Lifetime Gifting: Reliefs, Exemptions, and Behaviours

NatCen
Social Research that works for society

Institute for Fiscal Studies

Authors: Alice Dolton, Curtis Jessop, Martin Wood and Stuart Adam
Date: January 2019
Prepared for: HMRC

At **NatCen Social Research** we believe that social research has the power to make life better. By really understanding the complexity of people's lives and what they think about the issues that affect them, we give the public a powerful and influential role in shaping decisions and services that can make a difference to everyone. And as an independent, not for profit organisation we're able to put all our time and energy into delivering social research that works for society.

NatCen Social Research
35 Northampton Square
London EC1V 0AX
T 020 7250 1866
www.natcen.ac.uk

Disclaimer

The views in this report are the authors' own and do not necessarily reflect those of HM Revenue & Customs.

Contents

Tables

Figures

Acknowledgements

Glossary

Consumer Price Index (CPI). The rate at which the prices of goods and services bought by households rise or fall.

Donee. The person receiving a gift.

Donor. The person who gave a gift.

Equivalised income. A measure used in the analysis in this report that takes account of the number of people in the household and household income when comparing income levels between survey respondents.

Gifting (HMRC rules). IHT is not applied to the majority of gifts made during the lifetime. Those to which it does apply are where a donor dies within seven years of making the gift or lifetime transfers into a relevant trust or company. Within these there are exemptions, such as gifts to a spouse/civil partner, gifts to charities and qualifying political parties and there is an annual exemption on gifts to the value of £3,000. See Section 1.1 for more information.

Gifting (survey definition). Anything of value such as money, property, possessions, or helping to pay for someone's housing, education or care expenses worth £250 or more. It could be given to a person, a group of people, a trust, a charity or another organisation. Gifts given to spouses/civil partners at the time or children under the age of 18 have been excluded.

Inheritance Tax (IHT). A tax on the estate (the property, money and possessions) and some lifetime transfers of someone who has died. The standard Inheritance Tax rate is 40 per cent which is only charged on the part of your estate that is above the threshold. The standard threshold is £325,000, however there are various rules and exemptions which affect it.

Mean average. The sum of the values divided by the number of values.

Median average. The middle number in a range – the point at which half the responses are above and half below.

Normal expenditure out of income. This is a situation where gifts are exempt from IHT if they satisfy the following:
- They were part of the donor's "normal expenditure" (generally required to be a pattern of transfers)
- They were made out of the donor's income
- Making it still left the donor with enough income to maintain their normal standard of living

Property. For this report 'property' refers to buildings and land, rather than personal posessions.

Potentailly exempt transfers (PETs) / failed PETs. Gifts made by an individual to another individual during their lifetime will be exempt from IHT unless the donor dies within seven years of making the gift. Such gifts are known as potentially exempt transfers (PETs). A PET can comprise any kind of asset, and can include loss of value if property is intentionally sold for below its open market value. Where the donor survives for seven years after making the gift, the transfer becomes exempt. Prior to that time it is assumed to be exempt, an assumption that ends if the donor dies within

seven years of making the gift. In these cases, generally known as 'failed PETs', the gift becomes a chargeable transfer (as long as it is not otherwise exempt).

Taper relief. The sliding scale of the rate of tax applied to 'failed PETs', with higher rates applying to gifts made in years closer to the point of the donor's death.

Trust. A method of managing assets for people where a donor gives the assets to a third party ('trustee') to hold on to for the eventual recipient. Assets can be money, investments, land or buildings.

Wealth. For this analysis a person's wealth included the value of their home after all outstanding mortgage had been paid off, as well as all other assets including personal possessions, savings, investments, shares, and other property.

Summary

Background and methodology

Inheritance Tax (IHT) is paid by the estate of someone who has died where its total value exceeds a set threshold (£325,000 for an individual, but this can change, for example where a home is being passed to children or grandchildren, or where the threshold is combined with that of a spouse or civil partner). Gifts made within seven years of their death, and some gifts such as those to trusts or companies, may be added to the total value of the donor's estate and, if the total value exceeds the threshold, taxed (potentially at a reduced rate). However, there are a number of exemptions to this rule. Gifts valued at less than £250 individually, totalling less than £3,000 per year, or to help with certain people's living costs are exempt from IHT.[1]

This study, conducted by the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen) in collaboration with the Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS), aimed to understand gifting behaviours among the British population. The first strand of the study explored the incidence of gifting in the general population and how it varied between different groups. To understand this, a survey was conducted with a representative sample of 2,090 adults in Great Britain. The second strand of the project investigated the nature of gifting: the number and value of gifts given, what people gave, and their motivations for doing so. Finally, the project explored people's awareness of IHT rules and exemptions, and the extent to which they were related to gifting behaviour. To address these questions a survey was conducted with a representative sample of 947 'gifters'.

For this study, a gift was defined as anything of value (or the payment of an expense) worth £250 more, with gifts to spouses/civil partners or children under the age of 18 excluded. A person was defined as a 'gifter' if they (or they and their spouse/civil partner) had given any single gift worth £1,000 or more, or multiple gifts of £250 or more totalling at least £3,000, over the two years prior to the interview.

Incidence of gifting in the general population

Approximately one-eighth of the population were 'gifters'
Twelve per cent of the general population reported that they (or they and their spouse/civil partner) had given a single gift of £1,000 or more in the two years prior to the interview, while seven per cent reported having given multiple gifts of at least £250 totalling £3,000 or more. These two groups largely overlapped, so, overall, 13 per cent of the population were identified as gifters.

When also including any single gift worth £1,000 or more (in today's money[2]) given more than two years ago, the proportion of the population identified as 'lifetime gifters' increased to 27 per cent.

The proportion of the population who were gifters varied with demographics
The proportion of gifters in the last two years varied by age, wealth, income, marital status, and whether or not the participant had children:

---

[1] Further information on the IHT treatment of gifts can be found at:
https://www.gov.uk/inheritance-tax/gifts.
[2] Participants were asked to estimate 'in today's money' to account for inflation which may otherwise under-value older gifts relative to more recent gifts.

- Older people were more likely to be gifters than younger people. Nearly a quarter (24 per cent) of those aged 70 and over had gifted in the previous two years, compared with three per cent of those aged 18 to 29 years.

- Wealthier people were more likely to be gifters than less wealthy people (33 per cent where assets including property were £500,000 or more, compared to five per cent where total assets were less than £100,000).

- People with higher incomes were more likely to be gifters (24 per cent of those whose income was £45,000 or more, compared to eight per cent of those with an income of less than £17,500).

- People who were married were more likely to be identified as gifters than those who were not married (17 per cent and nine per cent respectively). However, reflecting that gifts between spouses are exempt from IHT rules and that participants may be unable to distinguish between gifts given alone or jointly, the survey included gifts made by 'you or you and your partner' where the respondent was married or in a civil partnership, systematically increasing this group's chances of having gifted. Despite this, those who were widowed (and therefore included in the unmarried group) were particularly likely to gift (23 per cent).

- People with children (including adult children) were more likely to be gifters than those without children (15 per cent and seven per cent respectively).

The same patterns of association are also seen when looking at lifetime gifting.

These demographic variables are associated with one another: older people are, on average, also more likely to be wealthy, have a high income, be married, and have children. Multivariate analysis found that only age group and wealth were statistically significantly associated with gifting in the last two years when including these in a model that also included income, gender, marital status and whether they had children.

The nature of gifting

The majority of gifters gave relatively small amounts, with a smaller proportion gifting substantially more
Overall, gifters gave a median total of three gifts over the two years prior to the interview, with a median total value of £4,000, and median average gift value of £1,000.

These figures are relatively close to the minimum thresholds for inclusion in the sample as a 'gifter'. A small proportion of gifters gave substantially higher numbers and values of gift. For example, five per cent of gifters (or around one per cent of the general population) reported giving over 20 gifts each worth £250 or more in the two years prior to the interview, and seven per cent of gifters reported giving £20,000 or more of gifts in that period.

Survey respondents were asked to give details of the three largest gifts that they had given in the two years prior to the interview. Only 19 per cent of gifters reported that any of these gifts were 'regular' gifts, as opposed to 92 per cent reporting that any of them were one-off gifts[3].

Among gifters, the scale of gifting varied little by background characteristics
There was no relationship between the median total number of gifts given and age, wealth, income, or family make up. However, the total value of gifts did vary:

---

[3] Figures do not sum to 100 per cent as some gifters will have given both one-off gifts and regular gifts.

- Those aged 60 or over gave a median total of £4,000, compared to £3,500 for
  those under 60. Older people were more likely to give a higher total value of gifts,
  with 12 per cent of gifters aged 70 or over giving a total of £20,000 or more in the
  last two years, compared to three per cent of those under 60.

- Similarly, gifters with a total wealth of £500,000 or more gave a median total of
  £4,300, compared to £3,500 for the rest of the population. Again, this variation was
  particularly evident at higher total gift values. Gifters with a total wealth of £500,000
  or more were more likely to give a total of £20,000 or more in the two years prior to
  the interview than the rest of the gifting population (15 per cent compared to three
  per cent).

- Finally, gifters with children tended to report having gifted higher total amounts over
  the two years prior to the interview, with a median gift value of £4,000 compared to
  £3,000 for those without.

Gift recipients were more likely to be people than organisations
A higher proportion of people reported giving any of their three largest gifts to a person
(80 per cent) or two or more people (32 per cent) than to an organisation (12 per cent).
Less than one per cent of people reported that any of their three largest gifts were to a
trust.

Of those giving to an organisation, most reported giving to a charity (97 per cent), while
just one per cent reported giving to a political party. No participants reported giving to
companies.

**The age and relationship of the gift recipient was associated with the stage of life
of the donor**
Gifters were most likely to give to their adult children (55 per cent of those not just
giving to organisations). However, people gifted to a range of others, including parents
(15 per cent), partners (not spouses/civil partners, gifts to whom are exempted in gifting
rules) (eight per cent), siblings (14 per cent), and friends (14 per cent).

People in older age groups were less likely to be the recipients of gifts. Twelve per cent
of gifters gave to those aged 50 to 59 in the two years prior to the interview while 27
per cent gave to 18 to 24 year olds.

Who people gave gifts to was related to their stage of life:

- Older gifters were more likely to give to younger people, and, in particular, their
  adult children. Gifters aged 60 and over were more likely to give to grandchildren.

- Younger gifters (who are less likely to be married or have children) were relatively
  more likely to give to people in their own age group and friends, partners and
  siblings as well as parents.

- The proportion of gifters giving to parents (or grandparents) decreased with age.

**Gifts were given in a range of forms and for a wide range of reasons, and these
varied with people's circumstances**
Seventy-six per cent of people reported giving money, compared to 29 per cent paying
an expense, and 17 per cent giving property[4]. Older gifters were relatively more likely
to have given money, while younger gifters were more likely to give 'property'.

Overall, gifters were most likely to report one of the their three largest gifts to be a
'present' (43 per cent), but a wide range of other purposes were also selected, from

---

[4] Based on our analysis of the data, we believe property was interpreted by many participants
as 'personal property' as opposed to housing.

paying living expenses (23 per cent), to passing on assets (12 per cent), with people often citing more than one purpose for a gift.

The purpose of gifts had a socio-economic dimension. Less wealthy gifters were more likely to give gifts that might allow recipients to manage day-to-day: paying living expenses, paying for care, or helping to clear debts. Wealthier gifters were more likely to give gifts that were for wider purposes: paying for education, helping to buy a property, or passing on assets. This pattern is also seen in how gifters reported funding their gifts: those with lower incomes or with less wealth were relatively more likely to report funding gifts by taking out a loan or getting into debt, while those with higher incomes were more likely to use this income, and those with higher wealth used savings to fund gifts.

Influence and knowledge of IHT rules

Relatively few gifters reported being influenced by IHT rules and exemptions
Fewer than half (45 per cent) of gifters reported being aware of IHT rules or exemptions when they gave their largest gift. Of this group 18 per cent reported that the rules influenced that gift, equivalent to eight per cent of all gifters. Of those who reported being influenced, only 12 per cent reported that they would not have given the gift had the rules or exemptions not been in place, indicating that a very small proportion of gifters (around one per cent) were primarily motivated to give gifts by the IHT rules themselves. It might be expected that IHT rules and exemptions would be most likely to affect gifts where the motivation was to pass on assets, given that they potentially affect the total value of the estate. However, amongst those who reported being influenced by IHT rules, only a minority (38 per cent) said that passing on assets was a purpose of the gift.

Among gifters, knowledge of IHT rules was low, and not associated with the number or value of gifts
Knowledge of IHT rules and exemptions was measured by responses to eight true or false statements and a self-assessment of confidence about their knowledge. Only 25 per cent of gifters scored five or more on the quiz and gave a confidence score of six or more out of ten and could be classified as having a working knowledge of IHT rules on these measures. A quarter (28 per cent) of gifters reported seeking more information about IHT rules but again there was little difference in the patterns of gifting between those who did and did not.

Further illustrating the relatively limited role of IHT rules and exemptions in decision-making for the majority of gifters, there was little evidence that gifting behaviours varied consistently with knowledge of IHT rules. There was no statistically significant association between the number or value of gifts given and the level of knowledge of IHT rules, though since these questions were asked only of gifters we do not know whether or not knowledge of IHT rules is associated with being a gifter.

People likely to be affected by IHT were more likely to gift, and to gift more
To further explore the possible influence of IHT rules and exemptions on gifting behaviour, we identified a group more likely to have their gifting behaviour affected by IHT: people aged 60 or over, with a current wealth or intended inheritance value close to or above IHT thresholds (depending on their marital status). This group accounted for three per cent of the general population, and nine per cent of people aged 60 and over, and were more likely to be identified as gifters: 51 per cent compared to 13 per cent for the rest of the population. This group also gifted more: 18 per cent reported gifting more than £20,000 in the two years prior to the interview, compared to six per cent for the rest of the population.

However, while gifters in this group were more likely to give gifts with a purpose of passing on assets (27 per cent compared to 11 per cent of those not categorised as likely to be affected by IHT), or to report their largest gift being influenced by IHT rules and exemptions (29 per cent compared to six per cent), these were still not the primary motivations for most. However, there are indications that there was a small group (one per cent of the general population) who may be actively motivated to use gifting as a way to pass on assets and whose gifting behaviour may be more affected by IHT rules. While that is a small fraction of the overall population, the proportion of estates currently large enough to be subject to IHT is also small at four per cent[5].

---

[5] HM Revenue and Customs (2018). *Inheritance Tax Statistics 2015-2016.*

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This research aimed to fill a gap in current evidence regarding the incidence and nature of gifting among the general population. HMRC commissioned the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen), in collaboration with the Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS), to describe this in relation to people's awareness of gift exemptions in Inheritance Tax (IHT) and the extent to which these influenced gifting. The extent to which there was clarity around gifting rules was an important focus.

IHT is paid at 40 per cent on the part of a deceased person's estate above the current threshold of £325,000. There are various rules and exemptions, in particular:

- Where the estate is left to a spouse or civil partner there is no tax to pay;

- The threshold rises to £450,000 where a home is being passed to children or grandchildren (and is due to rise further, reaching £500,000 in 2020–21);

- The threshold is added to that of a spouse or civil partner, meaning it can increase to £900,000 (£1 million from 2020–21) on the death of both partners; and,

- The rate can be reduced to 36 per cent if 10 per cent or more of the value of the estate is left to a charity.

Most gifts made by an individual, to another individual, during their lifetime, will be exempt from IHT unless the donor dies within seven years of making the gift. Such gifts are known as potentially exempt transfers (PETs). A PET can comprise any kind of asset, and can include loss of value if property is intentionally sold for below its open market value. Where the donor survives for seven years after making the gift, the transfer becomes exempt. Prior to that time it is assumed to be exempt, an assumption that ends if the donor dies within seven years of making the gift. In these cases, generally known as 'failed PETs', the gift becomes a chargeable transfer (as long as it is not otherwise exempt). The failed PET will use up some or all of the individual's available nil-rate band, which will affect the amount that can be set against the estate at death. If the chargeable value of the failed PETs made by an individual within seven years of their death exceeds the tax threshold IHT will be charged on the failed PET. A failed PET is taxed on a sliding scale known as 'taper relief':

- Where the gift was given less than three years before death, tax on the gift is charged at the full rate and the tax paid is 40 per cent.
- Where the gift was given three to four years before death, the tax paid is 32 per cent.
- Where the gift was given four to five years before death, the tax paid is 24 per cent.
- Where the gift was given five to six years before death, the tax paid is 16 per cent.
- Where the gift is given six to seven years before death, the tax paid is eight per cent.
- Where the gift was given more than seven years before death, the gift is not counted towards the value of the estate.

Whilst a gift given more than seven years before death is not normally counted towards the value of the estate, this is not true where a gift is subject to a reservation of benefit. For example, if an individual gives away their home to their children and continues to occupy it rent-free, the property is treated as forming part of the individual's estate immediately before their death for IHT purposes.

Conversely, gifts to entities such as companies and trusts are immediately chargeable at half the full rate of tax, currently 20 per cent. Where the donor dies within seven years of the gift, tax is due at the full rate, subject to taper relief, if it exceeds the tax charged at the time of the gift. Chargeable transfers in a seven-year period that do not exceed £325,000 will be taxed at zero per cent. The interaction of the rules outlined above means that the calculation of IHT where an individual dies having made substantial gifts during the previous seven years can become quite complicated. In certain situations failed PETs can affect the situation up to fourteen years before the time of death. However, there are a number of exemptions that mean a gift will be untaxed, even if the donor dies within seven years, for example:

- Gifts up to the value of £3,000 in each tax year (which can be carried forward one year)

- Gifts to a spouse or civil partner

- Gifts valued at less than £250 per donee per year

- Gifts for a marriage/civil partnership (up to £5,000)

- 'Normal'/regular gifts paid for out of income (e.g. paying for a meal)

- Gifts to charities, and qualifying political parties

- Help with another person's living costs (e.g. elderly relative/child under 18)

Existing evidence on the nature of gifting over the lifecourse is relatively limited. Administrative records only provide evidence of gifts given in the last seven years before death and only among those estates liable for IHT, or for gifts made to trusts or companies that are reportable for IHT purposes. The nature and purpose of these gifts and the characteristics of recipients is not available in administrative data, and survey data to date has only provided a partial picture (the English Longitudinal Survey of Ageing[6] provides some information for those aged over 50 and the Wealth and Assets Survey[7] provides some information on the recipients of gifts but not the donors). No evidence exists detailing how gifting behaviour may be affected by IHT rules and exemptions.

In this context, the study had the following aims:

- To estimate the **incidence** of gifting among the adult UK population by mapping their gifting patterns (including number, frequency and value of each gifting occurrence) over the previous two years.

- To identify **what** people gifted, **who** they gifted to, and what their **motivations** were to gift (or not).

- To understand peoples' **awareness of IHT gift exemptions**, their influence on gifting behaviours, and whether exemption usage varied by demographics.

---

[6] http://www.elsa-project.ac.uk/
[7] https://beta.ukdataservice.ac.uk/datacatalogue/studies/study?id=7215

This report provides a summary of the survey data findings.

1.2   Methodology

1.2.1 Sampling and fieldwork

The research objectives required for two different samples of the population to be interviewed:

1. The general population, to understand the levels of gifting; and,

2. People who have gifted in the two years prior to the interview ('gifters'), to understand gifting behaviour in more detail.

A general population sample of adults aged 18 and over in Britain was recruited from the NatCen Panel, a random-probability research panel recruited from the British Social Attitudes survey. Data was collected over a four-week fieldwork period with a mixed-mode fieldwork design: all panellists were initially invited to take part online, with those choosing not to, or unable to, complete online followed up by a telephone interviewer. As a probability-based sample, quotas were not used for this fieldwork.

The sample of gifters was a combination of those from the general population identified as gifters during the data collection described above, and a 'boost' sample recruited from the PopulusLive panel, a non-probability opt-in panel. The boost fieldwork lasted for slightly over two weeks and was conducted wholly online. The sample was designed to be representative of the gifter population, with quotas set on sex, age, region and wealth.

Overall, a total of 2,090 interviews were conducted with the general population and 947 interviews were conducted with gifters.

1.2.2 Questionnaire design

The questionnaire was developed in collaboration between researchers from NatCen and the IFS, and was cognitively tested and piloted ahead of fieldwork.

Table 1.1 summarises the questionnaire content which was structured and standardised for all participants. A full questionnaire specification is available in Appendix A.

Table 1:1	Summary of questionnaire content	
Questionnaire section	**Content**	**Asked of**
Screener questions	Whether given a single gift of £1,000 in the last 2 years & whether given multiple gifts worth over £3,000 in the last 2 years	General population
Scale of gifting (last 2 years)	Total value & number of gifts given in the last 2 years	Gifters
Gifting loops (last 2 years)	Nature of 3 largest gifts: value, form, motivation, recipient characteristics, frequency How funded largest gift Whether largest gift influenced by IHT rules & exemptions	Gifters

Table 1:1	Summary of questionnaire content	
Scale of lifetime gifting (more than 2 years ago)	Number of gifts worth more than £1,000 given more than 2 years ago	General population
Lifetime gifting loops (more than 2 years ago)	Nature of 3 largest gifts given more than 2 years ago: value, when given, recipient characteristics, motivation	Gifters who have also given gifts more than 2 years ago
Inheritance plans	Whether intend to leave an inheritance, and its anticipated value	General population
IHT knowledge	Quiz on knowledge of IHT Sources of information on IHT rules & exemptions	Gifters
Demographics	Sex Age Marital status Household structure Whether had children/ages of children Income/wealth/tenure	General population

A more detailed description of the methodology can be found in Appendix B.

1.2.3 Analysis

The analysis was split into two stages: an initial descriptive analysis to estimate key measures in the general and gifter populations, and bivariate analysis to understand how these estimates varied between different groups of people.

