

MINISTRY OF LABOUR
NATIONAL
INSTITUIE
ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL
RESEARCH

## Family Expenditure

 SurveyREPORT FOR 1962

# Family Expenditure <br> Survey 

## REPORT FOR 1962

LONDON:
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## Introduction

In an Interim Report published in August 1951* the Cost of Living Advisory Committee recommended that an enquiry into the pattern of expenditure by private households should be held as soon as possible and that there should be smaller-scale enquiries at frequent intervals thereafter. The large-scale Household Expenditure Enquiry took place in $1953-54 \dagger$ and the smallerscale continuing Family Expenditure Survey $\ddagger$ began in 1957. In 1962 the Committee recommended the use of information obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey over a period of three consecutive years as a basis for annual revision of the weighting pattern of the official Index of Retail Prices.§ This recommendation was accepted by the Minister of Labour and a new series of the Index was started in January 1962.
The Ministry of Labour is the Department responsible for carrying out the Survey but the selection of the sample, the interviewing of households and the coding of the records is carried out by the Social Survey Division of the Central Office of Information.

As the Survey is multi-purpose in character and serves the needs of several government departments (primarily
the Ministry of Labour and the Central Statistical Office) the detailed plans for each year's operations are considered by an interdepartmental committee under the chairmanship of the Director of the Central Statistical Office, and close liaison is maintained between the Ministry of Labour, the Central Statistical Office and the Social Survey in the day-to-day running of the Survey.
The households which provided the records on which this report is based are thanked for their co-operation.

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## Part I. Description of the Survey

## Objects of the Survey

1. The Family Expenditure Survey was designed to meet a variety of needs. Information about the pattern of expenditure is required by the Ministry of Labour for use in connection with the Index of Retail Prices. Information about incomes and expenditures is needed by the Central Statistical Office for three main purposes. These are to supplement the sources used in compiling the official estimates of national expenditure; to carry out demand analyses; and to study the redistributive effects on income of taxation and social benefits.
2. In addition, a growing number of requests for information derived from the Survey is received from other government departments, research and social workers, and private firms and organisations. So far as possible, these enquiries are met, provided that the required information is readily, available and does not reveal particulars of an individual household.

## Main features of the Survey

3. Each year a sample of about 5,000 addresses is selected and these are visited in rotation throughout the year. The households at these addresses are asked to co-operate in maintaining detailed expenditure records for 14 consecutive days, and in providing interviewers with information about the household, about incomes and about certain payments which recur fairly regularly (e.g. rent, gas, electricity and telephone accounts, licences and insurances, education, season tickets, and hirepurchase). Nearly three-quarters of the households approached co-operate in the Survey and, provided that all spenders in the household co-operate, each spender is subsequently paid $£ 1$ for the trouble involved in supplying the information. An important advantage of the continuing Survey is that the cumulative experience gained can lead to a progressive improvement in the reliability of the results through changes in the techniques made from year to year.

## Selection of households

4. The Survey covered all types of private households in Great Britain in 1957 and was extended to include Northern Ireland from 1958 onwards. The selection of the sample has to satisfy two main requirements, i.e. that every private household in the country should have an equal chance of being included in the sample, and that the sample should be spread as evenly as possible over the year. The method of selecting the sample is described in Appendix I (page 52).

## Definitions

5. Detailed descriptions of the more important definitions and concepts used in the Report are contained in Appendix IV (page 74).

## Fieldwork-Information obtained by <br> Interviewers

6. In Great Britain interviewers employed by the Social Survey make initial visits to seek the co-operation of households at a regular rate of about six fresh visits a week throughout a period of six or seven weeks in each area. In Northern Ireland the interviewing is carried out by the staff of the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance (Northern Ireland) and one new address is visited every four weeks in each area. If a household cannot be contacted it is not counted as one of the quota of fresh visits for the week in question and efforts are made to establish contact in subsequent weeks, at least four attempts being made in all.
7. At each selected address calls are first made to find out who is living there, to explain the purpose of the Survey and to seek the co-operation of the household members who are assured that all the information which they provide will be treated as confidential. If any member is temporarily away record keeping is delayed until all the spenders are available to keep records at the same time. If all spenders agree to co-operate they are asked the questions contained in the Household Schedule, the personal Income Schedule and the personal Expenditure Schedule, and are also asked to complete diary recordbooks. The forms used in the 1962 Survey are described below and are reproduced in Appendix III. They are generally similar to those used in the 1961 Survey* which were revised in layout to embody improvements in detail and to facilitate processing of the information on an electronic computer. The interviewer obtains the information about the main characteristics of the household, and about certain household expenditures, on the Household Schedule (form SS812A) from the head of the household or the housewife or both. The interviewer also obtains from each spender the information asked for on the personal Income Schedule (form SS812B) and the personal Expenditure Schedule (form SS812C). A copy of the record-book (SS812D) covering seven days is left with each spender. Further calls are made to ensure that the records are being kept satisfactorily and in sufficient detail, to deal with any queries which may have arisen, to supply the record-books for the second sevenday period, and finally to collect the completed records.

## Household Schedule

8. The first questionnaire is the Household Schedule. It is used to obtain general information about the household and about certain types of household expenditure from a responsible member, usually the head of the household or the housewife. Information is obtained in the first part of the Schedule about the age and sex, relationships and occupational and marital status of the various members of the household. Particulars about the type and size of the dwellings occupied are also recorded.

[^1]9. Some important types of expenditure occur at relatively long intervals.* Therefore, the numbers of expenditures of this type in the 14 days for which detailed records are maintained may not provide enough instances in a sample of households of the size used in this Survey to yield sufficiently accurate estimates of average household expenditure in such fields. However, many of these expenditures are of such a nature that informants can normally give information about the most recent payment. Accordingly, the Household Schedule provides for information about the most recent payments for housing (and receipts obtained from subletting); account payments for supply of gas and electricity, for hire and maintenance of gas and electric appliances, and for telephone charges.
10. The Household Schedule also contains questions about commodities obtained free or at concessionary prices-mainly through an employer or a state scheme. In this Report actual expenditure on supplies obtained at concessionary prices is included in the expenditure of the household concerned. The imputed values of goods provided free and at concessionary prices under various state welfare schemes are taken into account in some of the analyses made by the Central Statistical Office. However, such imputed values are excluded from the definition of incomes used in classifying households into income ranges in this Report.

## Personal Income Schedule

11. The first part of this Schedule provides information about the employment status, the main and subsidiary occupation (if any) of the spender and the industry in which he or she is employed. The remainder of the Schedule is devoted to sources of income. Wage and salary earners are asked to state their last " take-home" pay (and, if this is not what they usually receive, their usual pay), to give details of deductions from their gross pay, e.g. income tax, National Insurance contributions, and other miscellaneous deductions, and to provide information about bonuses, etc. which are paid occasionally. This information is used to provide gross normal wage or salary as defined in Appendix IV (Definition 9(a)) and also wage and salary income for the various definitions required for different analyses. Employers and persons in business on their own account are asked to provide the latest available annual figure for income (net of depreciation and expenses) from their business or profession. The questions about income tax are designed to ensure that neither tax paid directly nor that deducted at source is omitted. The special problems relating to certain types of tax deductions are dealt with more fully in Appendix IV (Definition 15).
12. The remaining questions on the personal Income Schedule are addressed, as appropriate, to all spenders. Thus they are asked to provide information about income from dividends and interest on shares and deposits; state benefits and other benefits; pensions, trusts and annuities; allowances from friends and relatives outside the household; and income from property. Finally, provision is made for recording income from all other sources not previously mentioned, and the income of any person (e.g. a child with a spare-time job) not completing a personal Income Schedule. Additional questions
about periods of absence from work, maternity benefits and death grants received during the preceding 12 months and the pre-retirement income of recently retired persons make it possible to use annual income in the Central Statistical Office analyses.

## Personal Expenditure Schedule

13. On the personal Expenditure Schedule the interviewer collects information from each spender about expenditure on a number of items normally occurring at relatively long but regular intervals, namely licences, season tickets, motor tax and insurance, other types of insurance, payments by means of a banker's standing order, and education and training expenses. Under the last heading, information is also sought about education grants or scholarships, so that these can be included when computing income for certain purposes. Such grants have not been included in the definition of gross income as used in this Report.
14. Each spender is asked to provide information about instalments beingopaid on current hire purchase or credit sales agreements. If the goods have been acquired within the last three months, information is also sought about the amount allowed in part exchange, the amount of the down payment, and the number of instalments originally agreed.
15. The personal Expenditure Schedule also contains questions about any special arrangements for paying for goods. Thus spenders are asked whether they pay for certain goods at weekly or other regular intervals; whether they make some payments by cheque, postal order or money order; and whether they buy some goods by means of a budget account, through a "club" or a credit account, or on hire purchase. The answers provide the interviewer with some information about the background of the household and are used in checking the completeness and accuracy of the recorded entries.

## Diary Record-book

16. The final schedule is the record-book maintained in diary form by each spender. Each record-book covers seven days, two pages being provided for each day's expenditure, and two books are therefore completed by each spender during the 14 consecutive days of recordkeeping. There are detailed instructions at the beginning of each record-book and a check list of items at the end. In general, expenditure during the period of recordkeeping is defined as payments made, irrespective of whether or not the goods or services paid for have been delivered or consumed. The exceptions are goods obtained through clothing, etc. clubs or budget accounts, and goods withdrawn from stock for personal consumption from the informant's own shop or farm. There are special instructions for the recording of these items and the treatment of them is described in Appendix IV (Definitions 13,12 and 11 respectively). In addition to the pages for the daily records of expenditure, there are special questions about betting payments and winnings.

[^2]17. Those maintaining records are asked to record all payments made during the period of record keeping including those falling within the fields of expenditure already covered by questions on the Household Schedule or the personal Income and Expenditure Schedules. When the records are examined, types of payments in the record books which are covered by questions on the Schedules are deleted.

## Examination and processing of information

18. When the completed records for each household are received at the headquarters of the Social Survey they are scrutinised in great detail and the various forms compared one with another for consistency. Further information is obtained if possible, by returning schedules to the field staff, whenever it is necessary to explain some unusual item or inconsistency or to rectify an omission. This operation is carried out immediately after receipt of the documents and before the main work of coding begins so that when informants are asked further questions the event or purchase is still fresh in their minds. Names and addresses of informants do not appear on the fieldwork document, but since they are necessary in connection with the payment of $£ 1$ to each spender, and in order to communicate with informants if further information is required, a record of the names and addresses is filed separately with the household documents while the checking operation described above is in progress. When this stage is complete the record of the names and addresses is removed from the file and the records are subsequently only identified by reference number. The final stage of editing the budgets is to delete payments which are in fact business expenses, and also any payments in the diary record-books which (as explained in para. 17) are duplicated by expenditures reported on the Household and Personal Schedules.
19. The next operation is coding. On the schedules this involves ensuring that each expenditure or item of information is recorded in the "Amount" columns opposite the code number which represents the particular item, and that the code which indicates the period covered by the expenditure is inserted in the right of the two columns headed "Code". The period codes range from " 1 " denoting one week to " 8 " denoting a year. Since 1961, when the Family Expenditure Survey material has been processed on a computer, the only
additional work to be undertaken by coders is the adjustment of information about wage or salary to provide normal " take-home " pay, the provision of code numbers denoting specified occupations of workers and the industries in which they are employed, and the insertion of details of certain deductions of income tax made at source.
20. Code numbers are allocated to all items in the record-books, as well as to hire purchase transactions and payments by means of bankers' standing orders as recorded on the personal Expenditure Schedule. A full list of the item codes used, showing the maximum detail in which the expenditures in the tables in this Report can be analysed, is given in Appendix V (page 77).
21. When the coding has been completed, the information on the records is transferred via punched cards to magnetic tape which is processed on an Emidec computer. The computer programme provides for conversion of recorded items of expenditure and income covering varying periods to a common period of one week, using the "period codes" inserted at the coding stage. The programme also provides for the calculation of more complex pieces of information, e.g. gross household income, household type, housing costs, from the details provided.
22. The computer produces analyses of income and expenditure for various groups of households. The analyses produced for the Ministry of Labour are supplied on one of two alternative forms of tabulation. One provides aggregate weekly expenditures and incomes for all households in the group and the average weekly expenditures and incomes per household as well as numbers of households recording expenditures on each item or group of items. The other provides average weekly expenditures and incomes per household together with the related standard error of the means.
23. Each expenditure and income tabulation is accompanied by a distribution analysis of the main characteristics of the households concerned, e.g. the type of area in which the household is situated, the number of persons in and the composition of the household, the employment status of the head of the household, the income of the household and of the head of the household, and the type of dwelling occupied. Full details of available characteristics are contained in Appendix VI (page 86).

## Part II. Results of the Survey

## Proportions of households co-operating

24. Each year the sample of about 5,000 addresses visited contains some which are either found to relate to hotels, boarding houses, institutions, etc. (which are outside the scope of the Survey), or which contain no household at all. On the other hand, some of the addresses are found to contain more than one household.

Allowing for these cases an effective sample of about 4,800 households normally results each year. In some of these households one or more members refuse to cooperate or cannot be contacted after repeated visits. The co-operating households represented 71 per cent. of the effective sample in 1960, 72 per cent. in 1961 and 74 per cent. in 1962.

## Characteristics of co-operating households

25. The provision of information codes in respect of certain characteristics of households enables analyses of these characteristics to be produced for different groups of households. Analyses of the main characteristics* of and persons in co-operating households in 1962 are given in Appendix IIA (page 53) and Appendix IIB (page 54) respectively.

## Description of expenditure tables

26. The expenditure tables in this Report are presented in a form comparable with that for tables in earlier Survey reports, but also include details of average weekly incomes for different groups of households. $\dagger$ Thus, information about the average size and composition of the households in each group of households for which average expenditure details are provided, is given at the top of each table.
27. All expenditures are shown as weekly averages per household, i.e. for each item the aggregate expenditure recorded by households in the group has been reduced to a weekly value and divided by the total number of households in the group, irrespective of the number incurring expenditure on the item. In the case of housing expenditures, however, it is sometimes necessary to consider the average payments for a particular type of accommodation by households occupying that type of accommodation and, therefore, average housing costs are also shown separately for households renting unfurnished accommodation, furnished accommodation, living rent-free and living in their own dwellings. Where households sub-let part of the dwelling they occupy, the amount received from the sub-tenant is deducted from the expenditure on rent, rates, dwelling insurance, etc. in order to arrive at their housing costs. When the amount of the sub-let rent exceeds the total housing costs, the excess is treated as income. Special considerations which apply to owner-occupiers are dealt with in Appendix IV (Definition 16).
28. For many purposes the proportions of household expenditure on different goods and services are of more interest than the absolute levels of expenditure. To obtain such proportions, it is necessary to have figures of "total household expenditure", but since any definition of expenditure is to some extent arbitrary, the inclusion or exclusion of certain types of payment is a matter of convenience or convention, depending on the purpose for which the information is to be used. In the tables which follow, totals have been provided representing personal current expenditure on goods and services. Total expenditure defined in this way excludes payments which are really savings or investments (e.g. purchases of National Savings Certificates or shares; life, sickness, etc. insurance premiums; contributions to pensions funds). Income tax payments and National Insurance contributions, and mortgage and other payments for purchase of or major additions to dwellings are also excluded. All these types of expenditure, together with net betting payments (shown only in Table 2, page 12), appear under the heading " Other Payments Recorded ".
29. In order to provide as great a variety of recent information as possible, the expenditure analyses which are included in published Survey reports are varied from year to year. $f$ The General Notes to Expenditure Tables (page 7) should be read in conjunction with the tables in this Report.
30. Table 1 (page 8) shows, for all co-operating households, average weekly expenditure for 1962, and for the three-year periods 1957-59, 1958-60, 1959-61 and 1960-62. Table 2 (page 12) analyses the expenditure of co-operating households by gross income of households. Nine income ranges are distinguished and an "All Households" average is provided. The income ranges are similar to those used in Table 3 of the Report for 1960 and $1961 \S$ except for the substitution in 1962 of $£ 15$ for $£ 14$ to distinguish two ranges between $£ 10$ and $£ 20$ per week. As in 1960 and 1961, household income was calculated by using the normal wage or salary rather than the actual wage or salary of each member of the household for the week or month preceding the interview. This change has considerably reduced the numbers of groups of households showing expenditures in excess of incomes. Before 1960, when actual incomes were taken, such instances were numerous since some households whose members were temporarily unemployed or sick, showed higher expenditure patterns which related to their higher normal incomes instead of to their temporarily reduced circumstances.
31. The remaining expenditure analyses were not provided in any of the earlier Family Expenditure Survey Reports. Table 3 (page 20) provides average expenditure for 1961-62 analysed by Standard Regions $\|$ or groups of such Regions:

Northern, East and West Ridings, North Western North Midland, Midland, Eastern
London and South Eastern
Southern, South Western
Wales
Scotland.
The figures shown for the two-year period are unweighted averages of the yearly averages. No separate figures have been extracted for Northern Ireland since the numbers of households in the two years are too few to provide a reliable sample. The figures in this table are not exactly comparable with the Regional analyses in Table 30 of the 1953-54 Report ${ }^{\top}$ because of differences in the basis of definition of Regional boundaries in the two Surveys.

[^3]32. The remaining tables all relate to 1962 . Tables 4-6 (pages 24 to 35) provide analyses of households grouped according to the occupation of the head of the household and sub-analysed by broad ranges of household income varied according to the number of households in the various income groups. The four occupation groups separately distinguished are (a) employers, professional persons working on own account, and professional and managerial employees (including teachers), (b) clerical employees and shop assistants, (c) employees in manual occupations and (d) retired and unoccupied heads of households. The full range of occupation codes is contained in Appendix VI, Code VIII (page 87). The results are not exactly comparable with corresponding expenditure analyses in Tables 25-29 of the 1953-54 Report because of differences in grouping of occupations and incomes as between the two Surveys.
33. Tables $7-10$ (pages 36 to 51 ) analyse the expenditure of co-operating households grouped according to the type of dwelling occupied and sub-analysed by broad income groups. The dwelling types which are separately distinguished (rented Local Authority dwellings; privately owned dwellings, rented unfurnished; owner-occupied dwellings in process of being purchased; and owneroccupied dwellings, fully owned) correspond with those distinguished in Tables 41-44 of the 1953-54 Report.* No separate expenditure analyses have been prepared for households occupying rented furnished dwellings or living rent-free since the numbers in these categories are too small to provide a reliable sample.

## Reliability of the results

34. The results obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey are subject to approximation as are all estimates from sample investigations. This " sampling error" is smallest in relation to the average expenditure of large groups of households on items purchased frequently when expenditure does not vary greatly as between households. Conversely, it is largest in relation to small groups of households, and for items purchased infrequently for which expenditure shows considerable variation as between households. In the latter case the incidence of payments of extremely high or low value recorded in the survey period by households in a sample of this size may not be representative of the incidence of such payments by all comparable households. Large payments by one or two households may increase the level of average expenditure unduly, or exceptionally large numbers of households making no purchases may reduce the level correspondingly. Estimates of "sampling error" are given in Appendix VII (page 88) which provides the percentage standard errors of the average weekly expenditures for different groups of items for all households cooperating in the 1962 Survey. In addition, expenditures by groups of households for which the sampling error is known to be large are indicated by footnotes to Tables $1-10$ (pages 8 to 51 ). Certain other factors which may influence the reliability of the results are also considered in Appendix VII (page 88).

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## General Notes to Expenditure Tables

1. The average number of persons per household has been rounded to two decimal places.
2. Both individual and total expenditure figures have been independently rounded to one decimal place of a penny. The sums of the constituent items do not, therefore, necessarily agree exactly with the totals shown.
3. "Nil" expenditure and expenditure of less than 0.05 d . are both shown as " - ".
4. Fuller details of the commodities and services listed in column 2 of the tables will be found in the Item Code reproduced in Appendix V (page 77).
5. The figures for the "Housing" group include, in addition to specific payments, the weekly equivalent of the net rateable value of dwellings owned by their occupiers. Expenditure on the purchase or structural alterations of dwellings, including deposits and mortgage repayments, has been included at the end of each table under "Other Payments Recorded ".
6. Expenditure on repairs to housing and most household durable goods and vehicles has been included in the appropriate groups under "Housing ", "Durable Household Goods" and "Vehicles ", respectively. On the other hand, expenditure on repairs to clothing, footwear and other personal goods has been included under "Services".
7. Purchases, including hire purchase, of gas and electric appliances have been included in the "Durable Household Goods", group, but charges for the rental of gas and electric appliances have been included under "Fuel, Light and Power". No account has been taken of the rebates received in respect of certain slot meter payments for gas and electricity.
8. The recorded expenditure on alcoholic drink and tobacco and (but to a much lesser extent) on meals bought away from home, sweets, chocolates and ice cream are known to be understated. (See Appendix VII, para. 7).
9. Item Group reference 102 "Betting, payments less winnings" is included in Table 2 only.
10. Instances where average weekly expenditures of 2 s . Od. or more are known to have a relatively high sampling error are indicated by footnotes to the tables.

Table 1
Expenditure of all households for 1962;
and for the three-year periods 1957-59, 1958-60, 1959-61 and 1960-62

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1957-59* | 1958-60* | 1959-61* | 1960-62* | 1962 |
|  | Total number of households | 8,906 | 9,610 | 10,118 | 10,620 | 3,594 |
|  | Number of persons per household: All persons | 3.10 | 3.09 | 3.05 | 3.03 | 3.03 |
|  | Males <br> Females | 1.49 1.61 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.48 \\ & 1.61 \end{aligned}$ | 1.46 1.59 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.46 \\ & 1.58 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.45 \\ & 1.58 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Children (under 16) Persons 16 and under 65 Persons 65 and over | $\begin{aligned} & 0.89 \\ & 1.90 \\ & 0.30 \end{aligned}$ | 0.88 1.90 0.31 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.86 \\ & 1.87 \\ & 0.32 \end{aligned}$ | 0.84 1.87 0.33 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.84 \\ & 1.87 \\ & 0.33 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Persons working <br> Persons classed as " retired " | 1.31 0.16 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.31 \\ & 0.16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.31 \\ & 0.17 \end{aligned}$ | 1.32 0.17 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.35 \\ & 0.16 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | COMMODITY OR SERVICE (Average Weekly Household Expenditure) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Housing <br> Households renting unfurnished accommodation: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Number of households <br> Payment, by these households, for rent, rates, water and insurance of structure less receipts (if any) from sub-letting | $\begin{array}{rr} \begin{array}{r} 5,156 \\ \text { s. } \\ 22 \end{array} \quad \text { d. } \\ 22 & 9.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}  & 5,511 \\ \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 24 & 11.2 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 5,792 \\ \text { s. } \\ \text { s. } \\ 27 \end{array} \quad 8.0 \end{gathered}$ | $$ |
| 2 | Households renting furnished accommodation: <br> Number of households <br> Payment, by these households, for rent, rates and water less receipts (if any) from sub-letting | $\begin{array}{cc}  & 366 \\ \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 40 & 1.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}  & 342 \\ \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 46 & 8.4 \end{array}$ | $$ | $\begin{array}{cc}  & 362 \\ \mathrm{~s} . & \mathrm{d} . \\ 56 & 1.0 \end{array}$ | $$ |
| 3 | Households living rent-free: <br> Number of households <br> Payment, by these households, for rates, water or other charges less receipts (if any) from sub-letting | $\begin{array}{cc}  & 315 \\ \mathrm{s.} . & \mathrm{d} . \\ 1 & 1.1 \end{array}$ | $$ | $\begin{array}{cc}  & 374 \\ \text { s. } & \mathrm{d} . \\ 1 & 6.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}  & 383 \\ \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 1 & 8.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}  & \\ & 121 \\ \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 1 & 3.9 \end{array}$ |
| 4 | Households living in their own dwellings: <br> Number of households <br> Payment, by these households, for rates, water, ground rent, etc., and insurance of structure, together with the weekly equivalent of the net rateable value of these dwellings less receipts (if any) from sub-letting | $\begin{array}{rc} 3,069 \\ & \\ \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 20 & 5.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,396 \\ \text { s. } \quad \text { d. } \\ 20 \quad 9.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,780 \\ \text { s. } \quad \text { d. } \\ 21 \quad 7.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 4,083 \\ \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 22 & 3.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 1,403 \\ & \\ \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 22 & 11.3 \end{array}$ |
| 5 | Net rateable value of dwellings (weekly equivalent) included in the payments shown in preceding item | $10 \quad 4.6$ | $10 \quad 5.4$ | $10 \quad 7.8$ | $10 \quad 8.5$ | $10 \quad 6.8$ |
| 6 | All above households taken together: <br> All above payments, and net rateable value of owneroccupied dwellings, spread over all households | $21 \quad 11.1$ | $23 \quad 4.2$ | $24 \quad 4.7$ | $25 \quad 7.7$ | $27 \quad 2.5$ |
|  | Expenditure, by occupiers, on repairs, maintenance and decorations, spread over all households | $5 \quad 0.5$ | $5 \quad 7.3$ | $6 \quad 3.6$ | $6 \quad 10.1$ | $7 \quad 1.5$ |
|  | TOTAL, HOUSING (Two preceding lines) . . | $26 \quad 11.6$ | $28 \quad 11.5$ | 3088 | $\begin{array}{ll}32 & 5.8\end{array}$ | $34 \quad 3.9$ |

[^5]Table 1 (continued)
1957-1962


[^6]Table 1 (continued)
1957-1962


[^7]

[^8]Table 2
Expenditure in 1962 by gross income of household


[^9]

[^10]Table 2 (continued)


Table 2 (continued)


| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | WEEKLY INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD |  |  |  |  |
|  | COMMODITY OR SERVICE <br> (Average Weekly Household Expenditure) | Under £4 | $\begin{gathered} £ 4 \\ \text { but under } \\ £ 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { £6 } \\ & \text { but under } \\ & £ 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & £ 10 \\ & \text { but under } \\ & £ 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & £ 15 \\ & \text { but under } \\ & £ 20 \end{aligned}$ |
| 47 48 49 | Tobacco <br> Cigarettes <br> Pipe tobacco <br> Cigars, snuff, pipes and other smokers' requisites | $\begin{array}{ll} 2 & 4.1 \\ 0 & 4.7 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{array}$ | $$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 8 & 8.8 \\ 1 & 0.2 \\ 0 & 2.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 15 & 1.9 \\ 1 & 4.1 \\ 0 & 2.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 20 & 9.7 \\ 1 & 2.0 \\ 0 & 2.7 \end{array}$ |
| 49 | Cigars, snuff, pipes and other smokers' requisites TOTAL, TOBACCO | 29.4 | 44.0 | 911.0 | $16 \quad 8.5$ | $22 \quad 2.4$ |
| Clothing and Footwear |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 51 | Men's underclothing and hosiery | 04.5 | 04.6 | 08.5 | 178.9 | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 1.9\end{array}$ |
| 52 | Women's outer clothing | 11.4 | 09.6 | $3 \quad 2.4$ | 34.0 | 50.2 |
| 53 | Women's underclothing and hosiery | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 10.3\end{array}$ | 11.5 | 25.4 | 26.7 | 31.7 |
| 54 | Boys' clothing . . . . | $0 \quad 2.1$ | $0 \quad 0.4$ | 07.3 | 09.6 | 14.6 |
| 55 | Girls' clothing | - | $0 \quad 1.4$ | 09.7 | 07.2 | 19.5 |
| 56 | Infants' clothing . | - | $0 \quad 1.0$ | 04.3 | 14.7 | 18.5 |
| 57 | Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc. . | $0 \quad 4.6$ | $0 \quad 9.0$ | 16.5 | 24.3 | 26.7 |
| 58 | Clothing materials and making-up charges; clothing not fully defined | $0 \quad 2.3$ | $0 \quad 3.0$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 1.7\end{array}$ | $0 \quad 5.3$ | 06.4 |
| 59 | Footwear . . . | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 11.2\end{array}$ | 11.6 | $3 \quad 3.2$ | $4 \quad 1.1$ | $5 \quad 9.6$ |
|  | TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR | $6 \quad 2.4$ | $4 \quad 9.4$ | $14 \quad 8.3$ | $19 \quad 5.1$ | $26 \quad 11.3$ |
| 60 | Durable Household Goods Furniture, including repairs | $0 \quad 7.8$ | $0 \quad 3.2$ | 13.3 | 5 3.4* | $5 \quad 6.8$ |
| 61 | Floor coverings . . . . | $0 \quad 1.1$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 10.2\end{array}$ | 12.2 | 19.7 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 10.8\end{array}$ |
| 62 | Soft furnishings and household textiles | 08.3 | 08.3 | $0 \quad 9.9$ | 20.4 | 25.3 |
| 63 | Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs | $0 \quad 6.3$ | $0 \quad 5.0$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 10.8\end{array}$ | 24.9 | 211.2 |
| 64 | Gas and electric appliances, including repairs . . . | 06.0 | 10.1 | 25.4 | 28.6 | $4 \begin{array}{ll}4 & 10.1\end{array}$ |
| 64A | Appliances other than gas or electric appliances . . | - | $0 \quad 0.1$ | $0 \quad 1.5$ | $0 \quad 6.4$ | $0 \quad 1.9$ |
| 65 | Composite purchases of household durable goods not separately distinguished |  |  | - | - 8 | 238 |
| 66 | China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc. | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 6.7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 10.8\end{array}$ | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 2.2\end{array}$ | 188 | $2 \begin{array}{ll}2 & 3.8\end{array}$ |
|  |  | $0 \quad 1.4$ | $0 \quad 1.7$ | $0 \quad 3.4$ | $0 \quad 5.1$ | $0 \quad 4.5$ |
|  | TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS | 31.6 | 43.5 | $8 \quad 2.6$ | $16 \quad 10.7$ | 226.4 |
| 68 | Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, etc. |  | $0 \quad 2.3$ | $0 \quad 4.0$ | 12.3 | 110.5 |
| 69 | Books, magazines and periodicals. . . | $\begin{array}{lr}1 & 11.1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 3.9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 5.0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 2.3\end{array}$ | $4{ }^{1} 11.3$ |
| 70 | Toys and stationery goods, etc. | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 5.8\end{array}$ | 05.7 | 10.1 | 16.2 | 24.4 |
| 71 | Medicines and surgical goods . | $0 \quad 10.0$ | $1 \quad 1.6$ | 18.9 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 11.1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 11.7\end{array}$ |
| 72 | Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc. | $0 \quad 4.2$ | 08.6 | 17.2 | 20.8 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 2.1 \\ & 7.7\end{array}$ |
| 73 | Optical and photographic goods | $0 \quad 2.0$ | 00.3 | 0 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 4.7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 7.7\end{array}$ |
| 74 | Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc. | 18.9 | $2 \quad 1.5$ | 2 ll | 30.1 | 48.0 |
| 75 | Seeds, plants, flowers . . . | $\begin{array}{ll} 0 & 2.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 3.7 \\ 0 & 8.5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lr}0 & 11.2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 1.3 \\ 1 & 9.5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 3.5 \\ 1 & 8.8\end{array}$ |
| 76 | Animals and pets |  |  |  | 19.5 | 188.8 |
|  | TOTAL, OTHER GOODS | $6 \quad 3.1$ | $7 \quad 11.9$ | $13 \quad 3.0$ | $17 \quad 11.7$ | 227.9 |

* This figure has a relatively high sampling error.

Table 2 (continued)


[^11]Table 2 (continued)


[^12]Table 2 (continued)


[^13]TABLE 3
Expenditure for the two-year period 1961-62 by standard region or groups of regions


[^14]

Note. The averages shown are unweighted averages of the yearly averages.


Note. The averages shown are unweighted averages of the yearly averages.

Table 3 (continued)
1961-1962


Note. The averages shown are unweighted averages of the yearly averages.

- This figure has a relatively high sampling error.

Table 4
Expenditure in 1962 by occupation of head of household and by gross income of household:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { (a) Employers and professional workers } & \text { (b) Clerical employees and shop assistants }\end{array}$


[^15]

[^16]
## Table 4 (continued)



[^17]Table 4 (continued)


[^18]Table 5
Expenditure in 1962 by occupation of head of household and by gross income of household: Employees in manual occupations


Table 5 (continued)



[^19]

[^20]Table 6
Expenditure in 1962 by occupation of head of household and by gross income of household: "Retired" and unoccupied persons

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | WEEKLY INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Under £4 | $\begin{gathered} £ 4 \\ \text { but under } \\ £ 6 \end{gathered}$ | £6 but under £10 | $\begin{gathered} £ 10 \\ \text { but under } \\ £ 20 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & £ 20 \\ & \text { or more } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Total number of households | 129 | 190 | 208 | 215 | 118 |
|  | Number of persons per household: All persons | 1.02 | 1.39 | 1.97 | 2.70 | 3.38 |
|  | Males <br> Females | 0.12 0.90 | 0.47 0.92 | 0.80 1.17 | 1.14 1.56 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.62 \\ & 1.76 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Children (under 16) <br> Persons 16 and under 65 <br> Persons 65 and over | $\begin{aligned} & -\overline{16} \\ & 0.87 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.05 \\ & 0.25 \\ & 1.10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.17 \\ & 0.57 \\ & 1.23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.53 \\ & 1.27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.42 \\ & 2.07 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Persons working <br> Persons classed as "retired "* | 0.35 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.02 \\ & 0.62 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.13 \\ & 0.78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.60 \\ & 0.58 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.34 \\ & 0.59 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Average weekly household income | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 67 & 1.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 99 & 2.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 154 & 1.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} c \mathrm{~s} . & \mathrm{d} . \\ 282 & 5.8 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | COMMODITY OR SERVICE (Average Weekly Household Expenditure) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Housing <br> Households renting unfurnished accommodation: <br> Number of households . <br> Payment, by these households, for rent, rates, water and insurance of structure less receipts (if any) from sub-letting | $$ | $$ | $\begin{array}{cc}  & 105 \\ \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 25 & 7.6 \end{array}$ | $$ | $\begin{array}{cc}  & \\ & 56 \\ \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 34 & 9.9 \end{array}$ |
| 2 | Households renting furnished accommodation: <br> Number of households . <br> Payment, by these households, for rent, rates and water less receipts (if any) from sub-letting . | $\begin{array}{cc}  & \\ & \\ \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 29 & 6.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}  & \\ & \\ \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 46 & 6.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}  & 4 \\ \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 52 & \\ 1.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}  & 6 \\ \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 75.5 \end{array}$ |  |
| 3 | Households living rent-free: <br> Number of households . <br> Payment, by these households, for rates, water or other charges less receipts (if any) from sub-letting | $\begin{array}{cc} c & \\ \text { s. } & \\ 2 & 2.6 \ddagger \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { s. } & \mathrm{d} . \\ 5 & 11.4 \ddagger \end{array}$ | $\text { s. } \quad{ }^{4} \mathrm{~d} .$ | $$ |
| 4 | Households living in their own dwellings: <br> Number of households <br> Payment, by these households, for rates, water, ground rent, etc., and insurance of structure, together with the weekly equivalent of the net rateable value of these dwellings less receipts (if any) from sub-letting . | $$ |  | $$ |  |  |
| 5 | Net rateable value of dwellings (weekly equivalent) included in the payments shown in preceding item | $5 \quad 5.6$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 6 & 9.9 \end{array}$ | 811.5 | $11 \quad 0.0$ | $14 \quad 6.8$ |
|  | All above households taken together: <br> All above payments, and net rateable value of owneroccupied dwellings, spread over all households | $14 \quad 5.9$ | $19 \quad 10.5$ | $22 \quad 4.2$ | $26 \quad 2.3$ | $33 \quad 5.3$ |
| 6 | Expenditure, by occupiers, on repairs, maintenance and decorations, spread over all households | $3 \quad 2.4 \ddagger$ | 111.1 | $6 \quad 2.1$ | $5 \quad 1.7$ |  |
|  | TOTAL, HOUSING (Two preceding lines) | $17 \quad 8.2$ | $21 \quad 9.6$ | $28 \quad 6.3$ | 314.0 | $43 \quad 10.3$ |

[^21]Table 6 (continued)

*This figure has a relatively high sampling error.


[^22]

[^23]Table 7
Expenditure in 1962 by Local Authority rented dwellings and by gross income of household




Table 7 (continued)


* This figure has a relatively high sampling error.

Table 8
Expenditure in 1962 by privately owned unfurnished rented dwellings and by gross income of household



[^24]

[^25]Table 8 (continued)
1962

*This figure has a relatively high sampling error.

TABLe 9

## Expenditure in 1962 by owner-occupied dwellings in process of purchase* and by gross income of household



[^26]

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline (1) \& (2) \& (3) \& (4) \& (5) \& (6) \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{WEEKLY INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD} \\
\hline \& (Average Weekly Household Expenditure) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { £6 } \\
\& \text { but under } \\
\& £ 15
\end{aligned}
\] \& but under £20 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { £20 } \\
\& \text { but under } \\
\& \text { £30 }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
£ 30 \\
\text { or } \\
\text { more }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline \& Clothing and Footwear \& \& s. d. \& s. d. \& s. d. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{50} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Men's outer clothing Men's underclothing and hosiery} \& 7.7 \& \(3 \quad 2.3\) \& 6 \& 120.9 \\
\hline \& \& 6.9 \& 21.6 \& \& \(\begin{array}{rrr}12 \& 4.2\end{array}\) \\
\hline 52 \& Women's outer clothing \& 2.5 \& \(\begin{array}{ll}2 \& 1.6 \\ 5 \& 5.1\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}5 \& 4.9\end{array}\) \& 183.2 \\
\hline 53 \& Women's underclothing and hosiery \& \(\begin{array}{ll}3 \& 1.2\end{array}\) \& \(3 \quad 3.1\) \& \(4 \quad 3.1\) \& \(\begin{array}{rr}18 \& 9.4\end{array}\) \\
\hline 54 \& Boys' clothing . . . . \& \(0 \quad 6.2\) \& \(1 \begin{array}{ll}1.3\end{array}\) \& 21.1 \& 27.7 \\
\hline 55 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Girls' clothing.
Infants' clothing.} \& \(\begin{array}{ll}0 \& 2.2\end{array}\) \& \(2 \quad 2.2\) \& 2 ll \& \(4 \quad 2.2\) \\
\hline 56 \& \& 12.0 \& 24.7 \& \(\begin{array}{lll}2 \& 1.9\end{array}\) \& \(1 \begin{array}{ll}1 \& 10.1\end{array}\) \\
\hline 57 \& \& 29.6 \& 27.0 \& \(\begin{array}{lll}3 \& 10.6\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}5 \& 11.4\end{array}\) \\
\hline 58 \& \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Clothing materials and making-up charges; clothing not} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{59} \& Footwear . . . . . . . \& \(3 \quad 4.0\) \& \begin{tabular}{rr} 
\\
5 \& 10.1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{array}{rr}
1 \& 4.7 \\
6 \& 11.1
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{rr}
1 \& 7.1 \\
12 \& 110
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \& TOTAL, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR \& \(16 \quad 8.4\) \& \(28 \quad 10.4\) \& 3611.3 \& \(71 \quad 7.2\) \\
\hline 60 \& Durable Household Goods \& 26.0 \& \(7 \quad 0.2\) \& \& 15 3.9* \\
\hline 61 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Furniture, including repairs \\
Floor coverings
\end{tabular} \& 4.4 \& \(2 \quad 5.0\) \& \(2{ }^{6}\) 6.2* \& \(4 \quad 1.8\) \\
\hline 62 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Floor coverings \\
Soft furnishings and household textiles \\
Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs
\end{tabular}} \& 10.6 \& 26.2 \& \(\begin{array}{ll}2 \& 1.8\end{array}\) \& 48.6 \\
\hline 63 \& \& 18.3 \& \(2 \quad 2.3\) \& \(\begin{array}{lll}3 \& 3.3\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}3 \& 4.8\end{array}\) \\
\hline 64 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Gas and electric appliances, including repairs Appliances other than gas or electric appliances . .} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{rr}4 \& 10.9 \\ 0 \& 3.1\end{array}\)} \& \(7 \quad 0.5\) \& \(8 \quad 11.6\) \& \(10 \quad 7.0\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{64 A
65} \& \& \& 04.1 \& \(0 \quad 10.1\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10.8} \\
\hline \& Appliances other than gas or electric appliances Composite purchases of household durable goods not separately distinguished \& 0

- \& - \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 66 \\
& 67
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery, etc. Fire, burglary, etc. insurance of furniture, etc. |
| :--- |
| TOTAL, DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1 & 6.9 \\
0 & 4.2
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& $2-6.2$ \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
9 & 0.4 \\
0 & 9.9
\end{array}
$$
\]} <br>

\hline \& \& \& $0 \quad 5.4$ \& $0 \quad 6.5$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& 138.4 \& $24 \quad 5.9$ \& $27 \quad 7.9$ \& $49 \quad 1.2$ <br>

\hline \multirow{10}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 68 \\
& 69 \\
& 70 \\
& 71 \\
& 72 \\
& 73 \\
& 74 \\
& 75 \\
& 76
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{10}{*}{| Other Goods |
| :--- |
| Leather, travel and sports goods; jewellery; fancy goods, etc. Books, magazines and periodicals |
| Toys and stationery goods, etc. |
| Medicines and surgical goods |
| Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc. |
| Optical and photographic goods |
| Matches, soap, cleaning materials, etc. |
| Seeds, plants, flowers |
| Animals and pets |
| TOTAL, OTHER GOODS |} \& \multirow[b]{9}{*}{| 1 | 5.7 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 4 | 3.6 |
| 2 | 3.3 |
| 1 | 8.6 |
| 2 | 5.6 |
| 0 | 9.3 |
| 3 | 11.8 |
| 1 | 0.6 |
| 1 | 10.6 |} \& \& \& 1100 <br>

\hline \& \& \& $4{ }^{1} 10.1$ \& $7 \quad 0.0$ \& $\begin{array}{rr}1 & 0.0 \\ 9 & 10.1\end{array}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& 23.3 \& $6 \quad 2.3$ \& $5 \quad 9.3$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& 21.8 \& $2 \quad 7.9$ \& $3 \quad 4.3$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& 36.0 \& 43.5 \& $7 \quad 1.0$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 10.9\end{array}$ \& 08.6 \& $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 11.3\end{array}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& 410.1 \& $4 \quad 11.1$ \& $6 \quad 2.8$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& 14.2 \& 210.2 \& $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0.8\end{array}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& 110.6 \& 24.6 \& $\begin{array}{lll}4 & 10.3\end{array}$ <br>
\hline \& \& $19 \quad 11.0$ \& $23 \quad 7.0$ \& $35 \quad 3.3$ \& $54 \quad 1.8$ <br>
\hline 77 \& Transport and Vehicles Net purchases of motor vehicles and accessories \& $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 10.4\end{array}$ \& $4 \quad 0.0$ \& 23 6.4* \& 158.9 <br>
\hline 78 \& Maintenance and running of motor vehicles. \& $4 \quad 10.7$ \& $12 \quad 3.1$ \& $20 \quad 9.2$ \& 297.6 <br>
\hline 79 \& Purchase and maintenance of bicycles, prams, etc. \& 5.9 \& 1.4 \& 13.2 \& $0 \quad 5.5$ <br>
\hline 80 \& Railway fares \& 16.5 \& 3.5 \& 49.4 \& $5 \quad 7.3$ <br>
\hline 81 \& Bus, etc. fares \& $4 \quad 0.3$ \& 0.7 \& 3.0 \& 1088 <br>
\hline 82 \& Other travel and transport \& $0 \quad 4.6$ \& 1.0 \& $3 \quad 0.0$ \& $4 \quad 3.5$ <br>
\hline \& TOTAL, TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES \& $13 \quad 2.4$ \& $24 \quad 9.5$ \& $60 \quad 7.2$ \& $66 \quad 5.7$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^27]

[^28]
## Table 10

## Expenditure in 1962 by owner-occupied dwellings fully owned and by gross income of household



[^29]


[^30]

- This figure has a relatively high sampling error.


## Appendix I

## Selection of the sample

1. The sample is drawn in two stages. First, the areas in which the sample is to be drawn are selected from a list of areas covering the country as a whole. Second, the addresses to be visited are selected in the areas chosen. One hundred and thirty-eight areas, or "first-stage sampling units" are selected each year, 116 in England and Wales, 12 in Scotland and 10 in Northern Ireland. The size and character of these first-stage units is an important consideration in a survey of this type. Interviewing in each area needs to continue for a reasonably long period. Several calls may have to be made before contact is established with a household. The co-operation of all spenders has to be secured before recordkeeping can begin, and then at least two further visits by the interviewer are necessary. The minimum interval between the first and final visits to a co-operating household is thus over two weeks. Experience shows that a period of six to seven weeks in one area (assuming initial interviews with about six new households each week) is a satisfactory arrangement and provides an economic load.
2. In England and Wales, the first-stage units are, in the main, urban administrative areas, parishes or combinations of parishes.* These are stratified by a number of factors which are believed to influence expenditure. They are grouped by " urban " and rural areas, the " urban" stratum also containing 22 rural administrative districts which are within conurbations. The "urban " units are further grouped by Standard Region, by conurbation and "other urban" areas, and by the "Juror-index", $\dagger$ an index based on the proportion of the electorate qualified to serve on a jury, which is used as a stratification factor because it is considered to be correlated with income. The rural units are further grouped by Standard Region. Having been grouped in this way, 116 areas are selected with probability proportional to the 1955 parliamentary electorate. In Scotland, where the factors available for grouping are different, the first-stage units are cities, burghs, combinations of small burghs, district council areas or groups or sub-divisions of district council areas. $\ddagger$ They are first grouped by "urban " and rural units, the "urban" stratum including a few district council areas of high population density. The "urban" units are further grouped into four geographical divisions-Northern, East Central, West Central and Southern, and by conurbation and "other urban" areas. Since jurors are not indicated in the Scottish Register of Electors, the
rateable value of an area per elector is used as a further means of stratification. The rural units are grouped by the four divisions. Twelve areas are then selected with probability proportional to the parliamentary electorate. In Northern Ireland, 10 areas are selected from administrative areas grouped by urban and rural areas.
3. The second stage of sampling is the selection of addresses within the selected first-stage units. These are obtained by random selection from the Registers of Electors maintained for parliamentary and local government election purposes. An interval sample of electors is first drawn and the addresses selected for the sample are those where the selected elector happens to be the first entry on the Register for that address, thus giving an equal chance of selection to each address in a particular first-stage unit. This procedure produces a sample of addresses, some of which may contain more than one private household and some of which may turn out not to contain private households at all. At each address selected the interviewer has instructions to visit all the households living at the address up to a maximum of three. At addresses where there are four or more households, three are chosen at random. To avoid exceeding the quota of households visited in an area, specific instructions are given to interviewers for the deletion of other addresses from their lists to compensate for the incidence of multi-household addresses. These instructions ensure that this deletion is random. The selected first-stage sample units are allocated systematically to the four quarters of the year, the allocation being balanced, so far as possible, in respect of stratification factors, in order to produce a representative sample for the whole country each quarter. In Northern Ireland, the interviewing is carried out by the staff of the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance (Northern Ireland) and the sample design has been modified to take account of the slightly different circumstances. Addresses are selected from the rating records of 10 areas which are chosen as first-stage units, and one new address is visited every four weeks in each area, making 130 each year.
[^31]Appendix II
(See para. 25, page 4).

## A. Characteristics of co-operating households in 1962


[^32]$\ddagger$ See Appendix IV (Definition 5).

## B. Analysis of persons in co-operating households in 1962

(See para. 25, page 4).


- Relates only to those who both described themselves as retired and were above the minimum pensionable age for National Insurance
purposes.


# Forms used in the 1962 Family Expenditure Survey 

Note: The original forms were on foolscap and the layout shown here is therefore condensed.

THE SOCIAL SURVEY
SS 812A CONFIDENTIAL

## FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY <br> HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE


15. NOTE Special circumstances, e.g., birth, marriage, death, temporary

| $\begin{aligned} & 4 u_{0}^{u} \\ & u \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: |
|  |

staying

Working-includes those working full-time, part-time or on a casual basis, and those who normally work, but are temporarily off work for any reason.

A married woman whose husband is not a member of the household because he is away or in the Armed Forces is coded 2 under Marital Status.

## QUESTIONS 16 ONWARDS ARE PUT TO H.O.H. AND/OR HIS WIFE

16. Do you own this house, or do you pay rent?

If rents: Is it rented unfurnished, furnished, or is it a Council house?
Under Council include Special Housing Trust in Scotland. EXCLUDE REQUISITIONED PROPERTY
If rent free, explain circumstances (rent deducted from wages is not RENT FREE).

IF owns: Have you a loan or mortgage on it?

```
Unfurnished, Council
Unfurnished, other rented
Furnished, rented
Rent free
Owns outright Owns with mortgage
```

17. How many rooms in this house (or in the accommodation for which you pay rent) are: INCLUDE: BATHROOM, KITCHEN, (a) occupied solely by this household? GARAGE (b) occupied jointly with other(s)?
(b) occupied jointly with other(s)? ?......
(c) let off by you to other household(s)? ROOMS USED FOR BUSINESS
(d) Total number of rooms

RENTED ACCOMMODATION (to 1,2 or 3 of Q.16)
18. How much rent is paid for this accommodation including any part sub-let?

## (Give Last payment)

19. Does rent include rates?

If No: What was your last payment of rates?

| OfF. <br> USE | Rateable value <br> RATE poundage$.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$ |
| :---: | :---: |,

20. Do you pay a separate water rate?

No.
. .8
If Yes: How much?
21. Does the rent you have just mentioned include any element to cover lighting, heating or other services?

No............... 9
If yes, give details and, if possible, the amounts included in rent.
RENT FREE (to 4 of Q.16)
22. Do you make any payments in connection with this accommodation, e.g., rates, water charges, insurances? No............... 1
If yes, please give details of amounts and arrangements with landlord.
Now go то Q.29.
OWNER OCCUPIED (to 5 or 6 of Q.16)
23. What is the (net) rateable value of this dwelling?
24. Do you pay ground rent, feu duty (Scotland), chief rent? Amount

Income tax if not included
25. How much did you pay last time in rates?

Did this include water rates?
Yes.
3
IF NO: How much was your last payment for water rates?
26. Put Qs. 26 AND 27 to 6 OF Q.16. Otherwise Go to Q.29.
26. Did you get the loan or mortgage from a:- Building Society Local Authority Bank or other source, specify
27. Do your payments on the loan or mortgage cover interest only (Capital repayments being covered by other arrangements, e.g. premiums on an endowment policy)? IF NO, ASK Q.28......... 4 YES, ASK (a):
(a) How much did you pay last time as interest on the loan or mortgage?
28. How much was your last instalment on the loan or mortgage? If possible, please give interest and repayment of capital separately.

## ALL HOUSEHOLDS

29. How much do you pay as insurance premium on:
(a) dwellings you occupy?
(b) furniture and contents of these dwellings?

IF THESE TWO AMOUNTS CANNOT BE SEPARATED (e.g. COMPREHENSIVE HOUSEHOLD POLICY) GIVE TOTAL PREMIUM £. d.
and insured value of:
(c) Dwelling
(d) Contents $\qquad$
If PREMIUM CANNOT BE SEPARATED FROM MORTGAGE GIVE INSURED VALUE OF HOUSE $£$
30. Do you sublet any part of this dwelling to another household? CHECK THAT ANSWER IS CONSISTENT WITH Q. 17
If NO: Go то Q. 31.
IF YES: (a) How much rent is received?
TOTAL IF MORE THAN ONE TENANT
(b) Apart from furniture, are any services provided for the tenant(s), e.g. lighting, heating, etc.?

No............... 8
IF Yes, ASK FOR DETAILS AND AMOUNTS INCLUDED IN FIGURE GIVEN AT 30 (a)
(c) If there is a garage attached to this dwelling do you sub-let it separately?

IF YEs: Does the rent you have just given include rent for this garage? Yes............ 1

IF NO: How much rent is received on the garage?

GAS AND ELECTRICITY
31. THESE CODES APPLY TO GAS OR

ELECTRICITY BOARD SUPPLIES

## None Slot meter Account meter Other, specify

IF GAS AND/OR ELECTRICITY SUPPLIED BY SLOT METER (CODES 2 and 6 )
(a) Do you get a rebate when the meter is cleared?
If Yes: How much was the rebate last time?

IF GAS AND/OR ELECTRICITY SUPPLIED BY ACCOUNT METER (CODES 3 AND 7):
(b) How much did you pay for gas or electricity in the last account?

INCLUDE STANDING CHARGE AND METER RENT
EXCLUDE HIRE, HIRE PURCHASE AND MAINTENANCE
(c) How much did you pay for the hire of gas or electric appliances in the last account?

HIRE PURCHASE PAYMENTS SHOULD BE ENTERED in SChedule c.
(d) How much did you pay for maintenance in the last account?

TELEPHONE
32. Does this household have a telephone?

Does this household share it with another household?
Does this household share a telephone in another household?
If Yes:
(a) How much was (your share of)
the last account from the G.P.O.?
(b) What period did it cover?

## Gas Electricity

| 1 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | 6 |
| 3 | 7 |
| 4 | 8 |

Amount of rebate


## SS 812A (cont.)

BUSINESS AND OTHER RECOVERABLE EXPENSES
33. Do the answers to any of the previous questions include amounts which have been or will be refunded as expenses from a business or organisation or which will be entered as business expenses for income tax purposes?
if yes, please give the amounts so charged, approxiMATELY IF NECESSARY
Rent
Rates
Water charges
Insurance
Telephone
Gas
Electricity

| Period | £ | s. | d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | . |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

ALL HOUSEHOLDS
34. Does any member of your household get free or concessionary coal or coke?
if yes, please give details.


IF ONE OR MORE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD IS AN EMPLOYEE
35. Does your household get any food supplied free or at reduced prices by the employer? if yes, please give details.

No........... 4
exClude meals of resident domestic servant or similar employee and meal vouchers. FOOD AND OTHER GOODS SUPPLIED BY A FARMER OR SHOPKEEPER TO HIS FAMILY AND WHICH WOULD OTHERWISE HAVE BEEN SOLD SHOULD BE ENTERED IN RECORD D AND NOTED ACCORDINGLY.


# FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY INCOME SCHEDULE 

SS 812B

## CONFIDENTIAL

Ref. No. | Area | Ser. | HId. | Per. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |

All the information given on this form will be treated as STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

1. Are you

An employer?
Working (or in business) on your own account?
An employee at present in full-time employment? at present in part-time regular employment?
temporarily away from work because of :-
illness or accident?
unemployment?
any other reason? (specify)
Retired from work?
None of these?

TO ALL EXCEPT 8 AND 9 of Q. 1
2. (a) What is your present (most recent) main
(i) Occupation?
(ii) Industry?
(b) Do you have a subsidiary paid occupation as well as your main occupation?

No ... 1

IF YES: What is your subsidiary
(iii) Occupation?
(iv) Industry?

TO THOSE RINGED 5, 6 OR 7 of Q. 1
3. (a) How long have you been off work?

IF MORE THAN A YEAR WRITE OVER 12 MONTHS
(b) Are you receiving full pay while you are not working?

Yes............ 3 No

## A. TO THOSE RETIRED

4. (a) When did you retire? Year
IF Less than 2 years ago
(b) What month did you retire? Month
(c) What was your annual earned income (gross) just before you retired?
B. TO THOSE AT PRESENT EMPLOYED OR USUALLY EMPLOYED EXCLUDE THOSE OFF WORK MORE THAN A YEAR
5. Please state how much you received in wages or salary the last time you were paid, including overtime, bonus, commission, tips, etc., and after all deductions from pay 1

Month .5
Other (specify)
7. Did this amount include a refund of income tax? No .5 if Yes: How much?
8. How much was deducted for
(a) Income tax
(b) (i) National insurance contribution
(ii) National insurance graduated pension contribution
(c) All other deductions, e.g., pension funds, sports clubs, subscriptions to hospitals or charities-please specify
9. Do you usually receive about this amount?

Yes....................... 6
IF Yes, Go to Q.11. If NO:-
10. Could you tell me about how much
(a) you usually receive each time you are paid after all deductions? OR If your pay varies a good deal
(b) you receive on average each time you are paid after all deductions?
(c) What period does this cover?
if figure is before deductions, Ring............ X
Week
Month
Other (specify)
11. Do you occasionally get a substantial bonus or addition to earnings for any reason? No...................... 7 Yes.......................... 8
IF YES: How much extra did you receive altogether during the last 12 months?
12. Has any of this been included in answer to any of the previous questions? IF YES: How much?
stions?
IF YES: How much?
13. If you get meal vouchers from your employer, please say how many you used in the last seven days and the value of each voucher.

Number.
4. If you pay surtax, how much was your last assessment of surtax for a full year?
C. IF YOU ARE AN EMPLOYER OR SELF-EMPLOYED WITH AN INCOME FROM BUSINESS OR PRIVATE PRACTICE
15. How much was your total income assessed to tax under Schedule D (net of depreciation allowances and expenses) in the last 12 months for which you can give a figure?

Period.
£.
If informant cannot answer question in this form, but pays an allowance or " wage " to HIMSELF, ASK:
16. If you draw sums regularly from the business, please state
(a) how much you normally take out
(b) how often you take it out, and
(c) how much profit remained over the last 12 months for which you have figures.
£..


No............... 9
£..
D. TO ALL THOSE NOT ANSWERING SECTION B
17. (a) How much income tax, excluding surtax, did you pay in the last 12 months (excluding tax deducted at source)?
(b) How much surtax did you pay in the last 12 months?
£.
18. If you reclaimed any income tax or surtax, how much was repaid to you in the last 12 months in (a) income tax
(b) surtax
£.
19. What is your weekly National Insurance contribution?
E. TO ALL

If you receive any interest or dividends, please say how much you received, or were credited with, in the last 12 months.
20. Interest on building society shares and deposits
21. Interest on co-operative society shares and deposits, including dividends on purchases
22. Interest on bank deposits and savings accounts, including Post Office Savings Bank
23. Interest on Defence Bonds and War Loans
24. Interest and dividends, after tax, from stocks, shares, bonds, debentures and any other securities.
F. TO ALL
25. Are you at present receiving any of the following State benefits? If so, what is the present weekly rate of payment and for how long has it been continuously received? (if more than a year say 52 weeks)
(a) Family allowance
NATIONAL INSURANCE:-
weeks
(b) Retirement pension.
................................................
rate
(c) Old age or widow's pension................................................
weeks
rate
(d) Disablement pension
(e) War disability pension or allowance.
(f) Unemployment benefit
$\qquad$
rate
(d) Disablement pension ...................................................
weeks
rate
weeks
rate

(g) Sickness benefit .................................................... | rate. |
| :--- |
| weeks |

(h) Industrial injury benefit
(i) National assistance. $\qquad$
(j) Any other benefits (specify) $\qquad$
26. (a) (Excluding your current absence) have you been off work for a week rate last 12 months because of unemployment, illness or accident, etc.? IF YES:
(b) Did you get full pay for all the time that you were off work? Yes. $\qquad$ 8 No No .
(c) How many weeks were you away from work during the last 12 months (excluding current absence) through illness/accident? through unemployment?
27. Have you received National Insurance maternity benefit or (N.I.) death grant in the last 12 months? IF YES: How much did you receive in that period?

G. TO ALL
28. Have you received any of the following benefits during the last 12 months? If so, please state the weekly rate of payment and the number of weeks received. (Exclude lump sum compensation.) Are you receiving any of these benefits at present?
(a) Trade union benefits (e.g. pension, sick pay, strike pay)

Receiving benefit at present? Yes..
(b) Friendly society benefits

Receiving benefit at present? Yes.
(c) Any other benefits under private sickness or accident insurance

Receiving benefit at present? Yes
H. TO ALL

If you receive income from any of the following sources, please say how much you received in the last 12 months.
29. Pension from central or local government services or from the armed forces
30. Other pensions
31. (a) Annuities
(b) Income from a trust or covenant

IF YES: Was income tax deducted at source?

|  | Annuities | Trust/Cov. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | 5 | 7 |
| No | 6 | 8 |

32. Allowances from members of the armed forces or merchant navy (excluding husband temporarily away from home-see Q.36)
33. Alimony, separation allowances or any other money from friends or relatives outside the household
34. Rent or income from property (excluding the house you occupy) after deducting expenses allowed for income tax
I. TO ALL
35. If you receive an income from sources not so far mentioned (e.g. part-time work, odd jobs, fees) of 12 months. 12 months.


## K. TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (OR WIFE)

37. (a) If anyone in your household who is not completing one of these forms (e.g. an adult member who is not a spender, or a child under 16 not in full-time employment) receives an income of more than $£ 10$ a year, please give the following particulars.

| Per. | Child or Adult Receiving Income | Kind of Income | Amount Received in Last 12 Months |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | £.......... |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

if an entry at (a) is income of child with spare-time job (e.g. PAPER ROUND)
(b) Does he/she usually give you the money or dispose of it him/herself?

Disposes him/herself................... 1 Gives to parent (guardian)...

| Person No. | 601 | 8 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Person No. | 601 | 8 |  |  |
| Person No. | 601 | 8 |  |  |
|  | 602 |  |  |  |
|  | The Social Survey, <br> Atlantic House, |  |  |  |
|  | Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. |  |  |  |

Ref. No.

| Area | Ser. | Hld. | Per. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |

All the information given on this form will be treated as STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

We are interested in knowing about any special arrangements you make for paying for the goods you buy.

1. Do you reckon to pay for some items weekly or at other regular intervals: Yes................... 1 No such as milk, bread, groceries, meat, newspapers?

2. Do you pay for some things

| by cheque? | Yes........................ 3 | No........................ 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| by postal order or money order? | Yes........................ 5 | No |

3. Do you buy some goods by means of:
(a) a budget account? Yes........................... 7 No.......................... 8
(b) club payments?
(c) A credit account?
(d) hire purchase?

Yes.......................... 9 No........................... 1
Yes.......................... 2 No........................... 3
Yes........................... 4 No........................... 5
4. Do you pay for anything by means of a standing banker's order (e.g. subscriptions to magazines or professional associations)?

No .7

IF YES: What do the payments cover, how much are they and how often are they made?


## SS 812C(i) (cont.)

5. (a) Are you at present paying for any goods by instalments? NOT CLUBS OR CREDIT ACCOUNTS
(b) Did you acquire it (them) in the last 3 months?
IF YES, ASK (c) AND ( $d$ )
(c) Have the original arrangements for payments been altered in any way?
(d) Did the amount or period for the last instalment differ from that originally agreed?

ASK (e) OF ALL:
(e) Have you acquired any goods on H.P. for which you have not yet begun paying instalments?
$\qquad$ ... 7

IF YES TO (c) OR (d) GIVE DETAILS OF ORIGINAL AGREEMENT IN COLS. 9 AND 10

CARD TYPE NUMBER 6
If No, leave cols. 9 and 10 blank
IF YES TO (e) GIVE DETAILS IN COLS. 5 TO 10 but
NOT 3 OR 4


Ref. No.

| Area | Ser. | Hld. | Per. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |

## 6. LICENCES, MOTOR TAX, INSURANCE, ETC.

If you have bought any licences in the last 12 months, please say how much you paid in that period for each of the following:
(1) T.V. and Radio combined
(2) Radio, excluding car radio
(3) Car radio
(4) Driving
(5) $\mathrm{Dog}^{\text {? }}$
(6) Any other, specify
7. If you own, or have owned during the last 12 months, a car, motor cycle or motor-assisted bicycle, how much tax did you pay in that period?
8. How much did you pay during the last 12 months in car or motor cycle insurance?
9. Do you pay rent for a garage?
.. 6
IF YES: How much did you pay last time and what period did it cover?

## Period

10. Is the car or motor cycle used entirely for private purposes? Yes.
. 7 No

| CODE |  | AMOUNT |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | £ | s. | d. |
| 701 | 8 |  |  |  |
| 702 | 8 |  |  |  |
| 703 | 8 |  |  |  |
| 704 | 8 |  |  |  |
| 705 | 8 |  |  |  |
| 706 | 8 |  |  |  |
| 711 | 8 |  |  |  |
| 712 | 8 |  |  |  |
| 713 |  |  |  |  |

11. Do the answers to any of the previous questions cover any sums (including hire purchase payments): (a) which have been, or will be, refunded as expenses from a business or organization; or
(b) which you yourself will be entering as depreciation or business expenses in making your income tax return?

None. .9

| Description | Period | £ | s. | d. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

IF ANSWERS TO QS. 7,8 OR 9 COVER SUCH EXPENSES BUT PROPORTION IS NOT KNOWN, TAKE AN ESTIMATE OF THE PROPORTION OF TOTAL RUNNING COSTS (OR MILEAGE) COVERED BY EXPENSES, e.g. PROPORTION FOR INCOME TAX PURPOSES.

## 12. SEASON TICKETS

If you hold a current season ticket for any form of transport which you yourself paid for, please give particulars:

INCLUDE WEEKLY TICKETS AND SEASON TICKETS BOUGHT FOR A CHILD


## SS 812C(ii) (cont.)

13. INSURANCES

Do you yourself pay premiums on any kind of insurance policy? (Other than car, motor cycle, house or contents, National Insurance contributions or insurance deducted from pay.)

No
.. 1
IF YES: What is the amount of each payment, and how many payments have you yourself made in the last 12 months on each of the following:
give amount of each payment and number of payments.
(a) Life Assurance, 'Industrial Assurance', Annuities, Education policies and Endowment policies. (Indicate any policies in connection with house mortgages). Give separate particulars of each and state the name of the insurance company.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(b) Any other policies (e.g. accident). Give particulars.
$\qquad$
14. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

In the last 12 months have you yourself paid
(a) any school fees?
(b) any additional fees for private tuition, e.g. music, dancing lessons?
or (c) for any other kind of education such as technical or commercial college, university, art school, evening classes, W.E.A., etc.?
If so, please give particulars for each person concerned. (Please show fees and payments for board and lodging separately if possible.)

| Per. | Description <br> (e.g. kind of school, education, training or lessons) | Amounts paid in last 12 months |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Fees | $\begin{gathered} \text { Board } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { lodging } \end{gathered}$ | Total |
|  |  |  | £. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | £. |  |

Give further details if the child or adult is not a member of the household.
15. If you (or any member of your household not completing one of these forms) received any education grants, maintenance grant or scholarships during the last 12 months, please give the following particulars:


The Social Survey, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

## FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY

| 7 -day <br> period |
| :---: |
| 1 |$\quad$ Ref. No. | Area | Ser. | Hid. | Per. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## CONFIDENTIAL

All the particulars you give on this form will be treated as STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
Please do not put your name or address on it.

## HOW TO FILL UP THIS BOOKLET

1. This booklet should contain a complete record of everything which you yourself pay for; other members of your household are being provided with separate booklets.
2. Please include everything that you pay for during the seven days, whether it is paid for out of your own money, housekeeping money or money from any other source, and whether payment is by cash, cheque, postal order, bankers' order or other means.
3. Write down the actual payments you make during the seven days, even if the goods were obtained previously, or are going to be delivered later. Any goods ordered or delivered but not paid for during the seven days should not be included unless covered by notes 9 or 10. If you buy anything by part exchange, please give the amount paid after deducting the amount allowed in part exchange and state, separately, the amount allowed in part exchange.
4. Show each item, however small, on a separate line and the amount spent on it. Do not, for example, write vegetables, but show separately how much you spend on potatoes, cabbages, frozen beans, tinned peas and so on.
5. If you ask another member of your household or a neighbour to buy things for you, and you pay for them, details of the purchases should be included in your own record book.
6. Look through the list shown at the end of this booklet in case it reminds you of items which you may have forgotten to record.
7. Holiday expenses. Any holiday expenses during the seven days covered by this record should be shown in as much detail as possible. If it is impossible to give each item separately, a single heading (e.g. hotel bill) will do.
8. Gifts and presents. Please say what is bought, and record it on the day of purchase. If money is given, say that it is a present of money and who received it, for example: " Present of money to. $\qquad$ " or "Pocket money to child".
9. Clothing clubs, etc. If you pay anything into a clothing club or other club during the seven days, state what you intend to obtain, if known, and the amount paid, thus:
Clothing club (for man's shirt)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Household club | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2s. | 6d. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

If you obtain any clothing or other item through a club during the seven days, please say what is its full price and for whom it is bought. Also say that it is obtained through a club, and whether any payment is made at the same time, thus:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Raincoat for younger son } \ldots \\
& \text { Obtained through club, but no payments made today. }
\end{aligned}
$$

10. Budget accounts. If you pay anything into, or obtain anything through, a budget account during the seven days, please make the entries in the same way as described in note 9 , but write " budget account " instead of " clothing club ".
11. Instalment buying. If you start buying anything by instalments on any of the seven days, write down the amount and state that it is the first payment, thus:

$$
\text { H.P. first payment on radio } \ldots \text {... } \ldots \text {... ... ... ... ... ... } £ 5 \text { 0s. 0d. }
$$

If during the seven days you pay instalments on any goods which you are buying by instalments write down what the article is and how much you pay, thus:

$$
\text { Instalment on radio } \ldots \text {... } \ldots \text {... } . . \text {... ... ... ... ... }
$$

12. Secondhand purchases. If you buy any secondhand goods during the seven days, please write " secondhand " after the description of the item.
13. Postal orders. If you buy a postal order on one of the seven days, please record it on that day, noting its value and poundage separately. If you pay for anything by postal order during the seven days, write " by postal order " after the description of the item. If a postal order is recorded in either of the two booklets, but has not been used by the end of the 14 days covered by the two booklets, please add a note to this effect.
14. Betting. If you have made any bets during the seven days covered by this booklet, please give the information requested in questions 2 and 3 on pages 18 .
15. Shopkeepers, farmers, etc. If your household obtains any food or other goods from its own shop or farm, please write down what is obtained each day with its approximate value. If these goods were not paid for at the time also write " own shop " or " own farm " against each item.

## NOTES

Please use this space for any explanation of your purchases which you may wish to make.

## SS 812D (cont.)

## RECORD OF EXPENDITURE-FIRST DAY*



* Schedule SS 812D contained similar pages for each of the remaining six days of the seven-day period.

* Schedule SS 812D contained similar pages for each of the remaining six days of the seven-day period.


## SS 812D (cont.)

1. Business expenses. If any of the expenditure (e.g., motor car, travelling, hotel expenses) shown in this booklet includes amounts which can be refunded from a business or organisation or which you yourself will be entering as expenses in making your income tax return, please give full particulars below.

|  | Amount |  |  | Please leave blank |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description of expenses to be claime | £ | s. | d. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ................................................... |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

2. Football pools. If you made any payments to football pools during the last 7 days, please state how much you paid during that period: (1) by postal order or (2) by cash; and (3) how much were your winnings, if any, during the same period?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | nou |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | £ | s. | d. | Please leave blank |
|  |  | mme | dur | the | t 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Postal |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |
| (2) | Cash |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | Winnings during the last 7 days |  |  |  |  | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |

3. Other betting. If you have made any other bets during the last 7 days (horse and dog racing, sweepstakes, etc.), please state your total net winnings or net losses during that period on each of the following:

|  |  |  |  |  | Net winnings |  |  | Net losses |  |  | Please leave blank |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |  |
| Totalisator <br> Through a bookmaker <br> Other bets (e.g., sweepstake) |  | $\ldots$ | . | ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## REFERENCE LIST OF IMPORTANT ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

Of the hundreds of different things which it is possible to buy, the following is only a list of examples. Please look through this list in case it reminds you of any purchase which you have forgotten to record.

## Food and meals out:

Bread, cakes, buns, biscuits, flour.
Breakfast cereals, tapioca, rice, custard powder.
Beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, bacon, ham, offal, rabbits, poultry, sausages, tinned meat.
Fresh or smoked cod, haddock, plaice, herrings, tinned salmon, sardines, fish and chips.
Milk (fresh, dried, condensed).
Margarine, lard, suet, cooking fat.
Eggs, butter, cheese.
Tea, coffee, coffee essence, cocoa.
Sugar, syrup, jam, marmalade, honey, lemon curd.
Fresh, dried, frozen or tinned potatoes, tomatoes, peas, beans, carrots.
Fresh, dried, frozen or tinned apples, oranges, plums, pears, peaches, pineapples, apricots.
Bottled or tinned tomato juice, grapefruit juice, orange juice.
Pickles, sauces, soups, jellies, salt, pepper.
Mustard, vinegar, spices.
Welfare foods bought by cash or with stamps.
Orangeade, lemon squash, fruit cordials, soda water.
Food for animals and pets.
Tea, coffee or meals in restaurants, cafes or canteens.
Snacks, sandwiches.
Sweets, chocolate, ice cream.

## Tobacco and drink:

Cigarettes, tobacco, cigarette paper, cigars, pipes, pouches, lighters, lighter fuel, cigarette cases.
Beer, ale, stout, wines, spirits, cider.

## Fuel and light, household goods and hardware:

Coal, coke, gas, electricity, paraffin and other fuel oil, firewood, candles, nightlights, matches.
Soap, soda, cleaning powders, detergents, polishes.
Paint, distemper, wallpaper.
Dustbins, pails, brushes, brooms, tools, screws, nails.
China, glass, bowls, kettles, saucepans.

## Furniture, furnishings, etc.:

Suites or separate articles of furniture.
Radio and gramophone, television sets or parts, pianos, music.
Mattresses, pillows, sheets, blankets, tablecloths, towels, curtains, teacloths.
Carpets, rugs, linoleum, mats.
Fires, cookers, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, wringers, washing machines, sewing machines, irons, electric lamps, bulbs and fittings. Clocks, watches, jewellery, cutlery, suit-cases, handbags, sports goods.
Repairs to furniture, radio, TV, and watches.

## Clothing, clothing materials, footwear:

Overcoats, raincoats, suits, costumes, skirts, sports coats, trousers, blazers, pullovers, overalls, aprons, dresses, blouses, hats, gloves.
Vests, pants, pyjamas, shirts, knickers, slips, corsets, brassieres, nightdresses, socks, stockings.
Dress material, knitting wool, cotton, braces, ribbons, scarves, patterns, handkerchiefs.
Boots, shoes, slippers, sandals.
Payments to clothing clubs.

## Travel:

Journeys by rail, bus, air, taxi, including fares to and from work.
Purchase, repairs and running costs of cars, motor cycles, cycles, perambulators.

## Other expenditure:

Cinemas, theatres, concerts, football, cricket, dog-racing, dances.
Books, newspapers, magazines, stationery, toilet paper.
Lipstick, face powder, face cream, mascara, perfumes, shampoos, sanitary towels.
Shaving cream, hair cream, razors and blades.
Hairdressing (including tips), sponges, face cloths, nail brushes.
Cameras, photographic materials, developing and printing of films.
Flowers, seeds, plants, garden tools, lawnmowers.
Animals and pets.
Toys, games, playing cards.
Stamps, postal orders, telegrams, telephone calls.
Shoe repairs, laundry, dyeing and cleaning, domestic help.
Football pools and other betting.
Children's pocket money, birthday presents, money given to charities, raffle tickets.
Payments to chemists, doctors, dentists, oculists, opticians, chiropodists.

## HOUSEHOLD DEFINITIONS

## 1. Household

The household is defined as including all those who live at the same address and who are catered for by the same person. The members of a household thus defined are not necessarily related by blood or marriage. Thus " boarders " in private households and resident domestic servants are included. "Lodgers", i.e. persons renting part of a dwelling, furnished or unfurnished, from the main tenant or owner and catering for themselves, are regarded as separate households. As the Survey covers only private households, people living in hostels, hotels, boarding houses or institutions are excluded. Households are not excluded if some or all members are not British subjects, but no attempt is made to obtain records from households containing members of the diplomatic service of another country or of the United States Forces.

## 2. Head of household

The head of the household must be a member of that household. $\mathrm{He} /$ she is the person, or the husband of the person, who:
(a) owns the household accommodation;
(b) is legally responsible for the rent of the accommodation;
(c) has the household accommodation as an emolument or perquisite;
(d) has the household accommodation by virtue of some relationship to the owner who is not a member of the household;
(e) when persons of different sex have equal claim, is the male;
(f) when persons of the same sex have equal claim, is the elder.

## 3. Member of household

The following rules apply to certain categories of persons when deciding whether they are members of a particular household or not.
(a) In general, members of the family who live and work away from home and who only come home for holidays are not included in the household, e.g. members of the Forces and Merchant Navy stationed permanently away from home.
(b) Children (under 16) away at school are included as members of the household, but older persons receiving education away from home are excluded.
(c) Fishermen who normally spend periods of less than three weeks at sea are included as members of the household at their home address. If normally at sea for longer periods they are excluded.
(d) Relatives who are regularly away from the household for part of the week are included if they spend at least four nights a week in the household.
(e) Married persons working away from home are included in their " home" household if they return home at least one night a week.
(f) Boarders, i.e. members of the household not related by blood or marriage to any other members of the household, who receive accommodation for at least four nights a week and at least one meal a day when they are in residence, in return for payment, are included in the landlord's household unless they are married and return home at the week-end.
(g) People away on holiday at the time of interview who normally live in the household are included in the household, unless they have been away for more than six months.
(h) Persons who are normally members of the household but who are in hospital at the time of interview are included in the household if they have been in hospital for less than six months.
(i) Temporary members of the household, e.g. relatives who do not normally live in the household and persons home on leave from abroad, are only included in the household if they have been in the household for more than six months prior to the interview.

## 4. Child

Persons under 16 are defined as "children". In allocating expenditure on clothing, children are further subdivided into boys and girls aged 5 but under 16, and infants aged under 5. (Item Group Reference Nos. 54, 55,56 ).

## 5. "Retired" person

The definition comprises those who both describe themselves as retired and are above the minimum pensionable age for National Insurance purposes, i.e. 65 years for men and 60 years for women. It does not include persons, e.g. housewives, who did not continue to work up to retirement age and who are classed as unoccupied.

## 6. Spender

A spender is a member of the household aged 16 years or above, and also any member under 16 who is working full-time or is married. The definition depends on age and status and not on whether the individual actually spends money or not. Exceptions can arise in the case of persons who are mental defectives or senile.

## 7. Worker

A worker is a person who is gainfully employed for more than 10 hours a week and receiving a wage or salary, or income as a result of being an employer or selfemployed. Part-time work is defined as occupying over 10 hours a week up to and including 30 hours a week. Full-time work is defined as occupying over 30 hours a week.

## Appendix IV (continued)

## 8. Industry

The 29 industry groups* provided for are the Main Orders of the 1958 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification, except that the Transport and Communication, Miscellaneous Services and Public Administration and Defence Orders have been sub-divided. For an employee, the industry code assigned is normally that of the industry or business of his employer, but resident servants in a private household are coded 25 (Other Miscellaneous Services).

## INCOME DEFINITIONS

## 9. Income

Income can include any of the components listed below in sections (a) to (e). So far as possible, figures are provided for gross income, i.e. before deductions of income tax, National Insurance contributions, etc. The recorded items of income covering varying periods are converted to a common period of one week (see para. 21, page 3).
(a) Wages or salaries

As in 1961, the wage or salary has been calculated by taking the normal "take-home" pay in cases where this differs from the last wage or salary of each member of the household for the week or month preceding the interview.

The gross wage or salary is calculated by adding to the normal take-home pay deductions at source, such as income tax payments, National Insurance payments, payments under the Graduated Pension Scheme, and other deductions, e.g. payments into firms' social clubs, superannuation schemes, works' transport, benevolent funds, etc. Additions are also made to include the weekly value of substantial bonuses, or other occasional additions to earnings.

If a worker has been away from work without pay for less than 14 weeks, his normal wage is taken into account in the income calculation in preference to any state benefit which he may be receiving temporarily as an alternative. If, however, a worker has been away from work without pay for 14 weeks or more, his normal wage is disregarded and his current state benefits are taken into account for income calculations.

## (b) Income from business or profession (during last 12

 months)Gross income from business or profession (net of depreciation allowances and expenses).
(c) State benefits, allowances, etc. (current)

Family Allowance.
National Insurance Unemployment Benefit.
National Insurance Sickness Benefit.
National Insurance Industrial Injury Benefit.
National Insurance Disablement Pension.
War Disability Pension or Allowance.
National Insurance Old Age or Widow's Pension.
National Insurance Retirement Pension.
National Assistance.
Any other State benefits (but not maternity benefit, or death grant).

[^33]Annuities, trusts, covenants.
Allowances from persons outside the household, e.g. an allowance from a husband working away from home or money from a relative living away.

Income from property (other than dwelling occupied by household).

Wage of a resident domestic servant (also included in household expenditure).

Income received by person not classed as a "spender" (Definition 6 above).
(e) Income from sub-letting and/or owner occupation (current)
When part of a rented (or rent-free) dwelling is sublet, any excess of rent received over rent, rates and water charges, etc. paid out.

Net rateable value when a dwelling is owneroccupied with no sub-letting.

When a dwelling is owner-occupied and part is sublet, either net rateable value or the excess of rent received over the sum of ground rent, rates and water charges and insurance on dwelling, whichever is the greater. See under "Owner-occupied dwelling" (Definition 16 below).
The definition of income excludes:
(1) money received by one member from another member of the household (house-keeping money, dress allowance, children's pocket money is not regarded as income);
(2) windfalls, such as legacies, proceeds of sale of houses, cars, furniture. Winnings from betting are, however, separately coded;
(3) the value of educational grants and scholarships, and of concessionary goods received free or at reduced prices from employer or state.

## 10. Income of household

This comprises the sum of the components of income for individual members of households.

## EXPENDITURE DEFINITIONS

## 11. Expenditure

Expenditure can be defined in many different ways. In this Survey, the instructions in the diary recordbook define expenditure as payments made during the fourteen days of record-keeping irrespective of whether the goods or services paid for have been delivered or consumed. Exceptions to this rule are fully described under "club" payments (Definition 13 below). A further exception is the recording of the value of goods obtained by a household from its own shop or farm, even if the goods are withdrawn from stock for personal use without payment. If no payment has in fact been made, informants are asked to state that this is the case.

Expenditure data obtained from the Household and personal Expenditure Schedules are also defined as payments made. However, since the questions in general cover types of expenditure which are usually regular though infrequent, informants are asked to state their last payment or their total payments during specified

[^34]
## Appendix IV (continued)

periods. The amounts paid over these longer periods are converted to weekly values in the same way as are the amounts paid during the fourteen days of recordkeeping.

## 12. Budget account payments

The concepts are the same as for club payments (Definition 13 below). Thus the values of goods acquired through budget accounts have been treated as if they were payments made at the time when the articles were acquired and, to avoid duplication, payments into budget accounts have been ignored.

## 13. Club payments

When payments are made into a household or clothing club, they may not relate to a particular item since, at the time they are made, the actual commodity which will be acquired may not be known. Spenders are therefore asked to record all club payments, and also to record the articles they obtained through clubs, noted accordingly, and their values. In the subsequent analyses, so far as possible, the values of articles obtained through such clubs have been treated as if they were payments made at the time when the articles were acquired, and, to avoid duplication, payments into clubs have been ignored. This procedure has two advantages. First, it enables club transactions to be related to the actual articles acquired. Second, it avoids a particular difficulty disclosed by experience in previous surveys. This showed that there was a tendency for deliveries from clubs to be recorded without being described as such so that, in consequence, they would be treated as cash payments when the records were analysed. Consequently, there would be duplication between those deliveries from clubs which had been incorrectly regarded as cash purchases, and the payments into clubs. This is avoided by the alternative procedure of including as expenditure both cash purchases and deliveries from clubs, but excluding payments into these clubs.

## 14. Hire purchase and credit sales

In this Report, expenditure on transactions of this kind consists of all instalments which are still being paid at the date of interview, together with down payments on commodities acquired within the preceding 13 weeks. These two components (divided by the periods covered) provide the weekly expenditures which are included in the published tables.

## 15. Income tax

Amounts of income tax under the P.A.Y.E. scheme or paid directly by those who are employers or self-employed are obtained in the personal Income Schedule, together with information about tax refunded or reclaimed. However, the amounts of tax deducted at source from some of the items which appear in Sections E and H of the personal Income Schedule are not directly available. Estimates of the amounts deducted from building society interest, and dividends on stocks and shares have therefore been made by applying the appropriate rate of tax. In the case of income tax paid at source on pensions and annuities similar adjustments have been made taking into account the taxpayer's circumstances. These estimates mainly affect the relatively few households with
high incomes from interest and dividends, and those including persons receiving pensions from previous employment.

## 16. Owner-occupied dwellings

A special problem arises in the case of households living in their own dwellings. Over half of this group were still making mortgage payments (see Appendix IIA, page 53) and the rest, whose dwellings were fully owned, were making payments only for rates, repairs, etc. In the tables in this Report, an imputed value or notional rental equivalent has been included in the expenditure of all owner-occupiers, whether or not they were making mortgage payments, and a similar amount has been taken into account as part of the income of owneroccupiers. Such a notional measure of the cost of owner-occupancy in terms of the income sacrificed exists in the net rateable value which up to 1962 was based on letting values in 1939 less an allowance for repairs. This has been used in the tables in published Reports including the current Report. The housing costs shown for all owner-occupiers therefore consist of the weekly equivalents of this net rateable value and of any actual payments for rates, repairs, etc. Mortgage payments and amounts paid for the outright purchase of dwellings or for major structural additions, are not included as housing costs, but are shown elsewhere in the tables under "Other Payments Recorded". Since the net rateable value during 1962 was assessed on the basis of letting values in 1939, it usually represents an understatement in terms of current values and, for some purposes, it may be preferable to write-up this element of owner-occupiers' costs. The average weekly equivalent of the net rateable value is therefore shown separately to enable any such approximate adjustment to be made.

## 17. Second-hand goods

The expenditure figures in the tables include payments for second-hand goods. For the whole sample of households, transactions between households in second-hand goods can be regarded as partly cancelling out, since the receipts of the selling households balance the payments of purchasing households except insofar as these represent charges for the services of intermediate traders. (It cannot, however, be assumed that the payments cancel out for any particular group of households). The expenditure figures exclude amounts allowed in part-exchange transactions, in respect of which only the net payments are recorded. Since such allowances are receipts for second-hand goods, this procedure offsets a good deal of the duplication arising from the recording of second-hand purchases.

## 18. Business expenses

The Survey covers only private households and is concerned with payments made by members of households as private individuals only. Informants are asked to state whether answers to any of the questions on the Schedules include amounts which have been or will be refunded as expenses from a business or organisation or which will be entered as business expenses for income tax purposes, e.g. rent, telephone charges, travelling expenses, meals out. Such amounts are excluded from the expenditure analyses.

## Appendix V

(See para. 20, page 3)

## Item Code used for summarising expenditure records in 1962

The item code used for summarising the records is more detailed than the groupings shown in the expenditure tables in this Report. The separately coded items which are included in the groups used in the expenditure tables are shown in column 3 below in terms of the item code used in 1962. Separate figures are available for items on which hire purchase payments were made.


Appbndix V (continued)

| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item Group Reference Number | COMMODITY OR SERVICE | Description of Items Comprising Groups |
| 6 | Housing (continued) <br> Expenditure, by occupiers, on repairs, maintenance and decorations, spread over all the households in groups 1-4 | Payments to contractors for repairs, decorations and maintenance. <br> Purchases of materials for home decorating, repairs and maintenance: <br> Paint. <br> Wallpaper. <br> Timber and hardboard. <br> Other materials. <br> Fittings. <br> Tools, etc. (e.g. paint brushes, scrapers). <br> Composite purchases of materials for home decorating, repairs and maintenance. |
| 7 | Fuel, Light and Power <br> Gas, and hire of gas appliances | Gas, credit account. <br> Slot meter payments (gas). <br> Hire of gas appliances (not hire purchase). |
| 8 | Electricity, and hire of electric appliances | Electricity, credit account. <br> Slot meter payments (electricity). <br> Hire of electric appliances (not hire purchase). |
| 9 | Coal and manufactured fuels (excluding coke) | Coal and similar patent and boiler fuel, except coke. Cost of concessionary coal. |
| 10 | Coke | Coke. Cost of concessionary coke. |
| 11 | Fuel oil, and other fuel and light | Paraffin. <br> Other fuel and light (e.g. fuel oil, calor gas, candles, firewood). |
|  | Food |  |
| 12 | Bread, rolls, etc. | Bread, milk loaves, rolls. |
| 13 | Flour | Flour, plain or self-raising. |
| 14 | Biscuits, cakes, etc. | Biscuits, shortbread, wafers, etc. Cakes, buns, currant bread, fruit pies, pastries, scones, etc. Composite purchases of bread, flour, biscuits, cakes, not separately distinguished. |
| 15 | Breakfast and other cereals | Prepared breakfast cereals. <br> Other cereals (e.g. oatmeal, macaroni); custard powder. |
| 16 | Beef and veal | Beef and veal. |
| 17 | Mutton and lamb | Mutton and lamb. |
| 18 | Pork | Pork. |
| 19 | Bacon and ham (uncooked) | Bacon and ham (uncooked). |
| 20 | Ham, cooked (including canned) | Ham, cooked (including canned). |



Appendix V (continued)


| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item Group Reference Number | COMMODITY OR SERVICE | Description of Items Comprising Groups |
| 555657 | Girls' clothing | $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Girls' outerwear. } \\ \text { Girls' underwear. } \\ \text { Girls' hosiery. }\end{array}\right\}$ As for women's wear. |
|  | Infants' clothing | Infants' clothing. |
|  | Hats, gloves, haberdashery, etc. | Men's and boys' headgear. <br> Women's and girls' headgear. <br> Haberdashery (e.g. gloves, scarves, handkerchiefs, ties, sewing cotton, knitting wool, ribbons, zip fasteners, needles). |
| 58 | Clothing materials and making-up charges; clothing not fully defined | Clothing materials. <br> Clothing undefined. <br> Other clothing charges; hire of clothing; dressmaking charges (excluding repairs and alterations). |
| 59 | Footwear | Men's boots, shoes, slippers, wellingtons, etc. Women's shoes, slippers, bootees, wellingtons, etc. Children's footwear. <br> Footwear not otherwise defined. |
| 6061 | Furniture, including repairs | New furniture. Second-hand furniture. Repairs to furniture. |
|  | Floor coverings | Floor coverings (including making-up charges for floor coverings). |
| 62 | Soft furnishings and household textiles | Household textiles (including making-up charges). Mattresses, pillows, bolsters, cushions, etc. |
| 63 | Radio, television and musical instruments, including repairs | New radio, television, tape recorders, radiograms, etc. Second-hand radio, television, tape recorders, radiograms, etc. <br> Spare parts for radio, television, radiograms, etc. Repairs and maintenance of radio, television, etc. Musical instruments. <br> Accessories for musical instruments (e.g. gramophone records, sheet music). |
| 64 | Gas and electric appliances, including repairs | Gas appliances. |
|  |  | Electric appliances and appliances undefined between gas and electric. <br> Spare parts for gas and electric appliances. <br> Repairs, and servicing of gas appliances (gas account). <br> Repairs, and servicing of electric appliances (electricity account). <br> Repairs, and servicing of gas and electric appliances (not account). |

Appendix V (continued)


| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item Group Reference Number | COMMODITY OR SERVICE | Description of Items Comprising Groups |
| 77 | Transport and Vehicles <br> Net purchases of motor vehicles and accessories | New cars and accessories. <br> Second-hand cars and accessories. <br> New motor and motor-assisted cycles and scooters and accessories. <br> Second-hand motor and motor-assisted cycles and scooters and accessories. |
| 78 | Maintenance and running of motor vehicles | Repairs and replacements to motor vehicles. <br> Petrol, oil. <br> Driving licences. <br> Motor vehicle taxation. <br> Motor vehicle insurance. <br> Garage rent. <br> A.A., R.A.C., etc. subscriptions. <br> Other motor vehicle costs (e.g. servicing, cleaning materials, parking fees). |
| 79 | Purchase and maintenance of bicycles, prams, etc. | New bicycles, perambulators and accessories. Second-hand bicycles, perambulators and accessories. Other vehicles. <br> Repairs and other costs to bicycles and perambulators. Repairs and other costs to other vehicles. |
| 80 | Railway fares | Rail or tube fares (not season tickets). <br> Rail or tube season tickets. |
| 81 | Bus, etc. fares | Bus, coach, tram, trolleybus fares (not season tickets). Road season tickets. |
| 82 | Other travel and transport | Taxis and hired cars with drivers. <br> Contribution towards cost of travel in friend's car, etc. <br> Hire of self-drive cars. <br> Water travel (not season tickets). <br> Water travel, season tickets. <br> Air travel. <br> Other travel and transport (e.g. household removals, storage, transport of luggage, animals, etc.). |
|  | Services |  |
| 83 | Postage, telephone, telegrams | Postage (including parcel post), and poundage on postal orders and money orders. <br> Telephone account. <br> Telephone (not telephone account), telegrams, cables. |
| 84 | Cinemas | Admission to cinemas. |
| 85 | Theatres, sporting events, and other entertainment (excluding betting) | Admission to dances. <br> Theatres, concerts, circuses, amateur shows, etc. <br> Participant sports, subscriptions. <br> Participant sports, ad hoc admission charges. <br> Admission to football matches. <br> Admission to other spectator sports (e.g. horse, dog, speedway, etc. racing). <br> Entertainment not allocated elsewhere (e.g. fun fairs, whist drives). |

Appendix V (continued)

| (1) | (2) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item Group <br> Reference <br> Number | COMmodity or SERVICE | (3) |
| 86 | Services (continued) | Description of Items Comprising Groups | cleaning, chimney sweeping, etc.

Hairdressing, manicure, beauty treatment, etc., including tips.

Repairs to footwear and materials for such repairs.
Repairs to personal goods (e.g. clothing, jewellery, fountain pens, umbrellas, scissors).

Other repairs not allocated elsewhere.

## Laundry.

Launderettes, and hire of washing machine.
Cleaning and dyeing.
University fees.
University fees and maintenance where not separable.
Technical college fees including maintenance (where not separable).
Further education, maintenance.
Direct grant school fees including maintenance (where not separable).
Independent school fees.
Independent school fees and maintenance where not separable, and direct grant school maintenance where separable.
Other training, other expenditure (e.g. private tuition, including music lessons).

National Health Service payments-dentist.
Private medical and dental fees; opticians, chiropodists; nursing and convalescent homes, hospitals.

Subscriptions and donations; hotel and holiday expenses; miscellaneous other services

Subscriptions to trade unions and professional organisations.
Subscriptions not allocated elsewhere (e.g. Social Clubs, Women's Institutes).
Cash gifts and tips (not loans) not allocated elsewhere.
Charitable donations and subscriptions.
Hotel, boarding house, holiday camp, etc. charges.
Holiday expenses not otherwise allocated.
Travellers' cheques spent abroad.
Stamp duties; passports; driving test fee.
Dog licences.
Miscellaneous licences (not dog, radio, driving, etc.) e.g. marriage licence.
Miscellaneous expenditure on services (e.g. newspaper advertisements, public (not swimming) baths, cloakroom charges, bank and legal charges; library subscriptions).


* Table 2 only.


# Information Codes used in 1962 

I. AREA TYPE

1 Greater London conurbation.
2 Other urban areas with over 100,000 population.
3 Smaller urban areas.
4 Rural Districts.
II. STANDARD REGIONS*

Northern.
2 East and West Ridings.
3 North Midland.
4 Eastern.
5 London and South Eastern.
6 Southern.
7 South Western.
8 Wales.
9 Midland.
10 North Western.
11 Scotland.
12 Northern Ireland.

## III. TYPE OF DWELLING OCCUPIED

1 Local Authority rented dwelling, unfurnished.
2 Other rented dwelling, unfurnished.
3 Other rented dwelling, furnished.
4 Rent-free dwelling.
5 Dwelling in process of purchase by occupier.
6 Dwelling fully owned by occupier.

## IV. PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

1 Total number in household.
2 Number of males.
3 Number of females.
4 Number aged under 2 years.
5 Number aged 2 and under 5 years.
6 Number aged 5 and under 16 years.
7 Number of males 16 and under 21 years.
8 Number of males 21 and under 60 years.
9 Number of males 60 and under 65 years.
10 Number of males 65 and under 70 years.
11 Number of males 70 and over.
12 Number of females 16 and under 21 years.
13 Number of females 21 and under 60 years.
14 Number of females 60 and under 65 years.
15 Number of females 65 and under 70 years.
16 Number of females 70 and over.
17 Number of males working.
18 Number of females working.
19 Number in household classed as "retired ".
20 Number in household not working and not classed as "retired".
V. COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD
(Children are defined as under the age of 16)
1 One Man.
2 One Woman.
3 One Man and One Child,

4 One Woman and One Child.
5 One Man and Two or more Children.
6 One Woman and Two or more Children.
7 One Man and One Woman.
8 Two Men or Two Women.
9 One Man, One Woman and One Child.
10 Two Women (or Two Men) and One Child.
11 One Man, One Woman and Two Children.
12 Two Women (or Two Men) and Two Children.
13 One Man, One Woman and Three Children.
14 Two Women (or Two Men) and Three Children.
15 One Man, One Woman and Four Children.
16 Two Women (or Two Men) and Four Children.
17 One Man, One Woman and Five or more Children.
18 Two Women (or Two Men) and Five or more Children.
19 Three Adults.
20 Three Adults and One Child.
21 Three Adults and Two Children.
22 Three Adults and Three Children.
23 Three Adults and Four or more Children.
24 Four Adults.
25 Four Adults and One Child.
26 All other households without Children.
27 All other households with Children.

## VI. GROSS INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD See Appendix IV (Definition 10)

The total weekly income of the household analysed under the following ranges:

Under $£ 3$.
$£ 3$ but under $£ 4$.
$£ 4$ but under $£ 6$.
$£ 6$ but under $£ 8$.
$£ 8$ but under $£ 10$.
$£ 10$ but under $£ 14$.
$£ 14$ but under $£ 15$.
$£ 15$ but under $£ 20$.
$£ 20$ but under $£ 25$.
$£ 25$ but under $£ 30$.
$£ 30$ but under $£ 3210$ s.
$£ 3210$ s. but under $£ 35$.
$£ 35$ but under $£ 40$.
$£ 40$ but under $£ 50$.
$£ 50$ but under $£ 60$.
$6 £ 60$ or more.

## VII. GROSS INCOME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

The same income ranges were used as for the income of the household.

[^35]
## Appendix VI (continued)

VIII. OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

1 Employers, and professional persons working on their own account or with only one or two personal assistants, e.g. secretaries, typists.
2 Professional and managerial employees, e.g directors, managers, administrative personnel, executive staff, technical staff, but not clerks, foremen, overmen, charge-hands.
3 Teachers (including teachers working on their own account).
4 Officers in the Armed Forces, Police and Fire Services.
5 Other ranks in the Armed Forces, Police and Fire Services.
6 Clerical employees, e.g. clerks, commercial travellers, agents.
7 Shop assistants.
8 Manual workers-employees (skilled and unskilled), including foremen, postmen, waiters, cooks and domestic workers.
9 Persons working on own account other than professional (1) and teachers (3) e.g. boot repairers, rag and bone merchants, shop or stall merchants, jobbing plumbers.
10 Retired and unoccupied persons.

## IX. INDUSTRY IN WHICH HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD WORKED <br> See Appendix IV (Definition 8)

1 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing.
Mining and Quarrying.
3 Food, Drink and Tobacco.
4 Chemicals and Allied Industries.
5 Metal Manufacture.
6 Engineering and Electrical Goods.
7 Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering.
Vehicles.
9 Metal Goods not elsewhere specified.
10 Textiles.
11 Leather, Leather Goods and Fur.

12 Clothing and Footwear.
13 Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.
14 Timber, Furniture, etc.
15 Paper, Printing and Publishing.
16 Other Manufacturing Industries.
17 Construction.
18 Gas, Electricity and Water.
19 Rail Transport.
20 Other Transport and Communication, including Postal Services and Telecommunications.
21 Distributive Trades.
22 Insurance, Banking and Finance.
23 Professional and Scientific Services.
24 Miscellaneous Services, including Laundries and Dry Cleaning, Motor Repair and Garages, Repair of Boots and Shoes.
25 Other Miscellaneous Services (other than services shown under Code 24 above) including Entertainment, Catering, Hairdressing and Private Domestic Service.
26 Armed Forces (not Police or Fire Services).
27 National Government Service, other than Armed Forces.
28 Local Government Service-Police and Fire Services only.
29 Local Government Service, other than Police and Fire Services.
X. EMPLOYMENT POSITION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
1 Employer.
2 Working (or in business on own account).
3 Employee in full-time employment.
4 Employee in part-time employment.
5 Employee temporarily away from work because of illness or accident.
6 Employee temporarily away from work because of unemployment.
7 Employee temporarily away from work for any other reason.
8 Retired from work.
9 Other than in categories 1-8 above.

## Reliability of information obtained

1. The information obtained from any sample enquiry of this type, on however large a scale as regards both the number of households and the period for which each household reports, is subject to certain limitations. The extent to which such information can be regarded as representative of the information which would be obtained from the whole field from which the sample is drawn depends on a number of factors. There are bound to be some weaknesses in the results of any survey in which households are asked to give much detailed information. Nevertheless, taking into account the scale of the Family Expenditure Survey and the factors mentioned below, the degree of reliability of its results is considered to be high for the primary purposes which it was designed to serve.
2. Some indications of the reliability of the Survey results and how this inevitably varies between different headings of expenditure are given by the percentage standard errors of the average weekly expenditures under the various headings of all households co-operating in the Survey in 1962 (page 90). The method of calculation of these standard errors is an approximate one, in that the co-operating households have been regarded as a representative sample, obtained by single-stage random selection, of all private households in the United Kingdom. The two-stage sampling design, the stratification used in selecting households and the variations in the extent to which selected households in different groups co-operated have thus not been taken into account. The method of calculation was as follows:

$$
\text { the standard error of } \overline{\mathrm{e}}=\sqrt{\frac{\sum(\mathrm{e}-\overline{\mathrm{e}})^{2}}{\mathrm{n}(\mathrm{n}-1)}}
$$

where
e represents the weekly expenditure of each individual household on the item or group of items,
$\overline{\mathrm{e}}$ represents the mean weekly expenditure of all households on the item or group of items,
n represents the number of households, and
$\Sigma$ denotes summation over all households.
The percentage standard error of $\bar{e}$ is the standard error of $\overline{\bar{e}}$ expressed as a percentage of $\overline{\mathrm{e}}$. If this is 5 per cent. or above for an individual item group it is given to the nearest integer. As it cannot be assumed that this method of calculation would be satisfactory for subgroups of households, reliable estimates of the standard errors of the average weekly expenditures of sub-groups of households cannot be obtained directly from those relating to all co-operating households simply by adjustment for the numbers of households in the sub-groups.
3. An element of non-response is an unavoidable feature of any sample investigation which has to rely on voluntary co-operation. The full co-operation of about one quarter of the households approached was not secured and the characteristics of households which did not co-operate, insofar as they could be ascertained, appear to differ slightly from the characteristics of those which did. Such differences may be reflected in differences in expenditure patterns. The possibility of adjusting the Survey results for some purposes, to take account of variation in response by households of different types, is being examined.
4. Another source of error lies in accidental or deliberate inaccuracy in recording. In general, errors of this type in the information given by respondents are difficult to detect. However, improvements in the interviewing techniques and the design and wording of the questionnaires are made from year to year to reduce the incidence of reporting errors. There is also the possibility that the expenditure of a household during the period of a survey may be different in some respects from what it would have been if its members had not been asked to keep records of their expenditure.
5. Significant variations have been noted between the average expenditure recorded in the first and second weeks of record keeping for a wide range of commodities. Similar features have been noted in other surveys in this and other countries. A number of studies of these variations have been undertaken, but no entirely satisfactory explanation of their causes is yet available. Some studies of the effect of the range of the survey suggest that the expenditures recorded are also affected by whether the survey covers the whole field of expenditure, or is limited to a particular sector.
6. Comparison with information about consumers' expenditure obtained from other sources is difficult. The basic reason for undertaking the Survey is that most of the information sought is not available from other sources. Consequently, only limited checks on the validity of the data obtained can be made by such comparisons. The results of the Survey have been compared with the estimates of consumers' expenditure at current prices based on various sources used by the Central Statistical Office in compiling the estimates published in the National Income and Expenditure Blue Books. As these estimates are themselves subject to varying degrees of error, and as the grossing up factors which have to be applied to the Survey material for this purpose also have to be estimated, this procedure provides only a rough comparison. In general, the comparisons show small differences in most

## Appendix VII (continued)

cases where the national estimates are thought to be most reliable and larger differences in cases where these estimates are thought to be less reliable.
7. However, in the Family Expenditure Survey there is apparent under-recording of expenditure on alcoholic drink (only about half this expenditure seems to be included in the records), on tobacco (but to a much lesser extent), on meals out, chocolates, sweets and ice cream. Confectionery and ice cream purchased by children out of pocket money will usually be recorded simply as pocket money and, in general, not under the separate
items. This will also contribute to the discrepancy for these commodities. On the other hand, slot meter payments for gas and electricity are overstated since no account has, so far, been taken of rebates received.
8. The average weekly expenditure of all households in many fields of expenditure is unlikely to change erratically from year to year. Comparisons of successive years' results in this respect afford confidence in their general reliability, and examination of the different expenditure patterns of the various groups of households shows a marked degree of internal consistency.


- The figures relate to households which recorded expenditure on the item group during the 14 days of record keeping and, for some groups, during a longer period. (See para. 9, page 2 of this Report).
$\dagger$ The standard errors and average weekly expenditures for groups $1-5$ above relate to the households within the specified groups. Standard errors and expenditures for all other groups in this table relate to the 3.594 households which co-operated in the 1962 Survey.
$\ddagger$ A number of households showed no housing costs since the rent received from sub-letting exceeded the housing costs incurred,
\& A small number of households living in caravan, etc. accommodation recorded no net rateable value.


[^36]Appendix VII (continued)


[^37]

[^38]Printed in England for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by Green \& Welburn Ltd., Birmingham, 7.
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[^0]:    *" Interim Report of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee " (Cmnd. 8328). H.M. Stationery Office, 1951.
    $\dagger$ See "Report of an Enquiry into Household Expenditure irt 1953-54 ". H.M. Stationery Office, 1957.
    $\ddagger$ See "Family Expenditure Survey Report for 1957-59" (H.M. Stationery Office, 1961) and "Family Expenditure Survey Report: 1960 and 1961 "'(H.M. Stationery Office, 1962).
    §See " Cost of Living Advisory Committee: Report on Revision of the Index of Retail Prices" (Cmnd. 1657). H.M. Stationery Office, 1962.

[^1]:    *See "Family Expenditure Survey: Report for 1960 and 1961 ". H.M. Stationery Office, 1962.

[^2]:    *See para. 3, page 1.

[^3]:    ${ }^{*}$ See Appendix VI (page 86) for list of information codes in 1962.
    $\dagger$ Tables 2-10 only.
    $\ddagger$ Preliminary results for 1963 will be published in the Ministry of Labour GAZETTE about the middle of 1964 and a full Report for 1963 will be published in October 1964.
    §See "Family Expenditure Survey: Report for 1960 and 1961 ". H.M. Stationery Office, 1962.
    ||See "The Registrar General's Annual Estimates of the Population of England and Wales and of Local Authority Areas, 1961." H.M. Stationery Office, 1961.

    TSee "Report of an Enquiry into Household Expenditure in 1953-54 ". H.M. Stationery Office, 1957.

[^4]:    ${ }^{*}$ See " Report of an Enquiry into Household Expenditure in 1953-54 ". H.M. Stationery Office, 1957.

[^5]:    *The averages shown for each of the three-year periods are unweighted averages of the yearly averages,

[^6]:    *The averages shown for each of the three-year periods are unweighted averages of the yearly averages.

[^7]:    *The averages shown for each of the three-year periods are unweighted averages of the yearly averages.
    $\dagger$ Expenditure is included in group 66.
    $\ddagger$ Includes expenditure for group 64A.

[^8]:    *The averages shown for each of the three-year periods are unweighted averages of the yearly averages.

[^9]:    * This figure has a relatively high sampling error.

[^10]:    * This figure has a relatively high sampling error.

[^11]:    * This figure has a relatively high sampling error.

[^12]:    * Net winnings.

[^13]:    * This figure has a relatively high sampling error.

[^14]:    Note. The averages shown are unweighted averages of the yearly averages.

[^15]:    * For full definition of this group see Appendix VI, Code VIII (1) (2) and (3). Five households in the group with incomes below £10 are not included in this table.
    $\dagger$ Fifteen households in this group with incomes below $£ 10$ are not included in this table.
    $\ddagger$ This figure has a relatively high sampling error.
    § Figures are not shown as they relate to only one household.

[^16]:    * For full definition of this group see Appendix VI, Code VIII (1) (2) and (3). Five households in the group with incomes below $£ 10$ are not included in this table.
    $\dagger$ Fifteen households in this group with incomes below $£ 10$ are not included in this table.
    $\ddagger$ This figure has a relatively high sampling error.

[^17]:    * For full definition of this group see Appendix VI, Code VIII (1) (2) and (3). Five households in the group with incomes below $£ 10$ are not included in this table.
    $\dagger$ Fifteen households in this group with incomes below $£ 10$ are not included in this table.
    $\ddagger$ This figure has a relatively high sampling error.

[^18]:    *For full definition of this group see Appendix VI, Code VIII (1) (2) and (3). Five households in the group with incomes below $£ 10$ are not included in this table.
    $\dagger$ Fifteen households in this group with incomes below $£ 10$ are not included in this table.

[^19]:    * This figure has a relatively high sampling error.

[^20]:    *This figure has a relatively high sampling error.

[^21]:    * This entry does not cover unoccupied persons including unoccupied heads of households (see Appendix IV, Definition 5).
    $\dagger$ Figures are not shown as they relate to only one household.
    $\ddagger$ This figure has a relatively high sampling error.

[^22]:    * This figure has a relatively high sampling error.

[^23]:    * This figure has a relatively high sampling error.

[^24]:    * This figure has a relatively high sampling error.

[^25]:    - This figure has a relatively high sampling error.

[^26]:    * Five households in this group with incomes below $£ 6$ are not included in this table.

[^27]:    * This figure has a relatively high sampling error.

[^28]:    - This figure has a relatively high sampling error.

[^29]:    * This figure has a relatively high sampling error.

[^30]:    - This figure has a relatively high sampling error.

[^31]:    *See "Some Useful Data when sampling the Population of England and Wales ". The Social Survey, 1956.
    $\dagger$ See "The Proportion of Jurors as an Index of the Economic Status of a District ". The Social Survey, 1951.
    $\ddagger$ See "Some Useful Data when sampling the Population of Scotland ". The Social Survey, 1957.

[^32]:    *See " The Registrar General's Annual Estimates of the Population of England and Wales and of Local Authority Areas, 1961 ". $\dagger$ See para. 30, page 4.

[^33]:    (d) Other income recorded (during last 12 months) Interest, dividends.
    Other pensions and allowances.

[^34]:    *See Appendix VI, Code IX (page 87).

[^35]:    *See " The Registrar General's Annual Estimates of the Population of England and Wales and of Local Authority Areas, $1961^{\prime \prime}$.

[^36]:    The figures relate to households which recorded expenditure on the item group during the 14 days of record keeping and, for some groups, during a longer period. (See para. 9, page 2 of this Report).
    $\dagger$ One household made no payment for food during the period of record keeping.

[^37]:    * The figures relate to households which recorded expenditure on the item group during the 14 days of record keeping and, for some groups, during a longer period. (See para. 9, page 2 of this Report).

[^38]:    * The figures relate to households which recorded expenditure on the item group during the 14 days of record keeping and, for some groups, during a longer period. (See para. 9, page 2 of this Report).
    $\dagger$ For 102 of these households, income tax refunds exceeded payments.

