

FAMILY RESOURCES SURVEY

2003/2004

SHOW CARDS

P2240

English

Scottish

Welsh

Irish

British

Other answer

Scottish

English

Welsh

Irish

British

Other answer

Welsh

English

Scottish

Irish

British

Other answer

White

- British
- Any other white background (please describe)

Mixed

- White and Black Caribbean
- White and Black African
- White and Asian
- Any other Mixed background (Please describe)

Asian or Asian British

- Indian
- Pakistani
- Bangladeshi
- Any other Asian background (please describe)

Black or Black British

- Caribbean
- African
- Any other Black background (please describe)

Chinese or other ethnic group

- Chinese
- Any other (please describe)

04/2003

CARD C

Own it outright

Buying it with the help of a mortgage or loan

Pay part rent and part mortgage (shared ownership)

Rent it

Live here rent-free (including rent-free in a relative's /friend's property; excluding squatting)

Squatting

**The local authority/council/New Town
development/Scottish Homes**

**A housing association, charitable trust or Local Housing
Company**

Employer (organisation) of a household member

Another organisation

**Relative/friend (before you lived here) of household
member**

Employer (individual) of a household member

Another individual, private Landlord or Letting Agency

Company licence

College licence

Non-exclusive occupancy agreement

Holiday let

Low season let

Crown tenancy

Business or agricultural occupancy

Assured agricultural occupancy

Service occupancy

Asylum-seeker let

CARD F

To make improvements or extensions to this property

**To help purchase a major item like a car, boat, caravan,
or second home**

To get a better, or fixed, interest rate

In connection with a business

To buy out another person's share in the property

**For essential repairs to make the property fit for
occupation**

To move to a more flexible mortgage

Some other purpose

An ENDOWMENT mortgage – where your mortgage payments cover interest only

A REPAYMENT mortgage – where your mortgage payments cover interest and part of the original loan

A PENSION mortgage – where your mortgage payments cover interest only

A PEP, Unit Trust or ISA mortgage

both an ENDOWMENT (or other interest only) and a REPAYMENT mortgage

an INTEREST ONLY mortgage with more than one linked investment (eg pension and unit trust, endowment and ISA)

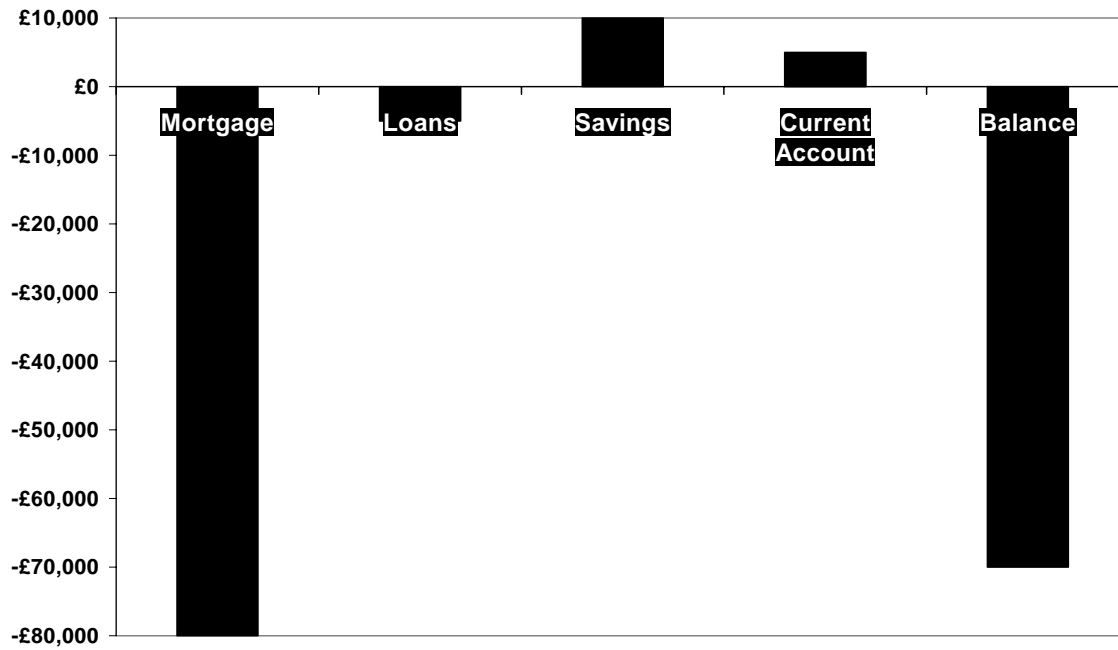
an INTEREST ONLY mortgage with NO linked investment (eg NO endowment, pension, PEP or ISA)

or another type (not listed above)

04/2003

CARD H

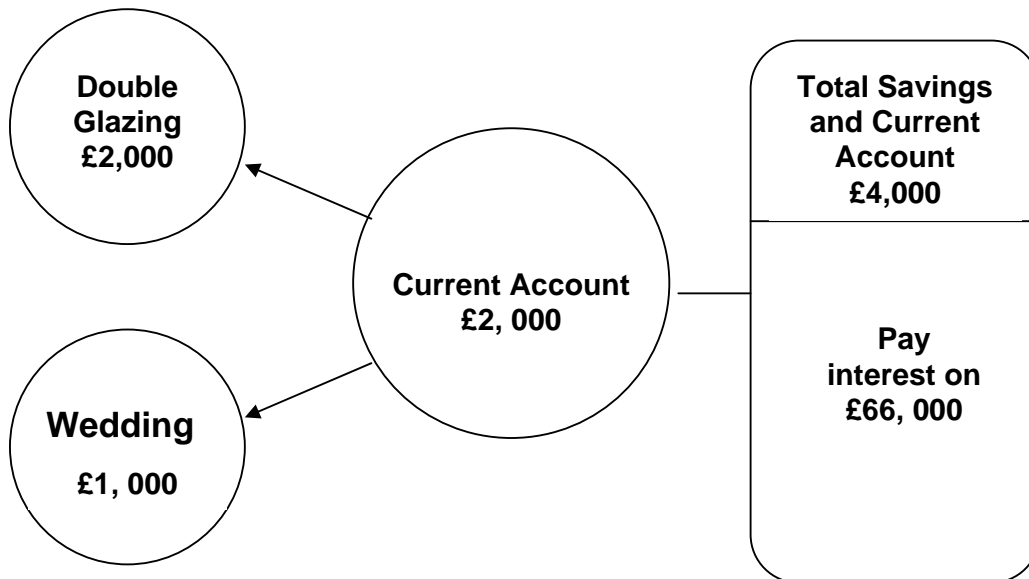
CURRENT ACCOUNT MORTGAGE



Mortgage, Loans, Savings, and Current Account are all held in one Account

04/2003

CARD I OFFSET MORTGAGE



The savings account, current account and mortgage are held separately but the balances in all the accounts are taken into consideration when calculating interest for the mortgage repayments

04/2003

CARD J

Heating

Lighting

Hot water

Fuel for cooking

TV Licence fees

To make improvements or extensions to this property

**To help purchase a major item like a car, boat, caravan,
or second home**

To get a better, or fixed, interest rate

In connection with a business

To buy out another person's share in the property

**For essential repairs to make the property fit for
occupation**

Some other purpose

25% OR 50% STATUS DISCOUNT BECAUSE:

There is only one adult living here

OR

This household includes:

- **a severely mentally impaired person**
- **a person aged 18 or over who is still at school**
- **a student**
- **student nurses**
- **apprentices**
- **YT trainees**
- **care workers**

CARD M

Ground rent

Feu duties

Chief rent

Service charge

Compulsory or regular maintenance charges

Site rent (applies to caravans only)

Factoring (payments to a land steward)

Any other regular payments

Combined charges (e.g. ground rent, service charge, maintenance charge, factoring, etc.)

Insurance cover (please include any insurance provided by an employer or pension scheme):

Personal accident

Private medical

Permanent health insurance

Critical illness cover

Friendly society sickness benefit

To provide an income while in hospital

Nursing home/ long-term care

Any other sickness insurance

Unemployment / Redundancy

04/2003

CARD O

A car

A light van

A motorcycle (include scooters)

Some other motor vehicle

Keeping an eye out, 'being there':

Being available if needed
Making your whereabouts known so you can
be contacted if needed

Social support and assistance:

Sitting with
Chatting with/ listening to/reading to
Making/receiving telephone calls to talk to
them
Encouraging them to do things for themselves

Accompanying on trips out to go:

Shopping
To hospital/ GP/optician/dentist/chiroprapist
To the park/church/restaurant

Paperwork/official/financial:

Helping with paperwork
Dealing with 'officials' (including by phone)

Home and garden:

Making meals
Going shopping for someone
Washing/ironing/changing sheets
Cleaning /housework
Gardening
Odd jobs/maintenance

Medical:

Collecting prescriptions/giving medication
Changing dressings

**Moving about the home: Giving
help with**

Getting up and down stairs
Moving from room to room
Getting in and out of bed

Personal care: help with

Getting dressed
Feeding
Washing/bathing/using the toilet

0-4 hours per week

5-9 hours per week

10-19 hours per week

20-34 hours per week

35-49 hours per week

50-99 hours per week

100 or more hours per week

Varies – under 20 hours per week

Varies – 20-34 hours per week

Varies – 35 hours per week or more

- 1. Mobility (moving about)**
- 2. Ability to lift, carry or otherwise move everyday objects**
- 3. Manual dexterity (using your hands to carry out everyday tasks)**
- 4. Continence (bladder control)**
- 5. Communication (through speaking, listening, reading or writing)**
- 6. Memory or ability to concentrate, learn or understand**
- 7. Understanding when you are in physical danger**
- 8. Other area of life**

- I am unable to work at the moment
 - I am restricted in the amount or type of work I can (or could) do
 - I am not restricted in the amount or type of work I can (or could) do
- BECAUSE OF ILLNESS,
INJURY OR DISABILITY

Work based learning for young people / Youth Training

Work based learning for adults / Training for Work (TfW)

Work Trial

New Deal 25+ / Employment Zones / Project Work

Career Development Loans/Youth Credits

New Deal for 18-24 year olds

Any other training scheme

The Gateway

Employment Option

Full Time education or training

Voluntary Sector

Environmental task force

CARD V

REASON FOR EARLY RETIREMENT:

Because of my own ill-health

Ill-health of a family member, other relative or friend

Compulsory redundancy / dismissed

I had reached my employer's fixed retirement age

**I was offered reasonable financial terms to retire early or
take voluntary redundancy**

To spend more time with my family

I wanted to give up work / wanted a change

Other reason - involving own choice

Other reason (none of the above)

Employee

OR:

Running a business or a professional practice

Partner in a business or a professional practice

Working for myself

A Sub-Contractor (includes SC60)

Doing freelance work

Self employed in some other way

04/2003

CARD X

Unemployed/looking for work

Student /training

Looking after the family / home / children

Caring for a disabled or elderly person

Temporarily sick or injured

Long-term sick or disabled

Didn't need employment

Retired

Made redundant

04/2003

CARD Y

Statutory Sick Pay

Statutory Maternity Pay

Income Tax refund

**Mileage allowance or fixed allowance for
motoring**

Motoring expenses refund

Tax Credit

Items relating to this accommodation only:

Rent

Mortgage payments

Council Tax

Water/sewerage rates

Insurance on structure

Gas

Electricity

Telephone

Any other business expenses relating to this accommodation (please specify)

Luncheon Vouchers

Free Meals (Including free canteen at work)

Subsidised canteen

Free or subsidised goods (incl. store vouchers)

Childcare provisions and/or childcare vouchers

Free/subsidised medical insurance (for yourself or your family)

Shares or share options

Payment of school fees for family members

Provision of a phone for personal use as well as work

Company Vehicle

Any other payments in kind

Money from the work account:

- used for payments to yourself and any other personal spending,
- used to pay domestic bills (including standing orders),
- transferred to a private account,
- used for any other NON-business use?

Working Families' Tax Credit

Disabled Person's Tax Credit

Children's Tax Credit

Working Tax Credit (excluding any childcare tax credit)

Child Tax Credit (including any childcare tax credit)

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CARD DD

Working Tax Credit (EXCLUDING any childcare tax credit)

Child Tax Credit (INCLUDING any childcare tax credit)

Lump Sum under £105 covering payments for the whole year

Regular payments via your employer

Regular payments via your bank, post office account or Giro

Lump Sum under £105 covering payments for the whole year

Regular payments via your bank, post office account or Giro

Working Families' Tax Credit

Disabled Persons' Tax Credit

Children's Tax Credit (via PAYE)

Income Support

Jobseeker's Allowance (Income Based)

Do you (or your employer) pay contributions to:

- a personal or private pension fund, or retirement annuity
- a company or occupational pension scheme run by my employer
- a stakeholder pension scheme fund

Less than 6 months

6 months but less than a year

1 year but less than 2 years

2 years but less than 5 years

5 years but less than 10 years

10 years but less than 20 years

20 years or more

Contributions are taken out of my pay each week or month

The scheme is non-contributory but I do pay something - to make additional provision for myself or my dependents

The scheme is non-contributory. No-one takes money off my pay each week or month.

Child Benefit

Guardian's Allowance

Invalid Care Allowance / Carer's Allowance

**Retirement Pension (National Insurance), or
Old Person's Pension**

**Widow's Pension, Bereavement Allowance or Widowed
Parent's (formerly Widowed Mother's) Allowance**

**War Disablement Pension or War Widow's / Widower's
Pension**

Severe Disablement Allowance

04/2003

CARD LL

**Disability Living Allowance
(Care Component)**

**Disability Living Allowance
(Mobility Component)**

Attendance Allowance

04/2003

CARD MM

Jobseeker's Allowance

Pension Credit

Income Support / Minimum Income Guarantee

Incapacity Benefit

Maternity Allowance

Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit

04/2003

CARD NN

A grant from the Social Fund for funeral expenses

**A grant from the Social Fund for maternity expenses /
Sure Start Maternity Grant**

A Social Fund Loan or Community Care grant

A Back to Work Bonus

**Extended Payment of Housing Benefit / rent rebate or Council
Tax Benefit (4 week payment only)**

Bereavement Payment (Lump Sum)

Child Maintenance Bonus

Lone Parent's Benefit Run-On

Any National Insurance or State Benefit not mentioned earlier

Mortgage interest

Rent arrears

Fees for nursing home or residential care

Gas or electricity bills

Service charges for heating or fuel

Water charges

Council Tax arrears

Fines

Maintenance payments

Unemployment/redundancy insurance

Trade Union sick pay or strike pay

Private medical scheme

Personal accident insurance

Permanent health insurance

Hospital savings scheme

Friendly Society sickness benefit

Critical Illness Cover

Any other sickness insurance

Employee pension from a previous employer

Widow's employee pension (from a previous employer of deceased spouse or relative)

Personal pension

Pension as a member of a Trade Union or Friendly Society

Annuity (includes home income plan or equity release)

Payment from trust or covenant

Share of employee or personal pension from an ex-spouse/partner

Rent from any property

**Royalties, for example from land, books
or performances**

Income as a sleeping partner in a business

**Occupational pension from an overseas government
or company, paid in foreign currency**

Mortgage payments

Repairs, maintenance and renewals (do not include capital improvements)

Interest on a loan to purchase the property

Rent, rates, insurances paid on the property

Legal and professional costs relating to the purchase

The cost of services provided (cutting grass, maintenance etc.)

**A regular allowance from a friend or relative
outside the household**

A regular allowance from an organisation

**Allowance from a Local Authority for a foster
child**

**Allowance from a Local Authority for an
adopted child**

04/2003

CARD VV

Babysitter

Mail order agent

Odd job, occasional work or professional advice

ACCOUNTS:

Current account with a bank or building society, supermarket/store or other organisation

National Savings Bank (Post Office):
Ordinary account

National Savings Bank (Post Office):
Investment account

TESSA (Tax Exempt Special Savings Account)

ISA (Individual Savings Account)

Basic Bank Accounts including introductory / starter and Post Office card accounts

Savings account, investment account / bond, any other account with bank, building society, supermarket/store or other organisation

INVESTMENTS:

Government Gilt-edged stock (inc. War Loans)

Unit Trusts or Investment Trusts

Stocks, shares, bonds, debentures or any other securities

PEP (Personal Equity Plan)

Profit Sharing

Company Share Option Plans

Member of Share Club

Capital Bonds (National Savings and Investments)

Index-linked Certificates (National Savings and Investments)

Fixed interest Certificates (National Savings and Investments)

Pensioner's Guaranteed Income Bonds (National Savings and Investments)

Save-As-You-Earn (National Savings and Investments/Bank/Building Society)

Premium Bonds (National Savings and Investments)

Income Bonds (National Savings and Investments)

Deposit Bonds (National Savings and Investments)

FIRST Option Bonds (National Savings and Investments)

Yearly Plan (National Savings and Investments)

Fixed Rate Savings Bonds (National Savings and Investments)

Guaranteed Equity Bonds

- 1. Less than £1,500**
- 2. From £1,500 up to £3,000**
- 3. From £3,000 up to £8,000**
- 4. From £8,000 up to £20,000**
- 5. From £20,000 up to £25,000**
- 6. From £25,000 up to £30,000**
- 7. From £30,000 up to £35,000**
- 8. From £35,000 up to £40,000**
- 9. Over £40,000**

04/2003

CARD AAA

Regular Income after tax from:

Jobs

Pensions

Benefits

Maintenance

Savings and Investments

04/2003

CARD BBB

Annual

0 – 5,000
5,001 – 11,000
11,001 – 13,000
13,001 – 15,000
15,001 – 19,000
19,001 – 23,000
23,001 – 50,000
50,001 – 58,000
58,001 – 66,000
66,001 or above

Monthly

0 – 400
401 - 900
901 - 1100
1,101 – 1,250
1,251 – 1,600
1,601 – 1,900
1,901 – 4,150
4,151 – 4,850
4,850 – 5,500
5,501 or above

Weekly

0 - 100
101 - 200
201 - 250
251 - 300
301 – 350
351 – 450
451 – 950
951 – 1,100
1,101 – 1,250
1,251 or above

CARD CCC

- 1. £1- 50**
- 2. £51- 100**
- 3. £101 - 250**
- 4. £251 - 500**
- 5. £501 - 1000**
- 6. £1,001 – 2,000**
- 7. £2,001 – 3,000**
- 8. £3,001 – 5,000**
- 9. £5,001 – 10,000**
- 10. £10,001 – 20,000**
- 11. £20,001- 30,000**
- 12. £30,001 or over**

Benefits marked with 'm' are means-tested, where the claimant's (and partner's) earnings, savings and other income (including some benefits), are taken into account. It is the benefit unit that receives the money, so adults in the same BU should not both be in receipt of the same means-tested benefit.

Order book number(s) are shown for benefits that can be paid by order book. Some benefits are paid on more than one book number, usually if paid in combination with other benefits.

Weekly rates are shown for certain benefits (mainly those not means tested). Rates are not usually shown if they vary according to age, number of dependants etc, or have a basic rate plus various premiums or allowances.

Attendance Allowance

book 10, 13 or 14

Paid to disabled persons aged 65 or over living at home who need help with personal care because of their illness or disability. There are two rates; a lower rate for attendance during day OR night (£39.35); and a higher rate for day AND night (£58.80). Note that respondents can get AA even if no one is actually giving them the care they need.

Back To Work Bonus

People who have received Income Support or Jobseeker's Allowance for 13 or more weeks and who work less than 16 hours a week can accrue a bonus to be paid when they come off the benefit and go into full time work. The amount accrued depends on how much is earned over the disregard level.

Bereavement Allowance

book 13

Payable to widows and widowers who are widowed when aged 45 and over, with no dependent children. The benefit is time limited and paid for one year only. There will continue to be an age related scale for those widowed aged 45-55. Replaces Widow's Pension.

Bereavement Payment

book 13

Replaces Widow's Payment. A lump sum (£2000) paid at the time of death to new widows and widowers.

Child Benefit

book 5

Paid for each child under 16 years of age, or aged 16-18 and still in full-time further (but not higher) education. Usually received by the mother. Three rates apply: £16.50 for the only/elder/eldest child of a couple, £17.55 for the only/elder/eldest child of a lone parent, and £11.05 for each subsequent child.

Child Maintenance Bonus

Paid to claimants who have a child for whom maintenance is being paid, and who leave Income Support or Income-based Job Seeker's Allowance. The bonus builds at up to £5.00 a week whilst the claimant is on benefit and child maintenance is being paid. The maximum bonus is £1,000.

Child Tax Credit

m

A payment of up to £137 per week to support families with children. The credit is paid to the person responsible for caring for the children directly into a bank or building society. The Child Tax Credit may also contain an additional allowance for child care expenses. Replaces Children's Tax Credit and Childcare Tax Credit.

Children's Bonus

Recipients of a number of benefits automatically receive this. It should not be recorded anywhere on FRS.

Community Care Grant from the Social Fund

m

Mainly for priority groups who get Income Support eg. elderly or disabled people, families under stress, people leaving institutional care.

Council Tax Benefit (CTB)

m

Paid by the local authority to the people who are liable for the tax - usually the householder(s). It is either a main benefit if householders have a low income, or a second adult rebate if there are other adults in the household who are not liable, do not pay rent to the householder, and have a low income. CTB should not be confused with CT exemptions (eg. for student households), or discounts (eg. for one-adult households). People on Income Support or income-based Jobseeker's Allowance will usually get the benefit. For properties in Bands F-H the maximum benefit is limited to that for Band E, if the claim began after April 1998. For tenants in multi-occupied accommodation (eg. bedsits) the landlord is usually liable for the tax, and adds an amount to the rent; here, the tenant will not be able to get CTB.

Disability Living Allowance

book 7, 10, 13 or 14

Persons under 65 can claim for DLA if they need help with personal care and/or with getting around. Once an initial claim is made there is no upper age limit. DLA can be paid even if no-one is giving the care needed. There are two components:

(i) Care Component which covers things like washing, dressing, using the toilet, cooking a main meal. Paid at one of 3 rates: Higher (£58.80), Middle (£39.35), or Lower (£15.55).

(ii) Mobility Component for persons who can't walk or have difficulty in walking. Paid at Higher (£41.05) or Lower (£15.55) rates.

Educational Maintenance Allowance (EMA)

An allowance paid to encourage children aged 16 to 20 years in low income families to stay on at school. Payment of EMA will be made in term time only, an average of 38 weeks per year. There are two types of payments: Weekly Payments and Bonuses. Information on Weekly Payments are collected on the FRS, but information on Bonuses or on re-imbursed travel expenses as part of the allowance are not.

Extended Payment of Housing Benefit or Council Tax Benefit

These benefits may be received for a further 4 weeks by people aged under 60 when they start working full-time following a period of at least 6 months being unemployed, on a Govt Training Scheme, or on Income Support as a lone parent or carer. Also known as Housing Benefit Run On.

Funeral Payment

m

A grant from the Social Fund can be obtained if the respondent or partner gets Income Support, Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, Tax Credits, Housing Benefit, or Council Tax Benefit.

Guardian's Allowance

book 5

Can be claimed for a child who is in effect an orphan and who lives with the claimant, or whom they help to maintain, whether or not they are the legal guardian. Rate for only/elder/ eldest child /subsequent children £11.85.

Housing Benefit

m

Paid by the local authority to people who need help with rent. Council tenants on HB get a rent rebate which means that their rent due is reduced by the amount of rebate. They are however responsible for their own water charges so those on 100% rent rebate do pay a weekly or fortnightly amount to cover these and other charges, where other charges are involved. Private tenants and Housing Association/Registered Social Landlords' tenants usually receive Housing Benefit (or rent allowance) personally, although sometimes it is paid direct to the landlord. People on Income Support or income-based Jobseeker's Allowance usually get maximum Housing Benefit. The recipient, or the recipient and their partner, must not have over £16,000 in savings. Housing Benefit is not normally more than rent but from October 2003 in some areas Housing Benefit may exceed rent as part of the Standard Housing Allowance Project (please check with respondent).

Incapacity Benefit

book 14

Paid to people who have been medically assessed as incapable of working, if they have paid enough National Insurance contributions. People ineligible for Statutory Sick Pay (SSP) may receive it. If a person is/was receiving SSP, Incapacity Benefit replaces it after 28 weeks. There are three basic rates depending on the period, age of the individual(s) and severity of incapacity and a number of supplements may be received. Medical assessments to review eligibility may be carried out periodically.

Income Support (IS)/Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG)

book 10, 11, 14 m

The main benefit for adults with a low income who are not eligible for Jobseeker's Allowance and are not working 16 hours a week or more on average. It is made up of personal allowances for each member of the benefit unit, premiums for any special needs, and housing costs, principally for mortgage interest payments. Those on IS are likely to be getting Housing Benefit (if in rented accommodation) and Council Tax Benefit (if liable). Often paid to top up other benefits, or earnings from part work. MIG is the name of IS for those aged 60+.

Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit

book 12

Provided for employees injured at work or suffering from an industrial disease. The amount depends on degree of disablement. Some recipients may also be entitled to Unemployment Supplement. Those whose disablement is assessed as 95% also get Constant Attendance Allowance at one of four rates, and may also be eligible for Exceptionally Severe Disablement Allowance. Also see Reduced Earnings Allowance. Those whose disablement is assessed as 100% are paid a rate of £120.10.

Industrial Death Benefit Widows Pension

Widows of those employees killed at work or by an industrial disease may be entitled to this pension if their spouse died before April 1988. Paid at 2 rates:- the higher rate is £79.60 and the lower rate is £23.88.

Invalid Care Allowance (ICA)/Carer's Allowance (CA)

book 13

A weekly benefit for people who are not earning more than £75 a week, and who give regular and substantial care (for 35+ hrs per week) to a severely disabled person who get either DLA or Attendance Allowance. Paid at two rates, the Allowance itself is £44.35 and the Adult Dependent ICA is £26.50.

Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)

Replaced Unemployment Benefit and Income Support for unemployed people in October 1996. The claimant must be out of work or working less than 16 hours a week, actively seeking work and have an agreement with the Employment Service. There are two types: contribution-based, dependent on the amount of NI contributions paid, and income-based, dependent on income and savings. There are fixed age-related allowances, plus for income-based JSA only, extra allowances and premiums.

Lone Parent's Benefit Run-On

The Lone Parent's Benefit Run-On will give lone parents who leave IS or JSA (IB) to go into work an extra 2 weeks IS provided the lone parent has been on IS or JSA (IB) continuously for at least 26 weeks, they have been a lone parent throughout that period, and the work is for at least 16 hours a week and expected to last for at least 5 weeks.

Maternity Allowance

book 13

For women who have paid enough Class 1 or 2 NI contributions but are not entitled to Statutory Maternity Pay because, for example, they are self-employed or recently changed jobs. Payment can be made for a period of 18 weeks beginning 11 weeks before the baby is due (later if still working).

Sure Start Maternity Grants (formerly maternity expenses) *m*
A grant from the Social Fund for maternity expenses is available if the respondent or partner is getting either Income Support, Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance or Tax Credits. One-off payment of £500.

New Deal Schemes

People on New Deal schemes may be offered work in the Voluntary Sector or with the Environmental Task Force. They are usually paid an allowance equal to their Jobseeker's Allowance. The schemes include: New Deal for people aged 18-24, New Deal for people aged 25 plus, New Deal for Lone Parents, New Deal for Disabled People, New Deal for partners and New Deal for people aged 50 plus.

One Parent Benefit

book 5

In April 1997, this was replaced by a new lone parent rate of Child Benefit, which is only applicable if the claim began before July 1998.

Over 80 Pension

book 10 or 13

Also called "Old Person's Pension" is payable when a person reaches 80 and does not get a NI Retirement Pension or whose NI pension is less than the Over 80 Pension. Standard rate is £47.65.

Pension Credit

book 11

From October 2003 this replaced Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG). Comprises 2 elements: i) A Guarantee Credit which is the minimum a pensioner can be expected to live on (£105.45 per week per single person £160.95 a couple). Additional amounts for owner occupiers, disability and caring responsibility. ii) The Savings Credit which aims to reward those who have made provision for their retirement over and above the state pension. Applications can be made from April 2003.

Reduced Earnings Allowance

Paid to people who cannot return to their regular occupation or do work of the same standard due to disablement caused before October 1990 by industrial accident or disease. It should be included in the 'other state benefits' category.

Retirement Pension (National Insurance)

book 10 or 13

Paid to women aged 60 or over and to men aged 65 or over. This is the normal State pension and is the same for men and women who have paid their own NI contributions at the standard rate, and for widows on their husbands NI contributions. The pension may be deferred, for at most 5 years; if so, extra increments will be paid. Persons on this pension may also get Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG) or Pension Credit (PC) and so you should always check the pension book for details. If there is no pension book because payments are made directly into the bank, ask to see the pension notification form. The majority of pensioners you interview will be getting this pension. The basic rate is £79.60.

Severe Disablement Allowance

book 14

Paid from the 29th week of illness to persons of working age who do not qualify for Incapacity Benefit. Persons getting this can also claim Income Support. Be careful not to confuse this benefit with Incapacity Benefit. Basic rate for a single person is £44.80. Age additions can be paid in conjunction with Severe Disablement Allowance at 3 rates:- Higher rate £15.55, middle rate £10.00 and a lower rate of £5.00.

Social Fund Loans

Repayable interest free loans are available: Budgeting Loans to those on Income Support to help spread budgeting costs for certain items and Crisis Loans to people who cannot meet short term expenses in an emergency.

Statutory Maternity Pay (SMP)

Received by employees during maternity leave. It is paid by the employer. The respondent must have been in the same job for at least 26 weeks and earning enough to have to pay NI contributions. SMP can be paid for up to 26 weeks. The employer may also add 'made-up' pay. It should only be recorded in the last/usual pay. The standard rate is £102.80, lower rate £79.00.

Statutory Paternity Pay (SPP)

Received by employees during paternity leave. It can be paid for up to 8 weeks. The weekly amount is the smaller of either a) £102.80 or b) 90% of weekly earnings.

Statutory Adoption Pay (SMP)

Same as Paternity Pay.

Statutory Sick Pay (SSP)

Paid by employers to employees who earn enough to have to pay NI contributions. It is paid after 4 consecutive sick days for a maximum of 28 weeks in any spell or linked spells of sickness. (After 28 weeks, or if the employer's obligation to pay SSP ends before then, the respondent will usually transfer on to Incapacity Benefit). The employer may also add 'made-up' pay. It should only be recorded in the last/usual pay. The standard rate is £86.15.

Unemployment Benefit

Replaced by Jobseeker's Allowance in October 1996.

War Pension

book 6

For claimants who were injured or disabled in the Armed Forces between 1914 and 1921 or anytime after 2 Sep 1939.

War Widow's/Widower's Pension

Payable to widows and children of someone killed in the Armed Forces or who died as a result of injury sustained in the Armed Forces.

Widowed Parent's Allowance

book 13

Formerly Widowed Mother's Allowance. A weekly basic benefit plus an allowance for each dependent child for whom the parent gets Child Benefit. The child(ren) must be the child(ren) of the widow/widower and their late husband/wife. The standard rate is £79.60.

Widow's Pension

book 13

A weekly benefit for women aged 45-65 (or 40-65 if widowed before 11 April 1988), paid when their husband dies or when their Widowed Mother's Allowance ends. Replaced by Bereavement Allowance on 1.4.2001 although existing widows will continue to receive it.

Working Tax Credit

m

Working Tax Credit is a payment of up to £137 per week to top up the earnings of working people on low incomes, with or without children. Usually paid via PAYE and based on the number of hours worked and income (joint income for couples). There are extra credits for those recipients in working households where someone has a disability. It replaces Working Families Tax Credit and Disabled Persons Tax Credit.

Winter Fuel Payments

Winter Fuel Payments are made where there is at least one person in the household over the age of 60 to help with heating bills, regardless of whether they are in receipt of any other state benefits. For households where only one person qualifies a full Winter Fuel Payment of £200 is paid. For households where more than one person qualifies a reduced Winter Fuel Payment of £100 is paid.

Payments may also be made in arrears for past winters.

Family Resources Survey

April 2003

Interviewers' Pocket Guide to Benefits



Note: this Guide is for interviewer use only. It is not intended to be an authoritative statement on benefits; it is designed to give FRS interviewers a basic picture of benefits for which details are required from respondents to the survey.

The FRS asks adults about all liquid assets, that is, money held in accounts and investments, because these financial holdings can affect people's eligibility for means-tested benefits. There is a huge variety of financial products available. For convenience, the FRS distinguishes three main types:

Accounts	-	Cash holdings for day to day use and for longer term savings
Investments	-	Investments in the financial markets, eg. ISAs, PEPs, Unit Trusts, stocks and shares
National Savings & Investments (NS&I)	-	Investments issued by the Department of National Savings to finance Government borrowing

After Tax or Before Tax?

Accounts and investments typically pay interest *after tax* (net of tax). In such circumstances, the bank, building society, supermarket/ store, investment fund, etc. will deduct the tax due and pay it directly to the Inland Revenue. Sometimes the interest after tax may not be separately identified on a statement/ passbook. Although the gross interest and the tax deducted will be shown, the net interest will not. There is a question on the FRS which asks whether the interest recorded is *after tax*, before tax but tax has been/will be paid, or before tax because the person is a non-taxpayer.

Most National Savings & Investments (formerly National Savings) products pay interest *before tax* ('gross'), ie. without deduction of tax. A few products are *tax-free*, not subject to tax at all: eg. the PEP, TESSA, ISA, SAYE, and National Savings Certificates. Non-taxpayers, eg. children, students, non-working spouses, and some retired people, can fill in a special form to register their accounts with the Inland Revenue, and thereby receive the interest gross of tax. On other investments or on accounts not registered, non-taxpayers may be able to claim back the tax deducted from the Inland Revenue.

A Note on 'Bonds'

There are at least 3 financial products called 'bonds'. Best-known are National Savings & Investments products, such as Income Bonds, Pensioners Guaranteed Income Bonds, Childrens Bonus Bonds. On FRS these are recorded separately from other investments.

Friendly societies, insurance companies, and more recently banks and building societies issue 'bonds', whereby large sums are deposited, long-term, to earn high rates of interest. On FRS these are not counted as investments as they cannot be bought and sold on the financial markets, and so are included with bank/building society, etc. savings accounts.

Less common are bonds issued by private companies ('corporate bonds'), foreign governments, local authorities and others in order to raise money. They are counted as investments on FRS, along with other holdings of stocks, shares, etc. as investors can usually trade these securities on the financial markets.

ACCOUNTS: Showcard MM

Current Account with Bank, Building Society, Supermarket/ Store or other organisation.

Such an account is used for day to day transactions and will have a cheque book and generally offers both the facility to withdraw cash by means of a card and an overdraft. Internet and telephone accounts should be included. Any interest on such accounts will normally be minimal. The majority of respondents will have a current account.

Basic Bank Account/ Post Office Card Account

From April 2003, many benefits and some tax credits will be payable by credit transfer directly into bank or building society accounts. These accounts have been introduced to allow those who do not have or want a current account to receive money via direct payment. Basic or Starter Bank Accounts are offered at high street banks and building societies, and the Post Office is introducing the Post Office Card Account for this purpose. These should be coded separately at the question 'Accounts' but will then be treated in the same manner as current accounts.

National Savings & Investments Bank/ Post Office Ordinary Account

Interest is credited to the account on 31st December each year. Interest is paid before tax, and is taxable except for the first £70 earned each year (£140 if joint holding).

National Savings & Investments Bank/ Post Office Investment Account

Similar to the Ordinary account, but interest rate is higher, and 1 month's notice is required for withdrawals. Interest is credited to the account annually, on 31 Dec, gross of tax.

Tax Exempt Special Savings Account (TESSA)

Usually arranged via a bank or building society, these accounts last for five years and provided the savings are left there for that time, any interest earned will be tax free. From 5 April 1999 no new TESSAs can be taken out, but those opened before that time are able to run their course. Up to £9,000 may be deposited gradually over the 5 years. Interest is usually credited to the account once a year. Up to March 1999, at the end of the 5 years, a follow-on TESSA could be opened, and up to the full £9,000 deposited at once. From 5 April 1999, the capital from a maturing TESSA could be transferred into a TESSA-ISA (or TOISA). TESSA-ISAs (or TOISAs) must be counted as an ISA (see below), not a TESSA.

Individual Savings Account (ISA)

Introduced to replace PEPs and TESSAs, ISAs are tax-shelters in which the income is tax-free. There are 3 components – cash, securities (stocks and shares, unit trusts, etc) and life insurance – which may be held singly (known as 'mini ISAs') or collectively (known as 'maxi ISAs'). Each year savers can either subscribe to one 'maxi' ISA, which must offer a stocks and shares component and can have either or both of the other two components, or up to three 'mini ISAs', one for each component. Savers can subscribe up to £7,000 in each tax year until 5 April 2006, and £5,000 in subsequent years. Of this no more than £3,000 may go into cash and £1,000 into life insurance. One TESSA-ISA (TOISA) may be opened with the capital from a maturing TESSA (see above) on an annual basis and does not affect entitlements to other ISAs. TESSA-ISAs (or TOISAs) should be counted as ISAs, not TESSAs. The securities component similarly should be counted as an ISA, not recorded at the question on stock market investments.

Savings or investment account/ bond with Building Society, High Street Bank, Supermarket/ Store or other organisation

Savings (or 'deposit') accounts/bonds and investment account/bonds are not normally used for day to day transactions, and typical features are a minimum deposit and a period of notice for withdrawals. Interest can be paid yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, and will be relative to the amount of money in the account and current interest rates.

INVESTMENTS: Showcard NN

Government Gilt-Edged Stock (incl War Loan)

'Gilts' raise money for the UK Government by offering a secure ('gilt-edged') investment, usually over a fixed period and with a fixed rate of interest, although some are index-linked. Gilts can be bought and sold. At the end of the fixed term the holder is repaid the original purchase price. Interest is paid half-yearly, before tax if bought from the National Savings Stock Register. The value of the gilt is its current market price.

For the FRS it is important to get the name of the gilt (eg. 'Treasury 7.25%') the year in which it will be repaid, (called the redemption date) and the period plan. Gilts can be 'shorts' (up to 5 years to redemption date), 'mediums' (5 to 15 years) 'longs' (over 15 years) or undated (no fixed redemption date). The certificates will give this information. Note: Gilts held in a PEP should be coded as a PEP.

Unit Trusts

Collective funds which allow private investors to pool their money in a single fund, thus spreading their risk, getting the benefit of professional fund management and reducing their dealing costs. Investors buy 'units' of a fund that invests in shares, stocks, gilts, etc. Interest (the 'dividend') is paid net of tax, usually half yearly, but some schemes pay a monthly income or reinvest the interest. Investment decisions are made by professional fund managers appointed by the trustees. These managers make annual charges. There are many types of scheme. The value of the units is the amount of money they would raise if they were sold (the 'bid' price). Please enter the full name of the company and the investment. Note: a Unit Trust holding via a PEP should be coded as a PEP.

Investment Trusts

Pooled schemes similar to Unit Trusts, giving their investors exposure to markets that they may not be able to reach themselves. The difference is that the Trust is a company, and investors hold shares in that company, rather than directly in its various investments. For FRS purposes, the value of a shareholding is its current market price. Note: if held in a PEP, then code under PEP.

Stocks, Shares, Bonds, Debentures, other securities

Types of investment usually bought and sold on the financial markets. A share is a single unit of ownership in a company. The units are of equal value, hence 'equities'. (Please record whether the shares are 'ordinary' shares or 'preferential' shares to enable the value to be determined). 'Stocks' is the general term for various types of security issued by companies to attract investment in the form of loans. Bonds and debentures are two such types of stock; others include unsecured loan stock and convertible loan stock. (Bonds issued by foreign governments and local authorities should also be recorded here.) (Continued overleaf.)

Family Resources Survey

April 2003

Interviewers' Pocket Guide to Savings & Investments



Note: this Guide is for interviewer use only. It is not intended to be an authoritative statement on savings and investments; it is designed to give FRS interviewers a basic picture of savings and investments for which details are required from respondents to the survey.

Premium Bonds (NS&I)

These don't earn interest, but are entered in a monthly draw for tax-free money prizes.

Income Bonds (NS&I)

Minimum purchase £500, maximum £1,000,000, sole or joint. Interest is paid monthly, before tax (but taxable), into a bank/building society or similar account. On the FRS, please be sure to differentiate clearly between National Savings Income Bonds and National Savings Deposit Bonds.

Deposit Bonds (NS&I)

These were withdrawn from sale in 1988 and the remaining bonds were redeemed in 2002.

Fixed Rate Savings Bonds/FIRST Option Bonds (NS&I)

FIRST Option Bonds were replaced with Fixed Rate Savings Bonds in 1999. People who held FIRST Option Bonds from before October 1999 can keep them and receive interest at the rate for a one year Fixed Rate Savings Bond. Fixed Rate Savings Bonds can be purchased with the interest guaranteed for 1, 3 or 5 years. Interest can be credited annually or monthly and is paid into a bank or building society account or added to the value of the bond. The minimum holding is £500 and the maximum holding is £1,000,000. For FRS purposes it is important to obtain the month and year of purchase, the issue, the value, the length of period (1,3,5 years) and whether or not interest is paid monthly or accrued to the bond.

Yearly Plan (NS&I)

Yearly plan certificates can still be held, though new applications stopped in January 1995. Under the scheme monthly standing order payments of £20 were made (to a max. of £400); after 12 months a Yearly Plan certificate was issued. The certificates earn tax free interest, paid monthly, and reach maturity value after 4 years. After the 4th year interest is paid 3-monthly at a lower rate.

Children are not asked about individual accounts held or the income from them, just whether they have any savings and the total amount held (banded). This would include any of the types mentioned above, plus Children's Bonus Bonds.

Children's Bonus Bonds (NS&I)

(Nicknamed Baby Bonds) are long term tax free investments for children, with interest rates guaranteed for 5 years at a time and a special bonus on every fifth anniversary of purchase. Anyone over 16 can buy bonds for anyone under 16. Any sum from £25 to £1,000 can be invested per child in the current issue. The bond will accrue low interest in the early years, but sustain a large 'bonus' in the five year anniversary of purchase or whenever the child reaches 21 years.

Guaranteed Equity Bonds (NS&I)

A 5 year investment giving a return linked to the performance of the FTSE. If the FTSE increases in value the investment will increase up to a maximum of 65%. If it loses value, the investor will get their original sum back, so it offers potential for stock market growth with no risk to capital. Minimum investment is £2,000 and the maximum is £1,000,000.

Unlike shares, whose dividend earnings may fluctuate, stocks give a fixed-interest return. They are issued for a set period, during which time they can be traded by investors; at the end of the period they are redeemed at the original price. Dividends on shares and interest on bonds and other loans is typically paid half-yearly, net of tax. The value of these holdings is their current price on the financial markets. Note: if held in a PEP, then code under PEP. [Note: A few investors may hold stocks and shares that cannot be publicly traded, eg. in 'private' companies not listed on the Stock Exchange. If so, at the Assets questions enter the price of the investment and the date of purchase.]

PEP (Personal Equity Plan)

A PEP is designed to allow persons over the age of 18 to invest in UK and EC companies. A PEP is a tax-sheltered, managed investment in the financial markets of a lump sum or regular savings. The maximum investment amounts are £6000 for a general PEP and £3000 for a single company PEP per tax year. Since 6 April 1999 no new investments have been allowed to be placed into PEPs following the introduction of ISAs. As there was no time limit imposed on length of investment, existing PEP holders are free to encash their PEP anytime. It is not permissible to transfer PEP holdings into an ISA. PEPs can include holdings in Unit Trusts, Investment Trusts, bonds, and gilts. Any dividend earnings and growth in value are free of tax.

Miscellaneous

The Moneyspinner Account is a with-profit savings plan available to the police through Police Mutual. Other Police Mutual products include the Gold and

Silver accounts and the Platinum Bond.

NATIONAL SAVINGS & INVESTMENTS (NS&I): Showcard 00

Capital Bonds (NS&I)

Minimum purchase £100, maximum holding £250,000. Interest is fixed for 5 years, and is credited annually, gross (before tax), but is taxable. For the FRS it is important to obtain the series number.

Savings Certificates (NS&I)

Two types of investment for lump sum savings: Fixed Interest and Index-linked certificates (where the value is linked to changes in the Retail Prices Index). Minimum investment £100, maximum investment £10,000. Certificates can be held with a maturity after 2 years and extended up to 5 years. The interest on both investments is tax-free.

Pensioners Guaranteed Income Bond (NS&I)

Available only to people over 60 years. It pays out monthly interest before tax at a fixed rate for either 1, 2 or 5 years. The interest is taxable. Minimum investment £500. Money can be withdrawn early, but there is a 60 or 90 day interest penalty.

Save-As-You-Earn (NS&I/Bank/Building Society)

A government scheme which allows tax concessions to persons making regular savings from their salaries into certain building society, bank and National Savings & Investments accounts. Although National Savings SAYES were abolished in November 1994, previous schemes remain valid. Bank and building society schemes still exist. Under some of these schemes people can save money to purchase share options tax-free, provided it has been approved by the IR. Under these schemes you pay a fixed monthly amount over 3, 5 or 7 years with fixed interest.