MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

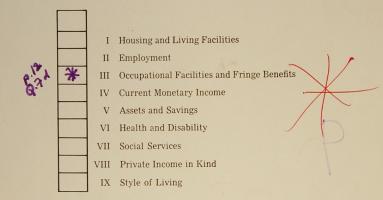
Christian name for reference only

Age last birthday

Inft.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
MAKCHRET	HUGH								
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66		100		
58	57								

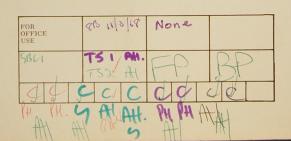
QUESTIONNAIRE ON HOUSEHOLD RESOURCES &

STANDARDS OF LIVING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM 1967-68



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



2 3 5 6 SERIAL NUMBER Name of Interviewer Attoregan Date(s) of interview(s) 19 - 2 - 682 hrs 45 minutes Length of interview(s) Total actual interviewing time 2 hrs 45 minutes

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 2. Information for household complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a (a) Sections Housing incomplete Employment Occupational Income ALL THAT APPLY APPLY Health Soc. Services Inc. in kind Style of living (b) Reasons if incomplete ill/disabled does not know information unwilling to give information other (specify)	10 XY 0 11 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 12 X Y O 1	3. Which sections were answered in whole or in part by which persons on the household? Informant 2nd member 2nd member 3rd ALL THAT APPLY AS LISTED IN Q'AIRE (Some Sections any be listed twice) 5th 6th Other (specify) 4. Semi or detached house or bungalow Ter, h'se or bungalow Ter, h'se or bungalow Self-con. flat in block Self-con. flat in house Accomm. Self-con. flat in house Self-con. flat attached to shop/business Room (s): furnished Other (specify)	Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc. 13 14 15 16 17 18 20 18 20 18 21 22 44	5. Number of other households at address None 6. Household living on ground basement floor 1st floor 2nd floor 3rd floor 4th floor 5th or above Specify (a) Is there a lift in the building? Yes No 7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance? Yes No	21 0 22 X Y 1 2 3 4 5	
--	--	---	---	--	--	--

At this point put any christian name of informant in first box on back flap, then christian names of all other adults and children in household. In complex households always list children immediately after their parent(s) or guardian(s). Otherwise, in the case, say, of a married couple and adolescent children you may find it easiest to list according to age: first the wife who is, say 54, husband 55, children 26, 24, 20, 17 and 14. When you write in information throughout the questionnaire please keep rigorously to the particular column for each named person in the household. Specifically "household" information is recorded in the first column. The informant's answers about himself should always be entered in the next column. The list of members under Q. 10 may have to be later modified according to who is temporarily residing in the household or who is temporarily away. This should be checked carefully, Boarders of more than four weeks residence should be recorded as members of the household, lodgers and sub-tenants will require separate questionnaires.

** HOUSEHOLD TYPE

On the back of the questionnaire you will find a code list of household composi-tions. When you are checking the questionnaire put the appropriate code for this household in the box allocated under the double asterisk

A private household A private household comprises one person living alone or a group of persons living together, having some or all meals together and benefiting from a common housekeeping. Persons who have resided in the household for at least four weeks and are not expected to leave shortly, and persons who have resided in the household for less than four weeks but are not expected to leave again after that period, should be listed as members. Persons who are felt to be members of the household but are away (e.g. students or men at work) should only be included if they have been away for less than 13 weeks and are expected back within the total period of 13 weeks (code under 10(d)).

QUESTION 10	0(e)	QUESTION 10(d)	
Age-group: co	de as below	Code reasons as below	
0 - 1	01	Hospital/nursing Home/convalescent Home	1
2 - 4	02	Staying with relative or friend	2
5 - 9	03	Otherwise away on holiday	3
10 - 14	04	In armed services/merchant navy	4
15 - 19	05	Otherwise working away from home	5
20 - 29	06	Prison, approved school, Borstal, detention, etc.	6
30 - 39	07	Children's Home or foster home	7
40 - 49	08	Boarding school, college, university	8
50 - 59	09	Other (specify)	9
60 - 64	10		
65 - 69	11		
70 - 79	12		
80 and over	13		
DK	X		
NA	Y		

QUESTION 10(f) - Court order

A maintenance order secured through the courts. If no action has been taken to confirm the separation then code 1; in this situation at least the spouse in the house-hold accepts that man and wife are not living together and there is no immediate prospect of them so doing.

QUESTION 11

If answer yes, complete other parts of question and amend Q. 10 if someone included in answers to that question who proves in fact to be a temporary visitor or guest (i.e. who has stayed less than 4 weeks) and not expected to stay for total period longer than 4 weeks).

QUESTION 11(a)

If there is more than one visitor enter information for all in box or on this left hand page.

QUESTION 11(f) Code as follows:

Relative staying without payment Friend staying without payment Relative staying with payment Friend staying with payment Other person staying with payment Other person staying with payment

QUESTION 12

If any person is felt to belong to the household and is expected to return to it after a total absence of less than thirteen weeks (e.g. at University, in hospital, at work, staying with relatives), then the interviewer should include such a person in the replies to Q. 10. But the information should also be recorded here in Q.12.

QUESTION 12(h) Prompt and code as follows:

Hospital/Nursing/convalescent/residential Home Staying with relative or friend Charles and the Hospital Home Order of Friend Charles and Hospital Home Order of Friend Charles and Staying with relative or friend strained services/merchant navy At boarding school, college or university Otherwise working away from home Approved school/Borstal/detention centre, etc. Children's Home/foster home Prison Other (specify)

www. www. JUST DE TREE IN'S AVIEW

QUESTION 8 Work record

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

Weeks off work in year

Weeks off work in year

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

was ward week to Level March There the of the water

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

January	July
February	August
March	September
April	October
May	November
Tuno	December

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

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

QUESTION 9

Exclude Bank Holidays in counting up holiday entitlement. List number of weeks to nearest week. Do not insert " $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

See instructions above for Q. 7(b). Start by recording member of household in left-hand box (informant, 2nd, 3rd, etc.) and then carefully note occupation and industry or business. The office will code in the right-hand columns on the basis of your information. Avoid all vague terms, e.g. "engineer". If you find the answer too general or difficult to understand always ask "What do you do?" and write in the answer. In many households there will be only one or two persons who have been at work in the past twelve months. If necessary you can use all the space in the box just for one or two persons, providing it is clear to which person(s) the information applies.

· he world eardales h The word gull to divise in Just 3.5 hours learly Sho does not In occupation on Horses it whi

QUESTION 11 Change of Job

Note that sub-questions (a) - (d) apply only to persons changing their jobs less than five years previously.

11(c). IRU, etc., means Industrial Rehabilitation Unit or any other Government training centre.

QUESTION 12 Training Course

Our object is to check on men taking a re-training or training course, whether or not they changed their job. Some men may have taken a course and gone back to their former job or employers. Others may be unemployed and yet have taken such a course.

QUESTION 13 Fall in Earnings

You may be asked what you mean by "big" fall. Accept whatever the informant thinks is big. Put the information in the box, including the approximate earnings previously as well as the subsequent earnings and code the extent of the fall in the right-hand columns.

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

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 7a Employee's contribution

Note that we are not attempting to establish what the employer pars, 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. 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

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.

the gray or but he paid to account to the spirit he meaned in CUESTION 7 Pension

Include any type of occupational pension, contributory or non-order Astronomy Astronom 4-101- Par week 4 probably free Electricenty the

> ye suice the is a hear contributory Remarks & herrie not wheel in number the worked on estato

hetace house have 80. Gret installed

CURRENT MONETARY INCOME

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 setimates 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

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

Gross and Net

In the first question you carefully ask for the last pay net of deductions and go
in the second question to establish what these deductions are. The answers to both
question end 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.

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 Sattleys, and a retired man with a part-time job. Second or subsidiary earnings are compared to the part-time job. Second or subsidiary earnings are 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.

hold: "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 women 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).

flat rate insurance contribution of 18s. 1d. (men), 14s. 8d. (women).

Graduated pension contributions

The employee contributes 4½ per cent of each pound of gross weekly earnings
between the ninth and the eighteenth, i.e. approximately 11¼d. for each of these
pounds, plus ½ per cent for each pound between the 19th and the 30th, i.e. rather more
than 1d. for each of these pounds. In fact a man with gross weekly earnings of £9 pays
nothing, one with £13 pays 4s. 0d., one with £21 pays 9s. 0d., and one with £30, 9s. 9d.
About one person in every five, however, is contracted out of the graduated pension
scheme, but such persons nonetheless pay ½ 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.

Of the paid sweetful)

Or is paid sweetful

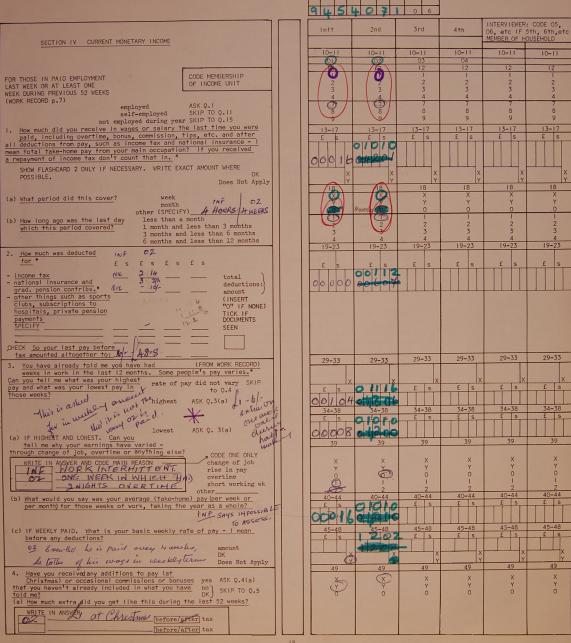
Or is paid sweetful

He weeks to assure

Colored to the sweetful

Colored to Touch entrant of the state of the state of the only

Of atherships in weeker omenically according week oney have and so did a weeken



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.

			6d. =				miles				
			6d. = 6d. =				miles miles				
100	miles	@	6d. =	50s.	0d.	100	miles	@	8d. =	= 66s.	8d.

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

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 29(c) Estimate of market rent

Proceed as for Q. 27(a)

when probably we also

QUESTION 30(a) Income from lodgers or boarders

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

QUESTION 30(c) Net income

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

QUESTION 32 Value of own food or poultry

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

QUESTION 33 Total income last year

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

fue that may average lua tent festil

V SAVINGS AND ASSETS

QUESTION 1 Personal

This excludes a business bank account which is covered by ${\bf Q}, {\bf 4}.$ Avoid double-counting the same bank balance or assets when questioning husband

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

QUESTION 2(c) Interest

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

QUESTION 3 Value of stocks and shares

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

QUESTION 3(b) Interest

Proceed as in Q. 2c above. Mostly amounts will be received after tax has been deducted.

QUESTION 4

QUESTION 4

This is to cover any type of business which is owned in part or in whole by the informant. Being a director does not necessarily mean ownership. The answer to this question should not duplicate the answer to the previous question. Shares come under Q. 3. This is to cover such things as shops, professional practices and small businesses of every kind except limited companies. In all cases make sure that money in the business, bank account and stocks are borne in mind when the valuation is made. When the business (e.g. shop or farm) is run from the owner occupier's dwelling, the value of the dwelling will often have been included in the answer to this question (i.e. Q. 25 in Section V). UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES MUST THE DWELLING BE COUNTED TWICE. The valuation should be on the assumption that the informant had to sell but was in no great hurry. A year or even more could be taken to find a purchaser. The valuation should NOT be made on the basis of: "What would you take for your business?" — that is, when the informant has to be persuaded to sell. NOTE that vehicles should be included in the valuation of a business — say of a haulage contractor, a cab owner or even a building contractor or window cleaner. window cleaner.

QUESTION 5 Other property

Remember that some people use two houses. Others have houses which they rent off to others. This last is not uncommon among elderly people who may be very poor themselves. A "boat" may include anything from a luxury yacht to a small rowing boat.

INF not had 10 600K a made white very low Do no when neward. is pure the

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 \mbox{full} an answer as possible.

Please write in any additional notes

(or grant for a direction of flow of the colored o

A9K CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY
ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY 23. ** Do you think you could CENUINELY say
you are poor now? — X Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.24
A Does not Apply Skill 10 Q.24
PROMPT AND CODE O Sometimes ASK Q.23(a) ONE ONLY I NEVER TO B. O. C.
ONE ONLY I never 3 SKIP TO 0.24
(a) Do you feel poor at any of these times or in any of these situations? 4 mid-week
PROMPT AND 5 at Christmas 6 with some of your friends
CODE ALL THAT APPLY 8 with some of your friends, 7 with some of your relatives 8 with some of the people round here
APPLY 8 with some of the people round here 9 other (SPECIFY)
y doner torzon iy
FOR CHIEF MAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY 24. (a) There's been a lot of talk about powerty. Do you think there's such a Does Not Apply SKIP TO 25
poverty. Do you think there's such a Does Not Apply SKIP TO
thing as REAL poverty these days? * yes
no
(b) What would you donn't be seen to be
(b) What would you describe as poverty?
WRITE IN ANSWER -
The ordinary people in fineign countries such a
Egypt, India & the fair East. I'me seen some
of them - that poverty (E) Their all tude toward (British) people - the keedles begging - there
(British) people - the boddier beging - their
British Deopole - the Reddies begging - There wearing apported
(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 - the fault of industry not providing the right jobs? AND CODE 2 - anything else? (SPECIEY)
ONE ONLY
3 - a combination of (some of) those?
3 - a combination of (some of) these? 4 - none of these? 5 DK
5 DK
ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER AND HOUSEWIFE ABOUT ALL AGED 23 AND OVER
2). Do you mind feiling me it you voted in the last CODE
General Election (I don't mean who you voted for, Just whether you voted)? ★ 23 & OVER
yes, voted
no
DK
ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY
ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY 26. If there is poverty what do you think
26. If there is poverty what do you think can be done about it? DK
WRITE IN ANSWER
I don't think there is! Oh beavers!
(r) That begand wer. (P) Maybe Weefare
maybe Wegain
officers and go round a make those
in poverty see when They so morning
and try to hetter theer lives.
(P) There were be hardship in some
houses - let I don't them with
social security . The welfow state
that they'er he really hard wife
the they we will take the

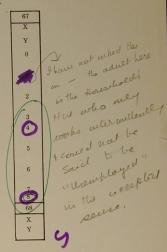
-				400000						
	Inft	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7	8	9	10_
	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
	X Y O I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	X Y Q Q 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		X Y 0 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9	X Y O I 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9	X Y O I 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9	X Y O I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	100	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9	X Y O I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	72 X	12 X	72 X	72 X	72 X	72 X	72 X	72 X	72 ×	72 Y
	YOI	72 X	Y O I	72 X Y O I	X Y O I	Y O II	X Y O I	X Y O I	X Y O I	X Y O I
	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
	73 X Y 0 I 2	73 X Y 0	73 X Y 0 1 2	73 X Y 0 I 2	73 X Y 0 1 2	X Y O I 2	X Y O I 2	X Y O I 2	X Y 0 1 2	73 X Y 0 I 2
	3 4 5	3 4 5	3 4 5	3 4 5	3 4 5	3 4 5	3 4 5	3 4 5	3 4 5	3 4 5
	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
	X 0 1 75 X Y		X Y 0 I 75 X Y	X Y O I	X Y O	X Y O I	X Y 0 1 75 X Y	X Y O I	XYOI	X Y O I 75 X Y
-	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
	X	75 XY 3 3	X	75 X Y	75 X Y	75 X Y	X	X	X	×
	78	99								



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
- Household containing an adult who has been unemployed for eight weeks (consecutively or in last $12\ \mathrm{months}$)
- 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



One generation Man alone: aged 60 or over 101 Man alone: aged under 60 102 Woman alone: aged 50 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	Man: and widowed or separated daughter 2 Woman: and widowed or separated son 2 Woman: and widowed or separated daughter 2 Otherwise two generations: all related 2 Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other 2 Other (SPECIFY) 2
Husband and wife: at least one aged under 00 107- Husband and wife: both under 00 107- Man and woman: unrelated 109- Two or more men only: unrelated 1110 Two or more men only: unrelated 1111 Two or more women only: unrelated 1112 Two or more women only: unrelated 1112 Two or more women only: unrelated 1113 Other (SPECIFY) 1114 Two generation Man, wife: +1 child under 15 201 Man, wife: +2 children both under 15 202 Man, wife: +2 children all under 15 203 Man, wife: +3 children all under 15 203 Man, wife: +4 or more children all under 15 and at least 1 over 15, none married 204 Man, wife: +4 children, at least 1 under 15 and 205 Man and two children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or 207 More and one child under 15 209 Man and thildren all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or 207 Man and children all east one under and one over 15, none married 212 Man and children all over 15 at least one 25 or over, none married 214 Woman: and one child under 15 215 Woman: and two children ochildren under 15 214 Woman: and ochildren children under 15 215 Woman: and two children children under 15 216 Woman: and children, at least one under and one over 15, none married 217 Woman: and children, at least one under and one over 15, none married 218 Woman: and children, at least one under and one over 15, none married 218 Woman: and children, at least one under and one over 217 Woman: and children, at least one under and one over 218 Woman: and children all over 15, at least one 25 or over, none married 218 Man: And widowed or separated son 220	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 Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 Morried couple, married child and child-in-law, grand- children under 15 Otherwise 3-generations: —all persons related, at least one child under 15 —all persons related under 16 —all persons related under 17 —all persons related Under 18 —all persons related Under 19 —all persons related Un