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Family Resources Survey Northern Ireland

Quality and Methodology Information Report 2021/22



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1. Background Information

The Northern Ireland (NI) Family Resources Survey (FRS) collects detailed information on various household characteristics from approximately 2,000 households annually. Information from approximately 1,700 households was collected in 2021/22. The FRS was first introduced to NI in 2002/03. Prior to 2002/03 the survey was well established and carried out annually in Great Britain (GB).

Households interviewed in the survey are asked a wide range of questions about their circumstances. Although some of the information collected is available elsewhere, the FRS provides new or much more detailed information in a number of areas and brings some topics together on one survey.

From April 2012 the FRS is also being used as the survey source for the cross-sectional element of the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). The FRS also provides the first wave of the longitudinal element of the EU-SILC which is carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Delivery of EU-SILC is a European Union (EU) regulatory requirement. EU-SILC is used by Eurostat and the European Commission to monitor and inform policies aimed at combating poverty and social exclusion in the EU. The first EU-SILC findings using the FRS as a source were released in December 2013¹.

Although the NI FRS was designed with the Department for Communities (DfC) needs specifically in mind, it also contains information that is of interest to other government departments and outside researchers. The database from which it is derived is deposited at the United Kingdom Data Archive (UKDA) and is available directly to other government departments such as Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC). See the FRS protocol on United Kingdom (UK) dataset release and control for more details (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/family-resources-survey-data-release-and-control>).

The fieldwork for the survey in NI is managed by DfC and is currently carried out by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). The fieldwork for the survey in GB is undertaken by a consortium made up of the ONS and NatCen Social Research.

1.1 Online access

This report is available on the internet at: <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/topics/family-resources-survey>.

A PDF version of the publication along with Microsoft Excel versions of the tables are available to download.

¹http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/c/portal/layout?p_l_id=203680&p_v_l_s_g_id=0

1.2 Structure of the report

The structure of the FRS report was redesigned in 2014/15 with a further redesign in 2021/22, moving to a more simplified and visually appealing format. This provides a shorter, more focussed and more accessible publication without sacrificing the breadth of statistical analysis.

The aim of this change is to tailor our reporting to meet different user needs rather than “one size fits all”. In particular, we are attempting to explain our statistics and their context in an accessible way so that they can be better understood by all users.

The intention is that these changes will not compromise our support to existing users as the full suite of output tables familiar to experienced users of our publications will continue to be made available online. In addition, expert users will continue to be supported via detailed methodological guidance and access to the underlying data via the UKDA.

Similar progress has taken place with the UK FRS report (published by our counterparts in the Department for Work and Pensions), and the NI Poverty and Income Inequality Report (this report combines information that was previously published in the NI Poverty Bulletin and the Households Below Average Income (HBAI) Report for Northern Ireland). All the feedback received from users has been very positive. These documents can be found via the links below:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/family-resources-survey--2>

<https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/topics/family-resources-survey#toc-1>

1.3 Coverage

Modelling Social Security benefit entitlement is central to many of the DfC uses of FRS information. The data collected reflects this, focusing on income, including receipt of Social Security benefits, housing costs and circumstances of household members, such as whether someone gives or receives care or has childcare costs.

This focus also underlies the routing of some questions. For example, detailed questions on the value of liquid assets held are only asked of those respondents who are willing to provide an estimate of the value of their total savings and report a figure between £1,500 and £30,000. This range is wide enough to capture those who may be entitled to benefit based on their capital but reduces the burden on the majority of respondents.

Further questions address other areas relevant to DfC policy such as barriers to moving off benefits and into work and maintenance payment and receipt.

Survey coverage is detailed later in this report.

1.4 Units and Presentation

Throughout the report, tables refer to households, benefit units or individuals. The definition of a household used in the FRS is 'a single person or group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room, sitting room, or a dining area'. So, for example, a group of students with a shared living room would be counted as a single household even if they did not eat together, but a group of bedsits at the same address would not.

A household will consist of one or more benefit units, which in turn consists of a number of individuals (adults and children). 'Benefit unit' is defined as 'a single adult or couple living as married and any dependent children'. A dependent child is aged under 16 or an unmarried 16 to 19-year-old in full time non-advanced education. So, for example, a man and wife living with their young children and an elderly parent would be one household but two benefit units. It should be noted that 'benefit unit' is used throughout the report as a description of groups of individuals regardless of whether they are in receipt of any state support.

Information on variables and data items tabulated in the report is provided in the Glossary. It should be stressed that definitions of items such as income and its components might differ from those used in other publications and from those used in earlier FRS reports.

1.5 Rounding and Accuracy

In the tables and analyses that follow, the following conventions have been used:

- 0 nil (none recorded in the sample)
- negligible (less than 0.5 per cent)
- .
- .. not available due to small sample size or as a result of less than three years of comparable data in three year average tables.

Within the analysis sections for each chapter, figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand or percentage point. Individual figures have been rounded independently. Therefore, the sum of component items will not necessarily equal the totals shown. Care must be taken when referring to figures based on an individual cell.

Owing to the volatility of single year results, due to small sample sizes, Local Government District (LGD) tables are presented as three-year averages (this year the three year average is based over 4 years – 2018/19 – 2021/22 with the COVID impacted 2020/21 year not included). This methodology enables underlying trends to be identified, whilst smoothing out any random fluctuations.

2. Notes for Analysis

2.1 Impact of COVID-19

FRS 2021 to 2022 is an important data resource, which presents several insights into UK household incomes as the nation continued to adjust to the effects of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

For FYE 2022, we have undertaken extensive analysis and are content that levels of bias in the data, resulting from the mode change, are lower than FYE 2021 and are having less influence on the statistics. However, there remain areas where caution is advised when making comparisons with previous years and when interpreting larger changes. Each of the sections below provides further insight into the challenges to the results which were still affected by the pandemic.

The first section outlines several factors which continued to affect some topic areas in the survey. Subsequent sections then step through each chapter, to discuss the specific effects. This is contextual detail, which aims to show the strengths and limitations of the survey. It is intended to aid users in their interpretation of FRS 2021 to 2022 data.

The data in this report are from interviews conducted between April 2021 and March 2022. The FRS achieved sample this year returned towards that expected in a normal survey year. However, it should be noted that the 2021 to 2022 sample was unbalanced across the two halves of the survey year.

Whilst the whole of the previous 2020 to 2021 fieldwork year was affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, there continued to be effects of the pandemic in 2021 to 2022 which might have also affected the survey results this year.

Most of these stem from the data collection method and the distribution of characteristics among respondents. All of these represent ways in which the 2021 to 2022 survey is different to other survey years, both prior to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and compared to the first year of the pandemic in 2020 to 2021.

The key changes to consider are:

- changes in individual behaviours and circumstances
- changes in the methods used to contact survey participants and response
- a change in the mode, between telephone interviewing and face-to-face

Changes in individual behaviours and circumstances

It is not possible to outline all issues that affected either participation in the FRS itself, or how differently circumstances were reported this year, in comparison to previous years. But from a social research perspective, it is clear that the pandemic not only changed the UK labour market and household circumstances, but also our ability to measure them. This is because our measurement relies on data collected from a survey of households.

Many of the societal changes that took place during 2020 to 2021, such as an increase in home-schooling and social distancing were not present after July 2021, therefore did not materially affect survey participation this year. However, other factors, such as the continuation of the increase in remote working, effects on people's health, and differences in attitudes regarding 'normal' social interaction, may have continued to influence the amount and type of data that the survey has been able to collect.

Family formation is the key building block of FRS results. The coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions that led to people choosing to form support bubbles with close friends and family saw a reduction in house sharing amongst unrelated adults and an increase in multi-generational households (as adult children moved in with their parents or parents moved in with their children) in 2020 to 2021, compared with previous years.

UK FRS data for 2021 to 2022 shows that, compared to 2020 to 2021: the percentage of adults living with cohabiting adults has only decreased marginally (14.7% to 14.4%); the percentage of adults living with unrelated (not cohabiting) people has increased marginally (2.9% to 3.0%); and the number of households containing multiple generations has continued to increase (16.2% to 16.3%). Household composition has therefore largely remained as it was in 2020 to 2021, rather than reverting to the pre-pandemic situation.

It is also the case that the government response to the pandemic had a significant effect in supporting incomes, and on the UK labour market: government interventions allowed for the furloughing of workers until September 2021, which affects both reported incomes and other variables such as working hours.

Changes in the methods used to contact survey participants and response

In 2021 to 2022 survey fieldwork operations continued to take account of the effect of government guidance relating to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and the restrictions placed on visiting others' homes. The telephone interview approach, that was adopted during 2020 to 2021 survey year, continued throughout 2021 to 2022, with interviewers conducting the interview while working from their own homes.

The only face-to-face contact was interviewers making 'knock-to-nudge' visits at the addresses for which they had not received any contact details, to request and encourage their participation in the study. Knock-to-Nudge was used across the whole of Great Britain for all of the survey year, and in Northern Ireland from July 2021.

Full details of how engagement with respondents evolved during 2021 to 2022 is given in the Methodology section below. Response rates were also affected by difficulties in recruiting and training interviewers.

A change in the mode, between telephone interviewing and face-to-face

Government restrictions that were originally introduced in mid-March 2020 in response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, forced a change in FRS processes to allow data collection by telephone. These changes remained in place for the whole of the 2020 to 2021 survey year. Although restrictions were gradually lifted both ahead of and during the 2021 to 2022 survey year, it remained the case that virtually all interviews were conducted by phone, with less than five per cent conducted by the usual method of face-to-face in the home, by the end of the survey year.

Ordinarily such changes would not be made without thorough testing to examine the effect on the data collected. In the time available, this was not possible. It is therefore difficult to quantify precisely how much the survey results have changed, because of the change to telephone interviewing, as distinct from real-world changes, in both the 2020 to 2021 and 2021 to 2022 surveys.

In broad terms, DWP's assessment is that, where data has been collected, it is not materially different to what would have been collected from the same respondent face-to-face. This is because the FRS is almost wholly a survey of factual information rather than attitudinal information. Wherever possible, as part of the quality assurance process, results have been compared both with other data sources, and to previous FRS years.

The change in fieldwork approach also affected the composition of the FRS achieved sample. Last year, in the 2020 to 2021 sample, there were substantially more owner-occupied households and fewer renters and a skew toward older respondents (aged 65 or over), fewer households with children and fewer respondents educated to below degree level, than in 2019 to 2020. This year, 2021 to 2022, the achieved sample was closer to 2019 to 2020 in its composition, yet has still not returned to pre-pandemic proportions.

Later sections discuss the effects and limitations that this and other compositional changes bring to the results. Some of the effects have been mitigated by a change to the survey grossing regime (and the later section on grossing outlines the steps taken to improve representativeness). The move to telephone interviewing is likely to have changed the profile of non-responders to the FRS. Those who provided their telephone contact details may have had certain attributes (higher civic engagement or more available time) which we cannot directly adjust for when weighting the sample.

2.2 Income and state support

FRS income data are not equivalised. For analyses where income data have been adjusted for household size and composition see the NI Poverty and Income Inequality publication, available at:

<https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/topics/family-resources-survey#toc-1>

All income figures in the FRS are gross of tax and national insurance. Relative to administrative records, the FRS under-reports benefit caseload and receipt – see Methodology Tables M.5a and M.5b on the comparison between administrative data and FRS data. Some respondents do not know or do not have the necessary information to answer specific questions about individual benefits which makes it difficult to collect accurate information – see [State Benefits on the FRS \(WP115\)](#). However, one of the strengths of the FRS is that it collects many personal and family characteristics which are not available from administrative sources. This means that the FRS can be used to analyse income and benefit receipt in ways which are not possible from administrative sources alone. In most cases benefit receipt is analysed at a benefit unit/family level because means-tested benefits are paid on behalf of the benefit unit.

The FRS continued to capture information about people on the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS), until its closure in September 2021, through a set of interview questions. Employees who were out on furlough during this period were classified as employed, but temporarily away from work. This will mean that workers on furlough still counted towards the number of people in employment (or the employment rate). The classification of Economic Status remains the same as in previous years, with anyone on furlough in the Benefit Unit being classified as an employee.

The calculation of 'income from employment' uses Wages which are treated as being wholly income from employment (as opposed to state support), irrespective of any support payments from CJRS that the respondent's employer was receiving in respect of their employment.

The calculation of earnings uses actual pay (GRWAGE) over usual pay (UGROSS) for people on furlough. This aligns to the Annual Survey of Household Earnings (ASHE) employee earnings methodology, which uses actual payments made to the employee from company payrolls.

The calculation of self-employed income and then total individual income does not include grants received from the Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS).

The decision to treat both CJRS and SEISS in this way follows discussions with experts.

Income from Dividends have been included in the source of income for the first time in the 2021 to 2022 release. New variables, generated from new questions asked about directors' dividends, DIVIDGRO (Gross dividend) and DIVIDNET (Net dividend) have been added to the ADULT table and incorporated into 'Individual Income' [INDINC] and 'Net individual Income' [NINDINC] respectively. Neither of these variables feature as distinct items within the publication tables, but the positive effect upon income tables is that a greater level of precision has been added to the calculation of these input variables, and the resultant summation of income variables.

We have also presented 'Income from Universal Credit (UC)' as its own distinct category as a source of income. This has allowed for more detailed breakdowns within Income and State Support tables. This change is because the volume of UC cases is now sufficiently high to allow for meaningful analysis. Also, revisions have been applied to the denominator of overall income where results relate to components of gross household income, to accommodate accurately any income from UC. Note that this affects percentage estimates in the publication data tables only; it has not changed the aggregation of the main income variables in either the FRS tables of pounds of income, or the released dataset (sum of household income and its tributary variables).

It is thought that household surveys underestimate income from both self employment and investment income. We rely on respondent recall of very detailed financial information across a comprehensive range of income sources. Some of these are hard for respondents to recall. The FRS interviewers ask respondents to check pay slips, tax returns and other financial paperwork at the time of the interview. This helps to improve the reliability of what respondents report they earn.

2.3 Tenure

As presented in the main FRS report, the “social rented sector” is a combination of the categories “Rented from Council” and “Rented from a Housing Association”. These categories are combined because some housing association tenants may misreport that they are council tenants. For instance, where their home used to be owned by the council and although ownership has now transferred to a housing association, the tenant may still think that their landlord is the council (local authority).

2.4 Disability

There were changes in the prevalence of disability across the UK reported in 2021/22 FRS, with a two percentage-point increase in the proportion of working-age adults reporting a disability, and a four percentage-point decline in the proportion of those over State Pension age reporting a disability.

For those of working age, the change may be linked to restrictions limiting movement outside of the home. For those above State Pension age, the reduction may be a consequence of the change in mode, as fewer participants reported impairments in hearing, memory or vision.

Results show a substantial increase in the number of disabled people who classified their impairment as ‘Other’. In the early months of the pandemic, those asked by the NHS to shield in the home may have been more responsive to the telephone survey. Many of the conditions covered by the shielding guidance – for example, conditions causing a weakened immune system – may have been reported as ‘Other’ because they do not fit neatly into another category of impairment.

DWP’s assessment is that while some of the change in disability may have been genuine, they believe a substantial portion of it was due to sample bias. This is because they are unable to explain some of the changes in the sample with reference to changes in the real world. Therefore, they are likely to be a consequence of the change in mode rather than a real-world reduction in prevalence. It was not possible to further adapt the FRS grossing regime to adjust for this observable bias.

The ways in which disabled people have been identified in the FRS has changed over time. From 2004/05 to 2011/12 disability was identified based on those reporting barriers across nine areas of life. From 2012/13 disabled people have been identified as those who report any physical or mental health condition or illness that lasts or is expected to last 12 months or more, and which limits their ability to carry out day-to-day activities. This new definition is consistent with the core definition of disability under the Equality Act 2010, and complies with harmonised standards for social surveys published in August 2011:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/harmonisation/primary-set-of-harmonised-concepts-and-questions/index.html>

An impairment is different to a medical condition. It looks at the functions that a person either cannot perform or has difficulty performing because of their health condition. For example, glaucoma is a medical condition but being unable to see or being partially sighted is an impairment.

Some people classified as disabled and having rights under the Equality Act 2010 are not captured by this definition, such as people with a long-standing illness or disability which is not currently affecting their day-to-day activities. More information is available from the GSS Policy Store:

<https://gss.civilservice.gov.uk/policy-store/long-lasting-health-conditions-and-illness/#questions>

2.5 Care

FRS respondents are asked if they receive care from anyone. This includes both professional help – paid-for care from the local authority, health professionals or domestic staff – but it also includes informal care. This is any care where their carer is not doing it as a paid job, it can be for many, or only a few hours a week, and can take several different forms. The survey is intentionally not prescriptive about what counts as care, it could, for example, include going shopping for someone, or helping them with paperwork.

Where respondents are receiving care at least once a week, they are further asked about the nature and frequency of that care.

FRS respondents are also asked if they provide care to someone else, on an informal basis. That person could be living with them, in their household, or they could live somewhere else (outside the household).

New to this publication's data tables is the classification of some informal carers as 'Sandwich Carers'. In the FRS data a Sandwich Carer is defined as someone (aged 16-70), caring for a child in their household and for an adult relative. The definition used in this analysis can be found in the Glossary and is adapted mainly from the ONS definition, which is taken from Understanding Society. Improvements have been made to define a more precise definition of Sandwich Carer, clearly specifying: that the child within the household of the carer is dependent on them or receiving care from them; that the adult receiving care is any adult relative; and that children can potentially be Sandwich Carers.

2.6 Pension Participation

The FRS pension participation reference tables present data for both all adults and working age adults only. Those over State Pension age are often excluded from analysis of pension participation in other publications, although they could continue to work and participate in pension schemes. The 'all-adults' category allows data for this group to be represented and also provides continuity across all chapters within the FRS.

Employer-sponsored pensions comprise any company or occupational pension scheme run by an employer including group personal pensions and group stakeholder pensions.

Individual personal pensions include individual stakeholder pensions and retirement annuity contracts as well as individual personal pensions.

2.7 Self-employment

It is difficult to calculate current-year income for the self-employed. In line with international standards, the FRS calculates self-employed income from the profit data for a previous tax year or regular self-employment income over the past twelve months. Whilst this provides less of an issue when incomes are broadly stable, this was more of a challenge in both 2020/21 and 2021/22 given the changes in self-employed incomes caused by the pandemic.

The survey has also had to adapt to several forms of government assistance for the self-employed:

- for those claiming Universal Credit (UC), the government determined that from 6 April 2020 until 31 July 2021, the Minimum Income Floor would be temporarily relaxed. Self-employed people claiming UC would thereafter have their UC calculation based on their submitted earnings and not the Minimum Income Floor. It follows that where FRS incomes include UC, that UC payment will include the additional amount
- the government introduced the Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS) to help the self-employed who were affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Although the FRS specifically asked about receipt of SEISS grants from June 2020, self-employed income amounts reported in the FRS do not include the grants received from SEISS. This means that household and individual income amounts do not directly include grants received from SEISS.

The expected impact of SEISS in reporting levels and characteristics of self-employment is that people will remain as self-employed but may class themselves as temporarily away from work and record no hours of employment. However, as under the terms of the scheme, they can continue to work or take on other employment, their economic status and number of hours worked may change during the scheme's lifespan. This may affect the reporting of self-employed income.

The FRS asks a detailed set of questions to capture earnings from self-employment. Income from dividends have been included in the source of self-employed income for the first time in the 2021 to 2022 release:

- Self-employed respondents are asked questions on their most recent business accounts as submitted to HMRC – dates of the accounts, profit or loss figures, tax and National Insurance amounts.
- They are then asked if they draw money from their business accounts for non-business purposes, such as for payments to themselves, personal spending, paying domestic bills etc. and how much this is per month on average. They are also asked if they receive other income from their business for personal use, e.g. cash in hand, and how much this is per month on average.
- Those who do not keep annual business accounts and do not draw money for non-business purposes are asked for their income after paying for materials, equipment, goods etc. and whether they make tax and National Insurance payments on this amount.

The FRS does not fully capture information on all types of income in kind accurately – for example, benefits of vehicles, computers and mobile phones purchased by the business that are also for personal use. And these benefits are likely to be more important for the self-

employed than for employees. Therefore, the FRS earnings measures are likely to underestimate the true monetary and other benefits of self-employment. However it is very difficult to quantify this.

Other benefits of self-employment compared to employment are not captured – such as flexibility in working patterns, independence, and flexibility in the way money is drawn from the business etc.

The complexity of self-employment circumstances, with irregular income and benefits in kind coming from a range of sources, could also contribute to inaccuracy of information capture.

One of the significant advantages of the FRS is that it has captured self-employment in a consistent way over time. Therefore the trends in self-employment compared to employment are likely to be reasonably accurate.

The FRS does undercount the number of people reporting self-employment compared to the Labour Force Survey (LFS), although the trends and proportions by age, gender etc. are consistent across the two surveys. The LFS is considered the definitive source when it comes to information on labour market activity.

For self-employed individuals, net income figures are presented after any deductions which include, but are not limited to tax, national insurance and pension contributions. Where gross income figures are presented these include all of these elements.

2.8 Savings and investments

The FRS does not capture information on non-liquid assets. Therefore property, physical wealth and pensions accruing are not included in estimates of savings and investments. It also does not capture detailed information on expenditure (except for housing costs) and debts. Therefore it is not possible to get an overview of how households are coping financially.

However, the FRS does capture information on liquid financial assets, referred to in the survey as 'savings and investments'. Estimates for savings and investments should be treated with caution, as they are likely to be under-estimates, since respondents often inaccurately report their account details. The process of gathering information on savings and investments maintained the same methodology as that introduced in 2020 to 2021. In view of this, the information is gathered as follows:

- Respondents are asked, as a benefit unit, to say which of several £ bands their total level of savings and investments are in.
- Benefit units that report between £1,500 and £30,000 are then asked, for each of their accounts and assets, how much each is worth and how much interest they accrue. The total level of savings and investments is then calculated using this set of reported values.
- Benefit units with reported savings and investments below £1,500 and above £30,000 are only asked how much interest each account and asset accrues. These respondents are also asked to estimate the value of all of their current accounts and basic bank accounts combined.

2.9 Household Food Security

Since the introduction of questions on household food security in the 2019 to 2020 survey year the FRS continues to provide evidence on this subject. From April 2021, the FRS asked additional questions on food bank usage. Food banks can provide support other than food, such as financial advice or mental health support, but the FRS records “usage” as visits to a food bank for the purpose of obtaining emergency food supplies only.

Questions covering household food security and food bank usage are asked of the person in the household who knows the most about buying and preparing food. In common with the rest of the FRS, household food security questions focus on the period immediately before the interview (30 days).

For household food bank usage, questions are asked about two separate time periods: a lead-in question asks about usage within the 12 months prior to interview; and then households that report using a food bank in the last 12 months are asked about usage within the 30 days prior to the interview. The questions do not directly ask about the food bank usage needs of children, and it cannot be determined which individual or individuals the food parcels are for.

Caution is needed when comparing household food security status with 12-month food bank usage. The effect of household food security upon food bank usage, cannot be fully deduced because the former only asks about the household’s circumstances in the last 30 days.

There is no standard approach to either household food security or food bank usage. The questions used by the FRS are similar to those used by other public bodies in the UK, and also internationally, but there are some differences in their application via interview.

These statistics should be treated with caution when interpreting them:

- where a household is food insecure, information about the individual experiences of food insecurity within the household is not available. A young child’s experience in a food-insecure household may be very different from their parent’s, for example;
- household food security statistics do not directly measure hunger. They instead explore the financial situation of households and how that affects their access to food. Only households with very low food security would anticipate substantive disruption to their food intake;
- the statistics presented exclude shared households, such as a house shared by a group of professionals.

With both measures of household food bank usage captured in the FRS, caution should be taken when interpreting figures and comparing with other sources. Most other sources captured usage from a single period, so may only be comparable to one FRS measure, if at all. It should also be noted that some sources measure individual food bank usage rather than household.

2.10 Employment status

Employment status presented as “inactive” includes the International Labour Organization (ILO) defined groups: Unemployed, Retired, Student, Looking after home/family, Permanently sick/disabled, Temporarily sick/injured and other.

2.11 Adjusting for Inflation

Some figures in the main FRS report and the accompanying tables combine several years of income data. In these circumstances, uprating factors are used to adjust for inflation by bringing values from previous years into current price terms. Prior to the 2014/15 FRS report, the Retail Prices Index (RPI) was used to adjust for inflation.

The UK National Statistician recommended in March 2016 that the RPI should no longer be used to adjust for inflation in statistical publications. From the 2014/15 FRS, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) will be used to adjust for inflation. More information concerning this methodological change can be found here:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/519332/dwp-family-household-income-stats-adjusting-for-inflation-statistical-notice.pdf

3. Strengths and Weaknesses

The FRS is NI's premier survey on incomes. However, the FRS is a household survey and so is subject to the weaknesses of using a survey, including:

- *Sampling error*. This will vary to a greater or lesser extent depending on the level of disaggregation at which results are presented.
- *Non-response error*. Systematic bias due to non-response by households selected for interview in the FRS. In an attempt to correct for differential non-response, estimates are weighted using population totals.
- *Survey coverage*. The FRS covers private households in the UK. Therefore individuals in nursing or retirement homes, for example, will not be included. This means that figures relating to the most elderly individuals may not be representative of the UK population, as many of those at this age will have moved into homes where they can receive more frequent help.
- *Sample size*. Although the FRS has a relatively large sample size for a household survey, small sample sizes may require several years of data to be combined. See Rounding and Accuracy section.

