

## Age last birthday

Inft.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Beryl	Bert	Ben barker							
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66				
55	57	36							

- 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	FB 12 ix	Quang 13 ix	
SBC1 SBC1 (P)	T51 PH T52/PH	FP	BP
C	C	C	C

RB  
(i)  
37-8



## INTRODUCTION

### (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.

Do I code "Y" \*  
as well - \*  
Interviewed 3rd. or  
2nd. call

### 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.

3rd. is "boarder" -  
quote p. 3a question 10 -  
"Boarder of more than  
4 wks residence -  
recorded as member of  
household.  
Regarded by host as  
companion. Shares  
some meals.



C.I.C.

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

Name of Interviewer E.Y. GOLDEN

Date(s) of interview(s) 27.8.68 Length of interview(s) 1 hour  
or contacts 2/29.8.68 1 hour

Total actual interviewing time 2 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**

<p>1. Interview carried out</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">at first call <u>X</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">at second call <u>Y</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">at third or later call <u>0</u></p>	10	<p>3. Which sections were answered in whole or in part by which persons on the household?</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Informant <u>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">2nd member <u>3, 4, 9</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">3rd <u>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">4th <u>0</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">5th <u>3</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">6th <u>0</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Other (specify) <u>8</u></p>	Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc.	<p>5. Number of other households at address <u>21</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">None <u>0</u></p>	21
<p>2. Information for household —</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">— complete skip to Q. 3</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">incomplete—answer 2a <u>X</u></p> <p>(a) Sections Housing <u>1</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">incomplete Employment <u>2</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Occupational <u>3</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Income <u>4</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Assets <u>5</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Health <u>6</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Soc. Services <u>7</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Inc. in kind <u>8</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Style of living <u>9</u></p> <p>(b) Reasons if incomplete —</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">— ill/disabled <u>X</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">does not know information <u>Y</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">unwilling to give information <u>0</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">other (specify) <u>1</u></p>	11	<p>CODE ALL THAT APPLY</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ALL THAT APPLY IN Q'AIRE (Some Sections may be listed twice)</p>	Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc.	<p>6. Household living on</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ground <u>X</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">basement floor <u>Y</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">1st floor <u>1</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">2nd floor <u>2</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">3rd floor <u>3</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">4th floor <u>4</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">5th or above <u>5</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Specify</p> <p>(a) Is there a lift in the building? Yes <u>6</u> No <u>7</u></p>	22
<p>4. Type of Accom.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Semi or detached house or bungalow <u>X</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Ter. h'se or bungalow <u>Y</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Self-con. flat in block <u>0</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Self-con. flat in house <u>1</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Self-con. flat attached to shop/business <u>2</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Room(s): furnished <u>3</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Other (specify) <u>4</u></p>	12	<p>4. Semi or detached house or bungalow <u>X</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Ter. h'se or bungalow <u>Y</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Self-con. flat in block <u>0</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Self-con. flat in house <u>1</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Self-con. flat attached to shop/business <u>2</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Room(s): furnished <u>3</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Other (specify) <u>4</u></p>	Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc.	<p>7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance? Yes <u>8</u> No <u>9</u></p>	23



# SECTION 1 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)

number of kitchens

Is the kitchen large enough to eat in? Yes  No

\*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

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  
0 an extra living room  
ONE 1 number of rooms about right  
ONLY 2 one room fewer  
3 two or more rooms fewer  
4 DK

3. Is electricity laid on?

yes, power points and lighting  
yes, lighting only  
No  
DK

4. Has the household the sole or shared use of the following INDOOR facilities?

PROMPT CODE ALL THAT APPLY  
(a) A flush W.C.\* X yes, sole use  
Y yes, shared  
0 none  
(b) A sink or washbasin and cold water tap 1 yes, sole use  
2 yes, shared  
3 none  
(c) A fixed bath or shower 4 yes, sole use  
5 yes, shared  
6 none  
(d) A gas or electric cooker 7 yes, sole use  
8 yes, shared  
9 none

5. Does the household have the sole use or shared use of a garden or yard?

CODE ONE ONLY X sole use garden } ASK Q. 5(a)  
Y sole use yard }  
0 shared garden }  
1 shared yard } SKIP TO Q.6.  
2 neither garden nor yard }

(a) Is it - too small for the household to sit in the sun (e.g. smaller than 10 feet x 10 feet)

CODE ONE ONLY - at least big enough for the household to sit in the sun, but not equal in size to a tennis court  
ONLY - substantial in size (e.g. equal in size to a tennis court or bigger)

6. One or two other questions about living here. Do you find the air in this neighbourhood clean or is it dirty, smoky or foul-smelling?

always dirty, smoky, foul-smelling  
sometimes dirty, smoky or foul-smelling  
not dirty, smoky or foul-smelling  
DK

24/25

03

26/27

06

28/29

05

X

30

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

31

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

32

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

5

33

X

Y

0

1

-> including bed-sitter.

2

Autward.

have not had

winter in

this house

1 bed heated

2 - sitting rooms

is estimate given.

also has  
lodge, separate

washbasin in bedroom.

But ~~boarder~~ part of household -  
part companion - shares meals  
with husband and wife. Although  
only lived at the address for 8 weeks  
~~boarder~~ was known to Infr. a 2nd.  
boarder



# QUESTION 10

At this point put any christian name of informant in first box on back flap, then christian names of all other adults and children in household. In complex households always list children immediately after their parent(s) or guardian(s). Otherwise, in the case, say, of a married couple and adolescent children you may find it easiest to list according to age: first the wife who is, say 54, husband 55, children 26, 24, 20, 17 and 14. When you write in information throughout the questionnaire please keep rigorously to the particular column for each named person in the household. Specifically "household" information is recorded in the first column. The informant's answers about himself should always be entered in the next column. The list of members under Q. 10 may have to be later modified according to who is temporarily residing in the household or who is temporarily away. This should be checked carefully. Boarders of more than four weeks residence should be recorded as members of the household; lodgers and sub-tenants will require separate questionnaires.

## \*\* HOUSEHOLD TYPE

On the back of the questionnaire you will find a code list of household compositions. When you are checking the questionnaire put the appropriate code for this household in the box allocated under the double asterisk.

### Definition of a Household

A private household comprises one person living alone or a group of persons living together, having some or all meals together and benefiting from a common housekeeping. Persons who have resided in the household for at least four weeks and are not expected to leave shortly, and persons who have resided in the household for less than four weeks but are not expected to leave again after that period, should be listed as members. Persons who are felt to be members of the household but are away (e.g. students or men at work) should only be included if they have been away for less than 13 weeks and are expected back within the total period of 13 weeks (code under 10(d)).

### QUESTION 10(e)

Age-group: code as below

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

### QUESTION 10(d)

Code reasons as below

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

### QUESTION 10(f) — Court order

A maintenance order secured through the courts. If no action has been taken to confirm the separation then code 1; in this situation at least the spouse in the household accepts that man and wife are not living together and there is no immediate prospect of them so doing.

## QUESTION 11

If answer yes, complete other parts of question and amend Q. 10 if someone included in answers to that question who proves in fact to be a temporary visitor or guest (i.e. who has stayed less than 4 weeks and not expected to stay for total period longer than 4 weeks).

### QUESTION 11(a)

If there is more than one visitor enter information for all in box or on this left hand page.

### QUESTION 11(f) Code as follows:

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

## QUESTION 12

If any person is felt to belong to the household and is expected to return to it after a total absence of less than thirteen weeks (e.g. at University, in hospital, at work, staying with relatives), then the interviewer should include such a person in the replies to Q. 10. But the information should also be recorded here in Q.12.

### QUESTION 12(h) Prompt and code as follows:

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

Hope I have  
code household type  
correctly?

3a. has 17 year old  
daughter living in  
kitchen - but this child  
is quite independent of  
mother. Worked as  
waitress for last 2 years  
and mother contributes nothing  
towards her living.



I assure I do not code here  
as Sid's daughter is not dependent.

Should you require information  
however, daughter is Sid's own  
daughter. Father now divorced.  
Daughter is living with either  
parent.



#### QUESTION 18 Birthplace

Note that some coloured persons (especially children) will have been born in UK.

*3rd. was born in Canada  
where she lived for  
14 years. then moved to  
Wolton Ireland.*

#### QUESTION 18(b) Non-white

We are seeking to distinguish between coloured and non-coloured immigrants. Listen carefully to the informant when he or she is answering for other members of the household about country of origin and years of residence. You should base your codes on observation together with inferences from what you are told in the interviews. When you have not observed a particular member of the household and **there is reasonable cause** for asking whether he or she is coloured (e.g. because statements have been made about an external country of birth, or you are working in an immigrant area), you may ask "Is he/she coloured?" If this question would seem tactless do not ask but code "DK white/non-white". In general, people of African, Indian, Asian or Arab origin should be coded as non-white, in that our society at large tends to classify such people as "coloured". Those of European origin should in general be coded as white.

Some difficulties will inevitably be encountered (an Arab informant who looks European) but the majorities of such difficulties should be solved by learning the country of origin. A minority will remain (e.g. the man born in France who may or may not be an Indian or a Tunisian Arab) and we must rely on the interviewer obtaining the best information possible.



## 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.

*Husband works 2 shifts  
6-2 p.m.  
2-10 p.m. last week*



**QUESTION 7(b) Last Occupation**

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

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

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

1st. "You have in - name the place - I've done  
it and worked there -  
Woolworth's 1940-48.  
General Cook -  
Cook in Groll  
Cardboard factory.



# 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

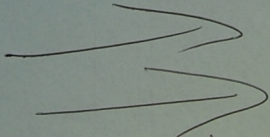
The procedure is first to ask the general question about numbers of weeks off work. Some informants will be uncertain of the right answer. They can be encouraged by prompts about the last spell off work for unemployment, then sickness and so on down the list. Whenever it is clear they are going back 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.


  
*Average weekly*  
*wage after deductions for*  
*all time worked i.e.*  
*17 weeks - of 3rd.*  
*£6.*  
  
*3rd.*  
*less 19th worked*  
*28th. March - 3rd June.*  
*paid no tax - reason given*  
*page 314a*



**QUESTION 9**

Exclude Bank Holidays in counting up holiday entitlement. List number of weeks to nearest week. Do not insert " $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

3rd. no worked  
long enough anywhere  
to be entitled to  
any paid holiday

**QUESTION 10 Occupation**

See instructions above for Q. 7(b). Start by recording member of household in left-hand box (informant, 2nd, 3rd, etc.) and then carefully note occupation and industry or business. The office will code in the right-hand columns on the basis of your information. Avoid all vague terms, e.g. "engineer". If you find the answer too general or difficult to understand always ask "What do you do?" and write in the answer. In many households there will be only one or two persons who have been at work in the past twelve months. If necessary you can use all the space in the box just for one or two persons, providing it is clear to which person(s) the information applies.

**QUESTION 11 Change of Job**

Note that sub-questions (a) - (d) apply only to persons changing their jobs less than five years previously.

Not really certain  
how to code. Had only worked  
last job - from 28th March - 3rd June -  
Had different job previously - had broken door - then  
so left job - It was too dangerous - frozen meat  
factory - "lots of sharp knives" - Not working now

11(c). IRU, etc., means Industrial Rehabilitation Unit or any other Government training centre.

Apologize if recorded incorrectly

For present job - read for job  
left at - no work now. \*

**QUESTION 12 Training Course**

Our object is to check on men taking a re-training or training course, whether or not they changed their job. Some men may have taken a course and gone back to their former job or employers. Others may be unemployed and yet have taken such a course.

**QUESTION 13 Fall in Earnings**

You may be asked what you mean by "big" fall. Accept whatever the informant thinks is big. Put the information in the box, including the approximate earnings previously as well as the subsequent earnings and code the extent of the fall in the right-hand columns.



#### 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.

\* 3rd said that she had never  
had a "best job" - had hated  
them all.

#### 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.

left Canada at age  
of 14 and never  
went back to  
school.

#### 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.

Husband never earned  
much.



## 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.

Answers given  
for 3rd. apply to  
her last job.

How to code?  
\*  
3rd. said that of last  
job she had not  
worked there during  
winter. so did not know  
if cold or not!!  
But would code "x"



#### QUESTION 5

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

#### QUESTION 6 Whether sick pay

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

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

#### QUESTION 7 Pension

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

#### QUESTION 7a Employee's contribution

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

#### QUESTION 7b Pensionable age

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

#### QUESTION 7c Years towards pension

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

#### QUESTION 7d Amount of pension

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

#### QUESTION 8 Meal vouchers

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

#### QUESTION 9 Subsidised meals

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

#### QUESTION 9a Saving on meals

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

3rd has already left-

Before - had no meal vouchers  
↑ This applies to last job.

3rd When doing morning shift had lunch vouchers - cheaper than restaurants. Lunch 3/6 about 1/6 per day & saved. After breakfast gives cashing 2/6 about 1/6 again saved.

1st unexpected by asked to do overtime receives meal voucher for 1/6 - About 2 generally received per week.

Does not eat canteen meal except when asked to do overtime.



**QUESTION 10 Personal use**

Includes transport to and from work.

**QUESTION 10a Normal repairs**

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

**QUESTION 10d Driver**

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

**QUESTION 11 Other benefits**

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

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

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

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

**QUESTION 13 Satisfaction with job**

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

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

*Inf. said that she did not like husband to work overtime - i.e. Sunday if he earned £5 he would have to pay £2.10 tax. not worth it - All incentive killed.*

*3rd. considered that job work done pay was too low. Felt that if she had wanted she could have kept job - always waiting women*



## CURRENT MONETARY INCOME

### General

This section asks questions in turn of the employed, the self-employed and then everyone, including those who are not employed. Our object is to obtain reliable estimates of income, before and after tax, for each income unit in the household, both for "last week" and "the last 12 months".

### Income Unit

This is any person aged 15 or over, or if in full-time education any person aged 19 or over, together with wife or husband (if she or he has one) and children under 15 (or aged 16-18 if in full-time education), if any. According to this definition a man, wife, and children aged under 15 count as one income unit, but a middle-aged widow and a son who is a university student, or an elderly widow and a single daughter of 40, count as two income units. A household consisting of man and wife with three single children who are all over 15 years of age and who are at work counts as four income units.

### Allocating Income

Usually amounts of income can be entered in the appropriate column, according to the person receiving it. Do not enter any income twice. Do not, for example, enter a particular amount both for the wife and the husband. Nor need you split up any amount part of which is payable for a dependent wife or child. Thus, do not attempt to divide up the total of family allowances; enter the total in the wife's column. And enter an amount for sickness benefit, say, even if it includes sums for the wife and children, in the husband's column (if indeed it is he who receives it).

### Gross and Net

In the first question you carefully ask for the last pay net of deductions and go on in the second question to establish what these deductions are. The answers to both questions effectively give gross and net earnings for the last period for which pay was received and you can build up further information in the questions that follow. You should be conscious of this distinction throughout the section. It will not always be possible to get information both for income after tax and income before tax. Remember that if you cannot get an answer for one you may be able to get it for the other. Make a note whenever you can. We can calculate in the office.

### Last 12 months

Though you start by finding what was the last amount of pay received it is very important also to find what was the average pay during the previous 12 months and gradually build up the total income received by the income unit and the household in those months. You have already filled in a work-record and this will help you to answer several of the questions in the section.

### QUESTION 1 Last earnings

Remember to check earnings for each member of the household, even those of a wife who had a job for only a few weeks in the year, a young son who works only on Saturdays, and a retired man with a part-time job. Second or subsidiary earnings are dealt with in Q. 14. Note that each digit is ruled off from the next. Insert "0" in any column which does not apply. Please note also that we have allowed wider columns on these income pages so that you have enough room to write in figures. But note that you will have to indicate which member of the household received any income if you are obliged to use a fifth or sixth column.

### QUESTION 2 Deductions

Don't forget that a total is better than nothing. If the informant is uncertain say, "I believe it is on your pay slip" and encourage him or her to check. We have asked you to put a tick if in fact you are shown a slip or the informant reads off the amounts. As before, the small boxes on the left are for you to identify the member of the household: "Inf." "2nd" "3rd", etc.

#### National Insurance contributions

A male employee ordinarily pays 15s. 8d. and a female employee 13s. 2d. per week, although note that a married woman can elect to pay only 7d. per week to cover industrial injuries benefits. Boys under 18 pay 10s. 1d. and girls 8s. 5d. per week. Persons over 18 who are contracted out of the graduated pension scheme pay a higher flat rate insurance contribution of 18s. 1d. (men), 14s. 8d. (women).

#### Graduated pension contributions

The employee contributes  $\frac{4}{1}$  per cent of each pound of gross weekly earnings between the ninth and the eighteenth, i.e. approximately 11½d. for each of these pounds, plus  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for each pound between the 19th and the 30th, i.e. rather more than 1d. for each of these pounds. In fact a man with gross weekly earnings of £9 pays nothing, one with £13 pays 4s. 0d., one with £21 pays 9s. 0d., and one with £30, 9s. 9d. About one person in every five, however, is contracted out of the graduated pension scheme, but such persons nonetheless pay  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on each pound of gross earnings between the ninth and the 30th, or a maximum of 2s. 1d.

### QUESTION 3 Highest and lowest

Check the number of weeks worked by turning up the work record. Some people's earnings will have varied only in one or two weeks of the year and it will not be difficult for you to establish an average in (b). Remember Q. 3(b) is very important. Other people's earnings may have varied widely, either because of changes of job or variations in overtime. Do not include variations due to holidays or sickness. If it is difficult to arrive at an average write in the box or in the margins, e.g. 10 weeks @ £15 10s., six weeks @ £18 15s. and 23 weeks @ £24 11s. We will work out the rest. Do not include weeks of holiday or sickness, which are explored later.

### QUESTION 4 Bonuses

If a commission or bonus has been included in Q. 3 do not now amend the answer to that question. If the information is given for the first time write the amount in the box and also strike out "Before" or "After" Tax as appropriate.

3rd.  
Seldom needed  
to pay tax - reason  
given p.34a.



### QUESTION 8

Obtain an estimate of total cost by the normal transport used. Some people who drive cars will offer their estimate of real cost but in such cases write in as indicated the average weekly mileage to and from work (not during work). In other instances assume 6d. per mile for all small cars (i.e. under 12 h.p.) and 8d. per mile for larger vehicles.

5 miles @ 6d. = 2s. 6d.	5 miles @ 8d. = 3s. 4d.
10 miles @ 6d. = 5s. 0d.	10 miles @ 8d. = 6s. 8d.
50 miles @ 6d. = 25s. 0d.	50 miles @ 8d. = 33s. 4d.
100 miles @ 6d. = 50s. 0d.	100 miles @ 8d. = 66s. 8d.

### QUESTION 9 Holiday pay

Be careful not to include pay received simultaneously with holiday pay for any week of work. Remember that many wage earners only receive the basic wage during holidays, which is usually much lower than average earnings.

### QUESTION 10 Sick pay

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

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

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

### QUESTION 11 Income of self-employed

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

2nd.  
£44 - wage for 3 wks  
paid holiday -  
after deductions.

\*  
3rd. 7/6 was  
deducted from  
her pay - for  
"laid on" transport  
to work. So  
should be coded  
here - already  
in "deductions"  
of salary  
but of course does  
not apply now - no  
work  
14-13.0



# 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.

rounding children under 15 or up to 19 if still in full-time education or college or an apprentice on low wages.

### 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 is more than 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: Widow £6 7s. 6d., 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. 6d. (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. 6d. (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.

where do I code receiving post was 12 months value £23.

Assume the 12 in child in P. 01

To avoid confusion 3rd. has not worked for 35 weeks of the year - received £4 - national assistance for 46 weeks of 4th. - for 17 weeks of 35 - also received £2 7-6 sickness benefit.



#### QUESTION 20 Miscellaneous allowances and cash income

The various kinds of income have been laid out as compactly as possible but remember that two or more may need to be coded and you should prompt carefully. Underneath describe the type of allowance (so that we know to which code a particular amount refers) and the amount per week or per month. Ring either "1" or "2" depending on whether the allowance did in fact cover last week and strike out "Before" or "After" tax as appropriate. Make sure that in the case of allowances of husbands temporarily away from home that you have not already written in his earnings earlier as a member of the household. If you have do not write in any amount he pays. All we want here is any income which is not covered by earlier entries.

3rd. does not receive maintenance from her ex-husband.

Inft. inherited £5,000 after tax within last 12 months.

Hope I have coded correctly. felt that it should not be coded in Q. 11 - page 26 - as inheritance - has not been spent on ordinary living expenses. £2,000 spent on house now living in

#### QUESTION 20(b) Allowances for separated and divorced wives

Some wives receive money direct from their husbands (or via the court). Others have court orders but these are signed over to the Supplementary Benefits Commission, which collects the money and pays the mother a standard weekly allowance. We therefore want to avoid counting the amount in Q. 20 if that amount is already included in the figure for supplementary benefit listed under Q. 15. We also want to be able to sort out irregular payments of both money from court orders and supplementary benefit. Check carefully in all these instances and write a note if anything needs clarification. Fatherless families form a small proportion of the total sample of households. Where money from court orders is paid irregularly and the mother claims weekly from the Supplementary Benefits Office she might not always claim the full amount, or may delay her claim in which case she loses benefit. Check to see if such loss is occurring.

#### QUESTION 21 Allowances and sums paid to others

This question complements some of the sub-questions in Q. 20. Here we are concerned to find out about all cash payments or allowances amounting to at least 10s. a week or £25 a year. Note that married children frequently pay rent or bills for elderly parents and old people sometimes make considerable cash gifts to their children. Examples are payments for grandchildren's clothing or holidays, payment of T.V. rentals and licence, cash gift for car.

#### QUESTION 22 Tax relief

Our object is to gain further evidence about reciprocal aid but also to help us in interpreting the figures for earnings and deductions given earlier. Note that you are not expected to probe for amounts.

#### QUESTION 23

Property income is considerable for a small percentage of informants and tends to be of two types: income from only one or two houses and income from a range of properties. With a few people considerable time may need to be spent on getting a reliable answer to this question. Net income after tax may not be known so we deliberately seek gross income before tax, then expenses, and only finally income after tax. You may not be able to get the third but make sure you get a figure for the first. It may also be difficult to secure a figure for expenses of rates and repairs but remember that property-owners will often know the total sums entered on their income tax returns. It may even be helpful to remind informants of this: "I mean the total like that in your income tax return — gross income less expenses." Note that many owner-occupiers and tenants rent rooms and flats to others in their accommodation. Do not count the rent from a boarder living in the household.



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.

Inf. receives money from ~~boarders~~ (or companion) - money nothing to do with husband - so have coded him "ho".  
Has only had ~~boarder~~ for the 8 weeks lived in new house.  
7. Only about 10/- - But does not find as ~~boarder~~ is "companion".

QUESTION 32 Value of own food or poultry

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

QUESTION 33 Total income last year

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

"8" in question 30(b)  
- endless cups coffee & tea.



**QUESTION 9 Staying overnight**

The question concentrates on holidays and stays which are directly or indirectly paid for or subsidised by relatives and friends. It may be difficult to obtain an estimate of saving. We have in mind not only the instance of holiday but also an elderly person or a child staying with a member of the family for a lengthy period of the year during a time of loneliness or financial difficulty. Note that space allows only 8 columns on this page. In the unlikely event of interviewing in a household with 9 or 10 persons write in the details for the 9th and 10th persons lower on the page.

3rd.  
Went to Ireland to  
see relatives.

**QUESTION 9 (b) Saving**

Note that there are two alternatives in the question. The saving from staying in a relative's or a friend's home should be estimated in terms of the comparable cost of living at home. The saving from being taken on holiday should be estimated in terms of the cost of going on holiday on one's own.

**QUESTION 10 Visitors**

This question reverses Q. 9 but estimates of cost should be written into the column allocated for the housewife.

Apparently if an Irish person goes  
back home - and stays there for longer  
than 3 weeks - They do not have to pay  
tax for the 1st 6 months - when they  
get a job back here.



## IX STYLE OF LIVING

This section aims to find out some ways in which people spend their time, how they manage on their incomes, what kinds of things they buy and do, and how they feel about their situation. Most of the questions are pre-coded (but interviewers are urged to write any interesting comments on the blank spaces in the questionnaire or on the back). It is hoped that the answers will put some flesh on the income skeleton you have painstakingly built up in the rest of the questionnaire.

*Inf. rel. "bitter"  
"Have not had a  
holiday in 20 years"*

### QUESTION 1 Holidays

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

### QUESTION 2 Meals out

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

### QUESTION 3 Friends to meals

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

### QUESTION 4 Friends in to play

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

*3rd. has  
"boy" friend who  
takes her out  
quite a lot.*

### QUESTION 5 Afternoons and evenings out

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

### QUESTION 6 Church

Accept any religious sect or denomination which may be mentioned.



**QUESTION 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.

As usual - please  
could you could -  
2nd. gives inf. all  
wages. Then receives  
back £3 - (pocket  
money). \*

inf. has 2 from  
3rd.

3rd. does not save  
anything.

Joint income 10 yrs.  
ago - Wife working but  
husband was not earning  
much.



- (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

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

<b>One generation</b>			Man and widowed or separated daughter ... ..	221
Man alone: aged 60 or over ... ..			Woman: and widowed or separated son ... ..	222
Man alone: aged under 60 ... ..			Woman: and widowed or separated daughter ... ..	223
Woman alone: aged 60 or over ... ..			Otherwise two generations: all related ... ..	224
Woman alone: aged under 60 ... ..			Otherwise two generations: at least one person not	
Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over ... ..			related to any other ... ..	225
Husband and wife: at least one aged under 60 ... ..			Other (SPECIFY) ... ..	226
Husband and wife: both under 60 ... ..			<b>Three generation</b>	
Man and woman: otherwise related ... ..			Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ...	301
Man and woman: unrelated ... ..			Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one	
Two or more men only: related ... ..			under 15 and one over 15 ... ..	302
Two or more men only: unrelated ... ..			Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under	
Two or more women only: related ... ..			15 ... ..	303
Two or more women only: unrelated ... ..			Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least	
Other (SPECIFY) <i>husband wife under 60 &amp; unrelated companion</i> ✓ <b>219</b>			one under 15 and one over 15 ... ..	304
<b>Two generation</b>			Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	305
Man, wife: + 1 child under 15 ... ..			Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one	
Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15 ... ..			under 15, one over 15 ... ..	306
Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15 ... ..			Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all	
Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15 ... ..			under 15 ... ..	307
Man, wife: + children, at least 1 under 15 and at least			Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at	
1 over 15, none married ... ..			least one under 15, one over 15 ... ..	308
Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married ...			Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grand-	
Man, wife: + children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or			children under 15 ... ..	309
over, none married ... ..			Otherwise 3-generations:	
Man and one child under 15 ... ..			—all persons related, at least one child under 15 ...	310
Man and two children both under 15 ... ..			—at least one child under 15 ... ..	311
Man and three or more children under 15 ... ..			—all persons related ... ..	312
Man and children at least one under and one over 15,			—unrelated ... ..	313
none married ... ..			Other (SPECIFY) ... ..	314
Man and children all aged 15-24, none married ...			<b>Four generation</b>	
Man and children all over 15 at least one 25 or over,			DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW	
none married ... ..				
Woman: and one child under 15 ... ..				
Woman: and two children both under 15 ... ..				
Woman: and three or more children under 15 ... ..				
Woman: and children, at least one under and one over				
15, none married ... ..				
Woman: and children, all aged 15-24, none married ...				
Woman: and children all over 15, at least one 25 or				
over, none married ... ..				
Man: and widowed or separated son ... ..				