Supplementary Material

Insured Privately? Wealth Stratification of Job Loss in the UK

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Table S1. Characteristics of owners vs. renters

	Renters	Home owners	Total
Renter (current year)	1	0	0.19
Home value	0	148505	148435
Job loss	0.03	0.01	0.02
Controls			
Partnership dissolution	0.04	0.01	0.02
Number of children	0.71	0.70	0.70
Outcomes			
Yearly gross earnings	13128	20853	19382
Eq. HH income (yearly)	12501	17649	16668
Poverty (deprivation)	0.16	0.04	0.06
Poverty (income – 60% of median)	0.19	0.04	0.07
Satisfaction with life overall	4.29	4.53	4.48
Satisfaction with social life	3.38	3.51	3.49
Satisfaction with amount of leisure	2.97	2.96	2.96
Satisfaction with use of leisure	3.20	3.31	3.29
Other			
Year	2000	2001	2000
Age	37	40	40
Education	2.34	2.83	2.74
N (person*year)	16,230	66,807	83,037

Notes: Estimates are weighted using survey design weights for each year. Education shows highest qualification measured based on five categories: degree (1), other high degree, A-level, GCSE, other qualification and no qualification (5).

Table S2. Characteristics of treatment and control groups

	Home owners		**Renters**		**Total**	
	Treatment	Control	Treatment	Control	Treatment	Control
Renter (lag)	0	0	1	1	0.30	0.19
Home value	142,129	151,615	0	0	140,231	149,617
Job loss	0.12	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.12	0.00
Controls						
Partnership dissolution	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02
Number of children	0.65	0.70	0.72	0.70	0.68	0.70
Outcomes						
Yearly gross earnings	16,594	21,372	11,129	14,741	14,953	20,133
Eq. HH income (yearly)	15,974	17,800	11,312	13,640	14,574	17,023
Poverty (deprivation)	0.07	0.04	0.20	0.13	0.11	0.05
Poverty (income – 60% of median)	0.08	0.04	0.23	0.15	0.13	0.06
Satisfaction with life overall	4.38	4.54	4.21	4.36	4.33	4.51
Satisfaction with social life	3.41	3.52	3.29	3.42	3.37	3.51
Satisfaction with amount of leisure	3.01	2.95	2.97	2.97	3.00	2.95
Satisfaction with use of leisure	3.28	3.31	3.14	3.23	3.24	3.30
Other						
Year	2000	2001	2000	2000	2000	2001
Age	41	40	39	37	41	39
Education	2.62	2.86	2.23	2.42	2.50	2.78
N	7,216	58,452	3,367	14,002	10,583	72,454

Notes: Estimates are weighted using survey design weights for each year. Education shows highest qualification measured based on five categories: degree (1), other high degree, A-level, GCSE, other qualification and no qualification (5).

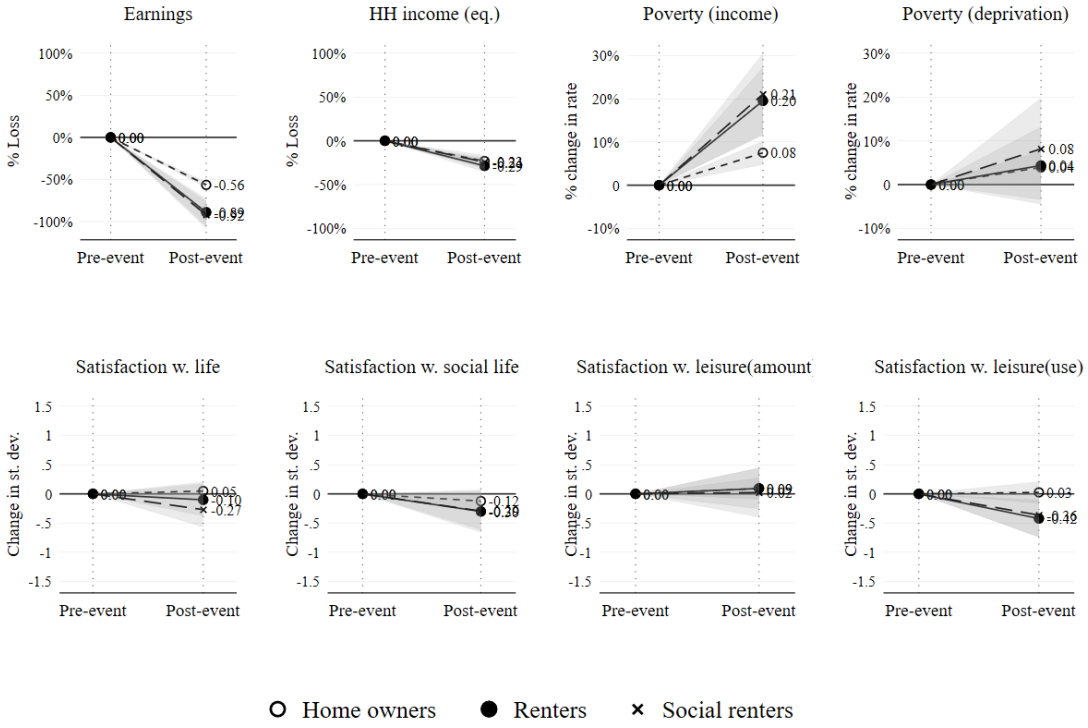

Figure S1. Outcomes in the year of job loss – home owners vs. renters vs. social renters. Notes: The graphs show changes in different outcomes in the year of job loss, and how this effect varies between renters, social renters and home owners. Social renters are defined as those who rent social housing or through Housing Association. Results for income variables show percentages losses, poverty variables show increases in the risk of poverty, and satisfaction variables show changes in standard deviation. The estimates are based on a difference-in-differences model. The shaded areas show 95% confidence interval of estimates. The models include other risk events such as partnership dissolution and child-birth as controls. Outcomes are residualized for year, age and gender. For definitions of outcomes see the section on data.

