MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

	Inft.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Christian name for reference only	Clifford	Gwen	~~Marker~~							
	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66				
Age last birthday	5 3	5 2	1 9							

6/34

1031

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

CAB

232

Name of Interviewer... P Gomer

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

Date(s) of interview(s)... 23/11/65   Length of interview(s) ... 1½ hrs

or contacts ....

....

....

Total actual interviewing time ... 1½ hrs

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	10	3. Which sections were answered in whole or in part by which persons on the household?	Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc.	5. Number of other households	21
at first call	X		13	at address ———————→	
at second call	Ⓨ			None	Ⓞ
at third or later call	0	Informant	�{2}		

			14	6. Household living on	22
2. Information for household —	11	2nd member	2	ground	Ⓧ
			15	basement floor	Ⓨ
— complete skip to Q. 3	Ⓧ			1st floor	1
incomplete—answer 2a	Y	CODE ALL THAT APPLY AS LISTED IN Q'AIRE (Some Sections may be listed twice)		2nd floor	2
(a) Sections Housing	1	3rd		3rd floor	3
incomplete Employment	2		16	Answer 6a 4th floor	4
Occupational	3		Ⓞ	5th or above	5
Income	4	4th		Specify	
CODE Assets	5		Ⓞ		
ALL THAT Health	6		17	(a) Is there a lift in the building? Yes	6
APPLY Soc. Services	7	5th		No	⚡
Inc. in kind	8		3		
Style of living	9		18		

(b) Reasons if incomplete —	12	6th	Ⓞ	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance?	23
— ill/disabled	X		19		
does not know information	Y	Other (specify)	Ⓞ		
unwilling to give information	O				
other (specify)	1			Yes	8
....		4. Semi or detached house or bungalow	20	No	Ⓨ
....		Ter. h'se or bungalow	Ⓧ		
		Self-con. flat in block	Y		
		Type of Self-con. flat in house	0		
		Accomm. Self-con. flat attached	1		
		to shop/business	2		
		Room(s): furnished	3		
		Other (specify)	4		
		....			
		....			

(i)

HOUSING AND LIVING FACILITIES

General

Information recorded by the interviewer on the left of the main column is needed so that the circumstances of the household may be fully understood by those in the office but it may not be required for computer-analysis.

QUESTION 1 — Rooms

No room should be listed twice. Bedsitters should be listed as bedrooms and not also as living-rooms. Do not count a scullery or a hall or a bathroom as a room. The total number of living and dining and bedrooms should not include a kitchen if it is not large enough for a family to eat in. You will see that there are two numbered boxes in the column in which to write the numbers of bedrooms and total numbers of rooms. Each is for each digit in the total: Thus, if there are 9 or fewer rooms the number should be written in the right-hand box and "O" should be written in the left-hand box. If there are, say, 13 rooms, then "1" should be written in the left-hand and "3" in the right hand box. This will help us to avoid mistakes in transfering information to the computer.

QUESTION 2 — Additional or fewer rooms

Define "room" as above.

kitchen is large room with half set out as living room/ dining room.

QUESTION 4

A water closet flushed by water. Chemical or earth closets are not included, nor are flush water closets which can only be reached by going outdoors across a yard, even if under cover.

QUESTION 5

A garden is any space at the front or back of the house where it is possible to grow something. A yard is an outdoor space which is covered in concrete, asphalt, etc., where there are no plants or lawn other than in boxes or barrels (if any).

If you have already seen the garden **it may be unnecessary to ask the second part of the question,** for it may be possible to code 3, 4 or 5. But be sure that you are taking back as well as front garden into the reckoning. Add the two together in estimating size.

QUESTION 5

Note that the recent Industrial Employment Act gives employers the responsibility of notifying employees about certain terms of service. Many employees will have received some kind of notification.

QUESTION 6   Whether sick pay

Include only when employer pays **cash** directly to an employee who is sick. Contributions towards medical care costs come under Q. 11. Ideally we would like to have details of sick pay expected and length of time employer is expected to go on paying. (Sometimes a man is paid one proportion of pay for 3 months and then a lower proportion for a further 3 months.) Many informants, however, will not know and you should do your best to get a general idea at least of the **starting level** for the first month, recording underneath more specific information if known.

Sick pay amount What should be entered here is costs paid by employer. Sickness benefit should not be included even though employers contribute towards it. Earnings means **earnings before tax.**

QUESTION 7   Pension

Include any type of occupational pension, contributory or non-contributory, funded or unfunded.

QUESTION 7a   Employee's contribution

Note that we are **not** attempting to establish what the employer pays, because many informants will not know. We require amount paid (preferably) or per cent of earnings **before** tax: many schemes are not of the type that the employer pays a fixed proportion of earnings. In these instances, code " None " or "Does not apply ", according to the information you are given. When given a percentage note that it may be calculated on basic wages rather than earnings and you should note this so that we can adjust the figure in the office. Estimate the proportion of normal earnings the previous contribution amounts to — correct to nearest percentage point unless respondent names half a percentage point.

QUESTION 7b   Pensionable age

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

QUESTION 7c   Years towards pension

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

QUESTION 7d   Amount of pension

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

QUESTION 8   Meal vouchers

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

QUESTION 9   Subsidised meals

Meals include drinks that may accompany them though we think it might cause offence to ask this in a formal question. We are interested to learn of anything from subsidised canteen meals to expense account lunches and dinners.

QUESTION 9a   Saving on meals

Note that we are seeking an estimate of the difference between the actual cost to the employee and **what he would have spent** in the ordinary way if there were no subsidised canteen or restaurant available, or if his work did not allow him to charge the cost of outside meals. We are **not** seeking an estimate of the real value of the meals. Since some employees may not spend more outside on a poorer meal than they spend inside for a subsidised one, some entries may be " O " shillings.

12a

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.

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.

13a

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.

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.

Yes, since wife has become partially blind.

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 6a   Cars, Vans

Note that in Section II you will have noted any car owned by the business or firm and whether it is also used privately. Do not count this car here also but find out whether there is a second car — e.g. wife's. **If informant unable to value a vehicle** note instead its make, type and year of manufacture to enable us to look up its value.

QUESTION 6c   Debts on vehicles

Note that the question does not apply only to payments which are over-due but to the total sum still owing. You will usually have difficulty in excluding interest from the amount owed. If the amount owed is estimated at less than £50 record the sum and do not take up time making sure that the interest is deducted. But if the amount owed including the interest element is £50 or more ask for the details listed under (c). We will then make an estimate in the office.

QUESTION 7   Life Insurance

If there is more than one policy add up the payments and, if necessary, note any difference in frequency or years of payment. Note that our main object is to establish the equivalent current value in cash of policies they hold. The majority of households will hold policies of little **current** value and you will see that if they pay less than 10s. a week we do not ask for any details.

QUESTION 8   Value of saleable assets

Please note that we do not envisage that goods in everyday use — beds, blankets, basic furniture, crockery, clothes — need to be valued. We are interested only in items of value that could be sold without serious detri-ment to the household and its daily life if some ready cash was badly needed. Jewellery, furs, stamp collections, works of art, antiques, and collections of books, might be sold and we need to obtain an approximate estimate of their total current worth. Naturally enough we cannot expect precise valuations and you will find the minimum value of £25 for an article (or a group of articles — e.g. a number of pieces of jewellery) helpful in avoiding protracted discussion of the value of articles used every day in the home.

QUESTION 9   Other assets

Rarely will there be any kind of asset not covered by our other ques-tions. But by asking this general question you may be given information that belongs in the answer to another question. The informant may have misunderstood a question. But be careful not to include an item here which is already covered elsewhere.

QUESTIONS 10 & 11   General assets sold and windfalls

It may be difficult for you to secure an estimate of money raised or spent on "ordinary living expenses" but you will find that our object is fairly clear and once you understand it you can probe for an estimate. We do not want information about sums of money invested in new assets, in replacing old assets (e.g. property, including houses and cars) and in savings, but only information about sums of money spent in the ordinary way on housekeeping, food, clothing, and entertainment. An estimate is better than nothing. Note that we are not asking you to waste time checking small amounts of less than £25.

QUESTION 10   Assets sold in last 12 months

Some people, especially the elderly, will have sold some of their assets in the last 12 months to bolster a low income. This can be an important contribution to their standard of living. **Savings**—Note that each item should be prompted carefully, especially to persons who have already told you they have sizeable amounts in savings, stocks and shares, etc. Note that we are not interested in this question in total sums which amount to less than £25 in the 12 months. Nor are we interested in amounts that may have been saved from income and spent in the same year (e.g. savings for Christmas or a holiday).

Partial use of sales or savings for living expenses—In some cases property might have been sold, say, and part of the money spent but part of it saved. Try to get a total estimate only of the sum spent on ordinary living expenses.

QUESTION 11 " Windfalls "

The procedure is the same as in the last question (Q. 10). Remember that for some people an occasional windfall is the only hope they have of getting out of debt, and please make a note if you come across any interesting example.

QUESTION 12 Hire purchase

The informant may know neither the total amounts nor the amounts less interest which are owed. If the total is less than £25 simply write it in and do not waste time asking detailed questions about **original price,** etc. Otherwise ask each of the questions and tick the box if any documents are seen. Sometimes there may be several large items and you may need to use the margins on the page for any additional notes. Remember that we are concerned to establish the total owed altogether, **less interest,** and so long as this can be estimated you should not be concerned to take up time with every subsidiary question. If you cannot get the informant to give an estimate of the total owed less interest and succeed only in answering the questions under (a) you can leave to the office the job of estimating and writing in the total.

QUESTION 14 Rent or mortgage arrears

As elsewhere, remember to write in an amount in only one column (not in two columns, e.g. wife and husband). The amount should be debited to the person who normally pays the rent or the mortgage payments. Do not trouble to calculate the exact total amount owed. You have asked about the weekly or monthly payments earlier and so long as you tell us the **number** of payments (and whether weekly or monthly) we can calculate the figure in the office.

Wife's bonus. Do not expect to see it again

QUESTION 17 Total assets

Like the question at the end of the Income section, this question is designed to be used when an informant does not wish to go into detail or finds great difficulty, either in the first or in a subsequent interview, in answering preceding questions. Encourage him or her to help you gain at least a broad estimate of total assets, but remember this includes the value of any owner-occupied house, a car, the surrender value of any life insurance policy and personal possessions of value, as well as any savings or stocks and shares. Again, try to get a separate estimate for each income unit in the household, and if the informant shows willingness to go back to the preceding detailed questions encourage him to do so. Try if you can to get the informant to give an exact figure rather than a range.

VI HEALTH AND DISABILITY

QUESTION 1 Health

Do not probe for the names of disabling illnesses or conditions, unless the informant happens to mention them.

QUESTION 2 Unwell today

Note that the emphasis is on " today " and that you are instructed to complete the questionnaire **as if all questions applied to the date when you first made contact with the household.** This means that if you have postponed an interview because of illness you should ask all the questions about the day you first called.

QUESTION 2a Off work

Check with the work record (page 8) where weeks off work will have been established. But here the information is needed as the basis for general questions about current illness and disability.

QUESTION 2a (i) & b (i) Number of weeks

If more than a year write " 52 ". If the informant cannot be sure of the exact number and there is uncertainty whether it is less or more than eight weeks seek confirmation of the exact period from the individual concerned at a second call if necessary.

QUESTION 2c Regularly

That is, at least once a month for the past three months in connection with the present illness or disability.

QUESTION 3 Condition affecting activity

This question is designed to prepare the ground for the all-important Q. 7. You are **not** asked to trace every conceivable disability or condition from which people may suffer. Many of them, anyway, will not know diagnostic terms even if you ask them. Instead, you ask about conditions which restrict activity, show Flashcard No. 6 (which is nearly the same list as prompted verbally) and code any part of the body or faculty with which " trouble " is reported. You do **not** explore all possible effects but only a few examples of effects in which we are particularly interested. Remember you are only trying to find out about certain conditions, not every condition.

Nerves

Pay particular attention to the need to prompt for any trouble with " nerves ".

Reading ordinary print

Note that your code " No " only if a person cannot read print in a newspaper. Do not code " No " if a person merely has difficulty. For someone who cannot read interpret the question as " seeing " print in newspaper. We are interested at this point in sight not literacy.

Hearing

Note that if an informant does not admit difficulty with hearing but it is observed, you can code accordingly.

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.

2nd hlf —
rh. fever – 3yps yr.
eyes – 2yr yr.

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.

QUESTION 13

NHS means free, wholly paid for by the National Health Service. Private and amenity (paying) beds in NHS hospitals should be coded as private.

QUESTION 13 (b)   Number of nights

If a person has had two or more spells in hospital add the total number of nights together.

QUESTION 13 (c)   Name of hospital

This will be used in the office to code type of hospital.

QUESTION 14

Ill in bed means actually in bed for at least half the day.

QUESTION 15

Visits by and to a doctor will include calls when a person is no longer in bed but up and about. The questions are not, therefore, dependent on the answer yes to Q. 14. When the household is large and/or when there have been several visits it may take you a little time to obtain a reliable answer. Remember that in cases of difficulty it is usually best to approach the answer by asking: " When did you last see your doctor? " "And when was the time before that? " " So that means you saw your doctor seven times altogether in the last 12 months? " Remember that we want to count each consultation, even if there are two consultations on one day or on succeeding days. Remember also to include locums and other (alternative) doctor seen in this period.

QUESTION 15 (c)   Visits paid for

If the informant is a wife who makes a visit to her NHS doctor and pays later for the pill, which he prescribes, this should still be counted as a NHS visit.

QUESTION 16   Spectacles

Most people pay in part for spectacles even under the NHS but some obtain them free by paying and then claiming a refund on test of means (by the SBC).

QUESTION 18   Doctor at hospital

It is the number of occasions we want to know, not the number of doctors seen at the hospital.

Visits to dentist

Remember to ask number of visits, not number of courses of treatment.

Home help

We are interested only in the use of a local council's Home Help Service.

Someone from the Welfare

We mean a social worker or officer fro ma Council health, welfare or children's department who is concerned with some aspect of family welfare. Include a health visitor, say, but not an officer from the Supplementary Benefits Commission or someone from a voluntary organisation — like the WVS or Salvation Army.

QUESTION 18 (a)   Paying a dentist

The point is that very poor people can get free dentures and do not have to pay the £1 for a course of treatment.

QUESTION 18 (b)   Home help

Some councils charge for a home help's service on test of means.

31a

Beside regular visit from GP, has seen a specialist for eye, now done privately. Also visited by person from Blind society for treatment/training

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.

Ambulance fee from Council.

Prat NH neighbours

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 £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.

QUESTION 8   Occasional gifts received

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

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.)

QUESTION 6 Church

Accept any religious sect or denomination which may be mentioned.

	Inft	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7	8	9	10

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 Not Apply SKIP TO Q.24

PROMPT AND CODE Y all the time ⎫ ASK Q.23(a)
ONE ONLY   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   5 at Christmas
         6 with some of your friends
  CODE ALL THAT   7 with some of your relatives
  APPLY   8 with some of the people round here
        9 other (SPECIFY)

	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	①	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

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 Does Not Apply SKIP TO
  thing as REAL poverty these days? ✱   Q.25
              yes
              no
              DK

(b) What would you describe as poverty?
┌─ WRITE IN ANSWER ─────────────────────┐
│   O A P.
│
│ 3rd: not enough ~~money~~ for necessities
└───────────────────────────────────────┘

	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1

(c) Would you say that if people are in poverty its mainly
     X - 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 2 - anything else? (SPECIFY)
  ONE ONLY

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

	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	③	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER AND HOUSEWIFE ABOUT ALL AGED 23 AND OVER
25. Do you mind telling me if you voted in the last CODE
  General Election (I don't mean who you voted for, ALL AGED
  just whether you voted)? ✱   23 & OVER

           yes, voted
           no
           DK
           DNA

	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H.   CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY
26. If there is poverty what do you think
  can be done about it?   nothing
             DK
┌─ WRITE IN ANSWER ─────────────────────┐
│
│
│
└───────────────────────────────────────┘

	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
76										
77										
ⓨ										
78	78									
ⓨ	ⓧ									

		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
(c)	Household in which there are five or more dependent children	0
(d)	Household containing an adult who has been unemployed for eight weeks (consecutively or in last 12 months)	1
(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)	2
(f)	Household containing a disabled adult under 65 (a) disabled	(3)
	(b) borderline disabled	4
(g)	Household containing a disabled or handicapped child (including child ill or injured for eight weeks or more)	5
(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	6
(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	7 8
		68
(j)	Household in which there are persons who are (a) non-white	X
	(b) born in Eire	Y

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

One generation

Man alone: aged 60 or over	101
Man alone: aged under 60	102
Woman alone: aged 60 or over	103
Woman alone: aged under 60	104
Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over	105
Husband and wife: at least one aged under 60	106
Husband and wife: both under 60	(107)
Man and woman: otherwise related	108
Man and woman: unrelated	109
Two or more men only: related	110
Two or more men only: unrelated	111
Two or more women only: related	112
Two or more women only: unrelated	113
Other (SPECIFY)	114

Two generation

Man, wife: + 1 child under 15	201
Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15	202
Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15	203
Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15	204
Man, wife: + children, at least 1 under 15 and at least 1 over 15, none married	205
Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married	206
Man, wife: + children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or over, none married	207
Man and one child under 15	208
Man and two children both under 15	209
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

Man: and widowed or separated daughter	221
Woman: and widowed or separated son	222
Woman: and widowed or separated daughter	223
Otherwise two generations: all related	224
Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other	225
Other (SPECIFY)	226

Three generation

Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	301
Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15	302
Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	303
Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15	304
Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	305
Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15	306
Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	307
Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15	308
Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grandchildren under 15	309
Otherwise 3-generations:	
—all persons related, at least one child under 15	310
—at least one child under 15	311
—all persons related	312
—unrelated	313
Other (SPECIFY)	314

Four generation | 401

DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW