

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name  
for reference only

Age last birthday

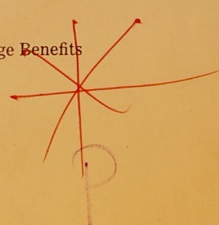
Inf.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
DORREN	JOHN.								
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66				
26	26								

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

9/48  
9482293

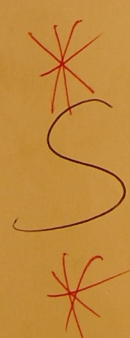
S.F.


- 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	CJ	amem	
	3.v.	3v	
SBC 1	TS 1 AH.	FP	BP
	TS 2 G		
	C C C C		

Handwritten notes below the table: AH AH S AH AH PH PH AH

C AB

(i)  
37-9

C.I.C.

Name of Interviewer E. M. CLULEYSERIAL  
NUMBER

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

Date(s) of interview(s) 1st May, 1968Length of interview(s) 2 hours

or contacts

Total actual interviewing time 2 hours + 45 mins checking

## Form of introduction

"My name is X. I'm from Essex/London University. We're preparing a report (writing a book) about standards of living in Britain today and how families manage. We think it's important for the Government and everyone else to know what the facts really are. We're hoping to talk to about 3,000 families throughout the country and I'd be very grateful if you could help us by answering some questions. All our information is, of course, strictly confidential."

## SUMMARY : COMPLETE AFTER INTERVIEW

1. Interview carried out at first call at second call at third or later call	10	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 ①		13		None	①
2. Information for household — — complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a	11	Informant	14	6. Household living on	22	
	X Y		15		ground basement floor 1st floor 2nd floor 3rd floor 4th floor 5th or above Specify	X Y 1 2 3 4 5
(a) Sections incomplete	1	CODE ALL THAT APPLY AS LISTED IN Q'AIRE (Some Sections may be listed twice)	16	Answer 6a {	(a) Is there a lift in the building? Yes No	6 7
	2		17			
(b) Reasons if incomplete — — ill/disabled does not know information unwilling to give information other (specify)	12	4th	18	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance?	23	
	X Y O 1		19			20
		Other (specify)	20			
		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)	X ① 1			
		Type of Accomm.	2 3 4			

fis

## 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.

1A. THIS IS AN UNUSUAL  
KIND OF LIVING ACCOMMODATION -  
ONE LIVING ROOM WHICH ALSO  
CONTAINS SINK & COOKER AT THE  
WINDOW. BUT WHICH IS CARPETED  
WITH EASY CHAIRS, COUCH & T.V. -  
REALLY A COMBINATION OF KITCHEN  
AND SITTING ROOM, OR SITTING ROOM  
AND KITCHEN!

### 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.

5. GARDEN IS ACTUALLY  
SEPARATE WITH SEPARATE  
GARDEN SHED - ALTHOUGH  
THESE FLATS ARE IN A  
BLOCK EACH ONE IS  
MARKED OFF SEPARATELY.

**QUESTION 9**

Exclude Bank Holidays in counting up holiday entitlement. List number of weeks to nearest week. Do not insert "½".

9 02 ENTITLED TO 2 WEEKS, BUT  
TOO BUSY TO TAKE ANY MORE  
THAN 1 WEEK OFF IN LAST YEAR.

**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.

13 AFTER THOUGHT H.O.H. DECIDED  
TO ANSWER "NO" ALTHOUGH HE  
WAS A LITTLE DOUBTFUL - HE  
RECEIVED £30 p.WEEK WHILE ON  
SERVICE IN KENYA 3 YRS AGO WITH  
SCTS GUARDS, BUT ON RETURN TO  
O.K. HIS ALLOWANCES & PAY DROPPED TO  
£15 p.WEEK. BUT AS LIVING WAS DEARER IN KENYA  
HE FELT HE WAS PROBABLY AS WELL OFF  
IN O.K. WITH £15 p.WEEK AS HE HAD BEEN ABROAD  
WITH 50% MORE.

**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.

15 (01) EXPLAINED THAT CHILDREN  
IN IRISH REPUBLIC START  
SCHOOL AT 4 YEARS OLD.

**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.

16 (02) SAID HE HAD ACTUALLY  
COMPLETED A TRAINING IN THE  
ARMY AS A PIPER - THIS TAKES  
7 YEARS & HE WENT INTO FORCES  
AS A BOY ENTRANT AT 15 - WAS  
FULLY TRAINED AT 22 YRS OLD.  
HE COULD NOT SAY WHETHER YOU  
WOULD CONSIDER THIS TO BE AN  
APPRENTICESHIP.

**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.

HE HAS NOT SERVED ANY  
APPRENTICESHIP AS SLATER &  
PLASTERER - JUST LEARNS AS  
HE GOES ALONG.

**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.

11 Q1 GETS 1d IN THE SHILLING  
OFF ALL GROCERIES BOUGHT IN  
ETC  
THE GROCERY & BAKERY DEPTS OF  
THE SHOP SHE WORKS IN AND  
5% OFF ALL DRAPERYS WOOL  
ETC IN HER OWN DEPARTMENT.

QUESTION 16 Pension

Only include if a pension scheme has been worked out in relation to the business, or is available from an insurance company or another body, because of the nature of the business or self-employment. Note that provision is made in a series of questions on this page for entries to be made in the office (Qs 16a, 16b, 17a, 18c). Much depends, however, on the information you can provide in boxes on the left, leaving us to make necessary calculations.

17A. THE FIRM HOLDS INSURANCE POLICIES

FOR ACCIDENTS, ONLY, DEPENDENT ON KIND OF ACCIDENT & TYPE OF DAMAGE - £6 PER WEEK INDEFINITELY FOR INJURY DUE TO NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT. £1.10 " " " FOR BROKEN LIMBS, PLUS A CERTAIN CASH AWARD WHEN ASSESSED AFTER A PERIOD OF 6 MONTHS HAS ELAPSED. IF OFF SICK FIRM WOULD PAY NORMAL WAGES AS USUAL, IF NOT ACCIDENT VICTIM - PROBABLY £15 PER WEEK, BUT (02) IS NOT CERTAIN HOW LONG THIS COULD GO ON - IT WOULD DEPEND ON HOW MUCH THE BUSINESS COULD STAND.

18. 2 VANS

- 1) 1959 - FORD THAMES 15CVT - 28 HP G. VALUE £85
- 2) 1963 - FORD " 15CVT - 32 HP G. VALUE £100

expect 3000 of 125 + 150  
taxes ~~£27~~  
= £4 total

BUSINESS AVERAGE - 300 MILES PER WEEK. QUESTION 19 Cheap goods and services

15,600 miles p.a.

HE MOTORS VERY LITTLE PRIVATELY.

You should normally expect positive answers. A garage-owner may be able to purchase a car and run it well below ordinary retail prices. A grocer will obtain household stores cheaply. An insurance company sometimes reduces certain premiums. A small-holder may receive supplies cheaply in exchange for produce at market costs. There are exchange arrangements between people in different trades. It will, of course, be difficult to explore all these things properly but Q. 19a conveys our object and you should probe carefully whenever possible.

19A. SORRY IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO GET A FIGURE HERE. - H.O.H.

EXPLAINED THAT HE HAS BOUGHT 2 OLD HOUSES & HE IS BUSY RENOVATING THEM TO MAKE ONE HOUSE FOR HIS OWN HABITATION - HE HAS PICKED UP ODD STONES, PLASTER, WINDOW FRAMES, SLATES ETC, DUE TO HIS BEING IN THE TRADE VERY CHEAPLY, AND OF COURSE LABOUR IS FREE AS IT IS DONE BY HIMSELF, HIS BROTHER, HIS FATHER & FRIENDS - HE HAS NOT YET COMPLETED HIS RENOVATION NOR HAS HE GOT ALL THE MATERIAL NECESSARY BUT DURING THE PAST YEAR HE HAS PROBABLY SAVED £300 ON NORMAL PRICES, BUT HE COULD NOT BE CERTAIN ABOUT FIGURES

QUESTION 20 Tax savings because of combined home and business

The real incomes of many self-employed persons tend to be underestimated. Their difficulties are not always easy to explain to the tax authorities and in practice low real incomes and insecure incomes are compensated because of housing and other costs can be offset against tax. Ask the questions openly and straightforwardly.

If informants seem doubtful about answering, say: "We have nothing at all to do with the tax people. We know it is difficult for you to divide costs between the business and yourself. But we also know that even if they have more problems many self-employed persons can live a little more cheaply than people getting a salary. I wonder whether you'd mind guessing how much more cheaply - I mean because of savings of tax".

\* 6 = at least 1/2 but not all time

FOR THE SELF-EMPLOYED ONLY

14. Do you work indoors or outdoors? mainly outdoors  
mainly indoors  
about as much indoors as outdoors

15. Roughly for how much of your working time do you stand or walk about? very little  
some but less than 1/2 of working time  
at least 1/2 but less than 3/4 of working time  
all or nearly all the time  
 DK

16. Do you have provision for a private pension through your employment? yes ASK Q.16(a)  
no SKIP TO Q.17  
 DK

(a) How much, or what proportion of your normal earnings, do you pay?  
 WRITE IN AMOUNT (OR %) PER WEEK/MONTH  
 OFFICE USE ONLY

(b) What proportion of your final earnings (i.e., before retirement) do you expect to receive in pension (not counting the State pension) and in a lump sum?  
 to full 1/2 to full  
 but less than 1/2 1/2 but less than 1/2  
 under 1/2 under 1/2  
 DK

17. Have you made private provision for cash benefits in sickness? yes ASK Q.17(a)  
no SKIP TO Q.18  
 DK

(a) How much do you expect to receive for the first month of sickness?  
 WRITE IN AMOUNT (OR %) AND DURATION IF KNOWN  
 OFFICE USE ONLY

18. Does your business include a car or vehicle which you or a member of the family are able to use sometimes yes ASK Q.18(a) for personal purposes? no SKIP TO Q.19  
 DK

(a) Does your business pay for road tax, insurance, petrol, normal repairs, none of above value \$100 -

(b) What is the vehicle's (i) approximate current value (ii) make and type (iii) year (iv) m.p.g.  
 1989 THAMES Ford 15 cvt. 28 hp 6-2) 1963 THAMES 15 cvt 320 m.p.g.

(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 500 3 % of 15,600 miles = 7800 miles

19. Because of your business are you able to buy anything more cheaply than for work? travel other than for work  
 mean goods and services for yourself and your family. For example - medical expenses (or insurance)  
educational expenses for children  
educational expenses for self  
 other (SPECIFY) GOES FOR RENOVATION OF

(a) IF ANY RECORDED Roughly how much a year are these worth to you altogether? I mean how much more would you have had to spend if you had bought everything outside your business? WRITE IN AMOUNT  
 Please see note. ANNUAL AMT  
 DK 6000

20. Is your home and business in the same premises? yes ASK Q.20(a)  
no SKIP TO NEXT SECTION  
 DK

(a) Are you able to offset against tax any of your (family's) accommodation, lighting or heating, telephone charges, etc? yes ASK Q.20(b)  
no SKIP TO NEXT SECTION  
 DK

(b) Roughly how much a year would you say this helped you?  
 WRITE AMOUNT IN £'s

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	4	8	2	2	7	3		
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	INTERVIEWER: CODE 05, 06, etc IF 5th, 6th etc MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD				
10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11			
01	02	03	04					
12	12	12	12	12	12			
X	Y	X	X	X	X			
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
0	0	0	0	0	0			
1	1	1	1	1	1			
2	2	2	2	2	2			
3	3	3	3	3	3			
4	4	4	4	4	4			
5	5	5	5	5	5			
13	13	13	13	13	13			
X	X	X	X	X	X			
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
0	0	0	0	0	0			
14-18	14-18	14-18	14-18	14-18	14-18			
F	S	F	S	F	S	F	S	F
19	19	19	19	19	19			
X	X	X	X	X	X			
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
0	0	0	0	0	0			
1	1	1	1	1	1			
2	2	2	2	2	2			
20-24	20-24	20-24	20-24	20-24	20-24			
F	S	F	S	F	S	F	S	F
25	25	25	25	25	25			
X	X	X	X	X	X			
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
0	0	0	0	0	0			
26-30	26-30	26-30	26-30	26-30	26-30			
E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	E
31	31	31	31	31	31			
X	X	X	X	X	X			
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
0	0	0	0	0	0			
1	1	1	1	1	1			
2	2	2	2	2	2			
3	3	3	3	3	3			
4	4	4	4	4	4			
5	5	5	5	5	5			
32-36	32-36	32-36	32-36	32-36	32-36			
F	S	F	S	F	S	F	S	F
37	37	37	37	37	37			
X	X	X	X	X	X			
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
0	0	0	0	0	0			
1	1	1	1	1	1			
2	2	2	2	2	2			
38-40	38-40	38-40	38-40	38-40	38-40			
F	S	F	S	F	S	F	S	F
41	41	41	41	41	41			
X	X	X	X	X	X			
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
0	0	0	0	0	0			
1	1	1	1	1	1			
2	2	2	2	2	2			
42-44	42-44	42-44	42-44	42-44	42-44			
F	S	F	S	F	S	F	S	F



## 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  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of each pound of gross weekly earnings between the ninth and the eighteenth, i.e. approximately 11½d. for each of these pounds, plus  $\frac{1}{2}$  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  $\frac{1}{2}$  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.

3  
4. (2) ONLY 2 WEEKS OF THE LAST  
YEAR SO AFFECTED -

Peter

Q17A - how  
much of note  
left do we  
take into  
account?

Accept \$15 p w  
& therefore \$60 per M.  
as coded in cots 2630

5 PLEASE NOTE THAT WIFE WAS NOTIFIED BY TAX AUTHORITIES THAT SHE WAS DUE REPAYMENT OF TAX OF £13.17 - BUT THAT THIS WOULD BE PAID TO HER HUSBAND, AND IN DUE COURSE HER HUSBAND RECEIVED THE CHEQUE.

#### 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.

10 OI EXPLAINED THAT SHE HAD NO SICKNESS BENEFIT PAID TO HER AT ALL IN HER 6 WEEKS OF SICKNESS - SHE LEFT HER EMPLOYMENT IN LONDON, & WENT HOME TO DUBLIN FOR A HOLIDAY, BUT 2 DAYS AFTER ARRIVAL THERE WAS INVOLVED IN A CAR ACCIDENT AND WAS 6 WEEKS IN HOSPITAL AND THEN CAME TO ABERFELDY TO HER NEW JOB. - THE QUESTION OF COMPENSATION IS STILL BEING INVESTIGATED & UP TO THIS DATE SHE HAS NOT RECEIVED A PENNY SHE SAID THAT DUE TO SOME TECHNICALITY DUE TO INSUFFICIENT STAMPS SHE WAS NOT ENTITLED TO SICKNESS BENEFIT, AS SHE DID NOT WORK WHILE THEY WERE STATIONED IN KENYA, PRIOR TO HER JOB IN WOOLWORTH'S.

11

(iv) 01 STATED. PROFIT UP TO  
31/1/68 - WAS £1,700 (DIVIDED  
BY 3 PARTNERS) SO HE RECKONS -

£17 p.w. - £884.  
      566.  
      -----  
      £1450 GROSS.

AS BEING HIS SHARE.

**QUESTION 12 Income tax**

The informant will often know the approximate amount because profits or income from business fall under Schedule D. But we ask 12b to check that the informant is not including tax which is allowed for in other questions. For example, elsewhere we establish net income from dividends, but if here the informant adds £100, say, to the figure for tax to take account of tax on dividends deducted at source, we risk deducting the £100 twice by deducting it here as well. You should be warned that for this and other reasons the net income of the self-employed tends to be underestimated.

**Weekly National Insurance contribution**

Self-employed men pay 21s. per week. Self-employed women pay 17s. 3d. per week. Boys and girls under 18 pay 11s. 10d. and 10s. 1d. respectively.

12

c PLEASE SEE NOTE ABOUT WHO  
ACTUALLY RECEIVED I.T. REPAYMENT.

**QUESTION 13 Fluctuation in Income**

The self-employed will often have an income that fluctuates throughout the year — especially those on low incomes. For example, the scrap dealer or stall-holder may not do as well in the winter as he does in the summer. The professional architect and the free-lance photographer may be paid at very irregular intervals. We are particularly interested in fluctuations which may produce hardship for a household which is usually prosperous. But remember that though income may fluctuate (e.g. in winter, for a shop-keeper or free-lance interviewer the same amounts per month may be drawn out of the bank or spent. Living standards are not necessarily affected.

**QUESTION 16 Supplementary Benefit**

It is most important that you should not overlook anyone who may be receiving or who has received supplementary benefit. There are two problems. One is, as noted above, that an informant may neglect to tell you that a standard benefit, like retirement pension and sickness benefit, is in fact supplemented. The other is that the official term "supplementary benefit" is fairly new. You may therefore have to prompt "supplementary assistance?", "national assistance?" or "public assistance?".

**QUESTION 16(c) Rent paid by Supplementary Benefits Commission**

If the rent is in fact paid by the S.B.C. we shall be asking later how much that is.

**QUESTION 17 Single Grant**

A single payment may be made to meet an exceptional need — such as bedding, clothing or household equipment. It may also be made to meet charges for glasses, dentures or dental treatment obtained through the National Health Service.

**QUESTION 18 Income in last year at work**

Note that you have already asked how many years it is since such a man last worked (in Section II). Now you are asking for the actual year when last at work, and, if it is 1955 or a later year, for the wage and household income. Do not neglect to find the composition of the household at that time (for example, write: man, wife and adult single son, or, man, wife and wife's widowed mother). We realise memories may be faulty but most people remember the last occasion they were at work and we are anxious (for retired and disabled persons, for example) to get a rough estimate of their fall in income upon giving up work. In the office we shall of course allow for average wage increases in the intervening years in interpreting the information you collect.

**QUESTION 19 Employer's pension**

The question is in a form which allows for the possibility of an policeman, ex-serviceman or ex-civil servant drawing a pension though still holding a subsequent job. Service pensions should be included here but not war pensions, which have been covered in Q. 15. As before: Strike out Before or After Tax as appropriate.

01 RECEIVES ARMY PENSION

OF £. 11/- PER QUARTER.

365/- 1/- PER DAY.

FOR SERVICE - £18.5 p. ANNUM

01 House is in wife's name-

LET BECAUSE OF HER EMPLOYMENT.

EST 15/- PER WEEK FOR RENT  
HEREABOUTS.

**QUESTION 29(c) Estimate of market rent**

Proceed as for Q. 27(a)

**QUESTION 30(a) Income from lodgers or boarders**

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

**QUESTION 30(c) Net income**

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

**QUESTION 32 Value of own food or poultry**

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

**QUESTION 33 Total income last year**

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

## 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.

I HAVE CODED D/K AS 02  
SAYS HE HAS A SHARE IN A  
CURRENT A/C AT BANK FOR BUSINESS  
USE ONLY - SHARED BY THE 3  
PARTNERS - IT IS NOT REALLY PERSONAL  
BUT OF COURSE HE CAN USE IT  
PERSONALLY FOR BUSINESS EXPENSES  
ONLY.

### 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 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.

5. 02 EXPLAINED THAT HE HAS BOUGHT  
SOME OLD PROPERTY LOCALLY (WITH HIS  
SAVINGS WHILE IN A.M. FOREST WIFE'S SAVINGS  
FROM HER EARNINGS) AND HAS BEEN WORKING  
HARD IN HIS LEISURE TIME RENOVATING IT.  
MAKING A MODERN HOUSE FOR HIMSELF &  
WIFE TO OCCUPY - HE reckons AT THE  
PRESENT MOMENT IT WOULD BE WORTH

1,500. BUT WHEN COMPLETED FINALLY COULD FETCH 4,500 - AS HE IS INSTALLING 24a  
CENTRAL HEATING - LARGE LOUNGE, 3 BEDROOMS - MODERN FITTED  
KITCHEN ETC - HE HOPES TO OCCUPY IT NEXT SPRING - 1969.

