

# Persistent Poverty in Scotland 2010-2017

Experimental Official Statistics

## Key points

The statistics in this report provide information on persistent poverty in Scotland. They are taken from the Understanding Society survey and so, as is true for all statistics derived from survey data, the statistics are subject to a degree of error. This means that implied changes over the years and between UK countries may not be significant and instead be within a given error range. More information can be found in the Background Notes and Methodology section.

Some estimates from previous years have been improved and will therefore differ between publications. The latest publication provides the most accurate estimates.

These statistics are currently being developed and have been published as 'Experimental Statistics: data being developed' to involve users and stakeholders in their development, and to build in quality and understanding at an early stage.

### All individuals

- Between 2013 and 2017, 11% of people in Scotland were in persistent poverty after housing costs. This compares to 10% in 2012-16.

### Children

- Between 2013 and 2017, 17% of children in Scotland were in persistent poverty after housing costs. This compares to 14% in 2012-16.
- Children have consistently had a higher risk of living in persistent poverty after housing costs than working-age adults and pensioners in Scotland.

### Working-age adults

- Between 2013 and 2017, 10% of working-age adults in Scotland were in persistent poverty after housing costs. This compares to 9% in 2012-16.

### Pensioners

- Between 2013 and 2017, 10% of pensioners in Scotland were in persistent poverty after housing costs. This compares to 11% in 2012-16.

### Scotland compared to other UK countries

- When looking at the **overall population**, Scotland had lower persistent poverty rates after housing costs (11%) than England (14%) and Wales (13%), and similar levels to Northern Ireland (11%).
- The persistent **child** poverty rate after housing costs in Scotland (17%) was lower than in England (20%) and Wales (21%) and higher than in Northern Ireland (15%) in 2013-17. In previous periods, persistent child poverty levels in Scotland and Northern Ireland had been similar, and consistently below the English and Welsh rates.
- Persistent **pensioner** poverty after housing costs in Scotland and Wales (both 10%) was higher compared to Northern Ireland (7%), and lower than in England (12%).

## About this publication

This publication presents estimates of the proportion of people, children, working-age adults and pensioners living in persistent poverty in Scotland and in the other countries in the UK. The estimates are used to monitor progress in reducing poverty. The figures have been published as '[experimental statistics](#)' which means that they are in the testing phase and not yet fully developed. This reflects the fact that improvements are being made to the derivation of key variables for future releases.

Poverty can be measured in a number of different ways, each of which can tell us something different about poverty. One of the most common measures is relative (income) poverty which identifies people living in households with an equivalised income below 60% of the UK median household income. It therefore measures whether those in the lowest income households are keeping pace with the growth of incomes in the economy as a whole. Statistics on relative poverty in Scotland can be found on the Scottish Government website: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Social-Welfare/IncomePoverty>.

**Persistent poverty** identifies individuals who live in relative poverty for three or more of the last four years. It therefore identifies people who have been living in poverty for a significant period of time, which is more damaging than brief periods spent with a low income. The impacts can affect an individual throughout their lifetime.

This publication presents persistent poverty estimates for four overlapping periods from 2010-14 to 2013-17. More information can be found in Annex 2.

### Background Notes and Methodology

The estimates in this report come from the Understanding Society survey, a longitudinal survey with longitudinal information about just under 2,800 individuals in Scotland in 2016-2017. The survey is conducted by the University of Essex, and persistent poverty estimates are calculated by the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) for the annual Income Dynamics publication. Information on the method used to calculate persistent poverty estimates can be found in Annex 2, and in more detail here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/income-dynamics-statistics>

Surveys gather information from a sample rather than from the whole population. Results from sample surveys are always estimates, not precise figures. This means that they are subject to a margin of error which can affect how changes in the numbers should be interpreted, especially in the short-term. Year-on-year movements should be treated with caution. We are unable to calculate sampling uncertainties for these statistics, but please note that small changes are unlikely to be statistically significant.

### Revisions to the Statistics

These are experimental statistics. Work to improve the derivation of key variables such as housing costs has now been concluded, and therefore these statistics have been subject to revisions beyond those that occur routinely in longitudinal data analysis. Further work is ongoing to improve the income estimates and impute missing data, and therefore the estimates presented here will continue to be subject to routine revisions, as with figures based on longitudinal data in general.

