

MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD

Christian name
for reference only

Age last birthday

Inft.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Kenrett	Eveline								
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66				

b/32

2192

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
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London WC1

BW 1st

FOR OFFICE USE	TS1 AH	TS2 RM	RP	BP
1 SBC1	TS1 AH	TS2 RM	RP	BP
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(i)
3+9

Name of Interviewer... Ann Smith

SERIAL
NUMBER

S.A.C.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	3	2	2	1	9	2.	0	1

Date(s) of interview(s)..... 8/5/68 (Gubernatorial election)

Length of interview(s) 1 hr. 50 mins.

or contacts

Total actual interviewing time 1 hr. 50 mins

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

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.

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.

* Alterations just
started and seen
will have inside lavatory
and fixed
bath.

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.

QUESTION 8(d) — Length of housing problem

Number of years should not include any period before the age of 21.

QUESTION 9 — Structural defects

Note that the need for redecoration and refurnishing is not included. Informants may vary in their interpretation of a "defect" (for example, a woman living in a modern house may complain of small damp spots on the walls) but apart from discouraging people from regarding minor blemishes as defects you should accept what informants say.

QUESTION 9

Television: combined television, radio and record-playing sets may be listed under separate headings.

Central heating: uniform heating throughout dwelling (or part of dwelling) occupied by household.

Builder has just started putting in central heating

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.

* Q.S Worked
all week-end -
normally
works 42hrs
per wk.

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.

8. FOR ALL WORKING AT LEAST ONE WEEK DURING PAST 12 MONTHS
 About how many weeks have you been off work for any reason in the past 12 months? - I mean for sickness, unemployment and so on, but also paid and unpaid holidays.* WRITE IN TOTAL NUMBER OF WEEKS

PROMPT ACCORDING TO REPLY: unemployment _____

For instance, when were you last off work sick? And how long did it last?
 (IF WITHIN YEAR: And the time before that?)

PROMPT FROM LIST AND WRITE IN TOTAL WEEKS ALL SPELLS OFF WORK

sickness or injury _____ (20)
 disability or handicap _____
 holiday: paid _____
 holiday: unpaid _____
 not working because of school holidays _____
 caring for someone who is ill _____
 deputising for housewife _____
 resuming duties as housewife _____
 stopped work upon marriage or for honeymoon _____
 for childbirth _____
 retirement _____
 taking up or resuming full-time study _____
 other (specify) _____

off work, reason not known, or reason not given _____

(a) CHECK. So you had weeks not working altogether in the past 12 months? WRITE IN total weeks not working

total weeks working

(b) In the total you have given me of the weeks worked, how many were there (approximately) in which you worked less than 30 hours?

(c) Have you ever had a spell off work continuously for as long as 8 weeks or more because of

PROMPT sickness yes
 unemployment yes
 anything else (specify) Accident yes
 at work no
 DK

(d) FOR THOSE WHO HAVE HAD 8 WEEKS OR MORE CONSECUTIVELY OFF WORK, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS FOR REASONS OF SICKNESS, INJURY, OR DISABILITY

Would you say that the work you were doing was responsible in any way for your being off work? yes ASK Q.8(e)
 no } SKIP TO Q.9
 DK } DNA

(e) How was that? WRITE ANSWER BELOW

Snow and ice - and a rabbit hole. (Gulf is gardener for Corporation - slipped & badly damaged his knee)

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7	8	9	10
37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
0									
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
28		38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
39		39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
0									
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
40		40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
2									
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
41		41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
1									
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
42		42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
0									
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
43		43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
0									
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
44		44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
0									
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
45		45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
0									
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
46		46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
0									
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
47		47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
0									
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
48		48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
0									
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
49		49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
0									
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
50		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
0									
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
51		51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
0									
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
52	52	52	53	52	53	52	53	52	53
23									
54	55	54	55	54	55	54	55	54	55
29									
56	57	56	57	56	57	56	57	56	57
00									
58		58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
0									
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

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.

* Because I'd sold up
husband's business -
otherwise she would have
been worse off.

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.

** full work
start paying
towards
pension until
he worked
for Corp. for
5 yrs.*

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.

