

## MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name  
for reference only

Age last birthday

Infant	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Henry	3rd								
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66				
61	58								

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	AG 197/166		
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## INTRODUCTION

### (a) IF INFORMANT WILLING TO GIVE INTERVIEW

proceed to Q. 1 at the beginning of the Housing Section and when the interview is finished complete the Summary at the beginning of the questionnaire.

### (b) IF A FIRM REFUSAL

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

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

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

### (c) IF PUT OFF AT FIRST CONTACT

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

### IF PUT OFF AGAIN AT SECOND CONTACT

then try at least to obtain the answers to the questions in the Summary sheets, preferably taking replies from someone in the household but, failing that, from an external source.

At this point we rely on your discretion to decide whether

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

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

*if I was very doubtful about this one, I made a note on progress sheet after 1st call saying that Duft wouldn't answer anything personal. When I called on 28/6. he said he'd been making enquiries about "these ~~social~~ surveys" and wasn't telling anybody his salary. However, once the interview was under way he was quite helpful and co-operative but did refuse all information on salary, earnings and house mortgage.*



C.I.C.

Name of Interviewer

Ann Smith

SERIAL  
NUMBER

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

Date(s) of interview(s)

6/5/68

Length of interview(s)

1 hr 55 mins

or contacts

28/6/68 (Interview)

Total actual interviewing time

1 hr 55 mins

## Form of introduction

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

## SUMMARY : COMPLETE AFTER INTERVIEW

1. Interview carried out at first call at second call at third or later call	10 X Y 0	3. Which sections were answered in whole or in part by which persons on the household? Informant	Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc. 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	5. Number of other households at address → None	21 0
2. Information for household — — complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a *	11 X Y 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	2nd member 3rd 4th 5th 6th Other (specify)	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	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 6 7
(a) Sections Housing incomplete Employment Occupational Income Assets Health Soc. Services Inc. in kind Style of living	12 X Y 0 1	CODE ALL THAT APPLY AS LISTED IN Q'AIRE (Some Sections may be listed twice)	20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance? Yes No	23 8 9
(b) Reasons if incomplete — — ill/disabled does not know information unwilling to give information other (specify) INF		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)	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40		



**QUESTION 14 Best job**

If you are asked "What do you mean by 'best'?" you should say "It is up to you to decide" (adding, but only if necessary, "whether it's best because of the money, the people, the job in itself or anything else"). Of course there will be people who give a mixture of reasons. Code the one they treat as most important. If they are undecided code DK.

**QUESTION 15**

A few persons — e.g. students — may have worked for part of the last year, or may work every Saturday and still be in full-time education. We will be asking about them later. Code them as still in full-time education.

**QUESTION 15(a) Years of full-time education**

The question is worded so that if someone has missed a year's schooling because of illness, say, between the ages of 5 and 14, he can adjust his answer accordingly. You can check (or aid other informants trying to reach an answer) by deducting five years from the leaving age and then asking if the result allows for any absence because of hospitalisation, war evacuation, military service, or any other reason. Note that full-time education can be provided in hospital. Only deduct a year if ALL of it was spent out of school. When writing in leaving age and number of years education remember again to insert each digit.

#2nd said  
She definitely  
started school full-  
time when  
she was 3 yrs.  
old. ✓

**QUESTION 16 Manual Workers**

If you are in doubt from what you have been told about a man's job whether it is manual ask, "How do you do your work? Is it mostly heavy work, or operating a machine or mostly with your hands?" If he indicates any of these ask Q. 16. If still in doubt ask the question and write a note.

**QUESTION 17(a) Husband's occupation**

Follow same procedure as above under Question 10. It will be even more necessary to probe for the exact type of job. Encourage the woman to tell you what her husband did, since the answer is most important for us in classifying occupational status.



**QUESTION 10 Personal use**

Includes transport to and from work.

**QUESTION 10a Normal repairs**

Excludes repairs caused by negligence of informant or family. **Make and type**—e.g. Vauxhall Cresta, Saloon or Morris 15 cwt. van. The description should be enough for us to look up its second-hand value as a check on the value.

**QUESTION 10d Driver**

This is a polite way of ascertaining whether the car is chauffeur-driven. Thus Code X includes self, family, friends and other employees driving for pleasure and not because they are paid to drive the respondent around.

**QUESTION 11 Other benefits**

Read the prompts slowly: they are carefully drafted to cover the perks of both senior and junior staff. The goods may vary from free or subsidised coal given to miners to discounts on goods bought or free vegetables, seeds or seedlings. Don't hesitate to pursue it further according to occupations of informants. **Transport** may be free leisure travel given to railway or bus employees or paid holidays given to senior executives. Note this section is supplementary to the use of a vehicle in Q. 10. **Medical expenses** may be premiums to insurance agencies for private medical care or the direct payment of doctors' bills. **Education** can range from free tennis lessons or typing lessons to payment of public school fees. **Shares in the company** can be given free or below market value.

ENCOURAGE THE INFORMANT to add items under the various headings together and give time for this to be done. We are interested to know what it would cost to buy these things privately even though the employee might not have chosen to do so (e.g. the employee might have used the Health Service if his employer did not pay for him to have private medical care).

"How much a year are these things worth altogether?"

The point here is that some kinds of entries will be money saved, say, on goods and services which the informant would have had to pay for, whereas other entries will involve things he would never have afforded or thought about. Our aim is to discover what equivalent in extra income would be needed if he did the same things but had to bear the full cost himself.

\* Employer does provide employees with educational expenses - day release etc - but Suft doesn't have any use for them, so doesn't benefit personally. ✓

**QUESTION 13 Satisfaction with job**

The questions are laid out in a form which equally encourage positive or negative answers. You may shorten the question to "Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with ——" providing the informant seems to be genuinely weighing the alternatives.

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

\*\* Suft - "The work has increased due to the number of schools and I don't have the staff to cope with the work" - reasons for dissatisfaction with job. ✓



## CURRENT MONETARY INCOME

### General

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

### Income Unit

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

### Allocating Income

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

### Gross and Net

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

### Last 12 months

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

### QUESTION 1 Last earnings

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

### QUESTION 2 Deductions

Don't forget that a total is better than nothing. If the informant is uncertain say, "I believe it is on your pay slip" and encourage him or her to check. We have asked you to put a tick if in fact you are shown a slip or the informant reads off the amounts. As before, the small boxes on the left are for you to identify the member of the household: "Inf.", "2nd" "3rd", etc.

#### National Insurance contributions

A male employee ordinarily pays 15s. 8d. and a female employee 13s. 2d. per week, although note that a married woman can elect to pay only 7d. per week to cover industrial injuries benefits. Boys under 18 pay 10s. 1d. and girls 8s. 5d. per week. Persons over 18 who are contracted out of the graduated pension scheme pay a higher flat rate insurance contribution of 18s. 1d. (men), 14s. 8d. (women).

#### Graduated pension contributions

The employee contributes  $\frac{1}{4}$  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.

### 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.

*Inf refused to answer any of these questions, so rather than antagonise him I risk being interviewed, I didn't press.*





**QUESTION 29(c) Estimate of market rent**

Proceed as for Q. 27(a)

**QUESTION 30(a) Income from lodgers or boarders**

Be careful not to obtain an inflated total. Amounts may vary according to numbers of boarders and, if necessary, write down separate amounts on this page. If the informant has difficulty in producing an average per week or total in year, obtain last week's GROSS income (taking into account number of boarders) and then work back to get an estimate for the year.

**QUESTION 30(c) Net income**

Carefully prompt for services and the cost of providing these services so that you can make an estimate of NET income — "profit" as some people will understand it. In some instances you will have to write down figures for gross amount received and an estimate of the cost of different services. If the informant does not know what his net income has been, make an estimate on the basis of what he tells you about gross payments and cost of services and expenses. Try to obtain a figure net of any tax paid. As before, note that if you cannot do this, you can strike out "after" tax in the box provided. We are asking you to provide a figure both for last week and last year. There may be changes in income (due to loss or arrival of boarders) during the year which are revealed in interview. Remember also that costs may be as great or even greater than receipts. In these cases write in "O" and make a note.

**QUESTION 32 Value of own food or poultry**

Try to obtain a weekly average of the value of using own garden, allotment and farm produce. Do not waste too much time on produce amounting in value to less than 10s. a week. Be careful not to give an inflated estimate of the saving. Husbands sometimes exaggerate the value of what they grow in a large garden. What you want is an estimate of what it would cost in the shops to purchase the kind of produce consumed in the home which is grown by the household, LESS all expenses. For a small-holding or farm this means taking account of purchases of stock or seed, wages, payments of fuel bills, etc., in the same way as earlier you explored the income of the self-employed.

**QUESTION 33 Total income last year**

In some instances you may have difficulty with an informant who, though willing to answer other questions, is unwilling to answer questions on income, or an informant who is vague or uncertain about details. By adopting a matter of fact approach or by coming back to these questions after dealing with the rest of the questionnaire in an interview, you may overcome the difficulty. If the questions remain unanswered, try the question here as given, adding any other explanation according to your individual style or to the circumstances of the situation. Show the Flash-card and do your best to arrive at a specific amount. Also do your best to check: "Does that include family allowances, pensions, etc.?" You may be surprised sometimes to find that the informant gradually undends and is prepared to answer many preceding questions. You should also do your best to check whether the total given includes other income units in the household. Try to establish totals for these units in the same way.

*Refused  
any information  
- see notes on  
inside cover  
And pg. 15a.  
✓*



## 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.

*Refused to  
answer all  
questions in  
this section.*

### QUESTION 2 Savings

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

### QUESTION 2(c) Interest

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

### QUESTION 3 Value of stocks and shares

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

### 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.



## IX STYLE OF LIVING

This section aims to find out some ways in which people spend their time, how they manage on their incomes, what kinds of things they buy and do, and how they feel about their situation. Most of the questions are pre-coded (but interviewers are urged to write any interesting comments on the blank spaces in the questionnaire or on the back). It is hoped that the answers will put some flesh on the income skeleton you have painstakingly built up in the rest of the questionnaire.

### QUESTION 1 Holidays

Note that this question immediately follows Questions 9 and 10 of Section VIII. Question 9 of Section VIII refers only to staying in the homes of relatives and friends or being subsidised by them on a joint holiday. Question 1 in this section applies to all "holidays" (as understood by the informant) which are away from home, excluding only those which were spent actually in the homes of relatives or friends. If there was more than one holiday add together their duration and code accordingly in Question 1 (a).

### QUESTION 2 Meals out

Care should be taken because people may forget meals which were incidental to the visit. By "snack" you should understand something more than a biscuit and cup of tea, say at least a sandwich. Note that in this question and in later questions there are certain persons whom it is not expected you should code. Thus children under the age of 15 should be coded DNA.

### QUESTION 3 Friends to meals

Note that it is possible to code both "Yes, relative" and "Yes, friend".

### QUESTION 4 Friends in to play

There are few simple questions which can be asked about the child's own standard of living and social life. Some homes are too poor for the child to bring his friends in, so stress in the house.

### QUESTION 5 Afternoons and evenings out

The key point is entertainment for which someone spends money (youth clubs require entrance and weekly fees; scouts, guides, etc., require uniform and bus fares for outings). Examples of leisure-time activities will vary according to the age of the person to whom the question is addressed and you should probe accordingly. (Note that while we do not ask for amounts of expenditure we try to find the relative frequency of all forms of entertainments so that we can see how it varies with income.)

#Gnd sections  
these definitely  
cost her money -  
they are organised  
as fund-raising  
occasions for Liberal  
party. ✓

### QUESTION 6 Church

Accept any religious sect or denomination which may be mentioned.



#### QUESTION 7 Food

Actual nutritional levels cannot be established by an interview of this kind, but it is hoped that these questions will show very roughly (i) whether a family member goes short of food occasionally, (ii) whether the family is able to buy relatively expensive foods frequently, (iii) whether any member of the family goes short of food occasionally, and (iv) to what extent patterns of food consumption vary with income.

##### (a) Cooked breakfast

Many women do not eat breakfast. Bacon and eggs is only an example. Others would be boiled or fried egg, haddock, kipper, etc. But not porridge, toast, fried bread or potatoes (the distinction is between carbohydrates and other foods).

##### (b) No cooked meal

Stress the whole day. A heavy breakfast but nothing later, or a heavy meal at supper-time will not count as going without a cooked meal during the day.

##### (c) Fresh meat

This will be difficult for households where children have school dinners, or members of the household eat canteen meals. It would be reasonable to code such persons "Yes" in the absence of any better information. It is highly possible that some housewives may have very little fresh meat (defined to include chicken, chops, frozen meat of any kind but not corned beef, tinned meat, boiled ham or sausages). Care is needed as meat-eating is probably over-stated, and when there is meat the men in the household and not the women may have it.

#### QUESTION 8 (a) Joint

Accept what the informant understands by a joint.

#### QUESTION 8 (b) and (c) Milk

Do not include school milk (a correction for this will be made in the office). Check for extra milk at weekends. Include sterilised milk ("stera") as fresh. Some houses buy milk in powder or liquid in tins for babies too, but do not attempt to assess the quantities of this. Just make a note that it is bought.

#### QUESTION 9 (b) Clothing

Clothing cheques are "Provident" cheques and the like where a cheque for £1, for example, entitles a person to shop at certain shops and repayment is made at 1s. in the £1 for 21 weeks. Clubs include any kind of arrangement through a catalogue, shop, or door-to-door salesman.

#### QUESTION 9 (c) and (d) Spending on clothing clubs

Some clubs include coal and furniture as well as clothes; try to get an estimate of the proportion of money spent on clothes. Informants often give a maximum figure, when in fact they miss or only pay something on account.

#### QUESTION 11 Adequate footwear

Includes state of repair as well as fit. Plimsolls and sandals in winter are not adequate, nor are boots alone adequate for summer. Plastic sandals are coded not adequate, unless there are other shoes.

#### QUESTION 12 Smoking, pools and betting

Smoking is often underestimated in surveys. By asking quantities we hope to be able to work out roughly the expenditure. Note if cigars and not cigarettes. Take care to make betting seem a very common activity (which it is, of course), since information may not readily be forthcoming in the context of all these questions on shortages.

#### QUESTION 13 Christmas

Make sure that the sum you have is the extra expense on top of normal housekeeping for the household unit.

*She said she couldn't possibly even guess at an estimate for this.*  
✓



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.

I know they've  
helped but I do  
think there are cases  
of real poverty these  
days. There are  
grants and allowances  
these days.  
Having to pay high  
rental for a house.



ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H.

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

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

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 3 at weekends  
or in any of these situations? 4 mid-week

PROMPT AND

CODE ALL THAT

APPLY

these times 3 at weekends  
ons? 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

(b) What would you describe as poverty?

• WRITE IN ANSWER

WRITE IN ANSWER

We get the cases - a widow with a large family with only the income from her own small job. A man's wife with lower paid job & their parents to support.

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

Y = their own fault?

Y - the Government's fault?

0 - the fault of their education?

PROMPT 1 - the fault of industry not providing the right jobs?

AND CODE  
ONE ONLY

3 - a combination of (some of) these?  
4 - none of these?  
5 DK

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

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  
OK

• WRITE IN ANSWER

Well of course the Govt. have had a lot of goes - the Means test was one that wasn't very popular. They had to spend all their savings before they got any grant - that was an imposition

You've got the class of people that are poor but independent. To say that the Govt. should do something is just load-shifting. It's a very wide problem & far-reaching.

[illegible]



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
68
X
Y

A.G.H.

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

<b>One generation</b>			
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	<b>Three generation</b>
Man and woman: unrelated	...	109	Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... 301
Two or more men only: related	...	110	Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 ... 302
Two or more men only: unrelated	...	111	Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... 303
Two or more women only: related	...	112	Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 ... 304
Two or more women only: unrelated	...	113	Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... 305
Other (SPECIFY)	...	114	Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 ... 306
<b>Two generation</b>			Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... 307
Man, wife: + 1 child under 15	...	201	Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 ... 308
Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15	...	202	Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grandchildren under 15 ... 309
Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15	...	203	Otherwise 3-generations:
Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15	...	204	—all persons related, at least one child under 15 ... 310
Man, wife: + children, at least 1 under 15 and at least 1 over 15, none married	...	205	—at least one child under 15 ... 311
Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married	...	206	—all persons related ... 312
Man, wife: + children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or over, none married	...	207	—unrelated ... 313
Man and one child under 15	...	208	Other (SPECIFY) ... 314
Man and two children both under 15	...	209	
Man and three or more children under 15	...	210	<b>Four generation</b>
Man and children at least one under and one over 15, none married	...	211	DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW
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	