

37
21
MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDChristian name
for reference only

21.

Age last birthday

Inf.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
John	Mary								
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66				

21 21

5/25

1152

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	TSI AM TSA AH	RP	BP
SBC1	C	S. C. C. V	
	AM. AM. AM. AM.	AM. AM. AM. AM.	AM. AM. AM. AM.

TSI AM
TSA AH
C
S. C. C. V
AM. AM. AM. AM.
AM. AM. AM. AM.
AM. AM. AM. AM.

C
AB (i)
34

Name of Interviewer J B SeamanSERIAL
NUMBER

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

Date(s) of interview(s) 26th June 1968
or contacts 27th June 1968Length of interview(s) (1) 2 hrs
(2) 1/2 hrsTotal actual interviewing time 2 1/2 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 <u>X</u> <u>Y</u> 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
2. Information for household	11 <u>X</u> <u>Y</u>	Informant	13 <u>②</u> 1-9	None	0
(a) Sections	1	2nd member	14 <u>②</u> 2-3	6. Household living on	22
Housing	2	3rd	15 <u>②</u>	ground	<u>X</u>
incomplete	3	4th	16 <u>②</u>	basement floor	<u>1</u>
Employment	4	5th	17 <u>②</u>	1st floor	2
Occupational	5	6th	18 <u>②</u>	2nd floor	3
Income	6	Other (specify)	19 <u>②</u>	3rd floor	4
CODE ALL THAT APPLY	7	4. Type of Accomm.	20 <u>②</u>	4th floor	5
Assets	8	Semi or detached house or bungalow	21 <u>②</u>	5th or above	
Health	9	Ter. h'se or bungalow	22 <u>②</u>	Specify	
Soc. Services		Self-con. flat in block	23 <u>②</u>		
Inc. in kind		Self-con. flat in house	24 <u>②</u>		
Style of living		Self-con. flat attached	25 <u>②</u>		
(b) Reasons if incomplete	12 <u>X</u> <u>Y</u> 0 1	to shop/business	26 <u>②</u>		
— ill/disabled		Room(s): furnished	27 <u>②</u>		
does not know		Other (specify)	28 <u>②</u>		
information				Yes	8
unwilling to give				No	9
information					
other (specify)					

(i)

83

QUESTION 13(a)

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

QUESTION 13(b)

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

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

QUESTION 14(a) Play within easy reach

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

only
recently
been
married

QUESTION 9

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

QUESTION 10 Occupation

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

QUESTION 11 Change of Job

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

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

QUESTION 12 Training Course

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

QUESTION 13 Fall in Earnings

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

QUESTION 14 Best job

If you are asked "What do you mean by 'best'?" you should say "It is up to you to decide" (adding, but only if necessary, "whether it's best because of the money, the people, the job in itself or anything else"). Of course there will be people who give a mixture of reasons. Code the one they treat as most important. If they are undecided code DK.

QUESTION 15

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

QUESTION 15(a) Years of full-time education

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

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.

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 about 3s.) and pensions may be reduced because of earnings or a deficient contribution record. Note that some of these points also apply to other benefits. Pensions and supplementary benefits can be combined in a single payment. You will be prompting for supplementary benefit and wherever possible we should like you to list the amount separately (as well as the fact that it is being received). But whenever the rate given to you exceeds the standard rate below you should check the reason.

Single person (husband)	...	...	...	£4 10s. 0d.
Wife's income	...	...	...	£2 18s. 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., 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 18s. 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 Disability Pensions

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

CODE 10 Maternity Allowance

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

CODE 11 Maternity Grant

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

CODE 14 Single Grant

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

2nd says she lost
lweek's maternity
benefit because
she worked too
long.

N.B. INP
only £6-10
because it
was before
marred.

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.

Q20
WF - not
allowable
gift
wedding
car
etc

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 Benefit 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 25(a) Private and business accommodation

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

QUESTION 25(e) Rate rebate or reduction

Note that many councils pay rebates twice a year.

QUESTION 25(h) Mortgage

The informant may know the total sum paid in the previous year but not the division of the sum between interest and repayments of principal. Yet it is essential for us to find how much of the payment represents capital repayments and how much interest payments, because otherwise we cannot work out housing costs which are comparable with costs incurred by households paying rent. In many instances a monthly or annual payment slip will show the two amounts and the informant should be encouraged to look this up. Note that if the informant still cannot give you the answer we have provided certain questions on the right-hand side of the page which will allow us to make a reliable estimate. You should note certain details in the

- (a) source of loan or mortgage;
- (b) term of repayment;
- (c) number of years paid;
- (d) amount of loan.

Please make special note if the repayment of a mortgage is covered by an endowment policy and note the amount and frequency of the premium. As elsewhere put a tick in the small box or make a note if you are fortunate enough to be shown documents.

QUESTION 25(i) Value of house/flat

Ask for an estimate and only show Flashcard No. 3 if the informant hesitates in giving an answer and you judge that it would be appropriate. Always insert the code number as given on the Flashcard, even if you also obtain an exact estimate.

Inf't had to pay
this £3-10-0 ~~100~~
stipulated
by Bldg Soc. ←
misuse on that
amount the
insured value
of house was
assumed it was
purchase price/ie
loan price

QUESTION 25(l) Government's Mortgage Scheme

Note that, broadly, this is advantageous only to a householder with relatively low income who does not expect to pay tax at the standard rate in the foreseeable future.

V SAVINGS AND ASSETS

QUESTION 1 Personal

This excludes a business bank account which is covered by Q. 4. Avoid double-counting the same bank balance or assets when questioning husband and wife.

QUESTION 2 Savings

Note that you should proceed by prompting all items to see how many are appropriate, then try to establish a total and then establish totals for each item only as a check or if necessary. Care should be taken to avoid double-counting. If the informant is hesitant or confused repeat the question to make sure he or she knows what kind of savings you are referring to and THEN show Flashcard No. 4 to get the total. Then try to obtain an absolute total rather than a range. For example, you could ask: "Would you say the figure was at the top end or the lower end of that range — nearer X or nearer Y?"

QUESTION 2(c) Interest

Try to establish the amounts the informant receives in the form he receives it — that is, before tax is deducted or after it has been deducted at source. In difficult instances you need not waste time converting a "before tax" total into "after tax" so long as you make plain what it is. We will do that work in the office.

NB
Q2.b
joint ac
have split it
Q2 c fig 0350
only from last
May 1 interest
so far minimal

QUESTION 3 Value of stocks and shares

This question of the value of stocks and shares is crucial and every encouragement should be used to obtain an answer. Some informants simply will not know. Remember that brokers sometimes send an annual valuation. If there is considerable uncertainty, tactfully suggest or imply that it would be very helpful to know and take any opportunity to see the valuation or to leave a note (and s.a.e.) so that a more reliable estimate can be made and either you can pick it up at a second call or ask for it to be sent on.

QUESTION 3(b) Interest

Proceed as in Q. 2c above. Mostly amounts will be received after tax has been deducted.

QUESTION 4

This is to cover any type of business which is owned in part or in whole by the informant. Being a director does not necessarily mean ownership. The answer to this question should not duplicate the answer to the previous question. Shares come under Q. 3. This is to cover such things as shops, professional practices and small businesses of every kind except limited companies. In all cases make sure that money in the business, bank account and stocks are borne in mind when the valuation is made. When the business (e.g. shop or farm) is run from the owner occupier's dwelling, the value of the dwelling will often have been included in the answer to this question (i.e. Q. 25 in Section V). UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES MUST THE DWELLING BE COUNTED TWICE. The valuation should be on the assumption that the informant had to sell but was in no great hurry. A year or even more could be taken to find a purchaser. The valuation should NOT be made on the basis of: "What would you take for your business?" — that is, when the informant has to be persuaded to sell. NOTE that vehicles should be included in the valuation of a business — say of a haulage contractor, a cab owner or even a building contractor or window cleaner.

QUESTION 5 Other property

Remember that some people use two houses. Others have houses which they rent off to others. This last is not uncommon among elderly people who may be very poor themselves. A "boat" may include anything from a luxury yacht to a small rowing boat.

QUESTION 4 Special schools & centres

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

QUESTION 5 Date of onset of sickness or disabling condition

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

Previous occupation

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

QUESTION 6 Mobility

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

QUESTION 7 Incapacity

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

QUESTION 7e

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

QUESTIONS 8 & 9 Variation in incapacity

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

NB 8½ months pregnant

Q7.
NB 2nd is 8½ months
very pregnant
and has
difficulty
because
of this
at other
times would not
have any difficulty

Q8 See also

Q9
Q10

2nd pregnant

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

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 in the 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
visit mainly
because
of pregnancy

QUESTION 4 Emergency help

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

QUESTION 5 Gifts regularly made

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

QUESTION 6 Occasional gifts made

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

QUESTION 7 Gifts (regularly) received

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

QUESTION 8 Occasional gifts received

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

not worth.
This is all
composed
of wedding
presents
included
etc etc

QUESTION 14 Fuel

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

QUESTION 15 Birthday parties

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

QUESTION 17 (a) Social class

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

QUESTION 17 (b) Determinant of class

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

QUESTION 17 (c) Names of classes

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

QUESTION 17 (d) Father's main occupation

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

QUESTION 18 Well off

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

*wife tends
to agree
with husband*

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.

Want old enough

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 } SKIP TO Q.24
2 DK

(a) Do you feel poor at any of these times 3 at weekends
or in any of these situations? 4 mid-week
5 at Christmas

PROMPT AND 6 with some of your friends
CODE ALL THAT 7 with some of your relatives
APPLY 8 with some of the people round here
9 other (SPECIFY) _____

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

24. (a) There's been a lot of talk about poverty. Do you think there's such a thing as REAL poverty these days? * Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.25

PROMPT AND CODE yes
no
DK

(b) What would you describe as poverty?
WRITE IN ANSWER

① O.A.P with no other means of support
② some people with big family
③ unemployed

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

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

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 (24)

25. Do you mind telling me if you voted in the last General Election (I don't mean who you voted for, just whether you voted)? * ALL AGED 23 & OVER

PROMPT AND CODE yes, voted
no
DK
DNA

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

26. If there is poverty what do you think can be done about it? nothing
WRITE IN ANSWER

O.A.P. increase
Create jobs
increase family allowances.

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

INTERVIEWER PLEASE CODE ALL THAT APPLY AFTER INTERVIEW

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

(b) Household consisting of woman and adult dependants

(c) Household in which there are five or more dependent children

(d) Household containing an adult who has been unemployed for eight weeks (consecutively or in last 12 months)

(e) Household containing an adult under 65 years of age who has been ill or injured for eight weeks (consecutively or in last 12 months)

(f) Household containing a disabled adult under 65

(a) disabled

(b) borderline disabled

(g) Household containing a disabled or handicapped child (including child ill or injured for eight weeks or more)

(h) Household containing a person aged 65 or over who has been bedfast or ill for eight weeks or more or who is otherwise severely incapacitated

(i) Household in which there are

(a) earners, none earning £12 a week or more

(b) adult male earners (aged 21 to 64) earning less than £14 a week

(j) Household in which there are persons who are

(a) non-white

(b) born in Eire

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

A.G.H.

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

One generation		
Man alone: aged 60 or over	101	Man: and widowed or separated daughter 221
Man alone: aged under 60	102	Woman: and widowed or separated son 222
Woman alone: aged 60 or over	103	Otherwise two generations: all related 223
Woman alone: aged under 60	104	Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other 224
Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over	105	Other (SPECIFY) 225
Husband and wife: at least one aged under 60	106	
Husband and wife: both under 60	107	
Man and woman: otherwise related	108	
Man and woman: unrelated	109	
Two or more men only: related	110	
Two or more men only: unrelated	111	
Two or more women only: related	112	
Two or more women only: unrelated	113	
Other (SPECIFY) ...	114	
Two generation		
Man, wife: + 1 child under 15	201	
Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15	202	
Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15	203	
Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15	204	
Man, wife: + children, at least 1 under 15 and at least 1 over 15, none married	205	
Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married	206	
Man, wife: + children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or over, none married	207	
Man and one child under 15	208	
Man and two children both under 15	209	
Man and three or more children under 15	210	
Man and children, at least one under and one over 15, none married	211	
Man and children all aged 15-24, none married	212	
Man and children all over 15 at least one 25 or over, none married	213	
Woman: and one child under 15	214	
Woman: and two children both under 15	215	
Woman: and three or more children under 15	216	
Woman: and children, at least one under and one over 15, none married	217	
Woman: and children, all aged 15-24, none married	218	
Woman: and children all over 15, at least one 25 or over, none married	219	
Man: and widowed or separated son	220	
Three generation		
Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	301	
Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15	302	
Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	303	
Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15	304	
Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	305	
Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15	306	
Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	307	
Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15	308	
Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grandchildren under 15	309	
Otherwise 3-generations:	310	
—all persons related, at least one child under 15	311	
—at least one child under 15	312	
—all persons related	313	
—unrelated	314	
Other (SPECIFY) ...		
Four generation		401
DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW		