

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name
for reference only

Age last birthday

| Infant | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 65-66 | 65-66 | 65-66 | 65-66 | 65-66 | 65-66 | | | | |
| 63 | 68 | | | | | | | | |

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

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- 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

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|----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| FOR OFFICE USE | Y 31 Jan | 1 Feb 1968 | |
| SPEC 1 * | TS1 AH | TS2 JRM | FP BP |
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P13 ✓
(1) C
329

Name of Interviewer Paul RattenSERIAL
NUMBER

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C.I.C.

Date(s) of interview(s) 23/1/68Length of interview(s) 1 hour 15 min.

or contacts

Total actual interviewing time 1 hour 15 min.

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 | 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 second call | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y | Informant | 13 | None | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 |
| at third or later call | 0 | | 14 | | |
| 2. Information for household — | 11 | 2nd member | 15 | 6. Household living on | 22 |
| — complete skip to Q. 3 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y | | 16 | ground | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X |
| incomplete—answer 2a | | | 17 | basement floor | <input type="checkbox"/> Y |
| (a) Sections Housing | 1 | CODE | 18 | 1st floor | 1 |
| incomplete Employment | 2 | ALL THAT | 19 | 2nd floor | 2 |
| Occupational | 3 | APPLY | 20 | 3rd floor | 3 |
| Income | 4 | AS LISTED | 21 | 4th floor | 4 |
| Assets | 5 | IN Q' AIRE | 22 | 5th or above | 5 |
| Health | 6 | (Some Sections may be listed twice) | 23 | Specify | |
| Soc. Services | 7 | | 24 | (a) Is there a lift in the building? | 6 |
| Inc. in kind | 8 | | 25 | Yes | 7 |
| Style of living | 9 | | 26 | No | |
| (b) Reasons if incomplete — | 12 | 5th | 27 | | |
| — ill/disabled | X | 6th | 28 | 7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance? | 23 |
| does not know information | Y | Other (specify) | 29 | | |
| unwilling to give information | 0 | | 30 | Yes | 8 |
| other (specify) | 1 | 4. Semi or detached house or bungalow | 31 | No | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| | | Ter. h'se or bungalow | 32 | | |
| | | Self-con. flat in block | 33 | | |
| | | Self-con. flat in house | 34 | | |
| | | Self-con. flat attached to shop/business | 35 | | |
| | | Room(s): furnished | 36 | | |
| | | Other (specify) | 37 | | |
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P2

QUESTION 14 Second job

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

QUESTION 15

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

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

CODE 01 Family Allowances

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

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

CODE 02 Retirement Pension

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

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

CODE 03 Standard Widow's Pension

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

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

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

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

CODE 04 and 05 Sickness Benefit and Unemployment Benefit

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

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

CODE 06 Supplementary Benefit

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

CODE 07 Industrial Injury Benefit

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

CODES 08 and 09 Industrial and Disablement Pensions

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

CODE 10 Maternity Allowance

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

CODE 11 Maternity Grant

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

CODE 14 Single Grant

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

Q15
west of
Ockton
car remember
when

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 "O" 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 the 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.

Q 32

Saves were in
the summer the
winter because
of the tax on -
but average
about 10/- a week

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 overdue 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.

Q10
I know the answer I
need it and put it
back into my
wages. →

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.

~~husband pays~~
~~adults both -~~
~~not used for~~
~~other -~~
~~from money~~
Q19 ~~from~~
H/w has the pension

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.

this pay for food -
electricity - household
replacement
present - buys
husband's tobacco.

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.

Husband pays
rates & fuel
bills and
any large things
for the house -

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.

holidays and
clothes - the
money for this
comes out of the

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.

money in the bank
from his wages. The H/w
gives her husband nothing
from the pension at all.

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.

Q24 I don't know where they would be. Then there's those that throw it away a drink - but there aren't so many of those really.

Q24 above.

Q24

now people have nothing to eat or a brood over their heads - there's no need for people to live like that these days. My mother was widowed when I were 8 yrs old & she had 7 to bring up on £16 a week. She had to go on the 'Trotter' as it were called - and what she had to put up with - the insult and treatment. There's nothing like that now - and there must be - we must not go back to that. One thing they must do is touch the welfare - I'm left wing' & I stand by the welfare. Labour did that - never mind this rotten 17 we've got now - they aren't really Labour.

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

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

PROMPT AND CODE ONE ONLY

X Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.24

Y all the time } ASK Q.23(a)

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?

PROMPT AND CODE ALL THAT APPLY

3 at weekends

4 mid-week

5 at Christmas

6 with some of your friends

7 with some of your relatives

8 with some of the people round here

9 other (SPECIFY)

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

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

Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.25

yes

no

DK

(b) What would you describe as poverty?

WRITE IN ANSWER

where they have a lot of children & they have nothing to keep them on - I know a man with 5 children & the man is always working but he doesn't earn the money and if he were in the parish

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

PROMPT AND CODE ONE ONLY

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) they don't have enough money. wages are too low.

3 - a combination of (some of) these?

4 - none of those?

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

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

A rise in the wage would be an answer. wages are too low for a lot of people particularly in textiles. They want to put up the wages.

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| Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
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| 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 |
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| 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
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| 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
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| X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
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| 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 |

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 |

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

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