

## **Glossary/Notes on definitions**

### **Adult**

All those aged 16 and over, except unmarried 16 to 18 year olds in full time non-advanced education; all adults in the household are interviewed as part of the FRS.

### **Age**

Age last birthday (i.e. at time of interview).

### **All in receipt of benefit**

Any Social Security Benefit; tables in Section 3 show percentage of benefit units/households who received at least one Social Security benefit, income related benefit and non-income related benefit.

Includes receipt of benefits such as Back to Work Bonus and 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 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 element of new claims to Income Support and Jobseeker's Allowance during April and May 2003. These are paid by the Inland Revenue. For more information visit <http://www.taxcredits.inlandrevenue.gov.uk>.

### **Any pension**

Either an occupational, stakeholder or personal pension.

### **Any type of account**

Any account or investment for which information is collected on the survey. See also other entries for categories used in tables, i.e. Current account, Basic bank account, Post Office account, TESSA, Other bank/building society accounts, etc.

### **Attendance Allowance**

Social Security benefit for people aged 65 or over that 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.

For more information see Work and Pension Statistics, (CDS, ISBN 1 84388 230 2 or via Internet at <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/wandp.asp>).

### **Basic bank account**

The basic bank account shares many of the features of a current account. You can receive payments from other sources and pay bills by direct debit but there are no overdraft facilities. You can make withdrawals from cash machines and in some cases over the counter of the bank or building society itself. For further information

[http://www.thepensionservice.gov.uk/directpayment/what\\_are\\_options.asp](http://www.thepensionservice.gov.uk/directpayment/what_are_options.asp)

### **Benefit unit**

A single adult or a couple living as married and any dependent children.

### **Bereavement Allowance**

Social Security benefit paid for up to 52 weeks to widows and widowers who were 45 or over, but less than pensionable 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.

For more information see Work and Pension Statistics, (CDS, ISBN 1 84388 230 2 or via Internet at <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/wandp.asp>).

**Bereavement Benefits**

The range of Bereavement Benefits were introduced on 9<sup>th</sup> April 2001. They replaced the old system of widows' benefits and can be claimed by men and women whose spouse died on or after 9<sup>th</sup> April 2001. Widows whose husband died before this date would continue to receive widows' benefits.

For more information see Work and Pension Statistics, (CDS, ISBN 1 84388 230 2 or via Internet at <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/wandp.asp>).

**Bereavement Payment**

Widows/widowers are eligible to widow's payments/Bereavement Payments if her/his late husband/wife satisfied the contributions conditions. Widows are also eligible if her late husband died as the result of an industrial injury or disease and she was under 60 when her late husband died, or if she was 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 £1,000. This is converted into a weekly figure in sources of income tables.

For more information see Work and Pension Statistics, (CDS, ISBN 1 84388 230 2 or via Internet at <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/wandp.asp>).

**Carer's Allowance (formerly Invalid Care Allowance)**

Social Security benefit for people who are eligible before their 65th birthday, who are not employed or in full time education and who look after a severely disabled person for at least 35 hours per week.

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

For more information see Work and Pension Statistics, (CDS, ISBN 1 84388 230 2 or via Internet at <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/wandp.asp>).

**Child**

All those aged under 16 or an unmarried 16 to 18 year old in full time non-advanced education.

**Child Benefit**

Social Security benefit paid for each child under 16 year or aged under 19 and still in full time non-advanced education. Usually received by the mother.

For more information see Work and Pension Statistics, (CDS, ISBN 1 84388 230 2 or via Internet at <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/wandp.asp>).

**Childcare costs**

The FRS contains data on both term time and holiday childcare costs for all families from 2003-04; in previous years these was restricted to families in employment.

**Child Tax Credit**

Child Tax Credit is a payment to support families with children. It replaces the child elements that were previously paid with Income Support and income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, Working Families Tax Credit and Disabled Persons Tax Credit, as well as Children's Tax Credit. Child Tax Credit is administered by the Inland Revenue. For more information visit <http://www.taxcredits.inlandrevenue.gov.uk>.

**Company share schemes/profit sharing**

These categories are presented jointly in tables.

**Consumer durables**

Note that the questions about consumer durables on the FRS ask about access rather than ownership. For example, a household may have a washing machine but not own it. With the exception of telephones, items available for communal use are included only if they can be used in the respondent's accommodation. Data on mobile telephone ownership are collected

separately to fixed telephones. In 2003-04, questions regarding vehicle ownership were no longer asked of respondents aged 75 or over.

### **Co-ownership schemes**

Like shared ownership schemes. Usually where the landlord is a Housing Association.

### **Council Tax**

Council Tax replaced the Community Charge from April 1993. The tax is based on the property value of a dwelling (which is split into bands) and assumes two adults per household. The full bill consists of a property and a personal element.

Status discounts, which reduce or eliminate the personal element of the tax, are available to single person and certain other households.

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.

Bands of property value of a dwelling are used in the calculation of Council Tax. Different bands exist in England, Scotland and Wales (valuation as at 1 April 1991):

	England	Scotland	Wales
Band A	up to £40,000	up to £27,000	up to £30,000
Band B	£40-52,000	£27-35,000	£30-39,000
Band C	£52-68,000	£35-45,000	£39-51,000
Band D	£68-88,000	£45-58,000	£51-66,000
Band E	£88-120,000	£58-80,000	£66-90,000
Band F	£120-160,000	£80-106,000	£90-120,000
Band G	£160-320,000	£106-212,000	£120-240,000
Band H	£320,000+	£212,000+	£240,000+

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**

Social Security benefit administered by the local authority designed to help people on low incomes pay their Council Tax. There are two types of Council Tax Benefit, maximum Council Tax Benefit (Main Benefit) and Second Adult Rebate.

Council Tax Benefit may be received for a further four weeks by people aged under 60 when they start working full time following a period of at least six months being unemployed, by people on a Government Training Scheme or on Income Support as a lone parent or carer (Extended Payment).

For more information see Work and Pension Statistics, (CDS, ISBN 1 84388 230 2 or via Internet at <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/wandp.asp>).

For tables in Section 3, which show benefit units by benefit receipt, Council Tax Benefit is allocated to the first benefit unit in the household.

### **Current account**

Includes all current accounts with banks and building societies. Used for day-to-day transactions with a cheque book and/or bank card. Interest will normally be minimal.

### **Dependant**

See child.

### **Derived Variables (DVs)**

Derived variables are customised variables in the FRS dataset, derived using information collected in the survey and from auxiliary sources, such as the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister's deprivation indices. The main purposes of the derived variables 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***

A direct payment account is one that can accept electronic payment of benefits via the Banker's Automated Clearing System (BACS) system. Such accounts were formerly known as Automatic Credit Transfer (ACT) accounts.

***Disability Living Allowance***

Social Security benefit for people who become disabled before the age of 65 and need help with personal care, getting around, or both. Consists of two components:

Care component

Covers personal care (e.g. washing, dressing, using the toilet, cooking a main meal). This is paid at three rates.

Mobility component

For those who cannot walk or have difficulty in walking. This is paid at two rates.

For more information see Work and Pension Statistics, (CDS, ISBN 1 84388 230 2 or via Internet at <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/wandp.asp>).

***Disabled Person's Tax Credit (DPTC)***

A tax credit payable to low-paid workers with a disability. It is administered by the Tax Credit Office, which is an office of the Inland Revenue. The claimant must be working at least 16 hours per week. From April 2003, DPTC was replaced by the disability element in Working Tax Credit. For more information visit <http://www.taxcredits.inlandrevenue.gov.uk> .

***Disability Related State Support***

Includes disability related benefits and tax credits.

***Economic status***

This classification is consistent with that used in HBAI. Benefit units are allocated to the first category that applies. Unlike employment status, full time work is classified as 31 hours or more, not on the basis of the respondent's assessment of whether they work full or part time.

