

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name  
for reference only

Age last birthday

Infant	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Tommy	George	Frank							
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66				
44	49	47							

X/51

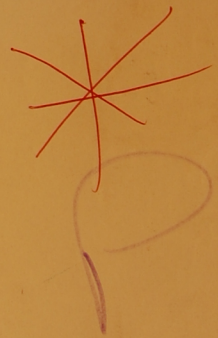
3435

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

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- I Housing and Living Facilities
- II Employment
- III Occupational Facilities and Fringe Benefits
- IV Current Monetary Income
- V Assets and Savings
- VI Health and Disability *p27A note*
- VII Social Services
- VIII Private Income in Kind
- IX Style of Living



A Survey carried out from the University of Essex  
and the University of London (L.S.E.)

Queries should be addressed to: Miss Sheila Benson  
Skepper House  
13 Endsleigh Street  
London WC1

FOR OFFICE USE	cm			
	10-2-69			
1 SBC1 (R)	TS1	FP	BP	
2 SBC1	TS2			
3 SBC1				

*Handwritten notes and signatures below the table, including 'WR' and 'AI'.*

*Handwritten circled 'C' and 'FB'.*

SERIAL NUMBER

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

Name of Interviewer Hahedy

Date(s) of interview(s) 21/1/69  
or contacts

Length of interview(s) 2 hours

Total actual interviewing time

**Form of introduction**

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

**SUMMARY : COMPLETE AFTER INTERVIEW**

1. Interview carried out at first call at second call at third or later call	10	3. Which sections were answered in whole or in part by which persons on the household?	Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc.	5. Number of other households at address →	21
	X Y 0		Informant		13
2. Information for household — — complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a	11	2nd member	14	6. Household living on ground basement floor 1st floor 2nd floor 3rd floor 4th floor 5th or above Specify	22
	X Y		15		Answer 6a {
(a) Sections incomplete	1	3rd	16	(a) Is there a lift in the building? Yes No	6 7
	2		17		
CODE ALL THAT APPLY	3	4th	18	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance?	23
	4		19		
Income	5	5th	20	Yes No	8 9
	6		21		
Assets	7	6th	22		
	8		23		
Health	9	Other (specify)	24		
	0		25		
(b) Reasons if incomplete — — ill/disabled does not know information unwilling to give information other (specify)	12	4. Semi or detached house or bungalow Ter. h'se or bungalow Self-con. flat in block Type of Accomm. Self-con. flat in house Self-con. flat attached to shop/business Room(s): furnished Other (specify)	26		
	X Y 0 1		27		

## 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.

*The 3 men sat  
around & each answered  
the questions as they came  
up.*

7. Does the house/flat have any structural defects?

	rising damp, damp walls or ceilings	1	Yes ASK Q.7(a)
	loose brick-work/plaster	2	no } SKIP TO
	roof which leaks in heavy rain	3	DK } Q. 8.
PROMPT	badly-fitting windows or doors	4	
	which do not open or close	5	
	broken floorboards, stairs	6	
	other -----		

(a) Do you feel any of these are a danger to your health or of anyone in the household?

	Yes	1
	No	2
	DK	3

8. Would you say you (and the family) have a serious housing problem?

	Yes	ASK Q.8(a)
	No	SKIP TO Q.8(b)
	DK	

(a) What sort of problem is the worst?

	1 overcrowding	} SKIP TO Q.9
	2 inadequate basic facilities	
	3 damp accommodation	
CODE ONE ONLY	4 other structural defects	
	5 need to move elsewhere	
	6 other (specify) -----	

(b) Have you ever had a serious housing problem (since you were 21)?

	Yes	ASK 8(c)
	No	SKIP TO Q.9.
	DK	

(c) What sort of problem was the worst?

	X overcrowding
	Y inadequate basic facilities
	0 damp accommodation
	1 other structural defects
	2 need to move elsewhere
	3 other (specify) -----

(d) How long did it last?

	under 2 years	4
	2 and less than 5 years	5
	5 and less than 9 years	6
	10 or more	7

9. Which of the following items do you have in the household?

	X television	
	Y record player	
	0 radio	
PROMPT CODE	1 refrigerator	1
ALL THAT APPLY	2 washing machine	2
	3 vacuum cleaner	3
	4 telephone	4
	*5 central heating	5
	6 enough upholstered arm-chairs, easy chairs or settees for every member of family plus one visitor	6
	7 carpet covering all or nearly all floor in main sitting room	7
	8 DK one or more items (specify) -----	8

34
X
Y
0
1
2
3
35
<del>Y</del>
Y
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
36
X
Y
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
37
X
Y
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

This thatched cottage is over 300 years old & unfortunately falling down. The brothers are talking of building a bungalow in their field. The house is in the sister's name but she works in Belfast & only comes back once yearly. Transistor radio only.

SECTION II EMPLOYMENT

General

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

*No fixed hours  
at, starting &  
finishing - depends  
on lights & weather.*

**QUESTION 1 Attended paid employment**

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

**QUESTION 2 Two jobs**

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

**QUESTION 3 House or flat**

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

**QUESTION 4 Starting and finishing work times**

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

**QUESTION 5 Aid in calculating hours of work**

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

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

**QUESTION 6 NOT AT WORK**

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

**Unpaid holiday**

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

Is it don't bother  
to take any  
holiday - someone  
must do the work.  
If they wanted they  
could take an odd  
day off but have  
no time to do so

**QUESTION 8 Work record**

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

**Weeks off work in year**

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

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

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

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

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

14p is on supplementary -  
2 & 3 are exempt from tax - income  
is too low.



All three brothers  
think total net  
income would be  
about £8 10 wply.

#### QUESTION 8

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

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

#### QUESTION 9 Holiday pay

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

#### QUESTION 10 Sick pay

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

##### Changes in sick pay after the first weeks

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

#### QUESTION 11 Income of self-employed

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

None of these questions really apply.

These men farm in a very small way.

They have a few cows, but the milk is not sold but used for suckling calves.

They have one sow & about 6 chickens for home use.

They grow a few potatoes for their own use, some corn & hay for the cattle.

They say their outlay nearly equals their income.

It costs £50/5 to buy a cow - when sold it may get £60 or may bring less, & has been ped all the time.

#### 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.

#### 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.

1 house attribute  
£10  
of cash income  
to each of them  
2nd & 3rd  
£56 p.a.  
The disabled brother  
manages to pay  
£20 p.w.



11. (cont)

METHOD C Do you draw sums of money regularly from the business for your own use?

*No.*

DK }  
DNA } TRY METHOD D

(i) How much do you usually take out? £      £      £      £

(ii) How often is that? \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) So the total taken out for your own use in the past 12 months was \_\_\_\_\_

(iv) What was the remaining profit from the business? \_\_\_\_\_

(v) So the net assessable income before tax was \_\_\_\_\_

METHOD D What was the total turnover\* of the business during the most recent period of 12 months for which you have figures?

£      £      £      £

12 months period FROM/TO \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE USE ONLY      net assessable income before tax

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12. FOR SELF-EMPLOYED ONLY

Have you paid any income tax or surtax in the last 12 months?

X yes      ASK Q.12(a)  
Y no      SKIP TO Q.12C  
0 DK }  
1 Does Not Apply      SKIP TO Q.14

£      £      £      £

(a) How much income tax or surtax? \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Does this income tax include amounts deducted at source on income, such as share dividends or a pension? \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Did you receive any refunds of income tax or surtax in the last 12 months? \_\_\_\_\_

Amount income tax, if any \_\_\_\_\_

(d) What is your weekly National Insurance contribution? \* *assume nil* \*

OFFICE USE ONLY      net annual income after tax

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13. FOR SELF-EMPLOYED ONLY

Has your income fluctuated in the last 12 months?

X yes, considerably } ASK Q.13(a)  
Y yes, a little }  
0 no }  
1 DK }      SKIP TO Q.14  
2 Does Not Apply

(a) Why has it varied?

WRITE IN ANSWER AND CODE MAIN REASON

CODE ONE ONLY

change of job  
seasonal variation  
varying fortunes of business  
other

(b) Has this affected your standard of living? Have you experienced any period of hardship in these 12 months?

WRITE IN ANSWER AND CODE IF HARDSHIP

CODE ONE ONLY

standard affected  
- yes, hardship  
- no hardship  
- DK, hardship  
standard not affected  
DK

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	INTERVIEWER: CODE 05, 06, etc, IF 5th, 6th MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD	
12-15	12-15	12-15	12-15	12-15	12-15
	0234	0234			
16	16	16	16	16	16
X	X	X	X	X	X
Y	0	0	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1
21-24	21-24	21-24	21-24	21-24	21-24
	0234	0234			
25	25	25	25	25	25
X	X	X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
26	26	26	26	26	26
X	X	X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2

*Income can fluctuate, according to the weather, but they had a very good summer last year.*

**CODE HOUSEHOLDER ONLY.**

24. Is this house/flat rented or owned (i.e. by the householder)?

X Owner occupied: fully owned } ASK Q.25  
 Y paying mortgage }  
 0 Rented: from local council }  
 1 privately - furnished } SKIP TO Q.26  
 2 privately - unfurnished }  
 3 privately - with farm, business premises }  
 4 Rent free: because of present or previous employment } SKIP  
 5 for reasons other than employment } TO Q.28  
 6 DK SKIP TO Q.29

25. IF HOUSEHOLDER IS OWNER OCCUPIER

(a) Does the dwelling include business as well as private accommodation? yes ASK Q.25(a)(1) no SKIP TO Q.25(b)

(a)(1) How many rooms are used for business? number \_\_\_\_\_

(b) How much ground rent, feu duty (Scotland) chief rent, do you pay? amount £ 10-14-0

(c) How much did you pay last year in rates? amount £ 5-0-0

(d) How much in water rates (if not included in (c) )? amount £ \_\_\_\_\_

(e) Do you get a reduction under the rates rebate scheme? yes no DK  
 F YES How much is it per year \_\_\_\_\_

(f) Have you already deducted this figure from the amount you have just given me for rates? yes no

(g) When did you buy this house? 19 \_\_\_\_\_

MORTGAGE PAYERS ONLY

(h) What is the total monthly payment? £ s d OFFICE total  
 \* How much of this is interest? USE annual  
 ONLY housing cost

And how much capital repayments? OFFICE  
 Other, if any (e.g. insurance premium USE  
 on building) SPECIFY ONLY

ASK ALL (i.e. FULLY OWNING AND PAYING MORTGAGE)

(i) How much do you estimate your house (and garden) to be worth at present? SHOW FLASHCARD NO.3 \* range code

WRITE IN YOUR ESTIMATE informant's estimate £ 1000  
 IF DIFFERENT interviewer's estimate £ in p. 24 OFFICE  
 AND NOTE REASON ONLY

Do you pay an insurance premium on the house or flat (not contents) annual premium £ \_\_\_\_\_ insured value of house in hundreds of pounds

(j) Has your employer helped you with a loan or grant in purchasing your house? yes no  
 IF YES grant: How much? \_\_\_\_\_ loan: At what interest rate? \_\_\_\_\_

(k) How much have you spent in the last 12 months for alterations, decorations or repairs to your home (not business, and including paint and tools for work by self)? Total £ 30

DESCRIBE ITEMS IF NECESSARY AND COSTS  
New porch built £ 150

(l) Are you applying for a mortgage under the Government's new option mortgage scheme? \* yes no DK SKIP TO Q.30  
 DINA

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	INTERVIEWER: CODE 05, 06, etc. IF 5th, 6th		
77	77	77	77	77	77	77
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6

10
X
Y
0
11
X
Y
0
12-15
0016
16-19
20
21-25
0400
26-28
000
29
X
Y
0
30
X
Y
0
31

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

Ing. (banks) sum of £10-14-0 must be ground rent - paid to minister of Finance.

300 years ago

IF TOTAL CANNOT BE DIVIDED ASK: Source of loan \_\_\_\_\_ Term of repayment \_\_\_\_\_ Number of years paid \_\_\_\_\_ Amount of loan \_\_\_\_\_

TICK IF DOCUMENTS SEEN  IF AMOUNTS FOR BUSINESS/FARM AND HOME CANNOT BE SEPARATED NOTE HERE: estimated value of house/business \_\_\_\_\_ insured value of house/business (building) \_\_\_\_\_ (contents) \_\_\_\_\_

no insurance.

Ins. estimates house + farmland to be worth £1000 together.

**QUESTION 29(c) Estimate of market rent**

Proceed as for Q. 27 (a)

**QUESTION 30(a) Income from lodgers or boarders**

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

**QUESTION 30(c) Net income**

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

**QUESTION 32 Value of own food or poultry**

Try to obtain a weekly average of the value of using own garden, allotment and farm produce. Do not waste too much time on produce amounting in value to less than 10s. a week. Be careful not to give an inflated estimate of the saving. Husbands sometimes exaggerate the value of what they grow in a large garden. What you want is an estimate of what it would cost in the shops to purchase the kind of produce consumed in the home which is grown by the household, LESS all expenses. For a small-holding or farm this means taking account of purchases of stock or seed, wages, payments of fuel bills, etc., in the same way as earlier you explored the income of the self-employed.

**QUESTION 33 Total income last year**

In some instances you may have difficulty with an informant who, though willing to answer other questions, is unwilling to answer questions on income, or an informant who is vague or uncertain about details. By adopting a matter of fact approach or by coming back to these questions after dealing with the rest of the questionnaire in an interview, you may overcome the difficulty. If the questions remain unanswered, try the question here as given, adding any other explanation according to your individual style or to the circumstances of the situation. Show the Flash-card and the do your best to arrive at a specific amount. Show the Flash-card and the do your best to arrive at a specific amount. Also do your best to check: "Does that include family allowances, pensions, etc.?" You may be surprised sometimes to find that the informant gradually undends and is prepared to answer many preceding questions. You should also do your best to check whether the total given includes other income units in the household. Try to establish totals for these units in the same way.

*Inf. says that £5 weekly through the year is saved by growing all veg, potatoes - own eggs chicken when they kill one. They very seldom buy anything*

V SAVINGS AND ASSETS

At present, 3rd has about £400 in his current A/c. The money is placed there when the animals are sold, & is withdrawn when new beasts are purchased.

QUESTION 1 Personal

This excludes a business bank account which is covered by Q. 4. Avoid double-counting the same bank balance or assets when questioning husband and wife.

QUESTION 2 Savings

Note that you should proceed by prompting all items to see how many are appropriate, then try to establish a total and then establish totals for each item only as a check or if necessary. Care should be taken to avoid double-counting. If the informant is hesitant or confused repeat the question to make sure he or she knows what kind of savings you are referring to and THEN show Flashcard No. 4 to get the total. Then try to obtain an absolute total rather than a range. For example, you could ask: "Would you say the figure was at the top end or the lower end of that range— nearer X or nearer Y?"

QUESTION 2(c) Interest

Try to establish the amounts the informant receives in the form he receives it—that is, before tax is deducted or after it has been deducted at source. In difficult instances you need not waste time converting a "before tax" total into "after tax" so long as you make plain what it is. We will do that work in the office.

QUESTION 3 Value of stocks and shares

This question of the value of stocks and shares is crucial and every encouragement should be used to obtain an answer. Some informants simply will not know. Remember that brokers sometimes send an annual valuation. If there is considerable uncertainty, tactfully suggest or imply that it would be very helpful to know and take any opportunity to see the valuation or to leave a note (and s.a.e.) so that a more reliable estimate can be made and either you can pick it up at a second call or ask for it to be sent on.

QUESTION 3(b) Interest

Proceed as in Q. 2c above. Mostly amounts will be received after tax has been deducted.

QUESTION 4

This is to cover any type of business which is owned in part or in whole by the informant. Being a director does not necessarily mean ownership. The answer to this question should not duplicate the answer to the previous question. Shares come under Q. 3. This is to cover such things as shops, professional practices and small businesses of every kind except limited companies. In all cases make sure that money in the business, bank account and stocks are borne in mind when the valuation is made. When the business (e.g. shop or farm) is run from the owner occupier's dwelling, the value of the dwelling will often have been included in the answer to this question (i.e. Q. 25 in Section V). UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES MUST THE DWELLING BE COUNTED TWICE. The valuation should be on the assumption that the informant had to sell but was in no great hurry. A year or even more could be taken to find a purchaser. The valuation should NOT be made on the basis of: "What would you take for your business?"—that is, when the informant has to be persuaded to sell. NOTE that vehicles should be included in the valuation of a business—say of a haulage contractor, a cab owner or even a building contractor or window cleaner.

They estimate the value of the Farm itself to be about £600 - the house £400 - already coded on P. 21. + Tractor £500

QUESTION 5 Other property

Remember that some people use two houses. Others have houses which they rent off to others. This last is not uncommon among elderly people who may be very poor themselves. A "boat" may include anything from a luxury yacht to a small rowing boat.

## 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.

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### 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.

Inf. is not actually confined to the house, in fact can get about with the aid of a stick, but just seems to have given up hope. He hasn't been out for 10 years.

## IX STYLE OF LIVING

This section aims to find out some ways in which people spend their time, how they manage on their incomes, what kinds of things they buy and do, and how they feel about their situation. Most of the questions are pre-coded (but interviewers are urged to write any interesting comments on the blank spaces in the questionnaire or on the back). It is hoped that the answers will put some flesh on the income skeleton you have painstakingly built up in the rest of the questionnaire.

---

### QUESTION 1 Holidays

Note that this question immediately follows Questions 9 and 10 of Section VIII. Question 9 of Section VIII refers only to staying in the homes of relatives and friends or being subsidised by them on a joint holiday. Question 1 in this section applies to all "holidays" (as understood by the informant) which are away from home, excluding only those which were spent actually in the homes of relatives or friends. If there was more than one holiday add together their duration and code accordingly in Question 1 (a).

---

### QUESTION 2 Meals out

Care should be taken because people may forget meals which were incidental to the visit. By "snack" you should understand something more than a biscuit and cup of tea, say at least a sandwich. Note that in this question and in later questions there are certain persons whom it is not expected you should code. Thus children under the age of 15 should be coded DNA.

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### QUESTION 3 Friends to meals

Note that it is possible to code both "Yes, relative" and "Yes, friend".

---

### QUESTION 4 Friends in to play

There are few simple questions which can be asked about the child's own standard of living and social life. Some homes are too poor for the child to bring his friends in, so stress **in the house**.

---

### QUESTION 5 Afternoons and evenings out

The key point is entertainment for which someone spends **money** (youth clubs require entrance and weekly fees; scouts, guides, etc., require uniform and bus fares for outings). Examples of leisure-time activities will vary according to the age of the person to whom the question is addressed and you should probe accordingly. (Note that while we do not ask for amounts of expenditure we try to find the relative frequency of all forms of entertainments so that we can see how it varies with income.)

*3rd goes shopping &  
counts that as  
entertainment.*

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### QUESTION 6 Church

Accept any religious sect or denomination which may be mentioned.

**QUESTION 14 Fuel**

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

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**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.

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**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.

*None of these questions really  
apply in this case.*

There is no chief  
wage earner or H/H

**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.

Inf. voted by proxy.



ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY  
 23. Do you think you could GENUINELY say you are poor now? —

X Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.24  
 Y all the time } ASK Q.23(a)  
 0 sometimes }  
 1 never } SKIP TO Q.24  
 2 DK }

PROMPT AND CODE ONE ONLY

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

3 at weekends  
 4 mid-week  
 5 at Christmas  
 6 with some of your friends  
 7 with some of your relatives  
 8 with some of the people round here  
 9 other (SPECIFY)

PROMPT AND CODE ALL THAT APPLY

FOR CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY  
 24. (a) There's been a lot of talk about poverty. Do you think there's such a thing as REAL poverty these days? \*

Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.25  
 yes  
 no  
 DK

(b) What would you describe as poverty?

WRITE IN ANSWER

*could 'nt describe it indeed.*

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

X - their own fault?  
 Y - The Government's fault?  
 0 - the fault of their education?  
 1 - the fault of industry not providing the right jobs?  
 2 - anything else? (SPECIFY)

PROMPT AND CODE ONE ONLY

3 - a combination of (some of) these?  
 4 - none of these?  
 5 DK

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER AND HOUSEWIFE ABOUT ALL AGED 23 AND OVER  
 25. Do you mind telling me if you voted in the last General Election (I don't mean who you voted for, just whether you voted)? \*

CODE ALL AGED 23 & OVER

yes, voted  
 no  
 DK  
 DNA

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY  
 26. If there is poverty what do you think can be done about it?

nothing  
 DK

WRITE IN ANSWER

*Unless the Government could make changes, it's supposed to be up to them, they're in power.*

Inft	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7	8	9	10
71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
<del>0</del> Y 0 1 2	<del>0</del> Y 0 1 2	<del>0</del> Y 0 1 2	X Y 0 1 2	X Y 0 1 2	X Y 0 1 2	X Y 0 1 2	X Y 0 1 2	X Y 0 1 2	X Y 0 1 2
72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1
73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5	<del>X</del> Y 0 1 2 3 4 5	<del>X</del> Y 0 1 2 3 4 5	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5
74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
<del>0</del> Y 0 1	<del>0</del> Y 0 1	<del>0</del> Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
<del>0</del> Y 0 1 2 3 4	<del>0</del> Y 0 1 2 3 4	<del>0</del> Y 0 1 2 3 4	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1

*FB*

INTERVIEWER PLEASE CODE ALL THAT APPLY AFTER INTERVIEW

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

67
X
Y
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
68
X
Y

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

<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	Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other ... .. 225
Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over ... .. 105	Other (SPECIFY) ... .. 226
Husband and wife: at least one aged under 60 ... .. 106	
Husband and wife: both under 60 ... .. 107	<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 under 15 and one over 15 ... .. 302
Two or more men only: related ... .. 110	Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... .. 303
Two or more men only: unrelated ... .. 111	Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 ... .. 304
Two or more women only: related ... .. 112	Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... .. 305
Two or more women only: unrelated ... .. 113	Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 ... .. 306
Other (SPECIFY) ... .. 114	Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... .. 307
<b>Two generation</b>	Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 ... .. 308
Man, wife: + 1 child under 15 ... .. 201	Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grandchildren under 15 ... .. 309
Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15 ... .. 202	Otherwise 3-generations:
Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15 ... .. 203	—all persons related, at least one child under 15 ... 310
Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15 ... .. 204	—at least one child under 15 ... .. 311
Man, wife: + children, at least 1 under 15 and at least 1 over 15, none married ... .. 205	—all persons related ... .. 312
Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married ... 206	—unrelated ... .. 313
Man, wife: + children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or over, none married ... .. 207	Other (SPECIFY) ... .. 314
Man and one child under 15 ... .. 208	<b>Four generation</b> ... .. 401
Man and two children both under 15 ... .. 209	DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW
Man and three or more children under 15 ... .. 210	
Man and children at least one under and one over 15, none married ... .. 211	
Man and children all aged 15-24, none married ... .. 212	
Man and children all over 15 at least one 25 or over, none married ... .. 213	
Woman: and one child under 15 ... .. 214	
Woman: and two children both under 15 ... .. 215	
Woman: and three or more children under 15 ... .. 216	
Woman: and children, at least one under and one over 15, none married ... .. 217	
Woman: and children, all aged 15-24, none married ... 218	
Woman: and children all over 15, at least one 25 or over, none married ... .. 219	
Man: and widowed or separated son ... .. 220	