

Christian name  
for reference only

Age last birthday

Inft.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
H E L P E R	J E S U S	D A V I D	B R O O D B A D Y C U	S A N D R A P P	L I N D A	W I L L	H E L P E R	T W O M A S - H A	
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66				
40	35	16	14	12	10	6	5	3	

9/50

072

- |   |      |   |           |
|---|------|---|-----------|
|   | I    | Housing and Living Facilities               |           |
|   | II   | Employment                                  |           |
|   | III  | Occupational Facilities and Fringe Benefits |           |
| X | IV   | Current Monetary Income                     | note p19A |
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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  
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London WC1

FOR OFFICE USE	MW 9/2	Events	
SBCI (R)	TB1 AH	FP	
SBCI **	TB2 AH		
C C C C C C C C C ✓			



S/N 72.

C.I.C.

Name of Interviewer... M.A. WhittarSERIAL  
NUMBER

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

Date(s) of interview(s)..... 18th December

Length of interview(s).....

or contacts.....

Total actual interviewing time..... 3 3/4 hrs.

## Form of introduction

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

## SUMMARY : COMPLETE AFTER INTERVIEW

1. Interview carried out at first call 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 0	Informant	13	None	0
2. Information for household — — complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a	11	2nd member	14	6. Household living on	22
(a) Sections Housing incomplete Employment Occupational Income Assets Health Soc. Services Inc. in kind Style of living	X Y 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	3rd	15	ground basement floor 1st floor 2nd floor 3rd floor 4th floor 5th or above Specify	X Y 1 2 3 4 5
CODE ALL THAT APPLY		4th	16	Answer 6a {	
		5th	17	(a) Is there a lift in the building? Yes No	6 7
(b) Reasons if incomplete — — ill/disabled does not know information unwilling to give information other (specify)	12	6th	18	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance?	23
	X Y 0 1	Other (specify)	19		
		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)	20	Yes No	8 9
		Type of Accomm.	X Y 0 1 2 3 4		



QUESTION 13(a)

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

QUESTION 13(b)

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

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

34, 5, 6 + 7  
Not legally  
adopted  
stepfather comes  
rehabilitated  
Ten

QUESTION 14(a) Play within easy reach

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



## 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	37½
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.

\*1240. old. Sunday  
works in cafe  
a mips for £1  
a week.

But neighbour  
reported this and  
she is has now  
to stop.



#### QUESTION 8 Work record

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

##### Weeks off work in year

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

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

January.....	July.....
February.....	August.....
March.....	September.....
April.....	October.....
May.....	November.....
June.....	December.....

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

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



INF 3 refuses to say  
he was unemployed but it  
transpires that he lost his job  
through sickness — mother & family  
too ill to take his Sick Cert. to work  
But still maintains all time off  
was sickness.

Today he came in and he got a job starting  
to-night as dish-washer in a Restaurant working  
until 1.30 A.M. This is the only job  
he could find.



#### 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.

01 } same  
02 } not  
all new  
life.

#### QUESTION 15

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

#### QUESTION 15(a) Years of full-time education

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

#### QUESTION 16 Manual Workers

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

#### QUESTION 17(a) Husband's occupation

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



asked 17(a) Shael Erector / Foreman.

Said was better off when  
left husband — He gambled a  
drank all his money.

She divorced him for cruelty

It took one year for it to come through.



#### QUESTION 14 Second job

This will have been established in the earlier section on Employment. Repeat the question because earnings from subsidiary occupations tend to be forgotten. For example, painters and decorators may have done one remunerative weekend job for a few weeks several months earlier in the year. A gardener may have done some intensive paid work for various local people in the evenings and weekends of the summer months. Or a university lecturer may have had a remunerative consultancy or a series of well-paid broadcasts at some point in the year. Remember that extra earnings from a source other than usual employment may not be thought of as a second job. You should probe for all kinds of additional earnings, depending on the nature of the usual employment.

#### QUESTION 15

This is laid out as concisely as possible on one page and you are asked to ring 01, 02, 03, etc., as appropriate and then to enter the rates per week and amounts below, carefully writing in the code "01" (i.e. Family Allowances) "02" (i.e. Retirement Pension) and so on so that we are clearly aware of the allowances to which the amounts refer.

Amounts will sometimes be joint—e.g. retirement pension for man and wife—or will be for several members of the household—e.g. sickness benefit for man and wife and children. In these instances the amount should be entered (if necessary, after the interview) in one column only, under that member of household receiving the payment. Wherever possible encourage informants (especially when elderly) to show you the allowance or pension book.

#### CODE 01 Family Allowances

	First child	Second	Third	Fourth & subsequent
up to April 1968 ... ..	nil	8s.	10s.	15s.
after April 1968 ... ..	nil	15s.	17s.	17s.

#### CODE 02 Retirement Pension

Note that the actual amounts vary widely. Increased pensions are paid if retirement is deferred. There are now in addition small graduated state pensions (averaging about 3s.) and pensions may be reduced because of earnings or a deficient contribution record. Note that some of these points also apply to other benefits. Pensions and supplementary benefits can be combined in a single payment. You will be prompting for supplementary benefit and wherever possible we should like you to list the amount separately (as well as the fact that it is being received). But whenever the rate given to you exceeds the standard rate below you should check the reason.

Single person (husband) ... ..	£4 10s. 0d.
Wife's income ... ..	£2 16s. 0d.
1st dependent child ... ..	£1 5s. 0d.
2nd dependent child ... ..	17s. 0d.

#### CODE 03 Standard Widow's Pension

Note: not the widow's allowance which is paid for the first 26 weeks after widowhood.

Widow or widowed mother ... ..	£4 10s. 0d.
1st dependent child ... ..	£2 2s. 6d.
2nd child ... ..	£1 14s. 6d.
3rd and subsequent child ... ..	£1 12s. 6d.

Depending on the circumstances of the death of the husband (armed service and so on) widows' pensions may differ in size. Note that family allowances are received in addition to dependent children's allowances.

Widow's Allowance: £6 7s., children as for widow's pension

#### CODE 04 and 05 Sickness Benefit and Unemployment Benefit

Sickness benefit is often paid for periods other than a week. Find what was the last payment and for how many days (excluding Sundays). A payment for 6 days, excluding Sunday, makes up a "week's" benefit. Note that an earnings-related supplement may be paid in addition to the flat rate benefits listed below. Moreover, these benefit rates depend on the contribution record.

Single person ... ..	£4 10s. 0d.
Married woman ... ..	£2 16s. 0d.
1st dependent child ... ..	£1 5s. 0d.
Each subsequent child ... ..	17s. 0d.

#### CODE 06 Supplementary Benefit

The former "national assistance". Rent is sometimes paid direct to the landlord by the Supplementary Benefits Commission. There is a check later that the amount is known and counted as income.

#### CODE 07 Industrial Injury Benefit

£6 7s. 0d. (with additions for dependants) is payable for the first 26 weeks after injury after which the injured person goes before a Board to have his injury assessed for an individual disablement pension.

#### CODES 08 and 09 Industrial and Disablement Pensions

The 100 per cent rate is £7 12s. 0d. (with additions for dependants). CODE 09: Note that these are war pensions, not service pensions included under occupational pensions later in Q. 19.

#### CODE 10 Maternity Allowance

The standard rate of maternity allowance is £4 a week. It is paid to women who have been paying full national insurance contributions. It begins 11 weeks before the expected confinement and ends after the sixth week following it.

#### CODE 11 Maternity Grant

This grant is £22 either for home or hospital confinement.

#### CODE 14 Single Grant

This is officially described as an exceptional needs grant. The Ministry of Social Security has replaced the former National Assistance Board and you may need to explain "a grant from the Assistance". Probe carefully for this for all income units who are not employed, whether or not they receive supplementary benefit. A large number of people obtain single grants, e.g. for spectacles or dentures, even though they are not normally eligible to receive supplementary benefit. Note also that since you are asking about a period of 12 months there will be instances of people now in work who obtained a grant at an earlier point in the year.

2/2308/9  
76/9

#### INFORMATION

Went before a Board and was told to get back to work. Hospital doctors refused to allow him back. Has not enough stamps to get sick benefit and because of Wage Stoppage this is why they only get £11.15. Which is what INF got before living with INF & without £10.15 because his benefit was went up recently.



