing	After h	nousing	Before	housing	After h	nousing
	со	sts	CO	sts	CO	sts	CO	sts	CO	sts	CO	sts	CO	sts	со	sts
	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)
1994/95	21	1,040	23	1,140	28	310	30	330	17	510	18	560	26	220	29	250
1995/96	20	980	23	1,160	27	300	32	360	14	440	18	540	28	240	31	270
1996/97	22	1,090	25	1,230	31	340	33	360	16	490	19	580	30	260	33	290
1997/98	20	1,000	22	1,120	30	330	31	330	16	470	18	540	24	210	28	250
1998/99	20	980	23	1,130	28	300	31	330	15	450	19	570	26	230	27	230
1999/00	21	1,050	24	1,200	28	300	32	350	17	510	20	600	27	240	28	250
2000/01	21	1,040	24	1,220	27	280	32	340	18	540	22	650	24	210	25	220
2001/02	19	960	22	1,110	27	280	31	330	16	490	19	570	21	190	24	210
2002/03	20	1,000	23	1,120	25	260	27	280	18	530	20	620	23	210	25	220
2003/04	19	920	21	1,020	24	250	27	280	16	480	18	560	22	190	21	180
2004/05	17	860	19	960	21	210	25	250	15	460	18	560	20	190	16	150
2005/06	18	880	20	990	21	210	24	250	15	470	19	590	20	190	16	150
2006/07	17	840	19	950	21	210	25	250	14	440	18	550	20	180	15	140

Note: Due to rounding, the estimates for children, working age adults and pensioners may not sum to the total for all individuals.

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Notes, definitions and Further Reading

The Department for Work and Pensions' (DWP) Households Below Average Income data are published annually and are used to provide the official snapshot low income estimates for individuals, children, working age adults and pensioners for the UK. This publication notice provides the headline estimates for Scotland only. For the UK estimates (and some regional analysis) please see the DWP publication 'Households Below Average Income: An analysis of the income distribution 1994/95-2006/07' on the DWP website: http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai.asp.

Income definitions and measures

The income used in the 'low income' estimates is called 'net disposable household income'. It is simply income from all sources, for all members of the household but after deductions for income tax, National Insurance contributions, council tax, pension contributions and maintenance payments.

Equivalisation

In order for the net disposable household income to be used as a proxy for living standards it has to be adjusted. This adjustment is called 'equivalisation'. This equivalised income allows the comparison of living standards between households that vary in size and composition. This adjustment reflects the fact that a family of several people requires a higher income than a single person in order for both households to enjoy a comparable standard of living. The key assumption is that all individuals in the household benefit equally from the combined (equivalised) income of the household. There are several different equivalence scales which will result in slightly different estimates. The low income figures in this publication notice use the modified OECD equivalence scale in line with the rest of Europe.

How is low income measured?

Individuals are defined as being in low income if their equivalised net disposable household income is below 60% of the median. The median is the income value which divides a population, when ranked by income, into two equal sized groups. Since the mean is influenced significantly by the highest incomes, median income thresholds are widely accepted as a better benchmark when considering a derived measure for low income. 60% of median is the most commonly used low income measure, however additional 50% and 70% of median figures are shown in Annex 1 to give an idea of the depth of low income. It should be noted that those households reporting the lowest incomes may not have the lowest living standards. The bottom ten per cent of the income distribution should not, therefore, be interpreted as having the bottom ten per cent of living standards. This will have relatively greater effect on results where incomes are compared against low thresholds of median, for example below 50% of median.

For a couple with no children, the median income before housing costs in 2006/07 was £377 per week, this is a real terms increase of £53 (16%) since 1998/99 (the inflation adjusted median income in 1998/99 was £324). After housing costs the increase is from £261 per week in 1998/99 (inflation adjusted) to £321 in 2006/07. This is an increase of 23% or £60.

Consequently, the 60% low income threshold, which is used to derive the low income household figures, has increased by £31 per week (before housing costs) in real terms, from £195 in 1998/99 (inflation adjusted) to £226 in 2006/07. After housing costs the 60% of median has increased by £37 per week in real terms, from £156 to £193.

How is material deprivation defined and measured?

Since 2004/05 the Family Resources Survey has asked respondents whether they have 21 goods and services, both child and household items. If they do not have them, they are asked whether this is because they do not want them or because they cannot afford them. Material deprivation is defined on the basis of those items that cannot be afforded.

To determine the level of material deprivation a child experiences, a 'prevalence weighted' approach is used: for each item a child's family cannot afford they will be given a weight or score. This weight will be equivalent to the proportion of families who have this item. In this way, the higher the proportion that own that item, the more not having it suggests an inability to afford it and the greater weight it has in the measure.

The weighted scores for each item lacked through an inability to afford are summed and translated into a total material deprivation score which can range from 0 to 100. Children are materially deprived if they have a material deprivation score of 25 or more. Analysis conducted by Department for Work and Pensions has shown that this score is a good discriminator between those that are deprived and those that are not.

Before housing costs (BHC) and after housing costs (AHC)

This publication provides low income estimates on a before housing costs basis and on an after housing costs basis. Since some people choose to spend more of their income on housing costs, an after housing costs measure would understate the relative standard of living of those individuals who were actually benefiting from a better quality of life by paying more for better accommodation. Conversely, any income measure which does not deduct housing costs (i.e. the before housing costs measure) will overstate the living standards of individuals whose housing costs are high relative to the quality of their accommodation.

Absolute and relative measures

There are two further measures that are used to describe trends over time: absolute low income and relative low income. In essence, the absolute measures whether individuals in the lowest income households are seeing their incomes rise in real terms. The relative measures whether those in the lowest incomes are keeping up with the growth of the economy as a whole.

Absolute low income: individuals living in households whose equivalised income is below 60% of inflation adjusted median income in 1998/99. This is a measure of whether those in the lowest income households are seeing their incomes rise in real terms.

Relative low income: individuals living in households whose equivalised income is below 60% of median income in the same year. This is a measure of whether those in the lowest income households are keeping pace with the growth of incomes in the economy as a whole.

Use of GB and UK medians

Since 2002/03 the Family Resources Survey has included Northern Ireland. As a result all relative low income figures from 2002/03 will be calculated using the UK median.

Absolute measures utilise a base year prior to the inclusion of Northern Ireland and will therefore continue to use the GB median as the basis for the low income threshold.

In practice the change from GB to UK median makes very little impact on the figures.

Other points to note

The percentages show the proportion of the population that fall below the threshold in the year in question. Therefore, due to changing demographics, the same number of persons one year may represent a different proportion to the same number in a previous year.

The figures are estimates based on a sample survey – The Family Resources Survey - and are therefore subject to sampling variation. Caution should be exercised in the interpretation of small year-on-year fluctuations. Identification of trends must be based on data for several years. As the Scottish Government has funded a doubling of the Scottish sample since 2002/03, the Scottish figures from 2002/03 onwards should be less prone to fluctuation within key trends than those for earlier years. Details of the confidence intervals that surround the key estimates in this publication will be published on the Scottish government Income and Poverty website shortly.

Useful references

Scottish Government websites:

Income and Poverty statistics website: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Social-Welfare/incomepoverty

High Level Summary of Statistics (Chapter 12, Social and Welfare): http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/About/HighLevelTrends

Scottish Government Economic Strategy and 2007 Spending Review: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Economy/Scotlands-Economy

Technical Notes for the 2007 Spending Review: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/11/30090722/0

For further information on all Scottish Government statistics: <u>http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/</u>

Department for Work and Pensions' websites:

Family Resources Survey, Department for Work and Pensions http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/frs

Households Below Average Income, Department for Work and Pensions (methodology and UK estimates): http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai.asp

Measuring child poverty, Department for Work and Pensions: www.dwp.gov.uk/consultations/consult/2003/childpov/final.pdf

Opportunity for all, Department for Work and Pensions: <u>http://www.dwp.gov.uk/ofa/</u>

Annex 1 – Households below 50%, 60% and 70% of median income

These tables, in addition to the headline below 60% of median estimates, also show the numbers of children, working aged adults and pensioners in households whose equivalised income is below 50% and 70% of the median. These give an idea of the depth of low income. A 50% of median threshold is lower than a 60% and so represents the greatest depth of poverty.

	Belo	w 50% o	of the m	edian	Belo	w 60% c	of the m	edian	Bel	ow 70% c	of the m	nedian
	Be	fore	A	fter	Be	fore	A	fter	Be	fore	A	fter
	housir	ig costs	housir	ng costs	housir	ng costs	housir	ng costs	housir	ng costs	housi	ng costs
	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)
1994/95	19	210	25	270	32	350	34	380	40	440	41	450
1995/96	19	210	25	280	33	370	36	400	44	480	47	520
1996/97	19	210	27	290	34	370	36	400	42	460	45	500
1997/98	19	210	24	260	31	340	32	350	40	430	42	460
1998/99	17	180	23	250	28	300	31	330	37	400	38	410
1999/00	13	140	18	190	26	280	30	320	35	380	38	400
2000/01	10	110	13	140	22	230	25	270	32	340	34	370
2001/02	8	90	12	120	16	170	20	210	31	330	33	350
2002/03	7	70	10	100	16	170	19	200	26	270	26	270
2003/04	6	70	9	90	15	160	18	180	25	260	26	270
2004/05	6	60	9	90	13	130	15	160	22	220	23	230
2005/06	6	60	8	80	12	130	14	140	22	220	22	220
2006/07	7	70	9	90	12	120	15	150	22	220	22	220

Table A1.1: CHILDREN in ABSOLUTE low income Scottish households

Note: Due to rounding, the estimates for children, working age adults and pensioners may not sum to the total for all individuals.

Table A1.2	2: CHI	LDREN	l in RE	low inco	ome Scottis	sh househ	olds

	Belo	w 50% o	of the m	edian	Belo	w 60% c	of the m	edian	Below 70% of the median			
	Be	fore	A	fter	Be	fore	A	fter	Be	fore	A	fter
	housin	ng costs	housir	ng costs	housing costs		housir	ng costs	housin	ig costs	housir	ng costs
	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)
1994/95	12	140	18	200	28	310	30	330	36	390	37	410
1995/96	13	140	19	210	27	300	32	360	38	420	40	450
1996/97	17	180	24	270	31	340	33	360	39	430	42	460
1997/98	16	180	22	240	30	330	31	330	39	430	41	450
1998/99	17	180	23	250	28	300	31	330	37	400	38	410
1999/00	14	160	22	240	28	300	32	350	37	390	39	420
2000/01	12	130	18	190	27	280	32	340	37	390	38	400
2001/02	13	130	17	180	27	280	31	330	38	400	40	420
2002/03	13	140	18	190	25	260	27	280	36	370	37	390
2003/04	12	120	17	180	24	250	27	280	31	320	33	340
2004/05	10	100	16	160	21	210	25	250	31	310	33	330
2005/06	11	110	15	150	21	210	24	250	30	300	31	310
2006/07	11	110	15	150	21	210	25	250	32	320	33	330

Note: Due to rounding, the estimates for children, working age adults and pensioners may not sum to the total for all individuals.

		w 50% o fore		edian fter		w 60% c		edian fter	Below 70% of the median Before After			
	housir	ng costs	housir	ng costs	housir	ng costs	housir	ng costs	housir	ng costs	housir	ig costs
	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)
1994/95	12	370	15	470	19	590	22	660	25	770	27	830
1995/96	10	310	14	430	18	550	20	610	25	750	28	850
1996/97	10	300	15	450	18	540	21	650	24	740	27	810
1997/98	10	300	13	400	16	490	19	560	23	690	24	740
1998/99	9	270	14	420	15	450	19	570	22	680	24	730
1999/00	8	230	12	370	15	470	19	580	22	680	24	730
2000/01	9	260	12	370	16	470	18	550	21	640	24	720
2001/02	7	200	9	280	11	350	14	430	18	550	20	600
2002/03	7	220	10	310	14	410	16	480	19	560	20	600
2003/04	6	180	9	270	11	350	13	410	17	500	18	540
2004/05	6	170	9	280	11	320	13	390	16	470	17	530
2005/06	6	190	9	270	11	330	13	400	16	480	18	540
2006/07	6	180	9	270	10	300	12	390	14	450	16	490

Table A2.1: WORKING AGED ADULTS in ABSOLUTE low income Scottish households

Note: Due to rounding, the estimates for children, working age adults and pensioners may not sum to the total for all individuals.

	Belo	w 50% c	of the m	edian	Belo	w 60% c	of the m	edian	Belo	w 70% o	of the m	edian
	Be	fore	A	fter	Be	fore	A	fter	Be	fore	Af	ter
	housin	g costs	housing costs		housing costs		housir	ng costs	housir	ng costs	housing cost	
	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s
1994/95	9	290	12	380	17	510	18	560	22	670	23	710
1995/96	7	220	11	330	14	440	18	540	21	650	23	700
1996/97	9	270	14	410	16	490	19	580	23	680	25	750
1997/98	9	270	12	380	16	470	18	540	22	670	23	710
1998/99	9	270	14	420	15	450	19	570	22	680	24	730
1999/00	9	270	14	420	17	510	20	600	23	710	25	760
2000/01	11	320	15	450	18	540	22	650	25	740	27	800
2001/02	9	280	13	400	16	490	19	570	23	680	25	750
2002/03	12	350	15	460	18	530	20	620	24	720	26	780
2003/04	10	290	13	400	16	480	18	560	21	630	23	690
2004/05	9	270	13	400	15	460	18	560	21	650	23	710
2005/06	10	300	14	410	15	470	19	590	21	650	24	730
2006/07	9	270	13	390	14	440	18	550	21	660	24	740

Table A2.2: WORKING AGED ADULTS in RELATIVE low income Scottish households

Note: Due to rounding, the estimates for children, working age adults and pensioners may not sum to the total for all individuals.

		w 50% o fore		edian fter		w 60% c		edian fter		w 70% c		edian fter
	housin	ng costs	housir	ng costs	housir	ng costs	housir	ng costs	housir	ng costs	housir	ng costs
	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)
1994/95	17	140	17	140	35	300	39	340	50	440	48	410
1995/96	16	140	17	150	37	320	37	330	49	430	49	420
1996/97	15	130	16	140	35	310	36	320	49	430	47	400
1997/98	13	110	14	120	26	230	30	260	40	350	39	340
1998/99	10	90	11	90	26	230	27	230	41	360	39	340
1999/00	13	110	12	100	23	200	25	220	38	340	36	320
2000/01	7	60	5	50	17	150	18	160	32	280	29	250
2001/02	5	50	5	40	13	120	12	100	27	240	26	230
2002/03	6	50	5	40	14	130	11	100	26	240	23	200
2003/04	5	40	5	40	12	110	9	80	24	210	18	160
2004/05	4	40	3	30	12	110	7	70	21	200	14	130
2005/06	5	50	3	30	11	100	6	60	21	190	12	120
2006/07	5	50	4	40	11	100	7	60	20	180	12	110

Table A3.1: PENSIONERS in ABSOLUTE low income Scottish households

Note: Due to rounding, the estimates for children, working age adults and pensioners may not sum to the total for all individuals.

	Belo	w 50% o	of the m	edian	Belo	w 60% c	of the m	nedian	Belo	w 70% c	of the m	edian
	Be	fore	A	fter	Be	fore	A	fter	Be	fore	A	fter
	housin	g costs	housir	ng costs	housing costs		housir	ng costs	housir	ng costs	housing costs	
	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)	%	(000s)
1994/95	12	100	9	70	26	220	29	250	45	390	43	370
1995/96	12	110	8	70	28	240	31	270	44	380	42	360
1996/97	13	120	12	100	30	260	33	290	47	410	44	380
1997/98	12	110	12	110	24	210	28	250	38	330	37	330
1998/99	10	90	11	90	26	230	27	230	41	360	39	340
1999/00	14	120	14	120	27	240	28	250	40	350	39	340
2000/01	9	80	10	90	24	210	25	220	37	330	34	300
2001/02	9	80	8	70	21	190	24	210	38	340	35	310
2002/03	11	100	10	90	23	210	25	220	39	350	36	320
2003/04	10	90	9	80	22	190	21	180	37	330	34	300
2004/05	10	100	7	70	20	190	16	150	34	310	29	270
2005/06	9	90	7	60	20	190	16	150	35	320	29	270
2006/07	9	90	7	70	20	180	15	140	34	310	30	270

Table A3.2: PENSIONERS in RELATIVE low income Scottish households

Note: Due to rounding, the estimates for children, working age adults and pensioners may not sum to the total for all individuals.

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