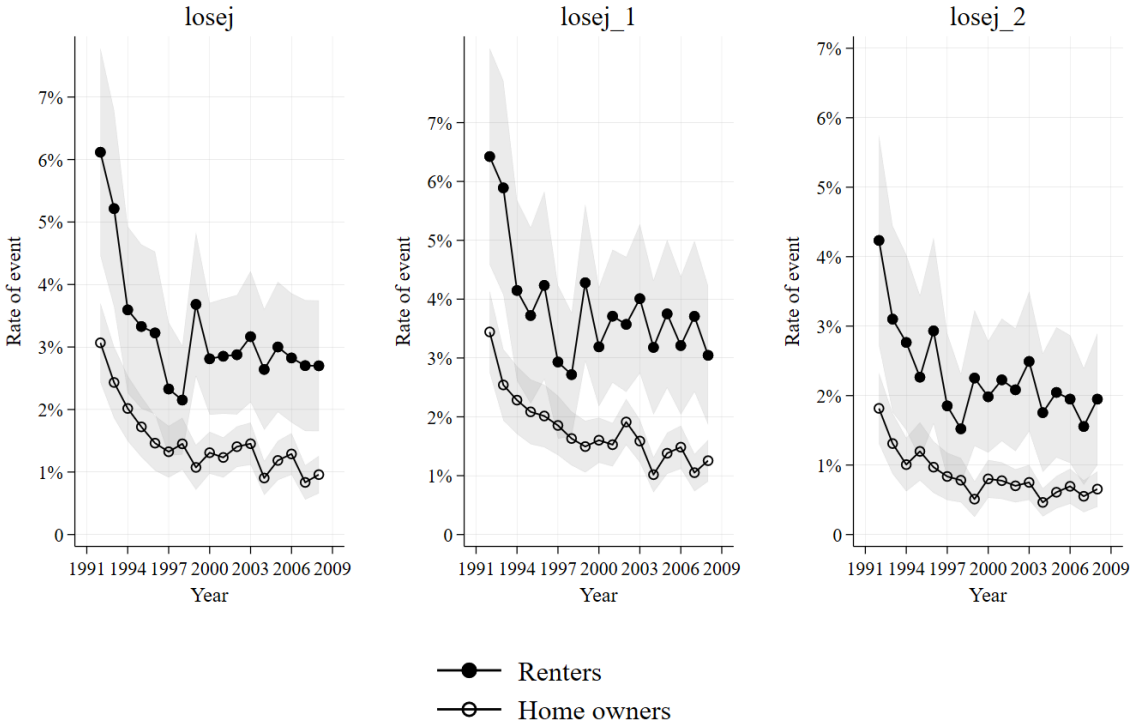

Figure S2. Risk of job loss using different definitions – renters vs. home owners. Notes: The graph shows the rate of job loss during 1991-2008 and how it varies between renters and owners based on different definitions of job loss. losej is the original definition, losej_1 conditions on seven months of employment in the previous year and two months of unemployment in the current year, while losej_2 conditions on seven months of employment in the previous year and five months of unemployment in the current year. Quantiles are defined based on the gross home value of primary residency at the year before the job loss. The estimates show grouped averages across years, while the grey areas represent 95% confidence intervals of the point estimate. For definitions of outcomes see the section on data.

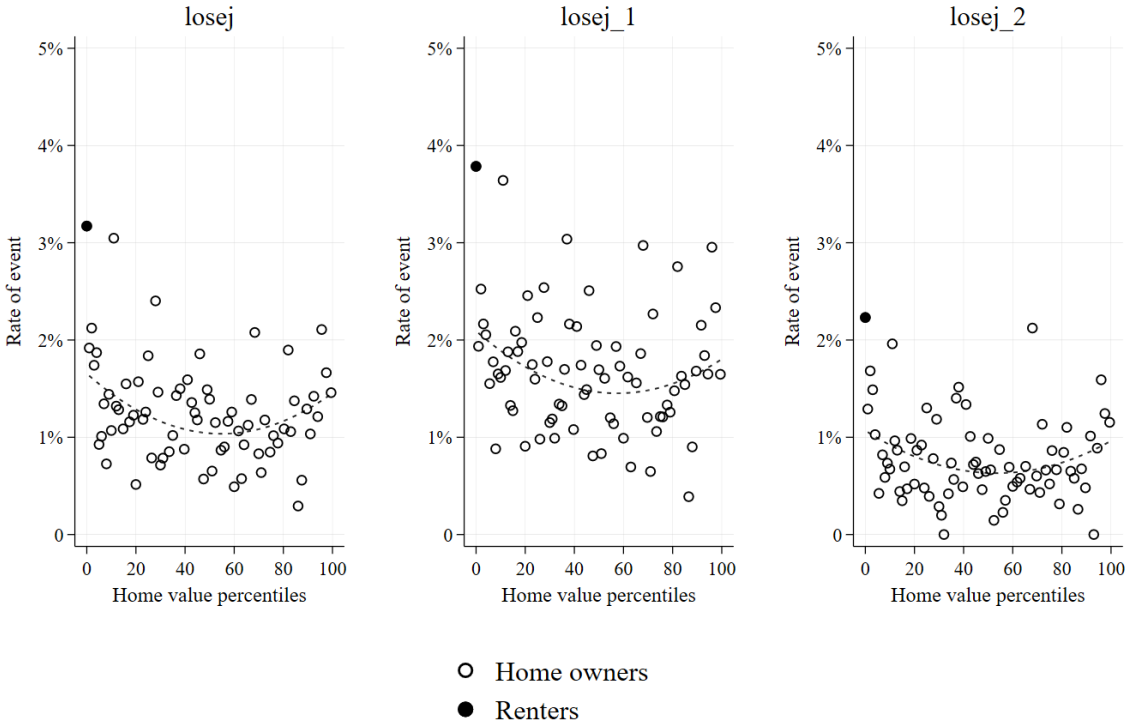

Figure S3. Risk of job loss using different definitions – among home owners. Notes: The graph shows how the rate of job loss among home owners across the distribution of home value in the pooled data using different definitions of job loss. losej is the original definition, losej_1 conditions on seven months of employment in the previous year and two months of unemployment in the current year, while losej_2 conditions on seven months of employment in the previous year and five months of unemployment in the current year. Quantiles are defined based on the gross home value of primary residency at the year before the job loss. The estimates shows estimates from pooled data based on binned scatters (using 100 bins) and quadratic fit, calculated using binscatterplot command in Stata (see Stepner, 2013). For definitions of outcomes see the section on data.

