

## MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name  
for reference only

Age last birthday

| Inf.  | 2nd   | 3rd   | 4th   | 5th   | 6th   | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|
|       |       |       |       |       |       |     |     |     |      |
| 65-66 | 65-66 | 65-66 | 65-66 | 65-66 | 65-66 |     |     |     |      |
| 59    |       |       |       |       |       |     |     |     |      |

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<br>OFFICE<br>USE | 9 Dec '68   |    |    |
| 501**                | TS1 AC      | FP | BP |
|                      | TS2 AC      |    |    |
| c c c c c c          | c c c c c c |    |    |

CA3  
(1)  
379



Name of Interviewer.....

Lubron.

SERIAL  
NUMBER

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

C.I.C.

Date(s) of interview(s).....

7. 12. 68.

Length of interview(s).....

1 hour 50 min.

or contacts.....

Total actual interviewing time.....

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



# 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 5

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

#### QUESTION 6 Whether sick pay

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

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

#### QUESTION 7 Pension

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

##### QUESTION 7a Employee's contribution

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

*Went aware  
that his firm  
had a pension  
scheme, but his  
pay slip showed  
12% per week super fund.*

##### QUESTION 7b Pensionable age

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

##### QUESTION 7c Years towards pension

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

*Started with this  
firm 4 1/2 months  
ago!*

##### QUESTION 7d Amount of pension

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

#### QUESTION 8 Meal vouchers

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

#### QUESTION 9 Subsidised meals

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

##### QUESTION 9a Saving on meals

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



## 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. 1d. Note that each digit is ruled off 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 4½ per cent of each pound of gross weekly earnings between the ninth and the eighteenth, i.e. approximately 11½d. for each of these pounds, plus ½ per cent for each pound between the 19th and the 30th, i.e. rather more than 1d. for each of these pounds. In fact a man with gross weekly earnings of £9 pays nothing, one with £13 pays 4s. 0d., one with £21 pays 9s. 0d., and one with £30, 9s. 9d. About one person in every five, however, is contracted out of the graduated pension scheme, but such persons nonetheless pay ½ per cent on each pound of gross earnings between the ninth and the 30th, or a maximum of 2s. 1d.

### QUESTION 3 Highest and lowest

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

12.2.9. Bonus  
5.9.2. Bonus  
1.3.11.07.

Standard ded. 1.11.5  
Tax + NT 4.4.1  
515.6

\*Had loan of 20k  
almost every week  
(i.e. he always  
had a "sub" on  
Tuesday)  
(added to his income  
prev.)

8. seen  
all £12 - £13  
but he says  
he was paid  
10 weeks a lot  
of 10 + 10  
he would not

otherwise bonus  
O.T. Standard  
+ 21 - 21



#### 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.

*tried for S.B for rent - but they wouldn't listen to him.*

*but said it had changed over the 48 weeks.*



#### 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?".

*"tell out of his  
after 20 years work  
have been in N.E.  
in my life."*

#### 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 ex-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.**



#### 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.

*Skipped  
Bank Book  
Post Office*



#### QUESTION 13

NHS means free, wholly paid for by the National Health Service. Private and amenity (paying) beds in NHS hospitals should be coded as private.

#### QUESTION 13(b) Number of nights

If a person has had two or more spells in hospital add the total number of nights together.

#### QUESTION 13(c) Name of hospital

This will be used in the office to code type of hospital.

---

#### QUESTION 14

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

---

#### QUESTION 15

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

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

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

---

#### QUESTION 16 Spectacles

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

---

#### QUESTION 18 Doctor at hospital

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

#### Visits to dentist

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

#### Home help

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

#### Someone from the Welfare

We mean a social worker or officer 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.

4  
2  
1  
2

Could do with  
glasses  
and with  
help  
now.

Could have  
liked home help  
but didn't like  
asking.



## 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.

*Unpaid services  
Crown 4 weeks*



**QUESTION 14 Fuel**

Everyone forgets to order coal. Stress "through lack of money".

---

**QUESTION 15 Birthday parties**

Again the emphasis is on the expense and the experience of bringing the child's friends **into the home**, so stress that we don't mean just a family party.

---

**QUESTION 17 (a) Social class**

This question requires the views of both chief wage-earner (head of household) and housewife. By "chief wage-earner" we mean the person upon whose earnings the housekeeping income primarily depends. By "Head of Household" we have in mind the **alternative** person to be questioned if there is no chief wage-earner, e.g. a husband who is a retirement pensioner, or a widowed mother (who may be the tenant) living with her widowed daughter (the housewife) and grandchildren. As far as possible the views on social class should be sought from each person independently. If both are present take the question stage by stage, making sure both answer before passing on. The question asks first for a self-rating, which must be written down. At this stage **avoid putting names of classes into people's heads**. People often hesitate awkwardly, so try to get the informant to say what class she thinks she belongs to or "is nearest to". Prompt by repeating the question carefully, and say "It's what you think", implying (which is true) that everyone has their own idea and each is equally valid. Do not strain to get an answer if one is not easily forthcoming. Do not assume the informant will pick one class only. Multiple choices of "middle and working" or "professional and working" are allowed.

*Charade  
decides social  
class*

**QUESTION 17 (b) Determinant of class**

Code housewife and chief wage-earner only. Next, to give us a clue as to what the informant is using as a reference point and scale we ask, in effect, the informant's idea of what determines "class". Try to get the most important one only.

**QUESTION 17 (c) Names of classes**

Third, the informant is presented with a flash-card (this is why husband and wife should if possible be interviewed separately, since otherwise the second person may be unduly influenced). Code one item only. If informant wants (again) to say "None", say "Well, I've got to **put something down, which would you think was nearest?**" This rating is the most important bit of the question. Do not be puzzled if the wife gives a different answer from the husband. This is quite common.

**QUESTION 17 (d) Father's main occupation**

That is, the occupation held for most of the time (**not necessarily the most recent**).

---

**QUESTION 18 Well off**

Four comparisons are made in this series of questions—with relatives, with other people (note—of the same age) in locality, with the average in the country and finally in the context of time. Prompt carefully and remember that you might get a different response for one comparison than for another.



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".

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.

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.

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

Extremely likeable man, his bed-sitting room was very neat and orderly, he was obviously having a great struggle to manage on the £2.0 side pay, with rent of £3. and 17/- out for coal, - which he had to have because of his chronic bronchitis. He had "been given up for gone" twice within the past 11 months. Obviously in need of spectacles but felt it would be greedy whilst on sick pay. He was very proud of the fact that he since he came from Eire 29 years ago, he had never been inside a labour exchange, and never drawn a penny from the "Club" (sick pay), until this illness. He had frequently changed jobs, but always been small enough to have another one to go to first. Regretted bitterly that he had wasted his money on drink & gambling (neither, I suspect, to excess) when he could have bought himself a big house, let it off in rooms, and sat back now. He gave me about 4 years pay-slip to examine, his P.O. bank book, - which apart from 6/- was now empty, his birth certificate. He looked forward to the spring, when he expected his health to return and then he ~~go~~ could go back to his job. "The best I've ever had." He did his best to detain me by cups of tea, - his birth certificate (which I had to examine), it was a pathetic case of a very kindly man who relied on his landlady's infrequent calls and the transient occupants of the house, for assistance when he was ill. - He never cooked a meal until a few weeks ago, but now cooks himself sausage & potatoe every day, and never buys meat - He can't afford a waitress <sup>39a</sup> how to cook it. Finds the loss of cautions weeks awful, ~~and~~ wished he had got married but "drink & women don't mix".

I've seen young  
fellows asking  
for the price of a  
cup of tea.  
I've never been  
out of a job.  
- Reading.  
Should I  
drinking  
gambling



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 don't have anything  
all - going out borrowing just to  
live*

(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 those?

5 DK

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

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

CODE  
ALL AGED  
23 & OVER

yes, voted  
no  
DK  
DNA

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H.

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

26. If there is poverty what do you think  
can be done about it?

nothing  
DK

WRITE IN ANSWER

*Not really - young people drinking  
then they should be working  
of course decent old people are  
different - they don't get enough*

*I've seen 'em' - OK I know 2 of them  
but on your own it's horrible I  
know it now.*

| 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  |
| Y   | Y   | 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  |
| Y   | Y   | 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  |
| Y   | Y   | 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  |
| 75  | 75  | 75  | 75  | 75  | 75  | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| X   | X   | X   | X   | X   | X   | X  | X  | X  | X  |
| Y   | Y   | 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  |



**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)**

| COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD: CODES (Q, 10, p, 3)                                   |     |  |     |
|---|-----|--|-----|
| One generation  |     |  |     |
| Man alone: aged 60 or over  | 101 | Man: and widowed or separated daughter   | 221 |
| Man alone: aged under 60  | 102 | Woman: and widowed or separated son  | 222 |
| Woman alone: aged 60 or over  | 103 | Woman: and widowed or separated daughter   | 223 |
| Woman alone: aged under 60  | 104 | Otherwise two generations: all related   | 224 |
| Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over  | 105 | Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other            | 225 |
| Husband and wife: at least one aged under 60                                    | 106 | Other (SPECIFY)  | 226 |
| Husband and wife: both under 60   | 107 |  |     |
| Man and woman: otherwise related  | 108 |  |     |
| Man and woman: unrelated  | 109 | Three generation   |     |
| Two or more men only: related   | 110 | Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15                                 | 301 |
| Two or more men only: unrelated   | 111 | Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15        | 302 |
| Two or more women only: related   | 112 | Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15                            | 303 |
| Two or more women only: unrelated   | 113 | Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 | 304 |
| Other (SPECIFY)   | 114 | 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 |
| Two generation  |     |  |     |
| 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 |  |     |