

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name  
for reference only

Age last birthday

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
MARGARET	JAMES	MARGARET JILL	JEAN	JAMES					
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66				
42	45	16	46	44					

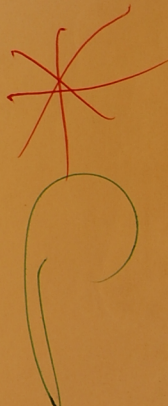
12

9148

9481253

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


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



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

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

FOR OFFICE USE	CM 10/10/68	9/10/68		
SBC1	TS1	FP	BP	
SBC1	TS2			
SBC1				
PH	PH	PH	PH	PH
AI	AI	AI	AI	AI
AI	AI	AI	AI	AI

AB  
(i)  
2-9

C.I.C.

Name of Interviewer..... E. M. CLULEY.....SERIAL  
NUMBER

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

Date(s) of interview(s)..... 8TH. OCTOBER. 1968.....

Length of interview(s)

H/W 10.15 am - 11.15 am. 8/10/68.

or contacts

H.O.H. 35 minutes. } 10/10/68.SISTER 10 " } 1 hr.BROTHER 10 " }DAUGHTER 5 " }Total actual interviewing time..... 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

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

FB

## HOUSING AND LIVING FACILITIES

### General

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

### QUESTION 1 — Rooms

No room should be listed twice. Bedsitters should be listed as bedrooms and not also as living-rooms. Do not count a scullery or a hall or a bathroom as a room. The total number of living and dining and bedrooms should not include a kitchen if it is not large enough for a family to eat in. You will see that there are two numbered boxes in the column in which to write the numbers of bedrooms and total numbers of rooms. Each is for each digit in the total: Thus, if there are 9 or fewer rooms the number should be written in the right-hand box and "0" should be written in the left-hand box. If there are, say, 13 rooms, then "1" should be written in the left-hand and "3" in the right hand box. This will help us to avoid mistakes in transferring information to the computer.

### QUESTION 2 — Additional or fewer rooms

Define "room" as above.

### QUESTION 4

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

### QUESTION 5

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

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

PLEASE NOTE THAT  
ALTHOUGH THERE ARE  
TWO NAMES IN THIS HOUSEHOLD  
THEY ALL LIVE TOGETHER -  
O1 - BEING THE H/W. THIS HOUSE  
BELONGED TO MRS CAMPBELL  
(O1)'S MOTHER & ON HER DEATH IT  
WAS LEFT JOINTLY TO THE 3  
MEMBERS OF HER FAMILY.  
O1 - OBT 9 O5. - O4 IS A  
NURSING SISTER IN STIRLING  
ROYAL INFIRMARY, WHO USUALLY  
ONLY HAS BREAKFAST HERE  
WITH HER SISTER & SLEEPS HERE  
AT NIGHTS - O5 - THE BROTHER  
IS A POOR SOUL, WHO HAS BEEN  
LOOKED AFTER BY O1 & O2  
FOR MANY YEARS, AS HE IS NOT  
VERY BRIGHT HAS DISABILITY  
AND SEEMS TO HAVE TROUBLE  
GETTING SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT.

## 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.

#### 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.

Obs. WAS ON HOLIDAY LAST WEEK. BUT NORMALLY WORKS - A 44 HOUR WEEK IN HOSPITAL. (AT LEAST).

03 HAD HOLIDAY JOB THIS

SUNNER AS DOMESTIC HELP  
IN CHURCHES HOUSE DUNBLANE  
WORKED FOR 5 WEEKS AT.

42 HOURS PER WEEK. 9  
RECEIVED £4: 7/- NET EACH  
WEEK FOR THIS.

**QUESTION 7(b) Last Occupation**

Write in the occupation on the left of the columns. Identify the person to whom the information applies in the little box (i.e. 1st or 2nd or 3rd etc.) This will both allow you to enter information for a second or third person if that proves to be applicable and for the office to code in the right column(s) on the basis of your information.

**QUESTION 7(c) Looking for work**

You will find yourself asking retired persons as well as unemployed and other persons this question. Sometimes it will be entirely applicable because persons who have been retired by their employers or have automatically ceased employment upon reaching a pensionable age of, say, 60, may in fact be seeking alternative work. It may even be applicable for some persons in their seventies and eighties. But sometimes it will plainly be inapplicable to frail persons of extreme age, especially women. In this case code "NO" and skip to Q. 8. When in doubt, however, you should ask the question.