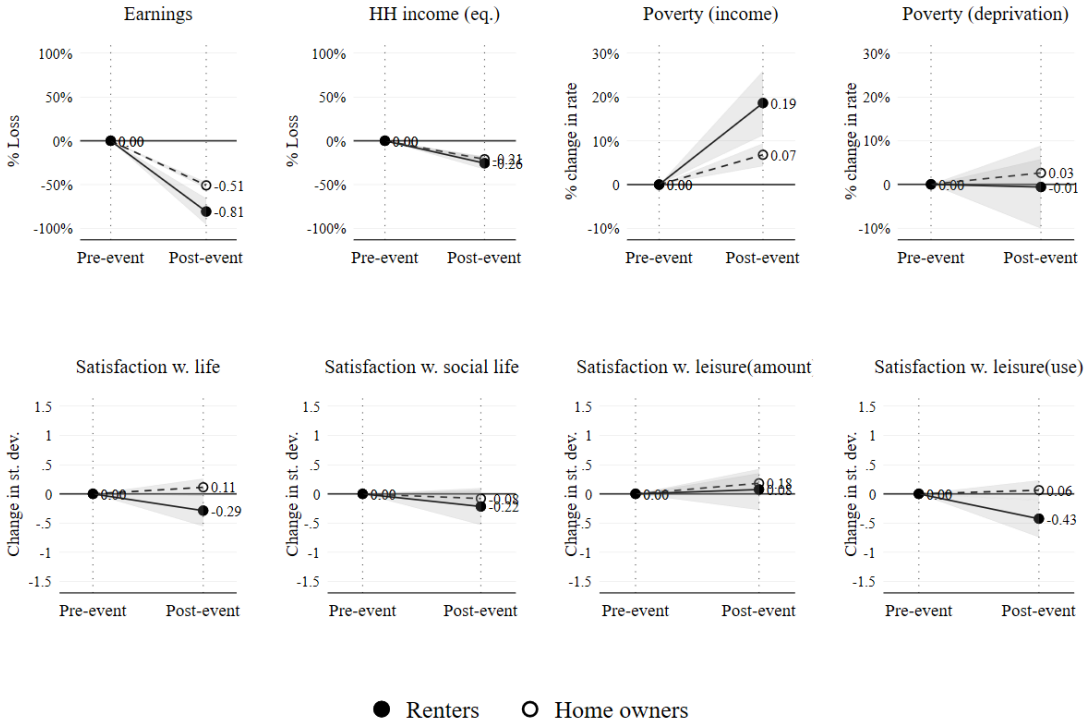

Figure S4. Outcomes in the year of job loss (using losej_1 – 2 months of unemployment) – renters vs. home owners. Notes: The graphs show changes in different outcomes in the year of job loss, and how this effect varies between renters and home owners. Results for income variables show percentages losses, poverty variables show increases in the risk of poverty, and satisfaction variables show changes in standard deviation. The estimates are based on a first-difference model. The shaded areas show 95% confidence interval of estimates. The models include other risk events such as partnership dissolution, child-birth, having a new chronic health or disability problem as controls. Outcomes are residualized for year, age and gender. For definitions of outcomes see the section on data.losej_1 conditions on seven months of employment in the previous year and two months of unemployment in the current year

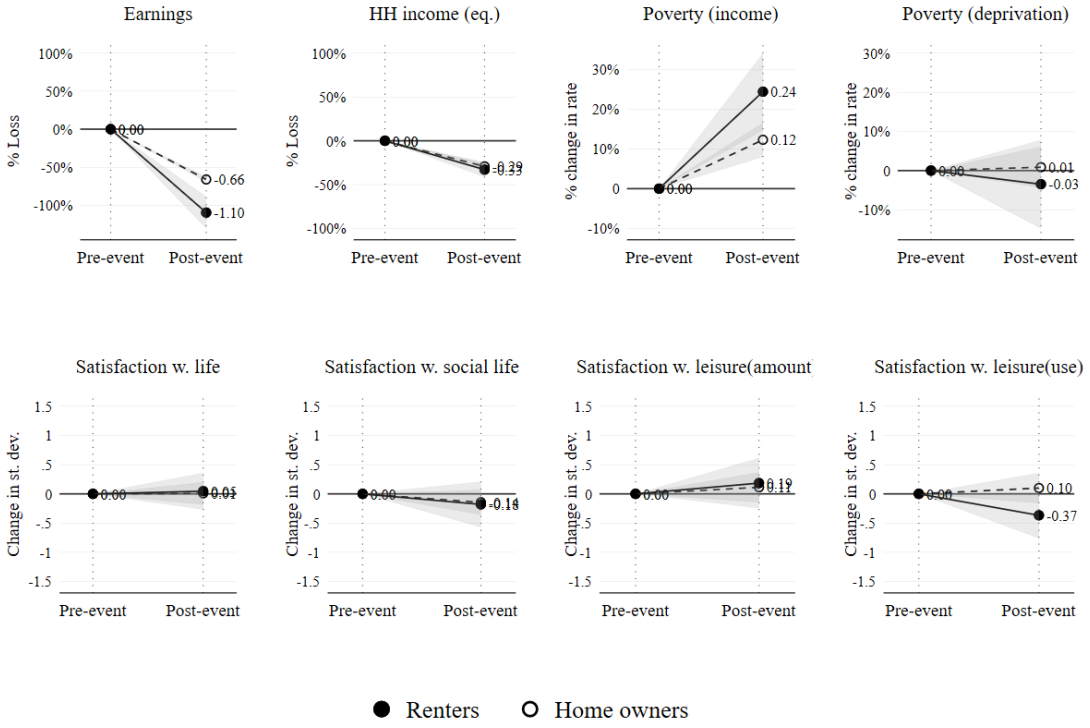

Figure S5. Outcomes in the year of job loss (using losej_2 – 5 months of unemployment) – renters vs. home owners. Notes: The graphs show changes in different outcomes in the year of job loss, and how this effect varies between renters and home owners. Results for income variables show percentages losses, poverty variables show increases in the risk of poverty, and satisfaction variables show changes in standard deviation. The estimates are based on a first-difference model. The shaded areas show 95% confidence interval of estimates. The models include other risk events such as partnership dissolution, child-birth, having a new chronic health or disability problem as controls. Outcomes are residualized for year, age and gender. For definitions of outcomes see the section on data. losej_2 conditions on seven months of employment in the previous year and five months of unemployment in the current year

