

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name
for reference only

Inft.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Tessa	Robin	Chris							
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66				
3	1	2	7	1	7				

Age last birthday

210

3393

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

s/e

- 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	86 CS 20 IX 1/10		
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(一)
379

FOUND THIS HOUSEHOLD NOT U. satisfactory in a way - appointments made were cancelled 3 times - and on the final one I had to wait nearly 3/4 of an hour - a rather moneyed and spoilt young couple - who answered

INTRODUCTION

too quickly and
almost invariably

verbally the first
time - (my approach
for the week in some
places - but this was
the reason -) however -
Denied any other

person in household
or as visitor -
Then suddenly
produced Chris -

Then I had
completed Section

IV : They said the
was temporary -
but then said the was

sharing with them

Will be get a job - and as he did not seem, in their opinion, to
be much use at anything - I thought - he might be there for
some time - and as he was earning I came to conclusion
he might be included in household? If this is not-right
please just delete him - They meant to be quite decent
over the thing - but they had a long drink and argued every point
loudly with each other -

(a) **IF INFORMANT WILLING TO GIVE INTERVIEW**
proceed to Q. 1 at the beginning of the Housing Section and when the interview is finished complete the Summary at the beginning of the questionnaire.

(b) **IF A FIRM REFUSAL**

(and no other adult member of the household is likely to give an interview now or at a later date) encourage the informant at least to answer the questions on your Summary sheets. Information on these sheets giving:

- (i) the reference number of the household
- (ii) the date of call (s)
- (iii) the reasons why no interview was obtainable (in addition to the notes on your record sheet) must be provided in all instances.

Finally, leave a copy of our introductory letter and send us the Summary sheets as soon as possible.

(c) **IF PUT OFF AT FIRST CONTACT**

(because of illness, domestic emergency, etc.)
then having made sure that no other adult member of the household is free to give an interview (unless of course circumstances clearly dictate that this enquiry should not be made), leave the introductory letter and go immediately for fear of jeopardising a later interview, asking only when a second call might be convenient. Use your record sheet to note the date and result of this first contact.

IF PUT OFF AGAIN AT SECOND CONTACT

then try at least to obtain the answers to the questions in the Summary sheets, preferably taking replies from someone in the household but, failing that, from an external source.

At this point we rely on your discretion to decide whether

- (a) the household's response should be regarded as a disguised refusal (in which case return Summary sheets and complete your record sheet accordingly); or
- (b) an interview is probably obtainable at a third call, in which case retain the Summary sheets for the time being (they can be destroyed if you obtain an interview at the third visit or returned to us if you are put off a third time).

If you are in any doubt then consult the London Office or Regional Supervisor about the advisability of a third call.

Name of Interviewer

GRACE BENTON

SERIAL
NUMBER

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

C.I.C.

Date(s) of interview(s) 29.7.68
or contacts 18.9.68

Length of interview(s)

Introduction - App'l made - $\frac{1}{4}$ hour
INTERVIEW 3 persons. $4\frac{1}{4}$ hr

Total actual interviewing time

4½ Hours

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.	21
2. Information for household	11 	Informant	13 	
— complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a		2nd member	14 	
(a) Sections	CODE ALL THAT APPLY	CODE ALL THAT APPLY	15 	22
Housing incomplete	1	IN Q'AIRE (See Sections may be listed twice)	16 	
Employment	2	3rd	2456789 	
Occupational	3	4th	17 	
Income	4	5th	18 	
Assets	5	6th	19 	
Health	6	Other (specify)	20 	23
Soc. Services	7	4. Type of Accom.	21 	
Inc. in kind	8	Semi or detached house or bungalow Ter. h's or bungalow Self-con. flat in block Self-con. flat in house Self-con. flat attached to shop/business Room(s): furnished Other (specify)	22 	
Style of living	9	23 	24 	
(b) Reasons if incomplete	12 	Answer 6a	ground basement floor 1st floor 2nd floor 3rd floor 4th floor 5th or above Specify	
— ill/disabled does not know information unwilling to give information other (specify)	X Y O 1	(a) Is there a lift in the building?	Yes No	6 7
.....		7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance?		
.....		Yes No	8 9	

(i)

63

SECTION I HOUSING AND LIVING FACILITIES

I'd like to start by asking a few questions about your house/flat

1(a) How many rooms are there - I mean for the sole use of the household?

number of living and dining-rooms (excluding bed-sitter) **02**

number of kitchens **01**

Is the kitchen large enough to eat in? Yes **0**

No **2**

*number of bedrooms (including bed-sitter)

*total number of living and dining and bedrooms (including kitchen if large enough to eat in)

(b) How many of these rooms are usually heated during the evenings in winter (whether by coal, gas or electric, paraffin stove or central heating)?

DK

24/25

03

26/27

06

28/29

02

X

2

2. Would you and your family like to have more rooms or fewer rooms in the home?

X* more than one room extra

Y an extra bedroom

CODE ONE 0 an extra living room

ONLY 1 number of rooms about right

2 one room fewer

3 two or more rooms fewer

4 DK

30

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

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10. Now I would like to ask some questions about each person living here at present: I mean someone living here for more than a month, or someone here less than that but expected to stay longer than a month.

(a) First of all, can you tell me how many persons aged 15 and over there are?

3
0
3

- And how many children under 15?

(b) And now can you tell me who they all are?

DESCRIBE RELATIONSHIP TO INFORMANT IN EACH COLUMN
(e.g. husband, son or other relationships between members)
LIST NAMES AND AGES ON BACK FLAP FOR REFERENCE

related to informant
not related to informant

male

female

(c) Was he/she here last night or was he/she **10e** away - staying with a relative or because of work, for example?

(d) Why not? *

CODE
REASON

(e) How old are you (is he/she last birthday)? * code age-group

(f) Are you (is he/she) married or unmarried?

X unmarried
Y married, present last night) SKIP TO Q.11
0 married, away last night
1 married, separated - no court order ASK Q. 10(g)
2 married, separated - court order ASK Q. 10(h)
3 divorced ASK Q.10(i)
4 widowed ASK Q.10(i)

(g) How long is it since your husband/wife was at home?

OR (h) How long is it since you were living together as man and wife? less than 1 year, more than 3 months

(i) How long is it since you were widowed? 3 months or less

* CODE HOUSEHOLD TYPE (THREE DIGITS)

11. Is there anyone staying with you who doesn't usually live here or who will be living here for less than a month altogether - a visitor, say?

yes ASK Q.11(a)
no SKIP TO Q.12

(a) What is his relationship to you?

(b) Sex?

(c) Age? CODE AGE-GROUP

(d) How long has he/she lived here?

(e) How much longer do you expect him to stay?

(f) What is his/her reason for staying/living here?

* CODE REASON

Husb's Cousin
Male
7 years
Wife
2 weeks
(3)

12. You have told me who lives here. Can I just check whether

(a) Any of the adults living here have any dependent children who are away at present? yes, dependent child ASK Q. 12(c)
yes, adult 12(c)

(b) Any adult member is away at present - in hospital, at college or on holiday, for example? no, neither child SKIP TO Q.13
nor adult DK

(c) What is his relationship to you?

(d) Sex?

(e) Age? CODE AGE-GROUP

(f) How long has he been away?

(g) How much longer do you expect him to be away? (in weeks)

(h) Why is he/she away at present?

* CODE REASON

(i) If child, Does any adult in the household help to pay for his/her keep? Who?

(j) About how much a week does he pay?

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

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7	8	9	10
10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11	10-11
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Wife	Husb	Mother							
		Concinn							
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14/15	14/15	14/15	14/15	14/15	14/15	14/15	14/15	14/15	14/15
07	06	05							
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
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
17/18	17/18	17/18	17/18	17/18	17/18	17/18	17/18	17/18	17/18
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

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SECTION II EMPLOYMENT

General

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

QUESTION 1 Attended paid employment

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

QUESTION 2 Two jobs

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

QUESTION 3 House or flat

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

QUESTION 4 Starting and finishing work times

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

QUESTION 5 Aid in calculating hours of work

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

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

QUESTION 6 NOT AT WORK

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

Unpaid holiday

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

Note later

At first she

said she was a
paid employee -
but would not
agree that
husband was
her employer -

altho she
said that the
farm was his -
be fairly
compromised

on variety
that the farm
was a
family business
and he was
therefore
self-employed -

working a
the family
business -

QUESTION 8 Work record

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

Weeks off work in year

The procedure is first to ask the general question about numbers of weeks off work. Some informants will be uncertain of the right answer. They can be encouraged by prompts about the last spell off work for unemployment, then sickness and so on down the list. Whenever it is clear they are going back more than 12 months you should move on to the next eventuality on the list. In the appropriate column note the number of weeks for all spells of unemployment, sickness, etc. You must record "0" in all open boxes when the person has had no spell off work for that reason. You may ignore the codes "X" and "Y" under each open box. They are for office use. For easy reference you can record each spell off work alongside the months listed below. (You may in rare instances interview persons, say, who had five or six spells off work through sickness and may need to show some rough working to arrive at the right total. (Please leave any rough working in case of queries.)

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.

was student at La Colline. (language) in Switzerland until this summer. Husband is I think trying to get him a job, perhaps with the firm of Poultry producers Dick the also works for.

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.

Q16. 2nd /
Not a formal
apprentice ship
but - trained
for 2 years
on different
farms -
says he is
a manual
worker - but
really is
a farm
Manager -

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.

OCCUPATIONAL FACILITIES AND FRINGE BENEFITS

General

Our intention is to invite anyone who has been working full-time to tell us about working conditions and fringe benefits. This will include anyone currently sick or unemployed who has been in full-time work in the last 12 months.

NORMALLY QUESTIONS SHOULD NOT BE ASKED ON SOMEONE ELSE'S BEHALF. THEY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE PERSON IN OR RECENTLY IN A PARTICULAR EMPLOYMENT.

But if two brothers, or husband and wife, work in the same factory or if otherwise the informant has good reason for knowing the employment conditions, then the interviewer may exercise discretion.

QUESTION 1 Outdoors

In determining whether mainly outdoors, you should find whether proportion of working time spent outdoors exceeds 50 per cent. Those working outdoors but under cover (e.g. some dock labourers and railway porters) should be counted as outdoors. Where conditions have changed, the question should be applied to the most recent conditions (e.g. last week at work).

QUESTION 2 Facilities

We are interested only in facilities provided by the employer. **Disregard** provisions and facilities which may happen to be available but which are not provided by the employer (e.g. garage hand who uses W.C. and washing facilities in neighbouring shop, or printer's apprentice who nips into local café for tea). For someone currently sick or unemployed the questions apply to the last job he held during the previous 12 months.

Facilities for washing Note that there must be hot water, soap and towel if "yes" is to be coded. Include liquid soap and paper towels in definition if necessary.

QUESTIONS 2 and 3 Writing in questions which do not apply

Working conditions vary widely and it is impossible to devise questions which fit them all. If you are satisfied that the answer yes or no to a particular question is meaningless or inappropriate DO NOT CODE alongside the item but write in underneath how many of the 8 or 10 items do not apply.

QUESTION 3 Sufficient Heating

The test is whether the informant feels cold at his work more often than the occasional instance of there being a heating breakdown or a really big freeze.

Facilities for washing Note that there must be hot water, soap, towel and mirror if "yes" is to be coded. You may count liquid soap as "soap" and paper towels and even a hand drying machine as equivalent to a towel if necessary.

Place for lunch Eating at bench or desk does not count.

Place to keep clothes e.g. cupboard, locker, wardrobe, hook in small room, etc. The wording should make clear that we are interested both in a place where clothes can be kept and one where they will be reasonably safe.

