Christian name for reference only

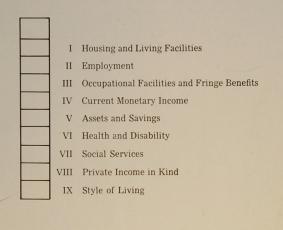
Age last birthday

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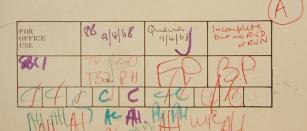
QUESTIONNAIRE ON HOUSEHOLD RESOURCES &

STANDARDS OF LIVING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM 1967-68



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



Name of Interviewer Script Script Subley Number 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Number 1 0 3 1 1 5 1 0 1

Date(s) of interview(s) 8 2 68 (out)

or contacts 2 6 2 6 8

Total actual interviewing time

1/4hrs

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

Interview carried out at first call at second call at third or later call	10 X Y 0		were answered part by which household? Informant	Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc.	5. Number of other households at address None	21
Information for household complete	11 1) 2 3 4 6 6 7 8 9	CODE ALL THAT APPLY AS LISTED IN Q'AIRE (Some Sections may be listed twice)	2nd member 3rd 4th 5th	14 (2) - 9 15 (4) 16 (1) 17	6. Household living on ground basement floor 1st floor 2nd floor 3rd floor 4th floor 5th or above Specify (a) Is there a lift in the building? Yes No	X Y 1 2 3 4 5
(b) Reasons if incompleteill/disabled does not know information unwilling to give information other (specify)	12 X Y	Other (specify)	6th	19	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance?	23
ouler (specify)	1	or bu Ter. h's Self-con Type of Accomm. Self-con to sh Room(s Other (detached house ingalow e or bungalow e or bungalow. If at in block in flat in house in flat attached op/business in furnished specify)	20 X Y 0 1 2 3 4	Yes No	8 9
						553

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.	5	miles	@	8d.	=	3s.	4d.
10	miles	(a)	6d.	=	5s.	0d.	10	miles	(a)	8d.	=	6s.	8d.
50	miles	(a)	6d.	=	25s.	0d.	50	miles	(a)	8d.	=	33s.	4d.
100	miles	a	6d.	=	50s.	0d.	100	miles	a	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.

In rare instances of persons who have been sick more than a few weeks than 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 hence the could 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. The income of the self-employed is sometimes difficult to ascertain. The income of the self-employed is sometimes difficult to ascertain. The control of the self-employed is sometimes difficult to ascertain. The control of the self-employed is sometimes difficult to ascertain 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.

House could repuncy the dis the Between stated anount te on housekeeping s \$18

103/15/ 60 Robins Court, Chintrook Rd S.G. R. 1760 a11 When asking meome question there was a lot of confusion - they did not want to answer. The man said "have you any contagories?" etc. In this confusion committed to question the wife. She had been saying we pay our tax etc. so I assumed the amount drawn covered both. However when I got to the end the wife said she agent £14 per week on household goods. so on cheeking I found this to be more than the amount drawn. On going back the wife refused to say how much she draws (probably £12-14 she said she spent). She did not understand

why we needed all this personal information and thought it was a bit much our asking so many personal questions. L'explained how anonymous the survey was and she came back with the inew table "well you know". will be going back to this house. Wednesday evening the husband is in , otherwise after 10pm. I think it is more likely the information can be got from him but the wife reports his attitude to be hostile also. Also I do not think he Knows or wants to disclose the amount of this wifes pavings.

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.

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.

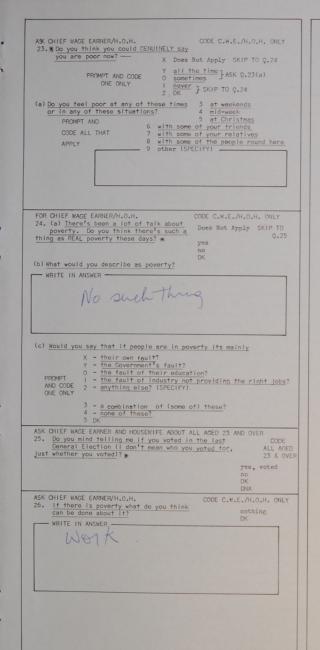
QUESTION 20 Long-term saving

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.

Mind whom



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SS

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
(j)	Household in which there are persons who are	68
	(a) non-white	X
	(b) born in Eire	Y
		1

Man alone: aged 60 or over	Man: and widowed or separated daughter Woman: and widowed or separated son Woman: and widowed or separated daughter Otherwise two generations: all related Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other Other (SPECIFY) Three generation 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 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. Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15. Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15. Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one child under 15.	22122222222222222222222222222222222222
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