INTERVIEWER: CODE 05, 06, ETC. IF 2TH, 6TH MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD					
27-31	27-31	27-31	27-31	27-31	27-31
E	S	E	S	E	X
32-35	32-35	32-35	32-35	32-35	32-35
E	X	E	X	E	X
36-37	36-37	36-37	36-37	36-37	36-37
0	1	0	1	0	1
0	2	0	2	0	2
0	3	0	3	0	3
0	4	0	4	0	4
0	5	0	5	0	5
0	6	0	6	0	6
0	7	0	7	0	7
0	8	0	8	0	8
0	9	0	9	0	9
1	0	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	2	1	2	1	2
1	3	1	3	1	3
1	4	1	4	1	4
1	5	1	5	1	5
1	6	1	6	1	6

**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.

As — such as  
made — to meet  
through the

Asked For.  
clothes For children  
but was required. On second  
application said they would  
take less N.A. to get children  
clothes. This was agreed  
since such a and 10/- per  
year and house- week was  
hold at that deducted from  
man, wife and their Soc. Sec.  
most people Money wanted  
anxious (for their  
of their allow For  
interpreting the clothes paid  
back)

Got Coat + Shoes For 05, 06, 07.

**QUESTION 19** Employer's pension

The question is in a form which allows for the possibility of an ex-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.**



26. IF HOUSEHOLDER PAYS RENT

Does Not Apply

(a) How much do you pay a week in rent?

(b) Do you have a rent holiday?

yes 1 no 2 no of wks rent paid in year OFFICE USE total rent last year

(c) Do you pay rates in addition?

IF YES amount general rates last yr \_\_\_\_\_ yes  
amount water rates last yr \_\_\_\_\_ DK

(d) Have you had a rates rebate?

IF YES (i) How much was it? \_\_\_\_\_ SPECIFY PERIOD \_\_\_\_\_ yes  
(ii) Did you get it as a lump sum payment \_\_\_\_\_ DK  
or was it deducted from your rates or deducted from rent  
rent? \_\_\_\_\_ lump sum payment

(e) Does your rent include: lighting 1 other service or commodity 5  
gas 2 electric power 6  
PROMPT AND CODE ANY coal 3 none of these 7  
THAT APPLY meals 4 DK 8

(f) How much have you spent in the last 12 months for alterations, decorations or repairs (including paint or tools for work by yourself)?

Total £ 56 total annual housing cost

DESCRIBE ITEMS IF NECESSARY AND COSTS

27. IF HOUSEHOLDER RENTS PRIVATELY

Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.28

(a) Is this accommodation owned by your employer?

Y yes ASK Q.27(a)(i)  
0 no } SKIP TO Q.27(b)  
1 DK }

IF YES (i) Do you pay less than it would cost if you rented it in the ordinary way?

2 yes ASK Q.27(a)(ii)  
3 no } SKIP TO Q.27(b)  
4 DK }

IF YES (ii) How much extra rent per year would you expect to pay if you were renting it privately? \* extra rent per yr  
GIVE YOUR ESTIMATE IF INFORMANT UNCERTAIN £

(iii) Would you have to leave this house/flat if you stopped working for him or when you retire?

yes  
no  
DK

(b) Are you on a council housing list?

1 yes, entire household } ASK Q.27(b)(i)  
2 yes, part of household }  
3 no } SKIP TO Q.30  
4 DK }

(i) How long? number of years

28. IF HOUSEHOLDER RENTS FROM COUNCIL

Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.30

(a) How long were you (the tenant) on the list before getting council accommodation?

inherited tenancy  
DK  
number of years

(b) When was this house/flat built?

before war  
1946-1954  
1955 or later  
DK

(c) How long have you been living in council accommodation? years

(d) Why did you get a council house/flat when you did? Was it because you reached the top of the list or were there other reasons?

X inherited tenancy  
Y bad housing  
0 health of member of family  
1 overcrowding  
2 other (SPECIFY)  
3 solely top of list  
4 DK

PROMPT CODE ONE ONLY

(e) Do you know if the council operates a differential rents or rent rebate scheme to adjust rents to needs?

yes ASK Q.28(e)(i)  
no } SKIP TO Q.30  
DK }

(i) Have you had your rent reduced or obtained a rebate, or have you applied but not had a reduction or a rebate?

rent reduced (ASK Q.28(e)(i))  
applied, no rent reduction }  
not applied } SKIP TO Q.30  
other (SPECIFY) }  
DK }

(ii) Do you know by how much?

31-34

X

0206

1019

30

10

0

1

2

4

5

6

39-42

0119

43

4

44-46

47

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

48

49

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

50

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

51-52

0

1

53

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

54

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

5

£ 9.18 per month  
104

9-18  
12

appliance turned down  
they were getting enough on N.A.

4/188  
13/2970  
2.28

House was in ~~short~~ shocking  
state when they got it and they  
had to paper a paint every roof  
to get it looking clean.

02-4  
52/118-16  
104/9

5/196  
1/96

- Her husband a Council list fruit  
of all 22 years  
104/5  
208

again turned down.



### 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.

### 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.

*\*cant afford to pay insurance*

### 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.



## VI HEALTH AND DISABILITY

### QUESTION 1 Health

Do not probe for the names of disabling illnesses or conditions, unless the informant happens to mention them.

### QUESTION 2 Unwell today

Note that the emphasis is on "today" and that you are instructed to complete the questionnaire as if all questions applied to the date when you first made contact with the household. This means that if you have postponed an interview because of illness you should ask all the questions about the day you first called.

### QUESTION 2a Off work

Check with the work record (page 8) where weeks off work will have been established. But here the information is needed as the basis for general questions about current illness and disability.

### QUESTION 2a (i) & b (i) Number of weeks

If more than a year write "52". If the informant cannot be sure of the exact number and there is uncertainty whether it is less or more than eight weeks seek confirmation of the exact period from the individual concerned at a second call if necessary.

### QUESTION 2c Regularly

That is, at least once a month for the past three months in connection with the present illness or disability.

### QUESTION 3 Condition affecting activity

This question is designed to prepare the ground for the all-important Q. 7. You are not asked to trace every conceivable disability or condition from which people may suffer. Many of them, anyway, will not know diagnostic terms even if you ask them. Instead, you ask about conditions which restrict activity, show Flashcard No. 6 (which is nearly the same list as prompted verbally) and code any part of the body or faculty with which "trouble" is reported. You do not explore all possible effects but only a few examples of effects in which we are particularly interested. Remember you are only trying to find out about certain conditions, not every condition.

#### Nerves

Pay particular attention to the need to prompt for any trouble with "nerves".

#### Reading ordinary print

Note that your code "No" only if a person cannot read print in a newspaper. Do not code "No" if a person merely has difficulty. For someone who cannot read interpret the question as "seeing" print in newspaper. We are interested at this point in sight not literacy.

#### Hearing

Note that if an informant does not admit difficulty with hearing but it is observed, you can code accordingly.

4th.  
has only one  
kidney and  
one lung.

05) tonsillitis  
& flu.

\* Helen had meningitis  
last year.



**QUESTION 13**

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

**QUESTION 13(b) Number of nights**

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

**QUESTION 13(c) Name of hospital**

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

**QUESTION 14**

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

**QUESTION 15**

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

\* Father has  
no belief in  
F/ doctor. Takes  
child down  
to Hospital & /Advent

**QUESTION 15(c) Visits paid for**

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

**QUESTION 16 Spectacles**

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

**QUESTION 18 Doctor at hospital**

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

**Visits to dentist**

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

**Home help**

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

**Someone from the Welfare**

We mean a social worker or officer from a Council health, welfare or children's department who is concerned with some aspect of family welfare. Include a health visitor, say, but not an officer from the Supplementary Benefits Commission or someone from a voluntary organisation—like the WVS or Salvation Army.

**QUESTION 18(a) Paying a dentist**

The point is that very poor people can get free dentures and do not have to pay the £1 for a course of treatment.

**QUESTION 18(b) Home help**

Some councils charge for a home help's service on test of means.



#### QUESTION 7 Food

Actual nutritional levels cannot be established by an interview of this kind, but it is hoped that these questions will show very roughly (i) whether a family member goes short of food occasionally, (ii) whether the family is able to buy relatively expensive foods frequently, (iii) whether any member of the family goes short of food occasionally, and (iv) to what extent patterns of food consumption vary with income.

##### (a) Cooked breakfast

Many women do not eat breakfast. Bacon and eggs is only an example. Others would be boiled or fried egg, haddock, kipper, etc. But not porridge, toast, fried bread or potatoes (the distinction is between carbohydrates and other foods).

##### (b) No cooked meal

Stress the whole day. A heavy breakfast but nothing later, or a heavy meal at supper-time will not count as going without a cooked meal during the day.

##### (c) Fresh meat

This will be difficult for households where children have school dinners, or members of the household eat canteen meals. It would be reasonable to code such persons "Yes" in the absence of any better information. It is highly possible that some housewives may have very little fresh meat (defined to include chicken, chops, frozen meat of any kind but not corned beef, tinned meat, boiled ham or sausages). Care is needed as meat-eating is probably over-stated, and when there is meat the men in the household and not the women may have it.

#### QUESTION 8 (a) Joint

Accept what the informant understands by a joint.

#### QUESTION 8 (b) and (c) Milk

Do not include school milk (a correction for this will be made in the office). Check for extra milk at weekends. Include sterilised milk ("stera") as fresh. Some houses buy milk in powder or liquid in tins for babies too, but do not attempt to assess the quantities of this. Just make a note that it is bought.

#### QUESTION 9 (b) Clothing

Clothing cheques are "Provident" cheques and the like where a cheque for £1, for example, entitles a person to shop at certain shops and repayment is made at 1s. in the £1 for 21 weeks. Clubs include any kind of arrangement through a catalogue, shop, or door-to-door salesman.

#### QUESTION 9 (c) and (d) Spending on clothing clubs

Some clubs include coal and furniture as well as clothes; try to get an estimate of the proportion of money spent on clothes. Informants often give a maximum figure, when in fact they miss or only pay something on account.

#### QUESTION 11 Adequate footwear

Includes state of repair as well as fit. Plimsolls and sandals in winter are not adequate, nor are boots alone adequate for summer. Plastic sandals are coded not adequate, unless there are other shoes.

#### QUESTION 12 Smoking, pools and betting

Smoking is often underestimated in surveys. By asking quantities we hope to be able to work out roughly the expenditure. Note if cigars and not cigarettes. Take care to make betting seem a very common activity (which it is, of course), since information may not readily be forthcoming in the context of all these questions on shortages.

*Cigarette smoking causes fights in family But 02 said if he didn't he would put on weight*

#### QUESTION 13 Christmas

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

*It might be interesting to know 02 was an alcoholic Wife reformed him but had to put him in the prison first and would not have married him 36a if he had not given it up*



ASK HOUSEWIFE AND INCOME RECIPIENT

19. How do you arrange the payment of housekeeping (and board-money)?  
Here are some of the ways we've come across. Can you tell me how you arrange things? Does he/she \* CODE ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS

PROMPT X - give a fixed amount for housekeeping (or board)?  
FOR ALL Y - give an amount which varies depending on earnings?  
INCOME 0 - give entire wage (earnings), receiving back money for  
RECIPIENTS fares, pocket money, etc?  
AND 1 - give entire wage (earnings) after first taking out  
CODE fares, pocket money, etc?  
ONE 2 - pay earnings (wage) into a joint bank account?  
ONLY 3 - have no fixed arrangement?  
4 - any other arrangement. (SPECIFY)

5 DK  
6 Does Not Apply } SKIP TO Q.18

(a) And how much for housekeeping (board) would you say he/she gives on average per week? WRITE IN AMOUNT (IN DONOR'S COLUMN)

(b) May I just check? About how much on average does he/she receive back through the week out of the housekeeping (for meals out, or entertainment or payment of clubs, insurances, etc.)? \* nothing  
WRITE IN EST. AMOUNT (IN DONOR'S COLUMN)

(c) And roughly how much on average per week would you say he/she pays from the money he/she keeps for household bills (I mean for electricity, gas, coal, rent, rates, H.P., TV, curtains, bedlinen)? \* nothing  
WRITE IN EST. AMOUNT (IN DONOR'S COLUMN)

ASK HOUSEWIFE CODE EACH INCOME RECIPIENT

20. Do you (and your husband) manage to save, not just for holidays or Christmas or for buying things, but for a rainy day, or retirement, say? \*  
yes  
no  
DK  
Does Not Apply

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER OR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD CODE C.W.E. OR H.O.H. ONLY  
IF AGED 35 OR OVER

21. Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.22  
(a) Do you think you were as well off, say, ten years ago - that is, in 1957/58?  
yes  
no  
DK

(b) Can you just tell me who were the members of your family (household) then? \* WRITE IN NOS. ADULTS  
WRITE IN NOS. CHILDREN (11-14)  
WRITE IN NOS. CHILDREN (Q-10)

(c) And roughly how much was the total family (household) income to support you - including any pensions, family allowances, wife's earnings, everything? \* estimated weekly income of household in 1957/58

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER OR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD CODE C.W.E. OR H.O.H. ONLY  
(OF ANY AGE)

22. Do you find it specially difficult to manage on your income? Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.23  
yes  
no  
DK

Most days my wife and myself have nothing to eat except bread. And the children can't go out to play when they come home from school because my wife has to dry their clothes & they've got to take them off to keep them reasonable - what they've got to put on & in the house well upon see for yourself.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	INTERVIEWER: CODE 05, 06, etc. IF 5th, 6th MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD	
				5	6 7 8
48	48	48	48	48	48
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
6	6	6	6	6	6
49-52	49-52	49-52	49-52	49-52	49-52
E	S	E	S	E	S
53-56	53-56	53-56	53-56	53-56	53-56
E	S	E	S	E	S
57-60	57-60	57-60	57-60	57-60	57-60
E	S	E	S	E	S
61	61	61	61	61	61
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
62	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64	64	64
65-69	65-69	65-69	65-69	65-69	65-69
E	S	E	S	E	S
70	70	70	70	70	70
X	X	X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1



#### QUESTION 19 Housekeeping and board

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

#### QUESTION 19 (b) Money back

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

#### QUESTION 19 (c) Payment of housekeeping bills

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

#### QUESTION 20 Long-term saving

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

#### QUESTION 21 Ten years ago

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

All S/Sec. + F.A.I.

goes to keep roof  
over their heads.

6/- a day is

used for gas cooker

10/- per day for

slot T.V.

Inf 3.

has to pay

R2 a week

time to Perth.

manages for

stealing car. so

can give nothing

to support H/Hold.

Inf 2nd gets the

money for 10 cigarettes

a day if possible.

It is the v. small

cigarettes he smokes.

usually though

this is daughter who

gives money for

big (10/- reported earlier  
on).



ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY  
23. Do you think you could GENUINELY say you are poor now? —

PROMPT AND CODE ONE ONLY X Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.24  
Y all the time } ASK Q.23(a)  
0 sometimes  
1 never }  
2 DK } SKIP TO Q.24

(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

*Poverty is the lowest form of humanity. It's when a person stops working living in dirt (B) when you give up hope - when you're still a bit of hope you're not in Poverty.*

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

PROMPT AND CODE ONE ONLY  
X - their own fault?  
Y - the Government's fault?  
0 - the fault of their education?  
1 - the fault of industry not providing the right jobs?  
2 - anything else? (SPECIFY)  
3 - a combination of (some of) these?  
4 - none of these?  
5 DK

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

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?

WRITE IN ANSWER

*If people are poor blame the mother & father, not a bunge, Bookies & Pubs. To keep Poverty out of Glasgow you would need to ban Bookies, binges & pubs while they're here you'll never abolish poverty. (B). Instead of giving them money give them checks which can only be used for food and clothes for the children (B). Keep the Pakistanis out of the country. I'm not coloured & prejudiced but it goes against Mequien to see them getting jobs which we need and they get more from the national wealth than we do.*

1st	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
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



## 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
	<del>4</del>
	5
6	
	<del>8</del>
68	X
	Y

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

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: at least one aged under 60	...	...	106
Husband and wife: both under 60	...	...	107
Man and woman: otherwise related	...	...	108
Man and woman: unrelated	...	...	109
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
		Woman: 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: all under 15	305
		Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15	306
		Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	307
		Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15	308
		Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grandchildren under 15	309
		Otherwise 3-generations:	
		—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			