

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name
for reference only

| Infant | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 65-66 | 65-66 | 65-66 | 65-66 | 65-66 | 65-66 | | | | |
| 21 | 19 | | | | | | | | |

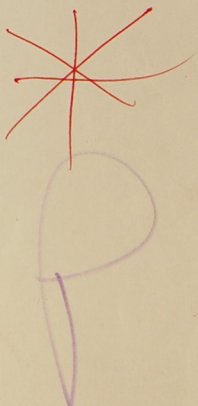
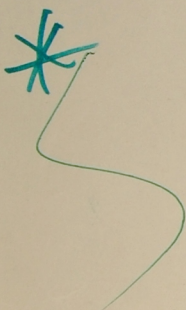
Age last birthday

9/46
2142

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

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- 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 | BWME 10/5/68 | queries ✓ 10/5 | treaties Complete (in effect) | |
| SBC1 | TS1 CS TS2 CS | FP | BP | |
| | | | | |

Handwritten signatures and initials: DAD, AY, UR, S, G, W, A, A

C
(1) PB
JH

C.I.C.

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

Name of Interviewer: L. Lalark.

SERIAL NUMBER

Date(s) of interview(s) 8.5.68
or contacts 8.5.68.

Length of interview(s) 1 hour
1/2 hour.

Total actual interviewing time 1 1/2 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 | 10 | 3. Which sections were answered in whole or in part by which persons on the household? | Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc. | 5. Number of other households at address → | 21 |
| | X Y 0 | | 13 | | None |
| 2. Information for household — complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a | 11 | Informant | 14 | 6. Household living on | 22 |
| | | | 2nd member | | 3 4 9 (2) |
| (a) Sections incomplete | 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 | Answer 6a { | 23 |
| | | | 3rd | | |
| CODE ALL THAT APPLY | 7 8 9 | 4th | 16 | (a) Is there a lift in the building? | Yes No |
| | | | 5th | | |
| (b) Reasons if incomplete — ill/disabled does not know information unwilling to give information other (specify) | 12 | 6th | 17 | 7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance? | Yes No |
| | | | Other (specify) | | |
| other (specify) | X Y 0 | 4. Semi or detached house or bungalow Ter. h'se or bungalow Self-con. flat in block Self-con. flat in house | 18 | * Yes No | 8 |
| | | | Type of Accom. | | |
| | | Room(s): furnished | 19 | | |
| | | Other (specify) | (5) | | |
| | | | 20 | | |
| | | | X | | |
| | | | Y | | |
| | | | 0 | | |
| | | | (1) | | |
| | | | 2 | | |
| | | | 3 | | |
| | | | 4 | | |

85

| | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 7. Does the house/flat have any structural defects? | | 34 |
| PROMPT | rising damp, damp walls or ceilings | 1 |
| | loose brick-work/plaster | 2 |
| | roof which leaks in heavy rain | 3 |
| | badly-fitting windows or doors which do not open or close | 4 |
| | broken floorboards, stairs | 5 |
| | other | 6 |
| (a) Do you feel any of these are a danger to your health or of anyone in the household? | | 35 |
| Yes | | 1 |
| No | | 2 |
| DK | | 3 |
| 8. Would you say you (and the family) have a serious housing problem? | | 35 |
| Yes | | X |
| No | | Y |
| DK | | 0 |
| CODE ONE ONLY | (a) What sort of problem is the worst? | 1 overcrowding |
| | | 2 inadequate basic facilities |
| | | 3 damp accommodation |
| | | 4 other structural defects |
| | | 5 need to move elsewhere |
| | | 6 other (specify) |
| (b) Have you ever had a serious housing problem (since you were 21)? | | 7 |
| Yes | | 8 |
| No | | 9 |
| DK | | 0 |
| (c) What sort of problem was the worst? | | 36 |
| X overcrowding | | X |
| Y inadequate basic facilities | | Y |
| 0 damp accommodation | | 0 |
| 1 other structural defects | | 1 |
| 2 need to move elsewhere | | 2 |
| 3 other (specify) | | 3 |
| (d) How long did it last? | | 4 |
| under 2 years | | 5 |
| 2 and less than 5 years | | 6 |
| 5 and less than 9 years | | 7 |
| 10 or more | | 8 |
| 9. Which of the following items do you have in the household? | | 37 |
| PROMPT CODE ALL THAT APPLY | X television | X |
| | Y record player | Y |
| | 0 radio | 0 |
| | 1 refrigerator | 1 |
| | 2 washing machine | 2 |
| | 3 vacuum cleaner | 3 |
| | 4 telephone | 4 |
| | *5 central heating | 5 |
| 6 enough upholstered arm-chairs, easy chairs or settees for every member of family plus one visitor | 6 | |
| 7 carpet covering all or nearly all floor in main sitting room | 7 | |
| 8 DK one or more items (specify) | 8 | |

No. of leaking means some after torrential. Will be attended to.

Only newly 21 years old.

QUESTION 10

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 compositions. 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 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(e)

Age-group: code as below

| | |
|-------------|----|
| 0 - 1 | 01 |
| 2 - 4 | 02 |
| 5 - 9 | 03 |
| 10 - 14 | 04 |
| 15 - 19 | 05 |
| 20 - 29 | 06 |
| 30 - 39 | 07 |
| 40 - 49 | 08 |
| 50 - 59 | 09 |
| 60 - 64 | 10 |
| 65 - 69 | 11 |
| 70 - 79 | 12 |
| 80 and over | 13 |
| DK | X |
| NA | Y |

QUESTION 10(d)

Code reasons as below

| | |
|---|---|
| Hospital/nursing Home/convallescent Home | 1 |
| Staying with relative or friend | 2 |
| Otherwise away on holiday | 3 |
| In armed services/merchant navy | 4 |
| Otherwise working away from home | 5 |
| Prison, approved school, Borstal, detention, etc. | 6 |
| Children's Home or foster home | 7 |
| Boarding school, college, university | 8 |
| Other (specify) | 9 |

*only away
last night, then's
work*

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.

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 | 1 |
| Friend staying without payment | 2 |
| Relative staying with payment | 3 |
| Friend staying with payment | 4 |
| Other person staying with payment | 5 |
| Other (e.g. nurse/student) —specify | 6 |

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/convallescent/residential Home | 1 |
| Staying with relative or friend | 2 |
| Otherwise away on holiday | 3 |
| In armed services/merchant navy | 4 |
| At boarding school, college or university | 5 |
| Otherwise working away from home | 6 |
| Approved school/Borstal/detention centre, etc. | 7 |
| Children's Home/foster home | 8 |
| Prison | 9 |
| Other (specify) | x |

QUESTION 13(a)

"Marriage": include common law marriage if in fact revealed by informant.

QUESTION 13(b)

Code whereabouts of parents only in terms of the replies so far given (or given later) by the informant. Direct questions might seem to be very offensive **and they must be avoided**. Indirect questions will be helpful according to the circumstances. For example, it may transpire that one child is the half-sister of another. It would then be very reasonable to ask "How are they related?" Or when it becomes obvious that one parent is not present, it would be reasonable to ask "Does John see his father regularly?"

"Accepted stepfather" or "Accepted stepmother" describes a man or woman not legally married to the natural mother or father of the child(ren) who has been in the household for at least 13 weeks and who is clearly accepted by the informant as the "stepfather" or "stepmother" of the child(ren) living in the household, albeit not accepted by law in this role.

QUESTION 14(a) Play within easy reach

This means that the mother can rush to a tearful child within, say, 30 seconds of hearing a wail. A "safe place" could of course include the garden.

*Wife lived in house
after purchase until time
of marriage. whilst they
were decorating it. etc.*

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 — e.g. 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.

QUESTION 2 Two jobs

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.

*Worked 6 A.M. -
2 p.m.
Shift lost
week.*

QUESTION 3 House or flat

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 time | Finishing time | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 4.30 p.m. | 5.00 p.m. | 5.30 p.m. | 6.00 p.m. |
| 7.00 a.m. | 42½ | 45 | 47½ | 50 |
| 7.30 a.m. | 40 | 42½ | 45 | 47½ |
| 8.00 a.m. | 37½ | 40 | 42½ | 45 |
| 8.30 a.m. | 35 | 37½ | 40 | 42½ |
| 9.00 a.m. | 32½ | 35 | 37½ | 40 |
| 9.30 a.m. | 30 | 32½ | 35 | 35½ |
| 10.00 a.m. | 27½ | 30 | 32½ | 35 |

QUESTION 6 NOT AT WORK

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.

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 "0" 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.)

*4/10 -
Left work in
March of 1968.*

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

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| January..... | July..... |
| February..... | August..... |
| March..... | September..... |
| April..... | October..... |
| May..... | November..... |
| June..... | 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 " $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

QUESTION 10 Occupation

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.

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.

? Perhaps
shouldn't have
coded here as
do not really
earnings

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.

*Worked in
Butchers office
school when 14 &
this counted
towards opportunity*

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.

10. Have you the use sometimes for personal purposes of a car or van owned by your employer? *

yes ASK Q.10(a)
no
DK SKIP TO Q.11

(a) Does your employer pay - road tax
- insurance
- petrol
- normal repairs
- none of above

(b) What is the vehicle's

(i) approximate current value (ii) make and type (iii) year (iv) m.p.g.?

WRITE IN ANSWERS

| | | |
|-------|-------|----------|
| _____ | _____ | 19 _____ |
| _____ | _____ | 19 _____ |
| _____ | _____ | 19 _____ |

(c) What proportion of the mileage do you use for personal purposes (including transport to work)? And roughly how many miles would that be in a year?

WRITE IN ANSWER

| | | | |
|-------|---------|-------------|-----------------------|
| _____ | _____ % | _____ miles | OFFICE USE ONLY |
| _____ | _____ % | _____ miles | |
| _____ | _____ % | _____ miles | |

(d) Do you drive it yourself when using

it for personal purposes or does another employee of the firm (paid by the firm) drive it? * self or family other employee

11. Does your employer provide you with anything else which is of value to you which you have not already told me about?

any goods free or at reduced prices (e.g. free/concessionary coal or railway tickets)
travel other than for work
medical expenses (including medical insurance)
educational expenses - for your children
educational expenses - for yourself
shares or options to purchase shares
life insurance
loans or grants towards purchase of car
other (SPECIFY) *none*

IF ANY RECORDED

Roughly how much a year are these things worth to you altogether? I mean, how much more would you have to spend if you had bought the same things yourself?

WRITE IN ESTIMATES FOR ITEMS

| | |
|-------|---|
| _____ | ENTER TOTAL ANNUAL ESTIMATE IN £'s |
| _____ | |

12. Are you a member of a Trade Union or a professional association? yes, trade union yes, professional association no DK

13. Can I just ask whether you are satisfied or dissatisfied with some of the things connected with your work - *

(a) Are you satisfied neither satisfied nor dissatisfied or dissatisfied - with the pay? DK

(b) Are you satisfied neither satisfied nor dissatisfied or dissatisfied - with facilities at work (e.g. heating, canteen)? DK

(c) Are you satisfied neither satisfied or dissatisfied or dissatisfied - with the security of the job (I mean amount of notice and prospect of keeping job)? DK

(d) Are you satisfied neither satisfied nor dissatisfied or dissatisfied - with the job itself? SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

| 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| X Y 0 | X Y 0 | X Y 0 | X Y 0 | X Y 0 | X Y 0 | X Y 0 | X Y 0 | X Y 0 | X Y 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 |
| 54-56 | 54-56 | 54-56 | 54-56 | 54-56 | 54-56 | 54-56 | 54-56 | 54-56 | 54-56 |
| X Y | X Y | X Y | X Y | X Y | X Y | X Y | X Y | X Y | X Y |
| 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 | X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 | X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 | X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 | X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 | X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 | X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 | X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 | X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 | X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 |
| 58-61 | 58-61 | 58-61 | 58-61 | 58-61 | 58-61 | 58-61 | 58-61 | 58-61 | 58-61 |
| 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| X Y 0 1 | X Y 0 1 | X Y 0 1 | X Y 0 1 | X Y 0 1 | X Y 0 1 | X Y 0 1 | X Y 0 1 | X Y 0 1 | X Y 0 1 |
| 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 |
| 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| X Y 0 1 | X Y 0 1 | X Y 0 1 | X Y 0 1 | X Y 0 1 | X Y 0 1 | X Y 0 1 | X Y 0 1 | X Y 0 1 | X Y 0 1 |

01 should have been asked how safe felt.

QUESTION 10 Personal use

Includes transport to and from work.

QUESTION 10a Normal repairs

Excludes repairs caused by negligence of informant or family. **Make and type** — e.g. Vauxhall Cresta, Saloon or Morris 15 cwt. van. The description should be enough for us to look up its second-hand value as a check on the value.

QUESTION 10d Driver

This is a polite way of ascertaining whether the car is chauffeur-driven. Thus Code X includes self, family, friends and other employees driving for pleasure and not because they are paid to drive the respondent around.

QUESTION 11 Other benefits

Read the prompts slowly: they are carefully drafted to cover the perks of both senior and junior staff. The goods may vary from free or subsidised coal given to miners to discounts on goods bought or free vegetables, seeds or seedlings. Don't hesitate to pursue it further according to occupations of informants. **Transport** may be free leisure travel given to railway or bus employees or paid holidays given to senior executives. Note this section is supplementary to the use of a vehicle in Q. 10. **Medical expenses** may be premiums to insurance agencies for private medical care or the direct payment of doctors' bills. **Education** can range from free tennis lessons or typing lessons to payment of public school fees. **Shares in the company** can be given free or below market value.

ENCOURAGE THE INFORMANT to add items under the various headings together and give time for this to be done. We are interested to know what it would cost to buy these things privately even though the employee might not have chosen to do so (e.g. the employee might have used the Health Service if his employer did not pay for him to have private medical care).

"How much a year are these things worth altogether?"

The point here is that some kinds of entries will be money saved, say, on goods and services which the informant would have had to pay for, whereas other entries will involve things he would never have afforded or thought about. Our aim is to discover what equivalent in extra income would be needed if he did the same things but had to bear the full cost himself.

QUESTION 13 Satisfaction with job

The questions are laid out in a form which equally encourage positive or negative answers. You may shorten the question to "Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with ——" providing the informant seems to be genuinely weighing the alternatives.

Facilities at work means facilities as asked under Q. 3 earlier.

*Un-coded. Use
for H/W as
she no
longer
works.*

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 4 1/2 per cent of each pound of gross weekly earnings between the ninth and the eighteenth, i.e. approximately 1 1/2d. for each of these pounds, plus 1 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 1 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.

Handwritten notes: 41/11, £38 which includes 2 weeks holiday pay + 1/2 wk to about remember all details of last pay.

*H/W £9 0/6 for sickness.
 H/W £41 on marriage
 Husband £36 " "*

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. |

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.

when H/W was working just waited to work.

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.

making when H/W sick

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.

*Do you code both
H/W and husband though
house is in husband's
name?*

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.

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.

*L2 covers house
& contents for fire
etc.*

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.

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.

V SAVINGS AND ASSETS

QUESTION 1 Personal

This excludes a business bank account which is covered by Q. 4. Avoid double-counting the same bank balance or assets when questioning husband and wife.

QUESTION 2 Savings

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?"

*Joint a/c
in Savings
Bank*

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.

*no interest
fully opened
a/c.*

QUESTION 3(b) Interest

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

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.

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.

QUESTION 4 Special schools & centres

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

QUESTION 5 Date of onset of sickness or disabling condition

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

Previous occupation

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

QUESTION 6 Mobility

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

QUESTION 7 Incapacity

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

QUESTION 7e

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

*4/10 1948
pregnant only
2 months
didn't have
any difficulties
Q4.*

QUESTIONS 8 & 9 Variation in incapacity

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

QUESTION 13

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

QUESTION 13(b) Number of nights

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

QUESTION 13(c) Name of hospital

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

QUESTION 14

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

QUESTION 15

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

✓
Husband was
off with
person had
that why he
won't see
in bed.

QUESTION 15(c) Visits paid for

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

QUESTION 16 Spectacles

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

QUESTION 18 Doctor at hospital

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

Visits to dentist

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

Home help

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

Someone from the Welfare

We mean a social worker or officer from a 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 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.

*Before marriage H/W
had girl friend staying
with her for a fortnight*

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.

On Honey moon

QUESTION 1 Holidays

Note that this question immediately follows Questions 9 and 10 of Section VIII. Question 9 of Section VIII refers only to staying in the homes of relatives and friends or being subsidised by them on a joint holiday. Question 1 in this section applies to all "holidays" (as understood by the informant) which are away from home, excluding only those which were spent actually in the homes of relatives or friends. If there was more than one holiday add together their duration and code accordingly in Question 1 (a).

QUESTION 2 Meals out

Care should be taken because people may forget meals which were incidental to the visit. By "snack" you should understand something more than a biscuit and cup of tea, say at least a sandwich. Note that in this question and in later questions there are certain persons whom it is not expected you should code. Thus children under the age of 15 should be coded DNA.

QUESTION 3 Friends to meals

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

QUESTION 4 Friends in to play

There are few simple questions which can be asked about the child's own standard of living and social life. Some homes are too poor for the child to bring his friends in, so stress **in the house**.

QUESTION 5 Afternoons and evenings out

The key point is entertainment for which someone spends **money** (youth clubs require entrance and weekly fees; scouts, guides, etc., require uniform and bus fares for outings). Examples of leisure-time activities will vary according to the age of the person to whom the question is addressed and you should probe accordingly. (Note that while we do not ask for amounts of expenditure we try to find the relative frequency of all forms of entertainments so that we can see how it varies with income.)

QUESTION 6 Church

Accept any religious sect or denomination which may be mentioned.

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, tinner 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

QUESTION 13 Christmas

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

*only one bought
shop through
club.*

4/10 gets £8 weekly.
 lays aside
 £1. for Electricity
 £1. for T.V. insurance
 £1. for milk, club.
 £3. for food.
 gets extra from
 husband for clothes
 & household things
 if required

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.

husband opened A/c &
 trying to save
 about £3 per week

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.

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 Y all the time } ASK Q.23(a)
 ONE ONLY 0 sometimes }
 1 never } SKIP TO Q.24
 2 DK }

(a) Do you feel poor at any of these times 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? *

yes
 no
 DK

Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.25

(b) What would you describe as poverty?

WRITE IN ANSWER

Will not enough to buy clothes shoes for a start no food in winter

(c) Would you say that if people are in poverty its mainly

PROMPT AND CODE ONE ONLY

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)? *

yes, voted
 no
 DK
 DNA

CODE ALL AGED 23 & OVER

not at all

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

I don't know better housing, especially in Glasgow & places like that I think some people would squander no matter how much they had.

| Infnt | 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 |



Handwritten notes and corrections:

75: X, Y, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

76: X, Y, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

77: X, Y, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

78: X, Y, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

79: X, Y, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Handwritten initials 'FB'

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 |

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| COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD: CODES (Q. 10, p. 3) | | |
|---|-----|--|
| One generation | | |
| Man alone: aged 60 or over | 101 | Man: and widowed or separated daughter |
| Man alone: aged under 60 | 102 | Woman: and widowed or separated son |
| Woman alone: aged 60 or over | 103 | Woman: and widowed or separated daughter |
| Woman alone: aged under 60 | 104 | Otherwise two generations: all related |
| Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over | 105 | Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other |
| Husband and wife: at least one aged under 60 | 106 | Other (SPECIFY) |
| Husband and wife: both under 60 | 107 | |
| Man and woman: otherwise related | 108 | Three generation |
| Man and woman: unrelated | 109 | Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 |
| Two or more men only: related | 110 | Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 |
| Two or more men only: unrelated | 111 | Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 |
| Two or more women only: related | 112 | Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 |
| Two or more women only: unrelated | 113 | Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 |
| Other (SPECIFY) | 114 | Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 |
| | | Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 |
| Two generation | | Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 |
| Man, wife: + 1 child under 15 | 201 | Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 |
| Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15 | 202 | Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 |
| Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15 | 203 | Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 |
| Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15 | 204 | Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 |
| Man, wife: + children, at least 1 under 15 and at least 1 over 15, none married | 205 | Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 |
| Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married | 206 | Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grandchildren under 15 |
| Man, wife: + children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or over, none married | 207 | Otherwise 3-generations: |
| Man and one child under 15 | 208 | —all persons related, at least one child under 15 |
| Man and two children both under 15 | 209 | —at least one child under 15 |
| Man and three or more children under 15 | 210 | —all persons related |
| Man and children at least one under and one over 15, none married | 211 | —unrelated |
| Man and children all aged 15-24, none married | 212 | Other (SPECIFY) |
| Man and children all over 15 at least one 25 or over, none married | 213 | |
| Woman: and one child under 15 | 214 | Four generation |
| Woman: and two children both under 15 | 215 | DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW |
| Woman: and three or more children under 15 | 216 | |
| Woman: and children, at least one under and one over 15, none married | 217 | |
| Woman: and children, all aged 15-24, none married | 218 | |
| Woman: and children all over 15, at least one 25 or over, none married | 219 | |
| Man: and widowed or separated son | 220 | |
| | | Man: and widowed or separated daughter |
| | | 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) |
| | | |