| Generic information        |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Name of survey             | Family Resources Survey (FRS)  |
| Responsible institution    | Commissioned by Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS)          |
| Responsible institution    | and the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen).  |
| Main objective             | Modelling Social Security benefit entitlement is central to many of the DWP uses of FRS information, and the data        |
| Main objective             | collected reflects this, focusing on income, including receipt of social security benefits, housing costs and            |
|                            | circumstances of household members, such as whether someone gives or receives care or has childcare costs.               |
|                            | circumstances of nousehold members, such as whether someone gives of receives care of has childcare costs.               |
| Structure of data source   | Cross-sectional, with two-yearly rotating subsamples.  |
| Frequency                  | Annual.  |
| Survey year / Wave         | 2004-2005 survey.  |
| Coverage                   | Private households in United Kingdom (incl. area to the North of the Caledonian Canal and all of the Scottish            |
| •                          | Highlands and Islands, as well as Northern Ireland).   |
| Sampling                   |  |
| Sampling procedure         | Great Britain: stratified two-phase clustered probability sample: first, postcode sectors (PSU), stratified according to |
|                            | region, socio-economic group, economic activity rate and male unemployment rate, are selected (one half of the PSUs      |
|                            | are retained from one sample year to the other to ensure comparability); then, addresses selected from each sector       |
|                            | using Royal Mail's small users Postcode Address File (PAF).  |
|                            | Northern Ireland: simple random sample drawn from all private addresses included in the Valuation and Lands              |
|                            | Agency (VLA) property database, stratified into three regions (Belfast, East of Northern Ireland and West of             |
|                            | Northern Ireland).   |
| Sample size                | 28,041 households  |
| Collection                 |  |
| Collection period          | Between 28th March 2004 and 17th May 2005  |
| Collection mode            | Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI).   |
| Description of instruments | The questionnaire is divided into three parts:   |
| ·                          | (1) Household Questionnaire: household schedule (addressed to one person in the household - usually the household        |
|                            | reference person, although other members are encouraged to be present) for household level information such as           |
|                            | relationships of individuals to each other, tenure and housing costs.  |
|                            | (2) Benefit Unit questionnaire: individual schedule (addressed to each adult) about employment, benefits and tax         |
|                            | credits, pensions, investments and other income; information on children in the household is collected by proxy from     |
|                            | a responsible adult.   |
|                            | (3) Assets Questionnaire: value of investments for relevant respondents.   |
|                            | Separate questionnaires exist for Northern Ireland.  |
| Definitions                |  |
| Household                  | A single person or group of people living at the same address who either share one meal a day or share the living        |
|                            | accommodation, i.e. a living room.   |
| Household head             | Main income earner.  |
| Data quality aspects       | Tax  |
| Non-response error         | 38%.   |
| Item non-response /        | Total imputation (closing down routes, hotdecking, algorithms, mopping-up) for variables, which are components of        |
| imputation                 | key derived variables, such as total household income and housing costs, and areas key to the work of the                |
|                            | Department, such as benefit receipt.   |
| Weighting                  | Grossing factor that yields estimates for the overall population (with controls for variables at both household level    |
|                            | and benefit unit level).   |
| Labour market informati    | -  |
| Eligibility                | Individuals aged 16 and older.   |
| Employment                 | Any work or any attachment to a job during the last week.  |
| Income                     | <b>L</b>   |
| Reference period           | Different reference periods: for most regular incomes it is the period covering the last payment received, for less      |
| TT '. C.'                  | regular ones it is either the last 6 or the last 12 months.  |
| Unit of time               | Any period between one week and last 12 months. All amounts delivered by the data provider are weekly amounts.           |
| II                         | Lump sums are separately marked.   |
| Unit of collection         | Individual for most income sources (pension, job, type of benefit, accounts, etc.). Household mostly for items relating  |
| m 1 11 11                  | to the dwelling (rent, Council Tax, etc.).   |
| Taxes and contributions    | Amounts are collected gross of taxes and contributions together with detailed info on taxes and contributions.           |
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| Restrictions               | <u> -</u>  |
| Additional remarks         | <del>_</del>   |
| Additional remarks         | <u> -</u>  |