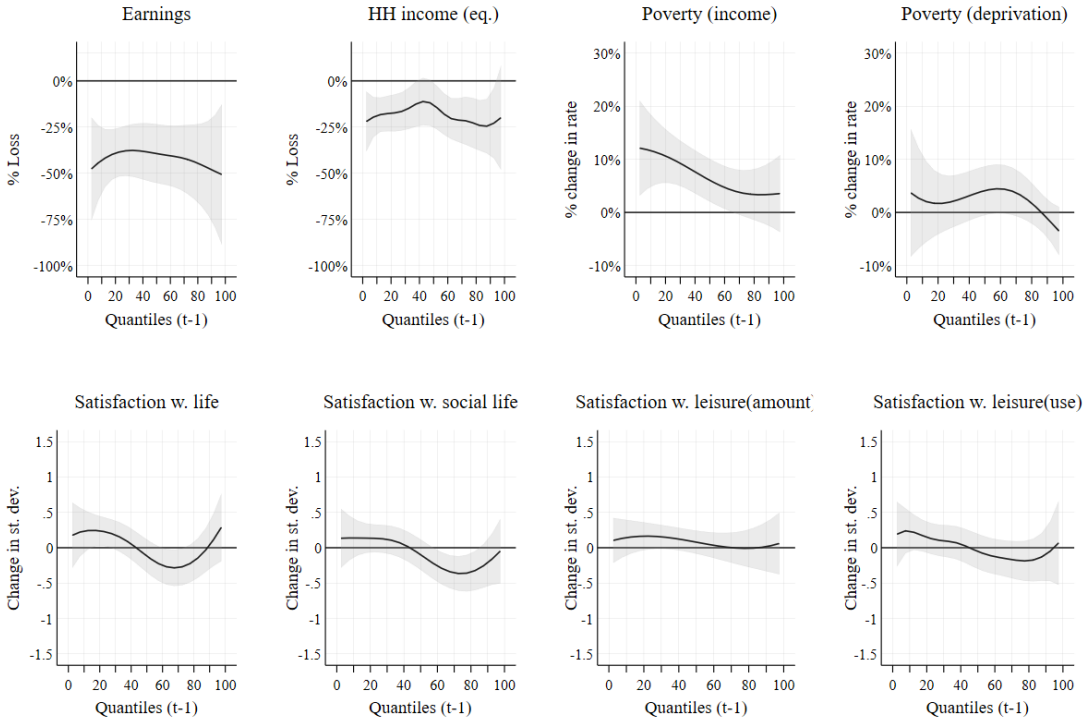

Figure S6. Outcomes in the year of job loss (using losej_1 – 2 months of unemployment) – among home owners. Notes: The graphs show changes in different outcomes in the year of job loss, and how this effect varies across the distribution of home value. The quantiles are constructed based on home value on the year before the job loss. Results for income variables show percentages losses, poverty variables show increases in the risk of poverty, and satisfaction variables show changes in standard deviation. The estimates are based on a smooth-varying coefficient model proposed by Rios-Avila (2020), a semiparametric kernel regression, where the effect of job loss varies as a "smooth" function of quantiles. The shape of the function is estimated using multiple thresholds (i.e. 20) and certain bandwidths, which are optimally estimated by the program (using vc_pack Stata package by Rios-Avila (2020)). The shaded areas show 95% confidence interval of estimates. The models include other risk events such as partnership dissolution and number of children as controls. Outcomes are residualized for year, age and gender. For definitions of outcomes see the section on data. losej_1 conditions on seven months of employment in the previous year and two months of unemployment in the current year

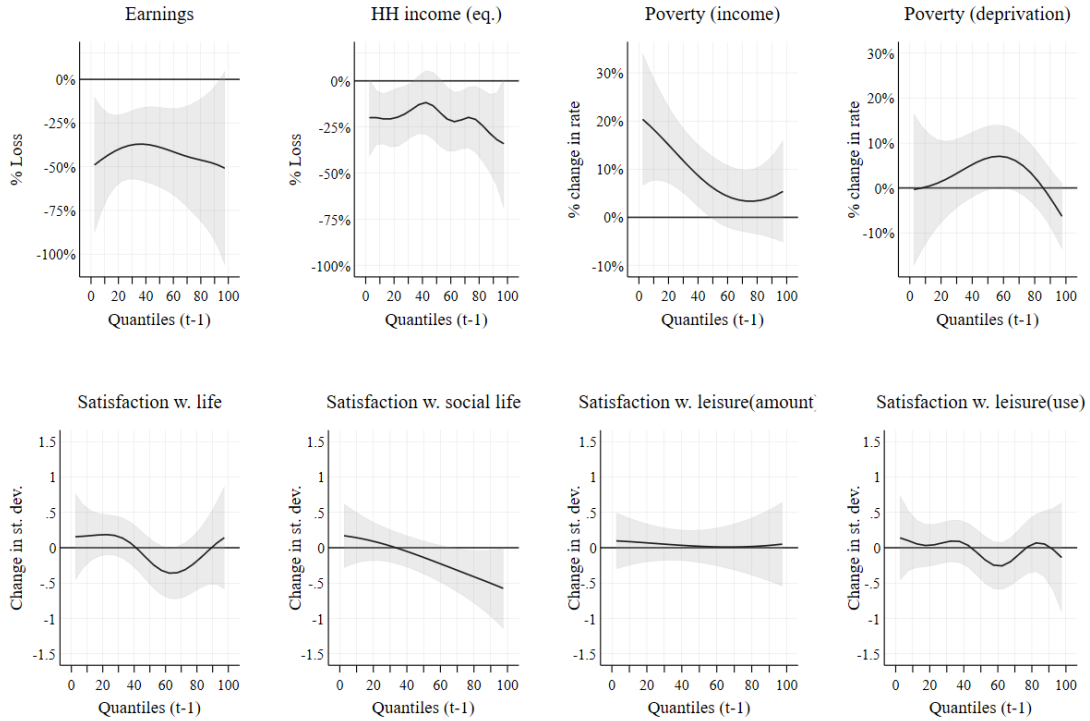

Figure S7. Outcomes in the year of job loss (using losej_2 – 5 months of unemployment) – among home owners. Notes: The graphs show changes in different outcomes in the year of job loss, and how this effect varies across the distribution of home value. The quantiles are constructed based on home value on the year before the job loss. Results for income variables show percentages losses, poverty variables show increases in the risk of poverty, and satisfaction variables show changes in standard deviation. The estimates are based on a smooth-varying coefficient model proposed by Rios-Avila (2020), a semiparametric kernel regression, where the effect of job loss varies as a "smooth" function of quantiles. The shape of the function is estimated using multiple thresholds (i.e. 20) and certain bandwidths, which are optimally estimated by the program (using vc_pack Stata package by Rios-Avila (2020)). The shaded areas show 95% confidence interval of estimates. The models include other risk events such as partnership dissolution and number of children as controls. Outcomes are residualized for year, age and gender. For definitions of outcomes see the section on data. losej_2 conditions on seven months of employment in the previous year and five months of unemployment in the current year

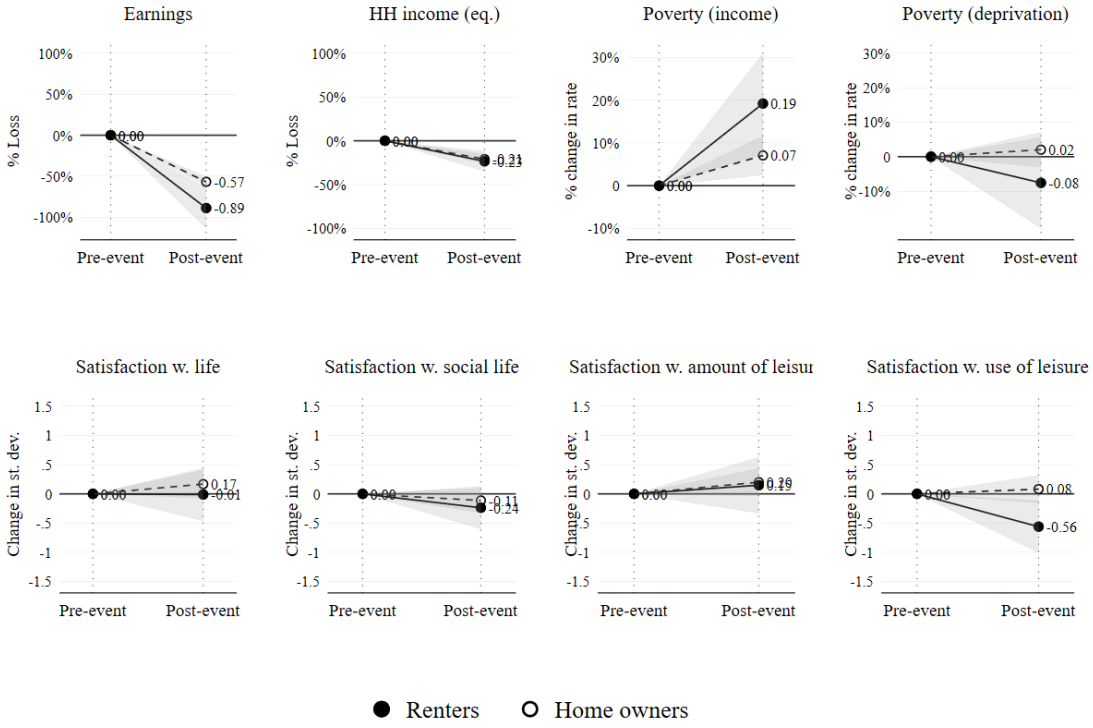

Figure S8. Outcomes in the year of job loss (using survey longitudinal weight 1) – renters vs. home owners. Notes: The graphs show changes in different outcomes in the year of job loss, and how this effect varies between renters and home owners. Results for income variables show percentages losses, poverty variables show increases in the risk of poverty, and satisfaction variables show changes in standard deviation. The estimates are based on a first-difference model. The shaded areas show 95% confidence interval of estimates. The models include other risk events such as partnership dissolution, child-birth, having a new chronic health or disability problem as controls. Outcomes are residualized for year, age and gender. For definitions of outcomes see the section on data. The analysis applies longitudinal weights provided by survey using specifically the weights from the last year of analysis.

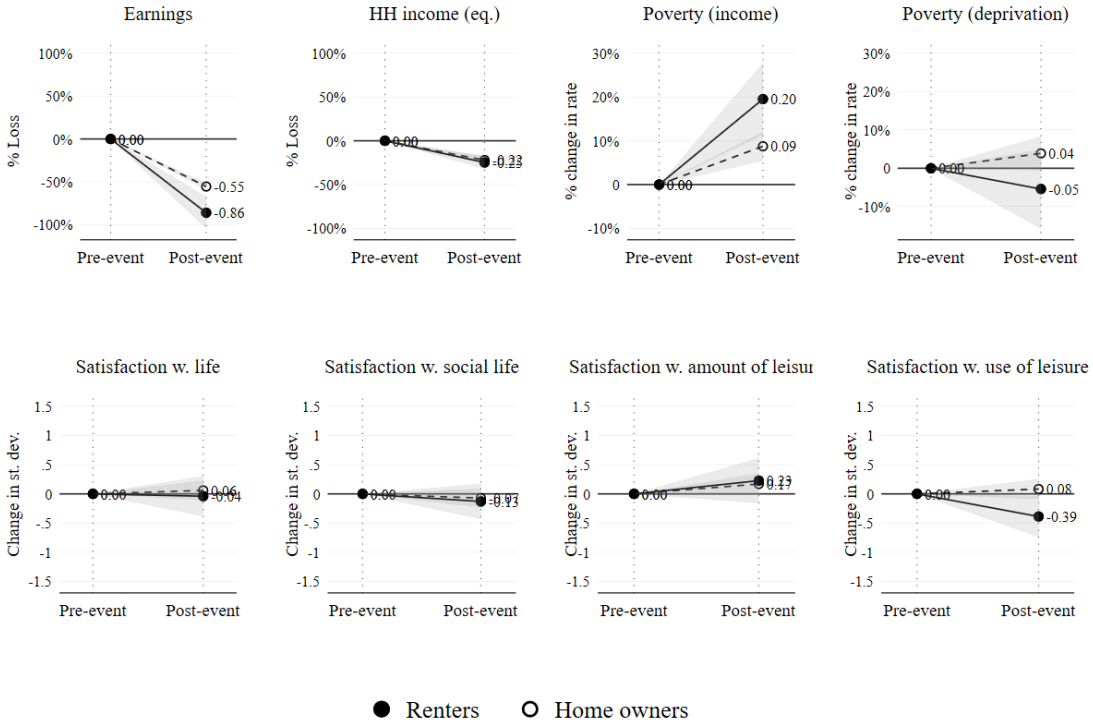

Figure S9. Outcomes in the year of job loss (using survey longitudinal weight 2) – renters vs. home owners. Notes: The graphs show changes in different outcomes in the year of job loss, and how this effect varies between renters and home owners. Results for income variables show percentages losses, poverty variables show increases in the risk of poverty, and satisfaction variables show changes in standard deviation. The estimates are based on a first-difference model. The shaded areas show 95% confidence interval of estimates. The models include other risk events such as partnership dissolution, child-birth, having a new chronic health or disability problem as controls. Outcomes are residualized for year, age and gender. For definitions of outcomes see the section on data. The analysis applies longitudinal weights provided by survey using specifically the weights from the outcome year.