**QUESTION 5**

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

**QUESTION 6 Whether sick pay**

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

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

**QUESTION 7 Pension**

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

**QUESTION 7a Employee's contribution**

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

I  
05 EXPLAINED HE WAS UNTIL RECENTLY. ON THE TEMPORARY STAFF, SO DOES NOT THINK HE WILL BE LONG ENOUGH IN COUNTY COUNCIL SERVICE TO EARN A PENSION FROM THEM.

**QUESTION 7b Pensionable age**

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

**QUESTION 7c Years towards pension**

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

**QUESTION 7d Amount of pension**

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

**QUESTION 8 Meal vouchers**

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

**QUESTION 9 Subsidised meals**

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

03  
GET LUNCH EVERY WORKING DAY ON HER VACATION JOB PROVIDED FREE.

**QUESTION 9a Saving on meals**

Note that we are seeking an estimate of the difference between the actual cost to the employee and what he would have spent in the ordinary way if there were no subsidised canteen or restaurant available, or if his work did not allow him to charge the cost of outside meals. We are not seeking an estimate of the real value of the meals. Since some employees may not spend more outside on a poorer meal than they spend inside for a subsidised one, some entries may be "0" shillings.

04  
PAYS SOMETHING TOWARDS HER MEALS AT HOSPITAL BUT COULD NOT BE

CERTAIN OF EXACT SAVINGS -  
DEPENDS ON HER PARTICULAR HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT WHICH VARY A LOT.

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.

02 £147 car allowance see p. 6a

1) 02 STATED HE CAN BUY ELECTRICAL GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES, BUT IN THE LAST YEAR HE HAS NOT AVAILED HIMSELF OF THIS OFFER - HE GETS £5 PER ANNUM OFF THE RENTAL OF HIS T.V. SET, SO SAYS YOU CAN TELL FROM THIS HE DOES NOT SAVE MUCH ON THIS CONCESSION.

04 GETS CHEMIST'S PREPARATIONS AT A REDUCED RATE IF SHE WISHES AS SHE IS A NURSE - BUT SAYS SHE DOES NOT ALWAYS BETTER WITH THIS.

147

### 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.

### QUESTION 10 Sick pay

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

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

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

### QUESTION 11 Income of self-employed

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

see p. 13

OR ESTIMATES IT COSTS 50/- PER WEEK TO TRAVEL TO & FROM WORK BY CAR - THIS HE GETS FROM HIS FIRM - NOT INCLUDED IN SALARY - HE RECEIVES £3 PER WEEK (NOT IN 3 WEEKS OF HOLIDAY) SO HE ACTUALLY GETS £147 P.A. CAR ALLOWANCE & SPENDS LESS SO SAVES £24.10 FROM THIS EVERY YEAR, BUT PUTS THIS TOWARDS CAR EXPENSES.

OR HAS A SMALLER CAR (FIAT) SO IT IS NOT SO COSTLY TO RUN BUT SHE RECEIVES NO ALLOWANCE TO TRAVEL TO & FROM WORK.



JOINTLY OWNED.

87 01- 04705.

**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.

**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.

HOUSE WAS BUILT IN 1960 - COST £3,200 THEN  
AND IN 1962 THESE 3  
MEMBERS OF FAMILY INHERITED  
VALUE WAS THEN ESTIMATED  
AT £3.3.00 FOR INSURANCE PURPOSES

## 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?"

### 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.

### 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.

04 SAID SHE IS A  
GREAT SPENDER - ENJOYS  
LIFE & GETS OUT & HAS  
GOOD HOLIDAYS & GOES OUT IN  
HER CAR - DOES NOT SAVE  
MUCH.

#### QUESTION 6a Cars, Vans

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

#### QUESTION 6c Debts on vehicles

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

6. 02 OWNS 1968 CORTINA.  
BOUGHT FOR £800  
PRESENT VALUE: £670 (IF SOLD).  
PAID £375 DEPOSIT.  
PAYS £20 p. MONTH. HAS  
MADE 6 PAYMENTS.  
25 PAYMENTS TO MAKE.

#### QUESTION 7 Life Insurance

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

#### QUESTION 8 Value of saleable assets

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

04 OWNS 1968 FIAT.  
COST 550.  
DEPOSIT 307  
243 TO PAY.  
PAYS £10 PER MONTH.  
HAS PAID 6 PAYMENTS OF £10  
18 PAYMENTS TO MAKE.

#### QUESTION 9 Other assets

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

#### QUESTIONS 10 & 11 General assets sold and windfalls

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

#### QUESTION 10 Assets sold in last 12 months

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

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

#### QUESTION 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.

#### 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.

OS WAS BORN WITH PECULIAR  
ARM JOINTS - CANNOT  
TURN THEM AT THE ELBOWS  
SO HAS DIFFICULTY IN  
MANY JOBS -

TOOK CHEST CONDITION  
WHEN 13 YEARS OLD -  
HAS TO BE VERY CAREFUL  
SUBJECT TO BRONCHITIS -

OS 9  
ONLY WHEN HIS BRONCHITIS  
IS REALLY BAD

**QUESTION 9**

Uniform grants are available to poorer children in State schools on a means test basis. The grant can be in kind: a parent may be given a voucher or a letter to take to a special shop. NOTE that the question is addressed ONLY TO ONE OF THE PARENTS OF THE CHILD OR CHILDREN. Very uncommonly there will be two sets of parents and children in the household. ONE parent of the second family should also be asked the question. ONLY complete the column alongside Qs. 10a and 10b for the parent in question. If the parent says the grant was made by the Supplementary Benefits Commission check whether you have already included the amount in Q. 15 (code 14) of the Income Section. If not, include the amount here. Remember to code parent only.

**QUESTION 10 Costs of going to school**

We are interested not only in fees paid to private or "public" schools but in some kinds of cost met by parents of children in State schools. Fees include payments for music lessons. School outings — We are interested only in payments for outings or school holidays organised by the school or a school club which the child went on.

**QUESTION 11**

Educational maintenance allowances are provided by local authorities for poorer children attending school between the ages of 15 and 18 on a means test basis. We ask parents of 14-year-olds whether they have heard about them to find whether this is taken into account in the decision to leave school. We are also interested in applications which were refused or which were made and the child did not in the end continue at school after the minimum leaving age.

**QUESTION 12 Type of college**

Teacher training college ... ..	1
College of Education ... ..	2
Technical college ... ..	3
University ... ..	4
College or School of Commerce ... ..	5
Art college ... ..	6
Domestic Science college ... ..	7
Evening Institute ... ..	8
Secretarial college ... ..	9
Other: SPECIFY ... ..	0

As with "school" the informant may not know the type and the interviewer may be able to code on the basis of the name supplied. Or he should check on the basis of that name. Part time DAY study means attendance during normal working hours when the student or pupil works for a salary or wage, however small, or, if he has no job, attendance during the morning or afternoon.

**QUESTION 12 (d) & 12 (g) Fees and cash from others**

Code source of help but if the amount has been included in the Income section earlier (i.e. Q. 20 of that section) make a note, drawing our attention to the fact.

12 O3 DOES NOT GET  
GRANT OF ANY DESCRIPTION  
BUT GETS FREE TRAVEL  
TO A FROM SCHOOL.

01 ESTIMATES.  
150 PER YEAR TO  
FEES & CLOTHES HER  
DAUGHTER.

NO FEES PAYABLE -  
BOOKS ETC PAID FOR BY SCHOOL.

2/10/4

**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.

19 THIS WAS DIFFICULT TO  
WORK OUT -  
01 WIFE RECEIVES ALL OF  
HUSBAND'S SALARY &  
GIVES HIM £3 p.WEEK FOR  
LUNCHEONS & POCKET MONEY -  
(CAR EXPENSES ARE PAID DIRECT TO  
HUSBAND) -

**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.

05 H/W ALSO TAKES CHARGE OF  
BROTHER'S WAGES & GIVES  
HIM BACK £2-10 p.W. POCKET MONEY.  
FROM WHICH HE SAVES HIS STAMPS &  
SHE ALSO GIVES HIM CLOTHING -

**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.

04 SISTER PAYS 3-10/- p.WEEK  
AS HER SHARE OF RUNNING  
EXPENSES BUT SHE DOES NOT  
OFTEN HAVE MEALS AT HOME  
OTHER THAN BREAKFAST BUT  
THIS AMOUNT IS ALSO TO HELP  
TO RUN THE HOUSE & PAY THE  
RATES TOO -

**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.

SO H/W MANAGES ALL THE  
BUSINESS SIDE, & CLOTHES  
4 OF THE 5 ADULTS FROM  
THE MONEY SHE RECEIVES.  
HOPE THIS IS CLEAR -

**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.

SORRY I REALLY CANNOT  
COMPLETE. (C) DONOR'S COLUMN.

21 BROTHER HAS ALWAYS  
MADE HIS HOME WITH THIS  
FAMILY.

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY

23. \* Do you think you could GENUINELY say you are poor now? —

X Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.24

PROMPT AND CODE ONE ONLY

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

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

3 at weekends  
 4 mid-week  
 5 at Christmas

PROMPT AND CODE ALL THAT APPLY

6 with some of your friends  
 7 with some of your relatives  
 8 with some of the people round here  
 9 other (SPECIFY)

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7	8	9	10
71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	X	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	X	X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

FOR CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY

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

yes  
 no  
 DK

Q.25

(b) What would you describe as poverty?

WRITE IN ANSWER

THERE IS STILL POVERTY IN CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY BUT IT IS MAINLY WHERE PEOPLE ARE NOT MENTALLY FIT TO MANAGE THEIR AFFAIRS & DEBT CAUSES POVERTY.

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

X - their own fault?  
 Y - the Government's fault?  
 0 - the fault of their education?  
 1 - the fault of industry not providing the right jobs?  
 2 - anything else? (SPECIFY)

PROMPT AND CODE ONE ONLY

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

72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	X	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	X	X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

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

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

yes, voted  
 no  
 DK  
 DNA

CODE ALL AGED 23 & OVER

74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	X	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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

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

GIVE UP GIVING AWAY SO MUCH MONEY FOR FOREIGN AIR & CONCENTRATE ON OUR OWN DOMESTIC PROBLEMS. WITH REGARD TO FAMILY ALLOWANCES STOP PAYING THESE IN ACTUAL CASH - IF ITS ABUSED - VOUCHERS FOR FOOD & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING WOULD BE A FAR BETTER IDEA AND STOP WASTAGE OF CHILD ALLOWANCE WHICH IS TOO OFTEN USED FOR CIGARETTES & BETTING MONEY.

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

573

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
5
6
7
8
68
X
Y

3  
5  
6  
7  
8  
AH

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

<b>One generation</b>		Man: and widowed or separated daughter ... ..	221
Man alone: aged 60 or over ... ..	101	Woman: and widowed or separated son ... ..	222
Man alone: aged under 60 ... ..	102	Woman: and widowed or separated daughter ... ..	223
Woman alone: aged 60 or over ... ..	103	Otherwise two generations: all related ... ..	224
Woman alone: aged under 60 ... ..	104	Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other ... ..	225
Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over ... ..	105	Other (SPECIFY) ... ..	226
Husband and wife: at least one aged under 60 ... ..	106		
Husband and wife: both under 60 ... ..	107	<b>Three generation</b>	
Man and woman: otherwise related ... ..	108	Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... ..	301
Man and woman: unrelated ... ..	109	Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 ... ..	302
Two or more men only: related ... ..	110	Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... ..	303
Two or more men only: unrelated ... ..	111	Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 ... ..	304
Two or more women only: related ... ..	112	Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... ..	305
Two or more women only: unrelated ... ..	113	Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 ... ..	306
Other (SPECIFY) ... ..	114	Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... ..	307
<b>Two generation</b>		Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 ... ..	308
Man, wife: + 1 child under 15 ... ..	201	Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grandchildren under 15 ... ..	309
Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15 ... ..	202	Otherwise 3-generations:	
Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15 ... ..	203	—all persons related, at least one child under 15 ... ..	310
Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15 ... ..	204	—at least one child under 15 ... ..	311
Man, wife: + children, at least 1 under 15 and at least 1 over 15, none married ... ..	205	—all persons related ... ..	312
Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married ... ..	206	—unrelated ... ..	313
Man, wife: + children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or over, none married ... ..	207	Other (SPECIFY) ... ..	314
Man and one child under 15 ... ..	208		
Man and two children both under 15 ... ..	209	<b>Four generation</b>	401
Man and three or more children under 15 ... ..	210	DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW	
Man and children at least one under and one over 15, none married ... ..	211		
Man and children all aged 15-24, none married ... ..	212		
Man and children all over 15 at least one 25 or over, none married ... ..	213		
Woman: and one child under 15 ... ..	214		
Woman: and two children both under 15 ... ..	215		
Woman: and three or more children under 15 ... ..	216		
Woman: and children, at least one under and one over 15, none married ... ..	217		
Woman: and children, all aged 15-24, none married ... ..	218		
Woman: and children all over 15, at least one 25 or over, none married ... ..	219		
Man: and widowed or separated son ... ..	220		