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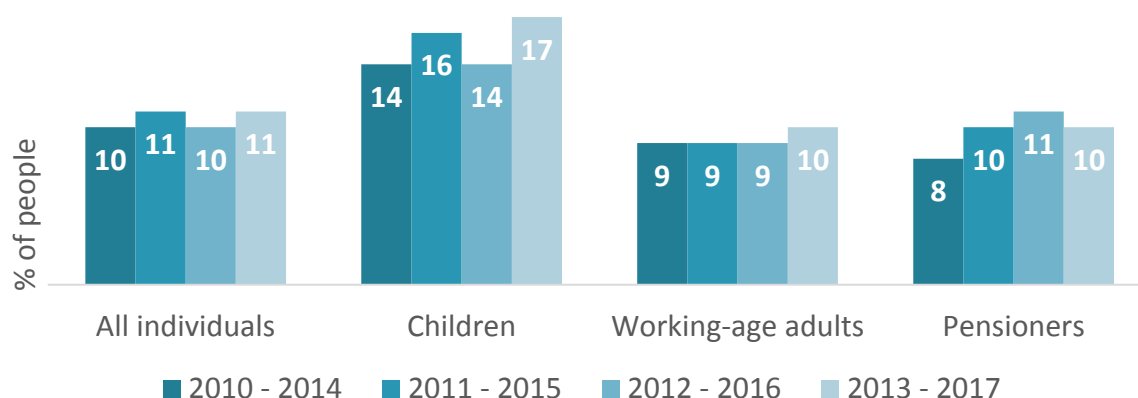
The statistics presented below are subject to a degree of error. This means that implied changes over the years and between countries may not be significant and instead be within a given error range. More information can be found in the Background Notes and Methodology section.

## Chapter 1: Persistent poverty in Scotland

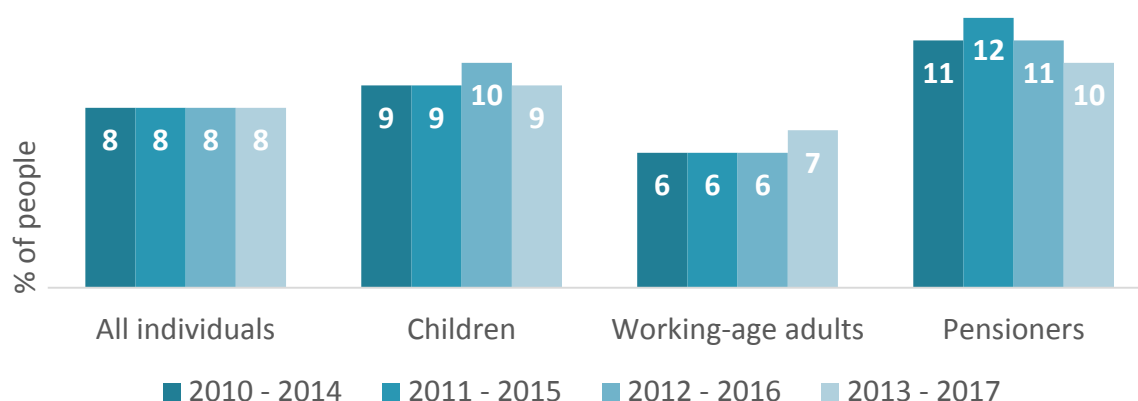
Someone is in persistent poverty if they have been in poverty for three or more of the last four years. This measure is important because the longer someone is in poverty, the more it impacts on their health, well-being, and overall life chances.

Poverty estimates in this publication are derived by looking at household income before housing costs are paid for (BHC) and after housing costs are paid for (AHC).

**Chart 1: Proportion of people in persistent poverty in Scotland AHC by age group**



**Chart 2: Proportion of people in persistent poverty in Scotland BHC by age group**



### 1.1 People in persistent poverty

Between 2013 and 2017, 11% of people in Scotland were in persistent poverty after housing costs. This compares to 10% in 2012-16.

Before housing costs, 8% of all people in Scotland were in persistent poverty, unchanged from the previous period.

## **1.2 Children in persistent poverty**

Persistent poverty rates were higher for children.

Children in Scotland have consistently had the highest risk of living in persistent poverty after housing costs (17% in 2013-17) when comparing with working-age adults and pensioners in Scotland (both 10%).

Between 2013 and 2017, 17% of children in Scotland were in persistent poverty after housing costs. This compares to 14% in 2012-16.

Before housing costs, 9% of children were in persistent poverty, compared to 10% in the previous period.

## **1.3 Working-age adults in persistent poverty**

Between 2013 and 2017, 10% of working-age adults in Scotland were in persistent poverty after housing costs. This compares to 9% in 2012-16.

Before housing costs, 7% of working-age adults were in persistent poverty, compared to 6% in the previous period.

## **1.4 Pensioners in persistent poverty**

Between 2013 and 2017, 10% of pensioners in Scotland were in persistent poverty after housing costs. This compares to 11% in 2012-16.

The estimates of pensioners in persistent poverty in Scotland were the same before and after housing costs in the most recent and the previous period.

For most groups of the population, the persistent poverty rate after housing costs is greater or the same than that before housing costs. Often, the opposite is true, or the rates are very similar, for pensioners. The majority of pensioners own their own home and so have lower housing costs. Examining pensioners' incomes after deducting housing costs allows for more meaningful comparisons of income between working-age people and pensioners, and of the pensioner population over time.

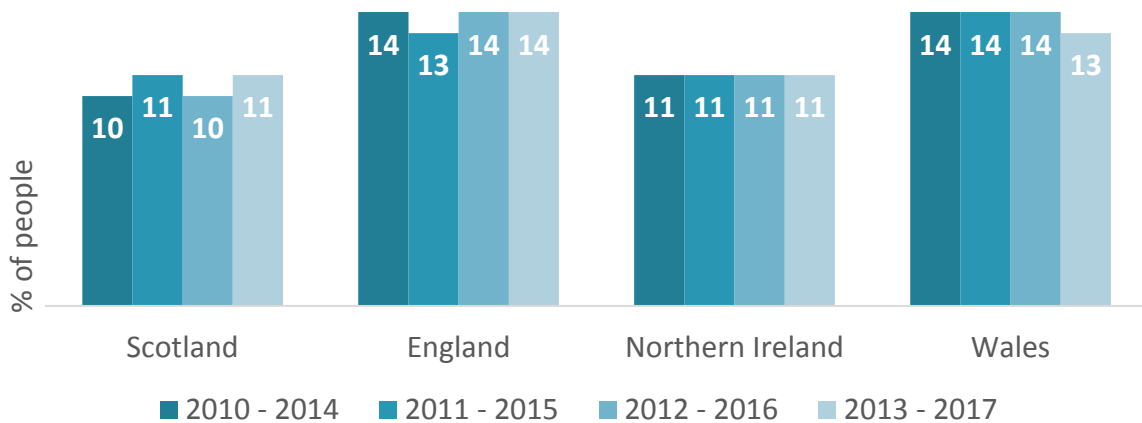
# Chapter 2: Scotland and other UK countries

## 2.1 People in persistent poverty by UK country

When looking at the overall population, Scotland had lower persistent poverty rates after housing costs than England and Wales, and similar levels to Northern Ireland.

Between 2013 and 2017, Scotland and Northern Ireland both had a persistent poverty rate after housing cost of 11%, whereas Wales and England had higher rates with 13% and 14%, respectively. Before housing costs information is available in Annex 1.

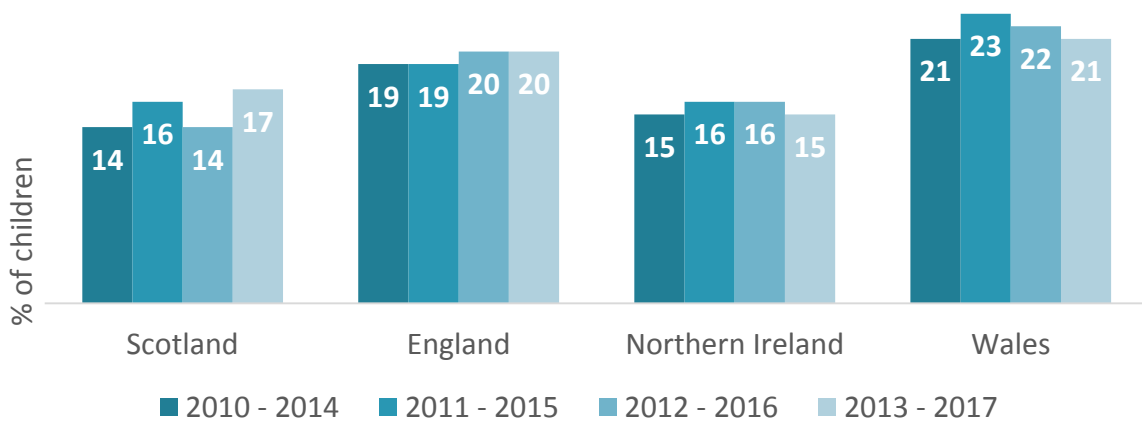
**Chart 3: Proportion of people in persistent poverty AHC by UK country**



## 2.2 Children in persistent poverty by UK country

Between 2013 and 2017, the persistent child poverty rate after housing costs in Scotland (17%) was lower than in England (20%) and Wales (21%) and higher than in Northern Ireland (15%). In previous periods, persistent child poverty levels in Scotland and Northern Ireland had been similar, and consistently below the English and Welsh rates. Before housing costs information is available in Annex 1.

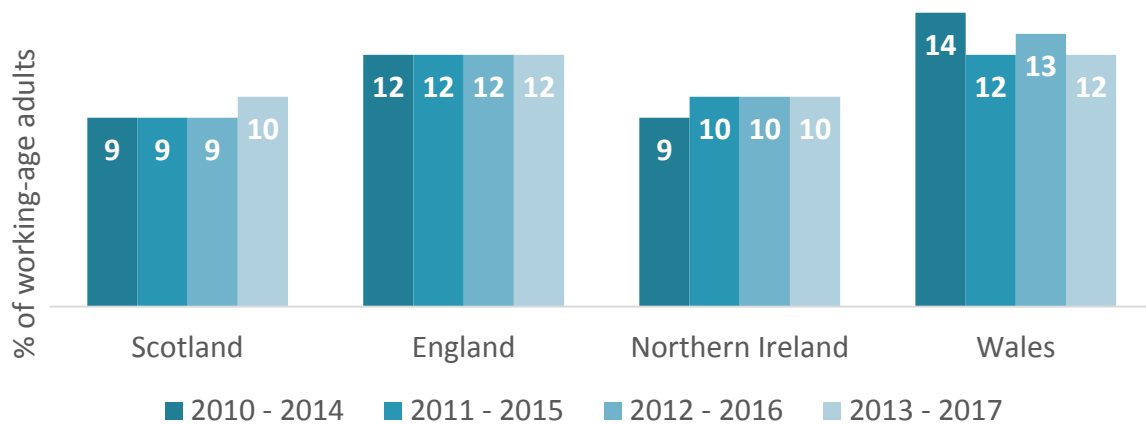
**Chart 4: Proportion of children in persistent poverty AHC by UK country**



## 2.3 Working-age adults in persistent poverty by UK country

Between 2013 and 2017, persistent poverty rates after housing costs for working-age adults in Scotland were the same as those in Northern Ireland (10%) and slightly lower than those in England and Wales (both 12%). Before housing costs information is available in Annex 1.

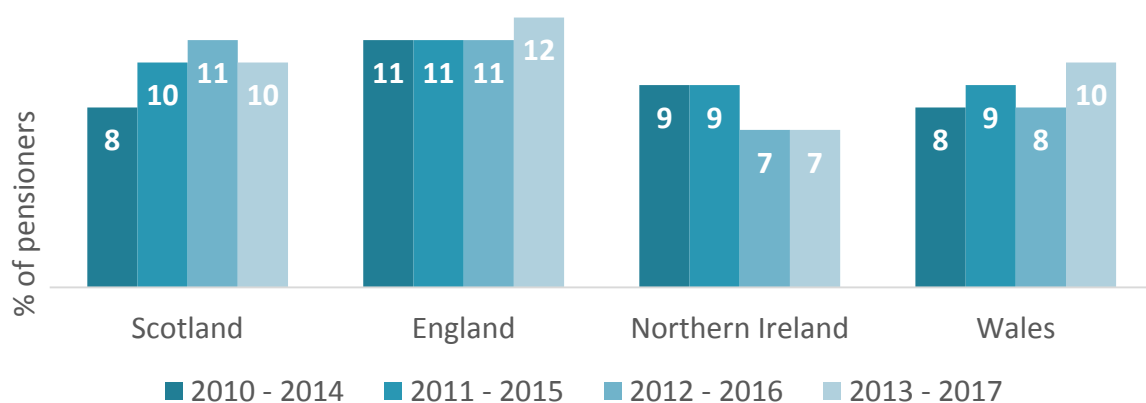
**Chart 5: Proportion of working-age adults in persistent poverty AHC by UK country**



## 2.4 Pensioners in persistent poverty by UK country

Between 2013 and 2017, persistent pensioner poverty after housing costs in Scotland and Wales (both 10%) was higher compared to Northern Ireland (7%) and lower than in England (12%). Before housing costs information is available in Annex 1.

**Chart 6: Proportion of pensioners in persistent poverty AHC by UK country**





# Annexes

## Annex 1: Tables

**Table 1: Proportion of people in persistent poverty in Scotland by age group**

% of people (BHC = before housing costs, AHC = after housing costs)

	All individuals		Children		Working-age adults		Pensioners	
	BHC	AHC	BHC	AHC	BHC	AHC	BHC	AHC
2010 - 2014	8	10	9	14	6	9	11	8
2011 - 2015	8	11	9	16	6	9	12	10
2012 - 2016	8	10	10	14	6	9	11	11
2013 - 2017	8	11	9	17	7	10	10	10

Source: Understanding Society, 2010-2011 to 2016-2017

**Table 2: Proportion of people in persistent poverty by country**

% of people

	Before housing costs					After housing costs				
	Scotland	England	Northern Ireland	Wales	UK	Scotland	England	Northern Ireland	Wales	UK
2010 - 2014	8	9	9	11	9	10	14	11	14	13
2011 - 2015	8	9	10	11	9	11	13	11	14	13
2012 - 2016	8	8	9	10	9	10	14	11	14	13
2013 - 2017	8	9	9	10	9	11	14	11	13	13

Source: Understanding Society, 2010-2011 to 2016-2017

**Table 3: Proportion of children in persistent poverty by country**

	% of children									
	Before housing costs					After housing costs				
	Scotland	England	Northern Ireland	Wales	UK	Scotland	England	Northern Ireland	Wales	UK
2010 - 2014	9	11	10	14	11	14	19	15	21	19
2011 - 2015	9	11	11	17	11	16	19	16	23	19
2012 - 2016	10	10	10	12	10	14	20	16	22	19
2013 - 2017	9	12	11	15	11	17	20	15	21	20

Source: Understanding Society, 2010-2011 to 2016-2017

**Table 4: Proportion of working-age adults in persistent poverty by country**

	% of working-age adults									
	Before housing costs					After housing costs				
	Scotland	England	Northern Ireland	Wales	UK	Scotland	England	Northern Ireland	Wales	UK
2010 - 2014	6	7	7	9	7	9	12	9	14	12
2011 - 2015	6	7	8	9	7	9	12	10	12	12
2012 - 2016	6	7	7	8	7	9	12	10	13	12
2013 - 2017	7	7	9	9	7	10	12	10	12	12

Source: Understanding Society, 2010-2011 to 2016-2017

**Table 5: Proportion of pensioners in persistent poverty by country**

	Before housing costs					After housing costs				
	Scotland	England	Northern Ireland	Wales	UK	Scotland	England	Northern Ireland	Wales	UK
2010 - 2014	11	12	14	10	12	8	11	9	8	10
2011 - 2015	12	11	12	10	11	10	11	9	9	10
2012 - 2016	11	11	10	11	11	11	11	7	8	10
2013 - 2017	10	11	8	10	11	10	12	7	10	11

Source: Understanding Society, 2010-2011 to 2016-2017

## Annex 2: Methodology

This section provides key information on the methodology used to produce persistent poverty statistics. A more detailed methodological paper is available from the Department for Work and Pensions' (DWP) website: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/income-dynamics-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/income-dynamics-statistics)

### Data sources

The figures in this publication are derived from the [Understanding Society survey](#). Understanding Society is a large scale longitudinal survey that captures information about people's social and economic circumstances, attitudes, behaviours and health. Being longitudinal, the same individuals are interviewed each year allowing identification of those who have been in poverty over a number of years rather than just at a single point in time.

### Comparison with other sources

Poverty estimates presented in the National Statistics Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland publication come from a different source –DWP's Households Below Average Income dataset which is produced from the Family Resource Survey (FRS). This is the best source of household income data available in the UK. However, it does not track individuals or households over time and so cannot be used to calculate persistent poverty rates.

The FRS and Understanding Society use different income definitions and cover different time periods, and so figures which come from the two surveys are not comparable with each other. It should also be noted that an individual can be in persistent poverty without being in relative poverty in the most recent year (if they were in relative poverty in the three previous years), and so those in persistent poverty are not simply a sub-group of those in relative poverty.

### Housing costs

This publication presents analyses on two bases: before housing costs (BHC) and after housing costs (AHC). This is principally to take into account variations in housing costs that themselves do not correspond to comparable variations in the quality of housing.

### Time periods

This publication presents persistent poverty rates for four overlapping periods:

- 2010-2011 to 2013-2014 (referred to as 2010-14)
- 2011-2012 to 2014-2015 (referred to as 2011-15)
- 2012-2013 to 2015-2016 (referred to as 2012-16)
- 2013-2014 to 2016-2017 (referred to as 2013-17)

Persistent poverty statistics are based on tracking an individual over a four-year period. Each set of results are therefore based on four waves of the Understanding Society survey. This publication presents persistent poverty statistics based on waves 2-5, waves 3-6, waves 4-7, and waves 5-8. Each wave of interviews is conducted over a two-year period as shown in the table below.

An individual is in persistent poverty if they are in relative poverty for at least three years in any four-year period. This means that the same individual can be in persistent poverty in all, any or none of the time periods covered in this publication.

Wave	Start Year	End Year	In 2010-14 statistics?	In 2011-15 statistics?	In 2012-16 statistics?	In 2013-17 statistics?
1	2009	2010	No	No	No	No
2	2010	2011	Yes	No	No	No
3	2011	2012	Yes	Yes	No	No
4	2012	2013	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
5	2013	2014	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	2014	2015	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	2015	2016	No	No	Yes	Yes
8	2016	2017	No	No	No	Yes

There are known issues with the income information in the first Understanding Society wave covering 2009-2010. See Paul Fisher's paper [Does repeated measurement improve income data quality?](#) (ISER Working Paper Series, 2016-11) for details of why income data on the first wave of Understanding Society are not comparable with subsequent waves and are likely to be of lower quality. The first wave has therefore been excluded from any analysis presented in this publication.

### Population coverage

Understanding Society is a survey of private households (although it does collect information from households about their children if a child has moved into an institution). This means that people who were in residential institutions, such as nursing homes, barracks, prisons or university halls of residence at the start of the survey are excluded from the scope of the analysis presented here.

### Reliability of estimates

The figures are estimates based on sample surveys and are therefore subject to sampling variation. Caution should be exercised in the interpretation of small year-on-year fluctuations.

As with most longitudinal surveys, attrition reduces the Understanding Society sample size over time. As well as attrition reducing the sample size, we have missing data for many of the variables we are using in the analysis. We exclude individuals with missing data from relevant analysis, but include individuals whenever we can. Weights have been applied which adjust for unequal selection probabilities, differential non-response, and potential sampling error.

Some estimates from previous years have been improved and will therefore differ between publications. The latest publication provides the most accurate estimates.

## Characteristics

Whether an individual is counted as a child, working-age adult or pensioner is determined by their age during the first survey period. So, for example, an individual aged 15 in 2011 and aged 19 in 2015 will be counted as a child for the 2011-15 period.

## Annex 3: Definitions

### Measures of income

The income used to determine persistent poverty in this publication includes:

- Labour income – usual pay and self-employment earnings. Includes income from second jobs.
- Miscellaneous income – educational grants, payments from family members and any other regular payment
- Private benefit income – includes trade union/friendly society payments, maintenance or alimony and sickness or accident insurance
- Investment income – private pensions/annuities, rents received, income from savings and investments
- Pension income – occupational pensions income
- State support – tax credits and all state benefits including State Pension

Income is net of the following items:

- income tax payments;
- National Insurance contributions;
- domestic rates / council tax;

Income is adjusted for household size and composition by means of equivalence scales, which reflect the extent to which households of different size and composition require a different level of income to achieve the same standard of living. This adjusted income is referred to as equivalised income (see definition below for more information on equivalisation).

Income after housing costs (AHC) is derived by deducting a measure of housing costs derived from mortgage and rents from the above income measure.

### Equivalisation

Equivalisation is the process by which household income is adjusted to make it comparable across households of different size and composition. This reflects the fact that a bigger household requires more money than a smaller one to achieve the same standard of living. Further information on equivalisation can be found in the following report on the Scottish Government website:

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Social-Welfare/IncomePoverty/equivalence-scales-paper>

## Annex 4: Where to find more information

### Further analysis

The headline poverty and income inequality statistics can be found in the latest Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland publication. The link to this and further analysis published throughout the year are available at:

[www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Social-Welfare/IncomePoverty](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Social-Welfare/IncomePoverty).

Additional analysis themes are based on the needs of users. If you have any suggestions for future analysis please email [maike.waldmann@gov.scot](mailto:maike.waldmann@gov.scot).

### Other Scottish Government websites:

For further information on all Scottish Government statistics:

[www.gov.scot/topics/statistics/](http://www.gov.scot/topics/statistics/)

Scottish Government approach to tackling povert and income inequality:

[www.gov.scot/policies/poverty-and-social-justice/](http://www.gov.scot/policies/poverty-and-social-justice/)

### Local Authority level analysis and other geographies in Scotland:

The persistent poverty figures presented here are from a sample survey which limits the analysis possible at smaller geographical areas. Similarly, the main poverty statistics for Scotland published in Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland are only available at Scotland level. A few analyses are published for areas below Scotland level (e.g. poverty in rural and urban areas); however, it is not possible to produce reliable estimates at Local Authority level from this source.

Information on poverty at Local Authority level is available from alternative sources although none of these on persistent poverty. These can be found at:

[www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Social-Welfare/IncomePoverty/LAPovertyData](http://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Social-Welfare/IncomePoverty/LAPovertyData)

### UK Government websites:

Income dynamics publication (contains figures comparable with those found in this publication): [www.gov.uk/government/statistics/income-dynamics-experimental](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/income-dynamics-experimental)

Households Below Average Income, Department for Work and Pensions (methodology and UK estimates): [www.gov.uk/government/collections/households-below-average-income-hbai--2](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/households-below-average-income-hbai--2)

UK Government action on child poverty: <https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/poverty-and-social-justice>

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### How to access background or source data

The data collected for this statistical bulletin cannot be made available by Scottish Government for further analysis as Scottish Government is not the data controller.

### Complaints and suggestions

If you are not satisfied with our service or have any comments or suggestions, please write to the Chief Statistician, 3WR, St Andrew's House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG, Telephone: (0131) 244 0302, e-mail [statistics.enquiries@gov.scot](mailto:statistics.enquiries@gov.scot).

If you would like to be consulted about statistical collections or receive notification of publications, please register your interest at [www.gov.scot/scotstat](http://www.gov.scot/scotstat).

Details of forthcoming publications can be found at [www.gov.scot/statistics](http://www.gov.scot/statistics).





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