The survey questions asked about individual gifts that people made (up to three in the previous two years) but analysis in this report largely considers the nature of gifting *across* an individual's gifts or focuses on the *largest* gift.

Also, where respondents reported being currently married or in a civil partnership, the question wording was adapted to ask about gifts given by 'you, or you and your partner', reflecting the spousal exemptions in IHT rules for gifting, and that many married respondents would struggle to differentiate who a gift was from given shared finances and joint decision-making about gifts.

Data have been weighted to be representative of the general or gifter population as appropriate. All findings have been tested for statistical significance, and all differences reported are statistically significant unless stated otherwise.

Statistical testing was conducted at the 95 per cent level[8].

1.2.4 Defining gifting for the survey

The definitions of gifts and gifters for the study reflected the rules and exemptions relating to IHT. Survey respondents were asked to consider gifts to be:

---

[8] This means that 19 out of 20 times the observed results (for example differences between groups) are 'real' and not caused by random variation in the sample.

> *"**Anything of value** such as money, property, possessions, or helping to pay
> for someone's housing, education or care expenses. This could be a gift to a
> person, a group of people, a trust, a charity or another organisation."*

Respondents were told to exclude:

- Any gifts made to someone who was their spouse/civil partner at the time; and,

- Any gifts made to their child(ren) if they were under the age of 18 at the time.

Respondents were asked about gifts of £250 or more, and separately about gifts of
£1,000 or more. People who were married and those in civil partnerships were asked to
include gifts that they personally **or** they and their partner together had given (single
people and those in a non-married couple were just asked about their own gifting).
Respondents were defined as gifters and screened into further questions if, in the two
years prior to the interview, they had given gifts meeting the above criteria and either:

- Had given a single gift worth at least £1,000; or

- Had given multiple gifts worth £250 or more which totalled at least £3,000.

1.2.5 Gifting over the lifetime

In addition to the focus on the two years prior to the interview, responents were asked
about other gifts of £1,000 or more 'in today's money' that they or they and their partner
(where married or in a civil partnership) had given over their lifetime excluding the two
years prior to the interview. Together with gifting in the two years prior to the interview,
this provided a view of the total level of gifting across the lifetime. Detailed questions
subsequently focused on the largest three of these gifts.

1.2.6 General population and gifters

The study's design enabled analysis of the incidence of gifting (and variations in this by
background characteristics) for the general adult population in Great Britain.
Subsequent analysis of the nature of gifting focused on the population of 'gifters', as
defined above.

1.2.7 Key demographic breakdowns

Some key demographic variables have been used in this analysis to describe gifting
patterns. These were selected as being likely to be related to gifting and gifting
behaviours and/or reflect the research aims and objectives:

- Age (grouped into six categories: 18-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70 and over).

- Household income (the analysis used an equivalised measure that takes account of
  the number of adults and children in the household).

- Wealth (including the value of the home after paying off any outstanding mortgage,
  plus assets including personal possessions, savings, investments, shares, and
  other property).

- Marital status and whether they had children.

2   Who gives gifts?

In the two years prior to the interview, approximately one eighth (13 per cent) of the British population either gave one or more gifts worth at least £1,000, or individual gifts of at least £250 that totalled at least £3,000. This increased to a quarter (27 per cent) of the population when including gifts of at least £1,000 in today's money given over the lifetime.

People were more likely to have gifted in the two years prior to the interview where they were older, had children, or were in higher income or wealth bands.

2.1   Incidence of gifting

An eighth (13 per cent) of the British population gave a gift in the two years prior to the interview in line with the survey definition (see Section 1.2.4), including 12 per cent who gave one or more single gifts worth £1000 or more and seven per cent who gave multiple gifts of at least £250 which totalled at least £3,000.

When looking across people's lifetimes at gifts of a value of £1,000 or more (in today's money), the level of gifting increased to over a quarter (27 per cent) of the general population.

2.1.1 Incidence by demographics

Looking at their demographic characteristics, people were more likely to have gifted where they were in older age groups, where they had children (including adult children), and where they were married (Appendix Table C.1). Those who were wealthier and in higher income groups were also more likely to have gifted. The same patterns of association were seen when looking at gifting in the last two years and gifting over their lifetime.

Figure 2:1 shows a clear relationship with age, with older people being much more likely to have gifted in the two years prior to the interview (24 per cent of those aged 70 and over, compared with three per cent of those aged 18 to 29). The difference was even more marked when looking at gifting over the lifetime (52 per cent compared to seven per cent), perhaps driven in part simply by having had a longer period of time over which to gift.

Figure 2:1   Incidence of gifting in the last two years and over lifetime by age

Base: All adults 18+
18-29 (173); 30-39 (348); 40-49 (402); 50-59 (381); 60-69 (419); 70+ (354)
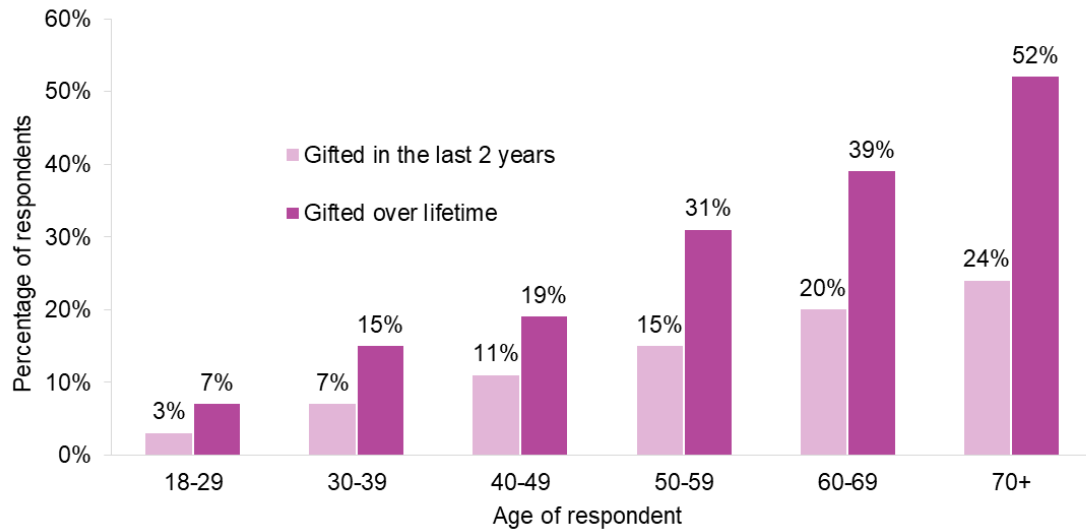
There were also substantial differences in the proportion identified as gifters when comparing people who had children (including adult children) with those who did not (15 per cent compared to seven per cent, Appendix Table C.1).

People who were married were more likely to have gifted than those who were not married (17 per cent and nine per cent respectively). However, the survey included gifts made by 'you or you and your partner' where the respondent was married or in a civil partnership, which may have systematically increased this group's chances of having gifted as additional gifts (those given jointly rather than alone) were 'in scope'.[9]

Figure 2:2 shows levels of gifting by respondent marital status combined with whether they had children. Those who were married and who had children were particularly likely to have gifted in the two years prior to the interview (19 per cent). Separately, 17 per cent of people who were married were identified as gifters compared to nine per cent of those who were not, and 15 per cent of those with children were identified as gifters, compared to seven per cent of those without children. Those who were widowed were particularly likely to gift (23 per cent). Age was also associated with these variables – younger people were less likely to have children and also less likely to be married, whereas those widowed were likely to be older. Looking at the survey data, those who were single and who had no children were also more likely to be younger (six per cent of this group had gifted).

Differences by gender were not statistically significant.

---

[9] This reflected the fact that IHT and gifting does not apply between people in these relationships; they do apply to unmarried partners, and these respondents were therefore only asked about their own gifting.

Figure 2:2   Incidence of gifting in the last two years and over lifetime by household type
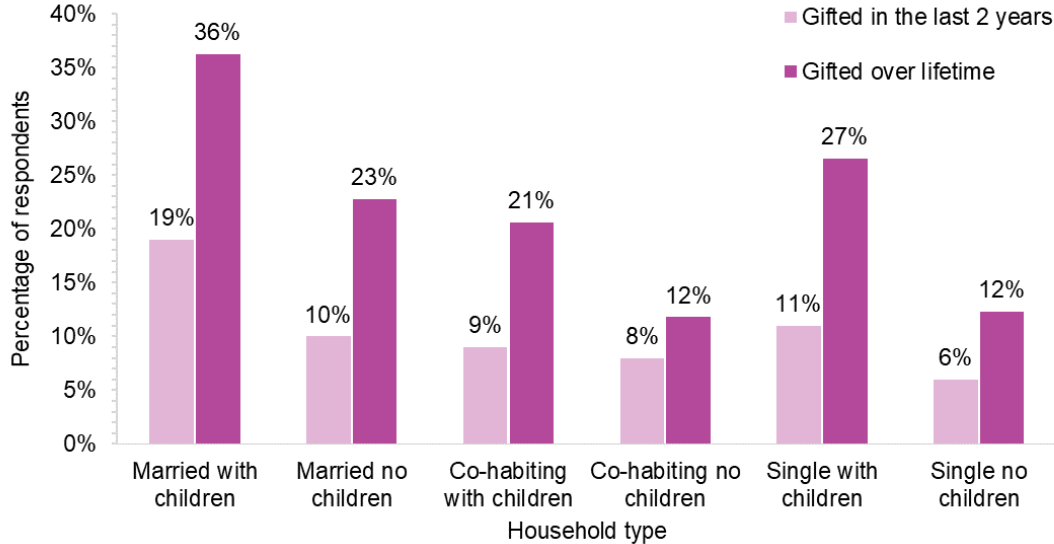
Wealth was also associated with the incidence of gifting. Those who were in wealthier groups were more likely to have gifted in the two years prior to the interview and over the lifetime. A third (33 per cent) of those in the wealthiest band of £500,000 or more had gifted in the two years prior to the interview compared with five per cent of those with wealth lower than £100,000 (Figure 2:3).

Figure 2:3   Incidence of gifting in the last two years or over lifetime by wealth[10]

---
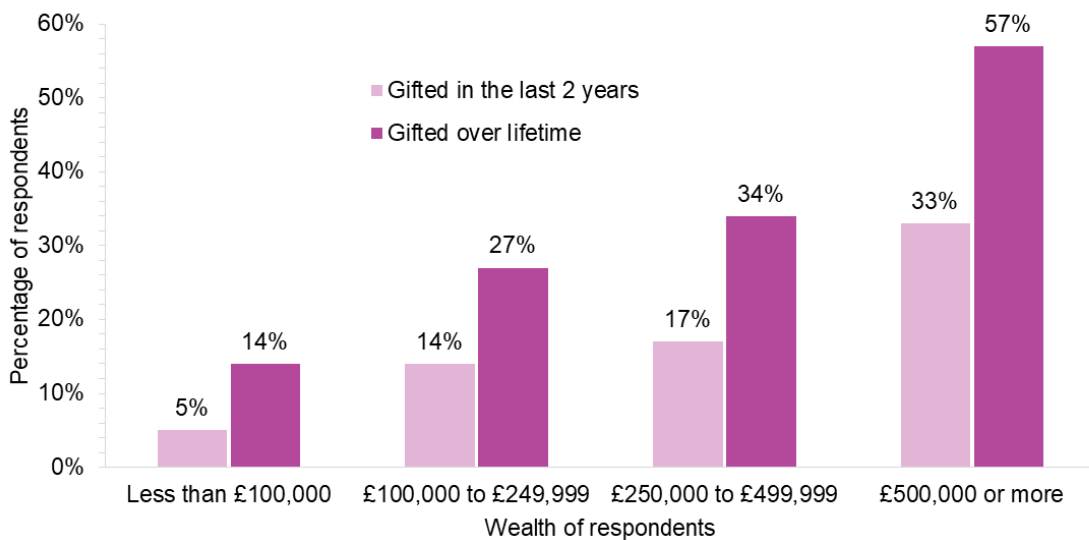
[10] Including net value of home plus other assets.

Those in higher income groups (using an equivalised measure – see Section 1.2.7) were also more likely to have gifted in the two years prior to the interview than those in the lowest income bands (24 per cent of those with an income £45,000 or more compared to eight per cent of those with an income of less than £17,500, Appendix Table C.1). Again, there will be correlations between these and other background characteristics that are associated with gifting. For instance, the survey showed that both wealth and income increased with age.

Multivariate analysis allows us to look at the association of one variable (such as wealth) with an outcome of interest (such as whether people gifted in the last two years) while controlling for other variables (such as age and income). A logistic regression found that age group and wealth were both statistically significantly associated with gifting in the last two years even after controlling for other demographic characteristics. Income, gender, marital status and whether people had children were not statistically significant when all of these characteristics were included in a model (Appendix Table C.10).

3 Value and frequency of gifts

Except among a small group of gifters, the value of gifts tended to be low. The median total value of gifts in the two years prior to the interview was £4,000, with seven per cent giving £20,000 or more in that period. Two-thirds gave fewer than five gifts in the two years prior to the interview. Most gifts were of a one-off nature; 92 per cent of gifters had given in this way but only a fifth (19 per cent) had made a regular payment.

Gifters mainly funded their largest gift through their savings (62 per cent) and to a lesser extent their income (26 per cent). Those in the highest income bands were more likely to use their income for gifts.

3.1 Number of gifts given

Gifting was relatively infrequent among gifters, with two-thirds (67 per cent) giving fewer than five gifts in the two years prior to the interview (Figure 3:1). The median number of gifts was three in that period and the mean was 6.8, skewed by a small proportion (five per cent) who gave 20 or more gifts.

Those in the lowest income band were more likely to have given a lower number of gifts. There were otherwise few variations by demographic characteristics in the number of gifts given.

| Figure 3:1 | Total number of gifts given in two years prior to the interview and over lifetime |

Base: Gifters in last two years (944)
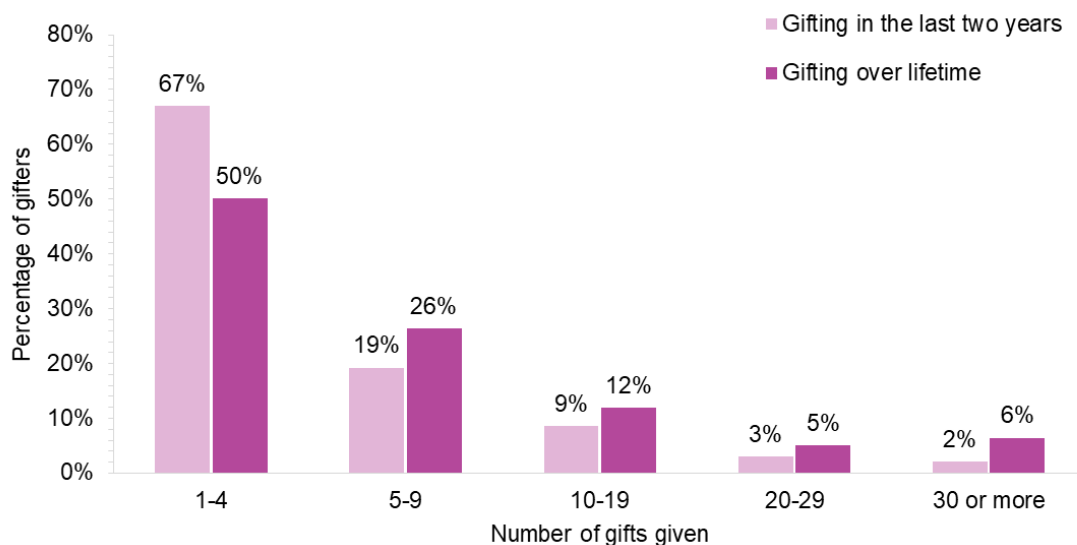
3.2   Value of gifts

The value of gifts given in the two years before the interview can be examined through three measures: the total value of gifts given by each gifter, their average value, and the largest value gifts given.

3.2.1 Total value of gifts

Figure 3:2 shows that the total value of gifts was commonly at the lower end of the scale. For nearly two thirds of gifters (65 per cent) the total value of gifts they had given in the two years prior to the interview was less than £5,000. A small proportion of gifters gave considerably more in total, with three per cent giving £50,000 or more. The median total value was £4,000, but the mean was nearly £9,000 due to the small numbers of high total values.

Those in the highest wealth band were more likely to have gifted higher values. Gifters with a total wealth of £500,000 or more gave a median total of £4,300, compared to £3,500 for the rest of the population A total of 15 per cent of those whose wealth totalled £500,000 or more gave gifts totalling £20,000 or more, compared to three per cent of those whose wealth totalled £100,000 or less (Appendix Table C.2). The relationship between income and total value was less clear, perhaps due to the fact that it was the oldest age groups who were most likely to gift larger amounts but who may have lower incomes due to retirement. Those in the older age groups were substantially more likely to have given gifts with a total value of £20,000 or more (12 per cent of those aged over 70 compared to between two and five per cent for those aged under 60, Appendix Table C.3).

| Figure 3:2 | Total value of gifts given in two years prior to the interview |

Base: Gifters in last two years (943)

3.2.2 Largest value gift

The value of the largest gift was established for the two years prior to the interview and across the lifetime. To provide equivalent values of gifts over the lifetime, values were

adjusted for inflation (Consumer Price Index - CPI) based on how long ago the gift was given. Over a quarter (28 per cent) of gifters had given a single gift worth more than £3,000 in the two years prior to the interview, rising to two-fifths (40 per cent) across the lifetime (Figure 3:3).

Figure 3:3   Value of largest gift given in two years prior to the interview and over lifetime

Base: Gifters in the last two years (925)
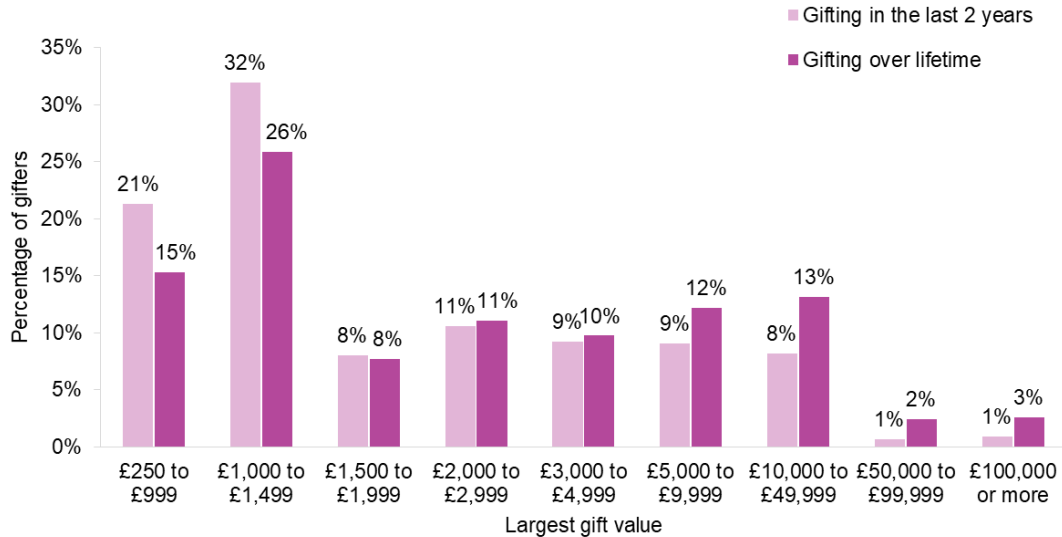
3.2.3 Average value of gifts

Figure 3:4 shows that the average value of gifts given for two thirds of gifters (67 per cent) was below £1,500 for gifts given in the last two years. The median average gift value was £1,000. Nearly a fifth (17 per cent) averaged more than £3,000 per gift.

Figure 3:4   Average value of gifts given in two years prior to the interview

Base: Gifters in last two years (944)
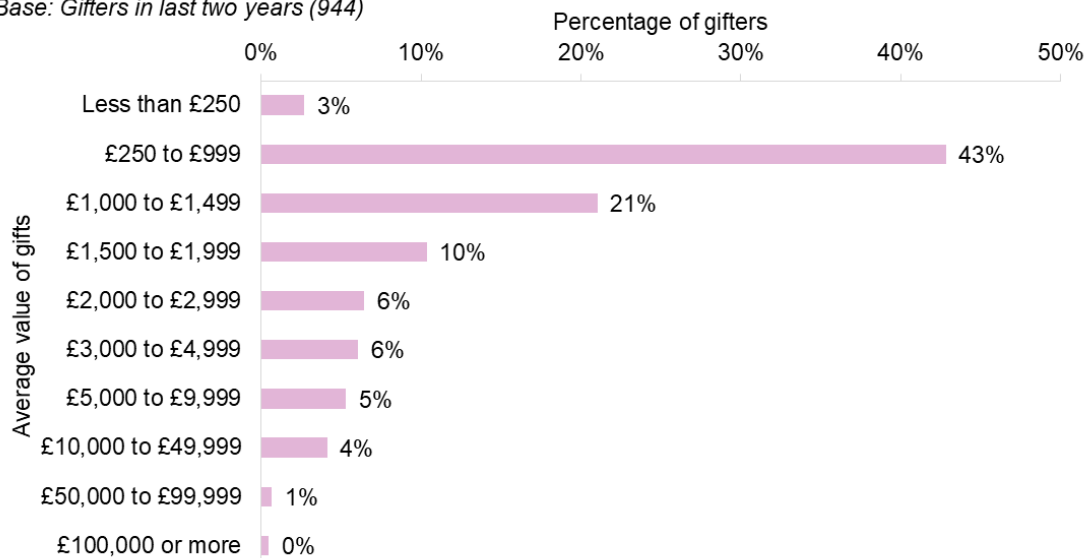
3.3   Regular gifts

Examining the frequency and regularity with which gifts are given enables us to gain a better picture on the patterns of gifting.

The vast majority of gifters reported one of their three largest gifts in the two years prior to the interview being a one-off gift (92 per cent) with a fifth (19 per cent) giving a regular gift (some gifters did both). Figure 3:5 shows that nearly half of regular gifts (47 per cent) were given on an annual basis (but were nonetheless considered to be regular). Nearly a third (30 per cent) of regular gifts were set up to be monthly. A small proportion of regular gifts were given once a week or more frequently (six per cent). There were no clear patterns to the regularity of gifting by different background characteristics.

Figure 3:5   Frequency of regular gifts given in two years prior to the interview

Multiple Response
Base: Gifters who have given a gift regularly in last two years (176)
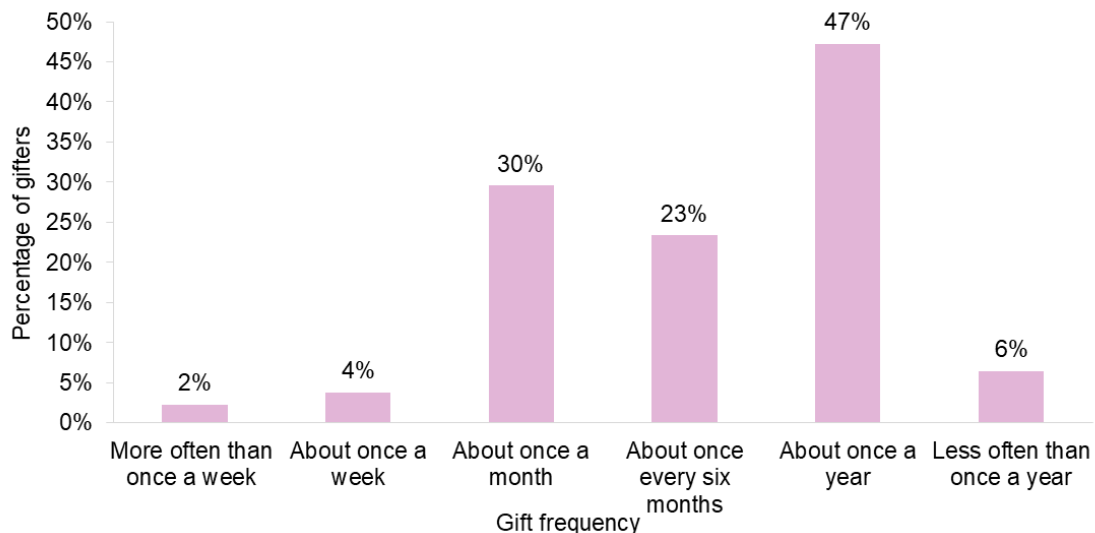
3.4   Funding gifts

Data is available on how the largest gift given in the last two years was funded. Gifters mainly funded this through their savings (62 per cent) and to a lesser extent their income (26 per cent, Figure 3:6). Less than ten per cent of gifters used another form of funding, which included examples such as transferring existing personal possessions or assets, lottery wins, and renting space to earn money. (Figure 3:6).

Figure 3:6   How gifts given in two years prior to the interview were funded

Multiple Response
Base: Gifters in the last two years (928)
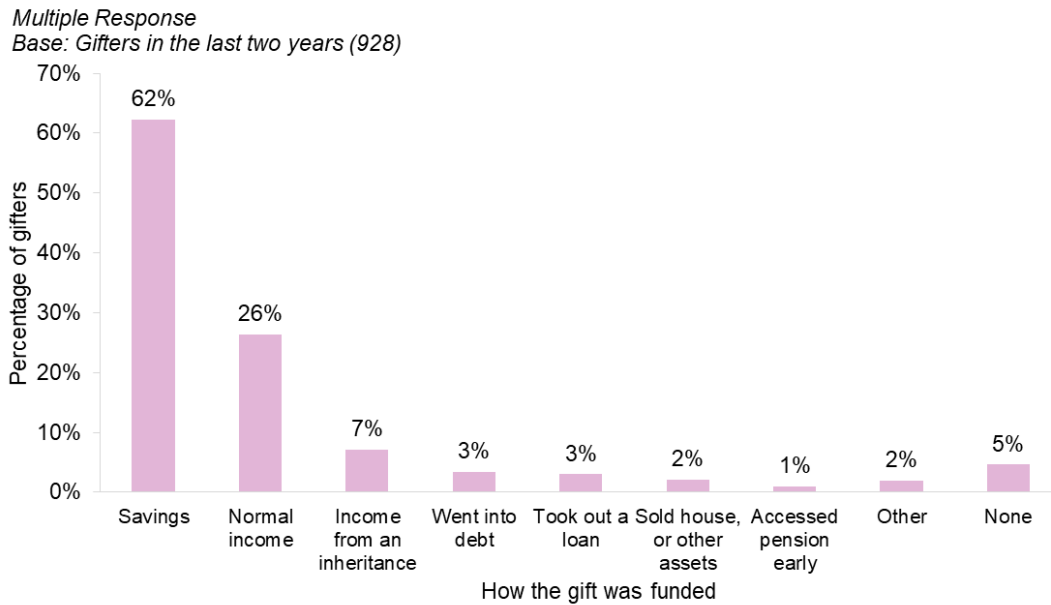
Socioeconomic circumstances were important in relation to means of funding the largest gift. The proportion of gifters funding gifts through their incomes increased with income. Almost half (45 per cent) of those earning more than £45,000 per annum funded gifts through their incomes, compared to 16 per cent of those earning less than £17,500 (Appendix Table C.5). Those with an income of less than £17,500 were most likely to use their savings (60 per cent), but were more likely than those on higher incomes to go into debt (five per cent) and take out loans to fund gifts (five per cent).

Younger gifters were relatively less likely to use their savings to fund a gift (46 per cent of those aged 18 to 29, compared to 62 per cent for those aged 70 and over, and 67 per cent for those aged 60 to 69). Instead they used their normal income or went into debt. The fact that they use savings less may reflect having fewer savings available to use at this age. Going into debt to fund gifts could link to how younger people gave more for purposes based on need (see Section 5.2) such as for care.

4 Who received gifts?

A tenth (12 per cent) of gifters in the two years prior to the interview
gave to an organisation (usually a charity) and less than one per
cent to trusts.The majority of gifters gave to individuals (80 per cent
of gifters) or groups of people (32 per cent).

There were a wide range of recipients, the most common being
adult children (55 per cent of gifters in the two years prior to the
interview). Between eight and 15 per cent of gifters gave to parents,
siblings, grandchildren and partners. Friends were the recipients
from 14 per cent of gifters.

The ages of gifters and recipients were strongly associated. There
was evidence of intergenerational transfer, with older age groups
predominantly giving to people younger than themselves and
younger age groups giving to those in older groups.

Detailed information was collected about the nature of gift recipients: whether they
were organisations or people, how they related to the donor of the gift and their
demographic characteristics.

4.1 People, organisations or trusts?

Individuals or groups of people were by far the most common recipients, compared to
organisations and other types of recipient (Figure 4:1). Less than one per cent of gifters
gave to trusts, although it is possible that some reported giving to people when in fact
this was done via a trust.

A larger proportion of wealthier people gave to organisations: 16 per cent of those with
a total wealth of £500,000 or more, compared to nine per cent of those with wealth of
less than £100,000. Gifters without children were also more likely to give to an
organisation than those without (17 per cent compared to ten per cent).

Figure 4:1   Type of recipient of gifts given in two years prior to the interview and over lifetime

Multiple Response
Base: Gifters in last two years (934)
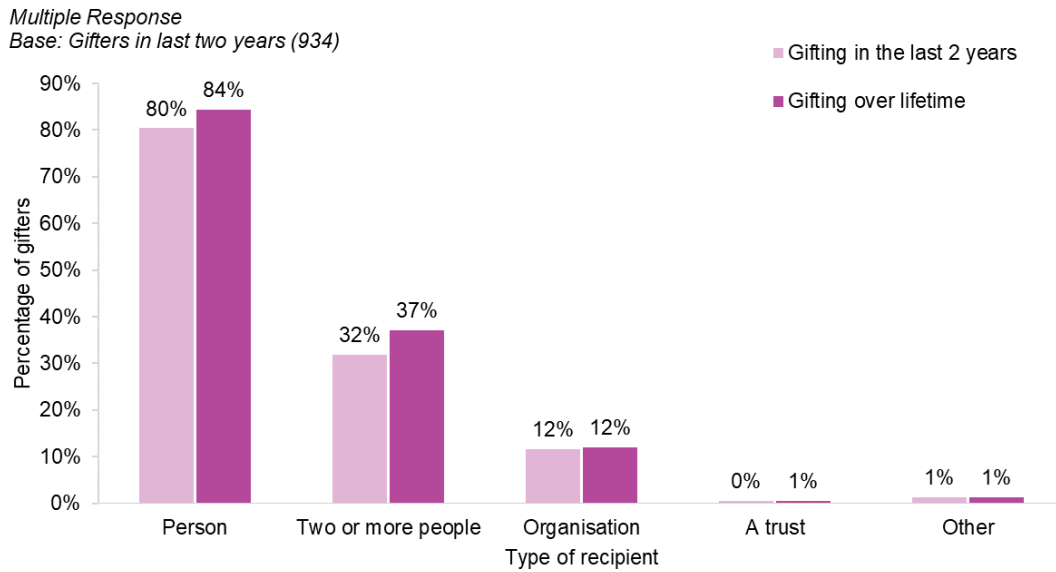
4.2   Types of organisation

The overwhelming majority of gifters giving to organisations gave to charities (97 per cent, Figure 4:2). There were no gifters who had given to a company and very few had given to political parties or other organisations or institutions.

Figure 4:2   Type of recipient organisation of gifts given in two years prior to the interview and over lifetime

Multiple Response
Base - Gifters who have given to an organisation (112)
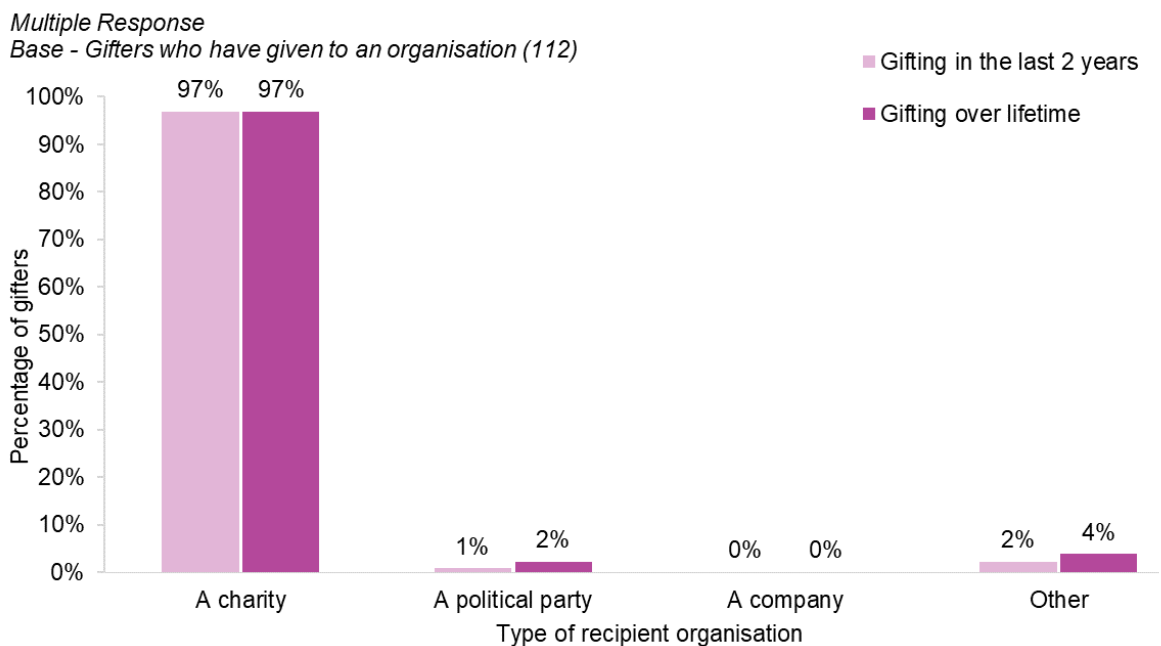
4.3   Relationships with recipients

All gifters who gave a gift to an individual or group of people (rather than to an
organisation or trust) were asked their relationship to the recipient. Respondents were
asked to exclude gifts to spouses and children under 18 to reflect exemptions in IHT
rules for gifting. The only exceptions to this were when spouses or children under 18
were included in a group of recipients.

There were a wide range of recipients, the most common being adult children (55 per
cent of gifters in the two years prior to the interview gave to their adult children), and
the least common being grandparents and parents-in-law (two per cent and five per
cent respectively, Figure 4:3). Between eight and 15 per cent of gifters gave to parents,
siblings, grandchildren and partners and there were other specific family members
such as nieces and nephews mentioned within 'other' (13 per cent). Friends were the
recipients from 14 per cent of gifters.

**Figure 4:3   Relationships with recipients of gifts given in two years prior to the
interview and over lifetime**

Multiple Response
Base: Gifters who gave to people (871)
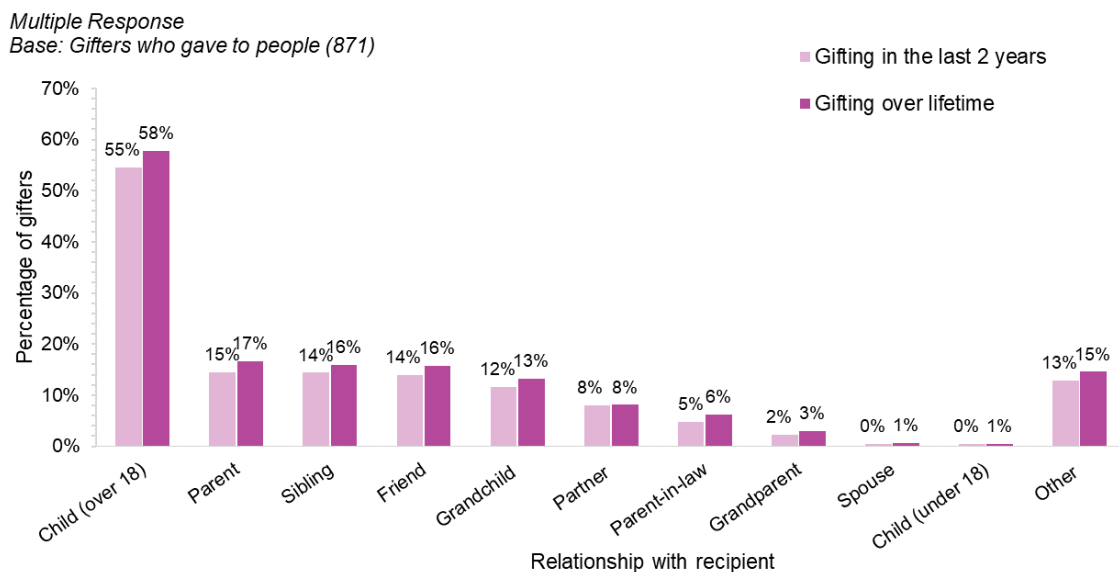
4.3.1 Associations with gifters' demographics

The relationship of the recipient and donor varied substantially in relation to the
background characteristics of gifters (Appendix Table C.6). As noted earlier, the
interrelationship of demographics such as age, marital status, presence of children,
wealth and income should be considered when interpreting the bivariate associations.
The age of the gifters was particularly strongly associated with to whom gifts were
made, partly reflecting their generational position: those in the oldest age group (70
and over) were more likely to give to adult children and grandchildren (69 per cent and
29 per cent respectively) compared to those in the youngest group (three per cent and
zero per cent among those age 18 to 29). Younger people were much more likely to
give to their partner (39 per cent among 18 to 29 year olds), siblings (45 per cent) or
friends (26 per cent) than the oldest group.

Parents were most commonly the recipients of the youngest age group (49 per cent)
and they remained common recipients among 30 to 39 year olds (43 per cent). Gifting
to parents was somewhat lower among 40 to 49 year olds (27 per cent): this group
were as likely to be giving to adult children by that age (27 per cent).

The wealth of the donor was also associated with the gift recipient (Appendix Table
C.6). The most wealthy groups were more likely to gift to their adult children and less
so to parents, reflecting the relationships seen for the oldest age group. Those in the
lowest wealth band resembled the youngest age band, being more likely to gift to
partners, parents, siblings and friends. The association with income was less clear,
perhaps again due to this rising with age before falling in retirement.

For family and relationship status the trends are weaker and as would be expected.
More gifters with children gave to children over the age of 18 and grandchildren. While
more of those who were unmarried were more likely to report having gifted to a partner.

There was a significant relationship between gift recipient and gender of the gifter, as
more male gifters gave to a partner than did females. More female gifters gave to their
adult children.

4.4   Age of recipients

Building on the analysis in the previous section, Figure 4:4 shows that the majority of
gifters gave to recipients who were aged below 50. However, gifts were given at similar
levels for all the adult age groups below 50, and gifts continued to flow at relatively
substantial levels to those aged 50 and over.

Figure 4:4   Age of recipients of gifts given in two years prior to the interview

Multiple Response
Base: Gifters who have given to individuals (741)
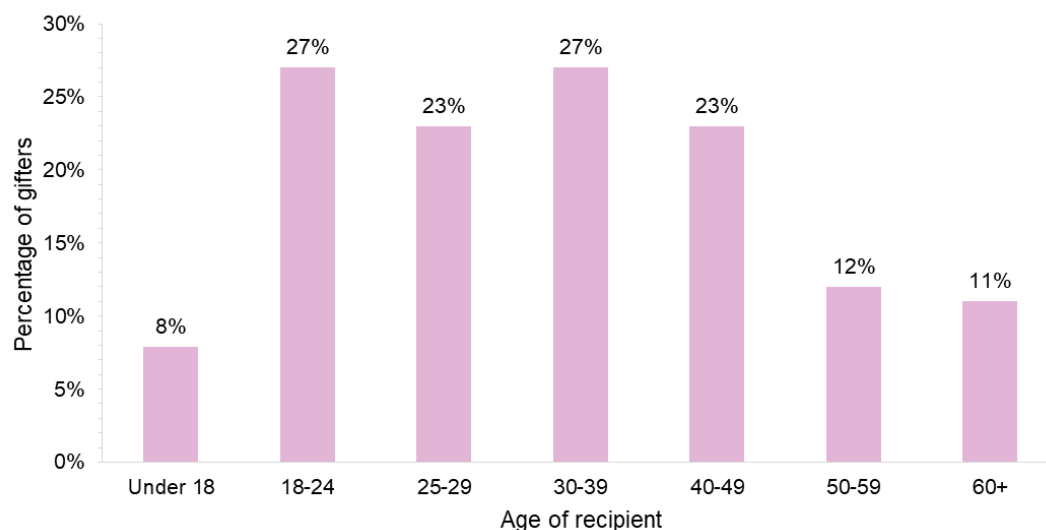
The age of the gifter was associated with the age of the recipient. Younger gifters gave
more to people of a similar age, as illustrated in Appendix Table C.7. This supports the
finding in the previous section that younger gifters gave more to partners, siblings and

friends. The relationships between ages of gifters and recipients are suggestive of intergenerational gifting: those in their 30s and 40s being more likely to give to people over 60 than other age groups (29 and 30 per cent compared to seven per cent for 18 to 29 year olds and six per cent for 50 to 59 year olds). In the other direction, those in their 50s were more likely to give to people aged 18 to 29.

Figure 4.5 illustrates the intergenerational relationship described above specifically in relation to gifts to adult children. There was no statistically significant difference between the proportion of gifts given to children between the ages of 18 and 49; this suggests that parents give to their children throughout their lives. The decrease for those aged 50 and above is likely to reflect the generational point – fewer gifters are alive at ages when they would have children aged 60 and over – but may also reflect changing needs and levels of wealth for adult children older age.

Figure 4:5   Age of recipients of gifts given to children in two years prior to the interview[11]

Multiple Response
Base - Gifters who gave their largest gift to a child (354)

---
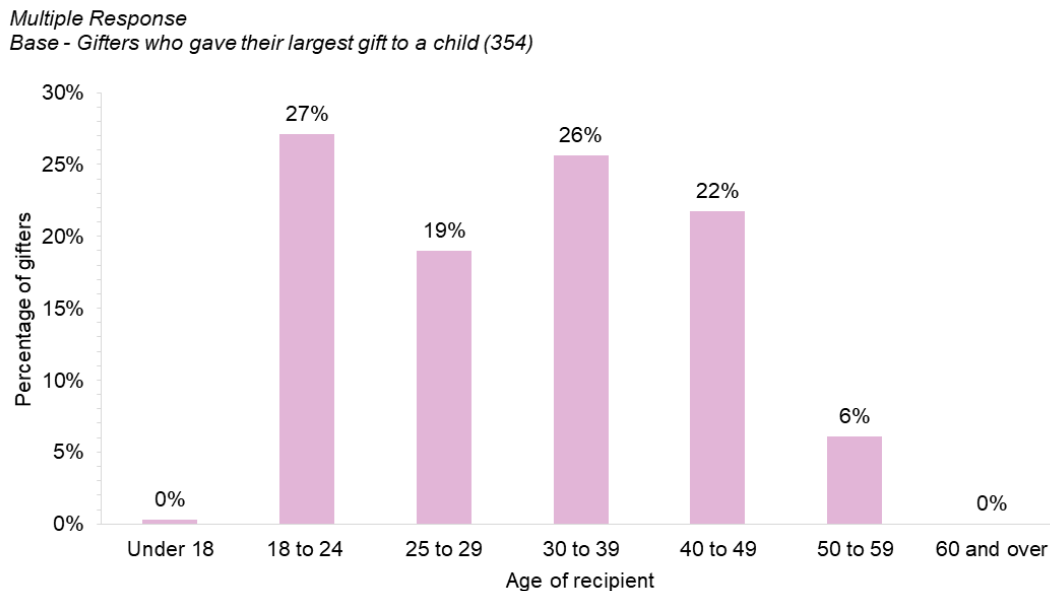
[11] The bars represent the exact percentages whereas the labels are rounded to the nearest whole number. Therefore, two categories which are labelled the same can have different sized bars.

5   Types of gifts given

The most common form of gift was money, with 76 per cent of gifters giving in this form, followed by the payment of expenses (29 per cent).

The largest proportion of gifters gave for a specific occasion such as a birthday or a wedding. Gifts aimed at 'needs' – for general living expenses and helping to clear debts – were more common than passing on assets.

The purpose of gifts had a socioeconomic dimension. Less wealthy gifters were more likely to give gifts that might allow recipients to manage day-to-day: paying living expenses, paying for care, or helping to clear debts. Wealthier gifters were more likely to give gifts that were for wider purposes: paying for education, helping to buy a property, passing on assets.

5.1   Form of the gift

Data on the form of the gift is only available for gifts given in the last two years. Figure 5:1 shows that the most common form of gift was money, with three-quarters (76 per cent) of gifters giving this. The payment of expenses was also common, with over a quarter (29 per cent) giving in this way. 'Property' appears to have been interpreted as 'possessions' by some rather than as buildings/land as intended and should be treated with caution.

Figure 5:1   Form of gifts given in two years prior to the interview
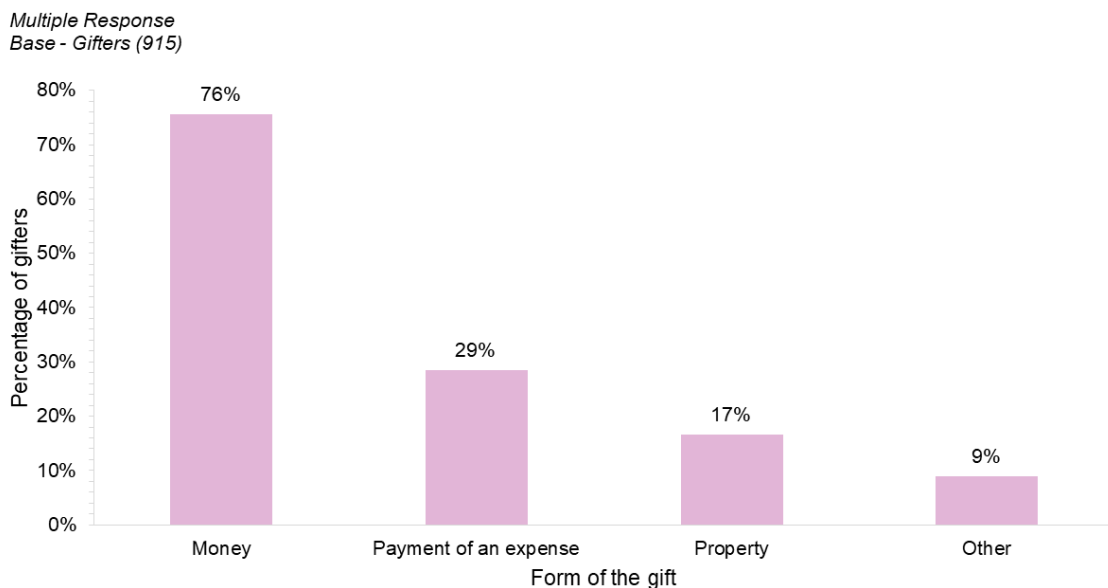
Examining the demographics of those who gave different forms of gifts revealed that
the question may have been misinterpreted, due to the dual definition of property as
personal possessions and buildings. This was not revealed in the cognitive testing
conducted during questionnaire development. It would be expected that older gifters
gave more property, however the reverse of this was seen. Considerably more younger
gifters gave 'property' (40 per cent of 18 to 29 year olds compared to seven per cent of
those aged 70 and over) despite lower home ownership levels.

5.1.1 Form of the gift and type of recipient

Some variations can be seen in the form of gifts in relation to whom the gift was given.
Firstly, gifts to organisations nearly exclusively take the form of money (96 per cent).
Adult children received more payments of expenses than other recipients (61 per cent
of gifters who gave expenses gave to adult children compared to 52 per cent giving to
adult children overall).

5.2 Purpose of the gift

Figure 5:2 shows that gifters gave for a wide variety of purposes, especially when
considering that 16 per cent of gifters in the last two years and 19 per cent of lifetime
gifters gave for other purposes than those listed. The largest proportion of gifters gave
for a specific occasion such as a birthday or a wedding. Gifts aimed at 'needs' –
general living expenses and helping to clear debts – were more common than passing
on assets.

Examining the purposes of gifts outside of the answer categories provides an additional
level of detail. The most common other purpose for giving gifts was for cars, this
included helping the recipient to purchase a car, and giving away cars. Another popular
purpose was for holidays and paying for others travel expenses.

The most substantial difference in purpose between gifting in the two years prior to the
interview and gifting over the lifetime was in relation to helping with purchasing a
property, which was 14 per cent for the two years prior to the interview and 24 per cent
across the lifetime. One explanation here is that lifetime gift questions focused on the
largest three gifts and a gift of help with buying a property is likely to be substantial (as
well as relatively rare, so not so prevalent in the two years prior to the interview).

Figure 5:2   Purpose of gifts given in two years prior to the interview and over lifetime
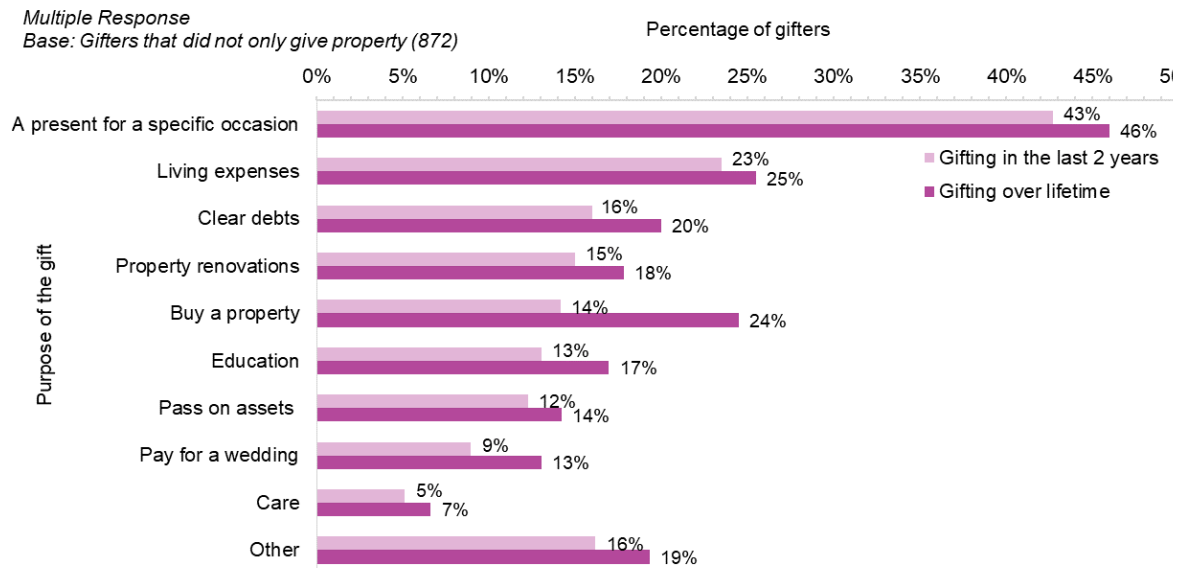
5.2.1 Variations in purpose by demographics

Older gifters were more likely to give for the purpose of helping to purchase a property (16 per cent of gifts from those aged 70 and over compared with ten per cent of those groups under 50); whereas, younger gifters were more likely to pay for care (ten per cent of those under 30 compared to two per cent of those aged 70 or over) or to give presents (69 per cent of those under 30 compared to 35 per cent of those aged 70 or over, Appendix Table C.8).

The purpose of gifts had a socioeconomic dimension. Less wealthy gifters were more likely to give gifts that might allow recipients to manage day-to-day: paying living expenses, paying for care, or helping to clear debts. Wealthier gifters were more likely to give gifts that were for wider purposes: paying for education, helping to buy a property, passing on assets (Appendix Table C.8). As noted in Section 3.4 this pattern was also seen in how gifters reported funding their gifts: those with lower incomes or with less wealth were more likely to report funding gifts by taking out a loan or getting into debt.

The pattern of supporting with day-to-day finances and enabling in relation to education and property was also seen for income, but to a lesser extent. Gifting to pass on assets and to pay for an education was more common among those in the highest income band, while more of those in the lowest income band were more likely to give to clear debts.

Some broad patterns can be seen for how the purpose of the gift varies with the relationship between the donor and recipient. Gifts for the purposes of education and paying for living expenses were relatively more likely to be given to 18-24 year olds as well as to adult children (Appendix Table C.9). It can also be seen that relatively more parents and siblings received gifts for the purposes of support, including paying for living expenses, care and to clear debts.

6   Influence of inheritance tax

Fewer than half (45 per cent) of gifters reported being aware of IHT rules or exemptions when they gave their largest gift. Of this group 18 per cent reported that the rules influenced that gift, equivalent to eight per cent of all gifters.

Knowledge of IHT rules amongst gifters was low, and not associated with gifting behaviour. There was no significant association between the number or value of gifts and the level of knowledge of IHT rules, as measured by responses to a series of true or false statements and a self-assessment of confidence about their knowledge. Only 25 per cent of gifters could be classified as having a 'working knowledge' of IHT rules on these measures.

To understand the extent to which gifting behaviour is associated with, and influenced by, IHT rules or exemptions, this project looked at three pieices of information:

1. Whether participants reported their gifts were influenced by IHT rules and exemptions

2. The extent to which being likely to be affected by IHT is associated with gifting behaviour

3. The extent to which knowledge of IHT rules and exemptions is associated with gifting behaviour

6.1   Self-reported influence of IHT rules

To understand self-reported influence of IHT rules and exemptions on gifting behaviour, participants were asked for their largest gift given in the two years prior to the interview whether they were aware of IHT rules and exemptions, and if so, whether they had influenced the gift, and how. Nearly half of gifters (45 per cent) reported that they were aware of IHT rules or exemptions for gifts when they gave their largest gift in the two years prior to the interview.Of these, 18 per cent said that they were influenced by them. This means that eight per cent of gifters' largest gift was reported as influenced by IHT rules (Table 6:1).

The extent to which gifters reported their largest gift being influenced by IHT rules and exemptions only varied significantly by wealth, with 15 per cent of gifters with a total wealth of £500,000 or more reporting their largest gift being influenced by IHT rules and exemptions, compared to five per cent of the rest of the population.

Table 6:1	Self-reported awareness and influence of IHT rules when giving largest gift given in two years prior to the interview		
	Number (weighted)	**% of all gifters**	**% of those influenced by IHT rules**
Were aware of IHT rules	420	45%	-
Were influenced by IHT rules	76	8%	-
Would not have given largest gift were it not for IHT rules	9	1%	12%
IHT rules affected the value of largest gift	41	4%	54%
IHT rules affected when largest gift was given	23	2%	31%
IHT rules affected the form of largest gift	14	1%	18%
IHT rules affected whom largest gift was given to	15	2%	19%
IHT rules affected the gift in another way	0	0%	0%
Unweighted base	*928*	*928*	*80*

Base: All gifters; All gifters whose largest gift was influenced by IHT rules and exemptions

Table 6:1 also looks at how gifters reported that their largest gift was influenced by IHT rules and exemptions, though as relatively few reported being influenced, these figures should be treated with caution. Twelve per cent of gifters influenced by IHT rules and exemptions (and just one per cent of all gifters) said that they would not have given their gift had IHT rules and exemptions not existed, indicating that these may not be the primary motivation for most gifts. This reflects the findings that only 12 per cent of gifters reported one of their three largest gifts having the purpose of passing on assets (Section 5.2.1).

Although still a small proportion of the population as a whole, gifters were more likely to report that IHT rules and exemptions affected the nature of the gift than that they would not have given largest gift were it not for IHT rules, with four per cent of all gifters reporting that the value of their gift was influenced. Sixty-four per cent of gifters that reported the value of the gift was affected by IHT rules reported that if the rules and exemptions did not exist the value of the gift would have been higher, and 36 per cent said the value gift would have been lower. There may be a number of reasons some participants reported that the gift value would have been higher, and others that it would have been lower. For example, some gifters may have lowered the value of the gift so that its value fell below an eligibility threshold. Others may have increased the value to gift as much as possible before being likely to be within seven years of death and therefore eligible for IHT. This should also be viewed in the context of low understanding of IHT rules and exemptions (see Section 6.3). Given the small sample size of gifters reporting the value of the gift was affected by IHT rules (n=42), we are unable to look in more detail to understand these behaviours.

6.1.1 Influence of IHT rules and gifting behaviours

There are few significant associations between gifting behaviours and self-reported influence of IHT rules and exemptions. The gift's value and the type of recipient (whether they were a person or an organisation, their age and relationship to the donor) did not vary by whether or not the gift was influenced by IHT rules or exemptions.

However, gifts that were influenced by IHT rules and exemptions were more likely to take the form of money – 77 per cent of those influenced compared to 59 per cent of those not influenced. The purpose of the gift was also associated with whether or not it was influenced by IHT rules and exemptions. In particular, gifts which were influenced by IHT rules and exemptions were more likely to have a purpose of passing on savings, money or assets (Table 6:2).

Table 6:2	Purpose of largest gift given in two years prior to the interview by whether or not it was influenced by IHT rules and exemptions	
Purpose of largest gift	**Gift was influenced by IHT rules**	**Gift was not influenced by IHT rules**
Help to pay for a wedding	11%	6%
Help with purchasing a property	16%	11%
Help with property renovations/maintenance	9%	10%
Help pay for education	9%	9%
Help with general living expenses	8%	16%
Help to pay for care	11%	3%
Help to clear debts	7%	12%
Pass on savings, money or assets	38%	7%
Present for a birthday, wedding, etc.	25%	29%
Other	4%	12%
Unweighted base	*77*	*766*

Base: All gifters

6.2 Likelihood of being affected by IHT

6.2.1 Identifying people likely to be affected by IHT

In order for a gift to be of relevance for IHT, the person giving it needs to die within seven years, and an estate must be above the appropriate IHT threshold (see Section 1.1). If gifting behaviour is driven by IHT rules and exemptions, we would therefore expect gifting behaviour to be associated with age and wealth of the gifter – relationships we have explored in earlier chapters of this report.

A further method employed to identify people whose gifting behaviour may be affected by IHT rules and exemptions was to ask if they were expecting to leave an inheritance.

Over half (56 per cent) of the general population reported planning on leaving an inheritance, with 15 per cent sure they would not, and 29 per cent reporting that they did not know.

Figure 6:1 shows the proportion of gifters and non-gifters who were planning to leave an inheritance, indicating that gifters were more likely to report intending to leave an inheritance then non-gifters.

Figure 6:1   Intention to leave an inheritance by whether identified as a gifter

Base - All adults aged 18+
Gifters (318); Non-gifters (1,760)
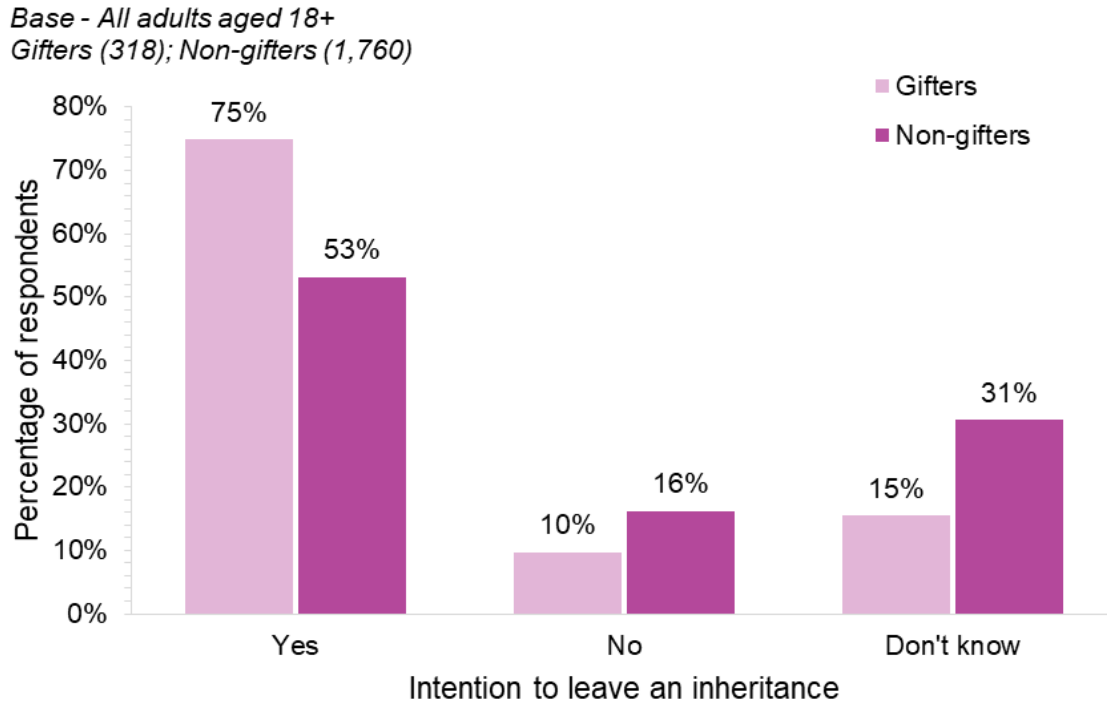
Overall, the majority (51 per cent) of the general population who intended to leave an inheritance intended to leave one with a value of under £300,000. However, Figure 6:2 shows that the estimated size of inheritances that gifters intended to leave varied significantly by whether or not the participant was a gifter. Gifters were significantly more likely to report knowing the value of the inheritance they intended to leave, and intending to leave an inheritance of over £300,000[12]. Overall, 29 per cent of people planning to leave an inheritance of £300,000 or more reported having given a gift in the last two years, compared to 13 per cent of the population as a whole.

Figure 6:2   Value of planned inheritance by whether identified as a gifter

---

[12] It should be noted that this question has been asked of all gifters, and some (for example younger people) may not be in a position to reliably predict whether or not they will leave an inheritance, and its value. However, this question is useful as it allows us to understand participants' expectations, which may affect behaviour as their behaviour now as their actual final circumstances.

6.2.2 Eligible for IHT

To better understand the likely relevance of IHT to gifting decisions and behaviours, respondents were categorised to reflect the likelihood that their gifts might be affected by IHT. This is based on the value of inheritance they expected to leave, in combination with their demographic characteristics such as age, wealth and marital status.

Those flagged as likely to be affected by IHT were defined as people aged 60 and over whose current total assets were valued at, or who intended to give an inheritance of, £750,000 or more (if married/widowed) or £450,000 or more (if single/divorced/separated).

Based on this definition, nine per cent of the general population aged 60 and over (three per cent of the adult population as a whole) were identified as likely to be affected by IHT.

6.2.3 Likelihood of being affected by IHT and gifting behaviour

Figure 6.3 shows that over half of people identified as being likely to be affected by IHT reported giving a gift in the two years prior to the interview and three quarters have done so during their lifetime – significantly higher than those not identified as likely to be affected by IHT.

| Figure 6:3 | Incidence of gifting in two years prior to the interview and over lifetime by likelihood of being affected by IHT |

Base - All adults aged 18+
Likely to be affected by IHT (88); not likley to be affected by IHT (1981)
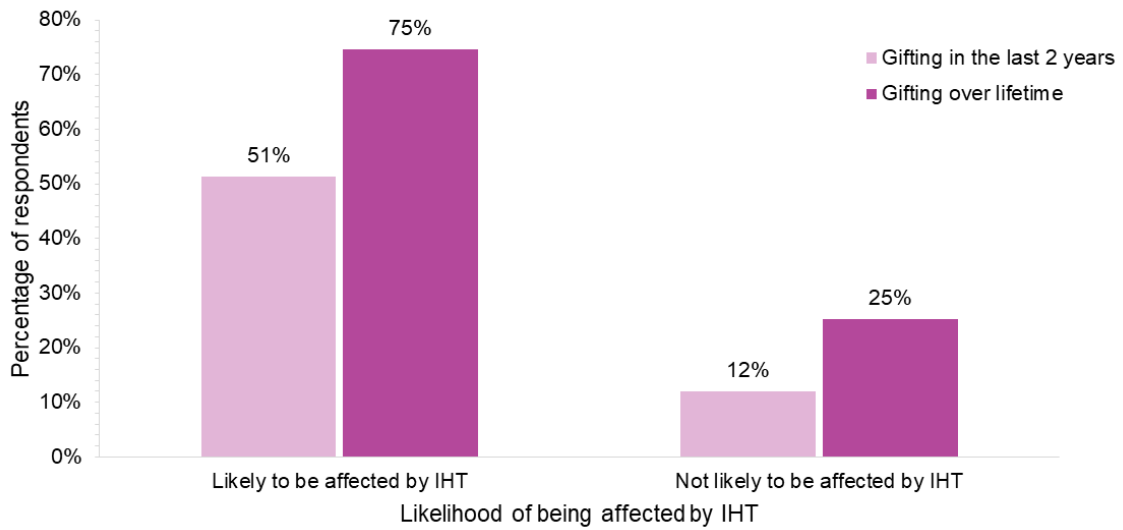
Examining gifting behaviour in more detail, both the average and total value of gifts given in the two years prior to the interview by gifters identified as likely to be affected by IHT were higher than by those who were not (Figure 6:4 and Figure 6:5).

Figure 6:4   Total value of gifts given in two years prior to the interview by likelihood of being affected by IHT

Base - Gifters: Likely to be affected by IHT (99); Not likely to be affected by IHT (844)
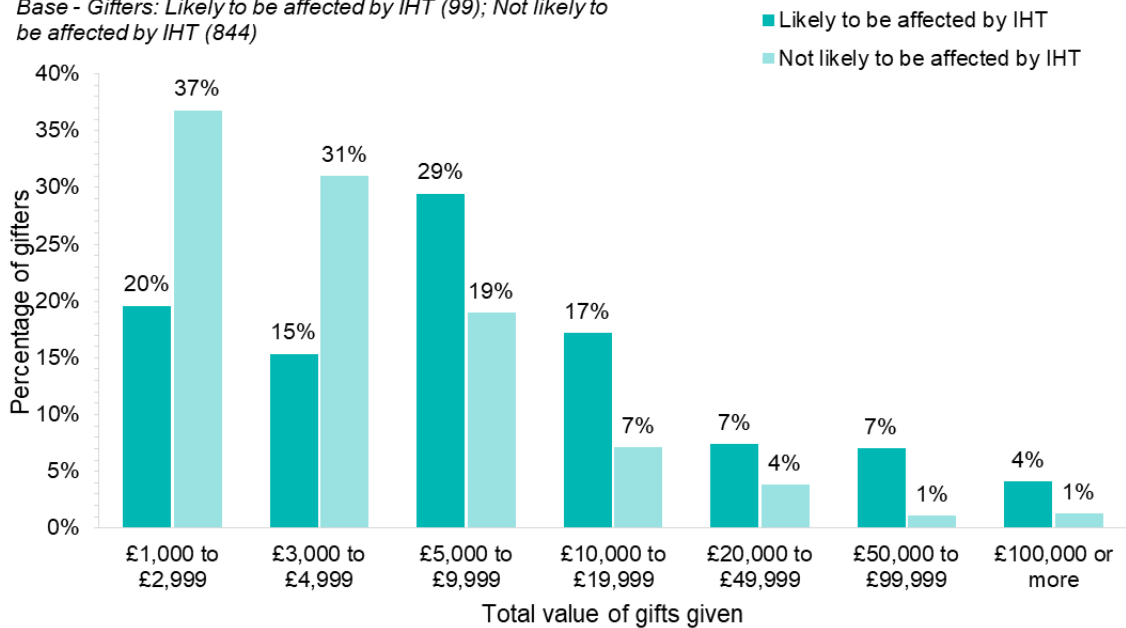
Figure 6:5   Average value of gifts given in two years prior to the interview by
likelihood of being affected by IHT

Base - Gifters: Likely to be affected by IHT (99); Not likely to
be affected by IHT (845)

■ Likely to be affected by IHT
■ Not likely to be affected by IHT
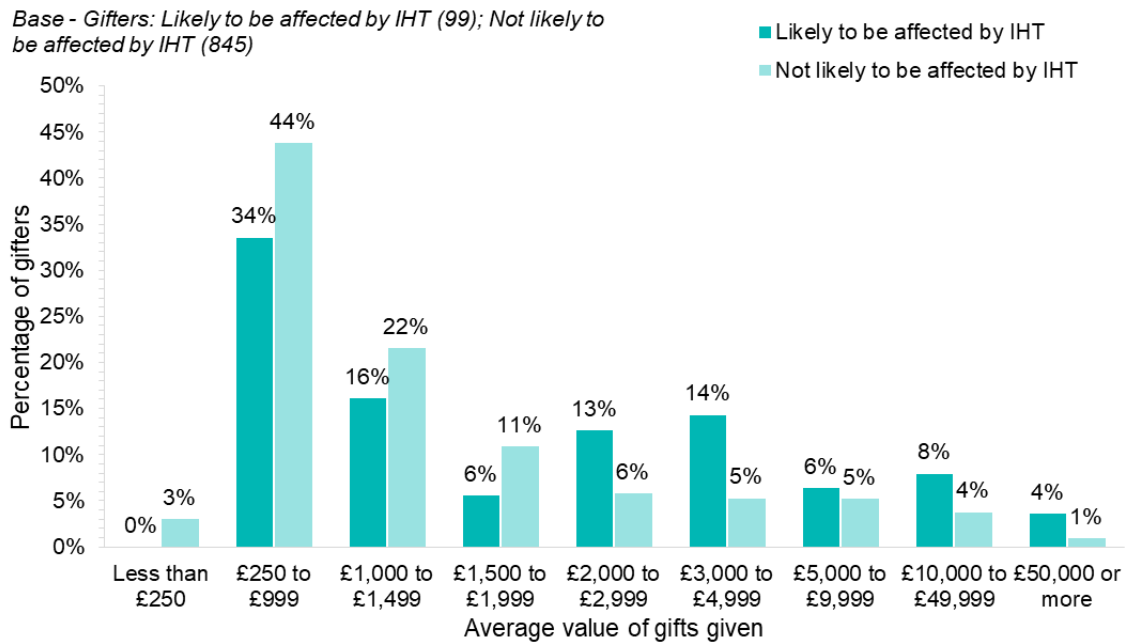
There were also other variations in gifting behaviour by whether or not the participants was likely to be affected by IHT. Gifters likely to be affected by IHT were more likely to gift to adult children than those who were were not (75 per cent compared to 52 per cent), as well as more likely to help purchase property (23 per cent compared to 13 per cent), pay for an education (23 per cent compared to 12 per cent), and to pass on assets (27 per cent compared to 11 per cent). Also, a higher proportion of gifters likely to be affected by IHT reported that their largest gift had been influenced by IHT rules than those identified as not likely to be affected (29 per cent compared to six per cent).

However, it should be noted that these associations, while statistically significant, are not necessarily causal. The data show that older and wealthier participants (who we have identified as more likely to be affected by IHT) are more likely to gift, and to gift higher values, but this does not mean that gifting behaviour is driven by IHT rules and exemptions. It is equally feasible, for example, that older and wealthier people gift more, and in higher value, because they are more able to give gifts.

6.3   Knowledge of IHT rules

Gifters' knowledge of IHT gifting rules and exemptions were tested through eight true/false statements (see Table 6:3 for more information). Overall, just 58 per cent of gifters correctly answered five or more of the questions, indicating a general lack of knowledge around IHT rules by those gifting. Focusing on which statements were correctly identified as true or false shows that gifters' knowledge of IHT is inconsistent. They did not have better knowledge of IHT rules rather than gifting, but rather some areas of both were well understood while others were not, as Table 6:3 shows.

	Table 6:3	IHT knowledge quiz questions results		
	Base: All Gifters			
	Statement		True or False	Percentage Correct
1	A donation to a charity or a qualifying political party can count as a gift that is exempt from Inheritance Tax		True	81%
2	Inheritance Tax may be paid on gifts totalling more than £325,000 if the person who makes the gifts dies within 7 years of making them.		True	77%
3	A person can give as many gifts of £250 as they want in a year and not be subject to Inheritance Tax, as long as each gift is to a different person		True	76%
4	Inheritance Tax may be charged at 40% on gifts to individuals given by the deceased in the 3 years before their death		True	64%
5	A gift can be the difference between the value of property and the actual price that the buyer pays		True	53%
6	Inheritance Tax will always be payable on gifts over £3,000 given in the 7 years before death		False	46%
7	A gift up to £1,500 to a niece or nephew getting married is always tax free		False	38%
8	A married couple or civil partners can leave up to £900,000 to their children without paying Inheritance Tax		True	37%

Base – All gifters: statement 1 (940); statement 2 (940); statement 3 (937); statement 4 (937); statement 5 (935); statement 6 (940); statement 7 (914); statement 8 (936)

To better understand the gifters' quiz answers they were also asked how confident they were in their answers on a scale of 0 – 10, where 0 meant 'not at all confident' and 10 means 'completely confident'. Only 37 per cent scored themselves a 6 or higher in confidence, again reflecting the general lack of knowledge of IHT rules. If participants were guessing a lot of answers, this may also indicate why there is no strong pattern to what people do or do not know.

6.3.1 IHT knowledge score

To better understand gifters' IHT knowledge, their quiz score was combined with their reported level of confidence in their answers, reducing the risk of someone being identified as having high knowledge despite guessing their answers.

Table 6:4 looks at the percentage of all gifters with different combinations of quiz and confidence scores. Overall, the more confident participants were in their answers, the higher they scored. However, as well as helping to identify people with high or low knowledge, it also identifies participants with misconceptions related to IHT. Table 6:4 shows that four per cent of gifters who were very confident in the answers actually scored four or lower – as many who scored seven or eight.

Table 6:4	IHT knowledge quiz questions scores combined with quiz answer confidence scores			
			Confidence score	
Quiz score	**0**	**1 to 5**	**6 or 7**	**8 or higher**
4 or less	5%	25%	8%	4%
5 or 6	5%	26%	14%	7%
7 or 8	0%	2%	2%	3%

Base: All gifters (922)

For the rest of this secion, participants with a quiz score of five or more, and with a confidence score of six or more are classified as having a high IHT knowledge. This is a relatively low threshold, but given low levels of knowledge in the gifting population overall (25 per cent of gifters fall into this group), it is required to allow for sub-group analysis.

Overall, knowledge of IHT follows similar demographic patterns related to gifting seen elsewhere in this report. Wealthier and older gifters had better knowledge of IHT, as did those with higher equivalised incomes and currently married. Thirty-seven per cent of gifters with a wealth of over £500,000, and 31 per cent of gifters aged 60 or over were classified as having high IHT knowledge, compared to 25 per cent of all gifters.

6.3.2 Knowledge of IHT rules and gifting behaviours

High knowledge of IHT rules was related to demographic characteristics in similar ways to gifting behavior: 46 per cent of gifters identified as likely to be eligible for IHT were classified as having high knowledge compared to 23 per cent who were not. Despite this, knowledge of IHT was not strongly associated with the nature of gifts given, their value, or the characteristics of the recipients.

However, there were variations in gifting purposes. Gifters with relatively high knowledge of IHT were more likely to gift to help purchase property (18 per cent compared to 12 per cent) and to pass on assets (18 per cent compared to ten per cent). Also, a higher proportion of gifters identified as knowledgable about IHT reported that their largest gift had been influenced by IHT rules than those identified as not likely to be affected (15 per cent compared to six per cent).

As in Section 6.2.3, it should be noted that these associations are cross-correlated with demographic characteristics which are associated with gifting behaviour, and should not be interpreted as causal.

6.3.3 Seeking information on IHT rules and exemptions

Just over a quarter of gifters (28 per cent) have tried to find out more about IHT rules and exemptions for gifts. The extent to which people have sought more information follows similar demographic patterns to knowledge about IHT, with older gifters, wealthier gifters, those with higher incomes, and those currently married all more likely to report having tried to find out more information about IHT rules or exemptions.

Figure 6:6 shows the sources of information that gifters used to find out more about
IHT rules and exemptions. By far the most popular was the HMRC page on the gov.uk
website, followed by professional tax advisers. This suggests that the small proportion
of those that seek information do so tend to use 'formal' sources of information,
although 28 per cent of gifters that sought more information did so through the media.
The 'other websites' selected included 'Which?' and 'Money Saving Expert'.

Figure 6:6   Sources of information on IHT accessed by gifters

Multiple Response
Base - Gifters who have sought information on IHT (293)
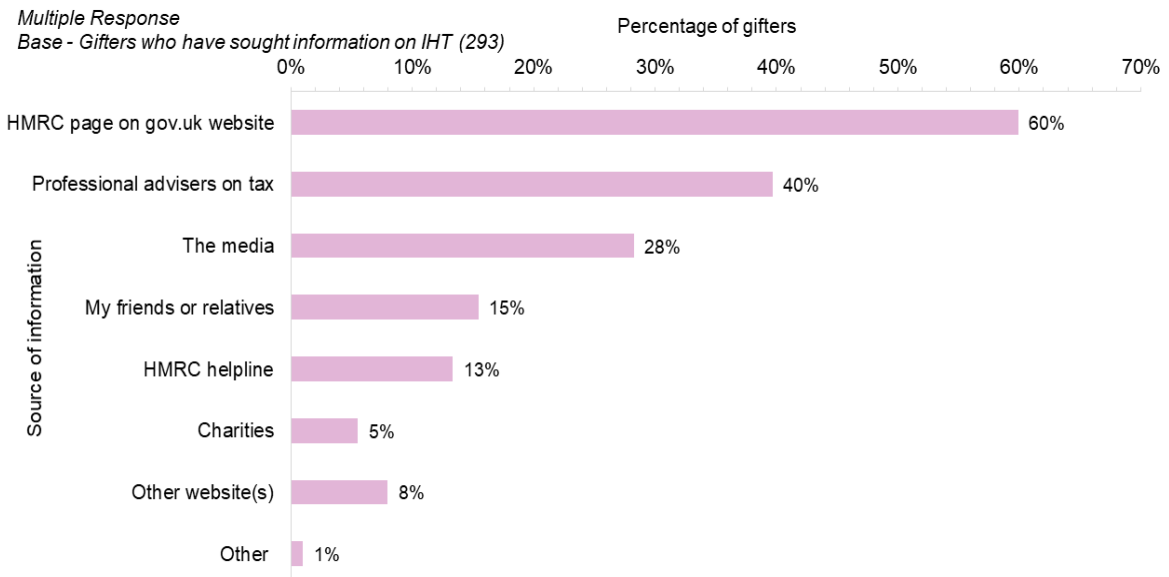
7 Conclusions

Approximately one eighth of the population were 'gifters' in the two years prior to the interview, with 13 per cent saying that they (or they and their spouse / civil partner) had given a single gift of £1,000 or more, or multiple gifts of at least £250 totalling £3,000 or more. A total of 27 per cent reported doing this or gifting £1,000 or more across their lifetime.

Those most likely to be affected by IHT – older people who had substantial wealth or who intended to leave a large inheritance – were much more likely to make gifts, to be knowledgeable about IHT, and to say that it affected their gifting behaviour. However, overall among those who did make gifts, knowledge of IHT rules and exemptions was relatively low and bore little relation to the number and value of gifts given. And among those who did have some knowledge of the IHT rules, the proportion who reported being influenced by the rules was relatively small.

This is perhaps as we might expect given that only around four per cent of all estates are currently liable for IHT, and given that much of the gifting was for relatively small values, close to the exemption level that the survey set. Further, a relatively small proportion of the gifts were specifically to pass on assets: they were more likely to be for living expenses, education or care needs, to buy a property or as a 'present'. Gifts were often between the generations, predominantly parents to children (throughout their lives) but in the other direction as well.

Even amongst the weathiest, whose gifting was more likely to be to help purchase a property, for education or to pass on assets rather than to assist recipients with needs such as paying for living expenses or care, only a minority reported that gifting rules influenced their decisions.

The general picture was therefore one of gifting being conducted to support family members as their lives moved through different phases, with IHT and gifting rules being inconsequential for most. Further analysis of the data would be valuable to provide a more nuanced picture, and in particular to focus in on the group for whom IHT was most relevant and who were gifting relatively large amounts. There will be a limit to what can be gleaned, however: a methodological problem is presented by the fact that those passing on significant wealth via gifts are a very small proportion of the general population (less than one per cent of the general population).

Appendix A.   Questionnaire

Background questionnaire

{ASK ALL}
HMRCIntro
The next questions are being asked on behalf of HMRC. Again, please be assured that information you provide will be used for research purposes only.

DISPLAY

{ASK ALL}
MarStat1
We'd now like to ask you some background questions…

Have you ever been married or in a civil partnership?

INTEVIEWER: IF NECESSARY 'And is that married or a civil partnership?'

1. Yes, married
2. Yes, in a civil partnership
3. No

{IF MarStat1 = 1,2}
MarStat2
Are you currently…

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT

1. Still {IF MarStat = 1: 'married'; IF MarStat = 2: 'in a civil partnership'}
2. Still {IF MarStat = 1: 'married'; IF MarStat = 2: 'in a civil partnership'}, but separated from your {IF MarStat = 1: 'spouse'; IF MarStat = 2: 'civil partner'}
3. {IF MarStat = 1: 'Divorced'; IF MarStat = 2: 'Formerly a civil partner, the civil partnership now legally dissolved'}
4. {IF MarStat = 1: 'Widowed'; IF MarStat = 2: 'A surviving civil partner, your partner having since died'}

{IF MarStat2 <> 1}
Cohab
Are you currently living with someone as a couple?
1. Yes
2. No

{ASK ALL}
NumChild
How many children, if any, do you have?

{WEB: "Please include children of any age, step-children, and children who don't live with you"}
INTERVIEWER: "Please include children of any age, step-children, and children who don't live with you"

RANGE 1…99

1. I don't have any children

SOFTCHECK: IF NumChild > 9: "You have said that you have {NumChild} children. Are you sure this is correct?"

{IF NumChild > 0}
NumDepChild
How many of your children are under 18 years old?

{WEB: "Please include children of any age, step-children, and children who don't live with you"}
INTERVIEWER: "Please include children of any age, step-children, and children who don't live with you"

RANGE 1…99
    1. None of my children are under 18

HARDCHECK: IF NumDepChild > NumChild: "You have said that you have {NumDepChild} children under 18, but previously said you only have {NumChild} children. Please check your answers."

{ASK ALL}
HHInc [FLIP SCALE]
What is {IF MarStat2 = 1 OR Cohab = 1: "your and your partner's combined"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 AND Cohab <> 1 "your"} annual income, before tax being deducted?

{WEB: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."}
INTERVIEWER: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."
INTERVIEWER: READ OUT AND STOP WHEN REACH CORRECT CODE

    1. Less than £11,000
    2. £11,000 to £19,999
    3. £20,000 to £34,999
    4. £35,000 to £49,999
    5. £50,000 to £74,999
    6. £75,000 to £99,999
    7. £100,000 to £149,999
    8. £150,000 to £249,999
    9. £250,000 or more

{ASK ALL}
Tenure2
Thinking about your main residence, do {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} own or rent this accommodation?

INTERVIEWER: PROBE IF NECESSARY:
IF OWNS: Outright or on a mortgage?
IF RENTS: From whom?

    1. Own - Outright
    2. Own - Buying on mortgage
    3. Shared ownership (e.g. part rent, part buy)
    4. Rent - Private landlord/family member/other individual
    5. Rent - Local authority/council/housing association
    6. Rent - Other
    7. Other – Living rent-free

8. Other (Please describe)

HomVal [FLIP SCALE]
{IF Tenure = 1: "Which"; IF Tenure = 2,3: "After paying off any outstanding mortgage or loan on the property, which"} of the following is closest to the amount that your home would be worth if you sold it today?

{WEB: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."}
INTERVIEWER: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."
INTERVIEWER: READ OUT AND STOP WHEN REACH CORRECT CODE

1. Less than £100,000
2. £100,000 to £149,999
3. £150,000 to £199,999
4. £200,000 to £249,999
5. £250,000 to £299,999
6. £300,000 to £399,999
7. £400,000 to £499,999
8. £500,000 to £749,999
9. £750,000 to £999,999
10. £1 million or more

AssetVal [FLIP SCALE]
Which of the following is closest to the value of {IF MarStat2 = 1: "your and your partner's"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "your"} {IF Tenure = 1…3: "other"} assets today?

{WEB: "Please exclude your main residence and your pension.
Please include valuables, such as cars or jewellery, savings, investments, shares, and other property."}
INTERVIEWER: "Please exclude your main residence and your pension.
Please include valuables, such as cars or jewellery, savings, investments, shares, and other property."
{WEB: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."}
INTERVIEWER: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."
INTERVIEWER: READ OUT AND STOP WHEN REACH CORRECT CODE

1. Less than £10,000
2. £10,000 to £19,999
3. £20,000 to £39,999
4. £40,000 to £59,999
5. £60,000 to £99,999
6. £100,000 to £149,999
7. £150,000 to £199,999
8. £200,000 to £299,999
9. £300,000 to £499,999
10. £500,000 to to £999,999
11. £1 million or more

Screener questions

ScreenerInt
The next questions are about gifts {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have made in the last two years.

By gifts we mean anything of value such as money, property, possessions, or helping to pay for someone's housing, education or care expenses. This could be a gift to a person, a group of people, a trust, a charity, or another organisation.

{IF MarStat1 = 1,2 OR NumChild > 0: "Please exclude any gifts made to {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 "someone who was your spouse/civil partner at the time"} {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 AND NumChild > 0: "or"} {IF NumChild > 0: "your children when they were under the age of 18."}

DISPLAY

{ASK ALL}
Screener1
Have {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} given any single gift worth at least £1,000 in the last two years?

{WEB: "By gifts we mean anything of value such as money, property, possessions, or helping to pay for someone's housing, education or care expenses. This could be a gift to a person, a group of people, a trust, a charity or another organisation.

{IF MarStat1 = 1,2 OR NumChild > 0: "Please exclude any gifts made to {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 "someone who was your spouse/civil partner at the time"} {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 AND NumChild > 0: "or"} {IF NumChild > 0: "your children when they were under the age of 18."}

INTERVIEWER: IF NECESSARY "By gifts we mean anything of value such as money, property, possessions, or helping to pay for someone's housing, education or care expenses. This could be a gift to a person, a group of people, a trust, a charity or another organisation.
{IF MarStat1 = 1,2 OR NumChild > 0: "Please exclude any gifts made to {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 "someone who was your spouse/civil partner at the time"} {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 AND NumChild > 0: "or"} {IF NumChild > 0: "your children when they were under the age of 18."}"

1. Yes
2. No

{IF Screener1 = 1 AND (MarStat1 = 1,2 OR NumChild > 0)}
Screener1a
And to check, was this gift worth at least £1000 made to someone other than {IF MarStat1 = 1,2: "your spouse/civil partner at the time} { IF MarStat1 = 1,2 AND NumChild > 0: "or"} { IF NumChild > 0: "your child when they were under 18 years old"}?

1. Yes – it was made to someone else
2. {IF MarStat1 = 1,2: "No – it was made to my spouse/civil partner at the time"}
3. {IF NumChild > 0: "No – it was made to my child when they were under 18 years old"}

{IF Screener1a = 2,3}
Screener1b
And excluding any gifts you have made to {IF MarStat1 = 1,2: "someone who was your spouse/civil partner at the time} { IF MarStat1 = 1,2 AND NumChild > 0: "or"} {IF NumChild > 0: "your child when they were under 18 years old"}…

Have {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} given any other single gift worth at least £1,000 in the last two years?

{WEB: "By gifts we mean anything of value such as money, property, possessions, or helping to pay for someone's housing, education or care expenses. This could be a gift to a person, a group of people, a trust, a charity or another organisation.

INTERVIEWER: IF NECESSARY "By gifts we mean anything of value such as money, property, possessions, or helping to pay for someone's housing, education or care expenses. This could be a gift to a person, a group of people, a trust, a charity or another organisation.

1. Yes
2. No

{ASK ALL}
Screener2a
Have {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} given more than one gift worth at least £250 over the last two years?

{WEB: "By gifts we mean anything of value such as money, property, possessions, or helping to pay for someone's housing, education or care expenses. This could be a gift to a person, a group of people, a trust, a charity or another organisation.

{IF MarStat1 = 1,2 OR NumChild > 0: "Please exclude any gifts made to {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 "someone who was your spouse/civil partner at the time"} {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 AND NumChild > 0: "or"} {IF NumChild > 0: "your children when they were under the age of 18."}

INTERVIEWER: IF NECESSARY "By gifts we mean anything of value such as money, property, possessions, or helping to pay for someone's housing, education or care expenses. This could be a gift to a person, a group of people, a trust, a charity or another organisation.

{IF MarStat1 = 1,2 OR NumChild > 0: "Please exclude any gifts made to {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 "someone who was your spouse/civil partner at the time"} {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 AND NumChild > 0: "or"} {IF NumChild > 0: "your children when they were under the age of 18."}"

1. Yes
2. No

{ IF Screener2a = 1 }
Screener2b
Still thinking about the gifts worth at least £250 made in the last two years…

Have these gifts added up to a total value of £3,000 or more?

{WEB: "By gifts we mean anything of value such as money, property, possessions, or helping to pay for someone's housing, education or care expenses. This could be a gift to a person, a group of people, a trust, a charity or another organisation.

{IF MarStat1 = 1,2 OR NumChild > 0: "Please exclude any gifts made to {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 "someone who was your spouse/civil partner at the time"} {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 AND NumChild > 0: "or"} {IF NumChild > 0: "your children when they were under the age of 18."}

INTERVIEWER: IF NECESSARY "By gifts we mean anything of value such as money, property, possessions, or helping to pay for someone's housing, education or care expenses. This could be a gift to a person, a group of people, a trust, a charity or another organisation.

{IF MarStat1 = 1,2 OR NumChild > 0: "Please exclude any gifts made to {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 "someone who was your spouse/civil partner at the time"} {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 AND NumChild > 0: "or"} {IF NumChild > 0: "your children when they were under the age of 18."}"

1. Yes
2. No

START FILTER: ASK IF (Screener1 = 1 AND MarStat1 <> 1,2 AND NumChild < 1) OR Screener1a = 1 OR Screener1b = 1 OR Screener2b = 1

Gifting in last 2 years

{ASK ALL}
NumGifts
How many gifts worth £250 or more have {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} given in total in the last two years?

{WEB: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."}
INTERVIEWER: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."

{WEB: "By gifts we mean anything of value such as money, property, possessions, or helping to pay for someone's housing, education or care expenses. This could be a gift to a person, a group of people, a trust, a charity or another organisation.

{IF MarStat1 = 1,2 OR NumChild > 0: "Please exclude any gifts made to {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 "someone who was your spouse/civil partner at the time"} {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 AND NumChild > 0: "or"} {IF NumChild > 0: "your children when they were under the age of 18."}

INTERVIEWER: IF NECESSARY "By gifts we mean anything of value such as money, property, possessions, or helping to pay for someone's housing, education or care expenses. This could be a gift to a person, a group of people, a trust, a charity or another organisation.

{IF MarStat1 = 1,2 OR NumChild > 0: "Please exclude any gifts made to {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 "someone who was your spouse/civil partner at the time"} {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 AND NumChild > 0: "or"} {IF NumChild > 0: "your children when they were under the age of 18."}"

RANGE 0…999
1. Don't know

SOFT CHECK: If NumGifts = 0 "You have said that {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have given no gifts worth £250 or more

in the last two years. However, you have previously said that you have done. Please check your answers."

SOFT CHECK: If NumGifts = 1 AND Screener2a = 1 "You have said that {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have given one gift worth £250 or more in the last two years. However, you have previously said that you have given multiple gifts worth at least £250 in the last two years. Please check your answers."

SOFT CHECK: If NumGifts = 2 OR 3 AND Screener1 <> 1 AND Screener1b <> 1 AND Screener2b = 1 "You have said that {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have given {NumGifts} gifts worth £250 or more in the last two years. However, you have previously said that you have not given a single gift worth £1,000 or more, but have given multiple gifts worth at least £250 that have added up to a total of £3,000 or more in the last two years. Please check your answers."

SOFT CHECK: IF NumGifts > 99 "You have said that {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have given {NumGifts} gifts worth £250 or more in the last two years. Are you sure this is correct?"

ROUTING:
IF NumGifts = 0: Jump to AnyLifeGift

{IF NumGifts = DK or REF}
NumGifts_Band [FLIP SCALE]
Which of the following is closest to the number of gifts of £250 or more that {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have given in total in the last two years?

{WEB: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."}
INTERVIEWER: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."
INTERVIEWER: READ OUT AND STOP WHEN REACH CORRECT CODE

1. None
2. Only 1
3. 2-4
4. 5-9
5. 10-19
6. 20-29
7. 30 or more

SOFT CHECK: If NumGifts_Band = 1 "You have said that {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have given no gifts worth £250 or more in the last two years. However, you have previously said that you have done. Please check your answers."

ROUTING:
IF NumGifts_Band = 1: Jump to AnyLifeGift

{ASK ALL}
TotGiftVal
What is the total value of all of the gifts worth £250 or more that {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have given in the last two years?

{WEB: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."}
INTERVIEWER: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."

{WEB: "By gifts we mean anything of value such as money, property, possessions, or helping to pay for someone's housing, education or care expenses. This could be a gift to a person, a group of people, a trust, a charity or another organisation.

{IF MarStat1 = 1,2 OR NumChild > 0: "Please exclude any gifts made to {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 "someone who was your spouse/civil partner at the time"} {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 AND NumChild > 0: "or"} {IF NumChild > 0: "your children when they were under the age of 18."}

INTERVIEWER: IF NECESSARY "By gifts we mean anything of value such as money, property, possessions, or helping to pay for someone's housing, education or care expenses. This could be a gift to a person, a group of people, a trust, a charity or another organisation.

{IF MarStat1 = 1,2 OR NumChild > 0: "Please exclude any gifts made to {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 "someone who was your spouse/civil partner at the time"} {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 AND NumChild > 0: "or"} {IF NumChild > 0: "your children when they were under the age of 18."}"

RANGE 0…99,999,999
   1. Don't know

SOFT CHECK: If TotGiftVal < 1000 AND ((Screener1 = 1 AND MarStat1 <> 1,2 AND NumChild < 1) OR Screener1a = 1 OR Screener1b = 1) : "You have said that the total value of the gifts {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have given in the last two years is {TotGiftVal}. However, you have previously said that you have given a single gift worth at least £1,000 in the last two years. Please check your answers."
SOFT CHECK: If TotGiftVal < 3000 AND Screener2b = 1: "You have said that the total value of the gifts {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have given in the last two years is {TotGiftVal}. However, you have previously said that you have given multiple gifts of over £250 adding up to at least £3,000 in total in the last two years. Please check your answers."
SOFT CHECK If TotGiftVal > 999,999 "You have said that the total value of the gifts {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have given in the last two years is {TotGiftVal}. Are you sure this is correct?"

ROUTING:
IF TotGiftVal < 1,000: Jump to AnyLifeGift
IF TotGiftVal < 3,000 AND Screener1 <> 1 AND Screener1b <> 1 AND Screener2b = 1: Jump to AnyLifeGift

{IF TotGiftVal = DK or REF}
TotGiftVal_Band [FLIP SCALE]
Which of the following is closest to the total value of all of the gifts worth £250 or more that {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have given in the last two years?

{WEB: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."}
INTERVIEWER: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."
INTERVIEWER: READ OUT AND STOP WHEN REACH CORRECT CODE

   1. Less than £1,000
   2. £1,000 to £2,999
   3. £3,000 to £4,999
   4. £5,000 to £9,999

5. £10,000 to £19,999
6. £20,000 to £49,999
7. £50,000 to £99,999
8. £100,000 or more

SOFT CHECK: If TotGiftVal_Band = 1 AND ((Screener1 = 1 AND MarStat1 <> 1,2 AND NumChild < 1) OR Screener1a = 1 OR Screener1b = 1): "You have said that the total value of the gifts {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have given in the last two years is less than £1,000. However, you have previously said that you have given a single gift worth at least £1,000 in the last two years. Please check your answers."
SOFT CHECK: If TotGiftVal_Band = (1…2) AND Screener2b = 1: "You have said that the total value of the gifts {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have given in the last two years is {TotGiftVal_Band}. However, you have previously said that you have given multiple gifts of over £250 adding up to at least £3,000 in total in the last two years. Please check your answers."

ROUTING:
IF TotGiftVal_Band = 1: Jump to AnyLifeGift
IF TotGiftVal_Band = 2 AND Screener1 <> 1 AND Screener1b <> 1 Screener2b = 1: Jump to AnyLifeGift

Gifting in last 2 years - Loop

LOOP START FROM 1 TO NumGifts, UP TO 3 LOOPS. IF NumGifts = DK/REF, ONE LOOP.

{ASK ALL}
GiftVal
{IF LOOP = 1: "We would now like to know a little more about the {IF NumGifts = 1: "gift"; IF NumGifts = 2,3: "gifts"; IF NumGifts > 3 "3 largest value gifts"; "IF NumGifts = DK/REF "largest value gift"} {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have given in the last two years/b>"}

{IF LOOP = 1: "Thinking; IF LOOP >1 "Now thinking"} about the {IF NumGifts > 1 AND LOOP = 1: "largest value"; IF NumGifts > 1 AND LOOP = 2 "second largest value"; IF NumGifts > 1 AND LOOP = 3 "third largest value"} gift {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have given in the last two years…

What was the value of this gift at the time that you gave it?

{WEB: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."}
INTERVIEWER: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."

RANGE 0…99,999,999
1. Don't know

SOFT CHECK: If GiftVal < 250: "For this research, we are not including gifts valued under £250. Please remember this for your future answers."
SOFT CHECK: If GiftVal > 999,999: "You have said that the value of this gift at the time that {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} gave it was {GiftVal}. Are you sure this is correct?"
SOFT CHECK: If GiftVal > TotGiftVal: "You have said that the value of this gift at the time that {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} gave it was {GiftVal}, but that the total value of all of the gifts worth £250 or more

that {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"}
have given in the last two years is {TotGiftVal}. Please check your answers."

ROUTING:
IF GiftVal < 250: Jump to next loop (if applicable)

{IF GiftVal = DK/REF}
GiftVal_Band [FLIP SCALE]
Which of the following is closest to the value of this gift at the time that you gave it?

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT AND STOP WHEN REACH CORRECT CODE

1. Less than £250
2. £250 to £999
3. £1,000 to £1,499
4. £1,500 to £1,999
5. £2,000 to £2,999
6. £3,000 to £4,999
7. £5,000 to £9,999
8. £10,000 to £49,999
9. £50,000 to £99,999
10. £100,000 or more

SOFT CHECK: If GiftVal_Band = 1: "For this research, we are not including gifts valued under £250. Please remember this for your future answers."

ROUTING:
IF GiftVal_Band = 1: Jump to next loop (if applicable)

{IF MarStat2 = 1}
Gifter
Who was this gift from?

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT

1. Only me
2. Me and my partner
3. Only my partner

SOFTCHECK: IF Gifter = 3: "For this research, we are not including gifts given only by partners – just those given by you or you and your partner together. Please remember this for your future answers."

ROUTING:
IF Gifter = 3: Jump to next loop (if applicable)

{ASK ALL}
WhoGiftType
Who did you give this gift to?

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT

1. A person
2. Two or more people
3. An organisation, including charities
4. A trust
5. Other (Please describe)

{IF WhoGiftType = 1}
WhoGiftPers [RANDOMISE 1…10]
What was your relationship with this person?

{WEB: "They were…"}
INTERVIEWER: "They were…"
INTERVIEWER: READ OUT AND STOP WHEN REACH CORRECT CODE

1. My partner {IF MarStat1 = 1,2: "(but not a {IF MarStat1 = 1 "spouse"; IF MarStat1 = 2 "civil partner"})"}
2. {IF MarStat1 = 1,2: "My" {IF MarStat1 = 1 "spouse"; IF MarStat1 = 2 "civil partner"}}
3. My grandparent
4. My parent
5. My parent-in-law
6. My {IF MarStat1 = 1 "/my spouse's"; IF MarStat1 = 2 "/my civil partner's} child who was over 18
7. My {IF MarStat1 = 1 "/my spouse's"; IF MarStat1 = 2 "/my civil partner's} child who was under 18
8. My {IF MarStat1 = 1 "/my spouse's"; IF MarStat1 = 2 "/my civil partner's} grandchild
9. My sibling
10. My friend
11. Other (Please describe)

SOFTCHECK: IF WhoGiftPers = 2: "For this research, we are not including gifts to spouses or civil partners as 'gifts'. Please remember this for your future answers."
SOFTCHECK: IF WhoGiftPers = 7: "For this research, we are not including gifts to your children under 18 as 'gifts'. Please remember this for your future answers."

ROUTING:
IF WhoGiftPers = 2,7: Jump to next loop (if applicable)
{IF WhoGiftType = 2}
WhoGiftGrp [MULTICODE: RANDOMISE 1…10]
What was your relationship with these people?

{WEB: "Please select all that apply. If you had the same relationship with several of the people, you only need to select the answer once."}
INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH OPTION AND CODE ALL THAT APPLY
{WEB: "They were…"}
INTERVIEWER: "They were…"

1. My partner {IF MarStat1 = 1,2: "(but not a {IF MarStat1 = 1 "spouse"; IF MarStat1 = 2 "civil partner"})"}
2. {IF MarStat1 = 1,2: "My" {IF MarStat1 = 1 "spouse"; IF MarStat1 = 2 "civil partner"}}
3. My grandparent
4. My parent
5. My parent-in-law
6. My {IF MarStat1 = 1 "/my spouse's"; IF MarStat1 = 2 "/my civil partner's} child who was over 18
7. My {IF MarStat1 = 1 "/my spouse's"; IF MarStat1 = 2 "/my civil partner's} child who was under 18
8. My {IF MarStat1 = 1 "/my spouse's"; IF MarStat1 = 2 "/my civil partner's} grandchild
9. My sibling

10. My friend
11. Other (Please describe)

SOFTCHECK: IF WhoGiftGrp= 2: "For this research, we are not including gifts to spouses or civil partners as 'gifts'. Please remember this for your future answers."
SOFTCHECK: IF WhoGiftGrp= 7: "For this research, we are not including gifts to your children under 18 as 'gifts'. Please remember this for your future answers."

ROUTING:
IF WhoGiftGrp = 2,7 AND no other options selected: Jump to next loop (if applicable)

{IF WhoGiftType = 1}
WhoGiftAge [FLIP SCALE]
How old was this person when they received the gift?

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT AND STOP WHEN REACH CORRECT CODE

1. Under 18 years old
2. 18 to 24
3. 25 to 29
4. 30 to 39
5. 40 to 49
6. 50 to 59
7. 60 and over

{IF WhoGiftType = 3}
WhoGiftOrg [RANDOMISE 1…3]
What type of organisation did you make the gift to?

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT

1. A charity
2. A political party
3. A company
4. Other (Please describe)

{IF WhoGiftType = 1,2,4}
GiftTypePers [RANDOMISE 1…3]
{IF NumGifts > 1: "Still thinking about the {IF LOOP = 1: "largest value"; IF LOOP = 2 "second largest value"; IF LOOP = 3 "third largest value"} gift {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have given in the last two years…}

What was this gift?

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT

1. Money
2. Property
3. Payment of an expense (e.g. rent, bills, education, care)
4. Other (Please describe)

{IF WhoGiftType = 3}
GiftTypeOrg [RANDOMISE 1…2]
{IF NumGifts > 1: "Still thinking about the {IF LOOP = 1: "largest value"; IF LOOP = 2 "second largest value"; IF LOOP = 3 "third largest value"} gift {IF MarStat2 = 1:

"you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have given in the
last two years…}

What was this gift?

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT

1. Money
2. Property
3. Other (Please describe)

{IF WhoGiftType = 1,2,4}
GiftPurpose [MULTICODE: RANDOMISE 1…8]
What was the gift for?

{WEB: "Please select all that apply"}
INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH OPTION AND CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. {IF WhoGiftType <> 4 AND GiftTypePers <> 2: "Help to pay for a wedding"}
2. {IF GiftTypePers <> 2: "Help with purchasing a property"}
3. {IF WhoGiftType <> 4 AND GiftTypePers <> 2: "Help with property
   renovations/maintenance"}
4. {IF GiftTypePers <> 2: "Help to pay for education"}
5. {IF WhoGiftType <> 4 AND GiftTypePers <> 2: "Help with general living
   expenses (e.g. rent, bills, food)"}
6. {IF GiftTypePers <> 2: "Help to pay for care"}
7. {IF WhoGiftType <> 4 AND GiftTypePers <> 2: "Help to clear debts"}
8. To pass on savings, money or assets
9. {IF WhoGiftType <> 4: "It was a present for a birthday, wedding, or other
   occasion"}
10. Other (Please describe)

{IF LOOP = 1}
GiftFund [MULTICODE: RANDOMISE 1…7]
In order to fund this gift, did you do any of the following?

{WEB: "Please select all that apply"}
INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH OPTION AND CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. Sold my house, or other assets
2. Took out a loan
3. Accessed my pension early
4. Went into debt
5. Used my savings
6. Used my normal income
7. Used income from an inheritance
8. Other (Please describe)
9. None of these [EXCLUSIVE]

{ASK ALL}
GiftReg [RANDOMISE]
Was this…?

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT

1. A one-off gift?

2. A regular gift {IF WhoGiftType = 1…4: "to this"}{IF WhoGiftType = 1: "person";
IF WhoGiftType = 2 "group of people"; IF WhoGiftType = 3: "trust"; IF
WhoGiftType = 4: "organisation"}?

{IF GiftReg = 2}
GiftFreq [FLIP SCALE]
How often do you give this gift {IF WhoGiftType = 1…4: "to this"}{IF WhoGiftType = 1:
"person"; IF WhoGiftType = 2 "group of people"; IF WhoGiftType = 3: "trust"; IF
WhoGiftType = 4: "organisation"}?

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT AND STOP WHEN REACH CORRECT CODE

1. More often than once a week
2. About once a week
3. About once a month
4. About once every six months
5. About once a year
6. Less often than once a year

{IF LOOP = 1}
GiftTaxAware
Were you aware of any Inheritance Tax rules or exemptions for gifts at the time of
making this gift?

1. Yes
2. No

{IF GiftTaxAware = 1}
GiftTaxInf1
Did the Inheritance Tax rules or exemptions for gifts influence this gift at all?

1. Yes
2. No

{IF GiftTaxInf1 = 1}
GiftTaxInf2
If the Inheritance Tax rules or exemptions for gifts did not exist, would you have given
this gift?

1. Yes
2. No

{IF GiftTaxInf1 = 1}
GiftTaxInf3 [MULTICODE: RANDOMISE 1…4]
Did the Inheritance Tax rules or exemptions for gifts influence your gifting in any of the
following other ways?

{WEB: "Please select all that apply"}
INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH OPTION AND CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. The value of the gift
2. When the gift was given
3. The form of the gift (e.g. cash vs. property)
4. Whom the gift was given to
5. Other (Please describe)
6. None of these [EXCLUSIVE]

{IF GiftTaxInf3 = 1}
GiftTaxInf4 [RANDOMISE]
If the Inheritance Tax rules or exemptions for gifts did not exist, would the value of the gift been higher or lower?

> 1. Higher
> 2. Lower

END LOOP

END FILTER: ASK IF (Screener1 = 1 AND MarStat1 <> 1,2 AND NumChild < 1) OR Screener1a = 1 OR Screener1b = 1 OR Screener2b = 1

Lifetime gifting

{ASK ALL}
AnyLifeGift
Excluding any gifts from the last two years, have {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} given any other single gift that was worth more than about £1,000 in today's money in your lifetime?

{WEB: "By gifts we mean anything of value such as money, property, possessions, or helping to pay for someone's housing, education or care expenses. This could be a gift to a person, a group of people, a trust, a charity or another organisation.

{IF MarStat1 = 1,2 OR NumChild > 0: "Please exclude any gifts made to {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 "someone who was your spouse/civil partner at the time"} {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 AND NumChild > 0: "or"} {IF NumChild > 0: "your children when they were under the age of 18."}

INTERVIEWER: IF NECESSARY "By gifts we mean anything of value such as money, property, possessions, or helping to pay for someone's housing, education or care expenses. This could be a gift to a person, a group of people, a trust, a charity or another organisation.

{IF MarStat1 = 1,2 OR NumChild > 0: "Please exclude any gifts made to {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 "someone who was your spouse/civil partner at the time"} {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 AND NumChild > 0: "or"} {IF NumChild > 0: "your children when they were under the age of 18."}"

> 1. Yes
> 2. No

START FILTER: ASK IF AnyLifeGift = 1

{ASK ALL}
NumLifeGifts
Still excluding any gifts from the last two years, how many gifts worth £1,000 or more in today's money have {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} given in total in your lifetime?

{WEB: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."}
INTERVIEWER: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."

{WEB: "By gifts we mean anything of value such as money, property, possessions, or helping to pay for someone's housing, education or care expenses. This could be a gift to a person, a group of people, a trust, a charity or another organisation.

{IF MarStat1 = 1,2 OR NumChild > 0: "Please exclude any gifts made to {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 "someone who was your spouse/civil partner at the time"} {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 AND NumChild > 0: "or"} {IF NumChild > 0: "your children when they were under the age of 18."}

INTERVIEWER: IF NECESSARY "By gifts we mean anything of value such as money, property, possessions, or helping to pay for someone's housing, education or care expenses. This could be a gift to a person, a group of people, a trust, a charity or another organisation.

{IF MarStat1 = 1,2 OR NumChild > 0: "Please exclude any gifts made to {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 "someone who was your spouse/civil partner at the time"} {IF MarStat1 = 1,2 AND NumChild > 0: "or"} {IF NumChild > 0: "your children when they were under the age of 18."}"}

RANGE 0…9999
   1. Don't know

SOFT CHECK: If NumLifeGifts = 0 "You have said that {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have given no gifts worth £1,000 or more in today's money in your lifetime. However, you have previously said that you have done. Please check your answers."
SOFT CHECK: IF NumLifeGifts > 999 "You have said that {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have given {NumLifeGifts} gifts worth £1,000 or more in today's money in your lifetime. Please check your answers."

ROUTING:
IF NumLifeGifts = 0: Jump to InherPlan

{IF NumLifeGifts = DK or REF}
NumLifeGifts_Band [FLIP SCALE]
Which of the following is closest to the number of gifts of £1,000 or more in today's money that {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have given in total in your lifetime?

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT AND STOP WHEN REACH CORRECT CODE

   1. None
   2. 1-4
   3. 5-9
   4. 10-19
   5. 20-29
   6. 30-39
   7. 40 or more

ROUTING:
IF NumLifeGifts_Band = 1: Jump to InherPlan

START FILTER: ASK IF (Screener1 = 1 AND MarStat1 <> 1,2 AND NumChild < 1) OR Screener1a = 1 OR Screener1b = 1 OR Screener2b = 1

Lifetime gifting - Loop

**LOOP START FROM 1 TO NumLifeGifts, UP TO 3 LOOPS. IF NumLifeGifts=
DK/REF, ONE LOOP.**

{ASK ALL}
LifeGiftVal
{IF LOOP = 1: "Still excluding gifts from the last two years, we would now like to
know a little more about the {IF NumLifeGifts = 1: "gift"; IF NumLifeGifts = 2,3: "gifts"; IF
NumLifeGifts > 3 "3 largest value gifts"; "IF NumLifeGifts = DK/REF
"largest value gift" {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,";
IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have given in your lifetime"}

{IF LOOP = 1: "Thinking; IF LOOP >1 "Still excluding gifts from the last two
years, now thinking"} about the {IF NumLifeGifts > 1 AND LOOP = 1: "largest
value"; IF NumLifeGifts > 1 AND LOOP = 2 "second largest value"; IF NumLifeGifts > 1
AND LOOP = 3 "third largest value"} gift {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your
partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have given in your lifetime…

What was the value of this gift at the time that you gave it?

{WEB: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."}
INTERVIEWER: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."

RANGE 0…99,999,999
    1. Don't know

SOFT CHECK: If LifeGiftVal < 10: "You have said that the value of this gift at the time
that {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"}
gave it was {LifeGiftVal}. Are you sure this is correct?"
SOFT CHECK: If LifeGiftVal > 999,999: "You have said that the value of this gift at the
time that {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1
"you"} gave it was {LifeGiftVal}. Are you sure this is correct?"

{IF LifeGiftVal = DK/REF}
LifeGiftVal_Band [FLIP SCALE]
Which of the following is closest to the value of this gift at the time that you gave it?

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT AND STOP WHEN REACH CORRECT CODE

    1. Less than £250
    2. £250 to £999
    3. £1,000 to £1,499
    4. £1,500 to £1,999
    5. £2,000 to £2,999
    6. £3,000 to £4,999
    7. £5,000 to £9,999
    8. £10,000 to £49,999
    9. £50,000 to £99,999
    10. £100,000 or more

{ASK ALL}
WhenLifeGift [FLIP SCALE]
When did {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1
"you"} make this gift?

{WEB: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."}
INTERVIEWER: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."
INTERVIEWER: READ OUT AND STOP WHEN REACH CORRECT CODE

1. Less than 2 years ago
2. 2 years ago or more, but less than 5 years ago
3. 5 years ago or more, but less than 8 years ago
4. 8 years ago or more, but less than 15 years ago
5. 15 years ago or more, but less than 25 years ago
6. 25 years ago or more

SOFTCHECK: IF WhenLifeGift= 1: "For this part of the questionnaire, we are only interested in gifts given 2 years ago or more. Please remember this for your future answers."

ROUTING:
IF WhenLifeGift = 1: Jump to next loop (if applicable)

{IF MarStat2 = 1}
LifeGifter

Who was this gift from?

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT

1. Only me
2. Me and my partner
3. Only my partner

SOFTCHECK: IF LifeGifter = 3: "For this research, we are not including gifts given only by partners – just those given by you or you and your partner together. Please remember this for your future answers."

ROUTING:
IF LifeGifter = 3: Jump to next loop (if applicable)

{ASK ALL}
WhoLifeGiftType
Who did you give this gift to?

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT

1. A person
2. Two or more people
3. An organisation, including charities
4. A trust
5. Other (Please describe)

{IF WhoLifeGiftType = 1}
WhoLifeGiftPers [RANDOMISE 1…10]
What was your relationship with this person?

{WEB: "They were…"}
INTERVIEWER: "They were…"
INTERVIEWER: READ OUT AND STOP WHEN REACH CORRECT CODE

1. My partner {IF MarStat1 = 1,2: "(but not a {IF MarStat1 = 1 "spouse"; IF MarStat1 = 2 "civil partner"})"}
2. {IF MarStat1 = 1,2: "My" {IF MarStat1 = 1 "spouse"; IF MarStat1 = 2 "civil partner"}}
3. My grandparent
4. My parent
5. My parent-in-law
6. My {IF MarStat1 = 1 "/my spouse's"; IF MarStat1 = 2 "/my civil partner's} child who was over 18
7. My {IF MarStat1 = 1 "/my spouse's"; IF MarStat1 = 2 "/my civil partner's} child who was under 18
8. My {IF MarStat1 = 1 "/my spouse's"; IF MarStat1 = 2 "/my civil partner's} grandchild
9. My sibling
10. My friend
11. Other (Please describe)

SOFTCHECK: IF WhoLifeGiftPers= 2: "For this research, we are not including gifts to spouses or civil partners as 'gifts'. Please remember this for your future answers."
SOFTCHECK: IF WhoLifeGiftPers = 7: "For this research, we are not including gifts to your children under 18 as 'gifts'. Please remember this for your future answers."

ROUTING:
IF WhoLifeGiftPers = 2,7: Jump to next loop (if applicable)

{IF WhoLifeGiftType = 2}
WhoLifeGiftGrp [MULTICODE: RANDOMISE 1…10]
What was your relationship with these people?

{WEB: "Please select all that apply. If you had the same relationship with several of the people, you only need to select the answer once."}"}
INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH OPTION AND CODE ALL THAT APPLY
{WEB: "They were…"}
INTERVIEWER: "They were…"

1. My partner {IF MarStat1 = 1,2: "(but not a {IF MarStat1 = 1 "spouse"; IF MarStat1 = 2 "civil partner"})"}
2. {IF MarStat1 = 1,2: "My" {IF MarStat1 = 1 "spouse"; IF MarStat1 = 2 "civil partner"}}
3. My grandparent
4. My parent
5. My parent-in-law
6. My {IF MarStat1 = 1 "/my spouse's"; IF MarStat1 = 2 "/my civil partner's} child who was over 18
7. My {IF MarStat1 = 1 "/my spouse's"; IF MarStat1 = 2 "/my civil partner's} child who was under 18
8. My {IF MarStat1 = 1 "/my spouse's"; IF MarStat1 = 2 "/my civil partner's} grandchild
9. My sibling
10. My friend
11. Other (Please describe)

SOFTCHECK: IF WhoLifeGiftGrp= 2: "For this research, we are not including gifts to spouses or civil partners as 'gifts'. Please remember this for your future answers."
SOFTCHECK: IF WhoLifeGiftGrp= 7: "For this research, we are not including gifts to your children under 18 as 'gifts'. Please remember this for your future answers."

{IF WhoLifeGiftType = 3}
WhoLifeGiftOrg [RANDOMISE 1…3]
What type of organisation did you make the gift to?

INTERVIEWER: READ OUT

1. A charity
2. A political party
3. A company
4. Other (Please describe)

{IF WhoLifeGiftType = 1,2,4}
LifeGiftPurpose [MULTICODE: RANDOMISE 1…8]
{IF NumLifeGifts > 1: "Still excluding gifts from the last two years and thinking about the {IF LOOP = 1: "largest value"; IF LOOP = 2 "second largest value"; IF LOOP = 3 "third largest value"} gift {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} have given in your lifetime…}

What was the gift for?

{WEB: "Please select all that apply"}
INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH OPTION AND CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. {IF WhoLifeGiftType <> 4: "Help to pay for a wedding"}
2. Help with purchasing a property
3. {IF WhoLifeGiftType <> 4: "Help with property renovations/maintenance"}
4. Help to pay for education
5. {IF WhoLifeGiftType <> 4: "Help with general living expenses (e.g. rent, bills, food)"}
6. Help to pay for care
7. {IF WhoLifeGiftType <> 4 "Help to clear debts"}
8. To pass on savings, money or assets
9. {IF WhoLifeGiftType <> 4: "It was a present for a birthday, wedding, or other occasion"}
10. Other (Please describe)

END LOOP.

END FILTER: ASK IF AnyLifeGift = 1
END FILTER: ASK IF (Screener1 = 1 AND MarStat1 <> 1,2 AND NumChild < 1) OR Screener1a = 1 OR Screener1b = 1 OR Screener2b = 1

Inheritance plans

{ASK ALL}
InherPlan
In the future, do {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} intend to leave an inheritance{IF MarStat2 = 1: ", other than to one another"}?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

{IF InherPlan = 1}
InherVal [FLIP SCALE]
Including all property and other valuables that {IF MarStat2 = 1: "you, or you and your partner together,"; IF MarStat2 <> 1 "you"} might leave, how much do you think you will leave as inheritance {IF MarStat2 = 1: "other than to one-another"}?
{WEB: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."}
INTERVIEWER: "If you are unsure, please give your best estimate."
INTERVIEWER: READ OUT AND STOP WHEN REACH CORRECT CODE

1. Less than £100,000
2. £100,000 to £299,999
3. £300,000 to £449,999
4. £450,000 to £599,999
5. £600,000 to £749,999
6. £750,000 to £999,999
7. £1,000,000 to £1,499,999
8. £1,500,000 to £2,999,999
9. Over £3,000,000
10. Don't know

Inheritance tax knowledge

START FILTER: ASK IF (Screener1 = 1 AND MarStat1 <> 1,2 AND NumChild < 1) OR Screener1a = 1 OR Screener1b = 1 OR Screener2b = 1

LAYOUT: IHTKnow1…IHTKnow11 should be split across 2 pages, with four statements appearing on each page. Statements should appear in a random order
{ASK ALL}
IHTKnowInt
{Page = 1: "The following statements are about gifting and inheritance tax rules. For each of the statements please say whether you think they are true or false."; IF MODE = WEB AND Page = 2: "And for each of the following statements, do you think they are true or false?"; IF MODE = TEL AND Page = 2: ""}

{ASK ALL}
IHTKnow1
A gift can be the difference between the value of property and the actual price that the buyer pays
1. True
2. False

{ASK ALL}
IHTKnow3
A gift up to £1,500 to a niece or nephew getting married is always tax free
1. True
2. False

{ASK ALL}
IHTKnow4
A donation to a charity or a qualifying political party can count as a gift that is exempt from inheritance tax
1. True
2. False

{ASK ALL}

IHTKnow5

A person can give as many gifts of £250 as they want in a year and not be subject to inheritance tax, as long as each gift is to a different person

1. True
2. False

{ASK ALL}
IHTKnow6

Inheritance tax may be charged at 40% on gifts to individuals given by the deceased in the 3 years before their death

1. True
2. False

{ASK ALL}
IHTKnow8

Inheritance tax may be paid on gifts totalling more than £325,000 if the person who makes the gifts dies within 7 years of making them.

1. True
2. False

{ASK ALL}
IHTKnow10

A married couple or civil partners can leave up to £900,000 to their children without paying Inheritance tax

1. True
2. False

{ASK ALL}
IHTKnow11

Inheritance tax will always be payable on gifts over £3,000 given in the 7 years before death

1. True
2. False

{ASK ALL}
IHTKnowConf

On a scale of zero to ten, where 0 means 'not at all confident' and 10 means 'completely confident', overall, how confident were you in your answers to those 'true or false' questions?

RANGE 0…10

{ASK ALL}
IHTAdv

Have you ever tried to find out more information about Inheritance Tax rules or exemptions for gifts?

1. Yes
2. No

{IF IHTAdv = 1}
IHTAdvSrc [MULTICODE: RANDOMISE 1…6]
Which of the following sources of information have you used to find out about Inheritance Tax rules or exemptions for gifts?

{WEB: "Please select all that apply"}
INTERVIEWER: READ OUT EACH OPTION AND CODE ALL THAT APPLY

1. HMRC page on gov.uk website
2. HMRC helpline
3. My friends or relatives
4. Professional advisers on tax (e.g. accountants, tax advisers, etc.)
5. Charities
6. The media
7. Other website(s) (Please describe)
8. Other (Please describe)

**END FILTER: ASK IF (Screener1 = 1 AND MarStat1 <> 1,2 AND NumChild <
1) OR Screener1a = 1 OR Screener1b = 1 OR Screener2b = 1**

Appendix B.   Detailed Methodology

Questionnaire development and testing

A key challenge for this project was in the questionnaire design. The subject of 'gifting' includes some relatively complex and potentially sensitive questions around flows of money that may not be commonly understood or easy to recall for the public. In order to minimise risks of measurement error, and maximise the quality of the final data and analysis, the questionnaire underwent a thorough pre-testing stage, which included a pilot with 510 respondents and 16 cognitive interviews.

Cognitive Testing

Cognitive interviewing uses 'think aloud' and probing techniques to give insight into the thought processes respondents go through when answering survey questions, helping researchers to identify problems with question wording and questionnaire design by exploring, for example: comprehension of key terms within the questions; whether respondents were able to select a suitable response option; or sensitivity of questions.

A total of 16 interviews were carried out by NatCen researchers and interviewers inside and outside London. Participants were sampled purposively to cover both 'gifters' and 'non-gifters' and a range of sexes, ages, incomes, and education levels (Appendix Table B:1). Participants were given £40 cash as a thank you for their time and help.

Appendix Table B:1 Cognitive testing participant characteristics			
		Number achieved	
		Gifters	**Non-gifters**
Sex	Male	5	2
	Female	8	1
Age	Under 40	2	2
	Over 40	11	1
Household Income	Under £35k	2	2
	£35k - £74,999	6	1
	£75k - £99,999	5	-
	Over £100k	-	-
Tenure	Own – outright	6	-
	Own – mortgage	7	1
	Rent	-	2
Given a single gift worth at least £1,000 over last two years	Yes	13	-
	No	-	3
Given multiple gifts over £250 adding up to least £3,000 in total over last two years	Yes	10	-
	No	3	3

Interviews were recorded and summarised in a thematic matrix alongside participants' answers to questions and probes, and interviewers' observations, allowing for the

systematic analysis of the qualitative data. After the first 8 interviews, the researchers
and interviewers discussed any potential changes for the second half of the testing.
Once all interviews had been completed and analysed, findings were written into a
report and discussed in depth with HMRC alongside findings from the pilot, from which
recommendations for the mainstage survey were made.

Piloting

Piloting the questionnaire aimed to address three main goals: provide an initial
indication of the proportion of the population that had gifted in the last two years, and
therefore the feasibility of the fieldwork design; to test that the questionnaire was
working, creating clean data and running to the correct length; and to support the
cognitive testing in testing the questionnaire.

The pilot questionnaire carried the latest version of the questions intended for the
mainstage fieldwork as well as a small number of follow-up probes that asked
participants how easy or difficult they found specific questions and any suggestions for
improvements, as well as for general feedback on any questions or the questionnaire
as a whole.

The pilot sample was drawn from the PopulusLive Panel, with quotas set on sex, age,
region, and wealth to make the sample representative of the British adult (18+)
population. The pilot was an online only questionnaire and ran from 16 to 17 April
2018. A total of 510 interviews were conducted, including 139 with 'gifters'.

The analysis of the pilot data included focusing on a number of areas, including
estimating the levels of gifting, the questionnaire length, use of 'other' answer options,
the selection of 'invalid' answers, distributions of answers on scales, and participant
feedback.

Mainstage fieldwork

The mainstage fieldwork required samples for two different populations in order to
address the research questions: a sample of the general population in order to
estimate levels of gifting, and a boosted sample of gifters (for whom no sample frame
existed) to understanding gifting behaviour in more depth. To achieve this, the
mainstage fieldwork was split into three elements:

- **General population fieldwork** - to produce population estimates for gifting
- **Omnibus fieldwork** – to establish the demographic profile of the gifting
  population
- **Boost fieldwork** – to provide a representative sample of gifters

General population fieldwork

The general population fieldwork was conducted using the random-probability NatCen
Panel[13]. The NatCen Panel is panel of people recruited from the British Social Attitudes
(BSA) survey, a high-quality, random probability face-to-face survey. For this survey, all
panel members recruited from BSA 2016 and 2017 who had not subsequently left the

---

[13] More information on the design of the NatCen Panel can be found at
http://www.natcen.ac.uk/media/1484228/Developing-the-NatCen-Panel-V2.pdf.

panel were invited to participate (no quotas were used) and the random probability
design was therefore maintained.

Fieldwork was conducted using a sequential mixed-mode web/telephone design over a
four-week fieldwork period to allow those without internet access, or those who might
not be 'readily available' to take part. Participants were initially invited to take part
online, and web fieldwork ran from 7 June to 8 July 2018, with those not taking part
online issued to telephone fieldwork which ran from 14 June to 8 July 2018. A total of
2,090 people took part in the survey, of whom 1,752 (84%) completed online and 338
(16%) completed on the phone.

Response rates are a simple indicator of quality for surveys based on probability
samples and are summarised in Table 7.1. This survey achieved a 56% response rate
among those panellists invited to participate. When taking account of non-response at
the BSA interview and then also at the point of recruitment to the panel, our overall
response rate was 14%.

Appendix Table B:2 Survey response	
Response to the survey	
Issued	3,734
Deadwood	2
Achieved	2,090
Survey response rate	**56%**
Overall response	
BSA issued	16,718
BSA deadwood	1,529
BSA productive	6,930
Recruited to panel	4,002
BSA response rate	46%
Panel recruitment rate	58%
Panel deadwood	9
Overall survey response rate	**14%**

Omnibus fieldwork

The omnibus fieldwork was conducted using the Populus Online Omnibus vehicle
which ran from 8th June to 10th June. Participants were recruited from the PopulusLive
Panel, a non-probability web panel with around 130,000 active members recruited
mostly from web advertising, database partners, and word of mouth. A sub-sample of
eligible panel members were selected at random (stratified by demographics to
account for differential response rates) and invited to take part via email. Basic
demographic quotas (sex, age, region and social grade) were used to help keep the
sample representative of the general population. A total of 2028 interviews were
completed. As a non-probability sample, response rates cannot be accurately
calculated for this sample.

Boost Fieldwork

The boost fieldwork was also collected via an online survey of members of the Populus panel which ran from 21st June to 7th July. Data from the omnibus fieldwork and early data from the general population fieldwork was analysed to estimate that 600 boost interviews would be required to ensure that a target of 900 interviews with gifters (including those interviewed as part of the general population fieldwork). This was achieved.

As with the omnibus fieldwork, because the Populus panel uses a non-probability sample, quotas were set to control the profile of the boost sample. These were set on sex, age, region and wealth, based on the profile of gifters found in the omnibus fieldwork and early data from the general population fieldwork. Those who had been identified in the omnibus fieldwork as gifters were targeted as part of this recruitment. In total, 628 boost interviews with gifters were completed, combining with 319 interviews from the general population fieldwork to provide an overall sample size of 947 gifters.

Data management

Once fieldwork period was completed, the data from the three sample sources were processed, cleaned and combined by NatCen's data management team using NatCen's bespoke 'ProjectHub' system which writes and documents systematic checks on the data to ensure they are fully cleaned, structured, and quality assured before use in analysis. In addition, all data files were manually reviewed and signed off by the research team. The project hub was also used to create derived variables and tables for analysis and reporting.

Data cleaning

As part of the questionnaire testing phase, it was established that participants found it difficult to retain all of the information about what should be considered a gift (for example excluding gifts to spouses or your children under 18, gifts from more than two years ago, or gifts valued under £250). As a result, a number of 'check' questions were employed within the questionnaire that validated earlier answers and routed participants as necessary (these conditions can be seen in the questionnaire documentation in Appendix A). For participants who failed these checks, data for previous questions were cleaned to reflect this:

- Participants that failed the check at Screener1a (that the gift had not been given to their spouse/civil partner or their child under the age of 18) and did not then indicate at Screener 1b that they had gifted over £1,000 when gifts given to their spouse/civil partner or child under the age of 18 were set to 'No' at Screener1.
- Where answers at NumGifts or TotGiftVal contradicted answers at Screener1 and Screener2, the answered at Screener1 and Screener2 were edited to reflect the subsequent answers. For example, if participants said at Screener1 they had given a single gift worth over £1,000 but the total value of all gifts was then reported to be less than £1000, their answers were edited.
- When answering questions about a specific gift (GiftVal to GiftTaxInf4) if that gift was found to be 'invalid' (e.g. given by a partner, but not by the participant or the participant and their partner jointly), then the data for the entire loop was cleared.

Data corrections

As parts of the data checks, it was identified that 586 cases who had reported that they had never married were not also asked if they were currently cohabitating (Cohab). The answers to this question were imputed from existing Panel data on the participants' relationship status for all but 30 cases for whom the existing panel data was either missing or contradicted the data from this questionnaire.

Weighting

As we have two samples for analysis of two populations (the general population and the 'boosted' gifting population), two corresponding weights were created for analysis.

General population weight

Analysis of the general population is based solely on data from the NatCen Panel, and these data were weighted using the standard NatCen panel weighting approach. Non-response for NatCen's probability panel surveys can occur at three stages: non-response at the survey used for recruitment (the BSA survey), refusal to join the panel at the end of that interview and non-response in the survey of panel members itself. We compute a weight to account for non-response at each of these three stages. The final weight is the product of these three weights. We use this three-stage system because non-response patterns are different at each stage. With this system we also can maximise the use of all the information available from the BSA survey. These are the three weights we have computed:

BSA survey weight: the panel members were recruited from the BSA 2016 and BSA 2017. Firstly, the BSA weights account for unequal chances of selection in the BSA sampling. Secondly, a non-response model is used to produce a non-response weight. This weight adjusts for non-response at the BSA survey using: region, type of dwelling, whether there were entry barriers to the selected address, the relative condition of the immediate local area, the relative condition of the address, the percentage of owner occupied properties in quintiles and population density. Finally, the calibration weights make the sample of BSA respondents representative of the general British population in terms of gender, age and region (formerly Government Office Region).[14]

Panel weight: this weight accounts for non-response at the panel recruitment stage where some people interviewed as part of the BSA survey chose not to join the panel. The panel weight is computed as an inverse of the probabilities of being issued into the survey derived from a logistic regression model. This weight adjusts the panel for non-response using the following variables, the standard set of variables used for weighting on all NatCen Panel projects : age and sex groups, region, household type, household income, political party identification, interest in politics education level, internet access, ethnicity, tenure, social class group, and economic activity.[15]

Survey weight: this weight is to adjust the bias caused by non-response to this particular panel survey. A logistic regression model (weighted by the combined BSA

---

[14] More details on the BSA weight can be found at http://bsa.natcen.ac.uk/latest-report/british-social-attitudes-33/technical-details.aspx.

[15] The characteristics that are likely to change with time for an individual and whose distribution differed between 2016 and 2017 BSA sample have been additionally entered into the model in interaction with BSA year.

and panel weights) has been used to compute the probabilities of response of each participant. The non-response weight is equal to the inverse of the probabilities of response. The set of predictors used to build the model was the same as for the panel weight. The final survey weight is the result of multiplying the survey weight by the compounded panel weight and makes the panel respondents representative of the general British population.[16]

Boosted Gifter Sample

The boosted gifter sample comes from two sources: the general population fieldwork with the NatCen Panel and the Boost fieldwork with the PopulusLive panel. An additional set of weights were created to account for selection bias of the Populus boost (a non-probability sample) and non-response of both samples. Because the subsample of gifters from the NatCen panel was too small to be treated as source of population totals for the combined subsample, data from gifters in the NatCen panel and Populus Omnibus surveys were used for this purpose.

Propensity Score Matching (PSM) was used to align the Populus Omnibus sample with the NatCen panel weighted sample profile. The modelling aimed at minimizing both selection and non-response bias in the Populus Omnibus sample. Variables observed in both surveys were tested, and the final PSM model included: region, age and sex grouped, banded income, tenure type, household type and total wealth. The combined and weighted NatCen panel and Populus Omnibus samples were then treated as a source of population totals for the adjustment of the boosted gifter subsample. Calibration weighting has been used to adjust boosted gifter subsample with: region, age and sex, income banded, tenure type, household type, whether the participant has given a single gift of more than £1,000, and whether the participant has given multiple gifts that add up to more than £3,000.

Interpretation of data and use of statistical tests

Most statistical tests are based on the assumption that a sample is sourced through random sampling, because a random sample is likely to be representative of the sampled population. However, while the general population sample has been recruited via random sampling, the boosted gifter sample should be interpreted with caution as it includes Populus boost which is not a probability sample.

The weighting scheme aimed to remove the selection bias, but while it was effective at reducing observed bias it should not be assumed that all of the bias was removed since we are unable to account for unobserved differences and we cannot assess the accuracy of the estimates since there are no reliable sources of profiling information for gifters. We therefore assume the weighting minimised the selection and non-response bias introduced through addition of a non-random sample. For the analysis used in this report, the assumption has been made that the weighted sample is representative of the population of gifters, and statistical tests can be run as for an unbiased random sample.

---

[16] Representativeness of the sample can only be assessed with regards to the variables used in the weighting models and benchmarks that are available from population estimates yearly published by ONS (population distribution in terms of age, gender and region).

The likely accuracy of estimates is affected, among other things, by sample size and the relevant design effects, which reflect the design of the survey including weighting. , These elements vary between different measures and subgroups. Differences in the report between percentages for different groups have been tested for statistical significance at the 95 per cent level, taking account of the design of the survey.

To provide an example of a confidence interval for the NatCen panel survey, an estimate of 30 per cent based on a subsample of 400 we can be 95 per cent confident that the true population value would fall between 24 per cent and 36 per cent (margin of error = 6.0 percentage points). For a sample of 2,000 on the same measure the margin of error is reduced to 2.7 percentage points.

Appendix C. Tables

Appendix Table C:1	Incidence of gifting in two years prior to the interview and over lifetime by demographics										
			Gifted in the last 2 years				Gifted in lifetime				
Base: All adults aged 18+			Yes	No	*Weighted base*	*Unweighted base*	Yes	No	*Weighted base*	*Unweighted base*
Sex	Male	%	14	86	*1015*	*893*	29	71	*1006*	*887*
	Female	%	12	88	*1064*	*1187*	25	75	*1057*	*1185*
Age	18-29	%	3	97	*333*	*173*	7	93	*333*	*173*
	30-39	%	7	93	*358*	*348*	15	85	*358*	*348*
	40-49	%	11	89	*385*	*402*	19	81	*385*	*401*
	50-59	%	15	85	*357*	*381*	31	69	*354*	*381*
	60-69	%	20	80	*321*	*419*	39	61	*319*	*417*
	70+	%	24	76	*322*	*354*	52	48	*311*	*349*
Equivalised Income	Less than £17,500	%	8	92	*913*	*826*	17	83	*905*	*822*
	£17,500 to £24,999	%	17	83	*346*	*354*	38	62	*345*	*353*
	£25,000 to £29,999	%	15	85	*327*	*386*	31	69	*327*	*386*
	£30,000 to £44,999	%	22	78	*216*	*240*	35	65	*216*	*240*
	£45,000 or more	%	24	76	*162*	*186*	39	61	*162*	*186*
Total Wealth	Less than £100,000	%	5	95	*859*	*681*	14	86	*855*	*678*
	£100,000 to £249,999	%	14	86	*385*	*433*	27	73	*385*	*433*
	£250,000 to £499,999	%	17	83	*432*	*496*	34	66	*430*	*494*
	£500,000 or more	%	33	67	*280*	*383*	57	43	*281*	*384*
	Married, with children	%	19	81	*883*	*879*	36	64	*873*	*874*

Appendix Table C:1	Incidence of gifting in two years prior to the interview and over lifetime by demographics									
Relationship and children status	Married, no children	%	10	90	140	128	23	77	140	128
	Co-habiting, with children	%	9	91	195	165	21	79	195	165
	Co-habiting, no children	%	8	92	114	89	12	88	114	89
	Single, with children	%	11	89	362	463	27	73	357	461
	Single, no children	%	6	94	354	325	12	88	353	324
Have children	Has children	%	15	85	1463	1532	32	68	1448	1525
	No children	%	7	93	616	548	15	85	615	547
Married	Currently married/civil partnership	%	17	83	1023	1007	34	66	1013	1002
	Not currently married/civil partnership	%	9	91	1055	1073	19	81	1050	1070
Total		**%**	**13**	**87**	2078	2080	**27**	**73**	2063	2072

Appendix Table C:2	Total value of gifts in two years prior to the interview by wealth				
Base: All gifters in last two years	Total wealth bands				
	Less than £100,000	£100,000 to £249,999	£250,000 to £499,999	£500,000 or more	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
£1,000 to £2,999	44	41	37	25	35
£3,000 to £4,999	35	28	29	27	30
£5,000 to £9,999	16	20	21	22	20
£10,000 to £19,999	3	6	9	11	8
£20,000 to £49,999	2	2	2	8	4
£50,000 to £99,999	1	1	-	3	2
£100,000 or more	-	2		3	2
NET: £50,000 or more	1	3		7	3

Appendix Table C:2 Total value of gifts in two years prior to the interview by wealth					
Mean (£)	4387	8866	5298	14566	8973
Standard deviation (£)	6325	31148	11922	36276	26062
Median (£)	3000	3150	3700	4300	4000
Weighted base	194	150	268	318	943
Unweighted base	162	154	282	337	943

Appendix Table C:3 Total value of gifts in two years prior to the interview by age							
Base: All gifters in last two years	Age						Total
	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
£1,000 to £2,999	34	46	35	36	36	30	35
£3,000 to £4,999	44	30	42	31	22	25	30
£5,000 to £9,999	16	19	18	22	19	22	20
£10,000 to £19,999	3	3	3	7	12	11	8
£20,000 to £49,999	1	-	2	3	7	6	4
£50,000 to £99,999	2	1	-	-	2	3	2
£100,000 or more	-	-	-	1	2	3	2
NET: £50,000 or more	2	1	0	1	4	6	3
Mean (£)	5310	4242	4240	5891	11779	13669	8973

Standard deviation (£)	9826	5864	4352	11705	33887	36093	26062
Median (£)	3500	3000	3500	3700	4000	4000	4000
Weighted base	88	102	118	154	222	259	943
Unweighted base	67	96	94	172	277	237	943

Appendix Table C:4 Value of largest gift by age							
Base: All gifters in last two years	Age						Total
	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
£250 to £999	32	27	28	27	17	13	21
£1,000 to £1,499	32	34	41	27	27	34	32
£1,500 to £1,999	11	11	12	7	7	6	8
£2,000 to £2,999	13	9	8	13	13	9	11
£3,000 to £4,999	-	8	5	14	11	10	9
£5,000 to £9,999	12	8	1	8	11	10	9
£10,000 to £49,999	-	3	5	4	11	14	8
£50,000 to £99,999	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
£100,000 or more	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
NET: £50,000 or more	0	0	0	1	2	4	2
Mean (£)	1803	1832	2063	3007	6140	10615	5659
Standard deviation (£)	1793	1702	3881	9456	20286	33985	21532
Median (£)	1000	1100	1000	1200	1700	1500	1200
Weighted base	87	92	118	154	216	258	925

Appendix Table C:4   Value of largest gift by age

Unweighted base	66	91	94	171	269	235	926

Note: Means and medians based on the numeric question (those who could not provide an answer were asked a banded version)

Appendix Table C:5   How gifting was funded by equivalised income

Base: All gifters in last two years	Equivalised Income					Total
	Less than £17,500	£17,500 to £24,999	£25,000 to £29,999	£30,000 to £44,999	£45,000 or more	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sold my house, or other assets	5	-	1	2	1	2
Took out a loan	5	3	4	-	1	3
Accessed my pension early	2	-	-	2	1	1
Went into debt	5	2	4	3	1	3
Used my savings	60	69	65	63	52	62
Used my normal income	16	21	29	33	45	26
Used income from an inheritance	12	5	6	3	7	7
Other	3	3	1	-	3	2
None	6	3	4	6	4	5
Weighted base	265	195	183	145	133	930
Unweighted base	220	196	227	148	127	928

Appendix Table C:6   Recipients of gifts by the demographics of donors

Base: All gifters in last two years			Partner	Spouse	Grand-parent	Parent	Parent-in-law	Child (over 18)	Child (under 18)	Grand-child	Sibling	Friend	Other	*Weighted base*	*Unweighted base*
Sex	Male	%	12	-	2	15	5	50	1	11	15	14	12	*436*	*436*
	Female	%	5	1	2	14	5	59		13	13	14	14	*434*	*435*
Age	18-29	%	39	3	11	49	7	3	4	-	45	26	11	*83*	*63*
	30-39	%	22	1	3	43	18	8	-	-	19	29	18	*94*	*89*
	40-49	%	10	-	5	27	12	27	-	6	15	27	11	*107*	*85*
	50-59	%	2	-		8	4	74	-	3	11	14	9	*149*	*167*
	60-69	%	1	-	-	1		81		11	8	5	10	*206*	*254*
	70+	%	-		1	-	-	69	-	29	9	5	17	*230*	*213*
Equivalised Income	Less than £17,500	%	11	-	3	19	5	46	1	8	16	19	13	*252*	*209*
	£17,500 to £24,999	%	6	-	3	8	3	58	-	17	14	14	13	*175*	*183*
	£25,000 to £29,999	%	9	1	1	11	4	58	-	14	15	12	13	*172*	*213*
	£30,000 to £44,999	%	5	-	1	17	6	61		9	13	9	13	*139*	*142*
	£45,000 or more	%	9	2	2	18	8	57	1	7	13	12	13	*122*	*116*
Total Wealth	Less than £100,000	%	20	-	1	21	5	34	1	6	21	21	14	*181*	*152*
	£100,000 to £249,999	%	9	-		13	8	41	-	15	17	21	11	*140*	*142*
	£250,000 to £499,999	%	3	1	4	17	5	62	-	13	13	12	11	*244*	*264*
	£500,000 or more	%	3	1	3	10	4	67	1	13	11	9	15	*293*	*306*

Appendix Table C:6	Recipients of gifts by the demographics of donors													
Relationship and children status	Married, with children	%	2		2	11	5	65	1	13	14	11	10	519	511
	Married, no children	%	-	4	2	36	13	15	-	2	15	42	26	56	50
	Co-habiting, with children	%	37	-	3	12	9	50	-	5	8	4	13	51	45
	Co-habiting, no children	%	76	-	-	29	-	-	-	3	40	16	8	33	28
	Single, with children	%	2		-	7	1	71	-	18	7	10	12	140	170
	Single, no children	%	22	-	9	37	3	2	-	2	29	25	30	65	64
Have children	Has children	%	4		2	10	5	65		14	12	11	10	715	729
	No children	%	26	1	5	35	6	7	-	2	26	29	24	154	142
Married	Currently married/civil partnership	%	1	1	2	13	6	60	1	12	14	14	12	576	561
	Not currently married/civil partnership	%	21		3	17	2	43	-	11	16	13	15	294	310
Total		**%**	**8**		**2**	**15**	**5**	**55**		**12**	**14**	**14**	**13**	*869*	*871*

Appendix Table C:7 Age of recipients by age of donors								
Base: All gifters in last two years		Age of gifters						Total
		18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Age of recipient	Under 18 years old	7	6	13	3	7	11	8
	18 to 24	35	10	30	58	17	17	27
	25 to 29	35	27	11	35	28	8	23
	30 to 39	26	36	20	12	45	21	27
	40 to 49	11	7	24	8	21	46	23
	50 to 59	26	21	3	4	5	17	12
	60 and over	7	29	30	6	3	5	11
	Weighted base	71	86	92	129	173	189	740
	Unweighted base	53	78	74	145	214	177	741

Appendix Table C:8	Purpose of gift by demographics of donors												
Base: All gifters in last two years			Pay for a wedding	Buy a property	Property renovations	Education	Living expenses	Care	Clear debts	Pass on assets	Present	Other	Weighted base	Unweighted base
Sex	Male	%	7	13	14	14	24	6	15	14	41	16	437	437
	Female	%	11	16	16	12	23	4	17	10	45	17	434	435
Age	18-29	%	12	10	10	7	15	10	16	27	69	16	83	63
	30-39	%	10	10	17	15	23	13	22	7	48	11	94	89
	40-49	%	7	10	18	8	36	10	22	10	53	9	108	86
	50-59	%	11	10	13	22	37	4	23	5	38	15	149	167
	60-69	%	13	21	17	12	20	1	11	12	36	15	206	254
	70+	%	3	16	14	12	15	2	11	15	35	23	230	213
Equivalised Income	Less than £17,500	%	7	13	18	4	20	6	22	7	43	22	252	209
	£17,500 to £24,999	%	13	14	17	16	25	5	16	12	44	14	175	183
	£25,000 to £29,999	%	8	10	13	15	23	6	16	15	42	14	173	214
	£30,000 to £44,999	%	9	18	11	16	26	4	13	12	41	16	139	142
	£45,000 or more	%	10	16	14	21	26	5	7	21	45	12	122	116
Total Wealth	Less than £100,000	%	6	3	15	8	32	9	21	6	49	15	181	152
	£100,000 to £249,999	%	8	16	16	9	21	7	21	9	39	17	140	142
	£250,000 to £499,999	%	9	15	15	15	25	4	16	10	42	20	245	265
	£500,000 or more	%	12	20	15	16	18	3	11	20	41	13	293	306

Appendix Table C:8 Purpose of gift by demographics of donors													
Relationship and children status	Married, with children	%	11	13	16	15	23	7	16	14	39	16	520	512
	Married, no children	%	8	21	18	11	27	6	10	6	50	13	56	50
	Co-habiting, with children	%	9	11	16	14	26	-	7	10	45	19	51	45
	Co-habiting, no children	%	7	5	11	14	21	3	4	15	69	10	33	28
	Single, with children	%	5	16	14	9	25	2	21	7	40	16	140	170
	Single, no children	%	5	12	6	7	19	5	21	12	58	20	65	64
Have children	Has children	%	9	14	16	14	24	5	17	13	39	16	716	730
	No children	%	7	14	12	10	22	5	13	11	58	15	154	142
Married	Currently married/civil partnership	%	11	14	16	15	24	7	16	14	40	16	577	562
	Not currently married/civil partnership	%	6	14	12	10	23	2	16	9	48	16	294	310
Total		**%**	**9**	**14**	**15**	**13**	**23**	**5**	**16**	**12**	**43**	**16**	**870**	**872**

Appendix Table C:9 Purpose of the largest gift by demographics of recipients													
Base: All gifters in last two years			Pay for a wedding	Buy a property	Property renovations	Education	Living expenses	Care	Clear debts	Pass on assets	Present	Other	Weighted base	Unweighted base
Age of recipient	Under 18	%	4	1	-	22	-	-	2	18	49	7	33	31
	18-24	%	1	9	6	29	24	4	10	5	27	5	146	143
	25-29	%	4	12	10	8	13	3	12	8	29	16	109	111
	30-39	%	6	11	10	1	14	4	15	14	22	17	132	147
	40-49	%	2	10	14	1	17	1	16	7	23	15	114	117
	50-59	%	4	21	15	2	14	7	12	5	23	5	51	47
	60+	%	-	17	8	-	17	4	13	14	39	2	43	39
Relationship with recipient	Partner	%	1	2	1	4	8	6	2	11	54	19	53	42
	Grandparent	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	55	-	6	3
	Parent	%	2	12	8	-	18	8	16	16	35	7	55	48
	Parent-in-law	%	7	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	14	7
	Child (over 18)	%	4	14	11	13	20	2	11	8	19	11	325	354
	Grandchild	%	2	12	-	17	1	-	2	12	45	9	39	39
	Sibling	%	3	10	20	4	19	2	21	13	26	9	52	54
	Friend	%	3	11	9	1	18	6	37	4	15	7	44	46
	Other	%	2	7	4	22	12	4	7	3	26	27	40	42
Total		%	**7**	**11**	**10**	**9**	**15**	**3**	**12**	**10**	**29**	**11**	**836**	**843**

Appendix Table C:10 Logistic regression of demographics relating to whether gifted in last two years				
				95% Confidence Interval
Base: All gifters in last two years		Significance	Odds ratio	Lower	Upper
	(Intercept)	.699	.878	.453	1.702
Gender	Male	.483	1.132	.800	1.602
	Female		1.000		
Age group*	18-29	.007	.237	.084	.667
	30-39	.000	.211	.095	.465
	40-49	.000	.304	.192	.481
	50-59	.002	.449	.269	.749
	60-69	.089	.691	.451	1.058
	70+		1.000		
Equivalised income	Less than £17,500	.056	.412	.166	1.023
	£17,500 to £24,999	.210	.573	.240	1.369
	£25,000 to £29,999	.205	.615	.289	1.306
	£30,000 to £44,999	.897	1.052	.488	2.268
	£45,000 or more		1.000		
Total wealth*	Less than £100,000	.001	.253	.109	.588
	£100,000 to £249,999	.040	.479	.237	.968
	£250,000 to £499,999	.003	.555	.376	.818
	£500,000 or more		1.000		
Whether have children	Yes	.159	1.343	.890	2.024
	No		1.000		
Marital status	Currently married/civil partnership	.655	1.088	.751	1.575
	Not currently married/civil partnership		1.000		

Dependent Variable: Gifted in last two years
Model: (Intercept), FF_Sex, Cur_AgeCat, EquivInc_Band, TotWealth_4, ChildFlag, MarriedFlag
* Significant overall