

## MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

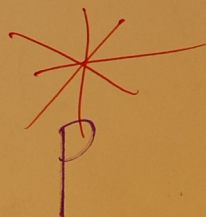
Christian name  
for reference only

Age last birthday

Infant	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
AGNES	DAVID					14			
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66				
2	1	1	9						

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


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



A Survey carried out from the University of Essex  
and the University of London (L.S.E.)

Queries should be addressed to: Miss Sheila Benson  
Skepper House  
13 Endsleigh Street  
London WC1

FOR OFFICE USE	9	27 May	Queen	
SBC 1	TS1	AM	FP	BP
	TS2	VAH		
	4	4	C	C
	4	4	C	C
	4	4	C	C
	4	4	C	C
	4	4	C	C
	4	4	C	C
	4	4	C	C

AM AM  
AM AM

AM AM  
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Name of Interviewer: A.H. KuzanSERIAL  
NUMBER

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

C.I.C.

Date(s) of interview(s) 16.5.68Length of interview(s) 2 1/4 hrs.

or contacts

Total actual interviewing time 2 1/4 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 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? Informant	Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc. 13	5. Number of other households at address → None	21 0
2. Information for household — — complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a	11 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X Y	2nd member	14	6. Household living on ground basement floor 1st floor 2nd floor 3rd floor 4th floor 5th or above Specify	22 X Y 1 2 3 4 5
(a) Sections Housing incomplete Employment Occupational Income Assets Health Soc. Services Inc. in kind Style of living	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	CODE ALL THAT APPLY AS LISTED IN Q' AIRE (Some Sections may be listed twice)	15 16 17 18	Answer 6a { (a) Is there a lift in the building? Yes No	6 7
(b) Reasons if incomplete — — ill/disabled does not know information unwilling to give information other (specify)	12 X Y O 1	5th 6th Other (specify)	19 20	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance?	23 8 9
		4. Semi or detached house or bungalow Ter. h'se or bungalow Self-con. flat in block Self-con. flat in house Self-con. flat attached to shop/business Room(s): furnished Other (specify) <u>Unfurnished rooms</u>	X Y 1 2 3 4 5	Yes No	



## 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 "0" 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 transferring information to the computer.

*Have only been  
resident since  
March*

### QUESTION 2 — Additional or fewer rooms

Define "room" as above.

### 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 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.

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**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.

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**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.

*uncertain whether  
to code for or  
is almost finished  
an appropriate*

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

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



## OCCUPATIONAL FACILITIES AND FRINGE BENEFITS

### General

Our intention is to invite anyone who has been working full-time to tell us about working conditions and fringe benefits. This will include anyone currently sick or unemployed who has been in full-time work in the last 12 months.

NORMALLY QUESTIONS SHOULD NOT BE ASKED ON SOMEONE ELSE'S BEHALF: THEY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE PERSON IN OR RECENTLY IN A PARTICULAR EMPLOYMENT.

But if two brothers, or husband and wife, work in the same factory or if otherwise the informant has good reason for knowing the employment conditions, then the interviewer may exercise discretion.

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### QUESTION 1 Outdoors

In determining whether **mainly** outdoors, you should find whether proportion of working time spent outdoors exceeds 50 per cent. Those working outdoors but under cover (e.g. some dock labourers and railway porters) should be counted as outdoors. Where conditions have changed, the question should be applied to the **most recent** conditions (e.g. last week at work).

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### QUESTION 2 Facilities

We are interested only in facilities provided by the employer. **Disregard** provisions and facilities which may happen to be available but which are not provided by the employer (e.g. garage hand who uses W.C. and washing facilities in neighbouring shop, or printer's apprentice who nips into local café for tea). For someone currently sick or unemployed the questions apply to the last job he held during the previous 12 months.

**Facilities for washing** Note that there must be **hot water**, soap and towel if "yes" is to be coded. Include liquid soap and paper towels in definition if necessary.

### QUESTIONS 2 and 3 Writing in questions which do not apply

Working conditions vary widely and it is impossible to devise questions which fit them all. If you are satisfied that the answer yes or no to a particular question is meaningless or inappropriate **DO NOT CODE** alongside the item but write in underneath how many of the 8 or 10 items do not apply.

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### QUESTION 3 Sufficient Heating

The test is whether the informant feels cold at his work more often than the occasional instance of there being a heating breakdown or a really big freeze.

**Facilities for washing** Note that there must be hot water, soap, towel and mirror if "yes" is to be coded. You may count liquid soap as "soap" and paper towels and even a hand drying machine as equivalent to a towel if necessary.

**Place for lunch** Eating at bench or desk does not count.

**Place to keep clothes** e.g. cupboard, locker, wardrobe, hook in small room, etc. The wording should make clear that we are interested **both** in a place where clothes can be kept and one where they will be reasonably safe.

02  
first aid box is  
inadequate.



## 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 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. 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. 8d. 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.

Q2  
includes Tax Money  
attached 2/-  
+ Q2 page 6/6.

Q2 6  
3

6-2  
wo  
8



#### QUESTION 8

Obtain an estimate of total cost by the normal transport used. Some people who drive cars will offer their estimate of real cost but in such cases write in as indicated the average weekly mileage to and from work (not during work). In other instances assume 6d. per mile for all small cars (i.e. under 12 h.p.) and 8d. per mile for larger vehicles.

5 miles @ 6d. = 2s. 6d.	5 miles @ 8d. = 3s. 4d.
10 miles @ 6d. = 5s. 0d.	10 miles @ 8d. = 6s. 8d.
50 miles @ 6d. = 25s. 0d.	50 miles @ 8d. = 33s. 4d.
100 miles @ 6d. = 50s. 0d.	100 miles @ 8d. = 66s. 8d.

Q7  
02. Think that  
"Expenses" referred to  
in answer to question  
are the 46 per week  
he pays for his tools  
  
103  
02. get acc  
travelling expenses  
referred to!

#### QUESTION 9 Holiday pay

Be careful not to include pay received simultaneously with holiday pay for any week of work. Remember that many wage earners only receive the basic wage during holidays, which is usually much lower than average earnings.

#### QUESTION 10 Sick pay

There are several practices. (1) Some employers (e.g. public services) automatically deduct national insurance sickness benefit for the worker and his dependants from pay during sickness (or sometimes expect him to report what sickness benefit he receives so that it may be deducted from later amounts of sick pay or even from the first weeks of earnings after recovery from sickness). (2) Others (mainly smaller private firms) deduct only the sickness benefit for the worker, ignoring what he may get for his dependants. (3) Still others deduct nothing for any sickness benefit for which a worker may be eligible. In the last two cases it might seem that the worker will be better off in sickness than at work. This is true for some, particularly salaried earners, but remember that if any employer pays anything to a wage-earner in sickness rarely does it exceed the basic wage. His average earnings may be much higher. (4) When the level of sick pay is small no deductions may be made for any sickness benefit.

##### Changes in sick pay after the first weeks

In rare instances of persons who have been sick more than a few weeks the rate of sick pay will have changed. If the average is difficult to estimate write in the amounts thus: 4 weeks @ £10, 4 @ £5 10s., etc. After deductions of tax, etc. Note if only the amount of pay before deductions is known.

#### QUESTION 11 Income of self-employed

The income of the self-employed is sometimes difficult to ascertain. Four alternative methods of questioning that have been found to be helpful in previous research are listed. Our first aim is to find the figure for annual income before tax. Thus Q. 11 A (iv) is the crucial one and if you can get the answer to this do not press unduly for the answers to the preceding questions, but they are helpful in establishing that (iv) is in fact the figure you want. The alternative aim (if you cannot achieve the first) is to seek the amount obtained from the business, either Method B — net profit including money taken out for own use, or Method C, the sums actually taken out for personal use. Method D should only be tried if all else fails, and frankly, is not of much help. An accurate figure for income is important and you should if necessary take time to establish it. Method D "Turnover" = total receipts from sale of goods and services, less any discount allowed.



**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.

*250  
Have turned into  
have only in March  
have not paid as yet  
one year's notes*

**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.

*02 enables to  
say what was the  
value of value.  
The information did  
not seem to be  
noted anywhere  
factor arrange  
Have details!*

**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.



#### 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.

Q12  
last case is  
a provident  
voucher  
documents  
not available  
(at mother)  
they were unable  
to say what interest  
rate was.

Unable to code  
has been coded

#### 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.

#### 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.



#### QUESTION 9 Staying overnight

The question concentrates on holidays and stays which are directly or indirectly paid for or subsidised by relatives and friends. It may be difficult to obtain an estimate of saving. We have in mind not only the instance of holiday but also an elderly person or a child staying with a member of the family for a lengthy period of the year during a time of loneliness or financial difficulty. Note that space allows only 8 columns on this page. In the unlikely event of interviewing in a household with 9 or 10 persons write in the details for the 9th and 10th persons lower on the page.

#### QUESTION 9 (b) Saving

Note that there are two alternatives in the question. The saving from staying in a relative's or a friend's home should be estimated in terms of the comparable cost of living at home. The saving from being taken on holiday should be estimated in terms of the cost of going on holiday on one's own.

#### QUESTION 10 Visitors

This question reverses Q. 9 but estimates of cost should be written into the column allocated for the housewife.

*mostly first  
"overnight" away  
from home.  
1 week spent  
away & maybe  
own meals*



## 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.

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### 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).

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### 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.

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### QUESTION 3 Friends to meals

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

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### 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**.

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### 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.)

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### QUESTION 6 Church

Accept any religious sect or denomination which may be mentioned.

126  
Task 5  
get married



#### QUESTION 7 Food

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

(a) **Cooked breakfast**

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

(b) **No cooked meal**

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

(c) **Fresh meat**

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

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#### QUESTION 8 (a) Joint

Accept what the informant understands by a joint.

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

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

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#### QUESTION 9 (b) Clothing

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

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

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

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#### QUESTION 11 Adequate footwear

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

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#### QUESTION 12 Smoking, pools and betting

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

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#### QUESTION 13 Christmas

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

*H/W not married  
lost Christmas  
Presents spent  
about £15.  
02 spent £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? —

PROMPT AND CODE  
ONE ONLY

X Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.24  
Y all the time } ASK Q.23(a)  
0 sometimes  
1 never } SKIP TO Q.24  
2 DK

(a) Do you feel poor at any of these times or in any of these situations?

PROMPT AND  
CODE ALL THAT  
APPLY

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)

FOR CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H.

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

24. (a) There's been a lot of talk about poverty. Do you think there's such a thing as REAL poverty these days? \*

Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.25  
yes  
no  
DK

(b) What would you describe as poverty?

WRITE IN ANSWER

Low class of living (P) no money (P) no roof over your head - low standard of living - that sums it up. (P) well - people living in conditions of dreadful poverty

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

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

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

25. Do you mind telling me if you voted in the last General Election (I don't mean who you voted for, just whether you voted)? \*

CODE  
ALL AGED  
23 & OVER

yes, voted  
no  
DK  
DNA

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H.

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

26. If there is poverty what do you think can be done about it?

nothing  
DK

WRITE IN ANSWER

More houses & more jobs (P)  
Higher wages & lower prices for food. (P) Furniture & goods are expensive as well

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7	8	9	10
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
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	1	1	1	1	1
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
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
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
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
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



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)

<b>One generation</b>			
Man alone: aged 60 or over	101	Man: and widowed or separated daughter	221
Man alone: aged under 60	102	Woman: and widowed or separated son	222
Woman alone: aged 60 or over	103	Woman: and widowed or separated daughter	223
Woman alone: aged under 60	104	Otherwise two generations: all related	224
Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over	105	Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other	225
Husband and wife: at least one aged under 60	106	Other (SPECIFY)	226
Man and woman: otherwise related	107		
Man and woman: unrelated	108	<b>Three generation</b>	
Two or more men only: related	109	Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	301
Two or more men only: unrelated	110	Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15	302
Two or more women only: related	111	Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	303
Two or more women only: unrelated	112	Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15	304
Other (SPECIFY)	113	Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	305
	114	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
<b>Two generation</b>		<b>Four generation</b>	401
Man, wife: + 1 child under 15	201	DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW	
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		