

Christian name  
for reference only

Age last birthday

Inft.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
IAN	SHIELA								
<del>John</del>	<del>John</del>								
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66				
28	26								

5/25

102/

- 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

FOR OFFICE USE	Att. 13/7/68.	Quarries ✓	Incarpr no RV
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378  
p(i)



C.I.C.

Name of Interviewer

*Loret Williams*SERIAL  
NUMBER

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

Date(s) of interview(s)

*3.7.68*

Length of interview(s)

*2 1/2 hours*

or contacts

Total actual interviewing time

*2 1/2 hours*

## 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	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
at first call	X	Informant	13	None	0
at second call	Y		14		
at third or later call	0		15		
2. Information for household	11	<i>NB 2nd is deaf &amp; dumb - 2nd member</i>	16	6. Household living on	22
— complete skip to Q. 3	1	<i>but can lip read extremely well &amp; therefore answered as well as could.</i>	17	ground	X
incomplete—answer 2a	2		18	basement floor	Y
(a) Sections Housing	3	CODE	19	1st floor	1
incomplete Employment	4	ALL THAT APPLY	20	2nd floor	2
Occupational	5	AS LISTED	21	3rd floor	3
Income	6	IN Q'AIRE	22	4th floor	4
Assets	7	(Some Sections may be listed twice)	23	5th or above	5
Health	8		24	Specify	
Soc. Services	9		25	(a) Is there a lift in the building?	6
Inc. in kind			26	Yes	7
Style of living			27	No	
(b) Reasons if incomplete	12	5th	28		
— ill/disabled	X	6th	29		
does not know information	Y		30		
unwilling to give information	0	Other (specify)	31		
other (specify)	1		32		
		4. Semi or detached house or bungalow	33		
		Ter. h'se or bungalow	34		
		Self-con. flat in block	35		
		Self-con. flat in house	36		
		Self-con. flat attached to shop/business	37		
		Room(s): furnished	38		
		Other (specify)	39		
			40		
			41		
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			99		
			100		

75



11. When did you last change your job? \*

X less than 5 years ago      Ask 0,11(a)  
Y more than 5 years ago      Skip To 0,12

(a) Did you change  
POWER CODE 0 because you were made  
ONE ONLY 2 for other reasons?  
9 NEVER 2 OK

(b) Can you tell me how it came about?

WRITE IN ANSWER

11(a) been living in Scotland since have  
been living in Scotland since have  
been living in Scotland since have  
been living in Scotland since have

13. Have you ever experienced a big fall in earnings?

ASK Q.13(a)

yes  
no  
cannot remember } SKIP TO Q.14

CODE APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE FALL IN EARNINGS

(a) When? (b) Why? (c) from how much to how much?

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
year		
19		
19		
19		

under 10%  
10 - 19%  
20 - 49%  
50% or over

[illegible]



[illegible]



## CURRENT MONETARY INCOME

### General

This section asks questions in turn of the employed, the self-employed and then over 15s and under 15s who are not employed. You must give your own 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 child aged under 15 count as two income units. A single man or woman 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 enter an amount for the husband's share of a family pension, or for the wife's share of 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 clear what is meant by gross and net earnings, but you should be able to work out 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 is not working. A retired man or woman may have a pension or a small sum paid to him or her by a friendly society or a trade union. 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 must not write in more than one digit in any column, or 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 who receives the income, e.g. 1, 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 rate, the maximum contribution of 18s. 1d. (men), 14s. 8d. (women).

The employee contributes 41 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 1 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 10s. 1d. per week, a woman 8s. 5d. per week. A married woman who has elected to pay 7d. per week pays 7s. 6d. About one person in every five, however, is contracted out of the graduated pension scheme, but such persons nonetheless pay 1 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 in the year and it will not be difficult to find the highest and lowest. Remember that the lowest earnings may be different from zero. 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 @ £15.00s., six weeks @ £13.10s., 14 weeks @ £22.10s. etc. If it is not possible to do this, do not include weeks of holiday or sickness, which are ignored 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.

*have adjusted  
12 months  
for 12 months  
paid work*

*no  
paid free for  
paid work*

*let die work  
of marriage*

*paid work*



## 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.

#### 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".

#### Reading 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.

#### Hearing

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

*WFT didn't say anything about speech but I found it extremely difficult to understand - what he was saying. I coded him as having difficulty with speech.*



#### 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 7c

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.

leaf  
club

INFT  
when he  
was 2 had  
diphtheria

and  
became  
leaf when  
she had  
measles  
at 9 months



### 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.

*WFT  
doesnt use  
his and  
gives him headshots  
and a sore ear  
2nd doesnt  
use because  
gives headshots -  
con poor conditions  
with it*



## VIII INCOME IN KIND

### General

This section aims to discover the major exchanges of services and gifts between the household and relatives or friends living elsewhere. One major problem is that people ordinarily take for granted the exchanges between themselves and their closest relatives. When being asked questions about "help" and gifts, a housewife may not think of her mother, or her husband's mother, who lives nearby. A grandfather may not think of his daily activity of seeing a grandchild home from school. The first question is designed to help overcome this problem. You should remember that most households in the UK have frequent contact with a relative (either of a wife or a husband or of both) living elsewhere in the locality. Remember that independently of his wife a husband may see someone in his family (eg. his mother or a brother at work) every day. It will be very unusual if you make no entry in the box alongside Q. 1, so probe for likely relatives (eg. parents in the case of young and middle-aged people, brothers and sisters in the case of unmarried people, sons and daughters in the case of the elderly). In the remaining questions the contacts with such relatives are a likely indication of a flow of services or small gifts. Note that earning members of the household should normally be asked these questions independently of the housewife.

### QUESTION 1 Relatives seen frequently

The question is designed to establish the existence of the relatives who have the most frequent contact with members of the household. Note that you ask "any of your family or a relative". The alternative wording will help to avoid information about really close relatives — eg. parents and children — who are thought of as "family" or even as members of a common household rather than as "relatives". By "most" days in the week is meant at least four of the seven days.

### QUESTION 2 Help given

The unspoken assumption in the question is that these must be unpaid services. Prompt the items in the list carefully, emphasising those which are appropriate to the age or social situation of different members of the household. Make direct reference to the relatives listed in Q. 1. For example: "You say you see your mother every day. Do you do any of these things for her? And what about your sister?" Note that you prompt **also** for help given to friends and neighbours.

### Hours

If two or three different services are undertaken, add together the informant's estimates of the time taken. Since the services are unpaid you should not expect informants to be able to give more than an approximate estimate of the time taken (that is, the time spent in the performance of the job, not interruptions for tea and conversations, etc).

### QUESTION 3 Help received

The question reverses Q. 2 and proceed as in that question. Check in whatever way seems appropriate to establish the unpaid services being performed for members of the household. Again the question should be repeated for relatives seen frequently. "You've told me you see your mother every day. Does she do any of these things for you?" Two separate people might do the cleaning, for example. Add the hours together.

*Mother  
does the  
washing*



#### 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.

*NR don't think  
WFT's understood  
I asked  
them both  
individually  
2nd was sent of  
the room when  
I asked WFT.*



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.

again - on  
not certain that  
INFT understood  
exactly what  
I meant

This couple - although deaf - ~~they~~  
were able to give all information - although  
it was very difficult at times to get  
through to them on long-winded questions -  
∴ let them read the questions straight from the  
questionnaire. I had to put my pen to each word while  
INFT read them aloud - with <sup>as</sup> much effort as a five or six  
year old would have to use. They both have hearing aids but  
both get headaches with them & never use them although they  
can hear <sup>and</sup> with the aids. INFT can hear if one speaks loudly  
and he's watching the lip movements. 2nd is an extremely  
good lip reader - at many of the questions she was gestulating  
to husband with the answer before he had understood the question.  
She can make sounds which are indistinguishable <sup>or words</sup> without watching  
her lip movement & knowing what <sup>she</sup> is talking (re-subject) about.



ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H.,  
23. \* Do you think you could GENUINELY say  
you are poor now? —

CODE C.W.E./H.O.H., ONLY

X Does not Apply SKIP TO Q.24  
Y all the time } ASK Q.23(a)  
0 sometimes  
ONE ONLY 1 never } SKIP TO Q.24  
2 DK

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

PROMPT AND CODE ALL THAT  
APPLY

6 with some of your friends  
7 at school  
8 with some of the people round here  
9 other (SPECIFY) \_\_\_\_\_

FOR CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H.,  
24. (a) There's been a lot of talk about  
poverty. Do you think there's such a  
thing as REAL poverty these days? \*

CODE C.W.E./H.O.H., ONLY

Does not Apply SKIP TO Q.25  
yes  
no  
DK

(b) What would you describe as poverty?

WRITE IN ANSWER —  
1000 people that don't live enough money  
they are not working - I don't like  
idle people but there's not enough  
money to even ~~live~~ of their money too

(c) Would you say that if people are in poverty, it's 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?  
PROMPT 2 - anything else? (SPECIFY)  
AND CODE ONE ONLY

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

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER AND HOUSEHOLD 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)? \*

ALL AGED 23 & OVER  
yes, voted  
no  
DK  
nothing

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H.,  
26. If there is poverty what do you think  
can be done about it?

CODE C.W.E./H.O.H., ONLY

nothing  
DK

WRITE IN ANSWER —

I think all people should have  
work - in Scotland there are a lot  
of men who don't work and they  
should be supported shouldn't

Stop people from working (ie. leaving  
(4 workers))

1st	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
0	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
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	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
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

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
0	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

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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

A.4.

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

<b>One generation</b>		
Man alone: aged 60 or over	101	Man: and widowed or separated daughter ... 221
Man alone: aged under 60	102	Woman: and widowed or separated son ... 222
Woman alone: aged 60 or over	103	Woman: and widowed or separated daughter ... 223
Woman alone: aged under 60	104	Otherwise two generations: all related ... 224
Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over	105	Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other ... 225
Husband and wife: at least one aged under 60	106	Other (SPECIFY) ... 226
Husband and wife: both under 60	107	
Man and woman: otherwise related	108	<b>Three generation</b>
Man and woman: unrelated	109	Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... 301
Two or more men only: related	110	Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 ... 302
Two or more men only: unrelated	111	Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... 303
Two or more women only: related	112	Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 ... 304
Two or more women only: unrelated	113	Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... 305
Other (SPECIFY)	114	Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 ... 306
<b>Two generation</b>		Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... 307
Man, wife: + 1 child under 15	201	Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 ... 308
Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15	202	Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grandchildren under 15 ... 309
Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15	203	Otherwise 3-generations: —all persons related, at least one child under 15 ... 310
Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15	204	—at least one child under 15 ... 311
Man, wife: + children, at least 1 under 15 and at least 1 over 15, none married	205	—all persons related ... 312
Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married	206	—unrelated ... 313
Man, wife: + children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or over, none married	207	Other (SPECIFY) ... 314
Man and one child under 15	208	
Man and two children both under 15	209	<b>Four generation</b> 401
Man and three or more children under 15	210	DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW
Man and children at least one under and one over 15, none married	211	
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	