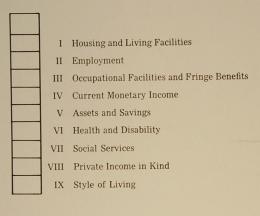
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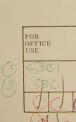
STANDARDS OF LIVING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM 1967-68



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







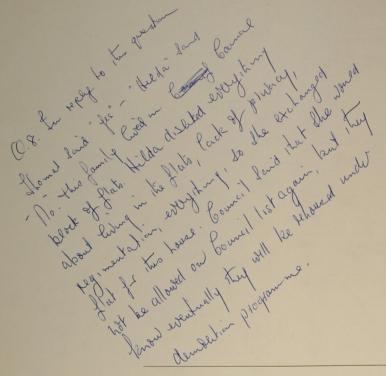
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Date(s) of interview(s)	16/12/68		Length	of inter	rview(s)		2	how	s 2		mtes
			Total ac	tual int	erviewi	ng time		14	· 0 mu	untes	

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

Interview carried out at first call at second call at third or later call	10 X Y	Which sections were answered in whole or in part by which persons on the household? Informant	Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc.	5. Number of other households at address None	21
2. Information for household complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a (a) Sections Housing incomplete Employment Occupational Income ALL THAT APPLY Assets Inc. in kind Style of living	11 X Y 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	2nd member CODE 3rd ALL THAT APPLY AS LISTED 10 GURE (Soe Sections may be listed twice) 5th	14 3 + 9 15 16 17 3	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	X Y 1 2 3 4 5
(b) Reasons if incomplete	12 X Y O 1	Other (specify) 4. Semi or detached house or bungalow	18 19 20 X	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance? Yes No	23
•		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)	Y 0 1 2 3 4		



QUESTION 8(d) - Length of housing problem

Number of years should not include any period before the age of 21.

QUESTION 9 — Structural defects

Note that the need for redecoration and refurnishing is not included. Informants may vary in their interpretation of a "defect" (for example, a woman living in a modern house may complain of small damp spots on the walls) but apart from discouraging people from regarding minor blemishes as defects you should accept what informants say.

QUESTION 9

Television: combined television, radio and record-playing sets may be listed under separate headings.

Central heating: uniform heating throughout dwelling (or part of dwelling) occupied by household.

QUESTION 8 Work record

Our aim is to trace persons whose work record is not full and to establish both numbers of weeks off work and numbers of weeks in which fewer than 30 hours were worked.

Weeks off work in year

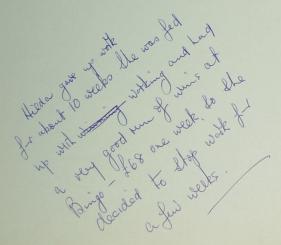
The procedure is first to ask the general question about numbers of weeks off work. Some informants will be uncertain of the right answer. They can be encouraged by prompts about the last spell off work for unemployment, then sickness and so on down the list. Whenever it is clear they are going back more than 12 months you should move on to the next eventuality on the list. In the appropriate column note the number of weeks for all spells of unemployment, sickness, etc. You must record "O" in all open boxes when the person has had no spell off work for that reason. You may ignore the codes "X" and "Y" under each open box. They are for office use. For easy reference you can record each spell off work alongside the months listed below. (You may in rare instances interview persons, say, who had five or six spells off work through sickness and may need to show some rough working to arrive at the right total. (Please leave any rough working in case of queries.)

List member of household (informant, 2nd, 3rd) and weeks off work and reason

January	July
February	August
March	September
April	
May	
Tune	D

Some informants may have a quick answer for the first general question (usually because they have a very full or almost empty record of work in the year). You should nonetheless use the same procedure of asking about each type of eventuality and each spell off work as a check. If an informant says he hasn't been off work except for "just odd days because of colds and so on" ASK How much would it amount to over the past twelve months—one week, two weeks? AND CODE ACCORDINGLY. For informants (e.g. housewives or students) who have only worked for a few weeks in the year, you may find it quicker to establish first how long they were at work.

As with so many other questions about "the last twelve months" in this questionnaire, informants will often find it helpful if you encourage them to think forwards from a date exactly a year ago.



CURRENT MONETARY INCOME

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).

Cross 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.

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 "O" 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 women can elect to pay only 7d. per week to cover industrial injuries benefits. Boys under 18 pay 10s. 1d. and girls 8s. 3d. per week. Persons over 18 who are contracted out of the graduated pension scheme pay a higher flat rate insurance contributions of 18s. 1d. (men), 14s. 8d. (women).

Graduated pension contributions

The employee contributes 4½ 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 † 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 £12 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 ‡ 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 @ 1515 10s., six weeks @ 181 18s. and 23 weeks @ 242 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.

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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	(1)	6d	= 29	6d.	5	miles	(a)	8d.	=	3s.	4d.
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100	miles	(0.4	- 50	h0 .	100	miles	((1)	Xd.	=	bbs.	Sd.

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

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.

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.

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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

Pension) and so do so that refer.

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

Fourth & subsequent 15s. 17s.

for an individual disablement pension.

CODES 08 and 09 Industrial and Disablement Pensions

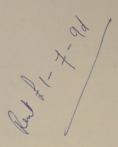
The 100 per cent rate is £7 12s. 0d. (with additions for dependants). CODE 09:
Note that these are war pensions, not service pensions included under occupational pensions later in Q. 19.
CODE 10 Maternity Allowance

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.

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 leave the supplementary benefit they
are not normally eligible to the special special



QUESTION 27(a)

Our object is to try to find what rent might be paid in normal circumstances in that area for such accommodation. We have asked you to make an estimate in the light of your knowledge of the area if the informant cannot make such an estimate.

QUESTION 28(a) Years on list

Sometimes the tenant will have taken on a tenancy from a member of the family who has died or moved away. Code "inherited tenancy" in all instances except that of a woman who has become the tenant through the death or absence of her husband.

QUESTION 28(d) Reason for obtaining council accommodation

Interpret "inheriting tenancy" as above. Although more than one reason may be advanced code what the informant considers to be the chief

QUESTION 28(e) Rent reduction or rebate

Broadly three types of scheme have been introduced. Some councils operate an automatic differential rents scheme and some informants may have their rents reduced initially upon the introduction of the scheme. But in this sort of scheme most people will not know whether or not their rents are "reduced". The second scheme is one where the tenant has to apply for a reduction of rent he expects to pay in the future, upon test of means. The third scheme is one where the tenant applies for a rebate of rent paid in the past, on test of means. We are primarily concerned wth the second and third schemes here.

QUESTION 11 "Windfalls"

The procedure is the same as in the last question (Q. 10). Remember that for some people an occasional windfall is the only hope they have of getting out of debt, and please make a note if you come across any interesting example.

QUESTION 12 Hire purchase

The informant may know neither the total amounts nor the amounts less interest which are owed. If the total is less than £25 simply write it in and do not waste time asking detailed questions about original price, etc. Otherwise ask each of the questions and tick the box if any documents are seen. Sometimes there may be several large items and you may need to use the margins on the page for any additional notes. Remember that we are concerned to establish the total owed altogether, less interest, and so long as this can be estimated you should not be concerned to take up time with every subsidiary question. If you cannot get the informant to give an estimate of the total owed less interest and succeed only in answering the questions under (a) you can leave to the office the job of estimating and writing in the total.

QUESTION 14 Rent or mortgage arrears

As elsewhere, remember to write in an amount in only one column (not in two columns, e.g. wife and husband). The amount should be debited to the person who normally pays the rent or the mortgage payments. Do not trouble to calculate the exact total amount owed. You have asked about the weekly or monthly payments earlier and so long as you tell us the number of payments (and whether weekly or monthly) we can calculate the figure in the office.

QUESTION 17 Total assets

Like the question at the end of the Income section, this question is Like the question at the end of the Income section, this question is designed to be used when an informant does not wish to go into detail or finds great difficulty, either in the first or in a subsequent interview, in answering preceding questions. Encourage him or her to help you gain at least a broad estimate of total assets, but remember this includes the value of any owner-occupied house, a car, the surrender value of any life insurance policy and personal possessions of value, as well as any savings or stocks and shares. Again, try to get a separate estimate for each income unit in the household, and if the informant shows willingness to go back to the preceding detailed questions encourage him to do so. Try if you can to get the informant to give an exact figure rather than a range.

VI HEALTH AND DISABILITY

QUESTION 1 Health

Do not probe for the names of disabling illnesses or conditions, unless the informant happens to mention them.

QUESTION 2 Unwell today

Note that the emphasis is on "today" and that you are instructed to complete the questionnaire as if all questions applied to the date when you first made contact with the household. This means that if you have postponed an interview because of illness you should ask all the questions about the day you first called. day you first called.

QUESTION 2a Off work

Check with the work record (page 8) where weeks off work will have been established. But here the information is needed as the basis for general questions about current illness and disability.

QUESTION 2a (i) & b (i) Number of weeks

If more than a year write "52". If the informant cannot be sure of the exact number and there is uncertainty whether it is less or more than eight weeks seek confirmation of the exact period from the individual concerned at a second call if necessary.

QUESTION 2c Regularly

That is, at least once a month for the past three months in connection with the present illness or disability.

QUESTION 3 Condition affecting activity

This question is designed to prepare the ground for the all-important Q. 7. You are **not** asked to trace every conceivable disability or condition from which people may suffer. Many of them, anyway, will not know diagnostic terms even if you ask them. Instead, you ask about conditions which restrict activity, show Flashcard No. 6 (which is nearly the same list as prompted verbally) and code any part of the body or faculty with which "trouble" is reported. You do not explore all possible effects but only a few examples of effects in which we are particularly interested. Remember you are only trying to find out about certain conditions, not every condition.

Nerves Pay particular attention to the need to prompt for any trouble with "nerves".

Neading ordinary print

Note that your code "No" only if a person cannot read print in a newspaper. Do not code "No" if a person merely has difficulty. For someone who cannot read interpret the question as "seeing" print in newspaper. We are interested at this point in sight not literacy. Reading ordinary print

plan

Note that if an informant does not admit difficulty with hearing but it is observed, you can code accordingly.

IX STYLE OF LIVING

This section aims to find out some ways in which people spend their time, how they manage on their incomes, what kinds of things they buy and do, and how they feel about their situation. Most of the questions are pre-coded (but interviewers are urged to write any interesting comments on the blank spaces in the questionnaire or on the back). It is hoped that the answers will put some flesh on the income skeleton you have painstakingly built up in the rest of the questionnaire.

QUESTION 1 Holidays

Note that this question immediately follows Questions 9 and 10 of Section VIII. Question 9 of Section VIII refers only to staying in the homes of relatives and friends or being subsidised by them on a joint holiday. Question 1 in this section applies to all "holidays" (as understood by the informant) which are away from home, excluding only those which were spent actually in the homes of relatives or friends. If there was more than one holiday add together their duration and code accordingly in Question 1 (a) 1 (a)

Care should be taken because people may forget meals which were incidental to the visit. By "snack" you should understand something more than a biscuit and cup of tea, say at least a sandwich. Note that in this question and in later questions there are certain persons whom it is not expected you should code. Thus children under the age of 15 should be coded DNA.

QUESTION 3 Friends to meals

Note that it is possible to code both "Yes, relative" and "Yes, friend".

QUESTION 4 Friends in to play

There are few simple questions which can be asked about the child's own standard of living and social life. Some homes are too poor for the child to bring his friends in, so stress in the house.

QUESTION 5 Afternoons and evenings out

The key point is entertainment for which someone spends money (youth clubs require entrance and weekly fees; scouts, guides, etc., require uniform and 'bus fares for outings). Examples of leisure-time activities will vary according to the age of the person to whom the question is addressed and you should probe accordingly. (Note that while we do not ask for amounts of expenditure we try to find the relative frequency of all forms of entertainments so that we can see how it varies with income.)

QUESTION 6 Church

Accept any religious sect or denomination which may be mentioned.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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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.

your sticks of functure before they would give any help. When you had no food and hot enough clothing.

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? — X Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.24
Y all the time 2 ask 0 23(2)
PROMPT AND CODE O Sometimes ASK Q.23(a) ONE ONLY I never 3
ONE ONLY 1
(a) Do you feel poor at any of these times 3 at weekends or in any of these situations? 4 mid-week
PROMPT AND 5 at Christmas 6 with some of your friends
CODE ALL THAT 7 with some of your relatives
CODE ALL THAT 7 with some of your relatives APPLY 9 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
head poverty is in the ded days before
the Wellare State when there was no
charity until you were at Rock bottom.
(c) Would you say that if people are in poverty its mainly
X - their own fault?
Y - the Government [†] s fault? O - the fault of their education?
PROMPT - the fault of their education? AND CODE - the fault of industry not providing the right jobs? AND CODE - anything else? (SPECIFY)
OIL OIL
3 - a combination of (some of) these? 4 - none of these?
5 UK
ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER AND HOUSEWIFE ABOUT ALL AGED 23 AND OVER 25. Do you mind telling me if you voted in the last CODE
General Election (I don't mean who you voted for, ALL AGED
just whether you voted)? * 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
26. If there is poverty what do you think can be done about it? DK
WRITE IN ANSWER
I have any possetty today is sell
I willisted the week work moon
about being poor, these is plenty
I by work toldo for it do who will
go out of do it.
To and I would

	Inft	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7	8	9	10_
	71	71		71	71	71	71	71	71	71
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	72	72	72	72 X	72 X	72 X	72 X	72	72	72
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t	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
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INTERVIEWER PLEASE COL ALL THAT APPLY AFTER INTERVIEW

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(a)	Household in which there is a child, one of whose parents is not resident	Ī
(b)	Household consisting of woman and adult dependants	۱
(c)	Household in which there are five or more dependent children	١
(d)	Household containing an adult who has been unemployed for eight weeks (consecutively or in last $12\ \mathrm{months}$)	١
(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 £1 to 64) earning less than £14 a week	
(j)	Household in which there are persons who are (a) non-white	

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		Man: and widowed or separated daughter	22
One generation		Woman: and widowed or separated daughter	22
	101	Woman: and widowed or separated daughter	22
Man alone: aged 60 or over	102	Othorwise two generations: all related	22
Woman alone: aged 60 or over	103	Otherwise two generations; at least one person not	
Woman alone: aged under 60	104	related to any other	22
Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over	105	Other (SPECIFY)	22
Husband and wife: at least one aged under 60	106 107		
Husband and wife: both under 60	107	Three generation	
Man and woman: otherwise related	109	Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	30
	110	Man son and d-in-law, grandchildren; at least one	30
Two or more men only: related	111	under 15 and one over 15	30
Two or more women only: related	112	Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under	30
Two or more women only: unrelated	113	15	30
Other (SPECIFY)	114	Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15	30
		Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	30
Two generation		Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one	
Man, wife: + 1 child under 15	201	under 15, one over 15	30
Man wife: + 2 children both under 15	202	Woman daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren; all	
Man wife: + 3 children all under 15	203	under 15	30
Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15	204	Waman daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren; at	00
Man, wife: + children, at least 1 under 15 and at least	205	least one under 15 one over 15	30
1 over 15, none married	(206)	Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grand-	30
Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married Man, wife: + children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or	200	children under 15	30
	207	Otherwise 3-generations: —all persons related, at least one child under 15	31
Man and one child under 15	208	—all persons related, at least one child under 15	31
Man and one child under 15 Man and two children both under 15	209	—all persons related	31
Man and three or more children under 15	210	—unrelated	3:
Man and children at least one under and one over 15,	0.44	Other (SPECIFY)	3
none married	211 212	Other (br Berry)	
Man and children all aged 15-24, none married	212	Four generation	4
Man and children all over 15 at least one 25 or over,	213	DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW	
none married	214	BB60MB2	
Woman: and two children both under 15	215		
Woman: and two children both under 15 Woman: and three or more children under 15	216		
Woman: and children, at least one under and one over			
15 none married	217		
Woman: and children all aged 15-24, none married	218		
Woman: and children all over 15, at least one 25 or	010		
over, none married	219 220		
Man: and widowed or separated son	220		

(b) born in Eire