



Tables 3.12 to 3.15a provide further geographical breakdowns to tables 3.1 to 3.11 which were published in March 2021 and information on taxpayers of pension age.

Key Statistics

Taxpayers of pension age

Taxpayers of pension age are those over the State Pension Age (SPA), which for the purposes of these statistics is aged 65.25 for females and males as at 5 April 2019.

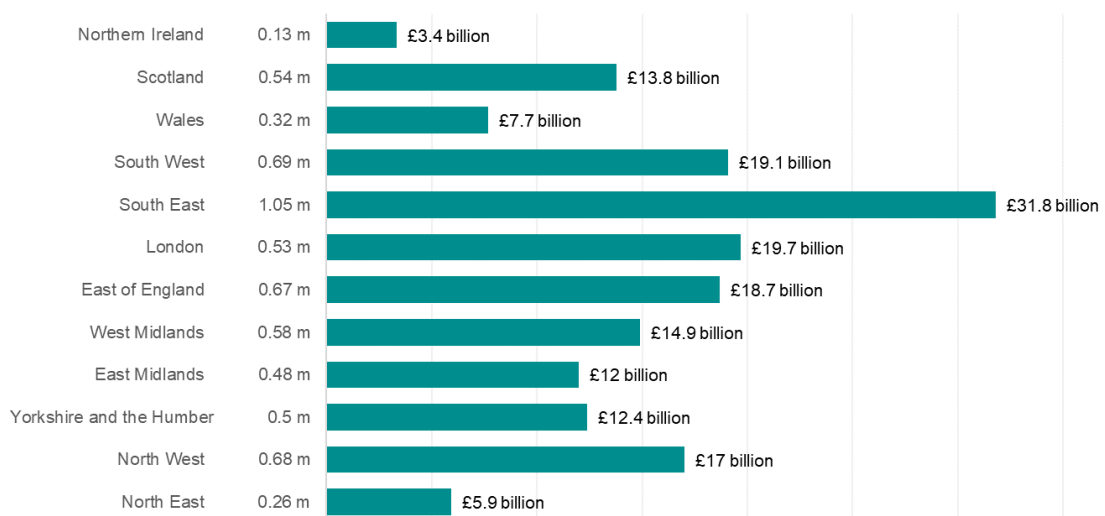
There were 6.52 million taxpayers of pension age for the tax year 2018 to 2019; of these 59.7% are male and 40.3% are female. ([Table 3.12](#))



The number of taxpayers of pension age decreased 0.7% since the previous tax year. They account for 20.9% of all taxpayers and 16.5% of total income.

The South East has the highest number of taxpayers of pension age and the largest amount of total income (1.05 million and £31.8 billion respectively). Northern Ireland has the fewest taxpayers of pension age and the lowest amount of total income (127,000 and £3.4 billion respectively) ([Table 3.12](#)).

Number of taxpayers of pension age and total income in the tax year ending 2019



Source: Survey of Personal Incomes for tax year 2018 to 2019, [Table 3.12](#)

A table containing the estimates in the chart can be found on page 4.

Sub-regional statistics

Income by county and region

The highest regional mean and median value for total income, £50,100 and £29,600 respectively, are found in London.

The county with the highest mean and median value of total income was Surrey at £52,300 and £31,900 respectively. The lowest mean total income was £28,300 for Tyne and Wear. The lowest median of total income was estimated for South Yorkshire at £22,400. ([Table 3.13](#))

Income by borough and district or unitary authority

The highest mean value of total income was estimated in Kensington and Chelsea (£173,000) while the highest median value was in the City of London (£55,200).

The lowest mean value of total income £23,800 was estimated in Blaenau Gwent, while the lowest median value was in Great Yarmouth, £19,900. ([Table 3.14](#))

Income by Parliamentary Constituency

The parliamentary constituency with the highest mean value of total income was Kensington (£164,000) while the highest median value was estimated in the Cities of London and Westminster (£44,300).

The parliamentary constituency with lowest mean value of total income was Birmingham Hodge Hill, (£23,600). The lowest median value was in Blackpool South (£19,800). ([Table 3.15](#))

These values from table 3.13 to 3.15 are sample based estimates; confidence intervals at the 95% level are available. For more information on estimates and measures of precision see [the supporting documentation](#).

About this publication

Tables 3.12 to 3.15a provide further geographical breakdowns to [Tables 3.1 to 3.11](#) which were published in March 2021.

The Survey of Personal Incomes (SPI) is based on information held by HMRC on individuals who could be liable to UK Income Tax. It is carried out annually by HMRC and covers income assessable to tax for each tax year.

Most tables in this statistics release exclude individuals who are not taxpayers. This can occur for a number of reasons, for example if they have no Income Tax liability due to their deductions, reliefs and personal allowances exceeding their total income, or if their income is below the Personal Allowance. Figures cover the United Kingdom and tax year 2018 to 2019 unless stated otherwise.

The SPI is compiled to provide information to the public, Members of Parliament, other Government Departments, companies, and organisations. It is a quantified evidence base from which to cost proposed changes to tax rates, personal allowances and other tax reliefs for Treasury Ministers. It is used to inform policy decisions within HMRC, the Treasury and the Devolved Administrations, as well as for tax modelling and forecasting purposes. In addition, it is used to provide summary information for the National Accounts that are prepared by the Office for National Statistics.

Supporting documents to the SPI annual publication are:

- Accompanying statistical tables by tax year
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/personal-income-by-tax-year>
- Accompanying statistical tables and supporting documentation on the methodology used to produce these statistics is available on our website for the tax year 2018 to 2019
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/personal-incomes-tables-31-to-311-316-and-317-for-the-tax-year-2018-to-2019>

Changes this year

Following a recent consultation, the more detailed commentary document published in earlier years has been discontinued.



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Number of taxpayers of pension age and total income in the tax year ending 2019

Region	Taxpayers (m)	Total Income (£m)
Northern Ireland	0.13	3,360
Scotland	0.54	13,800
Wales	0.32	7,670
South West	0.69	19,100
South East	1.05	31,800
London	0.53	19,700
East of England	0.67	18,700
West Midlands	0.58	14,900
East Midlands	0.48	12,000
Yorkshire and the Humber	0.5	12,400
North West	0.68	17,000
North East	0.26	5,930

Source: Survey of Personal Incomes for tax year 2018 to 2019, [Table 3.12](#)