

Christian name  
for reference only

Inft.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
James Lesley	Ruth	Albert Henry	Gillian	Robert John	Judith	Philip Lesley			
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66				
41	41	79	171	120	209	4			

Age last birthday

6/32

2091

Ref No. 6/3/2/2/0/9/1.

- |  |      |   |
|--|------|---|
|  | 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	MR 9/5	Finney 9/5	
1 SBC	TSI AH	PP	BP
2 SBC 1 *	T32 R6M		
Q Q C	Q C	Q Q C	Q C

(i) AB  
379



Name of Interviewer.....

Ann Smith

SERIAL  
NUMBER

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

C.I.C.

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

3rd May 1968 (Int)

Length of interview(s).....

2 hrs 20 mins

or contacts.....

Total actual interviewing time.....

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



SECTION I HOUSING AND LIVING FACILITIES

I'd like to start by asking a few questions about your house/flat

1(a) How many rooms are there - I mean for the sole use of the household?

number of living and dining-rooms (excluding bed-sitter) 03

number of kitchens 01

Is the kitchen large enough to eat in? Yes 0  
No 2

\*number of bedrooms (including bed-sitter)

\*total number of living and dining and bedrooms (including kitchen if large enough to eat in)

(b) How many of these rooms are usually heated during the evenings in winter (whether by coal, gas or electric, paraffin stove or central heating)?

DK

2. Would you and your family like to have more rooms or fewer rooms in the home?

CODE ONE ONLY  
X\* more than one room extra  
Y an extra bedroom  
0 an extra living room  
1 number of rooms about right  
2 one room fewer  
3 two or more rooms fewer  
4 DK

3. Is electricity laid on? yes, power points and lighting  
yes, lighting only  
No  
DK

4. Has the household the sole or shared use of the following INDOOR facilities?

PROMPT CODE ALL THAT APPLY  
(a) A flush W.C.\* X yes, sole use  
Y yes, shared  
0 none  
(b) A sink or washbasin and cold water tap 1 yes, sole use  
2 yes, shared  
3 none  
(c) A fixed bath or shower 4 yes, sole use  
5 yes, shared  
6 none  
(d) A gas or electric cooker 7 yes, sole use  
8 yes, shared  
9 none

5. Does the household have the sole use or shared use of a garden or yard?

CODE ONE ONLY  
X sole use garden  
Y sole use yard  
0 shared garden  
1 shared yard  
2 neither garden nor yard  
ASK Q. 5(a)  
SKIP TO Q.6.

(a) Is it - too small for the household to sit in the sun (e.g. smaller than 10 feet x 10 feet)

CODE ONE ONLY  
- at least big enough for the household to sit in the sun, but not equal in size to a tennis court  
- substantial in size (e.g. equal in size to a tennis court or bigger)

6. One or two other questions about living here. Do you find the air in this neighbourhood clean or is it dirty, smoky or foul-smelling?

always dirty, smoky, foul-smelling  
sometimes dirty, smoky or foul-smelling  
not dirty, smoky or foul-smelling  
DK

24 25

0 7

26 27

1 1

28 29

0 3

X

30

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

21

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

22

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

5

33

X

Y

0

1

4

Two lavatories in house.



# **QUESTION 8 Work record**

Our aim is to trace persons whose work record is not full and to establish both numbers of weeks off work and numbers of weeks in which fewer than 30 hours were worked.

## **Weeks off work in year**

The procedure is first to ask the general question about numbers of weeks off work. Some informants will be uncertain of the right answer. They can be encouraged by prompts about the last spell off work for **unemployment**, then **sickness** and so on down the list. Whenever it is clear they are going back more than 12 months you should move on to the next eventuality on the list. In the appropriate column note the number of weeks for all spells of unemployment, sickness, etc. You must record "O" in all open boxes when the person has had no spell off work for that reason. You may ignore the codes "X" and "Y" under each open box. They are for office use. For easy reference you can record each spell off work alongside the months listed below. (You may in rare instances interview persons, say, who had five or six spells off work through sickness and may need to show some rough working to arrive at the right total. (Please leave any rough working in case of queries.)

\*4th is  
Schadigul who  
works each  
Saturday and  
worked 2wks  
during summer  
holidays.  
(Should) have  
counted up  
separate Saturdays  
to make weeks! ✓

## **List member of household (informant, 2nd, 3rd) and weeks off work and reason**

January.....	July.....
February.....	August.....
March.....	September.....
April.....	October.....
May.....	November.....
June.....	December.....

Some informants may have a quick answer for the first general question (usually because they have a very full or almost empty record of work in the year). You should nonetheless use the same procedure of asking about each type of eventuality and each spell off work as a check. If an informant says he hasn't been off work except for "just odd days because of colds and so on" ASK **How much would it amount to over the past twelve months — one week, two weeks? AND CODE ACCORDINGLY.** For informants (e.g. housewives or students) who have only worked for a few weeks in the year, you may find it quicker to establish first how long they were **at work**.

As with so many other questions about "the last twelve months" in this questionnaire, informants will often find it helpful if you encourage them to think forwards from a date exactly a year ago.



**QUESTION 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.

\* Coded DNA because  
this is only a holiday  
job - she hasn't decided  
on her full-time career  
yet.

**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.



## 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.

\* ~~£10~~  
For Saturday  
only.



#### QUESTION 20 Miscellaneous allowances and cash income

The various kinds of income have been laid out as compactly as possible but remember that two or more may need to be coded and you should prompt carefully. Underneath describe the type of allowance (so that we know to which code a particular amount refers) and the amount per week or per month. Ring either "1" or "2" depending on whether the allowance did in fact cover last week and strike out "Before" or "After" tax as appropriate. Make sure that in the case of allowances of husbands temporarily away from home that you have not already written in his earnings earlier as a member of the household. If you have do not write in any amount he pays. All we want here is any income which is not covered by earlier entries.

*not completely*  
*what happened to father-in-law*  
*gave Infl £1,000 when they*  
*moved into this house in Dec.*  
*I'm not sure if this is the correct*  
*place to note it down - should it*  
*have been in Section VIII, Q8?*

#### QUESTION 20(b) Allowances for separated and divorced wives

Some wives receive money direct from their husbands (or via the court). Others have court orders but these are signed over to the Supplementary Benefits Commission, which collects the money and pays the mother a standard weekly allowance. We therefore want to avoid counting the amount in Q. 20 if that amount is already included in the figure for supplementary benefit listed under Q. 15. We also want to be able to sort out irregular payments of both money from court orders and supplementary benefit. Check carefully in all these instances and write a note if anything needs clarification. Fatherless families form a small proportion of the total sample of households. Where money from court orders is paid irregularly and the mother claims weekly from the Supplementary Benefits Office she might not always claim the full amount, or may delay her claim in which case she loses benefit. Check to see if such loss is occurring.

#### QUESTION 21 Allowances and sums paid to others

This question complements some of the sub-questions in Q. 20. Here we are concerned to find out about all cash payments or allowances amounting to at least 10s. a week or £25 a year. Note that married children frequently pay rent or bills for elderly parents and old people sometimes make considerable cash gifts to their children. Examples are payments for grandchildren's clothing or holidays, payment of T.V. rentals and licence, cash gift for car.

#### QUESTION 22 Tax relief

Our object is to gain further evidence about reciprocal aid but also to help us in interpreting the figures for earnings and deductions given earlier. Note that you are not expected to probe for amounts.

#### QUESTION 23

Property income is considerable for a small percentage of informants and tends to be of two types: income from only one or two houses and income from a range of properties. With a few people considerable time may need to be spent on getting a reliable answer to this question. Net income after tax may not be known so we deliberately seek gross income before tax, then expenses, and only finally income after tax. You may not be able to get the third but make sure you get a figure for the first. It may also be difficult to secure a figure for expenses of rates and repairs but remember that property-owners will often know the total sums entered on their income tax returns. It may even be helpful to remind informants of this: "I mean the total like that in your income tax return — gross income less expenses." Note that many owner-occupiers and tenants rent rooms and flats to others in their accommodation. Do not count the rent from a boarder living in the household.



**QUESTION 25(a) Private and business accommodation**

Count as "business" accommodation any accommodation which counts for purposes of offsetting tax. This may include a study room for some teachers, for example.

**QUESTION 25(e) Rate rebate or reduction**

Note that many councils pay rebates twice a year.

**QUESTION 25(h) Mortgage**

The informant may know the total sum paid in the previous year but not the division of the sum between interest and repayments of principal. Yet it is essential for us to find how much of the payment represents capital repayments and how much interest payments, because otherwise we cannot work out housing costs which are comparable with costs incurred by households paying rent. In many instances a monthly or annual payment slip will show the two amounts and the informant should be encouraged to look this up. Note that if the informant still cannot give you the answer we have provided certain questions on the right-hand side of the page which will allow us to make a reliable estimate. You should note certain details in the

- (a) source of loan or mortgage;
- (b) term of repayment;
- (c) number of years paid;
- (d) amount of loan.

Please make special note if the repayment of a mortgage is covered by an endowment policy and note the amount and frequency of the premium. As elsewhere put a tick in the small box or make a note if you are fortunate enough to be shown documents.

**QUESTION 25(i) Value of house/flat**

Ask for an estimate and only show Flashcard No. 3 if the informant hesitates in giving an answer and you judge that it would be appropriate. Always insert the code number as given on the Flashcard, even if you also obtain an exact estimate.

**QUESTION 25(l) Government's Mortgage Scheme**

Note that, broadly, this is advantageous only to a householder with relatively low income who does not expect to pay tax at the standard rate in the foreseeable future.

Q25 ✓  
\*but hasn't actually

had to pay this yet, as they only moved into this house in Dec. but

I took this question as referring to their present house anyway.

\* Although I've estimated interest and capital repayments, he seemed pretty sure that these were about right.

\*\* If this written in correctly for £4000?



**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.

\* Father-in-law  
doesn't pay any  
weekly amount,  
having paid  
£1,000  
initially when  
they moved  
to the house

**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 the 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.



## 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.

*\*\* I can't find any instructions as to what I should do when there isn't sufficient space provided for all members of the household in certain questions. Also I can't understand the note in the top right-hand corner of these pages.*

### 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.

*\* These received less than \$1 in interest.*

### 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.



## VII SOCIAL SERVICES

### General

It is assumed that the housewife will normally be the informant. It is also assumed that she will generally be the "parent" to whom many of the questions are addressed. If in fact there is another mother in the household with a child then you may accept answers by a proxy (i.e. the housewife). You should also use your discretion about the housewife's ability to answer questions about the visits to hospital, doctor or dentist by each member of the household. If she plainly does not know or is uncertain you should check the appropriate questions when you come to ask earners in the household Sections II, III & IV. If this still does not involve the right members of the household you must check directly with them. Remember to code carefully since the questions vary as to whom they apply. We have repeated instructions at the head of each question to help you.

### QUESTION 1 Welfare milk

Tokens are obtained from the Ministry of Social Security and handed to the milkman. All families with children under 5 can obtain a pint of milk for each child for each day for 6d. per pint cheaper than retail prices. Free milk tokens have to be claimed separately, and few parents claim them (other than those getting supplementary benefits).

### QUESTION 2

Child welfare clinics are provided by local authority health departments. A visit to an ordinary hospital out-patient department does not count. Cod liver oil and orange juice are the main goods which may be purchased below normal shop prices. "Ever visited" means for the informant herself to obtain advice concerning herself or her child or to obtain goods. Accompanying another mother does not count.

### QUESTION 3 Baby in hospital

It is possible there may be two mothers in the household. On the National Health means free in a National Health Service hospital contracted to the N.H.S.

### QUESTION 4 Type of school

Write in the name of each school on the left. The parent will usually know the type of school but if he or she does not or is doubtful the interviewer may know. If in doubt please verify from the Education Department or a teacher who knows about the local schools. If the child is aged 16 or over and is at an institute, college or school (of commerce, for example), list under Q. 12.

Type of School	Maintained day nursery, nursery school or class	1
	Private nursery school or nursery class	2
	State primary school	3
	Private primary/preparatory school	4
	Secondary modern/elementary/non-grammar denominational	5
	Comprehensive	6
	Technical school, Central, Intermediate	7
	State grammar	8
	Private or "public" school (secondary)	9
	Other (SPECIFY)	0

### Whether built pre- or post-1940

Again, the parent may not know or may be unsure. Check if necessary.

### QUESTION 5 School meals

Normally means when neither sick nor in the holidays. Did the child last week have school meals if attending school? If not attending school, when last attending school. Free school meals are provided to poorer children on a means test basis.

### QUESTION 5(c) No facilities

There really are schools which do not offer school meals either because they lack dining space or there are too many children for the space available or for other reasons.

### QUESTION 7 Days absent from school

Absences due to visiting an out-patient department or a dentist should not be counted.

### QUESTION 8 Boarding school

If the child boards at a school which is primarily a day school code the answer "yes".

*\* This school is at Leyland - the family moved from there in Dec, and has 4th is studying for A levels, they thought it better to move her.*

*\* None of these apply. No code?*



#### QUESTION 9

Uniform grants are available to poorer children in State schools on a means test basis. The grant can be in kind: a parent may be given a voucher or a letter to take to a special shop. NOTE that the question is addressed ONLY TO ONE OF THE PARENTS OF THE CHILD OR CHILDREN. Very uncommonly there will be two sets of parents and children in the household. ONE parent of the second family should also be asked the question. ONLY complete the column alongside Qs. 10a and 10b for the parent in question. If the parent says the grant was made by the Supplementary Benefits Commission check whether you have already included the amount in Q. 15 (code 14) of the Income Section. If not, include the amount here. Remember to code parent only.

#### QUESTION 10 Costs of going to school

We are interested not only in fees paid to private or "public" schools but in some kinds of cost met by parents of children in State schools. Fees include payments for music lessons. School outings — We are interested only in payments for outings or school holidays organised by the school or a school club which the child went on.

\* 4th travels to and from school with her father, by car.

#### QUESTION 11

Educational maintenance allowances are provided by local authorities for poorer children attending school between the ages of 15 and 18 on a means test basis. We ask parents of 14-year-olds whether they have heard about them to find whether this is taken into account in the decision to leave school. We are also interested in applications which were refused or which were made and the child did not in the end continue at school after the minimum leaving age.

#### QUESTION 12 Type of college

Teacher training college	...	...	...	1
College of Education	...	...	...	2
Technical college	...	...	...	3
University	...	...	...	4
College or School of Commerce	...	...	...	5
Art college	...	...	...	6
Domestic Science college	...	...	...	7
Evening Institute	...	...	...	8
Secretarial college	...	...	...	9
Other: SPECIFY	...	...	...	0

\* 4th still at Grammar school — should I have coded DNA here? ✓

As with "school" the informant may not know the type and the interviewer may be able to code on the basis of the name supplied. Or he should check on the basis of that name. Part time DAY study means attendance during normal working hours when the student or pupil works for a salary or wage, however small, or, if he has no job, attendance during the morning or afternoon.

#### QUESTION 12 (d) & 12 (g) Fees and cash from others

Code source of help but if the amount has been included in the Income section earlier (i.e. Q. 20 of that section) make a note, drawing our attention to the fact.



**QUESTION 4 Emergency help**

Since this is rather a general question specific acts may be forgotten. Probe as seems appropriate in the light of previous answers. Most people have occasional help from family or friends in the neighbourhood.

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**QUESTION 5 Gifts regularly made**

This is the counterpart of Q. 2, dealing with gifts or commodities rather than services. Again repeat the question in reference to relatives seen often. Note that a meal that is given is distinct from the service of preparing a meal (prompted in Q. 2). Obtain the best total estimate that you can of the worth of these gifts, however rough.

\* As there were only  
meals given or received,  
their value could not be  
estimated, even roughly.

---

**QUESTION 6 Occasional gifts made**

We do not wish to waste time on occasional gifts of a value of less than £25.

---

**QUESTION 7 Gifts (regularly) received**

This is the counterpart of Q. 3. Refer to relatives seen frequently and repeat the question. Note that meals consumed should also be coded in this question. The service (of preparing them) was included under Q. 3. Probe according to the answers made previously.

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**QUESTION 8 Occasional gifts received**

Do not waste time inquiring about gifts of a value of less than £25.



**QUESTION 14 Fuel**

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

**QUESTION 15 Birthday parties**

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

**QUESTION 17 (a) Social class**

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

\* 2nd also claimed that she didn't really believe in class distinction, but I think that she was influenced to some extent by Inf. who has very decided views.

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

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

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

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

\* \* 2nd thought perhaps it was the family you're born into & that you don't

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

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

change, but when she thought about it, she decided that she'd rather answer D.K.

**QUESTION 18 Well off**

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



#### 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.

\* 3rd doesn't contribute anything to household exps. at the moment, having given Infl \$1,000 in Dec. when they moved into the house.

\* 4th keeps her earnings - she only earns 28/9d per wk. and helps to buy her own clothes etc. out of this.

\* By this stage Infl was getting a little tired of the interview - it had been long & rather complicated because of the number of children etc - and although he had been very co-operative up until now - he just said he couldn't possibly remember or estimate 10 yrs ago.



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 think if the council could do anything - they could educate the people to manage better - but that would be regarded as sheer interference. They wouldn't be allowed. Not to fritter their money away - but again that's education.



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

X Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.24

Y all the time } ASK Q.23(a)  
 O sometimes  
 I never } SKIP TO Q.24  
 2 OK

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) \_\_\_\_\_

6 with some of your friends

7 with some of your relatives

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

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

Does Not Apply SKIP TO  
Q.25

- WRITE IN ANSWER

1. I would think lack of certainly  
3 good meals a day. Heating,  
adequate clothing & for everyone  
1 week holiday.

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

PROMPT  
AND CODE  
ONE ONLY

0 - the fault of their education?  
1 - the fault of industry not providing the right jobs?  
2 - anything else? (SPECIFY)

CODE  
ALL AGED  
23 & OVER

yes, voted  
no  
DK  
DNA

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

nothing  
DK

WRITE IN ANSWER

I would think it depends on the economic growth of the country - more jobs better jobs - looking at it broadly.

But even then that's very general.

It will depend on the number.

children - I know we're four

Inft	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7	8	9	10
71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
X Y <u>O</u> I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y O I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y O I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y O I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y O I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y O I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y O I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y O I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y O I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y O I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
X <u>Y</u> O I	X Y O I	X Y O I	X Y O I	X Y O I	X Y O I	X X Y O I	X Y O I	X Y O I	X Y O I
73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
X Y O I 2 <u>3</u> 4 5	X Y O I 2 3 4 5	X Y O I 2 3 4 5	X Y O I 2 3 4 5	X Y O I 2 3 4 5	X Y O I 2 3 4 5	X Y O I 2 3 4 5	X Y O I 2 3 4 5	X Y O I 2 3 4 5	X Y O I 2 3 4 5
74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
<u>X</u> O I	<u>X</u> O I	<u>X</u> O I	X Y O I	X Y O I	X Y O I	X Y O I	X Y O I	X Y O I	X Y O I
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
(2) X Y <u>73</u>	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y	X Y
<u>73</u>									
<u>73</u>									
(2)									
<u>73</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>73</u>		
(y)	(x)	(o)	(o)	(o)	(o)	(o)	(o)		

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INTERVIEWER PLEASE CODE ALL THAT APPLY AFTER INTERVIEW

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

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

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

One generation					
Man 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	Three generation		
Man and woman: otherwise related	...	108	Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	...	301
Man and woman: unrelated	...	109	Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15	...	302
Two or more men only: related	...	110	Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	...	303
Two or more men only: unrelated	...	111	Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15	...	304
Two or more women only: related	...	112	Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	...	305
Two or more women only: unrelated	...	113	Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15	...	306
Other (SPECIFY)	...	114	Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	...	307
Two generation			Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15	...	308
Man, wife: + 1 child under 15	...	201	Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grandchildren under 15	...	309
Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15	...	202	Otherwise 3-generations:	...	
Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15	...	203	—all persons related, at least one child under 15	...	310
Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15	...	204	—at least one child under 15	...	311
Man, wife: + children, at least 1 under 15 and at least 1 over 15, none married	...	205	—all persons related	...	312
Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married	...	206	—unrelated	...	313
Man, wife: + children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or over, none married	...	207	Other (SPECIFY)	...	314
Man and one child under 15	...	208	Four generation		
Man and two children both under 15	...	209	DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW	...	401
Man and three or more children under 15	...	210			
Man and children at least one under and one over 15, none married	...	211			
Man and children all aged 15-24, none married	...	212			
Man and children all over 15 at least one 25 or over, none married	...	213			
Woman: and one child under 15	...	214			
Woman: and two children both under 15	...	215			
Woman: and three or more children under 15	...	216			
Woman: and children, at least one under and one over 15, none married	...	217			
Woman: and children, all aged 15-24, none married	...	218			
Woman: and children all over 15, at least one 25 or over, none married	...	219			
Man: and widowed or separated son	...	220			