MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name for reference only

Age last birthday

Inft.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
James	Word I was								
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66				
5 3	5 3								

6/29

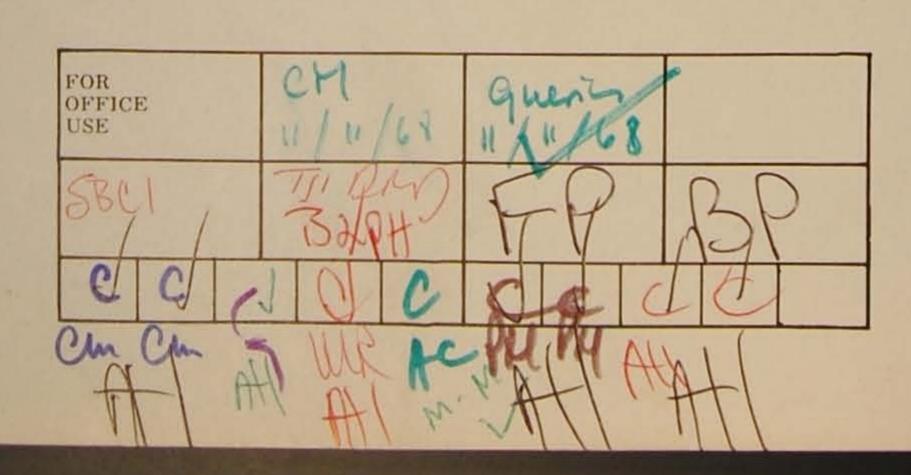
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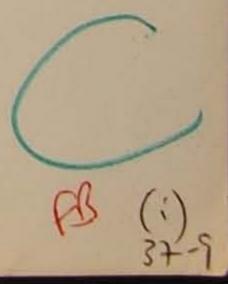
QUESTIONNAIRE ON HOUSEHOLD RESOURCES &
STANDARDS OF LIVING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM 1967-68

	I	Housing and Living Facilities
	II	Employment
	III	Occupational Facilities and Fringe Benefits
	IV	Current Monetary Income
	V	Assets and Savings
157	VI	Health and Disability
	VII	Social Services
105.7	VIII	Private Income in Kind
1 1 1	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







# 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

		SUMMARY : COMPLETE AFTE	ER INTERVIEW			
Interview carried out     at first call     at second call     at third or later call	10 X Y 0	Which sections were answered in whole or in part by which persons on the household?  Informant	Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc.	5. Number of other households at address None	21	
2. Information for household complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a  (a) Sections Housing Employment Occupational Income Assets Health Soc. Services Inc. in kind Style of living	11 (X) Y 1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9	2nd member  CODE 3rd ALL THAT APPLY AS LISTED IN Q'AIRE (Some Sections may be listed twice)  5th	14 (2)   9 15 16 (3) 18	6. Household living on  ground basement floor 1st floor 2nd floor 3rd floor 4th floor 5th or above Specify  (a) Is there a lift in the building? Yes No	22 X Y 1 2 3 4 5	
(b) Reasons if incomplete	X Y O 1	Other (specify)  4. Semi or detached house or bungalow Ter. h'se or bungalow Self-con. flat in block Self-con. flat in house Self-con. flat attached to shop/business Room (s): furnished Other (specify)	19 20 X Y O 1 2 3 4	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance?  Yes No	8 9	

as the years of later deleberant that family week He Loused by Council, "No to 86, Leans whom, but family well rehoused at your short ratio because of dountains cracking in brickwork of trade the facility occupied, which had adequate both force force chiers

# QUESTION 8(d) - Length of housing problem

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

# QUESTION 9 — Structural defects

Note that the need for redecoration and refurnishing is not included. Informants may vary in their interpretation of a "defect" (for example, a woman living in a modern house may complain of small damp spots on the walls) but apart from discouraging people from regarding minor blemishes as defects you should accept what informants say.

# QUESTION 9

**Television:** combined television, radio and record-playing sets may be listed under separate headings.

Central heating: uniform heating throughout dwelling (or part of dwelling) occupied by household.

This section and the next (Occupational Facilities) should normally be asked of each adult earner in the household. If you happen to be interviewing the housewife during the day you should ask these questions as they apply to herself (and also to any children and adult dependants — e.g. elderly widowed mother) and then a separate (shorter) interview with the husband (and any other adult earner who is not available at the time of the first interview) to ask him for answers to this section, to the section on occupational facilities, to the questions on earnings in Section IV and any other questions which cannot be answered by the housewife.

### QUESTION 1 Attended paid employment

All persons working for gain. If a housewife, retired person or even a schoolchild works a few hours for pay each week, he or she should be included. Also count man who is not at his main occupation (and even who may be thought of as unemployable) but who has pay from a minor job. We will be able to check in analysis. Our purpose is not to miss casual earnings and supplementary sources of income.

### QUESTION 2 Two jobs

If a person does some kind of job for a different employer or on own behalf in his "spare" time this counts as a second job. Even if it is the same kind of job but is separately paid for (e.g. decorator working in spare time for himself) it should be counted as second job.

### QUESTION 3 House or flat

Includes house combined with business premises or farm; but the question has been introduced primarily to cater for women home-workers on piece rates. Note that it refers to any second as well as the principal job.

# QUESTION 4 Starting and finishing work times

The question applies to last week. Ignore variations in working hours from week to week. If working times were the same on at least three days of the week regard them as "usual". If there were two shifts (e.g. morning and evening), list according to starting time of the first and finishing time of the second, and note fact on left.

# QUESTION 5 Aid in calculating hours of work

The table below assumes a 5-day week and 1 hour for lunch. Note that each digit should be put in each separate part of the box (i.e. one digit under No. 29 and the other under No. 30).

Starting time	Finishing time					
time	4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.		
7.00 a.m. 7.30 a.m. 8.00 a.m. 8.30 a.m. 9.00 a.m. 9.30 a.m. 10.00 a.m.	$\begin{array}{c} 42\frac{1}{2} \\ 40 \\ 37\frac{1}{2} \\ 35 \\ 32\frac{1}{2} \\ 30 \\ 27\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ 45 42\frac{1}{2} 40 37\frac{1}{2} 35 32\frac{1}{2} 30 $	$\begin{array}{c} 47\frac{1}{2} \\ 45 \\ 42\frac{1}{2} \\ 40 \\ 37\frac{1}{2} \\ 35 \\ 32\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$50$ $47\frac{1}{2}$ $45$ $42\frac{1}{2}$ $40$ $35\frac{1}{2}$ $35$		

# QUESTION 6 NOT AT WORK

Note that this question must also be answered for persons working last week for less than 30 hours Unemployed: as distinct from "off sick" or temporarily off work (e.g. on holiday). The replies will be, for example: "I lost my job"; "I'm out of a job"; "There was redundancy at the firm so I'm out of work for the moment". Sometimes a person may say he is both unemployed AND sick or disabled, or it may for other reasons be difficult to specify just one code. Accept the best answer given by the informant even if you observe that someone who says he is unemployed is obviously sick or disabled (and vice-versa). Later questions are designed to establish whether or not he is seeking work and whether or not he is chronically sick or disabled.

Part of our purpose in asking if holidays are unpaid is to ensure that 5 is not coded rather than the underlying reasons coded as 7, 8 or 9. Distinguishing between paid and unpaid holidays introduces complications but may be worthwhile (a) for the opportunity afforded to probe the reasons an unpaid holiday is being taken and (b) later when calculating weeks not at work in previous year.

Unpaid holiday

### 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**

mile interesting

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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 evacutation, 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.

### 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 of the conditions of the conditions (e.g. last week).

### 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

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.

# QUESTION 19 Housekeeping and board

The question refers to ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS including pensionare duestion 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 ture may be different from that in another household which has the same composition. Housekeeping can be a touchy point if both husband and wife are present, and it is perhaps best dealt with by interviewing one of them on their own (the housewife preferably) and, if possible, checking later with the other (the husband). If both husband and wife are present avoid expressing any surprise or criticism if you think the housekeeping is small. Also avoid indicating any opinion on the question of whether wage-earners should pay bills. Try to imply that all arrangements are equally possible. We have listed the common ones, but there will be others. REMEMBER TO CODE EACH INCOME RECIPIENT.

# QUESTION 19 (b) Money back

This can be daily fares, insurances or clubs paid, dinner money, or simply "spending money". Some teenagers hand over their wages but get clothing bought. Usually this question will apply to teenagers, but some husbands may get money from the housekeeping for their cigarettes and beer mid-week.

# QUESTION 19 (c) Payment of housekeeping bills

Often the husband will pay some larger bills, but alternatively he may pay housekeeping but expect to "help out" if a heavy bill comes in. We realise that an estimate may be rough but try to get an average contribution. Teenage children may buy food as "treats" for the household from the money they retain. Again try for an average.

### QUESTION 20 Long-term saving

We are not interested in asking here whether the informant has savings (that was asked in Section V). Nor are we interested here in asking for short-term saving. Instead the question explores whether at the present time the informant manages to put aside savings for a long-term objective.

## QUESTION 21 Ten years ago

To give us some idea of fluctuating fortunes we ask what things were like ten years ago. Some persons aged 35 or over will have been at home in their parents' households ten years ago and therefore we have to find what was the composition of the household. In any case, we require an estimate of the total money flowing into the household, and the number of adults and children that were supported at that time. Give the informant time to recollect. And check that income includes pensions, family allowances, etc. Fortunately, the informant will already have some idea of what you are after from the detailed questions asked earlier.

# QUESTION 23 Poor now

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

### QUESTION 24 Poverty

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

# QUESTION 25 Voting

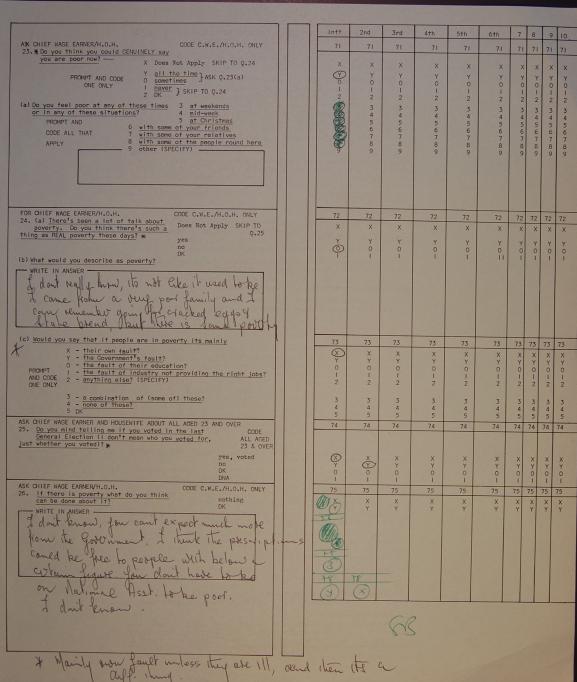
Ask for those old enough to have voted in the last election (March 1965). We are not concerned who they voted for (although they will probably say) but would like to know if they are sufficiently involved to vote at all. Be careful to reassure people that this is confidential and as far as you are concerned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

## QUESTION 26 Action on poverty

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

Please write in any additional notes.

A become we are por. Jan com dell £11.5°. od. a beek after stoppages, £1 pw. hus faxes £2.16.00. head it doesn't leave much. £ have a cigatette, t that's my lot. My wife spends nothing in hiself. We are poor, but we are not hungry, and we have cut out coat to one cloth. When my wife kecame III we cut out expenses, some go on just the same want and end up in a lot of clebel. Posety is when the money isn't text.



# 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



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

Man alone Woman al Woman al Husband al Husband al Husband al	tion e: aged 60 or over e: aged under 60 lone: aged 60 or over lone: aged under 60 and wife: both aged 60 or o and wife: at least one aged and wife: both under 60 woman: otherwise related woman: unrelated	ver	104 105 106 107 108	Man: and widowed or separated daughter Woman: and widowed or separated son Woman: and widowed or separated daughter Otherwise two generations: all related Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other Other (SPECIFY)  Three generation	221 222 223 224 225 226
Two or m Two or m Two or m Two or m	woman: unrelated ore men only: related ore men only: unrelated ore women only: related ore women only: unrelated PECIFY)		110 111 112 113	Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least	302
Man, wife Man, wife Man, wife Man, wife 1 over Man, wife over, n Man and Man and Man and none m	e: + 1 child under 15 e: + 2 children both under e: + 3 children all under 18 e: + 4 or more children all under 18 e: + 4 hor more children all und 15, none married e: + children all aged 15-24 e: + children all aged 15-24 e: + children all over 15, at one married one child under 15 three or more children under 15 three or more children under 15 three or more children under 15	inder 15	211	one under 15 and one over 15. Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grand- children under 15 Otherwise 3-generations: —all persons related, at least one child under 15 —at least one child under 15 —all persons related —unrelated Other (SPECIFY)	304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314
Man and none m Woman: a Woman: a Woman: a Woman: a Woman: a Voman: a voman: a voman: over, nı	children all over 15 at lea narried and one child under 15 and two children both unde and three or more children and children, at least one u	r 15	212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220	Four generation DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW	401