

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name
for reference only

Age last birthday

Infant	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Olive	Edgar	Oscar	Kenia	Olive	Ken				
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66				
4	5	4	8	6	8	2	1	2	1
						0	4		

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	12 ix	13 ix	
① SBC1	TS1 PH	FP	BP
② SBC1 *	TS2 AH		
③ SBC1			

AR
(1)
379

C.I.C.

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

Name of Interviewer E.Y. COWDEN

Date(s) of interview(s) 16.9.68. Length of interview(s) 1) 5 mins
2) 1 1/4 hrs.

or contacts 29.9.68.

Total actual interviewing time 1 1/2 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	10	3. Which sections were answered in whole or in part by which persons on the household?	Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc.	5. Number of other households at address	21
at second call	X	Informant	13	None	0
at third or later call	0		14		
2. Information for household —	11	2nd member	15	6. Household living on	22
— complete skip to Q. 3	X		16	ground	X
incomplete—answer 2a	Y		17	basement floor	Y
(a) Sections Housing	1	CODE ALL THAT APPLY AS LISTED IN Q'AIRE (Some Sections may be listed twice)	18	1st floor	1
incomplete Employment	2		19	2nd floor	2
Occupational	3		20	3rd floor	3
Income	4		21	4th floor	4
Assets	5		22	5th or above	5
Health	6		23	Specify	
Soc. Services	7		24	(a) Is there a lift in the building?	
Inc. in kind	8		25	Yes	6
Style of living	9		26	No	7
(b) Reasons if incomplete —	12	5th	27		
— ill/disabled	X	6th	28	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance?	23
does not know	Y	Other (specify)	29		
information unwilling to give	0		30	Yes	8
information	1	4. Semi or detached house or bungalow	31	No	9
other (specify)		Ter. h'se or bungalow	32		
		Self-con. flat in block	33		
		Self-con. flat in house	34		
		Self-con. flat attached to shop/business	35		
		Room(s): furnished	36		
		Other (specify)	37		
			38		
			39		
			40		
			41		
			42		
			43		
			44		
			45		
			46		
			47		
			48		
			49		
			50		

83

7. Does the house/flat have any structural defects?		34
	rising damp, damp walls or ceilings 1 Yes ASK Q.7(a) loose brick-work/plaster 2 no } SKIP TO roof which leaks in heavy rain 3 DK } Q. 8. badly-fitting windows or doors 4 which do not open or close 5 broken floorboards, stairs 6 other _____	X Y 0
PROMPT		
(a) Do you feel any of these are a danger to your health or of anyone in the household?		
	Yes 1 No 2 DK 3	
8. Would you say you (and the family) have a serious housing problem?		35
	Yes ASK Q.8(a) No } DK } SKIP TO Q.8(b)	Y 0
(a) What sort of problem is the worst?	1 overcrowding 2 inadequate basic facilities 3 damp accommodation 4 other structural defects 5 need to move elsewhere 6 other (specify)	SKIP TO Q.9 1 2 3 4 5 6
CODE ONE ONLY		
(b) Have you ever had a serious housing problem (since you were 21)?	Yes ASK 8(c) No } DK } SKIP TO Q.9.	8 9
(c) What sort of problem was the worst?	X overcrowding Y inadequate basic facilities 0 damp accommodation 1 other structural defects 2 need to move elsewhere 3 other (specify) _____	36 Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
(d) How long did it last?	under 2 years 2 and less than 5 years 5 and less than 9 years 10 or more	4 5 6 7
9. Which of the following items do you have in the household?		37
	X television Y record player 0 radio 1 refrigerator 2 washing machine 3 vacuum cleaner 4 telephone *5 central heating 6 enough upholstered arm-chairs, easy chairs or settees for every member of family plus one visitor 7 carpet covering all or nearly all floor in main sitting room 8 DK one or more items (specify) _____	Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
PROMPT CODE		
ALL THAT		
APPLY		

on council housing for
 17 yrs - never got a house.
 lived with inf's mother - had rooms
 upstairs - overcrowding due to
 bge family all living in house.
 Mother died left no valid will -
 eventually inf. & husband were
 able to buy house.

Uncle to inf - unmarried -
 always lived in house.

10. Now I would like to ask some questions about each person living here at present: I mean someone living here for more than a month, or someone here less than that but expected to stay longer than a month.

(a) First of all, can you tell me how many persons aged 15 and over there are?

Total persons in household
6

- And how many children under 15?

(b) And now can you tell me who they all are?

DESCRIBE RELATIONSHIP TO INFORMANT IN EACH COLUMN (e.g. husband, son or other relationships between members)

LIST NAMES AND AGES ON BACK FLAP FOR REFERENCE

related to informant
not related to informant
male
female

(c) Was he/she here last night or was he/she away - staying with a relative or because of work, for example? Yes, here SKIP TO Q.10(e) Not here ASK Q.10(d)

(d) Why not? *

CODE REASON

(e) How old are you (is he/she last birthday)? * code age-group

(f) Are you (is he/she) married or unmarried?

X unmarried
Y married, present last night } SKIP TO Q.11
0 married, away last night } ASK Q.
1 married, separated - no court order } 10(g)
2 married, separated - court order } ASK Q.
3 divorced } 10(h)
4 widowed ASK Q.10(i)

(g) How long is it since your husband/wife was at home?

OR (h) How long is it since you were living together as man and wife? years if 1 or more less than 1 year, more than 3 months }
3 months or less }

(i) How long is it since you were widowed? 3 months or less

* CODE HOUSEHOLD TYPE (THREE DIGITS)

11. Is there anyone staying with you who doesn't usually live here or who will be living here for less than a month altogether - a visitor, say?

yes ASK Q.11(a)
no SKIP TO Q.12

(a) What is his relationship to you?

(b) Sex?

(c) Age? CODE AGE-GROUP

(d) How long has he/she lived here?

(e) How much longer do you expect him to stay?

(f) What is his/her reason for staying/living here?

* CODE REASON

12. You have told me who lives here. Can I just check whether

(a) Any of the adults living here have any dependent children who are away at present? yes, dependent child } ASK Q. 12(c)
yes, adult }

(b) Any adult member is away at present - in hospital, at college or on holiday, for example? no, neither child nor adult SKIP TO Q.13
DK

(c) What is his relationship to you?

(d) Sex?

(e) Age? CODE AGE-GROUP

(f) How long has he been away?

(g) How much longer do you expect him to be away? (in weeks)

(h) Why is he/she away at present?

* CODE REASON

(i) IF CHILD. Does any adult in the household help to pay for his/her keep? Who?

(j) About how much a week does he pay?

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

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7	8	9	10
10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Housewife	Husband	Uncle	Daughter	Son-in-law	Daughter				
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
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
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
0.8	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.2				
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
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
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

38 39 40

41

X

Y

0

1

2

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Decided that code was not 302 - as uncle was present as well as the 2 generations of married couples.

QUESTION 9

Exclude Bank Holidays in counting up holiday entitlement. List number of weeks to nearest week. Do not insert " $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

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.

Question 11 -

*5th
more job since
16 - when left school -
no special training -
years experience -*

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 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.

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.

Q. 14.

2nd said that he
did not like any job -
just had to work.

OCCUPATIONAL FACILITIES AND FRINGE BENEFITS

General

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

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

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

QUESTION 1 Outdoors

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

QUESTION 2 Facilities

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

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

QUESTIONS 2 and 3 Writing in questions which do not apply

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

QUESTION 3 Sufficient Heating

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

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

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

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

*5th note
Mainly indoors -
picking a
decorating - but
on housing estate
So no facilities
kind or as such*

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.

QUESTION 7b Pensionable age

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

QUESTION 7c Years towards pension

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

QUESTION 7d Amount of pension

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

QUESTION 8 Meal vouchers

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

2nd
10/- day
after 3 yrs
£6/wk
will be paid
5th had not been
off sick - had
nurse into
water

Both 2nd & 9th
take own
sandwiches

CURRENT MONETARY INCOME

General

This section asks questions in turn of the employed, the self-employed and then everyone, including those who are not employed. Our object is to obtain reliable estimates of income, before and after tax, for each income unit in the household, both for "last week" and "the last 12 months".

Income Unit

This is any person aged 15 or over, or if in full-time education any person aged 19 or over, together with wife or husband (if she or he has one) and children under 15 (or aged 16-18 if in full-time education), if any. According to this definition a man, wife, and children aged under 15 count as one income unit, but a middle-aged widow and a son who is a university student, or an elderly widow and a single daughter of 40, count as two income units. A household consisting of man and wife with three single children who are all over 15 years of age and who are at work counts as four income units.

Allocating Income

Usually amounts of income can be entered in the appropriate column, according to the person receiving it. Do not enter any income twice. Do not, for example, enter a particular amount both for the wife and the husband. Nor need you split up any amount part of which is payable for a dependent wife or child. Thus, do not attempt to divide up the total of family allowances; enter the total in the wife's column. And enter an amount for sickness benefit, say, even if it includes sums for the wife and children, in the husband's column (if indeed it is he who receives it).

Gross and Net

In the first question you carefully ask for the last pay net of deductions and go on in the second question to establish what these deductions are. The answers to both questions effectively give gross and net earnings for the last period for which pay was received and you can build up further information in the questions that follow. You should be conscious of this distinction throughout the section. It will not always be possible to get information both for income after tax and income before tax. Remember that if you cannot get an answer for one you may be able to get it for the other. Make a note whenever you can. We can calculate in the office.

Last 12 months

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

QUESTION 1 Last earnings

Remember to check earnings for each member of the household, even those of a wife who had a job for only a few weeks in the year, a young son who works only on Saturdays, and a retired man with a part-time job. Second or subsidiary earnings are dealt with in Q. 14. Note that each digit is ruled off from the next. Insert "0" in any column which does not apply. Please note also that we have allowed wider columns on these income pages so that you have enough room to write in figures. But note that you will have to indicate which member of the household received any income if you are obliged to use a fifth or sixth column.

