



Socio-Economic Division

Family Expenditure Survey 1998-99

SECTION 1 The User Guide

USER GUIDE

Contents	Colour
Part 1 - Guide to the 1998-99 User Documentation	white
Part 2 - The Structure of the 1998-99 Database	pink
Part 3 - Database Definitions	yellow
Part 4 - Background to the 1998-99 Family Expenditure Survey	blue
Part 5 - Survey Definitions	green
Part 6 - Additional Information	salmon

*If you have any queries relating to the 1998-99 FES database please contact the FES team on
0171 533 5748/5763
(0207 from April 2000)*

GUIDE TO THE 1998-99 USER DOCUMENTATION

Structure of the User Documentation (each section is a separately bound volume)

1 - USER GUIDE (this document has a Yellow cover)

- Part 1 - Guide to the 1998-99 User Documentation
- Part 2 - The Structure of the 1998-99 Database
- Part 3 - Database Definitions
- Part 4 - Background to the 1998-99 Family Expenditure Survey
- Part 5 - Survey Definitions
- Part 6 - Regional Information
- Part 7 - Additional Information

2 - THE RAW DATABASE (which has a green cover)

- Explanatory note
- Part 1 - Raw table definitions in table name order
- Part 2 - Raw variables in variable order
- Part 3 - Raw variables ordered by variable description
- Part 4 - Raw variables in question reference order

3 - THE DERIVED DATABASE (which has an orange cover)

- Explanatory note
- Anonymisation in the 1998-99 FES
- Part 1 - Derived table definitions in table name order
- Part 2 - Derived variables in variable order
- Part 3 - Derived variables ordered by variable description
- Part 4 - Specification of product codes
- Part 5 - Coding frames for derived codes

4 - EXPENDITURE CODES (which has a blue cover)

- Explanatory note
- Expenditure code changes
- Part 1 - Expenditure Codes : Summary
- Part 2 - Expenditure Codes : Detailed

5 - DATABASE CHANGES (which has a red cover)

- Explanatory note
- Part 1 - New raw variables for 1998-99
- Part 2 - 1997-98 raw codes that have been deleted for 1998-99
- Part 3 - 1997-98 raw codes amended for 1998-99
- Part 4 - New derived variables for 1998-99
- Part 5 - 1997-98 derived variables that have been deleted for 1998-99
- Part 6 - 1997-98 derived codes amended for 1998-99
- Part 7 - New expenditure codes for 1998-99
- Part 8 - 1997-98 expenditure codes that have been deleted for 1998-99
- Part 9 - 1997-98 expenditure codes amended for 1998-99
- Part 10 - New tables for 1998-99
- Part 11 - 1997-98 tables that have been deleted for 1998-99
- Part 12 - Major changes
- Part 13 - Questionnaire changes

6 - VARIABLE RELATIONSHIPS (which has a pink cover)

- Explanatory note
- Part 1 - List of target variables showing source variables
- Part 2 - List of source variables showing targets

Use of the 1998-99 User Documentation

Explanatory notes on the use of the sections of the documentation are given at the beginning of each section.

The following gives a summary only. See 'Database Definitions' in Part 3 and 'Survey Definitions' in Part 5 for explanation of terms.

1 - THE USER GUIDE

This section begins with a guide to the contents and the use of the User Documentation **Part 1 - Guide to the 1998-99 User Documentation..... YOU ARE HERE**).

Part 2 : explains **The structure of the 1998-99 database** and includes a useful flow diagram which gives a pictorial summary of the database structure.

Part 3 : Database definitions - gives some definitions of the terms used both on the flow diagram and in other parts of the documentation.

Part 4 : Background to the 1998 - 99 Family Expenditure Survey which includes information on the sampling methodology and non-response.

Part 5 : covers **Survey Definitions**.

Part 6 explains the recent changes to the way in which **Regional Information** is disseminated.

Part 7 - Additional information gives the contact name and address if you have any queries, with details of the other items of User Documentation that are available on request.

2 - THE RAW DATABASE

This section of the User Documentation describes the raw database. The raw database contains data 'as it was received'. That is, before any calculations or aggregations have been carried out.

The document is in four parts, as outlined below.

Part 1 - Raw table definitions in table name order

The raw variables are grouped into 98 groups described as "tables", this part of the document defines these raw tables and gives information on the variables included in each table and the related coding frames. It can be used to look up details of the variables and coding frames when the table name is known.

Parts 2 - 4 : Raw variable lists

These are variable lists, listing all raw variables and including information on the variable name, description, table name and question reference. These three lists allow details of a variable (such as the table in which it is found, or the question to which it relates) to be looked up if the variable name (Part 2 - ordered by variable name), variable description (Part 3 - ordered by variable description) or question number (Part 4 - ordered by question reference) is known.

3 - THE DERIVED DATABASE

This section of the User Documentation, in five parts, describes the derived database. A summary of anonymisation, particularly in relation to council tax, is also given following the explanatory notes.

Part 1 - Derived table definitions in table name order

The derived variables are also grouped into tables and this part of the document defines these tables and gives information on the variables included in each table and the related coding frames. It can be used to look up details of the variables and coding frames when the table name is known.

Parts 2 and 3 : Derived variable lists

These are variable lists, listing all derived variables and including information on the variable name, description, table name and coding frame (where relevant). These two lists allow details of a variable to be looked up if the variable name (Part 2 - ordered by variable name) or variable description (Part 3 - ordered by variable description) is known.

Part 4 - P-codes

Product codes (or p-codes) are aggregated codes, some at household level and some at personal level. Part 4 gives descriptions of these codes in 'English' as an aid to understanding their structure.

Part 5 - Coding frames

This part of the document gives definitions of some of the more important coding frames, along with the names of the variables which make use of them.

4 - EXPENDITURE CODES

In the Family Expenditure Survey, information about expenditure is collected at a detailed level. It is collected through both the diary (which respondents fill in daily for a fortnight) and through the Household Questionnaire.

Part 1 Expenditure Codes : Summary - Items of expenditure are assigned a six digit code which represents the type of expenditure (the code might represent 'bread', 'mortgage payments' or 'visits to the cinema', for example). These six digit codes are listed here.

Part 2 Expenditure Codes : Detail - is the 'data dictionary'. It gives an indication of the types of items to be found under each expenditure code.

5 - DATABASE CHANGES

Section 5 of the Documentation describes the changes that have taken place in the 1998-99 database compared with 1997-98.

Part 1 contains the **new raw variables for 1998-99** .

Part 2 contains **1997-98 raw variables that have been deleted for 1998-99** .

Part 3 contains **1997-98 raw variables amended in 1998-99** .

Part 4 contains **new derived variables for 1998-99** .

Part 5 contains **1997-98 derived variables that have been deleted for 1998-99** .

Part 6 contains **1997-98 derived variables amended in 1998-99** .

Part 7 contains the **new expenditure codes for 1998-99** .

Part 8 contains the **expenditure codes** that have been **deleted for 1998-99** .

Part 9 contains the **1997-98 expenditure codes amended in 1998-99** .

Part 10 contains the **new tables for 1998-99** .

Part 11 contains the **1997-98 tables that have been deleted from the 1998-99 dataset** .

Part 12 - Major changes, highlights some of the more important definitional changes for 1998-99.

Part 13 - Questionnaire changes is based on a paper produced by SSD and describes question deletions, additions and wording changes that have been implemented for the 1998-99 questionnaires.

6 - VARIABLE RELATIONSHIPS

Section 6 of the User Documentation shows the relationships between variables within the dataset.

Part 1 of this section shows which raw variables are used to make up derived variables.

Part 2 lists raw variables which are used in derived variables.

OTHER ITEMS OF DOCUMENTATION THAT CAN BE PROVIDED TO USERS (if required)

Household Questionnaire

Income Questionnaire

The FES Diary (adult and young person's)

FES Interview Prompt Cards

Household Questionnaire - Interviewers Instructions & Editing Notes

Income Questionnaire - Interviewers Instructions & EditingNotes

FES Diary - instructions to interviewers

FES Diary - editing notes

THE STRUCTURE OF THE 1998-99 DATABASE

For definitions of the terms used here, please see Part 3 - Database definitions.

Outline of the structure of the FES database 1998-99

In the FES database, variables are grouped to form a number of different TABLES. The raw tables contain data as it is received from Social Survey Division (ONS) and the derived tables contain processed data.

The attached flow diagram - **OUTLINE OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE FES DATABASE**, gives an approximation of the location of different categories of data and the flow of data between the tables that comprise the database (data flow is shown by the arrows). It should be noted that it gives general flows only and is not definitive.

The boxes that are contained in the orange box (surrounded by the dotted line) represent raw data that is collected through both the diary and the questionnaires. It can be seen that there are raw data tables relating to diary expenditure, credit card expenditure, loans and so on. Definitions of the raw database are to be found in SECTION 2 of the User Documentation.

ALL of the boxes OUTSIDE the orange area (i.e. those not contained within the dotted line) represent derived data. All derived table names are pre-fixed "SET" and definitions are to be found in SECTION 3 of the User Documentation. Eight such tables are named individually on the flow diagram because they play key roles in the data processing procedure, as described below.

All boxes contained in the purple area make use of the EXPENDITURE CODES (as detailed in User Documentation Section 4) either as a coding frame (called `expend_keytext1`) or as a variable (where the code is pre-fixed 'd').

The data flow

For definitions of expenditure relating to loans, hire purchase and credit clubs etc. (SET87, SET86 and SET88) please see Part 5 - Survey Definitions.

The diary data is entered into the computer and forms the diary raw data tables. At this stage, every separate instance of expenditure by every person is represented by a separate "record" or "row" and is assigned an EXPENDITURE CODE that indicates the type of item purchased and the type of transaction (e.g. cash, credit card, business expense). See Section 4 for information on expenditure codes. Data at this level is not provided in the user dataset.

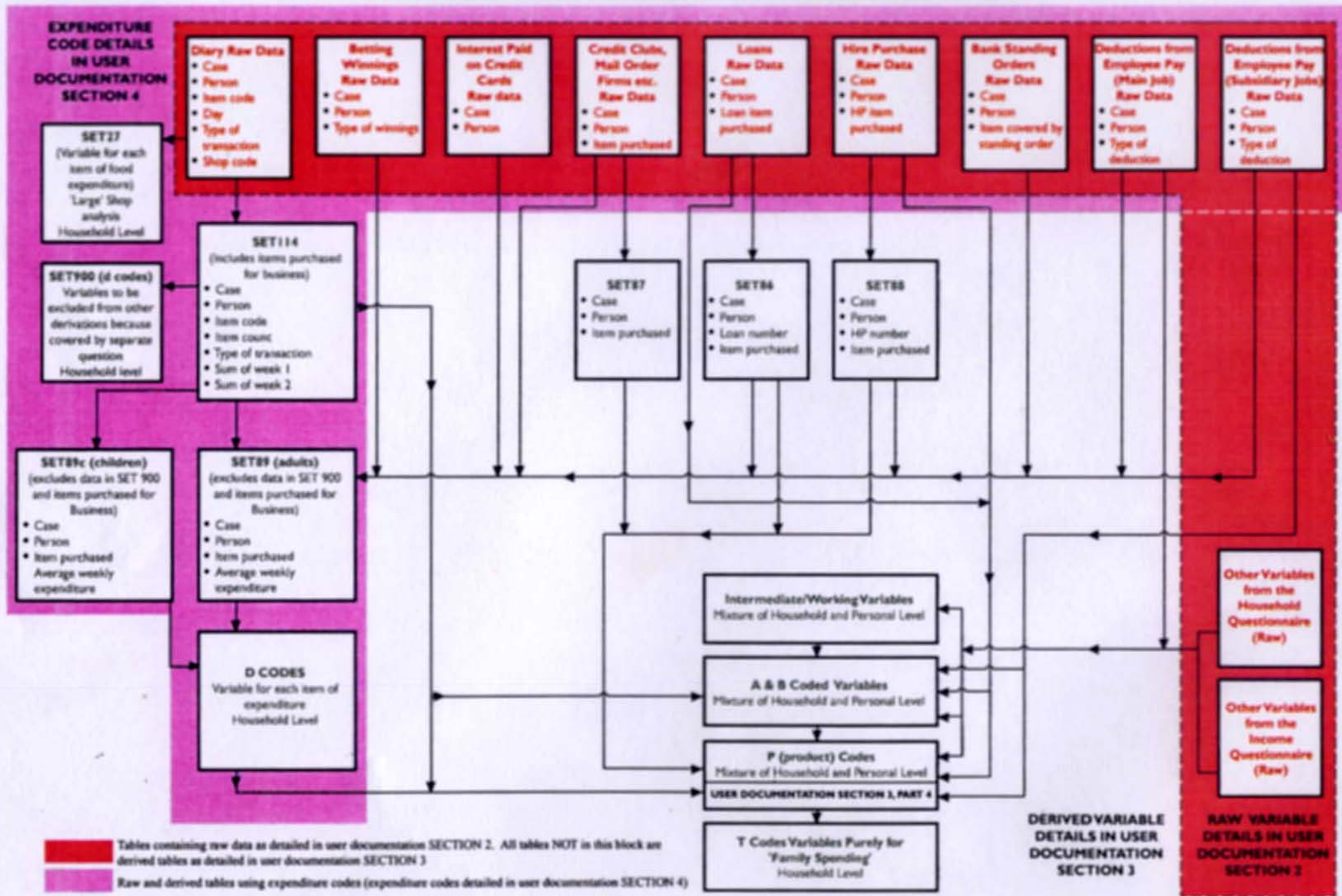
SET114 is the first derived table for the diary data and here the data are more aggregated: instead of having a separate row for every instance of expenditure, there are now only two rows for each person for each separate expenditure code and each transaction type: one row represents the total expenditure by that person on that code in week 1 and the other represents the expenditure in week 2.

Following SET114, the diary data that relates to expenditure codes for which data are also collected through the questionnaires are re-directed to SET900 to avoid double counting. They are not used in any further tables.

In SET89 (adults) and SET89C (children), some expenditure relating to the expenditure codes but collected through the questionnaires is added to that collected through the diary. In this set, there is only one row per expenditure code which represents the average weekly expenditure for each person on items in that code. This SET feeds into various D-CODE tables. In these, the expenditure codes become VARIABLES and are pre-fixed with 'D'.

The four boxes in the centre of the flow-diagram represent various levels of aggregated variables at both household and personal level. Information from the questionnaires not previously included feeds in at this level (from the two raw data boxes in the lower right corner of the diagram). Details on p-codes are given in Part 4 of Section 3 of the Documentation.

OUTLINE STRUCTURE OF THE FES DATABASE



DATABASE DEFINITIONS

The raw database

The raw database contains data "as it was received" from Social Survey Division. At this stage, weekly equivalent dv values have been calculated for questionnaire data (see note on 'weekly equivalent values') and some imputation has been carried out by Social Survey Division.

The raw database is defined in Section 2 of the User Documentation.

The derived database

The derived database consists of variables that have been adjusted in some way in relation to the state in which they were received from Social Survey Division. This adjustment might involve only a change in name, or it might involve some calculation or aggregation. The variables are grouped in TABLES which have SET in the name. Examples are SET44 or SETDEP.

The derived database is defined in Section 3 of the User Documentation.

'A' and 'B' codes

A-codes and B-codes are aggregate codes, some at household level and some at personal level. They are all derived codes and so are listed in Section 3 (The Derived Database) of the User Documentation. The fact that they are prefixed 'a' or 'b' has no significance.

Anonymisation

Variables which could lead to the identification of a household or an individual are not released to users.

An 'anonymised' version of sensitive derived variables is provided in the user dataset. Variables which have been anonymised can be identified because they are suffixed 'p'. Unanonymised versions are suffixed 'u' and are not accessible to external users of the FES. The principles of anonymisation, particularly in relation to council tax, are explained in Section 3 of the User Documentation.

Codes suffixed 'c'

These codes represent the expenditure of children, aged between 7 and 15, who completed a diary. The codes are aggregated to household level. Variables suffixed 'c' are only available as expenditure or product codes.

Codes suffixed 't'

These codes represent total expenditure by children and adults. They are aggregated to household level by adding the original (adult) variable to those suffixed 'c', (i.e. $p522 + p522c = p522t$). Variables suffixed 't' are only available as expenditure code or product codes.

Codes suffixed 'cq'

These codes represent the total expenditure of children, aged between 7 and 15, who completed a diary. The codes are aggregated to a personal level. All variables have been set up specifically for Family Spending and are stored in the table SET300c.

Codes suffixed 'l'

These codes represent expenditure in nominated large supermarkets. Variables suffixed 'l' are only available as expenditure codes for food, alcohol, petrol, some household goods and regular purchases, and clothing. For expenditure on clothing the suffixes are 'x' for selected clothing chains, 'y' for large supermarkets and 'z' for charity shops. All these variables are in set27a.

Coding frame

If a variable has a coding frame, it means that it is allowed to take on only certain permitted values (i.e. the variable is not a 'free' field).

The name of a coding frame is usually the same as the name of the variable using it, however, the more commonly used coding frames have their own names. These named coding frames are listed in Part 5 (Coding Frames) of Section 3 of the User Documentation, along with the names of the variables which make use of them.

Details of other coding frames can be found in the table definition of the table in which the related variable is located. Table definitions are given in Part 1 of Section 2 and 3 of the User Documentation. The table in which a variable is located can be found by using the variable lists in Part 2 or 3 of Sections 2 and 3.

Diary

The diary is completed by every spender. It is completed daily for 14 days and all expenditure in that period is recorded.

See 'Expenditure' in 'Survey Definitions', Section 1, Part 5 for further information on the collection of data through the diary.

Expenditure codes

Each expenditure amount collected through the diary and some collected through the questionnaire are given a code which represents the type of item that was purchased. The expenditure codes make up a coding frame called **expend_keytext1**. Variables representing household aggregates of the expenditure codes are called d-codes (or d-variables): the variable name is the expenditure code pre-fixed with 'd'. A complete listing of the expenditure codes and more details on their use can be found in Section 4 (Expenditure Codes) of the User Documentation.

Household questionnaire

The Household Questionnaire must be completed for EVERY adult in the household.

The household questionnaire collects information on household characteristics and the characteristics of the individuals living there. Also collected through the Household Questionnaire is information on mortgages, rents, bills, insurance policies, loans, hire purchase, standing orders, season tickets and other irregular expenditure such as that on cars or home improvements. Information on the irregular purchases is often obtained through retrospective recall (i.e. the question may be 'when did you last purchase a?'). Expenditure on retrospective recall is converted to a weekly equivalent value. That is, if the recall period is one year, then the weekly equivalent value is calculated by dividing by

52.

See the Household Questionnaire for details on questions and recall periods.

Income Questionnaire

The Income Questionnaire must be completed for EVERY adult in the household.

The income questionnaire collects information on the income of the individuals in the household and the household as a whole.

See 'Survey Definitions', Section 1, Part 5 for income definitions.

Period codes

Where expenditure amounts are not given on a weekly equivalent basis, a weekly equivalent is calculated by dividing the amount given by the appropriate period. The **standard period codes** are coding frame 18 and can be found in Part 5 of Section 3 of the User Documentation.

Product codes (p-codes)

Product codes (or p-codes) are aggregate codes, some at household level and some at personal level. Part 4 of Section 3 of the User Documentation gives descriptions of these codes in 'English' as an aid to understanding their structure, along with more detailed explanatory notes on their use.

Question reference

The question reference is the question number relating to the variable, as contained within the Household (if pre-fixed by H) or Income (if pre-fixed by I) Questionnaire. Only raw variables have a question reference. If a raw variable does not have a question reference, one of the following will be given instead:

- 'diary' if the variable relates to diary data
- 'sort key' if the variable is a sort key (see note on 'sort keys' above)
- 'system' if the variable is a system variable used only for editing purposes (and therefore probably not of use to users of the database)

A list of variables ordered by question reference is given in Part 4 of Section 2 of the User Documentation.

Sets

All the tables of derived variables have the prefix SET. Examples are set44 orsetdep

Sort keys

Sort keys are simply variables, but in the context of a table they have a special meaning: they are the variables that are needed to uniquely define a 'row' within the table. The sort keys are indicated in the table definitions in Part 1 of Sections 2 and 3 where they are listed under 'sort keys' and not under 'variables'. See the description of 'table' above for more detail.

'T' codes

T-codes are used only for the preparation of the publication 'FAMILY SPENDING'.

Table

In the FES database, the data is stored in a number of different TABLES. Usually, a single table contains information on a number of variables that are related to one another in some way. An example is the table called 'rents1' which contains information about rented accommodation (table rents2 contains further rents information).

Conceptually, a table can be perceived as consisting of rows and columns: the 'column headings' are the names of the variables contained in that table and each 'row' represents an individual 'record'. A 'row' or 'record' is uniquely labelled in terms of the 'SORT KEYS' for that table. If the sort keys are, for example, caseno (case number), persno (person number) and itemnum (item number) then there is a separate row in the table not only for every case, but for every person within that case and for every item purchased by that person. See note on 'sort keys'.

The raw data tables are defined in Part 1 of Section 2 of the User Documentation and the derived data tables are defined in Part 1 of Section 3.

Table name

The table name is the database reference name of the table.

Tables suffixed 'c'

These are tables containing information collected on child expenditure, where the child is aged between 7 and 15 and completed a diary. The variables in these tables are related to one another in some way and all are suffixed 'c'.

Tables suffixed 't'

These are tables containing information collected on total expenditure (children and adults). Each variable contained within these tables are suffixed 't' and represent data where the original (adult) variable has been added to those for children.

Variable name

The variable name (sometimes just written 'variable' in the documentation) is the database reference name of the variable. Variable lists ordered by variable name can be found in Part 2 of both Section 2 and Section 3 of the User Documentation.

Variable description

The variable description is a brief description in 'English' of the variable. Variable lists ordered by variable description can be found in Part 3 of both Section 2 and Section 3 of the User Documentation.

Weekly equivalent values - codes prefixed 'DV'

So that expenditure from different sources can be aggregated, it is necessary for all expenditure amounts to be on an equivalent basis. In order to achieve this, all expenditure amounts collected through the questionnaire are converted to WEEKLY EQUIVALENT VALUES. In the dataset, weekly equivalent values can be identified because they are prefixed 'DV'. Information on weekly equivalent values is included as part of the questionnaire. Weekly equivalent values are RAW variables and so are listed in Section 2 of the User Documentation.

BACKGROUND TO THE 1998-99 FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY

This background note also appears as Appendix A of FAMILY SPENDING 1998-99

The survey

The Family Expenditure Survey (FES) is a voluntary sample survey of private households. The basic unit of the survey is the household. In the FES this is defined as a group of people living at the same address, with common housekeeping, that is sharing household expenses such as food and bills (see Appendix D in Section 1, Part 5). The definition differs from the one used in most other government surveys from 1981 on, which also group into a household people who share a living room. The results in the FES having slightly fewer large households than the other surveys. Each individual aged 16 or over in the household visited is asked to keep diary records of daily expenditure for two weeks. Information about regular expenditure, such as rent and mortgage payments, is obtained from a household interview along with retrospective information on large infrequent expenditures such as those on vehicles. Since 1995-96 children aged between 7 and 15 have also been asked to complete simplified diaries of their daily expenditure. Data from the children's diaries have been included in the survey results in 1998-99 for the first time. The effects are shown in Appendix G.

Detailed questions are asked about the income of each adult member of the household. In addition, personal information such as age, sex and marital status is recorded for each household member. Paper versions of the computerised household and income questionnaires can be obtained from the address given in the Introduction.

The survey has been conducted each year since 1957. The survey is continuous; interviews are spread evenly over the year to ensure that seasonal effects are covered. From time to time changes are made to the information sought. Some changes reflect new forms of expenditure or new sources of income, especially benefits. Others are the result of new requirements by the survey's users. An important example is the re-definition of housing costs for owner occupiers in 1992 (see Appendix E).

The sample design

The FES sample for Great Britain is a multi-stage stratified random sample with clustering. It is drawn from the Small Users file of the Postcode Address File - the Post Office's list of addresses. All Scottish offshore islands and the Isles of Scilly are excluded from the sample because of excessive interview travel costs. Postal sectors (ward size) are the primary sample unit. 672 postal sectors are randomly selected during the year after being arranged in strata defined by standard regions (sub-divided into metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas) and two 1991 Census variables - socio-economic group and ownership of cars. These were new stratifiers introduced for the 1996-97 survey. Previously stratification was based on standard regions, area type, the proportion of owner-occupiers and the proportion of private renters. The Northern Ireland sample is drawn as a random sample of addresses from the Valuation and Lands Agency list.

Response to the survey

Some 11,000 households are selected each year for the FES in Great Britain, but it is never possible to get a full response. A small number cannot be contacted at all, and in other households one or more members decline to co-operate. In all, around 6,000 households in Great Britain co-operated fully in the survey in 1998-99 i.e. they answered the household questionnaire and all adults in the household answered the income questionnaire and kept the expenditure diary. The response rate for the 1998-99 FES was 59 per cent in Great Britain.

In 1998-99 the way in which the FES response rates were calculated was changed to bring it into line with the method for other ONS household surveys. The change was to classify households who were absent for the whole field period as non contacts instead of ineligible. The result was to reduce the reported response rate from 59.1 per cent to 58.5 per cent. Details of response on the new basis are shown in the following table.

Response in 1998-99 - Great Britain

	No of households or addresses	Percentage of effective sample
i. Sampled addresses	11,424	-
ii. Ineligible addresses: businesses, institutions, empty, demolished/derelict	1,308	-
iii. Extra households(multi-household addresses)	202	-
iv. Effective sample (i.e. i less ii plus iii)	10,318	100
v. Co-operating households	6,032	58.5
vi. Refusals	3,857	37.4
vii. Households at which no contact could be obtained	429	4.2

In the Northern Ireland Survey, the effective sample was 1,076 households. The number of co-operating households was exactly 600, giving a response rate of 55.8 per cent. Northern Ireland is over-sampled in order to provide a large enough sample for some separate analysis. In previous years over-representation in the UK results was avoided by using only a sub-sample of the full Northern Ireland sample. In 1998-99 the re-weighting procedure compensates for the over-sampling.

The fieldwork

The fieldwork is carried out by the Social Survey Division of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in Great Britain and by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency of the Department of Finance and Personnel in Northern Ireland using almost identical questionnaires. Households at the selected addresses are visited and asked to co-operate in the survey. In order to maximise response, interviewers make at least four separate calls, and sometimes many more, at different times of day on households which are difficult to contact. Interviews are conducted by Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) using portable computers. During the interview information is collected about the household, about certain regular payments such as rent, gas, electricity and telephone accounts, about expenditure on certain large items (for example vehicle purchases over the previous 12 months) and about income. Each individual aged 16 or over in the household keeps a detailed record of expenditure every day for two weeks. Children aged between 7 and 15 are also asked to keep a simplified diary of daily expenditure. In 1998-99 a total of 1904 children aged between 7 and 15 were asked to complete expenditure diaries; only about 1 per cent did not do so. This number includes both refusals and children who had no expenditure during the two weeks. Information provided by all members of the household is kept strictly confidential.

If all persons aged 16 and over in the household co-operate each is subsequently paid £10 for the trouble involved. Children who keep a diary are given a £5 payment. A refusal by an under 16 to keep a diary does not invalidate the household from inclusion in the survey. In the last two months of the survey, as an experiment, a small book of postage stamps was enclosed with the introductory letter sent to every address. It seems to have helped with response and the experiment is being continued.

Reliability

Great care is taken in collecting information from households and comprehensive checks are applied during processing, so that errors in recording and processing are minimised. The main factors that affect the reliability of the survey results

are sampling variability, non-response bias and some incorrect reporting of certain items of expenditure and income. Measures of sampling variability are given alongside some results in this report and are discussed in detail in Appendix C.

The households which decline to respond to the survey tend to differ in some respects from those which co-operate. It is therefore possible that their patterns of expenditure and income also differ. A comparison has been made of the households responding in the 1991 FES with those not responding; based upon information from the 1991 Census of Population (A comparison of the Census characteristics of respondents and non-respondents to the 1991 FES by K Foster, ONS Survey Methodology Bulletin No. 38, Jan 1996). Results from the study indicate that response was lower than average in Greater London, higher in non-metropolitan areas and that non-response tended to increase with increasing age of the head of the household, up to age 65. Households which contained three or more adults, or where the head was born outside the United Kingdom or was classified to an ethnic minority group were also more likely than others to be non-responding. Non-response was also above average where the head of the household had no post-school qualifications, was self-employed, or was in a manual social class group. The data are now re-weighted to compensate for the main non-response biases identified from the 1991 Census comparison as described in Appendix G.

Checks are included in the CAPI program which are applied to the responses given during the interview. Other procedures are also in place to ensure that users are provided with high quality data. For example, quality control is carried out to ensure that any outliers are genuine and 'test cases' are used each year to ensure that the processing systems operate correctly.

When aspects of the survey change, rigorous tests are used to ensure that the proposed changes are sensible and work both in the field and on the processing system. For example, in 1996-97 an improved set of questions was introduced on income from self-employment. This was developed by focus groups and then tested by piloting before being introduced into the main survey.

It has been suggested that averages of household income recorded in the FES are too low, principally because certain forms of income, including investments, occupational pensions or self-employment, may be under-estimated. The evidence for this is limited and now very dated. Currently FES levels are generally within a few per cent of levels indicated by other sources such as the Family Resources Survey (the Department of Social Security), the New Earnings Survey and Labour Force Survey (ONS), and national income statistics.

The information obtained by the survey does not permit the construction of household accounts in the form of an income-expenditure balance sheet. The definitions of weekly household expenditure and income used are such that it is not to be expected that expenditure and income will balance, either for an individual household or even when averaged over a group of households. Hence, the difference between expenditure and income is not a measure of savings or dis-savings.

Experience of household surveys in the United Kingdom and in other countries indicates that reported expenditure on a few items (notably alcohol and tobacco) is below the levels which might be expected by comparison with other sources of information. For example, the estimated average expenditure of all households on beer is rather over half of corresponding estimates produced by HM Customs and Excise. Chapter 14 of the FES Handbook (Kemsley, Redpath and Holmes) examines the possible causes of the understatement of alcohol and tobacco expenditure in the FES results, as well as other problems of understatement. Although now dated, the conclusion that it is mainly due to non-response by very heavy drinkers and smokers probably still holds true.

In the past the survey was thought to understate expenditure on confectionery, soft drinks and ice-cream. One reason was that the purchase of these items by children was recorded in the adult diary as pocket money given to children. Information on children's spending is now included in the results - see Appendix G for details.

National Lottery spending has been significantly under-recorded in the FES. Purchases of tickets for the Saturday and Wednesday night draws are well-recorded; but under-recording of scratchcards is acute.

Although FES response is based on complete households responding, there are areas in the survey for which missing values can be imputed. These missing values are imputed on a case by case basis using other information collected in the interview. The procedure is used, for example, for council tax payments and for interest received on savings.

SURVEY DEFINITIONS

These definitions also appear in Appendix D of FAMILY SPENDING 1998-99.

Major changes in definitions since 1991 are described in Appendix E. Changes made between 1980 and 1990 are summarised in Appendix E of Family Spending 1994-95. For earlier changes see Annex 5 of Family Expenditure Survey 1980.

Contents	Page
Household	2
Retired Households	2
Head of household	2
Members of household	3
Household composition	3
Adults	3
Children	3
Spenders	3
Economically active	4
Economically inactive	4
Occupation	4
Social class	5
Regions	5
Types of administrative area	6
Expenditure	6
Goods supplied from a household's own shop or farm	6
Hire purchase, credit sales agreements and loans	6
Club payments	7
Credit card transactions	7
Income tax	7
Rented dwellings	7
Rent-free dwellings	7
Owner-occupied dwellings	8
Second-hand goods and part-exchange transactions	8
Business expenses	8
Income	9
Wages and salaries of employees	9
Income from self-employment	10
Income from investment	10
Social security benefits	10
Quantiles	10

Household

A household comprises one person living alone or a group of people living at the same address having meals prepared together and with common housekeeping. Resident domestic servants are included. The members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage. As the survey covers only private households, people living in hostels, hotels, boarding houses or institutions are excluded. Households are not excluded if some or all members are not British subjects, but no attempt is made to obtain information from households containing members of the diplomatic service of another country or members of the United States armed forces. Nor are attempts made to obtain information from Roman Catholic priests living in accommodation provided by the parish church.

Retired households

Retired households are those where the head of the household is retired. The head of the household is defined as retired if 65 years of age or more and male or 60 years of age or more and female, and economically inactive. Hence if, for example, a male head of household is over 65 years of age but working part-time or waiting to take up a part-time job, this household would not be classified as a retired household. For analysis purposes two categories are used in this report:

- a. "A retired household mainly dependent upon state pensions", is one in which at least three quarters of the total income of the household is derived from national insurance retirement and similar pensions, including housing and other benefits paid in supplement to or instead of such pensions. The term "national insurance retirement and similar pensions" includes national insurance disablement and war disability pensions, and income support in conjunction with these disability payments.
- b. "Other retired households" are households which do not fulfil the income conditions of "retired household mainly dependant upon state pensions" because more than a quarter of the household's income derives from occupational retirement pensions and/or income from investments, annuities etc.

Head of household

The head of the household must be a member of that household. By statistical convention the head is the person, or the husband of the person who:

- a. owns the household accommodation, or
- b. is legally responsible for the rent of the accommodation, or
- c. has the household accommodation as an emolument or perquisite, or
- d. has the household accommodation by virtue of some relationship to the owner who is not a member of the household.

When two members of different sex have equal claim, the male is taken as head of household. When two members of the same sex have equal claim, the elder is taken as head of household.

A new definition of household reference person will be introduced in April 2000 and used in parallel with the present definition for 12 months before replacing it from April 2001 onwards. Under the new definition the household reference person will be the householder, as defined in (a) to (d) above. If there are joint householders it will be the one with the higher income. A husband who was not himself the householder could not be the household reference person.

Members of household

In most cases the members of co-operating households are easily identified as the people who satisfy the conditions in the definition of a household, above, and are present during the record-keeping period. However, difficulties of definition arise where people are temporarily away from the household or else spend their time between two residences. The following rules apply in deciding whether or not such persons are members of the household:

- a. married persons living and working away from home for any period are included as members provided they consider the sampled address to be their main residence; in general, other people (e.g. relatives, friends, boarders) who are either temporarily absent or who spend their time between the sampled address and another address, are included as members if they consider the sampled address to be their main residence. However, there are exceptions which override the subjective main residence rule:
 - i. Children under 16 away at school are included as members;
 - ii. Older persons receiving education away from home, including children aged 16 and 17, are excluded unless they are at home for all or most of the record-keeping period.
 - iii. Visitors staying temporarily with the household and others who have been in the household for only a short time are treated as members provided they will be staying with the household for at least one month from the start of record-keeping.

Household composition

A consequence of these definitions is that household compositions quoted in this report include some households where certain members are temporarily absent. For example, "one adult and children" households will contain a few households where one parent is temporarily away from home.

Adults

Persons who have reached the age of 18 or who are married are classed as adults.

Children

Persons who are under 18 years of age and unmarried are classed as children.

However, in the definition of clothing, clothing for persons aged 16 years and over is classified as clothing for men and women; clothing for those aged five but under 16 as clothing for boys and girls; and clothing for those under five as babies clothing.

Spenders

Members of households who are aged 16 or more, excluding those who for special reasons are not capable of keeping diary record-books, are described as spenders.

Economically active

These are persons aged 16 or over who fall into the following categories:

- a. *Employees at work* - those who at the time of interview were working full-time or part-time as employees or were away from work on holiday. Part-time work is defined as normally working 30 hours a week or less (excluding meal breaks) including regularly worked overtime.
- b. *Employees temporarily away from work* - those who at the time of interview had a job but were absent because of illness or accident, temporary lay-off, strike etc.
- c. *Government supported training schemes* - those participating in government programmes and schemes who in the course of their participation receive training, such as Employment Training, including those who are also employees in employment.
- d. *Self-employed* - those who at the time of interview said they were self-employed.
- e. *Unemployed* - those who at time of interview were out of employment, and have sought work within the last four weeks and were available to start work, or were waiting to start a job already obtained.
- f. *Unpaid family workers* - those working unpaid for their own or a relative's business. In this report, unpaid family workers are included under economically inactive in analyses by economic status because insufficient information is available to assign them to an economic status group.

Economically inactive

- a. *Retired* - persons who have reached national insurance retirement age (60 and over for women, 65 and over for men) and are not economically active.
- b. *Unoccupied* - persons under national insurance retirement age who are not working, nor actively seeking work. This category includes certain self-employed persons such as mail order agents and baby-sitters who are not classified as economically active.

In this report, unpaid family workers are classified as economically inactive in analyses by economic status, although they are economically active by definition. This is because insufficient information is available to assign them to an economic status group.

Occupation

The occupational classification used in the survey is the socio-economic groups defined in the *Standard Occupational Classification (1990)* prepared by the Office for National Statistics. Separate results are shown for the following groups: professional workers; employers and managerial workers; intermediate non-manual workers; junior non-manual workers; skilled manual workers; semi-skilled manual workers; unskilled manual workers; Armed Forces. As far as possible, occupation is classified according to an individual's current or most recent job; if an individual has more than one job, the most remunerative is used as the basis for the classification.

Social Class

Social class is based on occupation and is a classification system that has grown out of the original Registrar-General's social class classification. These are defined in the *Classification of Occupations (1990)* prepared by the Office for National Statistics. The 5 categories are:

- I. Professional, etc., occupations
- II. Managerial and technical occupations
- III. Skilled occupations
(N) non-manual
(M) manual
- IV. Partly skilled occupations
- V. Unskilled occupations

For the FES, social class of a household refers to the social class based on the occupation of the head of household where the head is economically active. Where the head is not economically active, the household is allocated to a separate category of "retired and unoccupied" (Table 3.5).

Regions

These are the Government Office Regions as formed in 1994. See Appendix G in Family Spending for more details.

Types of administrative area

These are Greater London, former Metropolitan Counties in England with the Central Clydeside Conurbation in Scotland, and non-metropolitan districts with high and low population densities, i.e. 3.2 persons or more, and less than 3.2 persons, per acre respectively (7.9 persons per hectare). The types of administrative area are defined by the Office for National Statistics on the basis of the definitions of local authority areas and the Central Clydeside Conurbation used by the Registrars General for England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. Local authorities in England and Wales and in Scotland are those existing after the reorganisation of local government in 1974 and 1975. For Northern Ireland local authority areas as they existed after the reorganisation of local government in 1973 are used, classified by the population density factors applied generally in the United Kingdom. All Northern Ireland districts are treated as non-Metropolitan.

Expenditure

Any definition of expenditure is to some extent arbitrary, and the inclusion of certain types of payment is a matter of convenience or convention depending on the purpose for which the information is to be used. In the tables in this report, total expenditure represents current expenditure on goods and services. Total expenditure, defined in this way, excludes those recorded payments which are really savings or investments (e.g. purchases of national savings certificates, life assurance premiums, contributions to pension funds). Similarly, income tax payments, national insurance contributions, mortgage capital repayments and other payments for major additions to dwellings are excluded. Expenditure data are collected in the diary record-book and in the household schedule. Informants are asked to record in the diary any payments made during the 14 days of record-keeping, whether or not the goods or services paid for have been received. Certain types of expenditure which are usually regular though infrequent, such as insurance, licences and season tickets, and the periods to which they relate, are recorded in the household schedule as well as regular payments such as utility bills.

The cash purchase of motor vehicles is also entered in the household schedule. In addition, expenditure on some items purchased infrequently (thereby being subject to high sampling errors) has been recorded in the household schedule using a retrospective recall period of either 3 or 12 months. These items include carpets, furniture, holidays and some housing costs. In order to avoid duplication, all payments shown in the diary record-book which relate to items listed in the household or income schedules are omitted in the analysis of the data irrespective of whether there is a corresponding entry on the latter schedules. Amounts paid in respect of periods longer than a week are converted to weekly values.

Expenditure tables in this report show the main commodity groups of spending and these are broken down into items which

are numbered hierarchically. Table 7.1 shows a further breakdown in the items themselves into components which can be separately identified. The items are numbered as in the main expenditure tables and against each item or component are shown the average weekly household expenditure and percentage standard error. Details of the expenditure codes are given in Section 4 of the User Documentation.

Qualifications which apply to this concept of expenditure are described in the following paragraphs:

a. *Goods supplied from a household's own shop or farm*

Spenders are asked to record and give the value of goods obtained from their own shop or farm, even if the goods are withdrawn from stock for personal use without payment. The value is included as expenditure.

b. *Hire purchase and credit sales agreements, and transactions financed by loans repaid by instalments*

Expenditure on transactions under hire purchase or credit sales agreements, or financed by loans repaid by instalments, consists of all instalments which are still being paid at the date of interview, together with down payments on commodities acquired within the preceding three months. These two components (divided by the periods covered) provide the weekly averages which are included in the expenditure on the separate items given in the tables in this report.

c. *Club payments and budget account payments, instalments through mail order firms and similar forms of credit transaction*

When goods are purchased by forms of credit other than hire purchase and credit sales agreement, the expenditure on them may be estimated either from the amount of the instalment which is paid or from the value of the goods which are acquired. Since the particular commodities to which the instalment relates may not be known, details of goods ordered through clubs, etc. during the month prior to the date of interview are recorded in the household schedule. The weekly equivalent of the value of the goods is included in the expenditure on the separate items given in the tables in this report. This procedure has the advantage of enabling club transactions to be related to specific articles. Although payments into clubs, etc. are shown in the diary record-book, these entries are excluded from expenditure estimates.

d. *Credit card transactions*

From 1988 purchases made by credit card or charge card have been recorded in the survey on an *acquisition* basis rather than the formerly used payment basis. Thus, if a spender acquired an item (by use of credit/charge card) during the two week survey period, the value of the item would be included as part of expenditure in that period whether or not any payment was made in this period to the credit card account. Payments made to the credit card account are ignored. However any payment of credit/charge card *interest* is included in expenditure if made in the two week period.

e. *Income Tax*

Amounts of income tax deducted under the PAYE scheme or paid directly by those who are employers or self-employed are recorded (together with information about tax refunds). For employers and the self-employed the amounts comprise the actual payments made in the previous twelve months and may not correspond to the tax due on the income arising in that period, e.g. if no tax has been paid but is due or if tax payments cover more than one financial year. However, the amounts of tax deducted at source from some of the items which appear in the Income Schedule are not directly available. Estimates of the tax paid on bank and building society interest and amounts deducted from dividends on stocks and shares are therefore made by applying the appropriate rates of tax. In the case of income tax paid at source on pensions and annuities, similar adjustments are made. These estimates mainly affect the relatively few households with high incomes from interest and dividends, and households including someone receiving a pension from previous employment.

f. *Rented dwellings*

Housing expenditure is taken as the sum of expenditure on rent, rates, council tax, water rates etc. For local authority tenants the expenditure is gross rent less any rebate (including rebate received in the form of housing benefit), and for other tenants gross rent less any rent allowance received under statutory schemes including the Housing Benefit Scheme. Rebate on Council Tax or rates (Northern Ireland) is deducted from expenditure on Council Tax or rates. Receipts from sub-letting part of the dwelling are not deducted from housing costs but appear (net of the expenses of the sub-letting) as investment income. Average payments by households renting accommodation for repairs, maintenance and decorations are shown separately in the estimates of expenditure by such households in tables 1.4 and 5.4 which give housing expenditure by tenure type. Accommodation rented from a housing association is shown separately.

g. *Rent-free dwellings*

Rent-free dwellings are those owned by someone outside the household and where either no rent is charged or the rent is paid by someone outside the household. Households whose rent is paid directly to the landlord by the DSS do not live rent-free. Payments of Council Tax, water rates etc., are regarded as the cost of housing. Rebate on rates (Northern Ireland) / Council Tax/water rates(Scotland) (including rebate received in the form of housing benefit), is deducted from expenditure on rates /council tax/water rates. Receipts from sub-letting part of the dwelling are not deducted from housing costs but appear (net of the expenses of the sub-letting) as investment income. The average of any payments for repairs etc., made by households living rent-free is shown separately in tables 1.4 and 5.4.

h. *Owner-occupied dwellings*

Payments for Council Tax, rates (Northern Ireland), water rates, ground rent, mortgage interest payments, insurance of structure etc., are regarded as the cost of housing. Rebate on rates (Northern Ireland)/Council Tax/water rates(Scotland) (including rebate received in the form of housing benefit for the rented element of shared ownership dwellings) is deducted from expenditure on Council Tax, rates. Receipts from letting part of the dwelling are not deducted from housing costs but appear (net of the expenses of the letting) as investment income. Mortgage capital repayments and amounts paid for the outright purchase of the dwelling or for major structural alterations are not included as housing expenditure, but are entered under "Other payments recorded". Average payments by owner-occupied households for repairs, maintenance and decoration are shown separately in the estimates of expenditure by tenure type.

i. *Second-hand goods and part-exchange transactions*

The survey expenditure data are based on information about actual payments and therefore include payments for second-hand goods and part-exchange transactions. New payments only are included for part-exchange transactions, i.e. the costs of the goods obtained less the amounts allowed for the goods which are traded in. Receipts for goods sold or traded in are not included in income.

j. *Business expenses*

The survey covers only private households and is concerned with payments made by members of households as private individuals. Spenders are asked to state whether expenditure which has been recorded on the schedules includes amounts which will be refunded as expenses from a business or organisation or which will be entered as business expenses for income tax purposes, e.g. rent, telephone charges, travelling expenses, meals out. Any such amounts are deducted from the recorded expenditure.

Income

The standard concept of income in the survey is, as far as possible, that of gross weekly cash income current at the time of interview, i.e. before the deduction of income tax actually paid, national insurance contributions and other deductions at source. However, for a few tables a concept of disposable income is used, defined as gross weekly cash income less the statutory deductions and payments of income tax (taking refunds into account) and national insurance contributions.

Some other analyses of FES data use "equivalisation" of incomes - i.e. adjustment of household income to allow for the different size and composition of each household. Equivalisation is not used in this volume. Analyses by specific household compositions show a full picture. The cash levels of certain items of income (and expenditure) recorded in the survey by households receiving supplementary benefit were affected by the Housing Benefit Scheme introduced in stages from November 1982. From 1984 housing expenditure is given on a strictly net basis and all rent/council tax rebates and allowances and housing benefit are excluded from gross income.

Although information about most types of income is obtained on a current basis, some data, principally income from investment and from self-employment, are estimated over a twelve-month period.

The following are excluded from the assessment of income:

- a. money received by one member of the household from another (e.g. housekeeping money, dress allowance, children's pocket money) other than wages paid to resident domestic servants;
- b. withdrawals of savings, receipts from maturing insurance policies, proceeds from sale of financial and other assets (e.g. houses, cars, furniture, etc.), winnings from betting, lump-sum gratuities and windfalls such as legacies;
- c. the value of educational grants and scholarships not paid in cash;
- d. the value of income in kind, including the value of goods received free and the abatement in cost of goods received at reduced prices, and of bills paid by someone who is not a member of the household;
- e. loans and money received in repayment of loans.

Details are obtained of the income of each member of the household. The income of the household is taken to be the sum of the incomes of all its members. The information does not relate to a common or a fixed time period. Items recorded for periods greater than a week are converted to a weekly value.

Particular points relating to some components of income are as follows:

- a. *Wages and salaries of employees*

The normal gross wages or salaries of employees are taken to be their earnings. These are calculated by adding to the normal "take home" pay amounts deducted at source, such as income tax payments, national insurance contributions and other deductions, e.g. payments into firm's social clubs, superannuation schemes, works transport, benevolent funds etc. Employees are asked to give the earnings actually received including bonuses and commission the last time payment was made and, if different, the amount usually received. It is the amount usually received which is regarded as the normal take-home pay. Additions are made so as to include in normal earnings the value of occasional payments, such as bonuses or commissions received quarterly or annually. One of the principal objects in obtaining data on income is to enable expenditure to be classified in ranges of normal income. Average household expenditure is likely to be based on the long-term expectations of the various members of the household as to their incomes rather than be altered by short-term changes affecting individuals. Hence if an employee has been away from work without pay for 13 weeks or less he is regarded as continuing to receive his normal earnings instead of social security benefits, such as unemployment or sickness benefit, that he may be receiving. Otherwise, his normal earnings are disregarded and his current short-term social security benefits taken instead. Wages and salaries include any earnings from subsidiary employment as an employee and the earnings of HM Forces.

b. *Income from self-employment*

Income from self-employment covers any personal income from employment other than as an employee; for example, as a sole trader, professional or other person working on his own account or in partnership, including subsidiary work on his own account by a person whose main job is as an employee. It is measured from estimates of income or trading profits, after deduction of business expenses but before deduction of tax, over the most recent twelve-month period for which figures can be given. Should either a loss have been made or no profit, income would be taken as the amounts drawn from the business for own use or as any other income received from the job or business. Persons working as mail order agents or baby-sitters, with no other employment, have been classified as unoccupied rather than as self-employed, and the earnings involved have been classified as earnings from "other sources" rather than self-employment income.

c. *Income from investment*

Income from investments or from property, other than that in which the household is residing, is the amount received during the twelve months immediately prior to the date of the initial interview. It includes receipts from sub-letting part of the dwelling (net of the expenses of the sub-letting). If income tax has been deducted at source the gross amount is estimated by applying a conversion factor during processing.

d. *Social security benefits*

Income from social security benefits does not include the short-term payments such as unemployment or sickness benefit received by an employee who has been away from work for 13 weeks or less, and who is therefore regarded as continuing to receive his normal earnings.

Quantiles

The quantiles of a distribution, e.g. of household expenditure or income, divide it into a number of equal parts; each of which contains the same number of households.

For example, the median of a distribution divides it into two equal parts, so that half the households in a distribution of household income will have income more than the median and the other half will have income less than the median. Similarly, quartiles, quintiles, and deciles divide the distribution into four, five or ten equal parts respectively.

It is these "equal parts" that are called the "quantile groups". For example, deciles divide the distribution into ten "decile groups" where each group contains the same number of households. Most of the analysis in the Family Spending book is done in terms of quintile and decile groups.

In the calculation of quantiles for Family Spending, zero values are counted as part of the distribution.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following additional information on the Family Expenditure Survey Database is available on request:

- Specification of the tables in FAMILY SPENDING in terms of FES variables
- Specification of the calculations and derivations for derived variables

This information can be obtained from

Allan Smith
Office for National Statistics
B2/04
1 Drummond Gate
LONDON SW1V 2QQ

Tel: 0171 533 5748
(0207 from April 2000)

Any queries on the FES database should be referred to the FES team on 0171 533 5763/5748.

Family Expenditure Survey data and User Documentation are Crown copyright : Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 1998.

If you wish to pass FES data on to a third party in any form, contact ONS Marketing and Sales - Tel : 0171 533 5674 for approval.

The FES Production Team :

Kanan Arumaiturai	John Latimer
David Canham	Anu Mitra
Denis Down	Judi Morgan
Suzanne Dunn	Adjoa Prempeh
Yinka Fashola	Nicola Sexton
William Hodgson	Allan Smith
Kay Joseland	Christine Smith

Appendix A

Description and response rate of the survey

The survey

The Family Expenditure Survey (FES) is a voluntary sample survey of private households. The basic unit of the survey is the household. In the FES this is defined as a group of people living at the same address with common housekeeping, that is sharing household expenses such as food and bills (see Appendix D). The definition differs from the one used in most other government surveys from 1981 on, which also group into a household people who share a living room. This results in the FES having slightly fewer large households than the other surveys. Each individual aged 16 or over in the household visited is asked to keep diary records of daily expenditure for two weeks. Information about regular expenditure, such as rent and mortgage payments, is obtained from a household interview along with retrospective information on certain large, infrequent expenditures such as those on vehicles. Since 1995-96 children aged between 7 and 15 have also been asked to complete simplified diaries of their daily expenditure. Data from the children's diaries have been included in the survey results in 1998-99 for the first time. The effects are shown in Appendix G.

Detailed questions are asked about the income of each adult member of the household. In addition, personal information such as age, sex and marital status is recorded for each household member. Paper versions of the computerised household and income questionnaires can be obtained from the address given in the Introduction.

The survey has been conducted each year since 1957. The survey is continuous, interviews being spread evenly over the year to ensure that seasonal effects are covered. From time to time changes are made to the information sought. Some changes reflect new forms of expenditure or new sources of income, especially benefits. Others are the result of new requirements by the survey's users. An important example is the re-definition of housing costs for owner occupiers in 1992 (see Appendix E).

The sample design

The FES sample for Great Britain is a multi-stage stratified random sample with clustering. It is drawn from the Small Users file of the Postcode Address File - the Post Office's list of addresses. All Scottish offshore islands and the Isles of Scilly are excluded from the sample because of excessive interview travel costs. Postal sectors (ward size) are the primary sample unit. 672 postal sectors are randomly selected during the year after being arranged in strata defined by standard regions (sub-divided into metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas) and two 1991 Census variables - socio-economic group and ownership of cars. These were new stratifiers introduced for the 1996-97 survey. Previously stratification was based on standard regions, area type, the proportion of owner-occupiers and the proportion of private renters. The Northern Ireland sample is drawn as a random sample of addresses from the Valuation and Lands Agency list.

Response to the survey

Some 11,000 households are selected each year for the FES in Great Britain, but it is never possible to get full response. A small number cannot be contacted at all, and in other households one or more members decline to co-operate. In all, around 6,000 households in Great Britain co-operated fully in the survey in 1998-99 i.e. they answered the household questionnaire and all adults in the household answered the income questionnaire and kept the expenditure diary. The response rate for the 1998-99 FES was 59 per cent in Great Britain.

In 1998-99 the way in which the FES response rates were calculated was changed to bring it into line with the method for other ONS household surveys. The change was to classify households who were absent for the whole field period as

non contacts instead of ineligible. The result was to reduce the reported response rate from 59.1 per cent to 58.5 per cent. Details of response on the new basis are shown in the following table.

Response in 1998-99 - Great Britain

	No of households or addresses	Percentage of effective sample
i. Sampled addresses	11,424	-
ii. Ineligible addresses: businesses, institutions, empty, demolished/derelict	1,308	-
iii. Extra households (multi-household addresses)	202	-
iv. Effective sample (i.e. i less ii, plus iii)	10,318	100.0
v. Co-operating households	6,032	58.5
vi. Refusals	3,857	37.4
vii. Households at which no contact could be obtained	429	4.2

In the Northern Ireland survey, the effective sample was 1,076 households. The number of co-operating households was exactly 600, giving a response rate of 55.8 per cent. Northern Ireland is over-sampled in order to provide a large enough sample for some separate analysis. In previous years over-representation in the UK results was avoided by using only a sub-sample of the full Northern Ireland sample. In 1998-99 the re-weighting procedure compensates for the over-sampling.

