

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name
for reference only

Age last birthday

Inft.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Mary	Janeo.								
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66				
5 5	5 2								

137X/52

MM

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

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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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C

FOR OFFICE USE	A.H. 11/6/68	Queries 11/6/68		
SBCI	TSI AH TIZ DM	FP	BP	
d	c	d	c	d

MM
M777
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M777

RS
(1)
375

Serial No 134.

C.I.C.

Name of Interviewer: Mrs Davis

SERIAL NUMBER

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

Date(s) of interview(s) 3rd June 1968
or contacts

Length of interview(s) 10.45 - 12.55 pm

Total actual interviewing time 2 hrs. 10 mins

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	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> X Y 0		Informant		13
2. Information for household — — complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a	11	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)	14	6. Household living on ground basement floor 1st floor 2nd floor 3rd floor 4th floor 5th or above Specify	22
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y		2nd member		15
(a) Sections incomplete	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	CODE ALL THAT APPLY AS LISTED IN Q'AIRE (Some Sections may be listed twice)	16	Answer 6a { (a) Is there a lift in the building? Yes No	2 3 4 5
CODE ALL THAT APPLY	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	3rd 4th 5th 6th	17 18		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7
(b) Reasons if incomplete — — ill/disabled does not know information unwilling to give information other (specify)	12	Other (specify)	19	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance?	23
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 1	X Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 1		20		Yes No

63

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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of each pound of gross weekly earnings between the ninth and the eighteenth, i.e. approximately 11d. 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.

No more information was obtainable. I told no one - and refused to tell.

Q29 2nd. keeps key of little
Missin Hall nyl door,
and does little cleaning
& lighting heaters.
In return has rent free
house belonging to the
Missin.
No pay.

QUESTION 29(c) Estimate of market rent

Proceed as for Q. 27 (a)

QUESTION 30(a) Income from lodgers or boarders

Be careful not to obtain an inflated total. Amounts may vary according to numbers of boarders and, if necessary, write down separate amounts on this page. If the informant has difficulty in producing an average per week or total in year, obtain last week's GROSS income (taking into account number of boarders) and then work back to get an estimate for the year.

QUESTION 30(c) Net income

Carefully prompt for services and the cost of providing these services so that you can make an estimate of NET income — "profit" as some people will understand it. In some instances you will have to write down figures for gross amount received and an estimate of the cost of different services. If the informant does not know what his net income has been, make an estimate on the basis of what he tells you about gross payments and cost of services and expenses. Try to obtain a figure net of any tax paid. As before, note that if you cannot do this, you can strike out "after" tax in the box provided. We are asking you to provide a figure both for last week and last year. There may be changes in income (due to loss or arrival of boarders) during the year which are revealed in interview. Remember also that costs may be as great or even greater than receipts. In these cases write in "0" and make a note.

QUESTION 32 Value of own food or poultry

Try to obtain a weekly average of the value of using own garden, allotment and farm produce. Do not waste too much time on produce amounting in value to less than 10s. a week. Be careful not to give an inflated estimate of the saving. Husbands sometimes exaggerate the value of what they grow in a large garden. What you want is an estimate of what it would cost in the shops to purchase the kind of produce consumed in the home which is grown by the household. LESS all expenses. For a small-holding or farm this means taking account of purchases of stock or seed, wages, payments of fuel bills, etc., in the same way as earlier you explored the income of the self-employed.

QUESTION 33 Total income last year

In some instances you may have difficulty with an informant who, though willing to answer other questions, is unwilling to answer questions on income, or an informant who is vague or uncertain about details. By adopting a matter of fact approach or by coming back to these questions after dealing with the rest of the questionnaire in an interview, you may overcome the difficulty. If the questions remain unanswered, try the question here as given, adding any other explanation according to your individual style or to the circumstances of the situation. Show the Flash-card and do your best to arrive at a specific amount. Also do your best to check: "Does that include family allowances, pensions, etc.?" You may be surprised sometimes to find that the informant gradually undends and is prepared to answer many preceding questions. You should also do your best to check whether the total given includes other income units in the household. Try to establish totals for these units in the same way.

QUESTION 6a Cars, Vans

Note that in Section II you will have noted any car owned by the business or firm and whether it is also used privately. Do not count this car here also but find out whether there is a second car — e.g. wife's. **If informant unable to value a vehicle** note instead its make, type and year of manufacture to enable us to look up its value.

QUESTION 6c Debts on vehicles

Note that the question does not apply only to payments which are due but to the total sum still owing. You will usually have difficulty in excluding interest from the amount owed. If the amount owed is estimated at less than £50 record the sum and do not take up time making sure that the interest is deducted. But if the amount owed including the interest element is £50 or more ask for the details listed under (c). We will then make an estimate in the office.

QUESTION 7 Life Insurance

If there is more than one policy add up the payments and, if necessary, note any difference in frequency or years of payment. Note that our main object is to establish the equivalent current value in cash of policies they hold. The majority of households will hold policies of little current value and you will see that if they pay less than 10s. a week we do not ask for any details.

QUESTION 8 Value of saleable assets

Please note that we do not envisage that goods in everyday use — beds, blankets, basic furniture, crockery, clothes — need to be valued. We are interested only in items of value that could be sold without serious detriment to the household and its daily life if some ready cash was badly needed. Jewellery, furs, stamp collections, works of art, antiques, and collections of books, might be sold and we need to obtain an approximate estimate of their total current worth. Naturally enough we cannot expect precise valuations and you will find the minimum value of £25 for an article (or a group of articles — e.g. a number of pieces of jewellery) helpful in avoiding protracted discussion of the value of articles used every day in the home.

QUESTION 9 Other assets

Rarely will there be any kind of asset not covered by our other questions. But by asking this general question you may be given information that belongs in the answer to another question. The informant may have misunderstood a question. But be careful not to include an item here which is already covered elsewhere.

QUESTIONS 10 & 11 General assets sold and windfalls

It may be difficult for you to secure an estimate of money raised or spent on "ordinary living expenses" but you will find that our object is fairly clear and once you understand it you can probe for an estimate. We do not want information about sums of money invested in new assets, in replacing old assets (e.g. property, including houses and cars) and in savings, but only information about sums of money spent in the ordinary way on housekeeping, food, clothing, and entertainment. An estimate is better than nothing. Note that we are not asking you to waste time checking small amounts of less than £25.

QUESTION 10 Assets sold in last 12 months

Some people, especially the elderly, will have sold some of their assets in the last 12 months to bolster a low income. This can be an important contribution to their standard of living. **Savings**—Note that each item should be prompted carefully, especially to persons who have already told you they have sizeable amounts in savings, stocks and shares, etc. Note that we are not interested in this question in total sums which amount to less than £25 in the 12 months. Nor are we interested in amounts that may have been saved from income and spent in the same year (e.g. savings for Christmas or a holiday).

Partial use of sales or savings for living expenses—In some cases property might have been sold, say, and part of the money spent but part of it saved. Try to get a total estimate only of the sum spent on ordinary living expenses.

*Q7.
Want say low top
or how much the
policies are worth.*

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 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.

Insurance policies are death policies.

QUESTION 13

NHS means free, wholly paid for by the National Health Service. Private and amenity (paying) beds in NHS hospitals should be coded as private.

QUESTION 13(b) Number of nights

If a person has had two or more spells in hospital add the total number of nights together.

QUESTION 13(c) Name of hospital

This will be used in the office to code type of hospital.

QUESTION 14

Ill in bed means actually in bed for at least half the day.

QUESTION 15

Visits by and to a doctor will include calls when a person is no longer in bed but up and about. The questions are not, therefore, dependent on the answer yes to Q. 14. When the household is large and/or when there have been several visits it may take you a little time to obtain a reliable answer. Remember that in cases of difficulty it is usually best to approach the answer by asking: "When did you last see your doctor?" "And when was the time before that?" "So that means you saw your doctor seven times altogether in the last 12 months?" Remember that we want to count each consultation, even if there are two consultations on one day or on succeeding days. Remember also to include locums and other (alternative) doctor seen in this period.

QUESTION 15(c) Visits paid for

If the informant is a wife who makes a visit to her NHS doctor and pays later for the pill, which he prescribes, this should still be counted as a NHS visit.

QUESTION 16 Spectacles

Most people pay in part for spectacles even under the NHS but some obtain them free by paying and then claiming a refund on test of means (by the SBC).

QUESTION 18 Doctor at hospital

It is the number of occasions we want to know, not the number of doctors seen at the hospital.

Visits to dentist

Remember to ask number of visits, not number of courses of treatment.

Home help

We are interested only in the use of a local council's Home Help Service.

Someone from the Welfare

We mean a social worker or officer from a Council health, welfare or children's department who is concerned with some aspect of family welfare. Include a health visitor, say, but not an officer from the Supplementary Benefits Commission or someone from a voluntary organisation — like the WVS or Salvation Army.

QUESTION 18(a) Paying a dentist

The point is that very poor people can get free dentures and do not have to pay the £1 for a course of treatment.

QUESTION 18(b) Home help

Some councils charge for a home help's service on test of means.

Had jobs as a child & treated occasionally by Welfare officer

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.

pay 9/9 insurance

*free house
no rent*

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

PROMPT AND CODE Y all the time } ASK Q.23(a)
 ONE ONLY 0 sometimes }
 1 never } SKIP TO Q.24
 2 DK }

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

3 at weekends
 4 mid-week
 5 at Christmas

PROMPT AND CODE ALL THAT APPLY

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? *

Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.25

yes
 no
 DK

(b) What would you describe as poverty?

WRITE IN ANSWER

Old age pensioners are more likely to be in poverty. People who are in want.

(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

Raise the Old-age pensions; they are the ones most likely to know poverty.

Inff	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
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
		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
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
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
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
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
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

gob

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
8
68
X
Y

A.H.

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

COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD: CODES (Q. 10, p. 3)		
One generation		
Man alone: aged 60 or over	101	Man: and widowed or separated daughter
Man alone: aged under 60	102	Woman: and widowed or separated son
Woman alone: aged 60 or over	103	Woman: and widowed or separated daughter
Woman alone: aged under 60	104	Otherwise two generations: all related
Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over	105	Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other
Husband and wife: at least one aged under 60	106	Other (SPECIFY)
Husband and wife: both under 60	107	
Man and woman: otherwise related	108	Three generation
Man and woman: unrelated	109	Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15
Two or more men only: related	110	Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15
Two or more men only: unrelated	111	Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15
Two or more women only: related	112	Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15
Two or more women only: unrelated	113	Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15
Other (SPECIFY)	114	Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15
Two generation		Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15
Man, wife: + 1 child under 15	201	Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15
Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15	202	Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grandchildren under 15
Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15	203	Otherwise 3-generations:
Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15	204	—all persons related, at least one child under 15
Man, wife: + children, at least 1 under 15 and at least 1 over 15, none married	205	—at least one child under 15
Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married	206	—all persons related
Man, wife: + children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or over, none married	207	—unrelated
Man and one child under 15	208	Other (SPECIFY)
Man and two children both under 15	209	
Man and three or more children under 15	210	Four generation
Man and children at least one under and one over 15, none married	211	DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW
Man and children all aged 15-24, none married	212	
Man and children all over 15 at least one 25 or over, none married	213	
Woman: and one child under 15	214	
Woman: and two children both under 15	215	
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 over, none married	219	
Man: and widowed or separated son	220	
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