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 none), 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 this 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 4½ per cent of each pound of gross weekly earnings between the ninth and the eighteenth, i.e. approximately 11½d. for each of these pounds, plus ½ per cent for each pound between the 19th and the 30th, i.e. rather more than 1d. for each of these pounds. In fact a man with gross weekly earnings of £9 pays nothing, one with £13 pays 4s. 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.

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.

* £2 p.a. for
overalls.
for every 3
hrs for sickness

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.

* Only
industrial
had S.
per week. He
won't paid
any wages,
because he
hadn't worked
for Corp. for 6 months
when he had
his accident.

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.

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.

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.

** Nothing yet, but
when alterations are
completed, bill will be?
approx \$700.

QUESTION 6a Cars, Vans

Note that in Section II you will have noted any car owned by the business or firm and whether it is also used privately. Do not count this car here also but find out whether there is a second car—e.g. wife's. If informant unable to value a vehicle note instead its make, type and year of manufacture to enable us to look up its value.

QUESTION 6c Debts on vehicles

Note that the question does not apply only to payments which are overdue but to the total sum still owing. You will usually have difficulty in excluding interest from the amount owed. If the amount owed is estimated at less than £50 record the sum and do not take up time making sure that the interest is deducted. But if the amount owed including the interest element is £50 or more ask for the details listed under (c). We will then make an estimate in the office.

QUESTION 7 Life Insurance

If there is more than one policy add up the payments and, if necessary, note any difference in frequency or years of payment. Note that our main object is to establish the equivalent current value in cash of policies they hold. The majority of households will hold policies of little current value and you will see that if they pay less than 10s. a week we do not ask for any details.

QUESTION 8 Value of saleable assets

Please note that we do not envisage that goods in everyday use—beds, blankets, basic furniture, crockery, clothes—need to be valued. We are interested only in items of value that could be sold without serious detriment to the household and its daily life if some ready cash was badly needed. Jewellery, furs, stamp collections, works of art, antiques, and collections of books, might be sold and we need to obtain an approximate estimate of their total current worth. Naturally enough we cannot expect precise valuations and you will find the minimum value of £25 for an article (or a group of articles—e.g. a number of pieces of jewellery) helpful in avoiding protracted discussion of the value of articles used every day in the home.

QUESTION 9 Other assets

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

QUESTIONS 10 & 11 General assets sold and windfalls

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

QUESTION 10 Assets sold in last 12 months

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

X and had
to draw
£25 (approx)
from savings
while son
was ill &
of work.

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.

IX STYLE OF LIVING

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

QUESTION 1 Holidays

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

QUESTION 2 Meals out

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

QUESTION 3 Friends to meals

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

QUESTION 4 Friends in to play

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

QUESTION 5 Afternoons and evenings out

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

** Guff has been
short of money
while his been
at work.*

QUESTION 6 Church

Accept any religious sect or denomination which may be mentioned.

FOR ALL		CODE ALL
7. Now could I ask a few questions about food? (a) Do you have a cooked breakfast most days? I mean four or more days a week - things like bacon and egg (not porridge or toast)? *		<p>yes no DK Does Not Apply</p>
(b) During the last two weeks was there a day when you ate no cooked meal at all (I mean from getting up to going to bed)? *		<p>yes no DK Does Not Apply</p>
(c) Do you have fresh meat most days, I mean four or more days a week (not sausages, bacon or boiled ham) - either here or in your meals out? CHECK ANSWER ESPECIALLY CAREFULLY FOR HOUSEWIFE		<p>yes no DK Does Not Apply</p>
ASK HOUSEWIFE ONLY		CODE HOUSEHOLD ONLY
8. (a) Do you normally have a Sunday joint (i.e. 3 weeks out of 4)?		<p>yes no DK</p>
(b) How many pints do you usually take for the family (everyone in the household) in a whole week, including any extra at weekends and fresh milk bought from a shop? *		<p>no.of pints in week</p>
(c) And do you buy tinned or powdered milk as well?		<p>OFFICE USE ONLY</p>
ASK HOUSEWIFE ONLY		CODE HOUSEHOLD ONLY
9. (a) Do you ever buy second-hand clothing from a shop or a stall, for yourself or others in the household?		<p>often ONE sometimes ONLY never DK</p>
(b) Do you buy any of your clothing or shoes through clubs or clothing cheques? *		<p>yes ASK Q.9(c) no SKIP TO Q.10 DK</p>
(c) About how much do you spend on clothing clubs per week?		WRITE IN AMOUNT IN SHILLINGS
(d) Do you ever miss payments or pay less than the full amount?		<p>regularly not often no DK</p>
ASK HOUSEWIFE ONLY		CODE HOUSEHOLD ONLY
10. Have you had a new winter coat in the last 3 years (i.e. 3 winters)?		<p>Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.11 yes no DK</p>
FOR ALL		CODE ALL HOUSEHOLD
11. Has everyone got adequate footwear for fine weather AND if it rains?		<p>yes no DK Does Not Apply</p>
FOR ALL		
12. Can you tell me whether you		
<p>X - smoke? * IF YES, ASK Q.12(a) Y - buy a daily newspaper * 0 - regularly do the football pools (in season)? TO * 1 - regularly have a flutter on the horses or dogs? Q.13 2 none of these 3 DK 4 Does Not Apply</p>		
(a) How many cigarettes/ozs of tobacco a week? *		
<input type="text"/> cigs/ozs <input type="text"/> cigs/ozs <input type="text"/> cigs/ozs OFFICE USE <input type="text"/> cigs/ozs <input type="text"/> cigs/ozs		
ASK HOUSEWIFE		CODE HOUSEHOLD ONLY
13. About how much did you (and your family) spend altogether last Christmas - I mean extra to the usual housekeeping - on presents, food, entertainment, everything? *		<p>Estimate in £'s</p> <p><i>\$15 - presents etc.</i></p> <p><i>\$28 - went away for Xmas.</i></p>

1nft	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7	8	9	10
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
1 0 1	1 0 1	X Y 0	X Y 0						
2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5								
6 7 8 9	6 7 8 9								
50	51-52	53-54	55	56	57-58	59	60-61	62-64	65
X Y 0	1 4	Q 2	X Y 0	X Y 0	2 3	X Y 0	X Y 0	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	4 3 2 1 0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
1 0 1	1 0 1	X Y 0	X Y 0						
2 3 4 5	2 3 4 5								
37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
X Y 0 1 2 3 4	X Y 0 1 2 3 4								
043									

FOR ALL		CODE ALL IN HOUSEHOLD									
14. Have you ever been short of fuel during the last year through lack of money? I mean have you had to go without a fire on a cold day, or go to bed early to keep warm or light the fire late because of lack of coal?		yes no DK DNA									
ASK PARENT OF CHILD AGED 3-14		CODE ALL CHILDREN 3-14									
15. What about your son's/daughter's last birthday? Did he/she have a party with friends (not just brothers and sisters)?		Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.16 yes no DK									
ASK PARENT OF CHILD AGED 3-14		CODE ALL CHILDREN 3-14									
16. How much altogether does he/she get in pocket money per week, i.e. only from persons living in the household?		nothing WRITE IN EST. AMT. IN SHILLINGS									
ASK HOUSEWIFE AND CHIEF WAGE EARNER/HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD		CODE HOUSEWIFE AND C.W.E. ONLY									
17. (a) You hear of people talking about social class. If you were asked what social class you belong to, what would you say? *		PROMPT BY REPEATING THE QUESTION AND SAY IT'S what you say; everyone has their own view. What would be the name of the class you belong to or are nearest to? *									
WRITE IN ANSWER											
1st <u>About middle</u> 2nd <u>Middle I think I'm not really poor, but I'm not rich either</u>											
(b) What decides what class you're in? *		Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.19									
Is it mainly Y - job? 0 - education? 1 - the family you're born into? 2 - your way of life? 3 - money? ONLY 4 - other (SPECIFY) 5 DK											
(c) I have a card which has some names of classes written on it. Could you please look and say which of these you belong to? *		X upper middle Y middle 0 lower middle 1 upper working 2 working 3 poor 4 DK 5 none									
SHOW FLASHCARD NO.7 *											
(d) Some people think it goes by what your father's job was. Could you tell me your father's main job in life? And the employer's (or own) business? *		WRITE IN ANSWER. IF UNSPECIFIC ASK What did he do?									
1st <u>Maintenance Foreman (quires) Chemical Works</u> 2nd <u>Greengrocer. Self-employed</u>											
ASK HOUSEWIFE AND CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE H'WIFE AND C.W.E. ONLY		CODE H'WIFE AND C.W.E. ONLY									
18. (a) How well off do you feel these days on your income? For example, compared with the rest of your family (I mean the relatives who don't live here) would you say you are		X better off? Y about the same? 0 worse off? 1 DK									
PROMPT AND CODE ONE ONLY											
(b) Compared with other people round here of your age would you say you are		2 better off? 3 about the same? 4 worse off? 5 DK									
(c) Compared with the average in the country would you say you are		X better off? Y about the same? 0 worse off? 1 DK									
(d) On the whole is your situation getting better or worse? Are you		2 better off than ever? 3 worse off than ever? 4 have known better and worse times? 5 about the same as ever? 6 DK									

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7	8	9	10
38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Y 0 1	X 0 1	X 0 1	X Y 0 1						
39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
X Y 0 1									
40-41	40-41	40-41	40-41	40-41	40-41	40-41	40-41	40-41	40-41
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5									
44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5									
45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5									
47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5									
48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
X Y 0 1 2 3 4 5									

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.

* Just have wife's wage for housekeeping - 2nd's person goes towards rates etc.

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.

* If you very
inarticulate on
questions like this
Mother's only contribution
was - "babies dirty &
in dirty, broken-down
prams."

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY
 23. * Do you think you could GENUINELY say
you are poor now? — X Does Not Apply SKIP TO Q.24
 Y all the time } ASK Q.23(a)
 0 sometimes }
 1 never }
 2 DK } SKIP TO Q.24

PROMPT AND CODE
 ONE ONLY

(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
 CODE ALL THAT
 APPLY

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
 * Shuns and like that.
 I don't know really.

(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)
 ONE ONLY

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

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

yes, voted
 no
 DK
 DNA

ASK CHIEF WAGE EARNER/H.O.H. CODE C.W.E./H.O.H. ONLY
 26. If there is poverty what do you think can be done about it? nothing
 DK

WRITE IN ANSWER
 It's a thing I've never gone into. I've never seen it so I don't know.

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
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
76									
77									
X	X								
Y	Y	X							

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
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
65
X
Y

g

z

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

One generation		
Man alone: aged 60 or over	...	101
Man alone: aged under 60	...	102
Woman alone: aged 60 or over	...	103
Woman alone: aged under 60	...	104
Husband and wife, both aged 60 or over	...	105
Husband and wife, at least one aged under 60	...	106
Husband and wife, both under 60	...	107
Man and woman: otherwise related	...	108
Man and woman: unrelated	...	109
Two or more men only: related	...	110
Two or more men only: unrelated	...	111
Two or more women only: related	...	112
Two or more women only: unrelated	...	113
Other (SPECIFY)	114
Two generation		
Man, wife: + 1 child under 15	...	201
Man, wife: + 2 children both under 15	...	202
Man, wife: + 3 children all under 15	...	203
Man, wife: + 4 or more children all under 15	...	204
Man, wife: + children, at least 1 under 15 and at least 1 over 15, none married	...	205
Man, wife: + children all aged 15-24, none married	...	206
Man, wife: + children all over 15, at least 1 aged 25 or over, none married	...	207
Man and one child under 15	...	208
Man and two children both under 15	...	209
Man and three or more children under 15	...	210
Man and children at least one under and one over 15, none married	...	211
Man and children all aged 15-24, none married	...	212
Man and children all over 15 at least one 25 or over, none married	...	213
Woman: and one child under 15	...	214
Woman: and two children both under 15	...	215
Woman: and three or more children under 15	...	216
Woman: and children, at least one under and one over 15, none married	...	217
Woman: and children, all aged 15-24, none married	...	218
Woman: and children all over 15, at least one 25 or over, none married	...	219
Man: and widowed or separated son	...	220
Three generation		
Man, and widowed or separated daughter	...	221
Woman: and widowed or separated son	...	222
Woman: and widowed or separated daughter	...	223
Otherwise two generations: all related	...	224
Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other	...	225
Other (SPECIFY)	226
Four generation		
DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW		401