

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name
for reference only

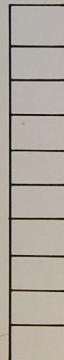
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4/20

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



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

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

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

| FOR OFFICE USE | 16 ix | Questions | |
|----------------------|--------|-----------|----|
| 1 SBC1 | TS1 PH | FP | BP |
| 2 SBC1 | TS2 AH | CC | Q@ |
| 3 C C | J C C | CC | Q@ |

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Name of Interviewer IAN J. McCANNAHSERIAL
NUMBER

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

C.I.C.

Date(s) of interview(s) 14/8/68Length of interview(s) 3 hrs

or contacts

Total actual interviewing time 3 hrs

Form of introduction

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

SUMMARY : COMPLETE AFTER INTERVIEW

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| 1. Interview carried out at first call at second call at third or later call | 10 X Y ① | 3. Which sections were answered in whole or in part by which persons on the household? | Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc. 13 1,2(3)4,5,6,7,8,9 | 5. Number of other households at address → None | 21 ① |
| 2. Information for household | 11 X Y | Informant 2nd member 3rd 4th 5th 6th Other (specify) | 14 1,2(3)4,5,6,7,8,9 15 1,2(3)4,5,6,7,8,9 16 ① 17 ③ 18 ⑥ 19 ⑧ | 6. Household living on ground basement floor 1st floor 2nd floor 3rd floor 4th floor 5th or above Specify (a) Is there a lift in the building? Yes No | 22 X Y ① 3 4 5 6 7 |
| (a) Sections incomplete | CODE ALL THAT APPLY 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | CODE ALL THAT APPLY AS LISTED IN Q'AIRE (Some Sections may be listed twice) | 3rd 4th 5th 6th | Answer 6a (a) Is there a lift in the building? Yes No | 23 X Y ① 2 3 4 5 6 7 |
| (b) Reasons if incomplete | X Y O 1 | Type of Accomm. | 4. Semi or detached house or bungalow Ter. h'se or bungalow Self-con. flat in block Self-con. flat in house Self-con. flat attached to shop/business Room(s): furnished Other (specify) | 20 X Y 0 1 2 3 4 | Yes No 8 9 |

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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.

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.

Wife had 16 weeks illness
8 years ago

16 weeks
8 yrs
ago

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.

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.

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f.s.*

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: "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 4d. per cent of each pound of gross weekly earnings between the ninth and the eighteenth, i.e. approximately 11d. 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. 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 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 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.

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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.

Coders 5

Q 9 Informant

See Monte Carlo
You get what you get
Same as envelope but
add to ref's £12
in Q 4 and new £6
= £18 to cover bonuses

S.



26. IF HOUSEHOLDER PAYS RENT

Does Not Apply

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

(b) Do you have a rent holiday?

(c) Do you pay rates in addition?

(d) Have you had a rates rebate?

(e) Does your rent include:

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|---|----------------------------|---|
| PROMPT AND CODE ANY THAT APPLY | lighting | 1 | other service or commodity | 5 |
| | gas | 2 | electric power | 6 |
| | coal | 3 | none of these | 7 |
| | meals | 4 | DK | 8 |

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

DESCRIBE ITEMS IF NECESSARY AND COSTS

Painting & Decorating

Total £ 50.05.01

OFFICE USE ONLY

total annual housing cost

27. IF HOUSEHOLDER RENTS PRIVATELY

Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.28

(a) Is this accommodation owned by your employer?

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

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

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

IF YES (ii) How much extra rent per year would you expect to pay if you were renting it privately? * extra rent per yr

GIVE YOUR ESTIMATE IF INFORMANT UNCERTAIN £

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

| | | |
|---|-----|-----------------|
| 1 | yes | ASK Q.27(b)(i) |
| 2 | no | ASK Q.27(b)(ii) |
| 3 | DK | SKIP TO Q.30 |

(b) Are you on a council housing list?

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

(i) How long? number of years

28. IF HOUSEHOLDER RENTS FROM COUNCIL

Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.30

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

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| inherited tenancy | DK |
| number of years | |

(b) When was this house/flat built?

| | |
|---------------|--|
| before war | |
| 1946-1954 | |
| 1955 or later | |
| DK | |

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

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

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 0 | health of member of family |
| 1 | overcrowding |
| 2 | other (SPECIFY) <i>bedroom</i> |
| 3 | solely top of list |
| 4 | DK |

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

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| yes | ASK Q.28(e)(i) |
| no | SKIP TO Q.30 |
| DK | ASK Q.28(e)(ii) |
| rent reduced | ASK Q.28(e)(iii) |
| applied, no rent reduction | SKIP TO Q.30 |
| not applied | ASK Q.28(e)(iv) |
| other (SPECIFY) | ASK Q.30 |
| DK | |

(ii) Do you know by how much?

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0

1

2

3

4

252

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

253

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

254

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

255

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

256

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

257

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

258

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

259

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

260

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

261

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

262

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

263

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

264

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

265

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

266

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

267

X

Y

0

1

2

3

4

268

X

Y

0

1

2

3

7-8-2
re Houghti
3-14

QUESTION 27(a)

Our object is to try to find what rent might be paid in normal circumstances in that area for such accommodation. We have asked you to make an estimate in the light of your knowledge of the area if the informant cannot make such an estimate.

*sold private
house to
council +
charity
for this m*

QUESTION 28(a) Years on list

Sometimes the tenant will have taken on a tenancy from a member of the family who has died or moved away. Code "inherited tenancy" in all instances except that of a woman who has become the tenant through the death or absence of her husband.

*I left sold the
private house to the
council +
charity
for the Nsedu
home.*

QUESTION 28(d) Reason for obtaining council accommodation

Interpret "inheriting tenancy" as above. Although more than one reason may be advanced code what the informant considers to be the chief one.

QUESTION 28(e) Rent reduction or rebate

Broadly three types of scheme have been introduced. Some councils operate an automatic differential rents scheme and some informants may have their rents reduced initially upon the introduction of the scheme. But in this sort of scheme most people will not know whether or not their rents are "reduced". The second scheme is one where the tenant has to apply for a reduction of rent he expects to pay in the future, upon test of means. The third scheme is one where the tenant applies for a rebate of rent paid in the past, on test of means. We are primarily concerned with the second and third schemes here.

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 "0" 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.

for a year growing own food saved by

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 undoes 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.

for a year

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.

147-145/11d
F per month

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.

keep cash
for what's e
Christmas
don't save
Spent

QUESTION 4 Special schools & centres

This question is asked only of persons who have been ill and off work or confined to bed or the house for eight weeks or more continuously, and those who are coded for any item in Question 3.

QUESTION 5 Date of onset of sickness or disabling condition

Our object is to establish the year of onset but the question is worded 'first have any condition' so as to allow for the fact that some conditions develop out of others. For persons with a disabling condition you ask, in effect, when all the trouble started.

Previous occupation

In the section on Employment you have already asked for the last occupation of everyone not now at work (p. 7). Some people change their occupation because of a disabling condition before finally being obliged to give up work. You should probe for the (previous) occupation which people had before any history of illness or disability started.

Handwritten notes:
Left got a hernia
as a result of lifting
a heavy weight at
work. He is still at
waiting for an operation

Hernia
due to
when
heavy
weight
at work
still waiting
for op.

QUESTION 6 Mobility

You should code people according to their usual mobility, taking no account of a temporary illness or injury. "Usual mobility" may be interpreted as "for at least eight weeks and unlikely to become more mobile in the immediate future" or "for less than eight weeks but unlikely to become more mobile within at least that total period." Someone who spends most of the time in bed and needs help to get out to sit in a chair is defined as bedfast. Someone who can get out of his bed into a chair or wheelchair and who can walk indoors but not even a few yards outdoors without help is defined as housebound. The test is whether someone can walk on his own (without the assistance or company of any other person — though with or without sticks or crutches).

QUESTION 7 Incapacity

In prompting this series of questions you may find it simplest to ask the question without the variation in brackets, unless it seems appropriate. Remember you are asking whether they have any difficulty in doing X. Sometimes certain questions will not apply to particular people or to particular situations. You will meet people who do not (or say they do not) wash down, negotiate stairs (living in bungalows), go shopping and do housework (especially some men). The question should then be asked in terms of "But would you have any difficulty in doing X if you had to?" The codes 0, 1, 2 are listed in increasing order of difficulty and you should check that you ring one of them for each item.

QUESTION 7e

It would be insensitive and unnecessary to ask questions about the daily activities of the bedfast. They are therefore excluded from this question and the rest of the series. You may encounter other people (e.g. advanced obesity) of whom it is clear that they cannot do certain activities. You may refrain from putting questions to them. The same is true of any situations in which the questions are likely to cause great distress. **BUT AS A GENERAL RULE QUESTIONS 7 (e) to (i) SHOULD BE ASKED FOR ALL OTHER THAN THE BEDFAST AND CHAIRFAST.**

QUESTIONS 8 & 9 Variation in incapacity

These questions explore whether the pattern of answers to Question 7 is permanent. Question 8 seeks any indication of seasonal variations (e.g. bronchitis) and Question 9 day-to-day variations in the effects of disability.

QUESTION 13

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

QUESTION 13(b) Number of nights

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

QUESTION 13(c) Name of hospital

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

QUESTION 14

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

QUESTION 15

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

QUESTION 15(c) Visits paid for

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

QUESTION 16 Spectacles

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

QUESTION 18 Doctor at hospital

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

Visits to dentist

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

Home help

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

Someone from the Welfare

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

QUESTION 18(a) Paying a dentist

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

QUESTION 18(b) Home help

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

2nd didn't have to
pay at the dentist
because it was
only a check-up

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.

Wife $\frac{1}{2}$ £10 food
etc all
bills paid by
2nd.

With the £10 what
Wife gives husband
her wages she pays
every bill that
the household
needs

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.

Husband wage
added to this.

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ £10s

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.

Income in 1954
Wife - £13
etc - £2.
2nd -

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.

W's comment really. Fairly
nervous. Son seems to do very
well in his work. All in
good health except for 1965
delay in hernia operation

I.S.M.

INTERVIEWER PLEASE CODE ALL THAT APPLY AFTER INTERVIEW

- (a) Household in which there is a child, one of whose parents is not resident
- (b) Household consisting of woman and adult dependants
- (c) Household in which there are five or more dependent children
- (d) Household containing an adult who has been unemployed for eight weeks (consecutively or in last 12 months)
- (e) Household containing an adult under 65 years of age who has been ill or injured for eight weeks (consecutively or in last 12 months)
- (f) Household containing a disabled adult under 65
 - (a) disabled
 - (b) borderline disabled
- (g) Household containing a disabled or handicapped child (including child ill or injured for eight weeks or more)
- (h) Household containing a person aged 65 or over who has been bedfast or ill for eight weeks or more or who is otherwise severely incapacitated
- (i) Household in which there are
 - (a) earners, none earning £12 a week or more
 - (b) adult male earners (aged 21 to 64) earning less than £14 a week
- (j) Household in which there are persons who are
 - (a) non-white
 - (b) born in Eire

| |
|----|
| 67 |
| X |
| Y |
| 0 |
| 1 |
| 2 |
| 3 |
| 4 |
| 5 |
| 6 |
| 7 |
| 8 |
| 68 |
| X |
| Y |

g/s

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

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

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name
for reference only

Age last birthday

| 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th |
|-------|--------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| luc | Mother | Brother | daughter | | | | | | |
| 65-66 | 65-66 | 65-66 | 65-66 | 65-66 | 65-66 | | | | |

29 58 23 01

25

4/20

1132

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

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| |

- 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

P

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
Skipper House
13 Endsleigh Street
London WC1

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------|--------|-------|
| FOR OFFICE USE | CM 27/5/68 | | |
| 1 SBCI | TS1 AH | | |
| 2 SBCI | TS2 G | RP | BP |
| 3 SBCI | | | |
| C C | C C C | CC CYZ | |
| PH PH | PH PH | PH PH | PH PH |
| AH | AH | AH | AH |
| MR | MR | MR | MR |
| PH | PH | PH | PH |

AB

C (C)
379

Dear Miss Benson.

Could you help me with
Mother - ~~for~~ her interview.
She left her husband -
+ does not want anything
to do with him or his
money. But son + daughter
are helping her. Son by
giving rather more to the
house keeping + daughter
by + 3 br. hole. I suggested
she sells the Ass. books but
she thinks they will contact
husband + make him
pay her maintenance.
why other peoples money is
more acceptable I don't know,
but it's a bit hard on them.
She feels unmercifully
dependent on them -

In fact we had tears
before I left. It
was all rather disturbing.

Well I go to the
Nat Ass & explain
this. Harky had
some extremely off hand
bent over from the bone
burning in helping an ~~the~~
old lady, I'm rather
reluctant to support
any bent over of course.

Hope this isn't
the last I know.

Very yours

PS. The only two interviews
in the pipeline - one nearly
finished - trying to catch son.
The other is never at home.

Name of Interviewer Inez Jones

SERIAL
NUMBER

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

C.I.C.

Date(s) of interview(s) 15th May 68

Length of interview(s) 2 hrs

or contacts 16th May 68

.....

Total actual interviewing time 2 hrs

Form of introduction

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

SUMMARY : COMPLETE AFTER INTERVIEW

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|
| 1. Interview carried out at first call at second call at third or later call | 10 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y 0 | 3. Which sections were answered in whole or in part by which persons on the household? | Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc. | 5. Number of other households at address | 21 None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 |
| 2. Information for household — | 11 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y | Informant 2nd member 3rd 4th 5th 6th Other (specify) | 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 | 6. Household living on ground basement floor 1st floor 2nd floor 3rd floor 4th floor 5th or above Specify | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| (a) Sections Housing incomplete Employment Occupational Income CODE ALL THAT APPLY Assets Health Soc. Services Inc. in kind Style of living | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | CODE ALL THAT APPLY AS LISTED IN Q'AIRE (Some Sections may be listed twice) | 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 | 6a Answer Is there a lift in the building? Yes No | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| (b) Reasons if incomplete — | 12 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y 0 1 | Type of Accomm. | 4. Semi or detached house or bungalow Ter. h'se or bungalow Self-con. flat in block Self-con. flat in house Self-con. flat attached to shop/business Room(s): furnished Other (specify) | 7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y 0 1 2 3 4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9 |

(i)

FB

HOUSING AND LIVING FACILITIES

General

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

QUESTION 1 — Rooms

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

Only 2 bedrooms but originally 3. When husband was alive he converted 2 into 1.

QUESTION 2 — Additional or fewer rooms

Define "room" as above.

QUESTION 4

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

QUESTION 5

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

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

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.

*My family food
care products at
cheaper rate
Not much*

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. |

counting 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 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 simple ways. You will be prompting for supplementary benefit and wherever possible we should like you to list the amount separately (as well as the fact that it is being received). But whenever the rate given to you exceeds the standard rate below you should check the reason.

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

*Widow's pension
looks larger
but the extra
is factored because
her husband has killed
in an industrial accident*

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) widow's pensions may differ in size. Note that family allowances are received in addition to dependent children's allowances.

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 person | ... ... | ... ... | £2 16s. 0d. |
| 1st dependent child | ... ... | ... ... | £1 5s. 0d. |
| Each subsequent child | ... ... | ... ... | 17s. 0d. |

CODE 06 Supplementary Benefit

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

CODE 07 Industrial Injury Benefit

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

CODES 08 and 09 Industrial and Disablement Pensions

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

CODE 10 Maternity Allowance

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

CODE 11 Maternity Grant

This grant is an 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.

QUESTION 16 Supplementary Benefit

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

QUESTION 16(c) Rent paid by Supplementary Benefits Commission

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

QUESTION 17 Single Grant

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

QUESTION 18 Income in last year at work

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

QUESTION 19 Employer's pension

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

58
9/2
3/6
19 b. Do you work
Now pay last week
Will you work?
My job to 28 due with
her husband from
due to death. (after tax)

VIII INCOME IN KIND

General

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

QUESTION 1 Relatives seen frequently

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

QUESTION 2 Help given

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

Hours

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

QUESTION 3 Help received

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

Some visitors ^{to see}
have come to live
with daughter — they are
out of their area of
friends etc.

QUESTION 19 Housekeeping and board

The question refers to ALL INCOME RECEIPIENTS 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.

Aug. 4 03.
gave 75 each to
coal & coke
to 7 spent on junks
The rest for house & all
bills.
Aug. 5 paid for extra
rals & a few other
things the horses at
30/- per head.

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.

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".

1. The coded below
2. 103 side
3. safe side

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.

103
People who live in slum
areas. People from fairly
poor areas.
That's about all.

26 103 After ways for
people - less income
Tax.

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

23. *Do you think you could GENUINELY say
you are poor now? — X Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.24

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

(a) Do you feel poor at any of these times 3 at weekends
or in any of these situations? 4 mid-week
PROMPT AND 5 at Christmas
CODE ALL THAT 6 with some of your friends
APPLY 7 with some of your relatives
8 with some of the people round here
9 other (SPECIFY) _____

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

24. (a) There's been a lot of talk about Does Not Apply SKIP TO
poverty. Do you think there's such a thing as REAL poverty these days? * Q.25
yes
no
DK

(b) What would you describe as poverty?
WRITE IN ANSWER
No need for it with Welfare State

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

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

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

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

25. Do you mind telling me if you voted in the last CODE
General Election (I don't mean who you voted for, ALL AGED
just whether you voted)? * 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 nothing
can be done about it? DK

WRITE IN ANSWER

| 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|
| 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 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 |
| 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| (X) | (X) | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| (X) | (X) | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 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 |
| 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| (X) | (X) | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| (X) | (X) | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| (X) | (X) | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

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 |

9

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: 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: + 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 | | |

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.