Self employed

Benefit units (single and couple) where at least one adult usually works as self employed 31 hours or more a week.

Single or couple, all in full time work

Benefit units (single and couple) where all adults usually work 31 hours or more a week.

Couple, one in full time work, one in part time work

Benefit units headed by a couple, where one partner usually works 31 hours or more a week and the other partner usually works fewer than 31 hours a week.

Couple, one in full time work, one not working

Benefit units headed by a couple, where one partner usually works 31 hours or more a week and the other partner does not work.

One or more in part time work

Benefit units (singles and couples) where at least one adult works fewer than 31 hours a week.

Head or spouse aged 60 or over

Benefit units (singles and couples) where at least one adult is aged 60 or over.

Head or spouse unemployed

Benefit units (singles and couples) where at least one adult is unemployed. Also includes an additional check on receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance. If these are in receipt, the case is treated as unemployed even if did some unpaid work in business that they or relative owns. These respondents are treated as economically active in the employment status classification.

Head or spouse sick or disabled

Benefit units (singles and couples) where at least one adult is sick or disabled.

Others

Benefit units not classified above.

The full derivation of this variable is available on request from InfD IM1, at the address listed in the Introduction.

### ***Economically inactive***

Those who are out of work but do not meet the criteria for ILO unemployment are economically inactive.

### ***Employee packages***

This looks at the benefits that a respondent has made use of, or received, from their present employer in the last six months.

### ***Employment status***

This classification is equivalent to the harmonised output category for economic status (relabelling to avoid confusion with benefit unit level outputs – see Methodology for more information on harmonisation). It is based on respondents' answers to questions on current employment status; the notes below highlight main differences between this and Economic status and Household Composition.

The full derivation of this variable is available on request from InfD IM1, at the address listed in the Introduction.

In Section 6, the category for other inactive also includes those classified as students, looking after family/home and temporary sick and disabled adults.

Employee - full 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.

Employee - 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 - full time

Based on self assessment for the main job rather than number of hours worked. Includes those doing unpaid work in their own business.

Self employed - 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.

Retired

Individuals who are over State Pension Age or say they are retired.

### ***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 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.

### ***Ethnic group***

The ethnic group to which respondents consider they belong. The FRS questions are in line with National Statistics' harmonisation guidance. There are six main output categories. These are White, Mixed, Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi, Black or Black British and Other Ethnic Group (inc. Chinese and Other Asian).

For more information on harmonisation see Methodology section.

### ***Family status***

This classification is based on the family type classification used in HBAI.

Tables also include benefit units where the partner is temporarily not in the household (e.g. where they are working abroad), which are excluded from HBAI analyses.

The full derivation of this variable is available on request from InfD IM1, at the address listed in the Introduction.

#### **Pensioner couple**

Benefit units headed by a couple, where the Head of the Benefit Unit is over state pension age.

#### **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 without children**

Benefit units headed by a (non-pensioner) couple with no dependent children.

#### **Single with children**

Benefit units headed by a (non-pensioner) single adult 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.

### ***Full time education***

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

### ***Guaranteed Equity Bonds (GEB)***

Guaranteed Equity Bonds are 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 £,1000 and £1,000,000

**Gilts**

Government Gilt-edged stock (including War Loan). 'Gilts' 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.

**Government Office Regions**

Government Offices for the Regions were established across England in 1994. In 1996 the regions covered, known as Government Office Regions, became the primary classification for the presentation of regional statistics. Government Office Regions are built up of complete counties/unitary authorities. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are not subdivided into Government Office Regions but are listed with them as regions in FRS tables.

**HBAI**

Households Below Average Income, An analysis of the income distribution 1994/5 - 2003/04 (via Internet at <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/hbai>).

**Head of Benefit Unit**

The Head of the Benefit Unit will either be the same as the Head of the Household if it is the benefit unit to which the Head of the Household belongs, or if not, it will be the first person in the benefit unit. For all benefit units in the household that are couples, the Head will usually be the male, but in certain circumstances may be female.

**Head of Household**

The Head of the Household will be the Head of the Benefit Unit to which he or she belongs.

The Head of Household, from April 2001, is classified as the Highest Income Householder (HIH), without regard to gender.

In a single adult household the Head 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 Head is the householder with the highest personal income from all sources.

If there are two or more householders who have the same income, the eldest householder will be the Head.

**Household**

A single person or group of people living at the same address as their only or main residence, who either share one meal a day together or share the living accommodation (i.e. a living room).

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 other categories shown may overlap.

The full derivation of this variable is available on request from InfD IM1, at the address listed in the Introduction.

Households with one or more adults over pension age

Households where at least one adult is over state pension age.

Households with one or more sick or disabled adults under pension age

Households where at least one adult is classified as sick or disabled and under pension age.

Households with one or more unemployed adults

Households where at least one adult is unemployed, as defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

***Household rent***

Actual rent paid by the household,  
plus any Housing Benefit,  
plus contributions made by someone outside the household,  
less water and sewerage charges included in rent (including Council Tax Water Charge in Scotland) and other services ineligible for Housing Benefit purposes. The latter includes payments for lighting, heating, hot water, fuel, food, TV rental etc.

Amounts are adjusted for rent holidays where appropriate.

The full derivation of this variable is available on request from InfD IM1, at the address listed in the Introduction.

***Housing Benefit***

Social Security benefit administered by local authorities which is designed to help people who rent their homes and have difficulty meeting their housing costs.

Council tenants on Housing Benefit get a rent rebate which means that their rent due is reduced by the amount of that rebate.

Private and housing association tenants usually receive Housing Benefit (or rent allowance) personally, although sometimes it is paid direct to the landlord.

Housing Benefit may be received for a further four weeks by people aged under 60 when they start working full time following a period of at least six months being unemployed, by people on a Government Training Scheme or on Income Support as a lone parent or carer (Extended Payment).

For more information see Work and Pension Statistics, (CDS, ISBN 1 84388 230 2 or via Internet at <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/wandp.asp>).

***Housing costs***

Household rent for rented accommodation or mortgage interest for those buying their home with a mortgage,

plus water and sewerage charges (including Council Tax Water Charge in Scotland),

plus premiums paid on structural insurance,

plus charges for owner occupiers (ground rent, feu duties, service charges etc.),

The full derivation of this variable is available on request from InfD IM1, at the address listed in the Introduction.

***ILO Unemployed***

Unemployed according to the International Labour Organisation (ILO). 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***

Replaced Sickness Benefit and Invalidity Benefit from 13 April 1995. It is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work and who meet the contribution conditions.

For more information see Work and Pension Statistics, (CDS, ISBN 1 84388 230 2 or via Internet at <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/wandp.asp>).

***Income related benefits***

Social Security benefits included in this category are:

Back To Work Bonus

Extended Payment of Council Tax Benefit

Extended Payment of Housing Benefit

Income Support

Housing Benefit

Council Tax Benefit  
Disability Working Allowance  
Social Fund Grant for Funeral Expenses  
Social Fund Grant for Maternity Expenses  
Jobseeker's Allowance (Income based)  
Community Care Grants

***Income related state support***

This includes Tax Credits - see 'All in receipt of Tax Credits'

***Income Support***

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 less money coming in than the law says they need to live on. In general, Income Support is now only available to people who are not required to be available for work such as pensioners, lone parents and sick and 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.

For more information see Work and Pension Statistics, (CDS, ISBN 1 84388 230 2 or via Internet at <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/wandp.asp>).

***Individual***

An adult or child.

***Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit***

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.

For more information see Work and Pension Statistics, (CDS, ISBN 1 84388 230 2 or via Internet at <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/wandp.asp>).

***Informal carers***

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

***Insurance cover***

The FRS asks about insurance policies to find out what types of personal cover members of the household have. Personal accident includes personal accident and fire, personal accident policy for a pedal cycle, personal consolidation policy, police group insurance. Private medical includes BUPA, HCS, and PPA WPA. Permanent health insurance or PHI is insurance to cover loss of income in the event of permanent health impairment. Friendly society policies for sickness include Benevolent fund, Burial club, Post Office and Civil Service Sanatorium Society, Death levy, Family Service Unit, Firemen's benevolent fund, Hospital Savings Association, Hospital Saturday Fund, Medical aid, Mutual aid, Oddfellows.

***ISA***

Individual Savings Account. It is a Government tax free savings scheme which replaced PEPs and TESSAs in April 1999. It is usually arranged via a bank or building society.

***Jobseeker's Allowance***

Replaced Unemployment Benefit and Income Support for unemployed people on 7 October 1996. It is payable to people under state pension age who are 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 contribution based and income based routes of entry to Jobseeker's Allowance. The different elements are separated in the 'any income related benefit' and 'any non-income related benefit' categories. However, the individual row for Jobseeker's Allowance shown in Section 3 tables includes both elements.

For more information see Work and Pension Statistics, (CDS, ISBN 1 84388 230 2 or via Internet at <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/wandp.asp>).

***Length of residency***

This refers to the Household Reference Person only; other household members may have resided at an address for shorter or longer periods.

***Main source of weekly income***

This is the source of income which is the largest proportion of weekly income. Figures should be interpreted with caution, for example a household might in fact have similar proportions of income from two or more sources.

***Maintenance***

Any payments that are being received from a previous partner either directly, or passed on by a court, the CSA or DWP (separately from any Income Support/MIG payment).

***Marital status***

As recorded by the respondent. Single means never married. Single sex couples are classified as single since for benefit purposes they count as two separate benefit units.

***Medical treatment***

Items, treatment or tests that are free (except glasses/contact lenses) or paid for are included. Private dental or hospital treatment is excluded.

***Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG)***

A benefit payable to people who are aged 60 or over which tops up any money already coming in to a minimum level set by the Government. Minimum Income Guarantee is paid as Income Support. From October 2003, Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG) was replaced by Pension Credit. For more information visit <http://www.thepensionservice.gov.uk>.

***Mode of transport***

Railway train includes all train services formerly operated by British Rail and the underground service in the Merseyside conurbation. London underground train covers those train services operated by London Transport (not all of which operate under the ground).

***Mortgage interest***

For endowment, pension, PEP and Unit Trust mortgages quoted mortgage interest figures are used.

For repayment mortgages, interest is calculated on the basis of 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.

The full derivation of this variable is available on request from InfD IM1, at the address listed in the Introduction.

***National Savings Bonds***

Tables include all types of National Savings investments in this category collected on the survey:

#### FIRST Option Bonds

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

These replace new issues of FIRST Option Bonds.

#### National Savings Capital Bonds

Minimum purchase £100, maximum holding £250,000. Interest fixed for five years and credited annually gross of tax (although taxable).

#### National Savings Certificates

Fixed and index-linked to changes in the RPI. For lump sum savings of £100 or more. Maximum earnings are obtained after five years. Interest on both investments is tax free.

#### Pensioner's Guaranteed Income Bonds.

Available to people over 65. Gives a fixed interest rate over five years with income paid monthly gross of tax. Minimum investment £500.

#### National Savings Income Bonds

Minimum purchase £2,000, maximum £250,000. Interest is paid monthly gross of tax (although taxable).

#### National Savings Deposit Bonds.

Multiples of £50, offering premium rates of interest gross of tax. No longer available, but earlier bonds are still valid.

#### Children's Bonus Bonds

Can be bought for any child under 16. 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 certificates 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.

#### ***Non-income related benefits/Non-income related state support***

Social Security benefits included in this category are:

- Statutory Sick Pay
- Statutory Maternity Pay
- Disability Living Allowance
- Child Benefit
- Retirement Pension
- Widowed Mother's Allowance/Widowed Parents Allowance
- Widow's Payment/Bereavement Payment
- Widow's Pension/Bereavement Allowance
- War Disablement Pension
- War Widow's Pension
- Severe Disablement Allowance
- Attendance Allowance
- Carer's Allowance
- Jobseeker's Allowance (contribution based)
- Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit
- Incapacity Benefit

Maternity Allowance  
Guardian's Allowance

**Occupational pension**

Pensions received from schemes run by an employer. Employees may be a member of an employer's pension scheme on a voluntary basis. Occupational pension schemes can be contracted in to or out of SERPS. Most major employee schemes are contracted out.

**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".

**Pension age**

65 for men, 60 for women.

**Pension Credit (PC)**

From October 2003 the Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG) was replaced by Pension Credit, administered by the Pensions Service.

There are **two** main elements to Pension Credit:-

1. The **Guarantee Credit**. This is the minimum amount a pensioner can be expected to live on. There will be additional amounts for owner occupiers' housing costs, for disability and for caring responsibilities.
2. The **Saving Credit**. This is available only to pensioners aged 65 and over and aims to reward those who have made provision for their retirement over and above the state pension.

For more information visit <http://www.thepensionservice.gov.uk>.

**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.

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

**Pensioner benefit unit**

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

**PEPs**

Personal Equity Plan. Managed investment of a lump sum or regular savings in the stock market. Any dividend earnings and growth in value is free of tax. They were closed to new subscriptions from 6 April 1999, but those with PEPs can continue holding them.

**Personal pension**

Pensions received from schemes which a person has joined to save for an income in retirement and which is not run by either an employer or the State.

**Post Office account**

National Savings Bank/PO ordinary and investment accounts.

**Premium Bonds**

Investments which do not earn interest, but are entered in a monthly draw for tax-free money prizes.

**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 informant 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**

Social Security benefit paid to women aged 60 or over and to men aged 65 or over. There are two categories of contributory Retirement Pension and two categories of non-contributory Retirement Pension.

For more information see Work and Pension Statistics, (CDS, ISBN 1 84388 230 2 or via Internet at <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/wandp.asp>).

**Save As You Earn**

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 visit [http://www.inlandrevenue.gov.uk/shareschemes/saye\\_faqs\\_ees.htm](http://www.inlandrevenue.gov.uk/shareschemes/saye_faqs_ees.htm)

**Savings**

Total value of all assets and investments. Figures are taken from responses to questions on the value of assets or estimated using information on interest. The introduction to Section 5 gives more information on the questions asked and data quality. Note banded savings do not include assets held by children in the benefit unit/household. The derivation of total savings used in the table's means that "no savings" specifically relates to cases where either respondents said they had no accounts/investments or that some accounts/investments were recorded but that none of them yielded any interest/dividends.

The full derivation of this variable is available on request from InfD IM1, at the address listed in the Introduction.

**Severe Disablement Allowance**

Social Security benefit provided for people who are incapable of work and do not satisfy the contributions conditions for Incapacity Benefit.

Severe Disablement Allowance was abolished for new claimants on 6th April 2001. However, certain people entitled to SDA before that date can continue to receive it.

Claimants needed to be aged between 16 and 65 when they made their claim and must have been incapable of work for at least 28 weeks.

For more information see Work and Pension Statistics, (CDS, ISBN 1 84388 230 2 or via Internet at <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/wandp.asp>).

**Shared ownership schemes**

Where the householder pays a mortgage and a rent on the same property. In these circumstances, both the rented and owner questions will be asked.

**Sick or disabled adults**

Adults below state pension age who have a long standing illness or are restricted in what they can do, or are included on the Local Authority Register of Disabled People.

**Social Fund**

The Social Fund includes 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. For more information see Work and Pension Statistics, (CDS, ISBN 1 84388 230 2 or via Internet at <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/wandp.asp>).

### **Sources of income**

Wages and salaries.

For those currently working as an employee. Income from wages and salaries is equal to:

- gross pay before any deductions
- less any refunds of income tax
- less any motoring and mileage expenses
- less any refunds for items of household expenditure
- plus bonuses received over the last twelve months (converted to a weekly amount)
- less any Statutory Sick Pay/Statutory Maternity Pay
- plus children's earnings from part time jobs

Self employment income

This is 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:

- Current accounts
- Basic bank account
- Post Office accounts
- Other bank/building society accounts
- TESSAs
- Gilts
- PEPs
- Unit trusts
- Stocks and shares/Member of a share club
- ISAs

Tax credits

see 'All in receipt of Tax Credits'

State Retirement Pension plus any IS/MIG/PC

For adults over state pension age, any Retirement Pension plus any Income Support/Minimum Income Guarantee/Pension Credit which is received.

These benefits are shown together because of known problems with reporting of 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

- Attendance Allowance
- Disability Living Allowance
- War Disablement Pension
- Severe Disablement Allowance
- Disability Working Allowance
- Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit

Incapacity Benefit

Other Social Security benefits

- Extended Payment of Council Tax Benefit
- Extended Payment of Housing Benefit
- Back To Work Bonus
- Housing Benefit
- Income Support (for Adults under state pension age)
- Council Tax Benefit
- Child Benefit
- Widowed Mother's Allowance/Widowed Parents Allowance
- Widow's Payment/Bereavement Payment
- Widow's Pension/Bereavement Allowance
- War Widow's Pension
- Carer's Allowance
- Jobseeker's Allowance
- Statutory Sick Pay
- Statutory Maternity Pay
- Maternity Allowance
- Guardian's Allowance
- Social Fund Grant for Funeral Expenses
- Social Fund Grant for Maternity Expenses
- Community Care Grants
- Any other State Benefits

Other sources

- Income received as a baby-sitter
- Income received as a mail order agent
- Allowances from an absent spouse (including direct payments for household items)
- Allowances from a spouse in the forces, friends, other relatives etc. outside the household
- Allowances from an organisation
- Allowances from a local authority for a foster child
- Allowances from a local authority for an adopted child
- Luncheon vouchers
- Royalties
- Income as a sleeping partner
- Pension from an overseas Government (paid in foreign currency)
- Maintenance
- Income from odd jobs
- Income from property
- Income from sub-tenants
- Income from those outside the household paying towards rents/mortgages
- Educational grants
- Student loans
- Parental contributions to students
- Free welfare milk, school meals and school milk (assigned to the Head of the Benefit Unit)
- Trade union sick or strike pay (other than that received in a lump sum)
- Friendly society benefits (other than those received in a lump sum)
- Benefits from unemployment/redundancy insurance (other than those received in a lump sum)
- Benefits from private sickness schemes (other than those received in a lump sum)
- Benefits from accident insurance (other than those received in a lump sum)
- Benefits from hospital savings schemes (other than those received in a lump sum)
- Benefits from permanent health insurance (other than those received in a lump sum)
- Government training scheme allowances

plus children's income from Trusts

The full derivation of these variables are available on request from InfD IM1, at the address listed in the Introduction.

### ***Stakeholder pension***

Stakeholder pensions were introduced in April 2001. They 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 visit <http://www.thepensionservice.gov.uk/atoz/atozdetailed/stakeholder.asp>

### ***Standard Occupational Classification***

The latest edition of the United Kingdom's official occupational classification, revised, updated and published in June 2000.

### ***State Second Pension (formerly SERPS)***

Available to individuals who satisfy contributions conditions. It 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***

A person is in receipt of state support if they receive either a social security benefit or a payable tax credit.

### ***Stocks and shares***

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. Member of share clubs are included with those owning stocks and shares.

### ***Tenure***

Rented from Council

Includes all cases where the local authority is the landlord (except where accommodation is part of job), or where rented unfurnished property is owned by a New Town Development Corporation or the Scottish Special Housing Association.