All tables contain figures based on sample estimates that have been weighted so that they apply to the overall population. This involves the use of a set of adjustment (or grossing) factors that attempt to correct for differential non-response. These factors take into account demographic variables such as age and gender, together with region. Detailed tables give unweighted sample counts (headed 'sample size=100 per cent') to help users to judge the robustness of the information (the larger the sample size, the more robust the relevant percentage figure). These are shown in italics on a grey background.

The tables in this publication show the results after validation and imputation for item non-response, and after adjustment for unit non-response using weights that control for a number of factors. However, validation can only be effective where it is possible to correct the response, for example by referring to interviewers' notes. Weighting can only correct for known non-response biases and results are sensitive to the values of control variables used to generate the weights.

Although work has been undertaken to try to ensure that the figures that have been collected are valid and that adjustments are made for non-response, survey bias may remain. For example, comparisons of benefit recipients in the survey with administrative data still show a mismatch following weighting. This may be partly due to misreporting of certain data items and sampling error, but also may reflect non-response biases not controlled for in the weighting factors. Efforts are continually being made to minimise these problems, for example through greater reliance on documentary evidence at the interview and maintaining response rates.

Specific **strengths** of the FRS include:

- Capturing information on incomes: it captures more detail on different income sources compared to other household surveys.
- It collects a lot of contextual information on the household and individual circumstances, such as employment, educational level and impairment. The FRS is therefore a comprehensive data source allowing for a wide variety of detailed analysis.
- The NI FRS began in 2002/03 and so allows for comparison over time.

Specific **weaknesses** of using the FRS include:

- Benefit under-reporting – the FRS is known to under-report benefit receipt.
- Income under-reporting. We rely on respondent recall of very detailed financial information across a comprehensive range of income sources. Some of these are hard for respondents to recall. For more information on incomes please refer to the Poverty and Income Inequality publication.
- The data relating to savings and investments should be treated with caution. Questions relating to investments are a sensitive section of the questionnaire and have the lowest response rate. It is thought that there is some under-reporting of capital by respondents, in terms of both the actual values of the assets and the investment income.
- The FRS does not capture information on non-liquid assets. Therefore property, physical wealth and pensions accruing, are not included in estimates of savings and investments. It also does not capture detailed information on expenditure (except for housing costs) and debts. Therefore it is not possible to get an overview of how households are coping financially.

4. Policy Changes in 2021/22

Council Tax

In England, the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities estimated that the average Band D council tax set by local authorities in 2021 to 2022 represented an increase of 4.4% on 2020 to 2021 levels.

In Wales, the average Band D council tax in 2021 to 2022 represented an increase of 3.8% on 2020 to 2021 levels.

In Scotland, the average Band D council tax in 2021 to 2022 has not increased from 2020 to 2021 levels.

In Northern Ireland, there were increases in rates (poundage) of no more than one per cent in some council areas, but in others the rates (poundage) remained as it was in 2020 to 2021.

Housing Benefit

In 2021 to 2022, most Local Housing Allowance (LHA) rates remained frozen at 2015 to 2016 cash values. Rates in the least affordable areas were given Targeted Affordability Fund (TAF), which amounts to a three per cent increase.

The majority of Housing Benefit rates for 2021 to 2022 remained unchanged.

Income Tax

In 2021 to 2022, the standard income tax personal allowance increased to £12,570.

National Living Wage

In April 2021, the National Living Wage was increased to £8.91 per hour for employees aged 23 years and over. Employees under the age of 23 continue to get the National Minimum Wage. On 1 April 2021, the National Minimum Wage increased to £8.36 per hour for those aged 21 to 22 years inclusive, £6.56 per hour for those aged 18 to 20 years inclusive and £4.62 per hour for those aged below 18 years (but over compulsory school leaving age). Additionally, the National Minimum Wage rose to £4.30 per hour for apprentices, both those aged below 19 years and those aged 19 years and above who were in the first year of their apprenticeship.

Pension Participation

Automatic enrolment completed its roll-out in 2018. From April 2019, the minimum contribution increased by three percentage points to eight per cent with at least three per cent from the employer.

Personal Independence Payment

PIP was introduced from April 2013 for new claimants and from October 2013 DWP began inviting claimants in receipt of DLA for those aged 16 to 64 years on 8 April 2013, or reached

age 16 after that date, to claim PIP. PIP launched in NI on the 20th June 2016, and there were 171,000 claims in payment by March 2022².

State Pension

The new single-tier State Pension launched on 6 April 2016 for people who reach pension age on or after April 2016, to replace the basic State Pension and additional State Pension. This consolidated the basic State Pension and additional State Pension into a single headline rate. The amount paid to individuals may be less, depending on recipients' National Insurance contributions.

State Pension Age

From 6 April 2010, the State Pension age has been increasing gradually for both men and women. The data in this report were collected throughout the financial year 2021 to 2022, during which the State Pension age for both men and women increased from 65 years 8 months to 66 years.

Support for Mortgage Interest

In April 2018 Support for Mortgage Interest Loans (SMIL) was introduced to provide support for mortgage interest through a loan instead of benefits. In tandem with this change, Mortgage Payment Protection Insurance (MPPI) payments are fully disregarded in all income-related benefits if the claimants would be entitled to a SMIL and all MPPI is disregarded in the calculation of Universal Credit.

Universal Credit

Since April 2013, Universal Credit has been replacing income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, income-based Employment and Support Allowance, Income Support, Working Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit and Housing Benefit.

National roll-out of Universal Credit, for all new relevant claims, completed in December 2018. Existing exceptions within the two child policy for kinship carers and adopters were extended to apply to any eligible children in a household from November 2018.

Existing claimants on legacy benefits without a change in circumstance can currently remain on their legacy benefit(s) until there is a change in circumstance.

In July 2019, The Universal Credit (Managed Migration Pilot and Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2019 were introduced. These provided for the removal of the Severe Disability Premium (SDP) Gateway from 27 January 2021, meaning that from this date, SDP recipients will be able to make a new claim to Universal Credit.

The regulations also introduced the SDP transitional payments to those claimants who were previously entitled to the SDP as part of their legacy benefit and had moved to Universal Credit

² <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/articles/personal-independence-payment-statistics>

before the SDP Gateway came into effect on 16 January 2019. The SDP transitional payments consisted of:

an ongoing monthly amount of either £120, £285 or £405 depending on a person's circumstances; and an additional lump-sum payment to cover the period since they moved onto UC.

Up-rating

In April 2021:

- inflation-linked benefits and tax credits rose by 0.5% in line with the Consumer Prices Index (CPI)
- the Basic and New State Pension increased by 2.5% in line with the 'triple lock'. The 'triple lock' ensured that in 2021 to 2022 both the Basic and New State Pension increased by the highest of the increase in earnings, price inflation as measured by the CPI or 2.5%. The Basic State Pension increased from £134.25 per week to £137.60 per week, a cash increase of £3.35 per week. The New State Pension increased from £175.20 per week to £179.60 per week, a cash increase of £4.40 per week
- the Standard Minimum Guarantee in Pension Credit increased by 1.9%. For those who were single, the Standard Minimum Guarantee in Pension Credit increased from £173.75 per week to £177.10 per week, a cash increase of £3.35 per week. For couples, this increased from £265.20 per week to £270.30 per week, a cash increase of £5.10 per week
- both the lower and higher Universal Credit Work Allowances rose broadly in line with the CPI

Rent and mortgage payments

On 17 March 2020, the Government announced that anyone struggling to pay their mortgage or rent as a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, as well as landlords with buy-to-let mortgages whose tenants were unable to pay the rent could apply for a payment holiday. Mortgage holidays were initially set to run until October 2020 but were then extended to 31 July 2021.

Payment holidays could either last up to three months or up to six months. For those continuing to struggle financially once their payment holiday had ended, lenders should have provided additional support through tailored forbearance options.

Landlords and lenders were prevented from evicting those occupying their properties by the Coronavirus Act 2020. From March 2020 to September 2020, housing possession action was suspended in courts and a ban on repossessions was in place from November 2020 until the end of May 2021.

Housing Support for private renters: in April 2021, Local Housing Allowance rates were maintained at the 30th percentile of market rents.

Self-Employment Income Support Scheme

The Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS) was introduced by the government to help those who were self-employed or a member of a partnership in the United Kingdom and lost income because of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

The fourth round of the SEISS paid 80% of three months' average trading profits of the claimant, up to £7,500 in total, and covered from February 2021 up to and including April 2021.

The fifth and final round of the SEISS was partly determined by the amount a claimant's turnover had reduced in the year April 2020 to April 2021. The grant was worth either 80% of three months' average trading profits, up to £7,500 in total, for claimants with a turnover reduction of 30% or above or 30% of three months' average trading profits, up to £2,850 in total, for claimants with a turnover reduction below 30%. This round of the SEISS covered from May 2021 up to the end of September 2021.

'Furlough': Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme

In March 2020, the government announced the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS). Employers who were unable to maintain their workforce because of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic could put their employees on furlough and apply for a grant. Government and employer contributions varied during the scheme to ensure that an employee received at least 80% of their monthly wage, up to £2,500 a month, including National Insurance and any pension contributions. This scheme was in place from March 2020 to September 2021.

5. Uses of the Family Resources Survey

The FRS is used widely across DfC. The main uses are:

Poverty Income and Inequality Report (PII). This publication uses household disposable incomes, adjusted for household size and composition, as a proxy for material living standards or, more precisely, for the level of consumption of goods and services that people could attain given the disposable income of the household in which they live. This new report is a merger of the previous Households Below Average Income (HBAI) and NI Poverty Bulletin outputs.

This publication is available from:

<https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/topics/family-resources-survey>

The Policy Simulation Model (PSM) is used extensively by DfC and DWP analysts for the development and costing of policy options. FRS responses are updated to current prices, benefits and earnings levels and can be calibrated to the DfC/DWP Departmental Report forecasts of benefit caseload. Using FRS data has made it possible to model some aspects of the benefit system which could not be done previously, for example severe disability premiums or allowances for childcare costs. In addition to their use in formal modelling, FRS data play a vital role in the analysis of patterns of benefit receipt for policy monitoring and evaluation, and benefit forecasting.

The FRS has also been used as a sampling frame for follow-up studies to look at particular groups. For example, a follow-up survey of FRS respondents has been used for the Poverty and Social Exclusion survey, for more information on this study see:

(<http://www.poverty.ac.uk/>).

Although primary users of FRS data remain within the DfC, the survey is increasingly being used outside the Department. HMRC, for example, uses the FRS to produce information on the take-up of Child Benefit and Tax Credits (for more information see: <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/statistics/fin-takeup-stats.htm>).

DWP also uses the FRS to produce similar reports to DfC, focused on the UK as a whole (for more information see:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/family-resources-survey--2>).

FRS data are used by ONS to help develop new measures of national well-being. The aim is to provide a fuller picture of how society is doing by supplementing existing economic, social and environmental measures (for more information see: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/user-guidance/well-being/index.html>).

The dataset is provided to other government departments on request. Researchers and analysts outside government can also access the data through the UKDA (<http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/>).

6. Data Collection

FRS 2021 to 2022 survey fieldwork operations continued to take account of the effect of government guidance relating to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and the restrictions placed on visiting others' homes. The telephone interview approach that was adopted during 2020 to 2021 survey year continued throughout 2021 to 2022, with interviewers conducting the interview while working from their own homes.

Use of "Knock to Nudge", where interviewers visited addresses for which they had not received any contact details, continued throughout the year in Great Britain and was introduced to Northern Ireland in July 2021. This approach supported overall response rates. Overall, the fieldwork approach was more stable in 2021 to 2022 than in 2020 to 2021, but conditions remained challenging.

6.1 The sampling frame in Northern Ireland

The sampling frame employed on the NI FRS is the NISRA Address Register (NAR). The NAR is developed within NISRA and is primarily based on the Land and Property Services (LPS) POINTER database, the most comprehensive and authoritative address database in Northern Ireland, with approximately 752,000 address records available for selection.

6.2 Sample design in Northern Ireland

A systematic random sample of 4,080 addresses was selected for the 2021/22 NI FRS from the NISRA Address Register. Addresses are sorted by district council and ward, so the sample is effectively stratified geographically. Each address had approximately a 1-in-158 chance of being selected for the survey.

6.3 Data Collection in Northern Ireland

In NI the sampling and fieldwork (including interviews of re-issued cases) for the survey are carried out by the Central Survey Unit (CSU) at NISRA. The responsibilities for programming the survey questionnaire, making annual modifications, initial data processing and data delivery are retained within ONS and NatCen.

Survey fieldwork operations in NI continued to take account of the impact of guidance relating to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and the restrictions placed on visiting others' homes. The telephone interview approach that was adopted during the previous survey year continued throughout the whole of the 2021 to 2022 survey year, with interviewers conducting the interview whilst working from their own homes.

To facilitate interviewers making contact with respondents, participants were asked, in the advance materials, to express their willingness to participate in the survey in the first

instance, by phone or online. For the first quarter of the 2021 to 2022 survey year NISRA also sent an 'interviewer follow-up' letter to all sampled addresses approximately one week after the initial advance letters were issued. This follow-up letter included the name and direct contact details for the interviewer assigned to that address, as well as details for the online portal and office phone numbers as included on the advance letter. This follow-up letter was discontinued from July 2021 once interviewers were permitted to make face-to-face visits at their sampled addresses.

From July 2021 through to March 2022 interviewers were permitted to visit sampled addresses, as would be usual in face-to-face interviewing, to apply a 'knock-to-nudge' method of talking to the residents to encourage participation in the study. During this time the only face-to-face contact with respondents was through this doorstep contact. This has significantly increased participation in the survey compared with response rate achieved in 2020 to 2021 (and the first quarter of 2021 to 2022).

6.4 Data Collection in Great Britain

A consortium consisting of the ONS and NatCen conducts fieldwork for the FRS in GB on behalf of DWP. The consortium also has the responsibility for programming the survey questionnaire, making annual modifications, initial data processing and data delivery.

Each month the PSUs are systematically divided between the two organisations and then assigned to interviewers. If more than one household receives mail at an address a single household is interviewed.

FRS 2021 to 2022 survey fieldwork operations continued to take account of the effect of government guidance relating to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and any restrictions placed on visiting others' homes. The telephone interview approach that was adopted during the 2020 to 2021 survey year continued throughout 2021 to 2022, with interviewers conducting virtually all interviews remotely.

Respondents were offered various options to provide their telephone numbers, including an online portal and a freephone number. Telephone numbers for sampled addresses were also obtained where possible to supplement those provided directly by respondents. This included telematching sourced via 'ReAD' and telephone numbers sourced by matching the FRS sample with telephone numbers held on DWP's internal databases and other administrative systems.

During this time the main face-to-face contact with respondents was via doorstep contact whereby the interviewer visited the sampled addresses, as would be usual in face-to-face interviewing, to talk to the residents and encourage participation in the study. This approach is referred to as "knock to nudge".

There was also a small-scale iterative trial where interviewers volunteered to trial face-to-face (FTF) interviewing between August-December (though was paused mid-December due to the Omicron variant). The FTF-led approach was introduced in March and so saw an increase in FTF interviews, with 12% of interviews conducted face-to-face in March; this only amounted to four per cent of all interviews across the year.

Both ONS and NatCen sent reminder letters to respondents although these were administered differently. All ONS cases receive two letters as standard: one sent out by NatCen's printers and then another directly from their individual interviewer. ONS interviewers had the option to send out a further "chaser letter" and were

instructed to do this for all cases where they had not obtained a phone number. All NatCen cases receive two centrally despatched letters, one advance and one reminder sent a week later.

6.5 Harmonisation

There are a wide range of government surveys of individuals and households that provide sources of social and economic statistics. As well as the FRS, there are other surveys including the LFS, and the Living Costs and Food (LCF) Survey (previously the Expenditure and Food Survey). These surveys were designed at different times to meet different needs. There is also the Census of Population.

In order to improve comparability of statistics, harmonised concepts were developed to make the interpretation and analysis of these data easier, so that they allow users of published sources to see a more coherent picture of society and trends within it, and to help users plan surveys (e.g. at a local level) that can provide data comparable with national surveys. A list of the harmonised questions (inputs) and outputs is available at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/harmonisation/harmonisation-index-page/index.html>.

Different surveys have different purposes and hence cover topics in different depths.

Harmonised questions are designed to provide the recommended minimum information to allow common classifications and facilitate the analysis of data from different surveys in combination. Not all surveys will include questions on all topics or in every year, but the recommendation is that where a topic is covered harmonised questions should be included wherever possible.

Some surveys will require further detail on topics than can be obtained from the harmonised questions alone. It will normally be the case that such surveys already ask for that detail. The harmonised questions have been designed so that these surveys can either derive the response to the harmonised questions without asking them directly or combine them with the further detail without adding to the length of interview.

Harmonisation that extends to nearly all major government household surveys covers a primary set of concepts and questions, whereas concepts and questions that apply only for a selected group of surveys belong to a secondary set.

Harmonised primary standards:

- Demographic information, household composition and relationships
- Ethnic group
- Economic status and industry
- General health & carers
- Long-lasting health conditions and illnesses: Impairments and disability
- Other (including: survey reference period, geography, educational attainment and tenure)

Harmonised secondary standards:

- Benefits and tax credits
- Consumer durables
- Income for analysis and income as a variable
- Selected job details
- Accommodation, length of residence and motor vehicles
- Housing costs and benefits
- Crime and fear of crime
- Social capital
- National and religious identity
- Internet access
- Sexual identity
- Other (including qualifications)

Harmonised outputs have also been produced. The use of these outputs will be affected by the sample size of the individual survey and it is neither feasible nor desirable to produce all outputs from different surveys in a completely harmonised way. The FRS uses harmonised outputs wherever possible, which should allow users to interpret data more easily.

6.6 Differences due to survey design features

The differences in the way in which data are collected, even using harmonised survey questions, are extremely important. There are a variety of factors that can lead to different estimates for harmonised questions across surveys, which include:

- Question wording and context effects
- Definitional differences
- Non-response bias
- Geographical coverage
- Sampled population
- Mode effect (e.g. telephone or face-to-face interviewing)
- Organisational effects
- Acceptance of proxy information
- Treatment of multi-households
- Unit of analysis
- Field procedures
- Item non-response
- Time period

6.7 Non-response

The lower the response rate to a survey, the greater the likelihood that those who responded are significantly unlike those who did not, and so the greater the risk of systematic bias in the survey results. Unless information is available about the nature and extent of such bias there are likely to be problems in generalising the sample results to the population.

For a United Kingdom survey of the size and complexity of the FRS, the total non-response rate typically seen of around 50% is not considered unreasonable. However, given the impact of coronavirus (COVID-19) and the subsequent difficulties in interviewer recruitment, which have had impacts upon data collection, the non-response rate for the 2021 to 2022 survey year was 74%. In Northern Ireland the non-response rate was 59 per cent in 2021/2022.

Any information that can be obtained about the non-respondents is useful both in terms of future attempts to improve the overall response rate and potentially in improving the weighting of the sample results. It is considered a priority for the FRS to obtain as much information as possible about non-respondents.

7. Validation, editing, conversion and imputation

In addition to unit non-response, where a household does not participate, a problem inherent in all large surveys is item non-response. This occurs when a household agrees to give an interview, but either does not know the answer to certain questions or refuses to answer them. This does not prevent them being classified as fully co-operating households because there is enough known data to be of good use to the analyst.

The fact that the FRS allows missing values in the data collection can create problems for users, so missing values are imputed where appropriate. The policy is that for variables that are components of key derived variables, such as total household income and housing costs, and areas key to the work of the DfC and DWP, such as benefit receipt, there should be no missing information in the final data.

In addition to imputation, prior to publication FRS data are put through several stages of validation and editing. This ensures the final data presented to the public are as accurate as possible. The stages in the validation, editing, conversion and imputation process are laid out below:

7.1 Stage one – the interview

One of the benefits of interviewing using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) is that in-built checks can be made at the interview stage. This helps to check respondents' responses and also that interviewers do not make keying errors. There are checks to ensure that amounts are within a valid range and also cross-checks which make sure that an answer does not contradict a previous response. However, it is not possible to check all potential inconsistencies, as this would slow down the program to an unacceptable degree, and there are also capacity constraints on interviewer notes. Interviewers can override most checks if the answers are found to be accurate when confirmed with respondents.

7.2 Stage two – post-interview checks

Once an interview has taken place, data are returned to ONS, NatCen, or NISRA. At this stage editing based on any notes made by interviewers takes place. Notes are made by the interviewer when a warning has been overridden, for example, where an amount is outside the specified range, but the respondent has documentation to prove it is correct. Office-based staff members make editing decisions based on these notes. Other edits that take place at this stage are checking amounts of fixed rate benefits such as Child Benefit, and where possible, separating multiple benefit payments into their constituent parts.

7.3 Stage three – data conversion

Before further validation, FRS data are converted from CAPI format into SAS readable tables. Using DWP specifications, SAS tables are created by ONS, with each table displaying information from different parts of the questionnaire. Both the DWP and ONS then carry out

validation checks on key input and output variables to ensure that the data have converted correctly to the new format. Checks include ensuring that the number of adults and children recorded is correct, and that records are internally consistent.

7.4 Stage four – state support validation

Information on benefits and Tax Credits received is one of the key areas of the FRS and it is very important that this section is thoroughly validated and cleaned. It is not appropriate to use the imputation methods outlined above for benefits data so instead a separate procedure of validation and editing is used. The following types of validation were carried out for FRS data:

Missing Values

For cases where a respondent had answered 'yes' to whether they are in receipt of a particular benefit, but did not give the amount received, an imputation decision has been made depending on the benefit. For benefits such as Income Support, where the rate would vary greatly depending on the situation of the respondent, individual benefit assessments have been carried out. However, for benefits such as State Pension, where fewer rates apply, a more general method has been used.

Near-zero amounts

Where benefit amounts are recorded as near-zero, the case is examined individually and an edit decision is made.

Multiple benefits

Any combined benefit amounts (for example where State Pension is paid with Attendance Allowance) are edited by carrying out benefit entitlement assessments on individual cases, while preserving the reported total wherever possible.

Validation reports

Computer programs are run to carry out a final check for benefit entitlement and to output any cases that look unreasonable. All cases detected as a result of this validation exercise are individually checked and edited where necessary.

7.5 Stage five – other pre-imputation cleaning

In preparation for imputing missing values, data are made as clean as possible. This involves edits and checks of the following nature:

Weekly amounts

In the FRS, monetary amounts are converted to a weekly equivalent. To calculate this, respondents are usually asked firstly the amount and then the length of time this covered. This is known as a period code. Period codes are used in conjunction with amount variables to

derive weekly totals for all receipts and payments. Some variables, such as interest on savings accounts, refer to the amount paid in the last year. These are also converted to a weekly amount.

Sometimes the period code relates to a lump sum or a one-off payment. In these cases, the corresponding value does not automatically convert to a weekly amount. In order for the data to be consistent across the survey, edits are applied to convert most lump sums and one-off payments to weekly amounts. In the same way, where period codes were recorded as 'don't know' or 'refused', these are imputed so that the corresponding amount can be converted to a weekly value in the final dataset.

Near-zero amounts

It is not possible for interviewers to enter zero amounts where it is inappropriate to do so. For example, in response to a question on receipt of benefit, a zero amount will result in a warning message being displayed. Some interviewers try to avoid this message by recording near-zero amounts. As a result, all near-zero values are examined and a decision taken as to whether the value is genuine or whether the value should be treated as missing.

Outliers

Statistical reports of the data are produced to show individual cases where an amount was greater than four standard deviations from the mean. For the seven largest values over this limit, the individual record is examined and where necessary (if a value looks unrealistic), the case is edited. The outliers remaining in the dataset are verified as being true values by examining other relevant data. Compared to earlier years, the number of this type of edit that now have to be carried out are small because of range checks that have been put into the CAPI questionnaire.

Credibility checks

Checks are carried out for the internal consistency of certain variables. For example, one check ensures that payments to the mortgage from outside the household that are included in the mortgage payment are not greater than the mortgage payment itself. Such cases are examined and edited where necessary.

7.6 Stage six – imputation

The responses to some questions are much more likely to have missing values than others. For example, it is very unlikely that a respondent will refuse to give or will not know their age or marital status, whereas it is much more likely that they will not be able to provide detailed information on the exact amounts of interest received from an investment.

Two areas where missing values are a problem are income from self-employment and income from investments. Data in the tables provided in this publication include imputed values. However, for some variables missing values remain, such as hours of care.

Methodology Table M.3 illustrates the extent of missing values. Of the 10.4 million set values in the 2021/2022 FRS dataset, two per cent were originally recorded as either 'don't know' or 'refused'. Out of 155,729 missing values, approximately 98 per cent were

then imputed. The main imputation methods are summarised below, in the order in which they were applied.

Closing down routes

As with any questionnaire, a typical feature of the FRS is the gatekeeper question positioned at the top of a block of further questions, at which a particular response will open up the block. If the gatekeeper question is answered as 'don't know' or 'refused', the block is skipped. This results in a potential problem.

A missing gatekeeper variable could be imputed such that a further series of answers would be expected. However, these answers will not appear because a whole new route has been opened. For example, if the amount of rent is missing for a record and has since been imputed, any further questions about rent would not have been asked.

From the post-imputed dataset, it will appear that these questions should have been asked because a value is present for rent. For this reason, routes where a gatekeeper question has been skipped should be closed down. In most cases, gatekeeper variables are of the 'yes/no' type. These would be imputed to 'no', assuming that if a respondent does not know whether an item is received or paid, then it is not.

Hotdecking

This essentially looks at characteristics within a record containing the missing value to be imputed and matches it up to another record with similar characteristics for which the variable is not missing. It then takes the known variable and copies it to the missing case. For example, when imputing the Council Tax band of a household, the number of bedrooms, type of accommodation and region are used to search for a case with a similar record. This method ensures that imputed solutions are realistic, and gives a wide range of solutions maintaining variability in the data.

Algorithms

These are used to impute missing values for certain variables, for example variables relating to mortgages and to Council Tax. The algorithms range from very simple calculations to more sophisticated models based on observed relationships within the data and individual characteristics, such as age and gender.

Mop-up' imputation

This is achieved by running a general validation report of all variables and looking at those cases where missing values are still present. At this stage, variables are looked at on a case-by-case basis to decide what to impute.

Credibility checks are re-run to identify any inconsistencies in the data caused by imputation, and edits are applied where necessary.

All imputations, by each of the methods above, are applied to the un-imputed dataset via a transaction database. This ensures that it is always possible to reproduce the original data.

Points to note with imputed data

Although a great deal of time has been spent on imputing missing values, it should be remembered that they represent only a very small proportion (typically 1 per cent) of the dataset as a whole. However, the following points should be noted:

- as mentioned above, in certain situations, imputed values will be followed by 'skipped' values. It was decided in some cases that it was better to impute the top of a route only and not to impute large amounts of data. For a small proportion of imputations it is not possible to close down a route. These cases are followed by 'skipped' responses (where a value might otherwise be expected).
- imputation will have a greater effect on the distribution of original data for variables that have a higher proportion of non-response, as proportions of imputed data will be higher.

7.7 Stage seven – derived variables

Derived variables (DVs) are customised variables in the FRS dataset; derived using information collected both in the survey and from a number of other sources. They are created at the data users' request, as the main purposes of the DVs are to make it easier for the users to carry out analysis and to ensure consistent definitions are used in all FRS analyses. For example, INDINC is a DV that sums all components of income to give an individual's total income - information on respondents' income from various sources is collected in the survey.

As new information is collected in the survey, the relevant DVs are updated if necessary.

8. Grossing

The grossing regime applied in FYE 2021 was adapted to try to control for the larger impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic upon the achieved sample. Whilst the previous FRS grossing regime brought estimates close to the age and tenure profile of the UK population, it retained a disproportionate number of working-age respondents who had been educated to at least first-degree level. It was important to adjust for this bias because income levels are strongly correlated with the level of education achieved.

Therefore, additional grossing controls were introduced to rebalance the educational levels of those in the sample. After adding in a control total for working-age adults with degree level education, there was still a bias towards younger adults with degrees so the grossing control was split into two: working-age adults aged 16 to 45 with a degree and working-aged adults over 45 with a degree.

When preparing the FYE 2022 estimates, we found, albeit to a lesser degree than in FYE 2021, that the weighted sample included a disproportionate number of respondents with education levels at first-degree level or above, and too few below degree level. Therefore, we maintained the use of educational grossing controls, using annual growth in the degree population measured in the Annual Population Survey (APS).

There has, however, been no change to the overall population basis for the estimates. These remain the population in private households, as estimated by ONS. ONS has not adjusted these figures in the light of coronavirus (COVID-19).

The grossing regime in 2021 to 2022 has also been adapted to control for the differential level of response seen through the year: This reflects the introduction of the planned boost to the issued sample from 1st October 2021. Following this boost (in England and Wales) in the second half of the year, the achieved sample (for the UK as a whole) was approximately 10,000 for the period from October to March. This was significantly higher than the 6,000 achieved for the period from April to September. We accounted for this step change by introducing a biannual grossing control for Great Britain so there were equal numbers of private households from each half of the survey year in the weighted sample.

In Northern Ireland, changes to the approach of contacting respondents in July 2021 meant that the achieved sample increased markedly partway through the year. This is not normally a feature of the FRS achieved sample, with response normally spread relatively equally over each twelve-month run of fieldwork. We introduced a quarterly household grossing control to balance their sample across the year.

See the section on Sample Design for more information.

The FRS publication presents tabulations where the percentages refer to sample estimates grossed-up to apply to the whole population. Grossing-up is the term given to the process of applying factors to sample data so that they yield estimates for the overall population. The simplest grossing system would be a single factor e.g. the number of households in the population divided by the number in the achieved sample. However, surveys are normally

grossed by a more complex set of grossing factors that attempt to correct for differential non-response at the same time as they scale up sample estimates.

The system used to calculate grossing factors for the FRS divides the sample into different groups. The groups are designed to reflect differences in response rates among different types of households.

The population estimates for these groups, obtained from official data sources, provide control variables. The grossing factors are then calculated by a process which ensures the FRS produces population estimates that are as close as possible to the control variables.

A grossed FRS count of the number of owner-occupied households would thus tie in with the official government figures; whilst the grossed number of men aged 35-39 would be consistent with the population estimates. In developing the grossing regime careful consideration has been given to the combination of control totals, and the way age ranges, Council Tax Bands and so on, are grouped together. The aim has been to strike a balance so that the grossing system will provide, where possible, accurate estimates in different dimensions without significantly increasing variances. Some adjustments are made to the original control total data sources so that definitions match those in the FRS, e.g. an adjustment is made to the demographic data to exclude people not resident in private households. It is also the case that some totals have to be adjusted to correspond to the FRS survey year.

A software package called CALMAR, provided by the French National Statistics Institute, is used to reconcile control variables at different levels and estimate their joint population. This software makes the final weighted sample distributions match the population distributions through a process known as calibration weighting. It should be noted that if a few cases are associated with very small or very large grossing factors, grossed estimates will have relatively wide confidence intervals.

A review of FRS grossing methodology was carried out on behalf of DWP by the ONS Methodological Advisory Service in 2013. In implementing the review recommendations, a number of relatively minor methodological improvements were made to the FRS grossing regime and the grossing calculations were updated to use 2011 Census data. A back-series of grossing factors calculated using the new methodology has been created for each FRS year back to 2002/03.

Further details on the impact of the change to using 2011 census data, details and impact of the methodological changes are published here:

<https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/topics/family-resources-survey#toc-5>

9. Reliability of Estimates

All survey estimates have a sampling error attached to them, calculated from the variability of the observations in the sample. From this, a margin of error (confidence interval) is derived. It is this confidence interval, rather than the estimate itself, that is used to make statements about the likely 'true' value in the population; specifically, to state the probability that the true value will be found between the upper and lower limits of the confidence interval. In general, a confidence interval of the estimate plus or minus two standard errors is used to state, with 95 per cent confidence, that the true value falls within that interval. A small margin of error will result in a narrow interval, and hence a more precise estimate of where the true value lies.

Tables CI.1 to 9 provide confidence intervals for a selection of variables from the FRS.

In addition to sampling errors, consideration should also be given to non-sampling errors. Sampling errors arise through the process of random sampling and the influence of chance. Non-sampling errors arise from the introduction of some systematic bias in the sample as compared to the population it is supposed to represent. As well as response bias, such biases include inappropriate definition of the population, misleading questions, data input errors or data handling problems – in fact any factor that might lead to the survey results systematically misrepresenting the population. There is no simple control or measurement for such non-sampling errors, although the risk can be minimised through careful application of the appropriate survey techniques from the questionnaire and sample design stages through to analysis of results.

10. Glossary and Definitions

Adult

All those individuals who are aged 16 and over, unless defined as a dependent child (see *Child*); all adults in the household are interviewed as part of the FRS.

Age

Respondent's age at last birthday (i.e. at the time of the interview).

All in receipt of benefit

Benefit units or households with at least one member who receives at least one Social Security Benefit. This includes receipt of benefits such as Maternity Benefits that are not shown separately in the tables. It does not include tax credits – see *All in receipt of tax credits*.

All in receipt of state support

Benefit units or households with at least one member claiming any benefit or tax credit.

All in receipt of tax credits

Benefit units or households with at least one member who receives at least one **tax credit**.

All not in receipt of state support

Benefit units or households with no members claiming any benefit or tax credit.

Any income-related benefit

Benefit units or households with at least one member who receives at least one *Income-related benefit* – see *Benefits*

Any non-income-related benefit

Benefit units or households with at least one member who receives at least one *Non-income-related benefit* – see *Benefits*

Any other type of asset

See *Savings and investments products*.

Any pension

Participation in any type of pension – see *Pension Schemes*.

Any type of account

Possesses any account or investment for which information is collected on the survey – see *Savings and investments products*.

Attendance Allowance

See *Benefits*.

Basic bank account

See *Savings and investments products*.

Benefit unit

A single adult or a married or cohabiting couple and any dependent children; since January 2006 same-sex partners (civil partners and cohabittees) have been included in the same benefit unit.

Benefits

The government pays money to individuals in order to support them financially under various circumstances. Most of these benefits are administered by DWP. The exceptions are **Housing Benefit** and **Council Tax Reduction**, which are administered by Local Authorities in GB and the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) in NI. **Tax credits** are not treated as benefits, but both tax credits and benefits are included in the term *State Support*.

Benefits are often divided into **Income-related benefits** and **Non-income related benefits**. Income-related benefit awards vary depending on the recipient's income and savings. Non-income-related benefit awards can vary depending on the recipient's circumstances (level of disability, for example), but not on income and savings.

Income related benefits	Non-income related benefits
Council Tax reduction	Armed Forces Compensation Scheme
Employment and Support Allowance (income-related element)	Attendance Allowance
Extended Payments (Council Tax Reduction and Housing Benefit)	Carer's Allowance
Housing Benefit	Child Benefit
In Work Credit	Disability Living Allowance (both Mobility and Care components)
Income Support	Employment and Support Allowance (contributory element)
Job Grant	Guardian's Allowance
Jobseeker's Allowance	Health in Pregnancy Grant
Northern Ireland Other Rate Rebate	Incapacity Benefit
Northern Ireland Rate Rebate through energy efficient homes	Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit
Northern Ireland Rate Relief for full-time students, trainees, under 18s and those leaving care	Jobseeker's Allowance (contributory element)
Pension Credit	Maternity Allowance
Rates Rebate	Northern Ireland Disability Rates Rebate

Income related benefits	Non-income related benefits
Return to Work Credit	Northern Ireland Lone Pensioner Rate Rebate
Social Fund- Community Care Grant	Personal Independence Payment (Daily Living and Mobility components)
Social Fund- Funeral Grant	Severe Disablement Allowance
Social Fund- Sure Start Maternity Grant	State Pension
Universal Credit	Statutory Maternity/Paternity/Adoption Pay
	Statutory Sick Pay
	Widow's Pension/Bereavement Allowance
	Widow's / Bereavement Payment
	Widowed Mother's/Parent's Allowance
	Winter Fuel Payments

Disability-related benefits is the term used to describe all the benefits paid on the grounds of disability. These are Disability Living Allowance (DLA), Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA), Attendance Allowance (AA), War Disablement Pension, Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit (IIDB) and Northern Ireland Disability Rate Rebate. Prior to 2008/09, Incapacity Benefit (IB) was included in this group. From 2009/10 the Northern Ireland Disability Rate Rebate was included in this group.

The main benefits are listed below. This list is not exhaustive.

- *Armed Forces Compensation Scheme*: It can pay a lump sum and a regular payment to personnel injured or disabled in service in the Armed Forces. A pension can also be paid to surviving partners, including same-sex and unmarried partners if they were in a “substantial relationship” with the deceased.
- *Attendance Allowance*: A Social Security benefit for people aged 65 or over who need help with personal care because of a mental or physical disability. There are two rates, a lower rate for attendance during day or night, and a higher rate for day and night.
- *Bereavement Benefits*: Any or all of the range of Bereavement Benefits that were introduced on 9 April 2001:
 - *Bereavement Allowance*: A Social Security benefit paid for up to 52 weeks to widows and widowers who were aged 45 or over, but less than pension age, when their spouse died. Bereavement Allowance cannot be received at the same time

as Widowed Parent's Allowance. The amount paid is on a sliding scale depending on the widow or widower's age.

- *Bereavement Payment:* Widows/widowers are eligible to receive Widow's/Bereavement Payments if their late spouse satisfied certain National Insurance contribution conditions. Widows are also eligible if their late husband died as the result of an industrial injury or disease and she was aged under 60 when her late husband died; or if she was aged over 60 and he was not entitled to a Category A Retirement Pension when he died. The payment is a tax free lump sum of £2,000. For the purposes of the Sources of Income tables in this publication, this is treated as covering a period of one year (see **Weekly Amounts** for how this annual value is treated in the FRS).
- *Widowed Parent's Allowance:* A widow or widower is eligible if his or her late husband or wife met certain National Insurance contribution conditions. Widowed Mother's Allowance or Widowed Parent's Allowance can be paid to a widow or widower as long as he or she is entitled to Child Benefit for at least one qualifying child, or she is pregnant by her late husband, or in certain cases of artificial insemination. Child dependency increases are paid for each child.

These replaced the old system of Widows' Pension and can be claimed by men and women whose spouse died on or after 9 April 2001. Widows whose husband died before this date receive transitional protection and would continue to receive Widows' Pension.

- *Carer's Allowance:* A Social Security benefit for people who are:
 - *aged 16 or over*
 - *not in full-time education with 21 hours or more a week of supervised study*
 - *not earning more than the lower earnings limit for National Insurance after certain deductions have been made (such as Income Tax)*
 - *spending at least 35 hours a week caring for someone who is ill or disabled.*

The ill or disabled person must be getting either higher or middle rate DLA Care component or AA or a Constant Attendance Allowance at the maximum rate under the War Pensions or Industrial Injuries Scheme.

- *Child Benefit:* A Social Security benefit paid for each child aged under 16 years, or aged under 20 and still in full-time non-advanced education (or on unwaged training). This can only be received by one parent. It is administered by HMRC. In January 2013 the High Income Child Benefit Tax Charge was introduced, this imposes taxation on child benefit for individuals earning upwards of £50,000.
- *Council Tax Reduction:* From April 2013 a Council Tax Reduction scheme was introduced to replace Council Tax Benefit. There are differing arrangements in England, Scotland and Wales. In England and Wales, each local authority is required to have a scheme in place, subject to certain conditions. Local schemes operate by allowing either a percentage or flat rate discount.

Note: Council Tax Reduction does not exist within NI. Those renting in NI receive help with their rates through Housing Benefit. These cases are included in Council Tax Reduction figures. For tables which show benefit units by benefit receipt, Council Tax Reduction is allocated to the first benefit unit in the household.

- *Disability Living Allowance*: A Social Security benefit for people who become disabled before the age of 65 and need help with personal care, getting around or both. This benefit has two components:
 - *Care component*: For assistance with personal care, e.g. washing, dressing, using the toilet, cooking a main meal. It is paid at three rates depending on the extent of care needed.
 - *Mobility component*: For those who cannot walk or have difficulty in walking. It is paid at two rates depending on the extent of the difficulties.
- *Employment and Support Allowance*: A Social Security benefit that replaced *Incapacity Benefit* and *Income Support* (paid on grounds of incapacity) for new claims from 30 October 2008. There are contributory and income-related components to the benefit. For more information, see <https://www.gov.uk/browse/disabilities/benefits>
- *Housing Benefit*: A Social Security benefit that is administered by local authorities, which is designed to assist people who rent their homes and have difficulty meeting their housing costs. Council tenants on Housing Benefit receive a rent rebate which means that their rent due is reduced by the amount of that rebate. Private and Social housing tenants usually receive Housing Benefit (or rent allowance) personally, although sometimes it is paid direct to the landlord. Also see *Extended Payment of Housing Benefit*.
- *Incapacity Benefit*: A Social Security benefit paid to people assessed as being incapable of work and who met the contribution conditions. IB was closed to new claims from 30 October 2008; new claimants after that date receive *Employment and Support Allowance* instead.
- *Income Support*: A Social Security benefit for adults aged 18 or over who are working less than 16 hours a week, or have a partner working less than 24 hours a week and who have lower income than the law says they need to live on. In general, IS is now only available to people who are not required to be available for work such as pensioners, lone parents and sick or disabled people. It is made up of personal allowances for each member of the benefit unit, premiums for any special needs and housing costs, principally for mortgage interest payments. It is often paid to top-up other benefits or earnings from part-time work. From October 2008, IS was closed to new claims made on the grounds of incapacity. Claimants would apply for *Employment and Support Allowance* instead.
- *Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit (IIDB)*: A Social Security benefit provided for employees who are disabled because of an industrial accident or prescribed industrial disease. To get the basic benefit the person needs a medical assessment of the degree of their disability.
- *Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)*: A Social Security benefit that is payable to people under State Pension age who are both available for and actively seeking work of at least 40 hours per week. Certain groups of people, including carers and those with a physical or mental condition, are able to restrict their availability to less than 40 hours depending upon their personal circumstances. There are both contribution-based and income-based routes of entry to JSA. The different elements are separated in the 'any income-related benefit' and 'any non-income-related benefit' categories. However, the individual row for JSA includes both elements.
- *Pension Credit*: A Social Security benefit paid to those who have reached the PC qualifying age. This is gradually increasing from 60 in April 2010 to 66 by 2020. It is administered by The Pension Service, a part of the DWP. There are two main elements to PC:

- *Guarantee Credit*: an amount paid to bring a recipient's income up to the minimum amount a pensioner can be expected to live on. There are additional amounts for owner occupiers' housing costs, disability and caring responsibilities.
- *Savings Credit*: this is available only to pensioners aged 65 and over and pays an additional amount to those who have made provision for their retirement over and above the State Pension.

For more information, see <https://www.gov.uk/pension-credit>

- *Retirement Pension*: A Social Security benefit paid to those over State Pension age. There are two categories of contributory Retirement Pension and two categories of non-contributory Retirement Pension. For more information, see <http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/Pensionsandretirementplanning/StatePension/index.htm>.
- *Severe Disablement Allowance*: A Social Security benefit for people who are incapable of work and who do not satisfy the contribution conditions for *Incapacity Benefit*. SDA was abolished for new claimants on 6 April 2001. However, certain people entitled to SDA before that date can continue to receive it.
- *Social Fund*: The Social Fund is an amount of money reserved by the government to make one-off payments for various reasons. These include Funeral, Winter Fuel and Cold Weather Payments, Maternity and Community Care Grants and Budgeting and Crisis Loans. They are available to people who are on certain Social Security benefits and who meet various other conditions. Loans are interest free and the amounts, along with Community Care Grants, are discretionary, not a standard amount.
- *Universal Credit*: Universal Credit is a working-age benefit. It supports those on low incomes with their housing and living costs, as well as child and childcare support where appropriate. Universal Credit replaces all of the following state support: income-based JSA, income-related ESA, IS, Working Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit and Housing Benefit. It replaces the numerous payments these benefits would have given with a single, usually monthly payment, administered by DWP.
- *Widow's Benefits/Bereavement Benefits*: Widow's Benefits/Bereavement Benefits includes the receipt of Bereavement Allowance/Widow's Pension, Widowed Mother's Allowance/Widowed Parent's Allowance or Bereavement Payment/Widow's Payment.

Bereavement Allowance

See *Benefits*.

Bereavement Benefits

See *Benefits*.

Bereavement Payment

See *Benefits*.

Carer's Allowance

See *Benefits*.

Child

A dependent child is defined as an individual aged under 16. A person will also be defined as a child if they are 16 to 19 years old and they are:

- Not married nor in a Civil Partnership nor living with a partner; and
- Living with parents/ a responsible adult; and
- In full-time non-advanced education or in unwaged government training.

Child Benefit

See *Benefits*.

Child Tax Credit

See *Tax credits*.

Childcare costs

The amount paid for childcare in a week. From 2005/06 the last amount paid was collected instead of collecting both term time and holiday childcare costs.

Company share schemes/profit sharing

See *Savings and investments products*.

Council Tax

The tax is based on the property value of a dwelling (which is split into bands) and assumes two adults per household. The bill consists of both a property and personal element. Status discounts (which reduce or eliminate the personal element of the tax) are available to single person and certain other household types. An exemption may apply to some households, the most common type being accommodation occupied solely by students or where the accommodation is owned by the Ministry of Defence as armed forces accommodation.

Households where the landlord is liable for the tax, for example where they are sub-let as part of larger premises are not valued separately. The landlord may decide to recover some or all of the cost of the tax by increasing rent charges.

Council Tax Benefit

See *Benefits*.

Couple

Two adults who are married (spouse), or in a civil partnership (partner), or are assumed to be living together as such (cohabitee).

Credit Union

See *Savings and investments products*.

Current account

See *Savings and investments products*.

Dependent child

See *Child*.

Derived Variables (DVs)

DVs are customised variables in the FRS dataset, derived using information collected in the survey and from auxiliary sources, such as the Average Weekly Earnings series produced by ONS. The main purposes of the DVs are to make it easier for the users to carry out analysis and to ensure consistent definitions are used in all FRS analyses.

Direct payment account

See *Savings and Investments Products*.

Disability Living Allowance

See *Benefits*.

Disability status of benefit unit

A classification by disability status of the members of the benefit unit.

- At least one disabled adult, no disabled children: The benefit unit contains one or more disabled adults but no disabled children.
- At least one disabled child, no disabled adults: The benefit unit contains one or more disabled children but no disabled adults.
- At least one disabled adult and at least one disabled child: The benefit unit contains one or more disabled adults and one or more disabled children.
- No disabled adults or disabled children: No members of the benefit unit are disabled.

Disability, including limiting long-standing illness

Disability is defined as having any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity that leads to a significant difficulty with one or more areas of the individual's life. Everyone classified as disabled under this definition would also be classified as disabled under the general definition of disability in the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA). However, some individuals classified as disabled and having rights under the DDA would not be captured by this definition. This definition of disability differs from that used for **Economic status**.

Disability-related benefits

See *Benefits*.

Economic status (adults)

This classification is equivalent to the harmonised output category for economic status (see the Methodology chapter for more information on harmonisation). It is based on respondents' answers to questions on current economic status.

The category for 'workless, other inactive' also includes those not actively seeking work because they are: classified as a student, looking after the home, temporarily or permanently sick or disabled adults and those who are not actively seeking or available for employment.

- *Employee - both full-time and part-time*: Based on self-assessment for the main job rather than number of hours worked; includes those doing unpaid work in a business that a relative owns.
- *Self-employed - both full-time and part-time*: Based on self-assessment for the main job rather than number of hours worked; includes those doing unpaid work in their own business.
- *ILO unemployed*: Defined as all those who were without a job at the time the survey was conducted but who were able to start work within the next fortnight and had actively looked for work in the last four weeks or had recently found a job and were waiting to start.
- *Economically inactive*: Individuals, who are not actively seeking work, would not like to work and cannot start work within two weeks, are classified in one of the following sub-categories:
 - *Retired*: individuals who are over State Pension Age or say they are retired.
 - *Student*: individuals who have not completed their education.
 - *Looking after family/home*: working age individuals who are looking after their family and/or their home.
 - *Permanently sick or disabled*: working age individuals who have been sick, injured or disabled for longer than 28 weeks.

- *Temporarily sick or disabled*: working age individuals who have been sick, injured or disabled for less than 28 weeks. Note that the sick or disabled definitions are different to that used for ***Disability, including limiting long-standing illness***, as they are based on different questions that are only asked of working age adults who are not working.
- *Other inactive*: all respondents not already classified above.

Economic status (benefit units)

This classification is consistent with that used in the ***Poverty and Income Inequality*** report and is based on the economic status of adults (see ***Economic status (adults)***). Benefit units are allocated to the first category that applies.

Economically inactive

Individuals who are not in work but do not meet the criteria to be ***ILO unemployed***.

Employer Sponsored Pension

See ***Pension schemes***.

Employment and Support Allowance

See ***Benefits***.

Employment status

This classification is equivalent to ***Economic status (adults)*** but includes those in employment only.

Endowment mortgage

An endowment policy is taken out with an insurance company either before or at the same time as the mortgage. When the policy matures the sum received will be used to repay up to 100 per cent of the original sum borrowed under that mortgage. The original mortgage amount remains outstanding until the policy matures; in the meantime the borrower pays interest to the lender and premiums on the endowment policy to the insurance company. Endowment policy premiums are not included as part of ***Housing costs***.

Endowment policy (not linked)

See ***Savings and investments products***.

Ethnic group

The ethnic group to which respondents consider that they belong. The FRS questions are in line with National Statistics' harmonisation guidance published in February 2013³. There are six main output categories, two of which are further disaggregated. For more information on harmonisation see the Methodology chapter. The categories are:

1. White
2. Irish Traveller
3. Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups⁴
4. Asian or Asian British

³ New harmonised categories are now available via the ONS harmonisation website:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/harmonisation/harmonisation-index-page/index.html>

⁴ Sample sizes for 'Irish Traveller' are too small, so for Northern Ireland, it is output to 'Other ethnic group', and for England, Wales and Scotland, it is output to 'White'.

- a. Indian
 - b. Pakistani
 - c. Bangladeshi
 - d. Chinese
 - e. Other Asian⁵
5. Black/ African/ Caribbean/ Black British
6. Other ethnic group⁶
- a. Arab
 - b. Any other ethnic group

Extended Payment of Council Tax Reduction and/or Housing Benefit

Entitlement to *Income Support*, *Employment and Support Allowance* (income related), *Jobseeker’s Allowance* (income based), *Incapacity Benefit* or *Severe Disablement Allowance* can provide a “passport” on to *Housing Benefit* and/or *Council Tax Reduction*. If the “passporting” benefit ceases because the claimant starts work or their pay or hours of work increases then an extended payment of Council Tax Reduction and/or Housing Benefit may be payable for up to four weeks after their claim has been terminated.

Family type

- *Pensioner couple: Benefit units* headed by a couple where the *Head of the benefit unit* is over State Pension age. Note that this differs from the definition used in the *Poverty and Income Inequality* report, which defines a benefit unit as pensioner couple if either adult is over State Pension age.
- *Pensioner couple, married or civil partnered:* Benefit units headed by a couple where the Head of the benefit unit is over State Pension age and the couple are married or in a civil partnership.
- *Pensioner couple, cohabiting:* Benefit units headed by a couple where the Head of the benefit unit is over State Pension age and the couple are not married nor in a civil partnership.
- *Single male pensioner:* Benefit units headed by a single male adult over State Pension age.
- *Single female pensioner:* Benefit units headed by a single female adult over State Pension age.
- *Couple with children:* Benefit units headed by a (non-pensioner) couple with dependent children.
- *Couple with children, married or civil partnered:* Benefit units headed by a (non-pensioner) couple with dependent children and the couple are married or in a civil partnership.
- *Couple with children, cohabiting:* Benefit units headed by a (non-pensioner) couple with dependent children and the couple are not married nor in a civil partnership.
- *Couple without children:* Benefit units headed by a (non-pensioner) couple with no dependent children.

⁵ Estimates are not provided for the ‘Other Asian’ category due to small sample sizes.

⁶ Data for ‘Arab’ is not available to produce a three-year average hence ‘Other ethnic group’ is not disaggregated.

- *Couple without children, married or civil partnered*: Benefit units headed by a (non-pensioner) couple with no dependent children and the couple are married or in a civil partnership.
- *Couple without children, cohabiting*: Benefit units headed by a (non-pensioner) couple with no dependent children and the couple are not married nor in a civil partnership.
- *Single with children*: Benefit units headed by a (non-pensioner) single adult (male or female) with dependent children.
- *Single male without children*: Benefit units headed by a (non-pensioner) single male adult with no dependent children.
- *Single female without children*: Benefit units headed by a (non-pensioner) single female adult with no dependent children.

See also *Couple* and *Child*.

Full-time education

Individuals registered as full-time at an educational establishment. Students on sandwich courses are coded as students or as working according to their position at the time of interview.

Group Personal Pension (GPP)

See *Pension schemes*.

Group stakeholder pension (GSHP)

See *Pension schemes*.

Head of benefit unit

The Head of benefit unit is either the ***Household Reference Person*** if the Household Reference Person belongs to the benefit unit or, if not, it is the first person from the benefit unit in the order that they were named in the interview.

Head of household

Head of household was replaced by ***Household Reference Person*** in April 2001. However we have continued to refer to 'Head' (of household) in tables. *Note*: Where we use the term 'Head' in reference to households, this is the Household Reference Person. The ***Head of the benefit unit*** will not necessarily be the HRP.

Household

One person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area. A household will consist of one or more benefit units.

Household composition

The classification of households into those with and without children leads to mutually exclusive categories, which add to the total number of households in the sample. The remaining categories are:

- *Households with one or more adults over state pension age*
- *Households with one or more disabled adults under State Pension age*: see

Disability, including long-standing illness.

Households with one or more unemployed adults: Households where at least one adult is unemployed; as defined by the ILO (see ***ILO Unemployed***).

These categories may overlap with one another.

Household Food Security

This is a measure of whether households have sufficient food to facilitate active and healthy lifestyles. This measure has four classifications:

- High food security (score = 0): The household has no problem, or anxiety about, consistently accessing adequate food
- Marginal food security (score = 1 or 2): The household had problems at times, or anxiety about, accessing adequate food, but the quality, variety, and quantity of their food intake were not substantially reduced
- Low food security (score = 3 to 5): The household reduced the quality, variety, and desirability of their diets, but the quantity of food intake and normal eating patterns were not substantially disrupted
- Very low food security (score = 6 to 10): At times during the last 30 days, eating patterns of one or more household members were disrupted and food intake reduced because the household lacked money and other resources for food

High and marginal food security households are considered to be “food secure”. Food secure households are considered to have sufficient, varied food to facilitate an active and healthy lifestyle. Conversely, low and very low food security households are considered to be “food insecure”. Food insecure households are where there is risk of, or lack of access to, sufficient, varied food.

Household Reference Person (HRP)

The highest income householder, without regard to gender.

- In a single adult household, the HRP is the sole householder (i.e. the person in whose name the accommodation is owned or rented).
- If there are two or more householders, the HRP is the householder with the highest personal income from all sources.
- If there are two or more householders who have the same income, the HRP is the eldest householder.

Before April 2001, the HRP was known as the Head of Household. Where we refer to ‘Head’ in tables referring to households, this is the HRP. The *Head of benefit unit* will not necessarily be the HRP.

Housing Benefit

See *Benefits*.

ILO Unemployed

Unemployed, according to the ILO, are those adults who are under State Pension age and not working but are available and have been actively seeking work in the last four weeks; includes those who were waiting to take up a job already obtained and will start in the next two weeks.

Incapacity Benefit

See *Benefits*.

Income Support

See *Benefits*.

Income-related benefits

See *Benefits*.

Income-related state support

See *Benefits*.

Individual

An adult or child.

Individual Savings Account (ISA)

See *Savings and investments products*.

Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit (IIDB)

See *Benefits*.

Informal carers

Individuals who provide any regular service or help to someone, in or outside of their household who is sick, disabled or elderly; excludes those who give this help as part of a formal job.

Investment Trust

See *Savings and investments products*.

Jobseeker's Allowance

See *Benefits*.

Length of residency

The length of time the **Household Reference Person** (only) has lived at the address. Other household members may have resided there for shorter or longer periods.

Main source of total weekly household income

This is the source of income (see *Sources of income*) which is the largest proportion of weekly income for the household. Figures should be interpreted with caution. For example a household might have similar proportions of income from two or more sources, so a very small change in income would change the classification.

Maintenance

A payment which is being received from a previous partner either directly, or by being passed on by a court, the Child Maintenance Service (CMS) or DfC (separately from any IS payment). From 2008-09, the focus of the questions changed to cover child maintenance only and exclude, for example, alimony.

Marital status

De facto marital status:

- *Married / Civil partnership*: currently married or in a civil partnership, and not separated from spouse (excludes temporary absences).
- *Cohabiting*: not married, but living as a couple; includes same-sex couples.

- *Single*: never married, or never in a civil partnership.
- *Widowed*: widowed and not cohabiting.
- *Separated*: married or in a civil partnership, but separated from spouse and not cohabiting.
- *Divorced / Civil partnership dissolved*: marriage or civil partnership legally dissolved and not cohabiting.

Mortgage interest

For endowment, pension, and unit trust mortgages, quoted mortgage interest figures are used. For repayment mortgages, interest is calculated on the basis of the amount of mortgage outstanding multiplied by the interest rate current at the time of interview.

Quoted interest figures are checked to ensure that other payments (e.g. for mortgage protection policies, structural insurance or interest on top-up loans for purposes unrelated to housing costs) are excluded and adjusted to include payments made by individuals outside the household. Figures are also net of tax relief.

National Savings Bonds

See *Savings and investments Products*.

Non-income-related benefits

See *Benefits*.

Non-income-related state support

See *Benefits*.

NS&I savings accounts

See *Savings and investments products*.

Occupational pension

See *Pension schemes*.

Other bank/building society account

See *Savings and investments products*.

Partner

See *Couple*.

Pension Credit

See *Benefits*.

Pension mortgage

Similar to an *Endowment mortgage*, but is available only to the self-employed and those who are not members of an occupational pension scheme. Interest only is paid to the lender and monthly contributions are paid into a pension plan which is designed to repay the mortgage when the borrower retires. In addition, it is necessary to arrange a separate term assurance policy designed to repay the mortgage if the borrower should die before the end of the mortgage term. The assurance policy serves the same purpose as a mortgage protection policy.

Note: Payments to the pension plan and premiums on the assurance policy are not included as part of Housing Costs.

Pension Schemes

- **Automatic Enrolment:** in October 2012 a new law was introduced by the Government designed to help people save more for their retirement. It requires all employers to enrol their workers into a workplace pension scheme if they are not already in one. The timetable for employers to begin enrolling their staff started with the largest firms first, followed by medium, then small companies; large employers began the enrolment process in October 2012 and enrolment for all employers will be complete by February 2018. In order to preserve individual responsibility for the decision to save, workers can opt out of the scheme. To be eligible for automatic enrolment, the jobholder must be aged at least 22 years old but under State Pension age, earn above the earnings trigger for automatic enrolment and work, or usually work, in the UK. For more information see: <https://www.gov.uk/workplace-pensions>
- **Employer-Sponsored Pension:** schemes that are set-up and run by the employer.
- **Group Personal Pension:** some employers who do not offer an occupational pension scheme may arrange for a pension provider to offer their employees a personal pension instead. The employer may have negotiated special terms with the provider which means that administration charges are lower than those for individual personal pensions. Although they are sometimes referred to as company pensions, they are not run by employers and should not be confused with occupational pensions; which have different tax, benefit and contribution rules.
- **Group stakeholder pension:** like Group Personal Pensions, an employer can make an arrangement with a pension provider and offer their employees a Group Stakeholder Pension (see *Stakeholder Pension*).
- **Occupational pension:** an occupational pension scheme is an arrangement an employer makes to give their employees a pension when they retire. Employees may become a member of an employer's pension scheme on a voluntary basis. Occupational pension schemes can be contracted in to or out of **State Second Pension**.
- **Personal pension:** a pension provided through a contract between an individual and the pension provider. The pension which is produced will be based upon the level of contributions, investment returns and annuity rates; a personal pension can be either employer provided (see *Group personal pension*) or privately purchased (see *Private pension*).
- **Private pension:** includes occupational pensions (also known as work or employer-sponsored pensions) and personal pensions (including stakeholder pensions). People can have several different private pensions at once, but can only have one contracted out pension at a time.
- **Stakeholder pension:** enable those without earnings, such as non-earning partners, carers, pensioners and students, to pay into a pension scheme. Almost everybody up to the age of 75 may take out a stakeholder pension and it is not necessary to make regular contributions. For more information, see: <https://www.gov.uk/personal-pensions-your-rights>

Pensioner benefit unit

Benefit units whose *Family type* is pensioner couple, single male pensioner or single female pensioner.

Personal pension

See *Pension schemes*.

PII

See *Poverty and Income Inequality Report*.

Post Office Card Account (POCA)

See *Savings and investments products*.

Poverty and Income Inequality Report

This report combines information that was previously published in the Northern Ireland Poverty Bulletin and Northern Ireland Households Below Average Income reports. It uses data collected from the Family Resources Survey to provide estimates of the proportion and number of individuals, children, working age adults and pensioners in Northern Ireland living in poverty, and other statistics on household income and income inequality. See <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/topics/family-resources-survey#toc-1> for more information.

Premium Bond

See *Savings and investments products*.

Private pension

See *Pension schemes*.

Region

Regional classifications are based on the standard statistical geography of the former Government Office Regions: nine in England, and a single region for each of Wales, Scotland and NI. Government Office Regions are built up of complete counties or unitary authorities. Tables also include statistics for England as a whole. For more information on National Statistics geography, see: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/beginner-s-guide/maps/regions--former-government-office-regions--effective-at-31st-december--2011.pdf>

Rent-free accommodation

Accommodation provided free by an employer or by an organisation to a self-employed respondent, provided that the normal activities of the tenant are to further the cause of the organisation (e.g. Church of England clergy). Accommodation is not rent-free if anyone, apart from an employer or organisation, is paying a rent or mortgage on a property on behalf of the respondent.

Repayment mortgage

Money borrowed for the purchase of the house is repaid over a period of years; interest is also paid on the amount outstanding at the time. Usually the payments consist partly of repayments of the original loan and partly of interest.

Retirement Pension

See *Benefits*.

Sandwich carer

A sandwich carer is defined in the FRS as somebody who is aged 16 to 70 and:

- cares for a child within their household and/or has a child dependent on them within their household;
- also cares for an adult relative

Savings

The total value of all liquid assets, including fixed term investments. Figures are taken from responses to questions on the value of assets or estimated from the interest on the savings when these questions are not asked. The main text gives more information on the questions asked and data quality. Note that banded savings do not include assets held by children in the benefit unit/household. The derivation of total savings used in the tables means that “no savings” specifically relates to cases where either the respondent said that they had no

accounts/investments, refused to answer or didn't know or that some accounts/investments were recorded but that none of them yielded any interest/dividends.

Savings and investments products

The FRS asks questions about all Savings and Investments Products, including bank and building society accounts and stocks and shares. The products and groups of products used in this publication are:

- **Basic Bank Account:** This type of account is similar to a *current account*. Payments can be received from other sources and it can pay bills by direct debit, but unlike a current account there are no overdraft facilities. Withdrawals can be made from cash machines and, in some cases, over the counter of the bank or building society itself. See: <https://www.moneyhelper.org.uk/en/everyday-money/banking/basic-bank-accounts?source=mas#>
- **Company share schemes/profit sharing:** Some companies provide extra rewards or bonuses to their employees depending on the profitability of the company. In publicly traded companies, this often takes the form of shares in the company. All schemes of this general type are included under this heading.
- **Credit Union:** A credit union is a financial co-operative similar in many respects to mainstream building societies. Its members both own and control the credit union, which is run solely for their benefit. All members of a specific credit union must share what is known as a "common bond" i.e. they must be connected in some way or another to the other members of that credit union. All the members pool their savings together into a single 'pot' from which loans can be made to members from that credit union. Members who have deposited money into the credit union receive an annual dividend while those to whom money is lent have to pay interest on the loan.
- **Current Account:** This includes all current accounts, with both banks and building societies, which are used for day-to-day transactions; with a cheque book and/or bank card. Overdraft facilities may be offered, but interest payments will normally be minimal.
- **Endowment Policy (not linked):** An endowment policy taken out to repay a mortgage (see *Endowment mortgage*) but no longer used to do so. This is where the mortgage has either been paid off or, more usually, converted to a different method of repayment. The respondent has decided to retain the endowment as an investment in its own right, even though it is no longer intended to repay the mortgage.
- **Informal assets:** An informal asset is money that a respondent has given to someone else to look after or save on their behalf, or money that the respondent saves in cash.
- **ISA:** An Individual Savings Account (ISA) is a tax free Government savings scheme which replaced Personal Equity Plans (PEP) and Tax-Exempt Special Savings Accounts (TESSAs) in April 1999; it is usually arranged via a bank or building society.
- **Investment Trust:** See *Unit Trusts*.
- **National Savings Bonds:** All types of National Savings investments in this category collected on the survey, except Easy Access and Investment accounts:
 - **FIRST Option Bonds:** an accumulating lump sum investment of between £1,000 and £250,000. Interest is paid net of tax and credited annually. The rate is reviewed each year and holders have the option to withdraw or continue.
 - **Fixed Rate Savings Bonds:** replaced new issues of FIRST Option Bonds.
 - **National Savings Capital Bonds:** minimum purchase is £100 and a maximum holding of £250,000; interest is fixed for five years and credited annually gross of tax (although taxable).
 - **National Savings Certificates:** fixed or index-linked to changes in the RPI, for lump sum savings of £100 or more. Maximum earnings are obtained after five years and interest on investments is tax free.
 - **Pensioner's Guaranteed Income Bonds:** available to those aged over

- 65, giving a fixed interest rate over five years with income paid monthly gross of tax; minimum investment is £500.
- *National Savings Income Bonds*: minimum purchase is £2,000 and a maximum holding of £250,000; interest is paid monthly gross of tax (although taxable).
 - *National Savings Deposit Bonds*: no longer available, but earlier bonds are still valid. These were available in multiples of £50 and offered premium rates of interest which was paid gross of tax.
 - *Children's Bonus Bonds*: can be bought for any child aged under 16 as a five year accumulating investment; interest is paid gross of tax.
 - *Yearly Plan*: yearly plan certificates can still be held, though new applications stopped in January 1995. Under the scheme monthly standing order payments of £20 were made (to a maximum of £400); after twelve months a Yearly Plan certificate was issued. The certificates earn tax free interest, paid monthly, and reach maturity value after four years. After the fourth year, interest is paid three-monthly at a lower rate.
- *NS&I savings accounts*: The National Savings & Investments (*NS&I*) Investment Account and Easy Access Savings Account.
 - *Other bank/building society account*: Accounts belonging to adults recorded under categories "savings account, investment account/bond, any other account with bank building society, etc".
 - *Post Office Card Account (POCA)*: This type of account can only be used to receive Social Security benefits, State Pensions and/or Tax Credit payments. No other payments, such as Housing Benefit, occupational pensions, or wages can be paid into it. Payments can only be collected over the counter at a Post Office and will not incur any charges or accrue interest on money contained therein. Due to the limited capability to receive payments, these accounts are included or excluded in tables as noted.
 - *Premium Bond*: Investments which do not earn interest, but are entered in a monthly draw for tax-free money prizes.
 - *Stocks and Shares*: This includes bonds, debentures and other securities which are usually bought and sold on the financial markets. Bonds issued by foreign governments and local authorities are also recorded here. A share is a single unit of ownership in a company. 'Stocks' is the general term for various types of security issued by companies to attract investment in the form of loans. Members of a shares club are included with those owning stocks and shares.
 - *Unit Trusts*: A collectively managed investment in the financial markets, where investors buy 'units' of a fund that invests in shares, stocks, Gilts, etc. Interest (the 'dividend') is paid net of tax, usually half-yearly. The data presented for Unit Trusts also includes Investment Trusts, since these two assets are collected together in the FRS.
 - *Any other type of asset*: Due to small ownership, this amalgamated variable consists of the following three assets:
 - *Guaranteed Equity Bond (GEB)*: a one-off five-year investment, giving a return linked to a stock-market index, such as the Financial Times Stock Exchange (FTSE) index. At the end of the term it will pay back the amount invested plus a percentage of any increase in the index. Note that some GEBs may not pay back the full amount if the index falls below a certain level. There are usually minimum and maximum investments; typically £1,000 and £1,000,000.
 - *Gilts or Government Gilt-edged stock* (including War Loan): these raise money for the UK Government by offering a secure investment, usually over a fixed period and with a fixed rate of interest, although some are index-linked. Interest is paid half-yearly. Gilts can be bought and sold on the stock market. At the end of the fixed term the holder is repaid the original purchase price. The value of the gilt is the current market price, which might be higher or lower than the original purchase price.

- *Save As You Earn (SAYE)*: a three, five or seven year regular monthly savings scheme for employees. At the end of the term, the employee can either use the savings to buy the shares in their company or take the accumulated investment. For more information, see: [Tax and Employee Share Schemes - GOV.UK](#)

The above products cover all types of savings. Some of them are grouped together in other ways in the tables:

- *Direct Payment Account*: A direct payment account is one that can accept electronic payment of benefits via the Banker's Automated Clearing System (BACS) system. The types of accounts included as such in this report are:
 - *Current Account*
 - *National Savings and Investments Savings Accounts*
 - *Savings, investments etc*
 - *Basic Account*

Where noted, *Post Office Card Accounts* are also included in this group.

Severe Disablement Allowance

See *Benefits*.

Shared ownership schemes

The householder part-owns and part-rents the property, so pays a mortgage and rent on the same property. In these circumstances, both the rented and owner questions will be asked.

Social Fund

See *benefits*.

Social Security Benefits

Refers to all *Benefits*, but does not include *Tax credits*.

Sources of income

- *Wages and salaries*: for a respondent currently working as an employee, income from wages and salaries is equal to: gross pay before any deductions, less any refunds of income tax, any motoring and mileage expenses, any refunds for items of household expenditure and any Statutory Sick Pay or Statutory Maternity Pay, plus bonuses received over the last 12 months (converted to a weekly amount) and any children's earnings from part-time jobs.
- *Self-employed income*: the total amount of income received from self-employment gross of tax and national insurance payments, based on profits where the individual considers themselves as running a business or on estimated earnings/drawings otherwise. Excludes any profit due to partners in the business. Any losses are deducted.
- *Investments*: Interest and dividends received on savings and investments. See *Savings and investments products* for details of investments covered by the FRS.
- *Tax credits*: Income from *Tax credits*.
- *Retirement Pension plus any IS/PC*: for any adults who are over State Pension age, any *Retirement Pension* plus any *Income Support* or *Pension Credit* which is received; these benefits are shown together because of known problems with separating these amounts for pensioners.
- *Other pensions*: payments received from occupational, stakeholder and personal pension schemes; widow's employee pensions, trade union and friendly society pensions, annuity pensions, trusts and covenants.

- *Social Security disability benefits*: payments received from any of the benefits payable due to disability – see *Benefits*.
- *Universal Credit*: UC is now the primary working-age benefit. Universal Credit replaces all the following state support: income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, income-related Employment and Support Allowance, Income Support, Working Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit and Housing Benefit. It replaces these with a single, usually monthly payment, administered by DWP
- *Other Social Security benefits*: payments received from any of the other *Benefits*.
- *Other sources*: payments from all other sources including, for example, baby-sitting, allowances from absent spouses, organisations, royalties, odd jobs, sub-tenants, educational grants, alimony and Healthy Start Vouchers.

Spouse

Spouse refers to a married partner (see *Couple*) and, from 2005/06, included same-sex civil partners. Civil partners are included in the same benefit unit.

Stakeholder Pension (SHP)

See *Pension schemes*.

Standard Occupational Classification

The UK's official occupational classification, revised, updated and published in June 2000. For more information, see

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/archived-standard-classifications/soc-and-sec-archive/index.html>

State Pension age

From 6 April 2010, the State Pension age has been increasing gradually for women and since December 2018 has been increasing for both men and women. The data in this report was collected throughout the financial year 2021-22, during which the State Pension age for both men and women increased to 66 years. Details of further planned changes to State Pension age can be seen at

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/310231/spa-timetable.pdf.

State Second Pension (formerly SERPS now known as S2P)

Available to individuals who satisfy certain contribution conditions, S2P does not have to be claimed separately from the basic *Retirement Pension* and is not affected by the receipt of other income. Calculation of benefit is by reference to earnings from 6 April 1978 or the start of working life, whichever is later. Individuals can contract out of the State Second Pension as part of an occupational pension scheme or personal pension scheme.

State support

An individual is in receipt of state support if they receive either a Social Security benefit (see *Benefits*) or a payable *Tax credit*.

Stocks and shares

See *Savings and investments products*.

Tax credits

Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit replaced Working Families Tax Credit, Disabled Persons Tax Credit, Children's Tax Credit and the child dependency element for all new claims to the following benefits:

- Income Support

- Jobseeker's Allowance (income based)
- Bereavement Benefit
- Incapacity Benefit
- Retirement Pension
- Severe Disablement Allowance

Tax credits are paid by HMRC.

Child Tax Credit: provides support to families with children. *Working Tax Credit* is a payment to top up earnings of working people on low incomes, including those who do not have children. Tax credits are paid by HMRC. For more information see:

<https://www.gov.uk/browse/benefits/tax-credits>

Tenure

Types of renting or ownership.

- *Social renting*: includes all cases where the local authority is the landlord, and all housing associations including New Town Development Corporations and the Scottish Special Housing Association except where accommodation is part of job.
- *Rented privately*: includes rent free cases
- *Buying with a mortgage*: Includes local authority (NIHE in NI) and housing association part-own/part-rent, and co- and shared ownership arrangements.
- *Owned outright*: Households who have paid off any mortgage or loan used to purchase the property. These households may have other loans secured on their property for which information is collected on the FRS. However, these payments are excluded from *Housing costs*.

Prior to 2008/09, social renting was split into council and housing association groups. This division has been removed because it was found to be unreliable. Comparison with administrative data showed that a significant number of housing association tenants wrongly reported that they were council tenants. A split between furnished and unfurnished private renting was also removed in 2008/09 due to lack of interest from FRS data users.

Total weekly benefit unit income

Is the total weekly income from all sources (see *Sources of income*) for all adults and children in the benefit unit.

Total weekly household income

Is the total weekly income from all sources (see *Sources of income*) for all adults and children in the household.

Total weekly individual income

Is the total weekly income from all sources (see *Sources of income*) for an adult.

Unemployed

See *ILO unemployed*.

Unit trusts

See *Savings and investments products*.

Universal Credit

See *Benefits*.

War Disablement Pension

See Benefits.

War Widow's Pension

See Benefits.

Weekly Amounts

All monetary amounts in the FRS are presented as weekly values. If a respondent reported a payment covering a period other than a week (for example a monthly salary), the average weekly amount is calculated. Lump sums and one-off payments are treated as if they were annual payments for this purpose.

Widowed Mother's Allowance/Widowed Parents Allowance

See Bereavement Benefits in the definition of *Benefits*.

Widow's Benefits/Bereavement Benefits

See Bereavement Benefits in the definition of *Benefits*.

Widow's Payment

See Bereavement Benefits in the definition of *Benefits*.

Widow's Pension

See Bereavement Benefits in the definition of *Benefits*.

Working

All respondents with an employment status of full/part-time employed or full/part-time self - employed.

Working Age

Adults (see **Adult** and **Child**) under pension age (see *State Pension age*).

Working Tax Credit

See *Tax credits*.