(X) Q1. 3rd

As this is
only doing
a temporary
job - I
not working
properly at
anything
I thought

CODE Y
has
appropriate
here -

Since the
factory has
no heating
conditions

of work

17 Int.

Covered by
Husband, B.U.P.H. 074.

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.

Q 16. Ans.

c. under 1/4 increase for private
use - approx 5000 - 1967

Q 18. Int'l

- a) £600 big van
- b) £600 new
small van

For Ford Transit

1967
20mpg

b) 1100 1000 1968

1968
1100 35-40mpg

QUESTION 19 Cheap goods and services

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.

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 part 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".

19

Goods at
Costly / Cheap
25/- 15/- £2.
5/- per week
on eggs.

£13 eggs.

Costly 9/- 10/-
cheap 5/- per
Poultry £20 pa.

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).

Cross 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: "1st", "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 4½ per cent of each pound of gross weekly earnings between the ninth and the eighteenth, i.e. approximately 11½d. for each of these pounds plus ½ 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. 1d., one with £21 pays 9s. 6d., and one with £30 19s. 9d. About one person in every five, however, is contracted out of the graduated pension scheme, but such persons nonetheless pay ½ 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 will 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.

Q. 1. INCOME UNITS

Q. 1. UNIT -

Q2 2nd

Inc Tax £39.7

Gas/Pen 2.23
Malt. In. 3.68

Pens/ir 5.13 1/4
Scheme 2.17 1/5

BUPA

Total £53.68

Q2 3.d

6/- 7/-
Malt. 1/15.
?

Hayes
Excel
amount

Boil
must be
1/10?

5/68 500

NATIONAL POVERTY SURVEY

Skepper House 13 Endsleigh-st WC1

Interview Query

date: 14 October 1968

interviewer: Grace Benton

household

reference no: 2103393

This must have been a very difficult household and we much appreciate all the information you extracted. We're waiting for Brian A-S to read it through and suggest means of coding the rather complicated data gleaned; but in the meantime I wonder if you could produce an answer to a broad question about Tessa and Robin's situation? They have a huge turnover - £26,000: yet this doesn't really seem reflected in assets and spending patterns. Could you add anything to the information already given? I'm sure there's a simple explanation but we are reluctant to draw our own conclusions if without you first furnishing your information from the impressions gained during interview.

thank you

GeDe

I can quite accept
no profit at all
on £26,000 turnover
if they are breeding
it up

B.

Minor queries continue to arise on the majority of returned Qaires. Please note any comments and answer as promptly as possible any queries set out below.

Use this form for reply: and please be sure you have covered each query before returning it to Skepper House

Sorry for the delay on this one, it was up in my office in the garden and I wasn't allowed to go out of the house for a fortnight!

I thought myself that the figure they gave for the turnover, was a bit slick - it came out too quick and my impression was it was what they had put down on their income tax form but might not necessarily be true!

But what was happening was that perhaps at the instigation of the father or father in law they were investing a great deal in the stock and equipment of the white Turkey farm; there seemed some tension between Tessa and Robin about this; she a bit defensive; and he rather quiet; don't think it was paying very much at the present time, and the hope was for the future

They lived well I should say; drank reasonably - well; and I seem to remember had holidays which ran away with a good bit. but they certainly did not feel well-off; but rather strained in fact.

Q11 INPT

Probable turnover

Sales £26,000

Figures

But so far they are not making any profit



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.

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 shopkeeper or free-lance interviewer) the same amounts per month may be drawn out of the bank or spent. Living standards are not necessarily affected.

Q95
Rates

Rates £16 - 8 - 1
or 16 8 1
BLDG £32 - 16 - 2

bated f 16 - 17. 6
Rock 16 - 17. 6
Flight 33 - 15. 0
for
rainy

My other confusion this page from 10/11-
Hope notes to right of this page
enable you to see it clearly ->

025
Moi/que

Each year
pay £418 16
purely
Interest -
on the
9th day

QUESTION 25(a) Private and business accommodation

Count as "business" accommodation any accommodation which counts for purposes of offsetting tax. This may include a study room for some teachers, for example.

QUESTION 25(e) Rate rebate or reduction

Note that many councils pay rebates twice a year.

QUESTION 25(h) Mortgage

The informant may know the total sum paid in the previous year but not the division of the sum between interest and repayments of principal. Yet it is essential for us to find how much of the payment represents capital repayments and how much interest payments, because otherwise we cannot work out housing costs which are comparable with costs incurred by households paying rent. In many instances the monthly or annual payment slip will show the two amounts and it will be noted that if the informant provided certain questions allow us to make a reliable *Assume* *Assume*

- (a) source of loan
- (b) term of repayment
- (c) number of years
- (d) amount of loan

Please make special note
endowment policy and not
elsewhere put a tick in th
enough to be shown docum

QUESTION 25(i) Value

Ask for an estimate
hesitates in giving an an
Always insert the code !
obtain an exact estimate

Assume annual payment of £418.16 being represents repayments

age is covered by an
of the premium. As
if you are fortunate

a) 10,000 was
poured by
Journeymen
from
Shawnee
bought by
2 hours
Reported into
bottom 5 yrs
in 1966

b) leaf b
hub. b
his own.
he says
her
someb

157000
well repay
the keep
SUITT.

S U T T

to a householder with
at the standard rate in

QUESTION 25(1) G

CODE HOUSEHOLDER ONLY.

24. Is this house/flat rented or owned (i.e. by the householder)?

X Owner occupied: fully owned } ASK Q.25
 Y paying mortgage }
 0 Rented: from local council }
 1 privately - furnished } SKIP TO Q.26
 2 privately - unfurnished }
 3 privately - with farm, business premises }
 4 Rent free: because of present or previous employment } SKIP
 5 for reasons other than employment } TO Q.29
 6 DK SKIP TO Q.29 29

25. IF HOUSEHOLDER IS OWNER OCCUPIER

(a) Does the dwelling include business as well as private accommodation? Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.26
 yes ASK Q.25(a)(i)
 no SKIP TO Q.25(b)

(a)(i) How many rooms are used for business? number farm land.
 (b) How much ground rent, feu duty (Scotland) chief rent, do you pay? amount £ 0
 (c) How much did you pay last year in rates? amount £ 10.15.7
 (d) How much in water rates (if not included in (c))? amount £ 1.16. -
 (e) Do you get a reduction under the rates rebate scheme? yes
 IF YES How much is it per year no
 DK

(f) Have you already deducted this figure from the amount you have just given me for rates? yes
 (g) When did you buy this house? 1966 no

MORTGAGE PAYERS ONLY

(h) What is the total monthly payment? £ s d OFFICE total
 * How much of this is interest? all. 408.16 USE annual
 And how much capital repayments? ONLY housing cost
 Other, if any (e.g. insurance premium on building) SPECIFY + stock OFFICE
£52 pa USE ONLY

ASK ALL (i.e. FULLY OWNING AND PAYING MORTGAGE)

(i) How much do you estimate your house (and garden) to be worth at present? SHOW FLASHCARD NO.3 *

WRITE IN YOUR ESTIMATE informant's estimate £ 15,000? range code
 IF DIFFERENT interviewer's estimate £ 15,000? code
 AND NOTE REASON

Do you pay an insurance premium on the house or flat (not contents) annual premium £ 500 insured value of house in hundreds 100 of pounds 15

(j) Has your employer helped you with a loan or grant in purchasing your house? yes
 IF YES grant: How much? no
 loan: At what interest rate?

(k) How much have you spent in the last 12 months for alterations, decorations or repairs to your home (not business, and including paint and tools for work by self)? Total £ 0

DESCRIBE ITEMS IF NECESSARY AND COSTS

(l) Are you applying for a mortgage under the Government's new option mortgage scheme? * yes }
 no } SKIP TO Q.30
 DK DNA

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	INTERVIEWER: CODE 05, 06, etc. IF 5th, 6th
77	77	77	77	77
X	X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 210339302

to Rose - £65. Rates per year £65.15.0

Water bill per year £33.15.0

Water R

£418.16 mortgage

£51.16

IF TOTAL CANNOT BE DIVIDED ASK: £74.12

Source of loan Aunt of husband £6000

Former farm owner £10,000

Term of repayment

Number of years paid 2 years

Amount of loan Total £16,000

TICK IF DOCUMENTS SEEN

IF AMOUNTS FOR BUSINESS/FARM AND

HOME CANNOT BE SEPARATED

NOTE HERE:

estimated value of house/business £28,000

insured value of house/business (building) £15,000

(contents)

plant & stock £17,000

10
 X
 0
 1
 2

11
 X
 0
 1
 2

12-15
 0475
 16-19
 0357
 20

21-25
 9999
 26-28
 150
 29
 X
 0
 1
 2

30
 X
 0
 1
 2

31
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32
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3 Q 32 (all)

Her house all this
poultry around the
house - but as the
eggs, from this
are a peak, so
the business is
now not included
from here but
on p. 14 Q 19

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 smallholding 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 Flashcard and the 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 underrates 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.

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.

QUESTION 9 Other assets

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

QUESTIONS 10 & 11 General assets sold and windfalls

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

QUESTION 10 Assets sold in last 12 months

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

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

QUESTION 6a Cars, Vans
3 vehicles transferred
1) £6000 to PVI
be repaid
in 15 yrs time
2) 4 year policy
£9500
possibly
mortgage
3) 10 year
house
£25000

£ 25.000
9.800
6.000
£40.500

This includes
all mixed
up with the
business
and this
repayment
of
mortgage &

QUESTION 11 "Windfalls"

The procedure is the same as in the last question (Q. 10). Remember that for some people an occasional windfall is the only hope they have of getting out of debt, and please make a note if you come across any interesting example.

Q 11.
Windfall and 2nd

These sums
represent net
windfalls
at ROULETTE
that they
play at a
club.
They offset
their losses
against the
wins.

Q 2015 windfalls
would be a
good deal
more I think

QUESTION 12 Hire purchase

The informant may know neither the total amounts nor the amounts less interest which are owed. If the total is less than £25 simply write it in and do not waste time asking detailed questions about original price, etc. Otherwise ask each of the questions and tick the box if any documents are seen. Sometimes there may be several large items and you may need to use the margins on the page for any additional notes. Remember that we are concerned to establish the total owed altogether, less interest, and so long as this can be estimated you should not be concerned to take up time with every subsidiary question. If you cannot get the informant to give an estimate of the total owed less interest and succeed only in answering the questions under (a) you can leave to the office the job of estimating and writing in the total.

Q 15

31st Chris

£30.00
Mother

But this
was put
on credit

Q 10

QUESTION 14 Rent or mortgage arrears

As elsewhere, remember to write in an amount in only one column (not in two columns, e.g. wife and husband). The amount should be debited to the person who normally pays the rent or the mortgage payments. Do not trouble to calculate the exact total amount owed. You have asked about the weekly or monthly payments earlier and so long as you tell us the number of payments (and whether weekly or monthly) we can calculate the figure in the office.

QUESTION 17 Total assets

Like the question at the end of the Income section, this question is designed to be used when an informant does not wish to go into detail or finds great difficulty, either in the first or in a subsequent interview, in answering preceding questions. Encourage him or her to help you gain at least a broad estimate of total assets, but remember this includes the value of any owner-occupied house, a car, the surrender value of any life insurance policy and personal possessions of value, as well as any savings or stocks and shares. Again, try to get a separate estimate for each income unit in the household, and if the informant shows willingness to go back to the preceding detailed questions encourage him to do so. Try if you can to get the informant to give an exact figure rather than a range.

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.

Q3/9nd

Total
Deafness in
one ear -

difficulty
in hearing
in crowd

(cocktail
party)

or at
dinner
party if

partner
or his
deaf friend.

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.

1963.1a/1
Accident (cou)

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.

1963.
Sages deck
Caster -
Accident in
private -
car.
nothing
kids with
work

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 "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.

QUESTION 4 Emergency help

Since this is rather a general question specific acts may be forgotten. Probe as seems appropriate in the light of previous answers. Most people have occasional help from family or friends in the neighbourhood.

(Q8(b)) Help and Hints

Because of
bedding 2 years
ago thus figure
is high -

each received £1000
+ expensive presents.

He also had a
car worth £1000

and two fur coats valued at £225 and £360
No other gifts or money between them

I think these

1a. INPT
Huband
Donald Paul
Home -
or neighbour
but they are
3/4 wife
away -

QUESTION 5 Gifts regularly made

This is the counterpart of Q. 2, dealing with gifts or commodities seen often. Note that a meal that is given is distinct from the service of preparing a meal (prompted in Q. 2). Obtain the best total estimate that you can of the worth of these gifts, however rough.

QUESTION 6 Occasional gifts made

We do not wish to waste time on occasional gifts of a value of less than £25.

QUESTION 7 Gifts (regularly) received

This is the counterpart of Q. 3. Refer to relatives seen frequently and repeat the question. Note that meals consumed should also be coded in this question. The service (of preparing them) was included under Q. 3. Probe according to the answers made previously.

QUESTION 8 Occasional gifts received

Do not waste time inquiring about gifts of a value of less than £25.

Handing gifts
2 fur coats } Total for both of them
Gifts worth } 2 gifts of £1000 each + presents = Total £3500
Total - car worth £1000 £225 and £360
33a

QUESTION 7 Food

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

(a) Cooked breakfast

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

(b) No cooked meal

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

(c) Fresh meat

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

QUESTION 8 (a) Joint

Accept what the informant understands by a joint.

QUESTION 8 (b) and (c) Milk

Do not include school milk (a correction for this will be made in the office). Check for extra milk at weekends. Include sterilised milk ("ster") 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 £ for 21 weeks. Clubs include any kind of arrangement through a catalogue, shop, or door-to-door salesman.

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

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

QUESTION 11 Adequate footwear

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

QUESTION 12 Smoking, pools and betting

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

QUESTION 13 Christmas

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

Q 10
will-did
not
include
FUR coats
in this
until
pressed!

FOR ALL		CODE ALL
7. Now could I ask a few questions about food? (a) Do you have a cooked breakfast most days? I mean four or more days a week - things like bacon and egg. (not porridge or toast)? *		
	yes	
	no	
	DK	
	Does Not Apply	
(b) During the last two weeks was there a day when you ate no cooked meal at all (I mean from getting up to going to bed)? *		
	yes	
	no	
	DK	
	Does Not Apply	
(c) Do you have fresh meat most days, I mean four or more days a week (not sausages, bacon or boiled ham) - either here or in your meals out? CHECK ANSWER ESPECIALLY CAREFULLY FOR HOUSEWIFE		
ASK HOUSEWIFE ONLY		CODE HOUSEHOLD ONLY
8. (a) Do you normally have a Sunday joint (i.e. 3 weeks out of 4)?		
	yes	
	no	
	DK	
(b) How many pints do you usually take for the family (everyone in the household) in a whole week, including any extra at weekends and fresh milk bought from a shop? *		
	no.of pints in week	
	OFFICE USE ONLY	
(c) And do you buy tinned or powdered milk as well? *		
	yes	
	no	
	DK	
ASK HOUSEWIFE ONLY		CODE HOUSEHOLD ONLY
9. (a) Do you ever buy second-hand clothing from a shop or a stall, for yourself or others in the household?		
	CODE often	
	ONE sometimes	
	ONLY never	
	DK	
(b) Do you buy any of your clothing or shoes through clubs or clothing cheques? *		
	yes	ASK Q.9(c)
	no	
	DK	SKIP TO Q.10
(c) About how much do you spend on clothing clubs per week? *		
WRITE IN AMOUNT IN SHILLINGS		
(d) Do you ever miss payments or pay less than the full amount? *		
	regularly	
	not often	
	no	
	DK	
ASK HOUSEWIFE ONLY		CODE HOUSEWIFE ONLY
10. Have you had a new winter coat in the last 3 years (i.e. 3 winters)?		
	Does Not Apply	SKIP TO Q.11
	yes	
	no	
	DK	
FOR ALL		CODE ALL HOUSEHOLD
11. Has everyone got adequate footwear for fine weather AND if it rains?		
	yes	
	no	
	DK	
	Does Not Apply	
FOR ALL		
12. Can you tell me whether you		
X - smoke? * IF YES, ASK Q.12(a)		
Y - buy a daily newspaper		
* O - regularly do the football pools (in season)? TO		
* I - regularly have a flutter on the horses or dogs? Q.13		
2 none of these		
3 DK		
4 Does Not Apply		
(a) How many cigarettes/ozs of tobacco a week? *		
[]		cigs/ozs [3 1/2] 100 p/sr cigs/ozs OFFICE USE
[2nd] 120 p/sr		cigs/ozs [] cigs/ozs
ASK HOUSEWIFE		CODE HOUSEHOLD ONLY
13. About how much did you (and your family) spend altogether last Christmas - I mean extra to the usual housekeeping - on presents, food, entertainment, everything? *		
Estimate in £'s		
Husb [] left £ [] male £ [] ↳ [] Husb £ []		

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7	8	9	10
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
(X) 0 1	(X) 0 1	(X) 0 1	X 0 1						
2 4 5	2 4 5	2 4 5	2 4 5	2 4 5	2 4 5	2 4 5	2 4 5	2 4 5	2 4 5
(6) 7 8 9	(6) 7 8 9	(6) 7 8 9	6 7 8 9						
50	51-52	53-54	55	56	57-58	59	60-61	62-64	63-65
(X) 0	12	11	(X) 0	(X) 0 1	2 3 4	1	(X) 0 1	0	0
36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
(X) 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1	X Y 0 1
(2) 3 4 5	(2) 3 4 5	(2) 3 4 5	2 3 4 5						
37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
(X) 0 1 2 3 4	(X) 0 1 2 3 4	(X) 0 1 2 3 4	X Y 0 1 2						
60-61	62-64	63-65							
05									

[This includes present of Husband & wife of a relative (£75) and N.Y.E Husband of £25.]

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.

Q 17
2nd
Paint
Navy & Writing
Money
Education

He answered
first
He was out
of the room.
our family
her answer
was diff
from his

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.

Q 20.1

They are
Building up
a business
and farm
Reel is

'Saving'
in itself.
so code
should be

(X) true
shouldn't
it?

111-
She says she
saves nothing

QUESTION 23 Poor now

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

QUESTION 24 Poverty

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

QUESTION 25 Voting

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

QUESTION 26 Action on poverty

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

Please write in any additional notes.

Q26 H.O.H.

I disagree with National Assistance for immigrants. We won't work — it's ludicrous that we support these people who do nothing for themselves — if we saw a lot there we could help poverty-stricken families. System should be altered so that all on Nat. Assit. don't work. Should be made to work — a man turned down the past 4 & the day because he was earning more on the dole. Old age pensioners do not have enough — and if they do work because they want to — they should not be taxed. The Govt in fact takes too much money in tax — speaks it wrong & expects money being spent on immigrants' families as read in newspaper that this had been abused —

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)

PROMPT AND CODE
ONE ONLY

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? 3 at weekends
4 mid-week

5 at Christmas

PROMPT AND

6 with some of your friends

CODE ALL THAT

7 with some of your relatives

APPLY

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

No money; no hopes; get nothing and incapable of bettering this — only half of a reasonable Standard living.

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

X - their own fault?

Y - the Government's fault?

O - the fault of their education?

PROMPT I - the fault of industry not providing the right jobs?

AND CODE ONE ONLY

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?

nothing

DK

WRITE IN ANSWER

1nft	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
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
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
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
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
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
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
O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
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
76									
77									
78									
79									
80									

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	

86

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

One generation		
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
Two generation		
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
Three generation		
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
Four generation		401
DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW		