



Wave 10 data tables

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Overview of ELSA wave 10

Wave 10 fieldwork took place between June 2021 and March 2023. A total of 7,589 participants completed the main interview (6,286 core members) and 6,484 completed the self-completion questionnaire (5,483 core members). Wave 10 did not contain a health visit.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, wave 10 data collection was delayed and the gap between waves 9 and 10 is longer than the gap between other waves. A COVID-19 Sub-study was administered in June to July 2020 and in November to December 2020.

In addition to data being collected by Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) in the participants' homes, wave 10 also included the introduction of Computer Assisted Video Interviews (CAVI) and Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI).

As in previous waves, the topic areas covered in wave 10 were: individual and household characteristics; physical, cognitive, mental and psychological health; social participation and social support; housing and consumption; work, pensions, income and assets; expectations for the future; effort and reward; and a timed walk. Interviewers also collected participants' weight measurements. Timed walk and weight measurements were only collected in face-to-face interviews (CAPI). Weight measurements were previously taken in the health visit but were moved to the main interview in wave 10 to ensure that weight was obtained from the full sample.

Wave 10 also included the addition of an accelerometry module, which asked participants if they would be willing to wear an activity monitor to measure their physical activity levels for eight consecutive days and nights.

Wave 10 tables

This document presents selected data tables from the ELSA economics, social and health domains. Each chapter represents the different domains and shows cross-sectional and longitudinal data:

- All cross-sectional tables are based on the cross-section of ELSA core members in wave 10. This includes core members from the refreshment sample added to ELSA at wave 10.
- All longitudinal tables are based on individuals (core members) who have responded in all of waves 4–10 unless otherwise specified.
- All numbers are based on weighted data. Both unweighted and weighted frequencies (*N*) are reported.
- Results based on an unweighted sample size of fewer than 50 respondents are reported in parentheses. Results based on an unweighted sample size of fewer than 30 respondents are suppressed.
- For cross-sectional analyses, the wave 10 cross-sectional weight is used. For longitudinal analyses, longitudinal weights are used.
- Values are converted to January 2022 prices using the Consumer Prices Index including mortgage interest payments, ground rent and dwelling insurance.

Detailed methodological information relating to wave 10 of ELSA can be found in the ELSA Wave 10 Technical report.

E. Economics domain tables

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Introduction

E.1 This chapter presents selected data tables from the Economics domain of the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA). The tables are split into two main sections. The first section presents cross-sectional data from wave 10 of ELSA, which took place from June 2021 to March 2023. The second section presents results that make use of the longitudinal aspect of the ELSA data. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, wave 10 data collection was delayed and the gap between waves 9 and 10 is longer than the gap between other waves. See AE.23 for details of the data collection periods for each wave.

E.2 Both main sections are further divided into three subsections, each containing information on income, pensions, wealth and other measures of resources, and labour market participation.

E.3 The variables included in each table have been selected to provide a broad picture of the data available from the Economics domain of ELSA. A glossary of the measures is provided in the annex to this chapter.

E.4 The unit of observation in all tables is the individual. All cross-sectional tables are based on the cross-section of ELSA sample members aged 50 and over in each wave of data.

E.5 In this report, all longitudinal tables are based on individuals who have responded in all of waves 4–10 unless otherwise specified. Wave 4 is the first wave where the full age range was refreshed, which is the reason for choosing this as our baseline wave.

E.6 All numbers are based on weighted data. Both unweighted and weighted frequencies (N) are reported. Results based on fewer than 30 respondents are not reported and results based fewer than 50 respondents are reported in parentheses. For cross-sectional analyses, cross-sectional weights are used. For longitudinal analyses, appropriate longitudinal weights are used. All values are expressed in January 2022 prices using the Consumer Prices Index including mortgage interest payments, ground rent and dwelling insurance.

Cross-sectional tables

Income

E.7 Table E1a shows mean *unequalised* net weekly family income by age and family type. As with all tables in this report, the unit of observation is the individual, but each individual is assigned the income level of their family (where a family is defined as a couple or a single person and any children aged under 18 they may have). Table E1b shows mean *equalised* net weekly family income by age and gender.

E.8 Equivalising income is one way to compare income across different family types. A couple will need more income than a single person to be equally well off, but because of economies of scale involved with sharing, they will not need twice as much income to be as well off. The equivalence scale used is the OECD scale, in which a single person with no children is taken as the benchmark (also see AE.7). Although equivalising is useful in making comparisons across different family types, the process of equivalising means that assumptions have to be made about the extent of economies of scale and there are many different equivalence scales that could be used. For this reason, Table E1a shows numbers that are unequivalised so that it is possible to see the actual level of income unadjusted for household size.

E.9 The unequivalised numbers in Table E1a are grouped into family types so that comparisons can be made across age groups *within* household types. Tables E1a and E1b look at mean total income and also aggregate income into some broad components: employment income, self-employment income, private pension income, state pension income, state benefit income, asset income and other income. Table E1b groups individuals into groups defined by age and gender.

E.10 Looking at all family types, Table E1a reveals that mean net unequivalised income is £633.40 per week. Converting all values to an equivalent adult basis, Table E1b reveals that mean net equivalised income is £449.67 per week. At younger ages, employment income is the biggest component of total income, whereas at older ages private and state pension income become much more important.

E.11 Tables E2a and E2b look at the distribution of total net weekly family income. In a similar way to Tables E1a and E1b, Table E2a looks at the distribution of total *unequivalised* income by age and family type and Table E2b looks at the distribution of total *equivalised* income by age and gender. The first column of numbers reports the mean income level and the remaining columns report various percentile points including the median level.

Pensions, wealth and other measures of resources

E.12 Income is just one way to measure financial resources and, particularly in the older population, other resources may be important. This section looks at financial wealth, household spending, private pension membership and a measure of adequacy of financial resources in the future.

E.13 Table E3 looks at average (mean and median) wealth by age and family type. Total net (non-pension) wealth is reported along with some broad components of wealth: net financial wealth, net physical wealth (including secondary housing) and net primary housing wealth. Table E4 looks at the mean of total (non-pension) wealth along with various percentile points by age and family type. Primary housing wealth makes up the largest component of total (non-pension) wealth for all groups. There is a large amount of dispersion in the total wealth distribution. Looking at single women aged 60–64, for example, Table E4 reveals that 25% of this group have total wealth of £1900 or less, while 25% have £407,100 or more. The wealth distribution is much more unequal than the total income distribution. The ratio of the 75th percentile to the 25th percentile of income for all individuals (Table E2b) is 2.2, meaning that the 75th percentile is 2.2 times larger than the 25th percentile. In contrast, the ratio of the 75th percentile to the 25th percentile of total wealth for all individuals (Table E4) is 5.1.

E.14 Tables E5a and E5b look at private pension membership (pensions from all non-state sources). Private pension wealth can be an important potential source of resources

for the older population and private pension membership is a useful proxy for private pension wealth. Table E5a looks at private pension membership by age and gender for all workers and non-workers below the state pension age (SPA) and Table E5b reports similar numbers for workers only. The first column of numbers in Tables E5a and E5b report the percentage of individuals who are members of a private pension scheme. The next three columns of numbers break this figure down into those who are currently contributing to a private pension scheme, those who are receiving income from a private pension scheme and those who have retained rights in a private pension scheme. Because individuals can have multiple pensions at different stages of contribution, receiving income and retaining rights, the second, third and fourth columns of numbers do not sum to the total percentage of individuals who are members of a private pension scheme. The numbers show, for example, that 80% of men (workers and non-workers) aged 50–SPA are currently a member of at least one private pension scheme. Breaking that down further, the numbers show that 58% of men aged 50–SPA are currently contributing to at least one private pension scheme, 19% are receiving an income from at least one private pension scheme and 33% have retained rights in at least one private pension scheme.

E.15 The next measure of resources that we report is household spending. Household spending may be a more useful indication of the level of resources available for a household because consumption tends to be smoothed across time. A retired household may have low income but may be drawing down assets in order to fund its consumption. Table E6 looks at the level of spending on some very broad types of goods and services by age and family type. Note that there are some large outliers in the level of spending on transfers outside the home, which, combined with relatively small sample sizes, push up the level of the mean in some groups so any patterns in transfer expenditure should be interpreted with caution.

E.16 Current resources give us a useful picture of economic well-being, but respondents may be aware of other issues that might determine how well off they feel or how well off they expect to be in the future. For example, a respondent may have health issues that might affect their future expected resources; or they may be expecting to help in the care of elderly parents, which again might reduce their future expected resources. Using the expectations question methodology (see definitions in the annex to this chapter), respondents are asked to report the chances that they will, at some point in the future, have insufficient resources to meet their needs, where a higher number indicates a higher chance of having insufficient resources. The results are reported by age, gender and income group in Table E7. Because expectations are asked on an individual basis, we split couples into ‘partnered men’ and ‘partnered women’ so that we can look at differences between men and women in couples. On average, across the whole age range, partnered women and men have similar expectations but there are differences across age groups with younger partnered women (below age 60) showing similar levels of expectation as younger partnered men but older partnered women (above 60 and over) being more pessimistic. This is despite partnered women and partnered men having access to the same resources. Single women are more pessimistic than single men across all age groups. Older women being more pessimistic on average than their male counterparts. Older women may have good reason to expect to have insufficient resources given that they have lower incomes on average, as Table E1a shows.

Labour market participation

E.17 The tables in this section look at different aspects of labour market participation. Table E8 looks at the percentage of respondents working full-time, part-time and either full- or part-time by age, gender and wealth group. We restrict our sample to those aged 74 or below.

E.18 Using the expectations question methodology (see definitions), Table E9 reports the mean chances of working at future ages. The age that respondents are asked to consider when thinking about their chances of working depends on their current age. The first column of numbers shows the ‘target age’ for each age group; men and women aged 50–59 are asked about the chances of working at age 60, while men and women aged 60–64 are asked about the chances of working at age 65. The second column of numbers reports the mean chances within each age and gender group. The five columns on the right-hand side report the mean chances within each age, gender and wealth group.

E.19 Health is an important factor in an individual’s ability to work. Respondents are asked whether they have a health problem that limits the kind or amount of work they can do. If respondents are currently working and they report that they do have a health problem that limits the kind or amount of work they can do, they are asked a follow-up question about whether this health problem limits the kind or amount of work they can do in their current job. The results in Table E10a (men) and E10b (women) combine the information from these two questions. The first column of numbers shows the percentages of individuals (by age, gender and wealth group) who do not report that they have a limiting health problem and the second column of numbers shows the percentage who do. The next three columns of numbers further break down the group with a health limitation into those who have a limiting health problem but are not currently working, those who have a limiting health problem that does not limit them in their current job and those who have a limiting health problem that does limit them in their current job.

E.20 For example, 23% of men aged 60–64 have a health problem that limits the kind or amount of work they can do. This 23% can be further broken down into 18% who are not working, 3% who are working but whose health problem does not limit them in their current job and 3% who are working and whose health problem does limit them in their current job. The numbers in Table E10a and E10b also reveal a stark difference between the lowest and highest wealth groups. Looking at all men aged 50–66, the table shows that of the 43% of men in the lowest wealth group who have a limiting health problem, only 19% $((4\%+4\%)/43\%)$ are in work. This contrasts with the highest wealth group, where a much lower proportion have a limiting health problem (8%) and, of those who do, 50% $((0\%+4\%)/8\%)$ are in work. A similar pattern is found for women.

E.21 As well as current health problems, respondents’ expectations about the effect of their health on their ability to work in the future may be an important factor in their decision making. Table E11 reports the mean chances that health will limit respondents’ ability to work at age 65 by age, gender and wealth group, where a higher number indicates a higher chance that health will limit the respondent’s ability to work. This information was collected using the expectations questions methodology (see definitions) for workers aged below 65 only.

Longitudinal tables

Income

E.22 Cross-sectional tables using a series of data from different time periods combine the effect of age, time and differential mortality. For example, looking at cross-sectional data on income over time, it would not be possible to isolate the effect of age on income because we cannot strip out the effect of time or differential mortality (i.e. the observation that higher-income individuals tend to live longer than lower-income individuals). Because longitudinal data follow the same individuals over time, by selecting a sample of individuals who are interviewed in every wave we can eliminate the effect of differential mortality.

E.23 Table EL1a takes the set of individuals who have responded in every wave from waves 4 to 10 and tracks average total family income by age, gender and family type in 2008–09 (the ‘baseline’ year) across time (waves). Tables EL1b–EL1e are identical in structure to Table EL1a but look at the broad components of income instead of total income. ‘Earnings’ is the sum of employment income and self-employment income. Note that family type may change over time as couples form or dissolve, but an individual is defined in terms of their couple status at baseline. Although income is measured at the family level, because family structure may change we look separately at partnered men and partnered women. Partnered women are more likely to see a change in their family structure due to widowhood.

E.24 Tables EL2a–EL2e are similar to Tables EL1a–EL1e but track income by age and education. Education can be a useful proxy for social status or permanent income.

E.25 Table EL3 looks at a measure of inequality. The measure chosen is the interquartile ratio, which is defined as the size of the 75th percentile of income relative to the 25th percentile of income (p_{75}/p_{25}). An interquartile ratio of 2.00 would mean that the 75th percentile point was twice as large as the 25th percentile point of income. A larger number implies a more dispersed distribution of income and higher inequality. In general, Table EL3 shows declining inequality over time for this balanced panel.

Pensions, wealth and other measures of resources

E.26 Tables E5a and E5b in the cross-sectional tables look at private pension membership. However, private pension membership at a particular point in time is only part of the story. It is the amount that individuals accumulate in that pension fund that determines its value. As individuals move into or out of employment or their circumstances change, their pension contributions may vary. Table EL4a shows how persistently individuals contribute to their private pensions. The table takes the groups of men and women who are below the SPA at baseline and reports the percentage of men and women who never contribute to a private pension in any of the waves in which they are below the SPA (taking into account the changes to SPA that came into effect over the period), the percentage who contribute in some waves in which they are below the SPA and the percentage who contribute in all waves in which they are below the SPA. For example, a man aged 60 at baseline would be observed to be below the SPA at waves 5 and 6 (he would be 62 and 64, respectively) but above the SPA in wave 7 (he would be 66). If this individual were observed to be contributing to a private pension in waves 4 and 5 but not in wave 7 (when he is above the SPA), then he would be counted as ‘always’ contributing to a private pension. The reason for doing this is to reduce the extent to which not contributing to a private pension is due to leaving the

labour market. The table is based on individuals who are aged below the SPA at baseline and who are employed or self-employed at baseline, and the proportions are reported by age, gender and (baseline) wealth group.

E.27 Table EL4a shows that a rather low proportion of men contribute to a private pension in all waves in which they are aged below the SPA. SPA was 65 for men and 60 for women in the baseline year of 2008–09 but over the following period, the SPA increased for both men and women and now stands at 66 for both men and women. Amongst all men aged 50–SPA at baseline, only 30.1% always contribute. Amongst women aged 50–SPA at baseline, 36.8% always contribute. To reduce the effect that leaving the labour market has on pension contributions, we have not included years in which the individual is above the SPA when calculating how many waves an individual has contributed to a private pension. However, it is still the case that some of the dynamics of pension contributions may be due to exits out of the labour market before the SPA. So, for example, although a man aged 60 at baseline may have a full contribution history, if he retires at age 62 and therefore stops contributing to his pension, he will be counted in Table EL4a as only ‘sometimes’ contributing to a private pension.

E.28 Table EL4b shows an alternative way of looking at the persistency of making private pension contributions that attempts to eliminate employment dynamics as an explanation for private pension contribution dynamics. This table is calculated on a similar basis to Table EL4a except that only those individuals who are in work (employed or self-employed) in all waves in which they are below the SPA are included. This means that if an individual is observed not contributing, it is not simply due to the fact that they have left employment or self-employment. Table EL4b shows that even conditioning on being in work in all waves, the proportion who contribute to a private pension in every wave is rather low (46.8% for men aged 50–SPA and 51.1% for women aged 50–SPA at baseline).

E.29 An alternative way to assess how well-off individuals are is to ask them directly how well they are managing financially. Respondents in ELSA are asked which phrase best describes how they (and their partner) are getting along financially. The question is asked once per family and the response categories are ‘manage very well’, ‘manage quite well’, ‘get by alright’, ‘don’t manage very well’, ‘have some financial difficulties’ and ‘have severe financial difficulties’. Looking at the first three columns of data in Table EL5, anyone who puts themselves into any of the bottom three categories (‘don’t manage very well’, ‘have some financial difficulties’, ‘have severe financial difficulties’) is defined as ‘Reports having financial difficulty’. These columns report the percentage of single men, single women and couples who never report having financial difficulty, the percentage who sometimes report having financial difficulty and the percentage who report having financial difficulty in every wave (4–10). For example, 82.2% of single men did not report having financial difficulty in any of the seven waves, 17.8% sometimes reported having financial difficulties and none reported having financial difficulty in every wave.

E.30 The numbers in columns five to seven of Table EL5 use the same financial difficulties question but, instead of looking at families who report financial difficulties, they look at how many people report that they are managing very well (those putting themselves into the highest category). Again, the columns report the percentage of single men, single women and couples who never report that they manage very well, the percentage who sometimes report that they manage very well and the percentage

who report that they manage very well in every wave (4–10). For example, 9.0% of single men reported in every wave that they manage very well, 57.4% sometimes reported managing very well and 33.5% never reported that they manage very well.

E.31 Tables EL6a, EL6b and EL6c look at another measure of well-being and resources. In wave 2 onwards, respondents were asked whether having too little money stops them from doing any of the following things: buying your first choice of food items, having your family and friends round for a drink or meal, having an outfit to wear for social or family occasions, keeping your home in a reasonable state of decoration, replacing or repairing broken electrical goods, paying for fares or other transport costs to get to or from places you want to go, buying presents for friends or family once a year, taking the sorts of holidays you want, and treating yourself from time to time. An index of material deprivation can be created by counting the number of items that respondents report that they cannot afford.

E.32 The question is asked once per individual, which means that even if members of a couple have access to the same financial resources, they may feel differently about whether they have too little money. For this reason, we split couples into ‘partnered men’ and ‘partnered women’, so any potential differences between men and women can be seen.

E.33 Tables EL6a–EL6c look at the persistence of reporting having too little money to do three or more items on the list described above. The numbers show the percentage of men or women who never report three or more items on the list (in waves 4–10), the percentage who report three or more items on the list in some waves (at least one wave but not all of waves 4–10) and the percentage who report three or more items on the list in every wave (waves 4–10). Table EL6a looks at the percentages by education for single men, single women, partnered men and partnered women aged 50–SPA at baseline. Table EL6b is similar but shows the percentages for those aged SPA–74 and Table EL6c shows the percentages for those aged 75 or above.

Labour market participation

E.34 Tables EL7a and EL7b show labour market participation by wealth group and age for men and women, respectively. The first column of numbers reports the percentage of the baseline (wave 4) longitudinal sample aged 50–74 who are employed (or self-employed) full- or part-time. The next five columns take the sample of individuals employed at baseline and report the percentage of those individuals who are employed in waves 5–10. By definition, 100% of the samples are employed in wave 4, but as we move further through time the percentage employed in each of the subsequent waves falls. For example, of the group of men who were aged 50–74 and in work in 2008–09 (wave 4), 19.9% are still in work approximately 13 years later (wave 10).

E.35 Table EL8 also looks at labour market participation but it considers transitions back into the labour market. The first column of numbers reports the percentage of individuals who are not in employment at baseline (2008–09). The next five columns take the sample of people out of employment at baseline and report the percentage in employment at subsequent waves (by definition, 0% are employed in wave 4).

E.36 Tables EL9a and EL9b look at the persistency of health limiting an individual’s ability to work, by wealth group and age. Respondents are asked whether they have a health problem that limits the kind or amount of work that they can do. As well as looking at the percentage of men (Table EL9a) and women (Table EL9b) who never report a limiting health problem and the percentage who always report a limiting health

problem in waves 4–10, the tables also split those who sometimes report a limiting health problem into two distinct groups. The first is a ‘transitory’ group, for which we define a transitory limiting health problem as one that comes and goes throughout the seven-wave period (a period spanning 13 years). For example, if an individual reported that they had a limiting health problem in waves 4, 6 and 7, we would define that as transitory. We define a limiting health problem as ‘onset’ if an individual starts the seven-wave period without a limiting health problem but then reports a limiting health problem at some point during the period and reports it in all subsequent waves. For instance, an individual who reported a limiting health problem in waves 8, 9 and 10 would be classed as having an ‘onset’ limiting health problem.

E.37 For example, Table EL9a shows that 62.5% of men aged 50–74 never had a limiting health problem in waves 4–10 and only 0.2% had a limiting health problem in every wave (waves 4–10). The second column of numbers in the table shows that 31.5% of men aged 50–74 sometimes had a limiting health problem that came and went over the seven-wave period. The third column shows that 5.7% of men aged 50–74 sometimes had a limiting health problem but, unlike the group whose problem came and went, this group experienced the onset of the limiting health problem at some time in the seven-wave period and it was not subsequently observed to go away during that time.

Annex AE. Definitions

AE.1 *Asset income*: Net income from any financial savings or investments (current and deposit accounts, ISAs, premium bonds, National Savings, shares, trusts, bonds, other savings income not covered elsewhere) and any rental income from property (second homes, farm or business property) expressed in January 2022 prices.

AE.2 *Balanced panel*: The set of individuals who are interviewed in all waves of interest.

AE.3 *Baseline*: The wave of data that is chosen to be the starting point for characteristics in longitudinal analysis that may change over time.

AE.4 *Earnings*: The sum of employment income and self-employment income.

AE.5 *Education*: Low education is defined as leaving full-time education at or before compulsory school-leaving age. Medium education is defined as leaving full-time education after compulsory school-leaving age and before age 19. High education is defined as leaving full-time education at age 19 or above.

AE.6 *Employment income*: Net income from main and subsidiary jobs expressed in January 2022 prices.

AE.7 *Equivalisation*: Equivalising is a way of adjusting household resources to take account of different household sizes and the economies of scale involved in living with additional people in a household. An equivalence scale estimates how much expenditure or income different household types need to be equivalently well off, and it enables comparisons to be made across different family or household types. The equivalence scale used is the OECD scale, in which a single person with no children is taken as the benchmark. Secondary adults contribute 0.5 to the scale, meaning that a couple needs 50% more income than a single person in order to be assessed as equally well off. Children aged 13 and below contribute 0.3 to the scale and older children contribute 0.5. To convert the numbers to the equivalent amount that a childless couple spends, numbers should be multiplied by 1.5. Income is equivalised using a family-level equivalence scale and expenditure is equivalised using a household-level equivalence scale. Wealth is not equivalised. This is because there is no single accepted way to equivalise wealth. It is also not clear that it is sensible to equivalise wealth because the point at which wealth is used to fund consumption is likely to be in the future, when family composition may have changed compared with the current situation.

AE.8 *Expectations questions methodology*: ELSA includes a number of questions that ask respondents about their expectations of future events. Respondents are asked to report the chances from 0 to 100 that an event will happen in the future, where a higher number indicates a higher chance.

AE.9 *Family*: A couple or a single person and any children aged below 18 they may have who are living at home.

AE.10 *Income group*: To form income groups, we order all ELSA sample members according to the value of their total equivalised family income and divide the sample into five equal-sized groups. Where analysis is carried out using all ELSA sample members, the groups are equal in size and can be referred to as quintiles. Much of the analysis in this chapter is carried out using subsamples of the ELSA population. Where analysis does not use the whole ELSA sample, the groups are unequal in size and are

more accurately referred to as ‘income groups’. For consistency reasons, we use the term ‘income group’ rather than ‘income quintile’ throughout the chapter. The cut-off points for the income groups are shown in the following table, reported in January 2022 prices and rounded to the nearest £10.

| | Income group definition wave 4 (2008–09) | Income group definition wave 10 (2021–22) |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Lowest | Less than £210 | Less than £240 |
| 2 nd | Between £210 and £310 | Between £240 and £340 |
| 3 rd | Between £310 and £420 | Between £340 and £460 |
| 4 th | Between £420 and £600 | Between £460 and £640 |
| Highest | More than £600 | More than £640 |

AE.11 *Net financial wealth*: Net financial wealth is reported at the family level and is defined as savings (interest-bearing current and deposit accounts, cash ISAs) plus investments (premium bonds, National Savings, shares, trusts, bonds, the saving element of life insurance, shares ISAs and life insurance ISAs) but not including pensions or housing and minus debt (outstanding balances on credit cards, loans, mail-order and other private debt but not including mortgages). Expressed in January 2022 prices.

AE.12 *Net housing wealth*: Net housing wealth is reported at the family level and is defined as the self-reported current value of primary housing (i.e. residential housing) less any debt outstanding on that house. Expressed in January 2022 prices.

AE.13 *Net physical wealth*: Net physical wealth is reported at the family level and is defined as wealth held in second homes, farm or business property, other business wealth, other land and other assets, such as jewellery, works of art or antiques. Expressed in January 2019 prices.

AE.14 *Other income*: Net income coming from individuals outside the household such as maintenance payments. Expressed in January 2022 prices.

AE.15 *Private pension income*: Net income from private pensions and annuities (from all non-state sources) expressed in January 2022 prices.

AE.16 *Self-employment income*: Net income from self-employment. This is defined as profit (converted to a weekly equivalent) for self-employed individuals who keep accounts or income from self-employment for those who do not keep accounts. Self-employment income can be negative if those keeping accounts make a loss. Expressed in January 2022 prices.

AE.17 *State benefit income*: Income from the following state benefits: incapacity benefit, employment and support allowance (wave 5 onwards), severe disablement allowance, statutory sick pay, attendance allowance, disability living allowance, industrial injuries allowance, war pensions, invalid care allowance (wave 1), carer’s allowance (wave 2 onwards), disabled person’s tax credit (wave 1), universal credit (wave 7 onwards), income support, pension credit (wave 2 onwards), working families’ tax credit (wave 1), working tax credit (wave 2 onwards), jobseeker’s allowance, guardian’s allowance, widow’s pension, child benefit and child tax credit (wave 2

onwards). State benefit income does not include housing benefit or council tax benefit. Expressed in January 2022 prices.

AE.18 *State pension age*: Various changes to the SPA have been phased in and further changes have been announced or planned. Calculation of SPA in this report incorporates these changes. This means that for women and men, SPA varies according to date of birth. For the tables in this report, women and men aged up to and including age 66 can be below SPA depending on the date they were interviewed. Further details can be found in a government document showing timetables for the SPA.¹

AE.19 *State pension income*: Net income from state pensions (basic state pension, State Earnings-Related Pension Scheme/state second pension) expressed in January 2022 prices.

AE.20 *Total (family) income*: Total income is defined net of taxes and is the sum of employment income (including income from self-employment), private pension income, state pension income, other state benefit income (excluding housing benefit and council tax benefit), asset income and any other income. Total income is summed across family members (where a family is defined as a couple or a single person and any children aged under 18 they may have who are living at home) to obtain family income. Expressed in January 2022 prices.

AE.21 *Total non-pension wealth*: Total non-pension wealth is reported at the family level and is defined as the sum of net financial wealth, net physical wealth and net housing wealth. Expressed in January 2022 prices.

AE.22 *Wealth group*: To form wealth groups, we order all ELSA sample members according to the value of their total (non-pension) family wealth and divide the sample into five equal-sized groups. Where analysis is carried out using all ELSA sample members, the groups are equal in size and can be referred to as quintiles. Much of the analysis in this chapter is carried out using subsamples of the ELSA population. Where analysis does not use the whole ELSA sample, the groups are unequal in size and are more accurately referred to as ‘wealth groups’. For consistency reasons, we use the term ‘wealth group’ rather than ‘wealth quintile’ throughout the chapter. The cut-off points for the wealth groups are shown in the following table, reported in January 2022 prices and rounded to the nearest £1,000.

| | Wealth group definition wave 4 (2008–09) | Wealth group definition wave 10 (2021–23) |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Lowest | Less than £73k | Less than £75k |
| 2 nd | Between £73k and £228k | Between £75k and £271k |
| 3 rd | Between £228k and £344k | Between £271k and £455k |
| 4 th | Between £344k and £562k | Between £455 and £770k |
| Highest | More than £562k | More than £770k |

¹https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/310231/spa-timetable.pdf.

Economics domain tables

AE.23 Notes to all tables

The unit of observation in all tables is the individual.

All cross-sectional tables are based on the cross-section of ELSA sample members in each wave of data. This includes refreshment sample members.

All longitudinal tables are based on individuals who have responded in all of waves 4–10 unless otherwise specified.

All numbers are based on weighted data. Both unweighted and weighted frequencies (N) are reported.

Results based on an unweighted sample size of less than 50 respondents are reported in parentheses. Results based on an unweighted sample size of less than 30 respondents are suppressed.

For cross-sectional analyses, cross-sectional weights are used. For longitudinal analyses, longitudinal weights are used.

Values are converted to January 2022 prices using the Consumer Prices Index including mortgage interest payments, ground rent and dwelling insurance.

The fieldwork dates are shown in the following table.

| | Fieldwork dates (inclusive) | Modal year of interview | Percentage of interviews carried out in modal year |
|---------|--|------------------------------------|---|
| Wave 1 | March 2002–March 2003 | 2002 | 88% |
| Wave 2 | June 2004–June 2005 | 2004 | 56% |
| Wave 3 | May 2006–August 2007 | 2006 | 83% |
| Wave 4 | June 2008–July 2009 | 2008 | 65% |
| Wave 5 | July 2010–June 2011 | 2010 | 69% |
| Wave 6 | May 2012–May 2013 | 2012 | 85% |
| Wave 7 | June 2014–May 2015 | 2014 | 80% |
| Wave 8 | May 2016–June 2017 | 2016 | 73% |
| Wave 9 | July 2018–July 2019 | 2018 | 59% |
| Wave 10 | June 2021–March 2023 | 2022 | 86% |

Economics domain tables

Table E1a. Mean unequivalised net weekly family income (£), by age and family type: wave 10

| | Empl. income | Self- empl. income | Private pension income | State pension income | State benefit income | Asset income | Other income | Total income | Wted N | Unwted N |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Single men | 144.31 | 26.88 | 81.45 | 75.38 | 35.65 | 23.14 | 1.05 | 387.87 | 725 | 676 |
| 50–54 | (300.08) | (33.34) | (8.15) | (0.00) | (54.94) | (5.94) | (0.00) | (402.45) | 154 | 45 |
| 55–59 | 249.71 | 40.77 | 22.03 | 9.69 | 46.17 | 27.82 | 2.65 | 398.82 | 116 | 97 |
| 60–64 | 199.46 | 37.42 | 69.29 | 0.00 | 37.02 | 24.40 | 0.11 | 367.70 | 114 | 87 |
| 65–69 | 70.00 | 33.22 | 117.08 | 123.65 | 33.69 | 37.83 | 4.10 | 419.59 | 95 | 119 |
| 70–74 | 1.69 | 26.80 | 170.91 | 163.46 | 17.80 | 37.09 | 0.00 | 417.75 | 69 | 87 |
| 75–79 | 1.20 | 3.71 | 135.75 | 168.81 | 24.27 | 13.09 | 0.83 | 347.67 | 63 | 89 |
| 80+ | 0.09 | 1.37 | 138.79 | 173.53 | 16.44 | 25.32 | 0.00 | 355.54 | 115 | 152 |
| Single women | 102.94 | 13.37 | 62.43 | 86.35 | 45.38 | 17.50 | 2.55 | 330.53 | 1,213 | 1,375 |
| 50–54 | 223.73 | 20.50 | 6.62 | 0.00 | 90.13 | 8.06 | 4.78 | 353.81 | 189 | 75 |
| 55–59 | 261.23 | 45.27 | 17.56 | 0.24 | 49.21 | 13.89 | 5.25 | 392.67 | 172 | 177 |
| 60–64 | 127.33 | 18.64 | 61.47 | 0.00 | 61.97 | 24.49 | 2.40 | 296.30 | 164 | 160 |
| 65–69 | 71.98 | 7.30 | 71.87 | 123.98 | 27.30 | 20.16 | 3.47 | 326.05 | 144 | 193 |
| 70–74 | 42.55 | 5.08 | 109.09 | 155.21 | 27.73 | 36.77 | 0.66 | 377.11 | 127 | 200 |
| 75–79 | 5.41 | 0.93 | 90.85 | 150.66 | 30.16 | 16.52 | 0.84 | 295.37 | 134 | 207 |
| 80+ | 0.82 | -1.12 | 88.40 | 166.03 | 27.80 | 12.40 | 0.69 | 295.01 | 283 | 363 |
| Couples | 319.73 | 54.18 | 174.83 | 131.73 | 29.29 | 58.17 | 1.24 | 769.17 | 4,016 | 3,950 |
| 50–54 | 692.02 | 50.64 | 20.56 | 1.38 | 33.70 | 39.21 | 1.54 | 839.05 | 688 | 223 |
| 55–59 | 549.32 | 111.15 | 65.71 | 9.11 | 32.39 | 67.81 | 1.63 | 837.12 | 758 | 629 |
| 60–64 | 356.56 | 84.45 | 189.55 | 32.28 | 32.91 | 70.36 | 2.27 | 768.39 | 664 | 578 |
| 65–69 | 145.16 | 34.93 | 280.83 | 226.11 | 20.36 | 61.98 | 0.80 | 770.19 | 555 | 717 |
| 70–74 | 37.37 | 23.70 | 268.85 | 287.88 | 18.95 | 69.04 | 0.55 | 706.34 | 551 | 750 |
| 75–79 | 117.24 | 17.98 | 272.02 | 277.24 | 27.44 | 51.30 | 0.75 | 763.98 | 445 | 596 |
| 80+ | 4.07 | 5.68 | 245.80 | 259.90 | 39.61 | 37.41 | 0.31 | 592.77 | 356 | 457 |
| All family types | 254.21 | 42.55 | 140.56 | 115.63 | 33.34 | 45.62 | 1.48 | 633.40 | 5,953 | 6,001 |
| 50–54 | 547.63 | 42.52 | 16.15 | 0.92 | 47.23 | 28.53 | 1.91 | 684.89 | 1,031 | 343 |
| 55–59 | 468.84 | 92.54 | 52.96 | 7.72 | 36.68 | 54.53 | 2.34 | 715.60 | 1,045 | 903 |
| 60–64 | 297.61 | 67.29 | 152.68 | 22.75 | 38.47 | 56.80 | 2.03 | 637.63 | 942 | 825 |
| 65–69 | 122.92 | 29.71 | 223.39 | 195.36 | 23.21 | 51.51 | 1.68 | 647.79 | 794 | 1,029 |
| 70–74 | 34.98 | 20.81 | 232.63 | 253.84 | 20.34 | 60.61 | 0.52 | 623.73 | 746 | 1,037 |
| 75–79 | 82.47 | 13.02 | 220.81 | 240.15 | 27.70 | 40.28 | 0.78 | 625.20 | 642 | 892 |
| 80+ | 2.24 | 2.47 | 170.41 | 211.51 | 31.65 | 26.18 | 0.40 | 444.86 | 753 | 972 |

Note: All values are expressed in January 2022 prices.

For variable definitions, see AE.1, AE.6, AE.9, AE.14, AE.15, AE.16, AE.17, AE.19, AE.20 and AE.23.

For related text, see E.7–E.10.

Economics domain tables

Table E1b. Mean equivalised net weekly family income (£), by age and gender: wave 10

| | Empl. income | Self- empl. income | Private pension income | State pension income | State benefit income | Asset income | Other income | Total income | <i>Wted</i> <i>N</i> | <i>Unwted</i> <i>N</i> |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Men | 196.07 | 46.75 | 103.98 | 80.48 | 22.64 | 34.47 | 0.89 | 485.29 | 2,846 | 2,613 |
| 50–54 | 419.04 | 79.64 | 6.28 | 0.00 | 29.29 | 13.43 | 0.75 | 548.43 | 512 | 144 |
| 55–59 | 328.25 | 77.92 | 30.41 | 4.74 | 26.34 | 37.30 | 1.06 | 506.03 | 518 | 371 |
| 60–64 | 233.13 | 63.80 | 105.38 | 5.30 | 23.77 | 44.79 | 1.64 | 477.80 | 462 | 358 |
| 65–69 | 106.83 | 28.12 | 171.43 | 129.15 | 19.06 | 39.39 | 1.46 | 495.45 | 382 | 450 |
| 70–74 | 23.32 | 18.52 | 180.10 | 178.62 | 13.06 | 50.47 | 0.26 | 464.34 | 353 | 458 |
| 75–79 | 54.18 | 14.75 | 170.39 | 185.99 | 19.96 | 33.77 | 0.40 | 479.44 | 300 | 405 |
| 80+ | 1.87 | 2.36 | 150.54 | 175.16 | 21.76 | 25.75 | 0.23 | 377.67 | 319 | 427 |
| Women | 155.09 | 14.69 | 98.08 | 90.76 | 27.65 | 29.46 | 1.30 | 417.04 | 3,107 | 3,388 |
| 50–54 | 314.30 | -14.55 | 15.80 | 1.16 | 40.70 | 21.15 | 1.32 | 379.89 | 519 | 199 |
| 55–59 | 320.91 | 48.53 | 43.04 | 6.17 | 25.96 | 36.80 | 2.70 | 484.09 | 527 | 532 |
| 60–64 | 185.91 | 31.30 | 110.27 | 24.58 | 35.41 | 35.45 | 1.36 | 424.28 | 480 | 467 |
| 65–69 | 71.59 | 15.50 | 145.09 | 154.84 | 17.65 | 34.66 | 1.51 | 440.84 | 412 | 579 |
| 70–74 | 27.84 | 11.47 | 152.52 | 185.81 | 17.65 | 37.38 | 0.50 | 433.16 | 393 | 579 |
| 75–79 | 55.99 | 3.69 | 146.65 | 166.94 | 22.55 | 23.73 | 0.78 | 420.33 | 341 | 487 |
| 80+ | 1.41 | 1.00 | 117.88 | 167.13 | 28.09 | 16.28 | 0.45 | 332.23 | 434 | 545 |
| All | 174.68 | 30.02 | 100.90 | 85.85 | 25.26 | 31.86 | 1.10 | 449.67 | 5,953 | 6,001 |
| 50–54 | 366.29 | 32.20 | 11.08 | 0.58 | 35.04 | 17.32 | 1.04 | 463.55 | 1,031 | 343 |
| 55–59 | 324.54 | 63.09 | 36.78 | 5.46 | 26.15 | 37.05 | 1.89 | 494.96 | 1,045 | 903 |
| 60–64 | 209.08 | 47.24 | 107.87 | 15.12 | 29.70 | 40.03 | 1.50 | 450.53 | 942 | 825 |
| 65–69 | 88.55 | 21.57 | 157.76 | 142.48 | 18.33 | 36.94 | 1.49 | 467.11 | 794 | 1,029 |
| 70–74 | 25.70 | 14.81 | 165.58 | 182.41 | 15.48 | 43.58 | 0.38 | 447.93 | 746 | 1,037 |
| 75–79 | 55.15 | 8.87 | 157.76 | 175.85 | 21.34 | 28.43 | 0.60 | 448.00 | 642 | 892 |
| 80+ | 1.60 | 1.57 | 131.71 | 170.53 | 25.41 | 20.29 | 0.35 | 351.47 | 753 | 972 |

Note: All values are expressed in January 2022 prices.

For variable definitions, see AE.1, AE.6, AE.7, AE.9, AE.14, AE.15, AE.16, AE.17, AE.19, AE.20 and AE.23.

For related text, see E.7–E.10.

**Table E2a. Distribution of total net weekly unequivalised family income (£),
by age and family type: wave 10**

| | Mean | 10 th percentile | 25 th percentile | Median | 75 th percentile | 90 th percentile | Wted N | Unwted N |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Single men | 387.87 | 108.99 | 199.18 | 332.20 | 504.50 | 700.31 | 725 | 676 |
| 50–54 | (402.45) | (95.01) | (184.20) | (399.39) | (554.09) | (698.01) | 154 | 45 |
| 55–59 | 398.82 | 34.57 | 113.21 | 299.32 | 617.17 | 849.63 | 116 | 97 |
| 60–64 | 367.70 | 82.59 | 133.64 | 332.59 | 541.78 | 719.94 | 114 | 87 |
| 65–69 | 419.59 | 175.96 | 231.59 | 355.72 | 477.19 | 637.44 | 95 | 119 |
| 70–74 | 417.75 | 175.53 | 229.23 | 314.10 | 452.72 | 640.13 | 69 | 87 |
| 75–79 | 347.67 | 152.18 | 218.50 | 306.72 | 435.97 | 588.87 | 63 | 89 |
| 80+ | 355.54 | 157.17 | 221.31 | 308.70 | 441.48 | 570.75 | 115 | 152 |
| Single women | 330.53 | 125.38 | 189.34 | 280.16 | 392.79 | 558.49 | 1,213 | 1,375 |
| 50–54 | 353.81 | 99.38 | 242.93 | 321.64 | 439.33 | 664.07 | 189 | 75 |
| 55–59 | 392.67 | 66.58 | 213.01 | 304.32 | 428.48 | 682.35 | 172 | 177 |
| 60–64 | 296.30 | 64.88 | 146.34 | 255.77 | 377.94 | 565.93 | 164 | 160 |
| 65–69 | 326.05 | 141.72 | 198.12 | 289.93 | 404.15 | 508.43 | 144 | 193 |
| 70–74 | 377.11 | 168.66 | 205.81 | 296.57 | 382.80 | 574.64 | 127 | 200 |
| 75–79 | 295.37 | 142.27 | 179.93 | 240.22 | 373.19 | 504.87 | 134 | 207 |
| 80+ | 295.01 | 146.56 | 185.95 | 264.66 | 357.82 | 500.99 | 283 | 363 |
| Couples | 769.17 | 309.85 | 436.23 | 638.47 | 927.80 | 1,330.15 | 4,016 | 3,950 |
| 50–54 | 839.05 | 261.63 | 519.01 | 773.09 | 1065.10 | 1,495.45 | 688 | 223 |
| 55–59 | 837.12 | 305.41 | 457.29 | 692.30 | 998.67 | 1,532.30 | 758 | 629 |
| 60–64 | 768.39 | 251.49 | 406.22 | 604.49 | 907.96 | 1,327.02 | 664 | 578 |
| 65–69 | 770.19 | 335.81 | 453.90 | 658.34 | 932.02 | 1,367.61 | 555 | 717 |
| 70–74 | 706.34 | 345.62 | 441.29 | 598.78 | 855.36 | 1,152.79 | 551 | 750 |
| 75–79 | 763.98 | 323.75 | 427.67 | 559.41 | 770.81 | 1,074.30 | 445 | 596 |
| 80+ | 592.77 | 314.86 | 371.97 | 500.22 | 711.99 | 992.86 | 356 | 457 |
| All family types | 633.40 | 184.20 | 315.67 | 507.35 | 801.44 | 1,165.00 | 5,953 | 6,001 |
| 50–54 | 684.89 | 129.12 | 343.57 | 610.81 | 919.78 | 1,350.55 | 1,031 | 343 |
| 55–59 | 715.60 | 171.92 | 337.94 | 594.70 | 917.22 | 1,353.89 | 1,045 | 903 |
| 60–64 | 637.63 | 142.78 | 281.91 | 498.66 | 797.09 | 1,193.54 | 942 | 825 |
| 65–69 | 647.79 | 212.71 | 343.36 | 527.44 | 827.98 | 1,228.01 | 794 | 1,029 |
| 70–74 | 623.73 | 238.74 | 361.05 | 529.45 | 768.64 | 1,076.30 | 746 | 1,037 |
| 75–79 | 625.20 | 196.08 | 309.38 | 475.70 | 693.52 | 1,001.56 | 642 | 892 |
| 80+ | 444.86 | 179.35 | 261.65 | 371.97 | 552.31 | 794.66 | 753 | 972 |

Note: All values are expressed in January 2022 prices.

For variable definitions, see AE.9, AE.20 and AE.23. For related text, see E.11.

**Table E2b. Distribution of total net weekly equivalised family income (£),
by age and gender: wave 10**

| | Mean | 10 th percentile | 25 th percentile | Median | 75 th percentile | 90 th percentile | Wted N | Unwted N |
|--------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Men | 485.29 | 172.24 | 266.66 | 399.20 | 579.18 | 816.40 | 2,846 | 2,613 |
| 50–54 | 548.43 | 133.95 | 277.35 | 454.30 | 609.61 | 871.41 | 512 | 144 |
| 55–59 | 506.03 | 113.20 | 270.82 | 418.68 | 651.14 | 936.60 | 518 | 371 |
| 60–64 | 477.80 | 124.08 | 250.96 | 385.86 | 590.60 | 804.10 | 462 | 358 |
| 65–69 | 495.45 | 194.37 | 291.87 | 425.64 | 603.85 | 892.87 | 382 | 450 |
| 70–74 | 464.34 | 212.14 | 273.79 | 393.48 | 565.39 | 767.97 | 353 | 458 |
| 75–79 | 479.44 | 214.70 | 278.18 | 366.94 | 508.40 | 702.94 | 300 | 405 |
| 80+ | 377.67 | 187.20 | 238.52 | 324.76 | 453.42 | 618.39 | 319 | 427 |
| Women | 417.04 | 162.93 | 235.95 | 350.21 | 524.72 | 756.89 | 3,107 | 3,388 |
| 50–54 | 379.89 | 107.60 | 251.65 | 410.29 | 596.20 | 782.28 | 519 | 199 |
| 55–59 | 484.09 | 148.78 | 256.62 | 388.10 | 586.79 | 883.93 | 527 | 532 |
| 60–64 | 424.28 | 117.46 | 212.99 | 340.17 | 538.92 | 815.26 | 480 | 467 |
| 65–69 | 440.84 | 183.53 | 253.43 | 369.23 | 528.72 | 771.42 | 412 | 579 |
| 70–74 | 433.16 | 196.22 | 264.28 | 357.44 | 512.01 | 722.27 | 393 | 579 |
| 75–79 | 420.33 | 175.21 | 219.27 | 310.94 | 455.80 | 660.94 | 341 | 487 |
| 80+ | 332.23 | 165.55 | 212.53 | 285.89 | 402.26 | 559.94 | 434 | 545 |
| All | 449.67 | 166.94 | 250.15 | 373.42 | 554.56 | 779.54 | 5,953 | 6,001 |
| 50–54 | 463.55 | 124.47 | 256.78 | 432.51 | 606.41 | 812.70 | 1,031 | 343 |
| 55–59 | 494.96 | 128.13 | 262.56 | 402.99 | 626.94 | 901.37 | 1,045 | 903 |
| 60–64 | 450.53 | 122.87 | 222.46 | 363.01 | 561.29 | 812.56 | 942 | 825 |
| 65–69 | 467.11 | 186.62 | 271.87 | 400.04 | 566.37 | 843.29 | 794 | 1,029 |
| 70–74 | 447.93 | 199.82 | 269.41 | 371.87 | 534.99 | 748.55 | 746 | 1,037 |
| 75–79 | 448.00 | 183.21 | 246.71 | 346.01 | 483.87 | 672.93 | 642 | 892 |
| 80+ | 351.47 | 171.17 | 220.98 | 299.66 | 423.48 | 594.52 | 753 | 972 |

Note: All values are expressed in January 2022 prices.

For variable definitions, see AE.7, AE.9, AE.20 and AE.23. For related text, see E.11.

Economics domain tables

Table E3. Mean and median wealth, by age and family type: wave 10

| | Net financial wealth £'000 | | Net physical wealth £'000 | | Net primary housing wealth £'000 | | Net total (non-pension) wealth £'000 | | Wted N | Unwted N |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Mean | Median | Mean | Median | Mean | Median | Mean | Median | | |
| Single men | 62.0 | 9.6 | 43.1 | 0.0 | 170.1 | 114.3 | 275.1 | 154.4 | 725 | 676 |
| 50-54 | (17.1) | (1.2) | (37.8) | (0.0) | (117.1) | (42.2) | (172.0) | (63.4) | 154 | 45 |
| 55-59 | 68.8 | 4.7 | 47.5 | 0.0 | 146.3 | 8.9 | 262.6 | 91.5 | 116 | 97 |
| 60-64 | 56.5 | 8.4 | 36.8 | 0.0 | 164.7 | 120.8 | 257.9 | 139.6 | 114 | 87 |
| 65-69 | 103.1 | 18.4 | 71.9 | 0.0 | 187.1 | 126.5 | 362.1 | 207.5 | 95 | 119 |
| 70-74 | 63.1 | 9.3 | 82.8 | 0.0 | 175.5 | 99.1 | 321.4 | 162.3 | 69 | 87 |
| 75-79 | 72.8 | 30.5 | 22.4 | 0.0 | 213.7 | 174.5 | 308.9 | 217.8 | 63 | 89 |
| 80+ | 80.1 | 33.6 | 15.9 | 0.0 | 229.0 | 218.5 | 325.0 | 271.0 | 115 | 152 |
| Single women | 47.7 | 8.0 | 33.7 | 0.0 | 195.4 | 141.5 | 276.8 | 181.1 | 1,213 | 1,375 |
| 50-54 | 17.0 | 1.4 | 30.8 | 0.0 | 114.7 | 0.0 | 162.5 | 19.9 | 189 | 75 |
| 55-59 | 34.7 | 2.8 | 33.2 | 0.0 | 169.3 | 105.3 | 237.1 | 130.7 | 172 | 177 |
| 60-64 | 47.3 | 2.8 | 47.0 | 0.0 | 175.8 | 122.0 | 270.1 | 145.7 | 164 | 160 |
| 65-69 | 41.2 | 5.7 | 32.0 | 0.0 | 192.3 | 108.6 | 265.6 | 128.9 | 144 | 193 |
| 70-74 | 74.1 | 15.2 | 39.3 | 0.0 | 232.3 | 179.9 | 345.7 | 225.7 | 127 | 200 |
| 75-79 | 58.0 | 14.0 | 36.0 | 0.0 | 232.2 | 194.5 | 326.2 | 253.8 | 134 | 207 |
| 80+ | 63.1 | 19.7 | 25.5 | 0.0 | 244.2 | 234.1 | 332.7 | 264.2 | 283 | 363 |
| Couples | 155.4 | 46.0 | 108.9 | 0.0 | 364.0 | 301.9 | 628.3 | 426.0 | 4,016 | 3,950 |
| 50-54 | 132.6 | 19.0 | 86.8 | 0.0 | 319.7 | 251.6 | 539.1 | 335.6 | 688 | 223 |
| 55-59 | 120.1 | 27.2 | 80.9 | 0.0 | 341.3 | 280.9 | 542.2 | 356.1 | 758 | 629 |
| 60-64 | 168.7 | 45.5 | 155.1 | 0.0 | 356.5 | 302.4 | 680.4 | 461.3 | 664 | 578 |
| 65-69 | 202.4 | 73.0 | 132.7 | 0.0 | 405.9 | 349.7 | 740.9 | 510.8 | 555 | 717 |
| 70-74 | 162.4 | 76.3 | 95.4 | 0.0 | 381.6 | 326.1 | 639.3 | 467.0 | 551 | 750 |
| 75-79 | 175.8 | 64.3 | 120.5 | 0.0 | 404.8 | 330.2 | 701.1 | 459.6 | 445 | 596 |
| 80+ | 139.9 | 51.3 | 93.9 | 0.0 | 369.0 | 313.9 | 602.9 | 419.1 | 356 | 457 |
| All | 122.1 | 28.3 | 85.5 | 0.0 | 306.1 | 258.5 | 513.7 | 331.4 | 5,953 | 6,001 |
| 50-54 | 94.2 | 7.1 | 69.2 | 0.0 | 251.9 | 180.9 | 415.3 | 227.6 | 1,031 | 343 |
| 55-59 | 100.4 | 16.9 | 69.3 | 0.0 | 291.4 | 231.6 | 461.1 | 292.5 | 1,045 | 903 |
| 60-64 | 134.0 | 28.2 | 122.0 | 0.0 | 301.8 | 267.6 | 557.8 | 341.3 | 942 | 825 |
| 65-69 | 161.3 | 44.9 | 107.2 | 0.0 | 341.1 | 299.7 | 609.5 | 411.8 | 794 | 1,029 |
| 70-74 | 138.2 | 51.6 | 84.7 | 0.0 | 337.2 | 285.3 | 560.1 | 391.8 | 746 | 1,037 |
| 75-79 | 141.1 | 45.0 | 93.2 | 0.0 | 350.0 | 297.4 | 584.2 | 389.6 | 642 | 892 |
| 80+ | 102.0 | 34.5 | 56.3 | 0.0 | 300.8 | 269.9 | 459.2 | 327.7 | 753 | 972 |

Note: All values are expressed in January 2022 prices.

For variable definitions, see AE.9, AE.11, AE.12, AE.13, AE.21 and AE.23. For related text, see E.13.

Economics domain tables

Table E4. Distribution of total net non-pension wealth, by age and family type: wave 10

| | Mean | 10 th | 25 th | Median | 75 th | 90 th | Wted | Unwted |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | £'000 | percentile £'000 | percentile £'000 | £'000 | percentile £'000 | percentile £'000 | N | N |
| Single men | 275.1 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 154.4 | 382.7 | 650.6 | 725 | 676 |
| 50–54 | (172.0) | (–0.9) | (0.5) | (63.4) | (236.1) | (385.2) | 154 | 45 |
| 55–59 | 262.6 | –3.5 | 2.4 | 91.5 | 309.9 | 903.9 | 116 | 97 |
| 60–64 | 257.9 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 139.6 | 334.4 | 683.6 | 114 | 87 |
| 65–69 | 362.1 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 207.5 | 467.2 | 779.6 | 95 | 119 |
| 70–74 | 321.4 | 0.5 | 6.7 | 162.3 | 451.6 | 746.6 | 69 | 87 |
| 75–79 | 308.9 | 0.1 | 14.5 | 217.8 | 476.4 | 670.9 | 63 | 89 |
| 80+ | 325.0 | 5.7 | 76.4 | 271.0 | 447.9 | 661.3 | 115 | 152 |
| Single women | 276.8 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 181.1 | 379.4 | 662.2 | 1,213 | 1,375 |
| 50–54 | 162.5 | –1.3 | 0.2 | 19.9 | 227.6 | 334.4 | 189 | 75 |
| 55–59 | 237.1 | –0.4 | 1.2 | 130.7 | 337.7 | 664.3 | 172 | 177 |
| 60–64 | 270.1 | –0.1 | 1.9 | 145.7 | 407.1 | 615.0 | 164 | 160 |
| 65–69 | 265.6 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 128.9 | 373.3 | 643.5 | 144 | 193 |
| 70–74 | 345.7 | 0.1 | 24.7 | 225.7 | 438.3 | 875.0 | 127 | 200 |
| 75–79 | 326.2 | 0.9 | 15.5 | 253.8 | 478.8 | 720.6 | 134 | 207 |
| 80+ | 332.7 | 3.3 | 56.9 | 264.2 | 424.7 | 674.5 | 283 | 363 |
| Couples | 628.3 | 37.5 | 221.2 | 426.0 | 743.1 | 1,268.6 | 4,016 | 3,950 |
| 50–54 | 539.1 | 0.9 | 146.8 | 335.6 | 661.6 | 1,171.6 | 688 | 223 |
| 55–59 | 542.2 | 12.2 | 185.7 | 356.1 | 680.1 | 1,178.8 | 758 | 629 |
| 60–64 | 680.4 | 21.7 | 226.2 | 461.3 | 789.3 | 1,343.7 | 664 | 578 |
| 65–69 | 740.9 | 121.5 | 285.3 | 510.8 | 844.4 | 1,519.7 | 555 | 717 |
| 70–74 | 639.3 | 114.6 | 263.2 | 467.0 | 810.8 | 1,295.8 | 551 | 750 |
| 75–79 | 701.1 | 135.6 | 279.4 | 459.6 | 786.3 | 1,272.0 | 445 | 596 |
| 80+ | 602.9 | 77.5 | 225.0 | 419.1 | 684.8 | 1,201.3 | 356 | 457 |
| All | 513.7 | 1.4 | 123.2 | 331.4 | 627.7 | 1,097.6 | 5,953 | 6,001 |
| 50–54 | 415.3 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 227.6 | 473.3 | 1,007.5 | 1,031 | 343 |
| 55–59 | 461.1 | 0.3 | 107.0 | 292.5 | 611.5 | 1,102.6 | 1,045 | 903 |
| 60–64 | 557.8 | 0.9 | 123.4 | 341.3 | 674.5 | 1,163.3 | 942 | 825 |
| 65–69 | 609.5 | 2.6 | 172.2 | 411.8 | 714.4 | 1,268.4 | 794 | 1,029 |
| 70–74 | 560.1 | 9.3 | 186.0 | 391.8 | 710.8 | 1,197.3 | 746 | 1,037 |
| 75–79 | 584.2 | 7.5 | 202.8 | 389.6 | 664.7 | 1,063.4 | 642 | 892 |
| 80+ | 459.2 | 9.9 | 137.4 | 327.7 | 542.1 | 943.3 | 753 | 972 |

Note: All values are expressed in January 2022 prices.

For variable definitions, see AE.9, AE.21 and AE.23. For related text, see E.13.

**Table E5a. Private pension membership, by age and gender
(workers and non-workers below the SPA): wave 10**

| | Member of a private pension scheme | Contributing to a private pension scheme | Receiving income from a private pension scheme | Retained rights in a private pension scheme | Wted N | Unwted N |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|--|--------------|--------------|
| Men (50–SPA) | 80% | 58% | 19% | 33% | 1,641 | 1,005 |
| 50–54 | 78% | 68% | 3% | 37% | 550 | 155 |
| 55–59 | 82% | 64% | 10% | 35% | 547 | 395 |
| 60–64 | 81% | 44% | 40% | 29% | 480 | 374 |
| 65–SPA | 87% | 23% | 64% | 25% | 63 | 81 |
| Women (50–SPA) | 76% | 48% | 19% | 29% | 1,719 | 1,381 |
| 50–54 | 71% | 53% | 6% | 29% | 571 | 215 |
| 55–59 | 80% | 58% | 10% | 36% | 569 | 572 |
| 60–64 | 77% | 37% | 38% | 25% | 498 | 486 |
| 65–SPA | 68% | 25% | 44% | 16% | 81 | 108 |
| All (50–SPA) | 78% | 53% | 19% | 31% | 3,360 | 2,386 |
| 50–54 | 75% | 60% | 4% | 33% | 1,120 | 370 |
| 55–59 | 81% | 61% | 10% | 35% | 1,116 | 967 |
| 60–64 | 79% | 40% | 39% | 27% | 979 | 860 |
| 65–SPA | 76% | 24% | 53% | 20% | 145 | 189 |

Note: The middle three columns of the table do not sum to the first column of numbers (or to 100%) because individuals can have multiple pension schemes at different stages of contribution, receiving income and retaining rights. SPA varies according to date of birth (see AE.18).

For variable definitions, see AE.18 and AE.23. For related text, see E.14.

Table E5b. Private pension membership, by age and gender (workers below SPA): wave 10

| | Member of a private pension scheme | Contributing to a private pension scheme | Receiving income from a private pension scheme | Retained rights in a private pension scheme | Wted N | Unwted N |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|--|--------------|--------------|
| Men (50–SPA) | 86% | 74% | 11% | 36% | 1,247 | 726 |
| 50–54 | 88% | 80% | 2% | 41% | 465 | 133 |
| 55–59 | 84% | 73% | 6% | 35% | 466 | 332 |
| 60–64 | 87% | 68% | 29% | 30% | 291 | 228 |
| 65–SPA | (86%) | (53%) | (43%) | (39%) | 26 | 33 |
| Women (50–SPA) | 85% | 71% | 10% | 32% | 1,137 | 903 |
| 50–54 | 83% | 70% | 2% | 32% | 420 | 168 |
| 55–59 | 89% | 77% | 7% | 35% | 417 | 426 |
| 60–64 | 85% | 65% | 24% | 30% | 265 | 262 |
| 65–SPA | (78%) | (58%) | (26%) | (28%) | 35 | 47 |
| All (50–SPA) | 86% | 73% | 10% | 35% | 2,385 | 1,629 |
| 50–54 | 86% | 75% | 2% | 37% | 885 | 301 |
| 55–59 | 86% | 74% | 7% | 35% | 883 | 758 |
| 60–64 | 86% | 67% | 27% | 30% | 556 | 490 |
| 65–SPA | 81% | 56% | 33% | 33% | 61 | 80 |

Note: The middle three columns of the table do not sum to the first column of numbers (or to 100%) because individuals can have multiple pension schemes at different stages of contribution, receiving income and retaining rights. SPA for women varies according to date of birth (see AE.18).

For variable definitions, see AE.18 and AE.23. For related text, see E.14.

**Table E6. Mean equivalised weekly household spending (£),
by age and family type: wave 10**

| | Food inside the home | Food outside the home | Clothing and footwear | Domestic fuel | Leisure | Transfers outside the home | <i>Wted</i> <i>N</i> | <i>Unwted</i> <i>N</i> |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Single men | 52.77 | 10.73 | 6.88 | 24.60 | 12.07 | 21.34 | 629 | 585 |
| 50–54 | (49.66) | (10.91) | (8.60) | (22.05) | (18.46) | (10.28) | 147 | 44 |
| 55–59 | 51.45 | 12.34 | 10.71 | 23.92 | 11.64 | 17.83 | 102 | 87 |
| 60–64 | 53.73 | 11.66 | 5.75 | 23.71 | 11.02 | 10.91 | 94 | 75 |
| 65–69 | 56.33 | 12.39 | 6.07 | 25.85 | 11.17 | 18.67 | 84 | 106 |
| 70–74 | 52.74 | 6.70 | 6.64 | 22.51 | 7.70 | 45.46 | 58 | 75 |
| 75–79 | 57.78 | 9.57 | 3.43 | 27.92 | 11.72 | 55.47 | 54 | 74 |
| 80+ | 52.07 | 9.42 | 3.92 | 28.62 | 7.03 | 20.75 | 90 | 124 |
| Single women | 50.40 | 8.82 | 9.41 | 27.43 | 9.35 | 60.72 | 1,078 | 1,219 |
| 50–54 | 49.04 | 10.24 | 11.32 | 28.06 | 10.49 | 11.45 | 173 | 70 |
| 55–59 | 49.62 | 10.90 | 13.07 | 26.75 | 11.44 | 45.13 | 157 | 163 |
| 60–64 | 46.37 | 9.18 | 9.61 | 26.42 | 10.63 | 89.35 | 157 | 153 |
| 65–69 | 48.46 | 8.25 | 7.62 | 27.24 | 9.65 | 11.68 | 130 | 176 |
| 70–74 | 51.12 | 9.76 | 9.09 | 29.08 | 11.47 | 228.13 | 118 | 185 |
| 75–79 | 52.44 | 6.72 | 8.32 | 27.15 | 8.07 | 32.83 | 122 | 183 |
| 80+ | 54.49 | 6.97 | 6.99 | 27.54 | 5.48 | 45.06 | 222 | 289 |
| Couples | 59.11 | 17.68 | 13.72 | 25.03 | 13.50 | 42.60 | 3,867 | 3,780 |
| 50–54 | 53.98 | 19.64 | 15.03 | 25.68 | 13.12 | 10.78 | 685 | 220 |
| 55–59 | 57.74 | 21.82 | 17.02 | 24.33 | 14.65 | 18.94 | 737 | 614 |
| 60–64 | 60.85 | 18.39 | 13.86 | 25.56 | 14.58 | 37.24 | 650 | 571 |
| 65–69 | 60.49 | 17.06 | 13.47 | 25.68 | 13.88 | 115.75 | 536 | 693 |
| 70–74 | 62.23 | 16.96 | 12.91 | 25.23 | 14.24 | 45.93 | 527 | 712 |
| 75–79 | 60.03 | 12.81 | 11.28 | 24.71 | 12.40 | 37.42 | 416 | 556 |
| 80+ | 61.12 | 10.99 | 7.93 | 23.18 | 8.99 | 55.00 | 317 | 414 |
| All family types | 56.71 | 15.18 | 12.12 | 25.45 | 12.54 | 43.70 | 5,575 | 5,584 |
| 50–54 | 52.50 | 16.74 | 13.45 | 25.56 | 13.45 | 10.82 | 1,006 | 334 |
| 55–59 | 55.81 | 19.13 | 15.75 | 24.67 | 13.84 | 22.95 | 996 | 864 |
| 60–64 | 57.58 | 16.08 | 12.28 | 25.52 | 13.52 | 43.59 | 900 | 799 |
| 65–69 | 57.95 | 15.01 | 11.63 | 25.97 | 12.85 | 86.88 | 749 | 975 |
| 70–74 | 59.58 | 14.91 | 11.75 | 25.65 | 13.24 | 76.42 | 702 | 972 |
| 75–79 | 58.26 | 11.26 | 9.95 | 25.51 | 11.45 | 38.13 | 591 | 813 |
| 80+ | 57.49 | 9.34 | 7.03 | 25.50 | 7.47 | 46.58 | 629 | 827 |

Note: All values are expressed in January 2022 prices.

For variable definitions, see AE.7, AE.9 and AE.23. For related text, see E.15.

Economics domain tables

Table E7. Mean self-reported chances (%) of having insufficient resources to meet needs at some point in the future, by age, gender and income group: wave 10

| | All | Total equivalised income group | | | | | Wted N | Unwted N |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | | |
| Single men | 34.0 | 39.8 | 34.9 | 34.3 | 30.4 | 25.8 | 699 | 654 |
| 50–54 | (45.1) | (45.5) | (33.2) | (51.2) | (46.1) | (41.4) | 154 | 45 |
| 55–59 | 40.9 | 47.4 | 48.5 | 41.1 | 28.4 | 31.2 | 112 | 94 |
| 60–64 | 33.5 | 45.6 | 34.3 | 42.6 | 26.2 | 11.9 | 106 | 83 |
| 65–69 | 27.3 | 24.5 | 34.2 | 27.8 | 30.3 | 16.4 | 92 | 115 |
| 70–74 | 29.3 | 31.4 | 41.6 | 21.1 | 19.6 | 21.8 | 68 | 86 |
| 75–79 | 30.9 | 35.8 | 39.6 | 28.5 | 19.0 | 14.9 | 61 | 86 |
| 80+ | 21.9 | 30.4 | 21.0 | 18.8 | 18.4 | 16.7 | 107 | 145 |
| Single women | 37.5 | 41.7 | 39.4 | 32.4 | 34.2 | 28.3 | 1,160 | 1,325 |
| 50–54 | 50.6 | 59.7 | 53.9 | 31.9 | 49.2 | 47.7 | 185 | 73 |
| 55–59 | 44.4 | 49.7 | 47.8 | 45.6 | 39.2 | 25.9 | 160 | 170 |
| 60–64 | 42.6 | 43.8 | 49.2 | 38.3 | 33.3 | 35.9 | 160 | 155 |
| 65–69 | 33.7 | 36.3 | 39.7 | 32.8 | 26.2 | 18.7 | 142 | 191 |
| 70–74 | 35.7 | 41.8 | 38.8 | 28.9 | 38.5 | 16.1 | 126 | 197 |
| 75–79 | 35.4 | 39.4 | 33.4 | 33.9 | 34.5 | 18.1 | 132 | 203 |
| 80+ | 24.5 | 27.6 | 23.1 | 24.3 | 22.3 | 18.0 | 256 | 336 |
| Partnered men | 27.9 | 33.1 | 31.9 | 29.6 | 26.8 | 22.3 | 1,928 | 1,783 |
| 50–54 | 34.3 | 45.5 | 38.1 | 43.0 | 30.3 | 27.1 | 314 | 88 |
| 55–59 | 31.2 | 27.7 | 48.0 | 34.2 | 29.4 | 24.1 | 368 | 255 |
| 60–64 | 28.4 | 40.3 | 23.2 | 25.1 | 31.3 | 24.7 | 315 | 245 |
| 65–69 | 23.8 | 27.1 | 32.3 | 25.5 | 24.4 | 16.0 | 272 | 313 |
| 70–74 | 25.2 | 30.3 | 28.1 | 27.5 | 24.8 | 19.0 | 266 | 348 |
| 75–79 | 25.2 | 25.0 | 32.1 | 25.3 | 24.0 | 17.1 | 216 | 294 |
| 80+ | 21.9 | 24.7 | 23.9 | 22.2 | 15.1 | 22.9 | 176 | 240 |
| Partnered women | 31.1 | 33.5 | 35.8 | 31.4 | 32.2 | 24.9 | 1,763 | 1,897 |
| 50–54 | 34.5 | 33.8 | 35.6 | 36.0 | 38.9 | 29.7 | 300 | 114 |
| 55–59 | 33.3 | 42.5 | 29.3 | 31.9 | 38.3 | 28.2 | 334 | 333 |
| 60–64 | 28.4 | 28.1 | 38.9 | 29.8 | 30.1 | 19.3 | 291 | 289 |
| 65–69 | 29.2 | 33.0 | 33.4 | 31.0 | 29.3 | 22.9 | 261 | 374 |
| 70–74 | 32.5 | 39.2 | 39.1 | 35.8 | 29.0 | 21.9 | 252 | 359 |
| 75–79 | 29.9 | 31.0 | 37.3 | 28.3 | 26.1 | 23.2 | 193 | 265 |
| 80+ | 26.1 | 22.2 | 36.1 | 22.7 | 20.4 | 20.7 | 131 | 163 |

For variable definitions, see AE.7, AE8, AE.9, AE.10 and AE.23. For related text, see E.16.

Table E8. Labour market participation, by age, gender and wealth group: individuals aged less than 75 only: wave 10

| | % working part-time | % working full-time | % working full- or part-time | % working full- or part-time by wealth group | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | | | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest |
| Men (50–74) | 14.3 | 42.5 | 56.8 | 46.8 | 69.4 | 62.8 | 52.2 | 53.5 |
| 50–54 | 7.7 | 76.6 | 84.3 | (57.1) | (98.2) | – | – | – |
| 55–59 | 20.5 | 63.3 | 83.8 | 69.9 | 90.6 | 89.3 | 91.0 | 78.3 |
| 60–64 | 18.3 | 39.1 | 57.4 | 38.8 | 67.5 | 69.0 | 62.7 | 51.4 |
| 65–69 | 14.5 | 11.8 | 26.3 | 17.3 | 30.2 | 24.2 | 22.3 | 34.7 |
| 70–74 | 9.5 | 3.2 | 12.7 | (6.6) | 11.5 | 13.7 | 9.8 | 18.8 |
| Women (50–74) | 27.7 | 20.6 | 48.3 | 41.4 | 56.3 | 51.9 | 45.6 | 47.1 |
| 50–54 | 35.3 | 37.9 | 73.1 | (46.8) | (80.1) | (88.9) | (78.9) | (87.5) |
| 55–59 | 38.0 | 34.3 | 72.3 | 66.8 | 81.0 | 75.8 | 69.8 | 68.9 |
| 60–64 | 34.5 | 15.9 | 50.4 | 39.0 | 63.6 | 62.5 | 47.4 | 44.3 |
| 65–69 | 18.7 | 5.5 | 24.2 | 20.5 | 29.0 | 25.2 | 17.1 | 30.0 |
| 70–74 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 7.5 | 6.8 |
| All (50–74) | 21.2 | 31.2 | 52.4 | 44.0 | 62.7 | 57.2 | 48.7 | 50.3 |
| 50–54 | 21.9 | 56.7 | 78.6 | 52.3 | 89.0 | 94.5 | (86.4) | 91.5 |
| 55–59 | 29.5 | 48.4 | 77.9 | 68.2 | 86.3 | 82.3 | 79.5 | 73.2 |
| 60–64 | 26.6 | 27.3 | 53.8 | 38.9 | 65.5 | 65.9 | 55.0 | 47.8 |
| 65–69 | 16.7 | 8.5 | 25.2 | 19.1 | 29.5 | 24.7 | 19.7 | 32.5 |
| 70–74 | 7.3 | 2.0 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 12.7 |

Note: ‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AE.22 and AE.23. For related text, see E.17.

Table E8N. Sample sizes for Table E8: wave 10

| | Sample sizes by age and gender | | Sample sizes by age, gender and wealth group | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| | | | Weighted N | | | | | Unweighted N | | | | |
| | Wted N | Unwted N | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest |
| Men (50–74) | 2,130 | 1,716 | 460 | 435 | 402 | 395 | 438 | 252 | 309 | 337 | 385 | 433 |
| 50–54 | 482 | 135 | 165 | 117 | 81 | 49 | 71 | 39 | 37 | 24 | 13 | 22 |
| 55–59 | 486 | 353 | 105 | 121 | 97 | 81 | 83 | 64 | 79 | 76 | 68 | 66 |
| 60–64 | 444 | 342 | 90 | 81 | 85 | 89 | 100 | 54 | 63 | 64 | 73 | 88 |
| 65–69 | 371 | 437 | 57 | 52 | 74 | 90 | 98 | 51 | 57 | 87 | 111 | 131 |
| 70–74 | 347 | 449 | 43 | 65 | 66 | 87 | 87 | 44 | 73 | 86 | 120 | 126 |
| Women (50–74) | 2,273 | 2,299 | 498 | 448 | 427 | 441 | 458 | 375 | 424 | 470 | 492 | 538 |
| 50–54 | 510 | 195 | 142 | 119 | 79 | 88 | 82 | 44 | 46 | 35 | 33 | 37 |
| 55–59 | 513 | 518 | 120 | 96 | 104 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 102 | 106 | 104 | 108 |
| 60–64 | 461 | 452 | 103 | 85 | 79 | 90 | 103 | 79 | 82 | 86 | 99 | 106 |
| 65–69 | 404 | 566 | 74 | 72 | 80 | 92 | 87 | 85 | 90 | 116 | 137 | 138 |
| 70–74 | 386 | 568 | 59 | 77 | 86 | 74 | 90 | 69 | 104 | 127 | 119 | 149 |
| All (50–74) | 4,404 | 4,015 | 958 | 884 | 829 | 837 | 897 | 627 | 733 | 807 | 877 | 971 |
| 50–54 | 992 | 330 | 307 | 236 | 159 | 137 | 152 | 83 | 83 | 59 | 46 | 59 |
| 55–59 | 999 | 871 | 225 | 217 | 200 | 177 | 180 | 162 | 181 | 182 | 172 | 174 |
| 60–64 | 905 | 794 | 193 | 166 | 164 | 179 | 203 | 133 | 145 | 150 | 172 | 194 |
| 65–69 | 775 | 1,003 | 131 | 124 | 153 | 182 | 185 | 136 | 147 | 203 | 248 | 269 |
| 70–74 | 733 | 1,017 | 102 | 141 | 152 | 161 | 177 | 113 | 177 | 213 | 239 | 275 |

Table E9. Mean self-reported chances (%) of working at future target ages, by age, gender and wealth: wave 10

| | Target age | All | Wealth group | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| | | | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest |
| Men (50–64) | | | | | | | |
| 50–54 | 60 | 68.7 | (55.5) | (83.8) | – | – | – |
| 55–59 | 60 | 68.1 | 63.4 | 75.4 | 72.6 | 60.4 | 65.8 |
| 60–64 | 65 | 43.4 | 37.9 | 50.1 | 50.3 | 41.1 | 39.1 |
| Women (50–64) | | | | | | | |
| 50–54 | 60 | 56.6 | (48.8) | (59.9) | (66.6) | (53.1) | (59.2) |
| 55–59 | 60 | 62.2 | 64.0 | 68.8 | 60.0 | 62.4 | 55.6 |
| 60–64 | 65 | 33.9 | 30.1 | 41.3 | 44.2 | 28.7 | 28.9 |

Note: ‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AE.8, AE.22 and AE.23. For related text, see E.18.

Table E9N. Sample sizes for Table E9: wave 10

| | Sample sizes by age and gender | | Sample sizes by age, gender and wealth group | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| | | | Weighted N | | | | | Unweighted N | | | | |
| | Wted N | Unwted N | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest |
| Men (50–64) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50–54 | 466 | 132 | 154 | 118 | 82 | 49 | 63 | 36 | 37 | 25 | 13 | 21 |
| 55–59 | 481 | 350 | 105 | 117 | 95 | 81 | 83 | 63 | 78 | 75 | 68 | 66 |
| 60–64 | 422 | 330 | 81 | 77 | 81 | 89 | 94 | 50 | 61 | 62 | 73 | 84 |
| Women (50–59) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50–54 | 500 | 191 | 140 | 116 | 79 | 83 | 82 | 43 | 45 | 35 | 31 | 37 |
| 55–59 | 498 | 507 | 112 | 93 | 101 | 97 | 94 | 95 | 99 | 103 | 105 | 105 |
| 60–64 | 459 | 452 | 104 | 79 | 80 | 91 | 106 | 80 | 78 | 86 | 100 | 108 |

Economics domain tables

Table E10a. Whether health limits kind or amount of work, by age and wealth – men: wave 10

| Age and wealth group | No limiting health problem | Has limiting health problem | Has limiting health problem and ... | | | Wted N | Unwted N |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|--------------|------------|
| | | | Not working | Working but health problem doesn't limit current job | Working and health problem does limit current job | | |
| Men 50–54 | 78% | 22% | 13% | 4% | 6% | 488 | 137 |
| Lowest | (59%) | (41%) | (36%) | (2%) | (4%) | 165 | 39 |
| 2 nd | (85%) | (15%) | (2%) | (4%) | (10%) | 122 | 38 |
| 3 rd | – | – | – | – | – | 82 | 25 |
| 4 th | – | – | – | – | – | 49 | 13 |
| Highest | – | – | – | – | – | 71 | 22 |
| Men 55–59 | 87% | 13% | 8% | 2% | 3% | 491 | 356 |
| Lowest | 74% | 26% | 20% | 4% | 2% | 108 | 65 |
| 2 nd | 83% | 17% | 8% | 1% | 9% | 123 | 81 |
| 3 rd | 91% | 9% | 6% | 3% | 0% | 97 | 76 |
| 4 th | 97% | 3% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 81 | 68 |
| Highest | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 83 | 66 |
| Men 60–64 | 77% | 23% | 18% | 3% | 3% | 441 | 341 |
| Lowest | 42% | 58% | 48% | 9% | 1% | 90 | 54 |
| 2 nd | 76% | 24% | 14% | 2% | 8% | 82 | 64 |
| 3 rd | 85% | 15% | 13% | 0% | 2% | 85 | 64 |
| 4 th | 94% | 6% | 5% | 0% | 1% | 89 | 73 |
| Highest | 89% | 11% | 8% | 1% | 1% | 95 | 86 |
| Men 65–66 | 71% | 29% | 18% | 3% | 9% | 57 | 74 |
| Lowest | – | – | – | – | – | 11 | 9 |
| 2 nd | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 12 |
| 3 rd | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 13 |
| 4 th | – | – | – | – | – | 18 | 21 |
| Highest | – | – | – | – | – | 13 | 19 |
| All men 50–66 | 81% | 19% | 13% | 3% | 4% | 1,477 | 908 |
| Lowest | 57% | 43% | 35% | 4% | 4% | 373 | 167 |
| 2 nd | 81% | 19% | 8% | 2% | 9% | 336 | 195 |
| 3 rd | 89% | 11% | 6% | 4% | 1% | 270 | 178 |
| 4 th | 94% | 6% | 3% | 2% | 1% | 236 | 175 |
| Highest | 92% | 8% | 3% | 0% | 4% | 262 | 193 |

Note: '–' convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AE.22 and AE.23. For related text, see E.19 and E.20.

Table E10b. Whether health limits kind or amount of work, by age and wealth – women: wave 10

| Age and wealth group | No limiting health problem | Has limiting health problem | Has limiting health problem and ... | | | Wted N | Unwted N |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|--------------|-------------|
| | | | Not working | Working but health problem doesn't limit current job | Working and health problem does limit current job | | |
| Women 50–54 | 71% | 29% | 17% | 4% | 7% | 510 | 195 |
| Lowest | (40%) | (60%) | (43%) | (5%) | (12%) | 142 | 44 |
| 2 nd | (80%) | (20%) | (13%) | (6%) | (1%) | 119 | 46 |
| 3 rd | (82%) | (18%) | (6%) | (0%) | (12%) | 79 | 35 |
| 4 th | (87%) | (13%) | (7%) | (3%) | (3%) | 88 | 33 |
| Highest | (82%) | (18%) | (2%) | (6%) | (9%) | 82 | 37 |
| Women 55–59 | 78% | 22% | 12% | 4% | 6% | 514 | 519 |
| Lowest | 59% | 41% | 25% | 8% | 8% | 121 | 99 |
| 2 nd | 73% | 27% | 10% | 3% | 13% | 96 | 102 |
| 3 rd | 83% | 17% | 10% | 5% | 2% | 103 | 105 |
| 4 th | 94% | 6% | 4% | 2% | 0% | 97 | 105 |
| Highest | 86% | 14% | 7% | 3% | 4% | 97 | 108 |
| Women 60–64 | 71% | 29% | 21% | 5% | 3% | 461 | 454 |
| Lowest | 47% | 53% | 40% | 9% | 5% | 101 | 79 |
| 2 nd | 58% | 42% | 27% | 10% | 5% | 83 | 80 |
| 3 rd | 86% | 14% | 8% | 2% | 3% | 80 | 86 |
| 4 th | 84% | 16% | 12% | 1% | 3% | 92 | 101 |
| Highest | 83% | 17% | 13% | 3% | 1% | 106 | 108 |
| Women 65–66 | 72% | 28% | 22% | 5% | 2% | 77 | 101 |
| Lowest | – | – | – | – | – | 16 | 18 |
| 2 nd | – | – | – | – | – | 17 | 21 |
| 3 rd | – | – | – | – | – | 20 | 28 |
| 4 th | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 14 |
| Highest | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 20 |
| All women 50–66 | 73% | 27% | 17% | 5% | 5% | 1,562 | 1269 |
| Lowest | 49% | 51% | 36% | 7% | 8% | 380 | 240 |
| 2 nd | 70% | 30% | 18% | 6% | 6% | 315 | 249 |
| 3 rd | 83% | 17% | 9% | 3% | 5% | 281 | 254 |
| 4 th | 89% | 11% | 8% | 2% | 2% | 287 | 253 |
| Highest | 85% | 15% | 7% | 4% | 4% | 298 | 273 |

Note: '–' convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AE.22 and AE.23. For related text, see E.19 and E.20.

Economics domain tables

Table E11. Mean self-reported chances (%) of health limiting ability to work at age 65 (workers aged under 65 only), by age, gender and wealth group: wave 10

| | All | Wealth group | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest |
| Men (50–64) | 33.5 | 36.1 | 37.7 | 33.3 | 30.8 | 27.3 |
| 50–54 | 38.2 | – | (44.4) | – | – | – |
| 55–59 | 34.1 | (38.1) | 36.7 | 33.7 | 29.6 | 31.3 |
| 60–64 | 25.0 | – | (24.5) | (27.1) | (27.7) | (19.0) |
| Women (50–64) | 35.5 | 44.7 | 37.1 | 35.0 | 32.9 | 27.9 |
| 50–54 | 41.3 | – | (39.7) | (40.7) | – | (35.1) |
| 55–59 | 35.1 | 45.1 | 38.5 | 33.6 | 29.7 | 27.3 |
| 60–64 | 27.3 | (33.7) | 30.1 | 29.3 | (25.9) | (17.9) |

Note: ‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AE.8, AE.22 and AE.23. For related text, see E.21.

Table E11N. Sample sizes for Table E11: wave 10

| | Sample sizes by age and gender | | Sample sizes by age, gender and wealth group | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| | <i>Wted N</i> | <i>Unwted N</i> | Weighted <i>N</i> | | | | | Unweighted <i>N</i> | | | | |
| | | | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest |
| Men (50–64) | 1,044 | 596 | 197 | 269 | 221 | 179 | 179 | 81 | 146 | 132 | 120 | 117 |
| 50–54 | 398 | 115 | 89 | 116 | 82 | 49 | 63 | 20 | 36 | 25 | 13 | 21 |
| 55–59 | 399 | 289 | 74 | 102 | 85 | 74 | 65 | 40 | 71 | 66 | 61 | 51 |
| 60–64 | 247 | 192 | 34 | 51 | 54 | 57 | 51 | 21 | 39 | 41 | 46 | 45 |
| Women (50–64) | 956 | 761 | 182 | 213 | 199 | 177 | 185 | 122 | 170 | 169 | 150 | 150 |
| 50–54 | 358 | 145 | 65 | 89 | 69 | 64 | 72 | 22 | 36 | 31 | 25 | 31 |
| 55–59 | 367 | 379 | 77 | 76 | 79 | 68 | 68 | 66 | 83 | 83 | 76 | 71 |
| 60–64 | 231 | 237 | 41 | 48 | 51 | 44 | 46 | 34 | 51 | 55 | 49 | 48 |

**Table EL1a. Mean equivalised weekly family TOTAL income (£),
by baseline (wave 4) age and family type**

| Age and family type in 2008–09 | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Wted N | Unwted N |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Single men | 392.31 | 392.46 | 397.53 | 389.16 | 369.10 | 387.95 | 361.01 | 284 | 258 |
| 50–54 | 440.20 | 400.46 | 445.53 | 425.41 | 338.04 | 400.23 | 369.72 | 55 | 52 |
| 55–59 | 380.74 | 403.77 | 391.01 | 406.54 | 391.47 | 416.83 | 364.82 | 72 | 61 |
| 60–64 | 370.28 | 394.53 | 346.97 | 376.90 | 355.26 | 375.53 | 367.19 | 61 | 62 |
| 65–69 | (410.01) | (335.16) | (427.85) | (356.78) | (382.03) | (367.36) | (340.28) | 42 | 40 |
| 70–74 | (351.40) | (350.98) | (378.10) | (352.92) | (354.50) | (345.85) | (309.75) | 30 | 30 |
| 75–79 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 10 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 3 |
| Single women | 355.49 | 338.85 | 337.01 | 351.97 | 350.30 | 359.28 | 331.32 | 509 | 519 |
| 50–54 | 332.88 | 349.02 | 365.54 | 395.35 | 391.67 | 438.03 | 373.50 | 73 | 76 |
| 55–59 | 374.46 | 336.80 | 343.96 | 352.92 | 405.22 | 360.27 | 339.81 | 104 | 106 |
| 60–64 | 379.63 | 410.26 | 358.75 | 347.17 | 352.11 | 336.34 | 358.24 | 89 | 109 |
| 65–69 | 354.39 | 324.60 | 326.90 | 347.68 | 343.16 | 382.44 | 300.63 | 77 | 93 |
| 70–74 | 319.61 | 320.88 | 316.19 | 307.77 | 317.41 | 321.13 | 288.65 | 79 | 88 |
| 75–79 | (376.37) | (284.67) | (298.90) | (356.43) | (291.15) | (334.54) | (304.23) | 70 | 40 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 17 | 7 |
| Partnered men | 515.15 | 529.45 | 519.52 | 493.81 | 503.91 | 533.27 | 475.25 | 1,206 | 1,169 |
| 50–54 | 569.80 | 660.58 | 600.02 | 539.73 | 540.59 | 598.71 | 523.04 | 174 | 146 |
| 55–59 | 547.37 | 531.23 | 506.89 | 511.74 | 524.13 | 537.79 | 497.85 | 360 | 317 |
| 60–64 | 518.03 | 531.37 | 584.36 | 517.09 | 533.74 | 560.22 | 506.85 | 287 | 334 |
| 65–69 | 519.13 | 502.33 | 493.77 | 492.64 | 483.77 | 558.93 | 457.75 | 177 | 186 |
| 70–74 | 432.70 | 418.88 | 422.61 | 402.34 | 412.82 | 431.46 | 368.78 | 131 | 133 |
| 75–79 | (369.56) | (485.50) | (388.85) | (389.51) | (432.96) | (383.35) | (344.37) | 62 | 46 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 7 |
| Partnered women | 483.12 | 489.66 | 507.54 | 470.02 | 467.94 | 484.34 | 442.62 | 1,213 | 1,262 |
| 50–54 | 503.23 | 537.99 | 509.05 | 487.62 | 474.47 | 517.84 | 473.13 | 171 | 175 |
| 55–59 | 526.45 | 543.68 | 532.45 | 525.96 | 531.00 | 517.90 | 479.18 | 373 | 369 |
| 60–64 | 512.98 | 482.20 | 558.48 | 467.69 | 474.85 | 533.54 | 490.32 | 315 | 369 |
| 65–69 | 453.04 | 445.59 | 475.65 | 433.68 | 412.17 | 418.25 | 375.74 | 175 | 196 |
| 70–74 | 366.22 | 402.37 | 398.60 | 375.79 | 356.92 | 381.98 | 316.15 | 119 | 118 |
| 75–79 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 50 | 29 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 | 6 |

Note: All values are expressed in January 2022 prices. Wave 10 was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the gap between waves 9 and 10 is longer than two years. See AE.23 for information on interview dates.

‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AE.4, AE.7, AE.9, AE.20 and AE.23. For related text, see E.23.

**Table EL1b. Mean equivalised weekly family EARNINGS (£),
by baseline (wave 4) age and family type**

| Age and family type in 2008–09 | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Wted N | Unwted N |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Single men | 184.98 | 169.73 | 139.64 | 115.93 | 81.72 | 57.42 | 41.35 | 284 | 258 |
| 50–54 | 352.85 | 282.04 | 312.65 | 271.08 | 184.15 | 158.08 | 101.55 | 55 | 52 |
| 55–59 | 259.97 | 261.44 | 230.86 | 213.56 | 134.98 | 83.34 | 21.66 | 72 | 61 |
| 60–64 | 206.55 | 187.51 | 65.56 | 36.28 | 30.43 | 16.06 | 38.34 | 61 | 62 |
| 65–69 | (28.44) | (23.60) | (40.34) | (10.88) | (31.21) | (10.71) | (52.41) | 42 | 40 |
| 70–74 | (6.35) | (0.14) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.24) | 30 | 30 |
| 75–79 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 10 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 3 |
| Single women | 109.17 | 90.66 | 77.87 | 66.30 | 60.75 | 51.84 | 31.85 | 509 | 519 |
| 50–54 | 225.13 | 233.06 | 260.68 | 245.87 | 235.67 | 245.14 | 112.23 | 73 | 76 |
| 55–59 | 235.65 | 166.84 | 124.11 | 93.76 | 96.35 | 62.44 | 27.63 | 104 | 106 |
| 60–64 | 123.52 | 104.02 | 70.72 | 50.83 | 35.93 | 19.33 | 55.67 | 89 | 109 |
| 65–69 | 40.40 | 29.71 | 18.78 | 24.73 | 13.33 | 5.88 | 2.06 | 77 | 93 |
| 70–74 | 3.35 | 3.29 | 2.95 | 0.30 | 0.05 | 0.26 | 0.19 | 79 | 88 |
| 75–79 | (2.10) | (0.69) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | 70 | 40 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 17 | 7 |
| Partnered men | 278.52 | 265.78 | 198.59 | 160.91 | 129.11 | 107.87 | 59.30 | 1,206 | 1,169 |
| 50–54 | 485.62 | 560.54 | 441.70 | 399.89 | 357.52 | 313.07 | 139.62 | 174 | 146 |
| 55–59 | 411.15 | 370.91 | 290.68 | 246.88 | 162.36 | 123.48 | 65.85 | 360 | 317 |
| 60–64 | 274.63 | 233.73 | 140.37 | 90.36 | 84.91 | 62.55 | 72.34 | 287 | 334 |
| 65–69 | 100.25 | 93.20 | 69.32 | 40.94 | 45.05 | 57.67 | 13.49 | 177 | 186 |
| 70–74 | 46.24 | 36.01 | 34.01 | 16.19 | 18.83 | 19.69 | 4.80 | 131 | 133 |
| 75–79 | (8.29) | (6.65) | (10.35) | (8.39) | (8.99) | (7.68) | (0.00) | 62 | 46 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 7 |
| Partnered women | 239.18 | 211.84 | 165.38 | 118.29 | 88.76 | 71.61 | 48.17 | 1,213 | 1,262 |
| 50–54 | 408.32 | 436.43 | 370.47 | 319.40 | 251.89 | 235.86 | 87.32 | 171 | 175 |
| 55–59 | 375.90 | 339.09 | 251.80 | 177.73 | 120.94 | 79.59 | 40.86 | 373 | 369 |
| 60–64 | 207.00 | 145.55 | 110.11 | 55.66 | 55.36 | 46.04 | 85.80 | 315 | 369 |
| 65–69 | 67.27 | 40.64 | 35.87 | 22.74 | 10.12 | 8.93 | 4.87 | 175 | 196 |
| 70–74 | 25.48 | 20.73 | 23.04 | 12.45 | 6.98 | 5.78 | 1.16 | 119 | 118 |
| 75–79 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 50 | 29 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 | 6 |

Note: All values are expressed in January 2022 prices. Wave 10 was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the gap between waves 9 and 10 is longer than two years. See AE.23 for information on interview dates. ‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AE.3, AE.6, AE.7, AE.9, AE.16 and AE.23. For related text, see E.23.

**Table EL1c. Mean equivalised weekly family PRIVATE PENSION income (£),
by baseline (wave 4) age and family type**

| Age and family type in 2008–09 | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Wted N | Unwted N |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Single men | 85.26 | 86.99 | 108.09 | 111.34 | 109.10 | 118.38 | 111.40 | 284 | 258 |
| 50–54 | 22.07 | 33.24 | 36.49 | 55.14 | 68.43 | 111.29 | 103.60 | 55 | 52 |
| 55–59 | 42.46 | 61.43 | 81.64 | 103.68 | 106.46 | 120.56 | 120.94 | 72 | 61 |
| 60–64 | 88.80 | 97.75 | 111.53 | 124.92 | 117.53 | 124.44 | 110.23 | 61 | 62 |
| 65–69 | (124.21) | (87.80) | (135.17) | (109.58) | (101.95) | (93.59) | (82.08) | 42 | 40 |
| 70–74 | (162.71) | (161.71) | (185.02) | (148.81) | (151.25) | (120.43) | (108.92) | 30 | 30 |
| 75–79 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 10 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 3 |
| Single women | 60.95 | 77.26 | 79.58 | 97.52 | 97.10 | 106.45 | 96.03 | 509 | 519 |
| 50–54 | 20.81 | 12.86 | 22.30 | 54.83 | 77.28 | 90.61 | 77.68 | 73 | 76 |
| 55–59 | 26.77 | 48.42 | 66.93 | 82.83 | 103.63 | 98.80 | 100.68 | 104 | 106 |
| 60–64 | 63.70 | 102.15 | 82.29 | 88.38 | 108.29 | 104.25 | 92.65 | 89 | 109 |
| 65–69 | 88.61 | 99.22 | 103.99 | 116.66 | 103.26 | 138.76 | 101.61 | 77 | 93 |
| 70–74 | 79.61 | 101.48 | 98.72 | 98.93 | 87.12 | 93.61 | 90.04 | 79 | 88 |
| 75–79 | (85.15) | (92.30) | (93.40) | (134.20) | (93.56) | (112.07) | (97.30) | 70 | 40 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 17 | 7 |
| Partnered men | 109.95 | 128.02 | 143.23 | 160.26 | 178.67 | 183.29 | 181.05 | 1,206 | 1,169 |
| 50–54 | 29.64 | 36.39 | 58.40 | 75.73 | 120.27 | 154.41 | 175.53 | 174 | 146 |
| 55–59 | 66.43 | 94.61 | 132.14 | 154.85 | 180.66 | 188.53 | 191.92 | 360 | 317 |
| 60–64 | 133.51 | 159.37 | 179.52 | 198.23 | 207.52 | 205.58 | 189.30 | 287 | 334 |
| 65–69 | 182.54 | 181.49 | 168.38 | 190.80 | 182.46 | 199.13 | 188.91 | 177 | 186 |
| 70–74 | 172.97 | 164.32 | 167.64 | 167.60 | 183.88 | 166.93 | 158.18 | 131 | 133 |
| 75–79 | (134.56) | (202.10) | (161.64) | (155.09) | (191.38) | (138.49) | (122.51) | 62 | 46 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 7 |
| Partnered women | 110.39 | 124.24 | 139.31 | 156.76 | 165.04 | 166.42 | 159.77 | 1,213 | 1,262 |
| 50–54 | 34.47 | 47.54 | 62.76 | 95.94 | 125.20 | 144.55 | 156.68 | 171 | 175 |
| 55–59 | 80.59 | 107.77 | 146.76 | 169.66 | 182.10 | 185.15 | 186.75 | 373 | 369 |
| 60–64 | 138.39 | 153.80 | 160.68 | 181.72 | 178.08 | 174.78 | 163.55 | 315 | 369 |
| 65–69 | 178.16 | 162.45 | 150.37 | 166.99 | 162.67 | 164.77 | 147.14 | 175 | 196 |
| 70–74 | 133.28 | 138.42 | 150.57 | 132.01 | 135.09 | 146.70 | 113.94 | 119 | 118 |
| 75–79 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 50 | 29 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 | 6 |

Note: All values are expressed in January 2022 prices. Wave 10 was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the gap between waves 9 and 10 is longer than two years. See AE.23 for information on interview dates.

‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AE.3, AE.5, AE.9, AE.15 and AE.23. For related text, see E.23.

Economics domain tables

**Table EL1d. Mean equivalised weekly family STATE PENSION AND BENEFIT income (£),
by baseline (wave 4) age and family type**

| Age and family type in 2008–09 | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Wted N | Unwted N |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Single men | 83.22 | 103.98 | 116.37 | 130.51 | 149.28 | 168.81 | 173.61 | 284 | 258 |
| 50–54 | 45.15 | 66.03 | 52.33 | 40.67 | 51.62 | 66.74 | 130.97 | 55 | 52 |
| 55–59 | 42.80 | 60.87 | 49.94 | 71.47 | 126.95 | 179.50 | 193.17 | 72 | 61 |
| 60–64 | 44.34 | 80.29 | 145.97 | 181.89 | 180.77 | 182.09 | 179.54 | 61 | 62 |
| 65–69 | (167.09) | (178.80) | (186.28) | (196.48) | (203.14) | (209.09) | (180.77) | 42 | 40 |
| 70–74 | (156.04) | (168.91) | (169.85) | (185.78) | (186.91) | (207.58) | (179.09) | 30 | 30 |
| 75–79 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 10 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 3 |
| Single women | 145.38 | 148.36 | 154.54 | 161.82 | 164.38 | 176.14 | 185.67 | 509 | 519 |
| 50–54 | 72.38 | 80.53 | 72.03 | 73.07 | 60.88 | 82.76 | 168.69 | 73 | 76 |
| 55–59 | 60.92 | 91.25 | 112.18 | 136.39 | 155.05 | 171.81 | 177.19 | 104 | 106 |
| 60–64 | 158.91 | 177.00 | 172.54 | 173.91 | 183.12 | 195.55 | 190.44 | 89 | 109 |
| 65–69 | 171.30 | 178.91 | 173.41 | 183.72 | 193.28 | 187.93 | 182.86 | 77 | 93 |
| 70–74 | 172.86 | 186.80 | 192.78 | 191.73 | 201.38 | 208.29 | 188.20 | 79 | 88 |
| 75–79 | (271.85) | (184.96) | (196.36) | (202.23) | (188.74) | (203.05) | (198.33) | 70 | 40 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 17 | 7 |
| Partnered men | 72.25 | 89.49 | 109.37 | 130.23 | 151.28 | 168.39 | 192.79 | 1,206 | 1,169 |
| 50–54 | 17.64 | 25.97 | 20.60 | 24.36 | 25.47 | 39.32 | 153.42 | 174 | 146 |
| 55–59 | 21.27 | 31.44 | 42.06 | 66.14 | 122.46 | 168.32 | 190.50 | 360 | 317 |
| 60–64 | 50.20 | 95.60 | 144.28 | 183.19 | 193.86 | 193.59 | 201.88 | 287 | 334 |
| 65–69 | 159.63 | 166.99 | 188.33 | 206.46 | 208.36 | 210.79 | 215.64 | 177 | 186 |
| 70–74 | 157.68 | 167.08 | 182.61 | 193.74 | 191.57 | 204.71 | 186.87 | 131 | 133 |
| 75–79 | (173.55) | (173.30) | (183.63) | (190.94) | (205.74) | (204.13) | (205.29) | 62 | 46 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 7 |
| Partnered women | 84.70 | 108.16 | 132.06 | 150.23 | 172.44 | 181.10 | 198.73 | 1,213 | 1,262 |
| 50–54 | 27.75 | 34.70 | 33.81 | 37.00 | 53.45 | 77.08 | 182.34 | 171 | 175 |
| 55–59 | 28.23 | 59.69 | 85.60 | 127.31 | 180.13 | 196.32 | 210.63 | 373 | 369 |
| 60–64 | 101.78 | 136.35 | 172.84 | 190.02 | 196.66 | 202.18 | 199.29 | 315 | 369 |
| 65–69 | 146.34 | 161.16 | 187.60 | 190.90 | 200.24 | 194.58 | 198.03 | 175 | 196 |
| 70–74 | 170.34 | 181.72 | 194.57 | 196.93 | 195.80 | 203.15 | 192.05 | 119 | 118 |
| 75–79 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 50 | 29 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 | 6 |

Note: All values are expressed in January 2022 prices. Wave 10 was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the gap between waves 9 and 10 is longer than two years. See AE.23 for information on interview dates.

‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AE.3, AE.7, AE.9, AE.17, AE.19 and AE.23. For related text, see E.23.

**Table EL1e. Mean equivalised weekly family ASSET AND OTHER income (£),
by baseline (wave 4) age and family type**

| Age and family type in 2008–09 | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Wted N | Unwted N |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Single men | 38.85 | 31.76 | 33.09 | 31.39 | 29.01 | 42.76 | 34.53 | 284 | 258 |
| 50–54 | 20.13 | 19.14 | 44.06 | 58.52 | 33.83 | 58.45 | 33.60 | 55 | 52 |
| 55–59 | 35.51 | 20.04 | 26.04 | 17.83 | 23.08 | 32.27 | 29.05 | 72 | 61 |
| 60–64 | 30.58 | 28.97 | 23.91 | 33.81 | 26.53 | 52.95 | 39.08 | 61 | 62 |
| 65–69 | (90.27) | (44.96) | (66.07) | (39.84) | (45.72) | (53.97) | (25.02) | 42 | 40 |
| 70–74 | (26.30) | (20.22) | (23.23) | (18.33) | (16.34) | (17.84) | (21.49) | 30 | 30 |
| 75–79 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 10 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 3 |
| Single women | 39.99 | 22.57 | 25.02 | 26.34 | 28.07 | 24.85 | 17.59 | 509 | 519 |
| 50–54 | 14.56 | 22.57 | 10.54 | 21.57 | 17.84 | 19.52 | 14.91 | 73 | 76 |
| 55–59 | 51.11 | 30.28 | 40.75 | 39.94 | 50.18 | 27.22 | 34.31 | 104 | 106 |
| 60–64 | 33.50 | 27.08 | 33.19 | 34.05 | 24.77 | 17.21 | 19.48 | 89 | 109 |
| 65–69 | 54.08 | 16.77 | 30.73 | 22.56 | 33.29 | 49.88 | 14.03 | 77 | 93 |
| 70–74 | 63.80 | 29.30 | 21.74 | 16.80 | 28.85 | 18.97 | 10.22 | 79 | 88 |
| 75–79 | (17.27) | (6.72) | (9.14) | (19.99) | (8.85) | (19.42) | (8.60) | 70 | 40 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 17 | 7 |
| Partnered men | 54.44 | 46.51 | 68.81 | 42.29 | 44.57 | 74.28 | 41.59 | 1,206 | 1,169 |
| 50–54 | 36.90 | 37.73 | 79.32 | 39.75 | 35.99 | 91.91 | 50.96 | 174 | 146 |
| 55–59 | 48.52 | 35.35 | 42.96 | 43.34 | 58.66 | 59.31 | 48.94 | 360 | 317 |
| 60–64 | 59.68 | 42.49 | 120.50 | 46.43 | 47.16 | 98.50 | 43.33 | 287 | 334 |
| 65–69 | 76.72 | 60.65 | 67.73 | 54.20 | 47.90 | 91.34 | 39.56 | 177 | 186 |
| 70–74 | 55.81 | 51.64 | 38.34 | 24.71 | 18.35 | 40.13 | 18.86 | 131 | 133 |
| 75–79 | (53.15) | (103.45) | (33.24) | (35.09) | (26.85) | (33.06) | (16.57) | 62 | 46 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 7 |
| Partnered women | 48.84 | 46.29 | 71.39 | 44.53 | 41.54 | 65.58 | 35.63 | 1,213 | 1,262 |
| 50–54 | 32.69 | 20.74 | 42.89 | 35.29 | 43.92 | 60.35 | 46.14 | 171 | 175 |
| 55–59 | 41.72 | 38.37 | 49.13 | 50.99 | 47.83 | 58.00 | 40.49 | 373 | 369 |
| 60–64 | 65.81 | 45.90 | 115.15 | 40.14 | 44.74 | 110.54 | 41.04 | 315 | 369 |
| 65–69 | 61.26 | 81.34 | 101.61 | 52.95 | 39.04 | 49.96 | 25.69 | 175 | 196 |
| 70–74 | 37.12 | 61.51 | 30.41 | 34.40 | 19.01 | 26.35 | 8.97 | 119 | 118 |
| 75–79 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 50 | 29 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 | 6 |

Note: All values are expressed in January 2022 prices. Wave 10 was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the gap between waves 9 and 10 is longer than two years.

See AE.23 for information on interview dates.

‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AE.1, AE.3, AE.7, AE.9, AE.14 and AE.23. For related text, see E.23.

**Table EL2a. Mean equivalised weekly family TOTAL income (£),
by baseline (wave 4) age and education**

| Age in 2008–09 and education | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Wted N | Unwted N |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| Aged 50–54 | 495.26 | 539.72 | 515.72 | 486.51 | 470.00 | 523.59 | 464.00 | 469 | 446 |
| Low education | 378.41 | 389.66 | 358.75 | 378.79 | 344.12 | 389.25 | 374.35 | 138 | 106 |
| Medium education | 503.33 | 505.17 | 526.26 | 483.35 | 457.40 | 518.14 | 432.99 | 225 | 216 |
| High education | 631.57 | 815.29 | 701.77 | 637.90 | 665.92 | 711.38 | 653.05 | 105 | 124 |
| Aged 55–59 | 505.95 | 504.36 | 489.66 | 490.34 | 503.62 | 500.84 | 461.61 | 897 | 842 |
| Low education | 371.34 | 387.05 | 375.86 | 374.45 | 373.22 | 375.02 | 352.02 | 324 | 240 |
| Medium education | 513.29 | 496.00 | 494.01 | 495.66 | 529.49 | 512.66 | 458.85 | 341 | 338 |
| High education | 683.82 | 680.62 | 645.80 | 647.11 | 649.81 | 661.18 | 621.24 | 231 | 264 |
| Aged 60–64 | 488.33 | 485.60 | 528.74 | 465.15 | 473.41 | 508.08 | 471.55 | 747 | 868 |
| Low education | 402.10 | 403.09 | 431.88 | 370.98 | 376.62 | 408.57 | 419.96 | 336 | 321 |
| Medium education | 498.34 | 502.85 | 552.34 | 484.25 | 486.69 | 523.01 | 475.34 | 292 | 370 |
| High education | 708.02 | 676.61 | 746.15 | 683.58 | 715.38 | 753.36 | 610.84 | 119 | 177 |
| Aged 65–69 | 458.00 | 437.38 | 453.62 | 434.85 | 425.31 | 460.81 | 391.43 | 469 | 514 |
| Low education | 351.74 | 327.22 | 324.76 | 335.83 | 329.53 | 346.46 | 318.52 | 224 | 201 |
| Medium education | 478.91 | 452.66 | 508.23 | 476.80 | 440.56 | 497.46 | 411.11 | 166 | 199 |
| High education | 713.47 | 715.68 | 704.79 | 631.56 | 663.46 | 709.78 | 559.45 | 79 | 114 |
| Aged 70–74 | 377.67 | 384.82 | 387.36 | 368.07 | 366.34 | 384.13 | 328.86 | 354 | 365 |
| Low education | 342.62 | 339.53 | 356.69 | 326.55 | 324.31 | 341.37 | 297.62 | 196 | 165 |
| Medium education | 390.38 | 425.68 | 391.06 | 380.99 | 382.62 | 401.96 | 342.49 | 117 | 139 |
| High education | 506.10 | 485.31 | 523.01 | 525.37 | 517.19 | 534.56 | 434.91 | 42 | 61 |
| Aged 75+ | 352.80 | 378.97 | 361.97 | 375.04 | 366.41 | 348.83 | 344.71 | 245 | 147 |
| Low education | 329.01 | 361.74 | 314.29 | 339.16 | 329.46 | 315.86 | 305.68 | 134 | 68 |
| Medium education | 360.75 | 397.62 | 408.11 | 398.40 | 395.00 | 366.50 | 356.04 | 92 | 61 |
| High education | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 19 | 18 |

Note: All values are expressed in January 2022 prices. Wave 10 was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the gap between waves 9 and 10 is longer than two years.

See AE.23 for information on interview dates.

‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AE.3, AE.5, AE.7, AE.9, AE.20 and AE.23. For related text, see E.24.

**Table EL2b. Mean equivalised weekly family EARNINGS (£),
by baseline (wave 4) age and education**

| Age in 2008–09 and education | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Wted N | Unwted N |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| Aged 50–54 | 402.31 | 433.71 | 374.32 | 331.79 | 278.52 | 255.87 | 111.93 | 469 | 446 |
| Low education | 313.56 | 312.11 | 287.54 | 271.72 | 230.24 | 250.01 | 107.96 | 138 | 106 |
| Medium education | 412.52 | 403.13 | 352.87 | 321.58 | 275.56 | 236.24 | 82.50 | 225 | 216 |
| High education | 497.09 | 659.47 | 535.83 | 434.80 | 348.89 | 305.92 | 181.86 | 105 | 124 |
| Aged 55–59 | 364.01 | 325.42 | 250.26 | 196.46 | 134.49 | 94.74 | 47.29 | 897 | 842 |
| Low education | 275.92 | 248.53 | 210.72 | 165.89 | 108.95 | 79.41 | 39.04 | 324 | 240 |
| Medium education | 358.46 | 321.52 | 244.32 | 196.98 | 140.55 | 101.45 | 51.02 | 341 | 338 |
| High education | 495.65 | 439.65 | 315.33 | 239.14 | 161.67 | 106.52 | 53.58 | 231 | 264 |
| Aged 60–64 | 222.36 | 176.79 | 113.26 | 65.90 | 61.53 | 45.72 | 73.49 | 747 | 868 |
| Low education | 191.35 | 155.60 | 97.02 | 53.57 | 51.78 | 32.76 | 92.54 | 336 | 321 |
| Medium education | 213.68 | 175.23 | 115.96 | 62.01 | 55.54 | 43.99 | 60.54 | 292 | 370 |
| High education | 331.65 | 241.28 | 152.61 | 110.21 | 104.13 | 86.70 | 51.03 | 119 | 177 |
| Aged 65–69 | 71.99 | 57.23 | 46.11 | 28.93 | 25.69 | 26.91 | 12.01 | 469 | 514 |
| Low education | 56.68 | 40.91 | 27.07 | 18.38 | 10.65 | 11.31 | 8.29 | 224 | 201 |
| Medium education | 84.39 | 57.06 | 48.09 | 32.40 | 15.61 | 13.80 | 9.91 | 166 | 199 |
| High education | 89.12 | 103.56 | 95.58 | 52.03 | 89.78 | 99.61 | 27.35 | 79 | 114 |
| Aged 70–74 | 25.91 | 20.36 | 20.67 | 9.97 | 9.02 | 8.96 | 2.21 | 354 | 365 |
| Low education | 20.82 | 14.89 | 16.34 | 7.32 | 7.95 | 3.57 | 3.00 | 196 | 165 |
| Medium education | 31.76 | 26.75 | 27.25 | 14.12 | 7.69 | 18.59 | 4.90 | 117 | 139 |
| High education | 33.35 | 28.17 | 22.55 | 10.74 | 17.70 | 7.38 | -8.85 | 42 | 61 |
| Aged 75+ | 3.96 | 8.16 | 3.15 | 2.18 | 2.34 | 1.93 | 0.00 | 245 | 147 |
| Low education | 3.70 | 14.63 | 3.57 | 3.31 | 2.71 | 1.94 | 0.00 | 134 | 68 |
| Medium education | 5.15 | -0.08 | 2.42 | 0.81 | 2.09 | 2.33 | 0.00 | 92 | 61 |
| High education | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 19 | 18 |

Note: All values are expressed in January 2022 prices. Wave 10 was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the gap between waves 9 and 10 is longer than two years.

See AE.23 for information on interview dates.

‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AE.3, AE.5, AE.6, AE.7, AE.9, AE.16 and AE.23. For related text, see E.24.

**Table EL2c. Mean equivalised weekly family PRIVATE PENSION income (£),
by baseline (wave 4) age and education**

| Age in 2008–09 and education | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | <i>Wted</i> <i>N</i> | <i>Unwted</i> <i>N</i> |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Aged 50–54 | 29.43 | 36.78 | 52.41 | 78.22 | 110.46 | 137.46 | 145.10 | 469 | 446 |
| Low education | 8.69 | 11.43 | 16.03 | 37.52 | 41.62 | 45.56 | 66.33 | 138 | 106 |
| Medium education | 34.31 | 38.91 | 64.48 | 84.14 | 112.13 | 144.05 | 145.28 | 225 | 216 |
| High education | 46.21 | 65.97 | 75.07 | 119.80 | 198.46 | 243.88 | 250.35 | 105 | 124 |
| Aged 55–59 | 66.59 | 93.14 | 127.70 | 149.91 | 168.08 | 172.87 | 174.21 | 897 | 842 |
| Low education | 33.89 | 53.84 | 66.16 | 78.86 | 85.39 | 95.08 | 94.63 | 324 | 240 |
| Medium education | 77.33 | 90.87 | 126.18 | 141.64 | 167.83 | 161.28 | 168.95 | 341 | 338 |
| High education | 96.61 | 151.39 | 217.92 | 263.13 | 285.38 | 299.75 | 294.89 | 231 | 264 |
| Aged 60–64 | 124.26 | 145.92 | 155.00 | 172.79 | 176.84 | 174.68 | 160.68 | 747 | 868 |
| Low education | 71.61 | 89.52 | 90.89 | 96.41 | 101.59 | 98.16 | 98.91 | 336 | 321 |
| Medium education | 145.37 | 166.44 | 179.26 | 192.46 | 191.73 | 196.42 | 181.89 | 292 | 370 |
| High education | 221.41 | 254.63 | 277.51 | 339.76 | 353.65 | 338.02 | 285.97 | 119 | 177 |
| Aged 65–69 | 160.42 | 152.63 | 148.21 | 162.73 | 155.02 | 167.10 | 149.95 | 469 | 514 |
| Low education | 101.32 | 89.07 | 84.85 | 92.05 | 86.88 | 108.88 | 89.74 | 224 | 201 |
| Medium education | 171.05 | 170.64 | 163.33 | 188.80 | 168.92 | 182.60 | 168.24 | 166 | 199 |
| High education | 304.64 | 293.91 | 296.65 | 311.25 | 318.03 | 300.66 | 284.38 | 79 | 114 |
| Aged 70–74 | 137.59 | 140.10 | 148.60 | 138.90 | 141.65 | 141.46 | 125.20 | 354 | 365 |
| Low education | 108.68 | 101.15 | 123.99 | 108.02 | 110.45 | 105.66 | 99.84 | 196 | 165 |
| Medium education | 143.29 | 160.18 | 147.21 | 140.62 | 148.99 | 147.20 | 129.06 | 117 | 139 |
| High education | 256.95 | 269.12 | 269.89 | 277.99 | 266.58 | 292.99 | 230.73 | 42 | 61 |
| Aged 75+ | 121.04 | 146.00 | 136.14 | 147.71 | 143.82 | 123.16 | 120.98 | 245 | 147 |
| Low education | 82.89 | 126.39 | 96.80 | 106.19 | 115.00 | 96.42 | 96.13 | 134 | 68 |
| Medium education | 142.84 | 155.31 | 160.42 | 175.94 | 161.10 | 131.24 | 118.26 | 92 | 61 |
| High education | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 19 | 18 |

Note: All values are expressed in January 2022 prices. Wave 10 was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the gap between waves 9 and 10 is longer than two years.

See AE.23 for information on interview dates.

‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions see AE.3, AE.5, AE.7, AE.9, AE.15 and AE.23. For related text see E.24.

**Table EL2d. Mean equivalised weekly family STATE PENSION AND BENEFIT income (£),
by baseline (wave 4) age and education**

| Age in 2002–03 and education | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | <i>Wted</i> <i>N</i> | <i>Unwted</i> <i>N</i> |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Aged 50–54 | 33.28 | 42.56 | 37.26 | 38.62 | 44.49 | 63.03 | 163.71 | 469 | 446 |
| Low education | 48.91 | 62.28 | 51.69 | 61.50 | 61.71 | 85.63 | 173.70 | 138 | 106 |
| Medium education | 30.36 | 43.98 | 36.79 | 32.23 | 40.97 | 59.95 | 169.19 | 225 | 216 |
| High education | 18.97 | 13.13 | 19.10 | 21.99 | 29.44 | 40.00 | 138.19 | 105 | 124 |
| Aged 55–59 | 30.20 | 51.80 | 67.95 | 99.09 | 149.86 | 180.77 | 197.46 | 897 | 842 |
| Low education | 43.58 | 72.07 | 85.59 | 116.67 | 162.96 | 187.41 | 203.81 | 324 | 240 |
| Medium education | 25.32 | 45.23 | 64.12 | 98.53 | 153.99 | 185.24 | 196.05 | 341 | 338 |
| High education | 18.64 | 33.10 | 48.45 | 74.95 | 125.23 | 164.81 | 190.49 | 231 | 264 |
| Aged 60–64 | 84.60 | 121.36 | 160.08 | 185.39 | 193.20 | 196.98 | 198.06 | 747 | 868 |
| Low education | 96.19 | 130.15 | 164.70 | 192.69 | 200.13 | 201.06 | 202.30 | 336 | 321 |
| Medium education | 82.64 | 121.65 | 162.06 | 182.91 | 191.14 | 199.51 | 197.43 | 292 | 370 |
| High education | 56.59 | 95.68 | 142.02 | 170.90 | 178.64 | 179.16 | 187.40 | 119 | 177 |
| Aged 65–69 | 157.01 | 167.62 | 185.06 | 195.68 | 202.37 | 200.82 | 200.69 | 469 | 514 |
| Low education | 164.28 | 171.94 | 189.06 | 205.25 | 204.06 | 206.88 | 208.67 | 224 | 201 |
| Medium education | 152.14 | 164.23 | 186.79 | 189.89 | 204.94 | 197.06 | 199.32 | 166 | 199 |
| High education | 146.73 | 162.58 | 169.99 | 180.30 | 192.17 | 191.50 | 180.61 | 79 | 114 |
| Aged 70–74 | 164.94 | 176.57 | 186.94 | 193.36 | 194.64 | 204.34 | 187.38 | 354 | 365 |
| Low education | 165.76 | 180.04 | 188.43 | 193.66 | 192.53 | 201.94 | 185.66 | 196 | 165 |
| Medium education | 167.16 | 179.41 | 188.36 | 198.56 | 200.73 | 212.37 | 193.09 | 117 | 139 |
| High education | 154.88 | 152.02 | 175.80 | 177.44 | 187.74 | 193.23 | 179.84 | 42 | 61 |
| Aged 75+ | 193.41 | 175.30 | 196.90 | 196.55 | 199.54 | 201.17 | 199.79 | 245 | 147 |
| Low education | 217.52 | 183.50 | 193.12 | 201.96 | 197.72 | 206.39 | 200.63 | 134 | 68 |
| Medium education | 168.82 | 170.69 | 209.78 | 191.33 | 204.36 | 197.85 | 198.79 | 92 | 61 |
| High education | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 19 | 18 |

Note: All values are expressed in January 2022 prices. Wave 10 was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the gap between waves 9 and 10 is longer than two years.

See AE.23 for information on interview dates.

‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AE.3, AE.5, AE.7, AE.9, AE.17, AE.19 and AE.23. For related text, see E.24.

**Table EL2e. Mean equivalised weekly family ASSET AND OTHER income (£),
by baseline (wave 4) age and education**

| Age in 2008–09 and education | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Wted N | Unwted N |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| Aged 50–54 | 30.25 | 27.38 | 52.04 | 37.88 | 36.17 | 66.17 | 41.84 | 469 | 446 |
| Low education | 7.25 | 3.84 | 5.05 | 8.05 | 10.55 | 8.06 | 25.33 | 138 | 106 |
| Medium education | 26.13 | 19.14 | 72.13 | 45.40 | 28.75 | 75.89 | 35.46 | 225 | 216 |
| High education | 69.30 | 76.75 | 71.77 | 61.32 | 86.92 | 121.58 | 78.15 | 105 | 124 |
| Aged 55–59 | 45.15 | 35.09 | 44.35 | 44.57 | 51.19 | 53.57 | 42.40 | 897 | 842 |
| Low education | 17.95 | 13.82 | 14.18 | 13.03 | 15.93 | 12.88 | 14.57 | 324 | 240 |
| Medium education | 52.18 | 40.77 | 58.75 | 57.71 | 67.13 | 67.83 | 42.46 | 341 | 338 |
| High education | 72.92 | 56.48 | 65.99 | 69.89 | 77.53 | 90.09 | 81.82 | 231 | 264 |
| Aged 60–64 | 57.10 | 41.17 | 100.67 | 41.45 | 41.76 | 90.71 | 39.14 | 747 | 868 |
| Low education | 42.95 | 27.52 | 79.26 | 28.32 | 22.96 | 76.59 | 26.03 | 336 | 321 |
| Medium education | 56.64 | 39.11 | 95.58 | 47.87 | 48.28 | 83.09 | 34.70 | 292 | 370 |
| High education | 98.36 | 85.02 | 174.19 | 62.72 | 78.96 | 149.48 | 87.94 | 119 | 177 |
| Aged 65–69 | 68.58 | 59.90 | 74.15 | 47.40 | 42.14 | 65.97 | 28.65 | 469 | 514 |
| Low education | 29.47 | 25.30 | 23.79 | 20.08 | 27.87 | 19.39 | 11.78 | 224 | 201 |
| Medium education | 71.32 | 60.73 | 110.02 | 65.51 | 51.09 | 104.00 | 33.40 | 166 | 199 |
| High education | 172.99 | 155.62 | 141.41 | 87.97 | 63.48 | 118.01 | 67.11 | 79 | 114 |
| Aged 70–74 | 49.23 | 47.90 | 31.14 | 25.81 | 20.98 | 29.37 | 14.02 | 354 | 365 |
| Low education | 47.36 | 43.45 | 27.93 | 17.52 | 13.32 | 30.20 | 9.07 | 196 | 165 |
| Medium education | 48.18 | 59.62 | 28.24 | 27.68 | 25.16 | 23.80 | 15.32 | 117 | 139 |
| High education | 60.92 | 36.00 | 54.77 | 59.20 | 45.17 | 40.97 | 33.19 | 42 | 61 |
| Aged 75+ | 34.40 | 49.51 | 25.78 | 28.60 | 20.71 | 22.57 | 23.94 | 245 | 147 |
| Low education | 24.91 | 37.21 | 20.80 | 27.70 | 14.03 | 11.12 | 8.91 | 134 | 68 |
| Medium education | 43.94 | 71.70 | 35.49 | 30.33 | 27.46 | 35.07 | 39.00 | 92 | 61 |
| High education | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 19 | 18 |

Note: All values are expressed in January 2022 prices. Wave 10 was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the gap between waves 9 and 10 is longer than two years.

See AE.23 for information on interview dates.

‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AE.1, AE.3, AE.5, AE.7, AE.9, AE.14 and AE.23. For related text, see E.24.

Table EL3. Interquartile ratio (p75/p25) of total equivalised net family income, by baseline (wave 4) age and family type

| Age and family type in 2008–09 | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Wted N | Unwted N |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Single men | 2.69 | 2.57 | 2.18 | 2.04 | 2.07 | 1.90 | 1.98 | 284 | 258 |
| 50–54 | 3.77 | 5.04 | 3.14 | 2.62 | 3.12 | 2.55 | 1.70 | 55 | 52 |
| 55–59 | 4.09 | 2.81 | 3.25 | 3.23 | 2.63 | 2.08 | 2.04 | 72 | 61 |
| 60–64 | 2.96 | 2.67 | 2.03 | 2.02 | 2.14 | 1.92 | 2.26 | 61 | 62 |
| 65–69 | (2.11) | (1.81) | (2.05) | (2.07) | (1.85) | (1.54) | (1.54) | 42 | 40 |
| 70–74 | (1.75) | (1.42) | (1.74) | (1.57) | (1.75) | (1.43) | (2.08) | 30 | 30 |
| 75–79 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 10 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 3 |
| Single women | 2.17 | 2.13 | 2.07 | 2.10 | 2.16 | 1.96 | 2.00 | 509 | 519 |
| 50–54 | 2.42 | 2.73 | 1.92 | 2.69 | 2.77 | 2.33 | 1.94 | 73 | 76 |
| 55–59 | 2.50 | 2.44 | 2.13 | 2.13 | 2.08 | 2.10 | 1.93 | 104 | 106 |
| 60–64 | 2.30 | 2.21 | 2.14 | 2.16 | 2.24 | 2.06 | 2.08 | 89 | 109 |
| 65–69 | 1.99 | 1.94 | 2.24 | 1.97 | 2.03 | 1.89 | 2.06 | 77 | 93 |
| 70–74 | 1.97 | 1.86 | 2.00 | 2.06 | 1.85 | 1.73 | 1.89 | 79 | 88 |
| 75–79 | (1.85) | (1.90) | (1.88) | (2.04) | (1.74) | (1.76) | (1.85) | 70 | 40 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 17 | 7 |
| Partnered men | 2.04 | 2.16 | 2.05 | 2.01 | 1.98 | 1.95 | 2.00 | 1,206 | 1,169 |
| 50–54 | 2.17 | 1.91 | 2.05 | 2.26 | 2.26 | 2.11 | 2.13 | 174 | 146 |
| 55–59 | 2.08 | 2.15 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 2.07 | 1.93 | 1.98 | 360 | 317 |
| 60–64 | 2.00 | 2.12 | 2.07 | 1.87 | 1.84 | 1.82 | 1.76 | 287 | 334 |
| 65–69 | 2.00 | 2.03 | 2.11 | 2.00 | 1.78 | 1.93 | 2.01 | 177 | 186 |
| 70–74 | 1.97 | 1.77 | 1.83 | 1.71 | 1.69 | 1.82 | 1.92 | 131 | 133 |
| 75–79 | (1.99) | (2.06) | (2.18) | (2.26) | (2.08) | (2.08) | (2.10) | 62 | 46 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 7 |
| Partnered women | 2.17 | 2.20 | 2.11 | 2.01 | 1.92 | 1.99 | 1.97 | 1,213 | 1,262 |
| 50–54 | 2.10 | 2.26 | 2.09 | 2.08 | 2.19 | 2.23 | 1.93 | 171 | 175 |
| 55–59 | 1.96 | 2.22 | 2.04 | 1.98 | 1.88 | 1.91 | 1.92 | 373 | 369 |
| 60–64 | 2.11 | 2.06 | 2.05 | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1.93 | 1.87 | 315 | 369 |
| 65–69 | 2.10 | 2.18 | 2.12 | 1.82 | 1.78 | 1.98 | 1.89 | 175 | 196 |
| 70–74 | 1.97 | 1.91 | 1.82 | 1.77 | 1.66 | 1.83 | 1.77 | 119 | 118 |
| 75–79 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 50 | 29 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 | 6 |
| All family types | 2.21 | 2.27 | 2.16 | 2.06 | 2.00 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 3,212 | 3,208 |
| 50–54 | 2.22 | 2.30 | 2.29 | 2.37 | 2.27 | 2.29 | 2.05 | 473 | 449 |
| 55–59 | 2.12 | 2.41 | 2.25 | 2.09 | 2.06 | 1.99 | 2.06 | 910 | 853 |
| 60–64 | 2.20 | 2.18 | 2.08 | 1.93 | 1.93 | 1.92 | 1.89 | 752 | 874 |
| 65–69 | 2.07 | 2.06 | 2.07 | 1.85 | 1.80 | 1.90 | 1.97 | 471 | 515 |
| 70–74 | 2.05 | 1.87 | 1.84 | 1.81 | 1.81 | 1.82 | 1.90 | 359 | 369 |
| 75–79 | 2.03 | 1.93 | 2.09 | 2.17 | 1.82 | 2.01 | 2.02 | 195 | 125 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 51 | 23 |

Note: Wave 10 was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the gap between waves 9 and 10 is longer than two years. See AE.23 for information on interview dates.
 ‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AE.3, AE.7, AE.9, AE.20 and AE.23. For related text, see E.25.

Table EL4a. Persistency of making pension contributions in waves when observed to be below SPA (waves 4–10), by age, gender and wealth group: aged below SPA and employed or self-employed at baseline only

| Age and wealth group in 2008–09 | Contributes to a pension ... | | | Wted N | Unwted N |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | Never (%) | Sometimes (%) | Always (%) | | |
| All men 50–SPA | 28.2 | 41.7 | 30.1 | 760 | 734 |
| Lowest | 47.0 | 35.8 | 17.3 | 80 | 57 |
| 2 nd | 22.9 | 44.5 | 32.6 | 143 | 118 |
| 3 rd | 29.1 | 33.2 | 37.7 | 169 | 163 |
| 4 th | 22.9 | 44.4 | 32.7 | 166 | 176 |
| Highest | 28.1 | 46.8 | 25.1 | 202 | 220 |
| Men 50–54 | 13.0 | 61.3 | 25.7 | 202 | 178 |
| Lowest | – | – | – | 22 | 16 |
| 2 nd | (9.4) | (66.9) | (23.8) | 46 | 38 |
| 3 rd | (18.2) | (48.2) | (33.6) | 47 | 41 |
| 4 th | (7.7) | (55.9) | (36.3) | 39 | 35 |
| Highest | (6.5) | (70.3) | (23.1) | 48 | 48 |
| Men 55–59 | 25.4 | 48.4 | 26.1 | 347 | 306 |
| Lowest | – | – | – | 37 | 22 |
| 2 nd | 25.4 | 42.0 | 32.6 | 74 | 55 |
| 3 rd | 28.8 | 41.4 | 29.8 | 65 | 57 |
| 4 th | 15.5 | 58.5 | 26.0 | 76 | 76 |
| Highest | 22.8 | 55.3 | 21.9 | 95 | 96 |
| Men 60–SPA | 47.3 | 11.8 | 40.9 | 211 | 250 |
| Lowest | – | – | – | 21 | 19 |
| 2 nd | – | – | – | 23 | 25 |
| 3 rd | 38.5 | 11.5 | 50.0 | 57 | 65 |
| 4 th | 45.3 | 14.9 | 39.8 | 51 | 65 |
| Highest | 54.1 | 14.2 | 31.8 | 59 | 76 |
| All women 50–SPA | 28.8 | 34.4 | 36.8 | 532 | 557 |
| Lowest | (38.9) | (20.6) | (40.5) | 56 | 49 |
| 2 nd | 27.2 | 34.2 | 38.6 | 129 | 120 |
| 3 rd | 29.1 | 36.4 | 34.5 | 101 | 102 |
| 4 th | 20.6 | 41.5 | 37.8 | 116 | 135 |
| Highest | 33.3 | 32.5 | 34.1 | 130 | 151 |
| Women 50–54 | 23.1 | 53.9 | 23.1 | 191 | 203 |
| Lowest | – | – | – | 14 | 15 |
| 2 nd | 22.6 | 49.0 | 28.5 | 56 | 50 |
| 3 rd | (23.6) | (55.3) | (21.1) | 44 | 43 |
| 4 th | (18.4) | (68.8) | (12.7) | 38 | 47 |
| Highest | (26.3) | (52.0) | (21.7) | 39 | 48 |
| Women 55–SPA | 32.1 | 23.5 | 44.5 | 341 | 354 |
| Lowest | (43.1) | (15.7) | (41.1) | 41 | 34 |
| 2 nd | 30.7 | 23.0 | 46.4 | 73 | 70 |
| 3 rd | 33.2 | 22.0 | 44.7 | 57 | 59 |
| 4 th | 21.7 | 28.2 | 50.0 | 78 | 88 |
| Highest | 36.4 | 24.2 | 39.4 | 91 | 103 |

For variable definitions, see AE.3, AE.18, AE.22 and AE.23. For related text, see E.26 and E.27.

‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

Table EL4b. Persistency of making pension contributions in waves when observed to be below SPA (waves 4–10), by age, gender and wealth group: employed or self-employed in all waves observed below SPA

| Age and wealth group in 2008–09 | Contributes to a pension ... | | | <i>Wted</i> <i>N</i> | <i>Unwted</i> <i>N</i> |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Never (%) | Sometimes (%) | Always (%) | | |
| All aged 50–SPA | 29.2 | 24.0 | 46.8 | 851 | 844 |
| Lowest | 39.8 | 18.4 | 41.8 | 87 | 71 |
| 2 nd | 22.2 | 29.7 | 48.0 | 188 | 166 |
| 3 rd | 28.7 | 20.9 | 50.4 | 183 | 179 |
| 4 th | 24.7 | 20.5 | 54.9 | 172 | 187 |
| Highest | 34.8 | 26.6 | 38.6 | 221 | 241 |
| Men 50–SPA | 28.4 | 28.0 | 43.7 | 486 | 473 |
| Lowest | (44.0) | (25.2) | (30.8) | 45 | 34 |
| 2 nd | 20.2 | 34.7 | 45.1 | 96 | 81 |
| 3 rd | 26.3 | 24.8 | 48.9 | 121 | 118 |
| 4 th | 27.2 | 20.7 | 52.1 | 96 | 102 |
| Highest | 31.9 | 32.3 | 35.8 | 127 | 138 |
| Women 50–SPA | 30.2 | 18.7 | 51.1 | 365 | 371 |
| Lowest | (35.4) | (11.1) | (53.5) | 42 | 37 |
| 2 nd | 24.4 | 24.5 | 51.1 | 92 | 85 |
| 3 rd | 33.4 | 13.3 | 53.4 | 62 | 61 |
| 4 th | 21.4 | 20.2 | 58.4 | 75 | 85 |
| Highest | 38.7 | 18.9 | 42.5 | 93 | 103 |

For variable definitions, see AE.18, AE.22 and AE.23. For related text, see E.28.

Table EL5. Persistence of self-reported financial difficulties and persistence of managing very well financially (waves 4–10), by age and family type

| Age and family type in 2008–09 | Reports having financial difficulty ... | | | Reports managing very well ... | | | Wted N | Unwted N |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Never (%) | Sometimes (%) | Always (%) | Always (%) | Sometimes (%) | Never (%) | | |
| Single men | 82.2 | 17.8 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 57.4 | 33.5 | 286 | 261 |
| 50–54 | 70.0 | 30.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 54.2 | 41.4 | 56 | 53 |
| 55–59 | 79.9 | 20.1 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 51.6 | 42.1 | 72 | 61 |
| 60–64 | 88.4 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 67.4 | 22.4 | 61 | 63 |
| 65–69 | (78.3) | (21.7) | (0.0) | (7.6) | (63.7) | (28.8) | 43 | 41 |
| 70–74 | (91.9) | (8.1) | (0.0) | (18.5) | (60.2) | (21.3) | 30 | 30 |
| 75–79 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 10 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 3 |
| Single women | 81.2 | 18.7 | 0.1 | 9.8 | 57.0 | 33.3 | 510 | 520 |
| 50–54 | 71.6 | 27.4 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 61.8 | 35.8 | 73 | 76 |
| 55–59 | 69.0 | 31.0 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 49.0 | 39.7 | 104 | 106 |
| 60–64 | 84.8 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 54.5 | 34.9 | 90 | 110 |
| 65–69 | 88.9 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 12.4 | 57.9 | 29.7 | 77 | 93 |
| 70–74 | 90.2 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 14.2 | 51.9 | 33.9 | 79 | 88 |
| 75–79 | (83.3) | (16.7) | (0.0) | (8.5) | (63.1) | (28.4) | 70 | 40 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | 17 | 7 |
| Couples | 91.0 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 15.2 | 62.3 | 22.6 | 2,487 | 2,502 |
| 50–54 | 85.2 | 14.8 | 0.0 | 13.9 | 60.3 | 25.8 | 360 | 334 |
| 55–59 | 89.4 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 19.0 | 58.7 | 22.3 | 754 | 704 |
| 60–64 | 91.5 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 16.9 | 62.5 | 20.6 | 623 | 730 |
| 65–69 | 94.6 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 11.7 | 71.6 | 16.7 | 358 | 391 |
| 70–74 | 95.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 11.4 | 60.0 | 28.6 | 251 | 253 |
| 75–79 | 94.3 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 68.6 | 26.9 | 115 | 77 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | 25 | 13 |

Note: The response categories are 'manage very well', 'manage quite well', 'get by alright', 'don't manage very well', 'have some financial difficulties' and 'have severe financial difficulties'. For the purposes of this table, 'having financial difficulties' includes those reporting that they 'don't manage very well', 'have some financial difficulties' or 'have severe financial difficulties'. Those 'managing very well' for the purposes of this table include only those reporting in the highest category (manage very well).
 '–' convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AE.9 and AE.23. For related text, see E.29 and E.30.

Table EL6a. Persistence of having too little money to do three or more items of the material Deprivation index (waves 4–10), by education and family type: aged 50–SPA in 2008–09

| Age, education and family type in 2008–09 | Reports three or more items ... | | | Wted N | Unwted N |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Never (%) | Sometimes (%) | Always (%) | | |
| Aged 50–SPA | 75.1 | 23.9 | 1.0 | 1,752 | 1,719 |
| Single men | 65.2 | 34.0 | 0.8 | 189 | 176 |
| Low education | 54.7 | 45.3 | 0.0 | 80 | 61 |
| Medium education | 68.1 | 30.0 | 1.9 | 76 | 75 |
| High education | (84.1) | (15.9) | (0.0) | 32 | 40 |
| Single women | 41.0 | 52.0 | 7.0 | 176 | 181 |
| Low education | 30.6 | 63.5 | 5.9 | 71 | 57 |
| Medium education | 47.7 | 40.9 | 11.5 | 66 | 71 |
| High education | 48.5 | 49.9 | 1.6 | 39 | 53 |
| Partnered men | 82.0 | 17.6 | 0.4 | 833 | 808 |
| Low education | 75.5 | 24.5 | 0.0 | 296 | 237 |
| Medium education | 85.5 | 13.5 | 1.0 | 312 | 318 |
| High education | 85.6 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 225 | 253 |
| Partnered women | 79.0 | 21.0 | 0.0 | 554 | 554 |
| Low education | 67.9 | 32.1 | 0.0 | 176 | 142 |
| Medium education | 82.7 | 17.3 | 0.0 | 260 | 265 |
| High education | 87.5 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 118 | 147 |

Note: See E.31 for the definition and description of the items on the deprivation index.

For variable definitions, see AE.4 and AE.23. For related text, see E.31–E.33.

Table EL6b. Persistence of having too little money to do three or more items of the material deprivation index (waves 4–10), by education and family type: aged SPA–74 in 2008–09

| Age, education and family type in 2008–09 | Reports three or more items ... | | | Wted N | Unwted N |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Never (%) | Sometimes (%) | Always (%) | | |
| Aged SPA–74 | 79.0 | 19.8 | 1.2 | 1,242 | 1,378 |
| Single men | 69.7 | 30.3 | 0.0 | 72 | 70 |
| Low education | (70.7) | (29.3) | (0.0) | 38 | 36 |
| Medium education | – | – | – | 24 | 22 |
| High education | – | – | – | 10 | 12 |
| Single women | 64.9 | 31.0 | 4.0 | 246 | 290 |
| Low education | 61.4 | 36.2 | 2.4 | 123 | 119 |
| Medium education | 65.7 | 27.0 | 7.4 | 94 | 123 |
| High education | (78.0) | (22.0) | (0.0) | 28 | 48 |
| Partnered men | 84.5 | 15.2 | 0.3 | 306 | 320 |
| Low education | 81.6 | 17.7 | 0.7 | 149 | 125 |
| Medium education | 83.5 | 16.5 | 0.0 | 98 | 114 |
| High education | 93.5 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 59 | 81 |
| Partnered women | 82.9 | 16.5 | 0.7 | 618 | 698 |
| Low education | 80.9 | 17.7 | 1.4 | 302 | 273 |
| Medium education | 82.8 | 17.2 | 0.0 | 236 | 299 |
| High education | 90.4 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 80 | 126 |

Note: See E.31 for the definition and description of the items on the deprivation index.

‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AE.5 and AE.23. For related text, see E.31–E.33.

Table EL6c. Persistence of having too little money to do three or more items of the material deprivation index (waves 4–10), by education and family type: aged 75+ in 2008/09

| Age, education and family type in 2008–09 | Reports three or more items ... | | | <i>Wted</i> <i>N</i> | <i>Unwted</i> <i>N</i> |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Never (%) | Sometimes (%) | Always (%) | | |
| Aged 75+ | 78.4 | 21.6 | 0.0 | 249 | 149 |
| Single men | – | – | – | 23 | 13 |
| Low education | – | – | – | 16 | 7 |
| Medium education | – | – | – | 5 | 4 |
| High education | – | – | – | 2 | 2 |
| Single women | (64.2) | (35.8) | (0.0) | 87 | 47 |
| Low education | – | – | – | 49 | 24 |
| Medium education | – | – | – | 31 | 18 |
| High education | – | – | – | 6 | 5 |
| Partnered men | 90.1 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 76 | 53 |
| Low education | – | – | – | 42 | 22 |
| Medium education | – | – | – | 25 | 22 |
| High education | – | – | – | 9 | 9 |
| Partnered women | (82.3) | (17.7) | (0.0) | 63 | 36 |
| Low education | – | – | – | 29 | 16 |
| Medium education | – | – | – | 32 | 18 |
| High education | – | – | – | 3 | 2 |

Note: See E.31 for the definition and description of the items on the deprivation index.

‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AE.5 and AE.23. For related text, see E.31–E.33.

Table EL7a. Percentage of men employed or self-employed at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, percentage still in employment or self-employment at waves 4–10, by wealth group and age

| Wealth group and age in 2008–09 | Whole sample: % in empl. or self-empl. in 2008–09 | Of those employed or self-employed at baseline: % still in employment or self-employment at ... | | | | | | | Wted N | Unwted N |
|---------------------------------|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | | |
| All men | 60.4 | 100 | 83.8 | 70.1 | 58.8 | 47.2 | 36.1 | 19.9 | 839 | 830 |
| 50–74 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 44.4 | 100 | 79.4 | 66.8 | 60.1 | 37.2 | 28.1 | 12.2 | 88 | 65 |
| 2 nd | 66.2 | 100 | 87.2 | 76.9 | 62.0 | 55.1 | 42.6 | 19.0 | 157 | 132 |
| 3 rd | 65.2 | 100 | 89.2 | 72.1 | 62.3 | 48.6 | 40.4 | 21.7 | 183 | 179 |
| 4 th | 62.3 | 100 | 82.0 | 67.3 | 55.1 | 39.6 | 29.3 | 16.5 | 183 | 200 |
| Highest | 60.0 | 100 | 80.3 | 67.4 | 56.2 | 50.6 | 36.7 | 24.9 | 228 | 254 |
| Men | 88.2 | 100 | 91.4 | 90.0 | 81.7 | 73.9 | 62.7 | 29.2 | 202 | 178 |
| 50–54 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 60.3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 22 | 16 |
| 2 nd | 87.4 | 100 | (91.0) | (92.9) | (86.4) | (83.8) | (75.7) | (19.6) | 46 | 38 |
| 3 rd | 97.3 | 100 | (94.0) | (93.0) | (86.1) | (72.7) | (64.1) | (25.6) | 47 | 41 |
| 4 th | 96.3 | 100 | (96.3) | (90.5) | (83.8) | (62.5) | (55.1) | (36.2) | 39 | 35 |
| Highest | 94.1 | 100 | (90.7) | (84.8) | (72.6) | (75.7) | (62.5) | (40.2) | 48 | 48 |
| Men | 80.1 | 100 | 86.8 | 73.1 | 62.2 | 45.8 | 31.6 | 20.4 | 347 | 306 |
| 55–59 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 57.5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 37 | 22 |
| 2 nd | 82.3 | 100 | 86.9 | 79.0 | 60.4 | 49.4 | 31.9 | 20.3 | 74 | 55 |
| 3 rd | 91.5 | 100 | 91.5 | 74.3 | 70.0 | 51.5 | 41.4 | 27.8 | 65 | 57 |
| 4 th | 86.2 | 100 | 89.1 | 71.7 | 62.5 | 43.7 | 28.8 | 16.4 | 76 | 76 |
| Highest | 79.4 | 100 | 84.3 | 69.6 | 57.2 | 45.2 | 29.5 | 23.0 | 95 | 96 |
| Men | 60.7 | 100 | 76.4 | 52.7 | 38.4 | 29.0 | 21.6 | 13.6 | 211 | 250 |
| 60–64 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 44.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 21 | 19 |
| 2 nd | 55.8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 23 | 25 |
| 3 rd | 74.5 | 100 | 86.0 | 57.9 | 42.1 | 29.2 | 25.0 | 13.3 | 57 | 65 |
| 4 th | 61.6 | 100 | 67.6 | 53.2 | 33.9 | 21.7 | 14.2 | 5.6 | 51 | 65 |
| Highest | 59.2 | 100 | 71.6 | 51.6 | 43.4 | 37.5 | 26.5 | 17.7 | 59 | 76 |
| Men | 20.8 | 100 | 71.0 | 52.5 | 39.5 | 33.4 | 26.4 | 11.1 | 79 | 96 |
| 65–74 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 16.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 | 8 |
| 2 nd | 26.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 14 |
| 3 rd | 16.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 16 |
| 4 th | 21.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 17 | 24 |
| Highest | 23.7 | 100 | (66.6) | (63.4) | (51.1) | (53.4) | (37.9) | (19.8) | 26 | 34 |

Note: Wave 10 was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the gap between waves 9 and 10 is longer than two years. See AE.23 for information on interview dates.

‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AE.3, AE.9, AE.22 and AE.23. For related text, see E.34.

Economic domain tables

Table EL7b. Percentage of women employed or self-employed at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, percentage still in employment or self-employment at waves 5–10, by wealth group and age

| Wealth group and age in 2008–09 | Whole sample: % in empl. or self-empl. in 2008–09 | Of those employed or self-employed at baseline: % still in employment or self-employment at ... | | | | | | | Wted N | Unwted N |
|---------------------------------|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| | | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | | |
| All women | 47.8 | 100 | 81.2 | 66.9 | 53.1 | 40.0 | 31.3 | 17.7 | 752 | 830 |
| 50–74 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 31.1 | 100 | 85.6 | 73.5 | 64.9 | 42.0 | 26.5 | 16.3 | 72 | 66 |
| 2 nd | 60.1 | 100 | 81.2 | 70.0 | 58.3 | 45.6 | 35.9 | 17.3 | 168 | 163 |
| 3 rd | 45.9 | 100 | 84.3 | 67.0 | 52.4 | 39.5 | 34.0 | 17.5 | 156 | 170 |
| 4 th | 48.1 | 100 | 79.3 | 63.0 | 48.1 | 36.8 | 28.4 | 14.9 | 161 | 192 |
| Highest | 50.2 | 100 | 78.7 | 64.9 | 48.9 | 37.3 | 29.4 | 20.9 | 196 | 239 |
| Women 50–54 | 78.3 | 100 | 93.0 | 88.1 | 80.5 | 66.6 | 57.1 | 33.5 | 191 | 203 |
| Lowest | 37.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14 | 15 |
| 2 nd | 93.4 | 100 | 94.2 | 90.3 | 79.6 | 68.0 | 61.0 | 27.0 | 56 | 50 |
| 3 rd | 82.4 | 100 | (90.9) | (84.4) | (79.1) | (70.8) | (60.2) | (34.9) | 44 | 43 |
| 4 th | 80.9 | 100 | (91.0) | (88.5) | (77.5) | (58.4) | (45.8) | (32.1) | 38 | 47 |
| Highest | 86.4 | 100 | (97.8) | (90.7) | (85.5) | (65.2) | (60.8) | (46.4) | 39 | 48 |
| Women 55–59 | 71.4 | 100 | 82.8 | 65.2 | 48.6 | 33.6 | 23.4 | 12.8 | 341 | 354 |
| Lowest | 55.8 | 100 | (93.0) | (81.0) | (71.2) | (38.7) | (20.6) | (15.1) | 41 | 34 |
| 2 nd | 85.4 | 100 | 73.4 | 59.8 | 50.5 | 37.3 | 25.0 | 15.7 | 73 | 70 |
| 3 rd | 60.2 | 100 | 87.8 | 69.5 | 49.3 | 32.3 | 29.2 | 10.5 | 57 | 59 |
| 4 th | 79.5 | 100 | 85.0 | 64.1 | 41.6 | 33.6 | 25.5 | 7.9 | 78 | 88 |
| Highest | 73.2 | 100 | 80.6 | 60.6 | 42.6 | 29.0 | 17.8 | 15.2 | 91 | 103 |
| Women 60–64 | 38.6 | 100 | 70.3 | 52.8 | 38.3 | 29.3 | 22.7 | 13.1 | 156 | 196 |
| Lowest | 18.6 | 100 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 | 12 |
| 2 nd | 48.5 | 100 | (81.1) | (71.3) | (53.5) | (35.6) | (26.1) | (8.1) | 29 | 31 |
| 3 rd | 44.4 | 100 | 75.3 | 48.6 | 28.6 | 20.9 | 16.6 | 10.3 | 41 | 51 |
| 4 th | 32.5 | 100 | (61.2) | (40.1) | (38.2) | (29.2) | (24.4) | (18.9) | 30 | 40 |
| Highest | 43.3 | 100 | 63.5 | 55.0 | 36.1 | 31.2 | 23.2 | 13.0 | 45 | 62 |
| Women 65–74 | 14.3 | 100 | 64.3 | 46.8 | 30.9 | 20.3 | 17.3 | 7.3 | 64 | 77 |
| Lowest | 10.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7 | 5 |
| 2 nd | 12.5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 | 12 |
| 3 rd | 13.5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 | 17 |
| 4 th | 15.5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 15 | 17 |
| Highest | 17.5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 20 | 26 |

Note: Wave 10 was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the gap between waves 9 and 10 is longer than two years. See AE.23 for information on interview dates.
‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AE.3, AE.9, AE.22 and AE.23. For related text, see E.34.

Table EL8. Percentage not employed or self-employed at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, percentage in employment or self-employment at waves 4–10, by age and gender

| Age in 2008–09 and gender | Whole sample: % not in empl. or self-empl. in 2008–09 | Of those not employed or self-employed at baseline: % in employment or self-employment at ... | | | | | | | Wted N | Unwted N |
|------------------------------------|--|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | | |
| Men | 39.6 | 0 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 551 | 531 |
| 50–74 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50–54 | 11.8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 27 | 20 |
| 55–59 | 19.9 | 0 | 15.3 | 16.9 | 16.6 | 12.2 | 13.6 | 8.0 | 86 | 72 |
| 60–64 | 39.3 | 0 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 137 | 146 |
| 65–74 | 79.2 | 0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 301 | 293 |
| Women | 52.2 | 0 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 823 | 869 |
| 50–74 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50–54 | 21.7 | 0 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 3.0 | 7.1 | 2.3 | 5.2 | 53 | 48 |
| 55–59 | 28.6 | 0 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 137 | 121 |
| 60–64 | 61.4 | 0 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 248 | 282 |
| 65–74 | 85.7 | 0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 385 | 418 |

Note: Wave 10 was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the gap between waves 9 and 10 is longer than two years. See AE.23 for information on interview dates.

‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AE.3 and AE.23. For related text, see E.35.

**Table EL9a. Persistency of health problem limiting ability to work in waves 4–10,
by wealth group and age: men aged <75 at baseline only**

| Wealth group and age in 2008–09 | Health limits ability to work ... | | | | <i>Wted</i> N | <i>Unwted</i> N |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | Never (%) | Sometimes (transitory, %) | Sometimes (onset, %) | Always (%) | | |
| All Men 50–74 | 62.5 | 31.5 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 1,386 | 1,357 |
| Lowest | 39.3 | 49.5 | 9.7 | 1.6 | 198 | 136 |
| 2 nd | 56.1 | 40.4 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 234 | 195 |
| 3 rd | 64.6 | 31.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 280 | 265 |
| 4 th | 65.0 | 28.3 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 294 | 323 |
| Highest | 75.2 | 19.6 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 379 | 438 |
| Men 50–54 | 69.5 | 26.0 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 229 | 198 |
| Lowest | (33.0) | (47.8) | (13.6) | (5.6) | 37 | 25 |
| 2 nd | (73.9) | (26.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 52 | 43 |
| 3 rd | (77.4) | (22.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 48 | 43 |
| 4 th | (76.2) | (18.5) | (5.3) | (0.0) | 40 | 36 |
| Highest | 78.5 | 19.3 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 51 | 51 |
| Men 55–59 | 69.2 | 27.5 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 433 | 378 |
| Lowest | (36.0) | (60.6) | (3.4) | (0.0) | 64 | 39 |
| 2 nd | 62.2 | 34.7 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 90 | 67 |
| 3 rd | 76.4 | 20.3 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 71 | 63 |
| 4 th | 78.9 | 18.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 88 | 89 |
| Highest | 80.7 | 15.7 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 119 | 120 |
| Men 60–64 | 58.6 | 32.3 | 8.7 | 0.3 | 346 | 394 |
| Lowest | (42.5) | (41.7) | (13.5) | (2.3) | 48 | 36 |
| 2 nd | (40.4) | (51.2) | (8.5) | (0.0) | 39 | 40 |
| 3 rd | 58.7 | 32.3 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 76 | 85 |
| 4 th | 59.6 | 29.8 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 83 | 102 |
| Highest | 72.6 | 22.7 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 100 | 131 |
| Men 65–74 | 54.2 | 38.7 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 378 | 387 |
| Lowest | (45.1) | (43.8) | (11.1) | (0.0) | 50 | 36 |
| 2 nd | (39.4) | (56.6) | (4.1) | (0.0) | 53 | 45 |
| 3 rd | 52.6 | 43.6 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 84 | 74 |
| 4 th | 50.3 | 42.4 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 83 | 96 |
| Highest | 70.0 | 21.0 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 108 | 136 |

For variable definitions, see AE.3, AE.9, AE.22 and AE.23. For related text, see E.36 and E.37.

Table EL9b. Persistency of health problem limiting ability to work in waves 4–10, by wealth group and age: women aged <75 at baseline only

| Wealth group and age in 2008–09 | Health limits ability to work ... | | | | Wted N | Unwted N |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Never (%) | Sometimes (transitory, %) | Sometimes (onset, %) | Always (%) | | |
| All women | 61.6 | 32.4 | 5.7 | 0.3 | 1,572 | 1,695 |
| 50–74 | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 38.4 | 55.3 | 5.6 | 0.8 | 232 | 194 |
| 2 nd | 59.3 | 34.9 | 5.3 | 0.5 | 279 | 275 |
| 3 rd | 60.5 | 32.7 | 6.4 | 0.4 | 338 | 347 |
| 4 th | 67.9 | 27.7 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 334 | 390 |
| Highest | 72.6 | 20.9 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 390 | 489 |
| Women | 65.9 | 31.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 244 | 250 |
| 50–54 | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (40.3) | (53.0) | (6.8) | (0.0) | 39 | 34 |
| 2 nd | 65.2 | 30.4 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 60 | 54 |
| 3 rd | 64.2 | 31.3 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 53 | 51 |
| 4 th | 75.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 46 | 55 |
| Highest | 81.5 | 18.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 45 | 56 |
| Women | 65.3 | 28.7 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 478 | 475 |
| 55–59 | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 33.6 | 56.0 | 7.9 | 2.4 | 74 | 56 |
| 2 nd | 69.6 | 28.1 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 86 | 81 |
| 3 rd | 58.0 | 33.7 | 6.7 | 1.6 | 95 | 93 |
| 4 th | 77.1 | 20.9 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 98 | 107 |
| Highest | 77.3 | 15.1 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 125 | 138 |
| Women | 59.8 | 33.9 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 402 | 476 |
| 60–64 | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 33.6 | 59.8 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 53 | 52 |
| 2 nd | 53.4 | 40.1 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 60 | 63 |
| 3 rd | 62.4 | 30.4 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 93 | 103 |
| 4 th | 66.1 | 28.4 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 93 | 114 |
| Highest | 69.0 | 25.1 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 104 | 144 |
| Women | 57.0 | 35.9 | 6.8 | 0.3 | 449 | 494 |
| 65–74 | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 46.4 | 52.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 66 | 52 |
| 2 nd | 47.2 | 42.3 | 8.7 | 1.8 | 73 | 77 |
| 3 rd | 59.2 | 34.5 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 97 | 100 |
| 4 th | 56.9 | 35.1 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 96 | 114 |
| Highest | 67.4 | 24.5 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 116 | 151 |

For variable definitions, see AE.3, AE.9, AE.22 and AE.23. For related text, see E.34 and E.35.

