

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name
for reference only

Age last birthday

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66				
25	40								

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

X

- 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 **P32A**
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	g 23viii		
① SBC1	B1 PH	FD	BP
② SBC1	B2 PH		
✓	✓	✓	✓
AI	AI	AI	AI

1/02
1021312

(:)
379

C.I.C. 179.

SERIAL
NUMBER

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

Name of Interviewer CM HorneDate(s) of interview(s) 1.7.68Length of interview(s) 1 hour
14

or contacts

Total actual interviewing time 2 1/4 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 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
	<u>0</u>	Informant	13	None	<u>2</u>
			<u>1-9</u>		<u>0</u>
2. Information for household — — complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a	11	2nd member	14	6. Household living on	22
	<u>X</u>		<u>2-9</u>	ground basement floor	X
	<u>Y</u>		15	1st floor	Y
(a) Sections Housing incomplete Employment	1	3rd		2nd floor	<u>1</u>
Occupational	2		<u>1</u>	3rd floor	<u>2</u>
Income	3	4th	16	4th floor	3
Assets	4		<u>0</u>	5th or above	4
Health	5	5th	17	Specify	5
Soc. Services	6		18	(a) Is there a lift in the building?	Yes
Inc. in kind	7	6th	<u>3</u>	No	6
Style of living	8				7
	9				
(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
	X		<u>0</u>	Yes	8
	Y			No	<u>9</u>
	0	4. Semi or detached house or bungalow	20		
	1	Ter. h'se or bungalow	<u>X</u>		
		Self-con. flat in block	Y		
		Self-con. flat in house	0		
		Self-con. flat attached to shop/business	1		
		Room(s): furnished	2		
		Other (specify)	3		
			<u>4</u>		
			<u>5</u>		

QUESTION 9

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

QUESTION 10 Occupation

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

QUESTION 11 Change of Job

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

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

QUESTION 12 Training Course

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

QUESTION 13 Fall in Earnings

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

2nd
too far

QUESTION 14 Best job

If you are asked "What do you mean by 'best'?" you should say "It is up to you to decide" (adding, but only if necessary, "whether it's best because of the money, the people, the job in itself or anything else"). of course there will be people who give a mixture of reasons. Code the one they treat as most important. If they are undecided code DK.

QUESTION 15

A few persons — e.g. students — may have worked for part of the last year, or may work every Saturday and still be in full-time education. We will be asking about them later. Code them as still in full-time education.

QUESTION 15(a) Years of full-time education

The question is worded so that if someone has missed a year's schooling because of illness, say, between the ages of 5 and 14, he can adjust his answer accordingly. You can check (or aid other informants trying to reach an answer) by deducting five years from the leaving age and then asking if the result allows for any absence because of hospitalisation, war evacuation, military service, or any other reason. Note that full-time education can be provided in hospital. Only deduct a year if ALL of it was spent out of school. When writing in leaving age and number of years education remember again to insert each digit.

*Inf
Could work when
he liked as long
as the work was
done*

QUESTION 16 Manual Workers

If you are in doubt from what you have been told about a man's job whether it is manual ask "How do you do your work? Is it mostly heavy work, or operating a machine or mostly with your hands?" If he indicates any of these ask Q. 16. If still in doubt ask the question and write a note.

QUESTION 17(a) Husband's occupation

Follow same procedure as above under Question 10. It will be even more necessary to probe for the exact type of job. Encourage the woman to tell you what her husband did, since the answer is most important for us in classifying occupational status.

* 6 - at least $\frac{1}{2}$ but not all time

FOR THE SELF-EMPLOYED ONLY

14. Do you work indoors or outdoors? mainly outdoors
mainly indoors
about as much indoors as outdoors

15. Roughly for how much of your working time do you stand or walk about? very little
some but less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of working time
at least $\frac{1}{2}$ but less than $\frac{3}{4}$ working time
all or nearly all the time
 * 6 → DK

16. Do you have provision for a private pension through your employment? yes ASK Q.16(a)
no SKIP TO Q.17
DK SKIP TO Q.17

(a) How much, or what proportion of your normal earnings, do you pay?
 WRITE IN AMOUNT (OR %) PER WEEK/MONTH
 _____ OFFICE USE ONLY

(b) What proportion of your final earnings (i.e. before retirement) do you expect to receive in pension (not counting the State pension) and in a lump sum?
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to full
 $\frac{1}{2}$ but less than $\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ but less than $\frac{1}{2}$
under $\frac{1}{2}$
 DK
 WRITE IN AMOUNT PER WK/YR AND LUMP SUM IF KNOWN
 _____ OFFICE USE ONLY

17. Have you made private provision for cash benefits in sickness? yes ASK Q.17(a)
no SKIP TO Q.18
DK SKIP TO Q.18

(a) How much do you expect to receive for the first month of sickness?
 WRITE IN AMOUNT (OR %) AND DURATION IF KNOWN
 _____ OFFICE USE ONLY

18. Does your business include a car or vehicle which you or a member of the family are able to use sometimes yes ASK Q.18(a)
 for personal purposes? no SKIP TO Q.19
DK SKIP TO Q.19

(a) Does your business pay for road tax
insurance
petrol
normal repairs
none of above
 CODE ALL THAT APPLY

(b) What is the vehicle's
 (i) approximate current value (ii) make and type (iii) year (iv) m.p.g.
 _____ 19 _____

(c) What proportion of the mileage do you use for personal purposes (including transport to work)? And roughly how many miles would that be in a year?
 WRITE IN ANSWER _____ \$ _____ miles OFFICE USE

19. Because of your business are you able to buy anything more cheaply - I mean goods and services for yourself and your family. For example - travel other than for work
medical expenses (or insurance)
educational expenses for children
educational expenses for self
 other (SPECIFY) _____

(a) IF ANY RECORDED Roughly how much a year are these worth to you altogether? I mean how much more would you have had to spend if you had bought everything outside your business? WRITE IN APPROX ANNUAL AMT IN £'s

20. Is your home and business in the same premises? yes ASK Q.20(a)
no SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

(a) Are you able to offset against tax any of your (family's) accommodation, lighting or heating, telephone charges, etc? yes ASK Q.20(b)
no SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

(b) Roughly how much a year would you say this helped you?
 WRITE AMOUNT IN £'s _____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

1st		2nd		3rd		4th		INTERVIEWER: CODE 05, 06, etc IF 5th, 6th etc MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD	
10-11		10-11		10-11		10-11		10-11	
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
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
14-18	14-18	14-18	14-18	14-18	14-18	14-18	14-18	14-18	14-18
E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
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
20-24	20-24	20-24	20-24	20-24	20-24	20-24	20-24	20-24	20-24
E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
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
26-30	26-30	26-30	26-30	26-30	26-30	26-30	26-30	26-30	26-30
E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S
31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
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
32-36	32-36	32-36	32-36	32-36	32-36	32-36	32-36	32-36	32-36
E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S
37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
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
38-40	38-40	38-40	38-40	38-40	38-40	38-40	38-40	38-40	38-40
E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S
41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
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
42-44	42-44	42-44	42-44	42-44	42-44	42-44	42-44	42-44	42-44
E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S

QUESTION 8

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

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

QUESTION 9 Holiday pay

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

QUESTION 10 Sick pay

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

Changes in sick pay after the first weeks

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

QUESTION 11 Income of self-employed

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

2nd
had this
only just
started
with
firm

QUESTION 25(a) Private and business accommodation

Count as "business" accommodation any accommodation which counts for purposes of offsetting tax. This may include a study room for some teachers, for example.

QUESTION 25(e) Rate rebate or reduction

Note that many councils pay rebates twice a year.

QUESTION 25(h) Mortgage

The informant may know the total sum paid in the previous year but not the division of the sum between interest and repayments of principal. Yet it is essential for us to find how much of the payment represents capital repayments and how much interest payments, because otherwise we cannot work out housing costs which are comparable with costs incurred by households paying rent. In many instances a monthly or annual payment slip will show the two amounts and the informant should be encouraged to look this up. Note that if the informant still **cannot** give you the answer we have provided certain questions on the right-hand side of the page which will allow us to make a reliable estimate. You should note certain details in the

- (a) source of loan or mortgage;
- (b) term of repayment;
- (c) number of years paid;
- (d) amount of loan.

Please make special note if the repayment of a mortgage is covered by an endowment policy and note the amount and frequency of the premium. As elsewhere put a tick in the small box or make a note if you are fortunate enough to be shown documents.

QUESTION 25(i) Value of house/flat

Ask for an estimate and only show Flashcard No. 3 if the informant hesitates in giving an answer and you judge that it would be appropriate. Always insert the code number as given on the Flashcard, even if you also obtain an exact estimate.

*See
p. 21.
household 1021292.
It is the same.*

QUESTION 25(l) Government's Mortgage Scheme

Note that, broadly, this is advantageous only to a householder with relatively low income who does not expect to pay tax at the standard rate in the foreseeable future.

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.

2nd
Explained in detail
West Indian concept of
"helping" to you neighbours
This man when pressed
said he supposed he
spends at least 2 hours a
week helping people out—
but the people and the tasks
vary. Everyone in the W.I.
community gives everyone
else a hand whatever needs
doing—making things or
preparing for a funeral,
helping decorate, or
service a car. There
is obviously a tremendous
give and take, which
presumably is of economic
value—I should
think this "definitely
the rule rather than the
exception for W.I.'s, —
although they don't like
talking about it. I've
remembered correctly, the other
W.I.'s I've interviewed said
"no help given, received"
(1021292, 1021302.)
and Inf. I now would
imagine they just preferred
not to mention it.)

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.

Inf
£5 p.w. covers
all board, housekeeping
expenses, - including
household bills,
food

2nd.
handles bills with
Inf. when they
come in. Inf
organises housekeeping.
2nd gives him some
money when he asks
for it. (If sounds
as though Inf buys
most of the food -
asks for money if
he's short of cash.)

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 }
2 DK } SKIP TO Q.24

(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

Poor standard of living, not enough
money for clothes, food, heating.
Moths can't go to work, — too many
children

(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)
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

Govt should provide reasonable
housing. — the rest is up to the
individual.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7	8	9	10
71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	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
73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
X	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 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
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y	<input checked="" type="radio"/> X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
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	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 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

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