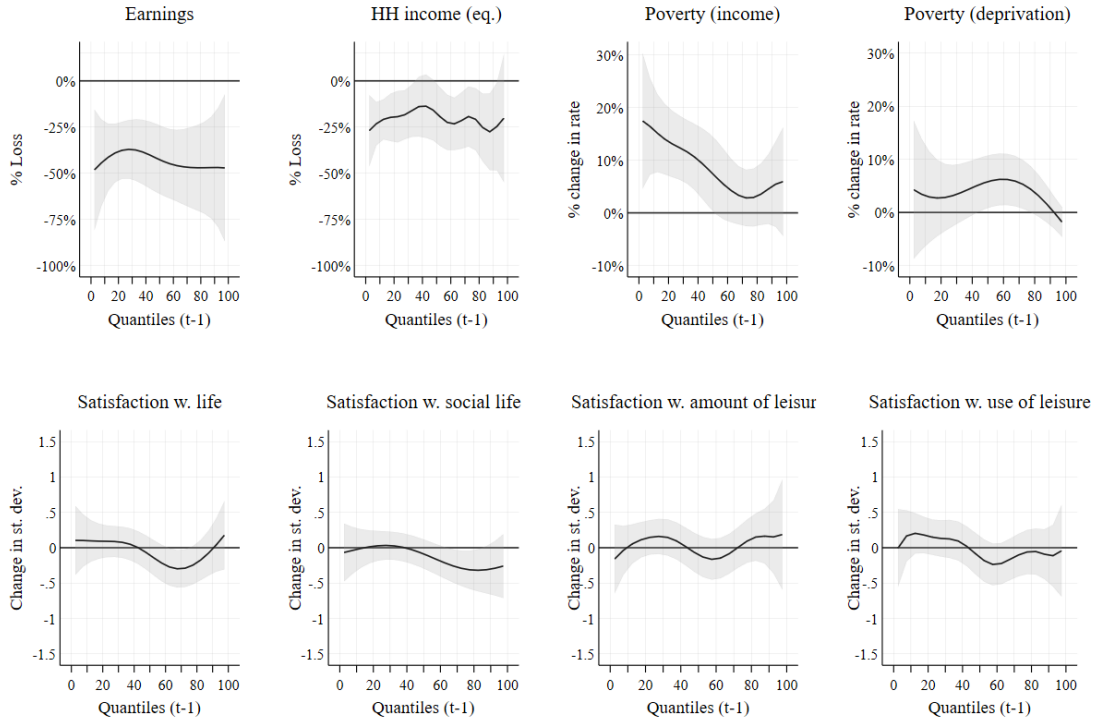

Figure S10. Outcomes in the year of job loss (using survey longitudinal weight 1) – among home owners. Notes: The graphs show changes in different outcomes in the year of job loss, and how this effect varies across the distribution of home value. The quantiles are constructed based on home value on the year before the job loss. Results for income variables show percentages losses, poverty variables show increases in the risk of poverty, and satisfaction variables show changes in standard deviation. The estimates are based on a smooth-varying coefficient model proposed by Rios-Avila (2020), a semiparametric kernel regression, where the effect of job loss varies as a "smooth" function of quantiles. The shape of the function is estimated using multiple thresholds (i.e. 20) and certain bandwidths, which are optimally estimated by the program (using vc_pack Stata package by Rios-Avila (2020)). The shaded areas show 95% confidence interval of estimates. The models include other risk events such as partnership dissolution and number of children as controls. Outcomes are residualized for year, age and gender. For definitions of outcomes see the section on data. The analysis applies longitudinal weights provided by survey using specifically the weights from the last year of analysis.

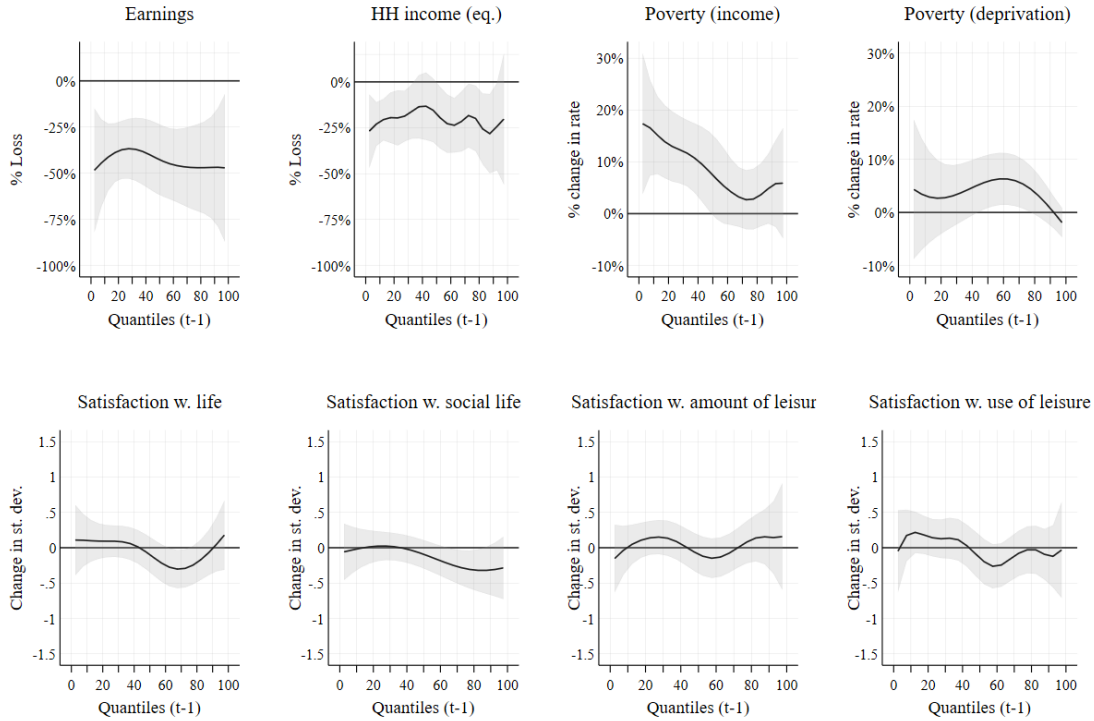

Figure S11. Outcomes in the year of job loss (using survey longitudinal weight 2) – among home owners. Notes: The graphs show changes in different outcomes in the year of job loss, and how this effect varies across the distribution of home value. The quantiles are constructed based on home value on the year before the job loss. Results for income variables show percentages losses, poverty variables show increases in the risk of poverty, and satisfaction variables show changes in standard deviation. The estimates are based on a smooth-varying coefficient model proposed by Rios-Avila (2020), a semiparametric kernel regression, where the effect of job loss varies as a "smooth" function of quantiles. The shape of the function is estimated using multiple thresholds (i.e. 20) and certain bandwidths, which are optimally estimated by the program (using vc_pack Stata package by Rios-Avila (2020)). The shaded areas show 95% confidence interval of estimates. The models include other risk events such as partnership dissolution and number of children as controls. Outcomes are residualized for year, age and gender. For definitions of outcomes see the section on data. The analysis applies longitudinal weights provided by survey using specifically the weights from the outcome year.

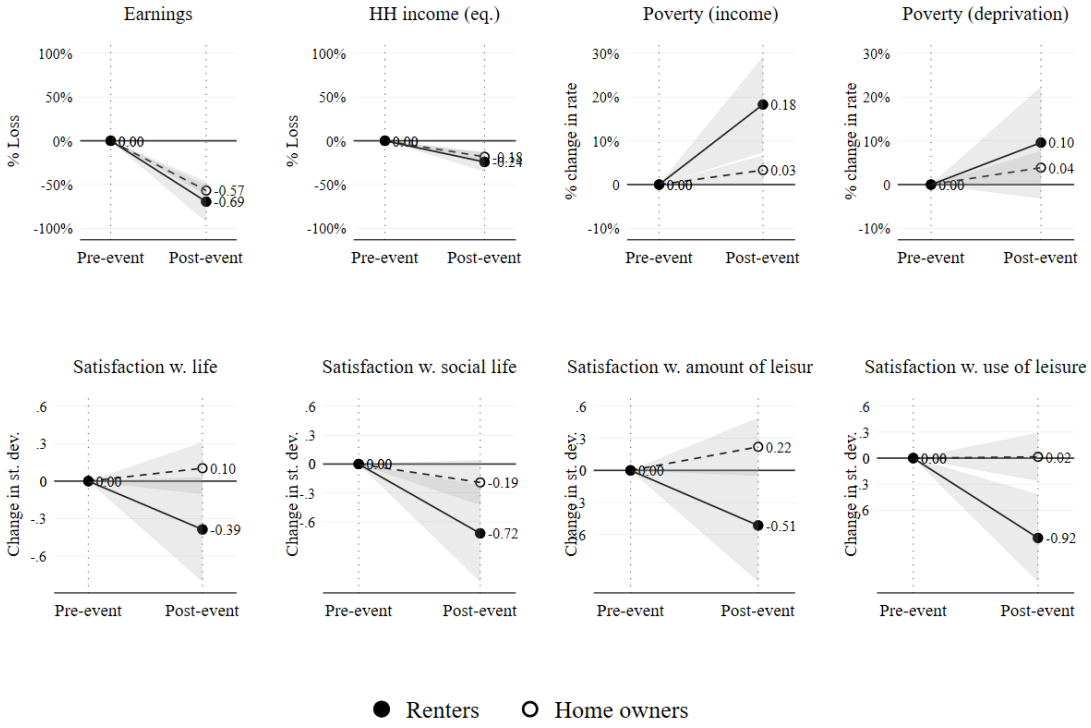

Figure S12. Outcomes in the year of job loss for WOMEN – renters vs. home owners. Notes: The graphs show changes in different outcomes in the year of job loss, and how this effect varies between renters and home owners. Results for income variables show percentages losses, poverty variables show increases in the risk of poverty, and satisfaction variables show changes in standard deviation. The estimates are based on a difference-in-differences model. The shaded areas show 95% confidence interval of estimates. The models include other risk events such as partnership dissolution and child-birth as controls. Outcomes are residualized for year, age and gender. For definitions of outcomes see the section on data.

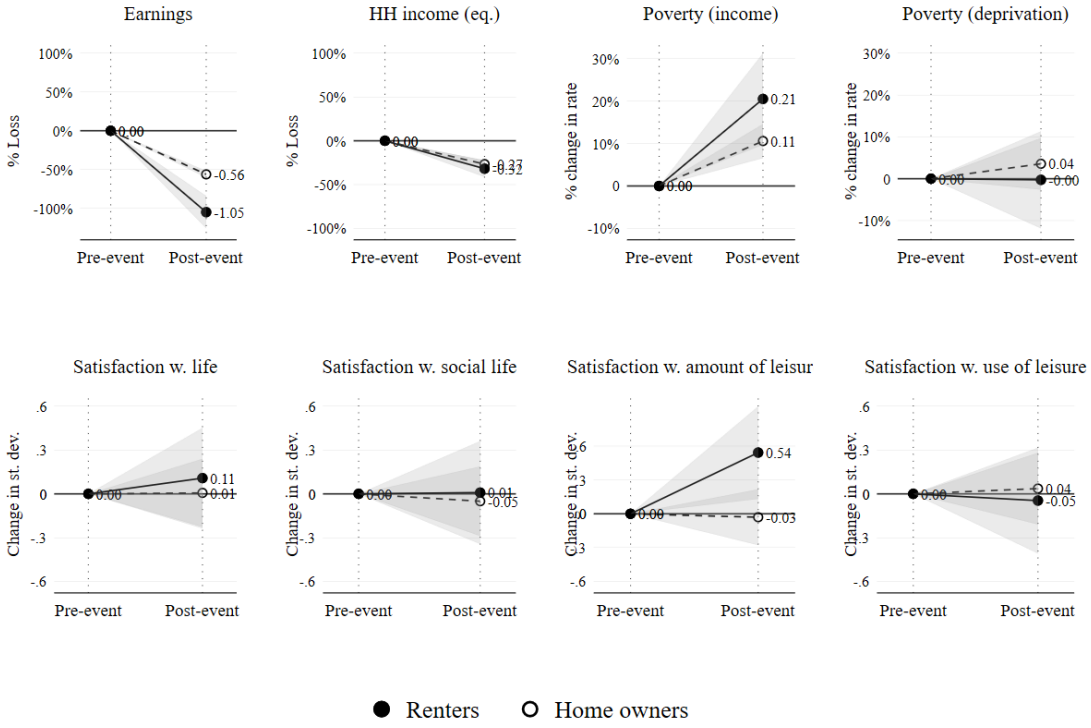

Figure S13. Outcomes in the year of job loss for MEN – renters vs. home owners. Notes: The graphs show changes in different outcomes in the year of job loss, and how this effect varies between renters and home owners. Results for income variables show percentages losses, poverty variables show increases in the risk of poverty, and satisfaction variables show changes in standard deviation. The estimates are based on a difference-in-differences model. The shaded areas show 95% confidence interval of estimates. The models include other risk events such as partnership dissolution and child-birth as controls. Outcomes are residualized for year, age and gender. For definitions of outcomes see the section on data.

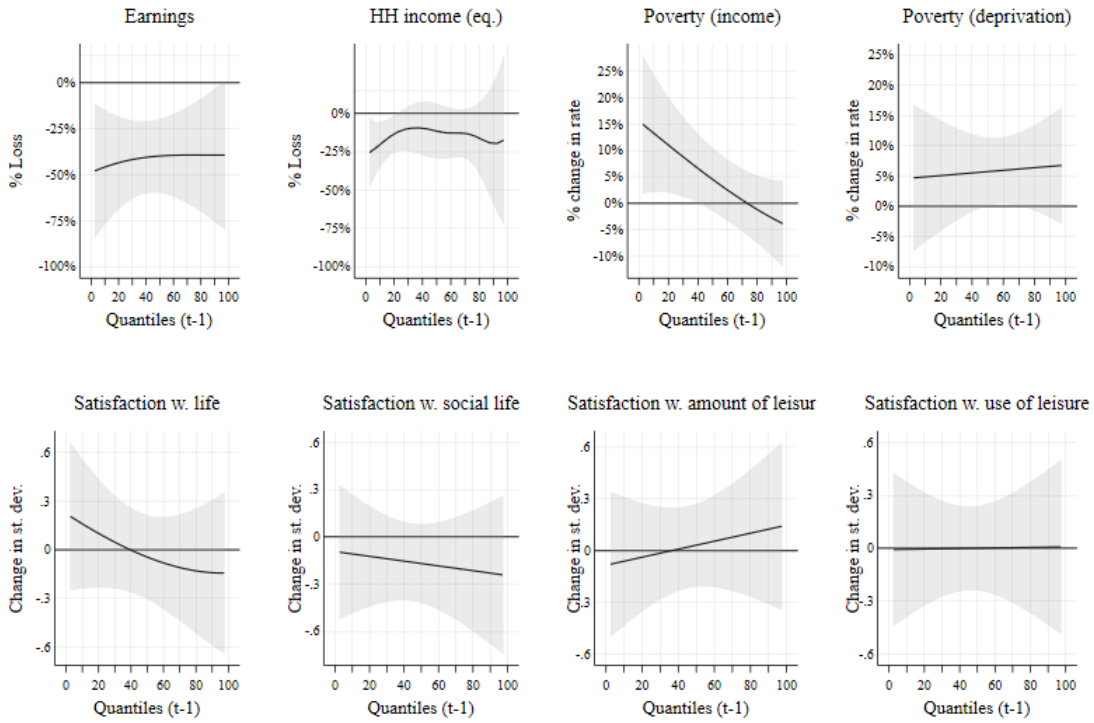

Figure S14. Outcomes in the year of job loss for WOMEN – among home owners. Notes: The graphs show changes in different outcomes in the year of job loss, and how this effect varies across the distribution of home value. The quantiles are constructed based on home value on the year before the job loss. Results for income variables show percentages losses, poverty variables show increases in the risk of poverty, and satisfaction variables show changes in standard deviation. The estimates are based on a smooth-varying coefficient model proposed by Rios-Avila (2020), a semiparametric kernel regression, where the effect of job loss varies as a "smooth" function of quantiles. The shape of the function is estimated using multiple thresholds (i.e. 20) and certain bandwidths, which are optimally estimated by the program (using vc_pack Stata package by Rios-Avila (2020)). The shaded areas show 95% confidence interval of estimates. The models include other risk events such as partnership dissolution and number of children as controls. Outcomes are residualized for year, age and gender. For definitions of outcomes see the section on data. The analysis applies longitudinal weights provided by survey using specifically the weights from the outcome year.

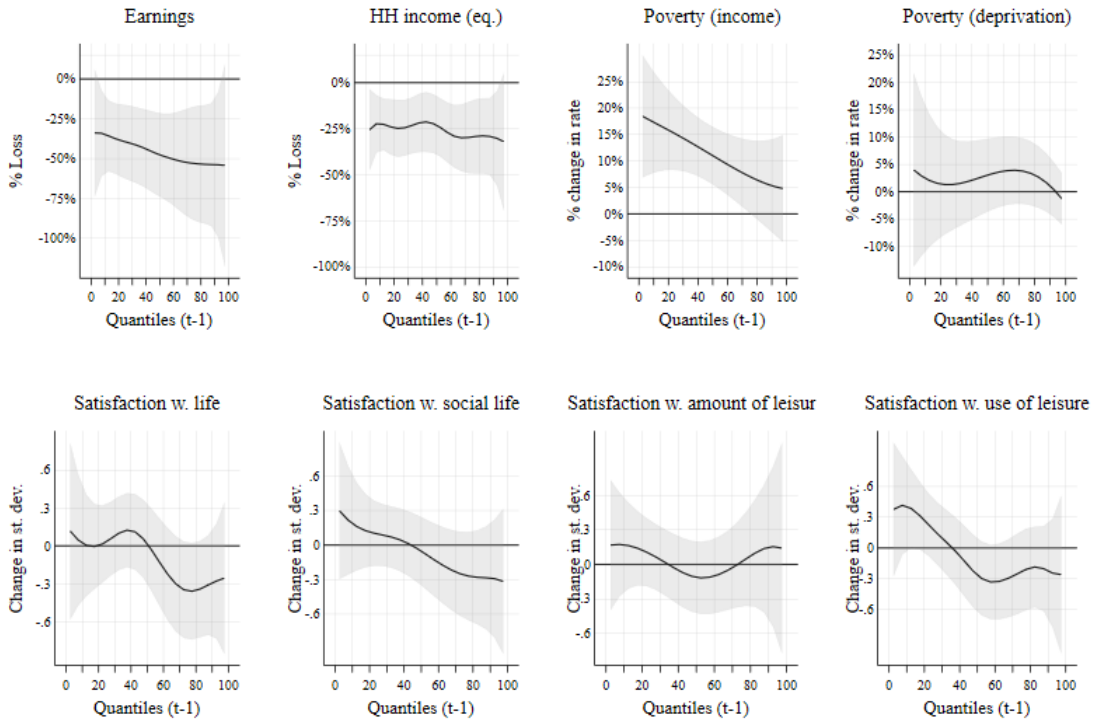

Figure S15. Outcomes in the year of job loss for MEN – among home owners. ***Notes:*** *The graphs show changes in different outcomes in the year of job loss, and how this effect varies across the distribution of home value. The quantiles are constructed based on home value on the year before the job loss. Results for income variables show percentages losses, poverty variables show increases in the risk of poverty, and satisfaction variables show changes in standard deviation. The estimates are based on a smooth-varying coefficient model proposed by Rios-Avila (2020), a semiparametric kernel regression, where the effect of job loss varies as a "smooth" function of quantiles. The shape of the function is estimated using multiple thresholds (i.e. 20) and certain bandwidths, which are optimally estimated by the program (using vc_pack Stata package by Rios-Avila (2020)). The shaded areas show 95% confidence interval of estimates. The models include other risk events such as partnership dissolution and number of children as controls. Outcomes are residualized for year, age and gender. For definitions of outcomes see the section on data. The analysis applies longitudinal weights provided by survey using specifically the weights from the outcome year.*