S. Social domain tables

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Introduction

S.1 This chapter presents selected data tables from the Social domain of the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA). The tables are split into two sections.

- Cross-sectional tables (Tables S1–S14) involve classification of outcomes by gender and age (divided into five-year categories) and classification of outcomes by gender and wealth group. Tables S1–S14 contain data for all core members observed at wave 10 (2021–23). These cross-sectional tables show a representative sample of people aged 50 and above in 2021–23.
- Longitudinal tables (Tables SL1–SL7) include a balanced ELSA sample who participated in all of waves 4 to 10. Again, classifications by gender and age and by gender and wealth group are presented. The longitudinal tables show the change over time in a representative sample of people aged 50 and above in 2008–09. For example, Table SL4a shows the percentage of people using public transport in wave 4 and the percentage still using public transport in every wave up to and including wave 10 (2021–23). Differences across the waves can be interpreted as a consequence of a combination of ageing and period effects. Results for fewer than 30 respondents are not reported.

S.2 The unit of observation in all tables is the individual. The data are weighted using either a cross-sectional (main questionnaire or self-completion questionnaire) or longitudinal weight as appropriate. The variables included in each table have been selected to provide a broad picture of the data available from the Social domain of ELSA. A glossary of the measures is provided in the annex to this chapter.

Cross-sectional tables

Socio-demographic

S.3 Table S1a shows the percentage of men and women by marital status and age in 2021–23. The majority of men and women reported being married. The percentage of men and women reporting as widowed rises considerably with age, and this is particularly noticeable for women. This occurs at a greater rate between the oldest age groups. Half of women aged 80 and above are widowed (50%), compared with about a quarter of men aged 80 and above (24%). There is a steady decline in the percentage of men and women who remained single with increasing age, with 5% of men and 4% of women aged 80 or above reporting being single. The percentage of men and women reporting as divorced or separated declines with age, although this happens at a faster rate among men than women.

S.4 Table S1b shows the percentage of men and women by marital status and wealth in 2021–23. The percentage of men and women married or remarried in the two highest wealth groups is approximately double that of the lowest wealth group. Men and women in the lowest

wealth group are much more likely to be single, divorced or separated, or widowed than those in higher wealth groups.

S.5 Table S2a shows the percentage of men and women by ethnicity and age in 2023. Across each age group, the vast majority of men and women (92%) identify as white. However, the percentage of white respondents increases with age with 97% of respondents aged 80+ identifying as white. Table S2b shows the percentage of men and women by ethnicity (white vs non-white) and wealth group in 2021–23. Of those men and women who self-identified as non-white, a higher proportion were in the lowest wealth group than in the highest wealth group.

Internet and recreation

S.6 Table S3a shows the percentage of men and women by usage of the Internet and email and age in 2021–23. Most men (92%) and women (90%) report that they use the Internet. Usage of the Internet declines with age similarly for men and women, although women aged 80 and above are less likely to use the Internet than men of the same age (59% and 65%, respectively).

S.7 Table S3b shows the percentage of men and women by usage of the Internet and wealth in 2021–23. There is a strong wealth gradient in Internet usage among men and women. Over four-fifths of men in the lowest wealth group report using the Internet (85%), compared with almost everyone in the highest wealth group (98%). These figures are 85% and 97%, respectively, for women.

S.8 Table S4a shows the percentage of men and women who have taken a holiday, in the UK or abroad, in the last year by age, in 2021–23. Approximately two-thirds of men and women aged between 55 and 74 have taken a holiday in the last year. More than half of men and women aged 75–79 have taken a holiday in the last year (59% and 56%, respectively), but by age 80, this is less than half of men (42%) and less than two-fifths of women (39%).

S.9 Table S4b shows the percentage of men and women who have taken a holiday, in the UK or abroad, in the last year by wealth in 2021–23. Approximately three-quarters of men and women in the highest wealth group report having taken a holiday within the last year (75% and 78% for men and women, respectively), compared with a third of men and less than half of women in the lowest wealth group (35% and 45%, respectively).

Public and private transport

S.10 Table S5a shows the percentage of men and women by the frequency of public transport use and age in 2021–23. Public transport usage declines for men and women over the age of 80, with just over half of men and women never using public transport by age 80.

S.11 Table S5b shows the percentage of men and women by the frequency of public transport use and wealth in 2021–23. Men and women in the lowest wealth groups are more likely to report using public transport regularly (i.e., more than once a week) than those in higher wealth groups, but those in lower wealth groups are also more likely to report never using public transport than those in higher wealth groups.

S.12 Table S6a shows the percentage of men and women who have access to a car or van when needed, by age in 2021–23. Of those who do have access, the table shows the percentage who drive this vehicle themselves; and of those who do not, the table shows the percentage who have driven a vehicle in the past. The percentage of those reporting access to a car or van remains reasonably stable across age groups, but a sharp decline is reported by age 80, particularly for women. At age 80 and above, around four-fifths of men and two-thirds of

women have access to a vehicle when needed. The majority of men of all ages drive this vehicle themselves, but among women the percentage driving themselves declines with age at a greater rate. Four-fifths of men aged 80 and above and who have access to a vehicle (76%) drive their own vehicle, compared with half of women aged 80 and above (54%). The percentage of those no longer driving in 2021–23 who have driven in the past increases with age at a greater rate for men than for women. Three-quarters of non-driving men aged 80 and above (77%) have driven in the past, compared to just over half of women aged 80 and above (54%).

S.13 Table S6b shows the percentage of men and women who have access to a car or van when needed, by wealth in 2021–23. Of those who do have access, the table shows the percentage who drive this vehicle themselves; of those who do not, the table shows the percentage who have driven a vehicle in the past. Almost all men and women (96%) in the highest wealth group have access to a vehicle when needed, compared with two-thirds of men and women (66% and 67%, respectively) in the lowest wealth group. At least nine-tenths of men (96%) and women (91%) in the highest wealth group who have access to a vehicle drive this vehicle themselves. However, in the lowest wealth group, this figure is slightly lower for men (88%) and much lower for women (62%). Among those who no longer drive, rates of having driven in the past are higher among higher wealth groups. Further, men who do not drive in the lowest wealth group are over twice as likely to have driven in the past than women who do not drive in the lowest wealth group.

Providing support to others

S.14 Table S7a shows the percentage of men and women by frequency of voluntary work and age in 2021–23. Frequent voluntary work (i.e., twice a month or more) among men and women increases with age until age 70–74. Around a fifth of men and women aged 70–74 (22% and 21% for men and women, respectively) do voluntary work at least twice a month. Frequent volunteering declines among those aged 80 and above, with only a tenth of men and women in this age group doing voluntary work on a regular basis.

S.15 Table S7b shows the percentage of men and women by frequency of voluntary work and wealth in 2021–23. Men and women in higher wealth groups are more likely to volunteer and to volunteer more often than those in lower wealth groups. A quarter of men and women in the highest wealth group (25% and 28%, respectively) do regular voluntary work, compared with around a tenth of men and women in the lowest wealth group.

S.16 Table S8a shows the percentage of men and women who cared for someone in the last month by age in 2021–23. The prevalence of caring for someone in the last month is 10% among men and 14% among women. The percentage of men and women caring for someone in the past month declines with age, although this happens at a faster rate among women than men.

S.17 Table S8b shows the percentage of men and women who cared for someone in the last month by wealth in 2021–23. The percentage who cared for someone in the last month is slightly higher in the lowest wealth group for men but increases slightly with wealth group for women.

Receipt of social support

S.18 Table S9a shows the percentage of men and women with difficulties with activities of daily living (ADLs) or instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs) (see AS.9 for details of definitions) who receive help (including from their partner or other people in the household) by age. About a third of men (32%) and two-fifths of women (41%) with a difficulty receive help. The proportion increases at the oldest ages for both men and women. Half of men aged

80 and above (50%) and three-fifths of women aged 80 and above (62%) with a difficulty receive help.

S.19 Table S9b shows the percentage of men and women with difficulties with ADLs or IADLs who receive help (including from their partner or other people in the household) by wealth in 2021–23. The proportion of men and women with a difficulty who receive help is lower for those in higher wealth groups. Across all wealth groups, a higher percentage of women receive help than men.

S.20 Table S10a shows the mean number of close relationships with children, family and friends for men and women by age in 2021–23. On average, men and women have five close relationships.

S.21 Table S10b shows the mean number of close relationships with children, family and friends for men and women by wealth in 2021–23. On average, men and women in all wealth groups have a similar number of close relationships.

Perceived social status

S.22 Table S11a shows the percentage of men and women by self-perceived social status and age in 2021–23. Three-quarters of men and women perceive their social position to be on either the third or fourth rung of a five-point social ladder, where the fifth rung is the best-off and the first rung is the worst-off. The proportion on the lowest rung decreases with age for both men and women.

S.23 Table S11b shows the percentage of men and women by self-perceived social status and wealth in 2021–23. Men and women in the lower wealth groups are more likely to rank their status lower on the social ladder than those in the higher wealth groups.

Expectation of life expectancy

S.24 Table S12a shows the mean self-perceived chance of living to 85 for men and women aged below 70 by age in 2021–23. Women are a little more optimistic about their chances of living to 85 than men. Men aged under 70 believe that there is a 51% chance they will live to 85, compared with the average woman believing she has a 56% chance of doing so. For both men and women, the percentage expecting to live to 85 is higher at age 65–69 (53% for men and 58% for women) than at age 50–54 (48% for men and 53% for women).

S.25 Table S12b shows the mean self-perceived chance of living to 85 for men and women aged below 70 by wealth in 2021–23. Men and women in the highest wealth group are around 10 percentage points more likely to expect to live to 85 than those in the lowest wealth group. Nonetheless, the gender difference remains, with women in the lowest wealth group, on average, believing they have a 50% chance of living to 85 and men in the lowest wealth group, on average, believing they have a 46% chance of living to 85.

Grandchildren

S.26 Table S13a shows the mean number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren by age in 2021–23. On average, men and women have almost the same number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Women have more grandchildren in the youngest age group compared to men.

S.27 Table S13b shows the mean number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren by wealth in 2021–23. Both men and women in lower wealth groups have more grandchildren compared with those in the highest quintiles.

S.28 Table S14a shows who looked after the grandchildren in the last 12 months by age in 2021–23. Women looked after grandchildren more than men in all age groups, except for the 80+ age group. Women in the youngest age groups (ages 50–69) were most likely to have looked after their grandchildren, whereas men aged between 60–74 were most likely to have looked after their grandchildren. There was a decline in looking after grandchildren with age, particularly at age 80+ where very few men (15%) and women (4%) looked after grandchildren.

S.29 Table S14b shows who looked after the grandchildren in the last 12 months by wealth in 2021–23. Women in the highest wealth group looked after their grandchildren more than women in the lowest wealth quintile and a similar pattern was observed for men.

Longitudinal tables

Marital status

S.30 Table SL1a shows the percentage of men and women married or remarried at baseline (2008–09, wave 4) and the percentage still married across each wave, by age. The majority of married men and women in 2008–09 remained in a marriage by 2021–23 (90% of men and 79% of women). However, this varies by age, particularly for women. For example, almost two-fifths (39%) of married women aged 75 and above at baseline were still married by wave 10, compared with at least 80% of women aged between 50 and 69 in 2008–09. In contrast, three-fifths (60%) of men aged 75 and over at baseline were still married by wave 10.

S.31 Table SL1b shows the percentage of men and women married or remarried at baseline (wave 4) and the percentage still married across each wave, by wealth. Men and women married in 2008–09 in the lowest wealth group are less likely to remain in a marriage by 2021–23 than those in higher wealth groups. This difference between wealth groups is larger for women compared with men.

Internet

S.32 Table SL2a shows the percentage of men and women using the Internet at baseline (wave 4) and the percentage still using it in subsequent waves, by age. The majority of men and women using the Internet in 2008–09 continued to use the Internet by 2021–23, although there is a slightly faster decline over time in both men and women in the oldest age groups.

S.33 Table SL2b shows the percentage of men and women using the Internet at baseline (wave 4) and the percentage still using it in subsequent waves, by wealth. Although men and women in higher wealth groups are more likely to be Internet users to begin with, the percentage of all Internet users at baseline still using the Internet in 2021–23 is high across all wealth groups (between 97% and 100% for men and 95% and 99% for women).

S.34 Table SL2c shows the percentage of men and women not using the Internet at baseline and, of those, the percentage using it in subsequent waves, by age. More than half of women aged 55–64 and men aged 60–64 in 2008–09 who were not using the Internet at baseline stated that they were using the Internet by 2021–23, with higher rates of new Internet use reported among women than men.

S.35 Table SL2d shows the percentage of men and women not using the Internet at baseline and, of those, the percentage using it in subsequent waves, by wealth. Men and women in all wealth groups are considerably more likely to start using the Internet at later waves. Women in the highest wealth group are more likely than those in the lowest wealth group, with two-

thirds of women in the highest wealth group using the Internet by 2021–23 compared with about half of women in the lowest wealth group.

Holidays

S.36 Table SL3a shows the percentage of men and women who had been on holiday in the last year at baseline (wave 4) and the percentage who have still been on holiday in the last year in subsequent waves, by age. In each wave up to wave 9, over four-fifths of men and women aged between 50 and 69 who had been on holiday in 2008–09 had also been on holiday in the last year. In wave 10, there was a decline in the proportion of people who had been on holiday in the last year in all age groups for both men and women. Across all waves, the proportion of men and women continuing to go on holiday is lower for individuals in the oldest two cohorts, with the steepest decline observed among women aged 75 and above at baseline. By 2021–23, only a third of men and women aged 75 and above in 2008–09 had been on holiday; after reporting they had been on holiday at baseline (33% and 30%, respectively).

S.37 Table SL3b shows the percentage of men and women who had been on holiday in the last year at baseline (wave 4) and the percentage who have still been on holiday in the last year in subsequent waves, by wealth. Men and women in the lowest wealth group are more likely to report not going on holiday in subsequent waves. By 2021–23, around half of men and three-fifths of women (48% and 58%, respectively) in the lowest wealth group reported going on holiday in the last year, having reported that they did at baseline. This compares with around three-quarters of men and women in the highest wealth group.

Public and private transport

S.38 Table SL4a shows the percentage of men and women who used public transport at baseline (wave 4) and the percentage still using public transport in subsequent waves, by age. The majority of men and women who had already been using public transport in 2008–09 still used public transport in 2021–23; however, there was a bigger decrease in usage between waves 9 and 10, which were the waves before and after the COVID-19 pandemic, compared with previous waves. The proportion is lower for those aged 75 and above at baseline for men and women, of whom under three-tenths still used public transport in 2021–23 (35% and 28%, respectively).

S.39 Table SL4b shows the percentage of men and women who used public transport at baseline (wave 4) and the percentage still using public transport in subsequent waves, by wealth. About three-fifths of men and women in each wealth group still used public transport in subsequent waves of ELSA.

S.40 Table SL4c shows the percentage of men and women who did not use public transport at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, the percentage using public transport in subsequent waves, by age. Men and women aged 55–59 in 2008–09 are more likely to start using public transport by 2021–23 than those in other age groups.

S.41 Table SL4d shows the percentage of men and women who did not use public transport at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, the percentage using public transport in subsequent waves, by wealth. Men and women in the lowest wealth group are less likely to be using public transport by 2021–23 than those in higher wealth groups. Women in the lowest wealth group are less likely to report public transport use than men in the lowest wealth group (22% vs 29%). Around half as many women in the lowest wealth group report public transport use in 2021–23 compared with the highest wealth group (22% and 39%, respectively), while this gap is smaller among men in the lowest and highest wealth groups (29% and 31%, respectively).

S.42 Table SL5a shows the percentage of men and women with access to a car or van when needed at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, the percentage with a car or van when needed in subsequent waves, by age. The decline in car access over time for men is small but greater among those aged 70 and above at baseline. The decline is faster among women than men. By 2021–23, only three-fifths (60%) of women aged 75 and above, who had access to a car in 2008–09, had access to a car when needed. This compares to over three-quarters (77%) of men in the same age group.

S.43 Table SL5b shows the percentage of men and women with access to a car or van when needed at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, the percentage with a car or van when needed in subsequent waves, by wealth group. There is a general decline in car access over time across all wealth groups, but the decline is greater in the lower wealth groups and again occurs more rapidly among women. By 2021–23, 78% of men in the lowest wealth group who had access to a car at baseline still had access when needed, compared with around two-thirds (69%) of women in the lowest wealth group.

Volunteering

S.44 Table SL6a shows the percentage of men and women volunteering at baseline (wave 4) and the percentage still volunteering in subsequent waves, by age. Overall, over two-fifths of men and women who were volunteering in 2008–09 were still volunteering in 2021–23, with men being slightly more likely than women to continue to volunteer (48% vs 43%).

S.45 Table SL6b shows the percentage of men and women volunteering at baseline (wave 4) and the percentage still volunteering in subsequent waves, by wealth. Men and women in the higher wealth groups are more likely to continue volunteering across each wave of ELSA.

S.46 Table SL6c shows the percentage of men and women not volunteering at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, the percentage volunteering in subsequent waves, by age. The vast majority of men and women not volunteering in 2008–09 did not start volunteering by 2021–23. Men and women aged below 70 are more likely to have started volunteering than those aged 70 and above.

S.47 Table SL6d shows the percentage of men and women not volunteering at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, the percentage volunteering in subsequent waves, by wealth. Men and women in the highest wealth group are more likely to have started volunteering than those in lower wealth groups. About a quarter of men and women (23% and 26%, respectively) in the highest wealth group not volunteering in 2008–09 had started to volunteer by 2021–23. This compares to less than a tenth of men and women in the lowest wealth group (8% and 9%, respectively).

Caring

S.48 Table SL7a shows the percentage of men and women who did not care for someone in the last month at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, the percentage caring for someone in the last month in subsequent waves, by age. The vast majority of men and women in each age group did not start caring for someone by 2021–23. Women in all age groups were more likely to have started caring for someone by 2021–23 than men.

S.49 Table SL7b shows the percentage of men and women who did not care for someone in the last month at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, the percentage caring for someone in the last month in subsequent waves, by wealth. The vast majority of men and women did not start caring for someone by 2021–23. However, women in the lowest wealth group are around half as likely to have started caring for someone by 2021–23 than those in highest wealth groups (5% and 11%, respectively).

Annex AS. Definitions

AS.1 *Age* is defined as age at last birthday.

AS.2 *Baseline* is defined as wave 4 of ELSA. Fieldwork for wave 4 was conducted in 2008 and 2009. Subsequent waves have been conducted every two years, with the most recent (wave 10) conducted between 2021 and 2023.

AS.3 *Caring* is defined as whether a respondent cared for someone in the last month.

AS.4 *Close relationships* are defined as the number of close relationships a respondent has with their children, family and friends.

AS.5 *Ethnicity* is measured by a dichotomous categorisation of white and non-white. The ELSA sample is known not to be representative of the ethnic minority population aged 50 and above in England.

AS.6 *Holidays taken in the last year* are measured by whether a respondent has taken a holiday, in the UK or abroad, in the last 12 months.

AS.7 *Internet usage* is defined by whether a respondent uses the Internet and/or email. Those classed as not using the Internet report using it less than once every three months or never.

AS.8 *Marital status* is defined according to a respondent's legal status.

AS.9 *Mobility assistance* is defined as whether a respondent who has difficulties with ADLs or IADLs receives assistance with these activities, including from a partner or other people in the household. ADLs include dressing, getting around inside the home, bathing or showering, eating, getting in or out of bed and using the toilet. IADLs include preparing a hot meal, shopping, making telephone calls, taking medication, doing household chores and managing personal finances.

AS.10 *Private transport usage* is measured by whether a respondent has access to a car or van when needed.

AS.11 *Public transport usage* is measured by frequency categories: every day or nearly every day; two or three times a week; once a week; two or three times a month; once a month or less; and never.

AS.12 *Self-perceived chance of living to 85* is measured by the mean of respondents' assessments of the probability (0 to 100) of them living to 85 for those aged 69 and below.

AS.13 *Self-perceived social status* is measured by respondents indicating on the rung of a ladder where they stand in society based on money, education and employment.

AS.14 *Volunteering* is defined by frequency of any voluntary work carried out: twice a month or more; about once a month; every few months; about once or twice a year; less than once a year; and never.

AS.15 *Wealth* is defined as non-pension wealth minus any debt. Net non-pension wealth is measured at the family level and includes financial wealth from savings and investments minus debts and housing wealth minus mortgages.

AS.16 *Wealth groups* are formed by ordering all ELSA sample members according to the value of their total (non-pension) family wealth and dividing the sample into five equal-sized groups. The cut-off points for the wealth groups are shown in the following table, rounded to the nearest £1,000.

Social domain tables

| | Wealth group definition wave 4 (2008–09) | Wealth group definition wave 10 (2021–23) |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Lowest | Less than £73k | Less than £75k |
| 2 nd | Between £73k and £228k | Between £75k and £271k |
| 3 rd | Between £228k and £344k | Between £271k and £455k |
| 4 th | Between £344k and £562k | Between £455k and £770k |
| Highest | More than £562k | More than £770k |

AS.17 Notes to all tables

The unit of observation in all tables is the individual.

All cross-sectional tables are based on the cross-section of ELSA sample members in wave 10 of data.

All longitudinal tables are based on individuals who have responded in all of waves 4 to 10 (the ‘balanced panel’) unless otherwise specified.

All numbers are based on weighted data. Unweighted frequencies (*N*) are reported. For cross-sectional analyses, cross-sectional weights are used. For longitudinal analyses, longitudinal weights are used.

The fieldwork dates are shown in the following table.

| | Fieldwork dates (inclusive) |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| Wave 1 | March 2002–March 2003 |
| Wave 2 | June 2004–June 2003 |
| Wave 3 | May 2006–August 2007 |
| Wave 4 | June 2008–July 2009 |
| Wave 5 | July 2010–June 2011 |
| Wave 6 | May 2012–May 2013 |
| Wave 7 | June 2014–May 2015 |
| Wave 8 | May 2016–June 2017 |
| Wave 9 | July 2018–July 2019 |
| Wave 10 | June 2021–March 2023 |

Social domain tables

Table S1a. Marital status (%), by age and gender: wave 10

| | Age in 2021–23 | | | | | | | All |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 50–54 | 55–59 | 60–64 | 65–69 | 70–74 | 75–79 | 80+ | |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| Single | 24.6 | 16.5 | 13.6 | 11.9 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 13.1 |
| Married or civil partner | 54.5 | 56.4 | 61.1 | 60.2 | 65.9 | 65.9 | 54.0 | 59.2 |
| Remarried | 7.1 | 10.7 | 9.7 | 11.9 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 10.2 |
| Divorced or separated | 12.3 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 12.7 | 12.0 | 8.1 | 5.9 | 11.9 |
| Widowed | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 5.5 | 10.1 | 24.2 | 5.7 |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| Single | 21.6 | 15.3 | 9.4 | 7.5 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 10.2 |
| Married or civil partner | 46.3 | 49.7 | 49.2 | 51.2 | 56.0 | 49.8 | 33.3 | 47.8 |
| Remarried | 11.2 | 11.3 | 13.1 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 2.6 | 10.2 |
| Divorced or separated | 19.2 | 21.5 | 22.7 | 19.5 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 10.7 | 17.8 |
| Widowed | 1.8 | 2.3 | 5.6 | 10.7 | 14.5 | 22.5 | 49.7 | 14.0 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 154 | 398 | 376 | 470 | 475 | 414 | 441 | 2,728 |
| <i>Women</i> | 216 | 574 | 489 | 594 | 597 | 499 | 562 | 3,531 |

For variable definitions, see AS.1. AS.8 and AS.17. For related text, see S.3.

Table S1b. Marital status (%), by wealth group and gender: wave 10

| | Wealth group in 2021–23 | | | | | All |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Single | 27.5 | 13.6 | 9.6 | 6.4 | 8.5 | 13.0 |
| Married or civil partner | 33.4 | 54.4 | 61.1 | 70.2 | 75.6 | 59.2 |
| Remarried | 8.0 | 9.8 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 9.6 | 10.1 |
| Divorced or separated | 22.8 | 15.9 | 11.0 | 7.0 | 3.3 | 11.9 |
| Widowed | 8.3 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 5.8 |
| Women | | | | | | |
| Single | 20.3 | 9.7 | 8.9 | 7.3 | 3.4 | 10.0 |
| Married or civil partner | 19.1 | 40.1 | 48.2 | 59.9 | 70.9 | 47.4 |
| Remarried | 7.6 | 11.3 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 9.8 |
| Divorced or separated | 36.5 | 23.3 | 14.6 | 9.4 | 7.0 | 18.3 |
| Widowed | 16.6 | 15.6 | 17.9 | 13.1 | 9.0 | 14.5 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 338 | 470 | 543 | 622 | 638 | 2,611 |
| <i>Women</i> | 527 | 628 | 737 | 744 | 751 | 3,387 |

For variable definitions, see AS.8, AS.15–AS.17. For related text, see S.4.

Social domain tables

Table S2a. Ethnicity (%), by age and gender: wave 10

| | Age in 2021–23 | | | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 50–54 | 55–59 | 60–64 | 65–69 | 70–74 | 75–79 | 80+ | |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| White | 88.4 | 87.1 | 90.2 | 92.9 | 96.8 | 96.7 | 97.1 | 91.9 |
| Non-white | 11.6 | 12.9 | 9.8 | 7.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 8.1 |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| White | 85.3 | 88.9 | 91.6 | 91.1 | 97.5 | 98.0 | 96.8 | 92.1 |
| Non-white | 14.7 | 11.1 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 7.9 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Men | 154 | 395 | 371 | 464 | 471 | 411 | 434 | 2,700 |
| Women | 215 | 567 | 488 | 590 | 596 | 496 | 555 | 3,507 |

For variable definitions, see AS.1, AS.5 and AS.17. For related text, see S.5.

Table S2b. Ethnicity (%), by wealth group and gender: wave 10

| | Wealth group in 2021–23 | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | |
| Men | | | | | | |
| White | 85.7 | 90.1 | 95.0 | 94.7 | 93.7 | 91.9 |
| Non-white | 14.3 | 9.9 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 8.1 |
| Women | | | | | | |
| White | 88.2 | 91.2 | 95.3 | 93.0 | 94.0 | 92.4 |
| Non-white | 11.8 | 8.8 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 7.7 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | |
| Men | 333 | 465 | 539 | 616 | 633 | 2,586 |
| Women | 523 | 623 | 734 | 740 | 744 | 3,364 |

For variable definitions, see AS.5 and AS.15–AS.17. For related text, see S.5.

Social domain tables

Table S3a. Use Internet and/or email (%), by age and gender: wave 10

| | Age in 2021–23 | | | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 50–54 | 55–59 | 60–64 | 65–69 | 70–74 | 75–79 | 80+ | |
| Men | 98.2 | 98.4 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 91.0 | 85.6 | 64.8 | 91.8 |
| Women | 99.3 | 99.5 | 96.6 | 92.5 | 90.8 | 82.6 | 58.9 | 89.9 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 123 | 329 | 308 | 415 | 431 | 364 | 360 | 2,330 |
| <i>Women</i> | 173 | 498 | 422 | 549 | 550 | 454 | 459 | 3,105 |

For variable definitions, see AS.1, AS.7 and AS.17. For related text, see S.6.

Table S3b. Use Internet and/or email (%), by wealth group and gender: wave 10

| | Wealth group in 2021–23 | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | |
| Men | 84.9 | 89.4 | 91.4 | 94.1 | 98.1 | 91.7 |
| Women | 84.5 | 84.9 | 89.6 | 91.4 | 97.2 | 89.6 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 267 | 384 | 466 | 551 | 562 | 2,230 |
| <i>Women</i> | 448 | 540 | 649 | 665 | 676 | 2,978 |

For variable definitions, see AS.7 and AS.15–AS.17. For related text, see S.7.

Table S4a. Taken holiday (in UK or abroad) (%), by age and gender: wave 10

| | Age in 2021–23 | | | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 50–54 | 55–59 | 60–64 | 65–69 | 70–74 | 75–79 | 80+ | |
| Men | 70.2 | 70.1 | 64.6 | 64.2 | 69.8 | 58.8 | 42.2 | 64.2 |
| Women | 71.1 | 73.2 | 68.2 | 68.4 | 65.5 | 55.5 | 38.4 | 64.0 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 123 | 329 | 308 | 417 | 432 | 367 | 366 | 2,342 |
| <i>Women</i> | 173 | 498 | 422 | 549 | 551 | 456 | 464 | 3,113 |

For variable definitions, see AS.1, AS.6 and AS.17. For related text, see S.8.

Table S4b. Taken holiday (in UK or abroad) (%), by wealth group and gender: wave 10

| | Wealth group in 2021–23 | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | |
| Men | 34.9 | 66.6 | 69.2 | 71.7 | 75.1 | 63.9 |
| Women | 44.7 | 56.9 | 65.0 | 70.0 | 78.2 | 63.2 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 272 | 389 | 467 | 551 | 563 | 2,242 |
| <i>Women</i> | 449 | 541 | 651 | 669 | 677 | 2,987 |

For variable definitions, see AS.6 and AS.15–AS.17. For related text, see S.9.

Social domain tables

Table S5a. Use of public transport (%), by age and gender: wave 10

| | Age in 2021–23 | | | | | | | All |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 50–54 | 55–59 | 60–64 | 65–69 | 70–74 | 75–79 | 80+ | |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| Every day or nearly every day | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 3.8 |
| Two or three times a week | 8.7 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 8.3 |
| Once a week | 2.1 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 4.8 |
| Two or three times a month | 8.7 | 7.3 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 10.1 | 7.2 | 8.4 |
| Once a month or less | 33.7 | 37.3 | 28.6 | 32.3 | 33.3 | 28.3 | 23.0 | 31.6 |
| Never | 41.4 | 39.6 | 46.6 | 42.3 | 38.8 | 43.2 | 52.2 | 43.1 |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| Every day or nearly every day | 7.1 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 4.6 |
| Two or three times a week | 3.0 | 6.1 | 9.0 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 14.7 | 10.6 | 8.7 |
| Once a week | 6.6 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 6.2 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 6.0 | 6.1 |
| Two or three times a month | 6.8 | 9.3 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 10.3 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 8.1 |
| Once a month or less | 38.0 | 33.9 | 36.9 | 32.5 | 31.5 | 26.1 | 19.5 | 31.8 |
| Never | 38.6 | 40.9 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 35.7 | 40.7 | 54.0 | 40.7 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 155 | 398 | 377 | 470 | 475 | 414 | 441 | 2,730 |
| <i>Women</i> | 216 | 575 | 489 | 595 | 597 | 499 | 562 | 3,533 |

For variable definitions, see AS.1, AS.11 and AS.17. For related text, see S.10.

Table S5b. Use of public transport (%), by wealth group and gender: wave 10

| | Wealth group in 2021–23 | | | | | All |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Every day or nearly every day | 5.3 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.9 |
| Two or three times a week | 12.7 | 4.8 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 9.9 | 8.4 |
| Once a week | 3.7 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 4.6 |
| Two or three times a month | 5.4 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 8.6 |
| Once a month or less | 23.7 | 24.9 | 30.7 | 37.5 | 39.5 | 31.3 |
| Never | 49.3 | 52.6 | 48.2 | 36.1 | 30.4 | 43.3 |
| Women | | | | | | |
| Every day or nearly every day | 8.5 | 5.0 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| Two or three times a week | 13.5 | 9.6 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 8.8 |
| Once a week | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| Two or three times a month | 6.1 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 9.4 | 11.1 | 8.1 |
| Once a month or less | 23.0 | 26.9 | 31.4 | 38.3 | 40.5 | 32.0 |
| Never | 42.9 | 46.3 | 46.3 | 35.8 | 31.9 | 40.7 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 339 | 470 | 543 | 622 | 639 | 2,613 |
| <i>Women</i> | 528 | 628 | 737 | 744 | 751 | 3,388 |

For variable definitions, see AS.11 and AS.15–AS.17. For related text, see S.11.

Social domain tables

Table S6a. Use of private transport (%), by age and gender: wave 10

| | Age in 2021–23 | | | | | | | All |
|---|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 50–54 | 55–59 | 60–64 | 65–69 | 70–74 | 75–79 | 80+ | |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| Has use of car or van when needed | 86.7 | 92.1 | 88.5 | 92.0 | 91.7 | 90.2 | 83.2 | 89.3 |
| <i>of whom:</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Drives a car or van themselves | 94.9 | 98.8 | 94.9 | 95.6 | 94.6 | 92.0 | 76.1 | 93.5 |
| Drove in the past (if no longer drives) | 53.9 | 47.8 | 44.2 | 67.2 | 68.1 | 70.5 | 76.6 | 61.8 |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| Has use of car or van when needed | 89.1 | 89.3 | 87.9 | 86.6 | 88.1 | 83.0 | 67.1 | 84.8 |
| <i>of whom:</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Drives a car or van themselves | 89.4 | 90.2 | 81.6 | 81.7 | 76.5 | 71.9 | 53.9 | 79.9 |
| Drove in the past (if no longer drives) | 24.9 | 30.0 | 31.9 | 32.7 | 36.2 | 46.6 | 54.2 | 39.6 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| Has use of car or van when needed | 155 | 398 | 377 | 470 | 475 | 414 | 441 | 2,730 |
| Drives a car or van themselves | 136 | 367 | 342 | 436 | 443 | 381 | 375 | 2,480 |
| Drove in the past (if no longer drives) | 26 | 37 | 49 | 51 | 54 | 59 | 137 | 413 |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| Has use of car or van when needed | 216 | 575 | 489 | 595 | 597 | 499 | 562 | 3,533 |
| Drives a car or van themselves | 194 | 529 | 440 | 526 | 531 | 423 | 398 | 3,041 |
| Drove in the past (if no longer drives) | 39 | 87 | 117 | 150 | 170 | 172 | 317 | 1,052 |

For variable definitions, see AS.1, AS.10 and AS.17. For related text, see S.12.

Social domain tables

Table S6b. Use of private transport (%), by wealth group and gender: wave 10

| | Wealth group in 2021–23 | | | | | All |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Has use of car or van when needed | 66.3 | 91.5 | 94.1 | 96.4 | 96.2 | 89.1 |
| <i>of whom:</i> | | | | | | |
| Drives a car or van themselves | 88.3 | 90.2 | 95.1 | 96.3 | 95.6 | 93.5 |
| Drove in the past (if no longer drives) | 57.6 | 53.7 | 61.8 | 75.1 | 88.6 | 61.8 |
| Women | | | | | | |
| Has use of car or van when needed | 67.1 | 87.4 | 88.3 | 93.4 | 96.3 | 84.3 |
| <i>of whom:</i> | | | | | | |
| Drives a car or van themselves | 62.1 | 75.2 | 80.4 | 84.3 | 91.4 | 79.9 |
| Drove in the past (if no longer drives) | 26.1 | 43.4 | 47.0 | 57.9 | 50.2 | 39.8 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Has use of car or van when needed | 339 | 470 | 543 | 622 | 639 | 2,613 |
| Drives a car or van themselves | 215 | 429 | 511 | 598 | 615 | 2,368 |
| Drove in the past (if no longer drives) | 154 | 87 | 55 | 53 | 52 | 401 |
| Women | | | | | | |
| Has use of car or van when needed | 528 | 628 | 737 | 744 | 751 | 3,388 |
| Drives a car or van themselves | 328 | 513 | 659 | 688 | 716 | 2,904 |
| Drove in the past (if no longer drives) | 320 | 243 | 203 | 158 | 95 | 1,019 |

For variable definitions, see AS.10 and AS.15–AS.17. For related text, see S.13.

Social domain tables

Table S7a. Voluntary work frequency (%), by age and gender: wave 10

| | Age in 2021–23 | | | | | | | All |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 50–54 | 55–59 | 60–64 | 65–69 | 70–74 | 75–79 | 80+ | |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| Twice a month or more | 11.1 | 10.6 | 13.7 | 17.7 | 21.9 | 19.8 | 12.7 | 14.7 |
| About once a month | 3.6 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 6.0 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 3.4 |
| Every few months | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| About once or twice a year | 2.4 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.2 |
| Less than once a year | 3.3 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 2.2 |
| Never | 77.2 | 76.9 | 78.0 | 70.5 | 69.1 | 72.2 | 81.2 | 75.3 |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| Twice a month or more | 16.1 | 13.9 | 17.4 | 19.9 | 21.1 | 19.9 | 10.7 | 16.7 |
| About once a month | 5.2 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 3.5 |
| Every few months | 3.6 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.3 |
| About once or twice a year | 7.1 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 3.0 |
| Less than once a year | 2.7 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.7 |
| Never | 65.4 | 71.2 | 75.0 | 73.1 | 70.2 | 73.4 | 83.9 | 72.8 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 148 | 383 | 360 | 459 | 457 | 399 | 415 | 2,621 |
| <i>Women</i> | 211 | 563 | 477 | 588 | 585 | 489 | 543 | 3,456 |

For variable definitions, see AS.1, AS.14 and AS.17. For related text, see S.14.

Table S7b. Voluntary work frequency (%), by wealth group and gender: wave 10

| | Wealth group in 2021–23 | | | | | All |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Twice a month or more | 9.9 | 7.8 | 13.6 | 17.5 | 24.9 | 14.7 |
| About once a month | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 7.4 | 3.4 |
| Every few months | 0.4 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 2.1 |
| About once or twice a year | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 2.2 |
| Less than once a year | 0.6 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 2.3 |
| Never | 87.2 | 85.0 | 76.4 | 72.6 | 55.2 | 75.3 |
| Women | | | | | | |
| Twice a month or more | 8.6 | 15.2 | 13.8 | 18.2 | 28.2 | 16.7 |
| About once a month | 0.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 3.4 |
| Every few months | 0.3 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.3 |
| About once or twice a year | 2.1 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Less than once a year | 2.2 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| Never | 86.0 | 76.3 | 75.2 | 69.7 | 57.3 | 73.1 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 329 | 447 | 517 | 601 | 612 | 2,506 |
| <i>Women</i> | 523 | 612 | 717 | 728 | 733 | 3,313 |

For variable definitions, see AS.14–AS.17. For related text, see S.15.

Social domain tables

Table S8a. Cared for someone in the last month (%), by age and gender: wave 10

| | Age in 2021–23 | | | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| | 50–54 | 55–59 | 60–64 | 65–69 | 70–74 | 75–79 | 80+ | |
| Men | 9.6 | 12.6 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 7.3 | 8.8 | 5.9 | 9.6 |
| Women | 13.4 | 17.0 | 18.1 | 16.5 | 11.4 | 9.9 | 5.6 | 13.5 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 155 | 398 | 377 | 470 | 475 | 414 | 441 | 2,730 |
| <i>Women</i> | 216 | 575 | 489 | 595 | 597 | 499 | 562 | 3,533 |

For variable definitions, see AS.1, AS.3 and AS.17. For related text, see S.16.

Table S8b. Cared for someone in the last month (%), by wealth group and gender: wave 10

| | Wealth group in 2021–23 | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | |
| Men | 11.0 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 9.7 |
| Women | 11.8 | 14.4 | 12.6 | 14.7 | 13.8 | 13.4 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 339 | 470 | 543 | 622 | 639 | 2,613 |
| <i>Women</i> | 528 | 628 | 737 | 744 | 751 | 3,388 |

For variable definitions, see AS.3 and AS.15–AS.17. For related text, see S.17.

Table S9a. Receives help with mobility (%), by age and gender: wave 10

| | Age in 2021–23 | | | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 50–54 | 55–59 | 60–64 | 65–69 | 70–74 | 75–79 | 80+ | |
| Men | 32.9 | 22.1 | 28.7 | 25.0 | 29.2 | 30.0 | 49.6 | 32.0 |
| Women | 39.4 | 32.9 | 38.2 | 36.3 | 31.4 | 38.2 | 62.0 | 41.2 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 62 | 116 | 143 | 200 | 233 | 249 | 321 | 1,324 |
| <i>Women</i> | 108 | 228 | 233 | 320 | 368 | 360 | 463 | 2,080 |

For variable definitions, see AS.1, AS.9 and AS.17. For related text, see S.18.

Table S9b. Receives help with mobility (%), by wealth group and gender: wave 10

| | Wealth group in 2021–23 | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | |
| Men | 50.6 | 28.7 | 25.9 | 24.8 | 17.6 | 31.7 |
| Women | 55.3 | 39.3 | 38.2 | 35.0 | 28.2 | 41.2 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 238 | 273 | 255 | 273 | 232 | 1,271 |
| <i>Women</i> | 418 | 423 | 436 | 395 | 337 | 2,009 |

For variable definitions, see AS.9 and AS.15–AS.17. For related text, see S.19.

Social domain tables

Table S10a. Mean number of close relationships with children, family, and friends (%), by age and gender: wave 10

| | Age in 2021–23 | | | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| | 50–54 | 55–59 | 60–64 | 65–69 | 70–74 | 75–79 | 80+ | |
| Men | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 4.8 |
| Women | 5.5 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 123 | 329 | 307 | 417 | 434 | 365 | 371 | 2,346 |
| <i>Women</i> | 173 | 498 | 423 | 549 | 552 | 460 | 469 | 3,124 |

For variable definitions, see AS.1, AS.4 and AS.17. For related text, see S.20.

Table S10b. Mean number of close relationships with children, family, and friends (%), by wealth group and gender: wave 10

| | Wealth group in 2021–23 | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | |
| Men | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Women | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.4 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 273 | 388 | 468 | 554 | 563 | 2,246 |
| <i>Women</i> | 452 | 544 | 654 | 670 | 677 | 2,997 |

For variable definitions, see AS.4 and AS.15–AS.17. For related text, see S.21.

Table S11a. Self-perceived social status in society (%), by age and gender: wave 10

| | Age in 2021–23 | | | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 50–54 | 55–59 | 60–64 | 65–69 | 70–74 | 75–79 | 80+ | |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| Worst-off | 5.3 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 3.9 |
| 2 nd | 15.3 | 17.6 | 18.1 | 10.9 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 13.3 | 14.3 |
| 3 rd | 32.8 | 27.5 | 31.4 | 31.1 | 30.6 | 36.1 | 38.4 | 32.1 |
| 4 th | 39.5 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 46.0 | 49.0 | 42.6 | 41.7 | 42.8 |
| Best-off | 7.2 | 8.4 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 4.5 | 7.0 |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| Worst-off | 8.6 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 3.2 |
| 2 nd | 17.3 | 21.0 | 17.5 | 15.4 | 15.9 | 13.9 | 12.1 | 16.5 |
| 3 rd | 34.5 | 36.1 | 39.6 | 39.1 | 35.0 | 44.4 | 48.6 | 39.2 |
| 4 th | 33.2 | 34.9 | 34.3 | 36.4 | 41.2 | 34.7 | 34.1 | 35.5 |
| Best-off | 6.4 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.7 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 117 | 317 | 298 | 398 | 427 | 356 | 354 | 2,267 |
| <i>Women</i> | 163 | 480 | 413 | 541 | 542 | 445 | 448 | 3,032 |

For variable definitions, see AS.1, AS.13 and AS.17. For related text, see S.22.

Social domain tables

Table S11b. Self-perceived social status in society (%), by wealth group and gender: wave 10

| | Wealth group in 2021–23 | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Worst-off | 17.6 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| 2 nd | 29.6 | 19.9 | 14.0 | 7.2 | 1.9 | 14.1 |
| 3 rd | 30.8 | 46.0 | 34.1 | 33.8 | 19.0 | 32.6 |
| 4 th | 20.2 | 28.2 | 48.3 | 53.5 | 59.6 | 42.6 |
| Best-off | 1.9 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 5.5 | 19.5 | 6.7 |
| Women | | | | | | |
| Worst-off | 11.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 3.0 |
| 2 nd | 31.5 | 26.9 | 13.5 | 10.6 | 3.4 | 16.6 |
| 3 rd | 41.3 | 43.2 | 50.7 | 37.6 | 24.4 | 39.3 |
| 4 th | 14.9 | 25.5 | 32.1 | 45.9 | 55.3 | 35.4 |
| Best-off | 1.1 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 5.2 | 16.5 | 5.7 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 251 | 372 | 451 | 549 | 550 | 2,173 |
| <i>Women</i> | 420 | 522 | 636 | 659 | 671 | 2,908 |

For variable definitions, see AS.13 and AS.15–AS.17. For related text, see S.23.

Table S12a. Mean self-perceived chance (%) of living to 85, by age and gender: wave 10

| | Age in 2021–23 | | | | All |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 50–54 | 55–59 | 60–64 | 65–69 | |
| Men | 48.2 | 53.1 | 50.3 | 53.0 | 51.1 |
| Women | 53.8 | 56.6 | 54.9 | 58.1 | 55.7 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 139 | 369 | 346 | 443 | 1,297 |
| <i>Women</i> | 199 | 541 | 461 | 571 | 1,772 |

For variable definitions, see AS.1, AS.12 and AS.17. For related text, see S.24.

Table S12b. Mean self-perceived chance (%) of living to 85, by wealth group and gender: wave 10

| | Wealth group in 2021–23 | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | |
| Men | 46.2 | 47.6 | 53.4 | 51.0 | 57.9 | 51.0 |
| Women | 49.8 | 53.6 | 56.1 | 58.1 | 60.3 | 55.4 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 190 | 229 | 244 | 262 | 299 | 1,224 |
| <i>Women</i> | 289 | 308 | 335 | 367 | 384 | 1,683 |

For variable definitions, see AS.12 and AS.15–AS.17. For related text, see S.25.

Social domain tables

Table S13a. Mean number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren (%), by age and gender: wave 10

| | Age in 2021–23 | | | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 50–54 | 55–59 | 60–64 | 65–69 | 70–74 | 75–79 | 80+ | |
| Men | 2.6 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 9.2 | 5.0 |
| Women | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 8.6 | 10.4 | 5.3 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 23 | 77 | 146 | 161 | 126 | 85 | 117 | 735 |
| <i>Women</i> | 60 | 160 | 233 | 192 | 168 | 108 | 173 | 1,094 |

For related text, see S.26.

Table S13b. Mean number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren (%), by wealth group and gender: wave 10

| | Wealth group in 2021–23 | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | |
| Men | 6.4 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 5.0 |
| Women | 6.4 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 5.4 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 106 | 129 | 154 | 175 | 151 | 715 |
| <i>Women</i> | 225 | 208 | 230 | 207 | 183 | 1,053 |

For related text, see S.27.

Table S14a. Looked after the grandchildren in the last 12 months (%), by age and gender: wave 10

| | Age in 2021–23 | | | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 50–54 | 55–59 | 60–64 | 65–69 | 70–74 | 75–79 | 80+ | |
| Men | 46.8 | 57.4 | 66.0 | 60.1 | 67.6 | 46.7 | 15.0 | 54.8 |
| Women | 68.6 | 70.6 | 78.1 | 72.5 | 60.4 | 36.1 | 3.8 | 60.7 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 22 | 68 | 136 | 150 | 115 | 74 | 94 | 659 |
| <i>Women</i> | 58 | 155 | 224 | 186 | 159 | 98 | 153 | 1,033 |

For related text, see S.28.

Table S14b. Looked after the grandchildren in the last 12 months (%), by wealth group and gender: wave 10

| | Wealth group in 2021–23 | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|------|
| | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | |
| Men | 42.8 | 50.1 | 61.6 | 58.1 | 69.0 | 55.2 |
| Women | 54.0 | 54.2 | 67.4 | 62.0 | 71.1 | 60.5 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 96 | 114 | 136 | 159 | 135 | 640 |
| <i>Women</i> | 218 | 199 | 212 | 190 | 177 | 996 |

For related text, see S.29.

Social domain tables

Table SL1a. Percentage married or remarried at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, percentage still married at waves 5–10, by age and gender

| Age in 2008–09 | % married in 2008–09 | Of those married or remarried at baseline, % still married at... | | | | | | | Unwtd N |
|----------------|----------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | |
| Men | 77.8 | 100 | 98.9 | 97.5 | 96.5 | 94.6 | 93.2 | 89.9 | 1,143 |
| 50–54 | 69.1 | 100 | 98.6 | 96.8 | 96.3 | 95.4 | 95.8 | 94.6 | 134 |
| 55–59 | 77.9 | 100 | 99.4 | 98.4 | 97.7 | 97.2 | 97.5 | 96.4 | 301 |
| 60–64 | 80.7 | 100 | 99.1 | 97.7 | 96.1 | 94.8 | 93.4 | 91.0 | 333 |
| 65–69 | 80.7 | 100 | 98.8 | 97.7 | 95.8 | 94.6 | 92.5 | 87.8 | 188 |
| 70–74 | 79.7 | 100 | 99.6 | 98.3 | 98.7 | 93.3 | 90.5 | 85.2 | 132 |
| 75+ | 78.3 | 100 | 95.6 | 92.8 | 90.8 | 83.6 | 74.1 | 59.5 | 55 |
| Women | 67.8 | 100 | 96.8 | 93.4 | 90.9 | 87.8 | 84.7 | 78.8 | 1,237 |
| 50–54 | 68.2 | 100 | 95.9 | 91.4 | 90.2 | 91.8 | 89.9 | 88.3 | 175 |
| 55–59 | 73.9 | 100 | 97.3 | 95.1 | 93.5 | 93.4 | 90.8 | 86.7 | 352 |
| 60–64 | 75.4 | 100 | 98.1 | 95.1 | 92.4 | 89.9 | 87.5 | 81.9 | 371 |
| 65–69 | 66.0 | 100 | 98.0 | 96.0 | 94.3 | 88.6 | 86.2 | 79.5 | 188 |
| 70–74 | 59.1 | 100 | 93.8 | 86.3 | 82.5 | 70.3 | 64.7 | 51.3 | 116 |
| 75+ | 40.2 | 100 | 92.7 | 86.0 | 75.6 | 62.9 | 51.7 | 38.7 | 35 |

For variable definitions, AS.1, AS.2, AS.8 and AS.17 For related text, see S.30.

Table SL1b. Percentage married or remarried at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, percentage still married at wave 5–10, by wealth group and gender

| Wealth group in 2008–09 | % married in 2008–09 | Of those married or remarried at baseline, % still married at... | | | | | | | Unwtd N |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | |
| Men | 77.9 | 100 | 98.9 | 97.6 | 96.8 | 94.8 | 93.4 | 90.0 | 1,121 |
| Lowest | 48.1 | 100 | 96.2 | 93.9 | 91.5 | 91.8 | 90.0 | 82.9 | 67 |
| 2 nd | 78.5 | 100 | 99.2 | 98.5 | 97.1 | 94.6 | 92.9 | 91.1 | 152 |
| 3 rd | 78.7 | 100 | 98.8 | 98.4 | 98.0 | 96.5 | 94.2 | 90.9 | 221 |
| 4 th | 84.7 | 100 | 98.8 | 96.8 | 96.0 | 93.8 | 93.2 | 89.6 | 283 |
| Highest | 87.8 | 100 | 99.7 | 98.3 | 97.9 | 95.2 | 94.3 | 91.3 | 398 |
| Women | 67.6 | 100 | 96.8 | 93.5 | 91.0 | 87.9 | 84.9 | 78.9 | 1,203 |
| Lowest | 35.9 | 100 | 92.7 | 80.1 | 76.8 | 74.2 | 69.1 | 64.7 | 71 |
| 2 nd | 54.8 | 100 | 97.5 | 94.2 | 91.7 | 91.2 | 88.5 | 81.6 | 153 |
| 3 rd | 72.8 | 100 | 97.4 | 94.7 | 92.5 | 87.7 | 84.8 | 80.0 | 246 |
| 4 th | 76.9 | 100 | 95.9 | 93.7 | 91.3 | 87.3 | 83.8 | 77.5 | 317 |
| Highest | 84.4 | 100 | 97.8 | 95.9 | 93.3 | 90.6 | 88.3 | 81.7 | 416 |

For variable definitions, AS.2, AS.8 and AS.15–AS.17. For related text, see S.31.

Social domain tables

Table SL2a. Percentage using Internet and/or email at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, percentage still using Internet and/or email at waves 5–10, by age and gender

| Age in 2008–09 | % using Internet and/or email in 2008–09 | Of those using Internet and/or email at baseline, % still using Internet and/or email at... | | | | | | | <i>Unwtd N</i> |
|-------------------|--|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | |
| Men | 75.9 | 100 | 96.4 | 99.0 | 98.8 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.0 | 755 |
| 50–54 | 83.4 | 100 | 93.8 | 98.2 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 109 |
| 55–59 | 87.2 | 100 | 97.1 | 99.1 | 98.3 | 99.7 | 99.6 | 99.1 | 231 |
| 60–64 | 78.7 | 100 | 97.3 | 99.4 | 99.1 | 98.2 | 98.6 | 97.5 | 232 |
| 65–69 | 61.2 | 100 | 95.8 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 94.0 | 96.0 | 94.8 | 98 |
| 70–74 | 53.6 | 100 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 97.3 | 98.4 | 97.3 | 98.4 | 61 |
| 75+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Women | 64.2 | 100 | 95.0 | 97.7 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.7 | 98.1 | 872 |
| 50–54 | 80.1 | 100 | 94.6 | 98.0 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 99.2 | 98.5 | 146 |
| 55–59 | 77.9 | 100 | 94.5 | 98.3 | 98.4 | 99.7 | 99.0 | 99.1 | 279 |
| 60–64 | 65.4 | 100 | 96.8 | 97.4 | 98.9 | 97.2 | 98.1 | 98.4 | 261 |
| 65–69 | 53.3 | 100 | 94.7 | 95.4 | 98.0 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 97.3 | 119 |
| 70–74 | 36.1 | 100 | 95.7 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 97.5 | 92.8 | 56 |
| 75+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

Note: ‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, AS.1, AS.2, AS.7 and AS.17. For related text, see S.32.

Table SL2b. Percentage using Internet and/or email at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, percentage still using Internet and/or email at waves 5–10, by wealth group and gender

| Wealth group in 2008–09 | % using Internet and/or email in 2008–09 | Of those using Internet and/or email at baseline, % still using Internet and/or email at... | | | | | | | <i>Unwtd N</i> |
|-------------------------------|--|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | |
| Men | 75.8 | 100 | 96.4 | 99.0 | 98.8 | 98.6 | 98.5 | 98.0 | 743 |
| Lowest | 60.1 | 100 | 97.8 | 100 | 97.8 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 38 |
| 2 nd | 65.2 | 100 | 95.2 | 100 | 100 | 96.2 | 98.0 | 97.0 | 83 |
| 3 rd | 65.2 | 100 | 93.9 | 99.1 | 100 | 100 | 98.3 | 98.2 | 127 |
| 4 th | 78.6 | 100 | 97.0 | 98.5 | 98.0 | 98.2 | 98.8 | 97.2 | 203 |
| Highest | 90.9 | 100 | 97.5 | 98.7 | 98.5 | 98.8 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 292 |
| Women | 63.7 | 100 | 94.9 | 98.0 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.6 | 98.0 | 847 |
| Lowest | 40.0 | 100 | 88.9 | 94.6 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 95.0 | 55 |
| 2 nd | 57.6 | 100 | 92.0 | 95.9 | 96.9 | 97.7 | 97.3 | 96.4 | 120 |
| 3 rd | 57.6 | 100 | 94.4 | 99.4 | 97.6 | 98.2 | 99.4 | 98.3 | 153 |
| 4 th | 68.6 | 100 | 96.5 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 97.7 | 98.5 | 98.8 | 212 |
| Highest | 79.4 | 100 | 96.7 | 98.1 | 99.1 | 98.8 | 98.9 | 98.8 | 307 |

For variable definitions, AS.2, AS.7 and AS.15–AS.17. For related text, see S.33.

Social domain tables

Table SL2c. Percentage not using Internet and/or email at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, percentage using Internet and/or email at waves 5–10, by age and gender

| Age in 2008–09 | % not using Internet and/or email in 2008–09 | Of those using Internet and/or email at baseline, % using Internet and/or email at... | | | | | | | Unwtd N |
|----------------|--|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | |
| Men | 24.2 | 0 | 20.9 | 33.5 | 38.0 | 42.0 | 44.4 | 46.9 | 193 |
| 50–54 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 55–59 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 60–64 | 21.3 | 0 | 26.8 | 41.9 | 48.0 | 55.5 | 53.8 | 60.0 | 50 |
| 65–69 | 38.8 | 0 | 21.7 | 32.5 | 31.5 | 42.3 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 48 |
| 70–74 | 46.4 | 0 | 9.4 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 21.2 | 24.9 | 24.9 | 37 |
| 75+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Women | 35.8 | 0 | 17.7 | 37.5 | 44.1 | 50.7 | 54.5 | 54.8 | 379 |
| 50–54 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 55–59 | 22.1 | 0 | 33.0 | 47.9 | 61.4 | 76.4 | 71.6 | 81.4 | 67 |
| 60–64 | 34.6 | 0 | 14.3 | 40.1 | 46.4 | 54.7 | 59.7 | 58.6 | 102 |
| 65–69 | 46.8 | 0 | 18.9 | 49.0 | 62.3 | 61.0 | 59.2 | 65.6 | 81 |
| 70–74 | 63.9 | 0 | 7.0 | 21.6 | 25.2 | 26.8 | 38.1 | 35.6 | 73 |
| 75+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

Note: ‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, AS.1, AS.2, AS.7 and AS.17. For related text, see S.34.

Table SL2d. Percentage not using Internet and/or email at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, percentage using Internet and/or email at waves 5–10, by wealth group and gender

| Wealth group in 2008–09 | % not using Internet and/or email in 2008–09 | Of those using Internet and/or email at baseline, % using Internet and/or email at... | | | | | | | Unwtd N |
|-------------------------|--|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | |
| Men | 24.2 | 0 | 21.1 | 33.9 | 38.4 | 41.6 | 44.7 | 46.6 | 190 |
| Lowest | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2 nd | 34.8 | 0 | 23.5 | 38.8 | 31.1 | 34.2 | 34.6 | 43.1 | 39 |
| 3 rd | 34.8 | 0 | 17.8 | 30.0 | 32.1 | 38.3 | 45.9 | 43.3 | 57 |
| 4 th | 21.4 | 0 | 24.3 | 34.9 | 37.1 | 38.1 | 43.4 | 44.8 | 46 |
| Highest | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Women | 36.3 | 0 | 17.8 | 37.6 | 44.3 | 51.0 | 54.4 | 54.5 | 376 |
| Lowest | 60.1 | 0 | 11.2 | 25.5 | 38.7 | 41.2 | 58.4 | 51.1 | 63 |
| 2 nd | 42.4 | 0 | 23.8 | 34.4 | 34.1 | 44.6 | 46.1 | 44.8 | 75 |
| 3 rd | 42.4 | 0 | 14.5 | 38.4 | 48.4 | 50.9 | 52.0 | 59.0 | 95 |
| 4 th | 31.4 | 0 | 23.0 | 48.3 | 44.2 | 52.1 | 52.0 | 53.2 | 76 |
| Highest | 20.6 | 0 | 17.5 | 43.4 | 58.8 | 71.4 | 67.3 | 66.5 | 67 |

Note: ‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, AS.2, AS.7 and AS.15–AS.17. For related text, see S.35.

Social domain tables

Table SL3a. Percentage been on holiday in the last year at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, percentage still been on holiday at waves 5–10, by age and gender

| Age in 2008–09 | % been on holiday in 2008–09 | Of those been on holiday in the last year at baseline, % still been on holiday in the last year at... | | | | | | | <i>Unwtd</i> <i>N</i> |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | |
| Men | 85.5 | 100 | 90.8 | 90.5 | 90.2 | 88.8 | 85.9 | 65.8 | 844 |
| 50–54 | 85.3 | 100 | 88.1 | 86.4 | 86.8 | 91.9 | 87.6 | 58.4 | 109 |
| 55–59 | 87.1 | 100 | 94.1 | 92.6 | 94.0 | 92.6 | 93.2 | 80.1 | 229 |
| 60–64 | 84.2 | 100 | 94.7 | 93.6 | 93.2 | 93.7 | 90.2 | 71.4 | 245 |
| 65–69 | 87.2 | 100 | 87.9 | 90.0 | 93.8 | 86.2 | 82.2 | 63.4 | 138 |
| 70–74 | 80.3 | 100 | 89.6 | 86.6 | 83.2 | 78.8 | 76.4 | 43.1 | 88 |
| 75+ | 89.3 | 100 | 73.2 | 85.5 | 69.8 | 64.9 | 51.3 | 32.6 | 35 |
| Women | 84.4 | 100 | 91.2 | 89.1 | 87.7 | 87.2 | 84.8 | 63.6 | 1,115 |
| 50–54 | 82.8 | 100 | 88.8 | 93.1 | 89.1 | 90.1 | 91.0 | 76.3 | 151 |
| 55–59 | 83.9 | 100 | 91.1 | 91.8 | 93.0 | 96.4 | 93.9 | 76.5 | 301 |
| 60–64 | 87.9 | 100 | 93.6 | 90.9 | 89.6 | 89.0 | 86.9 | 63.6 | 326 |
| 65–69 | 85.2 | 100 | 93.9 | 86.7 | 86.1 | 84.8 | 83.2 | 58.0 | 188 |
| 70–74 | 80.8 | 100 | 85.0 | 84.5 | 79.0 | 73.0 | 67.8 | 37.3 | 114 |
| 75+ | 78.8 | 100 | 89.6 | 72.7 | 67.7 | 57.4 | 49.0 | 29.5 | 35 |

For variable definitions, AS.1, AS.2, AS.6 and AS.17. For related text, see S.36.

Table SL3b. Percentage been on holiday in the last year at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, percentage still been on holiday at waves 5–10, by wealth group and gender

| Wealth group in 2008–09 | % been on holiday in 2008–09 | Of those been on holiday in the last year at baseline, % still been on holiday in the last year at... | | | | | | | <i>Unwtd</i> <i>N</i> |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | |
| Men | 85.5 | 100 | 90.8 | 90.8 | 90.4 | 89.1 | 86.1 | 65.9 | 831 |
| Lowest | 61.7 | 100 | 64.6 | 79.5 | 75.7 | 66.7 | 60.0 | 48.0 | 42 |
| 2 nd | 82.4 | 100 | 92.9 | 89.7 | 90.0 | 90.3 | 83.7 | 70.9 | 105 |
| 3 rd | 86.6 | 100 | 90.8 | 92.6 | 90.2 | 92.3 | 87.7 | 56.3 | 160 |
| 4 th | 87.7 | 100 | 93.0 | 90.4 | 90.2 | 87.1 | 86.6 | 65.3 | 222 |
| Highest | 93.3 | 100 | 94.3 | 93.3 | 94.4 | 93.6 | 92.2 | 74.2 | 302 |
| Women | 84.1 | 100 | 91.3 | 89.1 | 87.6 | 87.2 | 84.8 | 63.7 | 1,087 |
| Lowest | 57.0 | 100 | 82.6 | 80.7 | 73.8 | 92.6 | 73.8 | 58.0 | 71 |
| 2 nd | 80.1 | 100 | 89.1 | 89.5 | 89.0 | 80.3 | 83.6 | 58.2 | 166 |
| 3 rd | 88.2 | 100 | 89.8 | 91.1 | 88.6 | 85.3 | 83.1 | 59.0 | 232 |
| 4 th | 88.0 | 100 | 93.2 | 83.7 | 84.3 | 86.1 | 81.8 | 63.0 | 266 |
| Highest | 93.6 | 100 | 94.9 | 94.3 | 92.9 | 92.0 | 92.5 | 72.8 | 352 |

For variable definitions, AS.2, AS.6 and AS.15–AS.17. For related text, see S.37.

Social domain tables

Table SL4a. Percentage using public transport at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, percentage still using public transport at waves 5–10, by age and gender

| Age in 2008–09 | % using public transport in 2008–09 | Of those using public transport at baseline, % still using public transport at... | | | | | | | <i>Unwtd N</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | |
| Men | 66.5 | 100 | 87.8 | 84.9 | 84.6 | 83.0 | 81.1 | 65.6 | 996 |
| 50–54 | 57.8 | 100 | 89.0 | 75.0 | 80.0 | 74.5 | 76.5 | 73.0 | 123 |
| 55–59 | 58.0 | 100 | 83.5 | 82.0 | 86.0 | 84.7 | 88.6 | 71.3 | 238 |
| 60–64 | 69.0 | 100 | 87.8 | 86.7 | 85.5 | 84.8 | 83.9 | 70.3 | 287 |
| 65–69 | 74.3 | 100 | 87.0 | 89.4 | 82.6 | 82.7 | 77.0 | 63.6 | 171 |
| 70–74 | 79.2 | 100 | 95.1 | 91.7 | 89.3 | 87.1 | 79.5 | 58.3 | 125 |
| 75+ | 77.3 | 100 | 89.9 | 85.1 | 81.6 | 80.0 | 67.4 | 34.8 | 52 |
| Women | 76.3 | 100 | 90.9 | 89.6 | 87.5 | 84.7 | 82.3 | 63.4 | 1,403 |
| 50–54 | 68.3 | 100 | 87.8 | 84.1 | 85.6 | 82.7 | 82.8 | 70.0 | 179 |
| 55–59 | 72.2 | 100 | 85.6 | 89.9 | 86.2 | 88.2 | 87.6 | 71.0 | 347 |
| 60–64 | 78.1 | 100 | 94.2 | 88.8 | 91.5 | 88.0 | 86.4 | 69.1 | 398 |
| 65–69 | 81.7 | 100 | 93.2 | 91.7 | 89.8 | 85.2 | 80.9 | 67.7 | 241 |
| 70–74 | 83.9 | 100 | 94.2 | 92.7 | 86.7 | 81.7 | 76.8 | 49.3 | 169 |
| 75+ | 79.2 | 100 | 93.9 | 91.3 | 80.5 | 71.5 | 64.4 | 27.4 | 69 |

For variable definitions, AS.1, AS.2, AS.11 and AS.17. For related text, see S.38.

Table SL4b. Percentage using public transport at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, percentage still using public transport at waves 5–10, by wealth group and gender

| Wealth group in 2008–09 | % using public transport in 2008–09 | Of those using public transport at baseline, % still using public transport at... | | | | | | | <i>Unwtd N</i> |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | |
| Men | 66.1 | 100 | 88.0 | 85.1 | 85.0 | 83.7 | 81.4 | 65.6 | 971 |
| Lowest | 59.2 | 100 | 90.3 | 90.7 | 88.1 | 77.9 | 71.9 | 66.3 | 82 |
| 2 nd | 52.0 | 100 | 90.7 | 80.1 | 89.0 | 78.2 | 81.1 | 63.3 | 110 |
| 3 rd | 64.7 | 100 | 79.2 | 79.4 | 77.5 | 79.6 | 78.2 | 62.5 | 181 |
| 4 th | 68.1 | 100 | 90.5 | 88.3 | 86.5 | 88.8 | 86.7 | 65.3 | 237 |
| Highest | 78.0 | 100 | 89.9 | 86.5 | 86.0 | 87.6 | 84.0 | 68.4 | 361 |
| Women | 76.3 | 100 | 91.0 | 89.7 | 87.7 | 84.7 | 82.1 | 63.4 | 1,366 |
| Lowest | 76.4 | 100 | 91.6 | 89.9 | 91.4 | 89.6 | 84.2 | 68.1 | 160 |
| 2 nd | 78.0 | 100 | 91.6 | 90.5 | 88.1 | 85.7 | 83.0 | 66.0 | 224 |
| 3 rd | 72.3 | 100 | 90.1 | 88.5 | 85.9 | 82.7 | 80.4 | 60.3 | 264 |
| 4 th | 75.3 | 100 | 93.6 | 90.7 | 90.3 | 86.6 | 83.4 | 60.8 | 314 |
| Highest | 79.2 | 100 | 88.7 | 89.1 | 84.4 | 81.0 | 80.3 | 63.3 | 404 |

For variable definitions, AS.1, AS.2, AS.11 and AS.15–AS.17. For related text, see S.39.

Social domain tables

Table SL4c. Percentage not using public transport at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, percentage using public transport at waves 5–10, by age and gender

| Age in 2008–09 | % not using public transport in 2008–09 | Of those not using public transport at baseline, % using public transport at... | | | | | | | Unwtd N |
|----------------|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | |
| Men | 33.5 | 0 | 32.8 | 38.3 | 43.6 | 44.8 | 46.2 | 35.7 | 461 |
| 50–54 | 42.2 | 0 | 29.0 | 28.7 | 37.3 | 36.0 | 38.4 | 34.5 | 79 |
| 55–59 | 42.0 | 0 | 33.5 | 40.6 | 43.5 | 49.6 | 53.4 | 46.0 | 149 |
| 60–64 | 31.0 | 0 | 32.6 | 47.8 | 46.7 | 48.2 | 44.3 | 33.0 | 119 |
| 65–69 | 25.7 | 0 | 37.3 | 38.9 | 46.1 | 45.3 | 49.4 | 25.5 | 59 |
| 70–74 | 20.8 | 0 | 36.9 | 34.7 | 33.2 | 32.2 | 40.5 | 27.8 | 40 |
| 75+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Women | 23.7 | 0 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 46.1 | 45.0 | 48.1 | 36.2 | 423 |
| 50–54 | 31.7 | 0 | 33.7 | 36.6 | 33.8 | 31.0 | 29.8 | 39.2 | 82 |
| 55–59 | 27.8 | 0 | 47.4 | 50.3 | 59.7 | 62.6 | 67.3 | 50.4 | 137 |
| 60–64 | 21.9 | 0 | 40.1 | 46.6 | 53.1 | 54.4 | 51.5 | 31.8 | 99 |
| 65–69 | 18.3 | 0 | 41.8 | 35.6 | 37.9 | 32.7 | 40.4 | 23.6 | 54 |
| 70–74 | 16.1 | 0 | 27.3 | 33.7 | 48.7 | 35.9 | 34.7 | 27.3 | 37 |
| 75+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

Note: '–' convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, AS.1, AS.2, AS.11 and AS.17. For related text, see S.40.

Table SL4d. Percentage not using public transport at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, percentage using public transport at waves 5–10, by wealth group and gender

| Wealth group in 2008–09 | % not using public transport in 2008–09 | Of those not using public transport at baseline, % using public transport at... | | | | | | | Unwtd N |
|-------------------------|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | |
| Men | 33.9 | 0 | 32.2 | 38.0 | 43.4 | 44.6 | 46.1 | 35.9 | 456 |
| Lowest | 40.8 | 0 | 24.0 | 28.2 | 28.7 | 32.9 | 28.9 | 28.7 | 60 |
| 2 nd | 48.0 | 0 | 25.0 | 34.5 | 36.7 | 35.9 | 43.6 | 36.7 | 95 |
| 3 rd | 35.4 | 0 | 34.1 | 42.8 | 47.9 | 58.7 | 51.5 | 44.2 | 103 |
| 4 th | 31.9 | 0 | 39.2 | 39.8 | 54.1 | 56.8 | 55.7 | 37.0 | 103 |
| Highest | 22.0 | 0 | 39.9 | 44.7 | 49.3 | 36.4 | 48.9 | 30.7 | 95 |
| Women | 23.8 | 0 | 40.5 | 41.4 | 46.6 | 45.7 | 48.5 | 36.6 | 415 |
| Lowest | 23.6 | 0 | 30.6 | 24.3 | 29.7 | 28.9 | 33.3 | 21.8 | 48 |
| 2 nd | 22.0 | 0 | 38.3 | 34.3 | 41.5 | 31.7 | 37.4 | 30.2 | 66 |
| 3 rd | 27.7 | 0 | 46.9 | 46.5 | 52.3 | 56.0 | 49.8 | 39.9 | 101 |
| 4 th | 24.7 | 0 | 39.2 | 45.2 | 47.0 | 50.1 | 54.2 | 45.2 | 101 |
| Highest | 20.8 | 0 | 43.6 | 49.1 | 55.9 | 51.9 | 60.7 | 39.1 | 99 |

For variable definitions, AS1, AS.2, AS.11 and AS.15–AS.17. For related text, see S.41.

Social domain tables

Table SL5a. Percentage with access to a car or a van at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, percentage still with access to a car or van at waves 5–10, by age and gender

| Age in 2008–09 | % with access to a car or van in 2008–09 | Of those with access to a car or van at baseline, % still with access to a car or van in the last year at... | | | | | | | Unwtd N |
|----------------|--|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | |
| Men | 94.3 | 100 | 98.1 | 97.9 | 97.5 | 96.8 | 95.1 | 92.4 | 1,397 |
| 50–54 | 92.7 | 100 | 98.4 | 99.0 | 98.4 | 97.5 | 98.8 | 95.8 | 188 |
| 55–59 | 95.5 | 100 | 97.6 | 97.2 | 98.0 | 97.1 | 95.1 | 94.3 | 367 |
| 60–64 | 94.6 | 100 | 98.2 | 99.3 | 98.4 | 97.5 | 96.2 | 93.5 | 389 |
| 65–69 | 94.0 | 100 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 96.5 | 96.5 | 96.1 | 94.0 | 220 |
| 70–74 | 93.5 | 100 | 98.6 | 98.1 | 97.0 | 94.8 | 93.1 | 86.9 | 158 |
| 75+ | 94.2 | 100 | 99.1 | 94.8 | 92.5 | 95.2 | 84.2 | 77.3 | 68 |
| Women | 88.2 | 100 | 96.6 | 95.6 | 93.8 | 92.5 | 91.6 | 87.5 | 1,663 |
| 50–54 | 88.7 | 100 | 96.4 | 95.8 | 94.2 | 94.2 | 97.8 | 92.1 | 237 |
| 55–59 | 91.0 | 100 | 97.2 | 96.5 | 95.4 | 95.9 | 94.5 | 95.3 | 448 |
| 60–64 | 91.2 | 100 | 95.7 | 97.1 | 95.0 | 92.6 | 92.2 | 91.0 | 460 |
| 65–69 | 88.8 | 100 | 98.2 | 96.0 | 97.2 | 95.2 | 94.3 | 88.4 | 271 |
| 70–74 | 83.3 | 100 | 97.4 | 94.3 | 89.4 | 86.5 | 85.0 | 70.0 | 180 |
| 75+ | 75.6 | 100 | 94.1 | 87.3 | 82.3 | 78.5 | 70.2 | 60.3 | 67 |

For variable definitions, AS.1, AS.2, AS.10 and AS.17. For related text, see S.42.

Table SL5b. Percentage with access to a car or a van at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, percentage still with access to a car or van at waves 5–10, by wealth group and gender

| Wealth group in 2008–09 | % with access to a car or van in 2008–09 | Of those with access to a car or van at baseline, % still with access to a car or van in the last year at... | | | | | | | Unwtd N |
|-------------------------|--|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | |
| Men | 94.4 | 100 | 98.0 | 97.9 | 97.4 | 96.7 | 95.0 | 92.4 | 1,369 |
| Lowest | 77.7 | 100 | 90.7 | 90.6 | 91.4 | 88.8 | 84.7 | 77.9 | 112 |
| 2 nd | 96.2 | 100 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 97.2 | 95.8 | 96.1 | 198 |
| 3 rd | 94.6 | 100 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 96.8 | 96.5 | 93.9 | 90.8 | 272 |
| 4 th | 98.6 | 100 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.3 | 99.1 | 97.4 | 94.1 | 336 |
| Highest | 98.8 | 100 | 99.8 | 99.5 | 98.7 | 98.1 | 98.0 | 96.1 | 451 |
| Women | 88.1 | 100 | 96.6 | 95.5 | 93.7 | 92.4 | 91.4 | 87.5 | 1,621 |
| Lowest | 64.9 | 100 | 87.8 | 82.5 | 75.7 | 74.5 | 73.3 | 68.5 | 142 |
| 2 nd | 84.4 | 100 | 95.6 | 93.4 | 91.2 | 88.1 | 87.7 | 87.0 | 251 |
| 3 rd | 90.6 | 100 | 97.5 | 96.8 | 94.8 | 92.8 | 94.7 | 89.2 | 335 |
| 4 th | 95.0 | 100 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 96.3 | 92.6 | 88.2 | 401 |
| Highest | 97.2 | 100 | 99.4 | 99.6 | 98.8 | 99.0 | 97.8 | 94.2 | 492 |

For variable definitions, AS.1, AS.2, AS.10 and AS.15–AS.17. For related text, see S.43.

Social domain tables

Table SL6a. Percentage volunteering at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, percentage still volunteering at waves 5–10, by age and gender

| Age in 2008–09 | % volunteering in 2008–09 | Of those volunteering at baseline, % still volunteering at... | | | | | | | Unwtd N |
|----------------|---------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | |
| Men | 30.4 | 100 | 76.8 | 75.3 | 66.2 | 65.6 | 60.6 | 47.8 | 464 |
| 50–54 | 18.4 | 100 | 51.0 | 71.2 | 58.5 | 71.4 | 55.4 | 49.7 | 43 |
| 55–59 | 30.4 | 100 | 74.9 | 66.8 | 55.2 | 59.9 | 59.0 | 56.0 | 126 |
| 60–64 | 31.3 | 100 | 86.4 | 78.5 | 76.6 | 69.6 | 72.1 | 55.3 | 131 |
| 65–69 | 28.9 | 100 | 82.2 | 82.4 | 75.6 | 72.6 | 67.4 | 44.4 | 74 |
| 70–74 | 36.3 | 100 | 81.2 | 76.1 | 71.0 | 66.6 | 52.7 | 39.2 | 62 |
| 75+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Women | 34.0 | 100 | 79.1 | 71.5 | 65.7 | 62.0 | 63.4 | 42.8 | 655 |
| 50–54 | 24.3 | 100 | 81.1 | 72.2 | 53.0 | 49.6 | 54.3 | 48.4 | 71 |
| 55–59 | 32.4 | 100 | 73.9 | 69.0 | 63.5 | 64.8 | 64.5 | 54.2 | 160 |
| 60–64 | 33.4 | 100 | 82.4 | 75.0 | 73.2 | 67.8 | 72.2 | 45.9 | 178 |
| 65–69 | 42.6 | 100 | 75.4 | 70.3 | 68.2 | 66.1 | 68.2 | 42.6 | 127 |
| 70–74 | 41.2 | 100 | 82.9 | 76.6 | 72.6 | 63.0 | 53.6 | 30.8 | 90 |
| 75+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

Note: ‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, AS.1, AS.2, AS.14 and AS.17. For related text, see S.44.

Table SL6b. Percentage volunteering at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, percentage still volunteering at waves 5–10, by wealth group and gender

| Wealth group in 2008–09 | % volunteering in 2008–09 | Of those volunteering at baseline, % still volunteering at... | | | | | | | Unwtd N |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | |
| Men | 30.1 | 100 | 77.5 | 76.4 | 66.9 | 65.3 | 61.1 | 48.3 | 453 |
| Lowest | 22.0 | 100 | 64.3 | 59.9 | 53.1 | 55.8 | 26.3 | 21.3 | 30 |
| 2 nd | 21.2 | 100 | 67.9 | 62.7 | 62.3 | 51.6 | 47.5 | 41.4 | 47 |
| 3 rd | 23.9 | 100 | 84.5 | 75.4 | 71.5 | 68.3 | 58.2 | 42.2 | 68 |
| 4 th | 32.6 | 100 | 80.4 | 87.1 | 69.5 | 63.0 | 69.7 | 54.2 | 113 |
| Highest | 43.0 | 100 | 79.3 | 79.1 | 68.6 | 72.4 | 71.1 | 56.9 | 195 |
| Women | 34.3 | 100 | 79.0 | 71.3 | 65.6 | 61.7 | 63.4 | 42.9 | 641 |
| Lowest | 27.4 | 100 | 71.0 | 63.6 | 61.4 | 49.1 | 48.5 | 26.1 | 55 |
| 2 nd | 23.9 | 100 | 72.7 | 69.5 | 58.8 | 56.1 | 56.1 | 37.2 | 75 |
| 3 rd | 33.6 | 100 | 85.3 | 71.0 | 63.3 | 60.1 | 57.8 | 37.8 | 126 |
| 4 th | 33.7 | 100 | 78.5 | 74.7 | 69.4 | 69.5 | 69.3 | 48.7 | 145 |
| Highest | 47.9 | 100 | 80.6 | 72.8 | 68.6 | 64.6 | 71.5 | 50.7 | 240 |

For variable definitions, AS.2, AS.14 and AS.15–AS.17. For related text, see S.45.

Social domain tables

Table SL6c. Percentage not volunteering at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, percentage volunteering at waves 5–10, by age and gender

| Age in 2008–09 | % not volunteering in 2008–09 | Of those not volunteering at baseline, % volunteering at... | | | | | | | <i>Unwtd N</i> |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | |
| Men | 69.6 | 0 | 11.4 | 13.5 | 16.0 | 15.4 | 19.1 | 14.8 | 912 |
| 50–54 | 81.6 | 0 | 10.2 | 12.8 | 16.3 | 15.6 | 19.2 | 16.4 | 147 |
| 55–59 | 69.6 | 0 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 13.8 | 14.3 | 18.5 | 19.6 | 244 |
| 60–64 | 68.7 | 0 | 13.1 | 17.8 | 21.8 | 20.0 | 23.7 | 14.8 | 254 |
| 65–69 | 71.1 | 0 | 11.1 | 15.6 | 13.1 | 14.5 | 18.5 | 11.2 | 141 |
| 70–74 | 63.7 | 0 | 10.0 | 6.7 | 15.0 | 11.2 | 14.4 | 7.8 | 96 |
| 75+ | 49.7 | 0 | 10.7 | 21.2 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 2.4 | 30 |
| Women | 66.0 | 0 | 13.9 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 17.2 | 18.3 | 13.5 | 1,102 |
| 50–54 | 75.7 | 0 | 11.7 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 19.0 | 17.5 | 14.7 | 181 |
| 55–59 | 67.6 | 0 | 16.0 | 19.7 | 17.2 | 18.6 | 26.0 | 20.5 | 307 |
| 60–64 | 66.6 | 0 | 12.2 | 13.7 | 16.1 | 17.0 | 17.5 | 12.1 | 302 |
| 65–69 | 57.4 | 0 | 15.8 | 16.5 | 19.3 | 20.5 | 20.3 | 11.3 | 160 |
| 70–74 | 58.8 | 0 | 19.7 | 9.1 | 14.5 | 12.8 | 8.7 | 5.9 | 105 |
| 75+ | 66.4 | 0 | 6.1 | 11.0 | 6.0 | 9.5 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 47 |

For variable definitions, AS1, AS.2, AS.14 and AS.17. For related text, see S.46.

Table SL6d. Percentage not volunteering at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, percentage volunteering at waves 5–10, by age and gender

| Wealth group in 2008–09 | % not volunteering in 2008–09 | Of those not volunteering at baseline, % volunteering at... | | | | | | | <i>Unwtd N</i> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | |
| Men | 69.9 | 0 | 11.4 | 13.6 | 15.8 | 15.2 | 19.1 | 15.0 | 894 |
| Lowest | 78.0 | 0 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 11.8 | 10.6 | 14.6 | 7.5 | 105 |
| 2 nd | 78.8 | 0 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 10.3 | 6.4 | 13.8 | 9.6 | 144 |
| 3 rd | 76.1 | 0 | 12.3 | 14.8 | 13.9 | 15.3 | 14.2 | 13.4 | 200 |
| 4 th | 67.4 | 0 | 14.5 | 14.1 | 16.6 | 14.3 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 213 |
| Highest | 57.0 | 0 | 13.8 | 22.1 | 25.0 | 27.2 | 31.8 | 22.8 | 232 |
| Women | 65.7 | 0 | 14.0 | 15.4 | 15.8 | 17.3 | 18.2 | 13.5 | 1,071 |
| Lowest | 72.6 | 0 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 11.2 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 143 |
| 2 nd | 76.1 | 0 | 6.7 | 9.0 | 7.7 | 13.4 | 12.4 | 8.7 | 211 |
| 3 rd | 66.4 | 0 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 16.8 | 13.5 | 14.8 | 9.0 | 225 |
| 4 th | 66.4 | 0 | 14.3 | 19.5 | 16.4 | 20.7 | 19.9 | 15.5 | 250 |
| Highest | 52.2 | 0 | 22.9 | 22.1 | 27.3 | 29.1 | 35.2 | 26.0 | 242 |

For variable definitions, AS.2, AS.14 and AS1.5–AS.17. For related text, see S.47.

Social domain tables

Table SL7a. Percentage not caring for someone at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, percentage caring for someone at waves 5–10, by age and gender

| Age in 2008–09 | % not caring for someone in 2008–09 | Of those not caring for someone at baseline, % caring for someone at... | | | | | | | Unwtd N |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| | | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | |
| Men | 89.9 | 0 | 8.7 | 6.1 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 6.2 | 1,300 |
| 50–54 | 90.0 | 0 | 7.4 | 6.0 | 12.4 | 11.2 | 10.0 | 6.2 | 180 |
| 55–59 | 89.3 | 0 | 9.1 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 9.6 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 343 |
| 60–64 | 92.4 | 0 | 8.0 | 5.3 | 11.5 | 9.2 | 11.7 | 6.7 | 374 |
| 65–69 | 85.0 | 0 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 5.4 | 197 |
| 70–74 | 92.2 | 0 | 11.7 | 6.3 | 10.0 | 8.8 | 5.9 | 2.8 | 148 |
| 75+ | 91.2 | 0 | 9.4 | 3.2 | 11.9 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 58 |
| Women | 81.9 | 0 | 10.9 | 12.7 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 9.1 | 1,462 |
| 50–54 | 80.5 | 0 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 15.0 | 17.1 | 20.8 | 11.8 | 207 |
| 55–59 | 79.5 | 0 | 11.5 | 15.7 | 17.0 | 15.3 | 12.4 | 11.6 | 380 |
| 60–64 | 78.3 | 0 | 10.5 | 12.6 | 14.0 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 9.4 | 385 |
| 65–69 | 86.4 | 0 | 10.8 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 10.0 | 13.0 | 6.1 | 247 |
| 70–74 | 83.8 | 0 | 7.8 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 13.9 | 8.9 | 6.0 | 168 |
| 75+ | 92.1 | 0 | 9.0 | 5.8 | 10.9 | 8.5 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 75 |

For variable definitions, AS.1, AS.2, AS.3 and AS.17. For related text, see S.48.

Table SL7b. Percentage not caring for someone at baseline (wave 4) and, of those, percentage caring for someone at waves 5–10 by age and gender

| Wealth group in 2008–09 | % not caring for someone in 2008–09 | Of those not caring for someone at baseline, % caring for someone at... | | | | | | | Unwtd N |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| | | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | |
| Men | 90.2 | 0 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 6.3 | 1,278 |
| Lowest | 91.6 | 0 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 9.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 130 |
| 2 nd | 90.2 | 0 | 9.2 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 4.2 | 182 |
| 3 rd | 90.1 | 0 | 7.6 | 6.4 | 9.6 | 7.5 | 10.7 | 4.4 | 253 |
| 4 th | 92.0 | 0 | 13.2 | 7.6 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 9.5 | 8.4 | 310 |
| Highest | 88.3 | 0 | 7.8 | 6.6 | 8.9 | 11.9 | 9.8 | 7.9 | 403 |
| Women | 82.1 | 0 | 10.9 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 12.6 | 9.0 | 1,428 |
| Lowest | 85.1 | 0 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 12.3 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 173 |
| 2 nd | 83.7 | 0 | 6.9 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 13.1 | 13.8 | 5.8 | 239 |
| 3 rd | 83.1 | 0 | 10.9 | 12.8 | 15.6 | 12.4 | 13.8 | 11.8 | 294 |
| 4 th | 80.3 | 0 | 12.8 | 13.6 | 12.5 | 16.9 | 11.9 | 10.2 | 323 |
| Highest | 79.7 | 0 | 12.8 | 13.5 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 10.5 | 399 |

For variable definitions, AS.2, AS.3 and AS.15–AS.17. For related text, see S.49.

H. Health domain tables

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Introduction

H.1 This chapter presents results for the Health domain of the latest wave of the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA). Results are presented according to six domains of health: general health, diagnosed health conditions, sensory function, physical and functional capability, cognitive function, and health behaviours. Where possible, results are presented as follows:

- Cross-sectional tables (H1a to H8b), based on core members of wave 10 (including the refreshment sample members added in 2006–07, 2008–09, 2012–13, 2014–15, 2018–19 and 2021–23). Results are classified by age groups (divided into five-year categories) and gender and by wealth groups (quintiles) and gender. Results are weighted for differences in selection probability and non-response using cross-sectional weights.
- Longitudinal tables (HL1a to HL11b), based on a balanced ELSA sample of core members who participated in all waves (4 to 10). Results are classified by age (divided into five-year categories) and gender at wave 4 and by wealth groups (quintiles) and gender at wave 4. Results are weighted using longitudinal weights. Results for fewer than 30 respondents are not reported.

Cross-sectional tables

General health

H.2 Table H1a shows the percentage of self-rated health categories (from excellent to poor) by age group and gender at wave 10. The prevalence of women and men reporting excellent self-rated health generally decreases with age and reaches the lowest value at the age of 80 and over. Overall, 72% of men and 69% of women report excellent, very good or good health.

H.3 Table H1b shows the percentage of self-rated health categories by wealth group and gender at wave 10. There is a steep economic gradient in self-rated health: men and women in the lowest wealth groups report fair or poor health more frequently than those in the highest wealth groups. In the highest wealth group, 87% of men and 84% of women rate their health as good to excellent; the corresponding figures for men and women in the lowest wealth group are 58% and 48%, respectively.

H.4 Table H2a shows the percentage of people reporting a long-standing limiting illness by age group and gender at wave 10. The prevalence of men and women reporting a limiting long-standing illness tends to increase with age, from 17% in men and 30% in women aged 55–59 to 52% in men and women aged 80 and over.

H.5 Table H2b shows the percentage of limiting long-standing illness by wealth group and gender at wave 10. The prevalence of men and women in the lowest wealth group reporting a long-standing limiting illness is 43% and 57%, respectively, which is more than twice the prevalence observed among those in the highest wealth group.

Health conditions

H.6 Table H3a shows the percentage of diagnosed health conditions by age group and gender at wave 10. The same trends were observed for men and women. Overall, the prevalence of most health conditions is highest among people aged 80 and above. Depression, however, peaks among those aged 50–54 and lowers after the age of 65. At all age groups, more men than women report CHD, while more women than men report arthritis and depression. Overall, we observe a high prevalence of arthritis (27% among men and 45% among women), respiratory illnesses (15% among men and 18% among women), diabetes (13% among men and 11% among women), and depression for women (14%).

H.7 Table H3b shows the percentage of diagnosed health conditions by wealth group and gender at wave 10. The prevalence of all health conditions is lowest in the highest wealth group for both men and women. For men, the prevalence of CHD and diabetes in the lowest wealth group is approximately double that of the highest wealth group; for women, the prevalence of diabetes in the lowest wealth group is triple that of the highest wealth group. Cancer prevalence is relatively stable across all wealth groups for both men and women.

Sensory impairments

H.8 Table H4a shows the percentage of self-rated sensory impairments (eyesight, hearing, smell and taste) by age group and gender at wave 10. Hearing impairment is highly prevalent overall (24% of men and 19% of women), with prevalences ranging from 13% among women and 14% among men aged 50–54 to 47% and 38% among men and women, respectively, aged 80 and older. For impairment in other senses, prevalence increased with age from age 60 years onwards. Overall, more men than women reported smell impairment whereas more women report eyesight impairments than men. The lowest prevalence is for taste impairment in both men and women (8% of men and 7% of women across all age groups).

H.9 Table H4b shows the percentage of self-rated sensory impairments by wealth group and gender at wave 10. Both men and women in the lowest wealth group report higher sensory impairments in the eyesight, hearing, smell and taste functions than those in the highest wealth group.

Physical and functional capability

H.10 Table H5a shows the mean walking speed (measured in metres per second, m/s) by age group and gender at wave 10. The mean walking speed decreases with age for both men and women and is lower in women than men within each age group.

H.11 Table H5b shows the mean walking speed (m/s) by wealth group and gender at wave 10. The mean walking speed of men and women in the lowest wealth group is, on

average, 0.22 m/s (among men) and 0.20 m/s (among women) lower than that of people in the highest wealth group.

H.12 Table H6a reports the prevalence of limitations in one or more activities of daily living (ADLs) and instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs) by age group and gender at wave 10. The prevalence of men and women reporting limitations in one or more ADLs and IADLs is higher among older age groups. At all ages, women are more likely to report difficulties with ADLs and IADLs than men.

H.13 Table H6b reports the prevalence of limitations with one or more ADLs and IADLs by wealth group and gender at wave 10. There is a strong wealth gradient, with more than three times the proportion of men and women having one or more limitations with ADLs or IADLs in the lowest wealth group compared with the highest wealth group. In the lowest wealth groups, there is a gender difference in the prevalence of those reporting limitations with one or more IADLs (with higher prevalence in women than men), which is relatively attenuated in the highest quintiles of wealth.

Cognitive function

H.14 Table H7a reports the mean cognitive performance on memory, attention and comprehension by age group and gender at wave 10. Memory scores are lower among older age groups in both men and women, although the scores are slightly higher for women than men within each age group. For women, we observe slightly lower average scores in attention capability in the older age groups, while for men, there is a relatively stable performance in attention across the age groups. Mean comprehension scores are slightly lower at older age groups for both men and women.

H.15 Table H7b reports the mean cognitive function by wealth group and gender at wave 10. In both men and women, all aspects of cognitive functioning – memory, attention and comprehension – are lowest on average in the lowest wealth group.

Health behaviours

H.16 Table H8a shows the prevalence of several health behaviours (smoking, physical inactivity and alcohol consumption) by age group and gender at wave 10. In both men and women, the prevalence of current smoking is lower among older age groups, while the prevalence of those being physically inactive is higher among older respondents. The peak prevalence of reporting daily alcohol consumption is between the ages 75–79 (men) and 70–74 (women) and slightly lower at older ages.

H.17 Table H8b shows the prevalence of several health behaviours by wealth group and gender at wave 10. In both men and women, the prevalence of current smoking and physical inactivity is highest in the lowest wealth groups. The prevalence of daily alcohol intake is lowest in the lowest wealth group. Up to one-third of men and women in the lowest wealth group are physically inactive.

Longitudinal tables

H.18 Cross-sectional tables using a series of data from different time periods combine the effect of age, time and differential mortality. For example, looking at cross-sectional data on income over time, it would not be possible to isolate the effect of age on income because the effect of time or differential mortality cannot be completely stripped out (i.e. the observation that higher-income individuals tend to live longer than lower-

income individuals). Because longitudinal data follow the same individuals over time, we can eliminate the effect of differential mortality by selecting a sample of individuals interviewed at every wave. However, this also introduces a healthy survival bias, where participants must be healthy enough to survive the entire length of the study. The tables that follow take the set of individuals who have responded at every wave from waves 4 to 10 (the ‘balanced panel’) and track some health conditions by age, gender and wealth in 2008–09 (the ‘baseline’ years) across waves over approximately 15 years of follow-up.

General health

H.19 Table HL1a shows the percentage of participants reporting fair or poor self-rated health by age group and gender for waves 4 to 10. The prevalence of men and women reporting fair or poor health increases from wave 4 to wave 10, particularly for age groups 60 years and older at wave 4.

H.20 Table HL1b shows the percentage of participants reporting fair or poor self-rated health by wealth group and gender for waves 4 to 10. The prevalence of men and women reporting fair or poor health is consistently higher for both men and women in the lowest wealth groups compared with the highest wealth groups. Therefore, the increase across waves is less consistent in the lowest wealth groups, as the initial percentages are higher than in the highest wealth group, where the proportion more than doubles over time.

Health conditions

H.21 Tables HL2a and HL3a show the percentage of diagnosed CHD and diabetes by age group and gender for waves 4 to 10. The percentage of men and women reporting diagnosed CHD and diabetes increases considerably from wave 4 to wave 10 and is higher particularly for older individuals.

H.22 Tables HL2b and HL3b show the percentage of CHD and diabetes by wealth group and gender for waves 4 to 10. The percentage of men and women reporting CHD and diabetes is highest at every wave among individuals in the lowest wealth group.

H.23 Table HL4a shows the percentage of diagnosed cancer by age group and gender for waves 4 to 10. Overall, the prevalence of cancer increases from wave 4 to 10 for both men and women. However, trends by age groups are not always clear.

H.24 Table HL4b shows the percentage of cancer by wealth group and gender for waves 4 to 10. There is no clear trend in prevalence of cancer across wealth groups.

H.25 Table HL5a reports the prevalence of diagnosed depression by age group and gender for waves 4 to 10. The percentage of men and women reporting depression increases from wave 4 to wave 10 and, at each wave, it is higher in women than in men. Older men and women show consistently lower percentages of diagnosed depression than younger men and women.

H.26 Table HL5b reports the prevalence of diagnosed depression by wealth group and gender for waves 4 to 10. Men and women in the highest wealth groups are less likely to be depressed across all waves.

Physical and functional capability

H.27 Table HL6a reports the mean walking speed by age group and gender for waves 4 to 10. For both men and women, mean walking speed decreases from wave 4 to wave

10 in each age group. At every wave, walking speed decreases on average with increasing age.

H.28 Table HL6b reports the mean walking speed by wealth group and gender for waves 4 to 10. For both men and women, walking speed is consistently higher on average in the highest wealth groups.

H.29 Table HL7a reports the prevalence of participants reporting limitations with one or more ADLs by age group and gender for waves 4 to 10. For both men and women, the prevalence of those reporting limitations with one or more ADLs increases over time, particularly for people aged over 60 at wave 4. There is also an increase in ADL limitations with age at each wave for both men and women, though there was no discernible trend for men before wave 7.

H.30 Table HL7b reports the prevalence of participants reporting limitations with one or more ADLs by wealth group and gender for waves 4 to 10. For both men and women, the prevalence of those reporting limitations with one or more ADLs is more than double in the lowest wealth group compared to the highest wealth group at every wave.

Cognitive function

H.31 Table HL8a reports the mean cognitive performance in memory by age group and gender for waves 4 to 10. For both men and women, the largest decrease in memory score is observed in wave 10. For both men and women, steeper declines in memory scores are observed in respondents aged 60 and older at wave 4.

H.32 Table HL8b reports the mean cognitive performance in memory by wealth group and gender for waves 4 to 10. For both men and women, the decrease in memory over time is more pronounced in the lowest wealth group.

Health behaviours

H.33 Table HL9a shows the prevalence of current smoking by age group and gender for waves 4 to 10. There is generally a decrease in the prevalence of current smoking over time for both men and women.

H.34 Table HL9b shows the prevalence of current smoking by wealth group and gender for waves 4 to 10. For both men and women, the proportion of current smokers is much higher in the lowest wealth groups compared with the highest wealth groups, and the prevalence of current smoking decreases over time in all wealth groups.

H.35 Table HL10a shows the percentage of daily alcohol consumers by age group and gender for waves 4 to 10. Overall, the percentage of daily alcohol consumers in most age groups fluctuated over time.

H.36 Table HL10b shows the percentage of daily alcohol consumers by wealth group and gender for waves 4 to 10.

H.37 Table HL11a shows the prevalence of physical inactivity by age group and gender for waves 4 to 10. For both men and women, the percentage of participants defined as physically inactive increases over time in all age groups.

H.38 Table HL11b shows the prevalence of physical inactivity by wealth group and gender for waves 4 to 10. Physical inactivity increases over time in all wealth groups. At each wave, the proportion of participants defined as being physically inactive is three to five times higher in the lowest wealth group compared with the highest wealth group.

Annex AH. Definitions

AH.1 *Activities of daily living (ADLs) and instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs)*: Respondents were asked to report whether because of a physical, mental, emotional or memory problem they have any difficulty with ADLs (dressing, walking across a room, bathing or showering, eating, getting out of bed, using the toilet) and with IADLs (using a map, preparing a hot meal, shopping for groceries, making phone calls, taking medications, doing work around the house, managing money). Two variables were derived from the responses to these questions to indicate whether the respondent had difficulties with one or more ADLs and IADLs.

AH.2 *Age*: Defined as age at last birthday

AH.3 *Alcohol consumption*: Based on the questions concerning frequency of alcohol consumption, a variable was derived to indicate whether or not the respondent was drinking alcohol three days a week or more (which was then labelled as daily alcohol consumption).

AH.4 *Balanced panel*: The set of individuals interviewed in all waves of interest.

AH.5 *Baseline*: The wave of data chosen to be the starting point for characteristics in the longitudinal analysis that may change over time.

AH.6 *Cognitive function – attention*: This index combines the scores on the cognitive test on attention and calculation (counting backwards and a set of subtractions). Higher scores indicate better attention and executive functioning.

AH.7 *Cognitive function – comprehension and naming*: A score that combines the results of five questions (naming objects and people) relying on comprehension and semantic memory. Higher scores indicate better comprehension and naming capability.

AH.8 *Cognitive function – memory*: This is an overall memory score that combines the scores on the two objective memory tests (immediate and delayed memory) using a 10-word list. The overall score ranges from 0 to 20. Higher scores indicate better memory.

AH.9 *Health conditions*: Respondents were asked whether a doctor had ever told them that they suffered from any of the following conditions: coronary heart disease (CHD, angina or myocardial infarction), diabetes, cancer, respiratory illness (asthma or pulmonary disease), arthritis and depression. Data for CHD and depression at waves 7–9 were composed of the data fed forward from previous waves and data on newly reported conditions.

AH.10 *Limiting long-standing illness*: Respondents were asked whether they suffered from any illness or disability that affected them over a long period and, if so, whether the illness limited their activities in some way.

AH.11 *Physical activity*: Based on the questions regarding the frequency of leisure-time physical activity, a variable was derived to indicate whether or not the respondent was physically inactive (sedentary physical activity). Inactivity is defined as hardly ever doing any physical activity or engaging only in mild activities.

AH.12 *Self-rated hearing acuity*: Respondents were asked to rate their hearing as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor. Self-reported hearing impairment was defined as having declared a fair or poor hearing.

AH.13 *Self-rated sense of smell*: Respondents were asked to rate their sense of smell as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor. Self-reported smell impairment was defined as having reported a fair or poor sense of smell.

AH.14 *Self-rated taste*: Respondents were asked to rate their sense of taste as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor. Self-reported taste impairment was defined as having declared a fair or poor sense of taste.

AH.15 *Self-rated general health*: Respondents were asked to rate their health as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor.

AH.16 *Smoking status*: Defined as whether the respondent was a current smoker.

AH.17 *Total non-pension wealth*: Total non-pension wealth is reported at the family level and is defined as the sum of net financial wealth, net physical wealth and net housing wealth.

AH.18 *Walking speed*: A walking speed test was performed among participants aged 60 and over. The test involved timing how long it took to walk a distance of 8 feet. The total score indicates the respondent’s walking speed in metres per second (m/s), with higher scores indicating faster speed.

AH.19 *Wealth groups*: To form wealth groups, we order all ELSA sample members according to the value of their total (non-pension) family wealth, and we divide the sample into five equal-sized groups. Where analysis is carried out using all ELSA sample members, the groups are equal in size and can be referred to as quintiles. Much of the analysis in this chapter is carried out using subsamples of the ELSA population. Where analysis does not use the whole ELSA sample, the groups are unequal and are more accurately referred to as ‘wealth groups’. For consistency reasons, we use the term ‘wealth group’ rather than ‘wealth quintile’ throughout the chapter.

| | Wealth group definition wave 4 (2008–09) | Wealth group definition wave 10 (2021–23) |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Lowest | Less than £73k | Less than £75k |
| 2 nd | Between £73k and £228k | Between £75k and £271k |
| 3 rd | Between £228k and £344k | Between £271k and £455k |
| 4 th | Between £344k and £562k | Between £455 and £770k |
| Highest | More than £562k | More than £770k |

AH.20 *Notes to all tables*

The unit of observation in all tables is the individual.

All cross-sectional tables are based on the cross-section of ELSA sample members in each wave of data, including refreshment sample members.

All longitudinal tables are based on individuals who responded in all waves 4 to 10 (the ‘balanced panel’) unless otherwise specified.

All numbers are based on weighted data. Unweighted frequencies (*N*) are reported.

For cross-sectional analyses, the figures are weighted for non-response. For longitudinal analyses, the figures are weighted for non-response and attrition from wave 4 to wave 10 using longitudinal weights.

Health domain tables

The fieldwork dates are shown in the following table.

| | Fieldwork dates (inclusive) |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| Wave 1 | March 2002–March 2003 |
| Wave 2 | June 2004–June 2003 |
| Wave 3 | May 2006–August 2007 |
| Wave 4 | June 2008–July 2009 |
| Wave 5 | July 2010–June 2011 |
| Wave 6 | May 2012–May 2013 |
| Wave 7 | June 2014–May 2015 |
| Wave 8 | May 2016–June 2017 |
| Wave 9 | July 2018–July 2019 |
| Wave 10 | June 2021–March 2023 |

Health domain tables

Table H1a. Self-rated health (%), by age group and gender: wave 10

| | Age group in 2021–23 | | | | | | All | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 50–54 | 55–59 | 60–64 | 65–69 | 70–74 | 75–79 | | 80+ |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| Excellent | 14.7 | 17.0 | 13.7 | 8.7 | 9.9 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 11.5 |
| Very good | 26.3 | 30.4 | 28.5 | 30.4 | 25.5 | 21.6 | 17.1 | 26.4 |
| Good | 36.9 | 30.5 | 28.3 | 36.7 | 33.8 | 37.1 | 34.9 | 33.7 |
| Fair | 14.5 | 16.0 | 17.8 | 13.6 | 23.5 | 25.8 | 29.4 | 19.0 |
| Poor | 7.5 | 6.1 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 7.2 | 10.8 | 14.1 | 9.4 |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| Excellent | 14.3 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 10.8 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 11.1 |
| Very good | 23.4 | 30.2 | 27.8 | 30.7 | 28.1 | 25.0 | 19.8 | 26.5 |
| Good | 31.7 | 27.6 | 26.5 | 30.1 | 37.0 | 35.4 | 36.5 | 31.7 |
| Fair | 17.5 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 21.4 | 17.5 | 23.5 | 26.3 | 20.0 |
| Poor | 13.1 | 8.5 | 11.6 | 7.1 | 10.0 | 11.5 | 13.4 | 10.7 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 148 | 380 | 357 | 456 | 456 | 396 | 411 | 2,604 |
| <i>Women</i> | 210 | 560 | 474 | 587 | 579 | 487 | 539 | 3,436 |

For variable definitions, see AH.2 and AH.15. For related text, see H.2.

Table H1b. Self-rated health (%), by wealth group and gender: wave 10

| | Wealth group in 2021–23 | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 ^d | 4 th | Highest | |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Excellent | 6.7 | 6.8 | 9.9 | 12.3 | 21.2 | 11.5 |
| Very good | 14.2 | 19.7 | 27.3 | 32.5 | 36.4 | 26.2 |
| Good | 36.6 | 34.5 | 32.9 | 37.8 | 28.9 | 34.1 |
| Fair | 24.8 | 25.7 | 19.6 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 18.7 |
| Poor | 17.7 | 13.3 | 10.3 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 9.4 |
| Women | | | | | | |
| Excellent | 5.3 | 5.8 | 9.7 | 14.0 | 19.6 | 10.7 |
| Very good | 13.3 | 23.7 | 30.0 | 33.3 | 35.1 | 26.7 |
| Good | 29.2 | 32.8 | 34.6 | 33.0 | 29.3 | 31.7 |
| Fair | 29.5 | 25.2 | 17.7 | 15.1 | 10.4 | 19.9 |
| Poor | 22.7 | 12.5 | 7.9 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 11.0 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 344 | 392 | 523 | 643 | 605 | 2,507 |
| <i>Women</i> | 554 | 626 | 694 | 727 | 711 | 3,312 |

For variable definitions, see AH.15, AH.17 and AH.19. For related text, see H.3.

Health domain tables

Table H2a. Limiting long-standing illness (%), by age group and gender: wave 10

| | Age group in 2021–23 | | | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 50–54 | 55–59 | 60–64 | 65–69 | 70–74 | 75–79 | 80+ | |
| Men | 25.9 | 17.2 | 28.9 | 29.6 | 31.3 | 40.9 | 52.0 | 30.4 |
| Women | 36.5 | 29.6 | 33.8 | 38.8 | 38.2 | 43.0 | 51.5 | 38.2 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 155 | 395 | 374 | 466 | 473 | 411 | 437 | 2,711 |
| <i>Women</i> | 215 | 572 | 486 | 594 | 591 | 497 | 559 | 3,514 |

For variable definitions, see AH.2 and AH.10. For related text, see H.4.

Table H2b. Limiting long-standing illness (%), by wealth group and gender: wave 10

| | Wealth group in 2021–23 | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | |
| Men | 43.0 | 38.2 | 30.3 | 22.7 | 19.0 | 30.3 |
| Women | 56.5 | 44.2 | 34.6 | 26.9 | 27.0 | 38.4 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 357 | 412 | 545 | 667 | 631 | 2,612 |
| <i>Women</i> | 559 | 641 | 719 | 746 | 723 | 3,388 |

For variable definitions, see AH.10, AH.17 and AH.19. For related text, see H.5.

Health domain tables

Table H3a. Diagnosed health conditions (%), by age group and gender: wave 10

| | Age group in 2021–23 | | | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 50–54 | 55–59 | 60–64 | 65–69 | 70–74 | 75–79 | 80+ | |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| CHD | 4.8 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 9.7 | 10.6 | 16.5 | 23.0 | 9.8 |
| Diabetes | 7.8 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 14.6 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 17.9 | 13.2 |
| Cancer | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 10.2 | 4.0 |
| Respiratory illness | 15.1 | 12.9 | 14.2 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 21.9 | 20.1 | 15.3 |
| Arthritis | 11.3 | 15.2 | 23.3 | 32.4 | 37.6 | 41.3 | 47.6 | 27.0 |
| Depression | 13.0 | 7.9 | 11.1 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 8.3 |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| CHD | 1.8 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 13.4 | 5.3 |
| Diabetes | 9.6 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 14.6 | 10.9 | 13.6 | 15.3 | 10.9 |
| Cancer | 2.9 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 3.1 |
| Respiratory illness | 19.5 | 14.3 | 19.4 | 18.3 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 16.7 | 18.3 |
| Arthritis | 24.6 | 27.4 | 41.1 | 51.9 | 57.7 | 65.9 | 63.4 | 45.0 |
| Depression | 20.6 | 14.8 | 17.8 | 12.6 | 11.2 | 9.2 | 5.3 | 13.7 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 155 | 395 | 373 | 466 | 473 | 411 | 436 | 2,709 |
| <i>Women</i> | 215 | 572 | 486 | 594 | 591 | 497 | 559 | 3,514 |

For variable definitions, see AH.2 and AH.9. For related text, see H.6.

Table H3b. Diagnosed health conditions (%), by wealth group and gender: wave 10

| | Wealth group in 2021–23 | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | |
| Men | | | | | | |
| CHD | 12.9 | 12.6 | 10.6 | 8.0 | 6.1 | 9.9 |
| Diabetes | 16.8 | 20.1 | 13.4 | 10.2 | 6.2 | 13.1 |
| Cancer | 3.3 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| Respiratory illness | 19.6 | 17.5 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 15.0 |
| Arthritis | 29.0 | 26.5 | 27.9 | 27.8 | 22.8 | 26.8 |
| Depression | 16.0 | 8.6 | 7.5 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 8.3 |
| Women | | | | | | |
| CHD | 5.4 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 5.4 |
| Diabetes | 17.0 | 13.4 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 4.6 | 10.5 |
| Cancer | 2.9 | 5.1 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.3 |
| Respiratory illness | 27.2 | 19.1 | 16.4 | 15.8 | 12.0 | 18.3 |
| Arthritis | 52.0 | 50.5 | 45.4 | 42.1 | 35.9 | 45.4 |
| Depression | 26.5 | 15.2 | 10.3 | 9.3 | 5.7 | 13.7 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Men</i> | 356 | 411 | 545 | 667 | 631 | 2,610 |
| <i>Women</i> | 559 | 641 | 719 | 746 | 723 | 3,388 |

For variable definitions, see AH.9, AH.17 and AH.19. For related text, see H.7.

Health domain tables

Table H4a. Self-reported sensory impairments (%), by age group and gender: wave 10

| | Age group in 2021–23 | | | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 50–54 | 55–59 | 60–64 | 65–69 | 70–74 | 75–79 | 80+ | |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| Eyesight impairment | 14.1 | 14.9 | 9.0 | 10.4 | 13.1 | 16.9 | 26.3 | 14.4 |
| Hearing impairment | 13.6 | 14.3 | 20.5 | 22.0 | 24.1 | 40.8 | 47.2 | 23.7 |
| Smell impairment | 12.0 | 14.5 | 11.8 | 14.1 | 18.5 | 20.8 | 17.2 | 14.9 |
| Taste impairment | 8.6 | 7.7 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 13.9 | 12.4 | 8.2 |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| Eyesight impairment | 16.8 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 12.0 | 13.2 | 21.9 | 26.8 | 16.8 |
| Hearing impairment | 13.3 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 12.4 | 18.6 | 22.7 | 38.4 | 18.5 |
| Smell impairment | 12.1 | 9.4 | 12.7 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 16.6 | 12.3 |
| Taste impairment | 5.3 | 5.4 | 7.9 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 13.3 | 7.3 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| Eyesight impairment | 155 | 395 | 374 | 467 | 473 | 411 | 437 | 2,712 |
| Hearing impairment | 155 | 395 | 374 | 467 | 473 | 411 | 437 | 2,712 |
| Smell impairment | 148 | 380 | 356 | 455 | 456 | 396 | 411 | 2,602 |
| Taste impairment | 148 | 380 | 357 | 455 | 456 | 396 | 411 | 2,603 |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| Eyesight impairment | 215 | 572 | 486 | 594 | 591 | 497 | 559 | 3,514 |
| Hearing impairment | 215 | 572 | 485 | 594 | 591 | 497 | 559 | 3,513 |
| Smell impairment | 210 | 560 | 474 | 587 | 579 | 487 | 539 | 3,436 |
| Taste impairment | 210 | 560 | 474 | 587 | 579 | 487 | 540 | 3,437 |

For variable definitions, see AH.2 and AH.12–AH.14. For related text, see H.8.

Table H4b. Self-reported sensory impairments (%), by wealth group and gender: wave 10

| | Wealth group in 2021–23 | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Eyesight impairment | 20.9 | 20.2 | 13.4 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 14.6 |
| Hearing impairment | 25.2 | 29.5 | 23.1 | 22.9 | 19.7 | 23.9 |
| Smell impairment | 13.6 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 17.3 | 12.9 | 14.8 |
| Taste impairment | 8.9 | 6.2 | 11.2 | 8.8 | 6.0 | 8.3 |
| Women | | | | | | |
| Eyesight impairment | 28.3 | 19.2 | 15.0 | 13.0 | 9.4 | 17.3 |
| Hearing impairment | 24.0 | 17.9 | 20.1 | 16.8 | 15.4 | 19.0 |
| Smell impairment | 17.1 | 14.2 | 11.1 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 12.4 |
| Taste impairment | 11.4 | 7.9 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 7.3 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Eyesight impairment | 358 | 412 | 545 | 667 | 631 | 2,613 |
| Hearing impairment | 358 | 412 | 545 | 667 | 631 | 2,613 |
| Smell impairment | 344 | 392 | 523 | 642 | 604 | 2,505 |
| Taste impairment | 344 | 392 | 523 | 642 | 605 | 2,506 |
| Women | | | | | | |
| Eyesight impairment | 559 | 641 | 719 | 746 | 723 | 3,388 |
| Hearing impairment | 559 | 641 | 719 | 746 | 722 | 3,387 |
| Smell impairment | 553 | 627 | 694 | 727 | 711 | 3,312 |
| Taste impairment | 554 | 627 | 694 | 727 | 711 | 3,313 |

For variable definitions, see AH.12–AH.14, AH.17 and AH.19. For related text, see H.9.

Health domain tables

Table H5a. Mean walking speed (m/s), by age group and gender: wave 10

| | Age group in 2021–23 | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 60–64 | 65–69 | 70–74 | 75–79 | 80+ | |
| Men | 0.89 | 0.86 | 0.82 | 0.81 | 0.65 | 0.82 |
| Women | 0.85 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.72 | 0.60 | 0.76 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | |
| Men | 233 | 274 | 276 | 268 | 274 | 1,325 |
| Women | 306 | 367 | 367 | 317 | 348 | 1,705 |

For variable definitions, see AH.2 and AH.18. For related text, see H.10.

Table H5b. Mean walking speed (m/s), by wealth group and gender: wave 10

| | Wealth group in 2021–23 | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | |
| Men | 0.70 | 0.76 | 0.79 | 0.86 | 0.92 | 0.82 |
| Women | 0.66 | 0.69 | 0.74 | 0.83 | 0.86 | 0.76 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | |
| Men | 128 | 208 | 278 | 349 | 328 | 1,291 |
| Women | 211 | 355 | 372 | 375 | 343 | 1,656 |

For variable definitions, see AH.17 to AH.19. For related text, see H.11.

Table H6a. One or more limitation with ADLs and IADLs (%), by age group and gender: wave 10

| | Age group in 2021–23 | | | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 50–54 | 55–59 | 60–64 | 65–69 | 70–74 | 75–79 | 80+ | |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| ADLs | 11.9 | 9.0 | 14.4 | 17.5 | 17.8 | 26.7 | 33.5 | 17.1 |
| IADLs | 16.1 | 9.5 | 12.0 | 16.6 | 17.5 | 25.2 | 40.3 | 18.1 |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| ADLs | 24.6 | 14.4 | 21.1 | 18.9 | 16.2 | 24.1 | 38.7 | 22.4 |
| IADLs | 26.7 | 15.5 | 21.2 | 20.4 | 22.6 | 28.4 | 48.2 | 25.7 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Men | 155 | 395 | 374 | 467 | 473 | 411 | 437 | 2,712 |
| Women | 215 | 572 | 486 | 594 | 591 | 497 | 559 | 3,514 |

For variable definitions, see AH.1 and AH.2. For related text, see H.12.

Table H6b. One or more limitations with ADLs and IADLs (%), by wealth group and gender: wave 10

| | Wealth group in 2021–23 | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | |
| Men | | | | | | |
| ADLs | 27.1 | 17.5 | 19.4 | 14.2 | 7.4 | 17.0 |
| IADLs | 32.1 | 21.3 | 18.5 | 13.2 | 7.1 | 18.3 |
| Women | | | | | | |
| ADLs | 35.8 | 30.1 | 19.5 | 14.2 | 10.5 | 22.4 |
| IADLs | 39.6 | 34.7 | 22.0 | 16.2 | 15.1 | 25.9 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | |
| Men | 358 | 412 | 545 | 667 | 631 | 2,613 |
| Women | 559 | 641 | 719 | 746 | 723 | 3,388 |

For variable definitions, see AH.1, AH.17 and AH.19. For related text, see H.13.

Health domain tables

Table H7a. Mean cognitive function scores, by age group and gender: wave 10

| | Age group in 2021–23 | | | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 50–54 | 55–59 | 60–64 | 65–69 | 70–74 | 75–79 | 80+ | |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| Memory | 11.20 | 11.01 | 10.60 | 10.76 | 10.13 | 9.43 | 7.57 | 10.32 |
| Attention | 6.05 | 5.85 | 6.02 | 5.95 | 6.00 | 5.88 | 5.33 | 5.90 |
| Comprehension | 4.74 | 4.63 | 4.76 | 4.76 | 4.71 | 4.67 | 4.28 | 4.66 |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| Memory | 11.72 | 11.77 | 11.28 | 11.16 | 11.00 | 10.22 | 8.31 | 10.91 |
| Attention | 5.64 | 5.72 | 5.38 | 5.49 | 5.60 | 5.29 | 4.85 | 5.45 |
| Comprehension | 4.52 | 4.66 | 4.69 | 4.61 | 4.70 | 4.58 | 4.29 | 4.58 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| Memory | 145 | 370 | 347 | 445 | 440 | 384 | 386 | 2,517 |
| Attention | 145 | 371 | 345 | 443 | 444 | 385 | 392 | 2,525 |
| Comprehension | 146 | 375 | 348 | 447 | 450 | 389 | 400 | 2,555 |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| Memory | 207 | 548 | 468 | 581 | 570 | 478 | 508 | 3,360 |
| Attention | 202 | 544 | 458 | 571 | 563 | 475 | 506 | 3,319 |
| Comprehension | 209 | 552 | 470 | 582 | 575 | 482 | 527 | 3,397 |

For variable definitions, see AH.2 and AH.6–AH.8. For related text, see H.14.

Table H7b. Mean cognitive function scores, by wealth group and gender: wave 10

| | Wealth group in 2021–23 | | | | | All |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Memory | 9.43 | 9.82 | 10.18 | 10.61 | 11.37 | 10.31 |
| Attention | 5.50 | 5.66 | 5.98 | 6.04 | 6.21 | 5.89 |
| Comprehension | 4.47 | 4.57 | 4.61 | 4.81 | 4.83 | 4.66 |
| Women | | | | | | |
| Memory | 10.04 | 10.13 | 10.87 | 11.36 | 12.15 | 10.88 |
| Attention | 5.13 | 5.23 | 5.48 | 5.65 | 5.85 | 5.46 |
| Comprehension | 4.33 | 4.54 | 4.62 | 4.73 | 4.76 | 4.59 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | |
| Men | | | | | | |
| Memory | 324 | 374 | 503 | 631 | 594 | 2,426 |
| Attention | 323 | 375 | 508 | 629 | 597 | 2,432 |
| Comprehension | 334 | 383 | 516 | 629 | 599 | 2,461 |
| Women | | | | | | |
| Memory | 538 | 614 | 677 | 714 | 698 | 3,241 |
| Attention | 516 | 603 | 678 | 710 | 694 | 3,201 |
| Comprehension | 546 | 621 | 688 | 719 | 703 | 3,277 |

For variable definitions, see AH.6–AH.8, AH.17 and AH.19. For related text, see H.15.

Health domain tables

Table H8a. Health behaviours (%), by age group and gender: wave 10

| | Age group in 2021–23 | | | | | | All | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 50–54 | 55–59 | 60–64 | 65–69 | 70–74 | 75–79 | | 80+ |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| Current smokers | 16.4 | 20.3 | 13.0 | 9.8 | 7.8 | 5.5 | 3.2 | 12.1 |
| Physically inactive | 10.4 | 10.2 | 14.4 | 15.8 | 14.5 | 21.8 | 34.3 | 16.0 |
| Daily alcohol consumption | 15.1 | 14.2 | 16.4 | 23.1 | 23.4 | 27.5 | 25.2 | 19.6 |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| Current smokers | 16.5 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 10.2 | 7.3 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 9.8 |
| Physically inactive | 17.6 | 12.9 | 16.6 | 19.7 | 19.5 | 25.1 | 46.5 | 21.9 |
| Daily alcohol consumption | 8.6 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 15.0 | 15.9 | 15.3 | 14.6 | 13.1 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Men | | | | | | | | |
| Current smokers | 155 | 395 | 374 | 467 | 471 | 411 | 435 | 2,708 |
| Physically inactive | 155 | 395 | 374 | 467 | 473 | 411 | 437 | 2,712 |
| Daily alcohol consumption | 122 | 323 | 303 | 410 | 428 | 353 | 350 | 2,289 |
| Women | | | | | | | | |
| Current smokers | 215 | 572 | 486 | 594 | 591 | 496 | 558 | 3,512 |
| Physically inactive | 215 | 572 | 486 | 594 | 591 | 497 | 559 | 3,514 |
| Daily alcohol consumption | 171 | 494 | 418 | 543 | 539 | 452 | 451 | 3,068 |

For variable definitions, see AH.2, AH.3, AH.11 and AH.16. For related text, see H.16.

Table H8b. Health behaviours (%), by wealth group and gender: wave 10

| | Wealth group in 2021–23 | | | | | All | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|------|-------|
| | Lowest | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | Highest | | |
| Men | | | | | | | |
| Current smokers | | 25.6 | 13.3 | 9.8 | 7.9 | 3.4 | 11.9 |
| Physically inactive | | 28.6 | 21.3 | 13.9 | 10.8 | 6.4 | 16.0 |
| Daily alcohol consumption | | 17.2 | 12.7 | 19.6 | 21.4 | 26.5 | 19.7 |
| Women | | | | | | | |
| Current smokers | | 20.4 | 12.7 | 6.4 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 9.6 |
| Physically inactive | | 34.6 | 28.4 | 21.7 | 13.7 | 10.8 | 22.2 |
| Daily alcohol consumption | | 8.9 | 8.9 | 15.0 | 14.2 | 17.9 | 12.9 |
| <i>N (unweighted)</i> | | | | | | | |
| Men | | | | | | | |
| Current smokers | | 358 | 412 | 545 | 667 | 631 | 2,613 |
| Physically inactive | | 358 | 412 | 545 | 667 | 631 | 2,613 |
| Daily alcohol consumption | | 276 | 338 | 453 | 584 | 558 | 2,209 |
| Women | | | | | | | |
| Current smokers | | 559 | 641 | 719 | 746 | 723 | 3,388 |
| Physically inactive | | 559 | 641 | 719 | 746 | 723 | 3,388 |
| Daily alcohol consumption | | 449 | 551 | 639 | 668 | 657 | 2,964 |

For variable definitions, see AH.2, AH.3, AH.11, AH.16, AH.17 and AH.19. For related text, see H.17.

Health domain tables

Table HL1a. Fair or poor self-rated health (%), by age group and gender: waves 4 to 10

| | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Unwtd N |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Men | 18.8 | 18.6 | 22.9 | 22.0 | 25.5 | 26.2 | 34.1 | 1,376 |
| 50–54 | 18.7 | 20.7 | 22.0 | 23.1 | 26.0 | 26.3 | 25.6 | 190 |
| 55–59 | 17.7 | 17.4 | 21.7 | 18.5 | 20.9 | 21.6 | 27.5 | 370 |
| 60–64 | 19.9 | 18.6 | 23.7 | 20.8 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 34.9 | 384 |
| 65–69 | 20.9 | 21.6 | 25.1 | 28.7 | 33.5 | 31.1 | 43.1 | 215 |
| 70–74 | 17.0 | 19.0 | 22.7 | 26.5 | 28.7 | 33.7 | 47.3 | 158 |
| 75–79 | 16.4 | 12.2 | 17.1 | 15.7 | 21.7 | 25.4 | 38.2 | 51 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 8 |
| Women | 18.4 | 19.4 | 20.6 | 23.2 | 23.4 | 25.7 | 32.5 | 1,756 |
| 50–54 | 18.8 | 22.5 | 22.6 | 19.1 | 22.4 | 23.7 | 29.8 | 252 |
| 55–59 | 16.2 | 15.0 | 17.7 | 20.0 | 20.1 | 19.5 | 25.7 | 467 |
| 60–64 | 19.4 | 18.6 | 23.2 | 22.8 | 21.2 | 25.3 | 32.4 | 480 |
| 65–69 | 18.0 | 16.1 | 15.4 | 20.6 | 21.5 | 26.3 | 34.8 | 286 |
| 70–74 | 17.2 | 20.9 | 29.5 | 35.7 | 33.4 | 35.1 | 42.7 | 195 |
| 75–79 | 26.5 | 33.2 | 17.2 | 35.0 | 34.6 | 39.0 | 41.4 | 65 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 11 |

Note: ‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AH.2, AH.5 and AH.15. For related text, see H.19.

Table HL1b. Fair or poor self-rated health (%), by wealth group and gender: waves 4 to 10

| | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Unwtd N |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Men | 19.0 | 18.8 | 22.9 | 22.1 | 25.7 | 26.4 | 34.5 | 1,346 |
| Lowest | 38.6 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 45.4 | 43.8 | 43.4 | 51.4 | 165 |
| 2 nd | 24.7 | 25.1 | 28.7 | 25.2 | 37.9 | 34.1 | 41.6 | 167 |
| 3 rd | 19.5 | 16.3 | 24.3 | 21.3 | 28.2 | 27.0 | 40.6 | 241 |
| 4 th | 14.6 | 14.8 | 18.1 | 18.7 | 19.5 | 22.1 | 30.7 | 360 |
| Highest | 6.9 | 6.1 | 11.3 | 8.8 | 11.2 | 14.7 | 18.7 | 413 |
| Women | 18.5 | 19.3 | 20.4 | 23.4 | 23.3 | 25.7 | 32.3 | 1,711 |
| Lowest | 36.6 | 32.0 | 37.1 | 40.2 | 39.1 | 45.5 | 54.3 | 238 |
| 2 nd | 24.0 | 26.4 | 22.4 | 25.7 | 28.5 | 26.3 | 33.6 | 251 |
| 3 rd | 18.1 | 20.6 | 22.3 | 26.5 | 22.5 | 27.7 | 33.2 | 357 |
| 4 th | 11.5 | 11.8 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 18.6 | 17.3 | 25.7 | 405 |
| Highest | 7.8 | 10.3 | 12.1 | 16.0 | 12.9 | 16.5 | 20.3 | 460 |

For variable definitions, see AH.5, AH.15, AH.17 and AH.19. For related text, see H.20.

Health domain tables

Table HL2a. Diagnosed CHD (%), by age group and gender: waves 4 to 10

| | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Unwtd N |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Men | 7.8 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 1,455 |
| 50–54 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 202 |
| 55–59 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 387 |
| 60–64 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 11.6 | 406 |
| 65–69 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 12.2 | 10.6 | 12.2 | 15.2 | 13.8 | 230 |
| 70–74 | 15.2 | 16.2 | 14.6 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 15.6 | 19.1 | 165 |
| 75–79 | 16.7 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 25.5 | 22.4 | 55 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 |
| Women | 3.5 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 1,826 |
| 50–54 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 261 |
| 55–59 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 484 |
| 60–64 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 6.2 | 7.5 | 497 |
| 65–69 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 295 |
| 70–74 | 6.7 | 8.1 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 11.5 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 206 |
| 75–79 | 11.7 | 14.8 | 12.8 | 12.3 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 16.3 | 70 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 |

Note: ‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AH.2, AH.5 and AH.9. For related text, see H.21.

Table HL2b. Diagnosed CHD (%), by wealth group and gender: waves 4 to 10

| | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Unwtd N |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Men | 7.9 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 9.3 | 11.7 | 12.3 | 1,425 |
| Lowest | 13.7 | 12.5 | 13.8 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 15.7 | 19.3 | 175 |
| 2 nd | 8.6 | 13.6 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 12.4 | 14.0 | 16.4 | 178 |
| 3 rd | 8.5 | 11.3 | 9.7 | 8.1 | 9.0 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 261 |
| 4 th | 6.0 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 8.7 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 372 |
| Highest | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 439 |
| Women | 3.6 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 1,781 |
| Lowest | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 8.8 | 10.3 | 8.3 | 249 |
| 2 nd | 4.4 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 257 |
| 3 rd | 4.9 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 372 |
| 4 th | 2.6 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 9.0 | 421 |
| Highest | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 482 |

For variable definitions, see AH.5, AH.9, AH.17 and AH.19. For related text, see H.22.

Health domain tables

Table HL3a. Diagnosed diabetes (%), by age group and gender: waves 4 to 10

| | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Unwtd N |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Men | 7.8 | 10.1 | 11.7 | 14.1 | 14.6 | 14.7 | 16.4 | 1,457 |
| 50–54 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 9.2 | 10.9 | 12.0 | 15.0 | 13.9 | 202 |
| 55–59 | 6.3 | 9.6 | 11.3 | 14.0 | 15.4 | 14.0 | 16.2 | 387 |
| 60–64 | 7.3 | 8.6 | 10.6 | 12.8 | 13.6 | 14.4 | 15.5 | 406 |
| 65–69 | 12.5 | 15.5 | 16.4 | 19.7 | 20.2 | 19.9 | 21.5 | 230 |
| 70–74 | 9.0 | 10.3 | 11.6 | 14.1 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 15.7 | 165 |
| 75–79 | 10.0 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 9.7 | 13.8 | 57 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 |
| Women | 5.8 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 10.0 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 13.7 | 1,826 |
| 50–54 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 11.9 | 14.0 | 16.8 | 261 |
| 55–59 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 7.9 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 11.3 | 484 |
| 60–64 | 5.9 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 9.5 | 10.4 | 10.9 | 13.2 | 497 |
| 65–69 | 6.1 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 9.0 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 14.1 | 295 |
| 70–74 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 11.1 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 12.5 | 14.8 | 206 |
| 75–79 | 5.5 | 9.8 | 16.8 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 12.5 | 14.5 | 70 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 |

Note: ‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AH.2, AH.5 and AH.9. For related text, see H.21.

Table HL3b. Diagnosed diabetes (%), by wealth group and gender: waves 4 to 10

| | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Unwtd N |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Men | 7.7 | 10.1 | 11.7 | 14.1 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 16.2 | 1,427 |
| Lowest | 11.6 | 15.8 | 19.6 | 23.5 | 22.9 | 24.7 | 24.0 | 175 |
| 2 nd | 8.0 | 11.9 | 13.8 | 17.7 | 18.3 | 16.8 | 23.5 | 178 |
| 3 rd | 6.6 | 7.9 | 9.4 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 262 |
| 4 th | 7.1 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 11.6 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 13.9 | 373 |
| Highest | 6.5 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 12.5 | 439 |
| Women | 5.8 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 10.2 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 13.8 | 1,781 |
| Lowest | 7.7 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 14.8 | 16.0 | 16.4 | 22.2 | 249 |
| 2 nd | 9.4 | 11.4 | 13.1 | 14.7 | 17.5 | 18.0 | 19.2 | 257 |
| 3 rd | 5.4 | 6.3 | 9.3 | 10.3 | 11.5 | 10.0 | 12.0 | 372 |
| 4 th | 4.9 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 9.7 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 421 |
| Highest | 2.9 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 482 |

For variable definitions, see AH.5, AH.9, AH.17 and AH.19. For related text, see H.22.

Health domain tables

Table HL4a. Diagnosed cancer (%), by age group and gender: waves 4 to 10

| | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Unwtd N |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Men | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 1,453 |
| 50–54 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 200 |
| 55–59 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 5.1 | 386 |
| 60–64 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 406 |
| 65–69 | 5.1 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 8.0 | 4.3 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 230 |
| 70–74 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 8.0 | 9.3 | 11.0 | 11.7 | 164 |
| 75–79 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 6.9 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 11.5 | 10.0 | 57 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 |
| Women | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 1,821 |
| 50–54 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 261 |
| 55–59 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 482 |
| 60–64 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 497 |
| 65–69 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 4.6 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 292 |
| 70–74 | 6.2 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 206 |
| 75–79 | 9.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 9.9 | 2.1 | 70 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 |

Note: ‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AH.2, AH.5 and AH.9. For related text, see H.23.

Table HL4b. Diagnosed cancer (%), by wealth group and gender: waves 4 to 10

| | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Unwtd N |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Men | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 1,423 |
| Lowest | 2.5 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 6.8 | 175 |
| 2 nd | 1.6 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 178 |
| 3 rd | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 262 |
| 4 th | 1.5 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 6.6 | 4.0 | 6.3 | 371 |
| Highest | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 437 |
| Women | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 1,776 |
| Lowest | 4.8 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 5.8 | 3.4 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 249 |
| 2 nd | 6.2 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 257 |
| 3 rd | 3.0 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 371 |
| 4 th | 2.2 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 420 |
| Highest | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 479 |

For variable definitions, see AH.5, AH.9, AH.17 and AH.19. For related text, see H.24.

Health domain tables

Table HL5a. Diagnosed depression (%), by age group and gender: waves 4 to 10

| | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Unwtd N |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Men | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 1,457 |
| 50–54 | 7.0 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 11.8 | 202 |
| 55–59 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 9.2 | 387 |
| 60–64 | 5.9 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 406 |
| 65–69 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 5.7 | 230 |
| 70–74 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 165 |
| 75–79 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 57 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 |
| Women | 7.6 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 1,826 |
| 50–54 | 9.1 | 11.8 | 13.7 | 12.7 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 12.9 | 261 |
| 55–59 | 8.2 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 12.8 | 484 |
| 60–64 | 9.2 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 8.6 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 497 |
| 65–69 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 295 |
| 70–74 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 206 |
| 75–79 | 5.9 | 9.0 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 6.0 | 70 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 |

Note: ‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AH.2, AH.5, and AH.9. For related text, see H.25.

Table HL5b. Diagnosed depression (%), by wealth group and gender: waves 4 to 10

| | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Unwtd N |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Men | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 1,427 |
| Lowest | 9.0 | 8.1 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 175 |
| 2 nd | 3.0 | 7.0 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 10.9 | 10.0 | 178 |
| 3 rd | 5.6 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 262 |
| 4 th | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 373 |
| Highest | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 439 |
| Women | 7.7 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 1,781 |
| Lowest | 15.6 | 14.7 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 16.6 | 17.6 | 21.4 | 249 |
| 2 nd | 7.0 | 9.2 | 7.7 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 11.1 | 8.7 | 257 |
| 3 rd | 7.6 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 372 |
| 4 th | 5.3 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 421 |
| Highest | 4.9 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 482 |

For variable definitions, see AH.5, AH.9, AH.17 and AH.19. For related text, see H.26.

Health domain tables

Table HL6a. Walking speed (mean, m/s), by age group and gender: waves 4 to 10

| | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Unwtd N |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Men | 1.00 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.94 | 0.88 | 0.87 | 0.75 | 428 |
| 60–64 | 1.05 | 1.03 | 1.06 | 1.01 | 0.94 | 0.93 | 0.84 | 207 |
| 65–69 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 0.95 | 0.90 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.70 | 106 |
| 70–74 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 0.89 | 0.87 | 0.83 | 0.69 | 83 |
| 75–79 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 29 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 |
| Women | 0.96 | 0.96 | 0.94 | 0.88 | 0.86 | 0.82 | 0.69 | 518 |
| 60–64 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.97 | 0.93 | 0.92 | 0.88 | 0.76 | 244 |
| 65–69 | 0.96 | 0.97 | 0.94 | 0.87 | 0.86 | 0.81 | 0.70 | 154 |
| 70–74 | 0.92 | 0.89 | 0.86 | 0.80 | 0.75 | 0.74 | 0.58 | 94 |
| 75–79 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 21 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5 |

Note: '–' convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AH.2, AH.5 and AH.18. For related text, see H.27.

Table HL6b. Walking speed (mean, m/s), by wealth group and gender: waves 4 to 10

| | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Unwtd N |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Men | 1.01 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 0.93 | 0.88 | 0.87 | 0.74 | 419 |
| Lowest | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 29 |
| 2 nd | 0.91 | 0.91 | 0.89 | 0.86 | 0.82 | 0.78 | 0.66 | 57 |
| 3 rd | 0.97 | 0.96 | 0.99 | 0.90 | 0.86 | 0.90 | 0.76 | 72 |
| 4 th | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.01 | 0.93 | 0.91 | 0.88 | 0.73 | 134 |
| Highest | 1.11 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.03 | 0.97 | 0.94 | 0.83 | 127 |
| Women | 0.96 | 0.96 | 0.94 | 0.88 | 0.86 | 0.82 | 0.69 | 505 |
| Lowest | 0.87 | 0.86 | 0.86 | 0.78 | 0.79 | 0.77 | 0.60 | 37 |
| 2 nd | 0.87 | 0.90 | 0.88 | 0.83 | 0.79 | 0.78 | 0.67 | 73 |
| 3 rd | 0.95 | 0.90 | 0.91 | 0.86 | 0.84 | 0.79 | 0.67 | 126 |
| 4 th | 0.99 | 1.00 | 0.98 | 0.91 | 0.88 | 0.83 | 0.71 | 145 |
| Highest | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.01 | 0.95 | 0.93 | 0.90 | 0.75 | 124 |

Note: '–' convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AH.5 and AH.17–AH.19. For related text, see H.28.

Health domain tables

Table HL7a. At least one difficulty with ADL (%), by age group and gender: waves 4 to 10

| | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Unwtd N |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Men | 12.0 | 12.2 | 11.4 | 13.0 | 15.7 | 17.3 | 23.8 | 1,457 |
| 50–54 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 7.6 | 9.3 | 14.0 | 11.0 | 17.3 | 202 |
| 55–59 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 12.7 | 17.0 | 387 |
| 60–64 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 13.0 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 16.2 | 23.6 | 406 |
| 65–69 | 19.2 | 20.0 | 17.0 | 15.7 | 18.9 | 26.0 | 30.4 | 230 |
| 70–74 | 10.5 | 12.3 | 10.0 | 13.0 | 18.0 | 19.0 | 29.4 | 165 |
| 75–79 | 11.6 | 14.0 | 6.5 | 19.7 | 22.8 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 57 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 |
| Women | 14.2 | 14.1 | 16.0 | 14.8 | 17.7 | 18.7 | 25.9 | 1,826 |
| 50–54 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 18.6 | 20.7 | 261 |
| 55–59 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 11.6 | 10.6 | 14.8 | 13.9 | 15.1 | 484 |
| 60–64 | 15.8 | 12.2 | 15.8 | 14.1 | 17.7 | 18.0 | 22.3 | 497 |
| 65–69 | 10.6 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 21.3 | 28.5 | 295 |
| 70–74 | 17.4 | 20.3 | 23.0 | 17.2 | 23.0 | 23.5 | 40.7 | 206 |
| 75–79 | 29.6 | 32.5 | 29.6 | 28.9 | 28.1 | 23.6 | 51.6 | 70 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 |

Note: ‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AH.1, AH.2, and AH.5. For related text, see H.29.

Table HL7b. At least one difficulty with ADL (%), by wealth group and gender: waves 4 to 10

| | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Unwtd N |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Men | 12.1 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 13.0 | 15.6 | 17.4 | 23.9 | 1,427 |
| Lowest | 23.1 | 23.6 | 18.1 | 21.8 | 27.1 | 24.4 | 33.7 | 175 |
| 2 nd | 16.0 | 15.4 | 15.2 | 15.8 | 19.4 | 26.3 | 29.4 | 178 |
| 3 rd | 11.8 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 13.7 | 17.1 | 21.4 | 23.6 | 262 |
| 4 th | 7.0 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 12.1 | 13.3 | 23.3 | 373 |
| Highest | 7.6 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 15.1 | 439 |
| Women | 13.9 | 14.1 | 16.0 | 14.9 | 17.6 | 18.8 | 25.9 | 1,781 |
| Lowest | 30.1 | 28.9 | 29.8 | 32.7 | 36.9 | 36.8 | 42.3 | 249 |
| 2 nd | 13.9 | 19.6 | 21.4 | 17.2 | 19.0 | 22.4 | 29.7 | 257 |
| 3 rd | 13.0 | 11.6 | 14.4 | 11.2 | 14.2 | 17.9 | 27.4 | 372 |
| 4 th | 10.6 | 8.6 | 12.2 | 10.5 | 14.4 | 12.0 | 20.8 | 421 |
| Highest | 5.9 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 14.2 | 482 |

For variable definitions, see AH.1, AH.5, AH.17, and AH.19. For related text, see H.30.

Health domain tables

Table HL8a. Memory score (mean), by age group and gender: waves 4 to 10

| | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Unwted N |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| Men | 11.12 | 11.10 | 11.19 | 10.89 | 10.73 | 10.49 | 9.52 | 1,318 |
| 50–54 | 11.45 | 11.65 | 11.84 | 11.44 | 11.40 | 11.28 | 10.73 | 185 |
| 55–59 | 11.79 | 11.59 | 11.95 | 11.73 | 11.59 | 11.49 | 10.45 | 356 |
| 60–64 | 11.36 | 11.23 | 11.43 | 11.09 | 10.96 | 10.47 | 9.70 | 372 |
| 65–69 | 10.27 | 10.72 | 9.92 | 9.76 | 9.47 | 9.23 | 8.19 | 203 |
| 70–74 | 9.83 | 9.72 | 9.97 | 9.46 | 9.03 | 8.99 | 7.25 | 153 |
| 75–79 | 10.12 | 9.88 | 9.50 | 9.17 | 9.66 | 8.44 | 7.76 | 43 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6 |
| Women | 11.73 | 11.72 | 11.84 | 11.44 | 11.54 | 11.10 | 10.21 | 1,705 |
| 50–54 | 12.10 | 12.24 | 12.71 | 12.51 | 12.72 | 12.16 | 11.54 | 251 |
| 55–59 | 12.10 | 12.21 | 12.34 | 12.00 | 12.26 | 11.92 | 11.14 | 459 |
| 60–64 | 12.14 | 12.18 | 12.29 | 11.68 | 11.68 | 11.41 | 10.45 | 467 |
| 65–69 | 11.35 | 11.36 | 11.10 | 10.94 | 11.04 | 10.40 | 9.44 | 278 |
| 70–74 | 10.77 | 10.70 | 10.60 | 10.06 | 9.89 | 9.37 | 7.88 | 186 |
| 75–79 | 10.19 | 9.36 | 9.86 | 8.77 | 9.17 | 8.47 | 8.14 | 55 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9 |

Note: ‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AH.2, AH.5 and AH.8. For related text, see H.31.

Table HL8b. Memory score (mean), by wealth group and gender: waves 4 to 10

| | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Unwted N |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| Men | 11.10 | 11.08 | 11.17 | 10.87 | 10.72 | 10.46 | 9.50 | 1,289 |
| Lowest | 10.79 | 10.24 | 10.39 | 10.20 | 9.58 | 9.71 | 8.81 | 153 |
| 2 nd | 10.62 | 10.46 | 10.82 | 10.38 | 10.21 | 10.14 | 9.25 | 160 |
| 3 rd | 10.65 | 10.83 | 10.68 | 10.50 | 10.51 | 10.00 | 8.96 | 228 |
| 4 th | 11.25 | 11.41 | 11.44 | 10.83 | 10.84 | 10.55 | 9.62 | 351 |
| Highest | 11.73 | 11.81 | 11.92 | 11.84 | 11.76 | 11.35 | 10.34 | 397 |
| Women | 11.71 | 11.71 | 11.82 | 11.43 | 11.53 | 11.06 | 10.18 | 1,661 |
| Lowest | 11.31 | 11.10 | 11.11 | 10.61 | 11.22 | 10.71 | 9.55 | 231 |
| 2 nd | 10.98 | 10.96 | 11.33 | 10.76 | 10.75 | 10.47 | 9.76 | 244 |
| 3 rd | 11.41 | 11.46 | 11.42 | 11.15 | 11.04 | 10.63 | 9.70 | 343 |
| 4 th | 11.86 | 12.00 | 12.19 | 11.77 | 11.74 | 11.17 | 10.33 | 400 |
| Highest | 12.69 | 12.67 | 12.72 | 12.49 | 12.62 | 12.07 | 11.25 | 443 |

For variable definitions, see AH.5, AH.8, AH.17 and AH.19. For related text, see H.32.

Health domain tables

Table HL9a. Current smoker (%), by age group and gender: waves 4 to 10

| | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Unwted N |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| Men | 11.5 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 6.5 | 1,429 |
| 50–54 | 17.0 | 15.8 | 15.4 | 14.9 | 14.7 | 12.6 | 10.5 | 198 |
| 55–59 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 12.9 | 12.2 | 10.6 | 12.1 | 8.1 | 381 |
| 60–64 | 12.4 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 397 |
| 65–69 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 2.1 | 225 |
| 70–74 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 162 |
| 75–79 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 56 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 |
| Women | 11.9 | 10.5 | 9.3 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 1,798 |
| 50–54 | 20.8 | 20.4 | 18.0 | 14.8 | 14.1 | 13.7 | 11.3 | 254 |
| 55–59 | 16.0 | 13.8 | 12.8 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 7.7 | 481 |
| 60–64 | 10.7 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 486 |
| 65–69 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 294 |
| 70–74 | 8.4 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 202 |
| 75–79 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 68 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 |

Note: ‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AH.2, AH.5 and AH.16. For related text, see H.33.

Table HL9b. Current smoker (%), by wealth group and gender: waves 4 to 10

| | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Unwted N |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| Men | 11.2 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 6.2 | 1,399 |
| Lowest | 29.2 | 26.8 | 25.5 | 23.6 | 22.6 | 23.6 | 18.0 | 172 |
| 2 nd | 15.0 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 10.2 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 8.8 | 176 |
| 3 rd | 8.6 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 252 |
| 4 th | 4.8 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 369 |
| Highest | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 430 |
| Women | 11.8 | 10.5 | 9.3 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 1,753 |
| Lowest | 25.1 | 22.5 | 21.0 | 18.1 | 17.7 | 15.8 | 14.5 | 245 |
| 2 nd | 15.3 | 14.3 | 11.5 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 7.5 | 252 |
| 3 rd | 8.3 | 7.5 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 366 |
| 4 th | 7.6 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 413 |
| Highest | 6.8 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 477 |

For variable definitions, see AH.5, AH.16, AH.17 and AH.19. For related text, see H.34.

Health domain tables

Table HL10a. Daily alcohol consumer (%), by age group and gender: waves 4 to 10

| | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Unwted N |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| Men | 27.4 | 26.6 | 27.3 | 25.2 | 26.6 | 24.2 | 25.2 | 970 |
| 50–54 | 22.6 | 18.3 | 21.0 | 19.3 | 22.5 | 17.6 | 17.8 | 124 |
| 55–59 | 22.4 | 27.0 | 25.0 | 22.7 | 23.4 | 22.4 | 24.9 | 265 |
| 60–64 | 32.3 | 31.9 | 31.2 | 30.8 | 31.9 | 26.4 | 26.9 | 280 |
| 65–69 | 33.7 | 30.7 | 33.0 | 30.0 | 31.3 | 31.7 | 30.7 | 159 |
| 70–74 | 25.2 | 18.0 | 25.3 | 20.9 | 21.4 | 21.2 | 25.3 | 103 |
| 75–79 | 29.4 | 24.6 | 25.6 | 22.5 | 27.0 | 23.7 | 19.6 | 36 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 |
| Women | 17.9 | 18.1 | 18.8 | 16.1 | 16.3 | 15.1 | 16.1 | 1,274 |
| 50–54 | 21.9 | 18.8 | 20.0 | 18.4 | 15.4 | 16.0 | 17.7 | 177 |
| 55–59 | 16.9 | 18.8 | 18.3 | 16.8 | 17.9 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 345 |
| 60–64 | 16.5 | 18.1 | 18.2 | 15.9 | 17.1 | 15.0 | 16.4 | 361 |
| 65–69 | 21.0 | 19.2 | 21.4 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 15.6 | 14.6 | 211 |
| 70–74 | 15.2 | 13.5 | 14.1 | 11.7 | 12.2 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 139 |
| 75–79 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 20.0 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 15.6 | 24.8 | 37 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4 |

Note: ‘–’ convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AH.2, AH.3, and AH.5. For related text, see H.35.

Table HL10b. Daily alcohol consumer (%), by wealth group and gender: waves 4 to 10

| | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Unwted N |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| Men | 27.4 | 26.6 | 27.5 | 25.2 | 26.5 | 24.1 | 24.7 | 955 |
| Lowest | 17.0 | 14.1 | 17.4 | 11.1 | 14.7 | 8.5 | 15.2 | 98 |
| 2 nd | 20.0 | 17.5 | 19.2 | 21.4 | 21.2 | 15.3 | 22.8 | 102 |
| 3 rd | 21.7 | 20.5 | 21.9 | 19.4 | 21.9 | 22.2 | 17.7 | 164 |
| 4 th | 30.6 | 28.0 | 28.4 | 26.3 | 26.6 | 25.0 | 23.4 | 269 |
| Highest | 36.4 | 39.2 | 38.5 | 36.5 | 37.4 | 36.0 | 35.6 | 322 |
| Women | 17.4 | 17.8 | 18.5 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 14.9 | 15.8 | 1,244 |
| Lowest | 10.7 | 8.0 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 8.3 | 10.9 | 9.2 | 146 |
| 2 nd | 5.1 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 8.9 | 169 |
| 3 rd | 17.9 | 18.8 | 18.4 | 15.8 | 16.1 | 13.4 | 15.9 | 258 |
| 4 th | 18.3 | 17.5 | 19.1 | 15.7 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 13.6 | 308 |
| Highest | 27.5 | 30.1 | 30.0 | 24.6 | 27.4 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 363 |

For variable definitions, see AH.3, AH.5, AH.17 and AH.19. For related text, see H.36.

Health domain tables

Table HL11a. Physical inactivity (%), by age group and gender: waves 4 to 10

| | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Unwtd N |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Men | 7.2 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 13.6 | 16.1 | 21.8 | 1,456 |
| 50–54 | 4.4 | 8.8 | 6.8 | 11.9 | 8.9 | 13.7 | 15.1 | 202 |
| 55–59 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 8.7 | 7.3 | 10.8 | 14.0 | 15.6 | 387 |
| 60–64 | 6.6 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 13.1 | 10.4 | 17.5 | 405 |
| 65–69 | 10.7 | 13.5 | 15.3 | 14.9 | 20.3 | 20.5 | 31.3 | 230 |
| 70–74 | 8.5 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 8.1 | 11.8 | 22.7 | 27.2 | 165 |
| 75–79 | 8.3 | 14.3 | 5.9 | 10.6 | 21.5 | 23.2 | 41.5 | 57 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10 |
| Women | 13.1 | 11.8 | 13.3 | 15.7 | 18.2 | 21.3 | 29.4 | 1,826 |
| 50–54 | 11.8 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 18.2 | 13.3 | 13.7 | 19.1 | 261 |
| 55–59 | 12.6 | 7.3 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 13.2 | 15.6 | 20.2 | 484 |
| 60–64 | 7.7 | 8.9 | 11.5 | 12.7 | 15.8 | 17.8 | 23.9 | 497 |
| 65–69 | 13.1 | 11.7 | 12.4 | 10.8 | 16.6 | 20.5 | 29.0 | 295 |
| 70–74 | 18.6 | 18.0 | 15.1 | 18.7 | 26.0 | 33.6 | 50.6 | 206 |
| 75–79 | 29.8 | 26.5 | 23.5 | 37.1 | 41.9 | 47.3 | 65.1 | 70 |
| 80+ | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13 |

Note: '–' convention of suppression where fewer than 30 respondents in cells.

For variable definitions, see AH.2, AH.5 and AH.11. For related text, see H.37.

Table HL11b. Physical inactivity (%), by wealth group and gender: waves 4 to 10

| | Wave 4 | Wave 5 | Wave 6 | Wave 7 | Wave 8 | Wave 9 | Wave 10 | Unwtd N |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Men | 7.3 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 10.6 | 13.7 | 16.3 | 21.9 | 1,426 |
| Lowest | 12.8 | 17.4 | 25.0 | 20.2 | 29.2 | 34.2 | 38.7 | 175 |
| 2 nd | 15.2 | 19.3 | 15.0 | 17.4 | 19.1 | 24.7 | 29.7 | 178 |
| 3 rd | 6.8 | 8.1 | 6.0 | 9.1 | 10.8 | 14.8 | 20.1 | 261 |
| 4 th | 1.9 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 6.9 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 18.8 | 373 |
| Highest | 4.4 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 10.7 | 439 |
| Women | 13.0 | 11.8 | 13.1 | 15.6 | 18.1 | 21.4 | 29.7 | 1,781 |
| Lowest | 27.7 | 26.2 | 27.4 | 28.8 | 32.1 | 36.8 | 47.1 | 249 |
| 2 nd | 14.5 | 14.8 | 15.6 | 19.4 | 25.9 | 23.2 | 36.5 | 257 |
| 3 rd | 14.1 | 12.9 | 14.1 | 18.0 | 19.6 | 24.4 | 31.1 | 372 |
| 4 th | 4.7 | 4.8 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 10.3 | 14.9 | 24.2 | 421 |
| Highest | 7.9 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 11.8 | 15.6 | 482 |

For variable definitions, see AH.5, AH.11, AH.17 and AH.19. For related text, see H.38.

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The ELSA Privacy Notice can be found here: <https://www.elsa-project.ac.uk/privacy-notice>.