#### 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.

- 91  
(h) CAN DO THIS IF SHE TAKES  
HER TIME - ALSO CAN GO UP  
(f) DOWN STAIRS IF SHE TAKES  
HER TIME.

10. H/W ANSWERED "ALL THE TIME" AT PRESENT, AS SHE IS  
HAVING A BABY IN SEPT. 9 FEELS VERY TIRED JUST NOW -



**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.

13 OI STATED SHE WENT HOME TO  
JOURNAL ON HOLIDAY & ON 2ND DAY HOME  
SHE WAS INJURED IN A CAR ACCIDENT.  
SHE WAS 6 WEEKS IN HOSPITAL, & AS THERE  
IS NO NAT. HEALTH OVER THERE, THIS WILL  
HAVE TO BE PAID FOR - BUT AS YET  
NO SETTLEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED  
WITH REGARD TO THE INJURY TO HER  
JAW, & FACIAL SCARS - SHE ALSO HAD  
BAD CONCUSSION, & SUFFERS HEADACHES  
NOW.

**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.

15 (b) OI EXPLAINED THAT SHE OFTEN  
HAS TO VISIT THE DOCTOR AT HIS SURGERY.  
SHE STILL SUFFERS FROM HEADACHES &  
HER EARLY PREGNANCY THIS YEAR HAS  
BEEN A DIFFICULT PERIOD FOR HER  
MEDICALLY.

**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.

18  
OI VISITS TO DENTIST - THIS IS  
TO A DENTAL SURGEON AT  
PERTH ROYAL INFIRMARY BECAUSE  
OF JAW TREATMENT - AFTER  
MOTORING ACCIDENT.

## VIII INCOME IN KIND

### General

This section aims to discover the major exchanges of services and gifts between the household and relatives or friends living elsewhere. One major problem is that people ordinarily take for granted the exchanges between themselves and their closest relatives. When being asked questions about "help" and "gifts" a housewife may not think of her mother, or her husband's mother, who lives nearby. A grandfather may not think of his daily activity of seeing a grandchild home from school. The first question is designed to help overcome this problem. You should remember that most households in the UK have frequent contact with a relative (either of a wife or a husband or of both) living elsewhere in the locality. Remember that independently of his wife a husband may see someone in his family (eg: his mother or a brother at work) every day. It will be very unusual if you make no entry in the box alongside Q. 1, so probe for likely relatives (eg: parents in the case of young and middle-aged people, brothers and sisters in the case of unmarried people, sons and daughters in the case of the elderly). In the remaining questions the contacts with such relatives are a likely indication of a flow of services or small gifts. Note that earning members of the household should normally be asked these questions independently of the housewife.

### QUESTION 1 Relatives seen frequently

The question is designed to establish the existence of the relatives who have the most frequent contact with members of the household. Note that you ask "any of your family or a relative". The alternative wording will help to avoid information about really close relatives — eg: parents and children — who are thought of as "family" or even as members of a common household rather than as "relatives". By "most" days in the week is meant at least four of the seven days.

### QUESTION 2 Help given

The unspoken assumption in the question is that these must be **unpaid** services. Prompt the items in the list carefully, emphasising those which are appropriate to the age or social situation of different members of the household. Make direct reference to the relatives listed in Q. 1. For example: "You say you see your mother every day. Do you do any of these things for her? And what about your sister?" Note that you prompt also for help given to friends and neighbours.

#### Hours

If two or three different services are undertaken, add together the informant's estimates of the time taken. Since the services are unpaid you should not expect informants to be able to give more than an approximate estimate of the time taken (that is, the time spent in the performance of the job, not interruptions for tea and conversations, etc).

### QUESTION 3 Help received

The question reverses Q. 2 and proceed as in that question. Check in whatever way seems appropriate to establish the unpaid services being performed for members of the household. Again the question should be repeated for relatives seen frequently. "You've told me you see your mother every day. Does she do any of these things for you?" Two separate people might do the cleaning, for example. Add the hours together.

2/

02

GARDENING - IN SEASON -

PARTICULARLY APRIL - SEPT.

DECORATING DURING LAST YEAR.

GARDENING

POSSIBLY. 40 HOURS PER YEAR.

DECORATING

POSSIBLY. 30 HOURS " "

TO HRS PER YEAR.

OF HELP GIVEN.

3/

Q2 EXPLAINED THAT SOME

WEEKS HIS FATHER & BROTHER

GIVE MORE THAN 3 HOURS EACH

TOWARDS RENOVATION OF HOUSE -

SOME WEEKS NONE AT ALL, DEPENDENT ON

PRESSURE OF THEIR OWN BUSINESS & WEATHER

CONDITIONS FOR WORKING OUT OF DOORS, BUT

6 HOURS PER WEEK IS A FAIR AVERAGE OF

HELP GIVEN.

## 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.

### 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).

2 I QUESTIONED THIS BUT NO  
MEALS OR SNACKS ARE EXCHANGED  
PERHAPS A CUP OF TEA BUT  
NO SNACK.

### 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.)

02  
THIS CEILIDH IS A FORM OF  
ENTERTAINMENT FOR WHICH  
ENTRANCE MONEY IS PAID -  
THE ARTISTS ARE OFTEN DRAWN  
FROM THE AUDIENCE, AND THIS  
GENTLEMAN TAKES ALONG HIS  
BAG PIPES & GIVES THEM A TUNE -  
IT IS USUALLY ALL GAELIC THAT  
IS SPOKEN AT THE CONCERT, SONGS  
SUNG & STORIES TOLD.

### QUESTION 6 Church

Accept any religious sect or denomination which may be mentioned.

**QUESTION 14 Fuel**

Everyone forgets to order coal. Stress "through lack of money".

**QUESTION 15 Birthday parties**

Again the emphasis is on the expense and the experience of bringing the child's friends into the home, so stress that we don't mean just a family party.

**QUESTION 17 (a) Social class**

This question requires the views of both chief wage-earner (head of household) and housewife. By "chief wage-earner" we mean the person upon whose earnings the housekeeping income primarily depends. By "Head of Household" we have in mind the alternative person to be questioned if there is no chief wage-earner, e.g. a husband who is a retirement pensioner, or a widowed mother (who may be the tenant) living with her widowed daughter (the housewife) and grandchildren. As far as possible the views on social class should be sought from each person independently. If both are present take the question stage by stage, making sure both answer before passing on. The question asks first for a self-rating, which must be written down. At this stage avoid putting names of classes into people's heads. People often hesitate awkwardly, so try to get the informant to say what class she thinks she belongs to or "is nearest to". Prompt by repeating the question carefully, and say "It's what you think", implying (which is true) that everyone has their own idea and each is equally valid. Do not strain to get an answer if one is not easily forthcoming. Do not assume the informant will pick one class only. Multiple choices of "middle and working" or "professional and working" are allowed.

**QUESTION 17 (b) Determinant of class**

Code housewife and chief wage-earner only. Next, to give us a clue as to what the informant is using as a reference point and scale we ask, in effect, the informant's idea of what determines "class". Try to get the most important one only.

**QUESTION 17 (c) Names of classes**

Third, the informant is presented with a flash-card (this is why husband and wife should if possible be interviewed separately, since otherwise the second person may be unduly influenced). Code one item only. If informant wants (again) to say "None", say "Well, I've got to put something down, which would you think was nearest?" This rating is the most important bit of the question. Do not be puzzled if the wife gives a different answer from the husband. This is quite common.

**QUESTION 17 (d) Father's main occupation**

That is, the occupation held for most of the time (not necessarily the most recent).

**QUESTION 18 Well off**

Four comparisons are made in this series of questions—with relatives, with other people (note—of the same age) in locality, with the average in the country and finally in the context of time. Prompt carefully and remember that you might get a different response for one comparison than for another.

(c) 01 WILL BE GIVING UP HER  
EMPLOYMENT SOON BECAUSE  
OF HAVING A BABY.

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

PROMPT AND CODE ONE ONLY

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

PROMPT AND CODE ALL THAT APPLY

3 at weekends  
 4 mid-week  
 5 at Christmas  
 6 with some of your friends  
 7 with some of your relatives  
 8 with some of the people round here  
 9 other (SPECIFY)

FOR CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY  
 24. (a) There's been a lot of talk about poverty. Do you think there's such a thing as REAL poverty these days? \*

Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.25  
 yes  
 no  
 DK

(b) What would you describe as poverty?

WRITE IN ANSWER —

I SAW A LOT OF REAL POVERTY IN AMERICA DUE TO THE SEGREGATION THERE, AND IN CITIES LIKE LONDON, DUBLIN, GLASGOW & EDINBURGH I HAVE SEEN POOR PEOPLE IN BAD HOUSING CONDITIONS, WHO HAVE OBVIOUSLY LOST HEART, AND HAVE GIVEN UP TRYING TO LIVE DECENTLY, I WHO SQUANDED MONEY I DON'T HAVE ENOUGH TO EAT, OR CLOTHE THEMSELVES.

(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

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER AND HOUSEWIFE ABOUT ALL AGED 23 AND OVER  
 25. Do you mind telling me if you voted in the last General Election (I don't mean who you voted for, just whether you voted)? \*

CODE ALL AGED 23 & OVER

yes, voted  
 no  
 DK  
 DNA

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY  
 26. If there is poverty what do you think can be done about it?

nothing  
 DK

WRITE IN ANSWER —

I SUGGEST WE HAVE A RECRUITING DRIVE IN BRITAIN LIKE THE ARMY HAS, TO MAKE PEOPLE CONSCIOUS OF THE JOY OF DOING AN HONEST DAY'S WORK FOR A GOOD WAGE — PAYING ABLE BODIED MEN TO LIVE ON THE DOLE, BECAUSE THEY ARE BETTER OFF FINANCIALLY THAN WHEN THEY ARE WORKING IS JUST NO USE AT ALL, AND ALTHOUGH I WOULD NOT STAND FOR ANY FORCE BEING USED TO MAKE MEN WORK, A LOT COULD BE DONE BY TEACHING THEM HOW TO HOLD THEIR HEADS UP, & WORK FOR A LIVING. NO ONE SHOULD BE BETTER OFF ON "THE DOLE" —

Inft	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
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

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INTERVIEWER PLEASE CODE ALL THAT APPLY AFTER INTERVIEW

- (a) Household in which there is a child, one of whose parents is not resident
- (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

g

COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLD: CODES (Q, 10, p. 3)	
<b>One generation</b>	
Man alone: aged 60 or over	101
Man alone: aged under 60	102
Woman alone: aged 60 or over	103
Woman alone: aged under 60	104
Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over	105
Husband and wife: both under 60	106
Man and woman: otherwise related	107
Man and woman: unrelated	108
Two or more men only: related	110
Two or more men only: unrelated	111
Two or more women only: related	112
Two or more women only: unrelated	113
Other (SPECIFY)	114
<b>Two generation</b>	
Man, wife: + 1 child under 15	201
Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15	202
Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15	203
Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15	204
Man, wife: + children, at least 1 under 15 and at least 1 over 15, none married	205
Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married	206
Man, wife: + children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or over, none married	207
Man and one child under 15	208
Man and two children both under 15	209
Man and three or more children under 15	210
Man and children at least one under and one over 15, none married	211
Man and children all aged 15-24, none married	212
Man and children all over 15 at least one 25 or over, none married	213
Woman: and one child under 15	214
Woman: and two children both under 15	215
Woman: and three or more children under 15	216
Woman: and children, at least one under and one over 15, none married	217
Woman: and children, all aged 15-24, none married	218
Woman: and children all over 15, at least one 25 or over, none married	219
Man: and widowed or separated son	220
Man: and widowed or separated daughter	221
Man: and widowed or separated son	222
Woman: and widowed or separated daughter	223
Otherwise two generations: all related	224
Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other	225
Other (SPECIFY)	226
<b>Three generation</b>	
Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	301
Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15	302
Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	303
Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15	304
Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15	305
Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	306
Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15	307
Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grandchildren under 15	308
Otherwise 3-generations:	309
—all persons related, at least one child under 15	310
—at least one child under 15	311
—all persons related	312
—unrelated	313
Other (SPECIFY)	314
<b>Four generation</b>	401
DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW	