MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name for reference only

THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN						1000000	
PAT	JOHN	MICK.						
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66			
25	27	55						

2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th

Age last birthday

QUESTIONNAIRE ON HOUSEHOLD RESOURCES

STANDARDS OF LIVING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM 1967-68

I Housing and Living Facilities

II Employment

III Occupational Facilities and Fringe Benefits

IV Current Monetary Income

V Assets and Savings

VI Health and Disability

VII Social Services

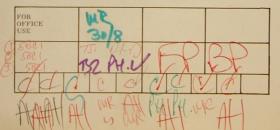
VIII Private Income in Kind

IX Style of Living

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

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





C.I.C. 9 6 8 SERIAL 3 NUMBER 2 0 Name of Interviewer R.S. MooRE 0 0 Date(s) of interview(s) Length of interview(s) or contacts 12hrs

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."

Total actual interviewing time

SUMMARY: COMPLETE AFTER INTERVIEW

1. Interview carried out	10	Which sections were answered in whole or in part by which	Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc.	5. Number of other households	21	
at first call at second call	₹	persons on the household?	13	at address		
at third or later call	0	Informant	1-93	None	0	
			14	6. Household living on	22	
2. Information for household	11	2nd member	1-93	ground	X	
_ complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a	⊗ Y		15	basement floor 1st floor 2nd floor	D Y	
(a) Sections Housing	1 2	CODE 3rd	1-90	Answer 2nd noor 3rd floor 4th floor	3 4	
incomplete Employment Occupational Income	3 4	APPLY AS LISTED IN Q'AIRE	16	5th or above Specify	5	
CODE Assets ALL THAT Health	5 6	(Some Sections 4th	0	C specify		
APPLY Health Soc. Services Inc. in kind	7 8	listed twice)	17	(a) Is there a lift in the building? Yes	6	
Style of living	9	5th	(3)	No No	7	
(b) Reasons if incomplete_	12		18			
ill/disabled	х	6th	0	7. Is there an internal or external	23	
does not know information	Y		19	flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance?		
unwilling to give information	0	Other (specify)	(8)			
other (specify)	1	4. Semi or detached house	20	Yes No	8	
		or bungalow Ter. h'se or bungalow	X Y	140	9	
		Self-con. flat in block Type of Self-con. flat in house	P			
		Accomm. Self-con. flat attached to shop/business				
		Room(s): furnished Other (specify)	2 3 4			
		Other (specify)	4			

CURRENT MONETARY INCOME

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

Income Unit

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

Allocating Income

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

Gross and Net

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

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

QUESTION 1 Last earnings

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

QUESTION 2 Deductions

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

National Insurance contributions

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

flat rate insurance contribution of 18s. 1d. (men), 14s. 8d. (women).

Graduated pension contributions

The employee contributes 4½ per cent of each pound of gross weekly earnings

between the ninth and the eighteenth, i.e. approximately 11½d. for each of these
pounds, plus ½ per cent for each pound between the 19th and the 30th, i.e. rather more
than 1d. for each of these pounds. In fact a man with gross weekly earnings of £9 pays

nothing, one with £13 pays 4s. 0d., one with £21 pays 9s. 0d., and one with £30, 9s. 9d.

About one person in every five these pay ½ per cent on each pound of gross earnings

between the ninth and the 30th, or a maximum of 2s. 1d.

QUESTION 3 Highest and lowest

Check the number of weeks worked by turning up the work record. Some people's earnings will have varied only in one or two weeks of the year and it will not be difficult for you to establish an average in (b). Remember Q. 3(b) is very important. Other people's earnings may have varied widely, either because of changes of job or variations in overtime. Do not include variations due to holidays or sickness. If it is difficult to arrive at an average write in the box or in the margins, e.g. 10 weeks @ £15 10s., six weeks @ £18 15s. and 23 weeks @ £24 11s. We will work out the rest. Do not include weeks of holiday or sickness, which are explored later.

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

BVILDING LABOURERS 8 GMTH WORK ON PARENTS FARMIN IRELAND

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	(a)	6d. =	2s.	6d.		miles				
			6d. =				miles				
			6d. =				miles				
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.

Working on a bribling site you are entitled to holiday stomps which give you two weeks holiday for a yours work As lytrano only worked 6 months soch they only holiday pay 12×14 19 each

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 producting 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 it ax 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 "O" 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 smallholding 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 Flashcard 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.

Pot & John roy Mick for rest. elec, gas & T.V. Mick then pays

the west & bills.

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.

Loga Choo start but north on farm

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.

AS 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 0.24
PROMPT AND CODE ONE ONLY I never 3 SKIP TO Q.24
(a) Do you feel poor at any of these times 3 at weekends or in any of these situations? 4 mid-week 5 at Christmas 5 thristmas 6 with some of your friends 6 with some of your relatives 8 with some of the people round here 9 other (SPECIFY)
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 powerty. Do you think there's such a thing as REAL poverty these days? * O.25 yes DO NK
(b) What would you describe as poverty?
WRITE IN ANSWER
18 Fig O. A. P. living on own on long whomas
(c) Would you say that if people are in poverty its mainly X = their own fault? Y = the Government's fault? O = the fault of their education? I = the fault of their education? I = the fault of thoustry not providing the right jobs? ONE ONLY 3 = a combination of (some of) these? XY 4 = none of those? B K
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, ALL AGED Just whether you voted)? * 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? DK
WRITE IN ANSWER IN IT 2M Prepose people for better jobs training.
3RD. Rais a O. A.P. free luses for personation

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1	(X)	(0)	(2)							



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 $12 \ \mathrm{months}$)	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 (a) disabled	3
	(b) borderline disabled	4
(g)	Household containing a disabled or handicapped child (including child ill or injured for eight weeks or more)	5
(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	6
(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	7 8
(i)	Household in which there are persons who are	68
	(a) non-white	X
	(b) born in Eire	Y



COMPOSITION OF	HOUSEI	HOLD: CODES (Q. 10, p. 3)
One generation Man alone: aged 60 or over Man alone: aged under 60 Woman alone: aged 00 or over Woman alone: aged under 60 Woman alone: aged under 80 Woman alone: aged under 80 Woman alone: aged under 80 Woman and wife: at least one aged under 60 Woman and woman: unrelated Woman and woman: unrelated Two or more men only: unrelated Two or more women only: unrelated Two or more women only: unrelated Woman wife: + 1 child under 15 Woman wife: + 2 children both under 15 Woman wife: + 4 or more children all under 15 Woman wife: + 4 or more children all under 15 Woman wife: + 4 or more children all under 15 Woman wife: + 4 or more children all under 15 Woman wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married Moman wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married Moman wife: + children all under 15, at least 1 aged 25 or over, none married Moman and one child under 15 Woman and wo children both under 15	101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208	Man; and widowed or separated daughter 222 Woman; and widowed or separated son 222 Woman; and widowed or separated daughter 223 Otherwise two generations: all related 224 Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other 226 Three generation Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 one over 15 Woman daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 one over 15 Woman daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one children under 15 Woman daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 one over 15 Woman daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 one over 15
Man and three or more children under 15 Man and children at least one under and one over 15,	209 210 211	—at least one child under 15
none married Man and children all aged 15-24, none married Man and children all over 15 at least one 25 or over, none married Woman: and one child under 15 Woman: and the children both under 15 Woman: and three or more children under 15 Woman: and children, at least one under and one over 15, none married Woman: and children, all aged 15-24, none married Woman: and children all over 15, at least one 25 or over, none married Man: and widowed or separated son	211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220	Four generation 401 DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW