

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name
for reference only

Age last birthday

Inf.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Order	Household	Adult							
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66				
67	62	39							

4/25
4/25
1969

QUESTIONNAIRE ON HOUSEHOLD RESOURCES
&
STANDARDS OF LIVING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
1967-68

- I Housing and Living Facilities
- II Employment
- III Occupational Facilities and Fringe Benefits
- IV Current Monetary Income
- V Assets and Savings
- VI Health and Disability
- VII Social Services
- VIII Private Income in Kind
- IX Style of Living

A Survey carried out from the University of Essex
and the University of London (L.S.E.)

Queries should be addressed to: Miss Sheila Benson
Skepper House
13 Endsleigh Street
London WC1

(c)

FOR OFFICE USE	WR 11/6	Quinn 11/6	Incomplete
1 SBC1**	TS1 AH	FD	BP
2 SBC4	TS2 83		
CAC	C	C	C
83 83	83	83	83
AA	AA	MM	PH

(1)
379
FB

Name of Interviewer: E. J. GOLDENSERIAL
NUMBER

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	2	5	1	9	6	9	0	1

C.I.C.

Date(s) of interview(s) 5.6.65 - Interview obtainedLength of interview(s) 1 hr

or contacts

Total actual interviewing time 1 hour

Form of introduction

"My name is X. I'm from Essex/London University. We're preparing a report (writing a book) about standards of living in Britain today and how families manage. We think it's important for the Government and everyone else to know what the facts really are. We're hoping to talk to about 3,000 families throughout the country and I'd be very grateful if you could help us by answering some questions. All our information is, of course, strictly confidential."

SUMMARY : COMPLETE AFTER INTERVIEW

1. Interview carried out at first call at second call at third or later call	10 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> 0	3. Which sections were answered in whole or in part by which persons on the household?	Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc.	5. Number of other households at address —————→	21 <input type="checkbox"/> 0
2. Information for household — — complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a	11 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9	Informant 2nd member 3rd 4th 5th 6th Other (specify)	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	6. Household living on ground basement floor 1st floor 2nd floor 3rd floor 4th floor 5th or above Specify (a) Is there a lift in the building? Yes No	22 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9
(a) Sections Housing incomplete Employment Occupational Income CODE ALL THAT APPLY Assets Health Soc. Services Inc. in kind Style of living	12 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	CODE ALL THAT APPLY AS LISTED IN Q'AIRE (Some Sections may be listed twice)	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance? Yes No	23 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9
(b) Reasons if incomplete — — ill/disabled does not know information unwilling to give information other (specify) <u>did not see it</u>		4. Semi or detached house or bungalow Ter. h'se or bungalow Self-con. flat in block Self-con. flat in house Self-con. flat attached to shop/business Room(s): furnished Other (specify)	X Y 0 1 2 3 4		

fjs

QUESTION 13(a)

"Marriage": include common law marriage if in fact revealed by informant.

QUESTION 13(b)

Code whereabouts of parents only in terms of the replies so far given (or given later) by the informant. Direct questions might seem to be very offensive **and they must be avoided**. Indirect questions will be helpful according to the circumstances. For example, it may transpire that one child is the half-sister of another. It would then be very reasonable to ask "How are they related?" Or when it becomes obvious that one parent is not present, it would be reasonable to ask "Does John see his father regularly?"

"Accepted stepfather" or "Accepted stepmother" describes a man or woman not legally married to the natural mother or father of the child(ren) who has been in the household for at least 13 weeks and who is clearly accepted by the informant as the "stepfather" or "stepmother" of the child(ren) living in the household, albeit not accepted by law in this role.

QUESTION 14(a) Play within easy reach

This means that the mother can rush to a tearful child within, say, 30 seconds of hearing a wail. A "safe place" could of course include the garden.

Have lived in house for
36 years.

QUESTION 7(b) Last Occupation

Write in the occupation on the left of the columns. Identify the person to whom the information applies in the little box (i.e. 1st or 2nd or 3rd etc.) This will both allow you to enter information for a second or third person if that proves to be applicable and for the office to code in the right column(s) on the basis of your information.

QUESTION 7(c) Looking for work

You will find yourself asking retired persons as well as unemployed and other persons this question. Sometimes it will be entirely applicable because persons who have been retired by their employers or have automatically ceased employment upon reaching a pensionable age of, say, 60, may in fact be seeking alternative work. It may even be applicable for some persons in their seventies and eighties. But sometimes it will plainly be inapplicable to frail persons of extreme age, especially women. In this case code "NO" and skip to Q. 8. When in doubt, however, you should ask the question.

*Before working in
Carnegie's Inf. worked
for 28 years in colliery -
unemployed - but colliery
was closed down.*

QUESTION 9

Exclude Bank Holidays in counting up holiday entitlement. List number of weeks to nearest week. Do not insert " $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

QUESTION 10 Occupation

See instructions above for Q. 7(b). Start by recording member of household in left-hand box (informant, 2nd, 3rd, etc.) and then carefully note occupation and industry or business. The office will code in the right-hand columns on the basis of your information. Avoid all vague terms, e.g. "engineer". If you find the answer too general or difficult to understand always ask "What do you do?" and write in the answer. In many households there will be only one or two persons who have been at work in the past twelve months. If necessary you can use all the space in the box just for one or two persons, providing it is clear to which person(s) the information applies.

*3rd. worked
there since
1946*

QUESTION 11 Change of Job

Note that sub-questions (a) - (d) apply only to persons changing their jobs less than five years previously.

11(c). IRU, etc., means Industrial Rehabilitation Unit or any other Government training centre.

QUESTION 12 Training Course

Our object is to check on men taking a re-training or training course, whether or not they changed their job. Some men may have taken a course and gone back to their former job or employers. Others may be unemployed and yet have taken such a course.

QUESTION 13 Fall in Earnings

You may be asked what you mean by "big" fall. Accept whatever the informant thinks is big. Put the information in the box, including the approximate earnings previously as well as the subsequent earnings and code the extent of the fall in the right-hand columns.

QUESTION 5

Note that the recent Industrial Employment Act gives employers the responsibility of notifying employees about certain terms of service. Many employees will have received some kind of notification.

QUESTION 6 Whether sick pay

Include only when employer pays cash directly to an employee who is sick. Contributions towards medical care costs come under Q. 11. Ideally we would like to have details of sick pay expected and length of time employer is expected to go on paying. (Sometimes a man is paid one proportion of pay for 3 months and then a lower proportion for a further 3 months.) Many informants, however, will not know and you should do your best to get a general idea at least of the starting level for the first month, recording underneath more specific information if known.

Sick pay amount What should be entered here is costs paid by employer. Sickness benefit should not be included even though employers contribute towards it. Earnings means earnings before tax.

QUESTION 7 Pension

Include any type of occupational pension, contributory or non-contributory, funded or unfunded.

QUESTION 7a Employee's contribution

Note that we are not attempting to establish what the employer pays, because many informants will not know. We require amount paid (preferably) or per cent of earnings before tax: many schemes are not of the type that the employer pays a fixed proportion of earnings. In these instances, code "None" or "Does not apply", according to the information you are given. When given a percentage note that it may be calculated on basic wages rather than earnings and you should note this so that we can adjust the figure in the office. Estimate the proportion of normal earnings the previous contribution amounts to—correct to nearest percentage point unless respondent names half a percentage point.

QUESTION 7b Pensionable age

That is, the age at which the pension is first payable.

QUESTION 7c Years towards pension

Do not count any years towards another pension in a previous employment unless those years have been accepted by the present employer as counting towards the pension from his employment.

QUESTION 7d Amount of pension

The question refers to the total occupational pension, though part of the cost may be paid by the informant. If the informant knows more details about his entitlement enter information in box (e.g. two-thirds of salary in last 5 years of service).

QUESTION 8 Meal vouchers

You may have to build up towards the average weekly value by asking "How much is each voucher worth?" "How many do you use in an average week?". Generally vouchers are additional to wage or salary but sometimes the employer will include them on a pay slip as part of earnings received. Watch that you do not count their value both here and later under net earnings.

QUESTION 9 Subsidised meals

Meals include drinks that may accompany them though we think it might cause offence to ask this in a formal question. We are interested to learn of anything from subsidised canteen meals to expense account lunches and dinners.

QUESTION 9a Saving on meals

Note that we are seeking an estimate of the difference between the actual cost to the employee and what he would have spent in the ordinary way if there were no subsidised canteen or restaurant available, or if his work did not allow him to charge the cost of outside meals. We are not seeking an estimate of the real value of the meals. Since some employees may not spend more outside on a poorer meal than they spend inside for a subsidised one, some entries may be "0" shillings.

Please note - Inf was
able to answer questions
on 3rd facilities at
work since he himself
worked in same place -
I was not able to meet
3rd. e was told that 3rd
would give me no details
about his income. He lived
in his parents home not also
lodge. His life & money
were his own & his affairs
nothing to do with
parents.

CURRENT MONETARY INCOME

General

This section asks questions in turn of the employed, the self-employed and then everyone, including those who are not employed. Our object is to obtain reliable estimates of income, before and after tax, for each income unit in the household, both for "last week" and "the last 12 months".

Income Unit

This is any person aged 15 or over, or if in full-time education any person aged 19 or over, together with wife or husband (if she or he has one) and children under 15 (or aged 16-18 if in full-time education), if any. According to this definition a man, wife, and children aged under 15 count as one income unit, but a middle-aged widow and a son who is a university student, or an elderly widow and a single daughter of 40, count as two income units. A household consisting of man and wife with three single children who are all over 15 years of age and who are at work counts as four income units.

Allocating Income

Usually amounts of income can be entered in the appropriate column, according to the person receiving it. Do not enter any income twice. Do not, for example, enter a particular amount both for the wife and the husband. Nor need you split up any amount part of which is payable for a dependent wife or child. Thus, do not attempt to divide up the total of family allowances; enter the total in the wife's column. And enter an amount for sickness benefit, say, even if it includes sums for the wife and children, in the husband's column (if indeed it is he who receives it).

Gross and Net

In the first question you carefully ask for the last pay net of deductions and go on in the second question to establish what these deductions are. The answers to both questions effectively give gross and net earnings for the last period for which pay was received and you can build up further information in the questions that follow. You should be conscious of this distinction throughout the section. It will not always be possible to get information both for income after tax and income before tax. Remember that if you cannot get an answer for one you may be able to get it for the other. Make a note whenever you can. We can calculate in the office.

Last 12 months

Though you start by finding what was the last amount of pay received it is very important also to find what was the average pay during the previous 12 months and gradually build up the total income received by the income unit and the household in those months. You have already filled in a work-record and this will help you to answer several of the questions in the section.

QUESTION 1 Last earnings

Remember to check earnings for each member of the household, even those of a wife who had a job for only a few weeks in the year, a young son who works only on Saturdays, and a retired man with a part-time job. Second or subsidiary earnings are dealt with in Q. 14. Note that each digit is ruled off from the next. Insert "0" in any column which does not apply. Please note also that we have allowed wider columns on these income pages so that you have enough room to write in figures. But note that you will have to indicate which member of the household received any income if you are obliged to use a fifth or sixth column.

QUESTION 2 Deductions

Don't forget that a total is better than nothing. If the informant is uncertain say, "I believe it is on your pay slip" and encourage him or her to check. We have asked you to put a tick if in fact you are shown a slip or the informant reads off the amounts. As before, the small boxes on the left are for you to identify the member of the household: "Inf." "2nd" "3rd", etc.

National Insurance contributions

A male employee ordinarily pays 15s. 8d. and a female employee 13s. 2d. per week, although note that a married woman can elect to pay only 7d. per week to cover industrial injuries benefits. Boys under 18 pay 10s. 1d. and girls 8s. 5d. per week. Persons over 18 who are contracted out of the graduated pension scheme pay a higher flat rate insurance contribution of 18s. 1d. (men), 14s. 8d. (women).

Graduated pension contributions

The employee contributes $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of each pound of gross weekly earnings between the ninth and the eighteenth, i.e. approximately 11½d. for each of these pounds, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for each pound between the 19th and the 30th, i.e. rather more than 1d. for each of these pounds. In fact a man with gross weekly earnings of £9 pays nothing, one with £13 pays 4s. 0d., one with £21 pays 9s. 0d., and one with £30, 9s. 9d. About one person in every five, however, is contracted out of the graduated pension scheme, but such persons nonetheless pay $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on each pound of gross earnings between the ninth and the 30th, or a maximum of 2s. 1d.

QUESTION 3 Highest and lowest

Check the number of weeks worked by turning up the work record. Some people's earnings will have varied only in one or two weeks of the year and it will not be difficult for you to establish an average in (b). Remember Q. 3(b) is very important. Other people's earnings may have varied widely, either because of changes of job or variations in overtime. Do not include variations due to holidays or sickness. If it is difficult to arrive at an average write in the box or in the margins, e.g. 10 weeks @ £15 10s., six weeks @ £18 15s. and 23 weeks @ £24 11s. We will work out the rest. Do not include weeks of holiday or sickness, which are explored later.

QUESTION 4 Bonuses

If a commission or bonus has been included in Q. 3 do not now amend the answer to that question. If the information is given for the first time write the amount in the box and also strike out "Before" or "After" Tax as appropriate.

*
Unable to determine for
3rd. his income & assets
left. helped with end of
flash card.

*
Rate of pay varies
if overtime done.

*
Rate of pay about
£14 - but could be more.

QUESTION 8

Obtain an estimate of total cost by the normal transport used. Some people who drive cars will offer their estimate of real cost but in such cases write in as indicated the average weekly mileage to and from work (not during work). In other instances assume 6d. per mile for all small cars (i.e. under 12 h.p.) and 8d. per mile for larger vehicles.

5 miles @ 6d. = 2s. 6d.	5 miles @ 8d. = 3s. 4d.
10 miles @ 6d. = 5s. 0d.	10 miles @ 8d. = 6s. 8d.
50 miles @ 6d. = 25s. 0d.	50 miles @ 8d. = 33s. 4d.
100 miles @ 6d. = 50s. 0d.	100 miles @ 8d. = 66s. 8d.

QUESTION 9 Holiday pay

Be careful not to include pay received simultaneously with holiday pay for any week of work. Remember that many wage earners only receive the basic wage during holidays, which is usually much lower than average earnings.

QUESTION 10 Sick pay

There are several practices. (1) Some employers (e.g. public services) automatically deduct national insurance sickness benefit for the worker and his dependants from pay during sickness (or sometimes expect him to report what sickness benefit he receives so that it may be deducted from later amounts of sick pay or even from the first weeks of earnings after recovery from sickness). (2) Others (mainly smaller private firms) deduct only the sickness benefit for the worker, ignoring what he may get for his dependants. (3) Still others deduct nothing for any sickness benefit for which a worker may be eligible. In the last two cases it might seem that the worker will be better off in sickness than at work. This is true for some, particularly salaried earners, but remember that if any employer pays anything to a wage-earner in sickness rarely does it exceed the basic wage. His average earnings may be much higher. (4) When the level of sick pay is small no deductions may be made for any sickness benefit.

Changes in sick pay after the first weeks

In rare instances of persons who have been sick more than a few weeks the rate of sick pay will have changed. If the average is difficult to estimate write in the amounts thus: 4 weeks @ £10, 4 @ £5 10s., etc. After deductions of tax, etc. Note if only the amount of pay before deductions is known.

QUESTION 11 Income of self-employed

The income of the self-employed is sometimes difficult to ascertain. Four alternative methods of questioning that have been found to be helpful in previous research are listed. Our first aim is to find the figure for annual income before tax. Thus Q. 11 A(iv) is the crucial one and if you can get the answer to this do not press unduly for the answers to the preceding questions, but they are helpful in establishing that (iv) is in fact the figure you want. The alternative aim (if you cannot achieve the first) is to seek the amount obtained from the business, either Method B — net profit including money taken out for own use, or Method C, the sums actually taken out for personal use. Method D should only be tried if all else fails, and frankly, is not of much help. An accurate figure for income is important and you should if necessary take time to establish it. Method D "Turnover" = total receipts from sale of goods and services, less any discount allowed.

*
Mr. believed that some
allowances were made in tax
because overalls become
very greasy.
3rd. walks to work.
"Stone's" show.

because information
should not be obtained
from 3rd.

QUESTION 14 Second job

This will have been established in the earlier section on Employment. Repeat the question because earnings from subsidiary occupations tend to be forgotten. For example, painters and decorators may have done one remunerative weekend job for a few weeks several months earlier in the year. A gardener may have done some intensive paid work for various local people in the evenings and weekends of the summer months. Or a university lecturer may have had a remunerative consultancy or a series of well-paid broadcasts at some point in the year. Remember that extra earnings from a source other than usual employment may not be thought of as a second job. You should probe for all kinds of additional earnings, depending on the nature of the usual employment.

QUESTION 15

This is laid out as concisely as possible on one page and you are asked to ring 01, 02, 03, etc., as appropriate and then to enter the rates per week and amounts below, carefully writing in the code "01" (i.e. Family Allowances) "02" (i.e. Retirement Pension) and so on so that we are clearly aware of the allowances to which the amounts refer.

Amounts will sometimes be joint—e.g. retirement pension for man and wife—or will be for several members of the household—e.g. sickness benefit for man and wife and children. In these instances the amount should be entered (if necessary, after the interview) in one column only, under that member of household receiving the payment. Wherever possible encourage informants (especially when elderly) to show you the allowance or pension book.

CODE 01 Family Allowances

	First child	Second	Third	Fourth & subsequent
up to April 1968	nil	8s.	10s.	15s.
after April 1968	nil	15s.	17s.	17s.

counting children under 15 or up to 19 if still in full-time education or college or an apprentice on low wages.

CODE 02 Retirement Pension

Note that the actual amounts vary widely. Increased pensions are paid if retirement is deferred. There are now in addition small graduated state pensions (averaging about 3s.) and pensions may be reduced because of earnings or a deficient contribution record. Note that some of these points also apply to other benefits. Pensions and supplementary benefits can be combined in a single payment. You will be prompting for supplementary benefit and wherever possible we should like you to list the amount separately (as well as the fact that it is being received). But whenever the rate given to you exceeds the standard rate below you should check the reason.

Single person (husband)	£4 10s. 0d.
Wife's income	£2 16s. 0d.
1st dependent child	£1 5s. 0d.
2nd dependent child	17s. 0d.

CODE 03 Standard Widow's Pension

Note: not the widow's allowance which is paid for the first 26 weeks after widowhood.

Widow or widowed mother	£4 10s. 0d.
1st dependent child	£2 2s. 6d.
2nd child	£1 14s. 6d.
3rd and subsequent child	£1 12s. 6d.

Depending on the circumstances of the death of the husband (armed service and so on) widows' pensions may differ in size. Note that family allowances are received in addition to dependent children's allowances.

Widow's Allowance: Widow £6 7s., children as for widow's pension

CODE 04 and 05 Sickness Benefit and Unemployment Benefit

Sickness benefit is often paid for periods other than a week. Find what was the last payment and for how many days (excluding Sundays). A payment for 6 days, excluding Sunday, makes up a "week's" benefit. Note that an earnings-related supplement may be paid in addition to the flat rate benefits listed below. Moreover, these benefit rates depend on the contribution record.

Single person	£4 10s. 0d.
Married woman	£2 16s. 0d.
1st dependent child	£1 5s. 0d.
Each subsequent child	17s. 0d.

CODE 06 Supplementary Benefit

The former "national assistance". Rent is sometimes paid direct to the landlord by the Supplementary Benefits Commission. There is a check later that the amount is known and counted as income.

CODE 07 Industrial Injury Benefit

£6 7s. 0d. (with additions for dependants) is payable for the first 26 weeks after injury after which the injured person goes before a Board to have his injury assessed for an individual disablement pension.

CODES 08 and 09 Industrial and Disablement Pensions

The 100 per cent rate is £7 12s. 0d. (with additions for dependants). CODE 09: Note that these are war pensions, not service pensions included under occupational pensions later in Q. 19.

CODE 10 Maternity Allowance

The standard rate of maternity allowance is £4 a week. It is paid to women who have been paying full national insurance contributions. It begins 11 weeks before the expected confinement and ends after the sixth week following it.

CODE 11 Maternity Grant

This grant is £22 either for home or hospital confinement.

CODE 14 Single Grant

This is officially described as an exceptional needs grant. The Ministry of Social Security has replaced the former National Assistance Board and you may need to explain "a grant from the Assistance". Probe carefully for this for all income units who are not employed, whether or not they receive supplementary benefit. A large number of people obtain single grants, e.g. for spectacles or dentures, even though they are not normally eligible to receive supplementary benefit. Note also that since you are asking about a period of 12 months there will be instances of people now in work who obtained a grant at an earlier point in the year.

QUESTION 16 Supplementary Benefit

It is most important that you should not overlook anyone who may be receiving or who has received supplementary benefit. There are two problems. One is, as noted above, that an informant may neglect to tell you that a standard benefit, like retirement pension and sickness benefit, is in fact supplemented. The other is that the official term "supplementary benefit" is fairly new. You may therefore have to prompt "supplementary assistance?", "national assistance?" or "public assistance?".

QUESTION 16(c) Rent paid by Supplementary Benefits Commission

If the rent is in fact paid by the S.B.C. we shall be asking later how much that is.

QUESTION 17 Single Grant

A single payment may be made to meet an exceptional need — such as bedding, clothing or household equipment. It may also be made to meet charges for glasses, dentures or dental treatment obtained through the National Health Service.

QUESTION 18 Income in last year at work

Note that you have already asked how many years it is since such a man last worked (in Section II). Now you are asking for the actual year when last at work, and, if it is 1955 or a later year, for the wage and household income. Do not neglect to find the composition of the household at that time (for example, write: man, wife and adult single son, or, man, wife and wife's widowed mother). We realise memories may be faulty but most people remember the last occasion they were at work and we are anxious (for retired and disabled persons, for example) to get a rough estimate of their fall in income upon giving up work. In the office we shall of course allow for average wage increases in the intervening years in interpreting the information you collect.

QUESTION 19 Employer's pension

The question is in a form which allows for the possibility of an ex-policeman, ex-serviceman or ex-civil servant drawing a pension though still holding a subsequent job. **Service** pensions should be included here but not war pensions, which have been covered in Q. 15. As before: **Strike out Before or After Tax as appropriate.**

*1st and 2nd do not
receive any supplementary
benefit.*

24. Is this house/flat rented or owned (i.e. by the householder)?

X Owner occupied: fully owned } ASK Q.25
 Y paying mortgage }
 0 Rented: from local council }
 1 privately - furnished } SKIP TO Q.26
 2 privately - unfurnished }
 3 privately - with farm, business premises }
 4 Rent free: because of present or previous employment } SKIP
 5 for reasons other than employment } TO Q.28
 6 DK SKIP TO Q.29

25. IF HOUSEHOLDER IS OWNER OCCUPIER

(a) Does the dwelling include business as well as private accommodation? Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.26
 yes ASK Q.25(a)(i)
 no SKIP TO Q.25(b)

(a)(i) How many rooms are used for business? number
 (b) How much ground rent, feu duty (Scotland) chief rent, do you pay? FREEHOLD amount £
 (c) How much did you pay last year in rates? amount £19.0.0.
 (d) How much in water rates (if not included in (c))? amount £
 (e) Do you get a reduction under the rates rebate scheme? yes
 IF YES How much is it per year no
 DK

(f) Have you already deducted this figure from the amount you have just given me for rates? yes
 (g) When did you buy this house? 1963 no

MORTGAGE PAYERS ONLY

(h) What is the total monthly payment? £ 2 15 4 OFFICE total
 * How much of this is interest? D.K. USE annual
 And how much capital repayments? ONLY housing cost
 Other, if any (e.g. insurance premium on building) SPECIFY USE ONLY

ASK ALL (i.e. FULLY OWNING AND PAYING MORTGAGE)

(i) How much do you estimate your house (and garden) to be worth at present? SHOW FLASHCARD NO.3 * range
 WRITE IN YOUR ESTIMATE informant's estimate £ 1,000 code
 IF DIFFERENT interviewer's estimate £ OFFICE
 AND NOTE REASON ONLY

Do you pay an insurance premium on the house or flat (not contents) annual premium £1.50 insured value of house in hundreds of pounds

(j) Has your employer helped you with a loan or grant in purchasing your house? yes
 IF YES grant: How much? loan: At what interest rate? no

(k) How much have you spent in the last 12 months for alterations, decorations or repairs to your home (not business, and including paint and tools for work by self)? Total £ 6

DESCRIBE ITEMS IF NECESSARY AND COSTS
 Paint

(l) Are you applying for a mortgage under the Government's new option mortgage scheme? *
 yes }
 no } SKIP TO Q.30
 DK }
 D.M.A.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	INTERVIEWER: CODE 05, 06, etc. IF 5th, 6th	
77	77	77	77	77	77
X	X	X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6

10
X
Y
0

11
X
Y
0
1
2

12-15
0053

16-18
0018

20

21-25
1000

26-28
010

29
X
Y
0

30
X
Y
0
9

00233
00276

21

2 15 4
9 14 2
33 4

20 5 0
33 4 0
£53. 9. 0.

Inf at present does not receive rebate but has put in an application for it.

IF TOTAL CANNOT BE DIVIDED
 ASK:
 Source of loan Cancel.
 Term of repayment 15 years
 Number of years paid 5 years
 Amount of loan £350
 TICK IF DOCUMENTS SEEN
 IF AMOUNTS FOR BUSINESS/FARM AND HOME CANNOT BE SEPARATED
 NOTE HERE:
 estimated value of house/business
 insured value of house/business (building) (contents)

356.00 33.2 33.20
 116.70 1.15 9.86
 233.30 66.0 23.34
 498 1.1 116.70
 350 1.1 116.70
 3148 1.1 116.70
 5149.33 1.1 116.70
 986

rates £9.86 - 10.00

Please note - House cost £350 - Cancel
 lent full amount - Point - there is a
 garden - separated from house by
 path. 1111 - garden
 1111 - terrace houses
 Garden freehold - bought for only £5 -
 paid by inf.

V SAVINGS AND ASSETS

QUESTION 1 Personal

This excludes a business bank account which is covered by Q. 4. Avoid double-counting the same bank balance or assets when questioning husband and wife.

QUESTION 2 Savings

Note that you should proceed by prompting all items to see how many are appropriate, then try to establish a total and then establish totals for each item only as a check or if necessary. Care should be taken to avoid double-counting. If the informant is hesitant or confused repeat the question to make sure he or she knows what kind of savings you are referring to and THEN show Flashcard No. 4 to get the total. Then try to obtain an absolute total rather than a range. For example, you could ask: "Would you say the figure was at the top end or the lower end of that range — nearer X or nearer Y?"

QUESTION 2(c) Interest

Try to establish the amounts the informant receives **in the form he receives it** — that is, before tax is deducted or after it has been deducted at source. In difficult instances you need not waste time converting a "before tax" total into "after tax" so long as you make plain what it is. We will do that work in the office.

QUESTION 3 Value of stocks and shares

This question of the value of stocks and shares is crucial and every encouragement should be used to obtain an answer. Some informants simply will not know. Remember that brokers sometimes send an annual valuation. If there is considerable uncertainty, tactfully suggest or imply that it would be very helpful to know and take any opportunity to see the valuation or to leave a note (and s.a.e.) so that a more reliable estimate can be made and either you can pick it up at a second call or ask for it to be sent on.

QUESTION 3(b) Interest

Proceed as in Q. 2c above. Mostly amounts will be received **after tax** has been deducted.

QUESTION 4

This is to cover any type of business which is owned in part or in whole by the informant. Being a director does not necessarily mean ownership. The answer to this question should not duplicate the answer to the previous question. Shares come under Q. 3. This is to cover such things as shops, professional practices and small businesses of every kind except limited companies. In all cases make sure that money in the business, bank account and stocks are borne in mind when the valuation is made. When the business (e.g. shop or farm) is run from the owner occupier's dwelling, the value of the dwelling will often have been included in the answer to this question (i.e. Q. 25 in Section V). **UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES MUST THE DWELLING BE COUNTED TWICE.** The valuation should be on the assumption that the informant had to sell but was in no great hurry. A year or even more could be taken to find a purchaser. The valuation should NOT be made on the basis of: "What would you take for your business?" — that is, when the informant has to be persuaded to sell. **NOTE** that vehicles should be included in the valuation of a business — say of a haulage contractor, a cab owner or even a building contractor or window cleaner.

QUESTION 5 Other property

Remember that some people use two houses. Others have houses which they rent off to others. This last is not uncommon among elderly people who may be very poor themselves. A "boat" may include anything from a luxury yacht to a small rowing boat.

*Again M.B.
Inf. has no idea what a
whole 3rd. keeps his
money & is certain that he
would never tell me.*

QUESTION 4 Special schools & centres

This question is asked only of persons who have been ill and off work or confined to bed or the house for eight weeks or more continuously, and those who are coded for any item in Question 3.

QUESTION 5 Date of onset of sickness or disabling condition

Our object is to establish the year of onset but the question is worded 'first have any condition' so as to allow for the fact that some conditions develop out of others. For persons with a disabling condition you ask, in effect, when all the trouble started.

Previous occupation

In the section on Employment you have already asked for the last occupation of everyone not now at work (p. 7). Some people change their occupation because of a disabling condition before finally being obliged to give up work. You should probe for the (previous) occupation which people had before any history of illness or disability started.

QUESTION 6 Mobility

You should code people according to their usual mobility, taking no account of a temporary illness or injury. "Usual mobility" may be interpreted as "for at least eight weeks and unlikely to become more mobile in the immediate future" or "for less than eight weeks but unlikely to become more mobile within at least that total period." Someone who spends most of the time in bed and needs help to get out to sit in a chair is defined as bedfast. Someone who can get out of his bed into a chair or wheelchair and who can walk indoors but not even a few yards outdoors without help is defined as housebound. The test is whether someone can walk on his own (without the assistance or company of any other person — though with or without sticks or crutches).

QUESTION 7 Incapacity

In prompting this series of questions you may find it simplest to ask the question without the variation in brackets, unless it seems appropriate. Remember you are asking whether they have any difficulty in doing X. Sometimes certain questions will not apply to particular people or to particular situations. You will meet people who do not (or say they do not) wash down, negotiate stairs (living in bungalows), go shopping and do housework (especially some men). The question should then be asked in terms of "But would you have any difficulty in doing X if you had to?" The codes 0, 1, 2 are listed in increasing order of difficulty and you should check that you ring one of them for each item.

QUESTION 7e

It would be insensitive and unnecessary to ask questions about the daily activities of the bedfast. They are therefore excluded from this question and the rest of the series. You may encounter other people (e.g. advanced obesity) of whom it is clear that they cannot do certain activities. You may refrain from putting questions to them. The same is true of any situations in which the questions are likely to cause great distress. BUT AS A GENERAL RULE QUESTIONS 7 (e) to (i) SHOULD BE ASKED FOR ALL OTHER THAN THE BEDFAST AND CHAIRFAST.

QUESTIONS 8 & 9 Variation in incapacity

These questions explore whether the pattern of answers to Question 7 is permanent. Question 8 seeks any indication of seasonal variations (e.g. bronchitis) and Question 9 day-to-day variations in the effects of disability.

*2nd suffers from
bronchitis
lgt. troubled at time
with dust in lungs - although
X - says have when with
else.*

QUESTION 9 Staying overnight

The question concentrates on holidays and stays which are directly or indirectly paid for or subsidised by relatives and friends. It may be difficult to obtain an estimate of saving. We have in mind not only the instance of holiday but also an elderly person or a child staying with a member of the family for a lengthy period of the year during a time of loneliness or financial difficulty. Note that space allows only 8 columns on this page. In the unlikely event of interviewing in a household with 9 or 10 persons write in the details for the 9th and 10th persons lower on the page.

QUESTION 9 (b) Saving

Note that there are two alternatives in the question. The saving from staying in a relative's or a friend's home should be estimated in terms of the comparable cost of living at home. The saving from being taken on holiday should be estimated in terms of the cost of going on holiday on one's own.

QUESTION 10 Visitors

This question reverses Q. 9 but estimates of cost should be written into the column allocated for the housewife.

*Daughter staying at present -
about 2 weeks. May stay
for further 2 weeks but nothing
fixed*

FOR ALL CODE ALL

7. Now could I ask a few questions about food? (a) Do you have a cooked breakfast most days? I mean four or more days a week - things like bacon and egg (not porridge or toast)? *

yes
no
DK
Does Not Apply

(b) During the last two weeks was there a day when you ate no cooked meal at all (I mean from getting up to going to bed)? *

yes
no
DK
Does Not Apply

(c) Do you have fresh meat most days, I mean four or more days a week (not sausages, bacon or boiled ham) - either here or in your meals out? CHECK ANSWER ESPECIALLY CAREFULLY FOR HOUSEWIFE

yes
no
DK
Does Not Apply

ASK HOUSEWIFE ONLY CODE HOUSEHOLD ONLY

8. (a) Do you normally have a Sunday joint (i.e. 3 weeks out of 4)?

yes
no
DK

(b) How many pints do you usually take for the family (everyone in the household) in a whole week, including any extra at weekends and fresh milk bought from a shop? *

no. of pints in week
OFFICE USE ONLY

(c) And do you buy tinned or powdered milk as well?

yes
no
DK

ASK HOUSEWIFE ONLY CODE HOUSEHOLD ONLY

9. (a) Do you ever buy second-hand clothing from a shop or a stall, for yourself or others in the household?

CODE ONE ONLY
often
sometimes
never
DK

(b) Do you buy any of your clothing or shoes through clubs or clothing cheques? *

yes
no
DK

(c) About how much do you spend on clothing clubs per week?

WRITE IN AMOUNT IN SHILLINGS

(d) Do you ever miss payments or pay less than the full amount?

regularly
not often
no
DK

ASK HOUSEWIFE ONLY CODE HOUSEWIFE ONLY

10. Have you had a new winter coat in the last 3 years (i.e. 3 winters)?

Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.11
yes
no
DK

FOR ALL CODE ALL HOUSEHOLD

11. Has everyone got adequate footwear for fine weather AND if it rains?

yes
no
DK
Does Not Apply

FOR ALL

12. Can you tell me whether you

X - smoke? * IF YES, ASK Q.12(a)
Y - buy a daily newspaper
* 0 - regularly do the football pools (in season)?
* 1 - regularly have a flutter on the horses or dogs? Q.13
2 - none of these
3 - DK
4 - Does Not Apply

SKIP TO Q.13

(a) How many cigarettes/ozs of tobacco a week? *

100 35 cigs/ozs cigs/ozs OFFICE USE
30 100 cigs/ozs cigs/ozs

ASK HOUSEWIFE CODE HOUSEHOLD ONLY

13. About how much did you (and your family) spend altogether last Christmas - I mean extra to the usual housekeeping - on presents, food, entertainment, everything? *

Estimate in £'s

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7	8	9	10
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1
2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9

Meat once week only

At present taking 14 pints a week while daughter staying - who is not contributing to housekeeping.

- But only occasionally

- £2 / wk - 2nd admitted it was a heavy strain on finances

36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1
2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5
37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1
2 3 4	2 3 4	2 3 4	2 3 4	2 3 4	2 3 4	2 3 4	2 3 4	2 3 4	2 3 4

QUESTION 14 Fuel

Everyone forgets to order coal. Stress "through lack of money".

QUESTION 15 Birthday parties

Again the emphasis is on the expense and the experience of bringing the child's friends into the home, so stress that we don't mean just a family party.

QUESTION 17 (a) Social class

This question requires the views of both chief wage-earner (head of household) and housewife. By "chief wage-earner" we mean the person upon whose earnings the housekeeping income primarily depends. By "Head of Household" we have in mind the alternative person to be questioned if there is no chief wage-earner, e.g. a husband who is a retirement pensioner, or a widowed mother (who may be the tenant) living with her widowed daughter (the housewife) and grandchildren. As far as possible the views on social class should be sought from each person independently. If both are present take the question stage by stage, making sure both answer before passing on. The question asks first for a self-rating, which must be written down. At this stage **avoid putting names of classes into people's heads**. People often hesitate awkwardly, so try to get the informant to say what class she thinks she belongs to or "is nearest to". Prompt by repeating the question carefully, and say "It's what you think", implying (which is true) that everyone has their own idea and each is equally valid. Do not strain to get an answer if one is not easily forthcoming. Do not assume the informant will pick one class only. Multiple choices of "middle and working" or "professional and working" are allowed.

QUESTION 17 (b) Determinant of class

Code housewife and chief wage-earner only. Next, to give us a clue as to what the informant is using as a reference point and scale we ask, in effect, the informant's idea of what determines "class". Try to get the most important one only.

QUESTION 17 (c) Names of classes

Third, the informant is presented with a flash-card (this is why husband and wife should if possible be interviewed separately, since otherwise the second person may be unduly influenced). Code one item only. If informant wants (again) to say "None", say "Well, I've got to put something down, which would you think was nearest?" This rating is the most important bit of the question. Do not be puzzled if the wife gives a different answer from the husband. This is quite common.

QUESTION 17 (d) Father's main occupation

That is, the occupation held for most of the time (not necessarily the most recent).

QUESTION 18 Well off

Four comparisons are made in this series of questions—with relatives, with other people (note—of the same age) in locality, with the average in the country and finally in the context of time. Prompt carefully and remember that you might get a different response for one comparison than for another.

*
Although inf. worked in colliery for 28 years he then changed his job and is not entitled to any cheap coal. They have gas installed in kitchen and a 2nd room is heated with paraffin. ∴ No coal obtained.

Inf. & 2nd. knew that they had a hard time financially and did not seem to know or to want to know how other people managed. Gave impression that they did not run a bus.

QUESTION 19 Housekeeping and board

The question refers to ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS including pensioners, as well as earners, who contribute to the housekeeping expenses. Be careful that you probe for everyone in the house, including adolescent earners. Sometimes the actual sum available for housekeeping will be quite different from that suggested by the total income of the household. The husband or teenagers may retain quite large sums not only for their own use but because the pattern of responsibility in one household for expenditure may be different from that in another household which has the same composition. Housekeeping can be a touchy point if both husband and wife are present, and it is perhaps best dealt with by interviewing one of them on their own (the housewife preferably) and, if possible, checking later with the other (the husband). If both husband and wife are present avoid expressing any surprise or criticism if you think the housekeeping is small. Also avoid indicating any opinion on the question of whether wage-earners should pay bills. Try to imply that all arrangements are equally possible. We have listed the common ones, but there will be others. REMEMBER TO CODE EACH INCOME RECIPIENT.

Please code as you think fit. 3rd. ques
£4.10 - for his housekeeping
- keeps rest.
Inf. re 2nd. pool pensions
total. £7.13.6

QUESTION 19 (b) Money back

This can be daily fares, insurances or clubs paid, dinner money, or simply "spending money". Some teenagers hand over their wages but get clothing bought. Usually this question will apply to teenagers, but some husbands may get money from the housekeeping for their cigarettes and beer mid-week.

1 5 0 +
£8 18 6

QUESTION 19 (c) Payment of housekeeping bills

Often the husband will pay some larger bills, but alternatively he may pay housekeeping but expect to "help out" if a heavy bill comes in. We realise that an estimate may be rough but try to get an average contribution. Teenage children may buy food as "treats" for the household from the money they retain. Again try for an average.

and manage all finances on that with the £4.10
Total £13.8.6.
do not save

QUESTION 20 Long-term saving

We are not interested in asking here whether the informant has savings (that was asked in Section V). Nor are we interested here in asking for short-term saving. Instead the question explores whether at the present time the informant manages to put aside savings for a long-term objective.

QUESTION 21 Ten years ago

To give us some idea of fluctuating fortunes we ask what things were like ten years ago. Some persons aged 35 or over will have been at home in their parents' households ten years ago and therefore we have to find what was the composition of the household. In any case, we require an estimate of the total money flowing into the household, and the number of adults and children that were supported at that time. Give the informant time to recollect. And check that income includes pensions, family allowances, etc. Fortunately, the informant will already have some idea of what you are after from the detailed questions asked earlier.

Husband earning about £6. 10.
2 children -
Family allowance
then 0 however.

*
Household composed
of husband and
wife - 2 children
working only small
amounts. ~~was~~ and 1 child
in tears. Other child
was married 10
years ago. In all had
4 children - 2 boys.
2 girls

3 now married.

QUESTION 23 Poor now

Stress genuinely and try to avoid facetiousness at this point. Question 23 (a) explores what the informant understands by feeling "poor". If the word "poor" seems inappropriate use the alternative "very hard up".

QUESTION 24 Poverty

Stress the word "poverty". Do not explain what you think it means if you are asked. Seek from the informant his definition and write it in the box as clearly as you can.

QUESTION 25 Voting

Ask for those old enough to have voted in the last election (March 1965). We are not concerned who they voted for (although they will probably say) but would like to know if they are sufficiently involved to vote at all. Be careful to reassure people that this is confidential and as far as you are concerned non-voting is blameless—many people consider that voting is legally compulsory or morally obligatory and so voting figures are over-estimated. Try to get a clear recollection by fixing the incident (time of day, who they went with) if necessary. Stress **National**, not local elections.

QUESTION 26 Action on poverty

We are interested in what the informant thinks can be done. Give as full an answer as possible.

Please write in any additional notes.

This household was screened out for "Household containing an adult under 65 - who has been ill or injured for eight weeks in the last twelve months." A year ago last Christmas the Inf. had been ill for a long time - but that is over 12 months. Although 2nd (wife) is not healthy - she has not been really ill for eight weeks at a stretch in the last 12 months. The son is perfectly fit & well.

* Pensions should be increased.

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY

23. Do you think you could GENUINELY say you are poor now? —

PROMPT AND CODE ONE ONLY

0 all the time } ASK Q.23(a)
1 sometimes }
2 never } SKIP TO Q.24
3 DK }

(a) Do you feel poor at any of these times or in any of these situations?

PROMPT AND CODE ALL THAT APPLY

3 at weekends
4 mid-week
5 at Christmas
6 with some of your friends
7 with some of your relatives
8 with some of the people round here
9 other (SPECIFY)

FOR CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY

24. (a) There's been a lot of talk about poverty. Do you think there's such a thing as REAL poverty these days? *

yes
no
DK

(b) What would you describe as poverty?

WRITE IN ANSWER

Not enough to live on.

(c) Would you say that if people are in poverty its mainly

* X - their own fault?
Y - the Government's fault?
0 - the fault of their education?
1 - the fault of industry not providing the right jobs?
2 - anything else? (SPECIFY)

PROMPT AND CODE ONE ONLY

3 - a combination of (some of) these?
4 - none of these?
5 DK

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER AND HOUSEWIFE ABOUT ALL AGED 23 AND OVER

25. Do you mind telling me if you voted in the last General Election (I don't mean who you voted for, just whether you voted)? *

CODE ALL AGED 23 & OVER

yes, voted
no
DK
DNA

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY

26. If there is poverty what do you think can be done about it?

nothing
DK

WRITE IN ANSWER

Give old people larger pensions.

Inf	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7	8	9	10
71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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INTERVIEWER PLEASE CODE ALL THAT APPLY AFTER INTERVIEW

- (a) Household in which there is a child, one of whose parents is not resident
- (b) Household consisting of woman and adult dependants
- (c) Household in which there are five or more dependent children
- (d) Household containing an adult who has been unemployed for eight weeks (consecutively or in last 12 months)
- (e) Household containing an adult under 65 years of age who has been ill or injured for eight weeks (consecutively or in last 12 months)
- (f) Household containing a disabled adult under 65
(a) disabled
(b) borderline disabled
- (g) Household containing a disabled or handicapped child (including child ill or injured for eight weeks or more)
- (h) Household containing a person aged 65 or over who has been bedfast or ill for eight weeks or more or who is otherwise severely incapacitated
- (i) Household in which there are
(a) earners, none earning £12 a week or more
(b) adult male earners (aged 21 to 64) earning less than £14 a week
- (j) Household in which there are persons who are
(a) non-white
(b) born in Eire

67
X
Y
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
68
X
Y

? for 2nd floor

MR

COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD: CODES (Q. 10, p. 3)

One generation		Man: and widowed or separated daughter ...	221
Man alone: aged 60 or over ...		Woman: and widowed or separated son ...	222
Man alone: aged under 60 ...		Woman: and widowed or separated daughter ...	223
Woman alone: aged 60 or over ...		Otherwise two generations: all related ...	224
Woman alone: aged under 60 ...		Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other ...	225
Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over ...		Other (SPECIFY) ...	226
Husband and wife: at least one aged under 60 ...			
Husband and wife: both under 60 ...		Three generation	
Man and woman: otherwise related ...		Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ...	301
Man and woman: unrelated ...		Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 ...	302
Two or more men only: related ...		Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ...	303
Two or more men only: unrelated ...		Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 ...	304
Two or more women only: related ...		Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ...	305
Two or more women only: unrelated ...		Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 ...	306
Other (SPECIFY) ...		Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ...	307
Two generation		Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 ...	308
Man, wife: + 1 child under 15 ...		Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grandchildren under 15 ...	309
Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15 ...		Otherwise 3-generations:	
Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15 ...		—all persons related, at least one child under 15 ...	310
Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15 ...		—at least one child under 15 ...	311
Man, wife: + children, at least 1 under 15 and at least 1 over 15, none married ...		—all persons related ...	312
Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married ...		—unrelated ...	313
Man, wife: + children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or over, none married ...		Other (SPECIFY) ...	314
Man and one child under 15 ...			
Man and two children both under 15 ...		Four generation	401
Man and three or more children under 15 ...		DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW	
Man and children at least one under and one over 15, none married ...			
Man and children all aged 15-24, none married ...			
Man and children all over 15 at least one 25 or over, none married ...			
Woman: and one child under 15 ...			
Woman: and two children both under 15 ...			
Woman: and three or more children under 15 ...			
Woman: and children, at least one under and one over 15, none married ...			
Woman: and children, all aged 15-24, none married ...			
Woman: and children all over 15, at least one 25 or over, none married ...			
Man: and widowed or separated son ...			