The fieldwork

The fieldwork is carried out by the Social Survey Division of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in Great Britain and by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency of the Department of Finance and Personnel in Northern Ireland using almost identical questionnaires. Households at the selected addresses are visited and asked to co-operate in the survey. In order to maximise response, interviewers make at least four separate calls, and sometimes many more, at different times of day on households which are difficult to contact. Interviews are conducted by Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) using portable computers. During the interview information is collected about the household, about certain regular payments such as rent, gas, electricity and telephone accounts, about expenditure on certain large items (for example vehicle purchases over the previous 12 months), and about income. Each individual aged 16 or over in the household keeps a detailed record of expenditure every day for two weeks. Children aged between 7 and 15 are also asked to keep a simplified diary of daily expenditure. In 1998-99 a total of 1904 children aged between 7 and 15 were asked to complete expenditure diaries; only **xx** or about **1** per cent did not do so. This number includes both refusals and children who had no expenditure during the two weeks. Information provided by all members of the household is kept strictly confidential.

If all persons aged 16 and over in the household co-operate each is subsequently paid £10 for the trouble involved. Children who keep a diary are given a £5 payment. A refusal by an under 16 to keep a diary does not invalidate the household from inclusion in the survey. In the last two months of the survey, as an experiment, a small book of postage stamps was enclosed with the introductory letter sent to every address. It seems to have helped with response and the experiment is being continued.

Reliability

Amended 18/01/00

Great care is taken in collecting information from households and comprehensive checks are applied during processing, so that errors in recording and processing are minimised. The main factors that affect the reliability of the survey results are sampling variability, non-response bias and some incorrect reporting of certain items of expenditure and income. Measures of sampling variability are given alongside some results in this report and are discussed in detail in Appendix C.

The households which decline to respond to the survey tend to differ in some respects from those which co-operate. It is therefore possible that their patterns of expenditure and income also differ. A comparison has been made of the households responding in the 1991 FES with those not responding, based on information from the 1991 Census of Population (A comparison of the Census characteristics of respondents and non-respondents to the 1991 FES by K Foster, ONS Survey Methodology Bulletin No. 38, Jan 1996). Results from the study indicate that response was lower than average in Greater London, higher in non-metropolitan areas and that non-response tended to increase with increasing age of the head of the household, up to age 65. Households which contained three or more adults, or where the head was born outside the United Kingdom or was classified to an ethnic minority group were also more likely than others to be non-responding. Non-response was also above average where the head of the household had no post-school qualifications, was self-employed, or was in a manual social class group. The data are now re-weighted to compensate for the main non-response biases identified from the 1991 Census comparison, as described in Appendix G.

Checks are included in the CAPI program which are applied to the responses given during the interview. Other procedures are also in place to ensure that users are provided with high quality data. For example, quality control is carried out to ensure that any outliers are genuine and 'test cases' are used each year to ensure that the processing systems operate correctly.

When aspects of the survey change, rigorous tests are used to ensure the proposed changes are sensible and work both in the field and on the processing system. For example, in 1996-97 an improved set of questions was introduced on income from self-employment. This was developed by focus groups and then tested by piloting before being introduced into the main survey.

It has been suggested that averages of household income recorded in the FES are too low, principally because certain forms of income, including investments, occupational pensions or self-employment, may be under-estimated. The evidence for this is limited and now very dated. **Currently FES levels are generally within a few per cent of levels indicated by other sources such as the Family Resources Survey (the Department of Social Security), the New Earnings Survey and Labour Force Survey (ONS) and national income statistics.**

The information obtained by the survey does not permit the construction of household accounts in the form of an income-expenditure balance sheet. The definitions of weekly household expenditure and income used are such that it is not to be expected that expenditure and income will balance, either for an individual household or even when averaged over a group of households. Hence, the difference between expenditure and income is not a measure of savings or dis-savings.

Experience of household surveys in the United Kingdom and in other countries indicates that reported expenditure on a few items (notably tobacco and alcohol) is below the levels which might be expected by comparison with other sources of information. For example, the estimated **average expenditure of all households on beer is rather over half of corresponding estimates produced by HM Customs and Excise.** Chapter 14 of the FES Handbook (Kemsley, Redpath and Holmes) examines the possible causes of the understatement of alcohol and tobacco expenditure in the FES results, as well as other problems of understatement. Although now dated, the conclusion that it is mainly due to non-response by very heavy drinkers and smokers probably still holds true.

In the past the survey was thought to understate expenditure on confectionery, soft-drinks and ice-cream. One reason was that the purchase of these items by children was recorded in the adult diary as pocket money given to children. Information on children's spending is now included in the results - see Appendix G for details.

National Lottery spending has been significantly under-recorded in the FES. Purchases of tickets for the Saturday and Wednesday night draws are well-recorded; but **under-recording of scratchcards is acute**.

Although FES response is based on complete households responding, there are areas in the survey for which missing values can be imputed. These missing values are imputed on a case by case basis using other information collected in the interview. The procedure is used, for example, for council tax payments and for interest received on savings.

Appendix D

Definitions

Major changes in definitions since 1991 are described in Appendix E. Changes made between 1980 and 1990 are summarised in Appendix E of Family Spending 1994-95. For earlier changes see Annex 5 of Family Expenditure Survey 1980.

Contents	Page
Household	XXX
Retired households	XXX
Head of household	XXX
Members of household	XXX
Household composition	XXX
Adult	XXX
Children	XXX
Spenders	XXX
Economically active	XXX
Economically inactive	XXX
Occupation	XXX
Social class	XXX
Regions	XXX
Types of administrative area	XXX
Expenditure	XXX
Goods supplied from a household's own shop or farm	XXX
Hire purchase, credit sales agreements and loans	XXX
Club payments	XXX
Credit card transactions	XXX
Income tax	XXX
Rented dwellings	XXX
Rent-free dwellings	XXX
Owner-occupied dwellings	XXX
Second-hand goods and part-exchange transactions	XXX
Business expenses	XXX
Income	XXX
Wages and salaries of employees	XXX
Income from self-employment	XXX
Income from investment	XXX
Social security benefits	XXX
Income headings	XXX
Quantiles	XXX

Household

A household comprises one person living alone or a group of people living at the same address having meals prepared together and with common housekeeping. Resident domestic servants are included. The members of a household are not necessarily related by blood or marriage. As the survey covers only private households, people living in hostels, hotels, boarding houses or institutions are excluded. Households are not excluded if some or all members are not British subjects, but no attempt is made to obtain information from households containing members of the diplomatic service of another country or members of the United States armed forces. Nor are attempts made to obtain information from Roman Catholic priests living in accommodation provided by the parish church.

Retired households

Retired households are those where the head of the household is retired. The head of the household is defined as retired if 65 years of age or more and male or 60 years of age or more and female, and economically inactive. Hence if, for example, a male head of household is over 65 years of age, but working part-time or waiting to take up a part-time job, this household would not be classified as a retired household. For analysis purposes two categories are used in this report:

- a. "A retired household mainly dependent upon state pensions" is one in which at least three quarters of the total income of the household is derived from national insurance retirement and similar pensions, including housing and other benefits paid in supplement to or instead of such pensions. The term "national insurance retirement and similar pensions" includes national insurance disablement and war disability pensions, and income support in conjunction with these disability payments.
- b. "Other retired households" are retired households which do not fulfil the income conditions of "retired household mainly dependent upon state pensions" because more than a quarter of the household's income derives from occupational retirement pensions and/or income from investments, annuities etc.

Head of household

The head of the household must be a member of that household. By statistical convention the head is the person, or the husband of the person who:

- a. owns the household accommodation, or
- b. is legally responsible for the rent of the accommodation, or
- c. has the household accommodation as an emolument or perquisite, or
- d. has the household accommodation by virtue of some relationship to the owner who is not a member of the household.

When two members of different sex have equal claim, the male is taken as head of household. When two members of the same sex have equal claim, the elder is taken as head of household.

A new definition of household reference person will be introduced in April 2000 and used in parallel with the present definition for 12 months before replacing it from April 2001 onwards. Under the new definition the household reference person will be the householder, as defined in (a) to (d) above. If there are joint householders it will be the one with the higher income. A husband who was not himself the householder could not be the household reference person.

Members of household

In most cases the members of co-operating households are easily identified as the people who satisfy the conditions in the definition of a household, above, and are present during the record-keeping period. However difficulties of definition arise where people are temporarily away from the household or else spend their time between two residences. The following rules apply in deciding whether or not such persons are members of the household:

- a. married persons living and working away from home for any period are included as members provided they consider the sampled address to be their main residence; in general, other people (e.g. relatives, friends, boarders) who are either temporarily absent or who spend their time between the sampled address and another address, are included as members if they consider the sampled address to be their main residence. However, there are exceptions which override the subjective main residence rule:
 - i. Children under 16 away at school are included as members;
 - ii. Older persons receiving education away from home, including children aged 16 and 17, are excluded unless they are at home for all or most of the record-keeping period.
 - iii. Visitors staying temporarily with the household and others who have been in the household for only a short time are treated as members provided they will be staying with the household for at least one month from the start of record-keeping.

Household composition

A consequence of these definitions is that household compositions quoted in this report include some households where certain members are temporarily absent. For example, "one adult and children" households will contain a few households where one parent is temporarily away from home.

Adult

In the report, persons who have reached the age of 18 or who are married are classed as adults.

Children

In the report, persons who are under 18 years of age and unmarried are classed as children.

However, in the definition of clothing, clothing for persons aged 16 years and over is classified as clothing for men and women; clothing for those aged five but under 16 as clothing for boys and girls; and clothing for those under five as babies clothing.

Spenders

Members of households who are aged 16 or more, excluding those who for special reasons are not capable of keeping diary record-books, are described as spenders.

Economically active

These are persons aged 16 or over who fall into the following categories:

- a. *Employees at work* - those who at the time of interview were working full-time or part-time as employees or were away from work on holiday. Part-time work is defined as normally working 30 hours a week or less (excluding meal breaks) including regularly worked overtime.
- b. *Employees temporarily away from work* - those who at the time of interview had a job but were absent because of illness or accident, temporary lay-off, strike etc.
- c. *Government supported training schemes* - those participating in government programmes and schemes who in the course of their participation receive training, such as Employment Training, including those who are also employees in employment.
- d. *Self-employed* - those who at the time of interview said they were self-employed.
- e. *Unemployed* - those who at time of interview were out of employment, and have sought work within the last four weeks and were available to start work within two weeks, or were waiting to start a job already obtained.
- f. *Unpaid family workers* - those working unpaid for their own or a relative's business. In this report, unpaid family workers are included under economically inactive in analyses by economic status (tables 3.1, 8.5 and 9.1) because insufficient information is available to assign them to an economic status group.

Economically inactive

- a. *Retired* - persons who have reached national insurance retirement age (60 and over for women, 65 and over for men) and are not economically active.
- b. *Unoccupied* - persons under national insurance retirement age who are not working, nor actively seeking work. This category includes certain self-employed persons such as mail order agents and baby-sitters who are not classified as economically active.

In this report, unpaid family workers are classified as economically inactive in analyses by economic status, although they are economically active by definition. This is because insufficient information is available to assign them to an economic status group.

Occupation

The occupational classification used in the survey is the socio-economic groups defined in the *Standard Occupational Classification (1990)* prepared by the Office for National Statistics. Separate results are shown for the following groups: professional workers; employers and managerial workers; intermediate non-manual workers; junior non-manual workers; skilled manual workers; semi-skilled manual workers; unskilled manual workers; Armed Forces. As far as possible, occupation is classified according to an individual's current or most recent job; if an individual has more than one job, the most remunerative is used as the basis for the classification.

Social Class

Social class is based on occupation and is a classification system that has grown out of the original Registrar-General's social class classification. These are defined in the *Classification of Occupations (1990)* prepared by the Office for National Statistics. The 5 categories are:

- I. Professional, etc. occupations
- II. Managerial and technical occupations
- III. Skilled occupations
(N) non-manual
(M) manual
- IV. Partly skilled occupations
- V. Unskilled occupations

For the FES, social class of a household refers to the social class based on the occupation of the head of household where the head is economically active. Where the head is not economically active, the household is allocated to a separate category of "retired and unoccupied" (table 3.5).

Regions

These are the Government Office Regions as formed in 1994. See Appendix G for more details.

Types of administrative area

These are Greater London, former Metropolitan Counties in England with the Central Clydeside Conurbation in Scotland, and non-metropolitan districts with high and low population densities, i.e. 3.2 persons or more, and less than 3.2 persons, per acre respectively (7.9 persons per hectare). The types of administrative area are defined by the Office for National Statistics on the basis of the definitions of local authority areas and the Central Clydeside Conurbation used by the Registrars General for England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. Local authorities in England and Wales and in Scotland are those existing after the reorganisation of local government in 1974 and 1975. For Northern Ireland local authority areas as they existed after the reorganisation of local government in 1973 are used, classified by the population density factors applied generally in the United Kingdom. All Northern Ireland districts are treated as non-Metropolitan.

Expenditure

Any definition of expenditure is to some extent arbitrary, and the inclusion of certain types of payment is a matter of convenience or convention depending on the purpose for which the information is to be used. In the tables in this report, total expenditure represents current expenditure on goods and services. Total expenditure, defined in this way, excludes those recorded payments which are really savings or investments (e.g. purchases of national savings certificates, life assurance premiums, contributions to pension funds). Similarly, income tax payments, national insurance contributions, mortgage capital repayments and other payments for major additions to dwellings are excluded. Expenditure data are collected in the diary record-book and in the household schedule. Informants are asked to record in the diary any payments made during the 14 days of record-keeping, whether or not the goods or services paid for have been received. Certain types of expenditure which are usually regular though infrequent, such as insurance, licences and season tickets, and the periods to which they relate, are recorded in the household schedule as well as regular payments such as utility bills.

The cash purchase of motor vehicles is also entered in the household schedule. In addition, expenditure on some items purchased infrequently (thereby being subject to high sampling errors) has been recorded in the household schedule using a retrospective recall period of either three or 12 months. These items include carpets, furniture, holidays and some housing costs. In order to avoid duplication, all payments shown in the diary record-book which relate to items

listed in the household or income schedules are omitted in the analysis of the data irrespective of whether there is a corresponding entry on the latter schedules. Amounts paid in respect of periods longer than a week are converted to weekly values.

Expenditure tables in this report show the main commodity groups of spending and these are broken down into items which are numbered hierarchically. Table 7.1 shows a further breakdown in the items themselves into components which can be separately identified. The items are numbered as in the main expenditure tables and against each item or component are shown the average weekly household expenditure and percentage standard error.

Qualifications which apply to this concept of expenditure are described in the following paragraphs:

a. *Goods supplied from a household's own shop or farm*

Spenders are asked to record and give the value of goods obtained from their own shop or farm, even if the goods are withdrawn from stock for personal use without payment. The value is included as expenditure.

b. *Hire purchase and credit sales agreements, and transactions financed by loans repaid by instalments*

Expenditure on transactions under hire purchase or credit sales agreements, or financed by loans repaid by instalments, consists of all instalments which are still being paid at the date of interview, together with down payments on commodities acquired within the preceding three months. These two components (divided by the periods covered) provide the weekly averages which are included in the expenditure on the separate items given in the tables in this report.

c. *Club payments and budget account payments, instalments through mail order firms and similar forms of credit transaction*

When goods are purchased by forms of credit other than hire purchase and credit sales agreement, the expenditure on them may be estimated either from the amount of the instalment which is paid or from the value of the goods which are acquired. Since the particular commodities to which the instalment relates may not be known, details of goods ordered through clubs, etc. during the month prior to the date of interview are recorded in the household schedule. The weekly equivalent of the value of the goods is included in the expenditure on the separate items given in the tables in this report. This procedure has the advantage of enabling club transactions to be related to specific articles. Although payments into clubs, etc. are shown in the diary record-book, these entries are excluded from expenditure estimates.

d. *Credit card transactions*

From 1988 purchases made by credit card or charge card have been recorded in the survey on an *acquisition* basis rather than the formerly used payment basis. Thus, if a spender acquired an item (by use of credit/charge card) during the two week survey period, the value of the item would be included as part of expenditure in that period whether or not any payment was made in this period to the credit card account. Payments made to the card account are ignored. However any payment of credit/charge card *interest* is included in expenditure if made in the two week period.

e. *Income Tax*

Amounts of income tax deducted under the PAYE scheme or paid directly by those who are employers or self-employed are recorded (together with information about tax refunds). For employers and the self-employed the amounts comprise the actual payments made in the previous twelve months and may not correspond to the tax due on the income arising in that period, e.g. if no tax has been paid but is due or if tax payments cover more than one financial year. However, the amounts of tax deducted at source from some of the items which appear in the Income Schedule are not directly available. Estimates of the tax paid on bank and building society interest and amounts deducted from dividends on stocks and shares are therefore made by applying the appropriate rates of tax. In the case of income tax paid at source on pensions and annuities, similar adjustments are made. These estimates mainly affect the relatively few households

with high incomes from interest and dividends, and households including someone receiving a pension from previous employment.

f. *Rented dwellings*

Housing expenditure is taken as the sum of expenditure on rent, rates, council tax, water rates etc. For local authority tenants the expenditure is gross rent less any rebate (including rebate received in the form of housing benefit), and for other tenants gross rent less any rent allowance received under statutory schemes including the Housing Benefit Scheme. Rebate on Council Tax or rates (Northern Ireland) is deducted from expenditure on Council Tax or rates. Receipts from sub-letting part of the dwelling are not deducted from housing costs but appear (net of the expenses of the sub-letting) as investment income: see page xxx. Average payments by households renting accommodation for repairs, maintenance and decorations are shown separately in the estimates of expenditure by such households in tables 1.4 and 5.4 which give housing expenditure by tenure type. Accommodation rented from a housing association is shown separately.

g. *Rent-free dwellings*

Rent-free dwellings are those owned by someone outside the household and where either no rent is charged or the rent is paid by someone outside the household. Households whose rent is paid directly to the landlord by the DSS do not live rent-free. Payments Council Tax, water rates etc., are regarded as the cost of housing. Rebate on rates(Northern Ireland)/Council Tax/water rates(Scotland) (including rebate received in the form of housing benefit), is deducted from expenditure on rates/Council Tax/water rates. Receipts from sub-letting part of the dwelling are not deducted from housing costs but appear (net of the expenses of the sub-letting) as investment income. The average of any payments for repairs etc. made by households living rent free is shown separately in tables 1.4 and 5.4.

h. *Owner-occupied dwellings*

Payments for Council Tax, rates (Northern Ireland), water rates, ground rent, mortgage interest payments, insurance of structure etc., are regarded as the cost of housing. Rebate on rates(Northern Ireland)/Council Tax/water rates(Scotland) (including rebate received in the form of housing benefit for the rented element of shared ownership dwellings) is deducted from expenditure on Council Tax/rates. Receipts from letting part of the dwelling are not deducted from housing costs but appear (net of the expenses of the letting) as investment income. Mortgage capital repayments and amounts paid for the outright purchase of the dwelling or for major structural alterations are not included as housing expenditure, but are entered under "Other payments recorded". Average payments by owner-occupied households for repairs, maintenance and decoration are shown separately in the estimates of expenditure by tenure type.

i. *Second-hand goods and part-exchange transactions*

The survey expenditure data are based on information about actual payments and therefore include payments for second-hand goods and part-exchange transactions. New payments only are included for part-exchange transactions, i.e. the costs of the goods obtained less the amounts allowed for the goods which are traded in. Receipts for goods sold or traded in are not included in income.

j. *Business expenses*

The survey covers only private households and is concerned with payments made by members of households as private individuals. Spenders are asked to state whether expenditure which has been recorded on the schedules includes amounts which will be refunded as expenses from a business or organisation or which will be entered as business expenses for income tax purposes, e.g. rent, telephone charges, travelling expenses, meals out. Any such amounts are deducted from the recorded expenditure.

Income

The standard concept of income in the survey is, as far as possible, that of gross weekly cash income current at the time of interview, i.e. before the deduction of income tax actually paid, national insurance contributions and other deductions at source. However, for a few tables a concept of disposable income is used, defined as gross weekly cash income less the statutory deductions and payments of income tax (taking refunds into account) and national insurance contributions. Some other analyses of FES data use "equivalisation" of incomes - i.e. adjustment of household income to allow for the different size and composition of each household. Equivalisation is not used in this volume. Analyses by specific household compositions, show a full picture. The cash levels of certain items of income (and expenditure) recorded in the survey by households receiving supplementary benefit were affected by the Housing Benefit Scheme introduced in stages from November 1982. From 1984 housing expenditure is given on a strictly net basis and all rent/council tax rebates and allowances and housing benefit are excluded from gross income.

Although information about most types of income is obtained on a current basis, some data, principally income from investment and from self-employment, are estimated over a twelve-month period.

The following are excluded from the assessment of income:

- a. money received by one member of the household from another (e.g. housekeeping money, dress allowance, children's pocket money) other than wages paid to resident domestic servants;
- b. withdrawals of savings, receipts from maturing insurance policies, proceeds from sale of financial and other assets (e.g. houses, cars, furniture, etc.), winnings from betting, lump-sum gratuities and windfalls such as legacies;
- c. the value of educational grants and scholarships not paid in cash;
- d. the value of income in kind, including the value of goods received free and the abatement in cost of goods received at reduced prices, and of bills paid by someone who is not a member of the household;
- e. loans and money received in repayment of loans.

Details are obtained of the income of each member of the household. The income of the household is taken to be the sum of the incomes of all its members. The information does not relate to a common or a fixed time period. Items recorded for periods greater than a week are converted to a weekly value.

Particular points relating to some components of income are as follows:

a. *Wages and salaries of employees*

The normal gross wages or salaries of employees are taken to be their earnings. These are calculated by adding to the normal "take home" pay amounts deducted at source, such as income tax payments, national insurance contributions and other deductions, e.g. payments into firm social clubs, superannuation schemes, works transport, benevolent funds etc. Employees are asked to give the earnings actually received including bonuses and commission the last time payment was made and, if different, the amount usually received. It is the amount usually received which is regarded as the normal take-home pay. Additions are made so as to include in normal earnings the value of occasional payments, such as bonuses or commissions received quarterly or annually. One of the principal objects in obtaining data on income is to enable expenditure to be classified in ranges of normal income. Average household expenditure is likely to be based on the long-term expectations of the various members of the household as to their incomes rather than be altered by short-term changes affecting individuals. Hence if an employee has been away from work without pay for 13 weeks or less he is regarded as continuing to receive his normal earnings instead of social security benefits, such as unemployment or sickness benefit, that he may be receiving. Otherwise, his normal earnings are disregarded

and his current short-term social security benefits taken instead. Wages and salaries include any earnings from subsidiary employment as an employee and the earnings of HM Forces.

b. *Income from self-employment*

Income from self-employment covers any personal income from employment other than as an employee; for example, as a sole trader, professional or other person working on his own account or in partnership, including subsidiary work on his own account by a person whose main job is as an employee. It is measured from estimates of income or trading profits, after deduction of business expenses but before deduction of tax, over the most recent twelve-month period for which figures can be given. Should either a loss have been made or no profit, income would be taken as the amounts drawn from the business for own use or as any other income received from the job or business. Persons working as mail order agents or baby-sitters, with no other employment, have been classified as unoccupied rather than as self-employed, and the earnings involved have been classified as earnings from "other sources" rather than self-employment income.

c. *Income from investment*

Income from investments or from property, other than that in which the household is residing, is the amount received during the twelve months immediately prior to the date of the initial interview. It includes receipts from sub-letting part of the dwelling (net of the expenses of the sub-letting). If income tax has been deducted at source the gross amount is estimated by applying a conversion factor during processing.

d. *Social security benefits*

Income from social security benefits does not include the short-term payments such as unemployment or sickness benefit received by an employee who has been away from work for 13 weeks or less, and who is therefore regarded as continuing to receive his normal earnings as described on page xxx.

Quantiles

The quantiles of a distribution, e.g. of household expenditure or income, divide it into a number of equal parts; each of which contains the same number of households.

For example, the median of a distribution divides it into two equal parts, so that half the households in a distribution of household income will have income more than the median, and the other half will have income less than the median. Similarly, quartiles, quintiles and deciles divide the distribution into four, five and ten equal parts respectively.

It is these 'equal parts' that are called the 'quantile groups'. For example, deciles divide the distribution into ten 'decile groups' where each group contains the same number of households. Most of the analysis in this book is done in terms of quintile groups and decile groups.

In the calculation of quantiles for this report, zero values are counted as part of the distribution.

Income headings

Headings used for identifying 1997-98 income information

	Source of income	
References in tables	Components separately identified	Explanatory notes
a. Wages and salaries	Normal "take-home" pay from main employment "Take-home" pay from subsidiary employment Employees' income tax deduction Employees' National Insurance contribution Superannuation contributions deducted from pay Other deductions	(i) In the calculation of household income in this report, where an employee has been away from work without pay for 13 weeks or less his normal wage or salary has been used in estimating his total income instead of social security benefits, such as unemployment or sickness benefits that he may have received. Otherwise such benefits are used in estimating total income (see notes at reference e)
		(ii) Normal income from wages and salaries is estimated by adding to the normal "take-home" pay deductions made at source last time paid, together with the weekly value of occasional additions to wages and salaries (see page xxx).
		(iii) The components of wages and salaries for which figures are separately available amount in total to the normal earnings of employees, regardless of the operation of the 13 week rule in note (i) above. Thus the sum of the components listed here does not in general equal the wages and salaries figure in tables of this report.
b. Self-employment	Income from business or profession, including subsidiary self-employment	The earnings or profits of a trade or profession, after deduction of business expenses but before deduction of tax
c. Investments	Interest on building society shares and deposits Interest on bank deposits and savings accounts including National Savings Bank and Tessa account Interest on Gilt-edged stock and War Loans Interest and dividends from stocks, shares, bonds, trusts, PEPs, debentures and other securities Rent or income from property, after deducting expenses but inclusive of income tax (including receipts from letting or sub-letting part of own residence, net of the expenses of the letting or sub-letting). Other unearned Income	
d. Annuities and pensions, other than social security	Annuities and income from trust or covenant Pensions from previous employers Personal pensions	

<p>e. Social security benefits</p>	<p>Child benefit One parent benefit Guardian's allowance Invalid care allowance Retirement pension Old person's pension Widow's pension or allowance War disablement pension Severe disablement allowance Disability working allowance Disability living allowance Attendance allowance Unemployment benefit* Job seekers allowance Income support Family credit Incapacity benefit* Statutory sick pay Industrial injury disablement benefit* Maternity allowance Statutory maternity pay Any other benefit Social security benefits concurrent with earnings (* above) Social security benefits excluded from income calculation by 13 week rule</p>	<p>i. The calculation of household income in this report takes account of the 13 week rule described at reference a, note (i)</p> <p>ii. The components of social security benefits for which figures are separately available amount in total to the benefits received in the week before interview. That is to say, they include amounts that are discounted from the total by the operation of the 13 week rule in note (i). Thus the sum of the components listed here differs from the total of social security benefits used in the income tables of this report.</p>
<p>f. Other sources</p>	<p>Married person's allowance from husband/wife temporarily away from home Alimony or separation allowances; allowances for foster children, allowances from members of the Armed Forces or Merchant Navy, or any other money from friends or relatives, other than husband outside the household Benefits from trade unions, friendly societies etc., other than pensions Value of meal vouchers Earnings from intermittent or casual work over twelve months, not included in a or b above Student loans and money scholarships received by persons aged 16 and over and aged under 16. Other income of children under 16</p>	<p>e.g. from spare-time jobs or income from trusts or investments</p>

Appendix E

Changes in definitions 1991 to 1998-99

1991

No significant changes.

1992

Housing – Imputed rent for owner occupiers and households in rent-free accommodation has been discontinued. For owner occupiers this was the rent they would have had pay themselves to live in the property they own, and for households in rent-free accommodation it was the rent they would normally have had to pay. Up to 1990 these amounts were counted both as income and as a housing cost. Mortgage interest payments were counted as a housing cost for the first time in 1991.

1993

Council Tax - Council Tax was introduced to replace the Community Charge in Great Britain from April 1993.

1994-95

New expenditure items - The definition of expenditure was extended to include two items previously shown under "other payments recorded". These are:

- gambling payments;
- mortgage protection premiums.

Expenditure classifications - A new classification system for expenditures was introduced in April 1994. The system is hierarchical and allows more detail to be preserved than the previous system. New categories of expenditure were introduced and are shown in detail in table 7.1. The 14 main groups of expenditure were retained, but there were some changes in the content of these groups.

Gambling Payments - data on gambling expenditure and winnings are collected in the expenditure diary. Previously these have been excluded from the definition of household expenditure used in the FES. The data have been shown as memoranda items under the heading "Other payments recorded" on both gross and net bases. The net basis corresponds approximately to the treatment of gambling in the National Accounts. The introduction of the National Lottery has stimulated a reconsideration of this treatment. From April 1994, (gross) gambling payments have been included as expenditure in "Leisure Services". Gambling winnings continued to be noted as a memorandum item under "Other items recorded". They are treated as windfall income. They do not form a part of normal household income, nor are they subtracted from gross gambling payments. This treatment is in line with the PRODCOM classification of the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) for expenditure in household budget surveys.

1995-96

Geographical coverage - The FES geographical coverage was extended to mainland Scotland north of the Caledonian Canal.

Under 16s diaries - Two week expenditure diaries for 7-15 year olds were introduced following three feasibility pilot studies which found that children of that age group were able to cope with the task of keeping a two week expenditure record. Children are asked to record everything they buy with their own money but to exclude items bought with other people's money. Purchases are coded according to the same coding categories as adult diaries except for meals and snacks away from home which are coded as school meals, hot meals and snacks, and cold meals and snacks. Children who keep a diary are given a £5 incentive payment. A refusal to keep an under 16's diary does not invalidate the household from inclusion in the survey.

Pocket money given to children is still recorded separately in adult diaries; and money paid by adults for school meals and school travel is recorded in the Household Questionnaire. However, no attempt is made to determine whether money given to children for the purpose of school meals or school travel is actually used for those purposes.

Tables in Family Spending reports for 1994-95 to 1997-98 excluded these expenditures, however, and pocket money and other transfers to children were shown in the same way as in earlier years. The present report includes results from the under 16s diaries. Appendix G shows what difference the inclusion made.

1996-97

Self-employment - The way in which information about income from self-employment is collected was substantially revised in 1996-97 following various tests and pilot studies. The quality of such data was increased but this may have led to a discontinuity. Full details are shown in the Income Questionnaire, available from the address in the introduction.

Cable/satellite television - Information on cable and satellite subscriptions is now collected from the household questionnaire rather than from the diary, leading to more respondents reporting this expenditure.

Mobile phones - Expenditure on mobile phones was previously collected through the diary. From 1996/97 this has been included in the questionnaire.

Job seekers allowance (JSA) - Introduced in October 1996 as a replacement for Unemployment Benefit and any Income Support associated with the payment of Unemployment Benefit. Receipt of JSA is collected with NI Unemployment Benefit and with Income Support. In both cases the number of weeks a respondent has been in receipt of these benefits is taken as the number of weeks receiving JSA in the last 12 months and before that period the number of weeks receiving Unemployment Benefit/Income Support.

Retrospective recall - The period over which information is requested has been extended from 3 to 12 months for vehicle purchase and sale. Information on the purchase of car and motorcycle spare parts is no longer collected by retrospective recall. Instead expenditure on these items is collected through the diary.

State benefits - The lists of benefits specifically asked about was reviewed in 1996/97. See the Income Questionnaire for more information.

Sample stratifiers - New stratifiers were introduced in 1996/97 based on standard regions, socio-economic group and car ownership.

Government Office Regions - Regional analyses are now presented using the Government Office Regions (GORs) formed in 1994. Previously all regional analyses used Standard Statistical Regions (SSRs). For more information see Appendix F.

1997-98

Bank/Building society service charges - Collection of information on service charges levied by banks has been extended to include building societies.

Payments from unemployment/redundancy insurances - Information is now collected on payments received from private unemployment and redundancy insurance policies. This information is then incorporated into the calculation of income from other sources.

Retired households - The definition of retired households has been amended to exclude households where the head of the household is economically active.

Rent-free tenure - The definition of rent-free tenure has been amended to include those households for which someone outside the household, except an employer or an organisation, is paying a rent or mortgage on behalf of the household.

National Lottery - From February 1997, expenditure on National lottery tickets was collected as three separate items: tickets for the Wednesday draw only, tickets for the Saturday draw only and tickets for both draws.

1998-99

Children's income - Three new expenditure codes were introduced: pocket money to children; money given to children for specific purposes and cash gifts to children. These replaced a single code covering all three categories.

Main job and last paid job - Harmonised questions were adopted.