



## INTRODUCTION

### (a) IF INFORMANT WILLING TO GIVE INTERVIEW

proceed to Q. 1 at the beginning of the Housing Section and when the interview is finished complete the Summary at the beginning of the questionnaire.

### (b) IF A FIRM REFUSAL

(and no other adult member of the household is likely to give an interview now or at a later date) encourage the informant at least to answer the questions on your Summary sheets. Information on these sheets giving:

- (i) the reference number of the household
- (ii) the date of call(s)
- (iii) the reasons why no interview was obtainable (in addition to the notes on your record sheet) must be provided in all instances.

Finally, leave a copy of our introductory letter and send us the Summary sheets as soon as possible.

### (c) IF PUT OFF AT FIRST CONTACT

(because of illness, domestic emergency, etc.) then having made sure that no other adult member of the household is free to give an interview (unless of course circumstances clearly dictate that this enquiry should not be made), leave the introductory letter and go immediately for fear of jeopardising a later interview, asking only when a second call might be convenient. Use your record sheet to note the date and result of this first contact.

### IF PUT OFF AGAIN AT SECOND CONTACT

then try at least to obtain the answers to the questions in the Summary sheets, preferably taking replies from someone in the household but, failing that, from an external source.

At this point we rely on your discretion to decide whether

- (a) the household's response should be regarded as a disguised refusal (in which case return Summary sheets and complete your record sheet accordingly); or
- (b) an interview is probably obtainable at a third call, in which case retain the Summary sheets for the time being (they can be destroyed if you obtain an interview at the third visit or returned to us if you are put off a third time).

If you are in any doubt then consult the London Office or Regional Supervisor about the advisability of a third call.

Informant throughout was P 2. P 1 is Stone  
deaf through injuries in 14/18 War. He  
was present, but apart from greeting, did  
not speak. His wife said it wasn't matter  
if I shouted my head off, he wouldn't hear. She  
said she didn't bother much trying to talk to him!

Allow £9.60  
Assess £8.9.0

C.I.C.

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

Name of Interviewer: J. Worth

SERIAL NUMBER

Date(s) of interview(s): 7/3/68

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

or contacts

Total actual interviewing time: 1 1/2 hours

**Form of introduction**

"My name is X. I'm from Essex/London University. We're preparing a report (writing a book) about standards of living in Britain today and how families manage. We think it's important for the Government and everyone else to know what the facts really are. We're hoping to talk to about 3,000 families throughout the country and I'd be very grateful if you could help us by answering some questions. All our information is, of course, strictly confidential."

**SUMMARY : COMPLETE AFTER INTERVIEW**

		10	3. Which sections were answered in whole or in part by which persons on the household?		Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc.	5. Number of other households at address →		21
1. Interview carried out at first call at second call at third or later call		<input checked="" type="radio"/> X <input type="radio"/> Y 0	Informant		13	None		<input type="radio"/> 0
2. Information for household — complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a		<input checked="" type="radio"/> X <input type="radio"/> Y	2nd member		14	6. Household living on		22
(a) Sections Housing incomplete		1	3rd		15	ground		<input checked="" type="radio"/> X
Occupational		2	4th		16	basement floor		<input type="radio"/> Y
Income		3	5th		17	1st floor		<input type="radio"/> 1
Assets		4	6th		18	2nd floor		<input type="radio"/> 2
Health		5	Other (specify)		19	3rd floor		<input type="radio"/> 3
SOC. SERVICES		6			20	4th floor		<input type="radio"/> 4
Inc. in kind		7			21	5th or above		<input type="radio"/> 5
Style of living		8			22	Specify		
(b) Reasons if incomplete — ill/disabled does not know information unwilling to give information other (specify)		<input checked="" type="radio"/> X <input type="radio"/> Y 0 1			23	(a) Is there a lift in the building? Yes No		6 7
					24	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance? Yes No		8 9
			4. Semi or detached house or bungalow		25			
			Ter. h'se or bungalow		<input checked="" type="radio"/> X			
			Self-con. flat in block		<input type="radio"/> Y			
			Self-con. flat in house		0			
			Self-con. flat attached to shop/business		1			
			Room(s): furnished		2			
			Other (specify)		3			
					4			

*FB*

This couple have had 13 children,  
now living in London, Canada, U.S.A.,  
South Africa — at one time they had  
6 boys sleeping in back bedroom,  
4 girls in the Parlow, & 2 in with them  
in other bedroom.

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**QUESTION 8(d) — Length of housing problem**

Number of years should not include any period before the age of 21.

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**QUESTION 9 — Structural defects**

Note that the need for redecoration and refurnishing is not included. Informants may vary in their interpretation of a "defect" (for example, a woman living in a modern house may complain of small damp spots on the walls) but apart from discouraging people from regarding minor blemishes as defects you should accept what informants say.

**QUESTION 9**

**Television:** combined television, radio and record-playing sets may be listed under separate headings.

**Central heating:** uniform heating throughout dwelling (or part of dwelling) occupied by household.

**QUESTION 10**

At this point put any christian name of informant in first box on back flap, then christian names of all other adults and children in household. In complex households always list children immediately after their parent(s) or guardian(s). Otherwise, in the case, say, of a married couple and adolescent children you may find it easiest to list according to age: first the wife who is, say 54, husband 55, children 26, 24, 20, 17 and 14. When you write in information throughout the questionnaire please keep rigorously to the particular column for each named person in the household. Specifically "household" information is recorded in the first column. The informant's answers about himself should always be entered in the next column. The list of members under Q. 10 may have to be later modified according to who is temporarily residing in the household or who is temporarily away. This should be checked carefully. Boarders of more than four weeks residence should be recorded as members of the household; lodgers and sub-tenants will require separate questionnaires.

**\*\* HOUSEHOLD TYPE**

On the back of the questionnaire you will find a code list of household compositions. When you are checking the questionnaire put the appropriate code for this household in the box allocated under the double asterisk

**Definition of a Household**

A private household comprises one person living alone or a group of persons living together, having some or all meals together and benefiting from a common housekeeping. Persons who have resided in the household for at least four weeks and are not expected to leave shortly, and persons who have resided in the household for less than four weeks but are not expected to leave again after that period, should be listed as members. Persons who are felt to be members of the household but are away (e.g. students or men at work) should only be included if they have been away for less than 13 weeks and are expected back within the total period of 13 weeks (code under 10(d)).

**QUESTION 10(e)**

Age-group: code as below

0 - 1	01
2 - 4	02
5 - 9	03
10 - 14	04
15 - 19	05
20 - 29	06
30 - 39	07
40 - 49	08
50 - 59	09
60 - 64	10
65 - 69	11
70 - 79	12
80 and over	13
DK	X
NA	Y

**QUESTION 10(d)**

Code reasons as below

Hospital/nursing Home/convalascent Home	1
Staying with relative or friend	2
Otherwise away on holiday	3
In armed services/merchant navy	4
Otherwise working away from home	5
Prison, approved school, Borstal, detention, etc.	6
Children's Home or foster home	7
Boarding school, college, university	8
Other (specify)	9

**QUESTION 10(f) — Court order**

A maintenance order secured through the courts. If no action has been taken to confirm the separation then code 1; in this situation at least the spouse in the household accepts that man and wife are not living together and there is no immediate prospect of them so doing.

**QUESTION 11**

If answer yes, complete other parts of question and amend Q. 10 if someone included in answers to that question who proves in fact to be a temporary visitor or guest (i.e. who has stayed less than 4 weeks and not expected to stay for total period longer than 4 weeks).

**QUESTION 11(a)**

If there is more than one visitor enter information for all in box or on this left hand page.

**QUESTION 11(f) Code as follows:**

Relative staying without payment	1
Friend staying without payment	2
Relative staying with payment	3
Friend staying with payment	4
Other person staying with payment	5
Other (e.g. nurse/student—specify	6

*(Q11) and he gave up his job in handover + is appearing on stage in Belfast for 2 weeks + then going to Brighton Lake. Pay £4 per week.*

**QUESTION 12**

If any person is felt to belong to the household and is expected to return to it after a total absence of less than thirteen weeks (e.g. at University, in hospital, at work, staying with relatives), then the interviewer should include such a person in the replies to Q. 10. But the information should also be recorded here in Q.12.

**QUESTION 12(h) Prompt and code as follows:**

Hospital/nursing/convalascent/residential Home	1
Staying with relative or friend	2
Otherwise away on holiday	3
In armed services/merchant navy	4
At boarding school, college or university	5
Otherwise working away from home	6
Approved school/Borstal/detention centre, etc.	7
Children's Home/foster home	8
Prison	9
Other (specify)	X



8. FOR ALL WORKING AT LEAST ONE WEEK DURING PAST 12 MONTHS  
 About how many weeks have you been off work for any reason in the past 12 months? - 1 mean for sickness, unemployment and so on, but also paid and unpaid holidays. \* WRITE IN TOTAL NUMBER OF WEEKS

PROMPT ACCORDING TO REPLY: unemployment \_\_\_\_\_

For instance, when were you last off work sick? And how long did it last? (IF WITHIN YEAR: And the time before that?) sickness or injury \_\_\_\_\_

PROMPT FROM LIST AND WRITE IN TOTAL WEEKS ALL SPELLS OFF WORK

disability or handicap \_\_\_\_\_

holiday: paid \_\_\_\_\_

holiday: unpaid \_\_\_\_\_

not working because of school holidays \_\_\_\_\_

caring for someone who is ill \_\_\_\_\_

deputising for housewife \_\_\_\_\_

resuming duties as housewife \_\_\_\_\_

stopped work upon marriage or for honeymoon \_\_\_\_\_

for childbirth \_\_\_\_\_

retirement \_\_\_\_\_

taking up or resuming full-time study \_\_\_\_\_

other (specify) *In extremely bad weather just before + after Christmas and not found market, not worth it for money in it.*

(a) CHECK. So you had \_\_\_\_\_ weeks not working altogether in the past 12 months? WRITE IN total weeks not working

total weeks working

(b) In the total you have given me of the weeks worked, how many were there (approximately) in which you worked less than 30 hours? WRITE IN NUMBER

(c) Have you ever had a spell off work continuously for as long as 8 weeks or more because of \_\_\_\_\_

PROMPT *Not in past year* sickness \_\_\_\_\_ yes  
 unemployment \_\_\_\_\_ yes  
 anything else (specify) \_\_\_\_\_ no  
 DK

(d) FOR THOSE WHO HAVE HAD 8 WEEKS OR MORE CONSECUTIVELY OFF WORK, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS FOR REASONS OF SICKNESS, INJURY, OR DISABILITY

Would you say that the work you were doing was responsible in any way for your being off work? yes ASK Q.8(e)  
 no  
 DK } SKIP TO Q.9  
 DNA

(e) How was that? WRITE ANSWER BELOW

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7	8	9	10
	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
	0									
X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y
38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
0										
X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y
39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
0										
X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
0										
X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y
41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
0										
X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y
42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
0										
X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y
43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
0										
X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y
44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
0										
X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y
45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
0										
X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y
46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
0										
X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y
47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
0										
X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y
48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
0										
X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y
49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
0										
X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
6										
X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
0										
X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y
52	53	52	53	52	53	52	53	52	53	52
0	6									
54	55	54	55	54	55	54	55	54	55	54
4	6									
56	57	56	57	56	57	56	57	56	57	56
4	6									
58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

**QUESTION 9**

Exclude Bank Holidays in counting up holiday entitlement. List number of weeks to nearest week. Do not insert "½".

**QUESTION 10 Occupation**

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

**QUESTION 11 Change of Job**

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

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

**QUESTION 12 Training Course**

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

**QUESTION 13 Fall in Earnings**

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

0.13

Not in earnings but when last remaining  
son aged 33 left home, left a  
great deal of diff. He contributed  
£4 to house keeping. (1967)



**QUESTION 14 Best job**

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

Inf. said she didn't know  
about "best job" as far as her  
husband was concerned it was  
the only steady job  
he had ever had.  
For 15 years he had  
been out of work  
entirely all during  
30's until just before  
Wat. Apart from  
that odd labouring  
jobs by the day  
or week were all he  
had.

**QUESTION 15**

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

**QUESTION 15(a) Years of full-time education**

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

**QUESTION 16 Manual Workers**

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

**QUESTION 17(a) Husband's occupation**

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

**QUESTION 16 Pension**

Only include if a pension scheme has been worked out in relation to the business, or is available from an insurance company or another body, because of the nature of the business or self-employment. Note that provision is made in a series of questions on this page for entries to be made in the office (Qs 16a, 16b, 17a, 18c). Much depends, however, on the information you can provide in boxes on the left, leaving us to make necessary calculations.

Q 19 - Very diff. to answer - goes around to junkie sales etc buying old clothes, picks them up cheap, and when she finds anything very good gives it to one of her daughters prob. for grandchildren (36 of them) One regarding Cl. said "No - get clothes keep sometimes, but ~~cannot make a profit when she re-sold to children~~"

**QUESTION 19 Cheap goods and services**

You should normally expect positive answers. A garage-owner may be able to purchase a car and run it well below ordinary retail prices. A grocer will obtain household stores cheaply. An insurance company sometimes reduces certain premiums. A small-holder may receive supplies cheaply in exchange for produce at market costs. There are exchange arrangements between people in different trades. It will, of course, be difficult to explore all these things properly but Q. 19a conveys our object and you should probe carefully whenever possible.

**QUESTION 20 Tax savings because of combined home and business**

The real incomes of many self-employed persons tend to be underestimated. Their difficulties are not always easy to explain to the tax authorities and in practice low real incomes and insecure incomes are compensated because part of housing and other costs can be offset against tax. Ask the questions openly and straightforwardly.

If informants seem doubtful about answering, say: "We have nothing at all to do with the tax people. We know it is difficult for you to divide costs between the business and yourself. But we also know that even if they have more problems many self-employed persons can live a little more cheaply than people getting a salary. I wonder whether you'd mind guessing how much more cheaply - I mean because of savings of tax".

#### QUESTION 12 Income tax

The informant will often know the approximate amount because profits or income from business fall under Schedule D. But we ask 12b to check that the informant is not including tax which is allowed for in other questions. For example, elsewhere we establish net income from dividends, but if here the informant adds £100, say, to the figure for tax to take account of tax on dividends deducted at source, we risk deducting the £100 twice by deducting it here as well. You should be warned that for this and other reasons the net income of the self-employed tends to be underestimated.

#### Weekly National Insurance contribution

Self-employed men pay 21s. per week. Self-employed women pay 17s. 3d. per week. Boys and girls under 18 pay 11s. 10d. and 10s. 1d. respectively.

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#### QUESTION 13 Fluctuation in Income

The self-employed will often have an income that fluctuates throughout the year — especially those on low incomes. For example, the scrap dealer or stall-holder may not do as well in the winter as he does in the summer. The professional architect and the free-lance photographer may be paid at very irregular intervals. We are particularly interested in fluctuations which may produce hardship for a household which is usually prosperous. But remember that though income may fluctuate (e.g. in winter, for a shop-keeper or free-lance interviewer the same amounts per month may be drawn out of the bank or spent. Living standards are not necessarily affected.

(13a) week — young people won't buy them —  
it's a dying trade only does it to get  
out of the house.

**QUESTION 14 Second job**

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

**QUESTION 15**

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

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

**CODE 01 Family Allowances**

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

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

**CODE 02 Retirement Pension**

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

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

**CODE 03 Standard Widow's Pension**

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

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

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

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

**CODE 04 and 05 Sickness Benefit and Unemployment Benefit**

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

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

**CODE 06 Supplementary Benefit**

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

**CODE 07 Industrial Injury Benefit**

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

**CODES 08 and 09 Industrial and Disablement Pensions**

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

**CODE 10 Maternity Allowance**

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

**CODE 11 Maternity Grant**

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

**CODE 14 Single Grant**

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

*Q. 15 - how books  
this set couple do not  
get any suppl. pension ✓  
I think a few months ago  
I'm living with them and  
she told me she did not  
think you could get it  
if you'd someone in the  
house working*

*both*

**QUESTION 16 Supplementary Benefit**

It is most important that you should not overlook anyone who may be receiving or who has received supplementary benefit. There are two problems. One is, as noted above, that an informant may neglect to tell you that a standard benefit, like retirement pension and sickness benefit, is in fact supplemented. The other is that the official term "supplementary benefit" is fairly new. You may therefore have to prompt "supplementary assistance?", "national assistance?" or "public assistance?".

**QUESTION 16(c) Rent paid by Supplementary Benefits Commission**

If the rent is in fact paid by the S.B.C. we shall be asking later how much that is.

**QUESTION 17 Single Grant**

A single payment may be made to meet an exceptional need — such as bedding, clothing or household equipment. It may also be made to meet charges for glasses, dentures or dental treatment obtained through the National Health Service.

**QUESTION 18 Income in last year at work**

Note that you have already asked how many years it is since such a man last worked (in Section II). Now you are asking for the actual year when last at work, and, if it is 1955 or a later year, for the wage and household income. Do not neglect to find the composition of the household at that time (for example, write: man, wife and adult single son, or, man, wife and wife's widowed mother). We realise memories may be faulty but most people remember the last occasion they were at work and we are anxious (for retired and disabled persons, for example) to get a rough estimate of their fall in income upon giving up work. In the office we shall of course allow for average wage increases in the intervening years in interpreting the information you collect.

**QUESTION 19 Employer's pension**

The question is in a form which allows for the possibility of an ex-policeman, ex-serviceman or ex-civil servant drawing a pension though still holding a subsequent job. Service pensions should be included here but not war pensions, which have been covered in Q. 15. As before: **Strike out Before or After Tax as appropriate.**

*Inf said when children young, she had hardly any furniture bedding etc. only what was given to her at present she worked washing & cleaning what she has in the house now was all bought whilst she was standing markets.*

Q.18 5 years ago, wife standing various markets over Belfast & N.I. Several children at home for short periods, almost impossible to be accurate about money because didn't always know what children <sup>earned</sup> wives prob. £22-0-00. pw.



5. Income tax is usually deducted from you pay. Have you received a repayment of tax in the last 12 months?

yes ASK Q. 5(a)  
no }  
DK } SKIP TO Q.6

(a) How much altogether? (TICK IF DOCUMENTS SEEN )

---

6. Did you pay any income tax or surtax direct to the tax authorities last year?

yes ASK Q.6(a)  
no }  
DK } SKIP TO Q.7

(a) How much altogether? (TICK IF DOCUMENTS SEEN )

---

7. Have you any expenses in going to work which are allowed for tax purposes, such as special clothing, laundry or use of equipment?

yes ASK Q.7(a)  
no }  
DK } SKIP TO Q.8

(a) How much a week are these expenses?

ADD SUB-ITEMS HERE IF NECESSARY

laundry	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	estimated total per week in shillings
special clothing	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
use of tools	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
other (SPECIFY)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

---

8. How much does it cost you to travel to and from work each week? (NOTE MILEAGE IF CAR )

AMOUNT IN SHILLINGS  
WRITE "0" IF NOTHING

---

9. You have told me you had  weeks (FROM WORK RECORD) of paid holiday last year. How much pay after deductions did you receive on average per week?

same as average earnings  
average per week  
WRITE "0" IF NOTHING

---

10. FOR THOSE WITH ONE OR MORE WEEKS SICKNESS IN PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS You've told me you had  weeks (FROM WORK RECORD) of sickness. How much pay, after deductions, did you receive on average per week? I mean not including any sickness benefit.\*

same as average earnings  
average per week

---

EMPLOYED - SKIP TO Q.14

11. ASK SELF-EMPLOYED USE APPROPRIATE METHOD \*

METHOD A How much was your income for the most recent 12 months period for which you can give the income before tax or the profit from the business? I mean the amount assessed for tax after deducting depreciation allowances and business or practice expenses from the total.

DK } TRY METHOD B  
DNA }

(i) What was the total income before allowance and tax?  £  £  £  £

(ii) How much depreciation?

(iii) How much business or practice expenses were allowable for tax purposes?

\* (iv) So the net assessable income was

(v) 12 months period FROM/TO

METHOD B How much net profit before tax do you get from the business including money taken out from your own use, after deducting all expenses and wages?

DK } TRY METHOD C  
DNA }

12 months period FROM/TO *Christmas 66/Christmas 67.*  
(cont/...)

1st		2nd		3rd		4th		INTERVIEWER: CODE 05, 06, etc. IF 5th, 6th	
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51-55	51-55	51-55	51-55	51-55	51-55	51-55	51-55	51-55	51-55
£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56-60	56-60	56-60	56-60	56-60	56-60	56-60	56-60	56-60	56-60
£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s
61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62-64	62-64	62-64	62-64	62-64	62-64	62-64	62-64	62-64	62-64
shillings	shillings	shillings	shillings	shillings	shillings	shillings	shillings	shillings	shillings
65-67	65-67	65-67	65-67	65-67	65-67	65-67	65-67	65-67	65-67
shillings	shillings	shillings	shillings	shillings	shillings	shillings	shillings	shillings	shillings
68-71	68-71	68-71	68-71	68-71	68-71	68-71	68-71	68-71	68-71
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s
72-75	72-75	72-75	72-75	72-75	72-75	72-75	72-75	72-75	72-75
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
25	6	1	0	8	2	0	7		
10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11
01	02	03	04						
12-15	12-15	12-15	12-15	12-15	12-15	12-15	12-15	12-15	12-15
0060									

*This woman pays 6/- per week for her stall for one day - keeps no books - pays no tax or insurance was quite willing to declare Income last year at £60.*

Page 11-7-0  
every 2 weeks

---

**QUESTION 27(a)**

Our object is to try to find what rent might be paid in normal circumstances in that area for such accommodation. We have asked you to make an estimate in the light of your knowledge of the area if the informant cannot make such an estimate.

---

**QUESTION 28(a) Years on list**

Sometimes the tenant will have taken on a tenancy from a member of the family who has died or moved away. Code "inherited tenancy" in all instances except that of a woman who has become the tenant through the death or absence of her husband.

**QUESTION 28(d) Reason for obtaining council accommodation**

Interpret "inheriting tenancy" as above. Although more than one reason may be advanced code what the informant considers to be the chief one.

**QUESTION 28(e) Rent reduction or rebate**

Broadly three types of scheme have been introduced. Some councils operate an automatic differential rents scheme and some informants may have their rents reduced initially upon the introduction of the scheme. But in this sort of scheme most people will not know whether or not their rents are "reduced". The second scheme is one where the tenant has to apply for a reduction of rent he expects to pay in the future, upon test of means. The third scheme is one where the tenant applies for a rebate of rent paid in the past, on test of means. We are primarily concerned with the second and third schemes here.

## VI HEALTH AND DISABILITY

### QUESTION 1 Health

Do not probe for the names of disabling illnesses or conditions, unless the informant happens to mention them.

### QUESTION 2 Unwell today

Note that the emphasis is on "today" and that you are instructed to complete the questionnaire as if all questions applied to the date when you first made contact with the household. This means that if you have postponed an interview because of illness you should ask all the questions about the day you first called.

#### QUESTION 2a Off work

Check with the work record (page 8) where weeks off work will have been established. But here the information is needed as the basis for general questions about current illness and disability.

#### QUESTION 2a (i) & b (i) Number of weeks

If more than a year write "52". If the informant cannot be sure of the exact number and there is uncertainty whether it is less or more than eight weeks seek confirmation of the exact period from the individual concerned at a second call if necessary.

#### QUESTION 2c Regularly

That is, at least once a month for the past three months in connection with the present illness or disability.

### QUESTION 3 Condition affecting activity

This question is designed to prepare the ground for the all-important Q. 7. You are not asked to trace every conceivable disability or condition from which people may suffer. Many of them, anyway, will not know diagnostic terms even if you ask them. Instead, you ask about conditions which restrict activity, show Flashcard No. 6 (which is nearly the same list as prompted verbally) and code any part of the body or faculty with which "trouble" is reported. You do not explore all possible effects but only a few examples of effects in which we are particularly interested. Remember you are only trying to find out about certain conditions, not every condition.

#### Nerves

Pay particular attention to the need to prompt for any trouble with "nerves".

#### Reading ordinary print

Note that your code "No" only if a person cannot read print in a newspaper. Do not code "No" if a person merely has difficulty. For someone who cannot read interpret the question as "seeing" print in newspaper. We are interested at this point in sight not literacy.

#### Hearing

Note that if an informant does not admit difficulty with hearing but it is observed, you can code accordingly.

3e This man is Stone deaf. — the  
He to his wife result of war injury — the  
only amount he ever received was a 30/- Grant  
from British Legion once when children were  
small & they were starving — Inf said she  
thought he'd followed it up he would have  
got a 27a what Pension but he was shot,  
and she has had him as a  
- Sweden he back" all  
two days



**QUESTION 13**

NHS means free, wholly paid for by the National Health Service. Private and amenity (paying) beds in NHS hospitals should be coded as private.

**QUESTION 13(b) Number of nights**

If a person has had two or more spells in hospital add the total number of nights together.

**QUESTION 13(c) Name of hospital**

This will be used in the office to code type of hospital.

**QUESTION 14**

Ill in bed means actually in bed for at least half the day.

**QUESTION 15**

Visits by and to a doctor will include calls when a person is no longer in bed but up and about. The questions are not, therefore, dependent on the answer yes to Q. 14. When the household is large and/or when there have been several visits it may take you a little time to obtain a reliable answer. Remember that in cases of difficulty it is usually best to approach the answer by asking: "When did you last see your doctor?" "And when was the time before that?" "So that means you saw your doctor seven times altogether in the last 12 months?" Remember that we want to count each consultation, even if there are two consultations on one day or on succeeding days. Remember also to include locums and other (alternative) doctor seen in this period.

**QUESTION 15(c) Visits paid for**

If the informant is a wife who makes a visit to her NHS doctor and pays later for the pill, which he prescribes, this should still be counted as a NHS visit.

**QUESTION 16 Spectacles**

Most people pay in part for spectacles even under the NHS but some obtain them free by paying and then claiming a refund on test of means (by the SBC).

**QUESTION 18 Doctor at hospital**

It is the number of occasions we want to know, not the number of doctors seen at the hospital.

**Visits to dentist**

Remember to ask number of visits, not number of courses of treatment.

**Home help**

We are interested only in the use of a local council's Home Help Service.

**Someone from the Welfare**

We mean a social worker or officer from a Council health, welfare or children's department who is concerned with some aspect of family welfare. Include a health visitor, say, but not an officer from the Supplementary Benefits Commission or someone from a voluntary organisation — like the WVS or Salvation Army.

**QUESTION 18(a) Paying a dentist**

The point is that very poor people can get free dentures and do not have to pay the £1 for a course of treatment.

**QUESTION 18(b) Home help**

Some councils charge for a home help's service on test of means.

*Q 14, Did have a hearing and maybe 20 years ago, but it was no use and does not no what happened to it ✓*

## VIII INCOME IN KIND

### General

This section aims to discover the major exchanges of services and gifts between the household and relatives or friends living elsewhere. One major problem is that people ordinarily take for granted the exchanges between themselves and their closest relatives. When being asked questions about "help" and "gifts" a housewife may not think of her mother, or her husband's mother, who lives nearby. A grandfather may not think of his daily activity of seeing a grandchild home from school. The first question is designed to help overcome this problem. You should remember that **most** households in the UK have frequent contact with a relative (either of a wife or a husband or of both) living elsewhere in the locality. Remember that independently of his wife a husband may see someone in his family (eg: his mother or a brother at work) every day. It will be very unusual if you make no entry in the box alongside Q. 1, so probe for likely relatives (eg: parents in the case of young and middle-aged people, brothers and sisters in the case of unmarried people, sons and daughters in the case of the elderly). In the remaining questions the contacts with such relatives are a likely indication of a flow of services or small gifts. Note that earning members of the household should normally be asked these questions independently of the housewife.

#### QUESTION 1 Relatives seen frequently

The question is designed to establish the existence of the relatives who have the most frequent contact with members of the household. Note that you ask "any of your family or a relative". The alternative wording will help to avoid information about really close relatives — eg: parents and children — who are thought of as "family" or even as members of a common household rather than as "relatives". By "most" days in the week is meant at least four of the seven days.

#### QUESTION 2 Help given

The unspoken assumption in the question is that these must be **unpaid** services. Prompt the items in the list carefully, emphasising those which are appropriate to the age or social situation of different members of the household. Make direct reference to the relatives listed in Q. 1. For example: "You say you see your mother every day. Do you do any of these things for her? And what about your sister?" Note that you prompt also for help given to friends and neighbours.

#### Hours

If two or three different services are undertaken, add together the informant's estimates of the time taken. Since the services are unpaid you should not expect informants to be able to give more than an approximate estimate of the time taken (that is, the time spent in the performance of the job, not interruptions for tea and conversations, etc).

#### QUESTION 3 Help received

The question reverses Q. 2 and proceed as in that question. Check in whatever way seems appropriate to establish the unpaid services being performed for members of the household. Again the question should be repeated for relatives seen frequently. "You've told me you see your mother every day. Does she do any of these things for you?" Two separate people might do the cleaning, for example. Add the hours together.

has daughter living 2 streets away  
nearly every day — other daughters  
about once a week

**QUESTION 4 Emergency help**

Since this is rather a general question specific acts may be forgotten. Probe as seems appropriate in the light of previous answers. Most people have occasional help from family or friends in the neighbourhood.

---

**QUESTION 5 Gifts regularly made**

This is the counterpart of Q. 2, dealing with gifts or commodities rather than services. Again repeat the question in reference to relatives seen often. Note that a meal that is given is distinct from the service of preparing a meal (prompted in Q. 2). Obtain the best total estimate that you can of the worth of these gifts, however rough.

---

**QUESTION 6 Occasional gifts made**

We do not wish to waste time on occasional gifts of a value of less than £25.

---

**QUESTION 7 Gifts (regularly) received**

This is the counterpart of Q. 3. Refer to relatives seen frequently and repeat the question. Note that meals consumed should also be coded in this question. The service (of preparing them) was included under Q. 3. Probe according to the answers made previously.

---

**QUESTION 8 Occasional gifts received**

Do not waste time inquiring about gifts of a value of less than £25.

*Low bump factor  
Pkt of cig. each week.*

**QUESTION 9 Staying overnight**

The question concentrates on holidays and stays which are directly or indirectly paid for or subsidised by relatives and friends. It may be difficult to obtain an estimate of saving. We have in mind not only the instance of holiday but also an elderly person or a child staying with a member of the family for a lengthy period of the year during a time of loneliness or financial difficulty. Note that space allows only 8 columns on this page. In the unlikely event of interviewing in a household with 9 or 10 persons write in the details for the 9th and 10th persons lower on the page.

**QUESTION 9 (b) Saving**

Note that there are two alternatives in the question. The saving from staying in a relative's or a friend's home should be estimated in terms of the comparable cost of living at home. The saving from being taken on holiday should be estimated in terms of the cost of going on holiday on one's own.

**QUESTION 10 Visitors**

This question reverses Q. 9 but estimates of cost should be written into the column allocated for the housewife.

Q. 9 Says son has a cottage in the country for which he pays 4/- a week rent and they go occasionally for a weekend, but who in the name of God wants to go sitting in the bonny in the rain?

Q. 10 Several sons & daughters have stayed odd nights but always paid way.

**QUESTION 7 Food**

Actual nutritional levels cannot be established by an interview of this kind, but it is hoped that these questions will show very roughly (i) whether a family member goes short of food occasionally, (ii) whether the family is able to buy relatively expensive foods frequently, (iii) whether any member of the family goes short of food occasionally, and (iv) to what extent patterns of food consumption vary with income.

(a) **Cooked breakfast**

Many women do not eat breakfast. Bacon and eggs is only an example. Others would be boiled or fried egg, haddock, kipper, etc. But not porridge, toast, fried bread or potatoes (the distinction is between carbohydrates and other foods).

(b) **No cooked meal**

Stress the whole day. A heavy breakfast but nothing later, or a heavy meal at supper-time will not count as going without a cooked meal during the day.

(c) **Fresh meat**

This will be difficult for households where children have school dinners, or members of the household eat canteen meals. It would be reasonable to code such persons "Yes" in the absence of any better information. It is highly possible that some housewives may have very little fresh meat (defined to include chicken, chops, frozen meat of any kind but not corned beef, tinner meat, boiled ham or sausages). Care is needed as meat-eating is probably over-stated, and when there is meat the men in the household and not the women may have it.

**QUESTION 8 (a) Joint**

Accept what the informant understands by a joint.

**QUESTION 8 (b) and (c) Milk**

Do not include school milk (a correction for this will be made in the office). Check for extra milk at weekends. Include sterilised milk ("stera") as fresh. Some houses buy milk in powder or liquid in tins for babies too, but do not attempt to assess the quantities of this. Just make a note that it is bought.

**QUESTION 9 (b) Clothing**

Clothing cheques are "Provident" cheques and the like where a cheque for £1, for example, entitles a person to shop at certain shops and repayment is made at 1s. in the £1 for 21 weeks. Clubs include any kind of arrangement through a catalogue, shop, or door-to-door salesman.

**QUESTION 9 (c) and (d) Spending on clothing clubs**

Some clubs include coal and furniture as well as clothes; try to get an estimate of the proportion of money spent on clothes. Informants often give a maximum figure, when in fact they miss or only pay something on account.

**QUESTION 11 Adequate footwear**

Includes state of repair as well as fit. Plimsolls and sandals in winter are not adequate, nor are boots alone adequate for summer. Plastic sandals are coded not adequate, unless there are other shoes.

**QUESTION 12 Smoking, pools and betting**

Smoking is often underestimated in surveys. By asking quantities we hope to be able to work out roughly the expenditure. Note if cigars and not cigarettes. Take care to make betting seem a very common activity (which it is, of course), since information may not readily be forthcoming in the context of all these questions on shortages.

**QUESTION 13 Christmas**

Make sure that the sum you have is the extra expense on top of normal housekeeping for the household unit.

*Inf. thinks husband's chief recreation is entirely due to his smoking - gift as bad as she says - suspect he smokes more than that.*

*Q13. Did not spend anything on gifts at Christmas, too many to buy presents for only a little extra expense in interest.*

**QUESTION 14 Fuel**

Everyone forgets to order coal. Stress "through lack of money".

**QUESTION 15 Birthday parties**

Again the emphasis is on the expense and the experience of bringing the child's friends **into the home**, so stress that we don't mean just a family party.

**QUESTION 17 (a) Social class**

This question requires the views of both chief wage-earner (head of household) and housewife. By "chief wage-earner" we mean the person upon whose earnings the housekeeping income primarily depends. By "Head of Household" we have in mind the **alternative** person to be questioned if there is no chief wage-earner, e.g. a husband who is a retirement pensioner, or a widowed mother (who may be the tenant) living with her widowed daughter (the housewife) and grandchildren. As far as possible the views on social class should be sought from each person independently. If both are present take the question stage by stage, making sure both answer before passing on. The question asks first for a self-rating, which must be written down. At this stage **avoid putting names of classes into people's heads**. People often hesitate awkwardly, so try to get the informant to say what class she thinks she belongs to or "is nearest to". Prompt by repeating the question carefully, and say "It's what you think", implying (which is true) that everyone has their own idea and each is equally valid. Do not strain to get an answer if one is not easily forthcoming. Do not assume the informant will pick one class only. Multiple choices of "middle and working" or "professional and working" are allowed.

**QUESTION 17 (b) Determinant of class**

Code housewife and chief wage-earner only. Next, to give us a clue as to what the informant is using as a reference point and scale we ask, in effect, the informant's idea of what determines "class". Try to get the most important one only.

**QUESTION 17 (c) Names of classes**

Third, the informant is presented with a flash-card (this is why husband and wife should if possible be interviewed separately, since otherwise the second person may be unduly influenced). Code one item only. If informant wants (again) to say "None", say "Well, I've got to put something down, which would you think was nearest?" This rating is the most important bit of the question. Do not be puzzled if the wife gives a different answer from the husband. This is quite common.

**QUESTION 17 (d) Father's main occupation**

That is, the occupation held for most of the time (not necessarily the most recent).

**QUESTION 18 Well off**

Four comparisons are made in this series of questions—with relatives, with other people (note—of the same age) in locality, with the average in the country and finally in the context of time. Prompt carefully and remember that you might get a different response for one comparison than for another.

18 a thinks about the same  
(other members of family)  
because although they've more  
money coming in they've children  
to clothe + feed.

**QUESTION 19 Housekeeping and board**

The question refers to ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS including pensioners, as well as earners, who contribute to the housekeeping expenses. Be careful that you probe for everyone in the house, including adolescent earners. Sometimes the actual sum available for housekeeping will be quite different from that suggested by the total income of the household. The husband or teenagers may retain quite large sums not only for their own use but because the pattern of responsibility in one household for expenditure may be different from that in another household which has the same composition. Housekeeping can be a touchy point if both husband and wife are present, and it is perhaps best dealt with by interviewing one of them on their own (the housewife preferably) and, if possible, checking later with the other (the husband). If both husband and wife are present avoid expressing any surprise or criticism if you think the housekeeping is small. Also avoid indicating any opinion on the question of whether wage-earners should pay bills. Try to imply that all arrangements are equally possible. We have listed the common ones, but there will be others. REMEMBER TO CODE EACH INCOME RECIPIENT.

*Some children only  
quite broad - she  
7, admit always know  
what they owned.*

**QUESTION 19 (b) Money back**

This can be daily fares, insurances or clubs paid, dinner money, or simply "spending money". Some teenagers hand over their wages but get clothing bought. Usually this question will apply to teenagers, but some husbands may get money from the housekeeping for their cigarettes and beer mid-week.

**QUESTION 19 (c) Payment of housekeeping bills**

Often the husband will pay some larger bills, but alternatively he may pay housekeeping but expect to "help out" if a heavy bill comes in. We realise that an estimate may be rough but try to get an average contribution. Teenage children may buy food as "treats" for the household from the money they retain. Again try for an average.

*It was very diff. to remember how many of  
family at home & working ten years ago  
- they seem to have come & gone.  
This is estimate and also for income!*

**QUESTION 20 Long-term saving**

We are not interested in asking here whether the informant has savings (that was asked in Section V). Nor are we interested here in asking for short-term saving. Instead the question explores whether at the present time the informant manages to put aside savings for a long-term objective.

**QUESTION 21 Ten years ago**

To give us some idea of fluctuating fortunes we ask what things were like ten years ago. Some persons aged 35 or over will have been at home in their parents' households ten years ago and therefore we have to find what was the composition of the household. In any case, we require an estimate of the total money flowing into the household, and the number of adults and children that were supported at that time. Give the informant time to recollect. And check that income includes pensions, family allowances, etc. Fortunately, the informant will already have some idea of what you are after from the detailed questions asked earlier.

*Rent 13-60.*

*Household Income*  
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{P} \\ 22.10.0 \\ 2.10.0 \\ \hline 7.5.0 \\ \text{P} \\ 8.11.0 \\ \hline \text{Husband gets } \text{£}3-0-0. \end{array}$$
  
*Estimate of market earnings*

**QUESTION 23 Poor now**

Stress genuinely and try to avoid facetiousness at this point. Question 23 (a) explores what the informant understands by feeling "poor". If the word "poor" seems inappropriate use the alternative "very hard up".

**QUESTION 24 Poverty**

Stress the word "poverty". Do not explain what you think it means if you are asked. Seek from the informant his definition and write it in the box as clearly as you can.

**QUESTION 25 Voting**

Ask for those old enough to have voted in the last election (March 1965). We are not concerned who they voted for (although they will probably say) but would like to know if they are sufficiently involved to vote at all. Be careful to reassure people that this is confidential and as far as you are concerned non-voting is blameless—many people consider that voting is legally compulsory or morally obligatory and so voting figures are over-estimated. Try to get a clear recollection by fixing the incident (time of day, who they went with) if necessary. Stress **National**, not local elections.

**QUESTION 26 Action on poverty**

We are interested in what the informant thinks can be done. Give as full an answer as possible.

Please write in any additional notes.

been glad of it. My man ain't work 14 year and  
I've done anything that waned being it-. There used  
to be people round here knocking on the doors for a  
bit of bread & a drink, but theres no poverty now —  
theres all well fed & well clothed and why should they  
be with all they get, I thank God they get it and  
them who got it for them. (I couldnt keep up  
with this I had to let it go)



**INTERVIEWER PLEASE CODE ALL THAT APPLY AFTER INTERVIEW**

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

4

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

<b>One generation</b>		Man; and widowed or separated daughter ... ..	221
Man alone: aged 60 or over ... ..	101	Woman; and widowed or separated son ... ..	222
Man alone: aged under 60 ... ..	102	Woman; and widowed or separated daughter ... ..	223
Woman alone: aged 60 or over ... ..	103	Otherwise two generations: all related ... ..	224
Woman alone: aged under 60 ... ..	104	related to any other ... ..	225
Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over ... ..	105	Other (SPECIFY) ... ..	226
Husband and wife: at least one aged under 60 ... ..	106		
Husband and wife: both under 60 ... ..	107	<b>Three generation</b>	
Man and woman: otherwise related ... ..	108	Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... ..	301
Man and woman: unrelated ... ..	109	Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one	
Two or more men only: related ... ..	110	under 15 and one over 15 ... ..	302
Two or more men only: unrelated ... ..	111	Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under	
Two or more women only: related ... ..	112	15 ... ..	303
Two or more women only: unrelated ... ..	113	Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least	
Other (SPECIFY) ... ..	114	one under 15 and one over 15 ... ..	304
		Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	305
<b>Two generation</b>		Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one	
Man, wife: + 1 child under 15 ... ..	201	under 15, one over 15 ... ..	306
Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15 ... ..	202	Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all	
Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15 ... ..	203	under 15 ... ..	307
Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15 ... ..	204	Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at	
Man, wife: + children, at least 1 under 15 and at least		least one under 15, one over 15 ... ..	308
1 over 15, none married ... ..	205	Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grand-	
Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married ... ..	206	children under 15 ... ..	309
Man, wife: + children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or		Otherwise 3-generations:	
over, none married ... ..	207	—all persons related, at least one child under 15 ... ..	310
Man and one child under 15 ... ..	208	—at least one child under 15 ... ..	311
Man and two children both under 15 ... ..	209	—all persons related ... ..	312
Man and three or more children under 15 ... ..	210	—unrelated ... ..	313
Man and children at least one under and one over 15,		Other (SPECIFY) ... ..	314
none married ... ..	211		
Man and children all aged 15-24, none married ... ..	212	<b>Four generation</b>	401
Man and children all over 15 at least one 25 or over,		DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW	
none married ... ..	213		
Woman: and one child under 15 ... ..	214		
Woman: and two children both under 15 ... ..	215		
Woman: and three or more children under 15 ... ..	216		
Woman: and children, at least one under and one over			
15, none married ... ..	217		
Woman: and children, all aged 15-24, none married ... ..	218		
Woman: and children all over 15, at least one 25 or			
over, none married ... ..	219		
Man: and widowed or separated son ... ..	220		