Rented from Housing Association

Includes all housing associations except those under "rented from Council" and where accommodation is part of job.

Rented privately – furnished

Also includes rent free cases.

Rented privately – unfurnished

Also includes cases where respondents were occupying their accommodation rent free. Unfurnished includes the answer 'partly furnished'.

Buying with a mortgage

Includes local authority 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.

### **TESSA**

Tax Exempt Special Savings Account. Usually arranged via a bank or building society. Lasts for five years and, provided the savings are left there for that time, interest earned will be tax free. Interest usually credited annually. No new TESSAs could be taken out from 6<sup>th</sup> April 1999, but those already held are able to run their five-year course.

### **Total weekly benefit unit income**

Weekly income from all sources for all adults and children in the benefit unit. The full derivation of this variable is available on request from InfD IM1, at the address listed in the Introduction.

### **Total weekly household income**

Weekly income from all sources for all adults and children in the household. The full derivation of this variable is available on request from InfD IM1, at the address listed in the Introduction.

### **Total weekly individual income**

Weekly income from all sources for an adult. The full derivation of this variable is available on request from InfD IM1, at the address listed in the Introduction.

### **Type of accommodation**

A semi-detached house is defined as one of a pair which are joined together. A house at the end of a terrace is defined as a terraced even if there are only three houses in the terrace. Houses which are joined only by a garage are defined as detached.

### **Unit trusts**

A collective, managed investment in the financial markets. 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

### **War Disablement Pension**

Social Security Benefit provided for people who were disabled in the Armed Forces between 1914 and 1921 or any time after 2 September 1939. Paid at a rate which varies according to the degree of disablement.

For more information see Work and Pension Statistics, (CDS, ISBN 1 84388 230 2 or via Internet at <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/wandp.asp>).

### **War Widow's Pension**

Social Security Benefit provided for widows of servicemen who died as a result of service in HM Forces. The standard rate of pension may be paid if the widow has a dependant child or is over 40 or is incapable of self support. The lower rate is paid to childless widows under the age of 40. For more information see Work and Pension Statistics, (CDS, ISBN 1 84388 230 2 or via Internet at <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/wandp.asp>).

### **Widowed Mother's Allowance/Widowed Parents Allowance**

A widow/widower is eligible for National Insurance Widow's benefits if his/her late wife/husband met the contributions conditions. Widowed Mother's Allowance/Widowed Parent's Allowance can be paid to a widow/widower as long as he/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.

For more information see Work and Pension Statistics, (CDS, ISBN 1 84388 230 2 or via Internet at <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/wandp.asp>).

***Widow's Benefits/Bereavement Benefits***

Widow's Benefits/Bereavement Benefits include the receipt of Bereavement Allowance/Widow's Pension, Widow's Mother's Allowance/Widowed Parent's Allowance or Bereavement Payment/Widow's Payment. See Bereavement Benefits for further details.

***Widow's Payment***

See Bereavement Payment.

***Widow's Pension***

See Bereavement Allowance.

***Working***

Those with an employment status of full or part time employed or full or part time self-employed.

***Working Age***

Those aged 20 and over, and under pension age.

***Working Families' Tax Credit (WFTC)***

A tax credit payable to working families depending on their circumstances. It replaced family credit for awards starting the first week of October 1999. The Inland Revenue administers it. The claimant or partner must be working at least 16 hours per week. From April 2003, WFTC was replaced by Working Tax Credit.

For more information visit <http://www.taxcredits.inlandrevenue.gov.uk> .

***Working Tax Credit***

Working Tax Credit is a payment to top up the earnings of working people on low incomes, including those who do not have children. There are extra credits for those recipients in working households where someone has a disability. Working Tax Credit is available to employees and the self-employed, and includes support for the costs of qualifying childcare, thus replacing Childcare Tax Credit. For more information visit <http://www.taxcredits.inlandrevenue.gov.uk> .