3rd only has 4d deducted from £4 pay.

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

Inf. Rate of pay - basic 6/7 per hour.

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.

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.

All members of family don't have travelling expenses. 1st, 2nd & 5th walk. 2nd & 5th go with notes.

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.

2nd receives basic rate - lower than average earnings

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 16 Supplementary Benefit

It is most important that you should not overlook anyone who may be receiving or who has received supplementary benefit. There are two problems. One is, as noted above, that an informant may neglect to tell you that a standard benefit, like retirement pension and sickness benefit, is in fact supplemented. The other is that the official term "supplementary benefit" is fairly new. You may therefore have to prompt "supplementary assistance?", "national assistance?" or "public assistance?".

QUESTION 16(c) Rent paid by Supplementary Benefits Commission

If the rent is in fact paid by the S.B.C. we shall be asking later how much that is.

QUESTION 17 Single Grant

A single payment may be made to meet an exceptional need — such as bedding, clothing or household equipment. It may also be made to meet charges for glasses, dentures or dental treatment obtained through the National Health Service.

QUESTION 18 Income in last year at work

Note that you have already asked how many years it is since such a man last worked (in Section II). Now you are asking for the actual year when last at work, and, if it is 1955 or a later year, for the wage and household income. Do not neglect to find the composition of the household at that time (for example, write: man, wife and adult single son, or, man, wife and wife's widowed mother). We realise memories may be faulty but most people remember the last occasion they were at work and we are anxious (for retired and disabled persons, for example) to get a rough estimate of their fall in income upon giving up work. In the office we shall of course allow for average wage increases in the intervening years in interpreting the information you collect.

3 years ago
average earnings
5th less than now
4th about same
1st about same
2nd less than now

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.**

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.

No body has any money to save. If money is saved it is kept in the house and immediately absorbed in materials for improving house.

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.

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.

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.

Wife goes to visit sister but has no meals there.

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).

As I've said in years as if they have no friends they would help anyone if help needed.

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.

Perhaps we could work
 time to over the definite
 coding of this.

3rd gives inf. £5.10.0
 Keeps £1 week pocket
 money.

2nd gives all wages to
 inf. receives back £4.
 pocket money.

5th gives all wages to
 4th. and receives back
 £4 pocket money.

4th gives inf. £1.10.0
 per week - 40. wards
 mortgage & rates.
 inf. and 4th. then share
 all food and rest of
 bills. Neither mortgage
 to save.

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.

*But cost of living
 lower - no better off.*

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.

large family - very co-operative - tried to do questionnaire reasonably quietly - Got all details and then spent considerable time at home writing it out.

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? —

PROMPT AND CODE ONE ONLY

X Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.24

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

0 sometimes } SKIP TO Q.24

1 never }

2 DK }

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

PROMPT AND CODE ALL THAT APPLY

3 at weekends

4 mid-week

5 at Christmas

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

In some cases where there is illness.

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

PROMPT AND CODE ONE ONLY

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)

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

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
73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
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
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

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

FRS

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

One generation		Man: and widowed or separated daughter	221
Man alone: aged 60 or over		Woman: and widowed or separated son	222
Man alone: aged under 60		Woman: and widowed or separated daughter	223
Woman alone: aged 60 or over		Otherwise two generations: all related	224
Woman alone: aged under 60		Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other	225
Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over		Other (SPECIFY)	226
Husband and wife: at least one aged under 60		Three generation	
Husband and wife: both under 60		Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	301
Man and woman: otherwise related		Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15	302
Man and woman: unrelated		Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	303
Two or more men only: related		Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15	304
Two or more men only: unrelated		Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	305
Two or more women only: related		Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15	306
Two or more women only: unrelated		Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	307
Other (SPECIFY)		Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15	308
Two generation		Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grandchildren under 15	309
Man, wife: + 1 child under 15		Otherwise 3-generations: —all persons related, at least one child under 15	310
Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15		—at least one child under 15	311
Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15		—all persons related	312
Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15		—unrelated	313
Man, wife: + children, at least 1 under 15 and at least 1 over 15, none married		Other (SPECIFY)	314
Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married		Four generation	
Man, wife: + children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or over, none married		DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW	
Man and one child under 15		401	
Man and two children both under 15			
Man and three or more children under 15			
Man and children at least one under and one over 15, none married			
Man and children all aged 15-24, none married			
Man and children all over 15 at least one 25 or over, none married			
Woman: and one child under 15			
Woman: and two children both under 15			
Woman: and three or more children under 15			
Woman: and children, at least one under and one over 15, none married			
Woman: and children, all aged 15-24, none married			
Woman: and children all over 15, at least one 25 or over, none married			
Man: and widowed or separated son			

Hope I have coded correctly as only present - decided it was not 309.