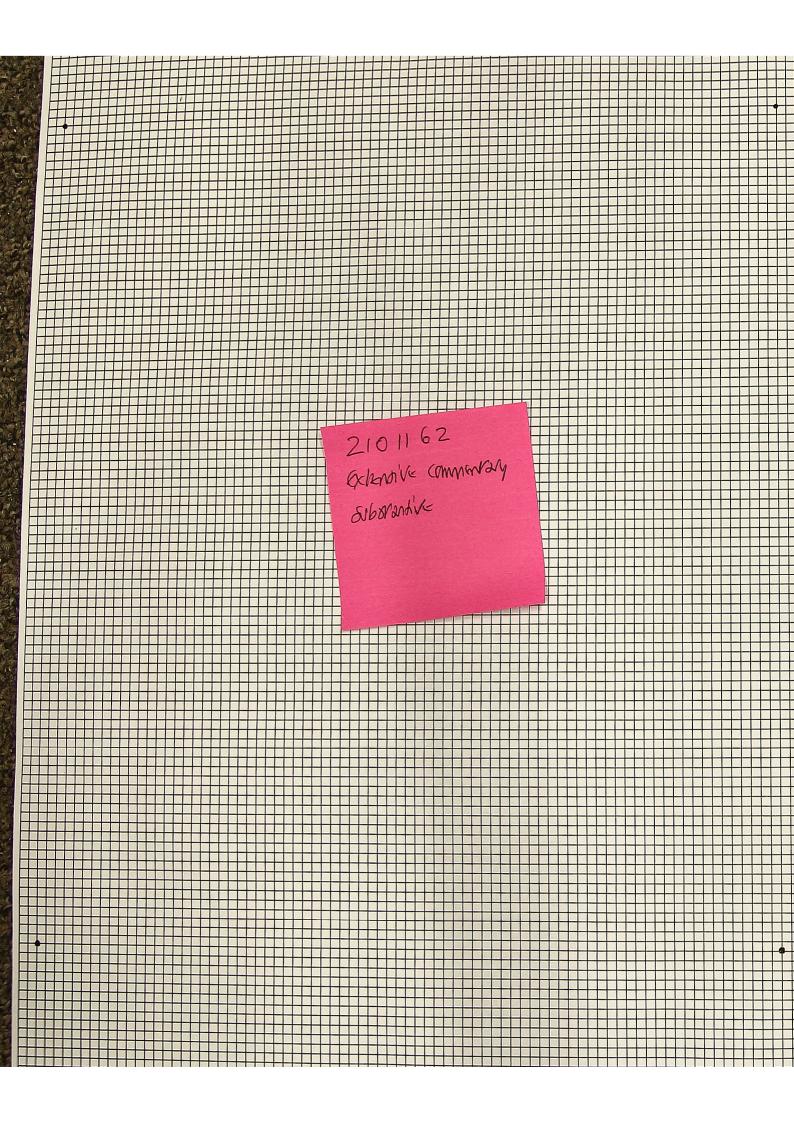


Ido apologica for Has Q'aire sociumo ever more menso till to B reformintroduction! But this was a waddering couple to She is Haudsone, (a) If INFORMANT WILLING TO GIVE INTERVIEW proceed to Q. 1 at the beginning of the Housing Section and when the interview is finished complete the Summary at the beginning of the questionnaire abrupt - a great pose of officiency (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 control of the second of the control of the cont and Dol" we questions on your Summary sheets. Information on these sheets giving: (i) the reference number of the household Recely the muld (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. que me "just one Finally, leave a copy of our introductory letter and send us the Summary sheets as soon as possible. Hour' - altho 1 trace 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. a low tom: 183 Etre trool a piere of paper in their hound on Suich a r the trosband ted jotted down the IF PUT OFF AGAIN AT SECOND CONTACT Sort of figures 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 they thought we that, from an external source. At this point we rely on your discretion to decide whether bould reed -(a) the household's response should be regarded as a disguised refusal (in which case return Summary sheets and complete your record These we not in fact (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). sheet accordingly); or and I supperfied Rol If you are in any doubt then consult the London Office or Regional Supervisor about the advisability of a third call. they tood consoched a flightly approximate set of figures - timbeing this would satisfy But the got how i have when tool - that dit it were some thesome sort of game, a then began to see that it was not - Stenter tensband rame in the abo-18 irred in - 1 this answers were maddoningle from .

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SUMMARY: COMPLETE AFTER INTERVIEW

		DOMINIATIVE F COME EETE TE			
Interview carried out at first call at second call at third or later call	10 X Y	3. Which sections were answered in whole or in part by which persons on the household? Informant	Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc.	5. Number of other households at address None	21
2. Information for household complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a (a) Sections Housing incomplete Employment Occupational Income CODE ALL THAT APPLY Health Soc. Services Inc. in kind Style of living	111 112 1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9	CODE 3rd ALL THAT APPLY AS LISTED IN Q'AIRE (Some Sections may be listed twice)	14 (2)—9 15 16 ——————————————————————————————————	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	22 (X) (2) (3) 4 5
Style of living (b) Reasons if incompleteill/disabled does not know information unwilling to give information other (specify)	9 12 X Y O 1	Other (specify) 4. Semi or detached house or bungalow Ter. h'se or bungalow Self-con. flat in block Self-con. flat in house Self-con. flat attached to shop/business Room(s): furnished Other (specify)	18 19 20 20 1 21 23 4	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance? Yes No	23

HOUSING AND LIVING FACILITIES

General

Information recorded by the interviewer on the left of the main column is needed so that the circumstances of the household may be fully understood by those in the office but it may not be required for computer-analysis.

QUESTION 1 - Rooms

No room should be listed twice. Bedsitters should be listed as bedrooms and not also as living-rooms, Do not count a scullery or a hall or a bathroom as a room. The total number of living and dining and bedrooms should not include a kitchen if it is not large enough for a family to eat in. You will see that there are two numbered boxes in the column in which to write the numbers of bedrooms and total numbers of rooms. Each is for each digit in the total: Thus, if there are 9 or fewer rooms the number should be written in the right-hand box and "0" should be written in the left-hand box. If there are, say, 13 rooms, then "1" should be written in the left-hand and "3" in the right hand box. This will help us to avoid mistakes in transfering information to the computer.

QUESTION 2 — Additional or fewer rooms

Define "room" as above.

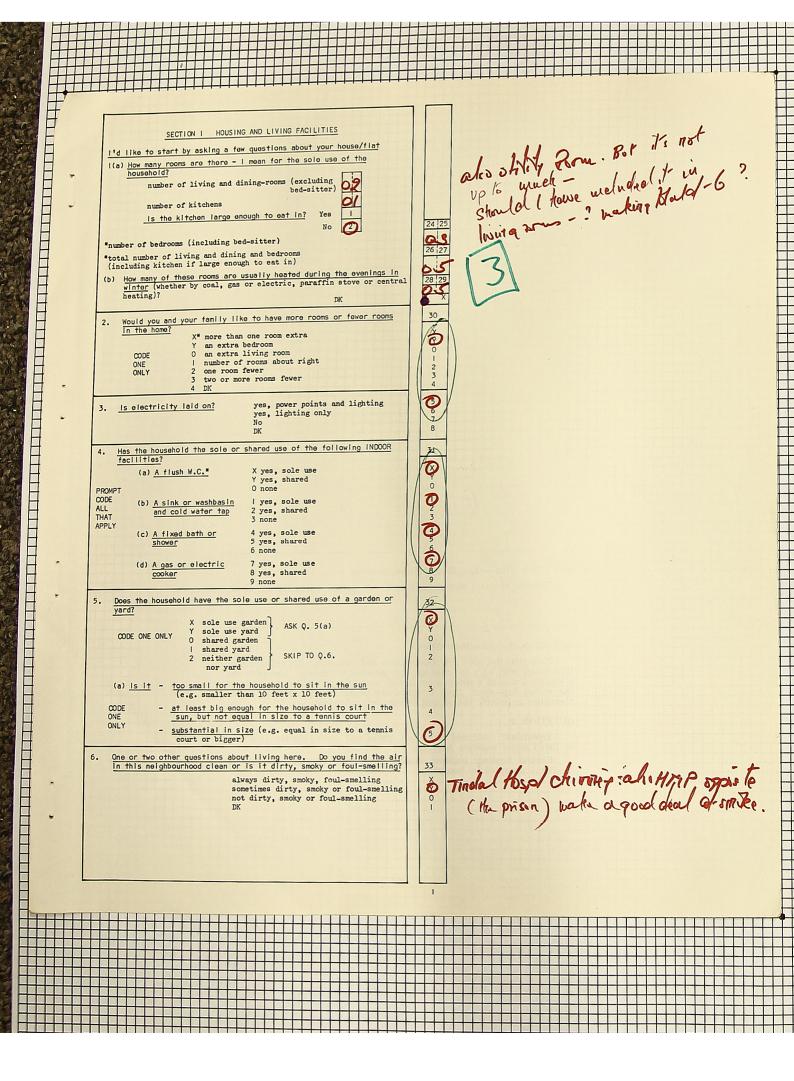
QUESTION 4

A water closet flushed by water. Chemical or earth closets are not included, nor are flush water closets which can only be reached by going outdoors across a yard, even if under cover.

QUESTION 5

A garden is any space at the front or back of the house where it is possible to grow something. A yard is an outdoor space which is covered in concrete, asphalt, etc., where there are no plants or lawn other than in boxes or barrels (if any).

If you have already seen the garden it may be unnecessary to ask the second part of the question, for it may be possible to code 3, 4 or 5. But be sure that you are taking back as well as front garden into the reckoning. Add the two together in estimating size.



QUESTION 8(d) — Length of housing problem

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

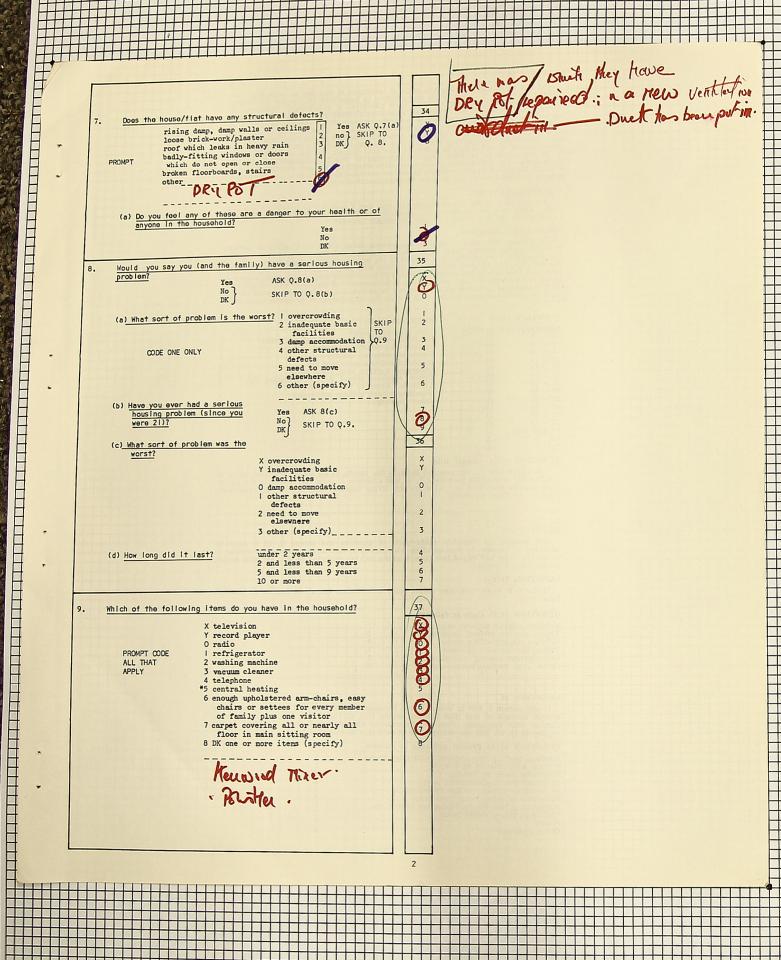
QUESTION 9 — Structural defects

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 essiest 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. Specificabout himself should always be entered in the first column. The informati's answers 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:

** 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 Age-group: cod 0 - 1 2 - 4 5 - 9 10 - 14 15 - 19 20 - 29 30 - 39 40 - 49 50 - 59 60 - 64 65 - 69 70 - 79 80 and over DK NA		QUESTION 10(d) Code reasons as below Hospital/nursing Home/convalescent Home Staying with relative or friend Otherwise away on holiday In armed services/merchant navy Otherwise working away from home Prison, approved school, Borstal, detention, etc. Children's Home or foster home Boarding school, college, university Other (specify)	1 22 33 44 55 66 77 88
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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:

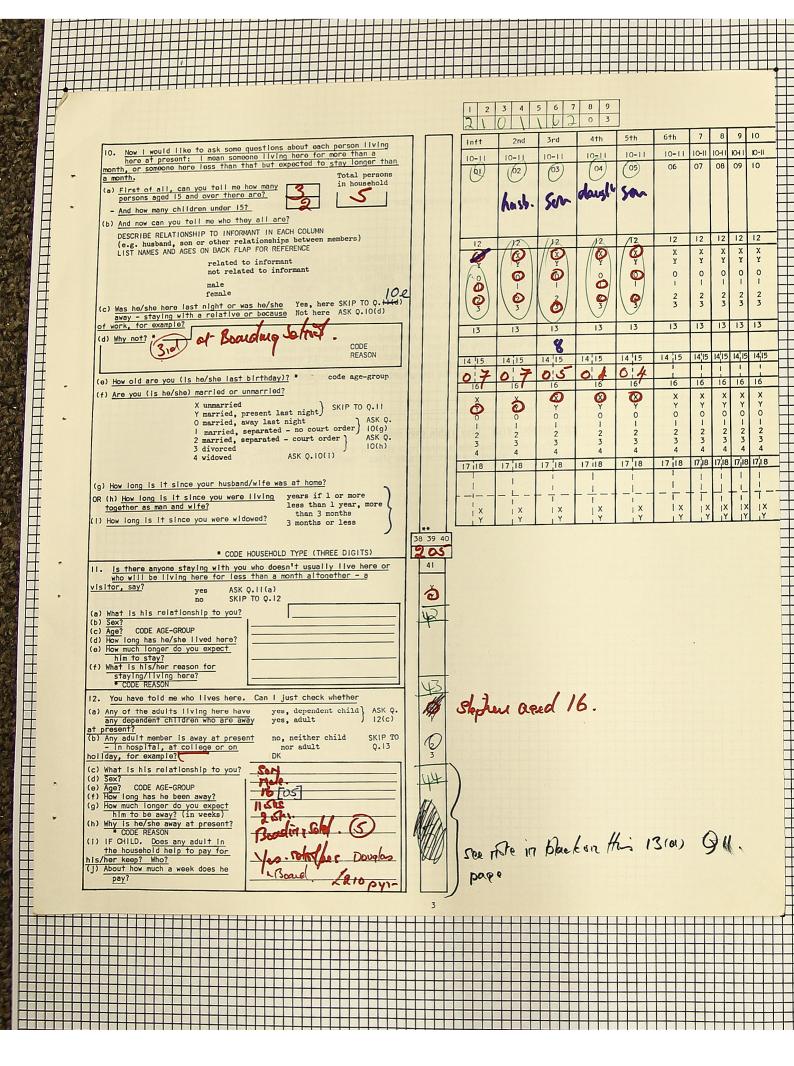
Relative staying without payment	1
Friend staying without payment	2
Relative staying with payment	3
Friend staying with payment	4
Other person staying with payment	5
Other (e.g. nurse/student specify	6

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/convalescent/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



QUESTION 13(a)

"Marriage": include common law marriage if in fact revealed by informant.

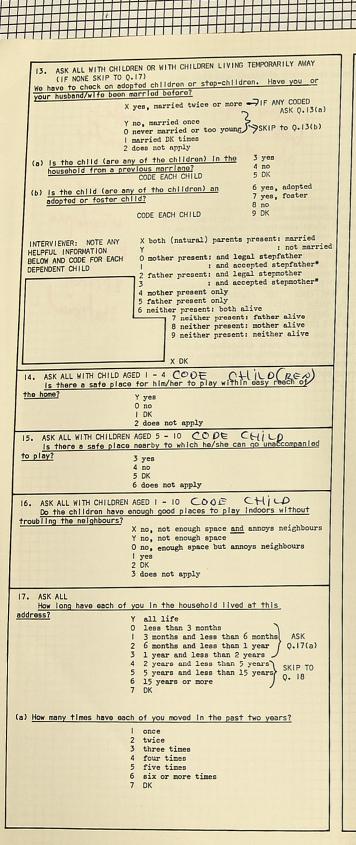
QUESTION 13(b)

Code whereabouts of parents only in terms of the replies so far given (or given later) by the informant. Direct questions might seem to be very offensive and they must be avoided. Indirect questions will be helpful according to the circumstances. For example, it may transpire that one child is the half-sister of another. It would then be very reasonable to ask "How are they related?" Or when it becomes obvious that one parent is not present, it would be reasonable to ask "Does John see his father regularly?"

"Accepted stepfather" or "Accepted stepmother" describes a man or woman not legally married to the natural mother or father of the child(ren) who has been in the household for at least 13 weeks and who is clearly accepted by the informant as the "stepfather" or "stepmother" of the child(ren) living in the household, albeit not accepted by law in this role.

QUESTION 14(a) Play within easy reach

This means that the mother can rush to a tearful child within, say, 30 seconds of hearing a wail. A "safe place" could of course include the garden.



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QUESTION 18 Birthplace

Note that some coloured persons (especially children) will have been born in UK.

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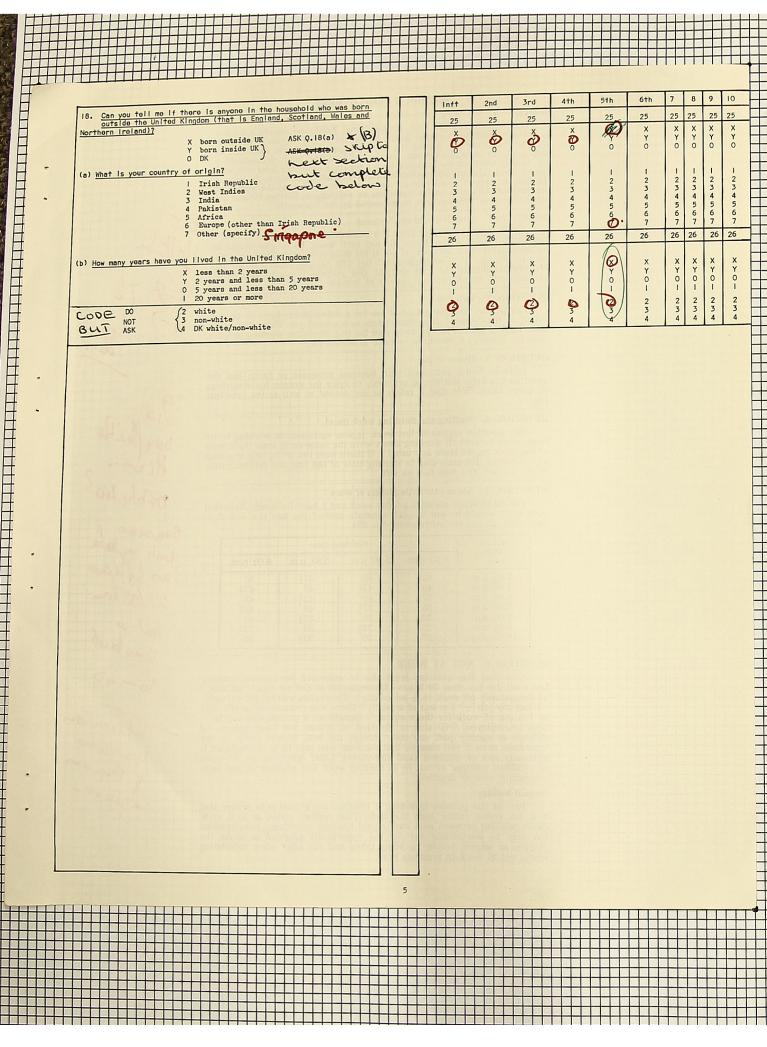
QUESTION 18(b) Non-white

We are seeking to distinguish between coloured and non-coloured immigrants. Listen carefully to the informant when he or she is answering for other members of the household about country of origin and years of residence. You should base your codes on observation together with inferences from what you are told in the interviews. When you have not observed a particular member of the household and there is reasonable cause for asking whether he or she is coloured (e.g. because statements have been made about an external country of birth, or you are working in an immigrant area), you may ask "Is he/she coloured?" If this question would seem tactless do not ask but code "DK white/non-white". In general, people of African, Indian, Asian or Arab origin should be coded as non-white, in that our society at large tends to classify such people as "coloured". Those of European origin should in general be coded as white.

Some difficulties will inevitably be encountered (an Arab informant

Some difficulties will inevitably be encountered (an Arab informant who looks European) but the majorities of such difficulties should be solved by learning the country of origin. A minority will remain (e.g. the man born in France who may or may not be an Indian or a Tunisian Arab) and we must rely on the interviewer obtaining the best information possible.

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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.

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

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							
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7.00 a.m. 7.30 a.m. 8.00 a.m. 8.30 a.m. 9.00 a.m. 9.30 a.m. 10.00 a.m.	$\begin{array}{c} 42\frac{1}{2} \\ 40 \\ 37\frac{1}{2} \\ 35 \\ 32\frac{1}{2} \\ 30 \\ 27\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 45 \\ 42\frac{1}{2} \\ 40 \\ 37\frac{1}{2} \\ 35 \\ 32\frac{1}{2} \\ 30 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 47\frac{1}{2} \\ 45 \\ 42\frac{1}{2} \\ 40 \\ 37\frac{1}{2} \\ 35 \\ 32\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ 50 47\frac{1}{2} 45 42\frac{1}{2} 40 35\frac{1}{2} 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. 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.

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I. Can you tell me who in the household was at work last week, for any number of hours, however few? attended paid employment, or self employed * not attending paid employment) SKIP TO 0.6
DK
2. Just the one job, or more illamone; image one job two or more jobs
3. is the work carried out here in the house or flat? *
yes, main/only occupation yes, secondary occupation(s) only no
4. What was the usual hour at which you started and finished work each day last week?
CODE ONE X worked from before 8 am to 6 pm (or earlier) CODE ONE Y before 8 am and finished after 6 pm ONLY ON 8 am (or after) to 6 pm (or earlier) BASIS OF ANSWER 2 after 6 pm to 8 am (or earlier) 3 no usual hour of starting and/or finishing
5. Can you tell me the total number of hours you worked last week (counting all jobs for which you received pay)? Insert number* IF WORKED LESS THAN 30 HOURS ASK 0.5(a) DK IF WORKED 30 HOURS OR MORE SKIP TO 0.7 (color by the second of the
6. IF NOT AT WORK LAST WEEK OR WORKING LESS THAN 30 HOURS Why weren't you at work last week? X housewife
0 student pre-school or school child SKIP TO NEXT SECTION
2 unemployed 3 sick or injured 4 disabled or handicapped CODE ONE 5 paid holiday ONLY 6 unpaid holiday 7 not working because: school holidays 8 : caring for someone ill 9 : deputising for house- wife X other (specify)
Y DK

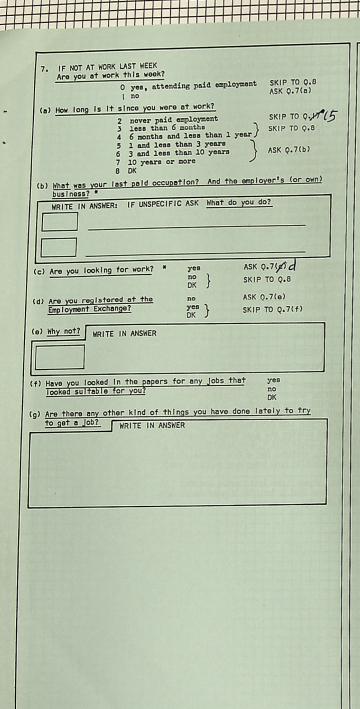
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QUESTION 7(b) Last Occupation

Write in the occupation on the left of the columns. Identify the person to whom the information applies in the little box (i.e. Inf or 2nd or 3rd etc.) This will both allow you to enter information for a second or third person if that proves to be applicable and for the office to code in the right column(s) on the basis of your information.

QUESTION 7(c) Looking for work

You will find yourself asking retired persons as well as unemployed and other persons this question. Sometimes it will be entirely applicable because persons who have been retired by their employers or have automatically ceased employment upon reaching a pensionable age of, say, 60, may in fact be seeking alternative work. It may even be applicable for some persons in their seventies and eighties. But sometimes it will plainly be inapplicable to frail persons of extreme age, especially women. In this case code "NO" and skip to Q. 8. When in doubt, however, you should ask the question.



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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

Weeks off work in year

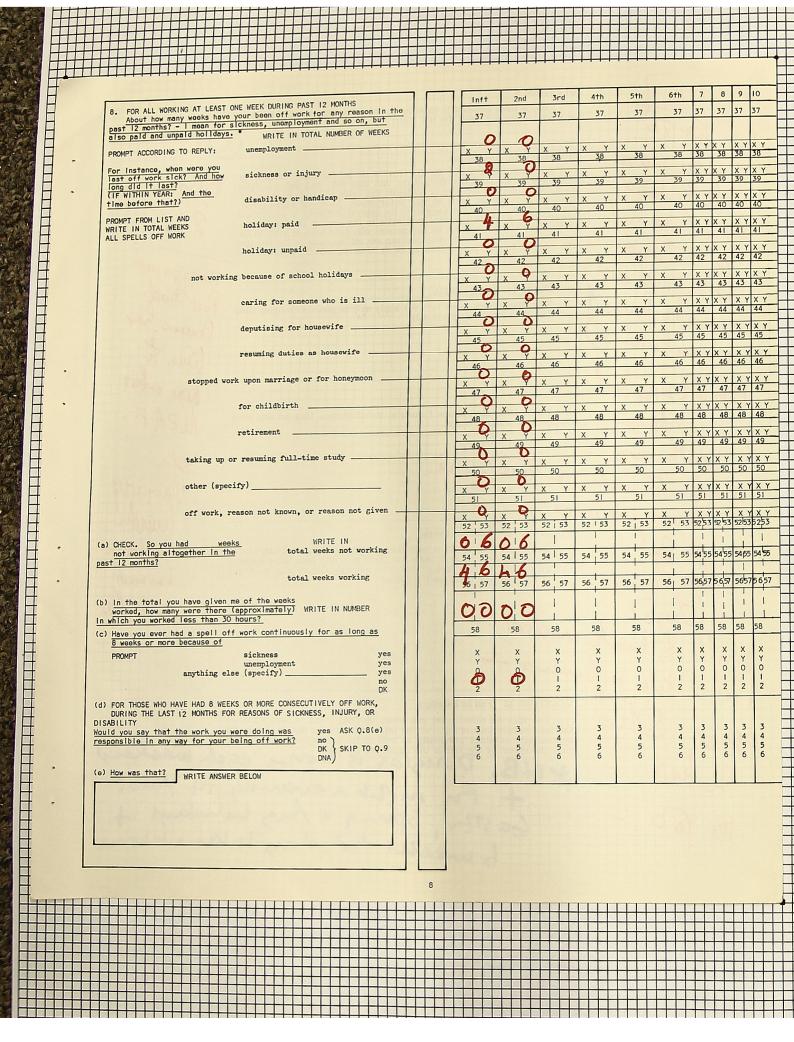
The procedure is first to ask the general question about numbers of weeks off work. Some informants will be uncertain of the right answer. They can be encouraged by prompts about the last spell off work for unemployment, then sickness and so on down the list. Whenever it is clear they are going back 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

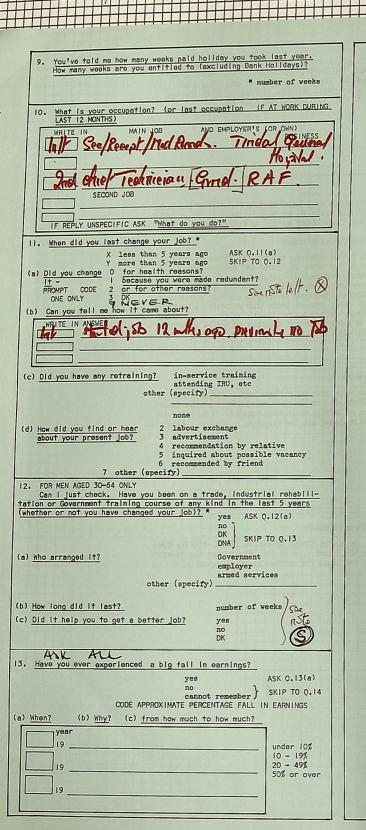
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February	August
March	September
April	October
May	November
June	December

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.



QUESTION 9 Exclude Bank Holidays in counting up holiday entitlement, List number of weeks to nearest week. Do not insert " $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 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. Dide tuston of away the ail is stationed Travely que at Ruthous and QUESTION 11 Change of Job TE ORH HOUR Note that sub-questions (a) - (d) apply only to persons changing their jobs less than five years previously. at wellerds Retriet Erg land. Tatores to 11(c). IRU, etc., means Industrial Rehabilitation Unit or any other Government training centre. 14 unthago adu to wate national, > equication 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. to break briedom as 6 willes 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. For might a evening: + 60 ster, Spring a Ang hilliags



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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 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.

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

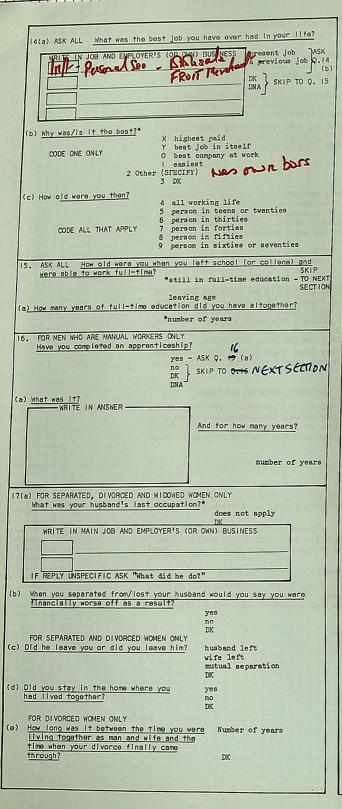
The question is worded so that if someone has missed a year's schooling because of illness, say, between the ages of 5 and 14, he can adjust his answer accordingly. You can check (or aid other informants trying to reach an answer) by deducting five years from the leaving age and then asking if the result 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.



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OCCUPATIONAL FACILITIES AND FRINGE BENEFITS

General

Our intention is to invite anyone who has been working full-time to tell us about working conditions and fringe benefits. This will include anyone currently sick or unemployed who has been in full-time work in the last 12 months.

NORMALLY QUESTIONS SHOULD NOT BE ASKED ON SOMEONE ELSE'S BEHALF: THEY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE PERSON IN OR RECENTLY IN A PARTICULAR EMPLOYMENT.

But if two brothers, or husband and wife, work in the same factory or if otherwise the informant has good reason for knowing the employment conditions, then the interviewer may exercise discretion.

QUESTION 1 Outdoors

In determining whether mainly outdoors, you should find whether proportion of working time spent outdoors exceeds 50 per cent. Those working outdoors but under cover (e.g. some dock labourers and railway porters) should be counted as outdoors. Where conditions have changed, the question should be applied to the most recent conditions (e.g. last work)

QUESTION 2 Facilities

We are interested only in facilities provided by the employer. **Disregard** provisions and facilities which may happen to be available but which are not provided by the employer (e.g. garage hand who uses W.C. and washing facilities in neighbouring shop, or printer's apprentice who nips into local café for tea). For someone currently sick or unemployed the questions apply to the last job he held during the previous 12 months.

Facilities for washing Note that there must be hot water, soap and towel if "yes" is to be coded. Include liquid soap and paper towels in definition if necessary.

QUESTIONS 2 and 3 Writing in questions which do not apply

Working conditions vary widely and it is impossible to devise questions which fit them all. If you are satisfied that the answer yes or no to a particular question is meaningless or inappropriate DO NOT CODE alongside the item but write in underneath how many of the 8 or 10 items do not apply.

QUESTION 3 Sufficient Heating

The test is whether the informant feels cold at his work more often than the occasional instance of there being a heating breakdown or a really big freeze.

Facilities for washing Note that there must be hot water, soap, towel and mirror if "yes" is to be coded. You may count liquid soap as "soap" and paper towels and even a hand drying machine as equivalent to a towel if necessary.

Place for lunch Eating at bench or desk does not count.

Place to keep clothes e.g. cupboard, locker, wardrobe, hook in small room, etc. The wording should make clear that we are interested both in a place where clothes can be kept and one where they will be reasonably safe.

9 6 8 01 0 4 5th 4th 3rd Inft 2nd 0-11 10-11 11-01 10-1 10-11 10-11 10-11 10-1 SECTION III OCCUPATIONAL FACILITIES AND FRINGE 10-11 09 10 0 02 05 06 07 08 03 BENEFITS ONLY FOR EMPLOYEES WORKING 30 HOURS A WEEK OR MORE FOR AT LEAST ONE WEEK IN PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 X X self-employed, Does Not Apply otherwise Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.14 I'd like to ask you a few questions about your work. Do you work outdoors or indoors? * 0 0 0 0 0 0 mainly outdoors - one or mainly one place of work ASK Q.2 | - different places of work SKIP TO Q.4 | - transport travelling smainly indoors - one or mainly one place of work SKIP TO Q.3 | - different places of work sabout as much indoors as outdoors 0 0 0 0 2 3 2 3 4 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 FOR THOSE WORKING MAINLY OUTDOORS (Code 0 in Q.1) How many of the following does your employer provide at your (main) place of work? (CODE ALL THAT APPLY) X Y X Y X Y X (i) dry and warm place to shelter in heavy rain ves no yes 0 (II) tea or coffee during day (whether charged or not) (III) lavatory (I mean WC, earth closet or chemical closet) no * (Iv) facilities for washing, including hot water, soap and yes 5 6 7 * (v) indoor place to eat sandwiches or midday meal (vi) safe and dry place (e.g. cupboard or locker) for coat, yes spare set of clothes, personal articles no 14 14 yes (vii) first aid box or facilities 0 (viii) is it possible to make and receive at least one personal telephone call per day? yes 15 facilities at work too varied to say for any of these WRITE IN HOW MANY OF 8 ITEMS DO NOT APPLY

FOR THOSE WORKING (MAINLY) INDOORS (Codes 3,4 and 5 in Q.1)
How many of the following does your employer provide at work?

(CODE ALL THAT APPLY) X Х X X X X XX Х TO Q.4 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 0 * (1) sufficient heating in winter for you to be warm at work yes 0 0 0 (II) tea or coffee (whether charged or not) no yes 2 (III) Indoor flush WC no 4 **(4) (** (iv) facilities for washing and changing, including hot water, ves * (v) place to buy lunch or eat own sandwiches (whether used or not) 5 no 6 Ó yes (8) * (vI) place to keep coat and spare set of clothes without risk yes no X Y (vii) place for small personal articles which can be locked yes ð no yes 0 (viii) first aid box or facilities no 2 0 2 (ix) is it possible to make and receive at least one personal telephone call per day?
(x) lighting which an individual can increase or reduce no 4 yes no (e.g. light over work) 18 18 facilities at work too varied to say for any of these WRITE IN HOW MANY OF 10 ITEMS DO NOT APPLY 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 4. Roughly for how much of your working time do you stand or walk 19 19 19 Y very little or none
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QUESTION 5

Note that the recent Industrial Employment Act gives employers the responsibility of notifying employees about certain terms of service. Many employees will have received some kind of notification.

QUESTION 6 Whether sick pay

QUESTION 6 Whether sick pay

Include only when employer pays cash directly to an employee who is a sick. Contributions towards medical care costs come under Q. 11. Ideally we would like to have details of sick pay expected and length of time employer is expected to go on paying. (Sometimes a man is paid one proportion of pay for 3 months and then a lower proportion for a further 3 months.) Many informants, however, will not know and you should do your best to get a general idea at least of the starting level for the first month, recording underneath more specific information if known.

Sick pay amount What should be entered here is costs paid by employer. Sickness benefit should not be included even though employers contribute towards it. Earnings means earnings before tax.

QUESTION 7 Pension

Include any type of occupational pension, contributory or non-contributory, funded or unfunded.

QUESTION 7a Employee's contribution

QUESTION 7a Employee's contribution

Note that we are not attempting to establish what the employer pays, because many informants will not know. We require amount paid (preferably) or per cent of earnings before tax: many schemes are not of the type that the employer pays a fixed proportion of earnings. In these instances, code "None" or "Does not apply", according to the information you are given. When given a percentage note that it may be calculated on basic wages rather than earnings and you should note this so that we can adjust the figure in the office. Estimate the proportion of normal earnings the previous contribution amounts to — correct to nearest percentage point unless respondent names half a percentage point.

QUESTION 7b Pensionable age

That is, the age at which the pension is first payable.

QUESTION 7c Years towards pension

Do not count any years towards another pension in a previous employment unless those years have been accepted by the present employer as counting towards the pension from his employment.

QUESTION 7d Amount of pension

The question refers to the total occupational pension, though part of the cost may be paid by the informant. If the informant knows more details about his entitlement enter information in box (e.g. two-thirds of salary in last 5 years of service).

QUESTION 8 Meal vouchers

You may have to build up towards the average weekly value by asking "How much is each voucher worth?", "How many do you use in an average week?". Generally vouchers are additional to wage or salary but sometimes the employer will include them on a pay slip as part of earnings received. Watch that you do not count their value both here and later under net

QUESTION 9 Subsidised meals

Meals include drinks that may accompany them though we think it might cause offence to ask this in a formal question. We are interested to learn of anything from subsidised canteen meals to expense account lunches and dinners.

QUESTION 9a Saving on meals

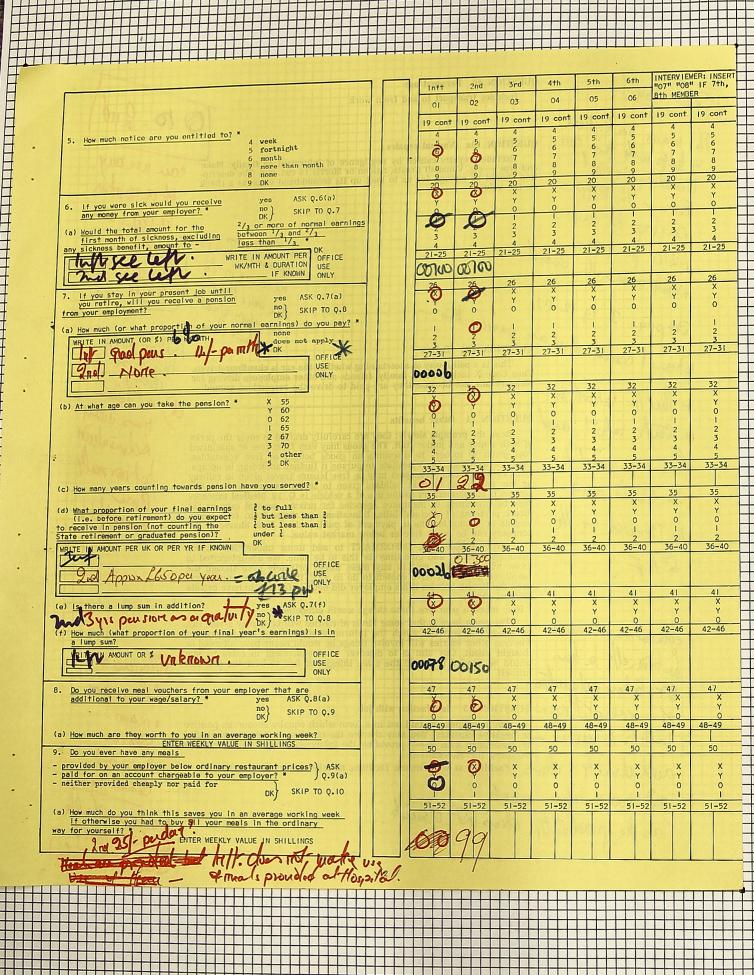
Note that we are seeking an estimate of the difference between the actual cost to the employee and what he would have spent in the ordinary way if there were no subsidised canteen or restaurant available, or if his way if there were no subsidised canteen or restaurant available, or if his work did not allow him to charge the cost of outside meals. We are not seeking an estimate of the real value of the meals. Since some employees may not spend more outside on a poorer meal than they spend inside for a subsidised one, some entries may be "0" shillings.

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QUESTION 10 Personal use

Includes transport to and from work.

QUESTION 10a Normal repairs

Excludes repairs caused by negligence of informant or family. Make and type — e.g. Vauxhall Cresta, Saloon or Morris 15 cwt. van. The description should be enough for us to look up its second-hand value as a check on the value.

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Q 10. 2nd

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This is a polite way of ascertaining whether the car is chauffeur-driven. Thus Code X includes self, family, friends and other employees driving for pleasure and not because they are paid to drive the respondent around.

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Read the prompts slowly: they are carefully drafted to cover the perks of both senior and junior staff. The goods may vary from free or subsidised coal given to miners to discounts on goods bought or free vegetables, seeds or seedlings. Don't hesitate to pursue it further according to occupations of informants. Transport may be free leisure travel given to railway or bus employees or paid holidays given to senior executives. Note this section is supplementary to the use of a vehicle in Q. 10. Medical expenses may be premiums to insurance agencies for private medical care or the direct payment of doctors' bills. Education can range from free tennis lessons or typing lessons to payment of public school fees. Shares in the company can be given free or below market value.

ENCOURAGE THE INFORMANT to add items under the various

ENCOURAGE THE INFORMANT to add items under the various headings together and give time for this to be done. We are interested to know what it would cost to buy these things privately even though the employee might not have chosen to do so (e.g. the employee might have used the Health Service if his employer did not pay for him to have private medical care) medical care).

"How much a year are these things worth altogether?"

The point here is that some kinds of entries will be money saved, say, on goods and services which the informant would have had to pay for, whereas other entries will involve things he would never have afforded or thought about. Our aim is to discover what equivalent in extra income would be needed if he did the same things but had to bear the full cost Fr taken advantage, would be

of - expenition 2 QUESTION 13 Satisfaction with job

The questions are laid out in a form which equally encourage positive or negative answers. You may shorten the question to "Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with —" providing the informant seems to be genuinely weighing the alternatives.

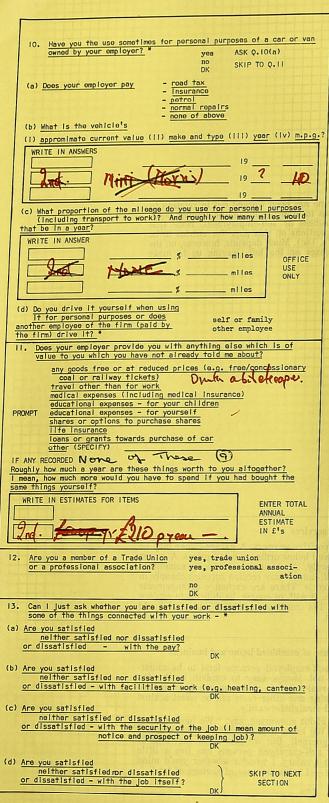
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QUESTION 16 Pension

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.

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".

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CURRENT MONETARY INCOME General

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 dayler 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
units.

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 includes 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.

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 Saturdays, and a retired man with a part-time job. Second or subsidiary earnings are dealt with in Q. 14. Note that each digit is ruled off from the next. Insert "0" 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 inference of the property of the page is the page of the page of the page in

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 pension scheme pay a higher flat rate insurance contribution of 18s. 1d. (men), 14s. 8d. (women).

nat 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, however, is contracted out of the graduated pension scheme, but such persons nonetheless 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

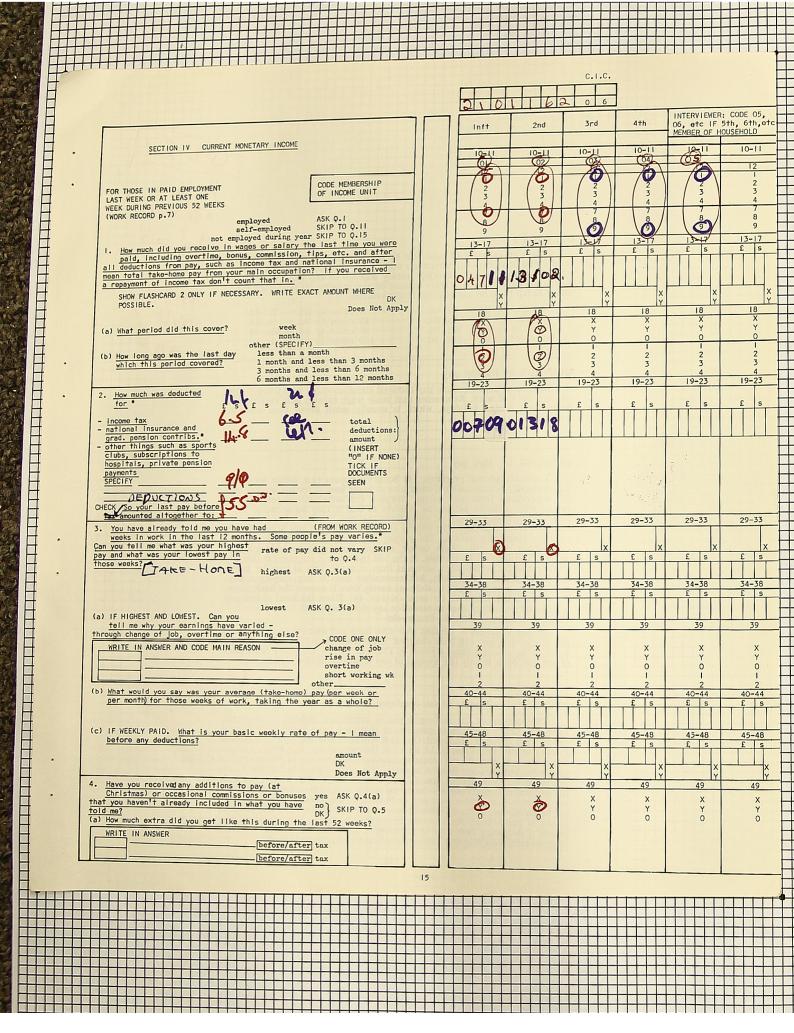
Check the number of weeks worked by turning up the work record. Some people's earnings will have varied only in one or two weeks of the year and it will not be difficult for you to establish an average in (b). Remember Q. 3(b) is very important. Other people's earnings may have varied widely, either 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 \$\tilde{Q}\$ £15 10s., six weeks \$\tilde{Q}\$ £18 15s. and 23 weeks \$\tilde{Q}\$ £24 11s. We will work out the rest. Do not include weeks of holiday or sickness, which are explored later. not include weeks of holiday or sickness, which are explored later.

OUESTION 4 Bonuses

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.

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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.

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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 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 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.

5. Income tax is usually deducted from you pay. Have you received a repayment of tax in the last yes ASK Q. 5(a) 12 months? (a) How much altogother? (TICK IF DOCUMENTS SEEN) ASK 0.6(a) 6. Did you pay any income tax or surtax direct to the tax authorities last year? 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) (a) How much a week are these expenses? no } SKIP TO Q.8 ADD SUB-ITEMS HERE IF NECESSARY
laundry
special clothing use of tools
other (SPECIFY) estimated total per week in shillings other (SPECIFY) How much does it cost you to travel to and from work each week?

(NOTE MILEAGE IF CAR _______)**

AMOUNT IN SHILLINGS
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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 DK TRY METHOD B ('i) What was the total (1) What was the total income before allowance and tax?
(11) How much depreciation?
(111) How much business or practice expenses were allowable for tax purposes?

* (10) 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 DNA TRY METHOD C 12 months period FROM/TO (cont/...)

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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 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. affected.

11. (cont) METHOD C Do you draw sums of money regularly from the business for your own uso?

DK } TRY METHOD D DK TRY METHOD D (1) How much do you usually
take out?
(11) How often is that?
(11) So the total taken out
for your own use in
the past 12 menths was
(1v) 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 12. FOR SELF-EMPLOYED ONLY X yes ASK Q.12(a)
Y no
O DK
I Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.14 Have you paid any income tax or surtax in the last 12 months? (a) How much income tax?
surtax?
(b) Does this income tax include amounts deducted at source on income, such as share dividents or a pension?

Amount, if any
(c) Did you receive any refunds of income tax or surtax in the last 12 months?

Amount income tax, if any
Amount surtax, if any
(d) What is your weekly National insurance contribution? *

OFFICE USE ONLY in OFFICE USE ONLY net annual income after tax 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 ASK P TO Q.14
D NO SKIP TO Q.14
D Does Not Apply (a) Why has it varied? CODE ONE ONLY change of job seasonal variation WRITE IN ANSWER AND CODE MAIN REASON varying fortunes of business (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

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QUESTION 14 Second job

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

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.

up to April 1968			Firs	tchild	- count	Third	Fourth & subsequent
		***		nil	8s.	10s.	15s.
after April 1968				nil	158.	22.	
counting children	under	15 or	up to	19 if	still in full tin	no oducet	ion or college or an
apprentice on low	wages.		-1		still in full-till	ie educat	ion or college or an
CODE 02 Retire	mont D	oncior					

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)

C'	cc bcro	w you	SHOULG	CHE	CK U	ie r
Single person (husband)				£4	10s.	bo
Wife's income					16s.	
1st dependent child						
2nd dependent child				£1	00.	
					17s.	Od.
ODE 02 Standard Wildt-						

DE 03 Standard Widow's Pension Note: not the widow's allowance which is paid for the first 26 weeks after

Widow or widowed				£4	10s.	Od.
1st dependent child 2nd child					2s.	
3rd and subsequen	t child	•••	•••		14s.	
nonding on the sines	coning	41		. II	12s.	

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.

cha on the continuation i	ecora.				
Single person		 	£4	10s.	Od.
Married woman		 	£2	16s.	Od.
1st dependent child		 	£1	5s.	Od.
Each subsequent child				17s	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

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.

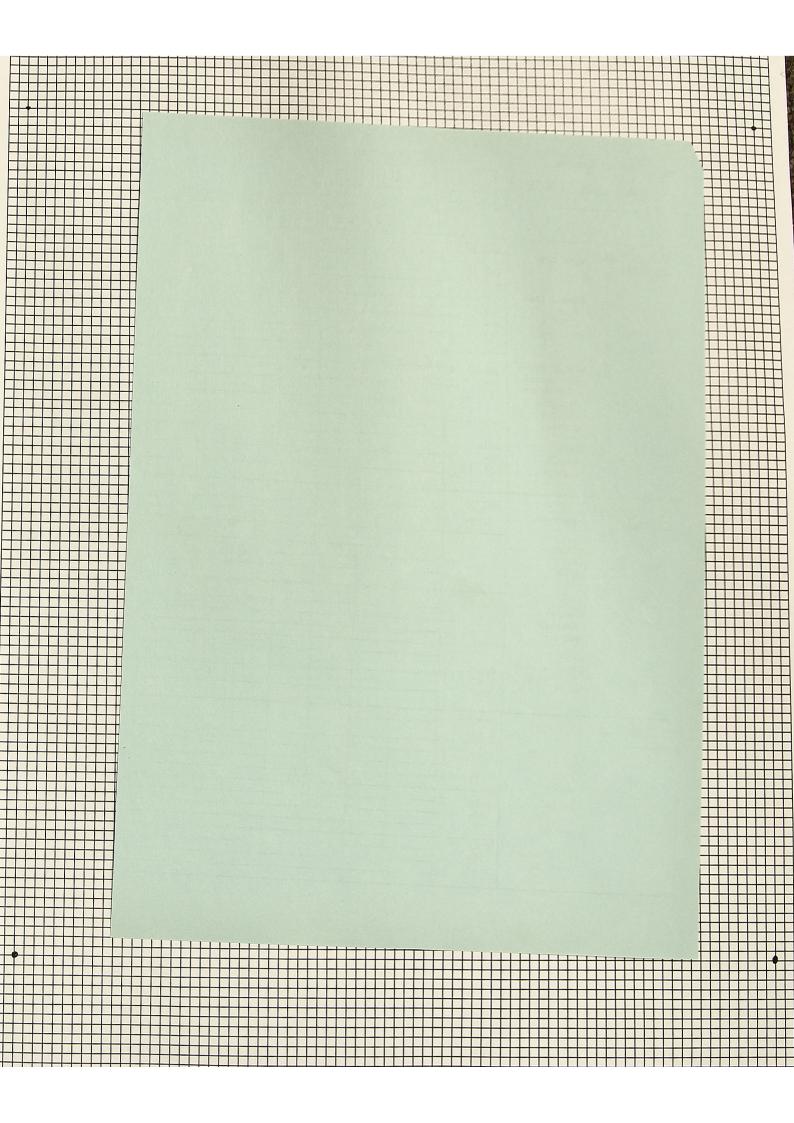
CODE 11 Maternity Grant
This grant is £22 either for home or hospital confinement.

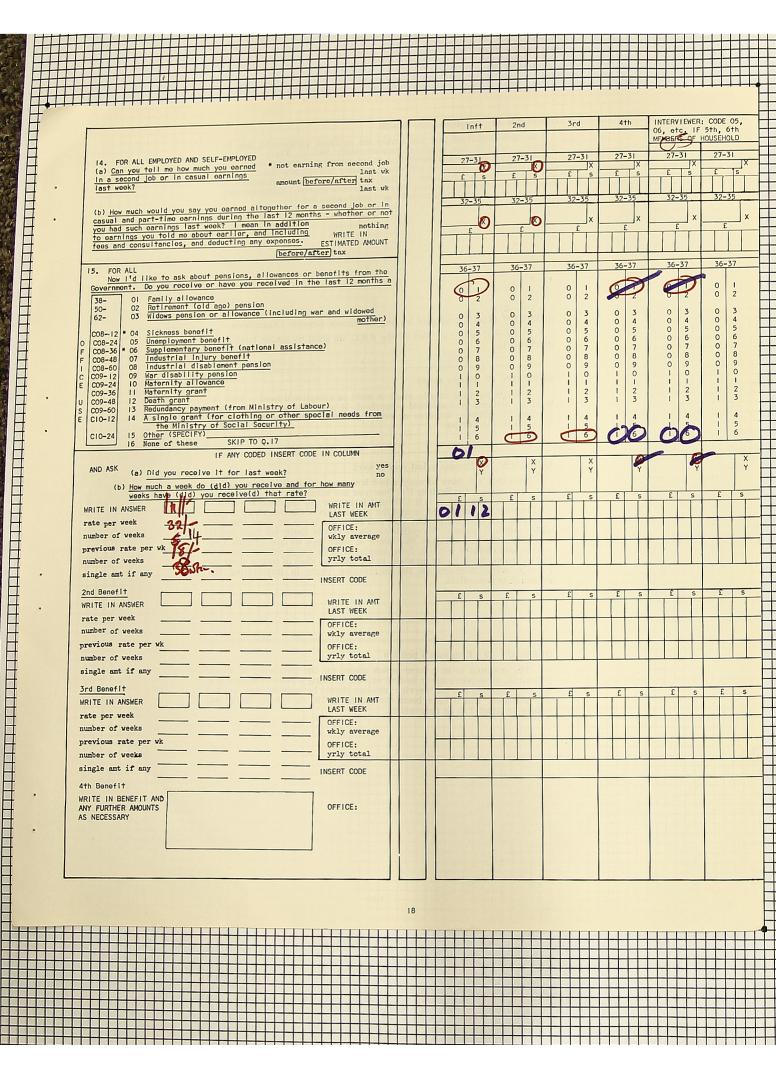
This grant is £22 either for home or nospital connnement.

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.

DO NOT PUNCH: reference only 11620 p 18 Q 15 GOVERNMENT BENEFITS 10-11 | 10-11 | 10-11 | 10-11 611 0 5 0 4 0 2 col 38 FIRST BENEFIT code type received: col 39 Amount last £ week cols (0000 =40-nothing) 43 2 Weekly avercols £ age amount 44-47 (for weeks 0 received & S 9 excl. single grants) cols Total £s 48amount 51 last year SECOND BENEFIT col 52 code type received: col 53 Amount cols £ last 54**-** 59 week S cols £ Weekly 58average 61 s amount Total amount cols £s last year 62-65 col 66 code type STIRD BENEFIT col 67 rcceived cols £ Amount 68last 71 s week Weekly cols £ 72average 75 amount cols Total amount 76last year £s 79





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 expoliceman, 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.

IF SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFIT RECEIVED LAST YEAR (CODE OG 0.16) X yes, advised Y no, own idea O DK N -SKIP TO 9.17 Does Not Apply doctor (a) Who was It? welfare worker post office relative EORAN 6 friend 7 other (SPECIFY)_ (b) of CURRENTLY RECEIVING SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFIT

Do you feel embarrassed or uncomfortable a little embarrassed or uncomfortable and interest of the control Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.17 (c) Do you pay the rent yourself or do you have an arrangement with "the supplementary" (or national assistance office) to pay it direct to the landlord? Does Not Apply paid by housewife paid by Supplementary Benefits Commission 14 17. IF SINGLE GRANT(S) RECEIVED LAST YEAR FROM MINISTRY (CODE 45,Q.15)

* Can you tell me how you came to cot this and * Can you tell me how you came to get this and how much it is for?

(oach grant) WRITE IN ANSWER 18. FOR MEN AGED 18 AND OVER NEITHER IN PAID EMPLOYMENT NOR SELF-EMPLOYED IN LAST 12 MONTHS.

In what year did you last work full-time (that is, 30 hours or more in a week)?

WRITE IN Year 19 IF 1955 OR LATER ASK Q.18(a) IF 1954 OR EARLIER SKIP TO WRITE IN Q. 19 never Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.19 (a) What were your earnings in the last week you worked full-time, after deductions?
(b) And roughly what would you say was the total income of the household in that week?
(c) Wore the members of the household then the same as they are today?
(d) IF DIFFERENT. Who were in the household then?
* same 1 same 1 different 2 OFFICE USE ONLY 19. FOR ALL. Have you received in the last 12 months a pension from a former employer? yes, central or local govt, armed forces) ASK yes, other employer's pensions Q.19(a) yes, other employer's pensions no } SKIP TO Q.20 (a) How much? per week bef/aft tax OFFICE amt bef/aft tax OR per month ______ AND total USE last ONLY year last 12 months _ bef/aft tax bef/aft tax Payment last wk OFFICE amt
USE last
ONLY year Payment not received last wk (b) How many years did you serve for pension?

210116208 INTERVIEWER: CODE 05, 06 IF 5th, 6th MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD 3rd 4th 2nd Inft 04 36 36 36 XYO X XYO X 6 6 37 37 0 0 0 3 4 3 3 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 38 38 38 38 38 38 X 0 0 0 0 0 0 39-42 39-42 39-42 39-42 39-42 39-42 43 43 43 43 43 43 X X X X Y O X XYO Ó 0 0 44-47 44-47 44-47 44-47 44-47 44-47

48-51

48-51

48-51

48-51

48-51

QUESTION 20 Miscellaneous allowances and cash income

The various kinds of income have been laid out as compactly as possible The various kinds of income have been laid out as compactly as possible but remember that two or more may need to be coded and you should prompt carefully. Underneath describe the type of allowance (so that we know to which code a particular amount refers) and the amount per week or per month. Ring either "1" or "2" depending on whether the allowance did in fact cover last week and strike out "Before" or "After" tax as appropriate. Make sure that in the case of allowances of husbands temporarily away from home that you have not already written in his earnings earlier as a member of the household. If you have do not write in any amount he pays. All we want here is any income which is not covered by earlier entries.

This is nended page 26 gilso have totpot amount here-

QUESTION 20(b) Allowances for separated and divorced wives

Some wives receive money direct from their husbands (or via the court). Others have court orders but these are signed over to the Supplementary Benefits Commission, which collects the money and pays the mother a standard weekly allowance. We therefore want to avoid counting the amount in Q. 20 if that amount is already included in the figure for supplementary benefit listed under Q. 15. We also want to be able to sort out irregular payments of both money from court orders and supplementary benefit. Check carefully in all these instances and write a note if anything needs clarification. Fatherless families form a small proportion of the total sample of households. Where money from court orders is paid irregularly and the mother claims weekly from the Supplementary Benefits Office she might not always claim the full amount, or may delay her claim in which case she loses benefit. Check to see if such loss is occurring.

QUESTION 21 Allowances and sums paid to others

This question complements some of the sub-questions in Q. 20. Here we are concerned to find out about all cash payments or allowances amounting to at least 10s. a week or £25 a year. Note that married children frequently pay rent or bills for elderly parents and old people sometimes make considerable cash gifts to their children. Examples are payments for grandchildren's clothing or holidays, payment of T.V. rentals and licence, cash gift

QUESTION 22 Tax relief

Our object is to gain further evidence about reciprocal aid but also to help us in interpreting the figures for earnings and deductions given earlier. Note that you are not expected to probe for amounts.

QUESTION 23

Property income is considerable for a small percentage of informants and tends to be of two types: income from only one or two houses and income from a range of properties. With a few people considerable time may need to be spent on getting a reliable answer to this question. Net income after tax may not be known so we deliberately seek gross income before tax, then expenses, and only finally income after tax. You may not be able to get the third but make sure you get a figure for the first. It may also be difficult to secure a figure for expenses of rates and repairs but remember that property-owners will often know the total sums entered on their income tax returns. It may even be helpful to remind informants of this: "I mean the total like that in your income tax return — gross income less expenses." total like that in your income tax return — gross income less expenses." Note that many owner-occupiers and tenants rent rooms and flats to others in their accommodation. Do not count the rent from a boarder living in the household.

20. ASK ALL Have you received any of the following in the last 12 months? PROMPT VERY CAREFULLY, CODE ALL THAT APPLY AND ASK Q.20(a) FOR ALL. TICK IF DOCUMENTS SEEN X An annuity (e.g. through private insurance) (R.B. NOT DIVIDENDS) Y A gratuity or a lump sum like an employer's redundancy payment or a gift on retirement or marriago? O income from trust or covenant I Money from a court order or voluntary payment from the children's father (NOT FORCES ALLOTMENT) ASK Q.20(a) and (b) 2 Allowancos from rolatives who are members of armed forces or morchant navy away from home 3 Other allowances from husbands and others temporarilly away from home Regular cash holp or allowances from grandparents, parents, children or other relatives or from friends A money gift of more than £25 (or 10s. a week) from any of your family, relatives or friends 6 Trade Union benefits (e.g. pension, sick or strike pay) Friendly Society, voluntary society or British Legion benefits Any other benefits under private sickness or accident insurance 9 None of these SKIP TO Q.21 (a) How much? name of allowance amount per week arct tax ber tax Der tax Der tax ONLY week
Payment last wk OFF amt USE last Payment not
21. FOR ALL. From your income are you supporting or helping anyone elsewhere? I mean an allowance to a parent, child, relative or former wife, for example, of at least IOs. a week, or occasional cash gifts or paying a bill amounting no skip to at least £25 a year? " OK) (a) Who to? (b) How much per wk? (c) Was there a payment last week? yes I I I ONLY week no 2 2 2 2 (d) How much in single payments altogether OFFICE amt USE least last year?
22. Did you receive any tax relief last year for X the support of a relative other than your wife and children Y someone to look after the house or children (other than wife or relative) O any type of covenant to pay for the education of a relative I life insurance I none of above DK
23. Have you received any income from property - renting out a house flat or room (even adjoining your own yes ASK Q.23(a) house or flat) in the last 12 months? (a) How many different rents have you received? (b) About how much was the gross amount you received in the last 12 mths before tax? (c) How much did your expenses come to? (incl. paying for rates and repairs) OFFICE amt
Approx. income after tax USE last (if known) ONLY year

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Ħ	20. ASK ALL						Inft	Zhū	510		OG, etc. IF	5th, 6th
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Ħ	TICK IF DOCL	MENTS SEEN					X	х	×	×	X	×
H .		.g. through private i	mployer's redunc	dancy payment o	r a		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ħ	O Income from t	Iroment or marriage? rust or covenant court order or volunts	rv payment from	the children!	5		0	0	1			1
Η .		FORCES ALLOTMENT) / om relatives who are m					2	2	2	2	2	2
	navy away fi	om home	others temperar	ilv away from h	omo		3	3	3	3	3	3
	4 Regular cash h	elp or allowances fro	m grandparents,	parents, cirre	iron		4	4	4	4	4	4
‡	forthe mola	f more than £25 (or litives or friends nefits (e.g. pension,			ging pict.		5	Ó	5	5	5	6
1		ty, voluntary society					7	8	7 8	7 8	8	8 9
1	9 None of these	SKIP TO Q.	.21				53-56	53-56	53-56	53-56	53-56	53-56
‡	(a) How much? *	Call But M	Mer	patte	don't be on							
‡	name of allowance amount per week	bef tov	T.nx		ant		aner victors	0000				
Ŧ	OR per month			only w								
	12 months	art taxa	ft taxa	.10	_		57-60	57-60	57-60	57-60	57-60	57-60
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•	received last wk (b) FOR SEPARATED A	2 ND DIVORCED OR UNMARR	IED MOTHERS (OR	WIFE'S CHILDRE	N		61	61	61	61	61	61
	OF A PREVIOUS MA	ARRIAGE IF UNDER 16) Y	THO ARE RECEIVE	NG MONEY FROM A	,		×	×	×	×	×	×
	by you or collected	s the court order rec by the Supplementary	Renetite COTT	ected by informected by S.B.C.	iant		Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Y	Y O	Y
	NRITE IN ANY COMME	Assistance office)? NT MADE ABOUT REGULAR	* DK Does	Not Apply	_		Ĭ	Ī	Ī	Ī		1
				<u> </u>			62	62	62	62	62	62
	elsewhere? I m	your income are you s ean an allowance to a	parent, child,	relative or	la lad a j		02	02.		<u> </u>	,	X
	or occasional cash g	mple, of at least 10s ifts or paying a bill	amounting no)	SKIP TO Q.22			Ò	Ó	o ×	6	ô	Ŷ
	to at least £25 a ye (a) Who to?		DK)			6	3-66	63-66	63-66	63-66	63-66	63-66
	(b) How much per wk? (c) Was there a pay-			OFFICE au	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE		XOLULIA VIII		0.0			
	ment last week? yes no	1 1 2	1 2	ONLY we		6	7-70	67-70	67-70	67-70	67-70	67-70
	(d) How much in sing payments altogether	<u>e</u>	n od na on <u>na od bloos</u>	OFFICE au	st	100						
	22. Did vou receive	any tax relief last	vear for	ONLY wee	ek		71	71	71	71	71	71
	X the support of	a relative other than	your wife and				X	X	X	X	X	X
		enant to pay for the	education of a	relative) relative			Y 0	Y	Y O	Y	Y O	0
	1 life insurance 2 none of above						0	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3
	3 DK 23. Have you receive			g out a house	_		72	72	72	72	72	72
	house or flat) in the	en adjoining your own last 12 months?	no)	ASK Q.23(a) SKIP TO Q.24	4.1		Ö	Ó	X	X	X	X
	(a) How many differen	t rents	DK	5111 10 4.24			0	0	0	0	0	0
	have you received? (b) About how much wa	s the		-								
	gross amount you rece the last 12 mths befo	re tax?		_								
	(c) How much did your come to? (incl. payin					7	3-76	73-76	73-76	73-76	73-76	73-76
	Approx. income after	tax		USE las	st							
	(if known)			ONLY yes	ar							
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L												
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Boo is ment of the paper available.

(Hortifax)

QUUSTION 25(a) Private and business accommodation Count as "business" accommodation any accommodation which counts for purposes of offsetting tax. This may include a study room for some teachers, for example.

Int . 2nd. arqument over value oftense tre said

QUESTION 25(e) Rate rebate or reduction

Note that many councils pay rebates twice a year.

QUESTION 25(h) Mortgage

The informant may know the total sum paid in the previous year but not the division of the sum between interest and repayments of principal. Yet it is essential for us to find how much of the peyment represents capital repayments and how much interest payments, because otherwise we cannot work out housing costs which are comparable with costs incurred by households paying rent. In many instances a monthly or annual payment slip will show the two amounts and the informant should be encouraged to look this up. Note that if the informant still cannot give you the answer we have provided certain questions on the right-hand side of the page which will allow us to make a reliable estimate. You should note certain details in the

source of loan or mortgage;

term of repayment; number of years paid;

amount of loan.

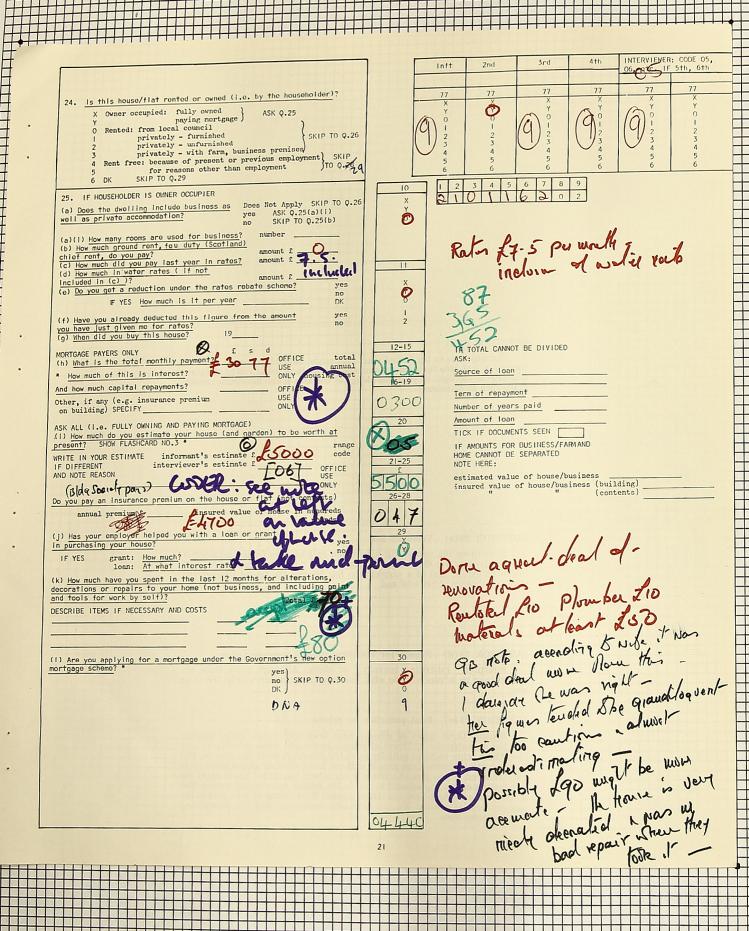
Please make special note if the repayment of a mortgage is covered by an endowment policy and note the amount and frequency of the premium. As elsewhere put a tick in the small box or make a note if you are fortunate enough to be shown documents.

QUESTION 25(i) Value of house/flat

Ask for an estimate and only show Flashcard No. 3 if the informant hesitates in giving an answer and you judge that it would be appropriate. Always insert the code number as given on the Flashcard, even if you also

QUESTION 25(1) Government's Mortgage Scheme
Note that, broadly, this is advantageous only to a householder with
relatively low income who does not expect to pay tax at the standard rate in the foreseeable future.

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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 wth the second and third schemes here.

	26. IF HOUSEHOLDER PAYS RENT Does Not Apply	31-34 X			
H	(a) How much do you pay a week in rent?	f. s			
·	(b) Do you have a rent hollday? yes no of wks rent OFFICE total no 2 paid in year USE rent ONLY last year	£.			
Ħ .	(c) Do you pay rates in addition? IF YES amount general rates last yr no DK	X Y O	SE TAIRS VOETS		
Ħ	(d) Have you had a rates relate? yes no DK SPECIFY PERIOD DK OK OK OK OK OK OK	2 3	gogy and an heaver		
Ħ	or was it deducted from your rates of deducted from rates rent? deducted from rates lump sum payment	5 6			
	PROMPT AND CODE ANY coal 3 none of these 7 THAT APPLY meals 4 DK 8				
	(f) How much have you spent in the last 12 months for alterations, decorations or repairs (including paint or tools for work by yourself)? Total £ Total £ OFFICE total	39-42	et (ESSE VALUE		
#	DESCRIBE ITEMS IF NECESSARY AND COSTS OFFICE total USE annual ONLY housing cost	43			
	27. IF HOUSEHOLDER RENTS PRIVATELY (a) Is this accommodation owned by your employer? (b) SKIP TO Q.28 Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.28 Yes ASK Q.27(a)(1) One SKIP TO Q.27(b)	X Y O			
	IF YES (I) Do you pay loss than It 2 yes ASK Q.27(a)(II) would cost If you rented It In the 5 no } SKIP TO Q.27(b)	2 3 4			
#	IF YES (II) How much extra rent per year would you expect to pay If you were renting it privately? * extra rent per yr	44-46 £			
	GIVE YOUR ESTIMATE IF INFORMANT UNCERTAIN £ (III) Would you have to leave this house/flat if you yes stopped working for him or when you retire?	47 X Y			
	(b) Are you on a council housing list? yes, entire household ASK Q.27(b)(i) 2 yes, part of household	0 1 2			
	3 no 4 DK SKIP TO 0.30	3 4 48			
	(i) How long? number of years 28. IF HOUSEHOLDER RENTS FROM COUNCIL Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.30	49 X			
	(a) How long were you (the tenant) on the list before getting council accommodation? OK number of years	Y 0			
	(b) When was this house/flat built? before war 1946-1954 1955 or later	50 X Y 0			
	(c) How long have you been living in council accommodation? years	51-52			
	(d) Why did you get a council house/flat when you did? Was it because you reached the top Y bad housing of the list or were there other reasons? O health of member of family	53 X Y 0			
	PROMPT CODE overcrowding ONE 2 other (SPECIFY) ONE 3 solely top of list	1 2 3 4			
	(e) Do you know if the council operates a differential rents or rent rebate scheme to adjust rents to needs? yes ASK Q.28(e)(i)	54 X Y			
	(1) Have you had your rent reduced or obtained a rebate, or have you applied Applied, no rent reduction	0 1 2 3			
	but not had a reduction or a robate? not applied other (SPECIFY) OK (II) Do you know by how much?	5 4 5			
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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" 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 "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 small-holding or farm this means taking account of purchases of stock or seed 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. 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. In some instances you may have difficulty with an informant who.

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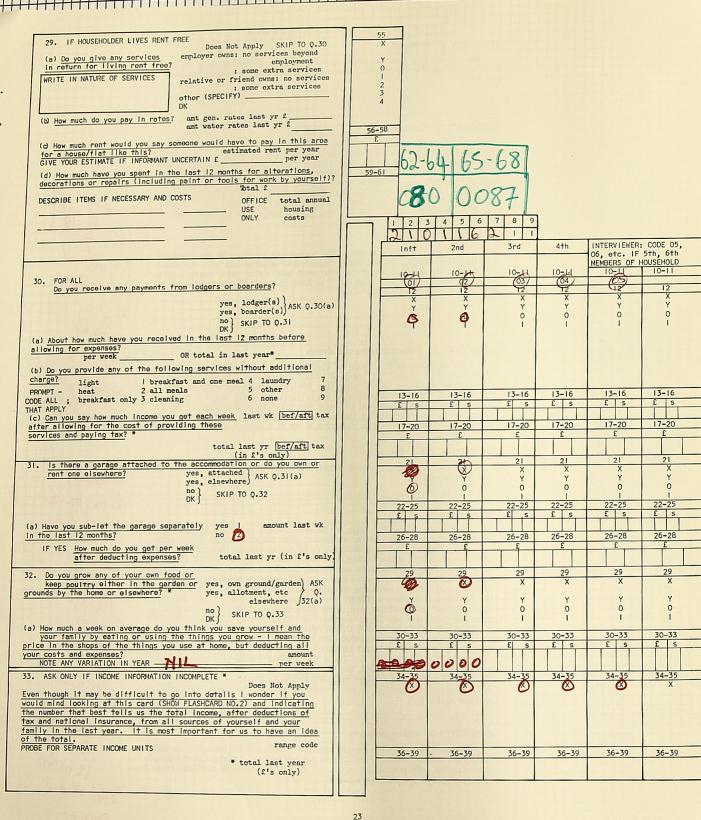
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SAVINGS AND ASSETS

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

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. 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

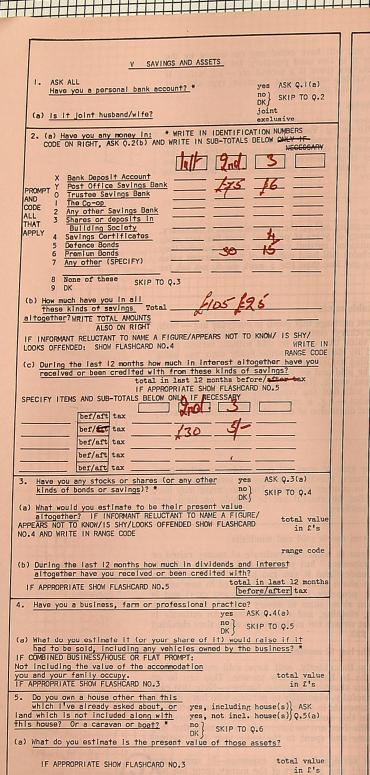
This is to cover any type of business which is owned in part or in whole by the informant. Being a director does not necessarily mean ownership. The answer to this question should not duplicate the answer to the previous question. Shares come under Q. 3. This is to cover such things as shops, professional 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 of a haulage contractor, a cab owner or even a building contractor or window cleaner.

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.

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QUESTION 6a Cars, Vans

Note that in Section II you will have noted any car owned by the business or firm and whether it is also used privately. Do not count this car here also but find out whether there is a second car—e.g. wife's. If informant unable to value a vehicle note instead its make, type and year of manufacture to enable us to look up its value.

QUESTION 6c Debts on vehicles

Note that the question does not apply only to payments which are overdue but to the total sum still owing. You will usually have difficulty in excluding interest from the amount owed. If the amount owed is estimated at less than £50 record the sum and do not take up time making sure that the interest is deducted. But if the amount owed including the interest element is £50 or more ask for the details listed under (c). We will then make an estimate in the office.

QUESTION 7 Life Insurance

If there is more than one policy add up the payments and, if necessary note any difference in frequency or years of payments and, it necessary, note any difference in frequency or years of payment. Note that our main object is to establish the equivalent current value in cash of policies they hold. The majority of households will hold policies of little current value and you will see that if they pay less than 10s. a week we do not ask for

QUESTION 8 Value of saleable assets

Please note that we do not envisage that goods in everyday use — beds, blankets, basic furniture, crockery, clothes — need to be valued. We are interested only in items of value that could be sold without serious detriment to the household and its daily life if some ready cash was badly needed. Jewellery, furs, stamp collections, works of art, antiques, and collections of books, might be sold and we need to obtain an approximate estimate of their total current worth. Naturally enough we cannot expect precise valuations and you will find the minimum value of £25 for an article (or a group of articles — e.g. a number of pieces of jewellery) helpful in avoiding protracted discussion of the value of articles used every day in the home. day in the home.

QUESTION 9 Other assets

Rarely will there be any kind of asset not covered by our other questions. But by asking this general question you may be given information that belongs in the answer to another question. The informant may have misunderstood a question. But be careful not to include an item here which is already covered elsewhere.

QUESTIONS 10 & 11 General assets sold and windfalls

It may be difficult for you to secure an estimate of money raised or spent on "ordinary living expenses" but you will find that our object is fairly clear and once you understand it you can probe for an estimate. We do not want information about sums of money invested in new assets, in replacing old assets (e.g. property, including houses and cars) and in savings, but only information about sums of money spent in the ordinary way on housekeeping, food, clothing, and entertainment. An estimate is better than nothing. Note that we are not asking you to waste time checking small amounts of less than £25.

QUESTION 10 Assets sold in last 12 months

Some people, especially the elderly, will have sold some of their assets in the last 12 months to bolster a low income. This can be an important contribution to their standard of living. Savings—Note that each tem should be prompted carefully, especially to persons who have already told you they have sizeable amounts in savings, stocks and shares, etc. Note that we are not interested in this question in total sums which amount to less than £25 in the 12 months. Nor are we interested in amounts that may have been saved from income and spent in the same year (e.g. savings for Christmas or a holiday).

Partial use of sales or savings for living expenses—In some case property might have been sold, say, and part of the money spent but part of it saved. Try to get a total estimate only of the sum spent on ordinary living expenses.

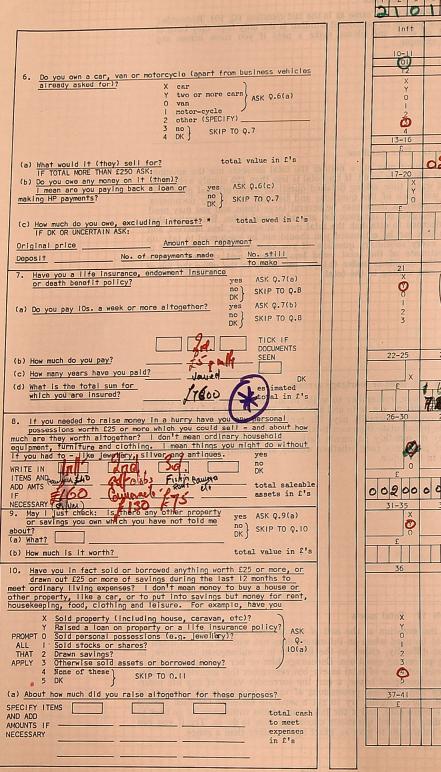
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QUESTION 11 "Windfalls"

The procedure is the same as in the last question (Q. 10). Remember that for some people an occasional windfall is the only hope they have of getting out of debt, and please make a note if you come across any interesting example.

QUESTION 12 Hire purchase

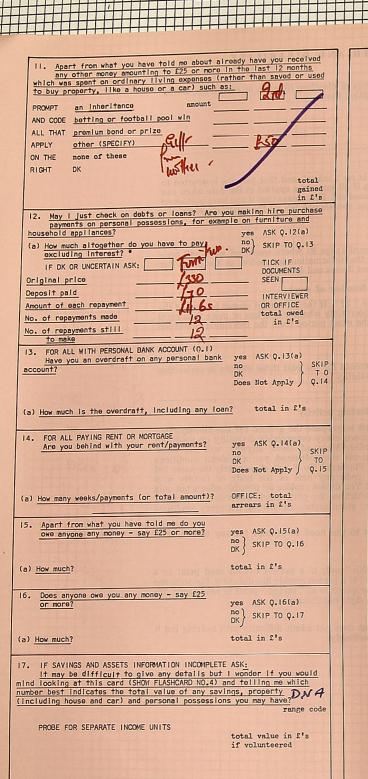
The informant may know neither the total amounts nor the amounts less interest which are owed. If the total is less than £25 simply write it in and do not waste time asking detailed questions about original price, etc. Otherwise ask each of the questions and tick the box if any documents are seen. Sometimes there may be several large items and you may need to use the margins on the page for any additional notes. Remember that we are concerned to establish the total owed altogether, less interest, and so long as this can be estimated you should not be concerned to take up time with every subsidiary question. If you cannot get the informant to give an estimate of the total owed less interest and succeed only in answering the questions under (a) you can leave to the office the job of estimating and writing in the total.

QUESTION 14 Rent or mortgage arrears

As elsewhere, remember to write in an amount in only one column (not in two columns, e.g. wife and husband). The amount should be debited to the person who normally pays the rent or the mortgage payments. Do not trouble to calculate the exact total amount owed. You have asked about the weekly or monthly payments earlier and so long as you tell us the number of payments (and whether weekly or monthly) we can calculate the figure in the office.

QUESTION 17 Total assets

Like the question at the end of the Income section, this question is designed to be used when an informant does not wish to go into detail or finds great difficulty, either in the first or in a subsequent interview, in answering preceding questions. Encourage him or her to help you gain at least a broad estimate of total assets, but remember this includes the value of any owner-occupied house, a car, the surrender value of any life insurance policy and personal possessions of value, as well as any savings or stocks and shares. Again, try to get a separate estimate for each income unit in the household, and if the informant shows willingness to go back to the preceding detailed questions encourage him to do so. Try if you can to get the informant to give an exact figure rather than a range.



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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

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.

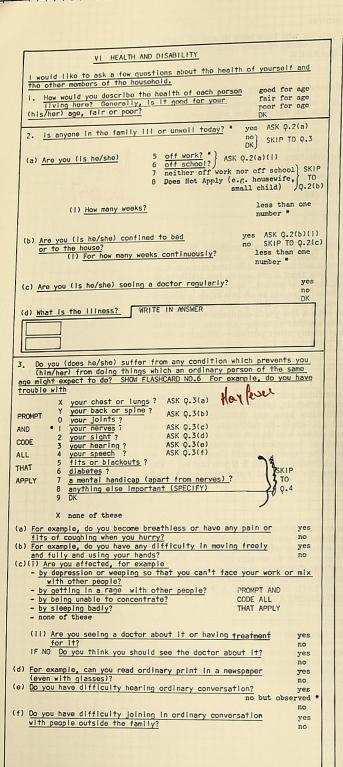
Pay particular attention to the need to prompt for any trouble with "nerves".

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.

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

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QUESTION 4 Special schools & centres

This question is asked only of persons who have been ill and off work or confined to bed or the house for eight weeks or more continuously, and those who are coded for any item in Question 3.

QUESTION 5 Date of onset of sickness or disabling condition

Our object is to establish the year of onset but the question is worded 'first have any condition' so as to allow for the fact that some conditions develop out of others. For persons with a disabling condition you ask, in effect, when all the trouble started.

Previous occupation

In the section on Employment you have already asked for the last occupation of everyone not now at work (p. 7). Some people change their occupation because of a disabling condition before finally being obliged to give up work. You should probe for the (previous) occupation which people had before any history of illness or disability started.

QUESTION 6 Mobility

You should code people according to their usual mobility, taking no account of a temporary illness or injury. "Usual mobility" may be interpreted as "for at least eight weeks and unlikely to become more mobile in the immediate future" or "for less than eight weeks but unlikely to become more mobile within at least that total period." Someone who spends most of the time in bed and needs help to get out to sit in a chair is defined as bedfast. Someone who can get out of his bed into a chair or wheelchair and who can walk indoors but not even a few yards outdoors without help is defined as housebound. The test is whether someone can walk on his own (without the assistance or company of any other person — though with or without sticks or crutches).

QUESTION 7 Incapacity

In prompting this series of questions you may find it simplest to ask the question without the variation in brackets, unless it seems appropriate. Remember you are asking whether they have any difficulty in doing X. Sometimes certain questions will not apply to particular people or to particular situations. You will meet people who do not (or say they do not) wash down, negotiate stairs (living in bungalows), go shopping and do housework (especially some men). The question should then be asked in terms of "But would you have any difficulty in doing X if you had to?" The codes 0, 1, 2 are listed in increasing order of difficulty and you should check that you ring one of them for each item. that you ring one of them for each item.

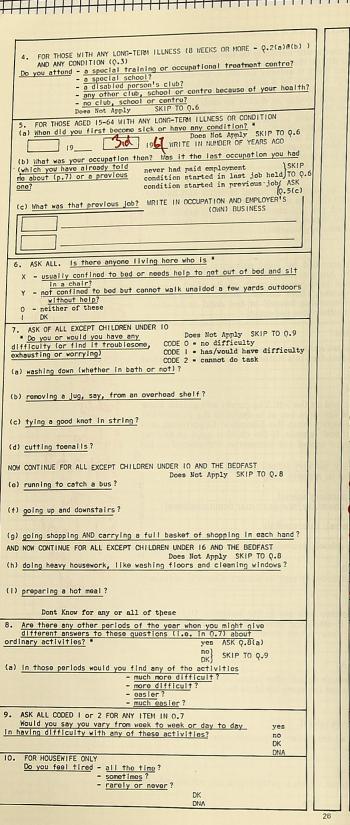
QUESTION 7e

It would be insensitive and unnecessary to ask questions about the daily activities of the bedfast. They are therefore excluded from this question and the rest of the series. You may encounter other people (e.g. advanced obesity) of whom it is clear that they cannot do certain activities. You may refrain from putting questions to them. The same is true of any situations in which the questions are likely to cause great distress. BUT AS A GENERAL RULE QUESTIONS 7 (e) to (i) SHOULD BE ASKED FOR ALL OTHER THAN THE BEDFAST AND CHAIRFAST.

QUESTIONS 8 & 9 Variation in incapacity

These questions explore whether the pattern of answers to Question 7 is permanent. Question 8 seeks any indication of seasonal variations (e.g. bronchitis) and Question 9 day-to-day variations in the effects of disability.

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VII SOCIAL SERVICES

General

It is assumed that the housewife will normally be the informant. It is also assumed that she will generally be the "parent" to whom many of the questions are addressed. If in fact there is another mother in the household with a child then you may accept answers by a proxy (i.e. the housewife). You should also use your discretion about the housewife's ability to answer questions about the visits to hospital, doctor or dentist by each member of the household. If she plainly does not know or is uncertain you should check the appropriate questions when you come to ask earners in the household Sections II, III & IV. If this still does not involve the right members of the household you must check directly with them. Remember to code carefully since the questions vary as to whom they apply. We have repeated instructions at the head of each question to help you.

QUESTION 1 Welfare milk

Tokens are obtained from the Ministry of Social Security and handed to the milkman. All families with children under 5 can obtain a pint of milk for each child for each day for 6d. per pint cheaper than retail prices. Free milk tokens have to be claimed separately, and few parents claim them (other than those getting supplementary benefits).

QUESTION 2

Child welfare clinics are provided by local authority health departments. A visit to an ordinary hospital out-patient department does not count. Cod liver oil and orange juice are the main goods which may be purchased below normal shop prices. "Ever visited" means for the informant herself to obtain advice concerning herself or her child or to obtain goods. Accompanying another mother does not count.

QUESTION 3 Baby in hospital

It is possible there may be two mothers in the household. On the National Health means free in a National Health Service hospital contracted to the N.H.S.

QUESTION 4 Type of school

Write in the name of each school on the left. The parent will usually know the type of school but if he or she does not or is doubtful the interviewer may know. If in doubt please verify from the Education Department or a teacher who knows about the local schools. If the child is aged 16 or over and is at an institute, college or school (of commerce, for example), list under Q. 12

Type of	Maintained day nursery, nursery school or class			1
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	Private primary/preparatory school			4
	Secondary modern/elementary/non-grammar de	nominat	ional	5
	Comprehensive			6
	Technical school, Central, Intermediate			7
	State grammar			8
	Private or "public" school (secondary)			9
	Other (SPECIFY)			0
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Whether built pre- or post-1940

Again, the parent may not know or may be unsure. Check if necessary.

QUESTION 5 School meals

Normally means when neither sick nor in the holidays. Did the child last week have school meals if attending school? If not attending school, when last attending school. Free school meals are provided to poorer children on a means test basis.

QUESTION 5(c) No facilities

There really are schools which do not offer school meals either because they lack dining space or there are too many children for the space available or for other reasons.

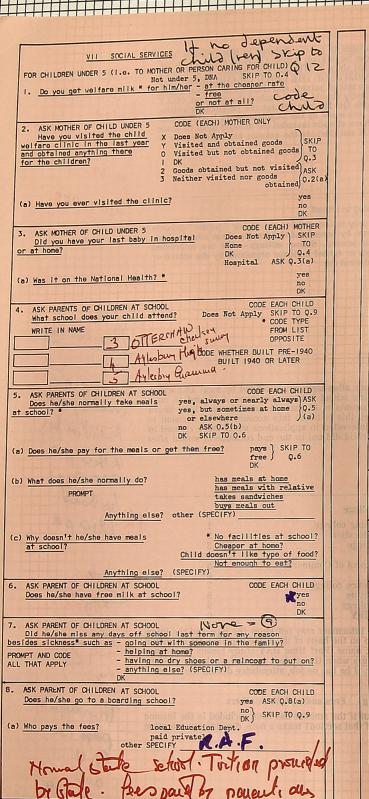
QUESTION 7 Days absent from school

Absences due to visiting an out-patient department or a dentist should not be counted.

QUESTION 8 Boarding school

If the child boards at a school which is primarily a day school code the answer "yes" 29a

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QUESTION 9

Uniform grants are available to poorer children in State schools on a means test basis. The grant can be in kind: a parent may be given a voucher or a letter to take to a special shop. NOTE that the question is addressed ONLY TO ONE OF THE PARENTS OF THE CHILD OR CHILDREN. Very uncommonly there will be two sets of parents and children in the household. ONE parent of the second family should also be asked the question. ONLY complete the column alongside Qs. 10a and 10b for the parent in question. If the parent says the grant was made by the Supplementary Benefits Commission check whether you have already included the amount in Q. 15 (code 14) of the Income Section. If not, include the amount here. Remember to code parent only.

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QUESTION 10 Costs of going to school

We are interested not only in fees paid to private or "public" schools but in some kinds of cost met by parents of children in State schools. Fees include payments for music lessons. School outings — We are interested only in payments for outings or school holidays organised by the school or a school club which the child went on.

QUESTION 11

Educational maintenance allowances are provided by local authorities for poorer children attending school between the ages of 15 and 18 on a means test basis. We ask parents of 14-year-olds whether they have heard about them to find whether this is taken into account in the decision to leave school. We are also interested in applications which were refused or which were made and the child did not in the end continue at school after the minimum leaving age. the minimum leaving age.

QUESTION 12 Type of college

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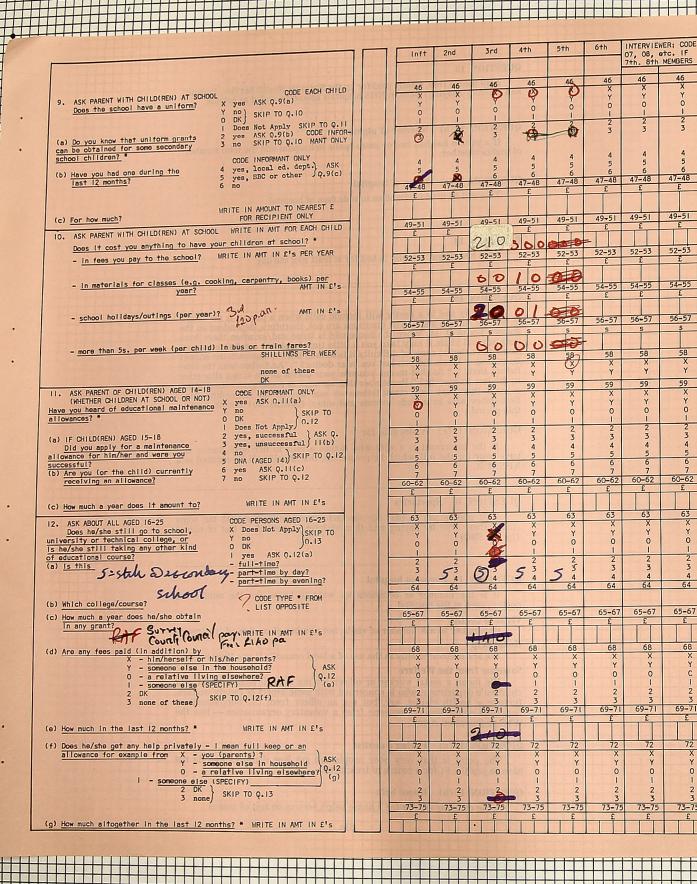
As with "school" the informant may not know the type and the interviewer may be able to code on the basis of the name supplied. Or he should check on the basis of that name. Part time DAY study means attendance during normal working hours when the student or pupil works for a salary or wage, however small, or, if he has no job, attendance during the morning or afternoon.

QUESTION 12 (d) & 12 (g) Fees and cash from others

Code source of help but if the amount has been included in the Income section earlier (i.e. Q. 20 of that section) make a note, drawing our attention to the fact.

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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 fro ma 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.

METIN KIND major cechanges of services and gates or friends frequency of services and gates
13. ASK ALL Have you spent any period in a hospital or nursing Home overnight during the last 12 menths? CODE ALL IN HOUSEHOLD (a) Was it on the National Health? (b) How many nights altogether? (c) What was its name? OFFICE USE ONLY: HOSPITAL TYPE
14. ASK ALL. Have you been ill X yes, ill or bedfast at present ASK 16 bed* at home for even a day during the last year? 17 code ALL in HouseHold 17 code ALL in HouseHold 18 code ALL in HouseHold 18 code ALL in HouseHold 18 code ALL in home and the many days altogether (i.e. in bed)? Write in Number of DAYS 18 code ALL in home you were (last) ill in bed, were you visited by a doctor or a district nurse? X yes, doctor yes, nurse
CODE ALL THAT APPLY O no I DK 15. ASK ALL. (a) How many times did a doctor visit you during number: home the last 12 months? * (b) How many times did you visit a doctor during the last 12 months - I mean in a surgery - not in number: surgery a hospital or out-patients? * IF ANY VISITS (c) Were these visits on the National Health? NHS paid * NHS and paid
16. ASK ALL. Have you obtained a pair of spectacles on the National Health or privately in the last year? X yes, NHS lenses and frames ASK Q.16(a)
APPLY DK 18. ASK ALL During the last 12 months have you - visited a doctor at a hospital? IF YES How many times? * PROMPT AND WRITE IN NUMBER OF VISITS - been visited by a council home help?* IF YES How many times? Times? ASK.Q.18(a) - been visited by a council home help?* IF YES How many times? - been visited by a council home help?* IF YES How many - been visited by someone from the welfare, such as a welfare officer, or a children's officer? * IF YES
- been visited by anyone else from the NHS or the welfare (SPECIFY) IF YES How many times? none of these DK (a) IF DENTIST VISITED Did you have to pay? * yes no DK (b) IF VISITS BY HOME HELP Did you pay anything? * yes no DK

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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 alonside 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 This section aims to discover the major exchanges of services and gifts

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. is meant at least four of the seven days.

QUESTION 2 Help given

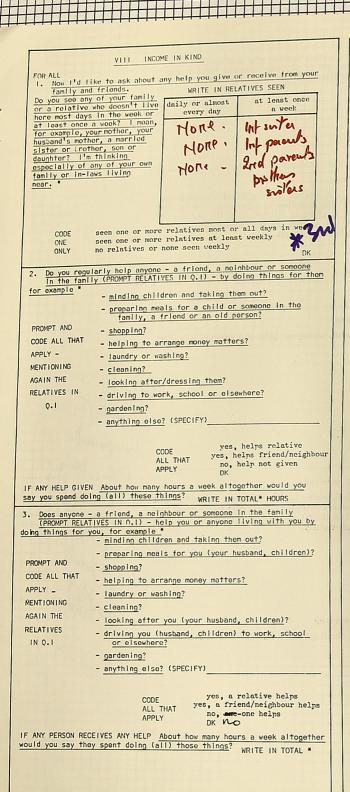
The unspoken assumption in the question is that these must be unpaid services. Prompt the items in the list carefully, emphasising those which are appropriate to the age or social situation of different members of the household. Make direct reference to the relatives listed in Q. 1. For example: "You 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.



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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

QUESTION 7 Gifts (regularly) received

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Steel 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.

ASK HOUSEWIFE ONLY
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4.(a) If someone ill in the household were ill, or you were ill in the household were ill in the household were ill in the household were ill in the hous Does Not Apply - a littlo? (b) Have you had such help in the last 12 months - some? - a lot? - none? 5. FOR ALL AGED 15 AND OVER

Apart from helping people, do you regularly give things - | don't Apart from helping people, do you regularly give things - | don't mean money - to anyone, a friend, a neighbour or someone in the family mean money - to anyone, a friend for helping for children, ice-croam, (FROMPT RELATIVES IN 0.1) - things like sweets for children, ice-croam, (Igarettes, any meals for family visitors or food (cakes, chicken), clgarettes, any meals for family visitors or food (cakes, chicken), clgarettes, any meals for family visitors or clothing;

yes - gifts to neighbour/ yes - gifts to neighbour/ friend

ASK Q.5(a) no gifts made) SKIP TO Q.6 (a) How much a neek would you say the things you give would cost if someone bought them in the shops? DK IN SHILLINGS FOR ALL AGED 15 and OVER

6(a) May I check on any larger gifts you have made to anyone - a friend,
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or house? Have you made any
gifts worth altogether £25 or
more?

May I check on any larger gifts you have made to anyone - a friend,
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gifts worth altogether £25 or
DK Does Not Apply £25 or more WRITE IN AMOUNT IN £'s (b) And have you made any really large gifts - say, worth £100 or more - previously in the last 5 years, such as jewellery, a car or a house? yes ASK Q.6(c) no) SKIP TO Q.7 (c) How much would these gifts be worth WRITE IN AMOUNT IN £'s altogether? 7. Does anyone - a friend, neighbour or someone in the family (PROMPT RELATIVES IN 0.1) - give you things - I don't mean money - like sweets for the children, ice-cream, clearettes, meals when you visit, or food, groceries, beer, wine, flowers or clothing?

yes - gifts from relative yes - gifts from neighbour/ FOR ALL AGED 15 AND OVER yes - gifts from relative yes - gifts from neighbour/ friend ASK Q.7(a) no DK SKIP TO Q.8 (a) How much a week would you say the things you receive would cost if someone bought them in the shops? FOR ALL AGED 15 AND OVER 8.(a) May I check on any larger gifts you may have received from anyone
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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.

9. Have you stayed overnight with relatives or friends (on holiday or otherwise) in the last year, either without paying or not paying the full cost? Or has anyone taken you on heliday or lent you a house or a cottage of their own in which to stay?

Ves. relatives) ASK 0.9(a) yes, relatives ASK Q.9(a)
yes, friends
no DK SKIP TO Q.10 WRITE IN NUMBER (a) How many nights altogether in the year? IF STAYING 30 NICHTS OR MORE
(b) How much a week do you think you saved compared with what you would have spent if you had stopped at home or had to pay the cost of the holiday yourself? Does Not Apply nothing DK APPROXIMATE SAVINGS IN SHILLINGS PER WEEK 10. Has anyone stayed overnight with you in the last 12 months, either without paying or not paying full costs? Or have you taken anyone on hollday or lent them a place of your own in which to stay?

Wes, relatives yes, friends yes, relatives ASK Q.10(a) no DK SKIP TO NEXT SECTION WRITE IN NUMBER (a) How many nights altogether in the year? IF STAYING 30 NIGHTS OR MORE
(b) How much a week more do you think this cost compared with what you would have usually spent (allowing for anything they may have paid you? WRITE IN AMOUNT IN COLUMN FOR HOUSEWIFE ONLY Does Not Apply nothing APPROXIMATE ADDITIONAL COST IN SHILLINGS PER

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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.

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.)

QUESTION 6 Church

Accept any religious sect or denomination which may be mentioned.

4 - H	
	IX STYLE OF LIVING
	Finally, 1'd like to ask a few questions about the kind of things you do In your leisure-time and in managing at home.
	FOR ALL 1. Apart from staying with family or friends in their homes have you had a holiday away from home in yes ASK Q.I(a)
	the last 12 months? SKIP TO Q+2 DK Less than a veek
	(a) For how long? one week (7 nights) more than 1 week, less than 3 weeks
	3 weeks and less than 5 wks 5 weeks or more
H	FOR ALL AGED 15 and OVER CODE ALL AGED 15 AND OVER 2. I've been asking about seeing relatives. Have you yes
	2. I've been asking about seeing relatives yes been out in the last 4 weeks to friends or other no DK Does Not Apply
	CODE ALL AGED 15 AND OVER
#	3. Or have any of your family or friends come here for a meal or snack during the last four weeks? yes, relative * yes, friend *
E	DK Does Not Apply
# ·	ASK PARENT OF CHILDREN AGED 3-14 4. What about your child(ren)? Has he/she 4. What about your child(ren)? Does Not Apply SKIP
日	4. What about your circumstance had a friend to play (or to tea) here had a friend to play (or to tea) here in the house during the last four weeks?
H I	DK
B I	FOR ALL 5. Have you had an afternoon or evening out in the last fortnight for your entertainment, something that cost money? * For example,
	have you been to
臣	PROMPT 0 a pub or club mainly for having drinks? AND 1 a social club (old people's, youth, sports, Q.5(a)
	CODE working men's, church social)?
	ALL 2 dancing? THAT 3 bingo? APPLY 4 other (SPECIFY) BRIDGE (Doodwr) 5 none of these ASK Q. 5(b)
	6 DK \ 'SKIP
	7 under 3 years old or others, Does Not Apply 70 Q.6 (a) So how many afternoons or evenings out have you CODE NUMBER
	had in the last fortnight? SKIP TO Q.6
E	(b) Why haven't you had an evening out? X no desire to Y not enough money
	CODE ONE ONLY O cannot leave children (or other)
	2 full social life in other ways
	3 other (SPEC(FY)
	FOR ALL 6. Have you been to church (or Sunday School)
	X - during the last four weeks? Y - not during the last four weeks but during the last year 0.6(a) 0 - not in the last year 1
	DK SKIP TO 0.7
	(a) Which denomination do you belong to? Church of England Roman Catholic
	Non-conformists (Baptists, Methodists, Wesleyans, etc) "Sectarians" (Plymouth Brethren, Salvation Army, Jehovah's Witnesses)
	Non-conformists (Baptists, Methodists, Wesleyans, etc) "Sectarians" (Plymouth Brethren, Salvation Army,
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	Non-conformists (Baptists, Methodists, Wesleyans, etc) "Sectarians" (Plymouth Brethren, Salvation Army, Jehovah's Witnesses) other (SPECIFY)
	Non-conformists (Baptists, Methodists, Wesleyans, etc) "Sectarians" (Plymouth Brethren, Salvation Army, Jehovah's Witnesses) other (SPECIFY)

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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.

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)

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

(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 meateating 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.

FOR ALL 7. Now could lask a few questions about food? (a) Do you have a 7. Now could lask a few questions about food? (b) Do you have a 7. Now could lask a few questions about food? (b) Do you have a	
7. Now could I ask a few questions about or cooked breakfast most days? I mean four or yes	
more days a week - Things IIRe backs and DK	
(b) During the last two weeks was there a day yes no	
when you are no cooked most than the DK	
(c) Do you have fresh meat most days, 1 most no	
bacon or boiled ham) - either here or in your bacon or boiled ham) - either here or in your Does Not Apply	
meals out? CHECK ANSWER ESPECIALLY CAREFULLY FOR HOUSEWIFE	
ASK HOUSEWIFE ONLY CODE HOUSEHOLD ONLY yes	50
e (a) Do you normally have a Sunday Joint	
(1.e. 3 weeks out of 4)?	51-
(b) How many pints do you usually take for the family no.of pint in week	8 9
(b) How many pints do you usually rate whole week, in week (everyone in the household) in a whole week, in week	53-5
including any extra at weekends and fresh mink sousant OFFICE	0
THE PARTY OF THE P	55
(c) And do you buy tinned or powdered milk as well? yes	C
DK	
ASK HOUSEWIFE ONLY CODE HOUSEHOLD ONLY CODE OFFER	56
ASK HOUSEWIFE ONLY 9. (a) Do you ever buy second-hand clothing from a shop or a stall, for yourself or ONLY ONLY ONLY	16
others in the household? ONLY	/ 🤇
(b) Do you buy any of your clothing or shoes through clubs or clothing chaques? * yes ASK Q.9(c)	C
through clubs or clothing cheques? * no DK	57-9
(c) About how much do you spend on clothing WRITE IN AMOUNT IN	
clubs per week?	59
(d) Do you ever miss payments or pay less than regularly	X
the full amount? not often	0
DK	1
ASK HOUSEWIFE ONLY CODE HOUSEWIFE ONLY	
10. Have you had a new winter coat in the last 3 years (i.e. 3 winters)? Does Not Apply SKIPTO Q.II	
no years (1.ee. 5 km/mers).	
DK	11 2 35
OR ALL CODE ALL HOUSEHOLD II. Has everyone got adequate footwear for yes	
fine weather AND if it rains? no	
DK Does Not Apply	
OR ALL	
2. Can you tell me whether you	
X - smoke? ★ IF YES, ASK Q.12(a) Y - buy a daily newspaper \ SKIP	
* 0 - regularly do the football pools (in season)? \ TO	
* 1 - regularly have a flutter on the horses or dogs? Q.13 2 none of these	
3 DK	
4 Does Not Apply	CD C
a) How many cigarettes/ozs of tobacco a week? *	60-61
cigs/mas Znc (D(Got cigs/ozs OFFICE	
cigs/ozs USE	01
ASK HOUSEWIFE CODE HOUSEHOLD ONLY	62-64
 About how much dld you (and your family) spend altogether last 	
Christmas - I mean extra to the usual housekeeping - on presents, ood, entertainment, everything? *	
Estimate in £'s	070

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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

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 sake 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.

Code housewife and chief wage-earner only. Next, to give us a clue of the wage earner only when the person to be question dependently. If the person to he are the person independently in the person independent when the person to be question dependently. If the person to he are the person to be question dependently. If the person to be question dependently. If the person to he are the person to be question dependently. If the person to he are the person to be question dependently. If the person to be question dependently. If the person to be question dependently. If the person to be question dependently. If the person to he question dependently. If the person to he question dependently. If the person to he question dependently. If the person to he qu

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.

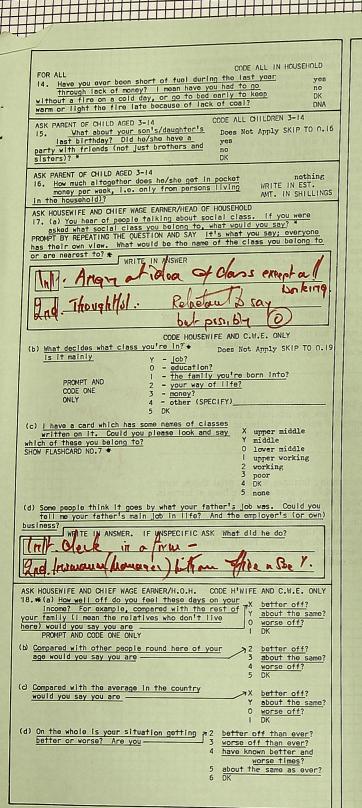
QUESTION 17 (d) Father's main occupation

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

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

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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.

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ASK HOUSEWIFE AND INCOME RECIPIENT 19. How do you arrange the payment of housekeeping (and beard-money)? Here are some of the ways we've come across. Can you tell me how there are some of the ways we've come at I INCOME RECIPIENTS
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(a) And how much for housekeeping (board) would you say he/she gives on average per week? (b) Does Not Apply WRITE IN AMOUNT (IN DONOR'S COLUMN)
(b) May I just check? About how much on average does nothing he/she rocelve back through the week out of the NRITE IN EST.
ho/she roce/ve back through the Month of housekeeping (for meals out, or entertainment or payment of clubs, insurances, etc.)? * WRITE IN EST. AMOUNT (IN DONOR'S COLUMN)
(c) And roughly how much on average per week would nothing you say he/she pays from the money he/she keeps you say he/she pays from the money he/she keeps WRITE IN EST.
you say newsteepays troub for household bills (I mean for electricity, gas, coal, rent, rates, H.P., TV, curtains, bedlinen)? * DONOR'S COLUMN)
CORE FACIL INCOME DECIDIENT
ASK HOUSEWIFE (and your husband) manage to save, not just
20. be you can your insights or for buying things, no but for a rainy day, or retirement, say? * DK
Does Not Apply
ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER OR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD CODE C.W.E. OR H.O.H IF AGED 35 OR OVER ONLY
21. Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.22 (a) Do you think you were as well off, say, ten years ago - that is, in 1957/58? Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.22 Yes No No No
(b) Can you just tell me who were the members of your family (household) then? * WRITE IN NOS, ADULTS
WRITE IN NOS, CHILDREN (11-14)
WRITE IN NOS. CHILDREN (Q-10)
(c) And roughly how much was the total family (household) income to support you -
including any pensions, family allowances, estimated weekly income of household in 1957/58
ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER OR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD CODE C.W.E. OR H.O.H ONLY 22. Do you find it specially difficult to manage on your income? Q.23
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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.

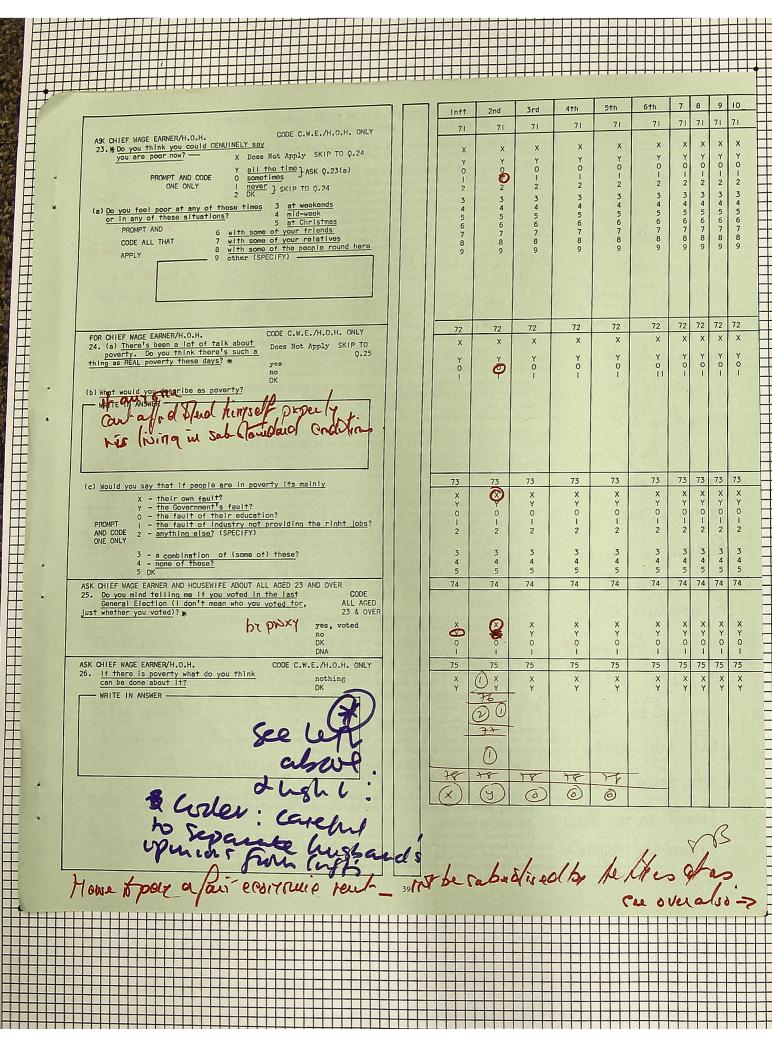
QUESTION 25 Voting

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 \mbox{full} an answer as possible.

Please write in any additional notes. always be tamps, . More sho stonged tis must steer though with morrey spectore the young Informant now because vide awater fell of water violent spirious as the works in the trospilal (Records) totally with tuspound that there is in fact week pover, esp. during to old_ there is definite topiquated because people do er need educating -5 That they feel Not- fin Yours is there have courted - hours a mel and of be about steed promos Course House subside a Utilo are given to there hat need their -



on Poverty. Informant also asked me & Dead Her fooling their Rates and wit be a fixed duount based on property Valux. but aprelled be ort a kholing crafe deending 8 1/2 Use the Rateparel heade of the Various services Ruads, Libraries Swimming Poly Education eli the feels the world be fairer on old people was do not use weeky Of them hould ease they (1) ut ou co Nouses david of al

METHOD OF CHECKING MINORITY GROUPS MEMBERSHIP OF WHICH TO BE CODED ON INSIDE BACK COVER

(a) Households in which there is a child, one of whose parents is not resident. Page 4. Question 13 (b) code 4 or 5.

(b) Households consisting of a woman and adult dependent

(b) Households consisting of a woman and adult dependent

This is a difficult group to define—the main thing to remember is that we are looking for a household where a woman either with her earnings or income from government benefits or from stocks, shares, etc., is partly or wholly supporting an adult male or female (usually related to her), who has a smaller income than she has. There will be no males in full-time employment in this household. Consider household composition (page 3, Question 10 (b)) and also employment (page 6, dependents are coded Y for Question 1 and the woman is coded X for Question 1). If the woman is not employed (i.e. coded Y in Q. 1, page 6) then you should check income from employer's pension (page 19, Question 19, coded X or Y), annuity, trust, allowance, etc. (page 20, Question 20, coded X Y 0 1 2 4 5 6 7 or 8), property (page 20, Question 23, coded X), lodgers or boarders (page 23, Question 30, coded X or Y), and stocks and shares (page 24, Question 3 (b)). If the dependent adult receives government allowances or pensions (page 18, Question 15), then the amount received should be less than any allowance or benefit together with any earnings the woman receives. or benefit together with any earnings the woman receives.

(c) Households in which there are five or more dependent children

The best check is whether any informant receives 48s. or more in family allowances (up to April 1968) or any informant receives 66s. or more in family allowances (after April 1968). See page 18, Question 15.

(d) Households in which there is an adult who has been unemployed for eight weeks or more (consecutively or in last 12 months)

See page 8, Question 8 and Question 8 (a) and page 7, Question 7 (c) should be coded X or Question 7 (d) should be coded 2.

(e) Households in which there is an adult under 65 who has been ill or injured for eight weeks or more (consecutively or in the last 12 months)

See page 8, Question 8 and Question 8 (a) and page 6, Question 6, code 3. Note that page 27, Question 2 (a) or Question 2 (b) shows eight weeks off work or school or confined to bed or house.)

(f) Households in which there is a disabled adult under 65

See page 28, Question 7. Any household containing an adult for whom See page 28, Question 7. Any household containing an adult for whom enough codes 1 and 2 ringed to add to a total of 5 or more or an adult for whom at least one item in Question 7 is coded 1 or 2 and who is coded "Yes" to any of Questions 3 (a), (b), (c), (e) or (f) or "No" to Question 3 (d). Do not include a person coded positively for one or more of the prompts in Question 3 (i.e. chest, lungs, back, joints, etc.) unless he or she is also coded "Yes" in one of the questions 3 (a), (b), (c), (e), (f) or "No" for Question 3 (d). Borderline disabled. See page 28, Question 7, if coded 1, 2, 3 or 4 for at least one item or page 27, Question 3, if any of the questions (a) - (f) is coded "Yes" or page 28, Question 8, the answer given as "much more difficult".

(g) Households containing a unsature children ill or injured for eight weeks or more) Households containing a disabled child or handicapped child (including

A family with a child 15 years or under for whom the following answers were given: page 27, Question 2 (a), code 6 and 8 weeks or more away from school or page 27, Question 2 (b) code X and 8 weeks or more confined to bed or home, or page 27 Question 3, suffering from "nerves" and coded X or 0 for Question 3 (c) (ii), or page 28, Question 4, coded X, Y, 0, 1 or 2.

(h) Households containing a person aged 65 or over who has been bedfast or ill for 8 weeks or more or who is otherwise severely handicapped.

A family with an old person aged 65 or over for whom the following answers apply: page 27, Question 2 (b) code X and 8 weeks or more confined to bed or house, or page 28, Question 6, code X, or page 28, Question 7, enough codes 1 or 2 ringed to add to a total of 9 or more.

- (i) Households 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
 - (a) See page 15, Question 3 (b), no adult earning more than £12 a week.
 (b) See page 15, Question 3 (b) not earning more than £14 a week.

Immigrant families

Households containing one or more adults born in Eire or non-white (whether born overseas or in this country). Eire, see page 5, Question 18 code X for any adult and Question 18 (a), code 1. Non-white, see page 5, Question 18 (b), code 3, or code 4 and Question 18, code X, plus Question 18 (a), codes 2, 3, 4, 5 (and 7, if appropriate).

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INTERVIEWER PLEASE CODE ALL THAT APPLY AFTER INTERVIEW

4-1	Household in which there is a child, one of whose parents is not resident	The same
(a)	and adult dependents	
(b)	Household in which there are five or more dependent children	
(d)	the containing an adult who has been unemployed for eight weeks (con-	
(e)	and antaining an adult under 65 years of age who has been ill or injured	
(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	

	THAT ADDIV AFTER INTERVIEW	
		37
F	Household in which there is a child, one of whose parents is not resident	X Y
F -	(a) 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)	
	(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)	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	В
	(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	LAH
•		
	COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD: CODES (Q. 10, p. 3)	
	Man alone: aged 60 or over 101 Man alone: aged 60 or over 102 Woman alone: aged under 60 103 Woman alone: aged under 60 104 Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over 105 Man and woman: unrelated 108 Man and woman: unrelated 109 Man and woman: unrelated 110 Two or more men only: related 111 Two or more men only: related 111 Two or more men only: unrelated 112 Two or more women only: unrelated 113 Other (SPECIFY) 114 Otherwise two generations: all related Man, and woman: unrelated 110 Man, so and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 Two or more women only: related 111 Two or more women only: unrelated 112 Two or more women only: unrelated 113 Other (SPECIFY) 114 Otherwise two generations: all related Man, so and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 Two or more women only: related 112 Two or more women only: unrelated 113 Other (SPECIFY) 114 Otherwise two generations: all related Man, so and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 Man, so and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 and one over 15 Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: under 15 and one over 15 Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: under 15 and one over 15 Man, wife: + 1 children all under 15 202 Man, wife: + 2 children all under 15 203 Man, wife: + children all under 15 203 Man, wife: + children all under 15 203 Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married 120 Man and two children both under 15 203 Man and children at least one under and one over 15, none married 120 Man and children all aged 15-24, none married 212 Man and children all aged 15-24, none married 212 Man and children all aged 15-24, none married 212 Man and children all aged 15-24, none married 212 Man and children all aged 15-24, none married 212 Man and children all aged 15-24, none married 212 Man and children all aged 15-24, none married 212 Man and children all aged 15-24, none married 212 Man and children all aged 15-24, none married 212 Man and children all aged 15-24, none married 212 Man and children all aged 15-24, none married 212 Man and childre	e person not

