

Christian name  
for reference only

Inft.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Down	Kenk								
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66				
63	32								

Age last birthday

6/31

1213

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| 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	<i>no 213</i>	<i>Queries.</i>	
<i>SBCI (R)</i>	TB1 AH	<i>FP</i>	<i>BP</i>
<i>SBCI (R)</i>	TB2 AH		
<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>
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C

FB (i)  
275

Name of Interviewer G. Worthington

SERIAL  
NUMBER

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

C.I.C.

Date(s) of interview(s) 22/2/69  
or contacts

Length of interview(s) 1 3/4 hours

Total actual interviewing time 13 1/4 hours

#### Form of introduction

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

#### SUMMARY : COMPLETE AFTER INTERVIEW

1. Interview carried out at first call	10	3. Which sections were answered in whole or in part by which persons on the household?	Write Section 1, 2, 3, etc.	5. Number of other households at address	21
at second call	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X	Informant	13	None	<input type="checkbox"/> 0
at third or later call	<input type="checkbox"/> Y		14		
	0		15		
2. Information for household	11	2nd member	16	6. Household living on	22
— complete skip to Q. 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X		17	ground	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X
incomplete—answer 2a	<input type="checkbox"/> Y		18	basement floor	<input type="checkbox"/> Y
(a) Sections	1	CODE	19	1st floor	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Housing	2	ALL THAT	20	2nd floor	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
incomplete	3	APPLY	21	3rd floor	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Occupational	4	AS LISTED	22	4th floor	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Income	5	IN Q'AIRE	23	5th or above	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Assets	6	(Some Sections may be listed twice)	24	Specify	
Health	7		25		
Soc. Services	8		26	(a) Is there a lift in the building?	Yes 6
Inc. in kind	9		27	No 7	
Style of living			28		
(b) Reasons if incomplete	12	6th	29	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance?	23
— ill/disabled	X	Other (specify)	30	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
does not know	Y		31	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9
information	0		32		
unwilling to give	1		33		
information			34		
other (specify)			35		
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## 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 bedrooms 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.

### 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 in 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.

Q. 2. Quite happy with 10 of rooms, both  
bedroom & living rooms, but would like bathroom  
in side lavatory.

## SECTION II EMPLOYMENT

1. Can you tell me who in the household was at work last week, for any number of hours, however few?

attended paid employment, or self employed \*  
not attending paid employment } SKIP TO Q.6  
DK

2. Just the one job, or more than one? I mean did you do any spare-time or regular paid work? \*

one job  
two or more jobs

3. Is the work carried out here in the house or flat? \*

yes, main/only occupation  
yes, secondary occupation(s) only  
no

4. What was the usual hour at which you started and finished work each day last week? \*

	X	worked from before 8 am to 6 pm (or earlier)
CODE ONE	Y	before 8 am and finished after 6 pm
ONLY ON	0	8 am (or after) to 6 pm (or earlier)
BASIS OF	1	8 am (or after) and finished after 6 pm
ANSWER	2	after 6 pm to 8 am (or earlier)
	3	no usual hour of starting and/or finishing

5. Can you tell me the total number of hours you worked last week (counting all jobs for which you received pay)? Insert number

IF WORKED LESS THAN 30 HOURS ASK Q.5(a) DK  
IF WORKED 30 HOURS OR MORE SKIP TO Q.78

- (a) When did you last work 30 hours or more in a week?
- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| X | less than 6 months ago            |
| Y | 6 months and less than 1 year ago |

0 1 and less than 3 years  
1 3 and less than 10 years  
2 10 or more years  
3 never  
4 DK

- (b) Would you work more hours if such a job were available?

CODE ONE ONLY  
ON BASIS OF ANSWER

5. IF NOT AT WORK LAST WEEK OR WORKING LESS THAN 30 HOURS

OR Why weren't you at work last week? X housewife  
Why weren't you at work full-time? Y retired

0 student  
1 pre-school or school child SKIP TO NEXT  
SECTION

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      * 2 unemployed
PROMPT 3 sick or injured
        4 disabled or handicapped
CODE ONE 5 paid holiday

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CODE ONE	4	disabled or na
ONLY	5	paid holiday
	* 6	unpaid holiday

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7 not working because: school holidays
8                       : caring for someone
9                       : deputising for house-
                        : wife

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X other (specify)  
Y DK

Keith is a Spastic. He is physically & mentally disabled. He is not an idiot, just backward and his intelligence is limited. He attends daily an Adult Training Center for Physically Handicapped. He attends for about 35 hours a week. He gets 12/64. per week. At present he is making coat hangers. He pays for his dinner - 4/70 per week, and 1/- for tea all week & 1/3d. for biscuits.

[illegible]

**QUESTION 7(b) Last Occupation**

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

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

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

*Florence has not worked since  
Frank was born. He has been going  
to training centre about 8 years —  
She has always stayed at home to care  
for him.*

# 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 16s. 0d.
1st dependent child	£1 5s. 0d.
2nd dependent child	17s. 0d.

### CODE 03 Standard Widow's Pension

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### CODE 06 Supplementary Benefit

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

### CODE 07 Industrial Injury Benefit

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

### CODES 08 and 09 Industrial and Disablement Pensions

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

### CODE 10 Maternity Allowance

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

### CODE 11 Maternity Grant

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

### CODE 14 Single Grant

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

Stevens' husband left her ~~off~~ about 8½ years ago. Her allowance used to be paid by Govt Order direct from husband. Now she has had supplementary pension book (seen) presumably husband still pays the amount, but not directly to her.

Keir's 12/60 from Adm't Centre for Physically Handicapped in addition to the £4-15-00.

**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.**

#### 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.

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

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

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

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

#### QUESTION 22 Tax relief

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

#### QUESTION 23

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

## 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.

Kent's general health very good. Although he frequently falls. He does not see Dr. unless physically ill other than with his disability.

Q. 4. I am sure where to Code the Adult Training Centre for the Physically Handicapped which Keith attends. They all work, it is not just a Social Club At present making coat hangers.

Q. 5. Keith's disability is from birth.

#### 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 7c

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.

# 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.

Florence had or has a daughter whom she sees once a fortnight. Daughter became friendly with a Nigerian at work, this caused a great deal of trouble at home. Eventually husband said that daughter must either give up seeing Nigerian (who was married with 2 children or leave home. Daughter left home. But Florence said that relationship with husband was never right" after that, he felt that she had not supported him. Daughter went to live with Nigerian, & eventually married him & has four children. ~~But~~ Florence said husband left home one year after daughter. Just left one week wages & went.

He had met another woman, but Florence said it was really trouble over daughter which broke up family.

**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.

Rising prices make Florence feel  
Worse off than ever over past 6 months.

**QUESTION 19 Housekeeping and board**

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

**QUESTION 19 (b) Money back**

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

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

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

**QUESTION 20 Long-term saving**

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

**QUESTION 21 Ten years ago**

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

*Florence handles all Keith's money.  
Draws his pension for him, buys all  
his clothes, sweets, jigsaws etc.  
He has very little expenditure as he  
has no other form of entertainment &  
does not smoke.*

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.

Q. 23 Florence finds this diff. She says they are not  
"in need": but always have to be careful.  
He has to watch the pennies, but feels  
they eat well, and are not in any want. "Thanky  
worse off than us".

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 ONE ONLY

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

(a) Do you feel poor at any of these times or in any of these situations?

PROMPT AND

CODE ALL THAT

APPLY

3 at weekends  
4 mid-week  
5 at Christmas  
6 with some of your friends  
7 with some of your relatives  
8 with some of the people round here  
9 other (SPECIFY)

FOR CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H.

CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY

24. (a) There's been a lot of talk about poverty. Do you think there's such a thing as REAL poverty these days? \*

Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.25  
yes  
no  
DK

(b) What would you describe as poverty?

WRITE IN ANSWER

Not enough to eat, and not enough coal and sickness. Sickness can cause a lot of poverty.

(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?  
1 - the fault of industry not providing the right jobs?  
2 - anything else? (SPECIFY)

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

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

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

yes, voted  
no  
DK  
DNA

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H.

CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY

26. If there is poverty what do you think can be done about it?

nothing  
DK

WRITE IN ANSWER

Give genuine people, who wanted work if they could, a bit more to live off.

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

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

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

<b>One generation</b>		Man: and widowed or separated daughter ... .. 221
Man alone: aged 60 or over ... .. 101		Woman: and widowed or separated son ... .. 222
Man alone: aged 60 or over ... .. 102		Woman: and widowed or separated daughter ... .. 223
Woman alone: aged 60 or over ... .. 103		Otherwise two generations: all related ... .. 224
Woman alone: aged under 60 ... .. 104		Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other ... .. 225
Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over ... .. 105		Other (SPECIFY) ... .. 226
Husband and wife: at least one aged under 60 ... .. 106		
Husband and wife: both under 60 ... .. 107		<b>Three generation</b>
Man and woman: otherwise related ... .. 108		Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... 301
Man and woman: unrelated ... .. 109		Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 ... 302
Two or more men only: related ... .. 110		Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... 303
Two or more men only: unrelated ... .. 111		Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15 ... 304
Two or more women only: related ... .. 112		Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 ... 305
Two or more women only: unrelated ... .. 113		Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 ... 306
Other (SPECIFY) ... .. 114		Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15 ... 307
<b>Two generation</b>		Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15 ... 308
Man, wife: + 1 child under 15 ... .. 201		Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grandchildren under 15 ... 309
Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15 ... .. 202		Otherwise 3-generations:
Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15 ... .. 203		—all persons related, at least one child under 15 ... 310
Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15 ... .. 204		—at least one child under 15 ... 311
Man, wife: + children, at least 1 under 15 and at least 1 over 15, none married ... .. 205		—all persons related ... 312
Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married ... 206		—unrelated ... 313
Man, wife: + children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or over, none married ... .. 207		Other (SPECIFY) ... .. 314
Man and one child under 15 ... .. 208		
Man and two children both under 15 ... .. 209		<b>Four generation</b> 401
Man and three or more children under 15 ... .. 210		DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW
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		