MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name for reference only

Age last birthday

	Inft.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
	May feel	Wellen.	to bent	Garas	Sancie					
Ĺ	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66			230	
	6 2	58	39	3 4	33					

9/45

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 Benef
IV	Current Monetary Income
V	Assets and Savings
VI	Health and Disability
VII	Social Services
VIII	Private Income in Kind
IX	Style of Living

X



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	R4M 27/8	Querif	RYN 11.10.68	Completed RNN
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PB (17)

9 5 6 SERIAL NUMBER Name of Interviewer. Date(s) of interview(s). Length of interview(s) or contacts 6 hours. Total actual interviewing time It has to menute

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 2 a incomplete _ mnow cocupational incomplete _ mnow _ county								
2. Information for household complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a		at first call at second call	X	in whole or in part persons on the house	answered by which shold?	at address	0	
Color Colo		— complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a (a) Sections Housing incomplete Employment Occupational Income ALL THAT Assets Health Soc. Services Inc. in kind Style of living	1 5 6 7 8 9	CODE ALL THAT APPLY AS LISTED IN Q'AIRE (Some Sections may be listed twice)	15 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	ground basement floor 1st floor 2nd floor 3rd floor 4th floor 5th or above Specify (a) Is there a lift in the building? Yes	X Y 1 2 3 4 5	
	•	— ill/disabled does not know information unwilling to give information other (specify)	X Y O	Other (specify) 4. Semi or deta or bungalo Ter, h'se or b Self-con, flat; Type of Self-con, flat to shop/bu Room(s): fu	ched house 20 wb win block in house 1 t attached sisness 2 rrished 3	flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance? Yes	8	

lue Set flee Thus because it auplantial their 980 leet Jusan combin success the les

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, it and 14. When you write in information throughout the questionnaire please keep rigorously to the particular column for each named person in the household. Specified ally "household" information is recorded in the first column. The informant's answers about himself should always be entered in the next column. The list or membershally "household" information is recorded in the first column. The list or membershally the household in the household always be entered in the next column. The list or membershally the household in the household always be entered in the next column. The list or membershall with the household always be entered in the next column. The list or membershall will be about the household always be entered in the next column. The list or membershall be about himself should always be entered in the next column. The list or membershall will be about the household always be entered in the next column. The list or membershall be about the membershall be about the second of the column of the household always be entered in the next column. The list or membershall be about the membershall be about the second of the column of the properties of the household. Specified the household in the column of the properties of the household always be entered in the next column. The list or membershall be about the membershall be about the second of the column of the properties of the household always be entered in the next column. The list or membershall be about the column of the properties of the household always be about the colourshall be about the column of the column of the properties of t

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

Definition of a 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 are not expected to leave shortly, and 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 at least four weeks and 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 than 13 weeks and are expected back within the total period of 13 weeks (code under 10(d)).

QUESTION 10(e)

QUESTION 10(d)

Age-group: code as below

OI	TECTI	IADI	10/0	
ųυ	JESTI	UIN	TOLE	,

QUESTION I	U(e)	QUESTION IV(d)
Age-group: cor 0 - 1 2 - 4 5 - 9 10 - 14 15 - 19 20 - 29 30 - 39 40 - 49		Code reasons as below Hospital/nursing Home/convalescent Home Staying with relative or friend Otherwise away on holiday In armed services/merchant navy Otherwise working away from home Prison, approved school, Borstal, detention, etc. Children's Home or foster home Boarding school, college, university
50 - 59 60 - 64	09 10	Other (specify)
65 - 69 70 - 79	11 12	
30 and over	13 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 household accepts that man and wife are not living together and there is no immediate prospect of them so doing.

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 Friend staying with payment Relative staying with payment Friend staying with payment Other person staying with payment Other yerson 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 Otherwise away on holiday In armed 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)

or Jamas) Showary as a even usen har over 4 e have us baluseau left the hoodesheld In Jana partiets hill as he goed according any live exceptionals at a ared con Love Naue undursed you were the Newwood H Deu Kerleu not older between La land to be be been been both was all the side With John Jerie

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Edit of July Line I

SECTION II EMPLOYMENT

General
This section and the next (Occupational Facilities) should normally be asked of each adult earner in the household. If you happen to be interviewing the housewife during the day you should ask these questions as they apply to herself (and also to any children and adult dependants—eg. elderly widowed mother) and then a separate (shorter) interview with the husband (and any other adult earner who is not available at the time of the first interview) to ask him for answers to this section, to the section on occupational facilities, to the questions on earnings in Section IV and any other questions which cannot be answered by the housewife.

QUESTION 1 Attended paid employment

All persons working for gain. If a housewife, retired person or even a schoolchild works a few hours for pay each week, he or she should be included. Also count man who is not at his main occupation (and even who may be thought of as unemployable) but who has pay from a minor job. We will be able to check in analysis. Our purpose is not to miss casual earnings and supplementary sources of income.

If a person does some kind of job for a different employer or on own behalf in his "spare" time this counts as a second job. Even if it is the same kind of job but is separately paid for (e.g. decorator working in spare time for himself) it should be counted as second job.

Includes house combined with business premises or farm; but the question has been introduced primarily to cater for women home-workers on piece rates. Note that it refers to any second as well as the principal job.

QUESTION 4 Starting and finishing work times

The question applies to last week. Ignore variations in working hours from week to week. If working times were the same on at least three days of the week regard them as "usual". If there were two shifts (e.g. morning and evening), list according to starting time of the first and finishing time of the second, and note fact on left.

QUESTION 5 Aid in calculating hours of work

The table below assumes a 5-day week and 1 hour for lunch. Note that each digit should be put in each separate part of the box (i.e. one digit under No. 29 and the other under No. 30).

Starting	Finishing time							
time	4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	6.00 p.m.				
7.00 a.m. 7.30 a.m. 8.00 a.m. 8.30 a.m. 9.00 a.m. 9.30 a.m. 10.00 a.m.	$\begin{array}{c} 42\frac{1}{2} \\ 40 \\ 37\frac{1}{2} \\ 35 \\ 32\frac{1}{2} \\ 30 \\ 27\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 45 \\ 42\frac{1}{2} \\ 40 \\ 37\frac{1}{2} \\ 35 \\ 32\frac{1}{2} \\ 30 \end{array}$	$47\frac{1}{2} \\ 45 \\ 42\frac{1}{2} \\ 40 \\ 37\frac{1}{2} \\ 35 \\ 32\frac{1}{2}$	$ 50 47\frac{1}{2} 45 42\frac{1}{2} 40 35\frac{1}{2} 35 $				

Note that this question must also be answered for persons working last week for less than 30 hours Unemployed: as distinct from "off sick" or temporarily off work (e.g. on holiday). The replies will be, for example: "I lost my job"; "I'm out of a job"; "There was redundancy at the firm so I'm out of work for the moment." Sometimes a person may say he is both unemployed AND sick or disabled, or it may for other reasons be difficult to specify just one code. Accept the best answer given by the informant even if you observe that someone who says he is unemployed is obviously sick or disabled (and vice-versa). Later questions are designed to establish whether or not he is seeking work and whether or not he is chronically sick or disabled.

Unpaid holiday

Part of our purpose in asking if holidays are unpaid is to ensure that 5 is not coded rather than the underlying reasons coded as 7, 8 or 9. Distinguishing between paid and unpaid holidays introduces complications but may be worthwhile (a) for the opportunity afforded to probe the reasons an unpaid holiday is being taken and (b) later when calculating weeks not at work in previous year.

Wature OK O

QUESTION 8 Work record

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

Weeks off work in year

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

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

WOIK and	1 Teason
January	July
February	August
March	
April	October!t
May	November.
June	December. 4

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.

QE 03 Save me to work pattern for himself of for his brother O4. The weeks are only cepproximate because both were fishermen - and so much stepends on the weather! I had hoped to see she persually but affarently to had to loace much earlier in the monne to return to his ship (after a week's hotsidery) There his family had realised 05's NOKE pottern was given to be by his mother and pioter (who lives across the road) at my second (unsuccessful) One verified what the other said

9. You've told me how many weeks paid holiday you took last year. How many weeks are you entitled to (excluding Bank Holidays)?			Inft	2nd	3rd	4th
			59	59	59	59
* number of weeks			XY	XY	P.	8
10. What is your occupation? (or last occupation IF AT WORK DURING LAST 12 MONTHS)					× Ø	XY
WRITE IN MAIN JOB AND EMPLOYER'S (OR OWN)			60	60	60	60
03 SHARE FISHERMAN PRIVATE BOAT OWNERS.				1	3/	(0)
OK DECK HAND. BRITISH RAILWAYS BOATS.					111	X
05. STOREMAN/DRIVER. HOTEL.						(0)
SECOND JOB DRIVER HOTEL HANAGER.						
IF REPLY UNSPECIFIC ASK "What do you do?"			1000			
II. When dld you last change your job? *						
X less than 5 years ago ASK 0.11(a) Y more than 5 years ago SKIP TO 0.12			61 X	61 v	61	61
(a) Did you change U for health reasons?			Ŷ	X Y O	Ý O	Y
PROMPT CODE 2 or for other reasons?			1 2	1 2	1	0
			3	3	2 3	3
WRITE IN ANSWER					9	
103: Unemployed. Lun Jeoluin host						
05 Dismosed this Victoria to						
(c) Did you have any retraining? in-service training			62 X	62 X	62 Y	62 Y
attending IRU, etc other (specify)			X Y O	X Y O	X Y O	X Y
none						20
(d) How did you find or hear 2 labour exchange			2	2	2	(1)
about your present job? 3 advertisement 4 recommendation by relative			3 4	3 4	3 4	2 3
5 inquired about possible vacancy 6 recommended by friend			5 6	5 6	5 6	5
7 other (specify)			7	7	7	7
Can I just check. Have you been on a trade, industrial rehabili- tation or Government training course of any kind in the last 5 years (whether or not you have changed your ich) 2 # or			63	63	63	63
(whether or not you have changed your job)? * yes ASK 0.12(a)			×			
DK DKA SKIP TO 0.13			Y	. ×	\$ ·	×
(a) Who arranged It? Government			2	2	1 2	1
employer armed services			3 4	3 4	3 4	2 3 4
other (specify)			5	5	5	64 65
(b) How long did it last? number of weeks			04 05	04 05	04 09	04 05
(c) Did it help you to get a better job? yes			X	X	X	X
DK			0	0	0	0
13. Have you ever experienced a big fall in earnings?			66	66	66	66
yes ASK 0.13(a)			X	X	W.	1
cannot remember } SKIP TO 0.14 CODE APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE FALL IN EARNINGS			× V	0	0	0.
(a) When? (b) Why? (c) from how much to how much?						
03. 1959 FATHERINER CONTINUE GEBRAT ON I 150 THE MINERS INTO						
193 DAGWENTHER (COLUMN GENDARY OUT. Limo Rev funder 10% 10 - 19%			2 3	2 3	2	2 3
50% or over			3 4	3 4	4	3
Of 1968 Paid of paw Jestingboat						
9 keed totale Ollew work						
hast earnings trap 68 - about 1900 low	500	Jan				
earness now about Pu sa wh						1000

Inft									
Table 19 Company	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7	8	9	10
59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
XY	XY	P.							
		×	Х Ү	XY	X Y	X Y	XY	(X)	XY
60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
		3	8	67					
61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
X Y 0 1 2 3	X Y O I 2 3	X Y 0 1 2 3		61	61 X Y O I 2 3	X Y O I 2 3	X Y 0 1 2 3	X Y 0 1 2 3	X Y 0 1 2 3
62 X	62 Y	62 V	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
62 X Y 0	62 X Y 0	62 X Y 0	62 X Y	62 X Y	62 X Y 0	62 X Y O	62 X Y 0	62 X Y O	62 X Y O
2	2	2		5	1	1	1	1	1
2 3 4 5 6 7	2 3 4 5 6 7	2 3 4 5 6 7	5 6 7	5 6 7	2 3 4 5 6 7	2 3 4 5 6 7	2 3 4 5 6 7	2 3 4 5 6 7	2 3 4 5 6 7
63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
X Y O I 2 3 4 5	X 0 1 2 3 4 5 64 65	X 0 1 2 3 4 5	X 0 1 2 3 4 5	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 64 65	X Y O I 2 3 4 5	X Y O I 2 3 4 5	X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5	X Y O I 2 3 4 5	X Y O I 2 3 4 5
1									
X Y O	X Y O	X Y O	X Y O	X Y O	X Y	XYO	X Y O	XYO	XYO
66	66	66	66	66	66	66	_	66	66
X O	X V	NY O	***	0	X Y O	XYO	X Y O	X Y O	XYO
1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4

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.



QUESTION 15

A few persons — e.g. students — may have worked for part of the last year, or may work every Saturday and still be in full-time education. We will be asking about them later. Code them as still in full-time education.

QUESTION 15(a) Years of full-time education

The question is worded so that if someone has missed a year's schooling because of illness, say, between the ages of 5 and 14, he can adjust his answer accordingly. You can check (or aid other informants trying to reach an answer) by deducting five years from the leaving age and then asking if the result allows for any absence because of hospitalisation, war evacuation, military service, or any other reason. Note that full-time education can be provided in hospital. Only deduct a year if ALL of it was spent out of school. When writing in leaving age and number of years education remember again to insert each digit.

QUESTION 16 Manual Workers

If you are in doubt from what you have been told about a man's job whether it is manual ask, "How do you do your work? Is it mostly heavy work, or operating a machine or mostly with your hands?" If he indicates any of these ask Q. 16. If still in doubt ask the question and write a note.

QUESTION 17(a) Husband's occupation

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

	1 [Inft	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	INTERVIE	WER: INSER
the same of the sa		12 34	07 710 12		Janes Village				"07" "08	WER: INSER
			01	02	03	04	05	06	8th MEMB	ER
At a see any antital and to? *			19 cont	19 cont	19 cont	19 cont	19 cont	19 cont	19 cont	19 cont
5. How much notice are you entitled to? * 4 week			4	4	4	4	4	4 5	4 5	4
5 fortnight 6 month		BRIDGE	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5
7 more than nonth			7 8	7 8	8.	7	7 8	7	7	7 8
8 none 9 DK	100	900	9	8	8.	9-1	790	8 9	8 9	9
	1		20	20	20	20	20 Y	20	20	20
6. If you were sick would you receive yes ASK Q.6(a) any money from your employer? * no SKIP TO Q.7			Ŷ	Ŷ	*	3	*	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(a) Would the total amount for the first month of sickness, excluding any sickness benefit, amount to -			2	2	2	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2
		1000	3 4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
WRITE IN AMOUNT PER OFFICE WK/MTH & DURATION USF			21-25	21-25	21-25	21-25	21-25	21-25	21-25	21-25
WK/MTH & DURATION USE IF KNOWN ONLY										
7. If you stay in your present job until	1		26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
you refire, will you receive a pension yes Ask 4.7437			X	X	Ď	×× ×	X	X	X	X
DK SKIT TO VIO			0	0	0	6.	0	0	0	0
(a) How much (or what proportion of your normal earnings) do you pay? *			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
WRITE IN AMOUNT (OR \$) PER WK/MTH does not apply			2.	2	2	2	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3
DK OFFICE			27-31	27-31	27-31	27-31	27-31	27-31	27-31	27-31
USE			W. State St	But 6 pt	1313					
OIL)			70	70	70	32	32	32	32	32
(b) At what age can you take the pension? * X 55			32 X	32 X	32 X	X	X	X	X	X
Y 60			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 65		1189	I	1	Ī	i	1	1	1	1
2 67 3 70		101	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3
4 other			4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5 DK		100.00	33-34	33-34	33-34	33-34	33-34	33-34	33-34	33-34
(c) How many years counting towards pension have you served?										
			35	35	35	35	35	35	35 X	35 X
(d) What proportion of your final earnings to full (i.e. before retirement) do you expect to full the before the firm that the f			X	X	X	X	Y	X	Y	Y
to receive in pension (not counting the t but less than 2		NE ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State retirement or graduated pension)? under t			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
WRITE IN AMOUNT PER VIK OR PER YR IF KNOWN			36-40	36-40	36-40	36-40	36-40	36-40	36-40	36-40
OFFICE			100000							
ONLY										
100 0 700			41	41 X	41 Y	41 X	41 X	41 X	41 X	41 X
(e) <u>Is there a lump sum in addition?</u> yes ASK Q.7(f) no SKIP TO Q.8			Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Y	Y	Y
UK)			42-46	42-46	42-46	42-46	42-46	42-46	42-46	42-46
(f) How much (what proportion of your final year's earnings) is in a lump sum?										
WRITE IN AMOUNT OR \$ OFFICE USE			79.5							
ONLY										
8. Do you receive meal vouchers from your employer that are			47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
additional to your wage/salary? * yes ASK Q.8(a)			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
no DK SKIP TO Q.9			0	Ó	0	0	0	Ö	0	0
			48-49	48-49	48-49	48-49	48-49	48-49	48-49	48-49
(a) How much are they worth to you in an average working week? ENTER WEEKLY VALUE IN SHILLINGS			50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
9. Do you ever have any meals			×	×	图象.		X.	×	X	X
- provided by your employer below ordinary restaurant prices? - paid for on an account chargeable to your employer? * 0.9(a)			Y	Y	Ash	(X)	0	Y	Y	Y
- neither provided cheaply nor paid for DK SKIP TO Q.10			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	i
			51-52	51-52	51-52	51-52	51-52	51-52	51-52	51-52
(a) How much do you think this saves you in an average working week If otherwise you had to buy all your meals in the ordinary		19/20	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		(A - 1				000	
way for yourself? *		130				29	01			100
ENTER WEEKLY VALUE IN SHILLINGS						29	06			
Difficult barrier This of	que	steen	- all	expe	ues a	e ded	ested done	ley S	Kepker	800
Lifticul transver the cost to live was	es	are	mode	rep.	è	s oper	5 yave	on 21 we	iko.	To tel

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.

Mymod ~ that is to the way to be the work of the work

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.

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 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

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 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 "O" 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: "Int." "2nd" "3nd", etc.

hold: "In!" "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 contribution of 18s. 1d. (men), 14s. 8d. (women).

Graduated pension 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 11½d. for each of these pounds, plus † per cent for each pound between the 19th and the 39th, 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 £12 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 ‡ 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

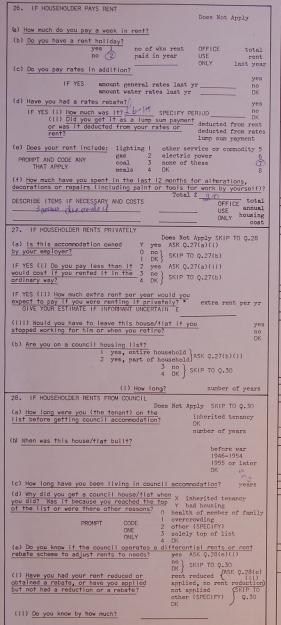
Check the number of weeks worked by turning up the work record. Some people's earnings will have varied only in one or two weeks of the year and it will not be difficult for you to establish an average in (b). Remember Q. 3(b) is very important. Other people's earnings may have varied widely, either 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 @ £24 1ts. 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 "Refore" or "After "Tax as appropriate.

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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 a 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.

QUESTION 19 Housekeeping and board

QUESTION 19 Housekeeping and board

The question refers to ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS including pensioners, as well as earners, who contribute to the housekeeping expenses. Be careful that you probe for everyone in the house, including adolescent earners. Sometimes the actual sum available for housekeeping will be quite different from that suggested by the total income of the household. The husband or teenagers may retain quite large sums not only for their own use but because the pattern of responsibility in one household for expenditure may be different from that in another household which has the same composition. Housekeeping can be a touchy point if both husband and wife are present, and it is perhaps best dealt with by interviewing one of them on their own (the housewife preferably) and, if possible, checking later with the other (the husband). If both husband and wife are present avoid expressing any surprise or criticism if you think the housekeeping is small. Also avoid indicating any opinion on the question of whether wage-earners should pay bills. Try to imply that all arrangements are equally possible. We have listed the common ones, but there will be others. REMEMBER TO CODE EACH INCOME RECIPIENT.

QUESTION 19 (b) Money back

This can be daily fares, insurances or clubs paid, dinner money, or simply "spending money". Some teenagers hand over their wages but get clothing bought. Usually this question will apply to teenagers, but some husbands may get money from the housekeeping for their cigarettes and beer mid-week.

QUESTION 19 (c) Payment of housekeeping bills

Often the husband will pay some larger bills, but alternatively he may pay housekeeping but expect to "help out" if a heavy bill comes in. We realise that an estimate may be rough but try to get an average contribution. Teenage children may buy food as "treats" for the household from the money they retain. Again try for an average.

QUESTION 20 Long-term saving

We are not interested in asking here whether the informant has savings (that was asked in Section V). Nor are we interested here in asking for short-term saving. Instead the question explores whether at the present time the informant manages to put aside savings for a long-term objective.

QUESTION 21 Ten years ago

To give us some idea of fluctuating fortunes we ask what things were like ten years ago. Some persons aged 35 or over will have been at home in their parents' households ten years ago and therefore we have to find what was the composition of the household. In any case, we require an estimate of the total money flowing into the household, and the number of adults and children that were supported at that time. Give the informant time to recollect. And check that income includes pensions, family allowances, etc. Fortunately, the informant will already have some idea of what you are after from the detailed questions asked earlier.

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QUESTION 23 Poor now

Stress genuinely and try to avoid facetiousness at this point. Question 23 (a) explores what the informant understands by feeling "poor". If the word "poor" seems inappropriate use the alternative "very hard up".

QUESTION 24 Poverty

Stress the word "poverty". Do not explain what you think it means if you are asked. Seek from the informant his definition and write it in the box as clearly as you can.

QUESTION 25 Voting

Ask for those old enough to have voted in the last election (March 1965). We are not concerned who they voted for (although they will probably say) but would like to know if they are sufficiently involved to vote at all. Be careful to reassure people that this is confidential and as far as you are concerned non-voting is blameless—many people consider that voting is legally compulsory or morally obligatory and so voting figures are over-estimated. Try to get a clear recollection by fixing the incident (time of day, who they went with) if necessary. Stress National, not local elections.

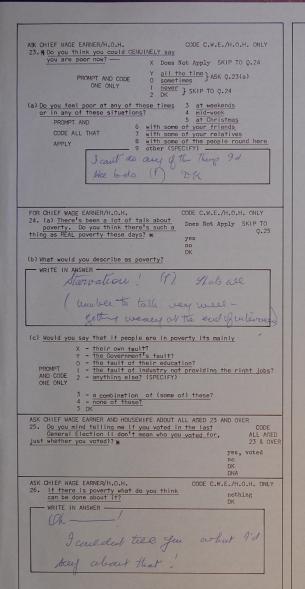
QUESTION 26 Action on poverty

We are interested in what the informant thinks can be done. Give as full an answer as possible.

Please write in any additional notes.

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INTERVIEWER PLEASE CODE ALL THAT APPLY AFTER INTERVIEW

- (a) Household in which there is a child, one of whose parents is not resident
- Household consisting of woman and adult dependants
- 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 months) (d)
- Household containing an adult under 65 years of age who has been ill or injured for eight weeks (consecutively or in last 12 months)
- Household containing a disabled adult under 65 (a) disabled (f)
 - (b) borderline disabled
- 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
- 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





COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD: CODES (Q. 10, p. 3) Man: and widowed or separated daughter Woman: and widowed or separated son ... Woman: and widowed or separated daughter ... Otherwise two generations: all related ... Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other Other (SPECIFY) ... Man alone: aged 60 or over Man alone: aged under 60 Woman alone: aged 00 or over Woman alone: aged 60 or over Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over Husband and wife: at least one aged under 60 Man and woman: otherwise related Man and woman: otherwise related Two or more men only: related Two or more men only: unrelated Two or more women only: related Two or more women only: unrelated Other (SPECIFY) One generation 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 Three generation Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 301 302 Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grandchildren under 15 Otherwise 3-generations: —all persons related, at least one child under 15 —at least one child under 15 303 304 305 wo generation Man, wife: + 1 child under 15 Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15 Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15 Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15 Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15 Man, wife: + children all under 15 Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married Man, wife: + children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or over, none married metr 15 Man and one child under 15 Man and one child under 15 Man and three or more children under 15 Man and children at least one under and one over 15, none married Man and children all over 15 at least no evore Woman: and one child under 15 Woman: and two children both under 15 Woman: and two children both under 15 Woman: and two children both under 15 Woman: and children, at least one under and one over 15, none married Woman: and children, at least one under and one over 15, none married Woman: and children, at least one under and one over 15, none married Moman: and children, at least one under and one over 15, none married Man: and widowed or separated son Two generation 201 202 203 204 306 307 308 309 207 209 210 401 Four generation 213 DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW