

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Inf.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Christian name for reference only									
65-66									
Age last birthday									

George

65

1/05

1051333

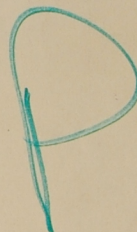
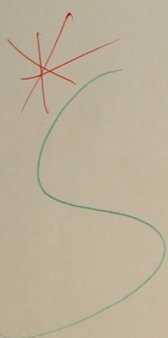
QUESTIONNAIRE ON HOUSEHOLD RESOURCES
&
STANDARDS OF LIVING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
1967-68

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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

FOR OFFICE USE	<i>CM 2579/68</i>		
<i>SBC 1</i>	<i>B2 PHV</i>	<i>FP</i>	<i>BPD</i>
<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>
<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>
<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>



S.

*(1) 379
PB*

C.I.C.

Name of Interviewer: Andra Gudani

SERIAL NUMBER

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

Date(s) of interview(s): 20th August 1968.

Length of interview(s): 2 1/2 hrs

or contacts:

Total actual interviewing time: 2 1/2 hrs

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

		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
1. Interview carried out at first call	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	X	Informant		13	→		1
at second call	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y			14	None		0
at third or later call	<input type="checkbox"/>	0			15			
2. Information for household		11	2nd member		16	6. Household living on		22
— complete skip to Q. 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	X			17	ground		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
incomplete—answer 2a	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y			18	basement floor		<input type="checkbox"/>
(a) Sections Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	3rd		19	1st floor		1
incomplete Employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	2			20	2nd floor		2
Occupational	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	4th		21	3rd floor		3
Income	<input type="checkbox"/>	4			22	4th floor		4
CODE AS LISTED IN Q'AIRE (Some Sections may be listed twice)	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	5th		23	5th or above		5
Assets	<input type="checkbox"/>	6			24	Specify		
Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	6th		25	(a) Is there a lift in the building?		
Soc. Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	8			26	Yes		6
Inc. in kind	<input type="checkbox"/>	9			27	No		7
Style of living	<input type="checkbox"/>	9			28			
(b) Reasons if incomplete		12			29			
— ill/disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	6th		30	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance?		23
does not know information	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y			31	Yes		8
unwilling to give information	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	Other (specify)		32	No		9
information	<input type="checkbox"/>	0			33			
other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1			34			
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		4. Semi or detached house or bungalow		35			
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		Ter. h'se or bungalow		36			
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		Self-con. flat in block		37			
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		Self-con. flat in house		38			
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		Type of Accom. Self-con. flat attached to shop/business		39			
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		Room(s): furnished		40			
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		Other (specify)		41			
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		Unfurnished rooms		42			
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>				43			

HS

CURRENT MONETARY INCOME

General

This section asks questions in turn of the employed, the self-employed and then everyone, including those who are not employed. Our object is to obtain reliable estimates of income, before and after tax, for each income unit in the household, both for "last week" and "the last 12 months".

Income Unit

This is any person aged 15 or over, or if in full-time education any person aged 19 or over, together with wife or husband (if she or he has one) and children under 15 (or aged 16-18 if in full-time education), if any. According to this definition a man, wife, and children aged under 15 count as one income unit, but a middle-aged widow and a son who is a university student, or an elderly widow and a single daughter of 40, count as two income units. A household consisting of man and wife with three single children who are all over 15 years of age and who are at work counts as four income units.

Allocating Income

Usually amounts of income can be entered in the appropriate column, according to the person receiving it. Do not enter any income twice. Do not, for example, enter a particular amount both for the wife and the husband. Nor need you split up any amount part of which is payable for a dependent wife or child. Thus, do not attempt to divide up the total of family allowances; enter the total in the wife's column. And enter an amount for sickness benefit, say, even if it includes sums for the wife and children, in the husband's column (if indeed it is he who receives it).

Gross and Net

In the first question you carefully ask for the last pay net of deductions and go on in the second question to establish what these deductions are. The answers to both questions effectively give gross and net earnings for the last period for which pay was received and you can build up further information in the questions that follow. You should be conscious of this distinction throughout the section. It will not always be possible to get information both for income after tax and income before tax. Remember that if you cannot get an answer for one you may be able to get it for the other. Make a note whenever you can. We can calculate in the office.

Last 12 months

Though you start by finding what was the last amount of pay received it is very important also to find what was the average pay during the previous 12 months and gradually build up the total income received by the income unit and the household in those months. You have already filled in a work-record and this will help you to answer several of the questions in the section.

QUESTION 1 Last earnings

Remember to check earnings for each member of the household, even those of a wife who had a job for only a few weeks in the year, a young son who works only on Saturdays, and a retired man with a part-time job. Second or subsidiary earnings are dealt with in Q. 14. Note that each digit is ruled off from the next. Insert "0" in any column which does not apply. Please note also that we have allowed wider columns on these income pages so that you have enough room to write in figures. But note that you will have to indicate which member of the household received any income if you are obliged to use a fifth or sixth column.

QUESTION 2 Deductions

Don't forget that a total is better than nothing. If the informant is uncertain say, "I believe it is on your pay slip" and encourage him or her to check. We have asked you to put a tick if in fact you are shown a slip or the informant reads off the amounts. As before, the small boxes on the left are for you to identify the member of the household: "Inf.", "2nd", "3rd", etc.

National Insurance contributions

A male employee ordinarily pays 15s. 8d. and a female employee 13s. 2d. per week, although note that a married woman can elect to pay only 7d. per week to cover industrial injuries benefits. Boys under 18 pay 10s. 1d. and girls 8s. 5d. per week. Persons over 18 who are contracted out of the graduated pension scheme pay a higher flat rate insurance contribution of 18s. 1d. (men), 14s. 8d. (women).

Graduated pension contributions

The employee contributes $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of each pound of gross weekly earnings between the ninth and the eighteenth, i.e. approximately 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each of these pounds, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent for each pound between the 19th and the 30th, i.e. rather more than 1d. for each of these pounds. In fact a man with gross weekly earnings of £9 pays nothing, one with £13 pays 4s. 0d., one with £21 pays 9s. 0d., and one with £30, 9s. 9d. About one person in every five, however, is contracted out of the graduated pension scheme, but such persons nonetheless pay $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on each pound of gross earnings between the ninth and the 30th, or a maximum of 2s. 1d.

QUESTION 3 Highest and lowest

Check the number of weeks worked by turning up the work record. Some people's earnings will have varied only in one or two weeks of the year and it will not be difficult for you to establish an average in (b). Remember Q. 3(b) is very important. Other people's earnings may have varied widely, either because of changes of job or variations in overtime. Do not include variations due to holidays or sickness. If it is difficult to arrive at an average write in the box or in the margins, e.g. 10 weeks @ £15 10s., six weeks @ £18 15s. and 23 weeks @ £24 1s. We will work out the rest. Do not include weeks of holiday or sickness, which are explored later.

QUESTION 4 Bonuses

If a commission or bonus has been included in Q. 3 do not now amend the answer to that question. If the information is given for the first time write the amount in the box and also strike out "Before" or "After" Tax as appropriate.

NB This tax is for married man. His wife has just died (3wks ago)

average higher
than highest
pay is this
OK?

Yes, because "average"
takes account of occasional
bonuses, which highest
lowest may not.

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.

*leave this
out in
10 yrs. He
doesn't think
he'll get
much for
the house.*

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.

QUESTION 29(c) Estimate of market rent

Proceed as for Q. 27(a)

QUESTION 30(a) Income from lodgers or boarders

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

QUESTION 30(c) Net income

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

This is a token rent - he doesn't think he makes any profit at all. His boarders are relatives.

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.

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.

Inf. didn't think he had. But he had an Italian suit or armor (16th), a grandfather clock dated 1725, and many old books. Eshimaker's?

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.

At the moment, he pays 30/- p.w to his sister, who with her husband & son, comprises the 2nd h/hd CD, to give him an evening meal. This is only temporary, until he gets over his wife's death.

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.

I interviewed this man at an unfortunate time. He had lost his wife 3 weeks ago and kept bawling into tears and apologising for it.

I don't think they need be hard up if they are prepared to work.

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

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

X Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.24

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

0 sometimes } SKIP TO Q.24

1 never } SKIP TO Q.24

2 DK } SKIP TO Q.24

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

3 at weekends

4 mid-week

5 at Christmas

6 with some of your friends

7 with some of your relatives

8 with some of the people round here

9 other (SPECIFY)

because of decline in purchasing power

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

Not compared to what there was, what with mothers going out to work. But old people aren't well off!

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

X - their own fault?

Y - the Government's fault?

0 - the fault of their education?

1 - the fault of industry not providing the right jobs?

2 - anything else? (SPECIFY)

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

No family allowances. Either tax biting or nationalise it! I'm all for a higher pension, but what about the poor devils who work who have to pay for it? Wages are chasing prices, that's the trouble.

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
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

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INTERVIEWER PLEASE CODE ALL THAT APPLY AFTER INTERVIEW

	67
(a) Household in which there is a child, one of whose parents is not resident	X
(b) Household consisting of woman and adult dependants	Y
(c) Household in which there are five or more dependent children	0
(d) Household containing an adult who has been unemployed for eight weeks (consecutively or in last 12 months)	1
(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)	2
(f) Household containing a disabled adult under 65	3
(a) disabled	4
(b) borderline disabled	5
(g) Household containing a disabled or handicapped child (including child ill or injured for eight weeks or more)	6
(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	7
(i) Household in which there are	8
(a) earners, none earning £12 a week or more	8
(b) adult male earners (aged 21 to 64) earning less than £14 a week	8
(j) Household in which there are persons who are	68
(a) non-white	X
(b) born in Eire	Y

cm

COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD: CODES (Q. 10, p. 3)	
One generation	Man: and widowed or separated daughter 221
Man alone: aged 60 or over 101	Woman: and widowed or separated son 222
Man alone: aged under 60 102	Woman: and widowed or separated daughter 223
Woman alone: aged 60 or over 103	Otherwise two generations: all related 224
Woman alone: aged under 60 104	Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other 225
Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over 105	Other (SPECIFY) 226
Husband and wife: at least one aged under 60 106	
Husband and wife: both under 60 107	Three generation
Man and woman: otherwise related 108	Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... 301
Man and woman: unrelated 109	Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 302
Two or more men only: related 110	Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 303
Two or more men only: unrelated 111	Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 304
Two or more women only: related 112	Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 305
Two or more women only: unrelated 113	Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 306
Other (SPECIFY) 114	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 15 201	Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grandchildren under 15 309
Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15 202	Otherwise 3-generations:
Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15 203	—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	Four generation
Man and two children both under 15 209	DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW
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	