

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name  
for reference only

Age last birthday

Inft.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Nora	Kerr	Kosie	Kandy	Celia	Tony				
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66				
36	44	13	11	09	02				

2/10  
1182

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


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

*(Handwritten marks: asterisks and a large 'S')*

*(Handwritten marks: asterisk and a large 'P')*

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

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

FOR OFFICE USE	A.H. 2/7/68	Queries 2/7/68	
5321	T51 AH T52 W	FP	BP
CC	C	CC	C

*(Handwritten notes and initials: MR, AC, AH, BP, etc.)*

*(Handwritten initials: MB, AH)*

This family living near poverty -

One ~~has~~ is much  
the more intelligent  
of the two - but  
has had elective  
surgical therapy for  
her mental  
condition (as  
well as a hysterectomy  
this year!) and  
can't remember  
some things -  
but is very alert.

My own own  
affectionate  
family - the  
children are well  
looked after -

He is good with them - he looks normal - more the usual  
his father. He has a nice eager little smile - but is so thin -  
and his answers quite weirdly slow & hesitant -  
He ~~is~~ being a bit 'bitten - wringing'!

INTRODUCTION

(a) IF INFORMANT WILLING TO GIVE INTERVIEW  
proceed to Q. 1 at the beginning of the Housing Section and when the  
interview is finished complete the Summary at the beginning of the  
questionnaire.

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

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

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

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

IF PUT OFF AGAIN AT SECOND CONTACT  
then try at least to obtain the answers to the questions in the Summary  
sheets, preferably taking replies from someone in the household but, failing  
that, from an external source.

At this point we rely on your discretion to decide whether

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

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

C.I.C.

Name of Interviewer

Grace Benton

SERIAL  
NUMBER

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

Date(s) of interview(s)

June 24. 1968

or contacts

June 27 1968

Length of interview(s)

(H/W) 1 1/2 hours

(Husband) 3 hours

Total actual interviewing time

1 1/2

## Form of introduction

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

## SUMMARY : COMPLETE AFTER INTERVIEW

		10	3. Which sections were answered in whole or in part by which persons on the household?		Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc.	5. Number of other households at address →		21
1. Interview carried out at first call		X			13			
		0		Informant	1-9 (2)	None		0
2. Information for household —		11		2nd member	14	6. Household living on		22
— complete skip to Q. 3		X			15	ground		X
incomplete—answer 2a		Y			16	basement floor		Y
(a) Sections	Housing	1	CODE	3rd	(6)	1st floor		1
incomplete	Employment	2	ALL THAT		17	2nd floor		2
	Occupational	3	APPLY		18	3rd floor		3
	Income	4	AS LISTED		19	4th floor		4
	Assets	5	IN Q'AIRES	4th	(5)	5th or above		5
	Health	6	(Some Sections may be listed twice)		20	Specify		
	Soc. Services	7		5th	(3)			
	Inc. in kind	8			21	(a) Is there a lift in the building?	Yes	6
	Style of living	9		6th	(0)		No	7
(b) Reasons if incomplete —		12			22			
— ill/disabled		X		Other (specify)	23	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance?		23
does not know		Y			24			
information unwilling to give		0			25			
information other (specify)		1			26			
				4. Semi or detached house or bungalow	27		Yes	8
				Ter. h'se or bungalow	X		No	9
				Self-con. flat in block	Y			
				Self-con. flat in house	0			
			Type of Accom.	Self-con. flat attached to shop/business	1			
				Room(s): furnished	2			
				Other (specify)	3			
					4			

AK

SECTION I HOUSING AND LIVING FACILITIES

I'd like to start by asking a few questions about your house/flat

1(a) How many rooms are there - I mean for the sole use of the household?

number of living and dining-rooms (excluding bed-sitter)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1
number of kitchens	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1
Is the kitchen large enough to eat in?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

\*number of bedrooms (including bed-sitter)

\*total number of living and dining and bedrooms (including kitchen if large enough to eat in)

(b) How many of these rooms are usually heated during the evenings in winter (whether by coal, gas or electric, paraffin stove or central heating)?

DK

2. Would you and your family like to have more rooms or fewer rooms in the home?

	X* more than one room extra
CODE ONE ONLY	Y an extra bedroom
	0 an extra living room
	1 number of rooms about right
	2 one room fewer
	3 two or more rooms fewer
	4 DK

3. Is electricity laid on?

yes, power points and lighting
yes, lighting only
No
DK

4. Has the household the sole or shared use of the following INDOOR facilities?

PROMPT CODE ALL THAT APPLY	(a) A flush W.C.*	X yes, sole use
		Y yes, shared
		0 none
	(b) A sink or washbasin and cold water tap	1 yes, sole use
		2 yes, shared
		3 none
	(c) A fixed bath or shower	4 yes, sole use
		5 yes, shared
		6 none
	(d) A gas or electric cooker	7 yes, sole use
		8 yes, shared
		9 none

5. Does the household have the sole use or shared use of a garden or yard?

CODE ONE ONLY	X sole use garden	} ASK Q. 5(a)
	Y sole use yard	
	0 shared garden	} SKIP TO Q.6.
	1 shared yard	
	2 neither garden nor yard	

(a) Is it - too small for the household to sit in the sun (e.g. smaller than 10 feet x 10 feet)

CODE ONE ONLY	- at least big enough for the household to sit in the sun, but not equal in size to a tennis court
	- substantial in size (e.g. equal in size to a tennis court or bigger)

6. One or two other questions about living here. Do you find the air in this neighbourhood clean or is it dirty, smoky or foul-smelling?

always dirty, smoky, foul-smelling
sometimes dirty, smoky or foul-smelling
not dirty, smoky or foul-smelling
DK

24/25
03
26/27
05
28/29
01
X

3

30
X
Y
0
1
2
3
4

She would like to move - I think it would help us to move - look this woman in here - (the sitting room) it's like a passage - every thing goes through it - I thought it's got 5th floor - I thought a much another door to it - but I think it'd help us to move - you know what I mean?

31
X
Y
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

32
X
Y
0
1
2
3
4
5

33
X
Y
0
1

out complain

Q 8 (b)  
In FT.

Don't think wanted had a furnished room at £2.10. Was happy, but then they put the tent up. Didn't it ~~be~~ much - about £150 in the front room where the mother was living, under a private landlord - But the house was condemned so - when the housing officer came - a neighbour told him she was there - it was a bit of a mess - because it was a private landlord - but he said he didn't see Don there either, he didn't have special alternative accommodation for her -

So came down here where her husband got a job there.

Not, fortunately a serious problem just a bit of worry, esp. as her husband is a cripple from polio -

Also she wishes there was a landing on the ground floor - as he has twice fallen down stairs - because he takes his calliper off at night when he's tired - it hurts him for 20 - and he can't walk safely without it.

I think in a way this is Q 8a code (6) but leave for S decide -

She has been  
in a hospital  
for nervous  
and mental disorders - 5 weeks

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.

(of Don's line)  
and I think  
it would help  
her to move -

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

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

PROMPT

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

Yes 1  
 No 2  
 DK 3

34

X  
 Y  
 0

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

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

(a) What sort of problem is the worst?

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

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

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

(c) What sort of problem was the worst?

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

(d) How long did it last?

under 2 years  
 2 and less than 5 years  
 5 and less than 9 years  
 10 or more

35

X  
 Y  
 0

1  
 2  
 3  
 4  
 5  
 6

8  
 9

36

X  
 Y  
 0  
 1  
 2  
 3

4  
 5  
 6  
 7

see p. 10

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

PROMPT CODE ALL THAT APPLY

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

37

X  
 Y  
 0  
 1  
 2  
 3  
 4  
 5  
 6  
 7  
 8

but bikes, no use now. Dads given her another -  
 Yes but it doesn't work any more. Bebe it has gone  
 to the top of the house be hand - a pull her  
 hand out quick - its an out of date  
 model and no one can repair it - so  
 she switches on, puts her hand in the water,  
 gives her under a turn and away goes -  
 but I have to get my hand out quick,  
 & come - but it's alright - it gives them

**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.

Q14. 6th Tony

**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.

No. He can climb wife  
get into  
Road with  
Car -  
He can only  
has a bit of  
wife fence at  
Back -

GS 2nd

lost a good few  
half days - and  
odd hours and  
did no overtime  
Sister was  
ill - probably  
4 months -  
then got isomom at  
the corner of 100th  
after baby Tony  
Saturday mornings  
so the old gal  
some overtime in  
them -  
did at times Brother he was 'conin' a point' -

QUESTION 8 Work record

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

Weeks off work in year

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

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

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

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

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



QUESTION 9

Exclude Bank Holidays in counting up holiday entitlement. List number of weeks to nearest week. Do not insert "1/2".

*Handwritten:* 31

QUESTION 10 Occupation

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

QUESTION 11 Change of Job

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

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

QUESTION 12 Training Course

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

QUESTION 13 Fall in Earnings

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

*Handwritten:* Q13 2nd

*Handwritten:* The work left he had as a contractor. It was inspectors and paid his work his job - he said he used to work so close a nice - got off ok happy - then someone took over - he left it as usual also as 'inspectors' but found this big fall in earnings - so got himself transferred to a bench job as soon as he could then he could make more by overtime.

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 daughter of 40, count as two income units. A household consisting of man and wife with three single children who are all over 15 years of age and who are at work counts as four income 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.

Last 12 months

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

QUESTION 1 Last earnings

Remember to check earnings for each member of the household, even those of a wife who had a job for only a few weeks in the year, a young son who works only on 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 informant is uncertain say, "I believe it is on your pay slip" and encourage him or her to check. We have asked you to put a tick if in fact you are shown a slip or the informant reads off the amounts. As before, the small boxes on the left are for you to identify the member of the household: "Inf." "2nd" "3rd", etc.

National Insurance contributions

A male employee ordinarily pays 15s. 8d. and a female employee 13s. 2d. per week, although note that a married woman 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).

Graduated pension contributions

The employee contributes 4 1/2 per cent of each pound of gross weekly earnings between the ninth and the eighteenth, i.e. approximately 11 1/2d. for each of these pounds, plus 1/2 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 49 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 1/2 per cent on each pound of gross earnings between the ninth and the 30th, or a maximum of 2s. 1d.

QUESTION 3 Highest and lowest

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

QUESTION 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.

*Interview:-*  
 \*  
 2nd  
 basic pay £13 before deductions. But, if looking at all, even from 9-4, can (+ usually does) earn "bonus" for the kind of work done - this can amount to as much as £1 or 30/- per day, + I think (or so does his wife, the wife, who is very clear) that this figure of £13 10. is correct. I am myself sure that he said this was lowest. Take home."

*Q2. 2nd*  
*Deductions*  
*Inc. Tax: 1:5*  
*Ins 16:8*  
*Grad 9:4*

*Deductions*  
~~3:4~~

*Basic wage*  
~~3:4~~  
*to 40 hrs + 6/6*  
*If no overtime is worked - they get 6/6 anyway for no time -*

**QUESTION 14 Second job**

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

**QUESTION 15**

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

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

**CODE 01 Family Allowances**

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

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

**CODE 02 Retirement Pension**

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

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

**CODE 03 Standard Widow's Pension**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**CODE 06 Supplementary Benefit**

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

**CODE 07 Industrial Injury Benefit**

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

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

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

**CODE 10 Maternity Allowance**

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

**CODE 11 Maternity Grant**

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

**CODE 14 Single Grant**

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

Q15.  
1st



They are given by  
Bucks County  
Council -  
14-10 a fortnight  
(ie £2.5 a week)

to pay an  
official  
Baby-minder to  
have Terry all  
day, because  
with her news  
she can't cope -

Is this  
supplementary?

Q16. Inlk  
if the money for Tony  
is a supplementary  
code 15. Q15 p 15  
Then it is here  
the welfare officer  
code 3 also  
advised them  
of it —

**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?".

Q16. 2nd  
People embarrassed  
at idea of  
asking - but  
they feel they  
could do  
with a  
bit of  
homework  
if only  
he didn't  
have to  
pay for it -

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

**26. IF HOUSEHOLDER PAYS RENT** Does Not Apply

(b) How much do you pay a week in rent?  
 (b) Do you have a rent holiday?  
 yes  no  no of wks rent paid in year 50 OFFICE USE ONLY total rent last year

(c) Do you pay rates in addition?  
 IF YES amount general rates last yr \_\_\_\_\_ yes  
 amount water rates last yr \_\_\_\_\_ no  
 DK

(d) Have you had a rates rebate?  
 IF YES (i) How much was it? \_\_\_\_\_ SPECIFY PERIOD \_\_\_\_\_ yes  
 (ii) Did you get it as a lump sum payment deducted from rent  
 or was it deducted from your rates or lump sum payment? DK

(e) Does your rent include:  
 lighting 1 other service or commodity 5  
 gas 2 electric power 6  
 coal 3 none of these 7  
 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 £ 10

DESCRIBE ITEMS IF NECESSARY AND COSTS OFFICE USE ONLY total annual housing cost

---

**27. IF HOUSEHOLDER RENTS PRIVATELY** Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.28

(a) Is this accommodation owned by your employer?  
 Y yes ASK Q.27(a)(i)  
 0 no } SKIP TO Q.27(b)  
 1 DK }

IF YES (i) Do you pay less than it would cost if you rented it in the ordinary way?  
 2 yes ASK Q.27(a)(ii)  
 3 no } SKIP TO Q.27(b)  
 4 DK }

IF YES (ii) How much extra rent per year would you expect to pay if you were renting it privately? \* extra rent per yr  
 GIVE YOUR ESTIMATE IF INFORMANT UNCERTAIN £ \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) Would you have to leave this house/flat if you stopped working for him or when you retire?  
 yes  
 no  
 DK

(b) Are you on a council housing list?  
 1 yes, entire household } ASK Q.27(b)(i)  
 2 yes, part of household }  
 3 no } SKIP TO Q.30  
 4 DK }

(i) How long? number of years

---

**28. IF HOUSEHOLDER RENTS FROM COUNCIL** Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.30

(a) How long were you (the tenant) on the list before getting council accommodation?  
 inherited tenancy  
 DK  
 number of years

(b) When was this house/flat built?  
 before war X  
 1946-1954 Y  
 1955 or later   
 DK I

(c) How long have you been living in council accommodation? years

(d) Why did you get a council house/flat when you did? Was it because you reached the top of the list or were there other reasons?  
 X inherited tenancy  
 Y bad housing  
 0 health of member of family  
 1 overcrowding  
 2 other (SPECIFY)  
 3 solely top of list  
 4 DK

(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)  
 no } SKIP TO Q.30  
 DK }  
 rent reduced (ASK Q.28(e)(ii))  
 applied, no rent reduction (ii)  
 not applied (SKIP TO Q.30)  
 other (SPECIFY) }  
 DK

(i) Do you know by how much? 27/10  
 see note

31-34	X
f	s
03	17
35-37	
f	
19	4
38	
0	
1	
2	
4	
5	
6	
39-42	
0	167
43	
X	
Y	
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
44-46	
f	
47	
X	
Y	
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
48	
49	
X	
Y	
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
51-52	
0	6
53	
X	
Y	
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

27-15 p. 12 days  
 2 hrs Friday at Christmas  
 Rates included  
 Rent reduced  
 Thursday no, but some uncertainty  
 I think actually it's NO (2)

194  
 27  
 167

27  
 12  
 54

54  
 25  
 2700

27  
 12  
 54

27  
 12  
 54

Get it from husband's firm; they have so many council houses at that time

Green but came in 1962 - rent was reduced. by about 12/- per says husband. 27/- says bill - that was just if found & remember with cell the 20-6p - she thought it went down to 12-10 p.p. A C is quite good at remembering the output.

**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 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 any details.

**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.

**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 item 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 cases 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.

Q10 bill.  
The insurance from her husband's death - this only emerged at this point - not coded - it in fact have been coded under Q11 - next page?

Q10 and a bill.  
When it's sold up the insurance money they got from her husband's death. All was about £25 - all there was they used.

Ink  
Q.16.

She said her brother Billy  
owned the husband (Kear)  
quite a bit - then in 50 pound -  
but my brother -

he's let the house  
time again -

Says he'll pay - but  
he never does -

has bin away and all -  
(done this) I don't think use that  
over see it - max all my family - some in trouble  
one has no assets -

**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.

VI HEALTH AND DISABILITY

QUESTION 1 Health

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

Q2.(b) Milk

to not confined to bed and read mt. in a course - be confused the name - except that her mental and nervous condition makes her feel that the 'court' go out - cannot see it - cannot go

QUESTION 2 Unwell today

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

Sh. drop -

(but later said she did go around to center & on friend's house for a cup of tea pretty often)

QUESTION 2a Off work

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

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

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

QUESTION 2c Regularly

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

QUESTION 3 Condition affecting activity

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

Nerves

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

Reading ordinary print

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

Hearing

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

with Q3

Tim  
delight except  
in my news.  
Had Electric shock  
treatment.  
also had  
surgery  
had  
hysterectomy

done 2 months ago -

Q3. 2nd!

Considerable disability  
left femur ptosis -  
has been dead leg  
& one part - dead.



**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.

Q5 Ill

Last August, 1967 -  
She was  
in the week dep-  
at Mrs Petersons -  
with husband -  
had been there only  
2 weeks (see on  
bedding after the baby  
so he could go -  
but Susan not feel well  
after having a pot  
top with a friend -  
no was found  
handkerchief about  
17th Street -  
somebody brought her  
home and then the  
doctor came and  
the ambulance (next  
morning) came and  
took her to  
St Mary's Hospital now  
St Mary's  
well - you know, but they was ever so nice - and I can go back there  
any time - I write my welfare lady at the weekend - I said I want to go back I want to  
good to someone here - only making people unhappy - but I didn't put it - I'd like to go -  
but you got to say if it's not for you? You're not happy?

Q5 Ill

has at  
outpatient she  
Barnet House  
at Boudoer -  
but discharged  
herself -  
it's outpatient  
Mrs Jones -

Began  
August 7<sup>th</sup> 1967  
Jan 1 1965

Dis -  
Mrs Tolson -  
but had to go  
back to  
outpatient  
but didn't like  
it I went to  
Dr Dooler.  
see report to  
turn on  
Fidelity  
instead -  
see note on  
previous page  
Q2(6)

**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.

**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.

and there was ever so nice - I used to be fixed up  
going to STONE - the madhouse they said it was, but  
really it's not a place for nervous disorder - of course there is some mad,  
well - you know, but they was ever so nice - and I can go back there  
any time - I write my welfare lady at the weekend - I said I want to go back I want to  
good to someone here - only making people unhappy - but I didn't put it - I'd like to go -  
but you got to say if it's not for you? You're not happy?

Q9 1/11/71

One day he (mother) was sent to school in jeans because he had no trousers for him - and he was sent home -

Q9 - Parent

Q9 - In school she saw her Health Visitor & asked about uniform grants -

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.

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.

QUESTION 12 Type of college

Teacher training college	...	...	...	1
College of Education	...	...	...	2
Technical college	...	...	...	3
University	...	...	...	4
College or School of Commerce	...	...	...	5
Art college	...	...	...	6
Domestic Science college	...	...	...	7
Evening Institute	...	...	...	8
Secretarial college	...	...	...	9
Other: SPECIFY	...	...	...	0

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.

**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.

Q13 - bill

This figure  
36 visits  
maybe even  
higher - since  
you see has to  
report & time even  
FRODY -  
other since her  
dinhara goes  
to certain  
because he  
about know  
that is do  
with himself  
(not in the  
sense - but all)

**QUESTION 14**

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

**QUESTION 15**

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

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

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

**QUESTION 16 Spectacles**

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

**QUESTION 18 Doctor at hospital**

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

**Visits to dentist**

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

**Home help**

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

**Someone from the Welfare**

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

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

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

**QUESTION 18(b) Home help**

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

Stone = 1000  
Hosp  
to receive  
disability

Q18 bill -  
Home help -  
the time (with Xmas)  
should not be double counted  
when he had a home  
help - she came  
every day till Easter -  
then 2 hours for 3 mths.  
a week - but now  
full - all as they  
don't want to pay

~~Q18 bill~~  
~~Home help~~  
~~Kyan~~  
~~Center of~~  
~~Home help~~  
~~Today~~  
~~at the end~~  
~~3 mths~~  
~~a week~~  
~~for an extra~~

## VIII INCOME IN KIND

### General

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

#### QUESTION 1 Relatives seen frequently

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

#### QUESTION 2 Help given

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

#### Hours

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

#### QUESTION 3 Help received

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

Q 1. In/1.

Has a sister  
living a few  
streets away.  
but sister  
never comes  
to tea -  
Don't want  
to know us.

Q 2. In/1.

hester helps  
his Mum  
and a  
former friend -  
Kandy  
does  
shopping  
for Mum.

**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.

Q19  
Ink small JB  
part time for  
2 weeks -  
paid baby minder  
& bread to save  
for a week -  
he not for  
extras -

last July/Aug-1967  
Babyminder £2.10 a wk  
Travel & save £2.00  
Rent for car  
in house - £1.10

This 50/- paid into  
housekeeping only  
for 6 weeks  
last July & August.

Q21. 2nd  
H.O.H

I had to leave  
this question  
(c)

They were both  
tried and  
nearly quarrelled  
almost every  
time - but  
just left it  
& made their  
bought about  
save the other -  
but I gathered  
the thing itself  
was about  
£13 per week

**QUESTION 23 Poor now**

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

**QUESTION 24 Poverty**

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

**QUESTION 25 Voting**

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

**QUESTION 26 Action on poverty**

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

---

Please write in any additional notes.

H.O.H. Q26

Really an answer Q26.

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY

23. \* Do you think you could GENUINELY say you are poor now? —

X Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.24

PROMPT AND CODE Y all the time } ASK Q.23(a)  
 0 sometimes }  
 ONE ONLY 1 never } SKIP TO Q.24  
 2 DK }

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

3 at weekends  
 4 mid-week  
 5 at Christmas

PROMPT AND CODE ALL THAT 6 with some of your friends  
 7 with some of your relatives  
 APPLY 8 with some of the people round here  
 9 other (SPECIFY)

FOR CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY

24. (a) There's been a lot of talk about poverty. Do you think there's such a thing as REAL poverty these days? \*

Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.25

yes  
 no  
 DK

(b) What would you describe as poverty?

WRITE IN ANSWER

*To have nothing other than destitution —*

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

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

PROMPT AND CODE ONE ONLY 3 - a combination of (some of) these?  
 4 - none of these?  
 5 DK

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER AND HOUSEWIFE ABOUT ALL AGED 23 AND OVER CODE ALL AGED 23 & OVER

25. Do you mind telling me if you voted in the last General Election (I don't mean who you voted for, just whether you voted)? \*

yes, voted  
 no  
 DK  
 DNA

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY

26. If there is poverty what do you think can be done about it? nothing  
 DK

WRITE IN ANSWER

Inft	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7	8	9	10
71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<del>Y</del>	<del>Y</del>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<del>Y</del>	<del>Y</del>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<del>Y</del>	<del>Y</del>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<del>Y</del>	<del>Y</del>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<del>Y</del>	<del>Y</del>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<del>Y</del>	<del>Y</del>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

*gds*

INTERVIEWER PLEASE CODE ALL THAT APPLY AFTER INTERVIEW

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

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

A.4.

COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD: CODES (Q. 10, p. 3)	
<b>One generation</b>	
Man alone: aged 60 or over	101
Man alone: aged under 60	102
Woman alone: aged 60 or over	103
Woman alone: aged under 60	104
Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over	105
Husband and wife: at least one aged under 60	106
Husband and wife: both under 60	107
Man and woman: otherwise related	108
Man and woman: unrelated	109
Two or more men only: related	110
Two or more men only: unrelated	111
Two or more women only: related	112
Two or more women only: unrelated	113
Other (SPECIFY)	114
<b>Two generation</b>	
Man, wife: + 1 child under 15	201
Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15	202
Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15	203
Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15	204
Man, wife: + children, at least 1 under 15 and at least 1 over 15, none married	205
Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married	206
Man, wife: + children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or over, none married	207
Man and one child under 15	208
Man and two children both under 15	209
Man and three or more children under 15	210
Man and children at least one under and one over 15, none married	211
Man and children all aged 15-24, none married	212
Man and children all over 15 at least one 25 or over, none married	213
Woman: and one child under 15	214
Woman: and two children both under 15	215
Woman: and three or more children under 15	216
Woman: and children, at least one under and one over 15, none married	217
Woman: and children, all aged 15-24, none married	218
Woman: and children all over 15, at least one 25 or over, none married	219
Man: and widowed or separated son	220
Man: and widowed or separated daughter	221
Woman: and widowed or separated son	222
Woman: and widowed or separated daughter	223
Otherwise two generations: all related	224
Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other	225
Other (SPECIFY)	226
<b>Three generation</b>	
Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	301
Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15	302
Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	303
Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15	304
Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	305
Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15	306
Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	307
Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15	308
Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grandchildren under 15	309
Otherwise 3-generations:	
—all persons related, at least one child under 15	310
—at least one child under 15	311
—all persons related	312
—unrelated	313
Other (SPECIFY)	314
<b>Four generation</b>	401
DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW	