

Christian name  
for reference only

Age last birthday

Inft.	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
MRS	HR								
65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66	65-66				
51	51								

6/33

1021

- 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	A.H. 28/6/68	<i>Quarles</i> 28/6/68.	
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(i) 379



C.I.C.

Name of Interviewer Mrs. D. GROOMSERIAL  
NUMBER

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

Date(s) of interview(s) 21/5/68Length of interview(s) 2 hrs. 20 mins

or contacts

Total actual interviewing time 2 hrs. 20 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

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	X		13	→		
at third or later call	Y		1-9 (2)	None	(0)	
	0		Informant			
			2nd member	14	6. Household living on	22
			3rd	15	ground basement floor	(X)
			4th	16	1st floor	(Y)
			5th	17	2nd floor	(1)
			6th	18	3rd floor	(2)
			Other (specify)	19	4th floor	(3)
2. Information for household — — complete skip to Q. 3 incomplete—answer 2a	11	CODE ALL THAT APPLY AS LISTED IN Q'AIRE (Some Sections may be listed twice)	20	Answer 6a {	5	
(a) Sections Housing	1		21	5th or above	(4)	
incomplete Employment	2		22	Specify	(5)	
Occupational	3		23	(a) Is there a lift in the building?		
Income	4		24	Yes	6	
Assets	5		25	No	7	
Health	6		26			
Soc. Services	7		27			
Inc. in kind	8		28			
Style of living	9		29			
(b) Reasons if incomplete — — ill/disabled does not know information unwilling to give information other (specify)	12	4. Semi or detached house or bungalow Ter. h'se or bungalow Self-con. flat in block Self-con. flat in house Self-con. flat attached to shop/business Room(s): furnished Other (specify)	30	7. Is there an internal or external flight of at least 4 steps or stairs to the dwelling entrance?	23	
	X		31	Yes	8	
	Y		32	No	(9)	
	0		33			
	1		34			
			35			
			36			
			37			
			38			
			39			



QUESTION 9

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

(\*) They had a fish & chips shop until January. The husband started working in November as he didn't like the shop. Left. started work in January when they had sold the shop.

QUESTION 10 Occupation

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

inf Only working since January

QUESTION 11 Change of Job

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

Had Fish & chips shop.

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

January - wife  
November - husband

QUESTION 12 Training Course

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

QUESTION 13 Fall in Earnings

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



## CURRENT MONETARY INCOME

### General

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

### Income Unit

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

### Allocating Income

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

### Gross and Net

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

### Last 12 months

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

### QUESTION 1 Last earnings

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

### QUESTION 2 Deductions

Don't forget that a total is better than nothing. If the informant is uncertain say, "I believe it is on your pay slip" and encourage him or her to check. We have asked you to put a tick if in fact you are shown a slip or the informant reads off the amounts. As before, the small boxes on the left are for you to identify the member of the household: "Inf", "2nd" and "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  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of each pound of gross weekly earnings between the ninth and the eighteenth, i.e. approximately 11½d. for each of these pounds, plus  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent for each pound between the 19th and the 30th, i.e. rather more than 1d. for each of these pounds. In fact a man with gross weekly earnings of £9 pays nothing, one with £13 pays 4s. 0d., one with £21 pays 9s. 0d., and one with £30, 9s. 9d. About one person in every five, however, is contracted out of the graduated pension scheme, but such persons nonetheless pay  $\frac{1}{4}$  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.

*These figures refer to the time they have been employed, not when they were self employed.*



#### 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.

\* *Sounds 37/10*

#### QUESTION 9 Holiday pay

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

#### QUESTION 10 Sick pay

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

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

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

*Took £20 a week out of shop while they had it.*

#### 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.



they paid £2200 for the shop and  
sold it 18 mths later for £2550  
The people who bought it still  
owe them £350 which will be profit.  
They took £20/week out for their  
own use while they had the  
shop. They could not give me  
any more details than this.

Paid 2200. for the  
shop. 18 mths ago.  
Sold it for £2550  
Owed £350 profit

#### QUESTION 12 Income tax

The informant will often know the approximate amount because profits or income from business fall under Schedule D. But we ask 12b to check that the informant is not including tax which is allowed for in other questions. For example, elsewhere we establish net income from dividends, but if here the informant adds £100, say, to the figure for tax to take account of tax on dividends deducted at source, we risk deducting the £100 twice by deducting it here as well. You should be warned that for this and other reasons the net income of the self-employed tends to be underestimated.

##### Weekly National Insurance contribution

Self-employed men pay 21s. per week. Self-employed women pay 17s. 3d. per week. Boys and girls under 18 pay 11s. 10d. and 10s. 1d. respectively.

#### QUESTION 13 Fluctuation in Income

The self-employed will often have an income that fluctuates throughout the year — especially those on low incomes. For example, the scrap dealer or stall-holder may not do as well in the winter as he does in the summer. The professional architect and the free-lance photographer may be paid at very irregular intervals. We are particularly interested in fluctuations which may produce hardship for a household which is usually prosperous. But remember that though income may fluctuate (e.g. in winter, for a shop-keeper or free-lance interviewer the same amounts per month may be drawn out of the bank or spent. Living standards are not necessarily affected.



#### QUESTION 11 "Windfalls"

The procedure is the same as in the last question (Q. 10). Remember that for some people an occasional windfall is the only hope they have of getting out of debt, and please make a note if you come across any interesting example.

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#### QUESTION 12 Hire purchase

The informant may know neither the total amounts nor the amounts less interest which are owed. If the total is less than £25 simply write it in and do not waste time asking detailed questions about original price, etc. Otherwise ask each of the questions and tick the box if any documents are seen. Sometimes there may be several large items and you may need to use the margins on the page for any additional notes. Remember that we are concerned to establish the total owed altogether, less interest, and so long as this can be estimated you should not be concerned to take up time with every subsidiary question. If you cannot get the informant to give an estimate of the total owed less interest and succeed only in answering the questions under (a) you can leave to the office the job of estimating and writing in the total.

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#### QUESTION 14 Rent or mortgage arrears

As elsewhere, remember to write in an amount in only one column (not in two columns, e.g. wife and husband). The amount should be debited to the person who normally pays the rent or the mortgage payments. Do not trouble to calculate the exact total amount owed. You have asked about the weekly or monthly payments earlier and so long as you tell us the number of payments (and whether weekly or monthly) we can calculate the figure in the office.

*they have £350  
owing to them.*

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#### QUESTION 17 Total assets

Like the question at the end of the Income section, this question is designed to be used when an informant does not wish to go into detail or finds great difficulty, either in the first or in a subsequent interview, in answering preceding questions. Encourage him or her to help you gain at least a broad estimate of total assets, but remember this includes the value of any owner-occupied house, a car, the surrender value of any life insurance policy and personal possessions of value, as well as any savings or stocks and shares. Again, try to get a separate estimate for each income unit in the household, and if the informant shows willingness to go back to the preceding detailed questions encourage him to do so. Try if you can to get the informant to give an exact figure rather than a range.



## 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.

\* They have 18 mth old grandchild to stay every weekend from Friday night until Sunday night.

Grandchild every weekend 18 mth old.



**QUESTION 4 Emergency help**

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

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**QUESTION 5 Gifts regularly made**

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

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**QUESTION 6 Occasional gifts made**

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

*Repeats for car  
to daughter*

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**QUESTION 7 Gifts (regularly) received**

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

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**QUESTION 8 Occasional gifts received**

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



**QUESTION 9 Staying overnight**

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

**QUESTION 9 (b) Saving**

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

**QUESTION 10 Visitors**

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

*Went to stay at  
sister's house while  
she came and  
stayed here  
for 2 weeks.*

*4 stayed for 4 mths.  
Grandchild stays 3 nights  
at week.*

150.	60.
60	
<u>210</u>	



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.

\* Infl. Brought up by  
Grandparents  
who had a business  
(Shop). Fish & Chickens  
(1914)  
WFT. Soldier (died in  
2nd Cloth factories  
Textile Factory.



#### 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.

*Food*  
*Provisions* 2.00  
*Meat* 1-10.0  
*Milk* 8.0  
*Bread* 10.0  
*Electricity* 70.0  
*Fuel* 13.9



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)
O sometimes }
I never }
2 DK } SKIP TO Q.24
PROMPT AND CODE ONE ONLY
(a) Do you feel poor at any of these times or in any of these situations?
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)
PROMPT AND CODE ALL THAT APPLY

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
Inability to provide all that is necessary in food and clothing
(c) Would you say that if people are in poverty its mainly
X - their own fault?
Y - the Government's fault?
O - the fault of their education?
I - 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)? \*
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
I think you could educate them to manage their own affairs. People get enough money but they don't know how to cope and make the most of what they have

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



**INTERVIEWER PLEASE CODE ALL THAT APPLY AFTER INTERVIEW**

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

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

A.H.

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

<b>One generation</b>			
Man alone: aged 60 or over	101	Man: and widowed or separated daughter	221
Man alone: aged under 60	102	Woman: and widowed or separated son	222
Woman alone: aged 60 or over	103	Woman: and widowed or separated daughter	223
Woman alone: aged under 60	104	Otherwise two generations: all related	224
Husband and wife: both aged 60 or over	105	Otherwise two generations: at least one person not related to any other	225
Husband and wife: at least one aged under 60	106	Other (SPECIFY)	226
Husband and wife: both under 60	107		
Man and woman: otherwise related	108	<b>Three generation</b>	
Man and woman: unrelated	109	Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	301
Two or more men only: related	110	Man, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15	302
Two or more men only: unrelated	111	Man, daughter & son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	303
Two or more women only: related	112	Man, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15 and one over 15	304
Two or more women only: unrelated	113	Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	305
Other (SPECIFY)	114	Woman, son and d-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15	306
		Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: all under 15	307
		Woman, daughter and son-in-law, grandchildren: at least one under 15, one over 15	308
		Married couple, married child and child-in-law, grandchildren under 15	309
		Otherwise 3-generations:	
		—all persons related, at least one child under 15	310
		—at least one child under 15	311
		—all persons related	312
		—unrelated	313
		Other (SPECIFY)	314
<b>Two generation</b>		<b>Four generation</b>	
Man, wife: + 1 child under 15	201	<b>DESCRIBE COMPOSITION BELOW</b>	
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		