

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name
for reference only

Age last birthday

Inft.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
MR	MRS								
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66				
59	60								

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

has ~~the~~ copy of separate account of family (now attached)

- 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				
3301	T31 AH	BP	BP	
	T32 AH			

FB
(1)
379

[REDACTED]

Is there a case for your writing to this man to ask if he has thought of applying for a war pension for which he just might be eligible; and perhaps asking for his permission for us to drop a line to the housing dept?

I'm sorry I've hung on to this so long. Cd. I have his address so that I can write? Cd. I also have a photocopy of what John writes?

[REDACTED]

SW 16

Take Sam's notes: we have no photocopy

105139301. Serial Number

ONE—

Used P.T. July 1972

The INFT. suffers from what he calls vertigo — he says it started during the war when he was subject to fits of deafness and giddiness. He was often accused of malingering and once was put on guard duty at night because of complaining about it. Whilst on guard duty he was troubled by deafness and loss of speech and was reported and was court-martialled for failing to challenge an officer coming back to camp! Another time he was nearly again put on court martial because he had to report to the medical and was told to speak up which he couldn't because he'd lost his voice! His main job in the army was working with heavy Ack/Ack guns.

Since the war he has been subject to odd spells of dizziness, blackouts and deafness and inability to speak. In 1963-65 he was very ill and was in hospital for 2 yrs where he underwent numerous operations — which — varied from the removal of varicose veins in his legs to a course of electric shock treatment to the brain. He says he's had over 6 different operations in the past 5 yrs — When he came out of hospital after his 2 yr spell of sick he was told by the doctors that he would only be fit to work part time for the rest of his life — but he found that it was impossible to live on part-time pay and eventually went back to his old employers and got a far less well paid job. (he was a compositor for which he'd completed a 7 yr training apprenticeship but was unable to continue with this because of the amount of standing and moving about involved in the job) He now is employed as a copyholder.

Symptoms and disability — he cannot walk unaided must always use a stick, he cannot stand for more than 15 minutes otherwise giddiness comes on, he cannot move quickly otherwise this causes giddiness (for example crossing the road is hazardous he cannot look both ways and cross because any movement quickly of his head causes giddiness). He has often been taken to hospital unconscious after having a fit etc in the street caused by the onset of giddiness etc. These fits are characterised by loss of speech/deafness/foaming at the mouth or the appearance of being drunk. At times though he has been fully conscious during

Two—

these attacks and he said it is so peculiarly frustrating when you in such a state and you are unable to say anything and are unable to hear but otherwise you can see and understand what's going on.

He and his wife were quite cheerful - but they had at first refused I wrote them a letter explaining the purpose of the interview and on my second call they were OK and I understood their anxiety because the WFT was sitting down and as far as any intruder was concerned he was helpless to defend himself or wife. During the interview he nearly lost his voice but cups of tea restored it enough to get the end.

His present job involves problems of travelling 2 buses to get to work and again 2 to get home - waiting for buses is hazardous as mentioned earlier he often has to sit down. Travelling on buses can also aggravate his condition rapid halts or jolts can cause giddiness etc. He has had no co-operation at all from the local council in trying to get a transfer of council property ie a flat or house near his work they have been particularly inept and stupid in that they have offered him 3 different flats in ~~the~~ tower blocks, then on applying for a transfer it was specifically mentioned, that more than one flight of stairs or even a lift were impossible for the WFT because of his condition. Letters to the council explaining this have brought no response

P.T. I wonder if anything could be done about this.

As for his present position at work more often than not he cannot complete a full week at work. Every day when he awakes he gets in breakfast in bed from his wife and he sees if he is capable of getting up. She has a part-time job so that she can look after him and also so that she can supplement his income which is often reduced by days of work. He gets nothing from WHI or his employers for odd days he has off work which amounted to about 21 days last year

THREE

All in all his condition is serious enough I would have thought for something to be done. By whom God knows, considering that he has said regarding the state of his condition during the war perhaps he could qualify for a War Disability Pension — But WAF might not be willing to go through all the fuss and bother involved. What he really wants is to be able to work and look after himself and his wife. The immediate problem is the question of travel to and from work if this could be solved by getting a certificate that nears his employment he is more likely to be able to survive i.e. not get killed. because as I've mentioned due to his condition just crossing the road is extremely hazardous.

John B. Samsen SAM

Name of Interviewer...

SERIAL
NUMBER

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

C.I.C.

Date(s) of interview(s).....

13th Aug

Length of interview(s).....

3½ hours

or contacts.....

15th Aug

Total actual interviewing time.....

3½ 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 X Y 0	3. Which sections were answered in whole or in part by which persons on the household? Informant	Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc. 13 (2) 1-9 14 (2) 1-9 15 (4) 16 (0) 17 (3) 18 (0) 19 (8) 20 X Y 0 1 2 3 4	5. Number of other households at address ————— None	21 (0)
2. Information for household — — complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a	11 X Y	2nd member	(2) 1-9	6. Household living on ground basement floor 1st floor 2nd floor 3rd floor 4th floor 5th or above Specify	22 (X) 1 2 3 4 5
(a) Sections Housing incomplete Employment Occupational Income Assets Health Soc. Services Inc. in kind Style of living	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	CODE ALL THAT APPLY AS LISTED IN Q'AIRE (Some Sections may be listed twice)	3rd 4th 5th 6th	Answer 6a (a) Is there a lift in the building? Yes No	6 7
(b) Reasons if incomplete — — ill/disabled does not know information unwilling to give information other (specify)	12 X Y 0 1	Other (specify)	(8)	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance? Yes No	23 (8) (9)
4. Semi or detached house or bungalow Ter. h'se or bungalow Self-con. flat in block Self-con. flat in house Self-con. flat attached to shop/business Room(s) furnished Other (specify)	Type of Accomm.				

7. Does the house/flat have any structural defects?		34
PROMPT	rising damp, damp walls or ceilings	1 Yes ASK Q.7(a)
	loose brick-work/plaster	2 no } SKIP TO
	roof which leaks in heavy rain	3 DK } Q. 8.
	badly-fitting windows or doors	4
	which do not open or close	5
	broken floorboards, stairs	6
other -----		
(a) Do you feel any of these are a danger to your health or of anyone in the household?		35
Yes		0
No		1
DK		2
8. Would you say you (and the family) have a serious housing problem?		36
Yes ASK Q.8(a)		X
No } SKIP TO Q.8(b)		Y
DK }		0
(a) What sort of problem is the worst?	1 overcrowding	1
CODE ONE ONLY	2 inadequate basic facilities	2
	3 damp accommodation	3
	4 other structural defects	4
	5 need to move elsewhere	5
	6 other (specify) -----	6
		7
(b) Have you ever had a serious housing problem (since you were 21)?	Yes ASK 8(c)	8
No } SKIP TO Q.9.		9
DK }		36
(c) What sort of problem was the worst?	X overcrowding	X
	Y inadequate basic facilities	Y
	0 damp accommodation	0
	1 other structural defects	1
	2 need to move elsewhere	2
	3 other (specify) -----	3
(d) How long did it last?	under 2 years	4
	2 and less than 5 years	5
	5 and less than 9 years	6
	10 or more	7
9. Which of the following items do you have in the household?		37
PROMPT CODE ALL THAT APPLY	X television	0
	Y record player	1
	0 radio	2
	1 refrigerator	3
	2 washing machine	4
	3 vacuum cleaner	5
	4 telephone	6
	*5 central heating	7
	6 enough upholstered arm-chairs, easy chairs or settees for every member of family plus one visitor	8
	7 carpet covering all or nearly all floor in main sitting room	
8 DK one or more items (specify) -----		

damp is bad for INFT. and there is a need to move owing to ill health of INFT and the present necessity to travel far to work see later notes

SECTION II EMPLOYMENT

General

This section and the next (Occupational Facilities) should normally be asked of each adult earner in the household. If you happen to be interviewing the housewife during the day you should ask these questions as they apply to herself (and also to any children and adult dependants — e.g. elderly widowed mother) and then a separate (shorter) interview with the husband (and any other adult earner who is not available at the time of the first interview) to ask him for answers to this section, to the section on occupational facilities, to the questions on earnings in Section IV and any other questions which cannot be answered by the housewife.

QUESTION 1 Attended paid employment

All persons working for gain. If a housewife, retired person or even a schoolchild works a few hours for pay each week, he or she should be included. Also count man who is not at his main occupation (and even who may be thought of as unemployable) but who has pay from a minor job. We will be able to check in analysis. Our purpose is not to miss casual earnings and supplementary sources of income.

QUESTION 2 Two jobs

If a person does some kind of job for a different employer or on own behalf in his "spare" time this counts as a second job. Even if it is the same kind of job but is separately paid for (e.g. decorator working in spare time for himself) it should be counted as second job.

QUESTION 3 House or flat

Includes house combined with business premises or farm; but the question has been introduced primarily to cater for women home-workers on piece rates. Note that it refers to any second as well as the principal job.

QUESTION 4 Starting and finishing work times

The question applies to last week. Ignore variations in working hours from week to week. If working times were the same on at least three days of the week regard them as "usual". If there were two shifts (e.g. morning and evening), list according to starting time of the first and finishing time of the second, and note fact on left.

QUESTION 5 Aid in calculating hours of work

The table below assumes a 5-day week and 1 hour for lunch. Note that each digit should be put in each separate part of the box (i.e. one digit under No. 29 and the other under No. 30).

Starting time	Finishing time			
	4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
7.00 a.m.	42½	45	47½	50
7.30 a.m.	40	42½	45	47½
8.00 a.m.	37½	40	42½	45
8.30 a.m.	35	37½	40	42½
9.00 a.m.	32½	35	37½	40
9.30 a.m.	30	32½	35	37½
10.00 a.m.	27½	30	32½	35

QUESTION 6 NOT AT WORK

Note that this question must also be answered for persons working last week for less than 30 hours. **Unemployed:** as distinct from "off sick" or temporarily off work (e.g. on holiday). The replies will be, for example: "I lost my job"; "I'm out of a job"; "There was redundancy at the firm so I'm out of work for the moment". Sometimes a person may say he is both unemployed AND sick or disabled, or it may for other reasons be difficult to specify just one code. Accept the best answer given by the informant even if you observe that someone who says he is unemployed is obviously sick or disabled (and vice-versa). Later questions are designed to establish whether or not he is seeking work and whether or not he is chronically sick or disabled.

Unpaid holiday

Part of our purpose in asking if holidays are unpaid is to ensure that 5 is not coded rather than the underlying reasons coded as 7, 8 or 9. Distinguishing between paid and unpaid holidays introduces complications but may be worthwhile (a) for the opportunity afforded to probe the reasons an unpaid holiday is being taken and (b) later when calculating weeks not at work in previous year.

*NFT
1 day short
working week
due to
health/disability*

QUESTION 8 Work record

Our aim is to trace persons whose work record is not full and to establish both numbers of weeks off work and numbers of weeks in which fewer than 30 hours were worked.

Weeks off work in year

The procedure is first to ask the general question about numbers of weeks off work. Some informants will be uncertain of the right answer. They can be encouraged by prompts about the last spell off work for unemployment, then sickness and so on down the list. Whenever it is clear they are going back more than 12 months you should move on to the next eventuality on the list. In the appropriate column note the number of weeks for all spells of unemployment, sickness, etc. You must record "O" in all open boxes when the person has had no spell off work for that reason. You may ignore the codes "X" and "Y" under each open box. They are for office use. For easy reference you can record each spell off work alongside the months listed below. (You may in rare instances interview persons, say, who had five or six spells off work through sickness and may need to show some rough working to arrive at the right total. (Please leave any rough working in case of queries.)

List member of household (informant, 2nd, 3rd) and weeks off work and reason

January.....	July.....
February.....	August.....
March.....	September.....
April.....	October.....
May.....	November.....
June.....	December.....

Some informants may have a quick answer for the first general question (usually because they have a very full or almost empty record of work in the year). You should nonetheless use the same procedure of asking about each type of eventuality and each spell off work as a check. If an informant says he hasn't been off work except for "just odd days because of colds and so on" ASK How much would it amount to over the past twelve months — one week, two weeks? AND CODE ACCORDINGLY. For informants (e.g. housewives or students) who have only worked for a few weeks in the year, you may find it quicker to establish first how long they were at work.

As with so many other questions about "the last twelve months" in this questionnaire, informants will often find it helpful if you encourage them to think forwards from a date exactly a year ago.

85 is difficult to estimate probably

*10 wks sickness for INFT is
1x 3 wks
1x 4 wks*

+ equivalent of a further 3 weeks ie 21 days

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.

Q2. INF said it was a waste of time what so ever only made it worse because he was taught to do such menial things and was amongst many sub-normal people.

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.

INF. was a compositor at 25 after illness was unable to continue and had to take a lower paid job as a copyholder.

QUESTION 5

Note that the recent Industrial Employment Act gives employers the responsibility of notifying employees about certain terms of service. Many employees will have received some kind of notification.

QUESTION 6 Whether sick pay

Include only when employer pays cash directly to an employee who is sick. Contributions towards medical care costs come under Q. 11. Ideally we would like to have details of sick pay expected and length of time employer is expected to go on paying. (Sometimes a man is paid one proportion of pay for 3 months and then a lower proportion for a further 3 months.) Many informants, however, will not know and you should do your best to get a general idea at least of the starting level for the first month, recording underneath more specific information if known.

Sick pay amount What should be entered here is costs paid by employer. Sickness benefit should not be included even though employers contribute towards it. Earnings means earnings before tax.

Q6 but he only gets this if he's off for a week he gets nothing from employer for 1 day or 2 days off per week which is often the case!

QUESTION 7 Pension

Include any type of occupational pension, contributory or non-contributory, funded or unfunded.

QUESTION 7a Employee's contribution

Note that we are not attempting to establish what the employer pays, because many informants will not know. We require amount paid (preferably) or per cent of earnings before tax: many schemes are not of the type that the employer pays a fixed proportion of earnings. In these instances, code "None" or "Does not apply", according to the information you are given. When given a percentage note that it may be calculated on basic wages rather than earnings and you should note this so that we can adjust the figure in the office. Estimate the proportion of normal earnings the previous contribution amounts to — correct to nearest percentage point unless respondent names half a percentage point.

QUESTION 7b Pensionable age

That is, the age at which the pension is first payable.

* started in 1960 but off 2 yrs sickness

QUESTION 7c Years towards pension

Do not count any years towards another pension in a previous employment unless those years have been accepted by the present employer as counting towards the pension from his employment.

QUESTION 7d Amount of pension

The question refers to the total occupational pension, though part of the cost may be paid by the informant. If the informant knows more details about his entitlement enter information in box (e.g. two-thirds of salary in last 5 years of service).

QUESTION 8 Meal vouchers

You may have to build up towards the average weekly value by asking "How much is each voucher worth?", "How many do you use in an average week?". Generally vouchers are additional to wage or salary but sometimes the employer will include them on a pay slip as part of earnings received. Watch that you do not count their value both here and later under net earnings.

QUESTION 9 Subsidised meals

Meals include drinks that may accompany them though we think it might cause offence to ask this in a formal question. We are interested to learn of anything from subsidised canteen meals to expense account lunches and dinners.

QUESTION 9a Saving on meals

Note that we are seeking an estimate of the difference between the actual cost to the employee and what he would have spent in the ordinary way if there were no subsidised canteen or restaurant available, or if his work did not allow him to charge the cost of outside meals. We are not seeking an estimate of the real value of the meals. Since some employees may not spend more outside on a poorer meal than they spend inside for a subsidised one, some entries may be "0" shillings.

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.

Coder
* 10 wks
sick
but 3 wks
of this was
accumulated
odd days
no benefit
∴ he received
benefit only
for 7 weeks
out of the 10
according to
NFI.

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.

They have drawn on Savings a little but estimated it to be less than £25

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.

*attended
rehabilitation
centre then
he came
out of hospital
a few years
ago.*

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 7e

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.

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: 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	Three generation	
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
		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
Two generation		Four generation	401
Man, wife: + 1 child under 15	201	DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW	
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		