

## MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name  
for reference only

Age last birthday

Infant	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
HILDA	CLARENCE	JUDITH	RUSSELL						
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66				
58	56	27	18						

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


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

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

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

FOR OFFICE USE	85, 18x1		
SBC1 *	TSU Bnd.	FP	BP
SBC1	TSU Bnd.		
SBC1			
C	C	C	C
C	C	C	C
C	C	C	C
C	C	C	C

(1)  
3+9



Name of Interviewer... Mrs. Janet Cabot

SERIAL  
NUMBER

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	C.I.C.	
3	1	5	2	5	8	4	0	1

Date(s) of interview(s) 11<sup>th</sup> November 1968

Length of interview(s) 2½ hours

or contacts

Total actual interviewing time 2½ hours

## Form of introduction

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

## SUMMARY : COMPLETE AFTER INTERVIEW

1. Interview carried out at first call at second call at third or later call	10 <input checked="" type="radio"/> X Y 0	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
		Informant	13	None	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 0
			14		
2. Information for household — — complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a	11 <input checked="" type="radio"/> X Y	2nd member	15	6. Household living on	22
(a) Sections Housing incomplete Employment Occupational Income Assets Health Soc. Services Inc. in kind Style of living	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	3rd	16	ground basement floor 1st floor 2nd floor 3rd floor 4th floor 5th or above Specify	<input checked="" type="radio"/> X Y 1 2 3 4 5
CODE ALL THAT APPLY		4th	17	Answer 6a {	
		5th	18	(a) Is there a lift in the building? Yes No	6 7
(b) Reasons if incomplete — — ill/disabled does not know information unwilling to give information other (specify)	12 X Y 0 1	6th	19	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance?	23
		Other (specify)	20	Yes No	8 9
		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)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> X Y 0 1 2 3 4		
		Type of Accomm.			



**SECTION II EMPLOYMENT**

1. 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 Q.6  
 DK

2. Just the one job, or more than one? I mean did you do any spare-time or regular paid work? \*  
 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? \*  
 X worked from before 8 am to 6 pm (or earlier)  
 Y before 8 am and finished after 6 pm  
 0 8 am (or after) to 6 pm (or earlier)  
 BASIS OF 1 8 am (or after) and finished after 6 pm  
 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 Q.5(a) DK  
 IF WORKED 30 HOURS OR MORE SKIP TO Q.8

(a) When did you last work 30 hours or more in a week? X less than 6 months ago  
 Y 6 months and less than 1 year ago  
 0 1 and less than 3 years  
 1 3 and less than 10 years  
 2 10 or more years  
 3 never  
 4 DK

(b) Would you work more hours if such a job were available? 5 yes, unconditionally  
 6 yes, with reservations  
 7 no, would not wish to  
 8 no, could not do so  
 9 DK  
 CODE ONE ONLY ON BASIS OF ANSWER

6. IF NOT AT WORK LAST WEEK OR WORKING LESS THAN 30 HOURS  
 Why weren't you at work last week? X housewife  
 OR Why weren't you at work full-time? Y retired  
 0 student  
 1 pre-school or school child SKIP TO NEXT SECTION  
 PROMPT \* 2 unemployed  
 3 sick or injured  
 4 disabled or handicapped  
 5 paid holiday  
 CODE ONE ONLY \* 6 unpaid holiday  
 7 not working because: school holidays  
 8 : caring for someone ill  
 9 : deputising for housewife  
 X other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Y DK

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7	8	9	10
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
X Y 0	X Y 0	X Y 0	X Y 0	X Y 0	X Y 0	X Y 0	X Y 0	X Y 0	X Y 0
1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
3 4 5	3 4 5	3 4 5	3 4 5	3 4 5	3 4 5	3 4 5	3 4 5	3 4 5	3 4 5
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
X Y 0 1 2 3	X Y 0 1 2 3	X Y 0 1 2 3	X Y 0 1 2 3	X Y 0 1 2 3	X Y 0 1 2 3	X Y 0 1 2 3	X Y 0 1 2 3	X Y 0 1 2 3	X Y 0 1 2 3
29/30	29/30	29/30	29/30	29/30	29/30	29/30	29/30	29/30	29/30
31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y

Note:  
 02 ready code  
 ⑧ - wife needed  
 much care BUT  
 on unemployment benefit  
 this week last;  
 prior to that pay  
 on 14th pay  
 for 10 weeks.



# 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 8  
It became clear  
later on in the  
interview that  
this work record  
for 3rd & 4th was  
only very much a  
rough estimate.  
They were very  
willing to inform  
but were too  
confused themselves  
to remember exactly  
clearly what has  
happened in last  
12 months



**QUESTION 9**

Exclude Bank Holidays in counting up holiday entitlement. List number of weeks to nearest week. Do not insert " $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

daughter (3<sup>rd</sup>) has  
job that is seasonal  
in that 3 months in  
summer she is not  
employed. But during  
this period last year  
she took a full job.  
This happens every  
year. This year  
2 of the 3 months  
she didn't work

**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.

Question 13

2<sup>nd</sup> said, no  
definitely  
although later  
on he stated that  
he liked a previous  
job best of all because  
it was highest paid.  
He said fall in earnings  
was big compared to his  
situation at present.  
Then was



**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 best 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.

(2nd) Husband swore  
he started at Village  
School at 3 years. I  
probed to find out if  
in fact he meant a  
nursery school.

**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.



**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.

*4. Can only use a  
lorry ~~to~~ van to drive  
home from work.  
cannot or does not  
use it at week ends  
or other personal use.  
I could not get definite  
answers to 10(b) or (c)*

**QUESTION 10d Driver**

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.

**QUESTION 11 Other benefits**

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 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).

"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 himself.

**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.

Facilities at work means facilities as asked under Q. 3 earlier.



#### QUESTION 8

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

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

#### QUESTION 9 Holiday pay

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

#### QUESTION 10 Sick pay

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

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

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

#### QUESTION 11 Income of self-employed

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

Question 10 \*

For 4<sup>th</sup> informant there was such confusion between when unemployed and when sick that I couldn't get a clear answer



#### 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 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.

Husbands (2nd)  
sickness benefit  
stopped 2 weeks  
before interview, as  
since gone onto dole  
therefore didn't get  
04 last week.

The information  
for 3rd & 4th  
members of household  
is incomplete because  
they could not remember  
at all clearly about  
the benefits in the last  
12 months they had  
actually received. It  
became clearer in the  
process of the interview  
that there was utter  
confusion as to when  
they had or had not  
been at work during  
the last 12 months  
despite attempts to probe  
this further.



26. IF HOUSEHOLDER PAYS RENT

Does Not Apply

(a) How much do you pay a week in rent?

(b) Do you have a rent holiday?

yes 1 no 2

no of wks rent paid in year

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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ DK  
or was it deducted from your rates or \_\_\_\_\_ deducted from rent  
rent? \_\_\_\_\_ deducted from rates  
lump sum payment

(e) Does your rent include: lighting 1 other service or commodity 5  
gas 2 electric power 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 £ 0 0 0

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  
1946-1954  
1955 or later  
DK

(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

PROMPT CODE  
ONE  
ONLY

(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 }

(i) Have you had your rent reduced or obtained a rebate, or have you applied but not had a reduction or a rebate?

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

(ii) Do you know by how much?

31-34

X

0115

35-37

091

38

0

0

39-42

0091

43

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

44-46

47

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

48

49

X

Y

0

1

50

0

Y

0

1

51-52

3

0

53

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

54

Y

0

1

2

3

4

5

52  
39  
91

"No demand for council houses at the time. Anybody could walk straight into one right away"



## V 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 and wife.

### QUESTION 2 Savings

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

### QUESTION 2(c) Interest

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

### QUESTION 3 Value of stocks and shares

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

2 (c)  
couldn't get  
exact amounts

### QUESTION 3(b) Interest

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

### QUESTION 4

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

### 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.



**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 14(a)  
Informant could not  
remember as she  
had been in bed  
frequently.*

**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.



## 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.

Question 5(a)  
The son and daughter  
(3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup>) go out  
every evening. But  
it was hard to discover  
exactly how many  
evenings in last 2  
weeks had cost money.  
Or exactly what had  
been done. It was  
just described as going  
out to see friends



#### 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.

Question 19 (a)

Daughter (3<sup>rd</sup>) gives  
no contribution but  
buys her own food,  
I gathered she is  
hardly ever in for  
meals anyway

Question 19 (b) + (c)

Husband (2<sup>nd</sup>) said  
the housekeeping  
arrangements were  
too unfixed for  
him to give any  
idea for amounts.  
He instead does most  
of the shopping because  
of his wife's illness.



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.

A disadvantage in this interview was that I was not able to interview the son. I tried to pin them down to some time when he might be in but they insisted that he was never in during the evenings <sup>or weekends</sup> and went out straight after he had washed himself. They did show me his pay slip which was taken from his "secret hiding place" under a corner of the living room carpet. They were very willing to give information but their work record (particularly of the son and daughter) was so chaotic that it was obviously terribly hard for them to remember what had happened exactly in the last 12 months. Their responses tended to be rather muddled and contradictory.

The husband (2<sup>nd</sup>) gave three reasons in the course of the interview <sup>for being out of work</sup>. The first that he brought up was that he could not work because of his back injury. Secondly he stated that he could go back to his old employment but did not want to as he wanted a change. Thirdly by the end of the interview it was clear that there was a genuine need for him to stay at home because his wife could not manage on her own and that there was apparently no one else who could stay with her in the house.



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 ONE ONLY

Y all the time } ASK Q.23(a)  
0 sometimes  
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

APPLY

6 with some of your friends  
7 with some of your relatives  
8 with some of the people round here  
9 other (SPECIFY)

FOR CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H.

CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY

24. (a) There's been a lot of talk about 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

"When you can't see your way clear to pay anyone, There's constant worry all the time. Inwardly you are always worried"

(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) "It's just bad luck"  
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

They could help old age pensioners more. Everybody should be secure when they reach 65. Everybody should have hope of reasonable money in old age whatever has happened to them. Whatever job they have done and whatever wages they have earned.

1st	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
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
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
73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
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
74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
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
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
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



INTERVIEWER PLEASE CODE ALL THAT APPLY AFTER INTERVIEW

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

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

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

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