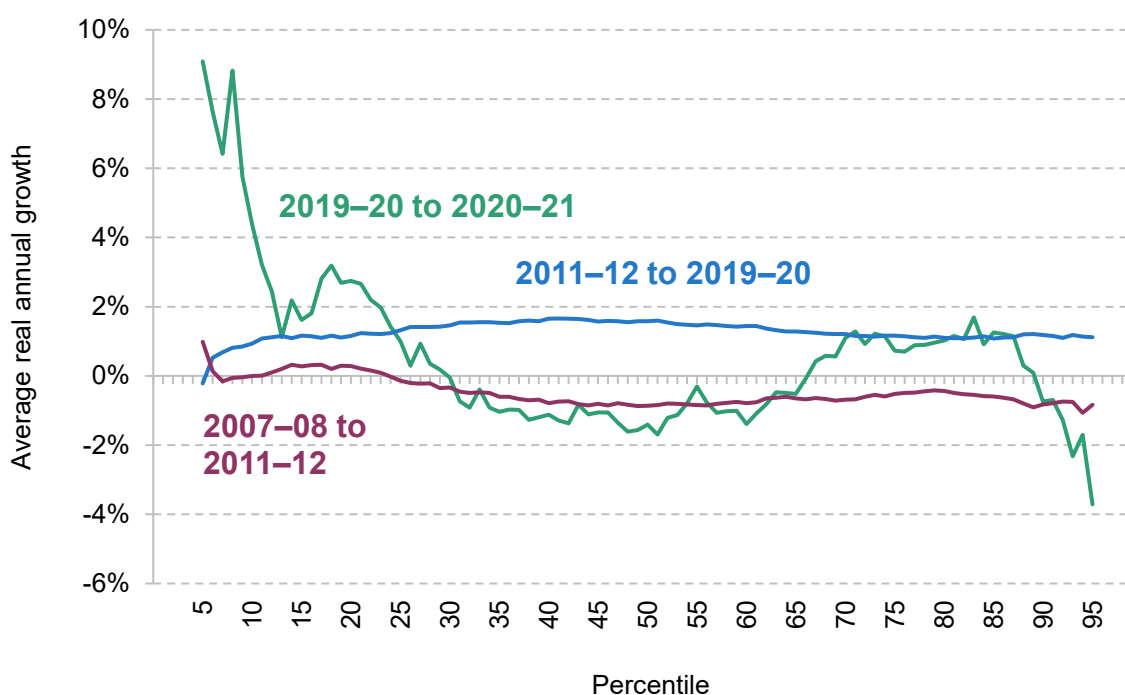


Appendix B. Additional figures for Chapter 2

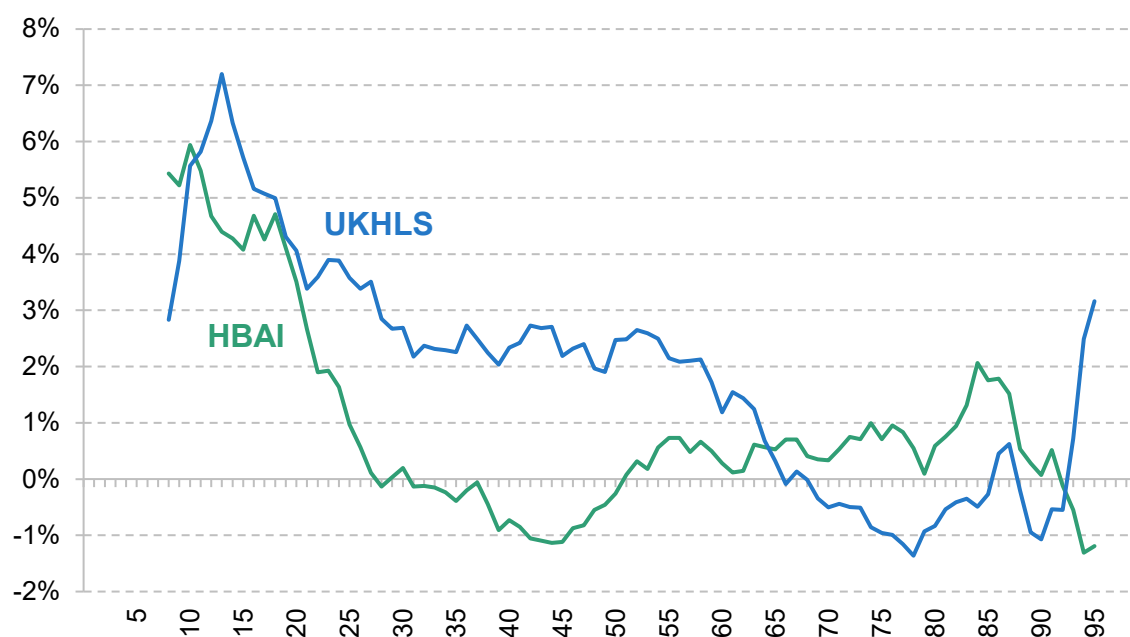
Figure B.1. Average annual AHC real disposable household income growth, by income percentile, for various periods



Note: Incomes have been measured net of taxes and benefits and after housing costs have been deducted, and are expressed in 2020–21 prices. All incomes have been equivalised using the modified OECD equivalence scale and are expressed in terms of equivalent amounts for a childless couple.

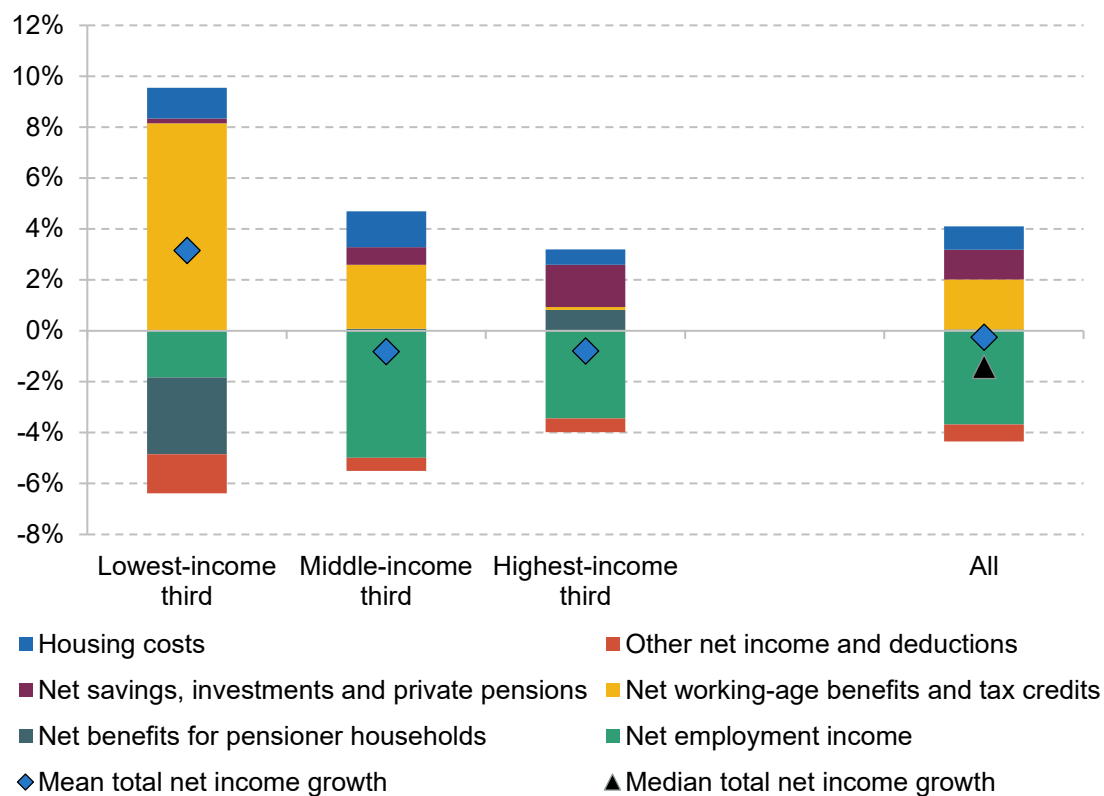
Source: Authors' calculations using the Family Resources Survey, 2007–08 to 2020–21.

Figure B.2. Comparison of HBAI and UKHLS disposable household income growth, by income percentile, between 2019Q2–Q4 and 2020Q2–Q4



Note: Incomes have been measured net of taxes and benefits and before housing costs have been deducted. All incomes have been equivalised using the modified OECD equivalence scale. Percentiles below the 8th and above the 95th have been excluded because of statistical uncertainty (for more details, see footnote 3).

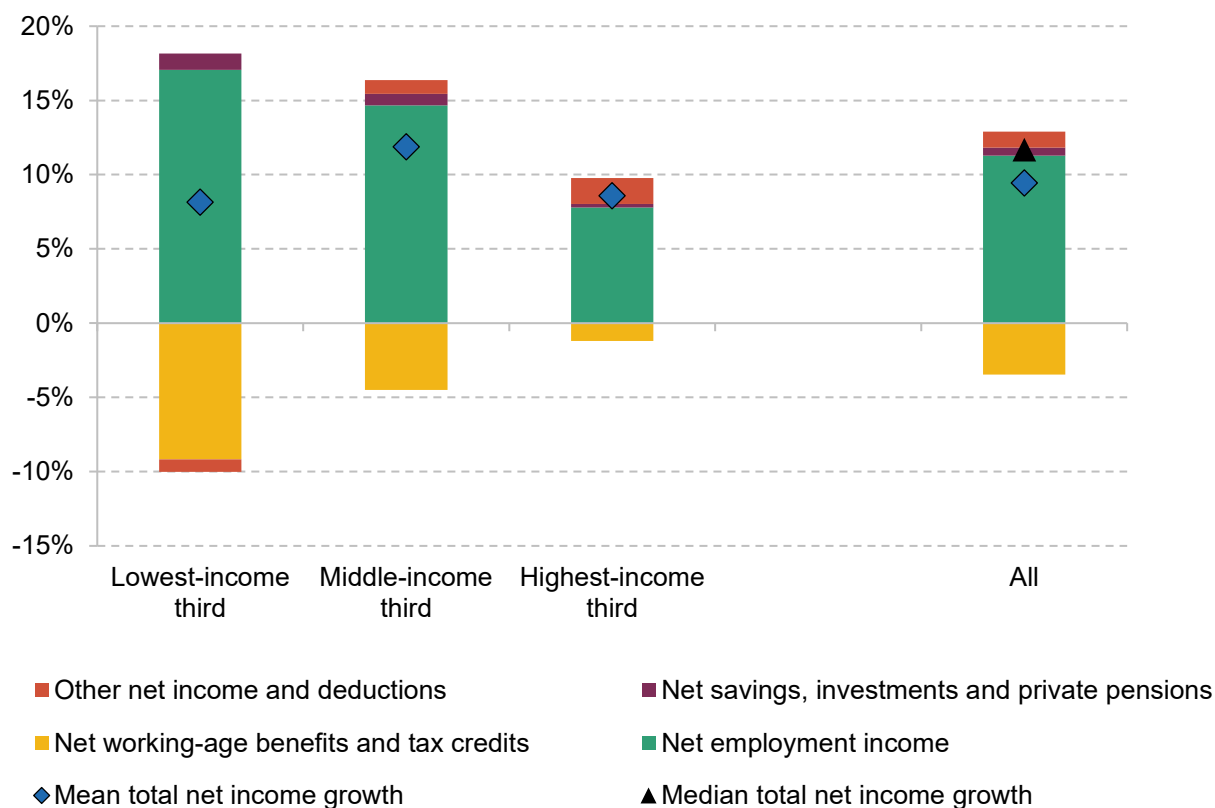
Source: Authors' calculations using the Family Resources Survey, 2019–20 and 2020–21, and the UK Household Longitudinal Study, waves 10 and 11.

Figure B.3. Contributions to net household income growth (AHC), 2019–20 to 2020–21, by AHC income tertile

Note: Incomes have been measured net of taxes and benefits and after housing costs have been deducted. Housing costs are represented as negative amounts, so a positive contribution to income growth here means housing costs have fallen. All incomes have been equivalised using the modified OECD equivalence scale. Very-high-income households and those with negative BHC incomes are excluded.

Source: Authors' calculations using the Family Resources Survey, 2019–20 and 2020–21.

Figure B.4. Contributions to net household income growth (BHC), 2011–12 to 2019–20, by BHC income tertile: working-age households only



Note: Incomes have been measured net of taxes and benefits and before housing costs have been deducted. All incomes have been equivalised using the modified OECD equivalence scale. Very-high-income households and those with negative incomes are excluded.

Source: Authors' calculations using the Family Resources Survey, 2011–12 and 2019–20.