MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name for reference only

Age last birthday

Inft.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	915	10th
BRENDA	EVELYN				7		13		- Voli
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66			1	1
69	72							1	-

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

Current Monetary Income

Assets and Savings

VI Health and Disability

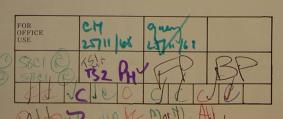
VII Social Services

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 WCI





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

Interview carried out at first call at second call at third or later call	10 X 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 incomplete Employment Occupational Income ASSETS ALL THAT ASSETS APPLY Health	11 X Y 1 2 3 4 5 6	CODE 3rd member CODE 3rd ALL THAT APPLY AS LISTED IN Q'AIRE (Some Sections may be listed twice)	14 (2) # 15 (1) 16 (5)	6. Household living on ground basement floor 1st floor 2nd floor 3rt floor 4th floor 5th oor above Specify	22 Y 1 2 3 4 5
Soc. Services Inc. in kind Style of living b) Reasons if incomplete	7 8 9	5th	17 (3) 18	(a) Is there a lift in the building? Yes No	6 7
ill/disabled does not know information unwilling to give information other (specify)	X Y O 1	Other (specify) 4. Semi or detached house or bungalow Ter. h'se or bungalow Self-con. flat in house Accomm. Self-con. flat attached	19 20 X Y 0 1	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance? Yes No	23
		to shop/business Room(s): furnished Other (specify)	2 3 4		

					A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		The state of the s
	5 13 13	Inft	2nd	3rd	4th	INTERVIEWER	: CODE O5,
	10000		The same of the sa			O6, etc. IF MFMBERS OF	5th, 6th
14. FOR ALL EMPLOYED AND SELF-EMPLOYED				Contract Con			
(a) Can you tell me how much you earned not earning from second job in a second job or in casual earnings	1	27-31	27-31	27-31	27-31	27-31	27-31
last week? amount before/after tax	100000	£ s	x x	£ I s	£ s	f Is	f Is X
last wk						TTT	1 5
the the second lab as in		32-35	70.75	70.75	70.75		
(b) How much would you say you earned altogether for a second job or in casual and part-time earnings during the last 12 months - whether or not		32-35	32-35	32-35	32-35	32-35	32-35
you had such earnings last week? I mean in addition		V V	l v	\ \ \		l x	
to earnings you fold me about earlier, and including wolff in		£	2	Ξ ^	× 3	£ X	f X
fees and consultancies, and deducting any expenses.						TIT	
before/after tax							
15. FOR ALL							
Now 1'd like to ask about pensions, allowances or benefits from the Government. Do you receive or have you received in the last 12 months a		36-37	36-37	36-37	36-37	36-37	36-37
		0 1			0 1		
38- Ol Family allowance 50- O2 Retirement (old age) pension		0 2	0 2 7	0 1 0 2	0 1 0 2	0 1 2	0 1 0 2
62- 03 Widows pension or allowance (including war and widowed							
mother)		0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
CO812 * 04 Sickness benefit O CO8-24 O5 Unemployment benefit		0 4 0 5	0 4	0 4 0 5	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 4 5
F CO8-36 * O6 Supplementary benefit (national assistance)		0 6	66	0 6	0 6	0 6 7	0 6
F CO8-48 07 Industrial injury benefit		0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7
COS-60		0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8 9	0 8
C CO9-12 O9 War disability pension E CO9-24 10 Maternity allowance		1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
C09-36 II Maternity grant		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
U CO9-48 12 Death grant		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
S CO9-60 13 Redundancy payment (from Ministry of Labour) E C10-12 14 A single grant (for clothing or other special needs from		1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3
E C10-12 14 A single grant (for clothing or other special needs from the Ministry of Social Security)		1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
CIO-24 15 Other (SPECIFY)		1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5
16 None of these SKIP TO Q.17		1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
IF ANY CODED INSERT CODE IN COLUMN		03	02				
AND ASK (a) Did you receive it for last week?			(W)	X	X	X	X
		Y	Y	Y	Y		
(b) How much a week do (dld) you receive and for how many weeks have (dld) you receive(d) that rate?							
		2 5	£ s	£ s	£ 5	£ s	£ S
LAST WEEK		0410	0400				
OFFICE:							
number of weeks wkly average							
previous rate per wk OFFICE:							
number of weeks yrly total							
single amt if any							
INSERT CODE		06	06				
2nd Benefit		£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s	£ s
WRITE IN ANSWER WRITE IN AMT			0108				
nate pen week		01,2	0100				
number of weeks 30 OFFICE:							
The state of the s							
number of yeeks 22- OFFICE: yrly total							
4							
single amt if any INSERT CODE							
3rd Benefit		cl -	£ s	£ s	£ s	2 5	£ s
WRITE IN ANSWER WRITE IN AMT		L S	1 5				
rate per week							
OFFICE:							
wary average							
previous rate per wk OFFICE:							
number of weeks yrly total							
single amt if any INSERT CODE							
4th Benefit							
WRITE IN BENEFIT AND							
ANY FURTHER AMOUNTS OFFICE:							
AS NECESSARY							
					2000		2000
	1						
			NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.		The second second		

QUESTION 4 Special schools & centres

This question is asked only of persons who have been ill and off work or confined to bed or the house for eight weeks or more continuously, and those who are coded for any item in Question 3.

QUESTION 5 Date of onset of sickness or disabling condition

Our object is to establish the year of onset but the question is worded 'first have any condition' so as to allow for the fact that some conditions develop out of others. For persons with a disabling condition you ask, in effect, when all the trouble started.

Previous occupation

In the section on Employment you have already asked for the last occupation of everyone not now at work (p. 7). Some people change their occupation because of a disabling condition before finally being obliged to give up work. You should probe for the (previous) occupation which people had before any history of illness or disability started.

QUESTION 6 Mobility

You should code people according to their usual mobility, taking no account of a temporary illness or injury. "Usual mobility" may be interpreted as "for at least eight weeks and unlikely to become more mobile in the immediate future" or "for less than eight weeks but unlikely to become more mobile within at least that total period." Someone who spends most of the time in bed and needs help to get out to sit in a chair is defined as bedfast. Someone who can get out of his bed into a chair or wheelchair and who can walk indoors but not even a few yards outdoors without help is defined as housebound. The test is whether someone can walk on his own (without the assistance or company of any other person — though with or without sticks or crutches).

QUESTION 7 Incapacity

In prompting this series of questions you may find it simplest to ask the question without the variation in brackets, unless it seems appropriate. Remember you are asking whether they have any difficulty in doing X. Sometimes certain questions will not apply to particular people or to particular situations. You will meet people who do not (or say they do not) wash down, negotiate stairs (living in bungalows), go shopping and do housework (especially some men). The question should then be asked in terms of "But would you have any difficulty in doing X if you had to?" The codes 0, 1, 2 are listed in increasing order of difficulty and you should check that you ring one of them for each item.

QUESTION 7e

It would be insensitive and unnecessary to ask questions about the daily activities of the bedfast. They are therefore excluded from this question and the rest of the series. You may encounter other people (e.g. advanced obesity) of whom it is clear that they cannot do certain activities. You may refrain from putting questions to them. The same is true of any situations in which the questions are likely to cause great distress. BUT AS A GENERAL RULE QUESTIONS 7 (e) to (i) SHOULD BE ASKED FOR ALL OTHER THAN THE BEDFAST AND CHAIRFAST.

QUESTIONS 8 & 9 Variation in incapacity

These questions explore whether the pattern of answers to Question 7 is permanent. Question 8 seeks any indication of seasonal variations (e.g. bronchitis) and Question 9 day-to-day variations in the effects of disability.

VIII INCOME IN KIND

This section aims to discover the major exchanges of services and gifts between the household and relatives or friends living elsewhere. One major problem is that people ordinarily take for granted the exchanges between themselves and their closest relatives. When being asked questions about "help" and "gifts" a housewife may not think of her mother, or her husband's mother, who lives nearby. A grandfather may not think of his daily activity of seeing a grandchild home from school. The first question is designed to help overcome this problem. You should remember that most households in the UK have frequent contact with a relative (either of a wife or a husband or of both) living elsewhere in the locality. Remember that independently of his wife a husband may see someone in his family (eg: his mother or a brother at work) every day. It will be very unusual if you make no entry in the box alonside Q. 1, so probe for likely relatives (eg: parents in the case of young and middle-aged people, brothers and sisters in the case of unmarried people, sons and daughters in the case of the elderly). In the remaining questions the contacts with such relatives are a likely indication of a flow of services or small gifts. Note that earning members of the household should normally be asked these questions independently of the housewife.

QUESTION 1 Relatives seen frequently

The question is designed to establish the existence of the relatives who have the most frequent contact with members of the household. Note that you ask "any of your family or a relative". The alternative wording will help to avoid information about really close relatives — eg: parents and children — who are thought of as "family" or even as members of a common household rather than as "relatives". By "most" days in the week is meant at least four of the seven days.

QUESTION 2 Help given

The unspoken assumption in the question is that these must be unpaid services. Prompt the items in the list carefully, emphasising those which are appropriate to the age or social situation of different members of the household. Make direct reference to the relatives listed in Q. 1. For example: "You say you see your mother every day. Do you do any of these things for her? And what about your sister?" Note that you prompt also for help given to friends and neighbours.

If two or three different services are undertaken, add together the informant's estimates of the time taken. Since the services are unpaid you should not expect informants to be able to give more than an approximate estimate of the time taken (that is, the time spent in the performance of the job, not interruptions for tea and conversations, etc).

QUESTION 3 Help received

The question reverses Q. 2 and proceed as in that question. Check in whatever way seems appropriate to establish the unpaid services being performed for members of the household. Again the question should be repeated for relatives seen frequently. "You've told me you see your mother every day. Does she do any of these things for you?" Two separate people might do the cleaning, for example. Add the hours together.

Clear, Stop, Clear car

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.

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.

QUESTION 6 Occasional gifts made

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

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.

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 sake 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.

QUESTION 17 (b) Determinant of class

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

QUESTION 17 (c) Names of classes

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

QUESTION 17 (d) Father's main occupation

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

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

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.

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 Janacan woman word to Byen so clear for New, but she state Byen so and less had her prosecuted. Deg also kiev a Professor

The head in Sontport, and

he had to have his public

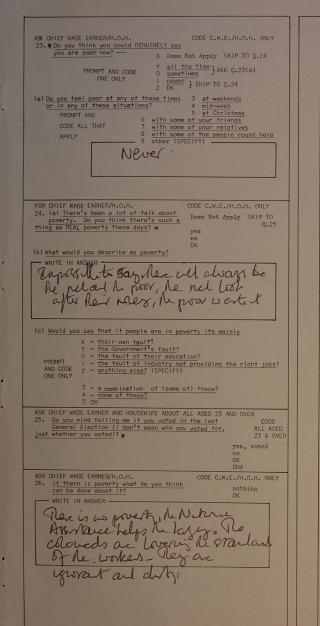
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INTERVIEWER PLEASE CODE ALL THAT APPLY AFTER INTERVIEW

		67
a)	Household in which there is a child, one of whose parents is not resident	X
b)	Household consisting of woman and adult dependants	Y
2)	Household in which there are five or more dependent children	0
1)	Household containing an adult who has been unemployed for eight weeks (consecutively or in last $12\ \mathrm{months}$)	1
2)	Household containing an adult under 65 years of age who has been ill or injured for eight weeks (consecutively or in last 12 months)	2
)	Household containing a disabled adult under 65 (a) disabled	3
	(b) borderline disabled	4
()	Household containing a disabled or handicapped child (including child ill or injured for eight weeks or more)	5
1)	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	6
)	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	7 8
)	Household in which there are persons who are	68
	(a) non-white	Х

pno

One generation Man alone: aged 60 or over Man alone: aged under 60 Woman alone: aged under 60 Woman alone: aged under 60 Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over Husband and wife: both under 60 Man and woman: otherwise related Man and woman: otherwise related Two or more men only: related Two or more men only: unrelated Two or more women only: unrelated Two or more women only: unrelated Two or more women only: unrelated Other (SPECIFY)	101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112	Man: and widowed or separated daughter Woman: and widowed or separated son Woman: and widowed or separated son Woman: and widowed or separated son Otherwise two generations: all related Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other Other (SPECIFY) Three generation 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	22 22 22 22 22 22 23 30 30
Man, wife: + 1 child under 15 Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15 Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15 Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15 Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15 Man, wife: + children, at least 1 under 15 and at least 1 over 15, none married Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married Man, wife: + children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or over, none married Man and one children down the married 15 Man and three or more children under 15 Man and three or more children under 15 Man and children at least one under and one over 15, none married Man and children at least one under and one over 15, none married Man and children at least one under and one over 15, none married Man and children at least one under and one over 15, none married	201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 211	Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one nuder 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: at least one 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, grandchildren under 15 Otherwise 3-generations: —all persons related, at least one child under 15 —all persons related —all persons related Other (SPECIFY)	30 30 30 30 30 31 31 31 31 31
Man and children all over 15 at least one 25 or over, none married Woman: and one child under 15 Woman: and two children both under 15 Woman: and three or more children under 15 Woman: and children, at least one under and one over 15, none married Woman: and children, all aged 15-24, none married Woman: and children all over 15, at least one 25 or over, none married Man: and widowed or separated son	213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220	Four generation DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW	40

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(b) born in Eire